CALIFORNIA

STATE LIBRARY.

Accession No......

Call No......

0 2007 1282554 2
California State Library

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 1.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ROWING.

Boston Critics.

Hosmer, of Boston, thinks Lee can beat any man on the Pacific Coast, but will have to row hard to win. We do not know on what Hosmer bases his opinion, the Bostonian never having seen any of our scullers row. If he places his faith on the opinion of Pat McInerney he is likely to go wrong, for no one could fall into a more ridiculous error than the Lowell man when he concluded that he could easily outrow any of the Long Bridge scullers. As the observant Patrick remarked to the writer after watching Petersen for three months, "why, pon me sowl, I never saw a worse sculler. Any ov the bhoys in Boshton could bate him aisily."

"Do you think you can beat him easily Mac, inquired the representative of the SPORTSMAN.

"Is it me?" was the contemptuous reply, "Me bate him? I can bate any 23-second man in the world. Why, I've held Hosmer a mile an a half many a time."

The result showed however that Patrick was slightly off his base when he concluded that all that was necessary to beat any San Francisco sculler was the ability to "hold Hosmer a mile and a half." Petersen rowed the Long Bridge course somewhat better than 23 minutes for the three miles, and beat McInerney easily about a quarter of a mile. It is very doubtful if he could do the same to several local scullers.

"Courtney Talks Again."

A turf correspondent, writing from Union Springs under date of December 22, says: Charley Courtney has been to Elmira, where, under the melting influences of a hot potion and a warm stove, his tongue thawed out some, and he made bold to talk of the future. "A race," said he, "will occur between Wallace Ross and myself, in all probability, at the Point of Pines, near Boston, on May 30th next, and no matter what the papers or the people say about me I mean to row, and row all I know how." Charley thinks the *Turf, Field and Farm* is particularly severe on him, but Charley overlooks the fact that the *Turf* is severe on all cowards. When asked how he felt about meeting Edward Hanlan next season, the Union Spring sculler replied: "I am very indifferent. I have no objections to meeting him any time. I would much rather row him a race on some good course, Saratoga, without a cent up. The public seem inclined to think that everything is a put-up job, no matter how it turns out. I would like to row Hanlan a fair and square race." The conversation finally turned on riches, and Courtney then showed his hatred of the champion by accusing the latter of being a professional gambler. "Hanlan," said he, "has not got nearly as much wealth as people suppose, for he is infatuated with gambling and has lost as much as $4,000 in a single sitting." The champion oarsman of the world will doubtless laugh heartily over this fresh outbreak of the Union Springs record masher —$4,000 at a single sitting—Great Scott, Ned! what was the nature of the game? If it was poker, what did you hold to warrant your going in so heavy, or was your opponent a "chub," upon whom you were trying to work the Courtney bluff? Our correspondent suggests that your opponent might have been the Union Springs man himself; but we know better than that, for George Lee once told us that Courtney wouldn't bet a cent on his being alive. Courtney, hints our correspondent, is worth half a million, every penny of which was made by hard rowing. He has not won as many races as Hanlan, but he has made more money.

Concerning the match with Courtney, Wallace Ross recently said: I don't think there will be any difficulty in completing the arrangements now pending in regard to a race between Courtney and myself. I feel that I am entitled to the first go at him, because the arrangements for my last match with him fell through. I will meet him on any conditions he is inclined to make that give both of us a fair, equal chance, and will row him for $1,000 to $5,000 a side. Courtney is a fast souller, but I think I can beat him. At any rate I am willing to race him, and let the public decide which is the better man.

Henry Petersen keeps up his practice and takes a spin every day over the Long Bridge course. There is a rumor that he will be backed this week against Lee, but at the present writing the money is not up. Some weeks ago a well known gentleman who takes a lively interest in boating offered to back Petersen against Lee for $500, but Peterson declined the offer, preferring to wait the convenience of his old backers.

Trickett Recovering.

According to the Colonial papers, Trickett is taking on his best form again. On December 1st he rowed a race upon the Parramatta river course, against Michael Rush for $1,000 a side, and beat him handily. The race is thus described:

About twenty minutes to five both men drew up to the starting point looking in splendid condition. If anything, Trickett looking the better of the two. To a pretty fair start they got away, Rush leading to Uhr's point. Time 2 min. 3 sec., Trickett being almost half a length behind. Here Rush quickened up, and made quite a gap between his boat and Trickett's. No difference was perceptible till the mile point was approached, when Trickett seemed to be gaining greatly on Rush. The mile was passed by Rush first, Trickett about a quarter of a length behind. Time 7 min. 12 sec. Just after passing, Rush seemed to be completely done up, and could not get out of Trickett's way, consequently they fouled twice, Trickett claiming the fouls by holding up his hand twice to the umpire. The short stoppage seemed to give Rush a second wind, and he got away again, spurting grandly, but it seemed to be of little avail, as Trickett passed him before reaching Putney—which was reached in 11 min. 30 sec.—and rowed easily to the finish, though Rush tried manfully to overhaul his opponent, but with little chance of success. He eventually gave up off One Man Wharf. Time for the race, 25 min. 11 sec. The wind and tide were against the competitors. Betting, 3 to 2 on Trickett.

Trying for the Best Man.

The latest Australian dates received by the steamer was Dec. 5th, a few days before the beginning of the contests for the Hunt trophy, which were expected to develop the best sculler of the colonies, aside from Laycock. Of these trials the *Sportsman* says:

On Thursday next the preliminary heats of the Professional Sculling Contest are to be rowed, to decide who is the second best sculler of New South Wales, who will, in the event of Laycock being unable to meet Hanlan—should the latter take the trip to Australia—be pitted against the Canadian. E. Trickett and D. M'Donald meet in the first heat. As I noticed last week, Trickett has regained something of his old speed and form. He is more at home in a wager boat than any other sculler in the colonies, and his piloting his craft is perfection. Donald M'Donald is a good stayer, and although his style is inferior to Trickett's, he makes his boat travel. To me he rows like a smaller-size Rush' but with a surer and cleaner style. I tip Trickett for this heat. M. Rush and W. Beach meet in the next heat. Michael last Saturday suffered defeat, as I expected, and tipped at the hands of Trickett. Beach has been rowing very well lately. His style is rugged, and rough water would inconvenience him. He is very powerfully built, thick set, and sits compact in his craft. As neither Rush nor Beach can get their weight on well in rough water, I do not think that a sea will affect the result of the heat. My fancy for the heat is Beach. The final heat is to be rowed on Friday, I expect between Trickett and Beach. It will be a great race. In the late matches Trickett won the first, Beach the second and third. At Balmain Regatta Trickett beat Beach, principally through good turning. Should the water on Saturday be so rough as to demandskill Trickett will most likely win.

A Challenge from Petersen.

Henry Peterson says he has grown tired of trying to get a match with Austin Stevenson who he desires to row on any neutral waters for the championship of the Pacific Coast and any reasonable stake. To show that he means business and is anxious to try conclusions with a really good man, Petersen issues the following card:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Having seen in several newspapers statements to the effect that George W. Lee is anxious to make a match for a sculling race with me, I desire to say that I will accept Mr. Lee's challengo to the Pacific Coast oarsmen, and row him three, four, or five miles with a turn for $500 a side, the race to take place four weeks from the date of signing articles.

Yours truly,
HENRY PETERSEN

Mr. Petersen has deposited $150 to bind the match. He prefers that the race should be rowed at Long Bridge, as the weather at this season of the year is variable and an excursion may result in disappointment to the public. At Long Bridge he says every one who desires can see the race free of cost, and the publicity of the affair will be the best guarantee that the match is "for blood."

Talking of the chances of defeating Geo. Bubear with 10 sec. or 6 lengths start, Wallace Ross recently said to Mr. Rankin, of Boston: "I won't attempt to close up the gap too quickly because that might do me up before the finish of the race. I ought to gain a length and a half in the first mile, and at Hammersmith bridge I shall have knocked half his lead off, unless, mind, he has become a perfect wonder since I saw him last. You can see that I shall go into the race confident. He will have a start, and, if I gain on him as fast as I expect to, he will worry, and once he begins to fret it's good day to him. O, I think I can beat him. Why, you see, Elliott and he propose to row even up, and, if they row, their race will take place before mine and Bubears. Now, Elliott is not a bad nor a slow sculler by any means—see? And everybody who has seen us row knows I can give Elliott 10 seconds in a four-mile race and beat him with ease. You wait, and see. Five or six lengths is a goodish bit of water to make up, but if I don't get there I'll surely give Bubear a hot race."

The London, Eng., *Times*, commenting on the coming races of Bubear against Wallace Ross and William Elliott, says: "Elliott appeared to have lost all his sculling powers long before he left England, and it remains to be seen if he has regained them. Bubear has improved wonderfully during the last two years, and if he comes fit and well to the post should be able to hold his own with the Tynesider, whatever he may be able to do six weeks later with Wallace Ross, whose previous performances in England have been of an uncertain kind." The race with Elliott takes place on the 28th January next, and that with Ross on the 10th March.

The Yale University crew has by the order of Captain Bob Cook abandoned the use of sliding seats in training. This is beginning at the wrong end with a vengeance. The best evidence that training in stationary seats is injurious is the fact that most men who learned to row in stationary seats cannot row a little bit with slides.

The Victorians have subscribed $500 to get Hanlan and Lee to visit them. Lee will row with Cotsford, and the opinion of local oarsmen is that the half-breed will give the "lightning sculler of the United States" all the work he wants.

Cononel Bob Pepper and Mr. Thomas Rodman, of Frankford, went on a stylish hunt the other day. Their team consisted of the noted trotters Code and Catchfly. They had a pair of imported dogs that cost five hundred dollars, and three-hundred-dollar guns. The toll cost one dollar and ten cents. They returned at night with one snipe and a rabbit. There was so much style that it scared all the game out of reach.—*Kentucky Advertiser*.

Dan Swigert has forty-four yearlings at Elmendorf, twenty-two colts and twenty-two fillies. Among the lot may be seen a full brother of Clara D., and Euclid, a full full brother of Vigil and Vera Cruz, a full sister to Anglia, a full sister to Ferida and Aella, and a full sister to La Polke, the $5,000 colt.

J. S. Campbell, owner of the pacer Richball, in a letter to the New York *Sportsman*, throws his hat into the air thus: I think Richball is the fastest horse on earth, and will match him against any trotter or pacer for $5,000 or $10,000 a side, the track to be mutually agreed upon.

In striving to meet the demand for large horses too much stress has been laid on the weight of the animal without considering of what that weight consists. In nearly every county through the West there are scores of stallions whose only qualification is their avoirdupois, and if castrated and relieved of their surplus fat, would not made third class geldings.

William Blenkiron, of the Middle Park Stud, Eng., has failed. His liabilities are placed at about $55,000, and the assets, consisting of thoroughbred horses, farm produce, etc., at $20,000.

Scarcely any two cows or horses have appetites exactly alike. It is important to so mix and change the feed that sameness of diet may be avoided.

Commodore Kittson has been elected a member of the directory of the Chicago Driving Park.

B. J. Treacy has refused $1,000 for William M., weanling colt, by Messenger Chief, out of the dam of Red Jim.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Dwyer Brothers—Their Winnings for the Season of 1883.

[New York World].

The most frequent question asked since the end of the Coney Island Jockey Club's autumn meeting has been, "How much have the Dwyers' horses earned this season?"—a question that was impossible to answer until now.

Their gross earnings for the racing season of 1883 amounted to a total of $137,780.50, of which they paid $9,365 in entrance money, leaving the net earnings at $128,415.50. Of course, the $9,365 named as entrance money does not include forfeits in stakes and entrance money for purses that they did not start for, which probably amount to nearly $5,000 more. Even if such is the case, the season is the best they ever had. Of the methods of handling their horses, it is unnecessary to waste any space, but to simply sum them up in two words, "business principles." They have a young, skillful and enthusiastic trainer, a rider selfishly loyal to their interests, and a dozen or more employees of which the same thing can be said. All of them are not only well paid and fed, but are so immediately under the eye of their employers that the slightest deviation in their daily work is at once detected.

In which connection an Englishman of great experience in racing matters at home, and who was present at nearly all the principal race meetings in this country last season, said: "The Dwyers would make a fortune in England racing as they do, for they not only possess a wonderful knowledge of where to place their own horses, but they seem to know their exact condition daily, supplemented with the knowledge of the condition of the horses of their principal opponents." All of which is to a great extent true, especially that of knowing the strength of their rival stables—not by resorting to illegitimate means, but simply by keeping their eyes and ears open as to what is being done, and their mouths shut as to what their horses have done or can do. What they could earn in England, outside the betting ring, is exceedingly problematic, their total earnings this year being considerably larger than those of the largest winning owner in England, Mr. C. J. Lefevre, who is credited with £20,537, or £99,604.50. In fact, the Dwyers' total for 1883 is larger than that of any English owner for the last five years, the nearest amount being $127,975, won by the late Count Lagrange in 1879. The tabulated list of the earnings of the stable for the full season, including Hartford's races at Brighton Beach in November, is as follows:

Horse.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Miss Woodford, 3, by Billet	12	10	1	—	$51,120 50
George Kinney, 3, by Bonnie Scotland	18	12	4	2	42,935 00
Barnes, 3, by Billet	6	4	2	—	18,095 00
Bootjack, 5, by B. Scotland	14	9	3	1	9,385 00
Burton, 2, by Billet	10	3	4	2	7,775 00
Wandering, 3, by Wanderer	22	7	6	2	3,580 00
Hartford, 5, by Jno. Morgan	15	5	3	1	2,260 00
Ecuador, 2, by Enquirer	11	2	1	2	1,380 00
King Fan, 3, by King Ernest	8	2	1	—	975 00
Carley B., 4, by Virgil	2	—	1	1	175 00
Greenbush, 2, by Glenelg	2	—	1	—	100 00
Eldorado, 2 by Enquirer	1	—	—	—	—
Joe Blackburn, 3, by Bonnie Scotland	2	—	—	—	—
Glenelg-Crownlet colt, 2	3	—	—	—	—
Totals	126	54	27	11	$137,780 50

Note—Barnes' earnings include $500 in plate.

From the above table it will be seen, as was the case in previous years, that the Dwyers still rely upon a small and select stable, the bulk of the money won being confined to some half dozen horses, of which two or three are phenomenally good, as was the case with Bramble, Luke Blackburn, and Hindoo, in their respective years. This year, however, they may be said to have had three strings to their bow, Miss Woodford, George Kinney and Barnes. The last named was out of the field early, his last important race being for the United States Hotel Stakes early in August, since which time he has not started. But as he had previously won the Coney Island Derby, the Tidal Stakes and Seaboard Stakes at Sheepshead Bay in June, and the Travers Stakes at Saratoga in July, it cannot be said that he was in any sense an unprofitable inmate of the stable.

The real honors, however, belong entirely to Miss Woodford, as she started in all twelve times, of which she won ten. Of the defeats she was really only beaten once, and then by Empress for the Pocahontas Stakes at Saratoga; on the other occasion she cut out the work for the Monmouth Stakes, which George Kinney won. The stakes to her credit are the Ladies Stakes at Jerome in June, the Mermaid at Sheepshead Bay latter in the same month, the Oaks at Monmouth Park early in July, thence to Saratoga where she won the Alabama, back to Monmouth Park for the West End Hotel in August. In September she won the Great Eastern Handicap at Sheepshead Bay, after which she was "expressed" to Louisville, where on the 29th of that month, she won the Lorillard Champion Stallion Stakes, her superiority being such that none of the Eastern stables would make the journey to start against her, while of the Western contingent only two horses went to the post and they only because the second money amounted to $2,000. No period of the Dwyers' career on the turf shows the confidence they have in their horses more than did their flying trip to Louisville. They won the Lorillard Stallion Stakes on Saturday, and as Miss Woodford was engaged for the Hunter Stakes at Jerome Park on the following Tuesday, they shipped her in a special car late Saturday evening, and on Monday night she took her feed at Jerome Park as unconcerned as did Kinney and others that had been left at home. The morning of Tuesday proving stormy, the racing was postponed until Thursday, when she won the Hunter Stakes with the greatest ease. She subsequently ran at Washington, where she won the District of Columbia Stakes, and at Baltimore, when she beat Iroquois and Drake Carter for the Pimlico Stakes, ending a three-year-old career never before equalled, considering the distances ran, money won and the miles traveled, by any filly bred since the revival of racing in 1864.

As to the work done by George Kinney, none who saw him run as a two-year-old believed that he would make so good a three-year-old. He started in all eighteen times, and was never worse than third, winning twelve times; was second four times, once to Pizarro for the Ocean Stakes, once to Eole for the renewal of the Monmouth Stakes, once to Drake Carter for the Potomac Stakes, and once to his stable companion, Miss Woodford, at Baltimore. He was third to Empress and Drake Carter for the Sequel Stakes, and the same to Wedding Day and Taxgatherer for a handicap at Saratoga, in which he gave them both "lumps of weight." Of the twelve races won, the stakes included the Withers and Belmont at Jerome Park, the Lorillard and Monmouth at Monmouth, the Kenner at Saratoga, the September at Sheepshead Bay, the Jerome and Grand National Handicap at Jerome Park early in October, and the Dixie and Breckenridge at Baltimore late in the same month. The best performance, without doubt, was the Grand National Handicap at two miles and a quarter, when he gave the five-year-old General Monroe no less than sixteen pounds, and the three-year-old Trafalgar twenty-four pounds, a test that would seem to show that if the Dwyers intend to train him for cup races next year, that he will be no mean competitor for any horse to beat.

The next in rank from a money-winning point is Bootjack, with the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Jerome Park, the Coney Island Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, and the Excelsior Stakes at Saratoga to his credit; while the three wins to Burton's credit are the Foam Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, with the Flash and Virginia Stakes at Saratoga, after which in rank are Wandering, Hartford, Ecuador and King Fan. The first was sold out of the stable, late in the season; the second was purchased from McLaughlin, in September, he having previously won several races for his jockey owner. Ecuador remains in the stable, while King Fan was only a temporary inmate, he having been purchased by the Dwyers from W. C. Daly, in July, and sold back to him early in September. Of the others in the list, Carley B. was sold early in the season, while Joe Blackburn, Greenbush, Eldorado, and the Crownlet colt, are still inmates of the Brooklyn stable.

Of the 126 starts shown in the above table, it can be said to McLaughlin's credit that he rode ninety-two of them, of which he won forty-six, which, with his many other winning mounts, will no doubt secure to him the handsome trophy offered by the New York *Sportsman* for the most successful jockey during the season just ended.

Pendragon on the Trotter.

Some time ago we quoted from the *Referee* something about a fast trotter that took the eye of Pendragon, and again he is full of the encomiums of the American trotter. There is little question that when there is a better acquaintance with fast trotters, and men like the owner of Diamond become purchasers, that there well be a change for the better. The following is the description:

A fortnight ago I told you about a trotting horse that I saw in Hyde park. During the week I have heard who he is and what he is, and on Wednesday morning had the pleasure of sitting behind him while he was going through his paces. He is an aged horse (about seven off) named Diamond, stands 15 hands 1 inch, is a bay brown, and is nearly, if not quite, thoroughbred, according to the American stud-book. Diamond is a very handsome and bloodlike fellow. He was shipped on October 23, and arrived at the Albert Docks November 8; so at present he has not had much experience of this effete, used-up, and non-trotting-horsed old country. It is indeed interesting to me, after all I have written about trotting horses being taken up by members of the English aristocracy, to find that Diamond was specially imported for a young lord of high degree, who will be of still higher degree presently when his grandfather, the Marquis of ——, shufiles off this mortal coil. As the Marquis is between seventy and eighty, the young lord, who is not above twenty, and who already rides 15st. to hounds, is likely with luck to have a high old time before him. If he takes kindly to the trotting horse, it is only natural that others of similar status in society will follow the lead, and that trotting horses will by-and-by become as fashionable in England as they are now in America. It was certainly a pleasant sensation the other morning to go round the park about twice and a half as fast as anything else there. The only drawback was the fear that some over-officious policeman would inform us that we were not going the "regulation pace." What "the regulation pace" in the park is nobody appears to know. I should like to learn what it is in Rotten Row, as now and again I have seen the police on duty there do extraordinary things in their ignorance of what really constitutes fast going. This is, however, a subject I mean to discuss at some future time. It will have to be treated at more length than I have to spare now, as it involves all the difference between blustering, awkward-actioned horses, that make a tremendous show and cover no ground, and smooth and level goers that go twice as fast as the others without the semblance of an effort. Diamond was purchased because his noble owner was annoyed once when driving a stepper to find he was passed with considerable ease by some sporting bungs, who, mayhap, rather ridiculed the kangaroo action of his high-spirited and also high-priced animal. Determined to be even with these representatives of English trotting, should he meet them again, his lordship instructed a well-known dealer to pick him up an American trotter who should be at once fast and well-looking. Certainly Diamond is as good-looking as any one need desire. Also, I should think, he is the fastest trotting horse at present in England. The man who told me he had a record of 2:30 did not confine himself to facts. Diamond has no record at all, simply because he has never been in a regulation training stable. Nor has he ever run on a regulation race track. "But," says the gentleman who accorded me the information, which I trust will be acceptable to everybody interested in the development of trotting here in England, "the Sunday before Diamond was put aboard ship he speeded a mile on an ordinary road, two in the buggy, in 2:40¾. His breeder, from whom Mr. M—— purchased him on October 19th, guaranteed that with proper care and attention he would do a mile in 2:30 before the lapse of six months." Calculating the rate at which Diamond went down the Ladies' Mile the other morning in a buggy, heavy rather than light, carrying two men weighing about six-and-twenty stone between them, I should think he was safe to beat 2:30 on a fair road, if fitted with proper trotting apparatus, and in the hands of a skillful and experienced driver. He is a nice, willing fellow, and when he leans up against the bit and speeds away he certainly goes faster than anything I ever saw before, and, as I said a fortnight ago, I have seen what was reckoned as good as 2:30. As the nobleman who now possesses Diamond has no intention of entering him in matches or sweepstakes, he might arrange, or, if he does not care to do it himself he might let somebody arrange for him, that Diamond shall be got fit, and, supplied with a proper sulky and fittings, run a trial against the watch. This would give trotting an impetus which it sadly requires just now, and might do a good deal towards making the trotting horse—as a trotting horse—fashionable. It is no good for people who would like to take on trotting to say that it is so very low and so very common. Of course it is; but this is exactly the reason why swells are wanted to take trotting up, and thus save it from being the property of the low and the common only. Nothing is lower and more common than racing, if you only look at the low and common parts of it; but the leaven of royalty, nobility and gentry which is thrown into it makes everybody forget that, besides being the pastime of swelldom, racing is the pastime of the very scourings of society. If the young lord who has bought Diamond would only set the example, we should very soon have a trotting park somewhere near London, and should be in a fair way to get an addition to our sports and pastimes. I say an addition, because trotting, as we have experienced it so far, is nothing like trotting as it is known in America. Previously all the trotting horses I had seen were well in keeping with their associations. There was nothing at all bloodlike about them. They were lanky, long-necked, coffin-headed, big-footed, awkward brutes that, except for the pace that could be got out of them, were, to all outward appearances, not worth stable room. It is really wonderful how some of these loose-limbed, shambling creatures get over the ground, and it is hardly surprising that swells, after having seen them, have not cared much to go in for trotting. With Diamond the condition of affairs is altogether different. He is not only as handsome and as shapely as any one would wish a horse to be, but when set well going he is just like machinery. At this game it may be as well to point out that the horse's four legs are all well off the ground together; often quite as much as they are in cantering or galloping. I suppose that Diamond can trot a good deal faster than he could gallop. The effect of the system of breaking under which he was broken is to make a horse take much the same bound from the hind legs as he would take in galloping; except, of course, that the way of doing is altogether different. The driver has to catch a tight hold of the loops on the reins, and to hold on when the bit is seized by the horse, who regards pulling as a sign for him to hold his hardest. It seems strange, to our notions, to stop a horse by loosening the rein, but that is the only way it can be done with these trotters, who are, however, very much safer than one would think under the circumstances—they are taught to listen for the driver's voice, and will do exactly as they are told. Directly a driver lets go the loops, slackens the rein, and says "Wo!" his horse will begin to ease up. Diamond did this several times in the park the other morning, the gentleman who had him in charge wishing me to see how easy it is to check and stop an American thoroughbred trotting horse even though he is going at full speed. Taken altogether, my experience was very satisfactory, and perhaps by-and-by, when fast trotters are as common in Hyde Park as horses of the over-collected and high-actioned kind are now, I may look back with much pleasure upon my ride behind the first of the foreigners. It must not be supposed because I say the first of the foreigners that I am ignorant of the trade that has already been done on this side in American horses. My previous writings show I am well aware of the business and its various ramifications. But in Diamond I saw the first horse who could go fast, and who was fit to mix with the best-looking of our own horses. In conclusion, I ought not to forget that there is one thing about these trotters which is likely to prevent their being taken to at first by people who are very fond of steppers. Except when going their hardest, their action is low—very low—quite as low as that of an overworked London cab horse. Directly they run up to their bits the transformation is complete, but there is never at any time any of the pawning and prancing which is now so suggestive of heavy outlay among our West-end harness horses.

Goldsmith Maid.

It is not generally known that if it had not been for the entreaties and intervention of two estimable women the famous mare Goldsmith Maid would never have been Goldsmith Maid at all, but would in all probability have been running, wilful and wild, over the fields of her original owner and those of his neighbors, as she was when he sold her, against his will, nearly twenty years ago.

The mother of Goldsmith Maid, according to the statement given to the writer by John H. Decker, who took her to Edsall's Hambletonian in Goshen, was first seen by her subsequent owner, John B. Decker, as she was stopped at his house near Deckertown, N. J., tied by a halter behind the ramshackle wagon of an itinerant peddler, in 1855. The mare was bony and had seen hard usage somewhere. "Johnny B.," being a good horseman, as all Sussex county farmers were in those days of quarter racing, saw at once that the mare had excellent points, and, as the peddler wanted to strike up a trade of same kind, the farmer exchanged a horse he wanted to get rid of for the mare. She turned out to be a valuable animal on the Decker farm, and her owner thought so much of her that he resolved she should have a colt whose sire should be the best horse in the country, which was then Seely Edsall's horse, excepting, of course, his noble sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian. As a result, a mare colt was foaled in May, 1857. John B. Decker's only ambition as to this colt was that it should turn out to be a useful animal on the farm, but she was so nervous, obstinate, and high strung that she was three years old before any attempt was made to break her. The attempt was only partially successful, for the only work she ever did in harness while on the farm was half a days ploughing in a cornfield and three hour's hauling of a stone drag, both of which jobs were a surprise to her owner.

At the end of the half-day's plowing she lay down in the furrow, kicked herself loose from the plow, and ran away. She got to be known in the neighborhood as Decker's worthless colt. Fences were no obstacle to her, and she spent as much of her time in running free and wild in the fields of Decker's neighbors as she did in his. There was one thing she would do, and took great deilght in. That was joining in the running races that were then the popular sport in Sussex county. But her owner never knew when she was entered for these races, and had no suspicion that she was being used in that way. She was always taken surreptitiously from the field, and seemed to have a premonition of what she was wanted for. The races that she ran in always came off on moonlight nights, and she beat all the crack runners in the county. As worthless as she was, John B. Decker loved the mare, and would have housed her like a queen if she had been willing.

At the age of seven she was the same "worthless Decker colt." She had not put her head through a collar in four years. This was in 1864, and John H. Decker, who had left his uncle's before the colt was born, had never seen her, having removed to Newburgh. In that year he and Squire Bingham of Newburgh were driving through the country buying up turkeys for speculation. It was in November that they brought up at Uncle Johnny B's farm, which is three miles from Deckertown, and which is now managed by his son-in-law Jacob Swartwout. John H. Decker saw the mare, and saw at once that she had points about her that few horses had, and he wanted to buy her. He offered $250 for her, but his uncle emphatically refused. Then John B's wife took a hand in. She had long been disgusted with the mare, as she had "eaten her head off" a score of times. She said to her husband that, as the purchaser was a namesake and a near relative he ought to sell him the mare.

"Give him $260," she said, "and he'll take it."

So the nephew "made it $260," and the uncle finally said that if he could catch the mare alone, he could have her for $260. The condition was accepted, and after more than an hour's persistent effort, the younger Decker succeeded in getting the mare in the barn. The elder Decker wanted to back out. He offered his nephew a blooded black mare that he had refused $600 for, if he would leave the wild mare. John H. refused to make the exchange. The black mare subsequently became the property of Gen. Kilpatrick, who took it with him when he went to Chili as minister.

At the time of this transaction John H. Decker's parents lived three miles from Goshen, near the villiage of Denton. Bingham and Decker drove away from Johnny B's with the mare tied behind tbeir wagon, as her dam had once been tied behind the peddlers wagon. They stopped at Decker's father's for the night, and it was noised about the village in a short time that John Decker had paid $260 for the well-known "worthless colt." William Tompkins, sometimes called Jersey Bill, was keeping the Talmage House at Hampton, a mile from Denton. He had long had his eye on the Decker mare, but had never been able to buy her. Hearing that John Decker had bought her, and had her at his father's, Tompkins drove over to see her. John Decker's mother was a good and very pious woman, and had a great horror of fast horses. His father was also disinclined towards sporting matters. Mrs. Decker gathered from the talk of the men that they anticipated great things from the mare as a trotter. When Jersey Bill arrived one morning Decker and 'Squire Bingham were about ready to start on their way.

A hired man was showing off the mare in the lane, and Mrs. Decker was a sorrowful spectator, remarking that she was sure that ruin would follow her son if he owned a fast horse, and she knew he had just refused to accept an offer from 'Squire Bingham of $130 for a one-half interest in her. In relating the circumstances to the writer, he said he really intended the mare for his brother-in-law, Judge William Fullerton. Jersey Bill looked at the mare a minute or two, and then bluntly said that he would give $350 for her. On hearing this Mrs. Decker appealed to her son to sell her. Tompkins raised his offer $10. Decker's mother begged him with tears in her eyes to get rid of the mare at any price, and his father added his voice to hers. At last his parents seeming so much in earnest, and exhibiting so much feeling in the matter, Decker accepted Jersey Bill's offer, and he drew a check for $360. While this was being done Decker was looking the mare over, and repented selling her. He made pretense of not caring to take Bill's check for the mare, but his father asked to see it. When it was handed to him he wrote his name across the back, and, remarking that he guessed that would go now, handed it to his son. There was no excuse for further opposition, and Jersey Bill drove off with the Decker mare.

John H. Decker and Bingham started for Goshen, but the more the farmer thought of what he had done the more he regretted it, and he said he was bound to get the mare back if he could. Reaching Goshen, he telegraphed to the officers of the Middletown Bank asking if Jersey Bill's check was good for $360. The answer came back that it was good for only $300. Decker then declared that he would go to Hampton and deliver up the check and recover the mare. Before he could get away, however, a telegram came from the bank that the check had been made good, and the mare was lost to him forever.

Alden Goldsmith would never have bought the mare but for John H. Decker. Tompkins had her still in the spring of 1865, and could do nothing with her, One day Decker met Goldsmith on an Erie Railway train, and told him that if he wanted to get the best piece of horseflesh there was in the country, he would tell him for $100 where she stood. Goldsmith said all right. Decker told him of the Decker mare. Goldsmith replied that he had seen her, and she was "no good." He did not know her pedigree at the time, and Decker told him what it was. Then Goldsmith became interested, and succeeded in buying the mare for $600. The popular story that an old wagon was the part of the consideration is not strictly true. Bill Bodine, who was the mare's father, and by whose skill and patience she was made what she became, told the writer that Goldsmith had been promising Tompkins a wagon for some time, and when the latter delivered the mare to its new owner, he saw a second-hand wagon that suited him standing in Goldsmith's shed. Tompkins reminded Goldsmith of his promise, and asked him for the wagon, as he could take it right along with him then. Goldsmith looked at the wagon awhile, and then said: "All right; take it along, I'll have to send it to the blacksmith shop anyhow before long." And Jersey Bill took the wagon.

By the fall of 1865 Bill Bodine had conquered the mare, and that same season he entered her for her first public trotting match. The trot was to be on the Middletown track, with a horse from Port Jervis known as Lady Brown, The purse was for $500 with a forfeit of $50. The race did not come off, for Mr. Goldsmith entered her for a trot with the famous horse Gen. Walker, on the Goshen track, and the date was the same as the Middletown entry. Bodine paid the $50 forfeit, and the mare won the race in three straight heats, making a record of 2:26. Her next important race was the great trot on the Middletown track with Dexter, when she was beaten by that then king of the turf.

Mr. Goldsmith never paid Decker the $100 for giving him the points about the mare. He offered him a colt by Volunteer, and Decker declined, saying that he would be satisfied if he could have the naming of the mare. He wanted to call her "Ella D." after his wife, a sister of Judge Fullerton. To this Mr. Goldsmith would not agree, and he gave her the name which she immortalized.

John H. Decker, the original purchaser of the mare, and William Bodine, her trainer, are both dead. John B. Decker still lives on the farm where she was foaled, and a few days have passed since 1864 when he has not lamented the sale of his "worthless" colt.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Although horse breeding, especially of the heavier class, has grown in the last ten years to an immense proportions, it is yet in its infancy. But, in order to make it a perfect success, there is great need of a closer study of breeding than most of breeders devote to it.

A stallion to be qualified to produce draft horses should be the personification of strength, vitality, and endurance, and in producing these essentisls, fat is of last and least consequence, and it is rarely put on in excess except to cover serious defects.

Nearly all the prominent jockeys have made engagements for next season. Blaylock will ride for the Pate stable. James Donahue has signed with Mr. George Lorillard. Hughes receives $6,000 from Mr. Pierre Lorillard; and Stoval will ride for Milton Young. Mr. E. Corrigan "the Lorillard of the West," has engaged the famous jockey, Isaac Murphy, to ride for him next season. It is said Murphy will receive $5,000 per annum. The fact that Corrigan keeps his stable at Louisville may account for Murphy having engaged with him, as it is well known he would not leave Kentucky.

Horse Breeding in Texas.

It seems only yesterday to stockmen of Texas when raising horses was considered notoriously unprofitable .The cowman expected to make money out of his cattle, and regarded raising horses as simply a necessary adjunct to his business. Cow ponies he needed, and it was cheaper for him to raise them where needed than to send off and buy. The idea of raising horses except for home use on a ranch was not entertained, for a stock of horses could be bought for a song—selling often from three to six dollars per head, with colts thrown in. They were not worth much care. The "gentle bunch" alone received occassional attention. Horses were not always salable, but cattle were; as a result horses were raised for use and not for sale. Think of selling 600 head of horses for $2,000. Ranchmen in talking about their stocks would say, "the horses will come out all right, there is always grass for them." If asked why they did not breed better horses, the response would be, "There ain't any money in it. These horses are good enough to run cattle with, and that is all the use we have for them." The legitimate result followed this condition of things. Ranches and cattle increased and horses did not. Ranchmen did not miss the water till the well run almost dry. The above represents about the way things stood then. Almost at once, cattlemen all over Texas discovered that cow ponies were scarce and hard to find. Unheard of prices were asked and paid for the stock needed. Supply was not equal to the demand. Prices went higher and higher. Even mares became valuable. As soon as they had a tangible worth, enterprising dealers began to ship them North and East. It was a surprise to find that they, the pot-bellied, inbred prairie mares and survival-of-the-fittest pony stallions, found ready sale. Street car companies tried them and bought more. Livery men found in them just what they wanted—cheap and serviceable animals. Farmers bought the largest of the mares as mule producers, and now raising horses in Texas is profitable. Stockmen are importing well-bred stallions for their own use. Companies are being formed for breeding fine horses for draft and road purposes. Cow ponies now command at from $40 to $60 per head. Herds are in demand at from $20 to $40 per head instead of from $3 to $6. These are not the prices breeders will get for their horses in a very short time. A 15-hand 5-year-old, sound, broke gelding is worth $100, and that is the minimum price the horse raiser will get for him inside of three years. Because he can be raised for $10 is no reason that he will not sell for $100. In the state of New York the cost of raising a 5-year-old horse is $200. It will cost to ship a Texas 5-year-old to New York $15. Then why should not the Texas raised gelding bring $100? A sound horse is the exception in that country; so much of spavins, ring-bones and sore tendons prevail, caused by hard driving on paved and macadamized roads, as to really make those ailments almost, if not quite, hereditary. A horse that is sound there to-day, may on the morrow throw a spavin, which ruins him. Our prairie raised horses inherit none of these tendencies, but, on the contrary, their bones and tendons are strong, healthy and perfect. Then why should not a sound, well-broke, 15-hands, 5-year-old gelding, Texas raised, be worth $100.—*Texas Live Stock Journal.*

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: I must confess that your editorials on the articles of "Columbus" are not always calculated to tickle the fancy of your correspondent, though they please the eye of those whom you intended them for. So long as the writer makes mention of facts which are based upon truth itself, it matters not to his conscience what may be the opinions of others. It is not my intention, however, to enter into an elaborate argument regarding the editorials under discussion, as all that I may write will not tend to the glory of my pen, neither will any assertions influence the opinions of those who think differently. However, let me add that the great mass of people, those who furnish the gate money which keeps alive the trotting associations of our country, are with the writer in the argument and opposed to the opioion of the editor.

A paper published in Clinton, Iowa, which claims to be the organ of Judge Hayes, thinks there may be some truth in the statement going the rounds of the press that Toronto Maid, 2:30, is the daughter of Badger, rather than the offspring of Captain, but would "take more stock in the report had it not originated with a certain writer who inflicts the public under the *nom de plume* of 'Columbus.'"

I sincerely hope that Judge Hayes will survive the attack of indigestion from which he is evidently suffering, and to hasten his cure, as well as furnish a new item of interest to the horse world, I shall present to the readers a bit of breeding that may make the welkin ring, when my opponents rush upon the bit of history with weapons brightly polished, and thoughts of eloquent denial urging their goose quills to heroic action.

The writer presents the following, not as the evidence of one who has seen and can testify of his own personal knowledge, but rather, as what he believes to be the truth, for it was told him by an individual who controlled a half interest in the animal under protest. With this explanation, hoping it will place the responsibility of the writer in a true light, I shall proceed with the "play."

The roan stallion Monarch, Jr., foaled in 1869, has been credited to the thoroughbred sire imp. Monarch, and very few people in this world know anything to the contrary. It is proper to state that the little horse Monarch, Jr., has a record of 2:24½, and all 2:30 lists give his dam "a pacing mare."

Col. K. Reagen, of Kokomo, Ind., had in his possession an old Comet mare, which he was anxious to barter for something younger, or exchange for the currency of our country; at length the long-sought for opportunity arrived, and he sold the mare to some parties in Ill., accepting a portion of the selling price in current funds, and the balance in a chattel mortgage.

In the meantime, an uncle of Reagen's, who likewise signed his name Col. K., and who resides at or near St. Joe, Illinois, traded for a mare that was brought a short time before from Michigan. This mare was called a Grey Eagle and was in foal to a Kannuck stallion, owned in Michigan, who, it was said, could pace fast.

The colt, as soon as foaled, proved himself a sidewheeler, and late that fall Col. K. Reagen of Kokomo, obtained the little fellow, giving his uncle fifty dollars and the mortgage that was holding against the Comet mare.

At that time Col. noticed that the weanling could pace like a bullet, and he fancied there was more to the colt than many would give credit for. As the young pacer grew in years, and waxed strong and speedy, his owner gave him the name of Stonecutter, in honor of the profession of which he was a member, for Col. K. was a worker in stone of more than ordinary ability.

A second party obtained a half interest in Stonecutter, and as Monarch Bull was then the coming horse in Western estimation, the owner thought best to change their horses' name, and in place of the thoroughbred mare who bore him, they substituted a pacing dam in order that the pacing element might be accounted for; while they entirely did away with the Kannuck stallion, and gave the credit to the popular sire Limp Monarch.

Monarch Jr., the late Stonecutter, was converted without the use of weights, by driving him in the sand which lay along the river bank. He proved himself a game horse, and added not a little to the honor of imp. Monarch. Had he commenced his turf career during the past season, it is more than likely that he would have been styled a Dictator, out of a mare by Pilot, Jr. The declaration would have held water, for in size and style of trotting he resembled the Dictators, while every one knew that he was a converted pacer, and the Pilot, Jr. cross would fit to a dot.

I presume the above will excite a more than gentle ripple among the friends of imp. Monarch, and many may think the account mere bosh, but, as before stated, I have it from a gentleman who owned a half interest in Monarch, and he affirmed that he knew whereof he spoke.

"Columbus."

Mayview, Ky., Dec. 22, 1883.

Gate Money in England..

The racing in England this year, both under the rules of the Jockey Club and small meetings conducted independent of that club, showed on a whole a fair increase both in the number of meetings, races run and money raced for. The famous fixtures at Newmarket, Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood and Doncaster never attracted more attention, while so successful were the "gate money" meetings at Sandown and Kempton parks that similar organizations have been inaugurated near Newcastle, Manchester, Leicester and other racing centres in the kingdom. The latest venture of the kind is the East Riding Club and Race-course Company in Yorkshire, which have secured all the land necessary near Hull, not only for a mile track that will be as straight as an arrow, but for a flat and steeple-chase course, each two miles without going twice over the same ground. The ground-plans of the estate which have been sent to New York show that all the races will finish at the same point; that the stands, instead of being parallel with the track, recede at such an angle that the whole of the course can be seen, a feature that is certainly necessary, considering the distance between the spectators and the horses running for a greater part of all the races. The suggestions, however, are such that Mr. D. D. Withers, in an interview with "Vigilant," of the *Spirit*, says: "That's the kind of track I want to live to see built here. The only trouble is that such a track would require over 300 acres, and in this country no sooner do you get such a thing finished than some politician wants to run a street through it. Still, that is what we want here; our present tracks are mere circus rings." Being asked if such a track will be built here Mr. Withers replied: "Such a track will be built here, and it's not far off, either."

Breeding Work Horses.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the essential elements of value—symmetry of form, perfection of action, constitutional vigor, and a prepotency inherited from the first lineage (transferred through generations of the best blood of the kind)—will be recognized by all who desire to purchase stallions with a view to the improvement of the stock of the country. It is unquestionably true that the largest animals have not proven the most valuable sires, from the fact, doubtless, that being abnormal in size they are themselves accidental results, and therefore must necessarily only occasionally or accidentally reproduce themselves. The medium and normal size is the safest, as in reproducing himself, or any of his ancestors (they being nearly alike in size) it gives a certainty of uniformity only to be obtained by individuals who are the likeness of their prototype for generations. In order to successfully select animals of the greatest value for breeding purposes, it is necessary to have a correct knowledge, not only of the breeding or ancestry of the animal, but also the processes of rearing them for generations; for it is by their inherent qualities and educated habits that their future usefulness as breeders is assured. Thus in selecting horses for the saddle it is indispensable to secure one descended from a race that instinctively possesses those gaits most sought after in individuals used for that purpose. You can then with a degree af certainty expect that the produce of that animal will readily adapt itself to the desired gaits, as they belong naturally to the family from which they are descended. So, also, in seleeting a stallion for breeding horses for the race-course, we would think it folly to recognize any other than the purest thoroughbred as worthy of our attention. In selecting a sire for breeding trotting horses we use the same judgment and discretion, recognizing individual merit in the ancestry and instructive capabilities in the individual as of the utmost importance. In other words, he must be descended, through both sire and dam, from animals that trot naturally themselves and have proven their capabilities by their performance. This practice is a rule among all intelligent men in selecting horses for the services mentioned; but when it comes to the selection of animals for the production of valuable workers, our people seem to forget all the ordinary precautions they consider necessary in selecting animals for other purposes, and simply breed from horses that happen to be in their vicinity, or whose style attracts them, regardless and absolutely thoughtless of any other valuable qualification. To state it plainly, the work horses of this country have been bred at random. Until within the last few years, very little thought or attention has been given to or money used in the improvement of the heavier class of work horses in the United States. And even at the present time, when the mania for large horses has seized upon everybody, it is doubtful if one man in a hundred ever asks the question whether the animal he breeds from is inherently possessed of the valuable qualities necessary to make good work horses in himself or by hereditary transmission.

The Enforcement of Racing Rules.

(Live Stock Record.)

The recent action of the Jockey Clubs assembled at Louisville last month, in the adoption of new and more stringent rules to govern racing, was a step in the right direction for the elevation of turf sports, and one that meets with the hearty endorsement of every upright and honest turfman. But the clubs have only done half their duty. It is obligatory upon them to see these rules enforced, and to do so properly, none but the best informed turfmen must be put in the stands to judge and decide racing. Men must not be selected for judges irom their social position, but for their knowledge of racing and racing rules.

It is a duty honest and correct trainers and jockeys owe themselves, to steer clear of those persons who do not run

horses to win at all times; for nothing is so injurious to the fair fame of either trainer or jockey as their connection with questionable owners of race horses. Some of these kind of owners have, during the past season, been ruled off, and some have received a severe warning and are all pretty well known to experienced habitues of the turf.

It is duty also equally imperative upon owners to steer clear of either trainers or jockeys of questionable character. Many gentlemen who are called into the stand do not seem to realize the importance of their position, and it has been a far too common custom for judges to pass over (without there is a complaint) the most transparent cases of in-and-out running, in which both trainers and jockeys must occasionally combine. The judges owe it to themselves as well as to the public to investigate the in-and-out running of horses, many cases of which occurring during the past season, some ot a most fragrant and unaccountable character. There must be some good reason given, or explanation furnished, why a real good horse is beaten by a selling plater one day, and then shows first class form on the next occasion he is pulled out. The turf must be purified, and to this end all must work—judges, owners, trainers and jockeys. Racing is the most popular sport in America, and is growing yearly; and outside of turf contests it is of incalculable value to the country in the production of horses, not only for racing, but for general purposes, the thoroughbred being the highest type of the equine race, improves and beautifies every other breed.

Under the new rules, "in case an Association permits post bookmaking, any bookmaker licensed to exercise his calling shall be required to give bond in no less a sum than $1,000 for the honest performance of his calling, which sum shall be forfeited if conclusive evidence is given of any fraud committed by said bookmaker, and upon conviction he shall be ruled off the track." We opposed this rule in the Convention, and can see no necessity for its adoption without a similar one was framed requiring every owner, trainer and jockey to honestly perform his calling. There are a few questionable bookmakers like there are owners, trainers and jockeys, and the best thing to do is to get rid of them when they transgress the rules.

A leading turfman, speaking of frauds on the turf, says: "It should always be considered that whoever commits a fraud or is guilty of unfair practices in connection with racing not only injures the individual whom he deceives, but actively assists in the diminution of that confidence between man and man which contributes, and is really essential, to the very existence of the turf."

English Races by an Australian.

An Australian turfman and trainer of note makes the following observations on racing in the "old country":

The accommodation on nearly all English courses is as bad as it is possible to be. For instance, after the Leger the jockeys ride into the saddling paddock, in which there is a dense crowd, amongst whom they have to dismount and strip their horses. They never seem to wait for the order to dismount, but jump off amongst the crowd, and make the best of their way to the weighing room, no enclosure being railed off as with us. Nearly all the stands at Doncaster are private, and the public get very little but bare standing-room for the thirty shillings it costs for the stand and saddling paddock. One most objectionable, childish, unsportsmanlike and stupid fashion is now prevalent amongst the trainers of having their horses' coats brushed into patterns. You see some horses covered with stars, some with stripes, some with diamonds, and all sorts of funny marks. It is done by brushing the coat different ways, so that the different lights make the patterns. If I had not seen it I should scarcely have believed that men could have been such fools. A very bad feature in English racing is the smallness of the fields. From 26th March to 29th August no less than 558 races have been run in England, exclusive of matches, averaging under three and a fraction horses per race, and these include some of the best performers on the turf, and some of the best events. When it is taken into consideration that there are several thousands of horses in work, this shows that there must be something very rotten in the state of Denmark.

In conclusion, England far surpasses us in race-courses, the going being simply perfection all this season. What is called hard we should go into ecstacies over; the scenery also is often lovely, but in the matter of accommodation of every kind for the public and officials they are a hundred years behind. Fancy, at the much-vaunted Derby, the saddling paddock being about a mile and a quarter from the weighing room, and jockeys, after being weighed, having to fight their way, saddles in hand, through a dense mob to the paddock, and by the time a trainer has turned out his horses, it is almost impossible for him to find a place to see the race from. As to horses, England is so numerically strong that we are far surpassed; but a child could see that there's something wrong—either the trainers have so many under their individual care that they don't know what they have got, or the right horses must often escape nomination. I think the former is the real reason, or we should never see such wretched fields brought together for classic races, and called representative as the one which appeared in this year's Leger. Take Ossian away, and I believe that any real judge could pick out a field of three-year-olds from the training stables and race-courses that could not only beat the remainder, but make a show of them. Highland Chief, Elzevir and Royal Angur, the three favorites, were not even the cut of Leger horses, and were lame, yet these are supposed to be the pick of thousands. Surely, England could find something better than three cripples for Leger favorites. As to jockeys, England beats us, as heavier weights are the rule, consequently men ride instead boys, and men who are in the saddle nearly every day during the season; but the weak point of the English jockey is a "gallery finish." I have seen more than one race thrown away by England's best horseman, by waiting for the finish, and then getting pipped by a speedy brute that he could have run down if he had kept going all the road. But there is nothing to complain of as to horsemen; they keep their whip, and spurs quite useless unless they are really wanted, a lesson impossible to teach the colonial boy. As to the trainers, they are duffers in one way, not in another—they are duffers at getting their horses fit, but clever at bamboozling owners and getting four times the number of horses it is possible for them to train. The question arises whether it is worth their while to bother about training. I should say decidedly not. A well trainer has, say, sixty horses under his charge—some far more. He gets £2 10s. a head a week, and at the present rate of labor, &c., he ought to clear £1 per head per week, or halve it and say 10s.; then it is quite good enough, without bothering much about training, though I should say the profit is nearer £1 than 10s. Again, the trainers are in a groove. Many get horses because the owner's ancestors were accustomed to send horses there, and many trainers take their father's business; the thing is in a groove of old-established places, the same as grocers or butchers. In one great feature England is behind us, viz., the numerical strength of our fields. As I mentioned before, in the last five months five hundred odd races have been run, not giving an average of four horses. To a lover of racing nothing is more exhilarating than a large field, and it is, on a fine day, one of the most beautiful sights in the world; whilst, on the other hand, three or four runners on a wide course looks like three or four couples dancing in an immense ballroom—flat in the extreme.

Twenty Years' Turf Reminiscences.

[New York Sportsman.]

In Kentucky, twenty years ago, some of the principal thoroughbred stallions were Lexington, by Boston; Revenue, by imp. Trustee; three sons of imp. Glencoe, Vandal, Star Davis, and Hornpipe; Austerlitz, by imp. Yorkshire; imp. Mickey Free, by Irish Birdcatcher; Colossus, by imp, Sovereign; imp. Scythian, by Orlando; and Millington, afterwards imp. Australian, by West Australian. In other parts of the South and Southwest were Daniel Boone, Knight of St. George, Lightning, etc. New York and New Jersey had imp. Balrownie, by Annandale; imp. Eclipse, by Orlando; Slasher, by Childe Harold; Prophet, by imp. Monarch; Avalanche, by Revenue; Lapidist, by Touchstone; Trovatore, by imp. Monarch; Frank Cheatham, by imp. Albion; imp. Consternation and imp. Young Sweetmeat, by Sweetmeat. Colton, by Lexington, was located near Philadelphia, John C. Breckenridge, by Lexington, and imp. Bonnie Scotland, by Iago, were in Ohio, France, by imp. Glencoe, was in Illinois, and Jack Malone, by Lexington, was in Missouri. The above is not a complete list, however, by any means. That winter in the spring of 1864, there was quite a little betting in Kentucky on the Paterson Derby, for which thirty-two colts and fillies were entered. At Dr. Underwood's headquarters, at Lexington, a book had been opened on the race, and Mr. Clay's colts Arcola and Kentucky, both by Lexington, were the favorites at 8 to 1 each, and 10 to 1 was laid against R. A. Alexander's "lot," which included Asteroid, Norfolk, Nannie Butler, and another, 12 to 1 against Loadstone, by Lexington, 15 to 1 against Sister to Idlewild, and larger odds against the others. This was prior to the Laclede meeting of 1864 at St. Louis, where the blue-grass three-year-olds showed such great form that they at once jumped to the front rank of favoritism, Norfolk especially. The Laclede races began the middle of May, and many Eastern men and horses lent their presence to the inaugural meeting by the waters of the great Mississippi. Extra weights were carried. On the first day a dash of a mile was won by Abu Beker, 4 yrs., by Mahomet, 110 lbs., beating Mammona, 6 yrs., by Sovereign, 117 lbs.; Zig-Zag, 4 yrs., by Ruric, 110 lbs., and Breeze 5 yrs., by Bonnie Laddie, 117 lbs. Time, 1:47. The Great Post Stake, four-mile heats, worth $4,750 to the winner, was won by John Harpers' Rhynodyne, 5 yrs., by Wagner, 120 lbs., ridden by Abe, beating R. A. Alexander's Bayflower, 5 yrs., by Lexington, 117 lbs., ridden by a stable-boy, and Dennis Reedy's Thunder, 5 yrs., by Lexington, 120 lbs., ridden by Gilpatrick. Time, 7:46—7:46¼. Pools: Bayflower $600, Rhynodyne $300, Thunder $280. Won easily. Thunder was taken with cramps and withdrawn after the first heat.

On the second Day J. M. Clay's Skedaddle, 4 yrs., by Yorkshire, 110 lbs., won a mile-heat race from Monsoon, by Sovereign, and five others. Monsoon won the first heat. Time, 1:48½—1:48¾—1:49½. The second event was a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, weights 96 lbs. each. Six horses started. R. A. Alexander's Norfolk, by Lexington; Zeb. Ward's Tipperary, by Ringgold; and four others, all of whom were distanced in the first heat. Norfolk won in two straight beats, in 1:46¾ and 1:47, and was sold after the race for $15,000, to Charles Winters of California, for Theodore Winters. George Rice took charge of him, and ran him at Paterson before he was sent to California.

On the third day at St. Louis, Mammona, 6 yrs., beat Vignette, 5 yrs., by Vandal, and Matt Davis, aged, by Star Davis, in a mile-heat race, 100 lbs., each. Time, 150—1:46½. On the same day John Harper's Bowen, 5 yrs., by Vandal, 120 lbs., ran two-mile heats, 3:49—3:46, beating J. C. Kelly's Legal Tender, 5 yrs. by Sovereign, 120 lbs., and Morton & Simm's Capt. Allen, 6 yrs., by imp. Sovereign, 120 lbs.

The fourth day's races were a dash of two miles, won by Bowen, 5 years, 120 lbs., from Ulverston, 4 years, by Lexington, and the Ringgold filly, 4 years. Time 3:38½. Also a Post Stake, mile heats, three in five, worth $4,750, which Skedaddle won in five heats, Sue Lewis, 4 years, by Lexington, 107 lbs, getting the first two heats in 1:46¾—1:45½, Skedaddle then puiting in her work in 1:47—1:51½—1:47½. The fifth day Abu Beker, 5 years, 110 lbs., won a mile heat race in 1:49½—1:46—1:50, the first heat being a dead heat with Sympathy, 5 years, 117 lbs., three others also starting, and R. A. Alexander's Asteroid, by Lexington, beat Tipperary and Scotland, by Bonnie Scotland, mile heats, 96 lbs. each, in 1:47½—1:46½, causing many persons to think that Mr. Alexander had sold Norfolk only to reserve for himself a better colt. The sixth day of this great meeting saw Bowen, 5 years, 120 lbs., win a mile heat race, three in five, from the Ringgold filly, 4 years, 107 lbs.; Zig-Zag, 4 years, 110 lbs., and Laclede, 4 years, by Lexington, 110 lbs. The filly won the first heat in 1:50½, and Bowen the last three in 1:45—1:49½—1:49¾. After the race the winner's name was changed to J. C. Kelly. On the same day also was run a three-mile heat race between Ryhnodyne, Bayflower, and Thunder. Pools sold, Rhynodyne $1,000, Bayflower $550, Thunder $435, and at these rates Dr. Underwood sold over $60,000 worth of pools on the race. As on the first day, Rhynodyne won the first heat from Bayflower by four lengths in 5:41½, and Thunder, pulling up lame, was withdrawn. Rhynodyne also won the second heat and race in 5:43½. The last day three races were run. J. C. Kelly (late Bowen), 5 years, 120 lbs., beat Mammona, 6 years, 112 lbs.; Vignette, 6 years, 107 lbs.; and Legal Tender, 5 years, 112 lbs., a handicap race of two miles and a half in $4:42½. Surprise, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, 110 lbs., won a mile-heat race from two others in 1:49¾—1:53¾; and Red Oak, aged, by Second Altorf, 110 lbs., beat Anna Travers, 4 years, by imp. Yorkshire, 100 lbs., a dash of four miles, handicap weights, in 7:45. This ended a most successful inaugural meeting.

The features of the Laclede meeting, were the *debut* of those good colts Norfolk and Asteroid, and the victories of John Harper's Rhynodyne over Bayflower and Thunder. The Canadian crack, however, was manifestly out of fix, and all Gilpatrick's riding could not get him to the front.

On the 31st of May, at Lexington, Ky., a five-day meeting was begun. The principal winners were Grant, 3 years, by Lexington, who won a sweepstakes for three-year-olds; Donerail, 3 years, by Lexington, a two-mile heat race from Zara, 4 years, by imp. Yorkshire, and Sue Lewis, 4 years, by Lexington. Time, 3:42—3:42. Georgie Wood, 3 years, by Knight of St. George; Easter, 3 years, by Endorser, and Skedaddle, 4 years, by Yorkshire, were also winners during the meeting, the latter scoring a race at three-mile heats.

Meanwhile, at Paterson the stables of thoroughbreds had been accumulating for some weeks, until by the 7th of June, when the Spring meeting of the Passaic Association began, a notable array of race-horses was on hand and the public expectation was very great, especially as regards the anticipated struggle for the first Kentucky Derby, on which the betting had been heavy all over the country. It was the first great sectional race for three-year-olds in these parts for some years, and the East, with Kentucky and Arcola, was again to be pitted against the West, Norfolk, Asteroid, Tipperary, etc., being the Kentucky champions, all of these horses except the last-named being sons of the renowned Lexington. As the eventful day drew nigh, rumors regarding the horses were in every mouth. Norfolk had arrived from St. Louis at the course, but it was said that he was off, and Mr. Hunter's colt, Kentucky, was still the ruling favorite for the race, having shown great speed in his work. Asteroid and Arcola were mentioned as absentees, and it was thought that Kentucky would score an easy victory. Tuesday, the day of the race, broke clear and pleasant, and an immense gathering assembled at Paterson, the capacity of the Erie Railroad being severly tested. Many went by road, and probably 12,000 persons were at the course, including representative turfmen from all parts of the country. The track was not in good condition, owing to recent rains, and though not muddy was deep and slow, precluding any idea of fast time. The opening race was mile heats, and four horses started, J. S. Watson's Captain Moore, 4 years, by Balrownie, 104 lbs.; W. H. Renfro's Mammona, 6 years, by Sovereign, 117 lbs.; P. C. Bush's Ben Bruce, 4 years, by Lexington, 104 lbs.; and John Smith's W. R. Davis, 5 years, by Star Davis, 114 lbs. Captain Moore was favorite over the field, and Hafferty brought him in an easy winner in each heat. Time, 1:50¾—1:53¼, Mammona was second.

After this race the Derby candidates were brought out and the excitement ran high. In the reports concerning the condition of Norfolk, alluded to above, Jas. L. Eoff had been the most prominent circulator, and went so far as to persuade certain persons that he had the management of Norfolk, would not start him, etc. After, however, he had succeeded it getting a big bet of $6,000 to $2,000 against Norfolk from the late John Morissey, he threw off all disguise, and, as the colt was found to be all right, he at once became a hot favorite, selling in Dr. Underwood's pools prior to the race, for $1,150, Tipperary, $600, Kentucky, $400, Morris' pair, $250, and the field $230. Twenty starters were saddled, P. C. Push's Lurline, by Knight of St. George, 97 lbs.; Bowie & Hall's Velvet, by the same sire, 97 lbs.; Dr. Weldon's Charlotte F., by Scythian, 97 lbs.; Capt. Moore's Brother to Jack Malone, by Lexington, 100 lbs.; James S. Watson's Patti, by imported Eclipse, and Relief, by Riggold, each 97 lbs.; Frank Morris' two fillies, by imported Eclipse, same weight; John Hunter's Kentucky, by Lexington, 100 lbs.; Mr. Ackerman's Eagle, by Vandal, 100 lbs.; Zeb Ward's Tipperary, by Ringgold, 100 lbs., and R. A. Alexander's Norfolk, by Lexington, 100 lbs. The favorite was ridden by J. Lewis, and looked full of life and fire as he was being saddled. Norfolk was a bay colt, standing 15.3, with three white feet and a peculiar blaze. Of good length, he was a very taking horse in appearance, and his powerful propelling power behind was very noticeable when extended. Kentucky had Gilpatrick in the saddle, and while fully as much a race-horse in appearance, he was evidently not in as forward condition as Norfolk, on whom old Ansel had expended all of his well-known training ability with good results, as anyone could see by looking at the colt. Tipperary, a bigger horse than either, over 16 hands high, looked rather too finely drawn, almost, but his big frame, not yet fully developed, was responsible for much of this impression, as the colt ran well in the race. Abe was his pilot. Eagle, a big, slashing chestnut, looked the picture of a racer, and Pincus had him in prime order. Mr. Sherrod soon had the lot in hand at the half-mile pole, and after very little delay they were sent off to a straggling start, Norfolk moving off much the quickest of any, so that in the first quarter of a mile he was several lengths away, and going like a scared deer. Kentucky was next, Velvet third, the others in a bunch, with Tipperary in a pocket, and by the time the stand was reached Norfolk was at least eight lengths in front, and getting away at every jump. On the turn Abe pulled Tipperary to the outside, and passing the leaders like a shot, including Kentucky, on the backstretch, he went on after Norfolk, who was by this time a dozen lengths away. The rest of the race was a procession, and as "Tip" could not close the gap any. Norfolk was eased, and the last half of the race was slow, Norfolk winning by ten lengths, Tipperary half a dozen lengths from Eagle, who beat Kentucky a head in the last few strides. Time—2:46½; first mile in 1:47. The Kentucky party came in for many congratulations on the race which was worth $2,600 to the winner. The conspirators, J. L. Eoff and Charles Marsh, were, however, the objects of much censure, and the following day the association took cognizance of the matter by formally ruling off Eoff, censuring Marsh, and restraining the horse Norfolk from starting at Paterson until further notice. After the Derby a two-mile heat race was run with two contestants—Forbes & Jerome's Fleetwing, 4 years, by Balrownie, 104 lbs., and J. S. Watson's Aldebaran, 4 years, by Commodore, 104 lbs. The latter was a hot favorite at $100 to $20, but under Abe's good riding, Fleetwing won the first heat by a length in 3:46¾, and the second by the same distance in 3:45¼, fairly bowling over the long odds, to the great consternation of the plungers. Out of Rhoda, by Glencoe, Fleetwing was a fine-looking chestnut, but a sluggish, lazy goer, and needed constant rousing with the whip. He afterwards won again at this meeting, and many races afterwards, as we shall see later on.

The second day at Paterson was rather light as regards the quality of the card, and the crowd was, therefore, not as great as on the previous day. Four races were down to be run, but for the three-mile dash, Captain Moore, 4 years, by Balrownie, had a walk-over. Of the other three events, the first was a mile dash between W. H. Renfroe's Dora, 4 years, by Ringgold, 101 lbs., and John Hunter's Copeck, 4 years, by Lexington, 104 lbs. Odds of 100 to 40 were laid on the filly, and she won all the way in 1:47¼. The winner was run the year previous as the property of Capt. Moore, when she was known as the Ringgold filly. At St. Louis she was sold to W. H. Renfro, who named her Dora. Her dam was Roxana, by imp, Chesterfield, who threw Tipperary, Blarneystone, Susan Ann, Chesapeake, etc. The Nursery Stakes, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, had two starters, John Hunter's La Noire, by imp. Knight of St. George, 87 lbs., and J. S. Watson's Julius, by Lexington, 90 lbs. The filly was the favorite at 100 to 40, and won easily in 1:23. Abe rode the winner of both these races. The selling race, dash of a mile and a quarter, produced a larger field. Six horses started, Copeck, by Lexington, 97 lbs., Miss Hayes, 4 yrs., by Lexington, 87 lbs., Punch, 4 yrs., by Mahomet, 87 lbs., Zig-Zag, 4 years, by Ruric, 97 lbs., Red Eye horse, 5 yrs., 107 lbs., and W. R. Davis, 5 yrs., by Star Davis, 100 lbs. Copeck sold for $100, Miss Hayes $100, Punch $35, Red Eye horse $25, field $10. For over half the distance Punch and Copeck made a good

race, when the latter took a decided lead, and won the race by two lengths, Miss Hayes beating Punch by half a length for second place. Time, 2:18¾. The third day of the meeting attracted almost as large a crowd as was at Paterson on Derby day. The forenoon was dark and threatening, and before the first race was over the clouds burst in a torrent of rain, driving every one to shelter. This did not tend to make the track very fast, and each of the three races of the day were run in mud and water up to the fetlocks. However, the racing went on just the same, and was very interesting to all except the losers. The Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, two miles, had fifteen subscribers, and with three starters was worth $1,200. These were J. Hunter's Kentucky, by Lexington, 100 lbs.; Frank Morris' filly by imp. Eclipse, and J. S. Watson's Relief, by Ringgold, each 97 lbs., Kentucky was the favorite and an easy winner in 4:02¾. The event of the day now cmae on, the Post Stakes, three-mile heats, and the saddling of the contestants excited much interest. They were Captain Moore, 104 lbs., Fleetwing, 104 lbs., and Thunder, 114 lbs. In Dr. Underwood's pools Captain Moore was a big favorite at $100, Fleetwing $35, Thunder $25. The latter's running previously had clearly shown him to be off, and Fleetwing was the one relied on to clip the favorite's wings, if such a thing was to be accomplished. Abe was on Fleetwing, Hafferty on Moore, and Gilpatrick on Thunder. At the start the favorite made the pace, but Fleetwing shadowed him at once, and the two ran a very close race for most of the first mile at a very fast pace for the mud and distance to be run. It cooked Moore's bacon, who lost ground, and Fleetwing passed him, Thunder doing likewise before the end of the second mile, where Fleetwing led two lengths, Thunder four ahead of Moore. The latter had "bellows to mend" all the way home, and would have been distanced had the other two not been eased up. Fleetwing won by ten lengths, and Moore was second, as Thunder was pulled to a walk before reaching the wire. Time of the heat, 6:11½. It was now any odds on Fleetwing, and he made all his own running in the second heat, winning easily by four lengths from Thunder, Moore badly beaten. The two latter showed much distress after the race, while Fleetwing was as fresh, apparently, as before he began, snorting, and kicking like an unbroken colt. The concluding race of the day and meeting was a consolation purse of a mile and a quarter, for beaten horses. Four faced the satrter, Dora, 101 lbs.; Aldebaran, 97 lbs.; Copeck, 97 lbs.; and Ben Bruce, 97 lbs. In the pools Dora sold for $100, Aldebaran $80, Copeck $70, Bruce $15. Abe took Dora to the front at once and set a hot pace, followed by Aldebaran, Copeck making a waiting race of it, Bruce soon giving it up. Dora held the lead for a mile, when the mud and pace settled her, and she gradually died away, Aldebaran taking up the lead in the stretch and winning the race. Copeck was second, coming fast at the end, and many thought he would have nearly won if his boy had not waited to long. Time, 2:22. The meeting was, as a whole, a very successful one, and much credit was due to Messrs. E. B. Colt, R. B. Cheswell, William Toley, and other members of the association. The success of the new owners, Messrs. Forbes & Jerome, with their game colt Fleetwing was one of the most popular features of the three days' racing. As regards the ruling off of Eoff and the suspending of the colt Norfolk, a great many considered that the action was rather hastily taken, and hardly warranted by the charges as set forth. Though accused of conspiracy, no one was evidenced as a party to the alleged collusion, and the charges should have been a trifle more definite. Norfolk really started, was run to win, and did win, and current report ascribed the somewhat premature action of the committee to the plaintive lamentations of the fleeced bookmakers, of whom the most prominent was the gentleman mentioned in the foregoing as laying Eoff a large bet.

On the 28th of June, the New York Jockey Club began a meeting over the Centerville Course, Long Island.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

The Occident Stake for foals of 1882 to be trotted at three years old during the State Fair of 1885, closed on the 1st inst. with the following nominations:

1. Palo Alto's b c Norval, by Electioneer, dam Norma.
2. Palo Alto's b f Constance, by Electioneer, dam Consolation.
3. Palo Alto's b f Ethel, by General Benton, dam Electa.
4. Ira L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis.
5. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
6. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sauce Box.
7. Jno Mackey's b c —— by Alaska, dam Belle Ely.
8. Jno Mackey's blk c —— by Echo, dam by Hubbard.
9. Jno Mackey's b f —— by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.
10. Chas Scott's g c —— by Echo, dam by Lodi.

For the Occident Stake of 1884 second payments have been made on the following:

Palo Alto's Argo, Alban, St. Just, Edos, Alta Belle.
D. E. Knight's Nighthawk.
L. J. Rose's Bedouin.
J. C. Simpson's Antevolo.
J. W. Mackey's Robert Lee.
A. L. Frost's Roscoe.

Annual Two-Year-Old Stake.

The annual two-year-old stake for foals of 1882, to be trotted during the State fair of 1884, closed on the 1st, with eighteen entries, viz:

1. Palo Alto's Glen Cairn, by Electioneer, dam Glen Cora.
2. Palo Alto's Antinous, by Electioneer, dam American Girl.
3. J. Blake's Revielle, by Admiral, dam by San Bruno.
4. R. H. Newton's Sur Del, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph.
5. Jno. Mackey's b c, by Alaska, dam Belle Ely.
6. Jno. Mackey's blk c, by Echo, dam by Hubbard.
7. Jno. Mackey's b f, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.
8. J. Greely's Mill Boy, by Brigadier, dam by Signal Colt.
9. Ira. L. Ramsdell's Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis.
10. W. B. Todhunter's Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam Gazelle.
11. W. B. Todhunter's b f Clito, by Steinway, dam Maud M.
12. E. Giddings' b c Promise, by Prompter, dam Starlight.
13. J. B. McDonald's g f Lassie Jean, by Brigadier, dam Lexington Belle.
14. J. B. McDonald's blk c, by Brigadier, dam Maggie.
15. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
16. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sauce Box.
17. J. N. Ayres' ch f, by Algona, dam by A. T. Stewart.
18. G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley, by Nephew, dam by Maybie's Mambrino.

Public Trainers.

The London journals do not forget to remind the Jockey Club that it is charged with grave responsibilities. When things go wrong, as they frequently do, the turf legislature is called upon to act. *Land and Water* thinks that public jockeys and public trainers have done much toward lowering the tone of racing. Formerly nearly every nobleman and gentleman who kept running horses had his own trainer, and in many instances his private jockey. The latter, when not put up, was bound not to ride against his employer. But now the situation has changed.

In the true interests of the turf far too many owners of horses send them to the public trainers, and, as is only natural, they make choice of the most successful stables, a fact that in the end tells against themselves, several trainers having often more horses sent to them than they can properly attend to. If a trainer does full justice to twenty horses, it will tax his capabilities to the utmost, and yet at Newmarket strings of horses, in many cases of double, treble, and even more than that number, are under the charge of a single trainer. Some owners send to public stables to save themselves trouble, and others to avail themselves of the talent of its head, while the object of some few is to ferret out the secrets of the stable for their own special benefit. But be their object what it may, the system whereby sixty or seventy horses are trained in the same establishment must militate against the best interests of the turf. It cannot but be that in many instances horses are brought out insufficiently trained; consequently there are subsequent startling changes of form that not only amaze and mystify the public, but owners also. Then the strength of the fields is curtailed, for horses trained in the same stable are seldon brought out to contend against each other, and when they are their form is either known or so closely guessed at that all interest in their performance ceases. But this is not the worst. In nearly all the public stables members of the ring, or some of their confederates, have horses in training, and thus they become intimate acquaintances of the trainer. It consequently follows they need no tout to post them up with the doings of the several horses in the stable, an expense that the backer, desirous to grow rich without labor at the expense of the horse-owner, is compelled to bear. The common horse-watcher is thus not entirely to blame when a "good thing" oozes out, and the owner finds himself forestalled at Tattersalls and the clubs. None of this work went on in the early days of racing, or for the first thirty years of this century, when private trainers were the rule, and not the exception. Jockeys bound themselves to ride for certain stables, consenting, in case of their not being able to get to the required weight, to stand down unless by permission of their employer; whence it followed that no "syndicate of backing jockeys," such as is now said to exist, could possibly be formed.

There are two sides to this question, Were it not for the public trainers the colors of a number of gentleman would not be seen on the turf, and the biddings at the annual sales of thoroughbreds yearlings would be less animated. The man who owns but two or three racehorses cannot afford to keep a private trainer and a private jockey to boot. The public trainer should not take charge of too many horses and he should be as silent as the grave. He should never let drop to one customer even a hint as to what he is doing with he horses of another customer. The speculators who send him horses with a view of getting at the secrets of his stable are not the men upon whom he should rely. He will destroy public confidence in himself by having much to do with them. We have close-mouthed public trainers in this country, and they do well. The trainers who have been tried and proved just objects of suspicion are not over-burdened with business. There is one thing we should like to see changed, and that is making nominations in a registered name. The majority of the gentlemen who try to conceal their identity are patrons of public training stables. If every man ran horses in his own name the tone of the turf would be improved. He who is made to shoulder the full responsibility before the public will labor all the more earnestly to promote the best interests of racing.—*Turf Field and Farm.*

Commodore Kittson's Outfit.

Dan Woodmansee, Commodore Kittson's able representative, and who has had charge of his trotting string while on the circuit for several seasons past, returned to Minnesota last week, and in an interview with the Pioneer Press gave some interesting matter concerning the commodore's fast steppers. They are now, Mr. Woodmansee said, located at Chester Park near Cincinnati, where they will remain during the winter. The most of these horses have made the grand circuit during the part two seasons. Owing to their late arrival in Minnesota last year, they were unable to secure the amount of grass considered beneficial or necessary after a hard campaign. In order that the might have a vacation, and at the same time plenty of green grass, they were sent directly from Chicago to Cincinnati, where they are being well cared for, under the immediate supervision of John Splan, who will probably pull the reins over them next season—which, Mr. Woodmansee thinks, will eclipse any previous year in exhibitions of speed on the turf. The strings consist of:

Johnson, with a record of 2:10 in 1883.
Little Brown Jug, who paced in 2:11¾ at Hartford in 1883.
Gem, who made 2:13¾ at Rochester in August, 1883.
Fannie Witherspoon, with 2:17, made in the race at Hartford last season for a purse of $10,000.

So-So, with her 2:17¼ record.
Minnie R., who did a mile in 2:19 at Chicago in 1882.
Von Arnim, with a recorn of 2:19¼ at Rochester in 1882.
Silverton, who made 2:20¼ in the same year, and Pilgrim, without record, but with as much speed as any of them.

They present a public record, taken altogether that no other like number of horses belonging to one man can begin to equal. Eight of them have an average record of 2:18.

Johnson, Mr. Woodmansee says, will, in all probability, be barred out of the free-for-all class next season, on account of his easy victories in race this year, and the wonderful speed (2:10) he developed when he cut loose at Chicago to beat Little Brown Jug's record of 2:11¾. It will be just as well, however, for he then will get specials, and bring his owner quite a revenue, as none of the important trotting associations can get along without him. Little Brown Jug has been sent to New York, and is now being treated by Robert Bonner. for lameness in the right fore foot and ankles which incapacitated him from appearing on the turf last season. Mr. Bonner writes that Jug is getting along nicely, showing no signs of lameness now, and Mr. Bonner is of the opinion that he will have him a sound horse by spring. Owing to his great experience and close study, Mr. Bonner is capable of expressing such an opinion. Little Brown Jug has the fastest three heats to his credit—2:11¾, 2:11¾ and 2:12½, and with the exception of him, the stable is in excellent condition. It is now the intention to trot and pace these horses next season in their respective classes, on all the prominent tracks in the country, and the probability is that they (in connection with other celebrities) will visit Minneapolis and St. Paul. Great crowds will no doubt welcome them in both cities.

A scheme is now talked of to establish annual stock sales at Midway park, the first to be held there some time next spring. These sales will be conducted under the system adopted by the Kentucky breeders, and every animal sold will be guaranteed as represented. During the conversation Mr. Woodmansee was asked his impression as to which was the most prominent animal in Commodore Kittson's celebrated collection. He responded with a show of enthusiasm.

Peter Johnson, driver of the horse Johnston, says no horse ever lived which can go as fast on a trot or pace as the Commodore's latest acquisition. He has made quarters in 29½ seconds, and I am satisfied that he could have made 2:09 in that 2:10 race. I never sat behind a horse which moved so pleasantly or with such remarkable speed. John Splan, Hickok and Doble timed Johnston at the 2:10 race, and they all claim that his time was 2:09½. In that race, Johnston appeared to be going as if going at a slow gait. Being a young horse, only six years old, without hard work and sound in every way, he ought, next season, to pace two or three seconds faster, and if the record is broken in 1884, it will be by Johnston. John Splan reports that he has the greatest confidence in Johnston, based upon his experience as the driver of Rarus, and fully sustains Mr. Johnson's estimate of him.

In reply to a question touching the favorite's appearance and family history, Mr. Woodmansee stated that he was a bright mahogany gelding fifteen and a half hands high; weighs, when in condition for speed, about 900 lbs., and is very stylish when in harness. He has a noble carriage which will attract attention anywhere. His breeding is as follows: Sire, Bashaw's Golddust by Green's Bashaw, dam by Ned Forrest, second dam by Steele's Kentucky Hunter—showing thoroughbreds on both sides of the house and an unspotted record.

There are about eighty horses in the Midway stalls, including Blackwood, Jr., with a record of 2:22; Lady Rolfe, 2:22¼; Lady Groesbeck, 2:25; Sammie G., 2:26½; Astoria, a full sister of Dexter, and a near relative of Jay-Eye-See, Phallas and Dictator—kept as a breeding mare. The home stable, it will be seen, contains numerous animals of considerable note, but the more celebrated in Commodore Kittson's extensive collection of quick steppers and thoroughbreds are enjoying their vacation away from home.

A Reminiscnce of Dan Mace.

Notwithstanding the outcry often raised by the followers of the turf, who recklessly drop their money, and the sage ideas of the turf cynic or censor, who thinks every race is a matter of bargain and sale. I believe the drivers are as scarce as black foxes that will deceive an owner by disobeying his order to win. I have frequently heard persons, who are not intimately acquainted with Dan Mace, admit he is the Napoleon of the turf, but say: "You can't tell which way he is going." Dan enjoys giving color to their surmises by shrugging his shoulders, nodding and winking, as if to say: "You're right;" but in his serious moments, surrounded by friends who know him best, he talks differently. Not long ago he earnestly and abruptly said to me: "If you outlive me, which is very likely, say that I always lived up to my agreements, and I never pulled a horse on an owner or wronged a friend in my life."

This I firmly believe, and can tell an interesting story in point. In the palmy days of the Tweed ring Mr. H. W. Genet, then dubbed "Prince Hal," matched his team of mares, a black and a bay, against Jim Irving's pair of trotters for $1000 a side. The race came off at the Fashion Track; Mace drove the mares and the late Sam McLaughlin was up behind the latter pair, with instruction to win at all hazards, but he could not reach Dan, who won the first heat easily, and, as there was considerable betting on it, Mace was offered $1,000 to let Irving's team win, which he refused. There was a rough gang in attendance, who were ready to do almost anything; and Joe Coburn, hearing that the plan was to disable Mace so that he could not drive, came to him, saying: "Dan, I'll loose considerable money if Irving's team gets beat, but I wouldn't do to you as some of the gang want me for any money, so be on your guard." Shortly afterward a tough customer called Figgy and his pals approached. The ringleader tried to decoy Dan among them, but he resolutely replied: "Keep your distance, for if one of you attempts to lap a hand on me I'll drop him." He was not molested, but won the race with a brace of pistols in his pockets, and Jim Irving took McLaughlin's place after the first heat.

The late Prince Batthyany was by no means a brillian horseman, but he was very fond of riding his own horses. On one occasion he was riding in a steeple chase, and was having matters pretty well his own way. The rider of the horse that was running second to him found that he could not beat him, but in a moment of inspiration an idea occurred to him. The Prince showed a deal of daylight between himself and the saddle, and there was a tightness about his breeches that seemed irresistible to a man fond of a joke. As he was about to jump the last fence, and when he was well in the air, the rider of the second horse brought down his whip with cutting force on the tightest part of the Count's person. With a "O-oo-o" he dropped into the saddle, and let go his horse's head. The second at once shot to the front, and won the race.

Much interest is felt in England regarding the future career at the stud of the two great five-year-old stallions, Barcaldine and Foxhall. Lady Stamford's famous unbeaten son of Solon and Ballyroe will be located at Park Paddocks, Newmarket, his standing fee being 50 guineas, $250. Foxhall's future home, for some time at least, Leybowrne Grange, in Kent, has become famous as the birthplace of Blue Gown, Rosicrucian, and others of the late Sir Joseph Hawley's cracks. Fifty years ago "Nimrod," an English sporting writer, promulgated the then audacious prophecy, "that England in future years would come to this country for a replenishment of its racing blood." That its fulfillment is by no means unlikely the cases of Umpire, Preakness, Wallenstein, Foxhall, etc., show.

Fred Harmon arrived from the North by steamer on Thursday evening. He will go into training at once at the Bay District track, with McIntyre and McMillan as mentors. If appearances go for anything Harmon's reported illness was a myth, for he never looked in better health. He has as yet made no sign, but it is presumed that his business here is to accept Kittleman's challenge.

Joe. Jewell, who once owned Flora Temple, and was the proprietor of the old Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, now weighs 360 pounds.

General Topics.

With the close of the season also ends the California "seasons," and now that December has given place to January the record can be made up. Not this week, however, as "New Year" has its festivities, and some tribulations, too, to be attended to, and therefore, before the list is made public, there will have to be a close search of the files and retrospection, and a general burnishing of memory, somewhat rusted by recurrence of many seasons. There have been strange oversights in the table published in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and this side of the American world does not figure as it should in the table. But then it is an onerous task to compile a table of all that is going on on the turf and track of so wide a country, and a lapse which seems to be an indication of ignorance or prejudice may arise from the attempt to crowd the work of a month into a few days. The men who do the work receive, at the best, a poor recompense, and a column or two of names, dates and figures, that occupy small space in type, represent labor that is never appreciated.

There is one man who deserves the warmest thanks of the turfmen of the country beyond all others, that being H. G. Crickmore. For years he has wrought with untiring energy and zeal, an uphill fight from the start, and at first with so steep a grade before him, that the task to any but an enthusiast would have been given up with his first volume. He must have continually had before him the old Scotch proverb "a stout heart for a steep brae," and also been cognizant that the brae had grown into a veritable Ben Lomond, which required not only a stout heart to surmount, but endurance which made light of any number of heats as long as the Beacon Course. "Krik's Guide" to the turf has been of so great service to breeders and all who have more than a slight fancy for the "royal sport," that to be without it is not to be thought of. Very capably have the Messrs. Goodwin supplemented it with their calendar, but for all that Krik had the battle to fight alone for many years, and should there be a chance for remuneration, now there cannot be a question that he should be the recipient.

The following is his latest announcement, and we sincerely trust that the response will be as hearty as his works merit. That can scarcely be, however, though a general reply will be an instalment on the debt.

Krik's Guide to the Turf, 1883 for use in 1884.

To Racing Associations, Owners, Breeders, and others interested in the Turf of the United States and Canada:

The undersigned has published the above named Racing Guide since the spring of 1878, and in no year has he recovered his expenses. The total cost for 1883, including parts "one" and "two," and eight monthly and semi-monthly editions, was a trifle over $4,600 which does not include one dollar of his personal labor. This amount could not have been paid but for the liberality of the American Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Monmouth Park Association, each of which contributed $200 in addition to their regular subscription of $100.

The prospect for 1884 is that the expense will be largely increased both by the number of races run, and the additional cost of printing caused by the advance in the price of labor. Consequently, the "Guide" cannot be published at the prices heretofore charged, and subscriptions are solicited at the following terms:

For Part I., Part II., and all editions during the racing season from June 1st to October 1st (Parts I., and II., bound in Russia leather, as in previous years.) $15.00
For Parts I. or II., bound in cloth, separately..... 4.00
The two volumes..... 7.00
Record of races only, flexible covers..... 2.00

PART I. will contain a record of all races run in the United States and Canada, and by American-bred horses abroad in 1883, with index and the stallion and other tables which have been regular features of the book.

PART II. will contain the entries for all the stakes to be run in the United States in 1884 and in 1885, which will have closed up to and including April 1st, with index; also the usual winning tables and other information which has made the book so valuable.

The monthly or semi-monthly parts issued during the season will contain all the races run to within two days of the date of publication.

Owners who wish the special editions sent wherever their racing stables may at the time be located, will please notify the undersigned.

Intending subscribers are requested to fill in and return the accompanying blank form, giving name in full, with Post-office address; also enclosing any information calculated to assist the compiler in presenting the usual features with completeness and accuracy, such as racing colors, trainers and names (with lowest riding weight of jockeys engaged for 1884).

Subscriptions become due on the receipt of Part I.

The "Record of Races," with index, will be issued about the end of January, and Part I, about the middle of February.

H. G. CRICKMORE,
With the *New York World*.
32 Park Row, New York, December 19, 1883.

While "Krik" has collected and put into admirable shape the doings of the high-bred colts and fillies of American birth, Colonel S. D. Bruce has, at the expense of thirty years of arduous work, put their genealogy into a shape as to render it "Comeatable." Without his stud-books, the breeding of thoroughbreds in this country would lapse into confusion. Pedigree is the foundation of the immense structure that has cost so many dollars to rear, and if the result of Col. Bruce's work was destroyed there would be a tumble from sills to dome. It took him twenty years to get a satisfactory commencement, and only those who were intimately acquainted with the work done can properly appreciate the magnitude of the job. After the work was thought to be well under way fuller information would make obligatory an entire over-hauling of the manuscripts, and later intelligence regarding some of the old-time celebrites entail corrections in the pedigrees of all their decendants.

It is not surprising that the scribes who are sportingly inclined in the East should make enthusiastic prophecies in relation to the prospects for the racing in that country the ensuing season. The large increase in horses in training in 1883 over those of the preceeding year, is a token that a still larger number will sport silk in 1884. There will be, unquestionably, a larger contingent from this side of the continent, as we learn that it is the intention to send some of the members of each of our largest strings after the spring racing here is decided. Not to send them before the contests at home come off, is a good idea, as defeat here is not only cheaper, but less exasperating to the feelings than to be "downed" away from home. A public run is worth a dozen private trials in determining the value of a colt, and there will be plenty of opportunity for this at the April meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

That there should be such a hearty appreciation of California enterprise as is evidenced in the following, is peculiarly gratifying:

The Lexington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes as follows respecting the racing season of 1884: From the number of young things now in the hands of the trainers the outlook at present indicates a racing carnival of unusual brilliancy throughout the entire West next spring. In this region especially, there will be a very large number of horses trained, and several gentlemen, whose names have not heretofore appeared among the entry lists in the Ohio Valley, will make their debut. Prominent among the number will be the California millionaire Mr. J. B. Haggin, who was such a liberal buyer at the recent sale of thoroughbreds belonging to the estate of the late John Reber, at Lancaster, Ohio. His string now at the race-course here will be reinforced by additions from his California stable, among them being a number that have won laurels upon the Pacific Coast during the past season. His stable here at present consists of Nellie Peyton, Bessie Peyton, the Kyrle Daly and Cordelia colt, purchased of Mr. Grinstead, a two-year-old filly by Mortemer, and the $5,000 colt Tyrant, by Great Tom. Mr. Haggin is a forty-niner and a native of Woodford county, Kentucky. His enterprise in crossing over the mountains to meet us on our own ground is a bold move, and deserves success. At the head of his stud in California will be placed the great Irish horse Kyrle Daly. The figure he sold for, with but two exceptions, is the largest price ever paid for a horse under the hammer in this country. The rising young sire was introduced into Kentucky by Wood Stringfield and made one season at Ashland. The performance of his get during the past season has brought him into great prominence, and should he reach California safely he is destined to create a great furor among the breeders in the Golden State, as he is, without doubt, one of the grandest specimens of the thoroughbred now upon the continent of America.

Our gratification was not confined to being pleased with merited eulogies on California enterprise and kindred matters, as there was another source of pleasure in a New Year's present of the grandest corncob pipe we ever saw. Bowl and stem are made of the same stick which the Irishman wanted more "banes" stuck on, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best smoking apparatus "caught on" to in California. It came from a valley in Mendocino county where the ears of maize grow long and stout, and was as deftly fashioned as Old Hickory could have carved it out of his favorite material. Accompanying it was a note in which it was stated "that knowing there would be regrets over the circumstances that compelled us to part with Anteeo, the soothing influence of the glorious weed, cremated in accordance with old-time practices, would come into play and make some amends." General Jackson found it so among the cankering tribulations of the White House, the cob-pipe and the cloud of incense calming the perturbed spirit, transporting him to Old Tennessee among the race-horses he so dearly loved.

Truxton, Pacolet, the broodmares and foals, were more congenial company than the sycophants who offered homage that brought disgust to the old hero, and the scandals and tea-table talk of the ladies of the court were still more exasperative. Company that could talk horse intelligibly was a boon that gave the best Virginian a better flavor, and a country gentleman who was ignorant of the mysteries of breeding and the performances of the highmettled racers of his section was no favorite with him. His keen Secretary of State, Martin Van Buren, fell greatly in his estimation when he admitted a lack of knowledge of what a race-horse could do. The general was dilating on the horses at the Hermitage, extolling Truxton as possessing a world of speed. "What do you think, sir?" he said, addressing Mr. Van Buren, "Truxton in his heavy training shoes, and on a very deep track, with all of his weight up, ran a mile in one minute and fifty seconds." "Was that fast?" responded the "Sage of Lindenworld." "Fast, sir!" Jackson roared, completing the sentence with a look which was fully as expressive as the vigorous language he was in the habit of using.

There is little doubt that Col. William R. Johnson overreached him in the sale of Pacolet, or rather the "Napoleon of the Turf" felt assured that this horse would be good enough to beat anything outside of Virginia, and sent him in place of Reality, the mare General Jackson sent an agent across the monntains to buy. The main object was to get a horse that could beat Haynie's Maria, and as Reality was uniformly victorious over the races of the "Old Dominion" and the "Eastern Shore," it was thought she would have no trouble in disposing of the terror of the courses of the West and South. The task was too great, however, for Pacolet and General Jackson lost so much money on it as to seriously embarrass him for several years. He was greatly incensed at Colonel Johnson, when he learned that he had bought Reality for himself, and it was as well that the Virginia turfman kept out of his way thereafter.

BASE BALL.

The Denny Nine Defeat the Haverlys.

The diamond at the Recreation Grounds, was, last Sunday the scene of a contest between the Haverlys's and a picked nine called in honor of Jerry Denny, the change catcher of the Providence club next season, the Denny nine. The attendance was small, the unfavorable weather keeping many at home who would have gone out to the Mission had the day been more suitable for the ball tossers. The field, although soft in places, presented a lovely appearance in a dress of fresh green, and the emerald hills rearing their peaks to the southward stood out boldly in the clear atmosphere.

The game was opened by the Haverlys going to the bat, and going out without a play worthy of note. Sweeney then led off for the Dennys and went out to Gagus. De Panger followed, sending the sphere to the left field and going to second base on the hit. Denny sent the ball to Meegan, but the latter was wild in his play and the ball passed over McCord the first baseman's head. De Panger got home on the throw, and Denny secured third base and afterwards tallied on a wild pitch by Gagus, Bigelow and Piercy made heoric efforts to hit the ball but Gagus, who was in the pitchers box, owing to Meegan, having injured one of his hands, was found too swift and they retired on strikes.

From this stage of the game to latter part of the fifth inning no runs were made by either side. There was a general expectation that the Dennys would make their fifth interesting for their opponents, but only two of their number succeeded in meeting the ball with his bat. The first of these, Swanton sent the ball high in the air and Meegan at second took it in good style. Arnold then followed with a grounder which rolled close to but inside of the unguarded third base, which allowed him to reach second base before the ball could be fielded. Arnold gained third and awaited an opportunity to get in. Creegan struck out and Arnold left his base, and getting closed in upon by Fogarty and McDonald was in a fair way of having to end his race, when McDonald in the excitement let the ball pass through his hands and Mooney tallied another to the score of the Denny side.

Swanton, in the beginning of the sixth, caught out Sheridan in good style, and Sweeney retired the next batter, Gagus in a like manner. No runs were made in the sixth inning by either club. Piercy, the noted third baseman, being the next to distinguish himself in this regard, which he did in the last half of the seventh inning. He made a heavy hit to right field and secured his second on it, and waiting his time gained third on a passed ball of McDonald. Swanton, who seemed to have gotten an insight into the delivery of Gagus, that warranted him in batting the latter all over the field, drove the sphere to left field and sent in Piercy, himself securing second before he could be checked. Swanton went to the third sandbag on a passed ball, and Creegan gave him an opportunity to tally by sending the ball to center field. The bat was next taken up by Sweeney, who hit a lively one to Donahue, the latter on getting the ball threw it quickly to third, to which Creegan was running, and the latter retired leaving the batter Sweeney and Mooney on the bases.

The Haverlys in the eight inning were retired in quick order by Sweeney, not one of the three up succeeding in hitting the ball. De Panger led off well for the Denny side sending the ball to right field, and getting credit with the only three base hit made during the game. He gained home on a passed ball.

The Haverlys' ninth chance at the bat saw them again as unsuccessful in their attempts to make a run as in the previous eight innings. Piercy made a neat stop of a ball from the bat of Sheridan, and on Gagus hitting in the same direction he was thrown out at first by Piercy, the latter making a good stop of a difficult ball. The game resulted in the Denny nine whitewashing the Haverlys by a score of 6 to 0. The score:

DENNY NINE.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Sweeney, p	4	0	0	3	16	0
De Panger, lst b	4	2	2	7	0	0
Denny, c	4	1	1	13	1	0
Piercy, 3d b	4	1	1	2	2	0
Bigelow, 2d b	4	0	0	0	2	1
Swanton, r. f	3	1	2	2	0	0
Arnold, s. s	3	1	0	0	0	0
Creegan, c. f	3	0	1	0	0	0
Mooney, l f	3	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	32	6	8	27	21	2

HAVERLYS.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Fogarty, 3d b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Hanley, s. f	3	0	0	0	1	0
Meegan, 2d b	3	0	0	3	1	1
McCord, 1st b	3	0	0	6	0	0
Donahue, s. s	3	0	0	0	2	0
Levy, c. f	3	0	0	1	0	0
McDonald, c	3	0	0	12	4	1
Sheridan, l f	3	0	0	0	0	0
Gagus, p	3	0	0	1	14	0
Totals	28	0	0	24	24	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Denny	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—6
Haverly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Struck out—Haverly 14, Denny 13. First base on errors—Haverly 1, Denny 1. Left on bases—Haverly 1, Denny 4. Wild pitches—Gagus 2. Passed balls—McDonald 4, Denny 1. Three-base hit—De Panger. Two-base hits—De Panger 1, Piercy 1, Swanton 2. Time of game—two hours. Umpire—Ed. Taylor. Scorer—M. Fisher.

The second game of the series, that between the Occidental and Denny nines is expected to be one of the closest that has been played at the grounds for some time.

Cattle in Montana.

A correspondent, writing from Montana to St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, observes that the shipment of cattle west is a strange development of the recent times. This year Eastern Montana has sent to market about 24,000 beeves, and has received 34,000 head of Eastern cattle—an excess of 10,000 head of import over export.

The Eastern cattle bought for Western shipment were purchased in Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. They are generally young, one and two-year-olds, or cows bought for dairy or breeding purposes. How this experiment of shipping Eastern cattle west to winter will come out I am not prepared to say, but I think it will succeed if good care is taken of them the first winter. Cattle become acclimated in a year or two, and then there is little or no danger of their dying, no matter how severe the winters are. A Montana calf, born and reared on the soil, cannot be killed by severe weather any more than a buffalo calf.

I have noticed that the hair of cattle born in this Northern climate is longer and the hide thicker than that of Eastern cattle, so I suppose nature accommodates itself to the latitude in which it has to exist. Our stockmen, too, are becoming more careful of their herds than they used to be. They now cut and put up a good deal of hay for their cattle, a thing they never did until lately. A mowing machine and a little labor has been found to be a cheap insurance on a herd. The great number of cattle shipped and driven into Montana from other points during the past year marks it as the future grazing ground of the northwest.

The Throat.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Feed and the Breed.

[Breeders' Gazette].

You have a sensible article on page 663 on "Increasing the Profits of Dairying," in which you lay particular stress on the improvement of dairy cows. Any close observer must see that lack of improvement is the great weakness of the system. Only a few dairymen have anything more than a vague idea as to the value of any particular cow; and hence, if the business of dairying is unprofitable, or nearly so, they do not know what cow or cows are responsible for it. And all the while these men will complain bitterly of their hard lot, of the swindles practiced upon them and their inability to become forehanded under a pursuit which has so many discouragements. And yet in some cases it would be difficult to hire men to practice the reasonable rules requisite to success in this calling.

Before a man can weed out the unprofitable cows in his herd he must know which they are, and this cannot be ascertained without a test. There are various ways of making tests, but the best of all is to weigh every milking and record it. Then there is no guess work about it, no estimating and no uncertainty. But as the average dairymen hates "trouble" or "bother," and as it is too much to expect a radical reform at once, even if one hopes for a reform at all, it may be safer to advise weighing once a week, morning and evening, record it, and base an estimate upon that. When the feed, care and weather are regular, the estimate will come pretty near the truth. Trials of a week, continuously during each month, will also furnish some basis for an estimate, and anything in this line is a little better than nothing. At any rate the man who obstinately refuses to take any pains to post himself in such matters deserves no success and no pity.

Then again, experience and observation both satisfy me that the improvement of dairy cows depends far more on the feed that any other cause. The care of dairy herds in most cases is simply absurd from a business point of view. Pasturing is the great reliance, and any man who defends pasturing as the best plan in a general sense, simply shows that his study of the subject and his reasoning powers are extremely limited. Pasturing does not furnish a full and regular supply of food and never can. At times it is abundant and soon after it is barren. When abundant, the herd wastes immense quantities, just as they would if some tons of hay were turned out in an open yard for them in winter at which to help themselves. When it is trampled down and eaten off, a drouth often follows and keeps the field barren for weeks or months. The cows must go hungry in part, and the milk yield falls off, of course. Then you hear the dairymen whine instead of practicing common sense; whine and curse Providence for not sending rain enough to supplement and encourage his wastefulness and stupidity. He neglects the opportunity that is then open to him to outsell his competitors by providing plenty of feed in stalls or by abandoning the whole system of pasturage. The flow of milk has run down, and it cannot be restored until after the next calf, except at greater expense than it would have been to keep it up in the first place.

If a man will persist in pasturing, he can do a great deal to keep up the flow of milk by extra feed at the stable or of some green fodder in the field. There are many soiling crops recommended, such as fodder corn, green rye, cowpeas, clover, etc., and they answer a tolerable purpose, no doubt. But after all, even if fed in the stalls, I think the main reliance through the whole year should be the best of hay and mill feed of some sort. Clover in its season has no superior, but the season for it is short. Some other grasses can be fed to suppliment it, but fodder corn is wishy-washy stuff, is heavy to handle, and if cured, can be used in winter to about as good advantage as in soiling, except to give cows a variety in their rations. Green rye before it is headed out will increase the flow of milk, but after it heads it fails at once. I know some will dispute this, but not many, I think, among those who have tested it by weighing the milk each day or twice a day. I have tested it this way, and the result was a decrease every time after heading out. That was a warning to stop.

There may be localities where green crops can be grown and fed to better advantage all summer than bran, corn-meal, oil-meal, etc., but I doubt if there are many when everything is considered The difference in the labor required is very great. The green fodder must be cut and brought in fresh from a field, more or less distant, and then, if corn, it must be cut and distributed. The loading, unloading and other manipulation is hard, burdensome work. But to prepare a ration of bran and meal, even if scalded, is greatly less—a woman even can attend to it for a few cows. If one has to be away during the middle of the day, a neighbor or a neighbor's boy can often be hired to attend to it at noon; but to ask him or your wife to cut and bring up some barrow loads of fodder corn or a wagon load, and feed it out, is quite a different thing. And after it is done faithfully and regularly the result is inferior.

To conduct dairying in this way a man need not invest any large amount in land and fences. He wants good buildings, and to be as near to his market as possible. The manure from his stock will make his land very rich, and then he can grow all the green crops he needs and a great deal of hay per acre. He needs also but little hired help, and the man who can save in that respect has an immense advantage both as to purse and wear and tear of temper and patience.

To feed regularly and plentifully is the most important point of all. Every cow should do her best, and to do this she must be fed up to her capacity, and all the while. It is next to insanity to attempt to succeed by feeding less than the cow can dispose of properly. She is a machine for working fodder into dairy products, and if not worked to her capacity, then it is a constant waste of time and effort. The gain in feeding too little is a constant loss. Every cow in mik should be moderately fat; then she is comfortable and contented, and only under such circumstances can she be expected to do her best. How does a hungry man feel? Perhaps few can tell in rural life, because not many have tried such hunger as live stock in mean hands must often endure. A man an hour or two behind his meals has a gnawing at the stomach that irritates, but it never last long enough, except with the very poor, to make him lose flesh and affect his strength. But fancy such a life for a moment. Constant, chronic hunger, insufficient, and often the poorest grade of food, and this continued week after week and month after month, until there is little flesh or strength left! That is the fate of thousands of cows and horses—never quite enough, always hankering for more. It is almost unavoidable at times under the pasturing season when drouths are at their height, but there is little trouble about it in soiling. Drouths are never so extensive or disastrous as to make corn, meal or bran, or cotton seed meal particularly scarce. But if it does average higher in price dairy products do also. The soiling dairyman keeps his customers and gains some who can't be supplied by the man who adheres to pasturing. His work is not increased seriously by a drouth nor his profits interfered with. His well-manured land stands a drouth far better than pasture land. His cows are sleek and comfortable and do their best. There is little diminution in the flow of milk until nature causes it in the regular way, by preparing for the next calf. His daily record of milk yields (twice daily) show instantly the effect of a change of food, of sickness, of sexual heat, of poor hay or good hay, or of an increase or decrease of the rations. And the man who feeds in this intelligent and sensible way will find that even among the common stock of the day are scores and hundreds of cows that will often equal or surpass the yield of the fancy breeds unless the latter are fed in the same sensible way. He will find, too, that when there is occasion to sell a good cow it is worth considerable money to be able to state positively how much she gave during the year, or on any given day, instead of guessing at it and saying "about" so much. "About" ought not to answer in selling a cow any more than it does as to a trotting horse. It is an actual record that should be demanded and should be given, and some day it will be the rule.

Some years ago I bought a farrow cow and tried good feeding upon her. She had no record and was of no particular breed, though she was in good order, and was giving some seven or eight quarts of milk a day. I began the record with the purchase, which was on February 28th, and continued it until she went dry on December 16th. In March (my first month) she gave 508 pounds 13 ounces of milk; in July, 664 pounds 11 ounces; in November, 290 pounds 2 ounces, and for the whole period of nine and a half months 4,772 pounds 15 ounces, and 180 pounds 8½ ounces of butter. The average of milk per day was 17 9-10 pounds, or 8 1-10 quarts. This was only fair; but the next year she did better. In exactly a year, commencing on January 15th, she gave 10,612 pounds 1 ounce of milk; and 9,916 pounds 15 ounces of this made 396 pounds 12½ ounces of butter; the balance of the milk not made into butter being sold fresh. But she still gave milk at the end of that year, and continued to do it for a total period of 583 days, during which time she gave 14,57¼ pounds 1 ounce of milk and 547 pounds 9½ ounces of butter. Then she went dry a short time, had another calf, and during another year gave 11,002 pounds of milk and 395 pounds 10 ounces of butter, without an hour of pasturage and not $5 worth of green food. The mill feed was carefully measured; the hay was not, but averaged about 20 pounds a day, and the total cost for a year was $102.20, while the cash sales of milk and butter for the same time were $137.47, with nearly all the skim milk left for pigs, fowls and family use.

Now, if any pastured cow will show a better record than that, I should like to hear of her. It was not an accident, by any means, as the record for the first ten months shows clearly enough. Her capacity was brought about by good feeding, and then good feeding kept up. As a finality, I may mention that after losing my housekeeper I sold the cow for $100, when but for her record she would not have brought more than $60, and the price I paid for her was $56.

Best Way of Butchering Hogs.

[Country Gentleman].

The annual butchering of the year's supply of meat for the farm household is quite a momentous event. It is commonly counted to occupy only one day; but then it requires two days to prepare for it and two days to undo these preparations afterwards. Naturally, the American farmer is a large consumer of pork. Beef, mutton and poultry are often on his bill of fare, it is true; but beeves, sheep or fowls are killed singly, and it is not their killing which makes butchering day. The year's pork is butchered, generally, in the latter part of November or in December. Very few days of the farmer's year are busier. Kettles, barrels, hogsheads, platforms, scaffolds, gammon sticks, hog hooks, knives, fire wood, sausage-grinder, lard cans, gun, etc., etc., are all made ready beforehand. The eventful day begins early. The fire is started under the kettles before daylight, and in the gray of dawn the crack of the rifle tells that the slaughter has begun. About the bustle and hurry and din of the day there is a charm, and at night there is fun unending for the boys and girls, cutting the lard, cooking the pudding meat (eating the daintiest morsels), and best of all, grinding and mixing, perhaps stuffing, the sausages.

The hogs to be killed should not be fed the night before or in the morning of butchering. If you do, the intestines will be full, and when you attempt to remove the lard from them several catastrophes will likely happen. If you do not feed the hogs, so many accidents will not happen and they will not be so bad when they do occur. I have found nothing better to heat water in than large iron kettles suspended from a pole supported by forked stakes driven into the ground. Keep a few rocks buried in the fire under the kettles. Dropping one occasionally into the scalding vat may be desirable. Do not stun the hogs by striking their heads with an ax, sledge hammer, maul, or mattock. It makes them die hard, and bruises the heads. Neither should you shoot them with a shot-gun. Above all, do not "stick" them and let them bleed to death. If you must eat blood pudding, kill the hog and bleed it afterward. The proper way to take the hog's life is by means of a rifle. But if it is an old-fashioned one, and the morning is frosty, be careful that the triggers do not "creep."

For sticking, a long, narrow bladed knife is best. Butcher knives are commonly too wide in the blade. A sharp-pointed, well-tempered table knife is better. Turn the hog on its back, start the knife on the central line of the jowl, just in front of the shoulders, and direct the point towards the lungs. The best pork is furnished by a spring pig kept growing and fat during the summer and fall on green food, and rapidly fattened on corn and water, with only enough other food to form a wholesome variety. This hog will weigh at butchering time from 250 to 300 pounds; and a hog of this weight can be cut into the best sized pieces, and its flesh is of a better quality than any other. The hog should not be fattened on slops; if it is, its flesh will not be of so good a quality. Be certain that the hog is healthy. Disease may not be apparent and yet exist. The best plan to pursue to be certain of killing a healthy hog, which alone can make wholesome pork, is to carefully feed the hog a good variety of food, give it pure, cold water, a place to wallow, and shelter from the weather. Killing none but perfectly healthy hogs is more important than is generally supposed. Unhealthy hogs make unwholesome meat, and eating unwholesome meat makes unhealthy people.

For the fires under the kettles I have found nothing better than dry chips and pieces of old fence rails. These make a quick, hot fire, and few coals. Consequently, the temperature of the water can be quickly raised or lowered. The platform for cleaning upon should be large enough to hold the hog easily, and yet not so large that the workman standing on the ground at the side of it has to lean over and stretch his arms to work at the hog. If he is compelled to do this he must work at a great disadvantage. I generally use my two-horse sled. I stake it firmly to the ground and lay some boards upon it, which I pin to prevent slipping. Then I lean a large hogshead against the end of the sled, and drive a couple of stakes against it, and lay a couple of poles, rails or posts on it, to keep it in its place. In this hogshead we scald the hogs. It is as handy an arrangement as I have yet used, and I have used rope and pulleys.

With this arrangement the hog must be drawn out of the hogshead on to the platform, and drawn back and forth while scalding, by main force. To do this you will want a hog-hook. This is made by bending and sharpening one end of a rod of iron, and making a ferule to receive a wooden handle at the other end. The rod should be about eighteen inches long and three-eights of an inch in diameter. The wooden handle should be at right angles with the rod, the ferule being around the centre of the handle. Then a man can take hold of each end of the handle. Insert the hook in the roof of the mouth, and you can handle the hog with ease while its hind parts are in the water. To handle it while the fore parts are being scalded put a gammon stick into the hind legs. The hook serves a good purpose whenever it is desired to move the hog, The water for scalding must not be too hot or it will "set" the hair so it will not come out, and you will have to shave it off. The result will be the same if you leave the hog too long in the water. The water must, however, be hot enough to loosen the hair. Dip only a small part of the hog at first and note the effects. This is the only sure way of determining whether the water is too hot or too cold. If any spots prove obstinate, draw the hog out on the platform, cover the spot with hair that has been removed, and saturate it with hot water. While the hog is in the water keep drawing it back and forth or the hair will "set". You can prevent the heat of the water from passing off while the hog is being cleaned by covering the barrel with a piece of old carpet or thick cloth.

Cough in Pigs.

This is most frequently due to cold and wet; but is also one of the symptoms present when the animals are wormy; and coughing accompanies all disorders or diseases of the organs of breathing, whether these are of a malignant or complicated nature or not. Hence, to advise any special course of treatment, from the only information that the animals are coughing, is impossible. When due to exposure, and it is a simple catarrhal affection, provide dry, comfortable and well-ventilated housing; also change the diet. Give to each pig, morning and evening, half a drachm each of sulphuret of antimony and camphor, and one drachm of powdered liquorice root, mixed with a little molasses and placed upon the root of the tongue. If the cough is due to worms, flower of sulphur may be mixed among gruel or other sloppy food. For pigs under three months old a teaspoonful is a dose, and for older ones from a desert-spoon to a tablespoonful. It may be given four days in succession, morning and evening, and repeated every other week, so long as needed only. Give sour milk, buttermilk, with sliced, raw onions, celery tops, acorns. Avoid stagnant and putrid water. Swine should always have access to charcoal, cinders, salt, which should be supplied separately in some convenient sheltered corner.

Fashion Examples.

A recent writer in an article on Jersey cattle makes some very pointed references to fashion in breeding:

"The characteristics of the Jersey are so marked that they are recognized at a glance—their peculiar color and deer-like heads being distinguished marks. The original color was yellow, yellow and white, mouse color, or dun-color, and sometimes almost black. But stern fashion decreed that there shall be but the one color in the cow, fawn color, with black points, and her numerous votaries are bowing and humbly submitting without once stopping to question the propriety of so doing, or looking at the inconsistency of the demand. With an animal that is specifically designed to give milk from which can be made the choicest of butter, to us it looks like the height of folly to place so high an estimation on the coloring of hair that covers the body. The general conformation of the body of the cow should be held with higher esteem than color; the shape of the udder, the milk veins, the milk mirror or escutcheon, and in fact almost everything that goes to make up a cow, has a greater real value than the color of the hair. The consumer cares but little whether the butter is made from a spotted or a solid red, white or black cow. The capacity of the cow to consume food and drink and convert it into milk should be carefully studied. The Jersey breeder can very properly take a lesson from the experience of the votaries of fashion among Shorthorn breeders. While the Shorthorn breeders have been chasing the bubble called fashion in pedigree, fashion in color, breeding from weak wasted bulls of inferior quality simply because they were fashionable in color and pedigree, turning their eyes from the pole star, usefulness, the Herefords, Galloways and Polled Angus have stolen a march on them that is likely to be felt for some time to come.

Yields of Cows Fifty Years Ago.

Having read many of the articles in your journal, relating to the large yields of butter from the new-fashioned breeds of cows, I subjoin a few extracts from the papers printed about half a century ago:

The *New England Farmer* of February 25, 1830, gives an account of a cow which "yielded daily on an average during the past season, 10 quarts of milk. Nearly 14 pounds of butter were made weekly from the cream for ten weeks." The Northampton *Courier* states that a cow in that town "has given milk and made butter after the following schedule: She has been milked for the last forthnight every eight hours, and at each milking has yielded 10 quarts, the weight of the milk averaging daily 49 1-2 pounds. Her milk has yielded daily 2 pounds 5 ounces of butter, making 32 pounds 6 ounces in 14 days; from one milking alone 1 pound and 5 ounces were made." The *Pensacola Gazette* of January 27, 1826, says when "visiting the chalet of Gruyen in Switzerland, I have seen numerous herds of cows which yielded 60 to 64 quarts of excellent milk each daily." The *American Farmer* of June 15, 1827, says that an improved "Durham Short-horned cow, owned by John Hare Powell, yielded milk between Thursday morning, 24th, and Saturday evening, 26th, three days, from which 8 pounds 13 ounces of butter were obtained, or at the rate of 20 1-2 pounds per week."

The practice of testing cows for butter production is a new one, but it is one of the best systems ever devised, as it compels the cows to be valued only for merit, no matter what the pedigree may be; but the best cows have good pedigrees and come from the select families. During the last two years the number of cows scoring fourteen pounds of butter per week reached about 600.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less pace. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Jan. 5, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrle Daly (imp.), John W. Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St. S. F.

A Happy New Year—A New Volume.

Only a short time ago the bells intoned a requiem for that which was passing away, rang out a merry peal for that which was to come. There were joys and sorrows in the retrospect, bright hopes, roseate fancyings to deck the anticipated future. Those who take a candid view of the past must admit that the bright spots predominate, and that this is a glad world if even there are sombre streaks in the sky at times. Some are sorely tried. There have been sad trials, heavy burdens to bear, and a few who have never seen the bright lining to the dark cloud. To these we tender heartfelt sympathy, and fervently pray that there may be a rift in the pall, and that the thick canopy of misfortune may be replaced by the blue sky of happiness.

There are those who grumble continually, magnify petty griefs into grievous burdens, and make themselves miserable with brooding over trivial sorrows. We have little patience with this sort of folk There is a poisonous exhalation from such repining spirits, and the air which surrounds them seems to have lost its vitalizing power. But the glad natures who enjoy the good things of this world, who are cheery when there may be cause for gloom, who make the bright days brighter and blend brilliant colors with the darkest shades, whose presence is comfort, and companionship a joy, excite our admiration no matter what station they occupy.

While to all the readers of the *Breeder and Sportsman* our greetings are sent, to the gladhearted and buoyant we add admiration, esteem, love. It is a pleasure to labor for their gratification, satisfaction in ministering to their wants, and delight to add a ray of sunshine to their happy lives. The rays return with redoubled warmth, the pen which may hang listless from wearied fingers runs glibly over the page, and the brain has a fresh snap when the work is done for those who are so kindly disposed. There is encouragement in these cherry natures, and numbering, as we do so many of them, in the list of subscribers, the fourth volume is commenced with as much ardor as ever blithe two-year-old galloped over the turf. Our way is among the bright glades of life, and though the aim be to blend amusement with instruction, there is no austerity in the teachings, and no frivolity in the recreations. The world is beginning to appreciate the advantages of properly conducted sports, and the oldtime objections are giving way before a better order of things. There is not an amusement that finds advocacy in these columns that is not worthy of the support of true men and women. Whatever does not merit the countenance of the good is excluded, and from the first number until the last there is not a line that can offend those of exemplary habits. The sports of the field and flood have long labored under a heavy burden. They have been weighted with so many abuses, handicapped with a load that would have broken down anything not so intrinsically worthy, and survived because it was evident that there was a new era inaugurated. The good element got the better of the bad so far as to cramp the rogues and bullies into smaller space, and with a fair prospect that before long the field will be cleared of the sharpers. The press, generally, has afforded potent aid, and a majority of the journals which make a specialty of this class of sports, have labored anxiously and earnestly to advance the cause.

The *Breeder and Sportsman* has never lost sight of the object in view, or faltered in its mission. The advancement and elevation of all legitimate outdoor sports are the objects in that department of the paper, and that aim will never be lost sight of. This cannot be called the ornamental side of life, if it does add so much to the happiness of the human family. The welfare, the life in fact of a nation depends on physical as well as mental culture, and when a people become effeminate—though effeminacy is not the proper term—decay is rapid. We wrong the gentler sex by comparing dawdling, emasculated, what should be manhood, to the attributes of woman. That sex has been foully slandered by the aspersion that there was any similarity between womanhood and the creatures who hang round the corners of the streets, who have no higher ambition than the cut of their clothes and the set of their neckties, who ape the follies without arising to any of the virtues of femininity, placid, purposeless, inane, idiotic, without muscle enough to make a show of strength; brain withered from the life they lead. A fondness for outdoor sports is the best guard to keep the young men of the towns and cities from falling into these pernicious habits. Boys are prone to romp and play; the danger comes when the boy is merging into the man, when the down is sprouting on the lip, and there are new desires and feelings that prompt to a different life. The years at this time are critical. Rightly directed, there is little to fear thereafter. The gun, the fishing-rod, the oar, the bat, and, whenever the circumstances will warrant the outlay, the horse will be found a grand instructor. If that is too expensive, the "silent steed" is an auxiliary not to be lost sight of, and far better for the youngsters to show a leg with bulging muscles than the "shrunk shanks" of the lounging loafer.

There is one department of this paper that no one will question the utility of, and no matter how bigoted a person may be, or how gloomy his nature will concede the benefit that will accrue to our readers from its perusal. The department alluded to is that which treats of the breeding of domestic animals, their management during growth and maturity, and the education of those which require instruction to be useful. We regard this as one of the most prominent features of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and intend to make it still more complete in the future. Besides the capital corps of correspondents and our own efforts, we have the advantage of an exchange list that no paper on the Coast can show the equal. Standard journals in almost every walk of newspaperdom, and especially those which pay particular attention to domestic economy. Papers published in nearly every State in the Union, in Canada, England, Australia and the East Indies, and from this immense field there is an opportunity to select matter of the highest interest. Able as our correspondents are acknowledged to be, with all the advantages that years of experience have given the editorial corps, there is a source of information in the number of exchanges that will be found of great value.

The practical part of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and by that we mean the essays on breeding, and kindred topics, have elicited favorable comments from those who are interested in these subjects, and the design is to make this department still more prominent in the future.

The great desire is to present a family paper in every sense, save that which is met by papers which have a wider range. In no sense will it be a "sporting paper" as that term is understood in this country. While advocating to the best of our ability the true sports of the land, waging unceasing war on all features of sport that have a demoralizing tendency, legitimate amusements will receive hearty approbation.

The course pursued so far is the best guarantee of what may be expected, although we can safely promise improvement as the machinery gets polished from use, and obstacles are overceme by greater experience.

Stakes of the State Agricultural Society.

We can always depend on the efficient Secretary of the California State Arigcultural Society for prompt intelligence, and the nominations in stakes and entries in purses are sent as soon as received. Elsewhere will be found a list of names already in, but as there may be others to add remarks will be deferred until next week. There is a singular feature in the two stakes the two-year-old having quite a number engaged which are not in the Occident. The probable reason for this is that the owners overlook the closing of the Occident for 1882, and supposed that the Annual was the only one for foals of 1882.

Our Pictures.

Now that the pictures in the holiday number have been distributed to our subscribers we can allude to them with more confidence.

That they are the best ever published by a paper in this city or any other country, is the universal verdict, and more than that in addition to being works of art they are faithful representations of the animals portrayed.

We feel almost jealous over the panegyrics of the dog fanciers. Talk as we may over the beauties of Abbotsford, Monroe Chief, Bonita and Hinda Rose, there is the counter claim that the canines are a peg ahead of the equine celebrities. It is certain that Monarch is one of the finest types of the high-bred greyhounds, and that the group of setters and pointers form a picture that must please those who have only the slightest predelictions for the handsome animals.

The series of pictures published last week are well worth the subscription price for a year, and it gives us pleasure to offer them. Mr. Wyttenbach outdid himself, and though the determination to excel delayed the issue some days longer than was anticipated, we feel snre that the dilatoriness will be forgiven when the excellence of the work is taken into consideration.

Singleton and La Harpe.

These two fine trotting stallions, as shown by the advertisement, will be located at the farm of their owner near Chico. Last year a capital picture of the former was given in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and in addition to what was said of him then it can now be stated that his colts fully came up to the expected excellence. Certainly if form and breeding are of avail this grandson of the great progenitor of fast trotters should make his mark in the stud, though it is still more gratifying to his owner and those who have his stock that the promise is fulfilled.

La Harpe is partially from another branch of the Hambletonian, and one that has a full measure of fame. With this is blended some of the best blood of the race-course, so that it is only fair to infer that this young horse will come up to expectations.

The advertisement of Mr. McIntosh is so full that there is no necessity for repetition, although we are pleased to add a hearty endorsement.

Stakes to Close.

It must be borne in mind that there are a lot of rich stakes to close on the 15th inst., and though attention has been called to those of the Washington Park Club it will do no harm to keep the matter before those who are interested. Then the Chicago Driving Club offers other inducements to visit the great metropolis of what we used to call the Northwest, which should certainly add to the enticement. As the advertisements are full in details it is unnecessary to repeat them here, but we do desire to call attention to the fact that these two are practically one meeting, so that there is no loss of time. The Chicago Driving Park commences on the 20th of June, extending to the 28th, at which date the Washington Park Club take up the dance, and the music does not stop until July 12th. Unquestionably arrangements will be made so that colts that have engagements to meet on the opening day of the second meeting will run so long before at the Driving Park as not to interfere. Let there be a rousing response from California, so well merited by the liberality of these two clubs.

Sale of Thoroughbreds.

From the following it will be seen that it does not take a large sale of thoroughbred stock to bring remunerative prices. The sale of the four reported was to close a partnership.

At Treacy & Wilson's stables, in Lexington, Ky., Messrs. McIntrye & Swiney sold publicly four head of good thoroughbred stock at fine prices At least two hundred bidders were present, and the sale is considered by all a first class one. The following is the result:—

Bay mare Katie Pearce, 11 years old by imp. Leamington; dam Stamps, by Lexington; sold to Pierre Lorillard, New York.....$4,150

Bay mare Lizzie S, 5 years old by Wanderer, dam Katie Pearce; sold to Milton Young, Lexington Ky.....$2,150

Chestnut colt Redstone, 1 year old, by Wanderer, dam Katie Pearce, sold to John R. Swiney, Paris Ky.....$1,900

A bay filly weanling by Virgil, dam Katie Pearce; sold to D. Swigert, Lexington, Ky.....$1,220

We are in receipt of a letter from Wm. Edwards the pedestrain in which he says he will be in this city about the end of this month prepared to match himself against any man in America for a six days walk.

The Grass Valley *Tidings* says that a Mr. Wells was recently treed by a ferocious buck, on Montezuma Hill, and kept in durance until relieved by a gentleman, who responded to his cries for help. Why Mr. Wells should have shouted for help so lustily, when safe up the tree, is what we don't understand.

THE RIFLE.

The Swiss Rifle Club.

Last Sunday was the regular monthly shoot of this organization, but owing to the festivities of the season the attendance was small, though on the average it is very good. Tempted by the fine day, we went out to Harbor View range, and with such members as were out, had the pleasure of drinking a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. The shooting, owing to some difficulty in getting the sight, was not up to the standard of these crack riflemen, and Bachman, who usually stands high up in the score, had to retire after a few shots, owing to his rifle proving out of condition. The first shooting was for the five center shot prizes; 20 shots each, 200 yards. The following is the list of winners: 1st, J. Leemann, 7; 2d, M. Steuber, 5; 3d, P. J. Croce, 5; 4th, C. Wetzell, 5; 5th, J. Huguenin, 3.

After the principal shooting of the day was decided, pool shooting at a nominal entrance, enough simply to make it interesting, began and went on until late in the afternoon. The first was a team match, ten shots each, 200 yards.

WINNING TEAM.

Huguenin	7	3	10	8	8	7	7	4	11	6—71	
Leemann	7	4	6	11	6	8	9	6	5	5—67	
Wetzell	7	6	0	3	10	9	11	9	4	8—67	
											205

LOSING TEAM.

Croce	9	7	9	12	6	9	12	7	8	9—88	
Neunschwander	0	2	10	5	0	0	1	0	5	0—23	
Steuber	6	7	4	8	10	8	5	7	8	3—66	
											177

The next match was in teams also, only limited to five shots with the same distance.

WINNING TEAM.

Croce	9	7	10	10	8—44	
Steuber	11	9	5	10	9—44	
Huguenin	9	2	6	11	7—35	
						123

LOSING TEAM.

Leemann	8	7	7	7	10—39	
Neunschwander	4	6	1	2	5—18	
Wetzell	6	7	12	2	10—37	
						94

The last was a straight match with three entries, ten shots each, and the same distance. In this match, though each man made a bad break occasionally, the best shooting of the day was certainly done, and ended also with the closest average.

Croce	9	6	10	10	2	11	9	6	11	4—78	
Rahwyler	8	11	11	10	9	9	11	9	7	6—90	
Leemann	3	6	9	8	8	9	11	10	8	11—81	
											249

This match closed the day's sport, and as the members were retiring Bachman re-appeared with his rifle, as he thought in order, and bantered Croce for another match. A few shots, however, convinced him of his error, and he yielded gracefully to his fate and ordered a parting smile.

Report has it that Rudolph Hopf, late of the Vienna Garden, and a leading member of the Swiss Club, contemplates going into the hotel business at Santa Rosa. If such should prove the case his loss will be greatly felt by the club.

Shell Mound.

The three Ts, as they are called, the crack shots of Co. B., 1st Reg't., 2nd B., N. G. C., had a return match at Shell Mound on Sunday, 23d ultimo, the score of which, owing to pressure by our Christmas number, we were unable to publish last week. In the former match four competed, but on 23d Captain G. M. Taylor was absent. The contestants all increased their score on the last shooting by several points. Captain Townsend was again the successful man. The same conditions governed the match, viz.: 40 shots each, 200 yards, military rifles. The full score is appended:

L. R. Townsend	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 3 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—86 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 3 4 5 3—82	168
Jas. I. Taylor	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—82 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 3—83	165
Jas. Treadwell	5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—83 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 2 4—79	162

The Trajectory of Bullets.

In a recent letter on this subject "Pegasus" makes several statements which will not bear analyzation. He stated "the bullet reaches the highest point above the line of sight exactly half way, over a range of 500 yards;" and further on, "and that during the last 200 yards of its flight, it drops the same height that it has risen to over the first 300 yards." As a matter of fact the last part is nearest the truth, as the highest part of the trajectory is about two-thirds of the flight of the bullet.

Again: "To all intents and purposes they are (the 'line of sight' and 'level of axis') parallel lines." Nothing could be more absurd than this statement, because the line of sight at the eye is above the line of axis (barrel being horizontal with the earth's surface), but both lines will meet in the middle of the bull's eye, should both lines be prolonged, and axis and line of sight aligned in full.

Parallel lines never meet.

The height of the trajectory of the Snider at 500 yards, given by "Pegasus, 11 feet 10¾ inches, is also misleading, the government height being 15 feet for the Snider (Native Musketry Regulations, Part IV, page 39,) and 12 feet for the Martini-Henry (British Musketry Regulations, page 204, of 1879,) against 8 feet 1¾ inches given by "Pegasus."—*Asian.*

The Flight of Bullets.

Adverting to the letter from "Pegasus" on the above subject, in your issue of the 9th October, permit me to state for his information that I have hundreds of times seen the bullet in its pathway through the air from the barrel of a Martini-Henry with the naked eye. The most favorable weather for seeing the bullet is when the sky is darkened with heavy black clouds, just at the break of the monsoons; or, during the monsoon, when the clouds are low and atmosphere heavy. Any sceptic, not possessing good eye-sight, has only to place himself with a good field glass behind a squad volleying to confirm the above statement.

There is no delusion. It is a fact that any person having good eye-sight and not nervously affected at the discharge of fire arms, can see the Martini-Henry rifle bullet, or any other military breech-loader bullet of the same diameter as that of the Martini-Henry, in its passage through the air for some distance, after it has left the barrel, if fired at 500 yards, and for the whole distance, if fired at 200 or 300 yards.—*Asian.*

The Best Rifle for Hunting.

There is at present, as sometimes occurs periodically, a warm and interesting controversy going on among the writers of the *Forest and Stream* about the rifles most common in use. The controversy this time mainly refers to the most useful rifle for general hunting, and therefore the principal points elicited may be useful to the hunters on this coast who use the rifle generally in hunting, though doubtless the question will remain unsettled as long as individual tastes differ. Greenhorn, a regular contributor to the paper mentioned, and a man of more than ordinary observation and experience, objects strongly on principle to the repeater, and it must be admitted he advances some very solid reasons, supported by official authority for his objections. His main points of dislike arise from a certain fear of them on account of their action and the probability of exploding a cartridge in the magazine when heavy charges are used. In support of these views he quotes the report of the U. S. Ordinance Department on fourteen repeating guns, twelve of the bolt principle and two of the lever, which the government called for examination. These guns were carefully tried by a board selected for the purpose. Respecting one of the lever guns, the report says:

"After emptying the butt magazine the front magazine could not be turned on. It was found that the tipstock had been displaced and driven forward by the recoil of the piece from the previous shots to such an extent as to bind and prevent the working of the cut-off."

This certainly would bring a day's shooting, incurred, perhaps, at much trouble and expense, to a very unsatisfactory close. The board, however, decided the inventor might correct defect of construction when the test was continued. The report then read as follows:

"'On the second trial, at the fourteenth shot the gun broke down.' A third trial having been granted the report reads: 'It was handled on the safety test by the inventor, in firing which, at the sixth shot, the receiver burst, breaking the gun in two, the butt falling on the ground, the barrel being retained in the left hand of the operator.'"

Concerning the other lever gun the report reads: "'On firing the forty-eighth shot a cartridge exploded in the magazine.' This gun was re-entered and at the second trial again came to grief. At the fifty-second shot, 'after renewing the cartridges in the magazine, the third cartridge from the chamber exploded in the magazine. Doubtless due to the effects of the recoil on an over-sensitive cartridge.'"

In his summary upon these trials Greenhorn makes the following sensible and proper remarks, which, in justice to the Winchester people, it is our duty to publish.

He says: Accidents all occurred when shooting the ordinary surface charge, (45–70–405). It is proper to state that neither of the guns referred to was a Winchester. This company did not enter one of the guns bearing their name, but instead a bolt gun. The bolt guns stood the various tests in a much more satisfactory manner. In almost all of them, however, the cartridges in the magazines showed evidences of the effects of the recoil. When we remember that in a shot gun the firing of the first barrel often loosens the wad in the second, we must not disregard the effect on the cartridges in the magazine of a repeater, especially when arranged in Indian file, as in the Winchester. If, now, the recoil is materially increased, as it would be in "D. M. B's." 40–90–500, the danger of accident is likewise increased. It would certainly be interesting and instructive to have a "wear and tear" trial between some of the lever repeaters that were not entered in the government trials. Will the Winchester, Kennedy, and Ballard rifles enter? The trials should be confined to the rifles of the largest calibre, and be conducted under the supervision of competent persons, and much in the same manner as the late government trials. Let either of these makers construct also a 40–90–500 repeater, and subject it to a similar trial. If it stands the racket, we will all of us know more about the matter than any of us know now.

Until such test is made, however, I should certainly prefer the loss of a head of game occasionally, to the chance of loss of my own.

In answer to all this, two other writers, Big Injun and C. H. S., much of the same standing as Greenhorn, who in truth is no greenhorn at all, confess to a preference for repeaters in general hunting, and maintain Greenhorn's fears are altogether unfounded. The former, who is evidently a practical man, says:

"In your last issue "Greenhorn" expresses a fear that the systems now applied to repeating rifles will not admit the use of a 40-90 cartridge. (The 40-90 Sharps and Remington special using 370 grain bullet is three and a half inches in length). "Greenhorn's fears are unfounded. I am informed from a reliable source that a repeater of this description will be placed on the market in the course of a month or two. It will not, however, use the regular 40-90 ammunition, but a special cartridge, with a bullet three times the weight of powder. I do not know whether a 370 or 500 grain bullet can be used, but should think it could if loaded into the barrel. But why should a heavier one be used? The curve would be higher and the recoil heavier than with the lighter bullet."

Then, C. H. S. adds the following, but his remarks are more interesting than useful to riflemen in connection with the character of the cartridge, than with the character of the rifle. As a fitting close to the evidence on this important point we could not well omit his remarks.

I am decidedly in favor of the repeater, but the .44-cal. I don't like, and the .44 with 40 grs. powder is not effective enough. I made a suggestion to the Winchester Arms Company, and received the following reply: "Replying to yours, would say that our model '76 gun could be readily adapted to a .44-cal. cartridge, but there would be no cartridge in market adapted to it, and we should have to make a special cartridge, which would be similar to the model of '76, which would be .44-cal. instead of .45." Placing the two .44 and .45-cal. Winchester shells side by side, the .44 will look much the smaller. Then make it the same length of the .45, and won't it come nearer the wants of sportsmen than anything we now have?

In associating with the riflemen of this coast for pretty generally for years, we have heard many of the same arguments used against and in favor of the repeater as we find prevailing among our Eastern brothers. Hence this article, as a matter of information to our readers. Personally, we have no prejudice on one side or the other; neither do we think the controversy originated in favor of certain manufacturing houses. We know the riflemen of this coast, like their brothers in the East, are generally men of large experience, and we confidently leave the question of the safety or danger in the repeater to be decided by their intelligence, for by that alone it can only finally be settled.

The San Francisco Yacht Club has at length taken some measures to protect their property from falling into the bay, some piles being put under the corners of the structure.

YACHTING.

Small Yacht Clubs.

The small yacht owners, from the causes mentioned in one of our recent issues, have been doing considerable talking about forming a yacht club for small vessels only. No regular meeting has been held, but the the talk goes on in a desultory way whenever they meet. One of the plans under discussion was to purchase the buildings of the Neptune Boat Club (at present very little used), and build a breakwater of piles outside. There is very good holding ground there; it is within easy reach of the cars, and it is in such a position to be reached without much difficulty in any weather, as there is always wind in the channel if anywhere at all. This project, however, seems to have been given up on account of the break-water, and for fear of the sea-wall being continued as far as that. The most popular idea seems now to be to build over at Tyburn Point, which, as soon as Donohue's line is completed, will be in direct communication with the city. This is a good idea, but to carry it out a permanent organization should be effected and concerted action taken. When the ideas of all are boiled down, and when it is determined what the best site is, subscriptions should be asked from rich, public-spirited men (as small yacht owners are not always blessed with a superfluity of wealth,) and then it may come to some head.

Libeled for Her Debts.

"How are the mighty fallen?" The Con O'Connor, who after her victories over the Consuelo and Chispa, was considered in San Francisco yachting circles to be the *ne plus ultra* of a vessel, has been sold for debt. The startled Fawn was once in litigation, but that was on account of outside monetary difficulties of her owner. The Con O'Connor was, however, attached for a debt due her boat keeper and for repairs to the vessel. The yacht was owned by a number of men, all presumably, pretty well to do, and they cannot or will not pay their help. It shows a disgraceful state of affairs, and this will go far to lower, in the estimation of Easterners and Foreigners, the standing of our yacht fleet of which we were once so proud. The yacht only brought the paltry sum of $2,000 a few hundred dollars over her indebtedness; the vessel is by no means well built being nailed in a great many places, instead of bolted, and the iron work on board of her being very poor, but the known speed of the yacht and the amount of lead ballast in her alone ought to command a higher price than that. Mr. E. W. Newhall was the purchaser, but whether he bought the vessel for himself or for some of the former owners is not definitely known.

One of our contemporaries, speaking of the proposed ways at the Pacific Club grounds, states that it is much better for the club to be without it, on account of the noise of the hammer and the smell of the tar. We would call our contemporary's attention to the fact that there would be no noise of hammers on Sundays and holidays, the only days on which anything of a crowd visits the grounds, and any yachtsman who objects to the good wholesome smell of tar, had better retire from the field of aquatics for all time. No one but a parlor yachtsman could ever find anything objectionable in such a smell. If tar is used near a ways, it must be for the purpose of putting it on the yacht, and if the smell annoys our contemporary at a distance of 100 yards, how much more disagreeable it must be on board a vessel, right under his nose, so to speak. For this reason, perhaps, he never goes out sailing, which accounts for some of the glaring mistakes so frequently made in the paper referred to.

The yawl Mist, now Josephine, has entered a new phase of her checkered existence—if such a term may be applied to an inanimate substance—she having been changed into a most extraordinary craft. Her bulwarks have been raised about eighteen inches; her house, from the deck to the edge of the roof between, made two feet high, and in addition to this there is nearly two feet crown to the roof. Her cockpit has been floored over, making the deck from the companion-way aft, flush. Her cabin has been elegantly fitted up, and something in the neighborhood of $1,000 must have been spent in repairs on her. This seems to us a throwing away of good money after bad, as we should hardly think such an old hull would scarcely warrant such an outlay. Her owner, a man of considerable means, intends taking her down to Santa Cruz next spring, and she will be then used as a pleasure boat on Monterey Bay. She is at present at Alviso, where she will remain during the duck season.

The Fleur de Lis has been having some extensive repairs done on her during the last two months. She was on the stock when building, for nearly four years, and several yachtsmen had an idea that she would go to pieces from dry rot before being launched. Such a violent supposition, however, did not come true, but she has never been a very strong vessel. Before Nichols sold her, and while she was under charter to the Lotus Club, she started with the fleet from Vallejo, but before getting half way to Pinole worked so heavily in the sea, that she opened all along the garboard streak, and was compelled to put back to Vallejo and run on the mud, while the party returned to the city overland.

There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Mervin Donahue's visit to the East was taken with the object of purchasing one of the crack Eastern yachts and sending her round the Horn, the same as was done with the Ariel. How much reliance may be placed in this we do not know, but we should think him very foolish so to do, as the Nellie is certainly fleet enough and large enough to satisfy any one, more especially as it is only a matter of conjecture what a crack Eastern vessel would do in our waters; our experience here not having been very favorable for a repetition of such an experiment.

Last yachting season was a disappointment to many, very few concerted events of any importance having taken place. This result was due, to a great extent, to the difficulties and quarrels between various cliques in both yacht clubs. Next year will witness the advent of three new vessels, all built by Stone, the schooner Rattler, the forty-foot yawl and the forty-four-foot schooner, now in frame.

The first two will be enrolled in the lists of the Pacific Yacht Club, and the latter still remains unsold, so what will become of her still remains a conjecture. Stone is very proud of her, and states that with her he is going to eclipse all his former efforts.

The Thetis lies off Stone's yard, where she is to remain for the winter. She grounds every tide and lies on her bilge in the mud. The yacht to be sure is very well built, but it will not benefit any vessel, as heavily ballasted as she is, to do this twice a day, as she is bound to strain more or less.

THE KENNEL.

Field Trials.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The air is redolent of field trials. In the East, in the West, in England, and even in Germany. The recent trials at Folsom and Gilroy have given a great impetus to the sportsmen of this Coast. Many are already looking out for something good, some "undiscovered Milton" that will cut a figure next year. They begin to realize the fact that although a dog may show much beauty, fine proportion, and almost perfect points on the bench, he may not necessarily be a fine field dog. By a fine field dog, I mean a dog of much spirit and energy, good speed and lasting power, and above all a super-excellent nose. From the peculiar climatic conditions of this Coast, it requires a dog with fine olfactory nerves to scent quail when scattered and lying close in thick cover. At the recent Eastern trials, many times, when birds had been marked down, their best dogs could not find them, and they all flushed birds continually. It is thought that quail have the power of withholding their scent. I think they have for some short time after being frightened and scattered. My theory is that they bury their heads in a tussock or bush, and by tightly closing their wings, keep their scent from spreading. By waiting a short time, and hunting the ground over again, a dog will find birds on the same spot he previously passed over. I remember reading of a similar thing in Frank Forester. He marked a bevy of quail down in a ditch, and his dog could not, to his great surprise, find them. Returning in a short time, they came to a point, and found the birds exactly where he had marked them. No doubt, some of them had moved during his absence, and emitted sufficient scent for the dogs to locate them. A gentleman at the Folsom trials remarked, probably in fun, "that the owners of the dogs running had better dispose of them, and get dogs with noses." I maintain that the dogs of this Coast, that is the best of them, have as good noses as any dogs in the world. They are from the very best stock, and there is no reason why they should deteriorate by transplanting. Horses do not. Let them bring the best dogs of the East, and hunt them in this dry climate, and they will cut no better figure.

California field trials will not, in future, be confined to one locality. The State is large enough, and sportsmen are sufficiently numerous to allow of two or three. There might be one at Folsom, one at Gilroy, and one at Los Angeles, and why not one in Oregon. Many advantages would result. Dogs that were out of form, or bitches in season, or dogs that did not show off to their best, from some cause or other, might be run at another time and place, and prove themselves totally different dogs. Dogs are peculiar, and cannot always be depended on, after much labor and preparation, to do their best at a minute's notice, particularly after being dragged on a chain, among a crowd of strange faces, waiting for their turn to be put down. In the Eastern trials one dog refused to leave his handler's heels, and yet, no doubt, that handler had bestowed much pains to bring him out, but from some cause which we cannot explain the dog was not himself. There is much uncertainty in a field trial, and under the best rules it is not always certain that the best dog will come to the front. Sometimes the ground hunted over by one dog will be more favorable for obtaining points, although I don't think the number of points obtained by a dog should decide his superiority. One point, if made in fine style and under difficult circumstances, should decide a dog's nose and staunchness as well as half a dozen.

One judge is better than three, but he should be an expert in dog training. The three judges acting at the Eastern trials are said to be good practical sportsmen—but that is hardly enough. He should, of course, be strictly impartial and firm as a rock, have no friends to please nor enemies so mortify, but be a second Brutus in his decisions. He should have the eye of a hawk, not a single action of the dogs should escape his notice; he should be guided strictly by the Rules, and penalize every fault committed by a dog. A Field Trial is not only to try the natural qualities of a hunting dog, but his acquired ones. A moderate dog, well-trained, should be awarded the prize over a genius untrained. The judge should control the whole proceedings. He should allow no jockeying among the handlers, no noise or bellowing like a town-crier—thereby annoying the other handler, disturbing his dog, frightning away the birds and disgusting the spectators. A handler of a dog at a public Field Trial should be allowed to whistle softly, but not to speak, except in a low tone of voice, so as not to attract the attention of the other dog; he should not be allowed to cross his path, to get the wind of him, nor to jockey, or get ahead and frighten off the birds, for fear the other dog should get a point. No whipping should be allowed. In our Trials, on more than one occasion, it looked more like a shooting match than a Field Trial—judge, handlers and spectators were entirely absorbed in the shooting, which, I will say, was well done by Dan Gilroy, Horton and Farmer. But while they were having their fun "that necessary question of the play,"—the working of the dogs—was for the time forgotten. As Hamlet says: "It might make the unskilful laugh, but could not but make the judicious grieve." Hamlet must have seen a Field Trial when he said, no doubt referring to a shouting handler: "I would have such a fellow whipped for o'er doing termagant, it out herods Herod, pray you avoid it." In the Eastern Field Trial Derby, Sanborn as Wanmaker says, in the heat between "San Roy" and "Maiden," yelled at the top of his voice continually, from the time they struck birds until the heat ended," that he withdrew his dog in consequence, naively remarking, "that his bitch was trained and would not stand such foolery." Is the judges had done right—but I suppose it will be considered heresy for any one on this coast, to question the wisdom of such learned doctors—they ought to have ordered Sanborn's dog up, and given the heat to Wanmaker. They were, he says, among birds four minutes and the heat lasted just nine minutes, and after three or four months labor in preparing a dog, that is the way judges run Field Trials in the New Orleans Club.

An up-country friend calls me a "pen and ink sportsman," but I have seen enough of dogs to know that a dog may be taught to act properly in the field without his handler, like "the cherubim and seraphim continually crying out," and I trust at future trials on this coast to see that practice reformed altogether. I like to see a dog allowed, to a certain extent, to use his own descretion in finding game, which he will do much better than his handler can do for him, by constantly drawing his attention towards himself, and making him turn and quarter every thirty or forty yards. A practiced dog will quarter his ground instinctively when necessary, but to keep him constantly quartering and turning for nothing, is making too much of a machine of him, and giving him no chance to develop his own sagacity. A dog well broke will not flush a bird because he is one hundred yards away from you, any more than he will at forty yards. He will never flush a bird intentionally, but prefers pointing it, and seeing his master come up and kill it. That is his crowning glory, and to once get a young dog to make a steady point, to let him remain on it, and let him rehearse it, and that is a made dog. There is an understanding now between you and him. But when you hear a handler shouting toho! toho! and see him go up on the run all excitement, with a continuous shout of toho! and when the bird is flushed—miss it, the dog, no doubt, thinks he could have done that himself, and the next bird he points, flushes it before his master gets up. Again, chasing fur, I noticed at Folsom Trials that some dogs were severely whipped for chasing rabbits. They forget of anything a dog knows he was whipped because he did not run fast enough to catch it, and will run faster next time. I contend that is not the right way to prevent chasing fur. If it were, Dorr was old enough to have learned it.

But I am occupying too much of your valuable space. Although a "pen and ink sportsman" I am very loath to take up the pen, and prefer reading the writings and experience of others. But give me a brace of good dogs and a fair sprinkling of game, and whether—as was observed by a member of the rich man's Club described by Addison—"Oats is up and beans is down," to me is a matter of indifference.

MEMBER OF THE GILROY CLUB.

BICYCLING.

The Flying Wheel—Some Noted American Riders.

(New York World.)

The numerous additions to the ranks of bicyclists during the past season have awakened in the minds of many an idea of the utility of the machine which as yet is used in this country only for pleasure and exercise. In England the bicycle, though used mostly as a pleasure vehicle, is also turned to serve business purposes. Letter carriers deliver letters from the nickled steed, policemen patrol their posts on them, physicians visit patients, tax collectors, rent collectors, sheriffs serving warrants, and in some cases fugitives from justice employ them. These as yet are new fields for the use of the "bike" in America, and the postmen, physicians and policemen are not yet sufficiently accustomed to it as a means of transportation to use it in the pursuit of their respective vocations.

Still there are in this country members of the professions who use the bicycle, though only as in pursuit of pleasure. The Rev. T. McKee Brown, Rev. George Pentecost, Dr. N. Malon Beckwith and others bestride "bikes" in their leisure moments. As the personnel of the more prominent men in the ranks of bicyclists may prove of interest to the average reader a short sketch of them is given.

Dr. N. Malon Beckwith is President of the League of American Wheelmen, an association now numbering 4,000 members, scattered all over the continent. Da. Beckwith is a dentist in good practice in this city. He is a member of the Citizen's Bicycle Club, whose headquarters are at No. 2 East Sixtieth street. In appearance the doctor is a perfect Hercules, being six feet two inches tall and proportionately large. His figure is perfectly symmetrical, as is his blonde mustache and legs, which latter show to best advantage when he is attired in the uniform of his club. Then the navy-blue corduroy knee-breeches and blue stockings show the development of the doctor,s calves and he is happy. He rides the largest wheel except one in America—a "Columbia Expert," with a 62-inch wheel.

It is an old cry with the boys of the club that Harrigan's song "I'm a Marshal whenever I Parade," was written for Dr. Beckwith, as it is true that no matter where he parades he fills the office of Grand Marshal. At the last parade of the League of American Wheelmen held in this city the doctor was Grand Marshal, and in the September meet of the Springfield Bicycle Club he also filled that important position. The doctor is an old athlete. He was a member of the tug-of-war team of the New York Athletic Club and is now captain of the left flank tug-of-war team of the Seventh Regiment.

Among the members of the Citizens' Club is Fred Jenkins. Every bicylest in America, it might be said, in the world, knows Mr. Jenkins. He is secretary of the league and is part proprietor and editor of the league's offical organ. In person Mr. Jenkins is small and a blonde, with just the semblance of a mustache. Recently Mr. Jenkins has been laid up with a broken leg, the result of a moonlight ride to Yonkers and a contrary pig that crossed his wheels.

Mr. Fred. Scholes, late secretary of the League of American Wheelmen, is a resident of Cleveland, O., and a member of the Cleveland Club. Mr. Scholes was pronounced by *The World* to be the handsomest man in the league parade in this city, and since then he has been recognized as such by all wheelmen. He is a combination of Apollo and Adonis. His face is oval shape, with perfect Grecian nose, jet black eyes, eyebrows and hair, ahd a handsome black mustache. He is tall and erect.

Fred is a member of a church choir in Cleveland, and it is said he sings as divinely as he looks. At Chicago, Washington, New York and Springfield meets, he was the observed of all the observers, and was envied by his fellow-bicyclist as the ladies all gazed at him and appluaded him.

George M. Hendee, of Springfield, Mass., is the most remarkable bicyclist in America when speed and stamina are concerned. He is champion of America at all recognized distances, and holds the best on record at almost every distance between a quarter of a mile and twenty miles. George is the pride of Springfield and in September, when the club of which he is a member gave three days' meet at Hampden Park, he received only one defeat. Then the people of the city felt sad, and the ladies promenading the streets were seen wearing his picture with black margins. During the meet, those of the stores that were open for business sold Hendee clothing, Hendee hats, Hendee shoes, and even Hendee corsets for ladies were for sale. The celebrated Kentuckian, Charles Jenkins, of Louisville raced against Hendee one day, but was beaten. Hendee also beat "Doodle" Robinson and Charles D. Vesey the English bicyclists, with consummate ease.

George Nash, of Springfield, although but fourteen years of age, is one of the most accomplished expert trick riders in the world. He is small even for his age, and rides a 44-inch "Rudge." At the Springfield tournament he gave an exhibition of fancy riding on the track at Hampden Park. The feats he performed were marvellous, and he concluded his performance by riding on one wheel around the mile track.

"Prof." Daniel J. Canary is also a trick rider and is called the champion of the world. He is a native of New Haven, Conn., and is about twenty years of age. He is slight physique, but strong. He never gained distinction or renown as a speedy rider, but stands pre-eminent as a performer of wonderful feats. Among his tricks are the following: Ride with folded arms with the hind wheels of machine off the ground. Standing the bicycle on its saddle and handle-bar upside down and bring it into its proper position, mounting at the same time. Taking the back bone, hind wheel and handle-bar from the large wheel and ride the latter alone. This accompanied by standing on the treadles and the one wheel thus forms a uni-cycle, upon which he rides forwards and backwards and spins on its centre.

James D. Wilmot is the acrobatic champion bicyclist He also performs with a champion on a single bicycle. All sorts of seemingly impossible feats are performed by them. Standing on head on the saddle, standing on one foot while the bicycle, is in motion, mounting and dismounting while it is at full speed, all these and many more tricks are performed by Mr. Wilmot and his mate with the utmost apparent ease.

Mlle. Louise Armaindo is the female champion bicycle rider. She is a Canadian, twenty-three years old, short in stature, but very muscular. She has "starred" throughout the country and is well known. It is related of her that she startled some gentlemen in a Denver (Col.) gymnasium by putting up a 100-pound dumb-bell.

Miss Elsa Von Blumen was the only really formidable antagonist for the title held by Mlle. Armaindo. Miss Von Blumen is a pretty and petite lady, with no muscular development, but an abundance of pluck. She also has ridden in the largest cities in this country, but has, it is said, retired from the bicycling arena to study art. A new competitor for the title of female champion bicyclists is Miss Maggie Wallace, a native of this city. She is a pretty, dark haired lady, whose eyes sparkle with ambition and pluck. She is as yet a novice, though the rapid advancement she has made in mastering the machine is wonderful, in the face of the fact that she has sustained several severe falls. Miss Wallace has made many public appearances, and is now a general favorite.

Leaving the female and going back to the gentlemen riders, attention is called to a New Yorker of prominence who rides a bicycle not as a means of livelihood, but purely for pleasure, for he represents $30,000,000. That is Mr. Frederick G. Bourne, a member of the Citizens, Bicycle Club, whose money would enable him to buy all the bicycles in America and probably leave sufficient to buy a few in foreign climes. Though a thorough business man, Mr. Bourne is a most devoted bicyclist. He is a firm believer in out-door exercise, and rides from his office in the afternoon to the Dakota Flats, on Eighth avenue and Seventy-second street, and views the mammoth structure that cost him about $2,000,000 to build.

The Rev. T. McKee Brown, the rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and president of the Citizen's Bicycle Club, is reputed to be as devoted to bicycling as he is to the Gospel. He is a tall man, with brown hair and clean-shaven face and a rather austere look, but he is said to be one of the most whole-souled men in the world. He enjoys a trip up the boulevards on his bicycle, and is said to object to having a Sunday in his week, as on that day he must forego the pleasure of a ride.

The Rev. George S. Pentecost is a Brooklyn clergyman, and he pursues happiness on a bicycle over the Coney Island Boulevard or the green-arched roadways in Prospect Park. He is well known as the antagonist in a religious controversy with Bob Ingersoll, in which, it is claimed, the latter was worsted. Mr. Pentecost is short and stout, with black hair, eyes and a heavy mustache of the same color. He related his experiences at the dinner of the wheelmen in the Metropolitan Hotel in June last, and said he believed a good bicylist could not help but be a good Christian.

Probably no better contrast to Dr. Beckwith can be found in the League of American Wheelmen than "Campininni" Newman. Mr. Newman is known all over the country. Any man who has visited Niblo's Garden has seen him in the box office, and he was much looked at during the parade of League Wheelmen last June. He is the smallest League member and rides the smallest machine of any in the League. Though small he is remarkably agile and strong and is a favorite among bicyclists.

Edwin Oliver is the biggest blower in the ranks of the League of American Wheelmen, and owing to his abilities as a blower was elected official trumpeter. At Springfield in September "Ed" gathered around him a host of blowers like himself, and with tally-ho horns, "bike" whistles, fish horns and a bass drum filled the air with indescribable and inharmonious music as they paraded the streets in the "wee sma' " hours. The serenade to Fred Jenkins, in front of the Warwick House, was far more successful than they anticipated, as it awoke every man, woman and child in the house, each of whom believed they were the persons serenaded and all applauded the noisy crowd of bicyclists.

Probably the prettiest sight to a lover of the wheel is that of a well-drilled club of men performing tactical evolutions on bicycles. Probably the finest club in this country is the Rochester (N. Y.) club. At Springfield eight members of the Rochester club carried away the prize for the championship competitive drill. They performed all the evolutions with remarkable precision and skill and were warmly applauded. The Capital Bicycle Club, of Washington, won the Chicago pennant for drilling, and are only exceeded in skill by the Rochester Club.

The largest club in the League is the Springfield Club, of which H. E. Ducker is President. It numbers a hundred men. The largest club in this city is the Citizens' Club. It is also the richest club. They have caused to be erected the first and only club-house for bicyclists in America. It will be opened early in January.

The symptons of colic, one of the most fatal diseases to a horse, are readily detected. The horse invariable scrapes with his fore feet, kicks at the stomach and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, lies down, rolls remaining for a time on his back, and breaths heavily throughout. At a recent meeting of the London Farmer's Club, a relief and sure cure was presented by a gentleman who has been all his life among horses. When the horse shows the symptons of an attack of colic, apply at once a horse cloth or woolen rug, wrung out of boiling water, to the stomach and to the sides and cover with another couple of cloths to retain the heat. As they cool, renew the cloths as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective, and retains the heat longer.

Regarding the statement that Maud S. is badly used up, a Cincinnati man says: "This does not accord with that Billy Bair told me the other day. He said the great mare was running around at Chester Park with a great heavy coat of hair, and in perfect health. 'When she came to me, Mr. Vanderbilt directed me that her legs be blistered. I did blister one of them, but it caused her such pain, suffering, annoyance that I wrote him I would not blister the other three. There is nothing the matter with them, and next year, after she has been properly trained and hardened, I think she will be faster and better than ever."

ATHLETICS.

A Chase Through The Show.

[New York World].

The American Athletic Club Harriers were the only athletes with sufficient courage to indulge in a run across country yestercay. They had their third annual Christmas Day chase from Schlosser's Fort Lee Hotel, at Fort Lee, N. J. The snow was over two feet deep and a crust had formed on top that cut through the stockings and leggings of the men and lacerated their limbs. The members of the club left this city by the 10:30 A. M. boat from One hundred and Twenty-fifth street and North River, and in less than an hour were on their way through snow knee-deep, over fences, ditches, stone walls, frozen brooks and through the woods, running when they could and crawling at times.

It was just 11:23 o'clock when the starter and timekeeper, Mr. E. Van Tambacht, gave the word "go" to the hares. They were Messrs. Mortimer Bishop, G. D. Bolden and W. R. Paynter. They went slipping and sliding down the street leading from the hotel, and the crowd applauded them for their "running." They threw out the first scent 200 yards distant from the hotel and dashed into the woods, Six minutes after the hares had been started the hounds were sent away. The pack consisted of Alec A, Jordan, master of the hunt; P. H. Morgan and E. W. Knickerbocker, whippers-in; Cyrille Robson, Harry O. Bernhard, Thomas Muir, Robert Stall, Charles Jahne, George Spaulding, H. F. Reicher, Frank Lowery, William E. Nixon, John Thomas, D. J. Sullivan, Pastime A. C.; E. D. Lang, Pastime A. C., and W. C. Herring, London A. C.

When they were sent away they dashed through the snow in pursuit of the hares, whose footsteps made a trail more easily followed than the paper one and no difficulty was found in discovering the "throw off." They followed the trail through the woods, over fences and walls, and though the pace was slow it told severely on them. The crust on the snow cut their nether limbs as a knife and called forth from Mr. Herring an opinion that it was "blooming 'ard work," to which all assented. Crossing Wilson's Brook, Knickerbocker found it more convenient to slide than to tramp it, and he landed on the opposite bank in a heap, with more snow down his neck than was comfortable. The trail then changed from the west to the south and soon the colored paper that betokens the homeward trail was found and in a few minutes the pack ambled up to the hotel in a somewhat broken-up style.

Jordan was the first hound in, arriving home at 12:06 o'clock P. M., having been out thirty-seven minutes. The hares had arrived at 12:02 o'clock, P. M., Bishop being first, Paynter second, Bolden third. Thomas was the second hound in, following Jordan closely; Reichers was third and the others were bunched. A turkey dinner followed the run and the club returned to this city at 5 P. M.

POULTRY.

Poultry Yards.

Next to keeping sheep, the keeping of poultry seems to have a fascination for the popular mind. No doubt the origin of the idea as regards sheep, and the ease, pleasure and profit of keeping them, comes from those never-to-be-forgotten poetic rhapsodies of Virgil, and the old songs and madrigals of later times; and the equally rhapsodical poetry of modern writers, who so delusively harp upon the beauties and profits of a shepherd's life, serves to keep the illusion alive. It is very much the same as regards poultry. Nevertheless, one may keep sheep, and fowls as well, if he will only get over the notion that they will keep themselves. I well remember a young man, twenty years ago, being smitten with this chicken fever. He raked the country over until he procured three hundred hens and a score of cocks, built a high picket fence about a quarter of an acre of ground, put up a board shanty for a roosting house, laid in a stock of corn and oats, provided baskets and barrels to take in the eggs, and began business. It is quite unnecessary to say a word as to the result. It was "the old, old story." But it might not have been had the management been judicious and reasonable. And this is the point where poultry-keepers are particularly interested.

I ask, then, what is judicious and proper management? The remarks of S. P., on page 965, are exceedingly sensible, and pertinent to this question. But I hope to be excused when I say they are not particular enough. Particularity in description in regard to this matter is an absolute necessity, because judgment depends wholly upon what one knows either by experience or through the stated experience of others, and when S. P. says "I prefer to fence in the fowls, giving them good roomy quarters, with grass and shade and water," he stops at the very point where your interested readers would have him go on at a lively pace, and tell them how grass, especially, can be furnished in a fenced yard. Now, after more than thirty years' experience, gradually built up, with many failures, from which useful lessons were learned, I have found that this is the very pivotal point upon which the balance of success or failure is suspended. For one hundred fowls will so foul a whole acre of grass land in three months as to make it utterly unfit for them. I have found a yard of this size to be so covered with manure in a month that one's foot cannot be put to the ground without treading upon the droppings, while the grass is completely unfit for food. Then disease invades the flock, and all is lost.

One may say, then, that an acre is not enough for 100 fowls. It is not if the fowls are confined to it, and no provision is made for keeping it in a wholesome condition. But if this yard is divided into two parts, and each half plowed and sown to green crops, all the trouble is avoided, and success is assured; and yet some more particularity is needed, and how to do this should be explained. Grass may mean any suitable green crop which fowls will eat. The plan I have followed is as follows: To plow one yard early in the fall and sow it with rye. The rye is ready for use in October, and will last until winter sets in. The fowls are turned on to it at that time, and the other half is plowed and sowed in the same way. This is ready for spring use, and will last until July. The fowls being put on this in the spring, the other land is sown to oats and peas, or rape or turnips, or anything that will produce green food. Then the other ground is sown with rape, or corn broadcast, or mixed seed. Prickly comfrey is eaten by fowls very eagerly, and a row of this around the whole lot will furnish a perennial supply of acceptable food. But the plowing is indispensible, as it cleanses the soil and gets rid of every provocative of disease. By this method the fowls will enjoy every possible and necessary comfort and sanitary requisite, and the expense of feeding them will be reduced one-half; and, moreover, they will have all the necessary range. The yard should be bordered on each side with a row of Austrian pines, or Norway spruces, for shelter, and for acceptable places for summer nest boxes, in which the hens would delight to lay their eggs and brood. This method is an extension of the plan described by S. P., which would be impractible without the division of the yard and the alternation of the divisions. If one would pursue this plan and have an acre, with its house, for each flock of 100 hens, he could keep as many flocks as he has ground to accommodate.—*Country Gentleman.*

Old Hens.

The *Farmer's Advocate* (Canada) comes to the defense of old hens in the following style:

The old hen seems to be attacked from all quarters, and the objections to her are based upon two reasons, the first of which is that a hen will not lay as many eggs after the first year she begins laying, and the second is that disease is more liable among old hens than pullets. The first objection is not always a potent one, and very often the hens lay better during the third year than the second. Much depends upon the time of hatching the pullets. The pullet hatched as late as May will be badly beaten her first season of laying by the old hen, and if she commences her second year it will be with the disadvantage of moulting when the weather is cold. Old hens have been known to lay well and regularly until quite advanced in age, and the calculation which has been made by some genius, and given forth, that old hens are unprofitable as layers, has been accepted more on faith than observation. Our experience teaches that some old hens will lay more than pullets, and that some pullets will lay more than old hens. The trouble with old hens is that they are liable to become too fat on very high feed, but if they are fed with judgment they will equal the pullets without doubt. So far as being more liable to disease than pullets, there are also exceptions, and if the matter can be given a fair test, it will be found that the chances are equal.

As to which are better for breeding, we venture to say that more eggs will hatch that are laid by old hens than by pullets, and this is a great deal in favor of the old hens. We think hens should be kept until the spring in which they become three years old, not that they are then useless, but because the pullets have reached a more mature age, and this plan of dividing the hen into three periods, instead of two, will no doubt be found better. The breed, also, has something to do with the merits of pullets and old hens. A Leghorn or Hamburg pullet will lay more eggs in a year than an old hen of the Brahma, Cochin, or Plymouth Rock breeds, but an old hen of the Leghorn breed will also lay more than the pullets of the larger breeds. Crossed hens will often be found good layers for a long period, but the cross should be a judicious one.

Experiments with poultry in orchards prove that they effectively protect plum trees from the curculio. A few of the largest farms devoted to poultry are set partly in plums, among them being that of Mr. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass. The peach trees always bear test when poultry range among them.

The Vintage of 1883.

The vintage of Messrs. Stern & Rose for 1883, reckoning five gallons of wine the equivalent of one gallon of brandy, amounts to the handsome sum of 750,000 gallons. This is more than is made by any other firm or individual in America. Mr. J. de Barth Shorb reports 300,000 gallons of wine, and 20,000 gallons of brandy as an equivalent of 400,000 gallons of wine. As the large number of vintners throughout the county have not yet measured up, it is impossible to make a full statement of the total yield for the county, but from Messrs. Stern & Rose and Mr. Shorb, we learn that the vintage of 1883 is not likely to be more than ten per cent. less than it was last year, while in the northern part of the State there is a plain shortage of 50 per cent. Mr. Rose estimates his vineyards to fall short this year only two per cent. below last year.

This is certainly a very good showing, and clearly indicates that the grape crop of Southern California is much more reliable than it is in the northern part of the State. It has few fluctuations, and those are not of much significance, while the northern counties have either a very heavy yield or a very small production.

The brandy made by Messrs. Stern & Rose will amount to 100,000 gallons, but with this apparently large product, we learn from Mr. Rose that the demand for the Sunny Slope brandy is so strong and steady, on account of its superior quality and purity, that it is sold as rapidly as it reaches maturity.

Another fact that indicates the superiority of the grapes of Southern California is the fact that the winegrowers in the northern counties are continually purchasing the wines of Los Angeles to blend with their own manufactures of Sonoma and Napa counties. In this blending of different grades of wine lies much of the secret of the success of the vintners of those counties.

This business is carried on by some of our own vintners, but is not so generally practiced here as elsewhere, because our wines are so good without blending that they sell at a good profit without the expense of blending with other kind. But those who do make a study of the business of combining wines, find a large profit and advantage in doing so, especially in claret and sherry wines. More attention will be paid to this subject when the trade increases in magnitude, so that a person can give his entire attention to the mixing and ripening of wines. That time is near at hand.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

While Ed. M. Hewins was here the other day, M. H. Bennett, of this city, made a deal with him for the interest of Hewins & Titus in the range at the forks of the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers, Mr. Dunman retaining his interest. The range is one of the best on the Cherokee strip, and with it goes 12,000 head of cattle, 8,000 head of which are double-wintered beeves. The price paid is $175,000, the papers for which we have seen. This may seem a large sum for a half interest in the stock and range, but when the character of both is taken into consideration, it will not seem so extravagant. The new firm will be Bennett & Dunman, and the post-office address Caldwell, Kan.—*Caldwell (Kan.) Journal.*

We are reliably informed that the old veteran Glenmore will be trained again next season. He is said to be in fine fix and sound. His owner, Mr. Jennings, will breed him in the spring to a few of his own mares, and then prepare him for the campaign. Mr. Jennings says Glenmore has made him his present farm, and he expects the old horse to greatly increase his possessions.

The sooner milk is placed in pans or cans after milking the better will be its yield of cream.

THE GUN.

Hunting in Virginia.

[National Republican.[

John Ellinger, the best-known and most good-humored man in Washington, returned Saturday from an extended hunting trip in the valley of Virginia. He appeared to be greatly benefited by the excursion, and when accosted by the Avenue Man, had two rabits, a rare ornithological specimen known as a "poor job," and a brace of quail.

In response to an inquiry, he said: "It didn't pan out well. I had six hundred cartridges loaded, and a big mountaineer for a guide. The first day out I mistook him for a wild turkey as he was backing out of a thicket, and made the bottom of his trousers look like a tin lantern. He was a Virginian and unreasonable, and he and his big son hunted me through the woods till dark, when I succeeded in dodging them, and made for Winchester. There I struck a quartet of hospitable Southerners, and one of them held the earth to go in on, and then drew a comet to it. Of course this left me nothing but my return ticket, and I struck for home."

"Where did you get the game?"

"Oh! I dumped out of the train at Terra-Cotta, and concluded I'd hunt as I came in, and try and get enough to make a bluff with when I got home. The only thing I could find was the 'poor job,' and I had to trade the dog and the pocket-knife to a nigger for the 'cotton-tails' and the 'quail.' I am going to slide up a back street home."

Ventura Gunners.

The *Signal* gives the following account of the Christmas shoot at Ventura:

After demolishing a couple of quarter sections of Christmas turkey, a *Signal* reporter wended his way to the race track, as per detail, intent on witnessing the skill of the Rod and Gun Club at breaking glass balls. On the ground we found a number of the shootists waiting impatiently for other sports who were to participate in the match. The absent ones not putting in an appearance, it was agreed among those present to appoint Irving Foulks and Colonel Goodwin Captains, and to proceed with the sport. After informing the members that each man was to shoot six rounds of three birds each, the side breaking the most balls to be victors, Foulks proceeded to score, and succeeded in getting all three of his birds. Goodwin followed, doing likewise. Miller Beal came next, breaking his first, but missing the other two; and Barnard did as well. Chrisman could break but one, but Walbridge surprised every one—and himself most of all—by breaking all three, which feat he repeated several times during the match. Bennett broke two out of three, but failed to score again until the fifth round. Kaiser and Benchley each broke two, Williams breaking but one. As will be seen by the score, Kaiser, Benchley, Goodwin, Williams and Barnard each broke 12 out of their 18; Foulkes, Beal and Walbridge, 11; Chrisman 7, and Bennett 4, Goodwin's side, having broken 59 balls to their opponents' 45, were declared victors. J. S. Collins and C. A. Oliver acted as judges, and Ed. Hirschfelder was scorer. Following is the score:

FOULK'S TEAM.

Captain Foulkes	111	110	010	011	011	001	—11
Beal	100	011	111	001	110	110	—11
Chrisman	001	110	100	100	110	000	— 7
Bennett	101	000	000	000	110	000	— 4
B. T. Williams	010	001	111	011	011	111	—12
Total							45

GOODWIN'S TEAM.

Captain Goodwin	111	011	011	110	011	010	—11
Frank Barnard	100	111	011	111	011	101	—12
Walbridge	111	100	111	110	101	000	—12
Benchley	011	101	101	110	101	101	—12
Kaiser	101	010	111	111	101	001	—12
Total							59

In the evening the Local Gun Club gave a ball which was well attended by the leading citizens of the district, and proved a grand success. The people of Ventura have evidently very proper ideas about enjoying themselves at Christmas.

Notes of the Week.

We find little change in the reports from our local hunters, amateurs or professionals. All agree that something is the matter with the ducks, for they will not become really plentiful, rain or no rain. The canvasbacks seem to be the most perverse and knowing. We are informed there are plenty on the coast, if they could only be reached. As on Suisun Bay and along the San Rafael shore, so between Point Pedro and Black Point there are thousands to be seen, but there is no possible way of working them at these places. In desperation at their continued and provoking wariness, some people are talking of using a blind and battery, and getting even with them in that way. We would dissuade the use of such extreme measures, though when people are longing for canvasbacks, and they won't come in near enough to be shot, almost any measures to get them are justifiable. We are afraid this is not going to be a good canvasback season. If they remain long in the open salt waters, feeding on muscles, etc., etc., their meat will become as much impaired as at the end af the season, when, by the exhaustion of their natural food, they have to resort to those localities for their means of living. It is always well to be prepared for the worst.

Much of the same may be said about the quail of this season. Even where they are comparatively or quite plentiful, they are reported to be very wild. Six or eight to the man, in any section, is about the average day's work this season. During the week we heard only of two good bags. One was made by Mr. J. K. Orr, who really is the "wary man with the gun," the other by Mr. Charles Ohn of Market street, also a good shot. The one bagged 30, the other 9 in a day. Mr. Ohn killed his birds in the neighborhood of San Mateo.

For teal and snipe the section between Pajaro and Castroville is said to be about the best in the State. We announced this fact on private information a month ago. Although a daily contemporary says it takes money and time to get there, the section can be reached any time in half a day by rail, and for a nominal sum. Go to Watsonville, you who want good shooting, and then do your work manfully. We have no respect for the kid-glove, feather-bed sportsman. No matter where *he* goes he will only make an ass of himself. There is no more trouble in the district suggested than in the foothills. Perhaps, not so much.

There is some talk of exchanging the splendid grouse of Oregon for the grand old woodcock of the East. There is no doubt both birds would do well on transplantation, for the question of climate need not be considered in either case.

In our rambles over Washington Territory, British Columbia, and a portion of Oregon, we were invariably informed the grouse of the north could not be transplanted alive, or we should have brought some with us on returning to California. In captivity, the grouse, we were told, will neither feed nor be fed, but deliberately perish. In their case, the exchange could only be made by eggs, which, in the season, are easily obtained without violation of the law. In the case of the woodcock, it would be utter nonsense bringing him here until *the people* are resolved to have him thoroughly protected, at least for five years, under the most severe penalties. Then, as with the California quail in British Columbia, by that protection, we might soon depend upon a satisfactory increase. The Indians of the Colony were informed that if they killed a quall for five years, the term of legal protection, they would be severely punished. They, like the whites, knew well the hand that threatened would surely punish, and so by the end of the third year of the protecting period, we personally saw flocks ranging from two to four hundred rise up not more than three miles from Victoria. Let our vagabond law-breaking element be dealt with in the same stern, unrelenting manner, and California would soon swarm with the Oregon grouse, the Eastern woodcock, and the English partridge and pheasant. Cannot this be done? It is surely worth trying. Protection first, the birds second. That's the policy.

How Are We to Get Game Preservation?

Some weeks ago we published an article on our game laws in which we recommended a congressional law for all the Territories and lands under government control. We advised this national legislation, because we are convinced it would be so satisfactory and so evident in its results that every state in the Union would soon see the advantage of wise game laws *strictly* enforced, and adopt such laws. We confess, of course, that we see no probability of obtaining such national legislation for some years, or not, perhaps, until all the game in the Territories, both animals and birds, are exterminated. Taking also into consideration, in this connection, the disposition of the county supervisors to extend the open season in certain districts contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, and the disposition of certain classes of citizens to defiy the law, the question, how we are to obtain the necessary laws of protection becomes daily more urgent and important to us as a people, and in all respects, it is well deserving their attention. In a spirit worthy the subject, we desire, this week to offer a few remarks to the true sportsmen of the state at large, with a view, if possible, of bringing them to a united action on the subject of game preservation, that we may be prepared, in future, when necessary, to act in concert in demanding such a law.

If we are not greatly misinformed, there will be a warm and severe contest in our next Legislature, in which, it is said, the question will be carried so far as to recommend the entire abolition of all protectory law, and leave every man, according to his tastes, principles, and desires, to shoot game when and where he pleases. If we had not received this information from reliable sources, we should scarcely conceive it possible such a vile proposition, involving public as well as private rights, could be entertained by a civilized people. But we are satisfied some such action is premeditated by the lawless element, who in their disgusting greed desire everything, and therefore, if we cannot choke it to death in its incipiency, we must be prepared to resist it with success when it blossoms out in all its native ugliness.

To meet the emergencies of the present and future, we see only one method of proceeding which offers any hope of safety. There are now in California a large body of intelligent, wealthy, influential men associated with legitimate sport, through organized clubs and individual tendencies, who only need being harmonized and brought together to a common center of action, to make themselves an overwhelming power in the next legislature, if any such measure as we have described is introduced. The immediate question then to be answered is, how shall that harmony of action be obtained? In our opinion, there is only one way—that is, for all the Clubs, in the state, the Gun clubs, the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, the private shooting clubs with preserves, the Teal, Cordelia, Tule Belle Clubs and others, if they choose, to unite with the State Sportsmen's Association and under its leadership, shape out a policy for the future, which, backed by the wealth and intelligence of the new union, could not be disregarded by any legislature in the world. Some such harmony of action as we propose, is absolutely necessary, as much for the continance of the clubs themselves, as for the existence and improvement of legitimate sport in future. The State Association, in every way, is worthy the respect and support of all true sportsmen. For a new State, its record is a grand one. What it has done in the past for the preservation of game, is proof of what it will be able to do in the legislature and before the courts, if supported by the earnest endeavors of all the clubs in the state as we propose. Why cannot this be? Something must be done in this direction and without delay, or there will be no use for the clubs themselves. We could say a great deal in favor of this arrangement, but we feel, its necessity is too self-evident, to need a labored enforcement.

Should such a union be brought about, the sporting and private clubs, will require a live journal to represent them, and this they will always find in the Breeder and Sportsman which claims, with no small degree of justice, to be the representative sporting organ of the coast. The advantages again of this upon legitimate sport would be immense and immediate to all. We have an illustration of the benefits to be derived from an efficient union between a live newspaper and a live sporting club in Illinois. A few years ago, the *Chicago Field*, now the *American Field* and the Illinois Sportsmen's Club, were both very insignificant institutions. They joined interests and labored faithfully together for their mutual good, knowing that if success crowned their united action, the whole country would be benefitted by their success. To-day, they are in their distinct provinces, the most powerful factors we have in America in formulating public opinion on the necessity of preservation and the enforcement of the law. So, if the Breeder and Sportsman and the different clubs of the state will form a similar union, we may not accomplish as much as the *Field* and the Illinois sportsmen, but we are convinced we can perform a work as beneficial to our State as honorable to ourselves before another new year comes round. The work is needed. Le tit be commenced in earnest.

It is reported that buzzards are so numerous around Hollister, that large limbs of trees are broken by their united weight. Considering that buzzards, in order to fly as they do, are a very light bird, this is a very pretty little story of the bird. Won't somebody give us a rattling good goose yarn as a stand-off?

An Interesting Race.

A race took place on New Years Day which, although no remarkable for fast time, yet proved one of the most interesting seen for some time. The audience was composed only of personal friends of the contestants, but from the result, it is a pity it could not have been witnessed by all true lovers of sport. The contestants were A. Dreyfuss and G. W. Putnum, both of Denver, Colorado, who are visiting friends in this city. The track chosen was the Recreation Grounds, and the stake—"a New Years' dinner for eight," at the Lick House; the race a dash of 100 yards. About 3 o'clock the men appeared stripped for the contest, and chose for judges, Mr. Ward, of Cincinnati, and Jos. Masterson of this city. Ike Benjamin, of New York, acted as Referee, and M. K. Kittleman as Starter. The men got off very evenly at the first attempt, and ran to 75 yards, where Putnum showed about a foot in front, when by a splendid burst of speed of Dreyfuss got up even with him and succeeded in making a dead heat of it in 12¼ seconds. Dreyfuss at once became the favorite in the bets, and numerous wagers of hats, gloves, and some money, were laid on his winning. The second heat was almost a repetition of the first, except that Putnum showed to the best advantage, and in turn became the favorite with the bettors, after the heat, which also proved dead, and which was snatched away from Dreyfus, almost at the tape. Time—12½ seconds. Both having been so closely contested, and been declared dead heats, the audience began to realize that, leaving the time made out of consideration, that they were witnessing a splendid race, and when the men were called out for the third heat all were in a high state of excitement; each loud in praise of his favorite's "staying abilities." The men, when they appeared, however, did not seem to relish the idea of another heat, both looking worn and "done up," and plainly showing their want of condition. Putnam remarked as he toed the mark: "That last heat seemed twice as long as the first." "Yes," says Dreyfus, "and if I am not mistaken, this will seem longer."

As Kittleman fired the gun, both men bounded away at a good pace, and "shoulder to shoulder," till 75 yards were reached, where Dreyfus gained a decided advantage, which he held to the tape, winning one of the best contested races ever seen, in 12¾ seconds. Putnam's want of condition proved too strong for his stomach, and Dreyfus, although a much smaller man, and apparently in fair fix, had to be assisted to his dressing room. After, however, the two champions had been invigorated by the liberal allowance of ale and brandy, all repaired to the Lick House, where, to the popping of champagne corks, the race was run over and over, and the dinner of Mr. Putnam's heartily enjoyed.

The Vienna Garden.

The continued success of the Ladies' Orchestra is such as evincing extreme public satisfaction, that we commenced a brief history of the members last week, which we gladly continue in this issue. We shall commence this notice with Miss G. Gonzales, who presides at the piano. We have already spoken of her abilities as an accompanist, which we hold places her at the head of our local pianists. She was born in Guadalajaia, Mexico, and studied at the college of Linas, which she entered at eight years old. She remained there until eighteen, when she graduated with honors. She began her musical studies under Prof. Limolir, of Mexico, and finished under Prof. Meyer, of Berlin. She then obtained diplomas for music and French, and commenced teaching. After her marriage she came to San Francisco, and on Miss Brandl's retirement, joined the orchestra under Julia Bertrandt. She again took the piano in the present orchestra, under the leadership of Miss Neuber. The other ladies are the Poeschl sisters—Veronica, Caroline, and Marie. These ladies were born in Brag, Bohemia, and studied music in the public conservatory for several years. They then accepted a musical position at Bombay, where they remained two years. After leaving India they came to America and joined the Cincinnati orchestra. They occupied leading positions there for over a year, when they came to the Vienna Garden, under contract as second violin, viola, and double bass. For mental powers and personal graces, it is generally admitted, three such women are not often seen in one family. These little sketches will enable our public to understand the great success of the present orchestra. As long as merit is appreciated, it could not be otherwise. The crowded house every night speaks well for the taste of our people for classical music. We could select pieces played during the week, such, for instance, as the trio between Misses Neuber, Straka and Gonzales, that would do honor to any concert in the world, not excepting Paris or London. For ourselves we rejoice that such a school exists among us, and we hope it may long continue.

Jonathan Mahen formerly lived in Alameda county, and was a market hunter by occupation. Up to the time of leaving Alameda, by actual count he claims to have killed 17,500 geese, aud has since killed 1,000 more. He used a cow, and he says, at the end of the season the geese were more afraid of a cow than a man.

Butte county offers a bounty of $10 each for coyote scalps, which has induced a general war against the useless vermin. A coyote will kill more game than a dozen of the worst pot-hunters.

Thoroughbred Stallion

IMPORTED

Kyrle Daly.

Bay horse; bred by Joseph Lyons; foaled 1879, by ARTILLERY.
Fist dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.

Will make the coming season, 1884, extending from February 10th to June 20th at Rancho del Paso, Sacramento Co., Cal. Terms, $100 the season.

Mares taken good care of at $10 per month, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Address

JOHN MACKAY,
Sacramento, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions.

DIRECTOR and MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See 2:10¼; Phallas, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, Onward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the Breeder and Sportsman, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam by imported Medley.
Seventh dam by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam by imported Janus.
Tenth dam by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

Will make the coming season from February 1st to July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:34½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, Granddam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foa may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

"The Avenger of Waterloo."

Comte de Lagrange, who died recently, was a prominent figure on the European turf. Probably the most dramatic scene ever witnessed upon the English turf was on that spring day in 1865 when his French-bred colt Gladiateur, showed his heels to a large field of horses at Epsom in the English Derby. The English were aghast at such a catastrophe, and the French contingent went home with their pockets full of English bank notes and rejoicing that Waterloo was avenged. Many years have passed since Gladiateur won the Derby, and the great horse has probably taken a lower rank among his equine companions than people were at first inclined to award him after his sensational victories on the Two Thousand, Derby, Grand Prix, and St. Leger. But there is only one opinion about his owner, Comte de Lagrange, who may be called the father of the French turf. The Count was never a popular owner, inasmuch as he ran his horse on business principles; but his death leaves a void in French sporting affairs which it seems almost impossible to fill. Besides, his death disqualifies Archiduc, one of the most prominent colts entered for the Two Thousand and St. Leger.

M. de Lagrange's appearance was well known on every English and French race-course. He was a regular Normun, with a ruddy complection and square built figure. Of late years his hair, mustache and whiskers were almost white. He reached the age of sixty-eight years. The Count took part in political affairs. In 1848, in 1852, in 1863 and in 1869 he was elected a deputy. In 1870 the empire nominated him as a senator, and in 1877 he was re-elected deputy. Napoleon III appointed him an officer of the Legion of Honor; but these honors were as nothing to him in comparison with his successes on the turf.

The estate of Dangu, where Comte de Lagrange's famous stud farm was, came to him from his mother, who was an heiress of the Talhoult family. In 1856 he began his racing career by buying the stud of M. Alexandre Aumont, which included the famous Monarque, and from that day until the day of his death, his history was the history of not only the French, but the European turf. Some idea of the enormous influence of Comte de Lagrange upon horse-racing abroad may be obtained from the following list of wins in the great races. In France he won the Derby eight times; the Prix de Daine three times; the Grand Prix twice; the Gladiateur five times; the Grand Prix de l'Imperatrice four times, and its continuation, the Prix de Rainbow, seven times; the Grand Prix du Prince Imperial four times; the Grand Prix de l'Empereur three times, and the same under its new name of the Poule des Produits, another three times. In England he won the Derby once—the only instance of a French horse winning that classic event; the St. Leger twice; the Oaks once, and the Goodwood Cup once. Twice he carried off the Grand Prix de Baden, but the list of his victories in less well-known races would fill a good-size volume.

Sporting men in this country have, or rather will have, a chance of understanding the activity of Comte De Lagrange. One of the best horses which he ever owned, and certainly one of the handsomest horses that ever looked through a bridle, is now in this country. This is Rayon d'Or, who won the St. Leger of 1878, and was bought for the new stud in Pennsylvania for no less than $30,000. Tom Davis, who was present at the sale, had to bid for the horse, as Charlie Osborne was unable to tackle the auctioneer in the French language, Mr. Davis was removed in a fainting condition after the sale was over. The winnings of the Dangu stables, of which company the Count had become of late years the manager, were, from 1874 to 1881, 3,00,800 francs in Erance and £100,000 in England.

Advertisements are intended, quite properly, to profit both the advertiser and the publisher of the advertisement; but in nine cases in ten the money paid for advertising is thrown away, and a good deal of time with it. Now, there is a remedy for this. What is it? It is this: Advertise in reputable and well established journals that champion the particular merchandise or trade to which you are devoted, instead of those the very opposite of it. For example: If you wish to buy or sell a valuable horse, advertise in a newspaper devoted exclusively to horses; one not only devoted entirely to horse interests, but one that is known to possess a reputation for square and honorable dealings, as well as one that is known to have a good and *bona fide* subscription list, instead of those whose circulation and capital in stock consists of lies. There is another thing you must do before you can reap the full benefit of an advertisement. When your advertisement has been read and answered by a hundred or more persons, then your turn to talk commences. If you do your talking well the chances are that satisfactory trades will be made. If you fail to do your part, then the advertisement becomes worthless to both would be buyer and seller. We have hundreds of advertisers who always succeed, for the very reason that they know what advertising mediums to choose, and know also, how to make a trade. There are others who refuse to advertise with us because our charges for advertising are more than journals of little worth or circulation. Still others who do not succeed with us because when we have found customers for them, they know not how to trade. But this one is true; if you make a poor choice of an advertising medium, trades will be correspondingly poor. We need not tell you that you would be called a lunatic if you should take your horses to a tailor to be shod, or your wagon to a grist mill to be repaired. When you choose a hodge-podge journal in which to advertise a special line of goods, you place yourself in the same boat. All horsemen of any importance or value to an advertiser, read horse papers; all millers read millers' journals; farmers read papers devoted to the farm; lumbermen read the lumberman's journal; cattle men look to papers devoted to that particular branch of the breeders' art. Not only do men read the journals that champion their particular branch of industry, but they file them away to be referred to, and read again and again. Thus, the class journal is a thousand times more valuable to both reader and advertiser, "and don't you forget it."

A train load of bran and chopped feed left here Wednesday for the Francklyn ranch. It is to be fed to the fine Short-horn stock, which it is intended to turn out fat in the spring. Ideas and measures that five years ago would have been smiled at in nearly all parts of the range are gaining ground, and almost imperceptibly methods are changing, and greater profits will accrue to those stockmen who keep up with the times. The advent ot the fencing of ranges has brought men down to figures who before never thought ef such a thing, and were content with the come-and-go looseness so long as they had money and credit and saw their herds increasing. Ranchmen now know, who never knew before, the amount of cattle in their brands, the number of the yearly increase, the exact amounts received for the season's shipments of beef, and the current expenses of ranch and trail. And now it has been made so plain in market reports and conditions that better stock means more money and stability, the finer breeds are rapidly replacing the Longhorn, and herds are receiving an increased degree of care and attention. And as the pasture system gives each owner the benefit of his own bulls and facilitates the handling, the prairies will soon send a vastly different product to the markets from that of the past, and the aggregate return of wealth to the stockmen will show greatly enhanced figures. The "wintering" of bulls and their separation from the herds at stated seasons will in the very near future be the rule and net the exception in all of the range country.—*Mobeetie (Tex.) Punhandle.*

The name of the pacer Johnston has been changed to Midway, which suggests that this horse has had a multiplicity of titles. He was originally known as Barney, but when Mr. Mather purchased him it was changed to Charlie M. Then when Eb. Smith purchased a controlling half-interest in the horse he rechristened him Johnston, in compliment to his driver, and now Commodore Kittson has concluded to call him after his farm.

Dodge city, Kansas, may be put down as the greatest shipping point for range cattle in the United States. During the shipping season of 1883, 73,263 head were sent to market, on which stockmen realized $2,565,205.

Robert C. Cunningham, a well-known and popular horseman of Philadelphia, died on the 12th inst, after a lingering disease. He will be much missed on the road and track by his numerous friends. In the getting up of races at the different tracks he was always ready to trot his horse for fun or money or to make a match. He has owned Scotland, 2:22½, Glide, 2:24, Bay Chief and others.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



The above is a cut of the unequaled cow Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25lbs. 3 ozs., of butter in one week.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE IS NOW IN use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the ac cepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE. San Francisco.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the undersigned offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca
—AND—
Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

THE CHICAGO
Driving Park

Announce the following

RACING STAKES,

To be run during their

Summer Running Meeting
OF 1884.

From June 20th to June 28th.

To Name and Close on Tuesday, JANUARY 15, 1884.

Four or Five Races on Each Day of the Meeting.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.

"THE LADIES' STAKES"—For two-year-old fillies $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

"THE CRITERION STAKES"—For two-year-old colts; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to the second. Three-quarters of a mile.

"THE FLASH STAKES"—For two-year-old colts and fillies; $25 entrance, p. p., with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Half a mile.

The winner of the "Ladies," "Criterion," or any stake or purse of the value of $1,000 or more, to carry 5 pounds extra.

"THE NURSERY STAKES"—For two-year-old colts and fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $600 added. $100 of which to second. One mile.

Maidens allowed 5 pounds.

The winners of two or more stakes to carry 5 pounds extra.

Three-Year-Old Stakes.

"THE GREEN STAKES"—For three-year-old colts and fillies that have not won a race prior to January 1 1884; $25 entrance, p. p., with $500 added, $100 of which to second. One mile and an eighth.

All-Aged Stakes.

"THE BOARD OF TRADE HANDICAP"—A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, of which $10 must positively accompany the nomination, and which is the only liability if declared out by May 1; $800 added, $200 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1. Winners of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 pounds extra; of two or more races 10 pounds extra. One mile and a half.

"THE SUMMER HANDICAP"—A cash handicap for all ages; $10 entrance, which must positively accompany the nomination, and $15 additional to start, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1. One mile and an eighth.

"THE GARDEN CITY CUP"—For all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $1,000 added; $150 of which to second, $100 to third. Two miles and a qnarter.

"THE MERCHANTS' STAKES"—For all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. One mile and a quarter.

"THE RAPID SWEEPSTAKES"—For all ages; $25 entrance, p. p., with $400 added, $100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile heats.

—THE—

"ILLINOIS DERBY,"
"ILLINOIS OAKS,"
"CHICAGO STAKES.',
—AND—
"N. W. STALLION" STAKES.

All for three-year-olds, which closed on April 2, 1883 will also be run during this meeting.

All the above advertised stakes to be run under the Rules and Weights of "The American Racing Rules," adopted at Louisville, November 23, 1883, copies of which will be furnished on application.

Address all communications and nominations to

D. L. HALL, Secretary,
116 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Driving Park also announce and claim dates for a SECOND SUMMER RUNNING MEETING, from JULY 17th to AUGUST 19th, 1884, for which stakes will be opened on or about March 1st. The regular days will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, with extra days whenever practicable.

The Washington Park Club

.....OF.....

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Announce the following additional Stakes to close January 15, 1884, and to be run over their New Race Track, at the Inaugural Meeting of the Club, beginning Saturday, June 28th, and ending Saturday, July 12th, 1884.

THE AMERICAN DERBY.

A Sweepstakes for Three-year-olds' (foals of 1881), at $200 each, h. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before March 15th, 1884; or $30 if on April 15th, 1884; or $40 if on May 15th, 1884; or $50 if on June 15th 1884. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750 and the third $250 out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Foreign-bred entries allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a half. To be run on the first day of the meeting. Weights, 115 lbs. with sex allowance.

BOULEVARD STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter.

COMMERCIAL STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

COLUMBIA STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $100 each, h. f., or only $15 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $2,000 added, the second to receive $400, the third $150 out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and three-quarters.

WOODLAWN STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1881), $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes, to carry 5 lbs. A winner of both stakes, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and five furlongs.

QUICKSTEP STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1882), $50 each, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, the third $100 out of the stakes. Half a mile.

OAKWOOD HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1, 1884. A winner of any race, after publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $100 each, h. f., or only $15 if declared out by May 1, 1884, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $150 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1, 1884. A winner of any race, after publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

LIGHTNING STAKES.

A Sweepstakes for all ages, $10 each, p. p.; and $40 additional for starters, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Three-quarters of a mile heats.

THE WASHINGTON PARK CUP.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARDS, $100 each, h. f., or only $20 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $4,000 added, the second to receive $500, and the third $200 out of the stakes. Weights five pounds below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of $2.000 to carry five pounds extra. Two miles and a quarter.

The above races will be run under the American Racing Rules and Weights (unless otherwise specified) as adopted in the Convention, at Louisville, Kentucky, November 23, 1883.

Please observe that in most of the above stakes declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER,
Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.
President.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicans is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neubert as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

FOR SALE.

2,000 Head of High Graded

ANGORA GOATS,

Wethers, Ewes and Kids.

Flock will average three pounds of fine Mohair, all fat and in fine condition. Will be sold in lots to suit, at a reasonable price on account of change in business. Address: **ANGORA,**

El Dorado, El Dorado Co., Cal.

HUNTING DOGS.

☞ Dogs prepared for Field Trials by

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

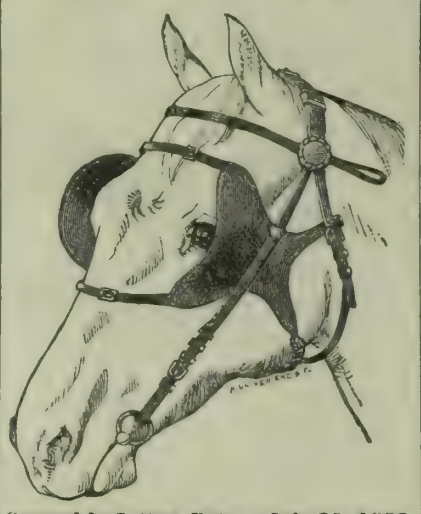
POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS.



WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers, 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

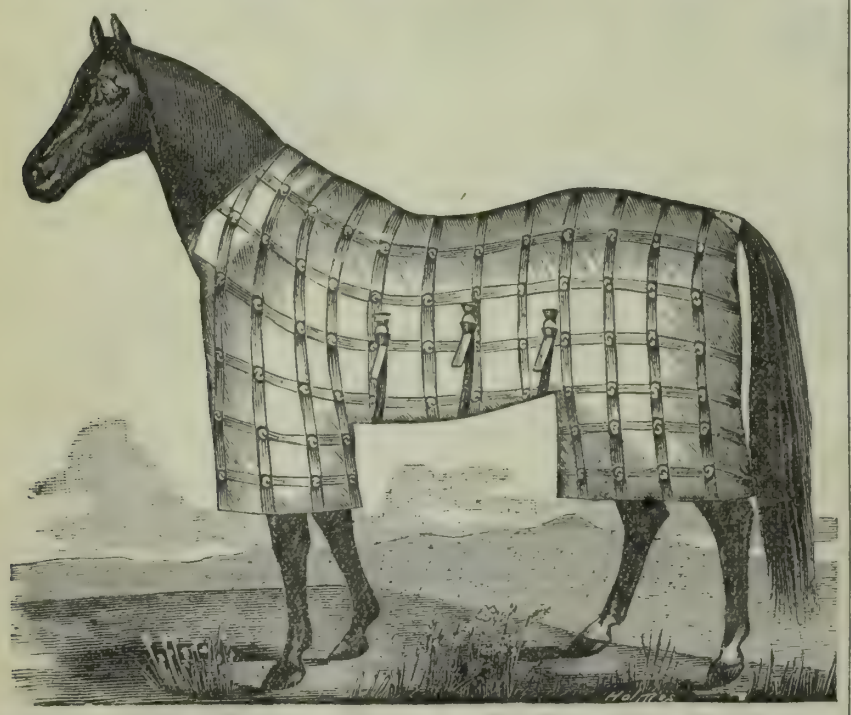
The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 327 Sutter St., San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, -- OCT. 20th, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M	" " "	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	2:40 P M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Lodi via Livermore	5:40 P M
*1:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*3:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Merced	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
9:30 A M	Mohave, Needles, Express and East, Emigrant	2:40 P M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*3:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	8:40 P M
5:30 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	" via Benicia	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	"	6:40 P M
9:30 A M	Vallejo	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:40 P M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:10 P M
	"	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Antioch.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*1:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportemen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

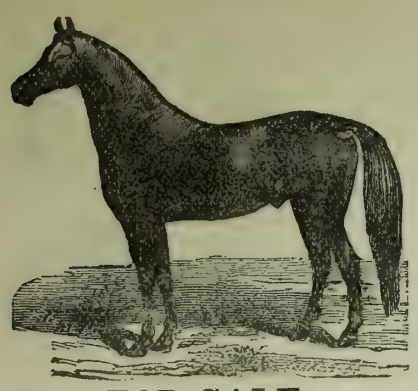
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggageman. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

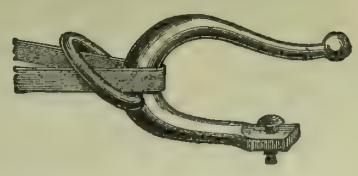
HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

Horses and Mules

FOR SALE.



SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD of Horses and Mules, suitable for farm and plow work. The mules are all young, California bred, and will average 950 pounds weight. Apply to

W. L. ASHE,

Merced, Merced County, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY.....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully olicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.



For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

N. A. JUDD. D. HICKS.

D. HICKS & COMPANY

Patentees Advertising Hotel Registers.

BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

Importers of Bookbinders' Materia

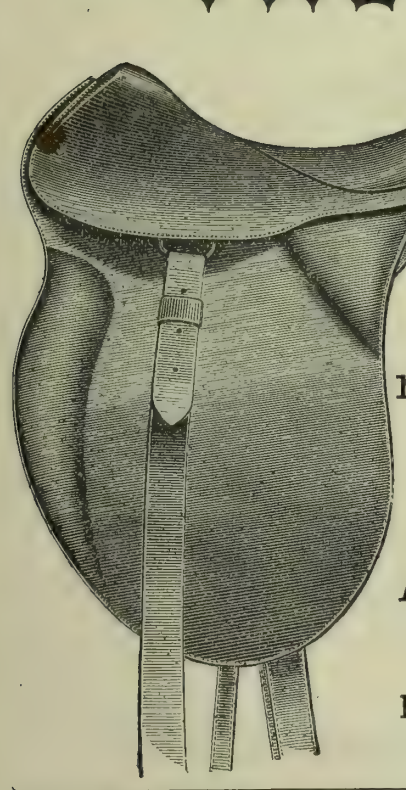
Fine Antique Bindings at Eastern Rates.

No. 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

THE WHITMAN SADDLE.



Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE, With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES.

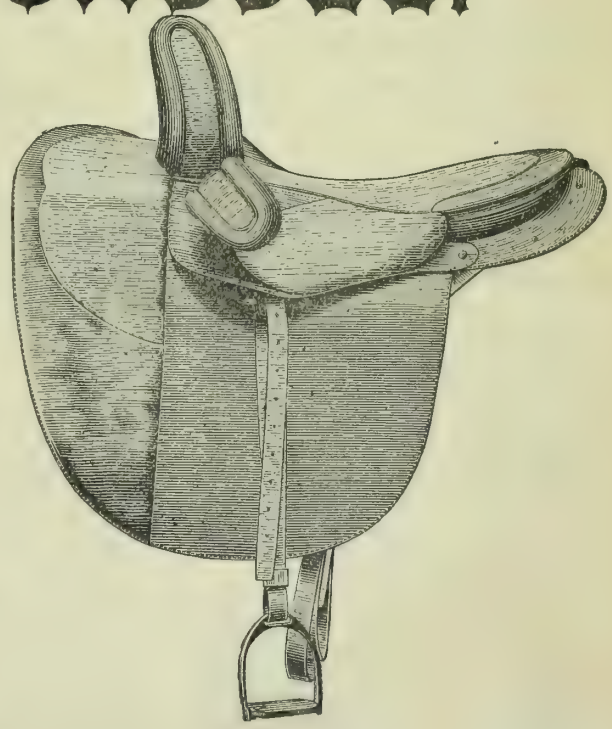
Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.



JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

WHITMAN TREES.



HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

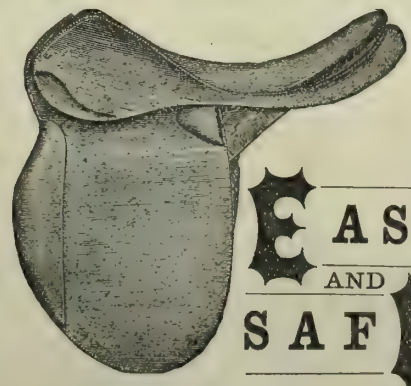
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis street,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.



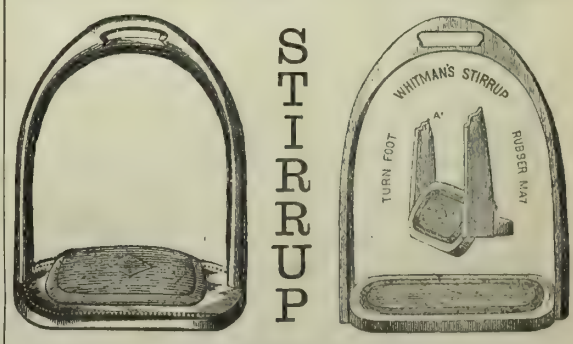
EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis Street. Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.

C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,

Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to airing Carriages of all kinds.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.
2y1

A. DE LABROUSSE,



VETERINARY SURGEON.

GRADUATE OF ALFORT'S College, Paris. Thirty years of practice. Best of references. Cures guaranteed in all diseases of domestic animals. Office and veterinary infirmary, 1125 Market street, opposite New City Hall, San Francisco.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

O. C. BALDY,

Veterinary Surgeon,



OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.

References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.



I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent hand-made shoe. I guarantee to cure any horse with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting, paddling, thumping and hitching, or no charge. Horses sent for and returned.

W. McCARRON,

"The Horseshoer," 351 Third street, between Folsom and Harrison. 25m3

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.



The Llewellin Bitch

FANNIE,

Which received Silver Medal at late Bench Show. No superior Bitch in the State. For price, apply to

T. R. JACOBS,
Petaluma Cal.

FOR SALE.



THE ALMONT STALLION

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT, FIRST DAM THERESA BY Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers of Fairlawn; is a dark bay, a little over 15¾ hands, of high form and breeding.

For particulars apply to

A. H. HECOX,
Almont Stables 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2468.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

WHITMAN'S COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE.



THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.

ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.

For sale by J. A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.' *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport. Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonian, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Bassora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steadaim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 2.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JAN. 12, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ATHLETICS.

Harmon and Kittleman Again.

The much-talked of and long-looked for race between Harmon and Kittleman is still in the same position, with the exception that new complications have been brought about by the arrival of Harmon from Victoria, that, to say the least, places both men in an awkward position, and seems to show that either one or both do not want to run, or that they are afraid, although both men say they are willing and anxious to run, but at present positively refuse to take the necessary steps for the arrangement of the match.

Before the arrival of Harmon, from the talk of Kittleman and Harmon's friends, we thought it would only be a matter of a couple of hours, at the most, for a match to be arranged between these two celebrated sprinters, and that the delay then was only occasioned in waiting for an answer from Harmon as to when he would arrive. The matter now stands as follows: Some three weeks ago Kittleman published a series of challenges in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, including a sweeping one to Harmon particularly, or any man in the United States, for a race of 100 yards for from $2,500 to $3,000 a side, but did not accompany the challenges with any forfeit, which is customary in all such cases, but stipulated that the man and money were ready, and would be forthcoming on the acceptance of any of them by addressing him at the Lick House.

On last Thursday Harmon arrived, and he says, in answer to the challenge, and to make the race, but on discovering that no forfeit had been posted, he is simply waiting for Kittleman to make a deposit with some responsible party, and name the amount he will run for, and he says he will cover it. But as to making any overtures or posting any forfeit himself, he will not as yet, as he considers it to be the duty of the other party, if he desires to run him again, and on his part would have the appearance of "hounding" a man whom he has lately defeated.

Kittleman now comes in with the claim that it is Harmon's place to open negotiations in reply to his challenge, and signify his willingness to run, and he will immediately post his money. So the matter rests.

The Coming Six-Day Race.

In the coming six-day match, under the auspices of Muldoon, the following is the list of entries and their records, as far as known: First on the list is Muldoon's "Unknown." The only information in regard to this mysterious individual is that Muldoon has made a wager of $1,000 that he will beat the best record made on the coast (518 miles) by 32 miles, necessitating the performance of 550 miles in the six days.

Then comes Frank Hart of Boston, winner of the O'Leary belt in New York city, 565 miles; the Astley belt, 547 miles; the Rose belt, 541 miles; the Diamond belt, 537 miles, and other events.

Next appears the name of Charles A. Harriman of Haverhill, Mass., with a record of 530 miles, fair walking, in O'Leary's race in Chicago; 500 miles, Casino, Boston; 283 miles in 75 hours; 118 miles in first 24 hours; 216 miles in first 48 hours; 300 miles 60 yards in 72 hours; 121 miles 385 yards without leaving the track.

Following Harriman is Frank L. Edwards, New York city, winner of the first race for the California diamond belt; second in second race for the same trophy; second in third race, in which Mr. Edwards made a record of 510 miles; winner of the Los Angeles race, making 476 miles on a 28-lap track.

Among the other competitors there are a number of the best known California long-distance men, viz., P. Guerrero, W. H. Dancer, William A. Ross, A. R. Reid, N. A. Powers and W. Cowell.

The track will be ten laps to the mile, and Mr. Engelhardt will use his own system of double scoring, *i. e.*, pegboards and score-sheets.

On the opening night, Sunday, January 12th, there will be short races for Policemen, Firemen, and A. D. T. Co.'s messengers, which promise to be very interesting.

Last Wednesday afternoon the visitors at the Recreation Grounds were given quite a treat, in the shape of a 100 yard race between W. C. Lubbock and J. W. Flynn. The latter has improved so remarkably in the last few weeks, while under the guidance of Kittleman, that his friends claim him to be the best second-class man on the coast, and predict that with another year's experience will not be unplaced in first-class company. The race on Wednesday was brought about during an argument over his late improvement, and his friends claiming that Lubbock could not again beat him with the same handicap allowed him in the last Olympic Club games of 4½ yards, in which, however, they were mistaken, as Waler defeated him handily in 10¾ seconds.

Notes of the Week.

The Recreation Grounds present a livelier appearance every afternoon than has been seen in athletic circles in years.

A great deal of interest is felt, at present, in sports of all kinds, and a great many professionals and amateurs are busy keeping themselves in practice. Many persons daily visit the Recreation Grounds, where, as spectators, they can watch the men at their exercise, or, as athletes, they have good opportunities to work as hard as they desire. The coming six-day pedestrian tournament, with the attendant small matches, has brought many pedestrians to this resort, where a track can be had that is nearly always dry and in good order. Amongt hose training fort his contest are W. A. Ross, F. H. Hart, C. Dancer, F. Edwards, "Professor" Reed, and several others. Frank Hart has been taking his exercise there for nearly a week. After entering the track and warming up by light walking and running, he lets out and will run for half or three-quarters of an hour or more, and after a good bath and dry rub-down he rests the balance of the day. W. A. Ross of San Mateo, takes a similar course of practice, but he subjects himself to much heavier exercise than many of the others, as he runs much of the time. This is probably to reduce his weight.

The sprinters, headed by Harmon and Kittleman, and the lesser lights, J. W. Flynn, W. C. Lubbock, Mike Geary and Mike Kennedy, will probably enter in some of the short races at the pavilion, and they are taking regular exercise. It is rarely that one sees a man strip to as good effect as Kittleman, as he is in splendid condition. The sprinters have short races every day, and make very good time, 10½ to 11 seconds being the average.

During the last few days the track has been liberally patronized by the bicyclists recently arrived from the East. John S. Prince of Boston, the champion short-distance bicyclist of the United States, rides the silent steed around the track. H. W. Higham, the long-distance champion of England, keeps him company. They occasionally indulge in a spurt of a few miles, to the gratification of the spectators and athletes.

E. A. McMillan, the athlete, is exercising daily with heavy weights for the match with M. Keehan of Santa Cruz, that is to come off at that place on the 27th inst. The Scottish rules for putting the heavy stone will be observed. The weights will be 20, 25 and 30 pounds. The match is for $250 a side.

T. W. Eck, Canada's bicycle expert, and Miss Armaindo, the young lady bicyclist of the same Dominion, are often to be seen riding, side by side, around the track. Fred S. Rollinson, the fancy rider recently from New York, joins the other 'cyclists and indulges with them in an occasional race.

McIntyre, who was in the last six-day tournament, is also taking light exercise, but for no particular contest.

ROWING.

Festive Oarsmen.

Some time ago Supervisor Sullivan rowed T. Flynn of his own club, the wager being a dinner. The athletic official lost and Wednesday night discharged the obligation by dining a number of oarsmen and admirers of aquatic sport. Edward Hanlan was one of the guests. The dinner was served in a popular down-town restaurant, and was a truly elaborate spread; the wealth of the vineyard vieing with the choicest productions of an artistic cuisine. The guests were all provided with keen appetites as became valiant oarsmen, and attacked the festive board with a heartiness that was highly complimentary to the attractiveness of the menu. It would be impossible in the narrow limits of the rowing column to describe in full the merits of each course, from the oyster to the omelet. The length of the bill offare was only exceeded by the flow of goodfellowship that increased as the bottles were stacked up until the lines of empty Roderer flasks looked as imposing as the late review of the Third Regiment. The champion oarsman of the world showed himself as much a *bon vivant* as an athlete, and shirked nothing from the first glass of Sauterne to the last drop of Cognac and coffee. His glass was never dry and never full, a happy state of affairs, which was paralleled by the condition of the champion himself. Nothing took the edge off his appreciations of a good dish, and his clearness of head and steadiness of legs only increased with the deflection of the wine cellar. When it came to the speech making, Mr. Hanlan showed himself a man of much intellectual aptness. He spoke at some length and in a manner which greatly pleased his numerous admirers who were present. He incidently referred, among other things, to the temptations of every prominent professional athlete, and the impossibility of any man retaining a leading position in the sporting world unless actuated by honesty. The champion's speech was listened to with interest, as it was not expected that he would show so much oratorial ability. He apologized for any references to himself or his performances, but said that among so many oarsmen a brother oarsman could be pardoned for talking a little "shop." In illustration of the difficulties of following an honest course that meet professionals, Mr. Hanlan mentioned his own memorable case, when after the Trickett race all that was given him out of the stake of $2,500 was the paltry sum of $100. The matter was written off at the time in the leading sporting papers of England, and was so disgraceful that in referring to it the champion could be excused if he displayed some feeling instead of speaking of it laughingly. Mr. Flynn responded in behalf of the resident oarsmen. Mr. Louis White, Mr. M. Price and Supervisor Sullivan also replied to appropriate toasts. There were gray streaks in the east before the banquet ended.

Not Likely.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* of January 4th says: After the Thanksgiving Day regatta fiasco at Vallejo, Cal., Edward Hanlan publicly offered $1,000 to any Western sculler who would defeat him in a three-mile with turn race, the contest to take place in the vicinity of 'Frisco. Austin Stevenson at once accepted the defi, and the race was arranged to take place on the 5th of January. On Monday we received a telegram from San Francisco announcing that at Hanlan's request the race had been postponed until the spring, when it will probably be decided at Point of Pines, near Boston, Mass. The champion's reasons for deferring the contest were that the East could furnish a better course, and, what is still of more importance, larger returns in the shape of gate moneys.

This is not likely to prove true. Hanlan informed the representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN this week that he would go very soon to Australia, and there possibly row several matches. The Australians have offered Hanlan opportunities to make matches with some of their best men, but Hanlan does not care to make any engagement until he has seen the country and judged of the possibilities of getting into proper condition there. Since Hanlan contracted typhoid fever on his trip across the Atlantic last year he has entertained a wholesome dread of sea voyages, and hence his aversion to making a match here that would necessitate a trip of some thirty days on the ocean. He wisely prefers to defer the ratification of contracts with Australian oarsmen until he reaches the colony.

Petersen and Lee.

So far, no arrangements for the match between George W. Lee and Henry Petersen have been made. Hanlan says that Lee is really anxious to make a match, and he (Hanlan) would like to see it made, though he will not be here to see the race. Hanlan has a very high opinion of Petersen. He says "why should not Petersen be able to row any one? He is a wonderfully powerful young fellow, rows in first-class form, and is a thorough waterman. Why, he ought to be able to beat me," says the champion. Nevertheless, Hanlan would row him for $2,500 a side.

Lee is hard at work, on Oakland creek, training for his race with Stevenson. Oakland observers say that Hanlan went over the ferry the other day after two weeks recreation in the city, and though fat, beat Lee too easily all over the training course.

The following-named officers of the Stockton Boat Club have been elected. President, Robert E. Murray; Vice-President, James H. Ward; Secretary, John McCann; Treasurer, C. J. Wolf; Captain, J. McGinnis; Lieutenant, R. Butler; Trustees, S. D. Furry, Edward Moore, A. B. Treadwell.

The American-bred Wallenstein is now at the stud at Lord Ellesmere's paddocks near Newmarket. His companions there will be Hampton (sire of a number of winners) and Sir Frederic. The latter is a full brother to Mr. W. L. Scott's Kantaka, and both are half brothers to Hermit.

Potts & Harrison, Helena, Montana, have recently purchased the brood-mare Misadie, chestnut, foaled 1876, by Enquirer, out of Metalla, by Australian, her dam, La Grande Duchess, by Lexington, and her bay colt Post Trader, foaled 1882, by Balaklava.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Rancocas Stable—Pierre Lorillard's Luck in 1883.

[New York World.]

With no less than thirty of the principal fixed events—including stakes and handicaps—won by the Dwyers, it is not surprising that, although Mr. Pierre Lorillard is second in the list of winning owners, the gross earnings of his stable amount to only $58,295, as against $137,780.50 won by the Brooklyn brothers. While in the matter of entrance money for stakes and purses Mr. Lorillard paid out $11,130, leaving a net balance of $47,165, a sum that can scarcely begin to pay the current expenses at home any more than the £432 won in England will pay the expenses of the division of the Rancocas Stable, which Tom Cannon trained at Stockridge during the past season.

As usual, Mr. Lorillard had much the largest number of horses in training, showing during the year no less than twenty-four head, or ten more than the Dwyers. But his traveling was much less, for while the Brooklyn "red and blue" was seen at Jerome Park, Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth Park, Saratoga, Louisville, Washington and Baltimore, the "cherry and black," was not seen either at Saratoga or Louisville, but with the following horses the stables ran only at Jerome Park, Sheepshead Bay, Washington and Baltimore. The full record for the year is as follows:

HORSE.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Pizarro, 3, by Adventurer	21	10	5	5	$12,485 00
Breeze, 3, by Alarm	18	8	7	—	7,655 00
Parole, aged, by Leamington	21	7	7	3	6,195 00
Aranza, 5, by B. Scotland	21	10	4	1	5,945 00
Leo, 2, by Duke of Magenta	14	3	4	4	5,916 00
Gonfalon, 3, by Glenlyon	18	3	6	1	3,507 50
Blossom, 2, by Saxon	9	1	4	-	3,000 00
Amazon, 4, by Mocassin	16	3	4	1	2,530 00
Drake Carter, 3, by Ten Broeck	7	2	1	—	2,500 00
Huron, 2, by Saxon	12	2	1	4	2,000 00
Inconstant, 3, by Glenlyon	10	2	1	2	1,466 66
Zamora, 2, by Saxon	4	2	—	—	1,000 00
Iroquois, 5, by Leamington	3	—	—	2	1,000 00
Battledore, 3, by Glenlyon	8	1	3	1	975 00
Hiawasse, 4, by Saxon	5	1	1	1	950 00
Manitoba, 2, by Glenlyon	4	1	—	2	500 00
Westover, 2, by Glenlyon	2	1	—	—	500 00
Nimrod, 3, by Glenlyon	2	—	1	1	100 00
Wyoming, 4, by War Dance	1	—	1	—	70 00
Herbert, 4, by Glenelg	1	—	—	—	—
Venetia, 3, by Glenlyon	1	—	—	—	
Tornado, 2, Glenlyon	2	—	—	—	
Brilliant, 2, by Glenlyon	2	—	—	—	
Totals	202	57	50	28	$58,295 00

[Note—One of the wins credited to Pizarro and Gonfalon is the "walk over" that they had for the Trenton Stakes at Monmouth Park when only half the added money was given]

Of the above, Nimrod and Venetia were sold out of the stable to Mr. P. Lorillard, Jr., as also was Westover to W. Lakeland, Inconstant to P. Tobin, Battledore to C. Littlefield, Zamora and Manitoba to Morris and Patton, Wyoming to J. Henry, and Brilliant to the Excelsior Stables. Several of these, including Nimrod, Westover (under the name of John Ledford), Battledore and Inconstant, won races for their new owners.

A brief survey of the performances of the three-year-olds in the Dwyer and Mr. Lorillard's stables will at once show the reason for the great difference in the earnings of the two. The Dwyers had Miss Woodford, George Kinney and Barnes, a trio that won no less than twenty-six races out of a total of thirty-six starts. While the Rancocas' three-year-olds included the imported colt Pizarro and the home-breds Breeze, Gonfalon, Inconstant and Battledore, and Drake Carter, purchased in August, who certainly proved anything but a success, only winning twenty-six races out of eighty-two starts. The principal winner in the list is the English colt Pizarro, which, before the racing began at Jerome Park last June, was expected to prove a colt of more than ordinary ability, but his easy defeat by George Kinney for the Withers at Jerome, and for the Tidal Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, ended that romance, and the "talent" at once set him down as only a fair "plater," while in one quarter he was named the "imported fraud," a title which, in spite of his beating George Kinney for the Ocean Stakes at Monmouth Park on the fourth of July, he retained all the season, owing, no doubt, to the poor exhibition he made three days later for the Lorillard Stakes, when, with the full three-year-old weight—118 pounds—he was a bad third to both Kinney and Barnes. Pizarro subsequently won the Eatontown Stakes, an all-aged event, with allowances from Jack of Hearts and four others, and divided the Trenton Stakes with Gonfalon; they galloping over for half the added money. Later in the meeting, Pizarro won a purse race, and was second to Drake Carter (then owned by Morris and Patton) for the Omnibus Stakes. At Sheepshead Bay, Jerome Park, Washington and Baltimore Pizarro was seen in a number of races, about half of which he won, thus ending the season with a reputation in no sense equal to that of a Rancocas three-year-old. What he will do next year is a problem, but he ought to do well in short dashes, for which the weights are reduced by allowances now coupled with many of the weight for age purses.

Of the other three-year-olds, Breeze showed the best, but her best was far below what was expected. The only fixture credited to her was the Passaic Stakes at Monmouth Park. She did better, however, in open races, winning four purses and three handicap sweepstakes, one of which was at three-quarter-mile heats, which she, with 109 pounds, won in the creditable time of 1:15¼ and 1:16½, which warrants the belief that, like Pizarro, she will be found at home during the coming season in short races. Another disappointment was Gonfalon, who promised well in a majority of his races, but invariably failed at the decisive moment with the result that he was second in no less than six races, winning but two, viz., the Palisade Stakes and a handicap sweepstakes, both at Monmouth Park. Of the other three-year-olds, Inconstant and Battledore were both tried and found wanting, while of Drake Carter it must be said that it was not until late in the season that Byrne—Mr. Lorillard's trainer—seemed to understand what was necessary to fit him for a race, the colt apparently being one of those animals to which no fixed rules will apply, but for which some new methods must be thought out for each race. Anyhow, it is to be hoped that Byrne will bring Carter out in fine form next June, and capture some of the rich handicaps or cups.

Of the all-aged lot Parole is still, as he will no doubt be for years to come, the hero of the Rancocas Stable. His year's work was very creditable, he winning seven out of the twenty-one races he ran in, while he was second in no less than seven others. None of the races won were of special importance, with the exception, perhaps, of the Washington Stakes, run at Washington in October, when with 102 pounds he beat Rica, Colonel Sprague and Compensation, each at the same weights. Soon after which Parole was sent back to Rancocas, from whence it is to be hoped that he will come next spring, bright and active as of old, and in a condition to win the Fordham or Great Metropolitan, two honors which Parole has yet to add to his long list of fixtures won. His record, however, up to the present times is as follows:

Year.	Age.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross earnings.
1875...	Two years	6	4	1	—	$8,500 00
1876...	Three years	7	3	2	—	8,103.00
1877...	Four years	12	8	3	1	14,940.00
1878...	Five years	10	8	1	—	8,450.00
1879...	Six years	11	5	—	—	19,403.50
1880...	Seven years	14	4	2	1	1,747.75
1881...	Eight years	24	12	4	4	9,820.00
1882...	Nine years	21	8	2	6	5,025.00
1883...	Ten years	21	7	7	3	6,195.00
Totals		126	59	22		15,382,184.25

Next in the aged list is Aranza, who, although only arriving home from England in July started and won her first race on August 4, and she continued to do so well that between that date and the third week of October she started in no less than twenty-one races, of which she won ten. In fact so great was the difference between Aranza's performances in this country and in England, that they can only be explained by the theory that she was afraid to run on the turf, for she has certainly shown no such cowardice here, as she is reported to have exhibited at the post in England. As to what Iroquois did after his return, it can only be said that his preparation for the Monmouth Stakes was too hurried, which, followed as it was by a second severe race two days later, so completely used up the Derby and St. Leger winner of 1881 that it was not until the middle of October that he again run, which he did at Baltimore, when he was beaten by Miss Woodford and George Kinney. But so well did he show for part of the distance that Mr. Byrne wanted to match him against Miss Woodford for a mile and a quarter. Bad weather, however, set in and the affair fell through. Whether he will be able to do better next summer, time alone will show.

As to the two-year-olds none of them can be said to have done well. Leo showed the best of the lot, but only won three out of fourteen starts at the tail end of the season. But as they included the Champagne and a selling sweepstakes at Jerome Park, and the Arlington Stakes at Washington, Leo's gross earnings not only put him at the head of the two-year-old string, but placed him fifth in the list of winners of the stable. Blossom is second in the two-year-old list, thanks to the Optional Stakes at Monmouth, for which she beat Leo, Thackeray, Woodlark and Laura Gould. Huron, with a two-year-old purse and the Home-Bred Produce Stakes, earned $2,000, while two small purses were worth $1,000 to Zamora, who, with Manitoba, was subsequently fairly successful at Memphis under Morris and Patton's purple jacket and white cap.

Of the others, with the exception perhaps of the four-year-old Amazon, their record as above is sufficient. Amazon won three handicap sweepstakes, two at a mile and a furlong and one at a mile and a half, under such light weights, however, that the performances were scarcely creditable, ninety-eight pounds being the highest weight carried.

In the matter of riders under the Rancocas "cherry and black," Shauer carried off the honors, owing principally to the number of races run in the middle weights, which also brought young Olney into second place, he riding 18 winners to Shauer's 21. The heavy weight work was left to Feakes and Hayward, "Polly" riding 13 winners to "Billy's" 2, the latter however, only wore the colors during the last weeks of the season. The full record for the season, however, is as follows:

NAME.	Total mounts.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross earnings.
Shauer	75	21	18	10	$23,685
Olney	67	18	19	10	16,290
Feakes	41	13	9	5	13,270
Hayward	8	2	3	2	2,800
Gallagher	3	2	-	-	1,750
Hyslop	6	1	1	-	500
Fuller	1	-	—	1	- -
Donohue	1	—	—	—	- -
Totals	202	57	30	28	$58,295

The stable for 1884 will be a large one, especially in two-year-olds. For, as will be seen below, it will have no less than twenty-two at that age, all of which, with one exception, are by Mortimer. That they will succeed better than the young Glenlyons did is to be hoped for by all interested in the turf. Rumor says that a majority of them did well in their trials at Rancocas last September. The three-year-old list is a limited one, as also is the four-year-old list, but as they are a well-bred lot, Byrne may succeed better with them than he did in 1883. Of those five-year-old and upward, all, with the exception of Parole, are more or less under suspicion of unsoundness, while Parole's age is such that he is likely at any time to so lose his speed; that his retirement may not only be expected, but enforced; at the same time he may prove a second Hickory Jim, and in his old age prove a veritable "Prince of the T. Y. C."

Parole, aged, by Leamington—Maiden.

Six-Year-Olds.

Iroquois, by Leamington—Maggie B. B.
Aranza, by Bonnie Scotland—Arizona.

Five-Year-Olds.

Herbert, by Glenelg—Kate Mattingly.
Pinafore, by Enquirer—Mollie Rogers.

Four-Year-Olds.

Pizarro, by Adventurer—Milliner.
Drake Carter, by Ten Broeck—Platina.
Breeze, by Alarm—Blairgowrie.

Three-Year-Olds.

Leo, by Duke of Magenta—The Squaw.
Young Duke, by Duke of Magenta—Hortense.
Huron, by Saxon—Vandalite.
Endymion, by Ten Broeck—Mollie Rogers.
Blossom by Saxon—Blairgowrie.

Two-Year-old Colts.

Holder, by Mortimer—Beulah.
Cholula, by Mortimer—Fannie Ludlow.
Neptune, by Mortimer—Highland Lassie.
Enigma, by Mortimer—Second Hand.
Hemsdal, by Mortimer—Vandalite.

Two-Year-Old Fillies.

Cyrilla, by Mortimer—China.
Dione, by Mortimer—Explosion.
Cricket, by Duke of Magenta—Felicity.
Kestrel, by Mortimer—Florence.
Unrest, by Mortimer—Letola.
Ilia, by Mortimer—Lizzie Berry.
Chimera, by Mortimer—Lizzie Lucas.
Katrine, by Mortimer—Lou Lanier.
Marvel, by Mortimer—Marie Michon.
Peoria, by Mortimer—Matchless.
Wanda, by Mortimer—Minnie Minor.
Bahama, by Mortimer—Notre Dame.
Heva, by Mortimer—Ontario.

Two-Year-Old Geldings.

Adonis, by Mortimer—Alice Ward.
Goblin, by Mortimer—Gondola.
Grendal, by Mortimer—Gyptis.
Zangbar, by Mortimer—Zoo Zoo.

Chicago's Swell Jockey Club.

Inter-Ocean, January 1st.

One of the most important, and certainly the most aristocratic club in the city, is the new Washington Park Club. Not only in the turf world, but in the social as well, this institution takes precedence. The Jockey Club in London, embodies the highest aristocracy in England, and to be a member of that association is considered one of the leading honors of the country. Several crowned heads are numbered on its roll of membership. Many of the nobility are also members, but the mere fact of their being noblemen is not a qualification for admission to the club. The committee on membership scrutinize the application in the most rigorous manner, and the fact of a gentleman's election to the London Jockey Club is heralded as a distinction as notable as a gazette in the army.

France has its national jockey club, located is Paris. Its exclusiveness is noted the world over. Many Americans of fabulous wealth, resident in Paris, have tried with unavailing effect to gain an election in that organization, but no influence could be brought to bear that would overcome the exclusiveness of the by-laws. New York has in the American Jockey Club an institution comparing favorably with these two clubs in Europe. It is composed of the best men in the aristocratic social circles of New York. August Belmont, Leonard Jerome, James Gordon Bennett, D. D. Withers, Charles Constable, Henry Hilton, Augustus Schell, Whitelaw Reid, Russell Sage, Pierre Lorillard, William A. Travers, Judge James Munson, and others of equal wealth and celebrity in New York city. This Club is fully as exclusive as either of the European clubs. It is a power in the world of fashion, and its endorsement stamps the thing as being proper.

That Chicago was ready for such an institution is shown in the altogether splendid response which has come to the call of the directors of the Washington Park Club. The first thought of this club originated in the brain of Albert S. Gage, Esq., who has never faltered for a moment in his efforts to make this club a grand success. Through his instrumentality a stock company was formed with capital stock of $150,000. With this start the club has to-day one of the finest courses in the country, if not in the world. They own eighty acres of land just south of South Park, lying between Sixty-first and Sixty-third streets, Cottage Grove avenue and the Grand boulevard.

Upon this has been erected a club-house, which cost upwards of $50,000, and which far surpasses anything of its character in the world. Of course, the London Jockey Club has extremely valuable property in its town house, not to speak of the various courses and other houses it owns at Epsom and elsewhere. But there is nothing in America that can compare with the Washington Park Club. When the gates are opened, next June, Chicagoans will see the handsomest club-house in the United States. In the laying out of the ground the club has had the good fortune to have the combined talents of Mr. S. S. Beman, who built Pullman, and Mr. N. F. Barrett, well known in the East and West as a landscape engineer. These gentlemen have worked together with a view of making the buildings and landscape harmonize, and the entire plat as picturesque as possible. There will be ample drives for the club members, and a perfect track for public meetings and members' speed trials. The grand stand will be the finest in the world, being 500 feet long, two stories high, fitted with refreshment rooms, parlors and reception rooms, the whole costing upwards of $40,000, and capable of seating 10,000 people. Stables are now completed to accommodate 280 horses, and as many more will be erected in the spring.

The club-house, which will occupy a position twelve feet above the track, with a lawn sloping from it, will be completed by May 1st. It will be 136 feet long, by 97 wide, and two stories, basement and attic in height. In the basement will be the kitchen, store-rooms, heating apparatus, cellar, etc., and the attic will contain the servant and lumber rooms. On the main floor will be a spacious entrance-hall, club office, cafe (with serving and wine rooms off), billiard room, a ladies' waiting-room, a parlor for the directors, a lavatory, and five private dining rooms. Extending around the entire building on this floor is a veranda 16 feet wide, which will be provided with chairs and other conveniences for witnessing races. The second floor contains a grand dining-hall, seven private dining rooms, wine and serving rooms, a grand hall, ladies' parlor, ladies' toilet and private room and cloak room. A covered balcony, 16 feet wide, also runs around the entire building of this story. All of the rooms and halls have fire-places specially designed for each by Mr. Beman. Upon the third floor are also some sleeping-rooms and bath-rooms, and upon the roof of the building are two open observatories, from which every part of the park and surrounding country can be seen. The grand dining-hall referred to will have an elaborate timbered ceiling, and all of the private dining-rooms will have sliding-doors, so if desired they may be thrown together. The main entrance halls and staircases will be finished in white ash, and the rest of the structure will be treated in white pine. The main staircase will be an elaborate affair, and will be a very attractive feature of the large hall. The families of members are expected to visit the club, consequently the necessity of the strict scrutiny spoken of previously. At the present moment there are 300 members admitted to this club.

The initiation fee is $150, and the applications for membership are quite numerous. Before the gates open it is expected that there will be 500 members. There is not a name on the rolls but what has passed the most rigid scrutiny, and a membership in the Jockey Club is virtually a guarantee of the owner's standing in society. The club have opened stakes for the various ages of thoroughbreds, and will give their inaugural meeting, beginning June 23th, closing July 12th. Racing on alternate days. In the young classes the stakes

closed October 15th, with 375 nominations. The entries for the general meeting close January 15th, at which time fully as many more entries will probably be made. This new club will offer an opportunity to those who enjoy the better qualities of the turf sports. The thousands who have each summer gone to Saratoga and other Eastern resorts to enjoy racing will now make this city the terminus of their summer tours. To the residents of Chicago who have long desired an objective point for their drives will find in this club the fulfillment of these desires. It will elevate the taste and benefit the turf. Fine turnouts will be numerous, and the sport will be dignified. Mr. J. E. Brewster, the efficient Secretary, has done much to further the success of the club, he being a member of the American Jockey Club of New York.

The Hoof of the Horse.

From the *Federal Australian* is copied the following easily understood description of the hoof of the horse, and is well worthy of close attention, as it compresses into small space the essential features of this important organ. Notwithstanding that the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN have, at various times, been taken up with dissertations on this subject, we do not feel like offering apologies, considering it by far the most important in the whole range of stable economy. The importance is manifest from the many volumes that have been published, the many new schemes advocated, and the many patents issued for what is claimed to be valuable improvements in horseshoeing. More than this, the United States Government was induced to give a man $25,000 to teach the veterinarians in its employ a system which has been the means of greater injury to horses' feet than anything excepting the barbarities of the forge. The great trouble has been, and is still, the pernicious idea that nature had make a great mistake in giving an animal such an imperfect pedal support as she had appended to the limbs of the caballes, and that there was an imperative necessity for getting as far away from the original model as possible. Now, let us suppose that a person is not acquainted with the traditions of the shoeing-forge and the whimsies of grooms, or that after giving years of trial and observation to the systems recommended, and discovers that they are all wrong; that having this fully impressed on his mind he seeks for further light, and in furtherance of the endeavor to obtain knowledge he commences the study of the foot. We will further suppose that in the pursuit he reads the article quoted from the *Australian*. He finds that it agrees with the specimens he has examined, and that it also is in accord with the teachings of equine anatomists of recognized standing. He learns that the wall is a hard substance formed to resist wear, and yet it is so constructed that there is a chance for expansion and, consequently, contraction. Proof of this is the comparative thinness of the horn at the quarters, the yielding heels and the grooves (commissures) between the frog and the bars. To make this still more palpable he finds that the inner part of the wall has attached to it the "horny laminæ," which interlock with the "sensitive laminæ" projecting from the pedal bone. If it were not intended that there should be expansion, the inner surface of the wall and the outside of the pedal bone would be better to be smooth and only coated with the same kind of tissues that are placed between the bones forming the joints. But the expansion without the guard of the laminæ would permit the pedal bone to descend, bearing heavily on the lower strata, bruising the sensitive portion, and causing acute lameness when the pace was fast. By taking a pack of cards and putting them together alternately, with one-third of the length inserted into the divided portions, it will be found that even a slight pressure makes it difficult to pull them apart.

In place of twenty-six there are several hundred of these laminæ, and the most extensive motion possible in the wall only slightly lessens the power of resistance. We have read of an experiment to test whether the sole sustained much of the weight, and though it was a cruel test it demonstrated that by far the greatest proportion of the weight was supported by the laminæ. The sole was cut entirely away, and still the descent of the pedal bone was not increased. The only time we saw the "Dunbar operation" performed was an exemplification of this, and still more cruel, as, after the sole was cut through until the animal stood in a puddle of blood, a heavy shoe was nailed on and the heels forced out with a powerful screw.

It will be admitted, by any person of reasonable intelligence, that interfering with this provision of nature to moderate the effects of concussion must result in injury, and also that an unyielding metallic band fastened firmly to the wall, extending from heel all around to heel must render useless the beautiful contrivances to "protect" the interior from injury.

It is not the intention, at present, however, to amplify on the topic, though we earnestly urge our readers to give close attention to the article copied, as every paragraph will afford matter for reflection.

The hoof is divided into the "wall" or "crust" the "frog and coronary frogband," and the sole. The wall covers the sides of the foot from the coronet to the ground, and at the heels is suddenly bent inwards toward the center of the sole, forming the bars. This part of the hoof is intended to come in contact with the ground, and to it the shoe is fitted and fastened by driving the nails through and clenching them. The upper margin of the wall is thin, its inner edge being hollowed out to receive the coronary cushion. From the lower edge of this concavity the horn is of about equal thickness from top to bottom. The inner surface is covered with horny laminæ corresponding to the sensitive laminæ covering the pedal bone, with which they dovetail, there being one horny leaf to two vascular ones. The inner surface of the lower edge is firmly united to the horny sole, forming a light narrow band, called the white line or zone. The outer surface is smooth and shining in the healthy state, being covered by a kind of varnish secreted from the glands at the coronet. The thickness of the wall varies in different parts. In front it is deepest and thickest, but towards the quarters and heels it becomes thinner, while at its inflexion it is particularly strong.

The horny sole fills up the space within the lower margin of the wall immediately beneath the under surface of the pedal bone, to which it corresponds in its concavity. It is fibrous in structure like the wall, and the fibres take the same direction. The sole is thickest round its outer border where it joins the wall, and thinnest in the center where it is most concave. The horn of the sole differs from that of the wall, and breaks off into flakes when it gets to a certain age, while that of the wall grows to an indefinite length, if not in continual wear, or kept short by the farrier's instruments. The sole is therefore better calculated to bear weight than to sustain wear.

The horny frog is the exact duplicate of the plantar cushion which it protects. It is triangular in shape, and fits in between the bars and the back part of the hoof, its point extending forwards. The fibres of the frog take the same direction as those of the wall and sole, but are much finer and slightly wavy, which conduces to its elasticity. The frog corresponds to the epidermic pad on the soles of the feet of the elephant, camel, bear, lion, dog, cat, etc., and is evidently designed to come in contact with the ground, and to prevent jar and injury to the limbs. The frog, like the sole, throws off flakes when it attains a certain stage of growth, but these flakes are more firmly attached than those of the sole.

The coronary frogband or periople is a continuation of the outer layer of the skin around the coronet and heels, being attached to the frog, with which it is identical in structure and texture. It is thickest at the upper margin of the wall which it covers, and may be easily seen where it has not been mutilated with the rasp. When wet it swells and softens, and on being dried it sometimes cracks or becomes scaly at its lower margin. Its use is to connect the skin with the hoof, and to protect the new horn constantly being secreted from the coronet.

Having now completed our description of the different parts of the foot, we will proceed to consider it as a whole. Looking at the sole of the hoof, it will be seen that the whole circumference of the wall, including that portion constituting the bars, is intended to come in contact with the ground, and from the disposition of its fibres is admirably adapted to resist wear and sustain weight. It will also be seen that it projects below the sole, except at its outer margin, to which the wall is firmly attached, and its thickness may always be ascertained by measuring the space between its outer edge and the white zone. This is an important matter to bear in mind, for even in a well-formed hoof it is seldom more than half an inch in thickness, consequently carefulness and tact are required in order to guard against wounding the sensitive structures within. The sole is more or less concave from its junction with the wall, where it is of equal thickness with the latter, and evidently intended to assist in relieving it of pressure. Although eminently adapted—from its shape, structure, and position—to carry a considerable amount of pressure, it must be borne in mind that the pedal bone is, to a certain extent, sustained in its position by the coronary, and plantar cushions, a due proportion of the weight being thrown upon the wall and frog. The frog is also an essential part of the weight-bearing surface, and in the healthy foot always projects below the sole, but seldom below the wall at the heels. Besides obviating concussion, it assists materially in supporting the tendons and in preventing slipping. A well-formed hoof has an angle of about 50 deg. Its ground surface should be nearly circular in outline, the sole slightly concave at the circumference, and deeper in the center. The border of the wall ought to be thick at the toe, gradually thinning towards the heels, but should be full and strong where it turns to form the bars. The bars should be free from fracture, and the frog moderately developed, firm and solid.

The horn is softest when newly secreted, but gradually becomes denser, harder and less elastic. In a state of health the growth of horn appears to be regular in every part of the hoof; but, under certain diseased conditions, it may be irregular in growth, and altered in character. Sometimes, through mismanagement or defective form, the horn grows more rapidly at one part than another. The part receiving the least pressure grows the quickest, hence the necessity of preserving the hoof in the best possible shape, otherwise the unevenness becomes aggravated. The horn grows more rapidly in some horses than others; the warm, dry climates are more favorable to its growth than cold, damp ones. This accounts for our Australian horses having so much better feet than those of Great Britain. The character of the locality in which a horse is reared has also great influence on the shape of the hoof. Horses reared on high and dry pastures, where the ground is firm and hard, have small but well-formed feet, with concave soles and little but firm frog. Those reared in marshy regions, on the other hand, have large spreading feet, the horn being soft and spongy, the sole thin and flat, and the frog very large and flabby. Change the relative situations of these horses, and nature immediately begins to transform the character of the feet, as well as the constitutional vigor of the animals. In horses accustomed to town work and stable keep, the wall of the foot generally grows at the rate of a quarter of an inch, or in this country probably more per month, so that the entire wall of an ordinary-sized hoof will have become regenerate in from eight to twelve months. The application of a blister or other irritant to the coronet will increase the rapidity of growth and thickness of the wall. In the natural state, if the wear is in access of the growth, the animal is compelled, on account of the soreness induced, to rest until the worn hoof has recovered its proper thickness. On this account it was discovered, centuries ago, that by nailing an iron rim to the hoof the utility of the horse was increased a thousandfold. But if a shoe is allowed to remain on the foot for an indefinite period the growth of the horn is in excess of the wear, until an inordinate size is attained, and it becomes necessary to remove the shoe and allow the foot to wear down to its proper dimensions, as it is supposed the ancients did, or to remove the superfluous growth by means of instruments, and apply another shoe. The great fault against the present system of shoeing does not consist so much in the formation of the shoe, though a great deal may be said on that score, as in the multilation the foot receives in its application.

The Melbourne Cup Day.

One hundred and twenty-three thousand people is a grand attendance at any event, and when these are brought together by the attractions of the turf, it shows that the glorious sport is duly appreciated at the antipodes. The editor of the *Federal Australian* is not influenced by an over-sanguine enthusiasm in giving the following glowing account of the festival, as every one we have conversed with, who has been present at Flemington on the Cup day, are fully as fervid in their eulogies. R. A. Cameron, who was honored by Queen Victoria giving him the right to prefix Sir to his name, has the still higher honor of having imported Leamington, Glen Athol, Glenelg, and many others which have done so much for the blood-stock of the United States, and who has an intimate acquaintance with the race-courses of Europe and America, pronounced the Flemington the best he ever saw, the appointments far superior to any in England, France, or the United States, and the management of the best kind. Nothing surprised him more than the attendance, and the features which the *Australian* calls attention to also impressed him with the same ideas. "Show me the sports of the country, and I will tell you what the characteristics of the people are," is not far from the truth, and the countries which have such a fondness for the sports of the turf and the track as to draw thousands are in the van of all others.

Apart from the special purpose for which it was originated, and will always be maintained, the great racing festival held yearly at Flemington is worthy of note as an established Australian institution. The chief reason why Melbourne has been, by universal consent, chosen as the scene of the national sports is doubtless its central position. "All roads lead to Rome." Upon the noble city seated on the shores of Port Phillip, at the southeastern corner of the continent, all the lines of Australasian traffic and commerce converge. This advantage nature gives of her mere good pleasure, and it is simply impossible to reverse it by any artificial device whatsoever. But to the credit of the Victorians it must be said that they have done all their best to add the attractions of art to the advantages of nature. The Flemington race-ground is unrivaled for its situation by any other sporting site on the face of the globe, and the V. R. C. have spared no expense and no labor in making it the most commodious and well-appointed of resorts for holiday makers who love to witness the competition of swift-footed horses on the smooth greensward. The result, as seen on a grand Cup Day, when the skies are blue and bright, and when the sweet spring air has in it the delightful forecast of summer, is something that dazzles and delights at once the eyes of the intelligent foreigner. Year by year visitors from far-off lands declare, after visiting Flemington, that their utmost anticipations, and even their highest imaginations, of what Australia could show in the way of a great national gathering, have been quite thrown into the shade by the reality they have witnessed. The vast numbers gathered to see the sport—no less than 123,000 this year; the brilliancy of the entire spectle; the air of thorough comfort, and even of wealth, which pervades the vast throng; the splendid dresses of the ladies; the total absence of anything in the shape of a proletariat class, or of the roughs and rowdies which form so conspicuous a part of the show at Epsom or Doncaster, and the thoroughly respectable behavior of the multitude, rendering the presence of the gnardians of the peace a mere matter of form, all these features of the scene are well calculated to make a deep and abiding impression on the mind of a foreign visitor. He has before his eyes the visible proofs of the vast national wealth, and the characteristic spirit and enterprise, of the Australian people.

Viewed in this aspect alone, we say, the great annual race day at Flemington must be regarded as a settled national institution. It is right and fitting that once, at least, in the course of the rolling year, the flower, so to speak, of the Australian population should be collected together in one spot, to show the world what are really the physical and moral characteristics of this youthful nation. The sight is worth, to any observant and intelligent stranger, infinitely more than the perusal of a score of volumes. He learns from actual observation, in a few hours, more than years of reading and conversation could teach him. He obtains an impression of what the Australian people really are, which no subsequent misrepresentation or slander can efface from his mind. Thus is the fame of this country diffused throughout the civilized world. Australia becomes known everywhere, and creditably known, so that the grand annual festival at Flemington, were there no other argument to support it, finds ample justification in the national benefit it directly confers on the Australian population.

The Great Eclipse Stakes Likely to Fall Through.

The English *Racing Calendar* contains the nominations made for the Eclipse Stakes of $50,000 net. But as the stake only received 269 subscribers, there is a possibility of its falling through, for one of the conditions of the race is "300 entries or the race will be void." The committee may, however, decide to have the race, as the forfeits will no doubt equal the amount guaranteed, there being no desire to make a profit, for it was stipulated in the conditions that "in the event of the forfeits exceeding the expenses of the stake, the surplus will be devoted either to a consolation stakes for the unplaced starters, or will be divided between the second and third horses at the discretion of the executive."

One reason, perhaps, that the entry fell below the stipulated 300 is the small number of foreign entries, especially American, French and German. The only American subscribers are Mr. Pierre Lorillard and Mr. J. R. Keene. The former nominated Heimdel and Katrine, both four-year-olds in 1886, and the then three-year-old colts out of Vandalite and Agenoria, all by Mortemer. Mr. Keene's nominations include the six-year-old Blue Grass, the five-year-olds American Girl and Steerforth, and the four-year-old English-bred colt by Kingcraft out of Rustic Queen. The other foreign-bred horses number just twenty-five, all bred in France, and are nominated by M. P. Aumont, M. C. Blanc, M. E. Blanc, H. Crombezs, Prince d'Aremberg, H. Jennings, C. J. Lefevre, Duke de Morny, Baron de Rothschild and the Baron Schickler, and as a whole they represent the French strains of blood.

The English division is naturally very strong, although the list is conspicuous by the absence of Lord Falmouth's name. Among the nominations are many of the best of the two-year-olds of 1883, which will be five years old in 1886 (the race, if run, taking place in July, that year), with many of the three-year-olds, which will be then six years old. Among the latter are St. Blaise, the winner of the last Derby; Bendigo, the winner of the Cambridgeshire, and Ossian, the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger. Among those now two years old, which are expected to show well during 1884, there is Tom Cannon's Fritz, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Royal Fern and Spring Morn, Mr. P. Peck's Superba, Duke of Portland's St. Simon, Duke of Westminster's Duke of Richmond, and Sir John Willoughby's unnamed filly by Hermit out of Adelaide. The greatest number of subscriptions by one person was made by the Duke of Hamilton, who entered no less than nineteen. Mr. Hy. Chaplin is next with thirteen, and Mr. Leopold de Roths-

child next with twelve, while Mr. Manton (the Duchess of Montrose) has six representatives. The conditions are: £10 each if declared by the first Tuesday in October, 1884. If left in after that date, a further subscription of £20; if after the first Tuesday in January, 1885, a further subscription of £30; and if after the first Tuesday of January, 1886, a further subscription of £50.

Horse Notes from Yolo.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Thinking a few items from Yolo county may be of interest to yourself and readers, I send the following in relation to our colts and horses owned about our town of Woodland: In the first place, we have the stallion, Alexander Button, (sire Alexander) with about forty colts from seven to nine months old. As fine a lot of youngsters as any one would wish to see, and if we mistake not will be heard from in their two and three-year-old form. Mr. G. W. Woodward, the owner of Button, has already hung up a $300 purse entrance added for Button colts to trot for at two years old. He has a pair of eight months old already broken to harness, and drives them through our streets frequently, some were exhibited at the State Fair.

Mr. Chas. Hoppin, of Cacheville, has a very fine yearling mare colt, by Alexander, (the sire of Button,) that is being broken and shows fine speed. A very rangy fine mare.

Jos. Martin has also a yearling horse colt, by Curtiss' Don Pedro, dam a Taylor mare, he is a large rangy colt, 15 hands high and weighs 965 pounds, and shows any amount of speed, and will be troublesome in the two-year-old race to come off in the fall of 1884, with nine entries over the Woodland track.

Whitmore has three yearlings of great promise in his charge by Tinnen, by John Nelson, that are large fine colts and all give promise of speed. Some of these will also start in the two-year-old race.

Josh Sovereign has also a fine colt entered in this race by Victor—by Echo, that shows more speed than any of these colts.

R. H. Newton has also a colt entered in yearling race, by Del Sur, out of a Black Ralph mare. A fine colt that took first premium at State fair in 1882, at 5 months old, and again in 1883, at 17 months old. Stands 15 hands high and weighs 930 lbs.; color, black, and is level headed, and fine style. Is entered in the two-year-old stake to be trotted at the State fair in 1884.

Peter Fitzgerald has the boss stallion Killarney. Handsome as a picture, in fact, is my ideal of a race-horse. As graceful as a dancing master, as elastic as a piece of whalebone and as supple as a cat. Now you have the whole business in a nutshell. Killarney is by Black Ralph, out of what is supposed to be an imported Eclipse mare. He is a pacer, and can show a faster gait than any man's horse on this coast, although he has only been pacing since the 15th of August last. Is six years old next June. You will hear from this horse before the year 1884 rolls around. Yolo county will make a good showing in a few years.

We had a fine buggy race on the Saturday before Christmas. Entries were: B. H. Hudson's mare, Cy Groff's mare, Al Hiller's mare and Garroutte's horse Fred Scott. Lawyer Hudson's mare being very fast, and not wanting to show her up before the State Fair next fall, and he being engaged on a murder trial, his mare was drawn. Hiller's mare won two heats and Fred Scott two heats, the fifth heat being a dead heat in 3:05½. Darkness coming on the race was postponed until Monday at 2 o'clock, when Hiller's mare won the sixth heat in 3:05½, winning the race and first money. Cy Groff's mare showed game to the last, but was not quite fast enough to win. EQUES.

Woodland. Dec. 30.

How Lexington Was Saved.

On one beautiful Sunday morning in May, 1875, that genial and well-known steamboat man and sportsman, Captain John Stone, of Mobile, Alabama, known to hundreds who have traveled on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, gave me an invitation to take a seat in his wagon and drive to the race-course (some distance from the city, although one of the best known in the south), to see his horses work early in the morning, and then to have a country breakfast at the stables.

We started out behind a roadster, sure, full sixteen hands high, of splendid form, clean-cut head, splendid barrel, long neck and limbs under him like iron, and going at a 2:30 clip, which showed conclusively that blood will tell, for here was a horse by Joe Johnston (and Joe Johnston was by Harry of the West), the horse's dam being by Wagner, thoroughbred on both sides.

As we bowled along, this beautiful spring morning, I cannot forget the magnolias in full bloom as well as the immense hedges of Cherokee roses for miles on both sides of our road; what with the aroma of the flowers, the singing of the mocking birds and the cool south winds of the early morn just as the sun was rising, invigorating you as you went. It was a day that one could hardly forget. We arrived at the track and found all the horses taking their usual gallop. After seeing them work (and he had many good ones that have made their name on the different tracks of the country, Billy Williamson, Mignon by imp. Phæton, Austen by Rebel, Pauline Sprauge, by Joe Johnson, and since the dam of Colonel Sprague, by Calvin, Colonel Nelligen and others), while standing talking horse, old John stole quietly away to his wagon and out came a large lump of ice, some mint done up in a wet cloth to retain the odor, some white sugar and a bottle of water. Ahem! And who said come up and try my bitters, as breakfast is quite ready. Well, we "smiled," and then took seats to a very æsthetic table, composed of a dry-goods box and camp stool. The reader can readily imagine how one could relish something to eat after a drive of three miles in early morn, and such a breakfast! Fried spring chicken cooked like they do in the old southern way, and nowhere else can it be done, hot corn hoe cake with new fresh butter, buttermilk, and such coffee the aroma, words cannot express. While eating breakfast old John made me known to his trainer, old Uncle Henry Brown.

Henry is known on every race-track in the United States of note, having been born the property of Dr. Warfield, of Lexington, Ky., and is one of those old-timed darkies that are polite to every one. Henry was the first one to train Lexington, although at that time the horse was named Darley, after the famous Darley Arabian, and that name was never changed until Mr. Richard Ten Broeck made his celebrated race with Colonel Wells of Louisiana, then owner of Lecompte. Mr. Ten Brocck at that time said to Colonel Wells that he would produce a colt in Kentucky that would beat Lecompte, four miles time, for $20,000. All lovers of racing know the result —Ten Broeck went back to Kentucky, purchased the colt Darley from Dr. Warfield, and renamed him Lexington, after Lexington, Kentucky, where the colt was foaled.

While talking to Henry at what he called his nursery, a room out off from the stables, a sort of sleeping room for his corps of riders, not one of them over 15 years, all romping around like so many little imps of darkness, we were talking about the get of Lexington, and the wonderful speed of his colts, he called my attention to a long scar on his left hand, some three inches long. He said that Lexington was the cause of that, and if he had not done it such a thing as the Lexington blood would have never been known. I asked him why. He said at that time Mrs. Warfield had gotten a promise from her husband, Dr. Warfield, who was a great lover of race-horses, that he would give up horse-racing. In consequence, he gave orders to have all his colts gelded for saddle horses. He (Henry) had thrown the colt Darley, now known as Lexington, as he was about to geld him; in fact, to the day of Lexington's death he carried a scar made by Henry. As Henry was about to use his knife, the colt kicked at him, the rope not being taut enough, which drove the knife blade into Henry's left hand between the thumb and forefinger—and he will carry the scar to his grave.

The consequence was the ropes were taken from the colt Darley, and he was let up, and by the time that Henry's hand had gotten well, Mr. Richard Ten Broeck had become the half owner of the colt, and from that time the country knows his exploits. His progeny, under the head of Lexington, and his sons, Norfolk, Harry Bassett, Tom Ochiltree, and many others, who have won millions of dollars for their owners.

Henry Brown is now living in Kentucky, a splendid specimen of an old-time colored man, dignified and polite, liked by every one whose word is his bond, and respected as much for his worth and integrity as any man in Kentucky. He has for som years been the trainer of many well-known sportsmen—Dan Swigert, Hunt, Reynolds, Price, McGrath and others that cannot mention.—*Oregonian.*

A Million and a Half in Money.

By the annual edition of the English *Racing Calendar*, it appears that 1,698 races were run "on the flat" in the United Kingdom in 1883 under Jockey Club rules, as against 1,642 in 1882. Of the 1,698 races run, 821 of them were under six furlongs, 241 were at six furlongs and under a mile, 344 were at a mile, 202 at over a mile and under two miles, 75 at two miles and under three miles, 11 at three miles and under four miles, and 4 at four miles. During the year and under the same rules 2,070 horses ran of which 859 were two-year-olds, 607 were three-year-olds, 292 were four-year-olds, and 312 were five-year-olds and upwards, the total being an increase of 154 head over the total for 1882, and the largest number that have run since 1879, when the total was 2,113. The greatest number recorded is 2,569 in 1870.

The money feature of the statistics shows the amount added to races of different distances as follows:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Under six furlongs	75,689	1	0			
Ditto, selling races	45,225	2	0			
				120,834	3	0
Six furlongs and under a mile	27,631	0	0			
Ditto, selling races	6,607	0	0			
				34,238	0	0
A mile and under a mile and a half	60,582	10	0			
Ditto, selling races	13,964	10	0			
				74,547	0	0
A mile and a half and under two	21,011	0	0			
Ditto, selling races	245	0	0			
				21,256	0	0
Two miles and upwards	16,112	12	2			
Ditto, selling races	1,590	0	0			
				17,702	12	2
Total				£268,577	15	2

The greater part of the above total was given in purses—plates, as they are called in England—or to races for which there was entrance money which went back to the fund from which the money was given. Out of the same total no less than £85,316 was given to two-year-old races, and £125,981 8s. to handicaps. Ireland contributed £8,097 16s. of the total amount and Scotland £6,353. The total value of the stakes won with all deductions for entrance money and prizes to second and third horses, exclusive of matches and private sweepstakes, amounts to £385,501 5s. 2d.

The total return of foals for the year is 942 colts and 939 fillies, with a total of 3,255 brood-mares.

Dark Side of the Race Track.

The forward movement made by the Convention at Louisville is a good sign, and shows that there is a desire on the part of a great many to eradicate whatever is of ill repute in connection with racing sport. The rules adopted are not perfect, but they go a good way toward a reformation much needed, and may justly be considered as a harbinger of better things to come, which will, at no distant day, give to the different turf institutions of the country a character suited to the associations of the most refined and elegant society in the land. The convention will meet again this fall, when the work so well begun, it is hoped will be so perfected as to meet the wants of those who have the well-being of the turf at heart, and not in their pocket. The time is ample for every lover of honorable sport to study the practical workings of the rules and find out wherein they are defective, and what amendments are needed to insure such results as fairness and honor demand. The columns of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, I know, will be free to all who are disposed to aid in this work, and if every trainer and jockey will put his views and ideas on record this season, there will be little trouble when next the convention meets to get the turf code revised so as to be in every way adapted to the purposes desired.

There is one thing neglected which, to me, has always seemed of more importance than almost any rule that could be adopted.

The discipline of the track finds no place in the law books of the clubs. The lowest order of human degradation and depravity has of late years made a rendezvous of the stables and track grounds. Here they come in contact with the youth employed for training purposes, and every sort of device is resorted to in order that innocence may disclose the condition of affairs at the stable, and not only do they aim to get the secrets of the owner's private business, but every means is used to corrupt the young lads they meet with. These vile wretches select the evening time principally to operate in, for it is then that the stable employes are generally "off duty," and the cover of darkness serves, in a manner, to aid them in their purpose, that the management of the racing grounds seem to be indifferent to the trouble caused by intruders, and take no measure to relieve their patrons of the evils mentioned, is a wonder difficult to understand. Surely the local status of the town or county are sufficient to remedy the evil, and if there is any such thing as a vagrant law the officers of the clubs ought to do what is needed to have the law in the case enforced, and the hustling bodies of depravity that infest the premises taught that their occupation is gone.

Another thing I will mention at present is the necessity for the establishment of a school by the clubs, where the employes of the stables could, at leisure, be taught to read and understand the English language sufficiently to discuss ordinary affairs without having to resort to vulgarity and profanity to speak even the simplest sentence known to their mother tongue.

Politeness costs nothing, nor does genteel behavior and civil speech make any drain on the purse, yet it is worth everything, and no association should allow boys at duty on their grounds to grow up without an opportunity to learn enough of good manners and be sufficiently educated otherwise, to appear to better advantage than the heathen and idiot. If the language of the race-track could be printed in large letters and posted along the highway where every passer by could see and read it, the public would never afterward be seen inside the gates of the race-course. None except those who live on the track grounds know anything of the shameful disgrace decency is subject to at almost all times. The most elegant lady in the city cannot go to the paddock with her escort to see a favorite racer saddled without a hum of obscenity and vulgarity being let loose by the foul-mouthed brutes who get admission to the inclosure. This I have seen demonstrated on the parade grounds, or saddling paddock as it is styled, of the race-course I am partial to, and which is not far from the city of New York. These wretches were stable attendants, a whole dozen of them, and had it not been for the fact that the attention of the lady was riveted on the prancing form of the noted racer she had come to see, her ears would have caught the obscene slang set going by the rabble crowd, and she forced to flee from the place. No business that men engaged in is handicapped with such rowdyism as is that of training race-horses. The Western river flatboat men and the Erie canal operators in times past were considered rough characters, but they were sweethearts compared with some of the foul-mouthed brats and roughs who are employed at the training stables. These are matters that become the individual associations to look after, and not a convention of the various clubs. That the clubs should adopt a remedy for the evils named, every one will doubtless agree. The only trouble consists in devising some plan practical in its workings that will insure the desired result. Certainly the case is not without a remedy. If so, some legislature proceedings are needed, and laws should be enacted in connection with the charters of the association that will insure a better order of things, or as a last resort in a hopeless case, send the gardener with his hoe and spade to grow corn and potatoes where the racers now gallop.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Two Kennebec Horses.

"Seems to me they're making a terrible piece of work about their fast trotters of modern times," said our old friend Hiram Reed of this city, in an interview the other day; "let me tell you about two old-time trotters—two horses that originated here in the valley of the Kennebec." We were fully aware that Mr. Reed is undisputed authority on all horse matters, and of course gladly listened. He said that there had been an unusual amount of talk about fast trotters the past season. Some fifty-five years ago Mr. Benj. Hodges of Hallowell owned a beautiful sorrel horse, 16 hands high, weighing 1,100 pounds, was called in that day a trotter; was sold to a Boston man, Mechum, who took him to Boston, and matched him against time, to trot on Chelsea beach—there were no trotting parks or tracks in those days. He matched him in three minutes against time. The test came and he beat the time, trotting inside of the three minutes. Mr. Reed says he was the first horse in the United States that ever trotted inside of three minutes. The name of this horse was Lyon; was sired by the old original Messenger that Mr. Hodges brought from New York to Winthrop. He was there for service some four or five years, and two years at Heywood's corner, Albion. He brought him back to Winthrop and sold him to Miller Shaw of that town, who kept him for stock purposes some two years, and then sold him to John M. Eustis, Esq., of Dixfield, who stood him some three years. He put him on an island in the Androscoggin river late in the fall; the animal got uneasy, swam ashore, jumped over a fence and broke his ankle. Mr. Eustis splintered it up, put the horse in a pen, and used him for stock purposes for some time. He then sold him to parties in Anson, and there he died. Mr. Reed does not know what became of Lyon. It was a beautiful horse, clean-headed, deep-shouldered, and lank behind, built for a trotter.

The other horse to which we have referred Mr. Reed remembers some forty-nine years ago. It was a little bay horse called Pelham, owned by Mr. Elwell, of Gardiner, which was originally a pacer. Mr. Elwell shifted him into a trotter, and sold him to New York parties. He trotted there and was the first horse in the United States that ever trotted inside of thirty. Mr. Reed does not remember the sire of this little horse, but thinks it was a Canadian horse. So from these facts, that Mr. Reed can vouch for, Kennebec has a prominent part in the early history of trotting horses.—*Maine Farmer.*

Two Kentucky Sales.

On February 12th next T. E. Moore will sell at the Cedars, Shawhan, Kentucky, on the K. C. R. R. at public auction, about forty head high-bred trotters, etc., principally sired by fast sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Consisting of young stallions, fillies, brood-mares, and geldings, sired by Bismarck brother to Gazelle, 2:21, and brother in blood to Electioneer, Twilight, brother in blood to Dictator, Strathmore, Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2:18¾, New York, sire of Revielle, 2:27¼, Goldsmith, Favorite Wilkes, Simms', Clark Chief, Pacing Abdallah, etc. He calls especial attention to a three-year-old stallion by Belmont, dam by Mambrino Chief, very promising, Clara, by Strathmore, and many other promising young things will be found in the catalogue.

On the next day, the 13th, W. H. Wilson of Abdallah Park, will sell at his branch stock farm at Paris Fair Grounds, Paris, Kentucky, about seventy-five head of trotting and thoroughbred stock, consisting of the most fashionable strains of the day, viz.: Hambletonian, Mambrino, Pilot, Jr., Morgan and Clays, among which are the get of such stallions as Dictator, Strathmore, New York, by sons of George Wilkes, by Indianopolis, 2:21, Jubilee Lambert, 2:25, Ravenswood 2:26. Brood-mares that have produce in 2:30 list, brood-mares by Clark Chief that sired the dams of Phallas, 2:15½, Wilson, 2:16½, and Majolica, 2:17, including the entire lot of stock belonging to the estate of the late Capt. M. M. Clay, Paris, Kentucky, among which are the great trotting stallion Cyclone, record 2:25, two full brothers, a full sister and their dam. Catalogues may be had by application to the gentlemen above named.

Col. E. F. Clay, Runnymede, Stud, Paris, Ky., has purchased of Col. R. G. Stoner, Paris, Ky., the bay mare Betty Lewis, foaled 1869, by Uncle Vic—Maga, by Knight of St. George.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

We have received from Secretary Smith a memorandum of additional nominations to the Colt Stakes of the State Agricultural Society, and the following is a complete record of the entries:

The Occident Stake for foals of 1882 to be trotted at three years old during the State Fair of 1885.

1. Palo Alto's b c Norval, by Electioneer, dam Norma.
2. Palo Alto's b f Constance, by Electioneer, dam Consolation.
3. Palo Alto's b f Ethel, by General Benton, dam Electa.
4. Ira L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis.
5. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
6. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sauce Box.
7. Jno. Mackey's b c Vasco, by Alaska, dam Belle Ely.
8. Jno. Mackey's blk c Del Monte, by Echo, dam by Hubbard.
9. Jno. Mackey's b f Visalia, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.
10. Chas. Scott's g c——by Echo, dam by Lodi.
11. Jno. Mackey's d c Longhren, by Echo, dam by Patchen.

For the Occident Stake of 1884 second payments have been made on the following:

Pala Alto's Argo, Alban, St. Just, Edos, Alta Belle.
D. E. Knight's Nighthawk.
L. J. Rose's Bedouin.
J. C. Simpson's Antevolo.
J. W. Mackey's Robert Lee.
A. L. Frost's Roscoe.
G. Valensins' Griselda.

The annual two-year-old stake for foals of 1882, to be trotted during the State Fair of 1884.

1. Palo Alto's Glen Cairn, by Electioneer, dam Glen Cora.
2. Palo Alto's Antinous, by Electioneer, dam American Girl.
3. J. Blake's Revielle, by Admiral, dam by San Bruno.
4. R. H. Newton's Sur Del, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph.
5. Jno. Mackey's b c, by Alaska, dam Belle Ely.
6. Jno. Mackey's blk c, by Echo, dam by Hubbard.
7. Jno. Mackey's b f, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.
8. J. Greely's Mill Boy, by Brigadier, dam by Signal Colt.
9. Ira. L. Ramsdell's Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis.
10. W. B. Todhunter's Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam Gazelle.
11. W. B. Todhunter's b f Clito, by Steinway, dam Maud M.
12. E. Gidding's b c Promise, by Prompter, dam Starlight.
13. J. B. McDonald's g f Lassie Jean, by Brigadier, dam Lexington Belle.
14. J. B. McDonald's blk c, by Brigadier, dam Maggie.
15. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
16. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Sauce Box.
17. J. N. Ayre's ch f, by Algona, dam by A. T. Stewart.
18. G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley, by Nephew, dam by Maybie's Mambrino.
19. Arno Stock Farm's br f Ivy, by Buccaneer, dam Fern Leaf.
20. Arno Stock Farm's g c Punch, by Buccaneer, dam Grey Dale.
21. Jno. Mackey's b c Longhren, by Echo, dam by Patchen.

Horses for Hawaii.

Mr. H. J. Agnew, of Honolulu, shipped to the islands by the last steamer a consignment of thoroughbreds purchased at Palo Alto. They were:

Bay filly, foaled 1881, by Wildidle—Robin Girl, by Enquirer.

Bay colt, foaled 1881, by Wildidle—Montana, by Harry of the West.

Bay colt, foaled 1882, by Wildidle—Kate Gift, by Lodi.

Chestnut colt (gelding), foaled 1881, by Hubbard—Texana, by Foreigner, son of imp. Glencoe.

Chestnut filly, foaled ——, by Monday—Abbie W., by Don Victor.

Bay filly, foaled 1882, by Shannon—Cuba, by imp. Australian.

Bay filly, foaled 1882, by Flood—Rivulet, by Rivoli.

Two trotting mares, full sisters, and Blackhawks, both in foal to Newland & Pumyea's Grand Moor, and a pacer, were also included in Mr. Agnew's shipment.

Tetanus.

Tetanus (lock-jaw) is a disease in which the voluntary muscles are in a state of rigid contraction, with paroxysms of brief and painful spasms alternating with irregular intervals of more or less relaxation. This is believed to be a disease of the true spinal system, and that the cerebrum in the horse is rarely, if ever, affected. Different names have been given to this disease, according to the obvious effects of the spasms. Whatever form occurs, the disease may be acute or chronic; the former, the most formidable of the two, tending to involve the whole frame, and seldom admitting of a cure, is, unfortunately, the most frequently seen; the latter, generally milder in all its phases, is much more amenable to curative treatment. This disease may be *traumatic* or *idiopathic*; the former following wounds, bruises or other injury, and usually acute; the latter, of spontaneous origin, without any external or assignable cause, and usually in the sub-acute or chronic form. The most frequent form is that which is acute, and the symptoms and character of this may be taken as typical of the disease in general. Various premonitory symptoms are noticed, such as a peculiar brightness of the eye, irritability, watchfulness, dislike to have the head touched, constipation of the bowels, and a disinclination to eat as usual. The disease may be said to be fully established when there is some soreness of the throat, stiffness in the upper and back part of the neck and of the head, the nose a little protruded, the ears erect, and the tail carried higher than usual. On approaching the animal, he is usually excited, and the pulse becomes accelerated from nervous excitability. If an attempt is made to open the mouth, the head is violently thrown up, the muscles of the eye-ball spasmodically contract, drawing it within the orbit, and the nictating membrane (more commonly known as the haw) is convulsively protruded. The muscles of mastication next become affected, and the action of the jaws is either much limited or they are entirely closed.

As the disease advances, other sets of muscles become involved with those of the back, loins, haunches, and tail. The head and nose are protruded, the nostrils are widely dilated, and scarcely move during respiration. The angles of the mouth are drawn up, the eyes are particularly brilliant and watchful, the eyelids are drawn asunder, the muscles of the eyeball are in a state of continual spasm, and the countenance has a most distressing appearance, caused by the acute sufferings of the unfortunate victim. As the disease progresses, the animal becomes stiff, stands with his legs wide apart, and, should he be urged to move, he does so as if he had do joints. He is apparently very rigid, and the tail is erect and has a tremulous motion. In almost any stage of the disease, the slightest noise will bring on a paroxysm of the most distressing spasm. Opening the stable door, lifting a bucket, a step taken to approach the animal, in fact, almost any movement he can see, if taken hurriedly or noisily; and in the stage of the disease we have been describing, the paroxysms are so severe that it is with the greatest difficulty he can keep himself from falling, and should he do this, he becomes fearfully excited. One paroxysm follows another rapidly. The pulse, rarely much affected in the early stages, is now quick, weak, and almost imperceptible. The power to swallow, always difficult, is entirely lost; the body is covered with perspiration, and the breathing laborious and increased to the utmost degree. In the early stages the voluntary muscles only are attacked, but in the latter stages the involuntary muscles are also involved. The scene may close by *asphyxia* consequent on spasm of the glottis, or immobility of the diaphragm and other respiratory muscles, or from total exhaustion of the vital powers through excessive nervous excitement and want of nutrition, or even sometimes from a spasmodic seizure of the heart itself. This disease has been known to run its fatal course in one day, and it has been known to exist for a month, and the patient then die, but in the more acute cases the animal usually lives from four to eight days.

The idiopathic form of the disease may be due to exposure, to irritation of the digestive organs from the presence of worms, etc., etc. The traumatic form of the disease may supervene on various surgical operations, such as castration, nicking, etc., or from lacerated and punctured wounds, especially of the feet, from nails, etc. The experience of veterinarians who have had an opportunity to study lock-jaw in its various phases has proved very conclusively that too much reliance is not to be placed on the therapeutic action of drugs for the curative treatment of this formidable disease. This is not to be attributed to any failure of the action of the various medicinal agents used in the treatment of this malady, but to the undue excitement produced in administering it; and it is a question of some doubt whether it is not much better, in the majority of cases, to dispense with all drugs, and trust to nature, rather than run the risk of increasing the excitability of the patient by the frequent dozing so often practiced. Such medicinal agents as opium, hydrate of chloral, the Calabar bean, hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, etc., have a special and decided effect in counteracting the spasm, lessening the pain, and thereby preventing exhaustion of the vital powers; but these remedies, in order to have the desired effect, must be administered at least every two hours, and it is often a question whether the undue excitement and consequent recurrence of the spasm produced by the frequent dosing does not more than counterbalance the good effects caused by the action of the medicine administered.

Experience proves that quietude is very essential in the successful treatment of tetanus. The patient should be completely isolated from all other horses, in some quiet, secluded dark stall, where noise of any kind cannot excite him. Do not allow anyone, except his regular attendant, to approach him. If his jaws are sufficiently relaxed to allow him to eat, let him have soft food with his medicine mixed in it. If he cannot eat, the most nutritious drinks should be given—cow's milk and eggs, oatmeal gruel, linseed tea, oil cake, etc.

It is important, too, that the patient should have comfortable slings, properly adjusted, as soon as practical; so that after he becomes worn out from fatique, due to excessive irritation and want of food, he may be enabled to rest without lying down.—*Live Stock Journal.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Winter Sports in New York—The Holiday Season—General Sporting Notes—Theatricals, etc.

Since my last letter the usually open winter with which we have been favored, has given place to an old-time snowstorm, or rather, four of these snowy visitations came at once in almost as many days, filling the streets and pathways of our metropolis with more snow than the city has contained for years. Outside of my window, as I write, on one of the widest of our streets, the white drifts are piled up on each side of the curb, five or six feet in height, with a narrow passage-way in the center for vehicles, etc. The height of snow and ice on roofs, awnings, etc., has been so great as to cause damage and accidents before it could be removed in time, and many pedestrians around town were injured in this way. Though heavy snow falls in great cities are, therefore, the cause of much trouble and expense to the brigade of the road-riders, the advent of the feathery flakes has been hailed with acclamations, and for the past two weeks runners have entirely superceded wheels in the upper part of the city. The sleighing carnival, coming in the holiday season, has been entered into with the utmost enjoyment by all who could take advantage of it, and from early morning till long past midnight of each day, the Park and boulevards have rung gaily to the music of the bells, the flying feet of the horses and the gay laughter of the riders. Impromptu matches to sleigh have been trotted without number, and yesterday one of the most interesting of these was won by John Murphy's Frank, of 2:08½ (with running mate) fame. At New Orleans, also, the winter race meeting began yesterday; good fields of horses starting for the several events, of which the honors were equally divided between the favorites and the fielders. In spite of their inauspicious beginning, after a postponement, the Crescent city turfmen expect to have good racing there this winter, three days a week. Something like two hundred race-horses are at the track of the Louisville Jocky Club and more are expected. Among this latter division is Mr. Williams and his small though select string of races, including Bob Miles, three years, by Pat Malloy, the favorite for the Kentucky Derby, at Louisville in May. Williams has leased his farm in Kentucky for three years, and taking pattern after Green Morris, who races at New Orleans each winter, gradually getting his horses into better condition thereby, is on his way thitherwards it is said, to see what virtue there is in the system pursued with success by the redoubtable Green B. M. Bob Miles' principal opponents in the Derby appear to be Powhatan, by Glenelg; Loftai, by Monarchist; Buchanan, by Buckden, and Eva S., by Billet. The race has never yet been won by a filly, and perhaps this is the one to do it, for the half sister to Farragut wound up the season as well as she commenced it, and this is a most desirable requisite in a two-year-old, that is expected to do well in their three-year-old form. Leonatus and Gen. Harding, thought last season to be both broken down, are represented as likely to stand training again. The latter was the largest two-year-old winner of the year as tabulated in the *New York Sportsman's* "winning two-year-olds," and his sire, Great Tom, is also in front with the most races the most money won, and more winning performers than any stallion in the country. This is, of course, only as regards two-year-olds. In horses at three years, Great Tom is away behind the lead of the list, the past season being only his fifth in America. Tuesday next the stakes for 1884 of many of the racing association of the county close, and turfmen have their hands full to make judicious and well considered entries, as much a part of the management of a stable of horses, as the personal attention given to the winner themselves. J. E. Rrewster, of the new racing association, at Chicago, was here last week and represents the racing boom throughout the country as being well developed at the Lake City. Their American Derby for three-year-olds with $5,000 and Washington Park Cup with $4,000 cannot fail to be notable races in 1884-5 turf history, and it is very likely that the Dwyers, Lorillard, Mr. Withers, and others of the Eastern turfmen will enter in these events. The races of your phenomenal two-year-olds, Sweetbrier, the Frolic filly, Shenandoah, etc., and the old tough campaigners, Joe Howell, Jim Renwick, May D., Lucky B., Grismer, Duffy, etc., show that if these horses are brought east, they should be able to more than hold their own in any company.

Hanlan seems to be on the fence since he has been with you. "To row or not to row" is the burden of his agitation, judged by his actions and his bent chest incline to the latter conclusion, or else the dispatch of yesterday from 'Frisco puts him unjustly before the public. If he backs out of his offer to row Ausiin Stevenson on the 5th, it certainly will not help him any in the public estimation. If he is out of condition, as his shilly shallying would lead most persons to suppose his three miles in 18:43 (?), on Christmas Day, was a most marvelous performance. After all the talk that has gone out regarding a race between him and Stevenson, Hanlan cannot afford to leave California without measuring blades with that oarsman, be the pretentions of the latter to first-class form what they may, whether he sticks to his $1,000 offer, in case he is beaten, or not. Hanlan is in honor bound to row the Californian, and it to be hoped that there will be no more beating about the bush.

A new race-course is said to be projected in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Virginia, or rather, the enlargement of an old one. An association will be formed that will, it is claimed, be on a par with any racing club in the south or west, and attractions offered that will draw the crack stables in that direction twice a year. Pittsburg also comes to the front again with big money, offered for a June racing meeting, and altogether the racing outlook for 1884 is of the best. Prices for thoroughbred stock rule very high. Anything with four good legs and a fashionable pedigree is eagerly snapped at, and Kentuckians will hardly look at anything short of fancy prices for racing stock. Green Morris gave last fall a big price, said to be $18,000, for three Ten Broeck yearlings, and they have improved so much that he has been offered, he claims, an advance of these high figures. Bob Miles' price is $20,000, and so it goes. Truly, if the present inflation keeps on, the breeders of racing yearlings will reap a harvest next spring at the annual sales. The three principal are at Elmendorf, Runnymede and Woodburn, will take place the middle of May, about the 13th, 14th and 15th, Something was said about a combination sale from these three great establishments to take place at the American Horse Exchange in this city, but the risk of sending the young things on by rail was decided to be too great and the project abandoned. Mr. Keene's Foxhall is advertised to stand the coming season in England. Lybrowne Grange, Kent, at the late Sir Jos. Hawley's place, the home of Blue Grass, Rosicrucian, etc., will be the future home, for a time at least, of the few of the double event—the Cesarewich and the Cambridgeshire. Barcaldine, the unbeaten son of Solon, will also begin his stud career at the same time, and while on the subject of this famous horse, now the property of Lady Stamford, it may be well to say that he did not leave the turf broken down. No such mishap attended his withdrawal by Robt. Peck, that gentleman doubtless preferring him to go to the stud while at the zenith of his great career, before defeat should dim the luster of his achievements.

Idea, five years, by Glenelg, out of Item, taken to England with the late Mr. Sanford's horses, recently won over hurdles there with 162 pounds up, and Sachem, Golden Gate, and other horses from Yankee land, will essay the same sort of business in 1884. The colt Anteeo and his wonderful trotting excites great interest here. It would be a pity, however, should the turf lose so promising a youngster, a sure termination of his career if purchased by Robert Bonner. Let him be reserved for a better and nobler fate. Mr. Simpson is to be congratulated on so practical a demonstration of the theories advanced in his book "Tips and Toe-Weights" as the showing made by Anteeo and his brother Antevolo, coming three-year-old. The latter bids fair to become as fast as the older horse.

Theatricals here are a trifle over done at present, though with the withdrawal of the rival opera companies for a short season on the road, the theaters have done somewhat better. Mr. Colville, at his Fortieth-street theater, has been compelled to relinquish Miss Davenport and Fedora in the midst of a most successful engagement. This week Pop has been effervescing there to fair houses, and next week John T. Raymond appears in his play In Paradise. Haverly, the irrepressible, is again on his theatrical feet, and at his Broadway Comedy Theater, late the house of Birch's San Francisco Minstrels. Mlle. Aimee will begin a short engagement on Monday next. The Beggar Student is on the flood-time of popularity at the Casino, and in a cast such as is presented in this tuneful opera, there is absolutely no room for criticism. Edwin Booth has been doing well at the Star Theater in a round of his famous characters, and Mr. W. E. Sheridan, in Louis XI, in Othello to Mr. Booth's Iago, and in Ingomar, has fairly divided with the star the encomiums of the public. Charles Coghlan and Mrs. Lillie Langtry are to appear under John Stetson's management in a new piece, Peril, and we hear no more of "Freddie" in that connection. Perhaps the Jersey Lily has given him the G. B. Leap year is on us, however, and F. G.'s discretion was doubtless the better part of valor.

PACIFIC.

New York, December 30, 1883.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, of San Francisco, came out with a number of beautifully illustrated stock supplements. It is *the* sporting and stock journal of California.—*Ventura Signal.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—*Rev. R. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Dairymen's Conventions.

The rapid advance of systematic dairying in this country is chiefly due to the conventions of the persons who have been engaged in the business. As soon as co-operative dairies were established in central New York, the patrons began to hold meetings with a view of gaining information from each other on the best ways of managing cows, taking care of milk, manufacturing butter and cheese, and disposing of dairy products. These local meetings were of great value to the persons who attended them. They were schools of practical instruction. They gave rise to the formation of the American Dairyman's Association, whose proceedings were published each year and distributed in many portions of the country. The great good accomplished by this association caused others to be formed in the western states and the Canadian provinces. The annual conventions of these associations brought together a large number of earnest men and women who were engaged in the business of keeping cows for milk or the manufacture of butter and cheese. At these meetings addresses were delivered by persons of scientific attainments on the composition and production of milk, and the changes it undergoes previous to and during the time it is converted into butter and cheese. These annual gatherings were also largely in the nature of "experience meetings." Persons who had been successful in the production of milk or the manufacture of superior butter or cheese were asked to state their manner of procedure. They were not infrequently called upon to answer all sorts of inquiries. There was no keeping back of secrets. As a rule, every person attending a convention felt it his duty to tell all he knew that would tend to advance the interest in which his hearers were engaged.

By degrees these conventions devoted attention to other matters than the management of milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese. The breeds of cows, the construction of barns, the best feed for dairy stock, the cooling and transportation of milk, the disposition of skimmed milk and whey, the general management of dairy farms, and the marketing of dairy products, all received consideration. Dairymen were among the first agricultural producers to move in the matter of securing better facilities for transportation. The establishment of dairy boards of trade was the result of the action taken in these conventions. Their establishment put an end to the credit system in the sale of dairy products. They caused the purchasers to come to the places where butter and cheese were made in large quantities. They put a stop to sending dairy products to commission merchants in distant cities to be sold on long time and subject to great losses in shrinkage in weight and deterioration caused by want of proper care and attention. Through the action of conventions of dairymen, butter and cheese produced in factories are now chiefly sold in the towns where they are made for cash. The weight is ascertained on scales belonging to the local board of trade. The money is paid over before the butter and cheese changes hands. The establishment of dairy boards of trade has afforded an opportunity for the managers of factories to put their names on all the packages of butter and cheese they sell. By so doing they are able to gain and keep a reputation if they deserve to have one. Before dairy boards of trade were established it was the practice of commission merchants to put any name they choose on the packages that were consigned to them. By that means they could prevent any new factory from gaining a reputation for its products. They could also prejudice the public against certain sections of the country as dairy regions.

The conventions of dairymen have performed a large amount of good missionary work. Recently it has become the custom to change the place of holding them nearly every year. Persons engaged in general farming attend a dairy convention if it is held near to the place where they live. They listen to the addresses, papers, and discussions and become interested in them. Many of them become convinced that dairying is more profitable than grain-raising and meat production, and make arrangements to adopt the latter industry. The publication of the productions of dairy conventions has called the attention of the publie to the profits of dairying and the best methods of conducting the business. The proceedings of most of the conventions have been published in book or pamphlet form and sold at a low price to persons who are not members of the association. At the meetings of most of the associations there are now displays of butter and cheese and the various utensils used for handling, storing, and manufacturing milk. These afford excellent opportunity for comparing samples. Doubtless these meetings might be rendered more profitable by affording an opportunity for putting the apparatus and utensils in practical operation. This course is now adopted at the dairy shows in Great Britain, Denmark and Holland with the best results. It would also be desirable to establish shows of dairy cattle in connection with meetings of dairymen's associations. Up to the present time more attention has been paid to the manufacture of butter and cheese and the sale of them than to the cattle that produce the milk from which thay are made. It is now to the interest of dairymen to determine most profitable breeds of cows to keep for giving milk. To enable them to do this every opportunity should be afforded for comparing their merits.—*Chicago Times.*

What the Public Records Should Show.

I have long felt impelled to offer something about the imperfections in the form and manner of making up and preserving the public records of live stock, particularly of Shorthorn cattle, for I regard their records, while the most important from a public view, as the worst conceived of all. The article in the *Gazette* of December 13th, on "The Test of Pedigrees," coincides so fully with my views, so far as it goes, that I do not believe I can make myself better understood than by quoting from it the following paragraph:

"A good pedigree has often been defined by the writer hereof as one which commences with a good animal and runs back through an ancestry all distinguished for unusual excellence for many generations, and the longer such pedigree is the better. It is important to know that the male which is placed at the head of a herd should himself be a good one; it is important to know that his two parents, and four grandparents, and eight great-grandparents, were also distinguished for excellence in the points that it is desired especially to have transmitted. A pedigree, to be of any particular value, must be something more than a mere string of names."

The proposition is well stated. Mere genealogy is not sufficient—the public records should embrace, besides, something of the history of individual cattle, bulls and cows, by which the public can estimate somewhat their peculiarities and their special value, if they have any above the average of their race. The present system of public records originated in England a great many years ago, when the Shorthorn race was first coming into public notice, and when no one had any conception of the extent to which the breeding of this race of cattle would be carried. It may have been sufficient when Shorthorns were restricted to a single narrow valley, and when what could be observed among a few herds around about among the near neighbors embraced everything that could be learned or seen of Shorthorns the wide world over. But it does not fill the bill now. Personal observation and recollection of particular animals and herds was doubtless sufficient in those days for gentlemen who neither foresaw the future of the interest or appreciated the fact that they were breeding for subsequent generations. But now the interest is so vast that one can know very little of these necessary details from personal observation and recollection, and the public record should be so reformed as to include whatever there may be of the history of particular animals, which distinguished them in any particular from the average characteristics of their race. At the same time, it should be brought into such convenient form as should render it easy to trace any strain of blood through all its lines, into whosever herd it extends. For instance, there is a bull named Chauncey, or a cow named Mollie, whose descendants are found to display exceptional excellence as butter or beef producers, and the records should be in such shape as to enable any one to ascertain, without too much labor, in what herds other descendants of these animals can be found, and to what degree they possess the desired blood.

Before considering the nature of the changes in the system of public records necessary to include these features, which indeed I could scarcely undertake to do in the limits of this article, but will undertake to do in a subsequent one, it may not be out of the way to emphasize the importance to the Shorthorn interest of having the histories of these animals preserved in a concise and authentic form. Wherever there have been presented good cattle, of whose ancestors enough was known to establish the fact that their excellence was not exceptional, they have not failed to establish themselves in public favor and to maintain their position; while, on the contrary, there are plenty of good cattle—exceptionally good, as individuals, I mean—which have failed to secure expected recognition, simply because the public had no way of ascertaining, and, in point of fact, was ignorant as to whether their ancestors, any or all of them, were all exceptionally good. The most noted cattle with a history are the Bates Shorthorns. Mr. Bates had a history of his cattle. The public knows or can ascertain the distinguishing traits of both individuals and tribes. It knows the anxious thought and deliberations with which every cross was made, and the jealousy with which every real or supposed advantage was guarded—that all the skill of the rarest judgment and all the energy of one of the most persistent of nature were given to the building up and management of his herd. There may be those who do not approve of all of his methods; but the fact will not be disputed, nevertheless, that his herd possessed such peculiar excellence as to commend itself to popular favor, and enough was known of its history as a whole, and of the character of leading individuals, to justify the public in regarding it with confidence as well as favor.

As a result, the Short-horn world has paid tribute to this herd for fifty years, and probably will for fifty to come. People naturally feel a security in blood the consistency and stability of which they know. The favor with which the Mason and Stephenson's stock have always been held is another case in point, and the strength of the Booth have been the positive knowledge possessed by the public of the high excellence of both the earlier and later herds of that blood. And in our own country, where, perhaps, it would be improper to particularize, there have been sorts which have won their way to high favor after the public had acquired a knowledge that the excellence of individuals was not altogether exceptional. And the reader, whose memory covers only a dozen years, will be able to remember other sorts which at one time seemed likely to command the widest favor, which, nevertheless, fell away into comparative oblivion, either because they were not uniformly good enough, or the public was not sufficiently informed of their actual merit for them to rise and sustain the highest measure of public confidence. A breeder cannot claim that his cattle are superior simply because he owns or bred them, but there must be some test or standard, somewhere, which the general public accepts as indicating merit, and there must be some way by which the fact that particular animals approach or exceed this standard can be made a subject of permanent record. As we secure a record of what particular individuals were and what they achieved—as we see the same records repeated through dam, daughter and granddaughters, the same distinguishing excellence holding its own through generations, we arrive at an estimate of the value of herds and the intelligence and skill of breeders. Then when breeders understand that the value and reputation of the stocks they keep will be measured by the performance of those they sell, they will be careful to see that their really good things, the apples of their eyes, go into the hands of those who have the ability in every sense to do well by them. They will be able to understand somewhat why Mr. Bates was so anxious to sell animals to some men, while declining to sell at any price to others. And it will then require something beyond the ability to command a few filthy dollars to enable every comer to become the proprietor of a Loudon Duchess, one of Major Duncan's Louans, one of Mr. Spear's Nelly Blys, or a specimen of many other sorts that will suggest themselves to the reader.

The subject is to me one of grave importance, however others may appreciate it, but cannot be pursued farther at this time. But as soon as I can again claim space in your well-filled columns, it is my purpose to return to it, and I shall endeavor to suggest some changes in the system of public records, which, without disturbing to any degree what has been already done, will, I think, simplify and certainly render much more valuable and complete all future records.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Hereditary Fruitfulness.

A story is told of a man who, long married, was childless, to the effect that he accounted for the fact by declaring it to be hereditary in his family. Every one who has watched and noted facts relative to fertility, in the course of long practice and with fair average intelligence, must understand how greatly the reproductive powers may be aided or the reverse in propotion as care or negligence rules in the breeding and management of stock; and that the danger of losing fertility is infinitely greater in the case of heavy beef breeds than in the case of dairy breeds, which, through the drain of milking, are kept from the gross condition that is found to be one of the principal sources of danger.

The increase of fertility in domesticated animals may be gained by careful pairing of fertile with fertile, and by judicious keep; decrease may be caused by ill-chosen or carelessly permitted alliances, and injudicious keep; increase, of course, being bounded by the natural term of the animal's life and the limit of possibility of breeding within that term, and decrease by the point at which both infertility and the breed itself are extinguished together.

The decay of fruitfulness has commonly proved one of the most serious drawbacks to the more advanced development of the beef breeds. In a state of nature, under ordinary circumstances, the reproductive system being in a healthy condition, barrenness is a comparatively rare exception to the rule. But as soon as artificial forcing begins, fertility is in jeopardy, and the higher the degree of improvement by such artificial means, or perhaps we should more safely say the more rapid the advance in improvement, the greater is the danger, and the greater the necessity for watchfulness and for special treatment tending to counteract the effects of urging the animal's system to early and extraordinary activity, and loading its frame with a weight of flesh and fat unknown in a state of nature. Many a fine family has died out because the owner, having succeeded to a great extent, is too eager for further and speedy success to put a timely restraint upon the rate of development. It is, perhaps, a great temptation to a breeder, when certain heifers show extraordinary readiness to lay on flesh, just to give them a little assistance and make wonders of them. Possibly he would do better to assist the more backward heifers, and treat their precocious sisters with proportionately less indulgence, short of checking their growth or wasting what they have already gained. In this way the reproductive powers may be preserved and strengthened, while the work of improvement, from generation to generation goes on, if not with the utmost possible speed, at least steadily and surely.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Unfairness to the Common Cow.

None of what we call our native stock have anything like a fair chance. If we buy a high priced improved dairy cow we think nothing too good for her. We are always inclined to take her into the parlor, and if we do not we do not think the parlor is any too good for her. She gets the best food that the farm affords, and if that is not first-class, we buy that that is. If there is anything of merit in the animal it cannot help coming out conspicuously. But anything is good enough for the common cow. She is left to shift for herself. If she has shelter, well and good, and if she has not, it is all the same. She is expected to get along on dry hay, corn fodder and a litter, and is lucky if she gets enough of them. We have seen cows in the East kept on nothing but salt hay and corn stalks. We are not familiar with the composition of the hay, but it belied its looks if it contained much more nutriment than a fence-rail. Cows, upon such feed, did not produce enough to pay for the trouble of feeding them, but as they were "common cows" they were not expected to do much.

If feeding will go far toward creating a superior breed, feeding will improve an inferior animal. Nothing is more certain than that, as a rule. There are cows, of course, that are naturally good for nothing, and nothing can be done with them but to send them to the butcher. But there are many valuable cows among our natives, and many indeed that are exceedingly fine cows. If such cows are well fed and well cared for, they make good breeders and are themselves eminently satisfactory for dairy purposes. Suppose the owner of a herd of common cows sees what he can do by giving his cows just as good care as the Holstein and Jerseys gets. He must not expect to equal them, but he will probably be surprised, if such treatment is new in his management, with the result. Suppose he provides such shelter as these breeds generally get, and which is necessary for maintaining a full flow of milk. There is nothing that will lessen the flow of the milk quicker than the chilling of the cow. If she becomes chilled, as a dairyman recently expressed it to us, "you have locked the milk glands and you never can pick the lock." The cow, in other words, will give less milk at the next milking, and she will never recover until she has another calf. Once lower the flow and it is permanently lowered. But thousands of our native cattle are not guarded at all against this danger, and it is no wonder that they are unsatisfactory.

Columbus on the Cattle Question.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Although a reader of your paper from its first issue, I have discovered scarcely a half dozen original articles devoted to the cattle interests. I sometimes wonder whether the breeders of cattle in California and the coast country were ashamed of their results, or did their silence only come from neglect. For my own sake, an original article on any of the various families, or branches of the bovine species, would prove excellent reading, even though one or more might be furnished every week. What are the breeders of thoroughbred cattle accomplishing? Is the rearing of cattle for the butcher block or the dairy a profitable occupation? Are small herds increasing, or are the cattle kings gradually crushing out the smaller fish? These, and many other points of interest pertaining to the occupation, are subjects that will interest the most casual reader and awaken thought and present new ideas. Here in northern and central Kansas, cattle interests have taken a decided change during the past five years. Where once was the herding ground of vast droves of beeves from Texas, and later on, when the dead line was crowded further west and south, numerous herds of native or Colerado cattle found here a summer pasture and were later on driven to the corn regions of the Missouri valley, can now be found hundreds of smaller herds, whose owners are at the same time tillers of the soil and rearers of cattle. At present we feed our cattle at home, and still there is a surplus of corn which requires shipment. The day of herds and picket ropes has passed, and right thankful ought the cattle to be, for, say all that one can for the herd, in this country, cattle suffer for lack of water and from too much yarding; while as to the picket rope, or hemp pasture, as many term it, the business is a nuisance; cattle tied to a rope seldom have access to water oftener than once a day, while they are confined to the same plat of ground altogether too long during the busy season; for every one acquainted with the business knows full well that it is no small chore to care for a dozen cows and young stock on the lariat. The cheapness of bart wire has placed within the reach of every man possessing stock the means of erecting a pasture, and each succeeding year witnesses new fences in course of erection and brings in to use many acres of ground that would otherwise be worthless. In one sense of the word, the business has been overdone in this country during the past two years. Many have been led to believe, (or have arrived at the stage of faith, which requires work and experience) that great returns were to be derived from the rearing of cattle, it mattered not how large or small the scale. With this belief, numbers of farmers have gone so far as to mortgage their farms in order that funds may be raised, and with the returns purchased cows and heifers at extravagant prices, incurred greater debts by purchasing fencing material on time, and in this way have tied themselves hand and foot. To be sure, the cows fulfill their mission, and the flock increases, but at

the same time the mortgage continues to draw it eighteen and frequently twenty-four per cent. per annum, and the time on the wire and posts expires. What can the insolvent one do? As nine out of ten have to do. He can sell his crop of calves. He pays the interest and fence bill, but what has he left for the support of his family?

The cows cannot be sold for enough to pay off their first cost, and he has to feed them through a long winter. The result is that many are compelled to quit the business ere the enterprize is well under way. The writer is personally acquainted with many cases in which a start was made in the manner mentioned above, and has lived long enough to witness the sad end of many foolish men.

The cattle business requires some capital to make it successful, or demands propitious surrroundings for the adventurer. The profits from a herd do not accrue from the sale of young things, but demands that none but mature animals shall be offered the butcher or buyer.

In two years more the cattle interests of the northern tier of counties in Kansas, will be formed on a secure basis, for the craze has about spent its force, and a reaction has already set in, which will be followed by a healthy beginning on a better margin.

Cows were so high here a year ago, that drovers found it profitable to purchase thousands of cows and heifers throughout Iowa and Missouri, and ship them to this section. The very same animals which sold for $40 less than a year ago, now hunt purchasers at $30.

Those individuals possessing sufficient means for the carrying on of the business have invariably found good returns for their investments.

There are more corn-fed steers and fewer grass-fed beeves, though this fact has not tended in the least towards reducing the profits of the breeder and feeder, for prices have ruled high for choice animals, and the returns have shown a fair profit.

There is one item that troubles our section not a little at present, and that is the potency of our bulls, or rather the lack of potency in these animals. We care very little for potency, but we do care whether our cows are with calf or not, for on that fact hangs the fate of our income.

Numbers of pedigreed bulls have been introduced in our country during the past season, and nine-tenths of them have proven themselves poor calf getters. Among many the saying has grown into general use, that a bull with a pedigree isn't worth a d——m, and the facts bear out the language.

Some of the finest specimens have proved utterly worthless for the purpose intended, and the owners have found winter hard upon them and their cows not with calf. The principal reason given by many is that the animals are forced altogether too much by breeders of fine stock, whose sole object is to have fine large yearlings, and obtain a handsome price for the same.

In another letter I shall continue the subject, and hope ere that time to discover a spirited article in the Breeder and Sportsman on the cattle interests of California.

Columbus.

Mayview, Kansas, December 31, 1884.

THE GUN.

Notes of the Week.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following letter from Mr. Wilson, called forth by our efforts to do justice to the true sportsmen of the State, and a question of policy and law, which is daily assuming an importance in every portion of the Union that is very gratifying to all who have the welfare of the country at heart. The work we have so far performed will be continued as it was commenced, in all honesty of purpose, and we are glad to find, from other encouraging words besides those of Mr. Wilson, that our efforts are indorsed by the true sportsmen in the State. We believe, from the evidence of the past, the State Sportsmen's Association, if supported by the union we suggested last week, is the only means at our disposal by which we can obtain satisfactory legislation, punish the evil-doer, and enforce the law in future. We shall, therefore, persevere in the work, uninfluenced by friendship or enmity, when wrong-doing comes to our knowledge in an unquestionable form. Upon this point there will be in future, as there has been in the past, no vacillation, no cowardice, no compromise with us; for as the representative organ of the true sportsmen of the State, our paper, to do good work, must be brave as well as truthful, and it will be so. Instead of our usual article we gladly make room for Mr. Wilson's letter, satisfied it will do good in many ways.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—It is a matter of congratulation that the sportsmen of this State have so able a representative as your valuable paper promises to be. No body of sportsmen appreciate this more than the California State Sportsman's Association. This organization has been in existance only about three years. During that time it has had many obstacles to overcome, resulting principally from prejudices based upon ignorance of its true objects, but with the aid of the Breeder and Sportsman there is every assurance of its future prosperity. Such articles as "Supervisors and Our Game Laws" and "How are We to Get Game Preservation," as have lately appeared in your paper, and a continuation of the expression of such views as are contained therein, ought to attract the attention of all the sportsmen of this State and secure to you their co-operation and support. I hope the good work commenced will be kept up. As a member of the association I thank you, and hereby tender to you all the assistance I can give towards making the Breeder and Sportsman what it is sure to be, if its present policy is maintained, a representative sportsman's journal. Yours truly. Ramon E. Wilson.

San Francisco, Jan. 9th, 1884.

Successful Again.

We have pleasure in scoring another victory for the State Sportsman's Association. Mr. E. Goodman, of the firm of Hart & Goodman, prominent game dealers in the California Market, was arrested last Friday, for a violation of the game laws by having doves in his possession. His case came up before Police Judge Webb, on Monday last. When the complaint was read to him, the defendant, said he desired to make a statement. This he was allowed to make, but it availed him nothing, as it merely asserted "he did not know the law." In view of the fact that the association had distributed cards to all the game-dealers, with the laws upon them, the defense very properly had no weight with the court, for even if it were not the duty of an American citizen to know the general laws of his country, it is certainly the duty of every game-dealer to know the game laws of his state. Mr. Goodman was fined $50, the payment of which, we hope, will be of service to him in future. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Robinson and Wilson. The information leading to the arrest was given by Messrs. Hunter and Harper, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for which they deserve the thanks of the community. The game and fish dealers had better think twice before they violate the law this season. Their dodges for safety are now well known, and scores of keen eyes are and will be prying round them.

While on the subject of the violation of the law, we may refer again with advantage to the case of Friedberger, the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., who recently shipped a deer to his wife in Stockton. The offender has a ranch somewhere in the Stockton district, and has, we understand, been in the habit of killing deer out of season. In this case the express agent on the train, like a true man, declined to make himself liable by complicity in the matter, and refused to receive the carcass on board. Besides prosecuting the offender, the State Sportsman's Association have brought the matter officially before the company, and he is certain of being discharged from their employ, if not convicted on trial. It will be remembered, Wells, Fargo & Co., the Railroad and Steam Navigation Companies, have each dealt very liberally with the Association in seeking the enforcement of the laws, and gone to considerable expense and trouble to support their laudable efforts. Wells, Fargo & Co. have been particularly conspicuous for their earnest liberality in this good work, and it will be a sorry day for any of their silly agents, who, presuming on a little brief authority in their position, come to the conclusion they can defy the wishes of the company and the requirement of the law at the same time.

A good sign of the times comes to us from Nevada county, which, we hope, we may have had something to do with in producing. Our readers will recollect we brought the County Supervisors, a fortnight ago, before the bar of public opinion for an accused tampering with the law, under an exploded right supposed to be given them by the Political Code. A singular but happy change of opinion has come over the local officers, and the Nevada *Transcript* also, which at first urged the Supervisors to sin against the law. A man named Stevens, a market hunter, recently killed a deer and offered it in Nevada City for sale, as he alleged, under an impression he was acting legally under the Supervisor Ordinance, which sought to extend the open season until the 1st of January. At least, so the case stands, as reported to the public, when Stevens was arrested by the officers of the law for the offense. Precisely how far the Nevada Supervisors are associated with this change of sentiment or the arrest of Stevens we cannot learn, but the Nevada *Transcript* and the Grass Valley *Tidings*, each of which has long advocated the right of every man to be a law unto himself in the matter of killing deer out of season, both occupy a new and very gratifying position, a position that promises much good in future. The *Transcript*, speaking of the arrest and the Supervisor Ordinance, says: "Such law may be good for Grass Valley, where it is recognized by the Sportsman's club, but it won't do in Nevada City." The *Tidings* joins in and says: "The Supervisors ought to repeal that Ordinance, for it is a fraud, and leads to the arrest and punishment of innocent rural sportsmen. Moreover, the Supervisors should remit Stevens' fine. The Ordinance is really the guilty party." Personally, we hope the *Transcript*, though right in the main, is wrong in asserting the Supervisor Ordinance is recognized by the Grass Valley Sportsman's Club, for it contains many good men—good as citizens and good as sportsmen—whom we should deeply regret to see in such a degraded position. Personally, and for the first time, we agree with the *Tidings* on this subject. That the Supervisors should individually pay the fine imposed upon Stevens is only strict justice, for in tampering with the game law after the passage of the County Government Bill, they violated statute law, and committed a much graver offense thereby than Stevens did in killing a deer under their vile ordinance. We fear such men will not be just enough to pay the fine. Stevens, the killer of the deer, wisely pleaded guilty, but Kent, the purchaser, also arrested, intends to test the law. We think it foolish to feel anxiety about what the Grass Valley *Union* may have to say on this matter. Charley Mitchell, the proprietor, is one of our oldest friends, and morally as good a man as lives in the world, but he is no sportsman, and his opinion on such matters can have no possible weight. As we have said before, the only hunting he ever did before he went to Grass Valley was hunting *mushrooms* round Auburn with ourselves twenty-five years ago. We advise the citizens and county officers of Nevada to maintain the law of the land, and pay no attention to what the Grass Valley *Union* may say on field sports or the proper law to govern them.

Mr. Maynard, Purser of the S. S. Columbia, reports duck shooting round Portland, Oregon, and the condition of the birds, as being very good for the season. This gentleman, in one of his late trips, brought 42 very fine canvasbacks home, and got them down in excellent condition. He informs us also, the rights of private property for sixty miles round Portland are strictly enforced, and that even when asking permission, it is quite difficult to get a day's shooting. It is the enforcement of this right that makes game so much more abundant with our northern neighbors than with ourselves. Let us follow Oregon's example, and we shall have Oregon's abundance. Mr. Maynard further informs us the Japanese pheasants have multiplied finely in the woods along the Columbia river, simply because the law of preservation is enforced there by the authorities, and the general citizen is too just and too proud of his manhood to violate it. Let us remember that also. While speaking of Japanese pheasants, we understand, those belonging to the State Sportsman's Association, at Mr. Haywards' residence, San Mateo, have also multiplied very well last summer, there now being over one hundred. This looks as if our coast would soon have plenty of these grand birds. One or two have been turned out at San Mateo, but the vandal that shoots them had better seek a more healthy climate than that of California. It is resolved upon to give him a coat of tar and feathers hot and thick.

The Cordelia and Tule Belle Clubs, on their preserves, did not have much sport on Saturday, because they waited a day too long. Had the members gone up on Friday night, and shot on Saturday, the sport would have been magnificent, but Sunday was too calm. Mr. Macalister, of the Cordelia, and a friend got twenty-five birds each. Mr. Bogart, of the Tule Belle, saw immense numbers of canvasbacks at the upper end of Sherman's Island, but nothing could be done with them. The ducks generally are reported as failing in condition. Successful hunters mustn't mind a little rain and mud.

In speaking, last week, of good bags of quail, we mentioned those of Mr. Orr and Mr. Charles Ohn, of Market street. The latter is a good wing shot, but the figure one dropping out of the forms while going to press did him injustice. He should be credited with 19 birds instead of 9 for his day's shoot near San Mateo.

Another tough yarn comes to us from an Eastern paper, the Hawkinsville *News*, that an immense buck, which had defied all the best hunters in Irwin County for years to bring him down, was recently killed after half a day's chase. The strange part of the story is that it was found he had been nesting with two enormous rattlesnakes, each as big as a man's thigh. As that thickness would require the snakes to be at least ten or twelve feet long, and a snake with twenty rattles and a button is seldom more than five feet long, at least in California, we see, at once, the mistake made in this yarn, somewhere. We wish these hunting jokers would have some respect for a man's nerves.

Mr. George Thorn, who lives a few miles from Martinez, recently had a fight with a wildcat. After receiving two charges of No. 3 shot, the vermin whipped the dog in a jiffy, and then prepared to jump Mr. Thorn. After a severe contest, during which Thorn broke his gun, the animal was killed. Wildcats, like grizzlies, need to be killed at the first shot, or something unpleasant is likely to occur.

Wild hogs, as well as wildcats, are reported plenty round Martinez. In the tules there Mr. Formly was recently attacked and severely bitten by a wild hog. Sportsmen will soon avoid that locality.

The Future of Field Sports.

The evolution which has taken place in American field sports during the past ten years, is so marked, that a measure of the future by past progress, would seem to indicate that the ultimate proficiency toward which we are tending, would soon be reached, and following the law of grade and retrograde, the fruit of the sportsman's labors, so nearly ripe, would soon enter upon the downward course of decay. But a little investigation will dispell any such impressions that a casual observer might have, and yet a little more careful examination will show that the subject of field sports is still in its infancy, and will bear all the nursing we can give it.

When the sportmen of America set about it in earnest to raise the standard of field sports, their conception was comparatively weak with their subject. Men measured the success of a day's sport, by the size of the bag, and the quality of their shooting. There was little need for game protection, for game might be found in abundance without the aid of a protective law. The pleasures of shooting over highly bred and cultured dogs were only known to a few. In fact the general idea of field sports was so far below our ideas of to-day that our practice was the ideal of the sportsmen of a few years ago. The ideal of to-day is still far ahead of us, and when field sports shall have been elevated to the highest plane which we can now conceive of, we will still be as far from the zenith as ever, for our conceptions grow with our subject, and we will always be able to conceive of something connected with the field that may be yet a little better.

We are all prone to fond recollections of earlier days in the field, with some favorite dog, and a gun, which perhaps we thought the best in the land. We remember the old shot pouch and the powder flask, and the rest of the paraphernalia of the times, to all of which we were much attached. Associations had made them dear to us, but for themselves alone, how would they appear by cold comparison with the best implements of the present time? We were fond of our old associates in the field, and perchance many of us, who have preserved our old-time implements, have still so great an attachment for them that we would not give them in exchange for the more modern and greatly improved paraphernalia. Yet we do not wish to take these old trappings into the field. They will do to look at, and may give much pleasure by their instrumentality in calling vividly to mind the incidents of happy days gone by; but their usefulness in the field is a thing of the past.

The sportsmen of a future generation, it is fair to presume, will be placed in the same position regarding his earlier experience in the field as we are to-day. The finest guns of our time will look as unfit for field use in the eyes of a future generation of sportsmen as does the old muzzle-loader, at the present time. There is just as much room for improvement in our setters and pointers to-day as there ever was, and the more they are improved in some particular quality, the more room we see for improvement in other qualities. And the same thing will be true in another generation. The highest standard of excellence that we can conceive of, is still so far from perfection that, as we travel toward it, we shall always see a little farther, and yet a little farther. Ultimate perfection can never be reached in dogs, in guns, nor in any branch of field sports, any more than it can in any thing else. There will always be room for a little more improvement.

This constant improvement in dogs and implements for field use, and the ease with which game may be taken, is suggestive of a scarcity of game in the near future, and a still greater scarcity as we march on in the path of progession. But with this evolution in dogs, in guns, and in means of taking game, goes the evolution of the sportsman's ideas of field sports. He learns to measure his sport in the field by the sport he has, and he learns that the killing of birds is among the lesser pleasures, instead of a *sine qua non*. He learns that meat can be purchased more cheaply in the market than it can be captured. He learns that he can test his marksmanship just beyond the corporate limits of the town in which he resides, at less trouble and expense than he can in the hunting field. He comes to learn that the mere shooting and capturing of a large amount of game are but incidents of a day's sport, and that good air, breathed amid the beauties of nature, the wonderful working of the dogs, and a pleasant tramp with genial companions, are some of the more important elements that make life longer and more pleasant to the sportsman.

Go to an interior town which can boast of a number of shooters will tell you of the quantity of game they kill. Go there a few years later, when these same shooters have been modernized and become sportsmen, they will tell you of the quantity of pleasure they have had in the field, and how many birds they might have killed. They have learned that a day's sport does not necesaarilly depend upon the killing of a large amount of game, and they have learned to find pleasure where before they did not know it existed.

As the sportsmen grow in number, means of preserving game are improved, and the day when field sports will suffer for want of game is out of our sight, if proper means of game preservation are observed. A number of years ago the opinion was freely expressed that quails would be so scarce at this time that their pursuit with dogs in the field would be impracticable. Yet we have never known a better quail season than the present one. When any pains are taken to preserve them, the same field may be sent over by a much larger number of sportsmen than is generally supposed. Sportsmen, we mean, who go afield for pleasure and not simply for meat.—*American Field*.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less pace. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Jan. 12, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrle Daly (imp.), John W. Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St. S. F.

Kyrle Daly.

We are well pleased to place Kyrle Daly in the list of California thoroughbred stallions, feeling confident that he will prove an addition of the greatest value. It is also a gratification that his owner has determined that he shall go into the "public list," and at a figure that any one having a well-bred mare can afford to pay. Thus his blood will be desseminated from the start, and his colts meet in races more frequently than if the services were limited to one stock farm. His blood is of the most fashionable strains, his sire Artillery being the son of Touchstone, his dam by Irish Birdcatcher, and dam of Kyrle Daly being by Gemma di Vergy, and his third dam the dam of the Baron, the sire of Stockwell and Rataplan. Artillery ran a dead heat for the second place in the St. Leger with Bonnie Scotland, won the Prince of Wales Stake at York, the Criterion at Newmarket, and secured other prominent races in England. Kyrle Daly was a capital race-horse. He won the Irish Derby, one and one half miles, carrying 122½ pounds, a steadier for a three-year-old, there being a large field of starters, among them Angela who was second in the One Thousand Guineas and third in the Oaks. The same year at the Curragh October meeting he ran second for the Royal whip, four miles, with 140 pounds up. At the Curragh June meeting he won, on the same day, the Curragh Plate, two miles, and the Stewards Plate, one mile, in both meeting large fields. At Bellewstown he won the Dardistown Plate, one and one-half miles, and Her Majesty's Plate, three miles. After those performances Kyrle Daly was considered the best horse in Ireland, and the best evidence of his standing was the impost of 142 pounds in one handicap and 161 pounds in another.

The following description appeared in New York *Spirit of the Times* soon after his importation, December, 1879.

In color Kyrle Daly is a rich blood bay, and is 16¼ hands, with a star between a pair of eyes set wide apart, and presenting a handsome, full face; below the eyes, and just above the near nostril, is a stray white spot of irregular shape, and scarcely an inch in diameter. These marks contribute much to his appearance in front. His nostrils are large and expanding, the muzzle is simply beautiful, the head neat, clean and bony, the ear fine, small and pointed, and the eyes large, full and expressive. The countenance bears the impress of a quiet courage, free from that restlessness incident to a nervous temperament. His head joins the neck so as to present the muzzle in a beautiful position, rather as if he was reaching out all the while; the jaws are massive and strong, and the throttle wide and roomy. The withers rise well up from the saddle-piece, and this incline is continued till the neck forms a grand arch, such only as gives to the possessor the air of pride and spirit. The shoulders are deep, well set, broad, powerfully muscled, and oblique in shape; the barrel and ribs are very large and round, and the ribs fill well back to the hip bone, which, with an unusually short, strong back, fills his flanks till they are perfect, and the whole is surmounted by a loin that is perfection itself. We never saw the equal of Kyrle Daly in this particular. In rear he is smooth, well turned and powerful, the tail bone is large and strong, and his quarters come together in perfect shape, and are muscled like Hercules. They present a rare combination of beauty and strength. The thighs are excellent, the stifle splendid, and an uncommonly good hock. His legs are black, as are his mane and tail. The legs are better than we ever have seen in an English race-horse. At first we thought the cannon bones in front were a trifle lengthy, and hence wanted strength, but the more we investigated them the more certain we became that this defect which so generally marks the English horse is not to be charged against Kyrle Daly. The legs are very clean, smooth and ivory like, and the tendons and leaders strong.

The best of all recommendations for a stallion is the proved capacity of his get, and for the first season the young Kyrle Dalys make an excellent showing. As it will save a good deal of labor, we will await Krik's Guide before giving the performances of the get of this very promising sire.

The Stanford Stake.

Owing to an ambiguity in the nomination, the list of those engaged in the Stanford Stake for 1885 will not be published until it is cleared, and if the explanations are not satisfactory the stake will be opened again. It seems as if the wealthy California breeders were strangely apathetic regarding this stake, and certainly the claim made that the amount is too large, has no force when so many are well able to risk that or far larger sums. Formerly, the plea was offered that the stakes were not of magnitude to pay for the trouble of training, and the Stanford was gotten up to overcome that objection.

The first opened met with a hearty response, and twenty-one nominations led to the belief that in future years there would be enough named to make it the big trotting event of the year. It has dwindled since then, in place of growing, and the only construction that Eastern people can place upon it is that the decadence is owing to the fact that the breeding of first-class colts is restricted to two of the main breeding farms of the State, with one or two others who are gifted with more temerity than judgment.

It is not a large sum for those to risk who are investing so many thousands of dollars in the breeding of trotters, and we could name quite a number of breeders who can well afford to name a number of colts in a stake which only entails a first risk of $100, and who *cannot afford* to stay out.

Should the time be extended for making nominations, we sincerely trust that our breeders will give it the attention it so well deserves, and name as many, at least, as in the opening one of the series.

The Stanford Stake for 1884, which closed with twelve nominations the 1st of January, 1883, four have remained in. These are:

Palo Alto's b f Argo, by Electioneer, her dam American Girl.

Palo Alto's b c St. Just, by Electioneer, his dam Fidelia.

L. J. Rose's Bedouin, by Sultan.

Jos. Cairn Simpson's br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, his dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Therefore, there is now $1,600 in the stake, and consequently each colt on which second payment has been made, has doubled the original investment.

But the stake has a value to the trotting interests of California apart from the dollars it represents. It is a token to those whom we hope will become purchasers, that there is confidence in the stock reared here by the people who breed them, and that they are not afraid to meet the kind that are held in terror by the breeders of the East. Judging from the acceptances, a person would be justified in the assumption that there was not so much in the California climate as has been claimed, and that Electioneer and Sultan were the only stallions whose get were worthy of a place in a big event. There are, of course, men who have prudential reasons for not risking the amount involved in the Stanford, and yet we think it short-sighted economy in a large proportion of California breeders not to make engagements. It gives their stock a prominence from the time the entries are published, and the $100 is an investment which can scarcely fail to pay.

There is another phase of this question which it is well to consider. When the Stanford Stake was first opened Palo Alto had not engaged in the Eastern Stakes, and was looking at home for places to trot the colts in. Now there is a change. Those colts which are the most highly thought of are named in those away from home, and in place of making so many entries a few are engaged.

This was to overcome the objections so persistently argued "that there was no use in competing with Palo Alto." And now it may be that the plea will be that if the best of the Palo Altoites are not entered, they do not want to trot against the second rates. In that case, all that is necessary will be to join in the Eastern Stakes when the desired opportunity can be found. At all events, when the home nominations from Palo Alto are restricted to two or three, it cannot be claimed that the chances for selection are greater than very many other breeders can also have the benefit of, and as this has been the most persistently urged, the giving up that advantage equalizes all around.

Before the paper goes to press we will know whether the stake is reopened, and in that case the time will probably be extended to the 15th of February.

Since the above was in type the Secretary has sent other nominations, and to place all together those published before are reprinted. The additions are Buccaneers, a scion of the Long Island Black Hawks, a prominent family in trotting history.

Field Trials.

We sincerely hope that the "Member of the Gilroy Club," who favored us with the capital letter under the above head, published last week, will oftentimes use the "pen and ink" for the benefit of us and our readers. Every suggestion is meritorious, and his ideas well worthy of consideration. That in so large a State as California there is room for at least three field trials is evident, and if the sportsmen of the different sections can meet in friendly rivalry, the cause will be advanced. As our correspondent states, dogs, through causes apparent, and at times for reasons which cannot be explained, do not show their true form, and a very different estimate might be made from the result of several trials. Condemnation may be changed to praise, and the dog which made an inferior showing at one place gain laurels at another.

But the feature of the communication that pleases us the most is the friendly spirit which is manifest, and all through it is the evidence of good feeling. There is apt to be such an intense desire to see a favorite dog take the first position that the judgment is obscured, emulation degenerating into rivalry, and defeat into bitterness. There is not an animal which awakens so much attachment as a good dog. In some respects they are superior to the human family, and very properly they are portrayed as the emblem of a fidelity unflinching and unquestionable. While the hunting dog does not incite warmer feelings than those which are comparatively of little value, he has a double claim on the affection of his owner. He is a companion and a factor in his recreations which cannot be dispensed with. The paraphernalia of shooting would be next to worthless were it not for his aid, and the most exciting phases of the sport present little attraction. At least to he who shoots for pleasure, and though the pot-hunter's only care is to fill his bag, the sportsman worthy of the name has higher aspirations.

Field trials should be the occasion of large assemblages, and, conducted in the manner our contributor recommends, be enjoyable as well as instructive.

The Stakes at the State Fair.

Last week we published a list of the nominations in the Occident Stake for 1885, and the Annual Stake for 1884. There was also printed those who made the second payment for the Occident of 1884, and thinking that there might be additions, comments were deferred.

The most singular feature is, that while the Occident and Annual Stakes are both for foals of 1882, there are ten in the former and eighteen in the latter. The Occident is to be trotted when the colts are three years old, the Annual when two years. People generally object to trotting colts when young, though in this it appears to be reversed, and the only explanation we can make is, that there was a misunderstanding in regard to the conditions. But for all that there is a good showing, not only numerically, but in quality of breeding are hard to excel in any country.

Hambletonians, through several branches of this noted family, Clays and Blue Bulls on the side of the sire, with dams of fine blood. It is long odds that there is not a parallel case to that of "Lassie Jean" in the whole of the United States, that being the nomination of a trotting two-year-old colt from a mare by Lexington, the son of Boston. Very many who consider that they are *au fait* in pedigrees would pronounce that a false record, as the Lexington mares are not only becoming scarce, but are too highly valued as "turf matrons" to be put to such a use. Mr. McDonald paid $2,600 for the dam of Lassie Jean, Lexington Belle, when a yearling at the Woodburn sale in 1876, and he ran her the next season, when she showed a fine turn of speed. We have heard that Lassie Jean is very promising, and that she is likely to be no discredit to her high lineage.

There are thirteen sires represented in the Occident and Annual Stakes, viz., Electioneer, General Benton, Sultan, Alaska, Echo, Admiral, Del Sur, Brigadier,

Prompter, Steinway, Algona and Nephew. It is a striking endorsement of the value of the Hambletonians that eight of the twelve are descended from the "Hero of Chester." There are two sons of The Moor, one Blue Bull, and General Benton, who descends from Abdallah, the sire of Hambletonian.

Prompter, the son of Blue Bull, is likely to be of good service to the trotting stock of California, as those of that blood have gained deserved distinction, and now every family of note in the East has members in this State. That trotting colt races are sure to grow in importance is beyond question. There has been a sort of scare following the doings of the colts from Palo Alto and Sunny Slope, but the demoralization is giving way, and there is a partial recovery from the panic, which could almost be called a stampede, of a year or two ago. There is an advantage that breeders are prone to overlook, and the making of nominations ensures that the youngsters will be educated. It will not answer to claim that the reasons for not entering are based on opposition to early training, as that has been proved erroneous. Nearly all of the crack performers of the present were sent to school young, and every year will add its testimony to the value of Kindergarten work in the equine course. As we firmly believe that a large majority of the successful trotters of the future will be taught their first lessons as soon as they are weaned, and that in their yearling form the foundation will be laid to a better advantage than at any succeeding age, we urge breeders to the conrse, feeling confident that it will be a benefit far beyond the cost.

Closing of Stakes.

It may appear that we are unduly perverted in calling attention to the closing of stakes, but it is almost sure that if there is not continual hammering some will forget and scarcely an event closes without there being lamentations over the lapse of memory. On the 15th, Tuesday next, the stakes of the Washington Park Club, and those of the Driving Park Association close. Both of these meetings are run at Chicago, the course of the Driving Park being on the "west side," the other on the "south side." Both having been built since we left Chicago, from personal knowledge we cannot state exactly the distance apart, though a direct line cannot measure more than fifteen miles, and, probably, not so for as that. The two meetings being so close together that the time is economized, and after running at the Driving Park it will only be a short walk to Washington Park. The advantages, however, of making nominations in these stakes are as apparent that it is only necessary to refer to the advertisement, although it can truthfully be added that there are still other inducements. There is no trouble in selling race-horses in the East now, and the demand is not restricted to the top-rangers of the turf. There is such an extensive field to supply such a number of race meetmeetings, and some of them extending over months, that all classes have an opportunity to earn expenses. Under the present condition of affairs it is safe to assert that every race-horse and racing colt worthy of being taken to Chicago can be sold for good prices.

Monarch, Jr.

Our correspondent "Columbus," must have an eye to what he writes if he does not desire editorial comments. As a general rule his communications are worthy of encomiums, and even when wrong he pictures things so pleasingly that they are published, reserving the right, of course, to show errors. In his article published last week, he started out with a mistake, as we never heard it claimed that Monarch, Jr., was by imported Monarch. In the Breeders' Trotting Stud Book his sire is given Strawn's Monarch, and this is the way it appears in every instance that has come under our observation. If Strawn's Monarch is not entitled to the credit he should not be permitted to wear the garland which rightfully belongs to the "little Kannuck." It may be that this is an error, too, and when publicity is given correction may follow.

Races at Oakland.

To-day thers are to be two races at the Oakland Trotting Park, a match between Viola R. and Haddington, heats of a mile, running, for $600, and a trotting race between Nellie Burns and Moscow, both to wagons, for $500. The contestants in both races are so close together that there is likely to be exciting battles, and that the heats will be broken is "foregone conclusion." What effect the enforced idleness during the wet weather will produce cannot be foretold, there being such a vast difference among horses in this respect. Then Moscow has proved that he is a good wagon horse, while his former victress is untried at that way of going. The track is likely to be in fair condition, and from present indications the afternoon will be fine.

The Stanford Stake.

As was indicated in another article, the date of closing of the Stanford Stake has been changed to the 15th of February, as it was evident that it had been overlooked by those who intended to make nominations. Those made were Palo Alto, L. J. Rose and Jos. Cairn Simpson, so that it lacked two subscribers of filling, though there were that number of colts named. We sincerely hope that the extension will result in making the list such as should be shown in this the greatest of all stakes for young trotters.

Making the Snow Whirl.

[New-York World.]

Fine weather and good sleighing caused innumerable turn outs to appear on the drives yesterday afternoon, and the surroundings were sufficiently joyful to make even a cynic smile. The atmosphere was like spring—clear, cool and bracing—and the sun shone brightly until about 4 o'clock, when it sank behind the hills and cast fantastic shadows on the snow-covered roadways. The variety of sleighs and horses was greater than on any previous day this season. Horses of high degree and sleighs of fanciful designs went merrily along side by side with the sorrowful-looking, goose-necked sleigh, whose appearance was made more ancient by the dismal gongs that did duty as sleigh-bells.

Stately cobs with banged tails, attached to a sleigh of the now popular Russian style or the ungainly Canadian tub, appeared in the glory of gorgeously hued plumes, and high-mettled trotters to single cutters or speedy pacers passed them with ease. The owners of the former went out for comfort, the drivers of the latter wished for excitement. All went out for pleasure, and their bright eyes and the healthful glow on their cheeks said plainly that they attained their ends.

In the early afternoon Seventh avenue from Central Park to Macomb's Dam Bridge was crowded with sleighs all going uptown. In the early evening, when it seemed as though the lower part of the city must have been depopulated, the homeward route was taken and the roads were again alive with swift-moving horses and sleighs.

Very many beautiful turnouts were to be seen during the day. The most striking, however, was that of Mr. Elliott Zborowski. It was a large sleigh, of the Russian pattern, with black body and red gearing. Four slashing bay horses, clipped to a mouse color, caparisoned in an elegant manner with silver-mounted harness, formed the team. The leaders had sealskin saddle pads, and the wheelers wore saddle pads of plucked beaver. The head-stalls were ornamented by large plumes of blue and gold that waved gracefully as the high-strung animals champed their bits. The sleigh was a remarkable one. Large and commodious, the main box was far below the driver's seat, the dash-board of which was flanked on either side by a plume similar in all respects to those dressing the horses. In the sleigh were three ladies and two young children, half hidden from view by elegant sealskin robes. They, as well as Mr. Zborowski, seemed perfectly unconscious of the furor that the princely splendor caused.

Another attractive affair was driven by Mr. Isador Cohnfeld. It was a Russian sleigh, with two clipped bay cobs with banged tails and flowing plumes. They made the snow fly.

A turnout that attracted much attention was a light Portland cutter drawn at lightning speed up and down the avenues. Two persons were in the sleigh, a gentleman and a lady. Both were clad in sealskin. They were Mr. Ed. Stokes and lady, and his famous team Lyrian and Bellflower.

Then came a light Albany cutter, with spider-like braces that seemed scarcely able to sustain the weight of the body of the sleigh. It was a wonder of the blacksmith's skill, and weighed only sixty-two pounds. As it was drawn over the snow the body seemed bereft of runners and appeared to fly through the air in pursuit of the silver hoofs that moved it. The illusion that it was of ethereal origin was dispelled, however, by the appearance of the occupant, John J. Quinn, the largest man in Harlem. He is six feet three inches tall, and weighs 215 pounds.

A particularly handsome turnout was driven by Mr. Emerson Foote. It is a dark, green-bodied cutter, with seating capacity for two persons only. The team of bays that were harnessed to it are both by American Star, and have great power and speed. They were extended to their utmost yesterday, as Mr. David Bonner, driving Daisy Tyrrell, hung on to them. Among others out yesterday were the following: H. P. Pike, with his favorite horse Deacon; Hugh Ferrigan, with "Phil Mulligan." Nathan Straus drove Daisy and Darling. Mat Riley drove his new team Kittie S. and Fred Clark. J. L. Mott, Jr., drove Sweet Sal. "Rocky" Moore sat behind a new roan mare that he calls Bessie A. Fred. Bonner drove Music. Robert Stage, Jr., drove a new purchase, a chestnut mare that he has named Lady Stage. David Bonner drove the bay colt by Startle, out of Jessie Kirk, a brother to the famous Majolica.

Lloyd Phœnix drove King William, record 2:20. W. S. Ridabock drove the bay mare Lena Case. Mr. Thomas Watts handled the ribbons over a new horse named Middletown Mohawk. His brother, Archie Watts, drove his celebrated pacer, John L. Sullivan, that "knocks them all out."

Col. Mooney drove the old war-horse Warrior that the Colonel says he heard telling the stable boys stories of the war.

Col. Lawrence Kip sat behind the bay mare Lady Griswold. W. J. Holder drove the sorrel gelding Jesse, by Daniel Lambert. M. J. Duff sat behind his bay gelding John J., and Charles Johnston drove his bay mare Peggy. O. M. Bassett admired his bay gelding Pete. Gen. J. O. Nay drove the bay horse Garry Owen.

Myndert Starin drove a handsome bay that showed a '25 clip, and Mr. Hinckley sat behind a bay mare. J. Bevins had his bay mare Mollie out and made a brush on Seventh avenue with Ed. Marshall who drove a smart-looking bay horse. Captain Tynan, of the Fourth Precinct, drove his black stallion Jason Miller and let the snow fly in many a speedy one's face. Samuel F. Sniffen drove Capt. Bart Marshall and W. Hamilton drove the Western Girl.

During the afternoon there was a grand free-for-all race, horses to sleighs, for a purse of $100, divided as follows: $50 to first, $35 to second and $15 to third. There were five entries, but only four showed at the post. The course was seven-eighths of a mile over Central avenue, starting from "Arcularius's old place" to Gabe Case's. At the latter place about one thousand persons had gathered, and along the road to the starting point people stood for over three hours ankle-deep in the snow. The starters were the bay gelding Frank, record 2:08½, owned by Pat Keenan of Boston, and driven by Johnnie Murphy, who, of course, sat in a green sleigh; the chestnut gelding Frank, driven by W. H. Barmore; the bay gelding Fred. R., driven by Jerome Whelpley, and the bay mare Breeze, driven by Andy Wilkinson. The judges at the start were W. W. Briggs and Benj. Sprague. The judges at the finish were Joe Elliot, J. Somerindyke and Andy Blair. There was little betting, and no one could be found to bet against Frank and Murphy.

Murphy got the best of the start for the first heat, and won easily with Keenan's Frank, and the little horse repeated the trick and won three straight heats. Fred. R. won second money and Breeze third.

After the race the sports who had sleighs rode home; those who had none walked.

Dorr and the Rabbits.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—As the reports of the late trials in both the eastern and western sportsman's journals have had much to say about "Dorr's" chasing "fur," I think it would not be out of place for an explanation from his owner and breaker as to the conditions under which he ran. For a year and a half I have had but little use of my legs, and, in consequence, Dorr had not been hunted a day or an hour, not even heard the sound of a gun since February, 1882, in North Carolina, with the exception of a few hours the day before the trials, when he had his first interview with a California quail and a jack rabbit. His only experience with rabbits had been with "cotton tails," and he has had plenty of that in the southern States, where he was as steady to both "fur and wing" as any dog living, and if I could have had one full day's shoot over him, where rabbits were plenty, there isn't "fur" enough in the State to make him leave his tracks, even if every dog in the field were in full chase. The facts are, that he chased but once (and then in his first heat) sufficiently to be penalized. In regard to "punishment" for faults, as spoken of by your Gilroy correspondent, I will say that different dogs require different treatment, and a competent breaker soon knows the requirements of each individual. As to "Dorr," we have lived together long enough so that we both know the kind he relishes.

Owner of "DORR."

Truckee, January 6, 1884.

Shipping Turkeys.

Mr. O. A. Gilman, Paris, Kentucky, ships each winter to New York and Boston a great number of turkeys which are quite celebrated and bring the best prices. The methods of dressing and packing are thus referred to in the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:*

"After being driven from their homes in the blue-grass pastures, the fowls are quartered in large pens adjoining the slaughter-house. The killing is done by cutting the throat, and then allowing the fowl to hang with its head downward so that all the blood may drip from the body. Mr. Gilman employs from sixty to eighty colored women to remove the feathers. They, by practice, have become fast at the business, and while some familiar camp-meeting hymn is being sung, they move their hands with much dexterity. After the pick, the fowls pass through the hands of a young man armed with a bludgeon, who, with a single blow of his weapon, breaks the breast-bone, after which the abdomen is split open and the entrails carefully removed. After this the fowls are hung in the open air until all bodily heat has evaporated. Then the packing begins. The boxes are of uniform size, holding about twenty turkeys each. Seizing the fowl by the neck the legs are bent forward until they rest on the breast, this laid in the box, and the next one afterward, being treated likewise, laid so that the breast of the former will be between the legs of the latter. In this manner, lying cheek by jowl, like sardines in a box, all the space is utilized, and the danger of bruising in shipment avoided."

Aerated Milk.

We are asked whether it will pay to aerate milk by forcing air through it, and whether the benefit is sufficient to warrant farmers in buying machines for that purpose.

It improves milk to aerate by exposing to the air in any way, either for cheese making, butter making or family use. Where cheese is made by the old acid process, in which the curd is kept in the whey till the whey becomes sour, it would pay the farmers, and all concerned, to both air and cool their milk before sending it to the factory. Keeping the curd in the whey till it becomes so stale as to be sour, intensifies the bad odors contained in the milk, and fastens them in the curd, to the detriment of the cheese. Hence, the importance of removing the odors as far as possible before curdling the milk. In the more modern and improved process of manufacture, in which the curd is separated from the whey just before it becomes sour, though the milk would be all the better for airing, there is not the same necessity for aeration that there is under the acid process. The odors can be more conveniently and effectually removed by airing the curd. If cheese is made on the Cheddar plan, and the curd taken from the whey before it becomes sour, it may be packed for an hour and a half where it will keep well drained and warm, and if then ground and exposed to the air, all the foreign odors which could be removed from the milk will be more effectually exhausted by airing the curd than they could by airing the milk, and, at the same time, greatly improve the quality of the cheese by the aeration of the curd. The cheese will be the better for three hours' airing, but, unless very foul, the bad odors will all pass off in less time.

Where the Cheddar mode of making is not in use, the curd should still be taken from the whey just before souring, and the airing begun at once, the curd being put into the sink, and stirred enough to prevent it from adhering and forming into large lumps. If a little salt is sprinkled on to the curd as soon as the whey is drained off, after being put into the sink, it will very much reduce the labor of keeping the curd fine, and will do no harm. The salting may be finished just before pressing. The more the curd is stirred, and the finer and warmer it is kept, the more readily and completely will it be purified of bad odors, and the finer will be the resulting cheese. The Canadian cheese which took the sweepstakes and gold medal at the Centennial, was made in this way, and kept very fine, and was stirred and aired till night.

There is no reliance to be placed on farmers airing milk. Not more than one in ten can, from any consideration, be induced to undertake it, and those who do seldom do it effectually. The maker will find it less labor to do the work himself than getting his patrons to do it, and then he will find it very much better to air the curd without airing the milk, than to air the milk without airing the curd.

The Breeder and Sportsman of last week deserves the attention of the sporting fraternity. It comes to us well illustrated with horses and dogs, and the reading matter should be acceptable to all lovers of field sport.—*Gilroy Advocate.*

General Topics.

Probably there never was a horse sold in California which has been so much talked about as the late change of ownership of Anteeo. Not for the amount of money paid, as that has been largely exceeded in several instances, and the cause must be ascribed to something else. In the first place, the Electioneers have bounded to the front rank in the trotting annals, and retained the position ever since Fred Crocker lowered the two-year-old record three years ago. Then there was the remarkable display of speed on the part of Anteeo and the steady progression, dropping in a few weeks from 2:26½ to 2:20½, and this done with such apparent ease that it was evident that there was still a margin to fall back upon. There are good grounds for the belief that he could have beaten the best five-year-old stallion record the following week after his last trial, had the rain been a day later in coming. All these had an influence in awakening interest, though undoubtedly the most potent cause was the fact that he trotted in light "tips" and had never worn a shoe on his front feet.

This was universally held to be detrimental to trotting speed, and by general consent the performance was magnified by the unfavorable handicap. Now, 2:20½ is faster than we have ever heard of a four-year-old stallion trotting in either a race or trial, and no matter what was worn on the feet gives the animal making it a proud place. But this was accomplished under anything but favorable circumstances. Although Anteeo was trained and won a stake when eighteen months old, there was many and long breaks in his training. The last season his services in the stud were not only severe for so young a horse, but the time was extended until nearly the 1st of August, and for nearly six months his exercise was limited to jogging in a road cart. To any one who follows his short history as given in "Tips and Toe-weights," it will be a matter of surprise that such a result could follow such a desultory system of training. This was certainly putting tips to a severe test, and proving successful, at least so far as to show a rate of speed hitherto unexampled, may cause the reflecting to think that they are not so inimical to trotting speed as has been claimed.

At all events it is conceded that the feet are benefitted, for even those who argue that the legs of Anteeo are so good that they could not be injured, and therefore that the freedom from ailment is not to be credited to the plan of shoeing followed, are constrained to admit that the feet are perfect. While the fore feet were always in proper shape, there were faults in the hind, and these have been completely remedied since the hind shoes were dispensed with. At present there is not a better hind foot on any horse, and we must ascribe a portion of the wrong formation to wearing hind shoes. For a time we supposed that a scalping boot could not not be kept in place without the heels of the shoe to hold it from slipping down behind. A great majority of fast trotters wear the hind shoe on the outside the most, many of them will wear that to a thin edge when the inside is intact. The wearing of the metal unilatterally throws the foot out of true, and this can only be remedied when the shoes are set. With the one-sided tip on the hind feet the horn can be cut down to balance the wear and the foot kept level.

This also leaves the inner portion unfettered, and we are all aware that the horn is the thinnest on the inside quarter in order that there should be the necessary elasticity. There are still other advantages. A fast trotter with hind shoes on that are smooth will slide after the hind foot strikes the ground and until the fore foot touches. This slip will amount to several inches at times. With calkins the sliding motion is stopped suddenly, bringing a great strain on the tendons and interfering with the action. Mr. Hickok informed us that one season when St. Julien was doing badly, he changed his shoes behind having the smith put on a plain shoe. This made a great difference, and in place of hopping and single-footing he went square and fast. The shoe used was light so that it permitted the frog to touch the ground, and this natural guard against slipping performed its work without the stoppage being so sudden. With the tip let into the wall, giving nearly the whole inner surface and a portion of the outer to come to the ground, the frog has a chance to perform its entire duty and to aid it are the walls and bars.

The effect of weight on the feet of fast trotters is as yet a puzzling question. We do not believe that there is a man who can explain to the satisfaction of others the reasons for well-known results. Every intelligent trainer of trotters we have conversed with admits that the problem is beyond their power to solve, though there are plenty of stable boys and trainers, of perhaps a couple of seasons experience, who claim to know all about it. These are the critics who sit on the side of the track, and can tell just what is wanting to make a horse trot several seconds faster, and who so learnedly denounce the drivers who have them in charge. Before the era of toe-weights there were heavy shoes, loaded boots and rolls of shot. Weight on the outside of the wall drove all the other contrivances out of the field, though at first heavy shoes and weights were used in combination. The first we ever saw wear weights was the Baltimore mare Jenny, and she had upwards of three pounds on each fore foot. Since then there has been constant reduction, and the weights most in vogue at present are inside of six ounces.

We are inclined to believe that in the next decade, weights on the outside of the foot will be done away with, and that the fast trotters of the not far-off future will have their feet nearly as lightly encumbered as the race-horse. Breeding will aid in doing away with a load which is certainly injurious, and other appliances beside weight be called into requisition. Different forms of tips and shoes, especially the former, will be devised, and the science of making and applying boots be carried to such perfection that surprising results will follow. The boots of the present day will astonish the old professors of the art, and if the spirits of Hiram Woodruff and Sam McLaughlin could be "materialized" in the stables of the prominent knights of the sulky, the use of three-quarters of the boots would be beyond their comprehension. There has been such an improvement in the pattern and making of those which were in use twenty years ago, that they bear slight resemblance to the crude contrivances of the past, and the new are in such numbers that it is safe to say that no man has seen one-half of the specimens extant. Boots, however, are too important to be treated in a paragraph, and many articles will be required to present the subject properly. This we intend to do before long, that is, to go into the subject far enough to show the intimate relation between fast trotting and protection that is more than a name.

That colts will be "worked" barefooted in the future, to a greater extent, we also believe. When the idea that weight on the feet can be dispensed with, and that a load of metal is not necessary in the education of the trotter, the benefits that are sure to follow leaving the feet in a natural condition will be more fully appreciated. Now that so many breeders realize the importance of commencing the schooling when the animals are at an age to be the most readily impressed, the bad effects of cramping the growing hoofs will be too apparent to escape notice. Without any metal on the feet there will be less danger of injury, for even tips may wound as in "scalping," while the horn kept in suitable shape will decrease the liability to wound. Should the wear at the toe be so great as to cause tenderness, there will be a necessity to guard that portion, but by making the tips thin, and shaping the outside part so as to do away with sharp edges, the danger will be reduced. We are having made at the Judson Works, tips of malleable iron of various patterns, some of them designed to overcome the tendency to scalp, and when those are tried the result may be satisfactory.

It may be, that under the new process of handling the material called malleable iron, it will be found superior to any other metal for the fabrication of horseshoes. As we understand it, the exterior can be hardened so as to resist attrition and still leave a good deal of ductility. There are advantages which a hand-made shoe does not present. The foot-surface will be absolutely true which is not the case with a large majority of those made at the forge, and the best mechanics, unless stimulated by an extra price, are prone to be negligent in this important respect. Then the nail holes will be uniform so that the same holes can be used for, at least, one resetting. The objection that the holes are not suitable after the nails are withdrawn is not valid if proper care has been taken to cut the clinches and pull them out one at a time. This can be accomplished by starting the nails, by catching the shoe with the pincers, knocking the shoe back, which will let the heads protrude, ready for the grip singly. As the "removal" entails cutting away some of the horn, the wedge-shaped nail fills the orifice as completely as at first.

For three weeks the tracks in this section have been muddy, and with the exception of one day the exercise has been restricted to road work. There were several races on the cards to be decided on the Oakland course, among them the match between Viola R. and Haddington, heats of a mile, and two pacing races that would have set the boys "guessing." Without any great downfall there have been few days without showers for the past three weeks and heavy fogs that kept the ground damp. In those "short days" the sun must have a fair chance or the oblique rays have not much desicating power. This will, in all probability, delay the settlement of the dispute for some time, as January is usually one of the wet months, and that followed by as fine weather in February as the most exacting could desire.

There is little "around the stove" racing and trotting done in California, and though there are the usual speculations regarding what will be done the coming season, the conversations are just as likely to take place on the seats on the veranda as indoors. Even in this "terrible weather," so fervently anathematized by the unthinking growlers, boys are running about barefooted, and there is a wealth of bloom on every hand, and the honey bees are buzzing around in high glee. One of the main topics is the Eastern tour, and what horses are like to take part in it. It is generally conceded that there will be quite a hegira of race-horses, and that all of the prominent California stables will have representatives in the East.

The Palo Alto trotters are sure to make the trip, and Hickok, doubtless, will make his annual pilgrimage. Should Goldsmith go, he will be apt to delay his starting, as Director and Monroe Chief are destined for the stud, and this is a good thing for the Pacific Coast. Both have gained a full measure of renown, and can well afford to rest on their laurels already won.

We look for "our colts" to sustain the reputation of the land of their nativity on both turf and track, and should the blue-bloods do as well as the "plebs," there will be no fault to find. Racing colts are so close together, however, that it cannot be expected that there will be the same opportunity to distinguish themselves, and yet we feel justified in predicting that they will win a full proportion of the races they are engaged in. We look for a long list of California nominations in the stakes that are to close on the 15th of this month, and again we urge our readers not to overlook those of the Washington Park Club and the Chicago Driving Park Association. Extremely liberal in the added money, and the forfeits so small, there should be a hearty response from breeders in all sections of the country, and we feel assured that our folks will not be behindhand in showing their appreciation of the spirit which prompted the liberality.

From what we have already learned, the nominations in the Eastern trotting stakes from this State are numerous, more so than ever before, and as the inducements are not so great as the racing events show, there should be a corresponding list. As the thoroughbreds are so much in the minority, there is not the same chance for selection; but then again, there are more who are willing to run the risk, and who are better able to afford the outlay. Palo Alto, Rancho del Paso, Santa Anita and Mr. Winters', are all likely to enter into other Eastern engagements, and from these four great breeding farms there will be representatives that will do credit to the land of their nativity. Prince of Norfolk, the Frolic and Riglin fillies, Shenandoah, the youngsters from Santa Anita, Schoolgirl, Sweetbriar, Lucky B., the brother in blood to Jim Renwick, and others which will accompany them, are sure to do something worthy of commendation. The big flyer, Jim Renwick, is likely to make the trip, too, and we are in hopes to send a three-year-old son of "Old Thad," though he will have to prove his quality to be of the right stamp before awarding him the honor, as he is totally untried as yet.

For some time we have been cogitating over a proper name for the youngest representative of the Norfolk-Marion family. Duke, Duchess and Prince, and the yearling, if anything the best looking of the lot, it would seem that he is worthy of a still higher title, if even it was never worn by a namesake in the country from which their ancestors emigrated. For that matter, Prince was a notch above, though he has established his claim, and holds the title by his own performances, irrespective of distinguished kindred. As Mr. Winters has not yet given his place near Sacramento a name, it will be a good idea to christen the colt with that selected for the "ranch." Among all the places we ever saw there in not one which is better adapted for the breeding, rearing and training of thoroughbreds. There is not a thing lacking, so far as natural advantages go, and the improvements that Mr. Winters has made are well-planned and substantially built. There cannot be a better location to construct training grounds, and a gallop of over two miles with a straight and level run of over three-quarters will not require a heavy outlay to make. We have not the least hesitation in predicting that the casualties on such ground will be greatly reduced, and injuries to the limbs of rare occurrence. But, as at the very first opportunity we intend visiting Sacramento, or rather the second, as the first visit is booked to Anteeo, description will be delayed until then.

There are those who assert that the California Big Gun colt is likely to down his big brother whenever they come together, and should this estimate be based on good grounds, the breeding of the flyer Jim will not be so much of a scratch after all. Furthermore, it will show *superpotency* on the part of the sons of Monday and Mayflower, a power to overcome the "black drop" that has rarely been exhibited. It was claimed that Sir Archy got race-horses from all sorts of mares, some with no more pretentions to breeding than Big Gun can lay claim to. At that day, however, there were plenty of short pedigreed horses on the tracks, while Jim has had to meet the flower of the stud books, and it can nearly be said victorious when even he was in condition and without there being other disturbing influences. Should he reach Chicago all right he will be a dangerous customer in the races he takes part in. It is likely that he and the California colt from his dam will come together at the spring meeting.

California Products Abroad.

Through the efforts of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company an exhibit of California products has been made in England, of course, quite to the astonishment of the natives. At the Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show the exhibit made at stall 114, in the gallery, were the products of California, but were received too late to be properly cataloged, and five cases of green fruit arrived in London, but too late to appear. The articles shown consisted of fifteen specimens of barley, twenty-two of native grasses, two of canary seeds; of the cultivated grasses there were alfalfa, timothy, evergreen millet, Egyptian millet and Egyptian corn. A specimen of Japanese aati, an olive branch with fruit on it; Italian, American and Eastern chestnuts, with fruit; a California grape vine, the growth of 1883 to September 12th; a box of California raisins from Briggs Brothers, of Winters, California; a variety of tinned fruit from the San Jose Packing Company, also of preserves in glass from the same company; three varieties of potatoes from Sonoma county, and contributed by the Pomona Grange—one of these weighing 2 pounds 7 ounces, and three weighing 6 pounds 1 ounce; a California squash (vegetable marrow) measuring 3 feet 6 inches in length and 18 inches in diameter; three pumpkins, weighing respectively 141, 147 and 151 pounds, all raised in Los Angeles county; there were also specimens of linseed, rye, pomegranites, quinces, etc. All these cereals, etc., were exhibited in the straw, and were the growth of the year 1883. After the Birmingham Show, all these products, with many more added, were placed in the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad, 41 Finsbury Pavement, London.

The stable of Mr. Manton (Duchess of Montrose) will be managed this year by Capt. Machell, instead of by Sir Frederick Johnstone, as heretofore since the death of Mr. Crawfurd.

BASE BALL.

A Closely Contested Game.

The game at Recreation Park, last Sunday, was remarkable for the close and careful manner in which it was played from the commencement to the finish, and notwithstanding the opinions of ball tossers of bygone years, it is doubtful if there was ever a closer or better played game witnessed on the grounds. The prediction given in this paper on the fifth instant, that the game would be "one of the closest played on the grounds for some time," was made after a careful study of the manner of the players, and a knowledge that each would do his utmost to win. The stormy weather of the day previous lead many to suppose that the grounds would be too soft and wet for a good game, many even being in doubt as to whether the clubs would attempt to play, and on this account the attendance was very small.

At a quarter to three the gong was sounded, and Sweeney and Smith tossed up for the choice. On it being decided, the Dennys went to the bat, Sweeney leading off with a hit to Morris and going out at first. De Panger missed the third hit and also died at first. Denny bowled a grounder into centerfield and gained the first sand bag, going to second on a steal; he made it by risking a swift throw by Carroll, which was almost in time to check him. Taylor caught the ball sent him by Piercy and retired him, Denny being at second at the changing of the sides. The Occidentals had Blakiston up for their first try at the bat. He made a good hit in a poor direction—near third base and Denny—and was checked at first. Fred. Carroll, when he saw a good one to strike at coming met it with his bat and it took an upward shoot almost directly over his head. Sweeney made a bold dash for the ball, which Creegan, the catcher, should have taken in charge, and he and the sphere came to the ground in unison. It was declared a foul and Carroll afterwards went out on strikes. Morris missed on his third strike and was put out at first.

In the second inning of the Denny men, Morris struck out Bigelow, and Swanton hit to the pitcher, and was caught out. Arnold, usually a good man at the bat, failed to get the better of Morris' left-hand delivery. None of the players, going to the bat in the Occidentals' second, succeeded in gaining the initial base.

In the third inning, the Denny side were again vanquished by the left-handers of Morris, Creegan, Mooney and Sweeney retiring in short order. Pope, in the last half of the inning, drove the ball over third base, and Denny, running for it, made a splendid one-handed stop, but failed to recover in time to get the ball to first base before Pope was safe thereon. The latter, in trying to gain second, was thrown out by Creegan.

The fourth inning was played in the same close manner which characterized the previous ones; none of those going up for a strike succeeded in gaining the initial sandbag.

In the fifth, Arnold made a hit to centerfield, which it seemed would give him a good opportunity to get on first base. Taylor gathered it in and retired the batter. Smith and Taylor were unable to hit the ball in the Occidentals' fifth, and Bennet was called out. Up to this point of the game five innings had been closely played, and no runs made by either club.

The prospect for any being made in the sixth of the Denny side did not look very bright when Creegan and Mooney retired, striking out. Sweeney changed the aspect of the inning somewhat by sending the ball into the rightfield. Pope failed to secure the sphere on its nearing the ground, and it bounded out of his sight and gave Sweeney an opportunity to make the round of the bases and get in before Pope fielded it. Incell, Lawton and Pope faced Sweeney in the Occidentals' sixth, but his beautiful pitching was beyond their skill, and they threw down the bat in turn, unable to do more than fan the air.

Denny began the seventh inning by plumping the ball over third base, but miscalculating his chances he kept on running after gaining first, and was headed at second and checked. Piercy went out to De Panger, and Bigelow struck out. Morris, in the last of the inning, made a light hit, the ball rolling slowly a few feet in front of him. Sweeney ran for and secured it, but slipped and fell to the ground, permitting Morris to get the first base. The latter then gained second and third on a passed ball of Creegan, but the next batter, Smith, retired, and Morris was left on third.

The eighth was so closely played by both sides that none of those going to the bat were successful in their efforts to get on the first base.

The ninth was begun by Mooney, who, missing on his third strike, was permitted through an error of Carroll to go to first. Taylor caught a fly sent him by Sweeney in good style, and on Mooney running with the evident intention of gaining his third, the ball was put to second and checked his career. De Panger got as far as second base, but Denny struck out and left him on it. Only one run had been made by the Dennys, and should the Occidentals succeed in making one it would tie the game. Lawton led off with a fly to Bigelow, but it was taken care of. Pope went out on a drive to De Panger at first, and Blakiston alone remained. He made the heaviest hit during the game, sending the ball out into centerfield and taking his second on the strike. Carroll took up the bat, and Blakiston gained third on a passed ball by Creegan. There was a cheer when Carroll sent the ball out to centerfield, and permitted Blakiston to get in and tie the game on the remarkably close score of one to one. Carroll went to first on the hit, and on Creegan throwing the ball to Bigelow at second to head off Carroll, who was endeavoring to reach the base, it went over his head, whereupon Carroll set out for third and got put out by Denny.

Piercy led off for the tenth inning of the Denny side, but did not get to first base on his hit. Bigelow's hit to rightfield enabled him to get as far as second base. Swanton struck out and Bigelow gained third. Arnold's hit to Blakiston was well stopped by the latter, who put it to first in time, but Smith slipped and fell, allowing Arnold to get the base, and permitting Bigelow to run in and make the run. The Occidentals were unable to add to their score in their tenth inning, and the game closed in favor of the Dennys by the remarkably close score of two to one.

DENNY NINE.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Sweeney, p	4	1	1	1	21	1
De Panger, 1st b	4	0	1	9	0	1
Denny, 3d b	4	0	2	1	2	0
Piercy, s s	4	0	0	0	1	0
Bigelow, 2d b	4	1	1	3	0	0
Swanton, r f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Arnold, l f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Creegan, c	3	0	0	16	6	0
Mooney, c f	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	2	5	30	31	2

OCCIDENTAL.

	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Blakiston, 2d b	4	1	2	3	0	0
Carroll, c	4	0	1	15	5	0
Morris, p	4	0	1	0	23	6
Smith, 1st b	4	0	0	9	2	2
Taylor, c f	4	0	0	3	1	0
Bennett, 3d b	4	0	0	0	0	0
Incell, l f	3	0	0	0	1	0
Lawton, s s	3	0	0	0	1	0
Pope, r f	3	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	33	1	5	30	33	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Denny	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2
Occidental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Struck out-Denny 10, Occidental 19. Two-base hits-Bigelow, Blakiston. Left on bases--Denny 2, Occidental 2. First base on errors--Denny 1, Occidental 1. Wild pitches—Sweeney 1, Morris 0. Passed balls—Creegan 3, Carroll 1. Double play—Taylor and Blakiston. Time of game, 1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—R. Levy. Scorer—M. Fisher.

The game to-morrow will be the third of the series and will be played by the Haverly and Occidental Clubs.

The list of California players, who have obtained places in Eastern Clubs for next season is, owing to the fine records made by those who had engagements there last year, growing to considerable proportions. Creegan, on sending his terms to a Washington club, has received an answer accepting him. Arthur Pope has been engaged by the Monumentals of Baltimore.

During a practice game recently one of the players hit the ball and it glancing struck a small boy on the back of his head. The bawl came out of the boy's mouth. If the managers of the grounds would keep the spectators, especially the boys, off the diamond during the progress of a game, those participating in it would not have their attention taken from it and there would be less likelihood of serious accidents.

THE RIFLE.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

Atmospheric Resistance on Moving Bodies in Different Altitudes—The Choke Bore and the Cylinder Bore Compared—A Close Contest of One Hundred Shots—Merits and Demerits of the Competing Guns—Unprecedented Scores—Cylinder Bore Victorious.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE—NO. 20.

MR. EDITOR:—As I stated in number twelve, when speaking of the projectile, "every point upon the surface of a projectile in motion, whether it be by a rocket, javelin, ship, stone from a sling, bullet or arrow, or any other description of projectile is the end of a lever, the fulcrum of which is located in the projectile's center of gravity, the effect of the air to upset, *i. e.* to force the light or pointed end of the projectile to the rear, or to unsteady or cause the heavy end to travel on the point, causing the bullet to partake of an unsteady and waving motion, depends upon the length of the levers at the ends of which it acts, and upon the angles at which it presses against such levers, as determined by the positions of the points and by the shape of the projectile." And I should have added, that much depends upon the specific intensity of the pressure, which is doubtless greatest in the immediate surrounding of those parts of the projectile which least easily allow the air to escape past them. Could we establish a current around the projection it would pass on, but the air strikes these light obstructions when in a high state of condensation, amounting to many atmospheres in one; so many as to be nearly equal to a solid which is more powerful than the barrel; indeed, ofttimes the strain becomes so intense that a fracture or bursting of the barrel takes place. The resistance of the air is so uniform on a level with the sea, that the resistance to moving bodies is no longer an unsettled question, and could a bullet be sent a mile in a continuous belt of air of precisely the same density, the deduction of resistance could be made to a nicety every time. But in propelling a bullet a mile the elevation must necessarily be so great, that the shot is constantly passing from a denser to a more rarified medium, until it reaches the greatest height in its trajectory, and as soon as its descent begins again, the resistance increases in the same geometrical progression as it lessened in its ascent.

True, the novice would say, but the difference is so slight, that it could not make any perceptible difference; that is, all that I claim that there is a difference, and if there is a difference in the density, then there must be a perceptible effect on the body moving through its different stratas. All of us old fellows, that studied "Comstock's philosophy" in our common schools forty years ago, will remember what density the air must be to bear aloft the smoke that issued from the top of the chimneys of the old log school-houses, and as soon as the humidity of the atmosphere becomes apparent then the 14 lbs. to the square inch was not buoyant enough to support the smoke, and it would fall to the ground. Or, in other words, the smoke was heavier than the air, and it fell to the ground because its specific gravity was greater than that of the air.

Well do I remember several years ago, I was a valitudinarian, and took a trip to the Summit House, on the Sierra Nevada on the line of the Central Pacific, which place my anaroid barometer told me was seven thousand feet above sea level. I took with me a muzzle loading Billinghurst telescopic pistol, the barrel of which was twelve inches long; I had it sighted for 100 yards, at my target ground, on San Pablo road, which is sea level. On the summit I measured carefully 100 yards and commenced firing a ten shot string, and did not visit the target till after I had concluded the whole ten shots; and just as I predicted, the shots were all clumped in a three inch circle, from five to six inches vertically above the bulls-eye, proving beyond all doubt, that the atmospheric resistance was much less, the bullet meeting with less obstruction, and consequently traveled the one hundred yards more quickly, and the attraction of gravity had less time to pull it toward the earth. I might have stated, that the treatment of the little rifle was the same in both places, removing all doubt that the deductions was in accordance with the well established laws of dynamics. Therefore, the resistance of the air is so highly philosophical a question that I merely touch on its actual bearings, on the passage of projectiles to show how the quantity of force is absorbed or expended in relation to the quantity of the gun powder employed, which, it may be properly assumed, is a proportion of nearly one-third of the whole, or a quantity independent of that necessity to give velocity to the leaden shot to enable it to overcome the still and uniform impeding agent up to the end of its flight. The rapid exit of the bullet from the barrel with a resisting influence of this weight, into the comparatively insignificant one of 15 pounds to the square inch, will most fully explain how it is that a bullet increases in velocity even up to a considerable distance from the muzzle of the gun; and also showing, that in all arrangements, scientifically conducted, that the increasing resistance must be met by a fresh production of explosive fluid over every atom of space in the barrel, where it is demonstrable that the resistance is increasing in a geometrical progression as the bullet reaches the muzzle of the gun, and makes its escape in the open and unconfined air. Again, intimately connected to the displacement of the atmosphere is the amount of friction generated, and how and for what purpose, as there used to be a recognition of the supposition that a certain amount of friction was necessary in order to procure steady upsetting or expansion of the leaden bullet.

And I may be warming the ear-wax of many an old fellow, who made his guns forty years ago bell breeched or what is called freeing up the gun barrel, making what is known among shot-gun men "choke-bore," contracting the calibre about three inches from the muzzle, so that the bullet will be swaged in its passage through the contracted part. The riflings are also cut deeper from this nip downward to the very breech, in fact so much is the cylinder enlarged that the bullet's weight, after its passage through the choke, will carry it down to the powder; and with this particular kind of rifling, the advocates say that no polish of the inside of the barrel will be admitted, as it is necessary that a certain roughness is necessary to create a maximum friction, in order that the bullet may be stayed or held so that the force of the powder gas will have more time in the performance of this upsetting process of the bullet. To obtain steady performance with guns of this character, wiping after each shot becomes absolutely necessary. A close study of the science of gunnery tells us that this intended friction in a rifle is an anomoly of the past, and no one who will be guided by a liberality of free thought will attempt to raise the sepulchral slab, and interview the corpse after having been so decently buried by the light of science and the hand of theory.

The detention of the projectile in the tube by artificial friction to enable more force to generate, is one of those absurdities pardonable only in bygone days.

The laws of science is better obeyed by a disposition to lessen friction. Guns made of the finest steel, made and polished to a perfect surface, in other words, by giving the inside of a gun a glossy finish, is only increasing the shooting capacity of that weapon, as a rough road for the shot to pass over is necessarily absorbing a useless amount of force. Again, by much use of the gun by wiping and loading, the rough surface soon gives way to a polish, and the process of upsetting is lessened, and the marksman has to choose between two evils, either to condemn the gun or send it back to the maker, who will pass his lead and emery through it, rough it up a little, and return it to the owner with an explanatory letter that he had found the difficulty and had removed the same, and that no further complaint need be apprehended. But soon with use the old difficulty returns, and again the gun is returned to its maker, and the emery applied and the result as before. Steady and fair shooting is made for a number of shots, and again the bullets begin to take a circle of error.

I have been in the habit, when practicing with this class of a rifle, to take my box of emery and lead with me to my shooting house, and if the bullets began to play me I would just go through that gun with my lead and emery, or creased rag and emery, with quite as much satisfaction as a dose of epsom salts would be in passing through the bowels of a consumptive patient; for as soon as constipation of the bowels would occur again, a repetition of the cathartic must be resorted to. My experience in target shooting for the past twenty years has settled the question beyond all doubt, in my mind, that a rifle, to make good performance at 1,000 to 1,800 yards, must have a perfectly polished surface, and without it, I will venture my reputation as a marksman no gun will gain for itself any reputation. In order to get up a highly polished inside to a rifle, it is all important that the material should be composed of the most unyielding structure, as metals absorb force in proportion to their softness. A gun barrel made of lead would give the most unsatisfactory results; in short, as is the increase of tenacity in the tube, so is the increase of range in the projectile. A flexible gun barrel may be compared to the dragging of a heavily loaded wagon over a soft, boggy ground, which rises in a wave before the revolving wheels in their progress. For a long time, I am free to confess, I was a warm advocate of the choked barrel rifle, but time and experience taught me that the principle was wrong, and after careful trial with a large number of shots of the cylinder bore, I found that my performance was more steady and uniform, and my deductions more satisfactory. I then took two of my best rifles, and matched one against the other, a match of 100 shots; and putting both guns in as good condition as possible, and fitting my amunition to the condition of the respective guns, I planted my machine rests, put up my targets 220 yards, suspended my barrel-flags, and ignited my three pots of tar, situated equidistant from my shooting house to the target, and at 8 o'clock I commenced the cannonade, first one rifle, and then the other. I will also state that the two guns were fifty caliber, and weighed about thirty pounds each, one choked and the other cylinder bore. Had a handy man to clean the guns after each shot, and replace them on the rest, but I loaded the pieces and supervised the manipulation of the whole thing, and did not stop until the entire two hundred shots were played. Telescopic sights were used on both rifles, and for the first ten shots both guns behaved well. The cylinder bore made the first ten shots in 8 inches, and the choke in 8¼. The wind rose a little from the left, and my first two shots with each gun showed a little drift, and after turning on, I shortened the string with the cylinder to 7⅛, and the choke at 8. Wind steady from left, thermometer rose as the sun got up, and depressed elevation of both guns, and closed the third ten shots with the following score: Cylinder bore 6½ inches, choke 6 inches. At the beginning of the fourth score I was a little annoyed by the interference of some bloody tramps, who approached and commenced to crucify me by a course of catechisms, and only got rid of them by filling my ears full of cotton, and told them that all conversation closed, and thanked them if they would move on. A bad time to receive visitors under those circumstances; a man has all he can do to manage the manipulation of two rifles at the same time, and one naturally feels more like cremating than entertaining nomadic interlopers under those trying circumstances. But under all the embarrassing circumstances, the cylinder bore gave her ten shots in 6½, and the choke in 9⅛. At the beginning of fifth string, mercury showed more heat, and again depressed elevation of both guns, and closed the fifth score with the following results: Cylinder bore 6⅛ inches, and choke 9⅛ inches.

Began to realize the fact that old choky was getting too much polish, and gave her a good scouring with the greased rag and emery, and closed the sixth score of ten shots with the following satisfactory result: Cylinder bore 6¼ inches, and old choky closed her tenth shot with a string of 5½ inches. The wind changed from left to a quarter in the face, and the seventh score showed an unsettled condition of the atmosphere, closing the two strings as follows: Cylinder bore 10, and choky coming in second, 10⅛. The eight score the wind became more steady and in same direction, and the scores showing the following close contest: Cylinder bore 9 inches, and choky coming in first, 8¾. The ninth score footed up cylinder bore 9½ inches, and choke bore at 11 inches. Tenth and last ten shots were after 3 o'clock, and the mercury giving indications of condensation of atmosphere, I increased elevation of both guns and got well on center, and came home with a score with both guns that made me feel

pleased with my day's work; cylinder bore making the ten shots in 11¼ inches, and old choky with 10½. Will say that the last ten shots with the cylinder bore I had one jump shot that measured 2½ inches—caused by a defective patch, and it being the last one that I had of the size I had been using, it was Hobson's choice with me, and the jump was as I predicted to my assistant before the shot was fired.

It will be seen that the result of these two strings are unprecedented in the history of telescopic target practice. True, they were not public matches, but were made with all the care that could be given in order to obtain the best possible performance from guns. When we consider the distance 220 yards, and fully comprehend that only a little over three quarters of an inch is given to each shot from center of ball hole to center of bull's-eye, a man who is skilled in the theory and science of gunnery must say that any performance like the above is actually marvellous. The aggregate of the 100 shots by the cylinder bore is 181½ inches—that of choke bore 86 6-8 inches—the cylinder winning by only 5⅞ inches, no great victory, but it took the persimmon. In all of my practice in this manner of target practice, I have never excelled the above targets but once, and that once, strange to say, was done with a ten-pound rifle. I have given and dilated upon the above scores, Mr. Editor, to show the merits and demerits of the two methods of rifling a gun, and not as a blast from my trumpet-horn to bring up the echoes of the past, that they may reverberate and bring back pleasant recollections of the rifle in by-gone days. But, before I close these articles I shall be under the painful necessity of asking the patrons of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN to indulge me, and not think me egotistical in referring to some few things that I have done in the manipulation of the rifle, which have shortened my strings materially during the past fifteen years. Common sense applied to gunnery is always supported with satisfactory results. Gentlemen that were my equals twenty years ago in the management of the telescopic target rifle are now where I left them at that time; they having retired with a few laurels of their day, while I have been spending much time in battering down the walls of stubborn prejudice, and have made many captives without shedding any blood.

Shooting at Alameda.

The California Schuetzen Club have commenced the season's work and held their first monthly meeting at the Schuetzen Park, last Sunday. The shooting was especially good for the opening, and promises great things for the year. The score for the day was for the champion first prize, H. C. Smith, 381 rings; first-class prize, F. Boeckman, 393 rings; second-class prize, F. Krahman, 344 rings; third-class prize, H. Heeth, 313 rings; and fourth-class prize, F. G. Schneider, 304 rings. This club will hold its first bull's-eye shooting for the season to-morrow week, Sunday, 20th inst., at the Alameda Schuetzen Park. We acknowledge the President's kind invitation, and will endeavor, if possible, to be present.

The Schuetzen Verein Club.

On the same day and at the same place, this club also had its first shoot for the season. With this club there was also some good scores made, resulting as follows:

First prize, John Mengel; second prize, F. Boeckman, third prize, Philo Jacoby; fourth prize, K. Wertheimer; fifth prize, F. Griener; sixth prize, W. Ehrenpfort; seventh prize, C. C. Rolieffe; eighth prize, T. Krahman; ninth prize, F. G. Witt; tenth prize, L. Haake; eleventh prize, J. Horstman; twelfth prize, J. C. Waller; thirteenth prize, H. P. Wichman; fourteenth prize, P. Rohde; fifteenth prize, John Plath; sixteenth prize, D. Waller; seventeenth prize, A. Bahrs; eighteenth prize, H. Fink.

The California Schuetzen Club held their yearly meeting for the election of officers, last week, at Eintracht Hall. The following gentlemen were elected for the year: President, Philo Jacoby; Vice-President, John Utschig; Treasurer, J. H. Schulte; First Secretary, William Hatje; Second Secretary, O. Burmeister; First Shooting-master, C. Rapp: Second Shooting-master, J. H. Fischer; Trustees—Philo Jacoby, J. H. Fischer, C. Adams; Finance Committee—Charles Sagehorn, D. Schoenfeld, F. Freese.

At San Jose.

Some of the crack shots of Company B., Fifth Infantry, had a rifle match at the San Jose fair grounds on New Year's Day, the prize being a gold medal. Springfield rifles were used, at 200 yards' distance.

F. M. Haight	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—43
T. J. Rivers	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—40
M. I. Loryea	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—40
Sergt. E. M. Hills	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—40
Corporal A. M. Barker	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4—35
J. J. Folmer	3	4	2	4	3	3	2	4	5	4—34
H. C. Ahlers	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	4	4—34
Corporal E. B. Lewis	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3—33
Corporal A. Friant	4	3	0	3	3	2	3	2	5	5—30
J. F. Talbot	3	3	4	2	0	2	4	3	3	3—27
Lieut. C. E. Bradley	0	3	0	4	2	3	3	3	3	3—24
J. A. Hutton	3	3	2	3	0	3	3	2	3	2—24
A. C. Wagener	3	3	0	0	2	3	3	4	4	2—24
Capt. A. K. Whitton	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	2	0	0—20
F. M. Stern	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	0—16

The company, we are informed, have erected two fine, new bulkheads at the foot of Empire street, one at 500, the other 200 yards. The ensuing season, it is expected, will see some good scores made in the Garden City of the State.

Referring to our article, last week, on the best hunting rifle, we introduced, among others, the sentiments of an old established writer, who signs himself Greenhorn. In reply to the arguments of those who think differently to him, he has since made the appended statement about English double-barrel rifles, which, we imagine, will sound as strange to others as to ourselves. We had always regarded the American hunting rifle as the most perfect production of its kind in the world; and we still have doubts of its being inferior to the English double-barrel rifle, either in trajectory or accuracy. However, it is only by comparison that perfection is reached in any branch of art or manufacture, and so, in disposing of the subject, we give a portion of Greenhorn's last letter. He says:

"I fully appreciate your correspondent's desire for a flatter trajectory than is at present attainable in the majority of American sporting rifles. The English have taught us a good deal about this, and I believe that their double-barreled sporting rifles are, on the whole, more desirable weapons than any of our own repeaters. At the recent trial of rifles in London the winning .45-cal. (double barrel) was loaded with 110 grains of powder and a bullet of 291 grains. At 150 yards range the rise of the ball was less than five inches, and the accuracy of the arm was all that could be desired. If American manufacturers would study the leasons to be learned from English experience, and would give us good double rifles, with flat trajectory combined with accuracy, we believe that repeaters would retire from public favor."

Pigeon Shooting.

Two teams of the Garden City Gun Club (San Jose) held a pigeon match at the fair grounds, under the Captaincy of T. Delmas and Frank Coykendall, each man having twelve birds. The shooting was not particularly good. The score:

DELMAS' TEAM.		COYKENDALL'S TEAM.	
Delmas	7	F. Coykendall	9
Anderson	4	R. Coykendall	10
Schnebel	5	Tisdale	10
Hommrich	5	Flemming	7
Hall	7	Matte	6
Corey	8	Lipsitt	4
Hobson	6	Edson	6
Adams	3	Ingalshe	6
Parkhurst	8	Venue	7
Total	53	Total	65

The Vienna Garden.

The houses during the week have been exceedingly good as the general music deserved they should be. The character of the audiences, also has been everything that could be desired in intelligence and appreciation. Mr. Straka proves himself an able musical director. His system of changing the programme twice a week, so as to supply new music all the time for the regular patrons of the establishment is duly appreciated. Solos, duets, and quartets by the ladies only, have been prominent during the week, and were all played with the old time spirit and brilliancy.

Stock in Arizona.

[Arizona Star.]

From the most reliable estimate obtainable the *Star* placed the number of stock cattle in the territory at the close of the year 1881 at 96,028 head.

In the *Resources of Arizona*, Mr. Hamilton places the number for this year at 285,000 head. Sheep, 680,000; horses, 31,800; mules, 13,600, and hogs, 11,400 head. These estimates can be accepted as about correct, and demonstrates that Arizona is rapidly establishing a reputation as a grazing country, and well it should, for there are thousands of square miles of as fine pasture land as can be found in any quarter of the globe—with natural advantages for stock raising which cannot be found elsewhere save in the southwest. Grasses cover the mesa lands far and wide, upon which cattle feed and fatten during the entire year. The mild climate in the winter season makes shelter unnecessary—and the grasses which are cured by the sun, continue to be nutritious on the roots during all seasons which save the expense and trouble of cutting or saving hay or other fodder for stock. Cattle are as fat in January and February as in July or August, with nothing to feed upon, save the natural grasses. Already many have made fortunes in Arizona in the short period of from five to ten years, starting with a handful of stock cattle which increased the magnificent herds in a few years. These facts are being appreciated by stock men from all sections. During the last three months thousands of cattle have been driven into the territory from Texas and Colorado and as many sheep from California. So rapid has this increase become that stock ranges are in great demand at large figures.

One of the most encouraging features of the live stock industry is the fact that all of the leading stock men are introducing the finest bloods in the country, and grading up their cattle. Thus, in a few years Arizona can boast of as fine-blooded stock as the most advanced stock section in the United States. Another feature worthy of note is the full co-operation of those engaged in the industry. An organization of the cattle men of Southern Arizona has been recently effected, which will result in great benefit to all, as well as to the territory at large, for anything which will protect and advance the interests of the stock business means additional prosperity for all. The outlook for this industry in the territory is certainly encouraging, and we predict that its importance and growth during the present year will more than double.

At a meeting of the directors of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society held on Friday last, the time for holding the next fair was fixed for the week following the State Fair of 1884. L. U. Shippee was elected President and J. M. La Rue was elected Secretary of the society for the ensuing year. The receipts of the fair of 1883 amounted to $20,597.25. After paying all of the expenses for the year, including $8,857.55 paid for permanent improvements at the Park, the society has a cash balance on hand amounting to $1,010.50. The society will soon announce liberal purses for two and three-year-olds, to be trotted for this fall, entries to close March 1st. An effort will soon be made to provide a suitable pavilion for the use of the society.

The following officers have been elected by the directors of the Santa Clara and San Mateo Agricultural Association: President, W. T. Adel; Secretary, T. S. Montgomery (re-elected); Treasurer, W. D. Tisdale (re-elected).

Thoroughbred Stallion

IMPORTED

KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse; bred by Joseph Lyons; foaled 1870, by ARTILLERY.
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.

Will make the coming season, 1884, extending from February 10th to June 20th at Rancho del Paso, Sacramento Co., Cal. Terms, $100 the season.

Mares taken good care of during the season for $6 per month; after the season $10 per month, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Address

JOHN MACKAY,
Sacramento, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:25¾), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

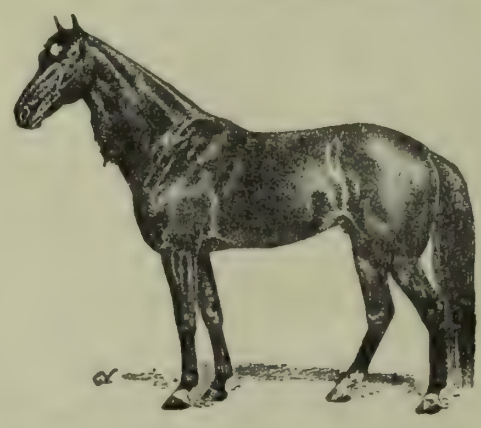
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅜ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bustris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½), by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, Granddam by Leiffer's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

Racing at New Orleans.

The winter race meeting at New Orleans has been fairly successful, and we give that of the second day as it has an additional interest to us, and will also be "news" to our readers, many of whom are acquainted with "Jack" Batchelor, the owner of Princess. He seems to have forsaken the trotters for the higher bred cattle, though he was very fortunate with John H., Frank J., and Mattie Graham. John H., we sold him the spring of 1872, for $7,500, and as he showed a half-mile in 1:11¼, and was without record, it could not be said the price was too much. The dam of Princess, Roxaline, by Malcolm, is a sister to Marion, the dam of Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk, so that the family are likely to be celebrated in both branches. It is further proof of the value of the Bonnie Scotland blood, and especially the strain through Malcolm. There has never been a question in our mind that Malcolm was as good a racehorse as Bonnie ever got for any distance up to 1½ miles, and all that prevented him going further was an injury to a leg when a two-year-old.

The other race won by Princess was a dash of a mile, in which she defeated Manitoba Olivette and others. We are much pleased to learn of her success in the South. Last season she won at Saratoga and Coney Island, and is unquestionably a good filly.

With two races to his credit, thanks to that very promising filly, Princess, Batchelor, her owner will have no cause to complain against the Louisiana Association for making him purchase a silk jacket and cap in place of the shabby make-believe affairs he brought from Texas. In fact, Princess just about saved the "knowing ones" to-day from three straight defeats, while she also did the combination books a good turn, to the disgust of those who had bought against the favorites, a number of tickets having been made, with Katie Creel for the hurdle race and Voltaire for the selling race, and this, with two favorites beaten and one a winner, nicely divided the honors of the day. The racing, as a whole, was very fair for the season, the track was stiff and heavy, the weather cold and clear, and the attendance so promising that Secretary McGowan was enabled to ask all the "beach combers" present: "Well, what do you think of 'em now?"

The racing began with a dash of a mile, over hurdles, for which the starters were Bagdad, Katie Creel, Eva A., Carter Harrison and Mary H. Carter Harrison was made the favorite, but as he fell at the fourth hurdle, and as Mary H. did the same thing at the second, only Katie Creel, Bagdad and Eva A. finished. Katie passed the judges six or eight lengths in front of Bagdad, who was ten in front of Eva. Time, 2:03½.

The second race was a dash of seven furlongs, at selling allowances, for which Boulotte was made the favorite, with Riddle second choice, Voltaire third, Pilferer, Jane Foster and Referee selling in the field. The favorite had but little to do with the finish, for Voltaire romped home six lengths in front of Boulotte, with Pilferer third. Time, 1:41½. Thus Green Morris owns the first successful three-year-old of 1884, and although the youngster was beaten for the Christmas Stakes last Saturday, Morris is well satisfied with him, and expects that he will carry the "purple and white" to the front in many races yet to come.

The third and last race of the day was a mile dash, for which Princess sold even against the field, which included that clever three-year-old, Manitoba, with Goliad, Earl of Beaconsfield, Effie H. and Olivette. Princess cut out the work from the start, and was never reached, winning by four lengths in 1:53, with Manitoba nearly the same distance in front of Goliad. The following is a summary:

New Orleans, La., Jan 3.—Second day of the winter meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

First Race.—Purse $200, for all ages, of which $50 to second; one mile over hurdles.

J. J. Merrill's b m Katie Kreel, by King Alfonso, dam Margurite, 140 lb ..... Stuart 1
J. J. Carroll's ch g Bagdad, 6, by Ventilator, dam Queen of Scots, 145 lb..... McGrath 2
C. F. Armstrong's b m Eva A., 5, by Pat Molloy, dam Nora, 140 lb..... Huston 3
W. Whalen's Carter Harrison, aged, 143 lb McGowen *
F. Lloyd's Mary H., aged, 143 lb..... Walker †
* Fell.
Time—2.03½.

Pools.—Carter Harrison, $20; Katie Creel, $10; Bagdad, $6; Mary H. and Eva A., $2 each. Mutuels paid, $33.20.

Same Day.—Purse $200, for all ages, of which $50 to the second; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

Morris & Co.'s b g Voltaire, 3, by Voltigeur, dam Kate Condell, 99 lb..... Sax 1
G. S. Caldwell's ch f Boulotte, 3, by King Ernest, dam Pouch, 82 lb..... Caldwell 2
E. V. Ramsey's b g Pilferer, 3, by Plenipo, dam Gray Girl, 80 lb..... Church 3
P. Kelly's Jane Foster, 5, 108 lb..... Erwin 0
J. J. Carroll's Referee, aged, 102 lb..... West 0
Graham Bros.' Riddle, 5, 96 lb ..... Walker 0
Time—1:41½.

Pools.—Boulotte, $20; Riddle, $10; Voltaire, $5, and the field $9. Mutuels paid $19.

Same Day.—Purse $200, for all ages, of which $50 to the second; one mile.

J. A. Batchelor's b f Princess, 4, by Princeton, dam Rosaline, 104 lb..... O'Neil 1
Morris & Co.'s b c Manitoba, 3, by Glenlyon, dam Marie Michon, 91 lb..... Sax 2
T. A. Elgin's ch c Goliad, 3, by Heretog, 105 lb. ..... Bratton 3
E. Harper's Brooklyn, aged, 113 lb..... Cross 0
Dr. Younger's Earl Baconsfield, aged, 114 lb... Wolf 0
C. F. Armstrong's Effie H. J, 108 lb..... Yetman 0
Johnson & Co.'s Olivette, 4, 102 lb..... Caldwell 0
Time—1:53.

Pools.—Princess, $20; Olivette, $10; the field, $10. Mutuels paid $10.10.

The Story of Black Raven.

A reporter of the Denver *Tribune*, with numerous others, was attracted by the cries of a Hibernian car-driver who was vigorously belaboring a broken-down, spavined, black piece of horseflesh. The poor animal was doing his best, but it was no use—his days of usefulness were nearly over, and he was receiving his punishment with the patience and peace of one preparing for the grave.

An old gentleman, a stranger, was one of the spectators attracted by the imprecations of the driver. He seemed to take an unusual interest in the proceedings, walking out into the sloppy street and making a complete survey of the horse. Soon he appeared to be satisfied, and, stepping back a few feet, called out in a low tone of voice, "Raven! Raven!" The horse looked up with an intelligent eye, glanced furtively around, and, upon hearing the name repeated, made for the gentleman who had called him. In his efforts to reach him he pulled the cart out of the rut into which it had been run, so greatly astonishing the Milesian driver that he nearly lost his place on the seat. Raven whinnied with delight at his having met an old acquaintance, and the joy of his brute nature was shining out of his big, luminous eyes. Then he rubbed his nose against the man's shoulder for sympathy, as if saying: "I haven't always been in this plight, have I?" The old gentleman stroked the horse's head and neck, and asked a few questions of the driver, and then returned to the walk, where he was accosted by the reporter.

"You seem to have met an old friend?"

"Yes, indeed. A friend with a history; a friend who brings to mind many trying scenes that I have witnessed," and the speaker shook his head as he thought of the days of "ould lang syne."

"That old wreck," he continued, "is Black Raven, a horse that was celebrated in this section. Not a horse in the West could equal him for speed; he couldn't be caught. And then, too, he was ridden by a man who was feared by all who met him, and he was termed a desperado, because he would not be imposed upon."

The gentleman became communicative as he warmed up to the subject, and the reporter soon had the story of Black Raven and his owner, who, up to late years, was one of Colorado's and New Mexico's most noted characters.

Black Raven first made his appearance in the West along in the '60's as a pacer. His first races were won in the Pan Handle of Texas, when $10,000 was not considered an unusually large stake, when the wires, strung with purses of gold, were the stakeholders, and the revolver as judge in case of difficulty. Black Raven never was beaten; not a horse in the West could catch him, and he reigned as king of the turf until a change in his career occurred. His owner after leaving Texas made a tour of New Mexico and Colorado, scooping in money wherever he went, and becoming the envied of all men because he owned such a horse. Among the men who cast a cautious eye on Raven was Clay Allison, who was known as a very dangerous man, and who, with his brother, John Allison, owned large cattle ranches in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico. Allison made the acquaintance of the owner and succeeded in buying the animal at a good price. From that day Clay Allison and his big black horse became almost as inseparable as the Siamese twins. They often slept together, and the danger of one was shared by the other. An understanding sprung up between the two, and it is known that the one saved the life of the other on more than one occasion. Raven was an excellent saddle horse, and he had always been raced under the saddle. Sulkies were unknown in the West in those days.

Clay Allison was a true Western character. He was a cattle man, and made much money. He was thoroughly imbued with the Western idea of liberty and freedom, and often in his revels committed excesses which placed his life in jeopardy. But he paid for all damages done, and escaped injury. He never thirsted for human blood, and was not an assassin. That he was called a desperado was because he had killed several men who had tried to infringe upon his rights, and even then he never took advantage of a man. Fair play was his motto, and that he always escaped so luckily was because he had more nerve, and could shoot quicker and faster than any man in the territories. In some respects he was a nobleman in the rough. His adventures would fill volumes.

Allison participated in many shooting scrapes, and in some fared quite badly, but he always succeeded in "downing" his man. Misfortune overtook him, finally, and he was compelled to give up everything he had. The last to go was his old friend Raven, who was sold under the hammer, and in time sent to this city. Black Raven is now hauling garbage for his daily allotment of oats.

"How have the mighty fallen."

The English Jockey Club have fired a bombshell into the camp of the turfites, by issuing a notice that hereafter licenses will be granted to jockeys only on condition that they are not owners or part owners of race-horses. Not in fifty years has a measure of so sensational a character been passed.

The mares Blossom, by Dictator, dam by Lumber, and Miss Kerr, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Mambrino Whalebone, recently purchased by S. E. Larabie, Deer Lodge, Mon., were killed in a railroad smash up while on the way to Montana.

To Isonomy's cover there were dropped in 1883 four colts and three fillies. As he must have covered many more mares than had produce, it looks as if there were something in the report that he is an uncertain foal-getter. A thousand pities!

The Kentucky Association, at a regular meeting held at Lexington on the 1st, formerly adopted the new rules proposed at Louisville in November.

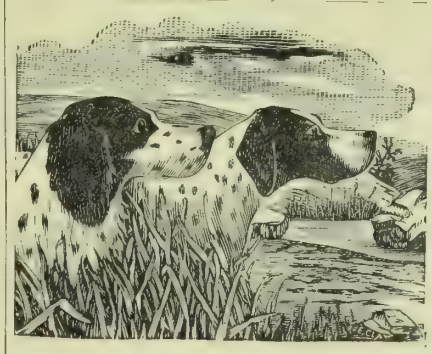
FOR SALE

The Trotting Gelding

STAR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby.
Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.



FOR SALE.

Llewellin Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mab, 2 years old. Price.....$100 00
Llewellin Setter Bitch Pup MAY D, McGregor ex Posha, 7 months. Price..... $25 00
English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price.. $50 00
Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracks as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others. Price,..... $20 00
Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford.
Colusa, Cal.



PURE-BRED POULTRY,

O. J. ALBEE.
Santa Clara.
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Staggs, Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

THE

STANFORD STAKES

1885.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, $300 each, $100 payable on the 15th of February, 1881, at which time the stake will close, $100 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 15th day of February, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked February 15th will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.

The above is a cut of the unequaled cow Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25lbs. 3 ozs., of butter in one week.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE IS NOW IN use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added three young bulls and some females and it now contains Farmer's Glory, Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie and Alphea strains. These, with forty head selected on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey from the best without regard to cost and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast, and equal to any at the East, where the extraordinarily high prices ruling show conclusively that these are the ac cepted butter producing animals of the country. Bulls have recently sold in New York for $10,000 to $12,000. Animals of both sexes for sale at moderate price.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

THE CHICAGO

Driving Park

Announce the following

RACING STAKES,

To be run during their

Summer Running Meeting

OF 1884.

From June 20th to June 28th.

To Name and Close on Tuesday, JANUARY 15, 1884.

Four or Five Races on Each Day of the Meeting.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.

"THE LADIES' STAKES"—For two-year-old fillies $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

"THE CRITERION STAKES"—For two-year-old colts; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to the second. Three-quarters of a mile.

"THE FLASH STAKES"—For two-year-old colts and fillies; $25 entrance, p. p., with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Half a mile.

The winner of the "Ladies," "Criterion," or any stake or purse of the value of $1,000 or more, to carry 5 pounds extra.

"THE NURSERY STAKES"—For two-year-old colts and fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $600 added. $100 of which to second. One mile.

Maidens allowed 5 pounds.

The winners of two or more stakes to carry 5 pounds extra.

Three-Year-Old Stakes.

"THE GREEN STAKES"—For three-year-old colts and fillies that have not won a race prior to January 1 1884; $25 entrance, p. p., with $500 added, $100 of which to second. One mile and an eighth.

All-Aged Stakes.

"THE BOARD OF TRADE HANDICAP"—A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, of which $10 must positively accompany the nomination, and which is the only liability if declared out by May 1; $800 added, $200 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1. Winners of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 pounds extra; of two or more races 10 pounds extra. One mile and a half.

"THE SUMMER HANDICAP"—A cash handicap for all ages; $10 entrance, which must positively accompany the nomination, and $15 additional to start, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1. One mile and an eighth.

"THE GARDEN CITY CUP"—For all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $1,000 added; $150 of which to second, $100 to third. Two miles and a quarter.

"THE MERCHANTS' STAKES"—For all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. One mile and a quarter.

"THE RAPID SWEEPSTAKES"—For all ages; $25 entrance, p. p., with $400 added, $100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile heats.

—THE—

"ILLINOIS DERBY,"
"ILLINOIS OAKS,"
"CHICAGO STAKES."

—AND—

"N. W. STALLION" STAKES.

All for three-year-olds, which closed on April 2, 1883, will also be run during this meeting.

All the above advertised stakes to be run under the Rules and Weights of "The American Racing Rules," adopted at Louisville, November 23, 1883, copies of which will be furnished on application.

Address all communications and nominations to

D. L. HALL, Secretary,
116 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Driving Park also announce and claim dates for a SECOND SUMMER RUNNING MEETING, from JULY 17th to AUGUST 19th, 1884, for which stakes will be opened on or about March 1st. The regular days will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, with extra days whenever practicable.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca

—AND—

Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicans is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neubert as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE,

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS.



WILL & FINCK,

Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.

SPORTING GOODS.

Telephone, 5159.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

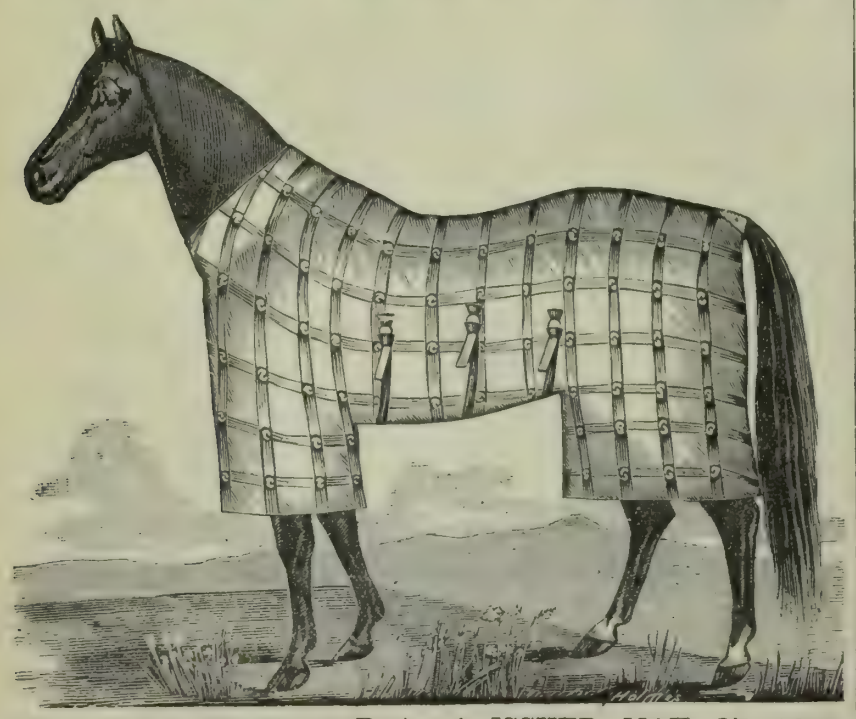
The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 327 Sutter St., San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, -- OCT. 20th, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" " "	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso, Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East, Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Stockton, via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
9:30 A M	Merced	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
9:30 A M	Mohave, Needles, Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East, Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	8:40 P M
5:30 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff, via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama, via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	" via Benicia	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:40 P M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:10 P M
	"	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Antioch.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*1:00—*1:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		††3:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggageman. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

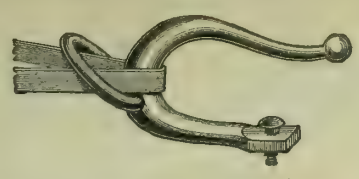
HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

Horses and Mules

FOR SALE.



SEVENTY-FIVE HEAD of Horses and Mules, suitable for farm and plow work. The mules are all young, California bred, and will average 950 pounds weight. Apply to

W. L. ASHE,

Merced, Merced County, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY .....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully olicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C.H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

N. A. JUDD. D. HICKS.

D. HICKS & COMPANY

Patentees Advertising Hotel Registers.

BOOK-BINDERS, BLANK BOOK PRINTERS, MANUFACTURERS

Importers of Bookbinders' Materia

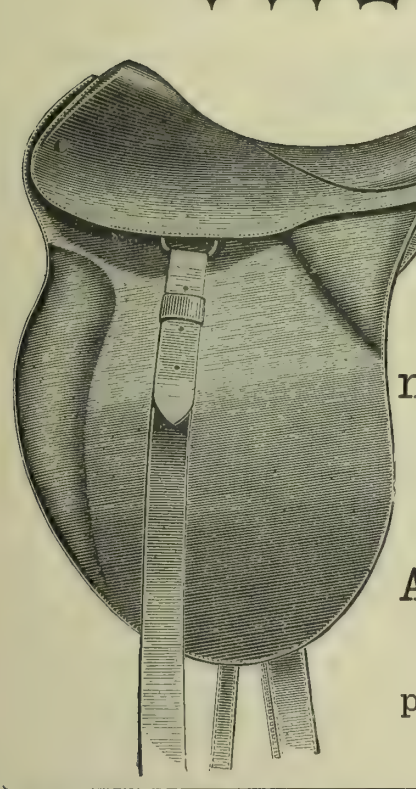
Fine Antique Bindings at Eastern Rates.

No. 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

THE WHITMAN SADDLE.



Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE, With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES.

Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles.

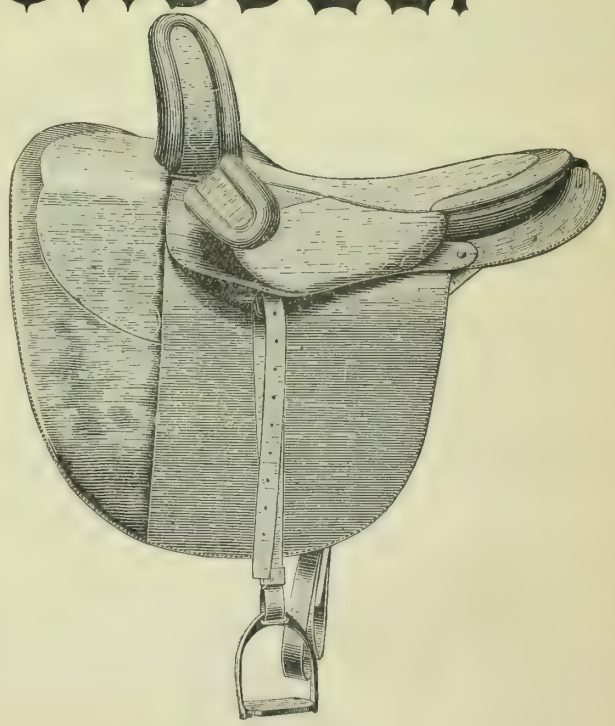
THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

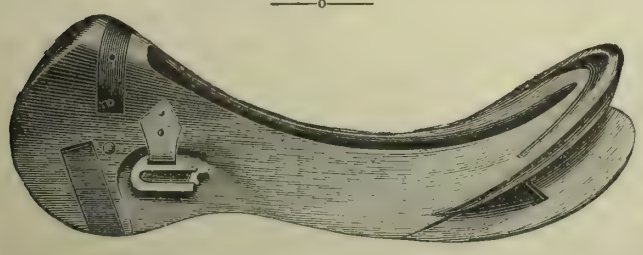
An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.



WHITMAN TREES.



HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis street,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.



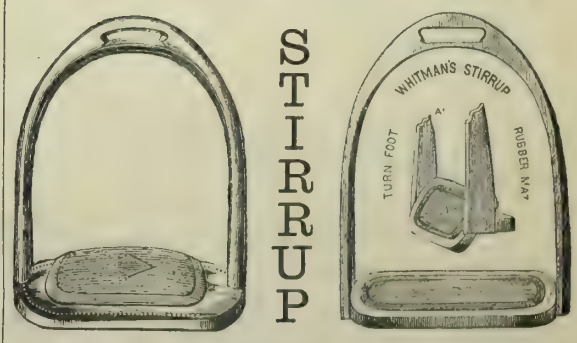
EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



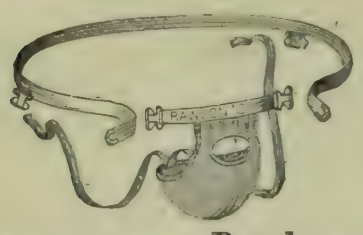
THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coas

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,

Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,
Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to airing Carriages of all kinds.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street.

ANYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Guns, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.
2v1

A. DE LABROUSSE,



VETERINARY SURGEON.

GRADUATE OF ALFORT'S College, Paris. Thirty years of practice. Best of references. Cures guaranteed in all diseases of domestic animals. Office and veterinary infirmary, 1125 Market street, opposite New City Hall, San Francisco.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

O. C. BALDY,
Veterinary Surgeon,



OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.

References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.



I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent hand-made shoe. I guarantee to cure any horse with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting, paddling, thumping and hitching, or no charge. Horses sent for and returned.

J. McCARRON.

"The Horseshoer," 351 Third street, between Folsom and Harrison. 25m3

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT.
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.



THE ALMONT STALLION

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT, FIRST DAM THERESA BY Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers of Fairlawn; is a dark bay, a little over 15¾ hands, of high form and breeding.

For particulars apply to

A. H. HECOX,
Almont Stables 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

HUNTING DOGS.

Dogs prepared for Field Trials by

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.	ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.	Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.
ALECTO 2468.	**STARMONT 1526.**
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.	By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

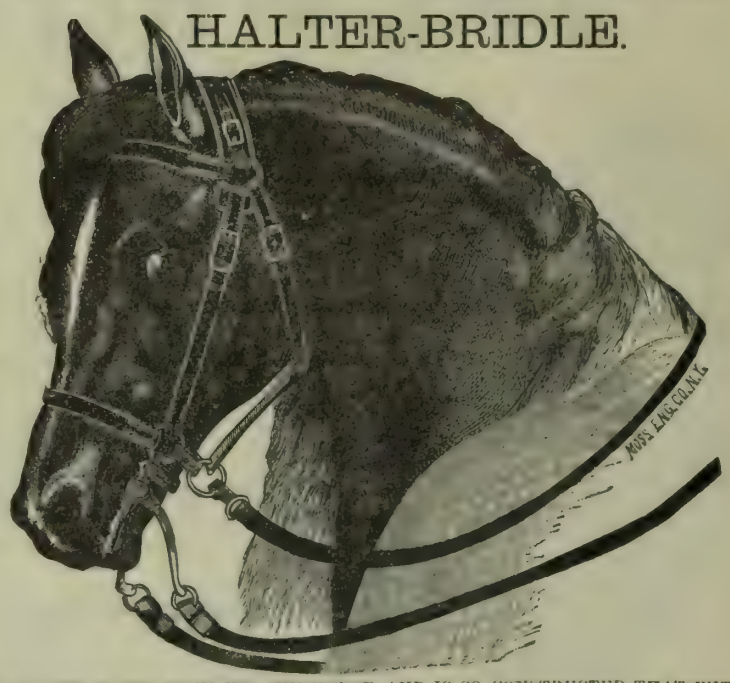
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

WHITMAN'S COMBINATION

HALTER-BRIDLE.



THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.

ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.

For sale by **J. A. McKERRON,** 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.' *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.

Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, **THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN**

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in **Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,** And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES



Vol. IV. No. 3.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE KENNEL.

Training Versus Breaking.

We will take it for granted that, after a week or two of daily practice, our pupil has so far advanced in his education as to be reasonably proficient in his performance at *To ho*, and we will now take another step and try him with something new, and endeavor to teach him the meaning of the word *charge*. As this word is in constant use among sportsmen, the world over, we always teach our dogs its meaning, but for our own use we greatly prefer a low breathed *Sh!* It is just as effective and far more quiet, especially when you take your dog into company, for, instead of attracting the attention of every one in the room by commanding him to charge, you can give him this signal, and scarcely one, even of those nearest you will notice it. We have used this for more than twenty years, and can heartily recommend it. Most persons train their dogs to charge at the upraised hand. We do not quite like this, and have never adopted the custom, for it very seldom occurs that you wish your dog to drop at any great distance from you; but should you, from any cause, wish your dog to remain quiet when he is at a distance, how much better it is to teach him to come to a full stop at the raising of your hand, and remain upon his feet when he can see you and be ready to obey your next signal. Even at the discharge of the gun or the rise of the bird, we greatly prefer that the dog, instead of charging, should instantly stop and stand up, where he can readily see what is going on. There are many arguments in favor of this course that we will not mention until we get further on.

We will now take our pupil in hand and see if we can teach him to "charge." Place one hand upon his shoulders, and neck and the other upon his hips, and gently, yet firmly, force him to a recumbent position, at the same time repeat the word *charge*, prefaced with the low *sh*—. Do not forget to use only your natural tone, at the same time the word must be spoken in a decided way that cannot be mistaken for entreaty instead of command. This word must not be spoken more than once, and given with a falling inflection; keep him in position until he ceases struggling and his muscles relax. After a second or two, if he remain quiet, remove your hands and allow him to get up. By using the words "hold up," or "get up" in this connection he will soon learn their meaning, but do not do this until he appears to understand what you want of him, and on no account, no matter how long the struggle continues, should you repeat the word, nor let up on him one particle, for everything depends on first impressions, and as soon as your pupil finds that his struggles to escape avail him nothing, and that relentless as fate you are bound to conquer and accomplish your purpose, he will at each successive lesson be more willing to yield. To this persistent painstaking and unwearied perseverance in sticking to our point until our object is accomplished do we owe much of our success in training.

We must again repeat that all this time you must keep perfectly cool, and must suffer no sign to escape you of anger or impatience; for if you cannot control your temper you are not the man to train a dog, and had better resort to the breaking process at once.

Great care should be taken to place the pup in a natural position. When you force him down see that his hind legs are squarely under his body and his fore legs advanced well in front, with his head resting between or upon them, and always insist upon this position.

In the first few lessons it is not necessary to keep him in position more than a second or two, but be very careful that he understands that you are to be the judge of the proper time when he may get up. As he grows older the time can be very gradually extended, according to his disposition. Should he be very nervous and excitable, great care must be taken that he does not get heart-broken with unnecessary and long-continued restraint.

Do not expect that he will at once become perfect in anything that you may teach him, but possess your soul in patience and allow and encourage him to act out his puppy ways, and to play and frolic to his heart's content, always excepting, of course, the few moments that you devote to his lessons. Above all things, carefully refrain from anything that looks like restraint on your ordinary intercourse with him, and endeavor to instill into his mind that you are his loving friend, and that nothing suits you better than to see him thoroughly enjoy himself. We have found by experience that dogs are very much like men in some respects. They are both possessed of a superabundance of steam that must have vent somehow, and it is much better to get rid of the surplus while your pupil is of too tender an age to work any serious harm, than to bottle it up for escape in the future, when added years and knowledge are very prone to turn the current into dangerous channels. How much better it is to allow your boy to chase the gaudy butterfly, and to encourage him to renewed efforts and let him learn for himself, than even if he is successful in securing the object of his desire, that the chase is futile and will not pay for bruised and tired limbs and soiled and torn clothes—how much better this than to keep him unwilling at your side, with his young heart almost bursting to essay the trial, and sowing the seed that in a few years will ripen and cause him at the first opportune moment to break, not for butterflies now, but in a wild chase for forbidden pleasures that the restraints of his childhood make doubly dear. Do not think that we are moralizing; we are only illustrating. Therefore, when your pupil gives chase to the "butterflies of youth," do not check him, but rather urge him on, that he may the sooner discover the fallacy of the pursuit. In the meantime console yourself with the thought that he is working off his surplus steam and will all the sooner settle down to the real duties of life and do you no discredit by wild escapades in his mature years.

There is one thing that we consider of paramount importance—our pup must staunchly point out when he is from six to ten weeks old. If he will not do this naturally and of his own free will, quickly dispose of him to some one who is not so particular, and try again. Although his breeding may be of the best and the chances in favor of his pointing in the future, still there are so many elements of chance in raising up dogs that we should strive to eliminate at least all of the doubtful ones. We have yet to see the dog that would make a gamey point at this tender age, who would not fulfill the promise in his riper years; while "the woods are full of them" that, having passed their youth without displaying this "heaven born gift," still make no sign. It is not necessary that he should be tried on game birds—although this is desirable—but any bird will answer the purpose; a fowl or chicken will do first rate, or almost anything that will attract his attention so that he makes a staunch point. Do not force this upon him, but merely give him a chance to discover the bird or chicken himself, and if he has this instinct implanted within him you may depend upon his showing it. Many pups who will staunchly point at this age may, perhaps, a few weeks or months later, show no sign; give yourself no uneasiness on this account, for you know that the instinct is there, and although it may be dormant for a while, you can rest secure that it will return in proper season.

Do not forget, during all your lessons, and while at play with him, to pet and fondle him, but do not allow him to jump upon you at any time. Whenever he does this you should at once firmly remove him and he will soon learn that this will not do. You should also talk to him—not baby talk—but use intelligent, rational language, just such as you would use in talking to a ten-year-old boy, and you will be surprised to see how soon he will understand your conversation. We are well aware that many persons will ridicule this, and will claim that a dog should be taught just as little as will answer to make him understand his duties while in the field, and what they term "fancy training" is a positive injury to his usefulness. We have no sympathy with these views, for nearly all of the pleasure derived from our shooting trips is in witnessing the intelligent manner in which our pets perform their duties, and well satisfied are we that the more varied their accomplishments and the more developed their reasoning faculties, the more enjoyment will they afford. That many writers of renown disagree with us upon this point is true; and formerly, while perusing the finished productions of their able pens, we have been haunted by lingering doubts that after all perhaps they were right, and that our system was open to serious objections; but after a tramp over the stubble or through a covert with these same writers, and witnessing the delight with which they gazed upon the performance of our dogs, and listening to the lavish encomiums which they bestowed upon their good behavior, we have been confirmed in the faith that our system is not radically wrong, to say the least. Many sportsmen whom we have met in the field insist upon congratulating us upon the wonderful good luck that we have had in obtaining such intelligent animals. That they are intelligent is plain to be seen; that they are naturally more so than thousands of others we cannot believe, for we have had considerable experience with many strains of both pointers and setters. Of pointers we have owned the gazelle-eyed, satin-coated, light-weight beauties, and many of the different strains and crosses up to the lumbering Spaniard; and of setters we have cultivated the "wild Irishman," as well as his more staid English and Scotch brothers, together with many animals of our grand old native stock, and have ever found them all endowed with faculties that needed but proper training to develop them into intelligent companions as well as first-class "killing" dogs.

We will now return to our pupil, whom we have given quite a rest, and continue our lessons, ever remembering that we must "hasten slowly," and not over-burden his youthful days with care and sorrow by too frequent or long-continued restraint. Unless he is very dull and stupid, or inclined to be refractory, or worse than all, sulky, a very short time is sufficient to give him all instructions and practice needed; indeed, the shorter the time occupied in his lessons at this tender age the better, provided you succeed in obtaining an intelligent obedience to your commands.

You should be pretty well acquainted with his disposition by this time, and be able to form an opinion as to whether it will pay to keep him or try him again. We are very loth to expend much time with a dull or stupid one, and a sour or sulky disposition we abominate, and dispose of such as soon as may be. We are best suited when a pup is full of life and shows that he has a will of his own. We care not if he be headstrong, even willful, so that he is full of life and action, for we have ever found that these high-strung animals are not only possessed of greater intelligence than their less sensitive companions, but as a rule they are more killing dogs, to say nothing of the greater pleasure that they afford by their superior style of going. Should his temperament appear to be what you desire, thankfully proceed with your pleasurable task.

You must be careful when you commence his lesson that you do not cross him by beginning when he has something of importance on his mind that will distract his attention from the business on hand. If he is busy with a bone, or engaged at play, or his mind appears to be preoccupied, leave him quietly alone until he is disengaged, and then go on with the lesson; by pursuing this course you will secure his undivided attention, and not only save time but much wear and tear of your stock of patience.

It will be time enough to teach him that he must leave his bone or cease his play at your command when he is a little older and a little further advanced in his education; at the same time, should you unthinkingly order him to do anything while he is engaged, you must see to it that the order is obeyed at all hazards, for it will never do to play fast-and-loose with him, nor to allow him to get the idea into his head that he can ever have his own way when you desire the contrary. After you have taught him to charge readily without the aid of your hand to force him down, you can gradually increase your distance from him when you give the order; and if you are very careful to make him instantly obey you, and do not allow him to take even a single step after the command is given, he will soon obey the order as far as he can hear your voice.—*S. T. Hammond, in Canadian Sportsman.*

Mr. Charles Dorethy, of Dublin, Cal., recently purchased from the kennel of A. B. Truman one of his well broken dogs—an Irish setter called Rob. The consideration being one hundred dollars, and without any doubt it will prove, as the following goes to show, one of the most fortunate purchases that Mr. Dorethy has made in that line. A few days ago Mr. Dorethy was out on his ranch hunting quail with Rob when he came to a staunch "point," Mr. Dorethy flushed the bird and killed it with Rob standing to shot. When ordered to retrieve he did so, and while on his way back with the dead bird in his mouth he came to another "point." Mr. Dorethy flushed the second bird and killed that also, which goes to show how thoroughly the dog has been trained. Rob is all red, sired by Truman's Bob, dam Bess, and is a rangy, well-formed dog and very stylish. His age is fifteen months. Rob is fortunate in securing for his master one of the leading sportsmen of this state, and one who knows how to appreciate a good dog.

Mr. G. W. Bassford, of Colusa, has a card in our advertising columns offering some high-bred dogs for sale. Mr. Bassford's kennel has made for itself a reputation beyond any other on this coast. To the purest strains of blood in his stock he adds experience and enthusiasm in breeding and breaking, and a sportsman who gets a dog from Bassford's lot can safely expect a first-class animal.

The holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN arrived too late for a review, other than to speak of the five fine lithographs. One of these contains a group of dogs, all prize winners at the Pacific Coast Field Trials—Beautiful Queen 2d, Bow Jr., 2d, Dorr 1st, Belle 3d and Butte Bow 1st. The other four are the famous trotters Monroe Chief, 2:18½; Abbottsford (colored), 2:19½; Bonita, four-year-old record 2:18¾; and Hinda Rose three-year-old record 2:19½. The five are of the same size, being 11 by 16 inches. They are beautiful. This shows that in some places on the Pacific coast there are people who are not crazed over the almighty dollar—*Portland Rural Spirit.*

TURF AND TRACK.

Arab Horses Again.

Scarcely a winter passes without some question arising in England to occupy the attention of breeders, owners and others interested in the turf. In turn, the American invasion, as it was called, and the deterioration of the English thoroughbred were discussed, as also have been the several threats by the ultra-radicals to place all racing in the United Kingdom under "act of Parliament." This winter the subject of Arabian horses and their value in the stud is being discussed. The question arises out of an announcement made by the Jockey Club for a race at Newmarket by Arabians for which the conditions are much more liberal than usually accorded to English breeders and owners. Of late there has been much complaint of the illiberality of the Newmarket authorities in the matter of added money, the reversal of forfeits to the fund instead of the winner, which, supplemented with a race for Arabians, has brought that very conservative journal, the *Field*, to the front in the following strong protest:

It is curious to note that, while the Jockey Club are content—or perhaps we should be more correct in stating are forced—to issue the most illiberal programmes that ever appear in the pages of the *Racing Calendar*, they should waste money by giving it to a race for Arabian horses. It is a curious coincidence that two races advertised in the *Racing Calendar* to take place in 1884, and following consecutively, are the sweepstakes for these Arabian horses, to which the Jockey Club adds 200 sovereigns, deducting nothing (not even charging an entrance fee) a unique thing in latter-day Newmarket programmes, and the Bunbury Stakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit to the fund, with 200 added. It is marvellous that owners of horses can be so short-sighted as to subscribe to races with such strikingly illiberal conditions; but they do so, and then, when they have won the race, they, like the fly in amber, know not how they came there. It is difficult to imagine why the Jockey Club should encourage such retrograde breeding as the re-infusion of Arab blood into the pedigrees of our race-horses. For generations the Arab blood has been bred out to the constantly increasing benefit, and now we are breeding back to the element that all experience shows we can better do without. In the deserts of Arabia this breed may be all that we have been taught to believe him from the nursery onwards, but experience deprives the Arabian horse of many of his bepraised characteristics and we begin to look upon him as a very inferior class to our English race-horse. So inferior, indeed, that were the best Arab in existence brought over to this country to run against Corrie Roy or Barcaldine, the Arab to carry 84 pounds and the English horse 126 pounds, the odds in favor of our own horse winning would be incalculable; and yet the Jockey Club indirectly tells us that this is the blood that we should infuse into our studs. Then in looks it is the same. The Arabs by the side of the two animals we have quoted are but ponies, and if those Mr. Blunt showed us at his sale a few months ago can be taken as a fair sample of the high-caste Arabian horse, we can but trust that few will be so blind as to breed back to them. It would be a safe investment to bet that Corrie Roy could gallop them to a standstill, or, without exaggeration, could carry them to the distance and then race them home with the certainty of success. Why those animals belonging to Mr. Blunt and others should have been admitted to the stud-book is inexplicable, and it becomes invidious to allow them a place in the sacred volume and refuse it to activity and others of such breeding, who, according to all theory, are descended from these Arabs, and, moreover, have attested their breeding by great deeds on our race-courses. In the conditions of the race at Newmarket it states that the stewards of the Jockey Club will consider as Arab all horses sent from India which have won a public race, value 1,000 rupees. It was stated at the time that these Arabians were admitted to the stud-book at the request of the Jockey Club. How, then, can they refuse to admit Activity, the winner of the Liverpool Cup and other good races, and incalculably superior as a race-horse to the best Arab ever foaled?

In Kentucky, especially in the blue-grass country, breeding to Arabians was some years ago discussed and dismissed as of no value. The late A. Keene Richards spent several years in the very heart of Arabia for the purpose of studying the breeding, rearing and capacity of Arabian horses. When he returned to Kentucky he brought a small stud with him the purity of which was attested by numerous oaths held sacred by the followers of Mahomet. Mr. Keene, who believed sincerely in the value of Arabian blood, did all in his power to prove the same, with so little success that the once well-known jumper Limestone, who was by War Dance, out of Transylvania, she by Arab Massoud, may be said to have been the best descendant of Mr. Keene's importations. The discussion, however, will do no harm in England or the United States, and the result of the race will be watched for with interest. The announced conditions are as follows (entries close April 1):

A sweeepstake of 25 sov. each, with 300 added, 200 by the Jockey Club and 100 by W. S. Blunt, Esq., for Arabian horses; three years old, 108 lbs.; four, 126 lbs.; five, and upwards, 129 lbs.; five subscribers or no race; two miles.

The committee of the Jockey Club announce that entries will be restricted to Arabs already registered in the stud-book, their produce, or imported horses having such guarantee of their authentic breeding as shall be deemed sufficient by the stewards. They will also consider as Arabs all horses sent from India which have won a public race there of the value of 1,000 rupees, under the rules of the Western India or Calcutta Turf Clubs, or have a certificate, signed by the secretary or either of these clubs, as Arabs, without objection having been raised to them on account of their breeding; also all horses sent from the principle Arab studs of the European continent, if accompanied with a certified pedigree showing them to be of Arabian descent uncrossed with other blood; also all horses of ascertained Arabian blood imported subsequently to the present notice from Arabia, Syria, Egypt, or the Persian Gulf, and accompanied with a certificate of exportation from the English Consul of the district.

"Principles and Practice of Horseshoeing."

Last week we copied from the *Federal Australian* a very sensible article descriptive of the foot of the horse, and from the same journal we extract the following article which is under the above heading. Like that which preceded it, there is some capital advice, and those who have horses shod with full shoes can study it with advantage, especially if they insist upon the smith following the instruction laid down. It is rare that so short an article is as comprehensive, and still rarer to find all the "points" so insusceptible of adverse criticism. There is scarcely a proposition that will not warrant endorsement, and if followed, many of the evils that follow the ordinary method of shoeing will be avoided. While every paragraph will give the basis for illustration, and to convince those of different ideas it may be necessary to amplify in order to present full reasons for the course recommended, notwithstanding the briefness, there is so much common sense embodied that the advantages are apparent. In another part of the paper we have alluded to an experiment to be tried with malleable tips and shoes. After that was written we find by this article that they have been tried in Australia, and the writer commends them. The "anti-concussion" shoe is probably something of the same device as our plates with the stratum of rubber between, and as we find brass sufficiently tough to stand without breaking until nearly worn through, the better material can scarcely fail to answer. Then the brass the founder used was scrap metal that had been melted very many times, so that it was not a good article for the purpose. Though depending on actual test before endorsement, we have full faith in the practicability.

Preparing the Hoof—In shoeing a young colt for the first time it is essential to have a good temper and patience in handling it. We will presume that we have a tolerably well-behaved colt to deal with. The first step usually taken is to shorten the lower margin of the wall, pare the sole and frog, and "open up" the heels. We will now treat these details *seriatim*.

Leveling the Wall—In leveling the wall, care should be taken that the sides of the hoof are of equal depth, and the whole lower margin of the wall should be made perfectly level with the rasp. To ascertain whether you have got the foot level, take a glance down the line, from the knee or hock, when the foot is placed firmly and straight upon the ground. More frequently the inside is lower than the outside, and the defect should always be remedied. If the pastern is perpendicular to the canon bone when looking at the front of the leg, and the two sides of the lower margin are directly transverse to the line passing down from these, then the wall has only to be lowered equally on both sides if too high. When it is remembered that the horse's weight is thrown upon the foot, it will be easily understood that if only slightly out of the level serious injury may result to the limb.

Shortening the Wall—When a horse has worn a set of shoes too long, the toe appears to have grown faster than the heels, which is accounted for by the fact that the shoe, not being nailed back to the heels, is pressed against the horn at these parts, and they become worn sometimes to such an extent that the shoe is deeply embedded; there is no corresponding wear at the toe.

The strain of the horse's weight comes perpendicularly from the shoulder to the fetlock, but from thence to the ground it passes along the pastern and the foot. Owing to the obliquity of the pastern, the weight has a tendency to bring the fetlock nearer the ground, and the longer and less upright the pastern is, the greater the strain upon the tendons and ligaments which have it to support. The necessity, therefore, of maintaining the hoof at the proper angle is of the greatest importance. If, however, the pastern is too upright, the strain comes upon the bones, and the liability to splints, ringbones, etc., increased by the jar. It is, therefore, quite as important to keep from toe to heel at its proper level as from side to side. In a well-formed foot the depth of the heel is equal to half that from the coronet to the toe. When the pasterns are too upright, shorten the heel a little; when too oblique, shorten the toe and leave the heel long; but, as a rule, the heels require very little interference, and should never be touched except with the rasp. If the wall is not below the sole, it should never be reduced. When the wall has been brought into a fit condition to receive the shoe, the sharp edge must be removed and the rim rounded with the rasp, so as to leave a thick, strong border, not likely to chip.

Paring the Sole—It is a common practice amongst farriers to pare the sole until it springs to the pressure of the thumb; but for this they are not always responsible, as the owners of horses frequently insist upon having this done, because they fancy it makes a horse go better. Those who practice it have an idea that it looks more workmanlike, and gives the foot a neater appearance; and of such importance do they consider the operation that, if the horn is too hard to pare away with the knife, a hot iron is applied to soften it. After this is done, the sole and bars are sliced away until nothing but a thin shell is left. While it is absolutely necessary that the excessive growth of the wall should be removed, no such necessity exists in regard to the sole, as, when it grows to a certain thickness, it throws off flakes in a perfectly natural manner, and it should be left as strong as possible, so that it may bear its proportionate amount of weight and protect the sensitive structures of the foot from hard road, metal and other substances. Another reason why the sole should not be pared is that the outer flakes of horn, which are the hardest, protect the newly formed horn, which, being soft and spongy, cannot resist the exposure, as it would dry too rapidly and crack.

The old flakes act as the natural stopping to the foot, and, if allowed to remain, preserve the horn better than any artificial application, as it retains the moisture and keeps the foot cool. If the new horn is suddenly exposed by paring out the sole, what is the result? It looses its moisture, dries, hardens, and shrivels up, and in doing so the sole becomes more concave and the walls are drawn together, the foot gradually diminishes in size, and the heels become contracted. The consequence is that the horse becomes groggy, and has to be turned out when he might have worked for months or years. Another injurious result of paring out the sole is the fact that the hollowing-out process gives the wall the appearance of being too high; and a still greater reduction of this part is made, until the poor brute, to use a common expression, has scarcely a foot to stand upon. Then, to make up for the injury done, which is generally attributed to hard work or some other cause, bar shoes and leathers must be put on, and the space between the sole and leathers filled with tow and tar.

Fleming lays down as a rule, from which there must be no departure, that so long as the foot is in health, not a flake should be removed from the sole. If this is a necessary rule in England, I would say that in this country, if possible, it should be even more imperative; for during the hot months, horses are very liable to suffer from inflammation of the sensitive laminæ *(laminitis)*, induced by the heated condition of the roads. The horn being a bad conductor of heat, should be left as thick as possible, so as to lessen the liability to the greatest extent.

Paring the Frog.—From some reason not easily accounted for, the frog very frequently suffers to even a greater extent from the mutilating influence of the knife than the sole. It is carefully pared away until the pink tinge of the sensitive structures beneath may often be seen, and the result is that the neatly-carved remnant soon wastes and becomes diseased, and at length appears as a ragged, foul-smelling shred of horn, shrunk up between the narrow deformed heels of the well-pared foot. The frog, from its position and structure, is intended to come in contact with the ground, and to deprive it of its horn is at once to destroy its utility and its structure, and to withdraw from the foot one of its most essential elements. The more the frog is left alone the more it develops, and at the same time loses none of its useful properties. It prevents the heels becoming contracted by filling up the space between them; is a valuable supporter of the limb, whether the animal is standing or moving, and is a useful agent, in conjunction with the heels and bars, in preventing slipping.

Let it be a rule, then, never to touch the frog, except some gravel or dirt has lodged beneath some of the flakes—which seldom occurs—when it may be removed with some blunt instrument, and the jags cut off. Even when the frog is diseased, there is no better cure for it than to let it come in contact with the ground, which may be done by reducing the other portions of the hoof, and either leaving the shoe off altogether or by putting on a thin toe-tip. This is much better than applying many of the trash dressings in use, and will sooner lead to a recovery.

Opening up the Heels.—This operation is quite as injurious, if not more so, than mutilating the sole and frog, and consists in making a deep cut into the angle of the wall at the heel where it becomes bent inward to form the bar. This part of the hoof is unusually strong, and acts as a spring to prevent the heels contracting. When a huge nick is made in it, the spring is weakened, and the heels not only contract, but the hoof is shortened towards the heels.

Let it be borne in mind by every one present, as one of the first principles of farriery, that—except the border of the wall and a small portion of the outer edge of the sole where the shoe rests—no part of the lower surface should be touched if you would preserve the foot in a healthy state, and do justice to your employer and his horses. The sole, frog and bars, as well as the heels, have an important duty to fulfill, which is less likely to be properly performed the more they are interfered with by the farrier's knife.

We now come to the shoe.

As we have already stated, the evils of the system of shoeing in general use amongst farriers consist more in the treatment of the hoof than in the kind of shoes in use. Yet there are many errors in the latter, and we will endeavor, as far as time will permit, to point out a few of them.

The first one we shall call your attention to is the practice of bevelling out the bearing surface, that which comes in contact with the foot of the shoe, in which every care is taken to avoid the least proportion of the weight being borne by the sole, leaving a wide space between it and the bevelled portion of the shoe. The whole strain is thus thrown upon the wall, instead of being equally divided; while the space produced by the bevelling is admirably adapted to pick up stones, gravel, and hardened mud, and to increase the suction in heavy ground. So long, however, as the excessive sole-paring is persisted in, a shoe of this description will be an absolute necessity, and a trial of any rational shoe would not prove satisfactory, for the pain produced by pressure on a sole thinned down would cause the animal so much pain that lameness more or less severe would be the consequence.

Another manifest evil is that, in order to protect the sole, which cannot bear to come in contact with the ground, the shoe must be thicker and heavier than would be required if the sole were left in its natural state and a proper bearing surface made on the shoe. But, in addition to these defects, the shoe under notice may be faulty in many other respects—if too heavy, larger nails are required, and this is an evil of no small magnitude, as the hoof is more likely to be split; it may be uneven on its upper or bearing surface; it may have too many clips, and these not well formed or situated; its ground surface may be unequal, and the holes for the nails badly placed or out of proportion in size to the nails. Unevenness of the bearing surface, often purposely produced in order to "ease the heels," as it is termed, which have been reduced till they cannot bear pressure, is liable to cause lameness from throwing undue strain on certain parts, and compression of the sensitive structures within, or it may cause the wall to split. If the nail-holes are badly placed, and give a wrong direction to the nail, injury to the foot will be likely to result. When calkins are added the risk is still greater, for, if small, they are an evil, as they place the limb in an unnatural position, and cause an undue strain on the fore part; and if there is any inequality in height, their unfavorable influence on the limb is increased. They jar the limb, expose it to twists and treads, sometimes of a grave character, induce shortening of the flexor tendons, and interfere with the animal's action. The shoes are also more liable to be torn off if calkins are put on; and if a horse wearing them happens to kick another animal, severe lacerations are liable to be produced; and it should not be forgotten that they prevent the frog coming to the ground. Besides being of a faulty shape, the shoe may either be too large or too small for the foot to which it is applied. In the one case the foot has to be reduced to the size of the shoe, which is a frequent source of lameness, while in the other the shoe, in extending beyond the margin of the hoof, is liable to be torn off and to produce cutting and brushing, etc.

A shoe for general purposes should be one that has a level bearing surface, so that the wall and sole can each bear a proportionate amount of weight, as well as the frog, which has to sustain the hinder parts of the foot. By this means the foot is brought as near to a state of nature as it is possible by artificial means, which will be necessary as long as the horse is placed under unnatural conditions. A light thin shoe, on account of allowing the frog and bars to come closer to the ground, is preferable to a thick heavy one, but it is impossible to devise a shoe to suit all classes of horses. The general principles I have laid down, however, apply in every case, for the same rule holds good in all with regard to the sole and frog sustaining weight, though in the slow moving animal this is perhaps of less importance than in a lighter and more active one.

The form of the shoe, in all cases, should, in outline, resemble the shape of the ground surface of the hoof. The upper surface should be flat, while its lower must vary according to the class of horse for which it is required. Calkins, even for draught horses, are now despensed with in the best farriers' shops in England, with evident advantage, for sprains and other injuries to the limb are much less frequent than when they were in use. If it is thought that a horse will slip when drawing a load without calkins, try him with a well-made set of concave shoes, and you will find he gets a firmer hold of the ground with them than with calkins. The concave shoe is the nearest imitation to nature that you can make, and the closer you copy it the better. There are several modifications of this shoe, but for general use we have found that those similar to the specimen on the table are superior to any other.

Clips, when judiciously applied, are of great service in retaining the shoe in its place, and in diminishing the number of nails, but should not be placed opposite to the nail-holes,

otherwise they may become a source of injury. In the anti-concussive shoe, recently introduced by Mr. Graham Mitchell, F. R. C. V. S., we have the advantage of the clips clearly exemplified, for, although there are only four nail-holes in the fore-shoes, we have seen a few sets that have been on for three weeks or a month without the shoes being displaced in the least. For many purposes, such as, for example, on stations and outlying places, they are, owing to the ease with which they can be applied, as they want no preparation, admirably adapted; and the amount of wear, to say nothing of the anti-concussive properties, is something astonishing. If they are applied without pads, the groove in the ground surface gets filled with the road material, which deadens the concussion to a considerable extent, at the same time preventing the shoe wearing too rapidly. Being made of malleable cast-iron, they can be obtained of any size or shape, so that but little alteration is needed to adapt them to any foot; and, should they require it, they can be easily altered, by heating to a plum red and hammering in the usual manner. It is not intended, nor is it, indeed, thought, that these shoes will ever supersede hand-made ones, except for certain purposes, but so far as our own experience of them goes, we must say that we are agreeably surprised with them. We have had several horses shod with them that are working about town every day, and they have in every case given the greatest satisfaction. Being light, durable, easy of application (the fire seldom being needed), and when padded to prevent jar to the limbs, they have a great deal to recommend them for light horses.

Application of the Shoe.—The wall and a portion of the sole to which the shoe is to be fitted, having been reduced to their proper dimensions, the shoe must be made to exactly fit the hoof, and follow the outline of its lower rim. The surface to which the shoe is fitted, as well as the bearing surface of the shoe, should be made as level as possible, and the clips should be neatly and correctly fitted. The farrier should always bear in mind that the shoe must be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe. The length of the shoe will vary according to the work the horse has to perform. In horses required for great speed, such a race-horses, trotters, hunters, etc., the branches of the fore-shoes should, on no account, extend beyond the inflection of the heel of the foot, otherwise the shoe is liable to be torn off by the hind foot, and the horse thrown down. The heels of the shoe should be carefully rounded off, and bevelled off a little, so that there is nothing to catch. With horses required for slow work it is often advantageous to leave the heels a little longer.

Hot and Cold Fitting.—A great deal has been said about the injury done to the foot by fitting the shoe hot, but, if not applied too hot, we are of opinion that any slight injury that might result from it is more than counterbalanced by the advantage of having a properly-fitted shoe. It is of the first importance to have a solid bearing all round, and the sooner the absurd notion of "easing the heels," which would never be required but for the too free use of the knife and rasp, is got rid of the better.

Nailing.—The nails should not be unnecessarily large, as is too often the case, but well proportion to the size of the shoe, and the heads should fit the nail holes when driven up tight. Care should be taken in driving the nails into the hoof; every one should be made to pass through sound horn. If the nails are driven and drawn repeatedly the horn is damaged, and the foot may be injured. Care should, therefore, be taken to give them the proder direction at the start.

A short thick hold is better than a long thin one, and less likely to produce injury; and, if possible, no more horn should be included in the grasp of the nail than is likely to be removed the following shoeing. By this means the wall will be kept constantly sound.

Clenching.—This should be done by shortening the end of the nail with the rasp, just leaving sufficient to turn over. The rasp should also remove the small ball of horn raised by the nail, but without making a great notch, as is frequently the case, and then the clench is evenly laid down.

Rasping.—In a great many forges this is carried on to an unmerciful extent; the whole of the varnish-like covering and the greater part of the coronary frogband being removed in the process. Having neglected to shorten the wall from below, the shoe is set back, and a large piece of horn has to be removed with the rasp, and the hoof is thus deprived of its natural protection, the varnish and the softer horn exposed crack and break off in fragments, until it becomes almost impossible to shoe the animal, and sand-crack or laminitis is the result.

Laying Down Clips.—Even this apparently insignificant matter requires a little care. The clips should be applied close to the hoof by commencing to hammer at the bottom, the blows gradually diminishing in force and ascending to the point. Clips should never be driven tight into the hoof, as disease may be induced in this manner.

It only now remains for us to say that when the animal comes to be re-shod, care should be taken in removing the old shoes by cutting the clenches and drawing the nails, instead of by tearing it off with the pincers holus-bolus, as is frequently done, when a large fragment of horn is generally brought off with it.

Principal American Winners.

The stallion tables, which, for the last two years have been such a prominent feature of "Krik's Guide to the Turf," are now so well advanced that the compiler is able to present the following as the six highest in the list:

Stallion.	Number of horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Billet	26	175	46	26	32	$89,813 00
Bonnie Scotland	37	409	103	69	54	88,039 00
Glenelg	41	400	90	66	52	68,252 75
Buckden	44	425	101	111	59	54,062 50
Longfellow	30	336	79	55	57	49,260 00
King Alfonso	35	341	59	61	50	44,267 75

Last year the first six were Bonnie Scotland, with a total of $105,903; Buckden, with $56,634; Longfellow, with $48,488.25; Glenelg, with $48,002.50; Billet, with $45,432.50, and War Dance, with $44,157.75. It will thus be seen that five of the six horses are again at the top of the list, with King Alfonso taking the position in 1883 occupied by War Dance in 1882. There are some slight changes in the positions, Bowen & Clay's comparatively young stallion taking the lead, thanks to the grand performances of Miss Woodford, who is not only the largest winner in the United States but the largest winner of the year in the world, the English three-year-old Ossian, who headed the list in that country, only showing a few cents over $44,236. A feature of the earnings of the six horses named is the falling off in the amount won abroad; in 1882 four out of the six contributed a total of $13,250.75; last year the same number only contributed $4,657.25.

As the volume of "Kirk's Guide" containing the statistics of 1883 will not be ready for delivery much before the middle of February, and in answer to numerous inquiries as to who are the prominent winners at the several ages, the following table is compiled from material in hand for the Guide by Mr. Crickmore:

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Name and sire.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount earned.
Gen. Harding, by Great Tom	10	9	—	1	$16,635 00
Welsher, by Warwick	17	4	2	1	8,865 00
Bob Miles, by Pat Malloy	27	9	3	2	8,725 00
Louisette, by Glenelg	6	3	1	1	8,020 00
Issaquena, by Alarm	7	2	—	—	7,860 00
Tolu, by Ten Broeck	19	5	3	2	7,575 00
Duchess, by Kingfisher	6	2	1	—	7,355 00
Dutch Roller, by D. Skater	7	1	—	—	6,237 00

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Miss Woodford, by Billet	12	10	1	—	$51,120 50
George Kinney, by B. Scotland	18	12	4	2	42,935 00
Drake Carter, by Ten Broeck	20	12	4	—	21,407 50
Leonatus, by Longfellow	10	10	—	—	21,335 00
Barnes, by Billet	6	4	2	—	18,095 00
Pizarro, by Adventurer	21	10	5	5	12,485 00

FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.

Meditator, by Buckden	20	19	6	1	$10,865 00
Apollo, by Lever	30	14	7	6	7,600 00
Harry Gilmore, by Buckden	13	3	5	1	5,605 00
Gleaner, by Glenelg	21	8	6	3	5,500 00

FIVE-YEAR-OLDS.

Eole, by Eolus	15	8	4	3	$19,865 00
Gen. Monroe, by Tom Bowling	23	7	7	7	12,782 50
Bootjack, by B. Scotland	14	9	3	1	9,385 50
Aella, by Glenelg	26	10	5	4	8,845 00
Topsy, by Ill-Used	27	11	4	4	7,375 00
Jim McGowan, by War Dance	31	13	9	4	6,660 00

SIX-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARDS.

Monitor, by Glenelg	19	8	5	2	$11,330 00
Dan K., by B. Scotland	30	13	7	2	6,756 00
Parole, by Leamington	21	7	7	3	6,195 00
Disturbance, by Chillicothe	12	11	6	3	5,695 00
Charlemagne, by Pat Malloy	18	11	3	1	5,315,00

It is unnecessary to give any details of how, where or when the above races and money were won. The horses by name will be recognized as popular favorites both East and West, and as nearly all ended the season in good condition they will no doubt be heard from early in the coming season.

A Remarkable Horse.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf and he gained on a slow track at Minneapolis a record of 2:21½. He has ten sons and daughters in the 2:30 list—Abbottsford, Convoy, Dacia, George A. Ayer, Inca, Lady McFatridge, Magenta, Mambrino Dudley, Rachael and Pancoast. Of these, three have records of 2:22½ and better—Convoy, 2:22½; Mambrino Dudley, 2:22; Abbottsford, 2:19½. Three of the get of Woodford Mambrino have well authenticated trials of better than 2:26—Manfred, Malice and Manetta. If the two mares owned by Mr. Bonner had been on the turf, three of the progeny of Woodford Mambrino would be credited with records of better than 2:30; thus, Abbottsford, 2:19½; Malice, 2:19¼; Manetta, 2:19½. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first-named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in nine, and this does not take into account the authentic trials of Malice, Manetta and Manfred. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is four times greater than Hambletonian. In combining the thoroughblood of Woodbine with the coarser fibre of Mambrino Chief a remarkable horse was produced.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Put on the Colors.

The following suggestion made by a correspondent of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, who is evidently a practical man, will be recognized as good by all racing associations and track managers. The difficulty discussed presents itself at almost every meeting in the whole country, and expedients innumerable have been devised to avoid it, but with only partial success. Let associations try this one:

As an appendix to the chapter of last week relative to the vagabond hustlers who infest the grounds about the race tracks, I beg to suggest that the stable boys be uniformed in the colors of their stable, and also that each owner of race-horses be required to float the flag of his colors from the top of his stable building.

The giving of badges to the stable employes is intended as a means to enable the lads to pass the gates into certain places not for the use of the public. These badges get into the possession of outsiders in various ways, but principally by dishonesty on the part of those they were issued to. The tramps and hostlers get a good share of them.

For this evil there is but one remedy, and that consists in issuing no more badges for the stable gang, but instead, let them wear the uniform of the company colors. By this means the stable boys can be recognized without mistake, and be allowed to pass wherever they are privileged to go. No boy could object to wearing the uniform of his company during the racing season, unless he is ashamed for people to know where he belongs, in which case he ought to leave at once and seek employment at some place, the character of which was more in keeping with the proud spirit of his nature.

Boys most noted for their industrious habits and meritorious conduct ought to be complimented with a gild-edge badge, and allowed the privileges of all places not set apart for private families. One or two might be selected from each stable at the suggestion of the trainer, who must guarantee their fitness in every particular to be the recipient of special favors from the club, and these selected few awarded the emblazoned ribbon, which would not only serve as evidence of great merit, but also be a beautiful ornament to display jointly with the colors of their stable.

I want something done to distinguish and reward merit in the ranks of the juvenile company, and to show the line which should separate the lads of good conduct from the rabble gang who delight in the company of tramps and vagabonds

There is precious little now in the management of the greater part of the training-stables to induce the boys, and especially those who are naturally careless and thoughtless, to strive to excel in well-doing.

Boys studying or learning any trade or business ought to be rewarded according to their merit, and rewarded in a way that the outside world can see and know that they are prominent members of their class, and noted for their general good conduct. I was once a boy myself. I remember the time well, but some not half so old as I seem to forget their boyhood nature, and would have a little fellow of limited experience and knowledge do what they themselves could not do when twice their age.

I hope some one of the clubs will try the experiment, and adopt the suggestions I have made. If the result is a failure, I will accept it as proof that, although I was once a boy myself, yet I failed to learn anything of the nature of the little people.

The convention at Louisville has forbidden the boys admission to the temple of the money changers. In this they seem to choke at a gnat in the golden circle, but gulp down readily the camel in the whisky ring.

The morale of the turf is not as good as it should be, and while some of the clubs are disposed to dig at the roots of the gambling features, I hope the Eastern Association will encourage that valuable adjunct to our business by doing that which will give character and honorable distinction to those who engage in it.

Colt Entries in Kentucky.

The stakes of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association of Lexington, closed on the 1st inst., with large lists. The only California representation being from Palo Alto.

The Agricultural Stakes for two-year-olds to be trotted this fall closed with forty-seven nominations, all Kentucky bred except the following from Gov. Stanford's farm: b f Almira, by Electioneer, dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian; b f Aurelia, by Electioneer, dam Aurora, by John Nelson; b f Ethel, by Gen. Benton, dam Electa, by Electioneer; b f Manzanita, by Electioneer, dam May Flower, by St. Clair; b c Woolsey, by Electioneer, dam Waxana, by Gen. Benton; b c Aleck, by Electioneer, dam Alvaretta, by George Lancaster; ch f Elsie, by Gen. Benton, dam Elaine, by Messenger Duroc.

The Mechanical Stakes, for three-year-olds to be trotted in 1885 has 61 nominations. All the Palo Altoites above named are nominated, and in addition br c St. Bel, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor; br c Anteros, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond. St. Bel is full brother to Hinda Rose, and Anteros is a full brother of Anteeo.

The Association Stakes, for four-year-olds to be trotted in 1886 has fifty-five entries, all the Palo Alto colts above given being named. Electioneer and Gen. Benton are also named in the Produce Stakes to be decided in 1885.

Saddles and Spurs.

As we read in the 22nd chapter of Genesis, 3d verse, that "Abraham rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass," saddles of some sort must have been used in very early days; but few things appear more extraordinary to those persons who look into ancient history than the fact of saddles with stirrups being a comparatively modern invention. Although a French translator (D'Ablancourt) of Xenophon, by an oversight makes a governor of Armenia hold the stirrup of the Persian king when he mounted his horse—"Il lui tenoit *l'etrier* lorsq'il montoit a cheval," it is well known that the ancients had no stirrups, but that men of rank among them were accompanied by a person whose office it was to lift them into the saddle, whom the Romans call *strator*. There is no mention of stirrups in any Greek or Latin authors, no figure to be seen in any statue or monument, nor any word expressive of them to be met with in classical antiquity. In the celebrated equestrian statues of Trajan and Antoninus, the legs of the rider hung down without any support, whereas, had stirrups been used at that time the artist would not have omitted them. Neither are they spoken of by Xenophon in his two books upon horsemanship, in which he gives directions for mounting; nor by Julius Pollux in his *Lexicon*, where all the other articles belonging to horse furniture are spoken of. The Roman youth, indeed, were taught to vault into their saddles,

"Corpora saltu
Subjiciunt in equos;"

and in their public ways stones were erected, as in Greece also, for such as were incapable of doing so. As another substitute for stirrups, horses in some countries were taught to bend the knee, after the manner of beasts of burden of the East, and in others, portable stools were used to assist persons in mounting.

This gave birth to the barbarous practice of making captured princes and generals stoop down, that the conquerer might mount his horse from their backs, and in this ignominious manner was the Roman Emperor Valerian treated by the Persian King Sapor, who outraged humanity by his cruelty. The earliest indisputable mention of stirrups is by Eustathius (the commentator of Homer), about six hundred years back, who uses the word *stabia*.

Although the history of the saddle has not exercised the learned world so much as the antiquity of the stirrup, a good deal has been written and said about it. Like all other inventions, it appears to have been suggested by the necessity of making the rider sit easily upon his horse, and some kind of covering, consisting of cloth or leather (skins or hides, perhaps), was placed on the animal's back. These coverings, however, became afterwards extremely costly. (See Virgil, Æneid vii, 276; viii, 552, Ovid, Metam, lib. viii, 33. Also, Livy, lib. xxxi, cap. 7, who speaks of a man who dressed his horse more elegantly than his wife.) They were made to hang down on each side of the horse, and were distinguished among the Greeks and Romans by various names. After they became common, however, it was esteemed more manly to ride without them, and thus we find Varro boasting of having ridden barebacked when young. Xenophon also reproaches the Persians with having placed as much clothes under their seats, on their horse's back, as they had on their beds. It is certain that no coverings to the horses' backs were for a long time used in war, and, according to Cæsar, the old German soldiers despised the cavalry of his country for having recourse to such luxuries. In the time of Alexander Soverus, the Roman soldiers rode upon very costly coverings, excepting at reviews, when they were dispensed with to show the condition of their horses. But we should imagine we must look to later time for the costly trappings of the horse. In his desciption of the city of Constantinople the author of the *Letters of the Turkish Spy* says, "The next thing worthy of observation is the Serayan, or house of equipages, where are all sorts of trappings for horses, especially saddles of immense cost and admirable workmanship. There cannot be a more agreeable sight, to such as take pleasure in horses and riding,

than to see 4,000 men here daily at work in their shops, each striving to excel the rest in the curiosity of his artifice. You shall see one busy in spangling a saddle with great Oriental pearls and unions intermixed, for some Arabian horse, belonging, perhaps, to the Vizier Azem; another fitting a curb or bit of the purest gold to a bridle of the most precious Russian leather. Some adorn their trappings with choice Phrygian work; others with diamonds, rubies, and the most costly jewels of the East."

But return to the history of the saddle, its invention and general use, the latter a point very difficult to be ascertained. The word *ephipium*, by which the ancient Romans expressed it, leads us to conclude that, by degrees, the covering spoken of was converted into a saddle. A Greek word, used by ancient authors, is believed to have been to express a saddle, and it was more than once used by Xenophon in his *De Re Equestri* and Vegetis, who wrote on the veterinary art nearly 400 years B. C., speaks of the saddle-tree. Perhaps the clearest proof of the use of anything approaching to the form of the modern saddle is the order of Theodosis (see his Code), in the year 385, by which such persons as rode post-horses in their journeys were forbidden to use those which weighed more than sixty pounds; if heavier, they were ordered to be cut to pieces. What would the people of those times have thought if they could have seen one of our Newmarket racing saddles, weighing under four pounds, but giving the rider a very comfortable seat. The order here alluded to, doubtless, applied to something resembling a saddle, although of rude workmanship, as its weight bespeaks. Every traveller, we may conclude, was provided with his own saddle; and about this time the Latin word *sella* more frequently occurs. In the fifth century, again we find articles bearing something of this stamp, and made so extravagantly magnificent as to call forth a prohibition by the Emperor Leo I. against any one ornamenting them with pearls or precious stones. The saddle-tree is also mentioned by Sidonius Apollinaris, a Christian writer, who was born A. D. 430; and in the sixth century, the saddles of the cavalry, according to Mauritius, who wrote on the military art, had large coverings of fur. It is considered probable, however, that the merit of the invention of saddles may be due to Persia, not merely from the circumstances of Xenophon's mentioning the people of that country as being the first to render the seat on the horse more convenient and easy by placing more covering on their backs than was common in other parts, but also because the horses of Persia were made choice of for saddle horses in preference to any others. That the word saddle is derived from the Latin word *sedeo*, to sit, may fairly be presumed. That the proper saddle itself, however, was unknown in England until the reign of Henry VII, we have good reason to believe, and in Ireland, from the absence of any representation of it on their coins, it may be conjectured not till many years subsequent to that period. The woman's saddle, called by us the side-saddle, first appeared in Richard II's time, when his queen rode upon one, but from the pictures of men and women's saddles used in England's early days, we find they were miserable apologies for our modern saddles. Hunting saddles should have their panels well beaten and brushed to prevent sore backs, and no sportsman, even if light, should use a short saddle—*i. e.*, under sixteen inches from pummel to cantle.

The antiquity of the spur does not appear to have much excited curiosity; but the use of this instrument was known in the very earliest age of which we have any satisfactory history. At least, we may presume that it was so, from the Hebrew word signifying horseman (*pavash*), appearing to be derived from a Hebrew root signifying to prick or spur. So, at least, says Buxtorff, and he adds that the horseman, or spurrer, was so called on this account: *Eques quad equum calcaribus pungat;* and he quotes Eben Ezra in confirmation of his opinion: *A calcaribus quæ sunt in pedibus ejus.* Spurs occur but seldom on seals or other antiques in the eleventh century, but in the thirteenth they are more frequent. As it is necessary that a horse should obey the leg as well as the hand, all military and parade horses are ridden in spurs, and, as we have already said, they are very useful to the sportsman in riding across a country, particularly in the act of opening gates; also all race-horses that will bear them are ridden with them, because, should punishment be wanting in a race, it is more easily inflicted by the heel than by the hand, add to which, these horses not only require the jockey's two hands at the same time, but are apt to swerve, or shut up, if struck severely by the whip.—*The Horse and the Hound.*

Turf Topics in England.

The English Jockey Club is just now busy wrestling with the rascals of the turf, and instead of crying out against the evident demoralization among trainers and riders is taking stern and effective measures to correct the evil. The correspondent of the New York *Spirit* gives an insight into the condition of affairs in the "tight little island" in his last letter.

The chief topic of discussion at present is the refusal of the stewards of the Jockey Club to renew Charles Archer's license to train at Newmarket. I told you a few weeks back how Boswell, Lord Ellesmere's horse, had been pulled at Newmarket, and how he had won the last big race of the season, starting at good odds on the strength of his Newmarket defeat, and I then very freely expressed an opinion about Charles Archer, and also about Tom Brown, another trainer. No doubt the course the Jockey Club stewards have now taken was decided upon soon after Boswell's Liverpool victory. I was talking at the time to a leading personage in the racing world, and warmly asserted that something ought to be done, as Charles Archer had received so many warnings. "I can't print this, or mention the names that are being talked about," in an English paper," I observed to my friend, "but I shall say precisely what I think in *The Spirit of the Times*, which returns to England, and is read by many racing men."

"Wait a little and you'll see what will happen," my friend replied.

Waiting a little meant waiting till the time came for renewing licenses, and what has happened you hear. Whether the stewards will renew Tom Brown's license is "reserved for consideration," but I hear that he will have it this time, the reservation being intended for a serious warning to him to run straight. This is, of course, a most severe blow to Charles Archer, who cannot train at Newmarket without the license. Going down to Kempton yesterday there was a rumor that he had cut his throat, and on arriving at the course I found everyone talking of the report, but it is not true. The stewards have taken a most righteous and necessary step. A few low-class papers may blame the proceeding, by way of currying favor with the Archers (Charles Archer is Fred, the jockey's younger brother), but there is only one opinion among the best class of racing men. How Lord Ellesmere takes it I have not heard. It was with his horses that Archer's tricks have been played, and the refusal to grant the license is necessarily a reflection on him. It is a reflection, however, on his obstinacy and folly in disregarding what his friends told him, for it may be taken for granted (as I fancy I must have told you before) that Lord Ellesmere had no design of profiting by his servant's dishonesty. There is scarcely a man in Newmarket who will regret Charles Archer's departure—I suppose he will have to go—so many enemies has his wretched temper made for him.

Another subject of talk is the dissolution of the Grand National Hunt Committee, which, however, is speedily to be reconstituted, and it is hoped that the Jockey Club will recognize the new body, so that chasing and hurdle-racing will no more be spoken of as the "illegitimate sport," a phrase which much annoys some members of the G. N. H. C. The names of Lord Charles Kerr and Mr. Reginald Herbert will, I think you will find, be absent from the new committee. I am not sure whether Lord Marcus Beresford will be again chosen, but I fancy he will be invited to join, and, if so, he will certainly accept. Opinions vary as to his qualifications, and the desirability of his being a turf legislator, but it seems to me probable that his friends will secure his election.

There is certainly work for the committee to do. One scandal which demands attention has reference to a Mr. Baird, who races under the name of Abington, and rides, or till lately rode his own horses. He is a fairly good rider, far better than the average, and, I believe, a rich man, but he cannot go straight in turf affairs. After being concerned in several matters, which it would be a compliment to call questionable, he was summoned before the G. N. H. C. for a very deliberate piece of foul riding. He thought that an animal Lord Harrington was steering looked dangerous, and he did his best to knock it down accordingly, almost with success. So bold had he become that after the race he practically admitted his offense, and going up to Lord Harrington said: "Beg pardon, my Lord, I thought you were a farmer." Why a farmer should have been knocked down he did not explain. The affair, however, was so gross that the G. N. H. C. inquired into it, the result being Mr. "Abington" was warned off the turf for two years. Mr. Abington, however, declined to go. He could not, of course, continue to ride or to run horses in his own name; but it is generally understood that animals entered in the familiar name of Smith, of "Mr. E. R. Smith," to be exact, are in truth, the property of Mr. Abington. It is a mystery to me why no one speaks out. A well-known gentleman rider, one of the very few men who, bearing the title, are, in truth, riders and gentlemen, the Hon. George Lambton, rode second, the other day, to a horse of "Mr. E. R. Smith's," and, of course, Mr. Lambton, in truth, won the race, for Mr. Abington's horse ought to have been disqualified. Mr. Lambton stood to win several hundred pounds on his horse, but he submitted to be swindled.

A few of the cross country jockeys are such diabolical ringers and such utter rogues that it is strange they are allowed on race-courses. A creature named Duffin is a specimen. The other day, at Sandown, he rode a horse called Enchanter, for an owner, a little Jew named Nathan. He was told to keep well in front the whole way round always handy, and to come away and win at the distance; the result being that he kept a long way in the rear, never went near his horse, and was beaten hopelessly in a race which, as subsequent running shows, he ought to have won with ease. The wretched Nathan went into the weighing-room and simply said: "Thank you, Duffin, for riding so carefully to order."

"If you say anything to me," Duffin replied, "I'll stick your ————saddle down your————throat."

This, mind you, at Sandown, which is one of the most aristocratic meetings held.

Greatness Not Born in the Purple.

The life of Abdallah was checkered and romantic. He was a mahogany bay, standing 15.2, and Mr. Rysdyk, who knew him well, described him: "He was powerful in the back, loins and quarters, with the most beautiful width of hock that I ever saw in my life. His motion was exceedingly springy, vigorous and elastic, and he had the quickest knee action that I ever saw in any horse." The sire of Abdallah was running-bred Mambrino, and his dam was Amazonia, a mare of untraced blood, but possessed of fine qualities, among them courage. She was once ridden from Philadelphia to Old Bull's Head in New York in one day. Abdallah was bred by John Tredwell, of Brooklyn in 1825, and in 1839 he was taken to Kentucky where he made several seasons, and then was brought back to New York. On June 5th, 1848, at Chester, Orange county, he was mated with the Charles Kent Mare, then owned by Jonas Seely. Wm. M. Rysdyk held the mare, and the service fee was $12. In the spring of 1854 he was taken to a remote hamlet on Long Island. He was twenty-nine years old and was sold to a fisherman for $35. He refused to work in front of a fish-wagon, and was turned out upon a beach devoid of vegetation to die of starvation. He was buried in the sand on a dreary day in November, 1854.

May 5th, 1849, at Chester, the Charles Kent Mare foaled a bay colt subsequently called Hambletonian. Mr. Rysdyk, who assisted at the wedding, purchased the mare and colt for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. In 1851, when two years old, Hambletonian served four mares, for which no charge was made, and got three colts, one of which was Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of the great performers Goldsmith Maid and Rosalind, and of the prepotent stallions Almont, Thorndale and Belmont. In 1852, when three years old, Hambletonian served seventeen mares and got thirteen colts. His fee was $25, and the gross receipts were $325. The fee was still $25 in 1853, and out of 101 mares he got 78 foals, adding $1,950 to the income of his owner. In 1854 the fee was raised to $35, at which figure it remained until 1862, and he produced 63 foals from 88 mares. In 1855 64 colts came from 89 mares; in 1856, 64 from 87 mares; in 1857, 63 from 87; in 1858, 54 from 72; in 1859, 66 from 95; in 1860, 72 from 106; in 1861, 68 from 98, and in 1862 he got 111 foals out of 158 mares. In 1863, when Hambletonian was fourteen years old, the stud fee was advanced to $75, and there were 92 foals from 150 mares. Mr. David Bonner persuaded Mr. Rysdyk to raise the fee to $100 in the spring of 1864, and from 217 mares there were 148 foals, adding $14,800 to the bank account. Mr. Rysdyk now worked the boom for all that it was worth. The stud-fee was fixed in 1865 at $300, and the 128 foals out of 193 mares netted $38,400. In 1866 another advance was made. The 105 mares bred to Hambletonian, at $500 each, produced 75 foals, and the income was $37,500. The stud-fee remained at $500 until the horse died, but the drain upon his vitality required that a limit should be put to his services. In 1867 he produced 42 foals out of 72 mares, netting $21,000. In 1868, when 19 years old, the stallion was so debilitated that his owner was compelled to withdraw him from the public. The horse was stronger in the spring of 1869 and he got 18 colts out of 22 mares. In 1870 the produce was 16 foals from 22 mares; in 1871, 26 from 30; in 1872, 22 from 30; in 1873, 20 from 30; in 1874, 22 from 30; and in 1875, 2 from 23. He was weak, and on March 27th, 1876, he died at Chester, where he was foaled, aged 26 years, 10 months and 22 days. During the twenty-four years he was before the public he was mated with 1,926 mares and got 1,330 colts. His stud-fees amounted to $205,750. It is wonderful to think of a horse, whose natal cost was but $12, whose sire was permitted to die of starvation on a desolate beach, and who, with his dam, was sold for $125, rising to such eminence, and bringing a fortune to a plain man who was anything but a courtier—to a poor farmer in Orange county. Thirty-seven of Hambletonian's sons and daughters, including the great Dexter, are known to the 2:30 list, and the three fastest horses in the record, Maud S., 2:10¾, Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾, and St. Julien, 2:11¼, are grandsons through Harold, Dictator and Volunteer. There is scarcely a state in the union to-day in which his male descendants are not prized for procreative work, and each year adds to the renown of the family founded at Chester by the unheralded son of Abdallah and the Charles Kent Mare. Greatness is not always born in the purple.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Racing and Trotting on the Oakland Course.

The afternoon of last Saturday was as fine at the most exacting could desire, and when contrasted with the terrible cold which the telegraph brings intelligence of as prevailing at the East, the comparison makes it the more enjoyable. Light overcoats were a burden, and those who are always careful to guard against fogs and raw winds were wishing the incumbrances at home. Never was a June day finer; the air exactly of the right temperature, bright sunshine and not even a zephyr to shake the rosebuds which are now so plentiful in Oakland. The enclosure on the inside of the course had a fine coating of grass, and the hills of the Contra Costa range were green to their summits. There was a fair attendance, and those from San Francisco consoled themselves with the thought that if the racing and trotting was not very exciting, there was a bountiful recompense for the journey in the pleasure of the trip and the glorious combination of sunlight, bland atmosphere, flowers and verdure.

There were two races on the bills, the running being a match for $600 between Haddington and Viola R., which was made some time ago, and the time fixed to run was the 29th of December. The rains caused a postponement. And in the meantime Viola R. had the misfortune to injure her near fore-leg, which prevented her from doing the work necessary to prepare her for the match. She had been moving exceedingly well prior to the rainfall, and had the race been run at the original date she would have been largely the favorite. As it was, Haddington had the call at the odds of $80 on him to $52 on the mare before the start for the first heat, and after winning that with the greatest ease in 1:47¼, the rates were $70 to $15 in his favor, and before the second heat was started it was $60 to $5.

Owing to the mishap to Viola R., what promised to be a very closely contested race was devoid of interest, and there is little to describe in either heat. The mare was lame before the start, and the horse led all the way. She was very lame after that heat was won, and at the conclusion of the second, which Haddington won in 1:54, she was litterally on three legs.

Though not broken down the injury will incapacitate her for some time to come.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, Saturday, Jan. 12th, 1884 - Match for $600; heats of a mile to rule.

L. Shaner's b h Haddington, by imp. Haddington—by Norfolk	1	1
———— gr m Viola R., by Waterford—by Newry	2	2

Time 1:47½, 1:54.

The trotting race was also a match between Moscow and Nellie Burns, both to wagons, and proved one of the unsatisfactory kind. It was claimed, and denied, that one of the conditions was that the owner of Nellie Burns should drive his mare, and there was certainly grounds for suspicion that he, at least, did not want to win the first heat. A very fine start was made after a few scores, Moscow having the inside, and he seemed to keep the lead without any trouble the whole of the mile, though Nellie closed up some of the gap on the homestretch and finished so leisurely that there was a general acquiescence in the belief that it was not meant for her to win the heat; the time, 2:35½. Before the start the pool rates were $150 on Moscow to $110 on Nellie Burns. After the heat at the opening it was $100 on him to $42 on Nellie, but when the signal bell to get ready was rung, it had changed so that Nellie brought $30 to $20 on him. She broke soon after the word was given and Moscow led by several lengths at the quarter in 40 seconds. At the half, in 1:20, she was on even terms, and soon after passing that point she passed and obtained so decided a lead that the heat appeared to be virtually won. In the endeavor to close, Moscow broke coming down the stretch, catching quickly, however, and Nellie made a bad break at the 150-yard mark. This gave Moscow the heat by several lengths in 2:35½. The loss of the heat on the part of the driver of Nellie Burns may have been caused by over-anxiety to win, but taken in connection with the apparent dilatoriness in the previous heat, there were many complaints to the judges.

It was a knotty point for them to solve. If the race was made for the owner to drive, and the bettors had made their investments on that understanding, it did not appear to be fair to put in a more skilful driver, while on the other hand it was their duty to guard against fraud. It was at first decided to substitute Goldsmith or Donathan for Mr. Burns; then that was reconsidered and the horses were started under their old reinsmen. Pool-selling was at an end, and the only business of the auctioneer was to sell tickets for those who did not like their purchases. The third heat Nellie went off at a better pace and was first at the quarter in 38½ seconds. She broke soon after and Moscow passed her on the inside, though at the half she was again on an equality. Another break, and Moscow left her so far that the heat was never jeopardized thereafter, Moscow winning in 2:34. While the stakes were awarded to Moscow, the pools were "declared off," and the popularity of the award was manifest from the cheers that followed the announcement.

Still the cheers may have been prompted by the dollars saved by those who were so exuberant. In such cases there are always two parties, one to applaud, the other to condemn.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Trotting match for $500; heats of a mile; best 3 in 5 to wagons.

Lee Shaner's ch g Moscow	1	1	1
— Burn's b m Nellie Burns	2	2	2

Time—2:35½, 2:35¼, 2:34.

The race-horses and breeding stud of Count Lagrange will be sold in Paris on Thursday and Friday next.

Sir John Astley's family estate in Norwich, England, will be offered for sale in the spring.

Lady De Jarnett.

As I was quietly riding along in the cars on the Kentucky Central Railroad, last Saturday, it was snowing pretty hard, and my attention was attracted to a large lot of buildings near the railroad, and upon the one nearest the cars was painted the name Abdallah Park, in letters about 5 feet from top to bottom, and the name reaching about 75 feet. On inquiring, was told by my nearest traveling companion that it was the great stock farm known as Abdallah Park, where many noted horses were owned by Mr. W. H. Wilson, one of the liveliest breeders and horsemen in Kentucky; and about that time the train slowed up and the gentleman remarked, "Why, that is Mr. Wilson sitting in that sleigh right now. Come out and I will introduce you to him while the train stands here a minute or so." I followed, and as the sleigh came up my companion, remarked, "Why, he is surely driving the great show mare, Lady De Jarnett, and you are lucky to see her, as she is now sold to New York parties, and Mr. Wilson is very careful of her." Up came the rig, the boldest looking horse that I ever beheld, or that I ever expect to see. Mr. Wilson drove up with a lady in a handsome cutter, evidently of Eastern make, and by this time the entire crowd assembled at the depot had faced about to view the famous Lady De Jarnett, and passengers moved in seats next the windows, the gentlemen rushing out on the platform; and Mr. Wilson taking in the situation, without asking the mare to go, moved the bit in her mouth, and she stepped off like a fairy queen alongside the cars, up and down, and the entire train load of passengers seemed spell bound for the few moments, and when the shout came, "All aboard," there was not one that had not rather waited longer to see the single sleigh turnout, than to go on the journey. Oh, everybody asked their nearest companion, was there ever such a horse? No, never, was the universal answer. I may forget many things I saw South, but will never forget that beautiful mare.

A Californian in Kentucky.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I have been in Kentucky for about three months, and have just heard of Anteeo trotting a mile in 2:20½. The horsemen here think it a great mile for a four-year-old, and B. J. Treacy says he thinks your colt will be the best five-year-old that ever started. I felt confident he would turn out to be a great horse. Mr. Haggin has ten horses here. They are in charge of Jas. Browne (Browny) and are all doing well. I am of opinion that the great two-year-old races the next season will be between Mr. Haggin's chestnut colt Tyrant, by Great Tom, and the bay colt Favor, belonging to G. D. Wilson, of the firm of Treacy & Wilson. Just make a note of this attempt at prophecy, and remember it. Barney Treacy of Ashland Park Stud, has some very promising trotting colts. He has one he calls Prince Wilkes, with which he expects to win the three-year-old stake at Chicago. Treacy has good colts, because he has got the best arranged stock farm in America, bar nobody's. It is intended to ship Kyrle Daly to California in a few days, and he is one of the grandest horses in the United States. I think so, and when you see him you will think so, I am pretty sure. His importation will be a great thing for our thoroughbred stock. I shall be about the blue-grass region for a few weeks, and may find time to send you something in the way of news. LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Jan. 10th.

Thirty-eight horses have trotted in 2:18 or better, and of this number only three, Hopeful, Occident and Rarus, have no known thoroughbred crosses. Of the remaining thirty-five it can be truthfully said that they are miscellaneously bred, each and every one of them having more or less thoroughbred blood either on sire or dam's side, and the grandams of Maud S., record 2:10¼, and Jay-Eye-See, record 2:10¾, are thoroughbred. These are facts, not theories or fancies, and if this kind of breeding produces the fastest trotters, and we were a breeder, we would adopt it, and let all the fine-spun theories go to the winds. What every breeder wants is success, and the best, quickest and surest plan to reach it is the one he should adopt.—*Live Stock Record.*

Gen. W. .T Withers, of Fairlawn, is convalescent after a dangerous illness that held him in the balance for fourteen weeks. He is now able to sit up several hours daily, and will be on his feet again in a short time.

ROWING.

Unadulterated Idiocy.

Some one totally ignorant of rowing matters, or willfully dishonest, is constantly sending ridiculous communications to the Eastern sporting papers. The following from the *Turf, Field and Farm* is a sample:

"George W. Lee and Austin Stevenson will row a three-mile with turn race at San Francisco, Cal., on the 20th inst., for $300 a side. The difference in their styles of rowing is creating considerable discussion among boating men on the Pacific coast, and it is boldly stated by the local sculler's friends that if the race is rowed in rough water Stevenson must win. A private note from San Francisco warns us to expect nothing but defeat for Lee. Our correspondent holds, that inasmuch as Hanlan insisted upon Stevenson releasing him from their engagement to row on the Pacific coast, Lee is a beaten man. 'If,' adds our correspondent, 'Hanlan could not foresee victory over Stevenson, how can Lee hope for success? Hanlan is twenty lengths better than Lee in a three-mile with turn race, and yet the champion did not care to tackle our best man.'"

Talk about Hanlan being afraid to row Stevenson is unadulterated idiocy. The facts are these: Hanlan offered to bet $1,000 that no oarsman on the Pacific coast could beat him. Stevenson agreed to row, the object being, of course, to get up an excursion and win some gate money. The $1,000 was to be put up, but neither Stevenson nor Hanlan thought Stevenson could win it. It is hardly necessary to say that Hanlan did not intend that any small local sculler away out on the Pacific coast should capture any of his hard-earned thousands. He went into training at once, but the weather became so unfavorable that he abandoned the idea, and asked Stevenson to release him. There is no doubt that if the public here had shown a greater interest in rowing, the race would have come off. Hanlan became convinced, however, that the interest in rowing in California was very slight, and that consideration, as well as the unfavorable weather, scared him from putting up the money necessary to hire steamers and advertise the affair. The only real loser by the abandonment of the scheme is Stevenson, who was to have received $150 for his trouble in trying to win Hanlan's $1,000. This is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and anybody who talks seriously of Hanlan being afraid to row Stevenson, shows himself as ignorant of rowing as a hog is of astronomy.

Assistance for an Unfortunate Oarsman.

The other night at a dinner of oarsmen Hanlan said that of all places he knew, London was the most liberal towards a really good man in any line of athletics. The following cable dispatch from London seems to confirm the champion's opinion. It says:

"Mr. Frank Gulston, the famous amateur oarsman, who was supposed to have been drowned some time ago, has reappeared. He became involved in speculations and lost a fortune. Instead of being drowned he went to Grimsby and engaged himself on a smack as a deck-hand. He toiled in this capacity until recently, when he was discovered by some of his friends, who set to work to better his circumstances. Fifteen hundred pounds were soon subscribed, to be devoted to a superior fishing vessel. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has taken a great interest in Gulston."

The above was the first intimation received of "old Gully's" disappearance. A month ago we mentioned the fact that the English *Sporting Mirror* for November devoted six pages to a portrait and biographical sketch of the famous amateur oarsman.

A Mistake Corrected.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: Hanlan will probably remain in California until February, and is not yet certain whether he will then proceed to Australia or return to New York. He has engaged to give an exhibition with Lee at Victoria, British Columbia, for which they will receive $500, and the champion desires to remain in California until Lee has rowed the two races he has on hand—with Stevenson on January 20th, and with Cotsford on February 2d. Lee is also anxious to meet Henry Petersen, and if a match is arranged Hanlan will remain to see it decided. Petersen, it is said, is ready and willing to row anybody on the coast, bar Hanlan, but is deterred from doing so by his "bosses." It will be a pity if Lee is permitted to leave California without having a go at Petersen, who is rated the best man on the Pacific coast. The *Turf, Field and Farm* is in error if it thinks Petersen is not only willing to row Lee but ready to put up his money. Petersen will make a match at any time with Lee for a race of any distance for $500 or $1,000. His money is ready.

Conley Challenges Teemer.

John Teemer, who intends to contest the championship with Edward Hanlan during the coming season, has been challenged to a race of three or four miles, for from $500 to $1,000 a side, by P. H. Conley, Hamm's former partner in double sculls. Writing from Portland, Me., under date of January 5th, Conley says: "I will not row at Hulton, Pa., but am willing to row on any of the good courses in New England or at Saratoga, in New York State, on Decoration Day, May 30th, or on any other date that may be mutually agreed upon." If Teemer concludes to accept Conley's challenge, the latter will make a deposit and draw up articles for signature.

The Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The double-scull shell which was built in 1883 by Ruddock, of Boston, for Hanlan and Lee, is to be raffled for on March 12, or possibly sooner if the tickets are sold. The boat, which is a first-class one in every particular, is still at the builder's shop, and has never been launched. Five hundred tickets at $1 each are to be disposed of by W. W. Ruddock, 274 Charles street, Boston, and any club purchasing eight tickets will receive an additional one free of charge. The disposing of the boat suggests a probability that Hanlan and Lee will not row double this year.

An Important Handicap Race.

Dame Rumor has it that a professional single-scull handicap race, three miles with turn, will take place at the Point of Pines near Boston next summer. The following handicaps have already been suggested: Hanlan, scratch; Teemer, Hosmer, Ross, Hamm and Conley, 10 sec.; Lee, 15 sec.; and Courtney, Kennedy, Ten Eyck, Elliott, Gaisel and others, 20 sec. and upward.

Waiting for Lee.

Henry Petersen is anxious to hear from George Lee with reference to Petersen's acceptance of Lee's challenge to the oarsmen of the coast. Petersen is still ready to make a match with any oarsman in California, Hanlan barred. Petersen will row Austin Stevenson of Vallejo, on any fair course, for any sum from $250 to $1,000, and the championship of the Pacific coast, or he will row George Lee for $500 or $1,000.

Ross in England.

A cable dispatch from London says that Wallace Ross, the American sculler now in London, is being lionized by noble patrons of sporting matters, and willingly put through a round of jollification which his better friends, in view of the task he has before him, criticise as very imprudent. The sculling match with Bubear for $2,000 will be rowed on the 10th of March.

California Climate.

From a pamphlet published by the California Immigrant Commission, and under the auspices of the Central Pacific Railway, the following explanation is given to account for the favorable climate of California. There are so many anomalies, such a great divergence in the climate of places only short distances apart, that it is extremely difficult to make Eastern people understand the situation. That a journey of a few hundred miles north from San Francisco should transport the traveler from where thick clothing was essential to comfort to a country so hot as to call for the gauziest kind of fabrics; from a temperature of sixty-five degrees to over a hundred in the shade, and this brought about by gaining a latitude four degrees nearer the North pole, is a puzzle that it is difficult to make them understand.

There are still more startling changes. At noon time in San Francisco there may be chilliness and a curtain of fog. At Berkeley, say, some two hundred feet above tide water, the sun is shining, and an atmosphere that is tempered to an exact warmth to be comfortable. That has been reached in an hour by boat and train. Two hours' drive, crossing the summits of the Contra Costa range, and at the foot of Mount Diablo the heat is oppressive. Three hours, two of which is taken up with horses and carriage, and there are three climates so widely different that it appears that there must have been some enchantment to produce it. But the temperature is not the only thing subject to mutations. Fourteen inches may mark the rainfall at San Francisco, at San Rafael, some ten miles to the northward, that may be nearly doubled, while at San Jose, fifty miles to the south, there is a likelihood that there will be several inches less than falls at the metropolis. The general cause is treated in the article copied, the local differences are entered into more elaborately.

The pamphlet contains a vast amount of information which must be of exceeding value to those contemplating emigrating to California, and this is an enterprise which the great railway magnates have undertaken, with which the most rabid anti-monopolist can heartily endorse.

A short statement of the peculiar causes that help to form the many and favorable climates of California, will help the reader the better to understand and appreciate them.

It will be remembered that a considerable area of the State is composed of mountain ranges, which extend the entire length of the State. The Coast Range extends along the Pacific ocean, and the Sierra Nevada, which may be said to be the mother or principal range of the Pacific Coast, separates itself from the Coast Range in Southern California, and sweeping easterly into the interior, makes a gradual curve, till, approaching the northern line of the State, it unites again with the Coast Range, and thus forms the great natural agricultural basin of the Pacific Coast—the interior of California. This great basin has for its water-shed the entire area embraced between the summits of the mountain ranges that surround it.

From the north the Sacramento river, having its source near the junction of the two ranges of mountains, runs south, drains the northern half of the basin called the Sacramento valley. From the south the San Joaquin river, having its source near the southern junction of the two ranges, runs north, and with its branches, in turn, drains the southern half of this great basin—called the San Joaquin valley. These two rivers unite their waters at about the middle of the basin from north to south, and run through the San Pablo and San Francisco bays, and the Golden Gate pass, into the Pacific ocean. The Golden Gate pass is an opening several miles long but of less width, through the Coast Range of mountains, and is the only complete break or pass in these mountains, from the southern to the northern end of the basin, or valley, to which it forms the outlet.

Directly opposite the Golden Gate, across the bay of San Francisco and several miles inland, stands the world-famed Diablo mountain, apparently representing a section of the Coast Range, which, by some ancient disturbances, had been cut out of the space now known as the Golden Gate, and moved bodily inland, and placed firmly on its base again. Now, this Golden Gate pass and Mount Diablo together form the key to the climate of the interior of California. Without such pass as an outlet to the interior waters, the great basin would be an inland lake. Without such pass as an inlet to the currents of moisture-laden atmosphere from the ocean, the same basin would be like an oven-heated, arid desert. Keeping the above statements and formation of the country in mind, the reader is prepared to follow the explanation of the natural causes that produce the climate of interior California.

The trade winds of the Pacific ocean are constant winds blowing from near the equator in a north-easterly direction. These winds are, of course, warm, and carry with them large amounts of warm moisture, in suspension. Were there no break in the Coast Range of mountains, they would simply float above them and over the basin of the interior without condensation, and without leaving any moisture in the form of rain, winter or summer. As it is, however, in the summer these trade winds unite with the cooler winds that sweep down the coast from the north—Alaska and Behring straits—and entering the Golden Gate pass, strike Mount Diablo and divide, the larger portion sweeping up the Sacramento valley, and the lesser portion up the San Joaquin valley—thus producing in both these valleys, in the summer, dry but delightfully cool summer breezes, or tempered trade winds.

These breezes generally begin about noon, and last till about midnight of each day. Thus is produced the general summer climate of the interior valleys, the cloudless days and cool, invigorating nights. And thus is accounted for the fact that the San Joaquin valley has, as a rule, the warmer climate in the summer, and also the fact that in the upper or extreme northern end of the Sacramento valley the weather is warmer than at points nearer the Golden Gate, hundreds of miles further south. Both these uniting currents of air being comparatively dry in the summer season, and coming in contact in the valley with no cool current or surface, no condensation takes place, and we have no rain in summer.

Now for the winter climate of the interior. But for the opening at the Golden Gate and the ingress at that point of winds from the ocean, the winter climate of the interior would be dry and cold, and probably without even snow to cover and moisten the soil. As it is, however, just at the time when there is a tendency to cold in the valley, from the absence of the rays of the summer sun, the presence of that sun further south over the Pacific ocean heats up the water and air there to a greater degree, and the trade winds come north with greater vigor and constancy, and meeting at the same time more fierce and colder winds from the northern coast, storm centers are formed out at sea, and waiting some escape for their furious natures, very naturally float in at the Golden Gate, and, dividing as they strike Mount Diablo, find their way up both valleys, discharging the accumulated moisture as they go. But instead of bringing with them a lower degree of temperature and colder weather, as on the Atlantic coast, these storms of the Pacific modify the temperature, and end in warmer weather. The plain reason is that they come from toward the equator, and bring warm air with them.

It is well known that Great Britain enjoys a mild winter climate, from the fact that she is in the path and within the influence of the Gulf Stream.

California is in the path of a similar warm stream from the Pacific equator, and is similarly affected.

HERD AND SWINE.

Dutch-Friesian Cattle.

There is much difference of opinion as to the extent of territory over which this breed prevails. All, however, agree that the Lowland race includes the cattle of Netherlands, Flanders, Normandy, Oldenburg, and Holstein. This race is distinguished by large size and variegated colors. Flint describes them as "red or black variegated, gray and blue variegated, roan, spotted, and white variegated." They have rather short, stout horns, although to this there are many exceptions. Pedigrees have never been kept in any section of this lowland country, and the breeders know as little of the ancestry of their cattle as ordinary American farmers know of the ancestry of our so-called natives. Yet, the peculiar conservatism that prevails has prevented such universal mongrelism as is seen in America. A great number of breeds, more or less distinct, are recognized and named. Some are distinguished by their peculiar markings, and others by their peculiar build and style, and still others by the localities in which, from time immemorial they have been bred. Several herd books have been established, none of which have got beyond the registration of foundation stock. Besides the Netherlands and the Friesian, there is now the Groningen West Quarter, the Oldenburg, the Breitenburg, and the Wilster Marsh herd books.

Starting from the central location of the Friesian breed, near Leeuwarden, the capital of Friesland, and going east about thirty miles, we enter the province of Groningen. There is no sudden change in the appearance of the cattle, yet we have entered upon the territory of another breed. It is very evident there has been much crossing with the Friesland. Klippart distinguishes the cattle of this province as a separate breed, probably because they are so distinguished in Europe. He ranks them next in value to the Friesians. The type of the Groningen breed is an animal of less expanded form, and more beefy in appearance than the Friesians. Its milking qualities are not so generally superior. There is another breed, which originated in this province, and is still found here in large numbers. The color is invariably a solid black, with white head, belly, and points. These markings are very persistent, even upon grades of low degrees. In style of horns and build, they closely resemble the Herefords. They were once popular throughout the Netherlands, and were bred with much care and exclusiveness.

Continuing east from Groningen, perhaps fifty miles, we enter the province of Oldenburg, and are in the midst of the Oldenberg breed. It is not confined to this province, but prevails also in a division of Hanover, called East Friesland, therefore, it is sometimes known as the East Friesland breed. In the vicinity of Bremen they are called Bremen cattle. In describing them, Flint says: "Their general appearance is strikingly similar to the Dutch, but upon careful examination it will be seen that the neck is generally stronger, the rump less sloping and the bony structure proportionately somewhat heavier." Klippart agrees with this, and describes them as differing "from the original Friesian race," in being "more rounded, plump, and shorter in the body and legs." Their milking qualities are less remarkable, although of a higher order.

Further to the east, beyond the river Elbe, we find the Breitenburg breed. It originated in the marshes of Itzehoe, in the province of Holstein. Klippart says: "It might, with great propriety, be classed as a branch of the great Friesian, or Holland race." He describes it very minutely, as follows:

It is a race the type of which is a medium-sized animal, with fine hide and bones; the color is either a white ground with dark brown spots, or a brown ground with white spots. The head is rather more stoutly built than the Friesian, the horns short, neck and brisket small, the withers rather prominent, the back sharp, the body wide and deep, and the legs longer than the Friesians. The shoulder lacks flesh, but the quarter is full.

This breed is found extensively in Holstein and in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg. It is undoubtedly the Holstein breed with which the North Holland or Friesian breed has been confounded in America. Great numbers are annually exported, but none to the Netherlands for the purpose of improving the native breeds of that kingdom. Its origin is more recent than that of the North Holland, or Friesian breed, and its milking qualities of not so high character. There are several minor breeds in Holstein—the Wilster Marsh, especially prized for its beef qualities, the Dithmarsh, and the Eidermarsh—all of variegated color, generally red variegated, or red-and-black variegated. The Angles are also found here in large numbers. They are of less size than the other breeds, and of a more uniformly red color.

Returning to the original point of departure, and going southeast into the province of Drenthe, and then south through Overijsel into Guelderland, we find a gradual but quite rapid change in the appearance of the cattle. At a distance of a hundred miles the red varigated predominate in number. A few cattle of this color, it is well known, are found in Friesland and North Holland. They undoubtedly came in from this direction. They may properly be called the Guelderland breed. A passing look through the districts where these cattle are plentiful must impress an admirer of dairy stock with their beauty. In color, the red is of a peculiar shade approaching a bright orange. In build they resemble the Friesians, though slightly below them in size. These cattle might be a valuable addition to our dairy breeds if carefully selected.

Turning to the west from Central Guelderland, throughout the provinces of Utrecht and South Holland, black-and-white cattle largely prevail. A few Lakenfelders are seen. This breed originated in the canton of Appenzell, Switzerland, and in this country is sometimes regarded as a Dutch or Holstein breed. A few "line-backed" cattle are also seen. They are black, with a white strip extending over the chine and upon each side, from the neck to the rump. They are sometimes called Zeeland cattle. South, through the western part of Belgium and in the northern part of France, the Flanders breed is found. It closely resembles the Dutch or Friesian breed.

A question of much importance grows out of these observations. What should be the limits prescribed by American breeders from whence unregistered cattle of the "pure North Holland or Friesian breed" may be imported? The lowland country over which we have been passing includes an extent of territory equal to the whole of England. It includes breeds of black-and-white cattle that differ as widely from each other as Guernseys from Jerseys, or Herefords from Short-horns. Over a large portion of this territory they are bred together as indiscriminately as our nondescript natives in this country. The cattle of the two provinces, North Holland and Friesland, that are of this color number at least 300,000. By all authorities these, as a class, are considered superior to the cattle of any other province or district in the lowlands. In the central part of Utrecht, in the northwestern part of Groningen, along the river Ijsel, in Overijsel, and in very limited sections of South Holland, there are no doubt some superior cattle that might be ranked with this breed. But are the requirements of importers so great that it would be wise to extend the limits beyond the two provinces named, and thus increase the risks of obtaining impure blood?—*Live Stock Journal.*

Faults in Feeding Calves—Treatment for Scours.

Scours in calves is a common complaint, and breeders are often puzzled as to the cause, and not a little annoyed by the effect which so frequently proves fatal to the animal so affected. That it is in most cases the fault of feeding is the fact, and the trouble comes mainly to those who affect economy to such a degree as to deny the calves their natural sustenance, the mother's milk, and attempt to bring them up on substitutes that the calf nature does not take kindly to. The *Live Stock Record* gives some sound advice on the matter: A Colorado subscriber writes us as follows: "I wish to make a few inquiries in regard to raising calves without their mothers. I have made a failure this summer—have lost seven calves with the scours or bowel complaint; have tried several simple remedies, but all failed. The calves did well for six or seven days, and then were taken with a looseness that carried them off generally in three days. What I want to know is, how to prevent it and how to stop the scours after it commences."

How our correspondent expected us to point out his errors in practice when he gives no clue to his mode of feeding his calves, must remain an unexplained puzzle. Our correspondents, when they wish advice, should always be particular to tell just what has been done, with all the circumstances, so that the advice will apply to the case. We may, in this case, imagine any kind of feeding for these calves, except sucking their dams; he says simply that he made a failure in trying to raise them without their mothers. If, however, they had been fed simply on skim milk, they would not have had such fatal scours. So there must have been some very heating food given, probably corn meal, and, if this was fed regularly, it would produce just the result mentioned—"they do well for six or seven days, and are then taken with looseness." The corn meal would produce so much heat in the stomach, and this so interfere with digestion as to be followed with diarrhœa. In feeding skim milk to calves, if corn meal is fed with it, scours generally follows, but if the corn meal is cooked it has a better effect. But it ought to be understood that corn meal is improper food for calves, unless over six months old, and even then should be given with coarse food.

One of the best antidotes to scours is boiled flaxseed. This has an emollient and soothing effect upon the stomach and intestines. When calves are grown upon skim milk, which is rather constipating, a tablespoonful of boiled flaxseed stirred into the milk for a calf will keep its bowels in proper condition.

Boiled flaxseed is better than raw linseed oil, because the oil is liable to be adulterated. When calves are to be fed partly upon grain, to improve their growth, the following combinations will be found perfectly safe, and very profitable: Mix five bushels of corn, ten bushels of oats, and one bushel of flaxseed; grind these together finely. This may be fed to calves without any fear of scours. This small proportion of flaxseed will keep the bowels in a healthy condition, and keep the coat sleek and glossy. Oats and barley mixed in equal proportions, with one bushel of flaxseed to fifteen of the mixture, will be better than the corn and oats. Again, if calves are fed on oats and wheat middlings—one-third oats, and two-thirds middlings—the calves will not have scours, and will usually grow finely upon it. Another excellent food for calves, fed in small quantity, is linseed oil meal. To calves under one month old, one spoonful is enough, after one month a quarter of a pound may be given to each calf per day.

When the calf has the scours, the best plan is to give half a pint of linseed oil or olive oil, if the calf is three to five months old, to cleanse the bowels of the irritating cause. If the first does not operate, give a second dose. If younger, the dose must be smaller. After the operation, give a little boiled flaxseed with the food, but don't feed the food that has before created the difficulty. Give cooling food, such as wheat middlings, and continue for a few days the boiled flaxseed in small quantity. The calves should be kept in a comfortable stable or shed. The calf feeder should depend upon prevention of disease, and not expect much of cure. It requires the presence of the skilled veterinarian in chronic cases.

Different Averages.

A prominent breeder estimates the average price on one hundred pigs sold by him as $40. His pigs are shipped to all parts of the country, and in many instances to breeders of unquestionable ability; good managers and feeders, yet they sell their stock at a possible average of from $15 to $25. Undoubtedly their selling stock possess the good points of its parents, and are worth the same money as was paid for them. This could be termed a depreciation in the price of stock, owing to the change of owners, and seems to indicate that the price of a pig depends entirely on the reputation of the breeder, or on whose pen it is sold from. To a certain extent one would be justified in making this statement, and partially it is true. One reason for this great difference in values is, because some breeders are satisfied with a $20, while others want a $40 average. Another reason is, that many young, and a great number of older breeders are too dependent, easily impressed with the great achievements of others, too pliable, depend entirely on the judgment of others, and the name of a prominent breeder in connection with that of a pig, gives it all the leading qualities. There is one class of breeders we might term fixtures. They buy one or two animals a year, raise twenty or twenty-five pigs, make no advancement in breeding or management, feed so as to realize a small profit for their trouble, sell off all but one or two animals, and are perfectly satisfied to buy one or two more animals the next year, and go through the same performance. For this class of men there is no redemption. But to another class, those who are pushing ahead, trying to make what can be termed a selling reputation for their stock, we ask the question Do you know what a good hog is? We see you smile, as you promptly answer, "Yes, sir: I know what constitutes a good hog, and my hogs have stood the test, and have come out ahead." You are positive of this. You are a good feeder, your stock looks well and is healthy. You pay from $50 to $75 for a strain of blue blood, consider yourself competent to manage this cross to the best advantage, and your stock proves that you are. Yet, you are satisfied to sell your stock at a reduction of $25 to $50 per head, simply because your name isn't Smith. But you say "I have not the reputation he has. I have not been breeding so long as he has." "But your pigs are as good." "Yes." "And taking quality as a standard, are worth as much money." "Yes." Well, then, why don't you ask the full value of your stock? Are you a philanthropist? Do you think that breeders or farmers are going to walk into your pen, select two or three animals, say that one is worth $50, that $75, this $100, according to my judgment of a hog, so here is $225? This brings another smile to your countenance, and you think how often they have tried even to reduce your already low figure. You advertise, attend fairs, place your stock in favorable light. You do all these, and yet you sell your stock at a great reduction, simply because you are a younger breeder, and think you lack the reputation necessary to command a paying figure. You think that this is about the condition of affairs at present. Then let me tell you what you lack. Undoubtedly, you are a thorough breeder, but you lack the business qualifications of Smith. You want to learn how to charge. How to secure the trade of this element that willingly pay what a thing is worth. To do this, you must price your stock at what it is worth. When men find out that you are asking $50 to $100 for a pig, they will have the desire to see it before they purchase of Smith. So long as you only ask $10 to $15 for your stock, just so long will your stock be considered as medium. With the majority of men the price makes the quality. A $15 animal would be passed by to look at a $50 one. We say if you raise as good stock as Smith, charge what it is worth. Study the laws of business, and improve by them. The raising of good stock does not always signify a successful breeder. If you are satisfied to crawl, you will never walk. In the end, look after your own character and standing as well as that of your stock. Perfection in both are necessary to success.

An Experiment With Pigs.

The Wisconsin experiment station has been making a series of interesting experiments to ascertain the value of sweet milk for feeding pigs. Two lots of pigs were fed separately; one lot upon corn-meal, the other lot upon milk, the latter being given all they would take. After twenty-five days the milk-fed pigs had gained 50½ pounds, against 40¾ by the meal-fed lot. The lots were then reversed, the milk-fed pigs being put on meal, and the meal-fed lot being given milk for twenty-five more days, at the end of which time the milk-fed had made a gain of 79 pounds, and the meal-fed only 61¼ pounds. The weight of both lots of food were recorded, and showed that 500 pounds of corn-meal made a pound of pork, and that 1,900 pounds of milk made the same quantity of pork, live weight, so that when live hogs are worth five cents per pound, milk is worth about half a cent per pound. Other experiments in feeding meal and milk together showed very much more value in the milk, ranging from 40 cents to 90 cents per 100 pounds. At the latter rate the value per quart would be 1¾ cents.—*New England Farmer.*

The Iowa *Homestead* man thinks a well-bred hog will not root for the mere love of rooting. His owner has either not fed him properly, or there are vile grubs in the pasture which he thinks is his duty to devour. In either case his rooting is a benefaction to his owner. We have entirely discarded the practice in our herds for some years; will change our views very radically if we ever allow a ring to be used. See that the hogs have proper diet of greens and grass, with an occasional feed of ashes, salt and stone coal or charred corn, and then let them follow their noses. They will not lead them into any great mischief.

Where common hogs are most abundant, better opportunities are given for the selection of brood-sows from among them; and thus it sometimes happens that the best of common stock comes to be compared, as breeders, with pure-bred stock—inferior though it be of its kind—and the conclusion reached that as a class pure-bred sows are not equal as breeders and sucklers to the common sows. As, however, the latter, taken as a whole, are excelled by the pure bred, so also in proportion to difference of blood are the common sows surpassed by what are known as grades; that is, such as are of common stock on one side and pure blood on the other. Hence, we have recommended for the rearing of fattening pigs the use of well-formed and vigorous common or grade sows.

Many farmers make the mistake of getting their breeding animals too fat, an error perhaps more frequently committed with hogs than any other stock, as farmers often allow breeders and fattening stock to run together. This is poor policy. Keep your breeders in good thriving condition, but don't get them fat, and you will raise stronger, healthier pigs and more of them. Be sure your breeding hogs have warm quarters for the winter, and that they are kept dry and clean.

One reason why progress in breeding good milkers among native cows has been so slow, is the fact that the influence of the male is too little understood. It has been the habit of many farmers to save only heifer calves from deep or rich milkers, while calves of the other sex were fattened as veal. It is even yet common for many farmers to use bulls chosen for size, good looks, or other merits rather than dairy prepotency. The best breeders of dairy stock now understand that it is quite as important for the progeny that the bull be from a good milk or butter strain as that the mother be a good milker.

The Kerry cattle, in their bleak, northern home, with scanty fare, do not breed until six or seven years old. When brought to milder climates and better fed they will breed at three years of age.

To a great extent the proportion of lean meat in hogs is dependent on the amount of exercise they take, and this is not consistent with the most rapid and most profitable feeding.

Mr. Horstmann, United States Consul at Nuremburg, Bavaria, has sent a report to the State Department relating to the hop crop of Germany and Austria for 1883, from which it appears that, in contrast with the poor result of last year's harvest, the present year shows very favorably. The entire yield of Germany for 1883 is estimated at 43,000,000 pounds, and the quality is said to be exceedingly good. The crop in the Austro-Hungarian Empire is not as satisfactory as in Germany. It amounts to about 10,000,000 pounds.

London hop-buyers find fault with American hops, and claim the picking is simply disgraceful. Presuming this criticism only applies to special lots, yet hop-growers should exclude from their packages all green and decayed leaves and stalks which greatly detract from their value.

No safer remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

THE RIFLE.

The Battalion Trophy Match.

Last Sunday, the fourth match of the series of battalion matches occurred at different places, and the result is such as to reflect the highest honor on our local riflemen, for it again places them at the head of the world's record. The score of Company A., of Oakland, is admitted by all to be wonderful. The average, 88½ per cent., has never been equalled by any team of eight men in the world, and throws the record of Wimbledon, Creedmoor, and our own inter-State match with Nevada in the shade altogether. Sergeant Mason and privates, Macdonald, Pierce, Burrell and Waltham, have long been known in our rifle circles as men holding the highest position. In 1879 they were leading sharpshooters in the old Oakland Guard, then commanded by Captain now Colonel Ranlett, who was chiefly instrumental in raising and keeping the company together. In the year mentioned, with 20 men in a company, they shot against the crack Nationals, Sumners, and Garfields, and beat them. It did not, therefore, surprise us to see them make such a brilliant record on Sunday, and we gladly credit Oakland with the honor they reflect upon her. It may be interesting to our readers not thoroughly posted in military rifleism to know what constitutes a marksman, and what constitutes sharpshooters. The regulation order on this point says:

"Two grades of excellency in rifle practice are established, viz: Those who practice only at 200 yards, to be called Marksmen, and those who practice 200 and 500 yards, to be called Sharpshooters.

"Marksmen making 70 per cent. will wear a second-class badge, those making 80 per cent. will wear a first-class badge of marksmanship.

"Sharpshooters will be specially designated by a separate badge, to be worn in three colors for the percentages of 70, 80 and 90 respectively."

Under this order the following men, last December, qualified for the two distinctive honors, but Colonel Ranlett, informs us, the number will be largely increased next February.

First-class Sharpshooters (90 per cent. or more at 200 and 500 yards).

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.	Per cent.
Lieut. Fred. Kuhnle, Insp. Rifle Practice	45-46 - 91	48-46 — 94	185	92.5
Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, Jr., Ordnance Officer,	42-46 — 88	48-45 — 93	181	90.5
Sergt. Edwd. Hovey, Ordnance Sergeant.	43-45 — 88	46-46 92	180	90

Second-class Sharpshooters (80 per cent. or more at 200 and 500 yards):

Lieut. Geo. H. Brown, Commissary	44-45—89	44-44—88	177	88.5
Sergt. Chas. L. Sherman, Hsptl Steward,	41-43—84	40-44—84	168	84
Lieut. Col. H. D. Ranlett, Commanding	38-42—80	38-42—80	160	80

The day was well suited for good shooting, perfectly calm, with a gray sky, under which the target showed well out, at least such was the case at Oakland and Petaluma. At San Jose, however, the weather was not so propitious, the wind being strong and gusty. This, with the fact of being less experienced than their comrades, accounts for the team's smaller score at that place. All the shooting was done from south to north. No return up to writing has been received from Vallejo, and it is probable none will be received. Below is the total score:

COMPANY A OF OAKLAND.

Private Macdonald	24	22	24—70
Private Pierce	23	24	22—69
Sergeant Mason	22	24	22—68
Private Waltham	20	22	24—66
Private McEwen	21	22	23—66
Private Burrell	21	22	22—65
Sergeant Daniels	21	22	21—64
Private Moore	21	20	22—63
Total			531

COMPANY C OF PETALUMA.

Corporal Wallace	21	22	23—66
Captain Fairbanks	21	22	21—64
Private St. John	21	21	21—63
Private Smith	20	20	21—61
Corporal Vestal	18	20	23—61
Corporal Brink	18	20	19—57
Private Houx	20	18	18—56
Private Zartman	17	18	19—54
Total			482

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant Kellogg	23	21	22—66
Sergeant Hovey	21	23	21—65
Lieutenant Kuhnle	22	21	21—64
Sergeant Sherman	21	20	22—63
Lieutenant Brown	21	21	21—63
Major Parsons	22	19	21—62
Lieutenant Colonel Ranlett	21	20	20—61
Lieutenant Allum	19	17	18—54
Total			498

COMPANY B SAN JOSE.

Corporal Baker	21	21	18—60
Private Loryea	22	20	16—58
Sergeant Ingolsbie	19	19	19—57
Corporal Rivers	18	20	18—56
Private Beach	17	16	22—55
Private Haight	20	17	16—53
Sergeant Hills	15	18	18—51
Private Clow	15	19	17—51
Total			441

In summing up the totals it will be seen, the twenty-four men shooting at Oakland and Petaluma made 1,511 points out of a possible 1,800, or 84 per cent., which in the aggregate is as creditable to the staff as the 88½ per cent. of the Oakland team individually.

We have only to add that in the competition for classification as sharpshooters at 200 and 500 yards, Major Parsons made 87, and Colonel Ranlett 84½ per cent. The latter gentleman thinks he can add another half per cent. to his record, and that is as high as he hopes to get. The trophy has now been won twice by Company A., and twice by the Field and Staff team. The next contest will be final, unless the Petaluma or San Jose team comes to the front and wins.

There is, we find, some anxiety expressed among the riflemen of Vallejo, about our friend, Captain McElhinny, and from his long silence they have about reached the conclusion he does not want to meet Sergeant Seymour again at the target. Considering that the Sergeant, as we look at the matter, has his hands full with the "rifle fiend" of Benicia, we think the anxiety about the Captain uncalled for. However, for the satisfaction of all parties we may state the Captain, at present, is in the hands of Dr. Pardee, for a severe attack of deafness in the right ear originally brought about by shooting in covered sheds. Doctor Pardee, is too good and enthusiastic a rifleman to lose any unavoidable time with his patient, and as soon as he gets him out of the surf the citizens of Vallejo will have another match.

Messrs. Hughes and Rivett, members of Company G, shot for $40 a side at the 200-yard range, Sacramento, last Sunday. The score stood: Hughes, 424, Rivett, 413.

Last Sunday, there was an interesting and closely contested match, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, between John Utschig and C. Rapp, which ended in the favor of Utschig. Each man had 50 shots at the 25-ring target. The score was

Utschig	940
Rapp	936

A return match has been arranged in which Philo Jacoby and F. Boeckman will participate. In the afternoon the California Schuetzen Club indulged in pool shooting, when some fine scores were made. The best one was that of Philo Jacoby who made 74 rings out of a possible 75, the shots being 24, 25, 25.

The Independent Rifles, Captain Cantus, held their quarterly medal shooting at the Alameda Schuetzen Park, with the following result: First-class medal, J. Staude; second-class, O. F. Huber; third-class, H. Gerken.

The California Schuetzen Club will hold their bull's-eye match to-morrow, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda. A large attendance is expected.

The enthusiasm of Dr. Pardee with the rifle is proved by the fact that he has $5,000 worth of different guns.

THE GUN.

Gun Notes From Suisun.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Enclosed please find a few items from here. Yesterday quite a number of sportsmen from Vacaville and here had a pleasant shoot at pigeons and balls. The match was got up by Geo. Kinloch, and it gave good satisfaction. I understand he intends to make arrangements for a big shoot to take place on February 22d, free for the State, and I hope to see some of the crack shots from your city present. The following is the score; first match at six birds, 21 yards rise. One prize, handsome silver-plated revolver, valued at $25:

H. A. Bassford.	1	1	1	1	1	1—6	Geo. Kingston..	1	1	0	1	0	0—3
J. Kinloch	1	1	1	0	1	1—5	M. Murphy	1	1	1	1	0	1	5
C. Reams	1	1	1	1	0	1—5	Geo. Pierce	1	1	1	1	0	1—5
Wm. Kinloch...	1	1	1	0	0	1—4							

Won by H. A. Bassford, clean score.

Second match, same conditions. Prize, breech-loading shotgun, valued at $50. Score:

H. A. Bassford.	1	1	0	1	1	1—5	C. Reams	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
J. Kinloch	1	1	1	1	1	0—5	Wm. Kinloch..	1	1	0	1	0	1—4
Geo. Kingston.	1	1	1	0	0	1—4	Geo. Pierce	1	1	0	1	0	1—4
M. Murphy	1	1	1	0	0	1—4							

Won by C. Reams, clean score.

Third match, same as above. Prize, Winchester rifle, value $28.

H. A. Bassford.	1	1	1	1	1	1—6	Geo. Kingston..	1	0	1	0	1	0—3
C. Reams	1	1	1	0	1	1—5	Wm. Kinloch..	1	0	1	0	1	0—3
J. Kinloch	1	1	1	1	0	1—5	A. Donaldson..	1	1	1	1	1	1—6

Won by Bassford and Donaldson who divided as there were no more birds to decide the tie. A number of glass ball matches took place, and were won mostly by J. Kinloch.

Hon. Jos. McKenna has just received from Geo. W. Bassford, Colusa, Cal., a handsome pointer pup, liver and white in color. Mr. McKenna is very much pleased with it, and thinks it will win the Derby next season, at Pacific Coast Field Trials.

Ducks are very plentiful with exception of canvasbacks. They are very scarce this season from some cause. Mr. J. Kinloch and others get from 50 to 75 in a days' shoot right along, mostly teal, widgeon, sprig and mallard. Snipe are scarce just now. Honkers very plenty. Mr. Thos. Bradly got 35 one day shooting over decoys in stubble field.

Mr. J. Bassford, Jr., of Vacaville, informs me quail are quite plenty at present. Himself and a friend Mr. C. N. Post, of Sacramento, bagged 41 last Saturday over his pointer, Beautiful Queen, that won second at P. C. F. T., last November. She did some good work, made at least 25 staunch points, and eight of them in less than twenty yards. The birds were in high oats and laid well.

Mr. B. also informs me that Mr. Fred. Taft, of Truckee, with his dog Dorr (winner of first at P. C. F. T.), will pay him a visit next week, and they expect to have some good sport hunting quail, ducks, etc., etc. I will close by congratulating you on Christmas number; it was fine indeed.

CANVASBACK.

Suisun, Jan. 14th, 1884.

Game Laws and Game Preservation.

We have lately discussed the question of our game laws, and the possibility of our getting proper game preservation, with a view to show that we can only obtain one or the other in such form as required at present by a union of all the sportsmen's clubs in the State, under the leadership of the State Sportsman's Association. We are happy to find the suggestions we made last week, were well received by the public in general interested in legitimate sport. The only opposition we heard of, and that only of a very mild character, as usual came from those who grumble and growl at everything they do not originate or control. For such irreconcilables we care nothing, and so return to the subject this week in hopes of strengthening the position we have taken. A very little investigation made in the proper quarters, and a very little experience gathered in the proper quarters, will soon convince any reasonable man that we can neither obtain such changes in the game laws, nor such game preservation as the State now needs, without the leadership of a recognized and responsible association, under which the efforts and convictions of every true sportsman can be used for all they are worth in the time of need. Proceeding a little farther, the inquirer will find to his satisfaction, if at all a reasonable man, that we have no leadership in the State so available for the purpose as the one we have suggested in this and former articles. It will not, we imagine, be unprofitable labor, if we give the reasons which led us so this conclusion.

The State Association, from its character, objects, influence and duties, may be selected at once as possessing all the requirements necessary for such a leadership. In the first place, it represents some *fifteen* interior clubs in association with it, and possesses a membership of some three hundred and fifty men, all more or less distinguished for intelligence, honesty, determination and wealth, or they would not have sought that association, seeking, as it does, the good of the State, as well as their own pleasure. Perhaps, the best and quickest way to show what it would be capable of doing, if supported by the union we suggest, will be to show what it has done since its organization by its present strength. The association came into existence only three years ago. In that time, besides distributing the laws of the State thoroughly through every section, originating many useful discussions at its annual meetings, exercising an immense influence for good among sportsmen themselves, who might otherwise be a little lax in their opinions, and a little careless in their actions, and thus giving a high and healthy tone to field sports in general, it has originated *twenty five* prosecutions for violation of the law, twelve of which ended in conviction, and the others failing only through the ignorance of the local justice, or the treachery of the jury by whom the cases were tried. If anything more than assertion were necessary to sustain our position, we might refer to our improvements in trap shooting, the improvement in the laws, and the improvement in individual ideas of legitimate sport since the birth of the association. Before the courts, in teaching the rich as well as the lawless, that they cannot maraud the public domain any more than steal from the public purse of Uncle Samuel with impunity, while the association exists, we may cite the cases of Mr. Taylor, the paper manufacturer, and young Mr. Murphy, the great land-owner of Santa Clara county. Both have received such a handling and exposure in the courts, for their high-handed presumption that money will justify any wrong, that if they are wise men the lesson will serve them for a lifetime, and be of endless benefit to the State. Let, then, every private land-owner, who desires to preserve the game of the State; every member of every private preserve, and private club; every true gentleman who loves field sports for the good they do, and the health they impart, come into the union suggested, and the association will soon be like the Michigan State Association, a power in the land, that no marauding poacher, no ignorant justice, no servile jury, no truckling legislator, and no dishonest game-dealer dare to trifle with in future. We have some other reasons to give in support of such a union relating to the future, but we must reserve them for next week.

A Sportsman's Salutation.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Recent editorials in the department of your paper especially devoted to field notes impress the belief that at last California sportsmen have a center about which they can cluster, and a representative organ of which they can be proud. Interdependence between such a body as the California State Sportsman's Association and such a vigorous and clean paper as the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can only result in good to both, and neither can reach the full measure of usefulness possible to it without the co-operation of the other. I hope that no regard for expediency will hinder you in properly stigmatizing game-law breakers, and trust that the gentlemen of the State Association will appreciate your efforts in its behalf. A sportsman's paper is peculiarly what its contributors make it, and it would be a pleasant thing to be able to feel that when one tells his little tale of "'scapes by flood and field," his fellow lovers of sport all over the State are enjoying it with him, and will in return recite their successes attained or their dangers passed.

LAPHORTYX.

Oakland, Jan. 15, 1884.

Notes of the Week.

The markets presented a poor appearance during the week, the canvasbacks being especially scarce in comparison with our usual supply. Whatever may be the real cause of their scarceness this season, the owners of preserves and the market men could not do better than club together and make a determined trial to raise an abundance of wild rice next year. The experiment, if successful, will repay a thousandfold. The birds do not congregate this season because they have to go too far and wide after food. Another good idea would be to inaugurate a weekly shooting match, in teams, to kill off the mud-hens. They are as thick in places, and as destructive, as rabbits in Australia.

The Alameda County Gun Club have not had good duck shooting this season, owing to the lake on their preserve drying up, the water feeding it having been diverted from its natural bed for irrigating purposes. The club, however, has determined to restore the lake for next season, for which they have two projects in view. They will sue the parties diverting the water, and also sink a number of artesian wells, if they can obtain a ten years' lease of the preserve, their present lease being only for three years. The wells are estimated to cost $1,000. The snipe shooting, however, has been very good, many of the members making fine bags.

Some members of the Cordelia Club have had fine sport sculling lately. Messrs. Kellogg, Storey and Bradford, last Friday and Saturday, killed 247 among them, over 90 of the number falling to Mr. Kellogg's gun. On Sunday, Mr. Bent and a friend visited the club's preserve, but had poor sport, only getting 25 birds altogether. Mr. Buttler gives us an estimate of considerably over 2,000 birds for the season's work, which is nearly a thousand in advance of the number killed by the club up to the same date last season.

"Sculling for mallards," strange as it sounds, is now getting the order of the day, in preference to working the ponds from the blinds. In this month and next sculling is at its best, as the birds are scattered along the sloughs sunning themselves. Turning the bends of the sloughs and small creeks, where the birds are found in groups, makes this kind of shooting exciting. The water-ways of the sloughs are not covered by preserves, and are, therefore, open to the public.

Speaking of the conviction of Mr. Hart, the game dealer, for illegally selling doves, a contemporary thinks the French plan of posting the offense and punishment by law on the most conspicuous part of the offender's stand would have a good effect. If we could only get such an arrangement into our laws, it would work wonders. From very obvious causes, we are behind the world in game preservation.

Mr. Poole, ex-United States Marshall, reports good shooting round Salinas. Last week he and three friends made a large bag of quail on the high grounds, and also of teal and snipe on the low grounds ranging toward Castroville. From all accounts reaching us, that is regarded as the best section in the State this season.

Three members of the crack Teal Club, Messrs. Whittier, Upham and Goodall, had a fine day's shoot last Saturday, killing 221 birds amongst them. The birds, of course, were mixed, with only three canvasbacks and one mallard in the lot. Mr. Goodall deserves much credit for the distribution of his bag. He gave 60 out of his 75 birds to the Girls' and Boys' Aid Society. That is as it should be. We often wonder what becomes of the large bags we are constantly reading about.

The robin hunters of the Mission road are getting as dangerous as the robin hunters of old in Hayes Valley. Start from Union Square westward, any afternoon, and a man would be riddled with shot in ten minutes. Last week a little girl was shot in the face by some reckless hunters. Two men were arrested on Sunday for shooting within the city limits. Let all such reckless fools be arrested.

None of the members of the Tule Belle Club were up at Sherman's Island last week. On Tuesday Mr. Bogart received a letter from the keeper that birds were very abundant there, so he and other members are looking for a good time this week.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, druft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less pace. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Jan. 19, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrle Daly (imp.), John W. Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St. S. F.

The Stallion Season.

The commencement of the stallion season is now close at hand, and already we have received many inquiries regarding the location of those which are wanted. It is, of course, beyond our knowledge what the terms and place of standing will be outside of those advertised in this paper, and the only response we can make is the answer that we cannot furnish the desired information. There seems to be a general desire to breed among men who are not engaged particularly in breeding horses. Gentlemen who have a favorite mare or two that they are anxious to secure foals from, and these are generally pretty well posted in regard to the blood and performances of the various strains. They appreciate the greater pleasure there is in rearing an animal than becoming the owner through purchase, and then there is the further gratification of perpetuating the good qualities they have proved by years of active service on the road. The smaller farmers, too, have learned the importance of breeding good stock, and there are inquiries from them which signifies a close study of the subject. In this country the season can safely commence as soon after the 1st of February as will ensure that the foal does not come before the 1st of January. It is rare that the usual limit of eleven months is curtailed, though there are instances where it has happened so to guard against that contingency it will be the safest to delay a few days. Although the weather now would not be adverse to young foals, in many respects the months of February, March and April present more advantages. The grass is more forward, the days longer, and sunshine has a potent influence in strengthening the foals.

X X.

Singleton and La Harpe, Monroe Chief and Kyrle Daly have "been noticed"; Director and X X remain of the stallions already advertised. Director is to be honored with one of Wyttenback's best pictures before long, when his history and marvelous campaign of 1883 will be duly considered.

X X is well worthy of a pen sketch, and though he was bred and reared by the editor of this paper, he is so well deserving of eulogy that he shall have a proper acknowledgement of his merit, if even it does lay us liable to the charge of extolling our own stock. We never owned a horse that we had such a warm affection for. Many others have laid us under loads of obligations for the services rendered, and when a balance was struck, the credit side of the account would largely exceed the debit. X X has earned admiration for the exhibition of qualities that endear, apart from any money consideration. He is the "best disposed" horse we ever knew. He never did a mean trick; cheerfully complies with every demand, and is ready for any duty. He is so intelligent that at times he almost startles us with the knowledge displayed. To gallop with trotters he is as good as can be, slackening or increasing his speed at command, and quickly understanding the wishes of the person driving the trotter before his own driver can communicate with him. The afternoon of the same day that he has gone any number of heats he can be hitched to a road wagon, and he will drive as pleasantly as the best family horse in the country. No matter how many in company, he will stick to the trot with the pertinacity of a veteran road horse, and rattles along at a pace that troubles some that are well thought of as trotters to emulate. There is nothing that he is afraid of. Railway trains have no terrors, and one fourth of July a boy exploded a bomb directly under him without throwing him off his balance. To enumerate one-half of his good qualities would require far more space than we can afford. As his name implies, he is inbred, both sire and dam being by Bonnie Scotland. On both sides his relations are distinguished. His sire, Malcolm, is from Lady Lancaster, and his dam, Columbia, from Young Fashion. A better-bred horse does not live, when the standard is that of the American Stud Book, and on the trotting side there are good claims for distinction. His dam is the dam of Lady Richmond, which it was claimed showed a trial at Columbus, Ohio, in 2:15, and when a four-year-old trotted in 2:27. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo, Antevolo and Anteros, and it is safe to say that there is not a trio, of corresponding ages, from any mare that can cope with them.

The sire of X X was a great race-horse in every sense of the word. He ran more fast heats than any horse up to the date of his retirement from the turf, and was possessed of nearly phenomenal speed. Few of his colts have been trained, and all of them winners. His daughter, Marion, the dam of Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk, has gained deserved renown as one of the great brood-mares of the country, and her sister, Roxaline, is the dam of Princess, which won three races at the late meeting at New Orleans. Columbia ran the fastest mile ever made in Iowa up to 1869, and was a good race mare at all distances. She had a capital trotting gait, and had it not been that we valued her so highly for a brood-mare, would have trained her to trot. The first time she was ever harnessed we drove her beside a trotting mare that could beat three minutes, and Columbia went off like an old trotter. She was a large mare, nearly sixteen hands, and, like most of the Bonnie Scotlands, with plenty of "substance." X X is 15¾ hands, and very strongly made. He has so much bone and tendon that midway of the metatarsal the measurement is 9½ inches, while equidistant from knee and ankle 8¾ inches. Strong as he is, highly bred as he is, with a flight of speed that was equal to a quarter inside of 24 seconds, the most remarkable divergence from all the horses we ever knew is a temper that could not be improved, an intelligence almost akin to that of a higher order of animals.

The Clergy and Out-Door Sports.

There is a prevailing opinion that the teachers of religion, and consequently of good morals, should be, as a class, different from other people. Even those who are anything but "straightlaced" themselves consider that ministers and clergymen should be something that they can scarcely describe, a being without the traits that belong to humanity, without any of the animal in their nature, a compound of mental and spiritual qualities, passionless icebergs in the midst of a tropical sea, beyond self denial, not having the hopes or weaknesses of their brothers and sisters, statues of alabaster, bloodless, colorless in everything pertaining to this world, entirely wrapt in the contemplation of that to come. It is expected that in their external appearance there shall be no sign of business or pleasure, their deportment must be fashioned after an ascetic model, any exhibition of muscular energy is reprehensible, to run would be a grievous offence, any deviation in demeanor from stolid dignity a transgression which could not be condoned. It strikes us that this false estimate of what a clegyman should be has more to do with false representation than anything else. It dwarfs the influence, circumscribes the sphere of usefulness to the narrowest limits, engenders a distaste for all kinds of religious or moral instruction, drives thousands into wrong courses, provokes antagonism where there should be hearty co-operation.

The teacher, aware of the expectation that he must follow entirely different paths from his lay acquaintances, and that a deviation from the narrow track will be misconstrued, it forced, contrary to his better nature, compelled, in opposition to his own better judgment, to surrender to the whims of his congregation, and those outside of his own flock, to a course that in a measure destroys his influence, while it turns into a sorrowful pilgrimage a life which should be a bright and triumphant journey. Could he mingle with the people in their sports and pastimes, could he, while yet young and vigorous, ride, shoot, fish, row, handle the bat or propel the ball, and when older, drive a trotter at a two-thirty gait in company with those of his parishioners who could afford the luxury of that much speed, he would be a healthier man, far stronger mentally, happier, and wield an influence for good that would reach far beyond the limits of the little world that now confines him. There is too much cant, too little heartiness, too much of the scents of the laboratory, a superabundance of finicism, a lack of human nature, fashion in place of honest convictions, subservancy in view of manhood, an assembly of puppets where there should be gatherings of men and women, boys and girls.

We would have a clergyman set an example by his personal actions in places where such a monitor would have a good effect. When in the flush of early manhood he joins in the recreatious of youth, then sports would not degenerate into boisterous displays. When older, he could preside over the games and give counsel that would reach pupils ready and willing to benefit by his teachings. The dignitaries of the church should be guardians, in fact, not alone of the semi-emasculated whimperers who have neither life, muscle, nor activity of brain, but take in charge the sturdy youngsters who are aglow with vigorous being. Control them by directing the bent in the right way, the attempt to smother will result in an explosion. They must learn that their preceptors can see good in the bright side of life, and that the world of religion is not always overcast by sombre clouds. There is power of good in those willing hearts, sturdy limbs and tingling nerves, a power of evil if all control is lost. The young are not the only ones who will be benefited by the clergy forsaking the cloisters and mingling more with busy life. There will be kindlier feelings all around. The asperities of rival sects will be smothered, and bitter heartburnings give way to general fellowship.

There is not a sport that has the sanction of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, that would be derogatory to the character of a clergyman to countenance, not a recreation which would lower his dignity to witness.

Querulous Busbey.

And now Busbey—we will not say the *Turf, Field and Farm*—accuses us of "growling," as he elegantly puts it, "like a dog with a mashed toe." There may be dignity in a growl however sullen, but the snarling of a pug in the lap of his mistress whenever anyone approaches her does not impress us with danger, though there may be annoyance. Tips have been a fearful disturber of the peace of our friend, and now when we see fit to resent an impertinent and unwarranted telegraphic attack, he snarls and shows his teeth in defense of what no one can justly defend. He is unfair as well as querulous, and makes misstatements which are two palpable to be penned through mistake. If he has assumed such a load of obligations that snarling and an exhibition of sharp teeth are not sufficient recompense, let the collar be so plainly marked that the ownership is generally known, and not debase the paper he is connected with by perverse misrepresentations.

The portion of his last diatribe, which our readers can at once see the unfairness of, is as follows: "He sports his faith in the ability of Anteeo to trot a mile in 2:17½, but he declined an offer of $20,000 for the horse in case he made such performance, and was delivered in New York, because the risk of the journey was too great." Now, he purposely omitted the words *all right*, which were the objectionable feature in Mr. Bonner's offer, and which was so plainly stated in this paper that no one could be mistaken. There was no *growling* over that. Mr. Bonner had the unquestionable right to embody such conditions in his offer as he chose; it was ours to reject, if not satisfactory. The next day we wrote to Mr. Bonner thanking him for the offer, but when the telegram came, filled with so much that was offensive, arbitrary and untrue, that we would have been well fitted to wear a collar, too, if we had not resented it. The other flings we care little about, though there are other perversions of the truth. One is, "Now it strikes us that if Mr. Simpson could afford to take the risk of raising and training Anteeo until he was five years old for $10,000, he could afford for another $10,000 to risk the horse on the cars for a period shorter than one week." He was sold when still ranking as a four-year-old, will not be five until the fifth of the coming May, and the only risk was the expense of his keeping until he was seventeen months old. At that age he won a stake of about $800; he won another not so large when a year older, he has taken many premiums of cash value to a considerable amount; he never started in a race that he did not get some of the money, and last season from his services in the stud, he cleared, above all expenses, and not counting our own mares, over $2,000. The risk to take was not so much in the journey (though many of our folk will be pleased to learn how to get a horse from here to New York in less than a week without running very serious risks) as in the caprice of the purchaser. "All right" is too

indefinite to warrant landing a horse in the mid-winter in New York, and we have yet to see a man of any sense who advised accepting it. Neither have we found one who did not think that we were thoroughly justified in the response to the telegram that appeared in the *Evening Bulletin*, and there is not a dessenting voice in sustaining us in the reply.

It is a matter of extreme pleasure that if the price received "satisfied" us, that there are others who join in the opinion that the colt is worth more money than $10,000. A gentleman who owns a one-quarter interest was offered $4,000 for his part, and there was not even the *risk* of moving him out of the stable, and that was declined. Do not tremble, old friend, if we do succeed in breeding another Anteeo. It may be that we will "growl worse than two bears with frightfully sore heads," with less provocation than was received before. Should we fail, you can surely ascribe it to tips, for it is nearly certain that, notwithstanding your authoritative diction that tips will not answer, we will continue their use. There is another point you made some weeks ago that we may as well answer here. That was, that inasmuch as we admitted that the subject of toe and side weights was so intricate that we could not advise authoritatively after all the study given, that it was the height of presumption to offer even a few chapters of a book to the consideration of these adjuncts to the training of trotters. That was something like the charge, though as we quote from memory, it may not be exact. Did it ever occur to you that the self-application would have prevented you from writing a line in relation to the foot of a horse, for though the ignorance is not personally admitted, there is such overwhelming proof in the articles as not to require corroborative testimony. But we do not agree with you in the idea that a man must "know it all" to be a teacher, and concur in the maxim that while a man is acquiring information, and realizes that he is still in need of light, he may be in a better position to impart knowledge than one who claims to have mastered the most abstruse questions, so that there is nothing more for him to learn. Furthermore, we will give $1,000 to any one who can make a clear exposition and show the reasons for certain results following the application of weight to the outside of the feet of trotting horses. To make this clearer we will formulate a series of questions, the reward to follow, the answers being satisfactory to a jury composed of trainers and drivers who have a competent knowledge of the business they are engaged in.

The Remodeled Stanford Stake.

As will be seen by referring to the advertisement, the closing of the Stanford Stake has been extended to the 1st of March, and such changes made in the conditions as will remove all valid grounds for objection. As it now stands, the whole amount of the stake is $175, the change being in the first and second payments, making the risks much lighter. Thus $25 has to be paid when the nomination is made, $50 on the 1st of January, 1885, and $100 ten days before the date fixed for closing the stake. This only entails a risk of $75 up to within ten days of the time fixed for trotting, and, as under the new order there is likely to be a great many nominations, the risk will be a small percentage on the amount to win. It will be a very serious drawback to the breeding of trotters in California should this stake be allowed to fall through. There must be home inducements to remunerate for the breeding, rearing and training colts as well as those of the East, and though every stake is important, the Stanford has extra claims for consideration. Even under the present conditions it will be the most important trotting stake in the country, and now that the risk has been reduced to a minimum, there can be no valid excuses for withholding support.

Our Board of Appeals.

There was a pacing race over the Oakland course some weeks ago, which has been made the basis of some queer proceedings. Briefly it may be stated thus: Fairmount won two heats and was beaten the third, presumably having been laid up, although we understand that is denied by the person who drove him. The race was postponed and eventually won by Terry. There was no complaint made at the time to the judges, though afterwards one was lodged with the Board of Appeals for this district. In the meantime the person who made the complaint and the driver of Fairmount quarreled, so that the inference that there was malice to gratify is warranted. The first step certainly should have been for the Chairman of the Board, with whom the complaint was filed, to learn whether the Board had jurisdiction. If the alleged crime was committed on a track holding membership in the National Trotting Association, when proven, there was power to punish, if not, it was beyond its control. A list of the members of the N. T. A. does not include the Oakland trotting park, neither does E. Wiard, the owner, or M. Allen, lessee, appear as holding membership. For the Board, then, to assume jurisdiction, was not in accordance with the laws and the time of the members of the Board, accuser, accused and witnesses taken up with an idle, frivolous, and, it might be, vicious proceeding. Three times the parties were summoned, and the end is not yet. There is more than a foolish wasting of time in these irregular proceedings. It puts it in the power of malice to wreak its vengeance through the instrumentality of the National Association. It is also claimed in this case that the Chairman of the Board has ill-feelings against the accused. Whether that is so or not, it is certain that the man who brought the charge has, and according to the report of those who attended, the evidence submitted was worse than frivolous. The most absurd stories have been listened to, and men brought forward to testify who were comparatively unknown, and could not be in a position to learn what was so readily talked of. In this way charges could be trumped up against any one, and beyond the power of the victim to protect himself.

It does not figure in this case whether the charge was well founded or not. We will suppose that the foundation for the indictment had occurred in Yreka, and that the defendant lived there. Would he be expelled through his default in not appearing? Or, let us suppose that the ground for the accusation was on something which happened at the Santa Rosa fair. Let us, for the sake of illustration, suppose that some one had laid up heats there, had been abusive to the judges, or laid himself liable, by other violations of the Code. He is charged before the Board of Appeals, and, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the crime was perpetrated, regardless of the fact that the track on which the offense was committed was outside of the pale of the N. T. A., the defendant must enter a plea and stand trial. Let us carry the question a little further. If there is power to punish in one case, there is in all. Entrance-money is due, and the non-member calls upon the Board of Appeals to suspend the debtor. What is the use of paying money for privileges that can be obtained without cost? Grant the district boards the right to go outside of the courses holding membership in their awards, and it will not be long before few will pay the dues.

It seems an idle waste of space to argue that which is so generally known, but the fact that a trial extending over three convocations has been held shows the necessity of calling attention to it, in order that there may be no more such ridiculous infractions.

If it be true that the Chairman of the Board has feelings of ill-will against the accused, his associates can hardly be pleased with the idea of being made parties in the assault. If depending on his supposed superior knowledge of trotting laws, they have been involved in placing themselves in such an untenable position, they can scarcely accept his leadership hereafter without a surrender of self-respect. It is beyond doubt that the other members of the Board took it for granted that they had the power, or they would not have spent so much valuable time in this mock trial. There is not a man in our knowledge who will impute unfairness to them; as we have oftentimes stated, the other is notoriously unfit for the position he occupies.

In Dr. Pardee's paper on gunnery, in our last issue, there was a typographical error in the footing up of the 100 shots made by the cylinder-bore rifle—the aggregate of the 100 shots from center of ball hole to center of bull's-eye should have read 81⅛ inches, not 181⅛ as published. We trust the readers of the *Breeder and Sportsman* will read the correction as it is eminently due the Doctor that such correction be made.

Sporting Etceteras in Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Sporting matters have been rather quiet here during this season, oocasioned, no doubt, by the scarcity of quail and the unusually late advent of ducks. Up to the last two weeks our local shots have confined themselves almost wholly to quail, small bags being the rule, the birds being exceedingly wild in all localities of reasonably easy access. And let me here remark that unless something is done to stop the game market of your city from robbing the whole State of its birds, the once splendid shooting of Los Angeles and other counties will only be known as something of the irretrievable past, and the game little quail be forever lost to the sportsmen of the State. We do not want to be accused of riding a hobby, but the proposition made by the writer at the last meeting of the State Sportsman's Association seems to be the only way of correcting the above evil, viz., to district the State into game districts, and prohibit the shipment or game from one district into another. This, we believe, would put a stop, in a large degree, to market hunting, and it is market hunting in season and out that is fast ridding the State of its game.

Ducks, until the last two weeks, have been unusually scarce, and but few canvasbacks and mallards have been seen yet, owing, no doubt, to the continuous warm weather and little rain.

A couple of weeks ago we had a very pleasant shoot at the ground of the Recreation Gun Team with Mr. A. G. Little, a thorough sportsman from Philadelphia and a member of one of the finest clubs east of the mountains. We bagged, in a couple of days, about one hundred duck of various kinds; most all of them, however, were killed in one day, the other being a very unfavorable day for flight.

The shooting now is much better, and rapidly increasing, with good promise of fine sport for the balance of the season, which in this section continues until the 1st of April, and even later.

Theatrical matters are very quiet, nothing having appeared on the boards since the collapse of the Zoe Gayton Mazeppa Combination, probably waiting for the completion of the Childs Opera House, which, by the way, promises to be one of the finest in the State. So far we have had no regular place of amusement, except the Club Theater, run by Messrs. Perry Bros., who, with their efficient corps of artists, give a first-class variety performance.

The Los Angeles Athletic Club, a prominent and efficient organization, is now making preparations for its second field day, an event which will give to our citizens a day of outdoor and pleasant recreation, which, at this season of the year, in Southern California, is so enjoyable.

Before closing we wish to put our oar in and give a "long pull and a steady pull" to help out your vigorous war on the "Supervisor interference" question, and your manly advocacy of game protection.

It has always been a mystery to us how any man with a love for field sports and claiming to be a sportsman, can be so inhuman as to destroy the very animals and birds that he should love during their natural season of propagation. After a close study of the question, we can but arrive at this conclusion, that the true sportsman must not only admire the gun, and the skill, nerve, and quickness of sight which it develops, but love his game even while he pursues it, for, as a matter of fact, a man cannot love a certain sport without also loving the cause or causes which makes that sport attainable, unless he is actuated by a spirit of pure selfishness and gain—qualities never found in a true sportsman. And farther, these so-called sportsmen who shoot in season and out do not exhibit even as much honor as is said to exist among thieves, for while their co-lovers of the gun stay at home and respect the laws of the land and the game of the country, they violate the one and rob their fellow man of his share in the pursuit of the other.

Go on, Mr. Editor, with your good work, you have the moral support of three-fourths of the State, and the consciousness that "truth is mighty and must prevail." P.

Los Angeles, Jan. 16th, 1884.

POULTRY.

Best Feed for Hens.

Considerable difference should be made in the feed of poultry, according to their breed. The Brahmas, Cochins and their crosses are quiet, lazy sorts, and consequently fatten more easily than such as are fond of roving around at considerable distance from the house, such as Leghorns, Hamburgs, Game, etc. Little corn or Indian meal should be fed to the former, except in the coolest weather, and then we only make it about half their rations. In spring and autumn we give them all they are inclined to eat during the day, a pudding made of one-third Indian meal and two-thirds wheat bran, with a sprinkling of whole oats, late in the afternoon on the ground, in the yard or near the house, for them to scratch and pick up just before going to roost. In summer we make the pudding one-fourth Indian meal and three-fourths wheat bran. In this about half a gill of pure strong brine is mixed to each gallon. A little brine is very healthy in the food of poultry, but it must not be taken from the meat barrel. A tablespoonful of sulphur is excellent to mix once a week in the pudding, as this keeps lice out of the hens, and in addition is healthy for them. So is the same quantity of wood ashes, or a gill of fine charcoal dust. The hens ought to have a grass plot to run on. If this cannot be had, give them some boiled vegetables or raw cabbage leaves. In summer grass can be cut for them and put in their yard. Lettuce and spinach are excellent things when no other green feed is to be had, and we cultivate these in our garden especially for them. For the most active breeds of fowls we give a greater proportion of Indian meal in their pudding. If this can be mixed with skim milk, it will be all the better for the production of eggs. Whole wheat is an excellent egg producer.—*Bee and Poultry Magazine.*

Scalding Poultry.

The reason poultry will not sell so well when scalded in dressing is that in a few days it turns white in color, giving it the appearance of being half-fattened and stale.

If picked dry it is a golden yellow, has the appearance of freshly-dressed poultry, that are well-fattened.

One of the largest and most successful poultry dealers in Iowa prepared his for market as follows: The fowl is suspended by the feet at a convenient hight for the operator. It is then stuck in the mouth, penetrating the brain, (a small blade of a pocket-knife will do for this). The feathers will now come easily, and before it is dead it should be picked clean, with the exception of pin-feathers, those are removed afterwards. As soon as the fowl is dead the feathers are set and cannot be removed without the aid of hot water.

After pin-feathering, the crop only is drawn. They are then placed in the cooling-room on shelves, backs down, heads hanging half off the shelf, feet folded on the breast. If weather admits, they are then frozen; I then carefully packed them in boxes, shipped in refrigerator cars to Eastern markets, there held in cold storage, and sold during the warm months of summer, when the price of poultry is high.

Should a fowl become crop-bound, work the crop well with the hand, and endeavor to force away the obstruction in the passageway to the gizzard. Should this fail, draw the skin to one side, and cut the crop sufficiently to relieve it of the contents. Sew up the wound with silk, and the fowl will not be seriously damaged. After the cutting be sure the obstruction in passage is removed as well as the contents.

Cabbage is undoubtedly the very best and cheapest green food that can be had. It is not necessary or economical to purchase prime heads for their use, as the soft heads which are not marketable are just as good, and they cost one-half less. The same with turnips and potatoes.

Chickens, such as Asiatic, should never be allowed to perch until about six months old or the breast bone will be liable to become crooked. There is no cure, and it is a disqualification for exhibition fowls. Let the chicks 'roost low,' say, on the clean earth.

There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain, and having good, clean grass runs produce much finer flavored eggs than those having access to stables and manure heaps and eating all kinds of filthy food.

General Topics.

And now our good friend T. B. Merry comes out in the Sunday *Oregonian* with one of his pleasant articles, peculiarly pleasant to us, as it is about the first from a "newspaper man" that treats the tip question with any fairness. While it is true that "Mambrino" endorsed the practice to quite an extent, giving it unqualified approval, so far as the feet and legs were concerned, he had doubts about the practicability of using tips on fast trotters. This was to be expected, as when Mambrino wrote there was a general acquiescence in the idea that weight on the feet was essential to speed at the trot. We fully believed in that dogma, and for a long time after commencing the use of tips still thought so, therefore, it could not be expected that others would give up old and established opinions without seeing the question tested for a longer time, and upon more subjects than the limited number we have had to experiment with. Without a break in the trio tried with both shoes and tips, with those that have never worn shoes, doing so well, it appears as though others might pluck up courage enough to try the experiment.

In the article of Mr. Merry's, he alluded to a horse which we sold him, a son of Bonnie Scotland, from the dam of Marion, and he also mentions the numerous patterns he saw in our workshop. This horse which we christened Craigieburn was the first we shod with shoes formed of two plates with a stratum of rubber between. At that time we had the plates cast by a brassfounder, and the patterns were as varied as our friend describes. Some had a little addition to the usual weight at the toe, running from that to an extremely heavy set. Like all the Bonnie Scotlands, Craigieburn had very good trotting action, and with a moderate increase of weight cast in the toe of the shoes he trotted the best. The heavy set, which covered the anterior part of the foot, with a portion cut away to admit the point of the frog, was a great drawback, and while wearing them he made very awkward work of trotting. He lost one of them on the road, and the finder was puzzled to know what it was, or to what use it could be put, but surmising that it might be intended for a horseshoe, he carried it to a blacksmith who knew of the experiments. The lower plate was very heavy, the upper cut from sheet brass, and the stratum of rubber was thick. The nails were small and every one was broken at the junction of the horn and metal. The blacksmith argued that the rubber *rotted* the nails, and that a shoe of that construction would never answer on that account. That reasoning was just as logical as many of the arguments offered in regard to the shoeing of horses, superior to some of them.

That the feet of horses have been fashioned by the most ordinary kind of apprentice must be acknowledged by those who place any faith in the numerous systems of treating the feet, the innumerable kinds of shoes used to correct the bad workmanship, and the hoof-ointments, the "pads," soaking-boots, and other nostrums of learned doctors and unlearned quacks who claim great discoveries in this branch of equine knowledge. Such radical defects could only come from bungling beginners, though it may be that the five-toed progenitor of our present racers and trotters was all right in this respect, and the "evolutions" have been backward, so far as the pedal extremities are concerned, and that in place of the G. A. O. T. U. being at fault the trouble comes from the first smiths who persisted in fastening the five toes together by nailing a band of metal to the lower part of them. Reduced to one toe, in fact there was no further necessity for more, and though nature still tried to give some freedom of motion in fashioning the posterior portion of the foot as one now finds it, this, too, is a surplusage that must be corrected. Hamper this by the attachment of a full shoe, and then do your best to make amends by carving away the horn, apply greasy ointments to the outside, stuff with clay, cowdung, soak in hot water, wear soaking boots, pads, sponges, try all imaginable remedies, and if you do better work than the "good mother" will perform if left alone, you shall receive the reward so thoroughly earned.

We have a good friend, a blacksmith in San Francisco, who is as enthusiastic in his advocacy of tips as we are, and whenever he sees a number of the Breeder and Sportsman without something in relation to that subject he takes us to task in vigorous English, and that backed by still more pungent German, we suppose as our linguistic education is not sufficient to understand aught but plain vernacular. To those who are of a contrary opinion there is a counter feeling, so that one is in hot water on both sides. But there is still another class, and by far the largest of our readers, who are desirous to get all the information on this important subject possible, and scarcely a mail that does not bring letters of inquiry. These have been so numerous of late, with quite a proportion ordering tips, that we feel that the space given is well occupied, and even though this particular department may be claimed to give too much attention to one topic, if special in place of general, it must receive full consideration.

We are now trying an experiment which, if successful, will greatly simplify the making of tips, and in place of waiting for the blacksmith to forge those ordered, will be enabled to send them at once. The plan is to have them cast from malleable iron, and that hardened by a new process of working that material, so that while the tenacity is not impaired, there will be hardness enough to withstand the wear for a reasonable time. We made a dozen patterns a couple of weeks ago, and as these will be cast soon, if found satisfactory, others will follow, so that there will be a variety to suit feet of all sizes. There will also be a variety of shapes, and when there is no chance to doubt the availability, the patterns will be made of polished brass, so as to make the mould as accurate as possible. Thus there will be a perfect bearing for the foot to rest upon, and if the horn is properly cut away, this essential part of shoeing must be properly done. There will be another advantage. In tips or shoes made from the same pattern the nail holes will be exactly in the same place, and this will give the opportunity to use the same holes in the horse when they are "removed." As every nail hole is detrimental by cutting the tubes that supply the *life of the horse*, the fewer the better. Some reason that an old nail hole is unfit for use the second time on account of it being too large for the second insertion, but if proper care has been observed in cutting the clinches this will not hold good. The orifice is tapering to conform to the shape of the nail, and as some of the horn has to be cut away, the wedge is driven that much further towards its thickest part, and the nail holds as firmly as when first driven. Should the malleable and hardened iron prove to have toughness enough not to fracture easily, it cannot fail in other respects to be satisfactory.

Though at times we have had to take our old friend "Tom" to task for drawing on his imagination, in place of depending upon "frozen facts" for the base of his pleasant screeds, it is rare, indeed, he writes anything that is not instructive, and is always entertaining. There is not a writer between the two big oceans who has a keener appreciation of the blood-horse, or who can paint his favorites in brighter colors. And, by the way, anyone who has a knowledge of the thoroughbred, and does not admire this foremost type of the equine family falls in our estimation. In every case the detractors are as ignorant of the merits of the steed, with ten or more generations of blue blood behind him, as though they had never seen a horse, and when we hear the fervid denunciations, we are moved by a variety of feelings. Anger at the slander, contempt for those who vilify for a purpose, pity for the lack of knowledge implied, and sorrow for an imbecility that awakens sympathy. The truest form, the greatest courage, the best and most lovable disposition, uniting all the good qualities, the bad among them coming from the mistakes and viscious conduct of those who have them in charge, they are the genuine aristocrats of the horse world, not depending upon genealogy to uphold their claims, but placing them on the truer foundation of good conduct.

There is a saying of the sage of Monticello that impressed us a long time ago as being worthy of printing in letters of gold on a lapis-lazuli ground that would bring every letter in bold relief. That was, that when a man was good in his family a good neighbor, a good citizen, good in all the relations of life, that man's religion could not be bad. No matter whether a Unitarian or a Believer in a triune God, Baptist, Presbyterian, Catholic, or High Churchman, whether he could repeat the "Creed," or the whole of the Koran, had Confucious at heart, or worshipped the rising Sun, there was a streak of goodness that could not be ignored. So, in over thirty years experience with the thoroughbreds, and those which were closely allied to the thoroughbred, we have seen an exhibition of qualities that has endeared them, the affection growing stronger as the time rolled on. The staunchest friends, the pleasantest companions, turning the black cloud upside down and showing the glittering lining in its full refulgence. We have watched them gamboling by the side of their dams when they were as cheery as the spring birds, and as graceful as maidens in the dance around the Maypole, as handsome as houris seen in a dream of a poet, as nearly so, at least, as quadruped can approach the divinity of human form. They have come for caresses when the blue-grass and clover was tempting in its bright verdure, and galloped dull care away as we watched them at exercise. He who has not felt the blood bounding through arteries and veins when a favorite was struggling down the homestretch in fierce rivalry to reach the winning score first, is of too dull metal for us to understand, too much pot metal is his composition to suit our book.

Now our friend Merry appears to feel compassion for us because the years are telling, and that three score winters and summers are throwing lengthening shadows across the course. Near enough sixty it is true, not to haggle over the fifteen months that still intervene between now and that venerable era in human life. But we are not yet old, Tom, if the knees are a little stiff when reaching for the stirrup or clambering into a wagon. The elasticity may be impaired, and the days when it was a vault into the saddle and a spring into the seat are gone, and yet able to go a fair pace around the turns, and a brush left for one stretch at least. There is the "genius of pertinacity," as your friend happily termed it, Tom, and a determination not to grow old as long as there are thoroughbreds to admire, and a capacity to perform, if even a little short of the rapid work of the years when you and I were younger. Then there are still mysteries to unravel, and above all there is a millenium to arrive, when all mankind and the rest of the world, Tom, will agree with us and the bright damsel of our boyhood's days when she said "None but the thoroughbred does it right well."

It may be that in that northern country of yours that the winter sun is too often obscured, and the long damp nights merge into days when there is gloom and drizzle.

But here on this bright January day to watch Sir Thad and Cito in a brisk breeze, and to drive Antevolo a furlong at a rate of 2:24, and that without metallic hindrance on feet or kersey or leather on limb; when the big Marechal Neil rose tree is a mass of blossoms of the most delicate hue and the richest fragrance, when the bees are humming in swarms on the eucalyptii, and the linnets and California canaries are warbling their cheeriest notes; when the foothills wear an emerald garb, and the bay is a mirror of molten gold from the reflection of the topaz-colored western heaven, how can any one grow old? What care we for the "twenty-dollar pieces that never die," as long as debts are all paid and there are oats and hay in the barn and truck and groceries in the house. The Zinfandel that costs twenty cents a bottle is better than the Chambertin we paid twenty times as much for in the land that is now held by the frost king in an embrace as rigid as twenty-five degrees below zero can make it, and the smoke from the corncob pipe floats out of the open window in circles as perfect as if from a cigar of the best brand ever fabricated in the Gem of the Antilles.

It is, alas! true, Tom, that there is a vacant stall in the barn that accounts for some of the concomitants which are a better renewer of youth than the fountain of Ponce de Leon, and as yet there is a tinge of sadness which bring a hazy feeling among all the bright lights. Not an aging one, however, but a sort of self accusation for getting into a snap that required such a sacrifice, not as to the money received, for a breeder who gets $10,000 for a trotting four-year-old cannot find fault on that score, and it is a good deal of honest coin of the realm for a "newspaper man" to get in one lump. As you phrase it, Tom, he was the exponent of a principle, the means of putting a partial stop to the abuse and ridicule of eight years, and then, too, just beginning to show the capacity that could be brought out by that system which had elicited so many adverse comments. The belief is strong in our mind that the next week after trotting in 2:20¼ he could have lowered that mark five seconds, and the reasons for that faith we can give in a few words. There was a crowd of lookers-on. Three parties with the intention of buying, and the great aim was that he should make a good showing. They all admired the rating capacity as shown by the quarters 35½, 35¼, 35, 34¼. We drove him purposely thus, and so much inside of his evident speed, in order that he might show to advantage, that he was never called upon until seven furlongs were trotted, and even then he was going well within himself. The loss of ground from driving wide on the turns was equivalent to a second and a half. So confident in his ability to make a low figure on the blackboard of trotting fame, that belief made stronger the more we study his short career, it will not surprise our old friend to learn that it was not the dollars that tempted, and that the sole cause for the absence of Anteeo was the pressure of circumstances stern and inexorable.

For nearly a third of a century we have fought hard to support the claim that the thoroughbred was an important factor in breeding fast trotters. Fortunately, there were others of the same opinion, and though the war of tips was waged with few auxiliaries, the blood-horse has advocates, and better than writing and talk, there was so much of the blood in the great trotting-breeding regions that the mixture had to come in. Its "potency" has been demonstrated so that the only ones who now deny the "advantages of racing blood in trotters" are those who are knowingly perverse, or who are so saturated with ignorant obstinacy that they are unable to understand the plainest propositions. Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Clingstone, Trinket, Nutwood, and many others from that "near crosses" of thoroughbred blood are joined with the highest rate of speed. Two-ten and a quarter, and a five-year-old only half a second behind, both with grandams, in the blue book of the turf, are examples of efficacy no amount of quibbling will overcome.

Were the superiority to be entirely credited to the sire, and the plea of the sticklers for cold blood based on logical grounds, there should be Harolds far faster than Maud S., Dictators which could easily down the little gelding with the awkward name. The next Belmont to Nutwood is Wedgewood, from a dam by a thoroughbred horse, and the second Harold is a half sister to Jay-Eye-See. Back of the Mambrino Chief, in the dam of Director, is the blood of Potomac and Saxe-Weimar, and the greatest of all the Mambrino Chiefs was from a mare by Gano. Had it not been for thoroughbred and highly bred mares, old Pacing Pilot would have been unknown at the present day. With all his good blood, Pilot, Jr., would make a comparatively poor exhibition were it not for the thoroughbred mares which have given a reputation brilliant and enduring. Sally Russel, Twilight, Croppy, Tell-Tale, the progeny of these four overshadowed all the others, and the dams of other celebrities of the family had a good share of the blood of the race-course.

The Stockton *Independent* notes that a peculiar disease has made its appearance among horses in San Joaquin county within the past few weeks. It attacks young as well as old animals, and those that are apparently in perfect health. Veterinary surgeons are of the opinion that death results from cerebral apoplexy. The animal ails for some time, and, being attacked with a sudden weakness of the loins, falls down in a comatose state, and dies shortly afterward. A disease exhibiting similar symptoms is caused by the paralysis of the spinal marrow, and frequently occurs in winter time in stables in large cities, when the weather has been cold and moist for a considerable length of time. The disease is not considered contagious. Cases have been known of horses and cattle being poisoned by eating certain weeds, but it is not believed that the present disease owes its origin to that cause.

Four Shetland ponies recently arrived by steamer at Portland, Me., three mares in foal, for Orestes Pierce, Saddleback Farm, and a stallion for J. B. Straw, Lewiston. They were taken directly from their native pastures.

BASE BALL.

The Occidental Club Defeats the Haverlys.

The attendance at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday to witness the third game of the new series, that between the Occidental and Haverly Clubs, was not large, notwithstanding the day was a fair one for out-door sports. The Haverlys were out in full force, as regarded numbers, but there were some present who thought Meegan should have taken his place in the pitcher's box, instead of allowing Charley Gagus to try his hand. Gagus pitched well enough for one who has had so few opportunities to pitch against batters in the course of a game, but Meegan could possibly have done a trifle better. Morris and Carroll, against Gagus and Creegan, made it appear at the outset as if the Haverlys were entered for a contest which could only result in defeat, and so it proved, the score at the close standing six to two in favor of the Occidentals. A detailed description of the game will not be attempted, as the playing, while at times close, and up to the average, was never remarkable or anything like brilliant. Morris' pitching was even and unusually effective, only three base hits being made off him during the game. Carroll, who assisted him behind the bat, played without an error. Smith at first, and De Panger at second, played their positions for all they were worth. The Haverly fielders had little or nothing to do. Taylor, Incell and Pope, for the Occidentals, were noticeably good in their positions. Gagus was very effective in his delivery for the Haverlys, and not a single error was made by Creegan behind the bat. Meegan at second, and Donohue at shortstop, did what little fell to them very creditably. Following is the score:

OCCIDENTAL.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
De Panger, 2d b...	4	0	0	0	1	1
Carroll, c.....	4	2	1	11	2	0
Morris, p	4	1	2	0	13	0
Smith, 1st b.....	3	0	0	9	1	1
Taylor, c f.....	3	1	1	3	0	0
Bennett, 3d b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lawton, s s.....	3	1	0	1	0	1
Incell, l f.....	3	0	1	1	0	0
Pope, r f.....	3	1	1	2	0	1
Totals.....	31	6	6	27	17	4

HAVERLY.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Fogarty, 3d b. ...	4	0	0	2	1	1
Meegan, 2d b.....	4	0	1	0	2	0
McCord, 1st b.....	4	0	0	6	0	0
Hanley, r f.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Donohue, s s.....	4	0	0	1	2	0
Levy, r f.....	3	1	1	1	0	2
Sheridan, l f.....	3	0	1	0	0	0
Gagus, p.....	3	0	0	0	15	2
Creegan, c.....	3	1	0	13	4	0
Totals.....	32	2	3	24	24	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Occidental	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	—6
Haverly	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

First base on errors—Haverly 4, Occidental 0. First base on called balls—Haverly 0, Occidental 3. Left on bases—Haverly 2, Occidental 4. Wild pitches—Gagus 3, Morris 0. Passed balls—Creegan 4, Carroll 2. Double play—Smith. Three-base hit—Carroll. Two-base hits—Morris and Meegan. Struck out—Haverly 11, Occidental 12. Time of game—One hour forty-five minutes. Umpire—Charles Sweeney. Scorer—M. Fisher.

The departure of the large number of players who have secured engagements with Eastern clubs for the season of 1884, will weaken the local clubs to such an extent that baseball enthusiasts will have but little cause to visit the diamond the coming summer, perhaps. The appearance of a number of good amateurs, and the improvment of many of the professionals who remain would change this state of affairs considerably.

Jerry Denny, the noted third-baseman and change catcher, is under engagement to the Providence Club for next season, and Charles Sweeney, who acted as change pitcher and made such a praiseworthy record last season, will also return to that club.

The game to-morrow will be between the Denny nine and the Occidentals—the same clubs which played the close game on the 30th ultimo—and as they are competing for the first place among the local clubs, a good game may be expected.

M. De Panger of Marysville played a portion of last season with the Detroits, and then joined the Chicago nine. He made a good record and will go East for next season, under engagement to the Chicago Union Association.

There has been some talk of laying out a new baseball ground. Among other projects, the one of leasing the half-mile track and arranging it for the ball-players has been considered, and abandoned as impracticable.

Gagus, who is making quite a good record as a pitcher, and McDonald, a quick and sure man behind the bat, are to play with the Reading Club of Reading, Pa., the coming season.

An interesting game was played Sunday by two nines calling themselves the Wells, Fargo and Muldoon teams. The game was won by the former by a score of three to two.

Blakiston, an old-timer, played with the Athletics of Philadelphia in 1883, and made a very creditable record. He will go back to that club the coming season.

Another California player who will be under engagement to the Chicago Union Association in 1884 is Bigelow, a good player either on a base or in the field.

California players who have made extraordinarily good records in this city are in great demand with Eastern managers at present

Bluch's Romances.

Everybody in Sacramento knows "Old Bluch," and not a few of the boys in San Francisco have had a good deal of fun with the "Doctor," as he is sometimes called. "Bluch" is a character in many ways, but he is chiefly remarkable for the fact that he can miss the truth oftener than any man living. Assemblyman Simon, member of the Legislature, who has attended night school, and is also a member of a debating club, says that when Munchausen died his mantle descended on Bluch. Patsy Barry, who never heard of Munchausen, says that Old Bluch is the biggest liar that ever lived. There's no harm in Bluch's lies. He never slanders any one else, simply indulges in weirdly extravagant veins of romancing, which hurts nobody. The beauty about Bluch is that when one of his yarns is proven to be an elaborate fabrication, and even he can find no defense for it, he does not get the least annoyed, but contents himself with saying, "All right, gentlemen, I see you don't believe me, but it's true all the same." Frank Rhoads, of Sacramento, was the real discoverer of Bluch as a romancer, though Colonel Gannon sometimes poses as Bluch's sponsor. Fifteen years ago Rhoads picked Bluch up broke; or rather, Bluch, when he was broke, picked Rhoads up and stuck to him until a fortunate circumstance enabled Rhoads to discard him. It used to be a great treat, during the last legislative session, to sit around while Colonel Gannon would artfully draw from Bluch the story of his life. After a time the boys got to figuring, and when they showed Bluch that, according to his own statements, he was 476 years of age come next spring, Bluch only smiled sadly, and said: "Oh, you fellows never believe any one, but I can prove it." Bluch claims to have been a great sailor, and to have spent many years whaling. The fact is, he was on board a whaler once for nearly four hours, and that is the whole of his marine experience. Bill Higgins tells the story of how Bluch nearly went to sea, something in this way:

"I was in a saloon about eighteen years ago, smoking a cigar, when in came Johnny Walker and Ed. Casey, two boarding-house runners, with Bluch in tow. The bay was crammed with ships. There were more than a dozen whalers here, and every one of them waiting for crews. On a whaler green hands are useful, and Casey and Walker meeting Bluch stalking about the Front, made up their minds to ship him and get the advance and bounty. They had their man sized up pretty well, and never said a word about whaling, but brought the conversation round to fishing.

"'Fishing,' said Bluch, 'I'd like to see the man that can beat me fishing. I'm the boss fisher. I once caught a sturgeon in Napa Creek that weighed 700 pounds, and was more than 24 feet long. I hooked him first, and then drove him ashore.'

"A twenty-four-foot sturgeon was a bit too much for even such experienced romancers as Walker and Casey, and one of them proceeded to question the statement, and pointing to the saloon counter, said: 'How much longer was your sturgeon than that counter?'

"'Oh, he was not so long as that, quite,' said Bluch, appalled by the enormous length of the bar.

"Walker measured the counter, and found it just twenty feet long. Most men would have been abashed at such proof of exaggeration, but Bluch simply said, 'Well, I don't care a dam about a foot or so; I know the fish was so d——d long that he could not turn round in Napa Creek, and that's how I managed to catch him.'

"'You *are* quite a fisherman, I see,' remarked Walker. 'How would you like to make a bit of a trip after cod to the Chinese seas? It's the finest fun in the world. I've made six trips, and now I run three vessels, and an interest in two more with this gentleman here,' alluding to Casey.

"'I would not mind going, only I'm very fond of reading,' replied Bluch, 'and I hate to be where one can't get plenty of books.'

"'Why bless your soul!' said Walker, in a manner to indicate pity for Bluch's extreme ignorance. 'Don't you know that on my ships there's boxes and boxes full of the finest novels, and all kinds of books, and you'll have lots of time to read? Whenever it's too rough to fish all you have to do is lay in your bunk, smoke your pipe, and the boy will bring you books faster than you can read them.'

"'Will I have to do any work in the rigging?' asked Bluch.

"'Not much; we have rough sailors for that kind of work. Anyone can do that, but it takes a man of experience to fish. Any fool can lug ropes around. You get a 50 lay. That is 50 per cent. of the catch. They only employ one fisher and he gets half while the captain and crew divide the other half.'

"This rose-colored vision of lying on his back novel-reading all day and having a boy to wait on him was too much for Bluch, and he consented to go on board next day. He signed an agreement in due form, and all Walker and Casey had to do was get him on board before he found that the kind of fish he was expected to catch were whales. After a drink or two Casey said in an earnest way, 'I want you to have the state-room at the foot of the companion way. The one with the red curtains. It's right under the skylight, and will give you a better light to read by than any other state-room on the ship.'

"Bluch thanked Casey for his thoughtfulness, and went out to say good-bye to the boys, and Walker followed him around and soon run him down in a saloon. A few minutes later Casey came in much excited, and said, 'By gum, this is too bad! I wanted to see our friend get that state-room with the red curtains, and just now I heard Harry Brown arranging for a second mate to go on board early and grab it.'

"Bluch pricked up his ears at this. He had set his heart on that particular berth just under the skylight, and in tones full of anxiety he asked if nothing could be done.

"Walker mused awhile, and then slapping his knee as though inspired by a brilliant idea, said: 'By gosh! yes; he can go on board right away and secure the room.'

"Bluch jumped at the proposal with as much vehemence as his great sturgeon did at the banks of Napa Creek, and nearly broke his neck stumbling over a string piece on the wharf, in his anxiety to get into a boat and reach the ship before the second mate. Any one can guess the balance of the story. He was poked down into the greasy forecastle of a foul-smelling whaler, and given to understand that if he made any kick his neck would be broken. Poor Bluch would have made a trip to the Arctic ocean had not Walker and Casey talked about their smartness. Some of the boys who knew old Bluch heard of his trouble, and took enough interest in the matter to get him off the ship. After this adventure Bluch was quite subdued for a short time, but he soon recovered his wonted equanimity, and having learned during his brief stay on a whaler the difference between the main yard and the bowsprit, he set up as a nautical sharp, and for a time devoted his powers of imagination to inventing impossible yarns. On one occasion he was talking about the huge whales he had seen, and after having discovered animals varying in size from a man-of-war to the great pyramid, one of his hearers tried to pin him down to a specific statement.

"'Now, tell us honestly, without any bragging, what was the biggest whale you ever saw?' asked the critical one.

"'Well,' replied Bluch, after some hesitation, 'the biggest whale I ever saw was a big white whale which would go at least 1,000 barrels of oil.'

"Whalers always measure whales by their oil possibilities, and a 200-barrel whale is considered a monster, so Bluch must be credited with more than ordinary skill as a liar to invent an animal five times the size of the largest known to men in the business.

"One day old Bluch was taking a nap in Rhoad's rooms, when the latter came in. For a joke Rhoads got some caustic and painted Bluch's face around the eyes and cheek. The stuff soon turned black, and Bluch's face looked as if he had spoken disrespectfully of John L. Sullivan in the champion's presence. Bluch did not notice the marks until next day. After giving him time enough to concoct a good story, Frank Rhoads, in the presence of a big party who were on to the joke, called his attention to the bruises, and asked him the cause.

"'As I was coming down K street early this morning,' replied Bluch, I noticed coming towards me at full gallop a runaway horse drawing a phaeton in which were a beautiful woman and a little child. It was a fearful ordeal for a man possessing so much sympathy and respect for women as I do. To stop the team was almost certain death to me, to let the horse run on was certain death to the occupants of the phaeton, for the infuriated animal was charging straight for the bridge and the draw was open. I made up my mind to save them at any cost, and dashing into the middle of the street, was just in time to seize the horse by the bridle. He ran ahead dragging me along, until at last he fell from sheer exhaustion. His knee struck my face and caused these bruises. I lay unconscious for some minutes, and when I came to the lady I had saved from a horrible death was bathing my face, while her little girl near by was offering up prayers for my recovery. I was so affected that I had to leave the spot to hide my emotion and forgot to ask the name of the ones I had rescued.'

"'That's how you got the marks, isn't it?' asked Rhoads.

"'Yes,' replied Bluch, firmly.

"'Why, you confounded liar, I blacked your face myself, and all the boys saw me,' said Rhoads, with a pretense of indignation.

"'I knew you would not believe me; you never do,' said Bluch, simply; and walking out of the place he was not seen there again for months."

FISH.

The Fish Commission.

The monthly circus called the Fish Commission gave its regular show at Sacramento, last Monday, and is duly reported as follows in the *Bee*:

The Fish Commission held their regular monthly meeting at the Union Hotel this morning, all the members being present. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the Commissioners took up the propositions of Charles Webb Howard and J. H. Logan for the location of a State Fish Hatchery. The former offering inducements for the establishment of such an institution at Lake Honda, near San Francisco, and the latter offering to donate grounds near Felton, in Santa Cruz county.

Commissioner Redding argued in favor of Howard's proposition, whilst Commissioners Buckingham and Dibble were inclined to favor the Santa Cruz location.

Mr. Redding said he thought either place preferable to Grass Valley, which remark brought Mr. Dibble to his feet with the declaration that there was no hatchery at Grass Valley or near Grass Valley.

President Buckingham thought that the Shebley hatchery would be sufficient to hatch all the fish they would need the present season, as he did not see where they were to secure fish ovate for hatching. He said he had written to Prof. Baird, of the United States Fish Commission, on several occasions, but that gentleman seems to ignore the existence of the California Commission, and would not answer the letters. He moved, therefore, that both propositions be laid upon the table.

Commissioner Redding said Prof. Baird always answered his letters courteously and promptly.

"Yes," said Buckingham, "and that is why it looks as if there might be something at the bottom of the Professor's refusal to answer my letters."

Mr. Redding inquired as to what the President meant to insinuate regarding the statement that there was "something at the bottom" of the matter.

Buckingham replied that it was his belief that Redding, or some one else, had written a letter to Professor Baird that prejudiced him against the commission.

Mr. Redding denied any such action, and Commissioner Dibble poured oil upon the troubled waters by reminding the Commissioners that there was a motion to lay the State Hatchery proposition on the table before the Commissioners. There was then a lengthy debate as to the relative merits of the two locations, and finally the matter was tabled.

Commissioner Dibble then made a motion to continue the Shebley hatchery, in Nevada county, as the hatchery of the commission during 1884.

Commissioner Redding opposed the motion, and read from the report of the late keeper, J. A. Richardson, to prove its inconvenience, the absence of sufficient water, etc.

Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham spoke in complimentary terms of the Shebley hatchery, and the work which had been accomplished there. Finally the motion was put to a vote and carried, Mr. Redding voting no.

President Buckingham made a motion that the hatchery remain under the supervision of Judge Dibble, as heretofore.

Commissioner Redding moved to amend by substituting that when Judge Dibble had filed a satisfactory account of the financial transactions connected with the Shebley hatchery, he be empowered to continue its management.

The gentleman from Nevada did not relish this amendment, and he arose and rather heatedly remarked that he knew that Mr. Redding was not satisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the present commission were conducted, but that so far as he was concerned he did not care a snap. He said that the affairs of the Shebley hatchery had been in charge of J. A. Richardson—a cousin of Mr. Redding, and recommended by him for the position—and the items of expense were in the hands of the commission and open to inspection by all. He then paid his respects to the old commission, and, whilst disclaiming any intention to belittle the record of the old Board, he compared the results of his works with those of the present commission, to the benefit of the latter.

Mr. Redding replied with much feeling that he knew that there was one man (the late B. B. Redding), who had given for twelve years a great deal of his time and attention to watching over and fostering the fish interests of this State. He had done it quietly and unostentatiously, but how well he had performed his work was known by the people of this State, and he needed no eulogium, and deserved no condemnation from any man.

Mr. Dibble said he meant no reflection upon the late B. B. Redding, whom he had known long and intimately. He said that the present Commissioner Redding had made himself obnoxious to a majority of the commission by charges and fault-finding, and he only referred to the old commission as a matter of comparison.

The discussion upon the comparative works of the two commissions continued for some time, and both Redding and Dibble became so heated at length that President Buckingham had to interpose, and ask them not to become so excited.

When matters had again become quiet, Commissioner Dibble, as Secretary and Treasurer, submitted his annual report. It show the receipts of the commission to have been $2,966.99; expenditures, $2,509.94, leaving a balance on hand of $457.25.

Bills were received from J. A. Richardson, late keeper of the Shebley hatchery, aggregating $328.50. Commissioner Dibble said he believed some of these bills to be invalid, and he called attention to where the charges for hiring such articles as boats, seines, etc., amounted to more than would buy them outright. The bills were put into the hands of Commissioner Redding, with instructions to ascertain whether they were just and valid.

After allowing some bills and filing others, the commission adjourned.

A World's Fish Fair in America is now under discussion, and Boston wants it.

ATHLETICS.

The Race Made.

On January 11th M. K. Kittleman called at our office and deposited $1,000 as a forfeit to his challenge to run any man in the United States 100 yards. On the following day Fred. Harmon came with his backer, Mr. McBribe, and covered it. The same afternoon both of these celebrated runners, with their backers, met at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and signed articles for a race under the following conditions:

To be a dash of 100 yards, from a standing start (not penalizing), at the crack of a pistol in the hands of a starter to be mutually agreed upon, and to be for the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000) a side, one thousand of which was at once put up in the hands of Mr. Jas. P. Kerr, who was agreed upon as temporary and final stake-holder; the second deposit of a like amount to be placed in his hands to-day, January 19th, and the final amount of one thousand, also, to be posted Saturday, February 2nd, the day before the race, which date, Sunday, February 3rd, 1884, was agreed upon as the day of the race, good day and track. The ground was not decided upon, but it was understood to be agreeable to both parties to have it at the Bay District race track between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., if the track could be obtained. The articles are binding, inasmuch as they agree to make it pay or play, either man failing to make good his deposits at the agreed time, or failing to toe the mark, shall forfeit all money down. It is further agreed that the winner shall take all gate receipts after paying expenses. Each man will be allowed to select a judge, and the two judges shall select a referee, whose decision shall be final. This certainly is what the admirers of foot racing have waited some time to see. In this event their expectations have more than been realized, inasmuch as these two men are undoubtedly the fastest for this distance in the United States, and the intense rivalry existing between them, and the large amount of money pending on the result will undoubtedly make this the most interesting race ever run in the world, and probably with a good start the best record in the world will be beaten (ignoring, of course, the time alleged as being made by Seward of 9¼ seconds). Both men are hard at work training, and on the day of the race, barring accidents, will strip for the contest in as fine condition "as ever a man toed a mark." Harmon is training at the Bay District track under his old trainer "Frenchy," and is reported to be showing up better in his preliminary "sprints" than ever he did before. Kittleman trains at the Olympic Club grounds, under the guidance of that "courtly" trainer, Thompson, and from personal knowledge and observation we are satisfied that whoever defeats "Kit" in his present condition will acknowledge "he had a race," even should he be the fastest man ever produced. We hope great care will be taken in the selection of timers, both in regard to their responsibility and ability, and that their affidavits will be taken, and so establish and secure for California what we are sure, under favorable circumstances, will be the "best 100-yard record in the world."

Common Sense in Training.

Our idea of training, says *Bell's Life in London*, is simple enough. All the athlete has to do is to take plenty of exercise, live temperately, eat the best and simplest food, drink little, and smoke less. If possible, do entirely without the latter luxury, but should the Athlete be a confirmed smoker, a few whiffs at bed time will do him less harm than constantly hankering after a pipe. Further, in most cases hard work before breakfast should be avoided, and do not make the training so arduous that the man's energies become exhausted before the race. It is better for him to be a bit "above himself" than the reverse. Moderation in all things should be the motto, and it is not only unnecessary, but absolutely hurtful to run or walk the full distance in repeated trials. If the novice is worth anything you can give him speed; his gameness ought to pull him through on the day. These a long experience shows to be golden rules, but it must not be forgotten that what will suit one man may fail with another. The trainer, therefore, should study his man's constitution as a doctor does that of his patient. Above all things, also, keep him cheerful and confident; the body is always governed by the mind. Make your man think he is sure to win, and he will do so if class enough. If not, and you have followed the spirit of these simple instructions, you will at all events have the satisfaction of having done everything in your power to insure success. The best of trainers can do no more.

Weston's Temperance Walk.

The London *Sportsman* of the 20th, reports that on the evening previous, Weston completed one-quarter of his winter walk of 5,000 miles over the country roads of England, in the interest of temperance. The following is a fair specimen of Weston's daily work, with an occasional lecture thrown in: "Weston, after a somewhat restless night, left Ely yesterday morning at 5:10. He was very drowsy and complained of his injured heel hurting him very much, but notwithstanding traveled out of the city at a rate of nearly four miles an hour, and continued until Streatham was reached at 6:25, when a halt for considerably over an hour was made while Weston slept. Continuing at 7:40 the American speedily improved in gait, and once having worn off the stiffness did mile after mile well within the quarter of an hour. Milton was passed through at 9:45, Cambridge at 10:30 and Eltisley at 1:15. Eventually St. Neots, thirty-five miles, was arrived at at 2:40, and then a stoppage was made for two hours. From that point to the finish Weston kept up a speed of four miles and a half an hour, reaching Bedford, via. Tempsford and Willington, at 8:25, making the total distance completed 1,250 miles, or exactly one-quarter of the whole task."

Cyclistic.

John S. Prince, the professional cyclist and holder of the champion records at all distances for the United States, arrived in this city last week with the Englehart Combination, and soon made his way among the local wheelmen, who find his acquaintance agreeable and profitable. He has for several years been a resident of Boston, and like all those interested in athletic and other out-door sports who visit us, he is surprised and delighted with the climate, and other accessories on the Pacific coast. So much so, in fact, that he declares that the far East shall know him no more as a permanent resident. He is enthusiastic over our climate, our tracks and our roads, and hails California as the chosen land of the wheelman. The Bay District track and the park have particular attractions for him. He says that with a little preparation he can, on the Bay District, break every record he ever made, and for general exercise the Macadam of the park is the best wheeling ground he ever saw. Another little incident surprised Prince, and that was the number of skilled wheelmen he found in San Francisco, and the conspicuous ability of some of them. Like many others who come from the caked and curdled civilization of the Hub, he seems to have apprehended that the farther one got from Boston toward sundown the more pronounced was the "howl" of the wilderness, and the greater the similarity between the men and the mules. Having crossed the continent by way of Denver and Salt Lake to San Francisco, he finds that enlightenment is about as generally diffused as the sunshine, and that human nature and capacity do not vary much, except that they intensify as you come West. After taking a Sunday spin through the park with a company of San Francisco club members, he has admired the style in which they handle their heavy road bicycles, and thinks he could pick out two or three that would be in the front rank of amateur riders had they racing machines like the twenty-nine pound affair that he uses. He has been solicited to visit Los Angeles and other interior cities where the bicycle has been introduced, and by his presence bring the wheel more prominently into public notice, and thus awaken an interest and promote the organization of clubs. As instruction in wheel management is one of his specialties he will probably comply with these requests. He also contemplates a tour of the fairs this fall, and will match himself against horses, which is his favorite style of racing.

In Brooklyn, New York, next Tuesday, the 22d, a series of athletic events will be had by members of the Thirteenth Regiment, and the event of the evening is expected to be the meeting of Frank P. Murray, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, the champion walker, and Lawrence E. Myers. Myers will attempt to run three-quarters of a mile while Murray walks a half mile. The winner of the contest will receive a gold medal valued at $50.

SHEEP.

Lake County Wool Growers.

The wool growers of Lake county held a preliminary meeting at Lakeport, on December 29th, looking to the organization of a county association. After an enterchange of ideas and opinions, the meeting adjourned to January 12th, when a permanent organization will be effected. In an address to the wool growers' the committee says:

This Association has but one aim and object, and that is, to raise the price of wool. To do this, we propose to cooperate with the State Wool Growers' Association, which was formed at the State Fair at Sacramento, last September. We cannot all attend the meetings of the State Association, because, by the very nature of our business, we are scattered far and wide over the surface of the land. The remedy for this is strong, well-supported county associations.

Sheep husbandry is more prosperous in Great Britian than it was a year ago, the returns for 1883 showing large increase in the flock. Perhaps in another year or so the queen may again be able to set the example of eating spring lamb.

The delayed rains caused a shortage of feed in Lake county, and a heavy loss of lambs has been the consequence.

In this age of gigantic enterprises the one described beneath is quite sizeable. We find it in the Walla Walla *Statesman:* "We are informed that a company has been organized under the name of the 'Rocky Mountain Turf Circuit,' with a capital of $100,000, whose object is to construct tracks at Helena, Butte, Denver, Omaha, Pueblo, San Francisco, and perhaps other cities to form a convenient circuit for such men and horses as may desire to try their fortunes on the tracks thus formed."

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD.

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¼ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS.
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

Thoroughbred Stallion

IMPORTED

KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse; bred by Joseph Lyons; foaled 1870, by ARTILLERY.
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.

Will make the coming season, 1884, extending from February 10th to June 20th at Rancho del Paso, Sacramento Co., Cal. Terms, $100 the season.

Mares taken good care of during the season for $6 per month; after the season $10 per month, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Address
JOHN MACKAY.
Sacramento, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Phallas, 2:13½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 26, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganmore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter, Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bustris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot, dam of Pride, yearling record 2:34½, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, Granddam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

Raising Mules.

Opposition to the mule we find generally coming from those who have had limited experience. For instance, a farmer buys a pair of mules, and for one reason or another they do not prove satisfactory, for of course, there are unsatisfactory mules. That closes his experience. He gets rid of his mules, and if you say mule to him, you will hear his opinion upon the subject in a way that you will have no difficulty in comprehending. That man may, and doubtless has, owned a dozen horses that were unsatisfactory to the last degree. But he does not denounce the whole equine race on that account. He has simply got rid of his poor horses and supplied himself with better ones. The same rule with mules will work equally as satisfactory. As valuable stock to breed, the mule unquestionably holds high rank, for there are a great many people who appreciate him, if some of us do not. A good pair of mules will bring from three hundred to four hundred dollars, and so far as we have ever known anything about them, they have always brought about that price in the East and South. Some time ago it was announced in an Ohio paper that a hundred mules had been sold in Kentucky at an average price of one hundred and seventy-five dollars each. Now, anything that will command as good a price as that is worth breeding, even if we do hate it. They are easily bred. The mare has very little to do in transmitting characteristics to the offspring, that all depending upon the sire. Therefore a mare that is utterly unfit for breeding colts can be used for breeding mules, and do precisely as well as better mares would do. In fact, we would not advise the use of the best grade of mares for this purpose, for it is a waste of resources. We cannot make any marked effect upon the mule by infusing into him an extra quality of blood on the dam's side. Goldsmith Maid could never have produced a trotting mule, and a Norman mare will produce no larger mules than a small mare, if she is sufficiently large to carry the foal. These are facts which experience has demonstrated, and they will appear reasonable when we remember that the mule is pretty much all mule and very little horse. There are some slight modifications in the animal, which it gets from the dam, such as shorter ears and larger size, but they will get these from a comparatively small mare as well as from a large one. The largest mules we ever saw—and the pair was over sixteen hands high—were bred from mares that were not more than fifteen hands. On the other hand, a great many poor mules are bred because there is no care taken whatever in the selection of the sire. Some people seem to think that all jacks are alike, while, as a matter of fact, some of them are not worth their hides. There is manifestly a great difference in them. The larger they are the better they are, other things being equal, and there is a differene in their dispositions and vigor. These matters should be looked into. It is not wise to breed from a vicious jack. If the offspring is not vicious, all there is to say is, it is a piece of luck.—*Rural and Stockman.*

The Lexington and Boston Blood.

The extraordinary success of mares descended from Boston and Lexington blood at the stud still continues as it has done for the past twenty-five or thirty years. In the male line the success of Lexington's sons in getting great race horses has not been near so great, but their daughters and the daughters of Lexington's success as matrons of great race horses have been most wonderful. The blood of Lexington, his sons, and of Boston seems to nick most fortunately with the different strains of imported stallions, most of whom owe their stud reputation to this crass. The chief reason why Lexington's sons have not succeeded so well as his mares at the stud, is owing to the fact that few or none of them have been bred back to the female line of this family, but have sought out crosses, thus shutting them off from the better class of mares, thus forcing them to make their reputations upon an inferior class of brood mares.

In looking over the two-year-old winners of the past year there are ninety-five who won 230 races, seventy-six of whom have a cross of Lexington or Boston Blood, and only nineteen who do not have an immediate cross, but a few of them trace back to the same fountain head, to Sir Archy and imp. Diomed. Among the most successful three-year-olds of the past year are Aztec, Ascender, Barnes, Bondholder, Drake Carter, Geo. Kinney, Heel-and-Toe, Leonatus, Little Minch, Long Knight, Lucky B., Markland, M. Bowling, Miss Woodford, Obermeyer, Olivette, Pizarro, Rena B., Tennyson, Thackeray, Trafalgar, Vera, &c. Of the above list Miss Woodford and Pizarro have no cross of Lexington or Boston, though Miss Woodford traces back to this line twice on her dam's side, through Nellie Robinson by Wagner, son of Sir Charles, and Sumpter by Sir Archy. When you come to look at the older horses the same rule holds good with Ælla, Apollo, Aranza, Blazes, Bootjack, Checkmate, Col. Sprague, Crickmore, Dan K., Duke of Montalban, Duplex, Ella Warfield, Eole, Fair Count, Fellowplay, Freeland, Gen. Monroe, Girofle, Girofla, Gleaner, Iroquois, Jim Douglas, Jim Renwick, John Davis, Lida Stanhope, Lizzie S., Lute Fogle, Monitor, Parole, Pearl Jennings, Rica, Saunterer, Thora, Trade Dollar, Volusia, Washburn, Wedding Day, Wildidler, etc. These are merely given as a sample of those who figured on the turf the past year, but if you go back for the last twenty-five years when Lexington's get commenced running, you would at once have the bulk of the most illustrious names on the turf and in the stud book. While every great performer is not so bred, the exception only tends to prove the rule, that it is the greatest and most successful line of blood we have ever had in America.

Then again, when you come to examine the time record, which may consider the test of merit, this same line of breeding shows up equally as well, having the best time on record from a half and all intermediate distances to four miles.

In selecting and forming a stud we should certainly select well bred daughters of Lexington's sons and grandsons, and to perpetuate the line which is fast passing away would not hesitate to couple sons of Lexington with daughters and grandaughters of this illustrious sire.—*Live Stock Record.*

The Vienna Gardens.

The attendance during the week has been as good, and the performance as brilliant as usual. In selecting the pieces, displaying the natural genius and perfect instrumentation of the performers, we may mention Miss Neuber's solo, the Daendler Fantaisie for the ladies only, and the trio between Misses Neuber and Straka with Miss Gonzales at the piano. The selections we make as examples of classical music and perfect instrumentation deserve all praise. During the week, Miss Louise Edgar, whom the writer, as a musical critic, has long contended, has the finest contralto voice of all our local singers, has wisely been added to the company and succeeded well. To-night Miss Edgar and Mrs. Vasconcellas sing together in the grand duet of Maritani, "Holy Mother Guide His Footsteps." This is a wise selection to begin with, and if these young and able vocalists continue to sing together, we predict for them great success and popularity. Mr. Walters is now giving an intellectual entertainment.

Santa Rosa Fair Association.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Agricultural Park Association of Sonoma county held at the Pavilion on Tuesday the 8th of January, Wyman Murphy, President, called the meeting to order; James O'Meara acted as Secretary. There were present 45 stockholders, representing 1,575 shares of the stock. The annual report of the President was read. The report of the Secretary was read. The report of the Treasurer was read. By this report it is shown that the association owes the Treasurer $68.46. On motion the reports of the officers were referred to an Auditing Committee of five stockholders. The committee selected was, Capt. Grosse, C. C. Bane, H. W. Byington, S. I. Allen, J. N. Bailhache. On motion the election of officers was proceeded with at once, and resulted as follows: For Directors, I. DeTurk, W. Murphy, J. Ort, J. H. Laughlin, Guy E. Gross, A. P. Overton, Edward Fitton. The new Board will meet Friday at 2 P. M., for organization and the selection of new officers. Good feeling and unanimity of purpose seemed to prevail. Most of the old Board of Directors were re-elected. The prospect for a successful season in 1884 is most encouraging. There is not the least doubt but we will have the best county fair that will be held in this State this year. Already we knew of persons, both ladies and gentlemen, who are preparing for the next fair. This shows that there is an abundant interest. It can be safely asserted that there will be valuable improvements made to the grounds and buildings, and that this fall will bring conveniences for the public that we could not provide at the first fair. Let every stockholder turn to and assist the Board of Directors to make this enterprise one of the most successful and attractive fairs in the State.—*Republican.*

Sonoma Stock Breeders.

Last Friday the gentlemen interested in this enterprise met at Santa Rosa to crystalize the association. The necessary steps were taken to form an incorporation with a capital stock of $50,000. The par value will be $100; the necessary amount for incorporation has been ascribed and paid up by the following named gentlemen: Dickson & Bane, Isaac DeTurk, J. H. Laughlin, J. J. Warner, Guy E. Grosse, J. M. Laughlin, T. J. Ludwig, Guerne & Murphy, A. McFadyen, Wyman Murphy, E. T. Farmer, James Marshall, Ed. Fitton. An organization was made by selecting Isaac De Turk, President; James H. Laughlin, Vice-presidentr C. H. Bane, Secretary; E. T. Farmer, Treasurer. It is much more than likely that some member of the association will go East and purchase some fine stock for the company.

Alex. Jackson (familiarly "Yank") died last week of consumption at Riverside Farm, near Franklin, Tenn. He has ridden such horses as Pat Malloy, Harry of the West, Maggie Hunter, Baffle, Muggins and others as noted. He trained Beatitude when she ran the three best heats at Louisville, Ky., ever run by a three-year-old filly, with six pounds over her proper weight, in 1:42½, 1:42½, 1:45.

The fortunate subscribers to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN received in their holiday numbers beautiful engravings of a celebrated horse, Abbotsford, and celebrated dogs. We value ours at more than the subscription price. The journal is the best of its kind extant.—*Healdsburg Flag.*

The fence-cutting troubles will probably terminate by a local option herd law, by penalties against setting up illegal fences, for fencing public domain and individual lands without authority, and for fencing established roads. Penalties for burning the range and fence-cutting will be increased, and some inducements will be offered to gather in violators of the law. Fence-cutters will find they have not driven all the law-abiding citizens out, but they will find they have taught all citizens to respect the laws.—*Texas Wool-Grower.*

Captain Wm. Cottrill, of Mobile, Ala., will be on the turf again this season after a year's retirement, with a large and strong stable of thoroughbreds. There will be ten two-year-olds the get of Buckden and Bob Woolley, and Buchanan, three years, is looked upon by many horsemen as having a good chance for the Kentucky Derby.

English breeders are now looking to Ireland for sires of stout and fast horses. The Duke of Beaufort has leased Ben Battle (sire of Bendigo, winner of the Cambridgeshire) for two years.

Mr. J. I. Case thinks Jay-Eye-See is good for 2:08 next season, barring accidents. He also thinks Phallas has not reached his limit.

In a race at Bailhache's Park, Healdsburg, last Saturday, Henry Hebron's gray mare, "Lady Gray" beat R. K. Truitt's "Mart." Time, 3:13½, 3:02.

An effort is being made to interest farmers and dairymen in the establishment of a creamery in Pajaro valley. The Santa Clara creamery is a success.

Leonatus, so it is said, is all right and will be fit and well to make as good time next season as he was ever capable of doing.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca
—AND—
Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22¼, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

FOR SALE
The Trotting Gelding
STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby.
Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.



FOR SALE.

Llewellin Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mab, 2 years old. Price.....$100 00
Llewellin Setter Bitch Pup MAY D. McGregor ex Posha, 7 months. Price.....$25 00
English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price..$50 00
Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracks as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others. Price.....$20 00
Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford,
Colusa, Cal.

THE STANFORD STAKES
1885.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, $300 each, $100 payable on the 1st of March, 1881, at which time the stake will close, $50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and $100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked March 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



MOTHER.



SON.

The above is a cut of the unequaled cow Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25lbs. 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Scituate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SCITuate is now in use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory, and Eurotas strains. These, with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Pierce has interest in two herds in the East of 200, at the head of which stand King of Scituate (only living son of Jersey Belle of Scituate), Romeo de Bonair 887 (per cent. Mary Ann's blood) and Pierson the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each, and stand for $100 to $200. The blood of these celebrated animals can be had, at moderate prices of

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

Commencin April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,

33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competi

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS.

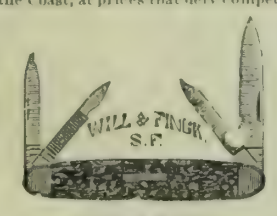


TABLE CUTLERY. SCISSORS.

WILL & FINCK,

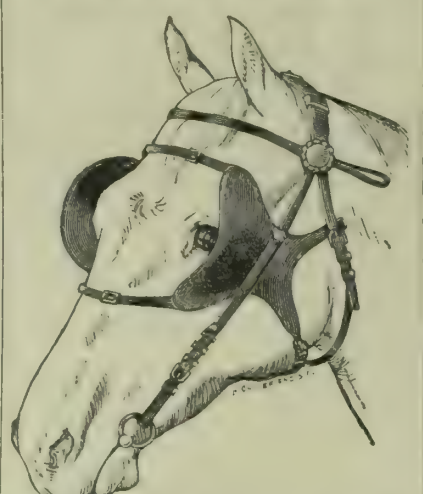
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.

SPORTING GOODS.

Telephone, 5159.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

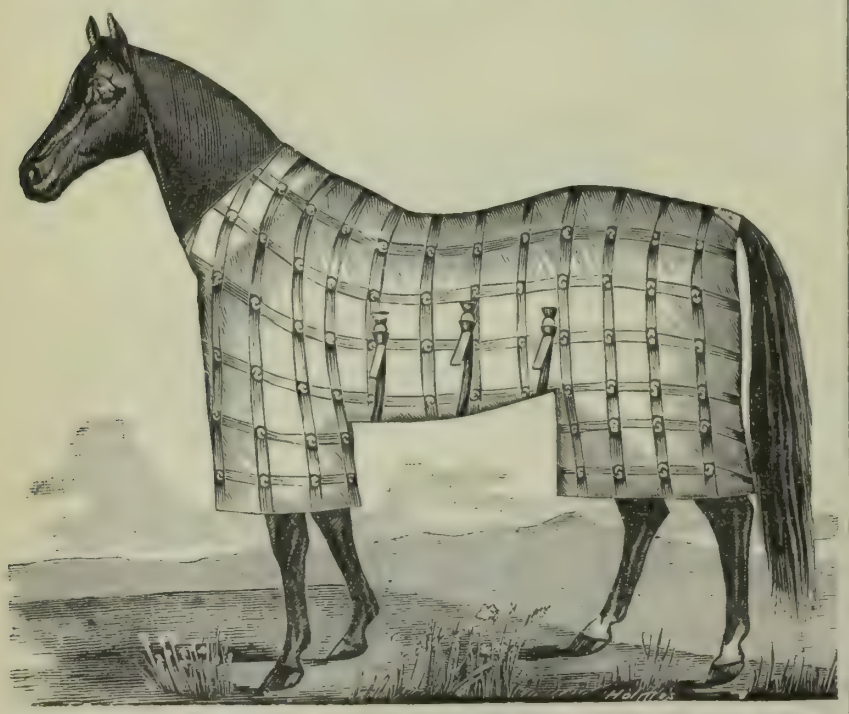
It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.

No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, -- OCT. 20th, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M	" " "	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:40 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso, Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East, Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*1:00 P M	Stockton, via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
9:30 A M	Merced	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M	"	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
9:30 A M	Mohave, Needles, Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East, Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and Express	2:40 P M
5:30 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama, via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	" via Benicia	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	13:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:40 P M
*1:00 P M	"	*12:10 P M
	"	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Antioch.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge: no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 3:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

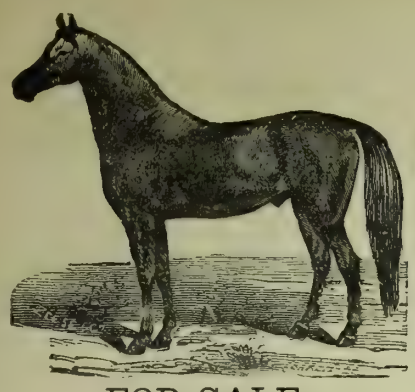
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

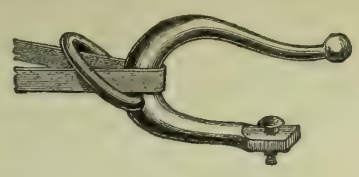
HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & COMPLETE that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY,

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY .....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.



PURE-BRED

POULTRY,

O. J. ALBEE,
Santa Clara.
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Staggs, Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

121 Montgomery St.,..... .....San Francisco.

THE WHITMAN SADDLE.



Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods,

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE,
With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES.

Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles.

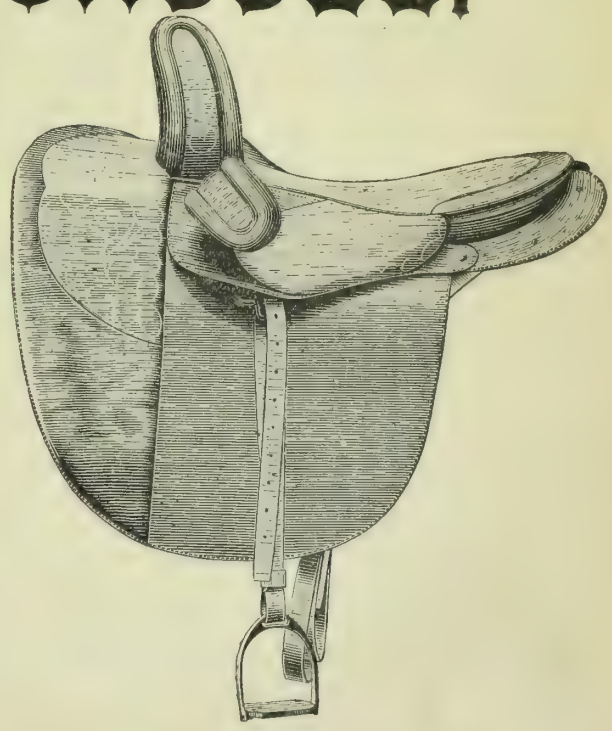
THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.

JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.



WHITMAN TREES.



HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

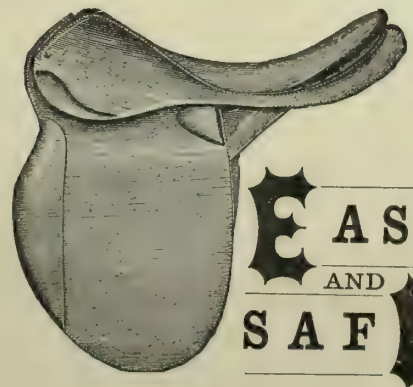
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis street,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.



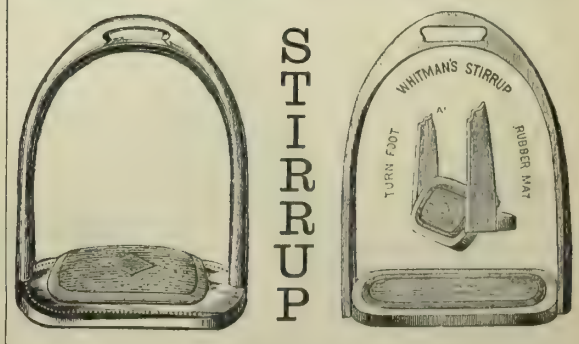
EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

RAWSON'S (Self-Adjusting) U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neubert as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. ☜

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.

C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,

Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to ironing Carriages of all kinds.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConu, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages

BUGGIES
BUGGIES and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER.

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

O. C. BALDY,

Veterinary Surgeon,



OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and Residence 1167 Washington street.

References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.



I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent hand-made shoe. I guarantee to cure any horse with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting, paddling, thumping and hitching, or no charge. Horses sent for and returned.

J. McCARRON,

"The Horseshoer," 351 Third street, between Folsom and Harrison. 25m3

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.



THE ALMONT STALLION

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT, FIRST DAM THERESA BY Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss; a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

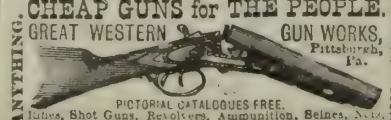
Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers of Fairlawn; is a dark bay, a little over 15¾ hands, of high form and breeding.

For particulars apply to

A. H. HECOX,
Almont Stables 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

ANYTHING. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Reines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2468.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

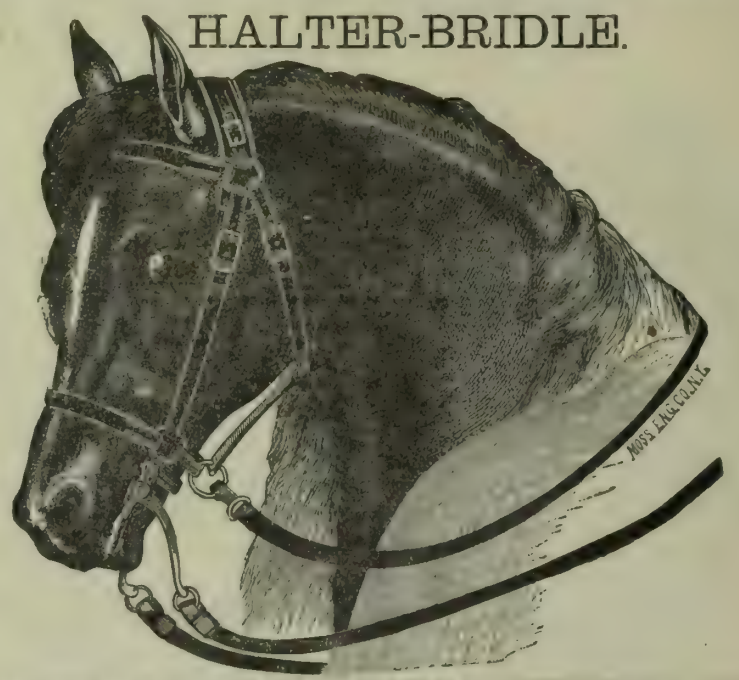
STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

WHITMAN'S COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE.



THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.

ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.

For sale by J. A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.

☞ THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.'
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.

Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,

And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 4.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ROWING.

A Business Proposition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: *Sir*—The individual who m[illegible] "aquatic" column of the *Chronicle* rather humorous [illegible]ng for all rowing men and judges of rowing, announced, on Tuesday last, that I was attempting to belittle Austin Stevenson by stating that I would bet that he could not row the Long Bridge three-mile course faster than 21 minutes 30 seconds. The *Chronicle's* correspondent seems to be animated solely by the desire to prove that Stevenson is the greatest oarsman of the world by denouncing as ridiculous pretenders all scullers who do not hail from Vallejo. I do not care how much Mare Island is advertised as the hot bed of aquatic talent, provided that I am not used to bolster up the fame of the preserve for superannuated politicians. As the matter stands, however, I have ample excuse for rising to object, as I have several times been dragged into the *Chronicle's* columns to prove by comparison or contrast that the champion of Vallejo is a mightier man than Hanlan. The eulogist of Rotten Row, in his latest effusion with reference to me, says, that if I will put up a forfeit (which he evidently doubts) Stevenson will test the value of my derogatory statement. In reply, I desire to say that I have no wish to belittle Stevenson. I have stated and offer to back my opinion that he cannot beat 21 minutes 30 seconds over the three-mile course at Long Bridge, from Channel street to Spreckels' wharf. If Mr. Stevenson and his friends consider this opinion uncomplimentary, I am sorry for their sensitiveness, but ready now as ever, since I made the offer, to bet $150 that Austin Stevenson cannot beat 21 minutes 30 seconds over the Long Bridge course. I will give Mr. Stevenson his choice of day and tide, and allow him to turn any way he pleases. If this does not suit Mr. Stevenson, and a shorter distance be more to his taste, I will give him an opportunity to do a piece of profitable sprinting by betting him $150 that he cannot row the Long Bridge two-mile course in 14 minutes 30 seconds. As Mr. Stevenson has been in training since October he ought to be now in fine form to attempt a feat which has been several times beaten by less pretentious scullers. The amount might certainly satisfy him when he considers that he made less out of his match with Lee, and would have got no more had he rowed against Hanlan. To a professional oarsman, out of engagements, the opportunity to row three miles for a prize of $150 ought to be very acceptable, especially when he is not asked to get within a minute of the record which he claims for himself. The other day Mr. Stevenson rowed three miles at Oakland in 20 minutes 40 seconds. He did as equally fast performance at Saucelito. At Vallejo he crowds Hosmer's record of 20 minutes 3 seconds. This being the case, let him come down to Long Bridge any fine afternoon or morning within the next three weeks and win $150 of my money by rowing our three-mile course in 21 minutes 30 seconds. He certainly cannot decline on any reasonable grounds, for, with a record of 20 minutes 40 seconds it will not hurt his business to show public trial in 21 minutes 40 seconds, or row two miles in 14 minutes 30 seconds, when any first-class Eastern oarsman does the distance a minute faster, and it is generally supposed that twelve minutes and a half is none too fast for championship form on two miles straightaway. I herewith post $100 to bind the match.

Respectfully, yours,
T. E. FLYNN.

Lee vs. Stevenson.

On Sunday last, George W. Lee and Austin Stevenson rowed a three-mile race on the new Oakland course. There was some uncertainty about the amount of the stake, but before the race was called Stevenson's backers stated publicly that the match was for $300 a side. Both oarsmen appeared in good condition. Lee looking, if anything, a trifle fine. The New Yorker had evidently been doing some hard work, as he was brown as an Apache. He rowed in the Stevens boat, which Hanlan brought with him from the East. Stevenson used a new boat built in Vallejo, and which was such an excellent piece of work for an amateur that it excited universal surprise and admiration. At 3 o'clock the tide running into the channel had made an excellent course, as straight as an arrow and smooth as a mill pond. Edward Hanlan was chosen referee, and sent off the men to an even start; Stevenson having the choice and rowing on the side farthest from the wharf. Lee struck out at twenty-eight to the minute, and Stevenson at thirty-two. At the quarter of a mile Lee was three-quarters of a length ahead. This advantage of the New Yorker increased, until at the mile he lead by a length. He rounded the flag at the half-mile two seconds in advance of Stevenson, and in that order the men rowed until within half a mile of the finish, when Stevenson began to spurt for the lead. By hard rowing the Vallejo man cut down the advantage of his opponent until he lapped the New Yorker two hundred yards from home, and finished about eight feet behind him. The finish caused much excitement among the people who had bought the short end of the pools, as it looked for a minute as if Stevenson would surely win. Hanlon returned the time as 20 min. 39 sec., which was undoubtedly correct, though several watches took it ten seconds slower, the owners not being in a position to see the finish properly. Some doubts have been expressed of the accuracy of the course, and very properly, as it was some three hundred feet short by actual measurement made on Monday, under the supervision of a representative of this journal. This would bring the time up to 21 min. 10 sec., or thereabouts, which would be much nearer the limits of both oarsmen's speed. The pools sold all through at $20 on Lee to $12 on Stevenson.

A Startling Reformation.

The Vallejo *Chronicle*, to the utter astonishment of the rowing fraternity, has published the following:

"There was considerable talk on the street Tuesday evening in regard to the Lee-Stevenson race of Sunday last. It is claimed that no money had been put up, and that the contestants rowed simply for the gate-money and what the bar and other privileges would bring. That the two men agreed to row a dead heat, which would necessitate a second race, and bring in more gate-money, but that after Stevenson and his friends had left the boat-house Lee made up his mind to row the race and did so. Before the start he gave a friend of his money to bet that he would win the match. It also looks strange that no judges had been selected until it was nearly time for the race to start. This talk is very damaging to both parties, and it would be well for them to explain matters. From what has been learned, crookedness exists somewhere and the matter ought to be cleared up."

We have journalistically and personally heard the editor of the Vallejo *Chronicle* express so much confidence on the unswerving integrity of the Vallejo champion sculler, that the preceeding paragraph is a complete surprise. Down here among the unregenerate of the metropolis, the possibility of a professional sculler assisting in a hippodrone has never seemed unlikely. Mr. Stevenson has himself, on more than one occasion, rowed for gate-money only, but we have had so many assurances that he would sin no more, that we were wholly unprepared for the damaging accusation of his townsman. Believing the assurances of the Vallejo *Chronicle* that the champion of Mare Island would always row to win, we regarded the Lee-Stevenson race as a most exciting and genuine contest. Thinking that the moral effect of Vallejo citizenship would purge the affair of the duplicity so prevalent in professional athletes, we were prepared to accept all the reports about the accuracy of the course, the correctness of the time and the severity of the contest. Mr. Shelley, a leading Vallejoite, supervised the measurement of the course. The distinguished visitors from Rotten Row subscribed the stakes, and Mr. Shelley of Vallejo deposited them and drew up the articles. Reliable men from Solano county acted as judges, and the only person not a native of Vallejo who officiated in the ceremony of conducting the race was Edward Hanlan. All that Mr. Hanlan had to do, however, was to say "go!" to the rowers, and to decide that Lee came home first. In view of these facts, the insinuations of the Vallejo *Chronicle* are little short of appalling, and show that the editor of that journal has undergone a most unexpected and startling change of heart. We await with feverish anxiety further news from the metropolis of Solano county, for the *Chronicle's* item is calculated to excite acts of violence that will make the memory of Mare Island ballot-box stuffing, and interminable tape worm tickets, unworthy of preservation.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* gives us some information about the Lee-Stevenson boat race which will be received with some surprise by oarsmen in general. Our bucolic neighbor adds to its glowing report of the terrific struggle between the man from New Jersey and the giant from Vallejo this pearl of intelligence. The time made (20:39) is the fastest for that distance on record, and Stevenson has proved himself a good one. We had an idea that Hosmer rowed three miles this summer a trifle of half a minute faster, and that little Ten Eyck did the same, and that Teemer and several other oarsmen have got well inside the remarkable figures given.

Henry Petersen has issued a challenge to Lee to row a three-mile race on the Oakland course. Petersen has posted a forfeit of $200. Lee will make a match as soon as he returns from Victoria.

THE KENNEL.

Much interest attaches at present to Dr. Rowe's project of sending American dogs to compete with the English dogs on their native heath. The puppies to be sent to England are by Cambridge, from Marchioness Pegg, and the dam herself will be entered in the all-aged stakes. Dogs, like horses, can be and are essentially American bred, no matter what the parent stock may be, when raised in the country. The conditions of the field trials, however, in England may be as fatal to the one as the conditions of the turf have lately been to the other. But a good dog in one country is a good dog in another country, and the meadows, stubbles and turnip fields of England will be as good for the American as for the English dog. We have had some experience on the hunting grounds of both countries, and we think the *American Field* attaches too much importance to the disadvantages of the English grounds to the American dog. In fact, the American setter will have many great advantages over the American race-horse in England. With a little experience, which, of course, he will have before the trials commence, he will stand upon a perfect equality with his foreign competitor, and it would not surprise us at all, having the English partridge to work upon, to see Dr. Rowe's dogs return home covered with honors. In the management of dogs, however, on the field, the American sportsman and trainer will both earn much by competing in the English field trials.

It is an old saying there is nothing new under the sun. Recently, we are informed, that Egyptian mummies 2,400 and 3,000 years old have been unrolled and found to have their teeth filled with gold in as perfect and skillful manner as either French or American dentists can fill them to-day. Now comes the *Turft, Field and Farm* with the story of a duck hunt in 1748 from which it is claimed field trials are not a novelty of modern invention and progress. A duck hunt, with good dogs, is a harmless and right merry sport, but we fail to see its connection with field trials in any shape. The merit of the dog in a duck hunt is to tire the bird out, and the distance he is sometimes required to swim, and the length of time he will have to remain in the water to do this are both remarkable in themselves. No particular breed is required, and in our youth we have seen all kind of dogs turned loose after the bird. In those days, the two best dogs we knew in a duck hunt were an English black and tan and a Scotch terrier, but neither thoroughbred. The pages of the *Antiquarian*, interesting paper as it is, like everything else human will sometimes mislead, but we venture to say it never intended to associate a duck hunt with field trials.

A statement is going the round of the papers that some individual of a firm in Chicago has shipped 1,000 hares to England to fill an order. These are not hares at all but rabbits, valued more for the dinner table than for any sport that may be gotten out of hunting them. If the California jack could be turned loose in England, the Waterloo Cup would hardly be decided by a three point more, and stamina as well as speed would demand the attention of breeders and trainers

We regret to learn that several valuable young dogs have lately died of distemper in Sacramento. Among the most promising was the Irish setter puppy belonging to Mr. Prentice Maslin, by Race, Jr., from C. N. Post's Dido. With dogs, as with children, the fairest and best are generally taken first, only we have always failed to see, in both cases, where the consolation comes in under this arrangement.

Dr. Rowe has given up his proposed trip to England this year, but will try it next season with some puppies bred precisely the same as those he intended to take this summer. His reasons for deferring his visit are that the distemper in a violent form invaded his kennel in November last, causing the death of several of the dogs, and affecting others so badly that they could not be prepared for the trials.

Coursing is the favorite pleasure at Tehama and Red Bluff, where there are some good dogs. The ground is hard and gravelly about there, and dogs from this neighborhood can do but little, although the native animal, who has a foot like a piece of sole leather, makes a lively chase and the abundance of hares give plenty of sport.

Coughs and hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

TURF AND TRACK.

Santa Rosa Letter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—"Anteeo" is still an object of interest and attraction here, and the desire to see the beautiful horse is quite as manifest on the part of the fair sex as among turfmen and citizens generally. He is in the keeping of Mart Rollins, an experienced and careful trainer of trotters, and is snugly stabled in town, with a huge box stall or apartment for his better and appropriate keeping. The members of the association which owns him are every day better satisfied with their purchase, and the general desire to see the magnificent animal attest the admiration with which he is regarded in this community and throughout the county. On Friday, January 11th, the owners regularly organized, with the title of the Sonoma County Stock Breeders' Association, capital stock $50,000, in shares of $100 each, and the election of permanent officers for the year resulted as follows: Board of Directors, Isaac De Turk, James D. Laughlin, Guy E. Grosse, Rufus Murphy and Edward Fitton; President, I. De Turk; Vice-president, J. D. Laughlin; Secretary, C. D. Bane; Treasurer, E. T. Farmer. The association propose adding several other fine horses, and choice stock of other species, bulls, rams, etc., to better supply the general requirements of breeders and farmers in the county. It is intended to bring out from Kentucky, from the most noted breeding farms of the famous blue-grass region, a few thoroughbred mares of best quality to further promote choice breeding here.

The association now numbers some of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of Santa Rosa and of Sonoma county in its membership, and the list will be filled with others of similar standing and worth. Of its success, there can be no doubt. Already Anteeo has engagements up to the limit, and the season will be profitable as respects the other horses yet to be obtained, if applications now filed can be accepted as the token.

The Stock Breeders' Association is not in actual connection with the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, yet its members are nearly all likewise members of the latter, and the probability is that for a year or so the fine and ample grounds of the Park Association will be used by the Breeders' Association for their stock.

The Park Association is self-sustaining. It has never solicited aid from the State, and will not; and its example may yet be made the basis of a movement to so reform and remodel the present system of district associations of similar nature throughout the State, as to place each of these also on a like footing, and thus spare tax-payers from the burden—slight although it may be, but still a burden—of contributing to the support of these local or general associations. The association elected its officers for the year on the 11th of this month, as follows: Board of Directors, Isaac De Turk, S. P. Overton, James D. Laughlin, Guy E. Grosse, Ed. Fitton, Julius Ort and Wyman Murphy, with I. De Turk, President; S. P. Overton, Vice-President; Chas. D. Bane, Secretary, and L. W. Burris, Treasurer. Without disparagement to the retiring board and officers, it is not inappropriate to remark that the new board will do more to push the affairs of the association to better effectiveness and with greater energy. It is their resolve to make the next annual fair of the association, in August or September of this year, the greatest ever held in Sonoma county, the most interesting in every way to farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, inventors, artificers, and exhibitors generally, as well as to turfmen and stock-breeders, of any in the State, the State Fair alone excepted. The handsome new diplomas of the association, the most artistic and finished of any issued by any agricultural association in California, the State Fair Association included, executed by the best of San Francisco's lithographic artists, have already had the effect to incite and stimulate the ladies throughout the county to prepare for the friendly emulation and rivalry which approves into excellence and has consequence in award, and the fine pavilion of the association, which has no equal in any District association in the State, will be filled with the domestic handicraft and skill and taste and invention of all, ladies and the sterner sex alike, at this coming fair. The appearance of Anteeo alone will attract hundreds to the Fair, and his performances in the speed contests are likely to further enhance this uncommon general interest.

That these gratifying anticipations are not unduly founded—since the crop condition in promise must be always reckoned—it is not inappropriate to remark that the rain-fall of the season has already assured good harvests in every species of product for the year. The vineyards are in promising condition; grain crops look well, and while it is early to predict as to fruit, the expectations are for a year of prosperous reward. To sum up, Old Sonoma is "on deck" in every line of agricultural and business activity. O'M.

Santa Rosa, Jan. 21st, 1884.

Our Chico Letter—Nuts for Gen. Bidwell and Observations Pertinent to the Season.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORSTMAN:—I saw an article in your paper of September 22nd, in which General Bidwell says: "I am totally opposed to the speed programmes at all fairs; it is a libel on the people of the district, and also on the State, to say they will not attend an agricultural fair unless there is racing. For the sum of $1,500 three counties sell their vote," but in what manner he does not illustrate.

And now, Mr. Editor, I will endeavor to show how very wrong he is in his assertions (I cannot call them arguments), by comparing the season of 1882 with the two years when General Bidwell was the great pusher of a purely agricultural fair. The list and figures are copied from the Secretary's books, and if any one disputes them I will send the books to you. For the year 1878, the receipts for the five days respectively were, at the park, $47.50, $45, $86, $51, $57. Total, $286.50, an average of $57.30 per day. At the pavilion $162, $124, $158, $118, $159. Total, $721; daily average, $144.20. This was the first year. And now, please note the immense success of the second year anti-horse race, purely agricultural fair, as pushed by General Bidwell. For four days at the park the receipts reached the magnificent sum of $95, an average of $23.75; at the pavilion, $100, $130.50, third and fourth days $154. Total, $384.50; daily average, $96.12½. As will be seen there was a great falling off in receipts both at the pavilion and park. There is surely no room for any argument. The season of 1882 from Secretary's report to the State Board of Agriculture: Received from park, $901; entrance-money—horses, $500; subscriptions, $903; race No. 1, sec. money dist., $105; for five days, total, $2,409; daily average, $481.80. So far as the races are concerned there is not one dollar of the States' appropriation that is used directly or indirectly for any purpose at the park. Money for purses and stakes are contributed by citizens of town and county for the express purpose of racing, and through trials of speed try and improve the horses in our district. There are now in this district five entire descendants of Rysdyk's Hambletonian owned and located as follows: Tilton Almont, by Almont, Mr. Billips, Colusa: Blackstone, Jr., by Blackstone, Dr. Adair, Colusa; Boylston, Hon. John Boggs, Colusa; Singleton, by Willie Schepper, also La Harpe by Fame, both owned by J.T. McIntosh, Esq., of Chico. Then last, but by no means least, comes D. M. Reavis' Blackbird, by Simpson's Blackbird, and I consider it a list that any country district should be proud of. Some of these horses' colts are showing great promise, notably, Tilton Almont and Singleton. I saw five Singleton colts start here the last day of the Fair for a special purse for yearling when only one of them had been in harness, breaking and all, over six weeks; they trotted in 3:34, which I consider very good with so very little handling. What is wanted in this district is trotting-bred mares for brood-mares, and if a few of our breeders would only form a joint stock association, and purchase good, well-bred mares, in a very few years Palo Alto would not be such a terror as it is now. As a rule there is no business firm but can be equaled by another, and it surely will apply in breeding. There is any quantity of data to refer to, and the families that have nicked together and produced the most and best trotters, are the ones to commence with. Allow no scrub mares in the breeding paddock. Good ones or none, should be their motto. Below you will find a list of mares served by Singleton, season of 1883:

Chestnut mare Elaine, by Reavis' Blackbird, dam Hattie Bay, by Billy Cheatem, J. T. McIntosh, May 27th.

Black mare Mollie, not traced, Capt. Morrison, February 15th.

Black mare, not traced, W. Mathewson, Durham, February 19th.

Black mare, by Lancet, dam not traced, W. Mathewson, Durham, May 12th.

Grey filly, 3 years, by Buccaneer, dam by Golden Eagle, by G. M. Patchen, Jr., J. T. McIntosh, March 12th.

Black mare, not traced, Ab Merrill, Orland, May 7th.

Brown mare, not traced, John Crouch, Butte City, March 14th.

Black mare, not traced, John Crouch, Butte City, April 24th.

Chestnut mare Belle, by Tilton Almont, dam by Lummux, J. Spurgeon, Nelson Station, April 17th.

Chestnut mare Julia, by Blackstone, Jr., dam by Vermont, sire of Ella Lewis, J. T. McIntosh, April 18th.

Bay mare Exact, by Prompter, dam Katie Signal, by Signal, second dam by Illinois Medoc, J. T. McIntosh, April 22nd.

Brown mare Josephine, by Gen. Reno, dam Morgan Mare, Jas. Hasty, Chico, April 23d.

Brown mare Bessie, by Reavis' Blackbird, dam Kate Signal, J. T. McIntosh, March 25th.

Bay mare Peggy, not traced, Dan Mathewson, April 23d.

Bay mare, not traced, Mr. Weston, Colusa, May 27th.

Bay mare Rena, by Gen. Reno, dam Kate Signal, J. T. McIntosh, Chico, May 20th.

Roan mare, not traced, Jas. Morehead, Chico, April 3d.

Chestnut mare, not traced, J. St. John, Chico, April 11th.

Chestnut mare, by Reavis' Blackbird, dam not traced, Jas. Montgomery, Cana, April 29th.

Bay mare, not traced, Mr. Parks, Nelson Station, April 13th.

Grey mare, by Henry Wilson, by Reavis' Blackbird, dam Jenny, by McCracken's David Hill, Mrs. G. F. Jones, Chico, April 14th.

Bay mare Minnie, by Harkaway, by Billy Cheatem, William Mitchel, Nelson Station, April 14th.

Bay mare Lottie, by Whalen's Edwin Forrest, dam by Flaxtail, by Pruden's Blue Bull, Lou McIntosh, Chico, May 30th.

Bay mare, by Harkaway, dam not traced, Ben True, Chico, April 18th.

Bay mare, pedigree given but not down in book, John Boggs, Colusa, April 28th.

Bay mare Alexandria, by Alexander, by G. M. Patchen, Jr., dam the old Jessie Wall Mare, J. T. McIntosh, April 25th.

Bay mare, pedigree given but not down on book, F. A. Schafer, Gridley Station, April 26th.

Brown mare, not traced, Jas. Abrams Mason, Chico, April 29th.

Bay mare Kate, not traced, Tim Barnard, Chico, May 8th.

Bay mare, pedigree given but not down on book, John Boggs, Colusa, May 9th.

Chestnut mare Jenny, by McCracken's David Hill, dam not traced, Mrs. G. F. Jones, Chico, May 10th.

Brown mare, not traced, Jas. Decker, Chico, May 11th.

Bay mare, John Boggs, Colusa, May 15th.

Brown mare, Wm. Hawkins, Chico, May 14th.

Black mare, not traced, Chas. Ball, Chico, May 18th.

Chestnut mare, not traced, E. J. Cartright, Grainland, May 24th.

Black mare Kate, by Frank Tollman, by Vermont, dam Kate Signal, J. T. McIntosh, Chico.

Grey mare, not traced, Mr. Dillie, Chico, May 25th.

Black mare, not traced, Ab Merrill, Orland, May 26th.

Black mare, not traced, Jas. Moorekead, Chico, June 14th.

Black mare, not traced, P. Gwynne, Chico, May 2nd.

Chestnut mare, not traced, P. Gwynne, Chico, May 11th.

Bay mare, by Miller's Abdallah, dam not traced, E. J. Cartright, May 20th.

Chestnut mare, not traced, Wm. Mott, Grainland, June 5th.

Mr. McIntosh has commenced his mile track and expects to have it finished by the first of February. He has quite a string of colts and fillies, yearlings and two-year-olds, and some of them are showing considerable speed. Ackerman, the pacer, is running out to grass in day-time, and has spread out and looks ever so much larger than he did last fall. Telegraph, who downed his stable and everyone else in the special race at the State fair, has been blistered, and, like Ackerman, turned out day-time. Green feed is good up here, and they will have their blood well cooled out by the time they are in shape for fast work. In my list of stallions I forgot to mention two very promising Buccaneers; one of them is owned by Jas. Hasty, by Buccaneer, dam Josephine, by Gen. Reno, second dam by John Morgan. Ralph T., owned by Ben True, by Buccaneer, dam by Harkaway, by Billy Cheatem, by Cracker, by Boston. Mr. John McIntyre is handling Mr. Reavis' stable, and rumor hath it that two of their two-year-olds are simply wind splitters, nothing like them for speed was ever known in this section before. I think they will meet some here this fall. When the race is over both parties will know that they have been to a horse race. OCCASIONALLY.

Chico, January 20th, 1884.

"Yes," said the Vermont deacon, "I always go down to the camp-meeting, and always come back feeling good. Do you see that magnificent horse there in the field? Well, you ought to have seen the old plug I took down there."

Some Strange Freaks of Breeding—Also a Few Odd Notions of the Writer.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—From one of my medical journals of a late date I quote the following odd freak of nature:

"In a certain farming community of southern Ohio it was the custom of the neighborhood for farmers to render assistance to each other in threshing time, sometimes using the same set of horses for six weeks or two months, or until the grain in that neighborhood was threshed. A favorite mare thus used, three to four months with foal, while feeding one day, was startled by an unexpected noise, which caused her to throw up her head with great violence against the sharp edge of a squared beam, thereby cutting an ugly gash across the forehead just above the eyes. In due time the colt appeared, having an ugly looking scar corresponding in situation to the injury on the dam, and was totally blind from cataract of both eyes, but otherwise healthy and well formed. It was kept in a field of six or seven acres, and with intervals of rest, would continually travel in a circuit corresponding in diameter exactly to the circuit traveled over by the mare while hitched to the machine. It was permitted to live some six months, making its ceaseless rounds night and day, when mercy put an end to its miserable existence."

This is a very strong example of maternal impression on the unborn offspring, and should excite the sympathy of all who read. How far the impressions uppermost in the mind of the mother can influence the nature, form, and even color of her offspring while in *utero*, has never been fully ascertained by physiologists. Away back in the early days of the Jewish family we find a pronounced case of maternal impressions, for we read in Genesis, thirteenth chapter, from the 27th to the 43rd verses, an interesting account of Jacob's dealings with Laban, and we are taught that Jacob placed different colored poles before the watering places of his flocks, and the flocks conceived before the rods and brought forth ring streaked, speckled and spotted, and the flocks of Jacob increased much faster than those of his father-in-law, Leban.

The family of the writer, who reside in England, have time out of date made the breeding of horses for circus use a specialty, and they are able to breed almost any colored animal they see fit. Many of the so-called Arabian horses seen in our circuses—and more especially was this the case years ago, when these animals were all the rage—were bred by my relatives in England. Spotted horses, striped horses, clear white animals, and those that were "black and all black," have been and are being bred to a shade by this family.

I well remember a bright bay mare belonging to my father that was with foal to a son of imp. Leviathan, who occupied a stall adjoining that of an old sorrel gelding who had seen many years of service on the flat, and at last over hurdles. The mare and horse were continually at war, biting the partition and kicking the end of the stall planks. This state of affairs continued until spring arrived, when the mare was turned out in a small pasture, where in a few weeks she gave birth to a sorrel horse colt, marked exactly after the old gelding, and to this day, although a horse of many years, the same habits of kicking the end planks of the stalls and biting the side planks cling to the animal. It matters not whether the adjoining stalls are occupied or not, the work goes on whenever the animal has a few days' rest. During steady employment he very rarely indulges in these freaks, except occasional attacks during the night, but during the winter months, when he is taken from the stable only at rare intervals, he makes music for the neighborhood, and many a night have I lain awake longer than common on account of the disturbance he created. For a long time I tied him with two halter straps, and fastened a chain to his ankle, but one would fancy he was within sound of a prison house, or else haunted by some wandering ghost, as he listened to the ominous rattle of that chain as it chanked against the side of the stall. I have in mind the case of a quarter-bred Percheron-Norman mare that may possibly be of some interest. This four-year-old mare gave birth to a very large filly, which was sired by an imported Norman stallion. For several weeks the young mother showed signs of severe labor, and could scarcely walk straight. Two months after foaling, having regained her strength, as it was supposed, the mare was bred to a roadster stallion, and in two weeks again received the embraces of the horse; a third time was the mare bred. An interval of nearly two months was then passed, and for the fourth time did the mare in question seek and accept the cover of the stallion; yet, exactly eleven months from the date of the first intercourse a strong, healthy bay horse colt was born. The only reasonable theory that I can produce regarding this unnatural desire for amorous connection is the one that, from exhaustive and probably unnatural labor, the generative organs became the seat of disease, and when brought in contact with a stallion the unhealthy functions caused the mare to encourage and accept the attention of the horse. Perhaps I am wrong; if so, I should be pleased to have my ignorance dispelled by the assurances of those who are better able to arrive at rational conclusions. During the twelve years that I have paid more or less attention to the breeding of horses I have never read a satisfactory article on the period of gestation of the foal. The query often arises, are there no pathologists among the many men who are making the practice of veterinary medicine the means of obtaining notoriety and a liyelihood? We read endless numbers of papers on laminities, on diseases of the foot, on colic in its various forms and attendant consequences, on the great bot theory, on feeding and caring for the horse in health, but seldom do we read a practical article on maternity and its many dangers, or labor, with its series of complications. I believe that the treatment which a mare is subject to during the months of her foal-carrying has much to do with the nature, strength and usefulness of the colt, for I know that abuse will tend towards producing a sulky, ill-natured offspring, and if kindness ever receives its reward it is when shown to a mare well along in the period of foal carrying. Yet how many men who possess brood-mares ever take the time to think of this subject. COLUMBUS.

Mayview, Kansas, January 10th, 1884.

That famous four-year-old stallion Anteeo, whose trial in 2:20½ we recently noticed, has been disposed of by Mr. J. C. Simpson, of San Francisco, Cal., to The Santa Rosa Stock Company, for $10,000. As then explained, the trotting elements in his pedigree are Hambletonian, Clay, and Blackbird, founded on thoroughbred lines from Bonnie Scotland, Monarch, and Trustee. To the observant, it must be quite evident that the blood of Henry Clay develops speed early, especially when united with the Hambletonian or Mambrino Chief strains. Then we find that the blood of Bonnie Scotlnnd and Trustee has strong trotting tendencies, with great endurance and the quality of training on. We are, therefore, inclined to believe that Anteeo will be a brilliant success in the company's hands.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Sources of Power and Speed in the Horse.

The *Live Stock Journal* thus discourses on the "sources of speed and power in the horse," and while in the main true there is one source entirely overlooked. That is the force which is beyond human power to measure, and there may be indications, they are far from reliable. Many have puzzled over it, and though there have been various theories, all still leave the subject in darkness nearly as profound as when attention was first directed to the matter. Still, too much attention cannot be given to muscular development, both in the selection of the proper parentage and by a system of rearing and training that will aid in bringing the inherited tendency as near perfect as possible.

We talk of nerve, of brain power, but after all must come back to the fact that these influences come to naught unless there be suitable structure to act upon. Up to a certain limit it is proper, with suitable qualifications, to talk of "nerve force" and "trotting instinct."

Machinery and mechanical appliances of every kind are mere imitations of and copies from nature. The movements of machinery have their counterparts in the human system, and what is true of this has an equally apt illustration in the mechanical structure of the horse. Thus, Vesalius, who was more nearly than any other the father of anatomy, though born as late as in one of the early years of the sixteenth century, taught that the human body was the greatest piece of mechanism known to man. In all the elements of motion, the study of the mechanism of the horse proves him to be the equal of his master, and in the matter of strides and rapid propulsion greatly his superior. A comparison of the ankle joint with the lever invented by man shows that he has unwittingly copied from the former. The bodies of both man and horse contain several true pulleys, the patella, or knee bone, over which the ligament plays when the body is in motion, simulates the action of the pulley. Any man has the privilege of altering the relative proportion of the parts of the horse's formation, through selection in coupling, as his constructive genius as a breeder may suggest.

A phenomenal trotter of the past season was found, upon critical examination, to have a deep, slanting shoulder, the muscles of which are well developed, but the muscles upon the front part of the fore leg were developed in a marked degree, thus aiding very much in the knee action. In conjunction with this the sternum extends deep down between the fore legs, holding a straight line back to the lower line of the belly, in place of curving up, as is usual at the girth point. This insures the insertion for the point of the long ribs low down, thus giving greater length to the ellipse which contains the lungs. The muscles of the hind quarter are large and extend deep downwards, forming great depth to the ham. These special muscular developments and large lung room are associated with a light-weight body, an important element in the make-up of a flier.

The muscles of the horse that takes but little exercise are soft, and lack size, and are correspondingly weak. It is said of such a horse that he lacks wind, though really his lungs may be perfect. A large accumulation of fat in the abdominal spaces and about the muscles of the chest, prevents, in the one case, a free action of the diaphragm backwards, thus curtailing the lung space at their base. In the other case, the muscles of the chest are impeded in their movements, and respiration has not the free play seen in the horse whose muscles are clear of the adipose load. Training removes the adipose accumulation, reducing this to the minimum, while, at the same time, if properly conducted and continued for a period sufficiently extended, the muscles are developed to their maximum.

It is a rule that has no exception in the case of human beings, that free exercise of any particular set of muscles, long and systematically applied, will develop them out of proportion to other parts, and they become, in proportion to this development, capable of extraordinary exertion. Any rule which is established in this way has an equal application to the horse, and a stout mare of thoroughbred racing lineage that has those muscles which come into play in the trotting gait largely developed, and shows a fair tendency to trot, may, if bred to a trotting sire of merit, bring a more promising progeny for the gait named than a so-called trotting-bred mare with those muscles deficient that come into vigorous action in the trotting movement.

Americans in England.

The English *Racing Calendar* contains some of the nominations made for the spring handicaps, which closed on the 1st. Those published include the entries for the Newmarket, Ascot and Epsom events. In round numbers the total entries seem to be larger than last year, the City and Suburban showing 79 as against 66 last year, and the great Metropolitan 39 as against 34. The nomination of American-bred horses is smaller than for some years past. Those entered for the City and Suburban are Mr. Keene's Blue Grass, Mr. Walton's Girofle, Mr. Cannon's Sachem, Sir J. Willoughby's Gerald, and Lord Ellesmere's Abbotsford. For the Great Metropolitan the nominations include Girofle, Sachem, and Mr. Lorillard's Comanche. Mr. Walton has also nominated his English horses Sutler, Deceiver and Hopeful for the City and Suburban. In fact, the whole of the English lot are remarkably promising, and the weights assigned them will attract considerable attention, including, as the list does, such horses as Gehemmus, St. Blaise, Hauteur, Thebais, Elzever, Hackness, Tonans, Bendigo and Medicus. None of the Americans are nominated for the Ascot Gold Cup, but the prospects are that it will be a great race, for the nominations include Tristan, last year's winner, Thebais, Bendigo and the two great three-year-olds St. Simon and Duke of Richmond. Among the nominations for the Epsom Two-Year-Old Plate are Mr. Keene's English colt by Cremorne, dam Rustic Queen, and Mr. Walton's Harold.

For the Newmarket Stakes the American nominations are even smaller than at Epsom, and seem to be confined entirely to Mr. Keene's American Girl and Blue Grass in the Bunbury Stakes, to be run during the July meeting. The Newmarket Handicap, in which Parole made his debut in 1879, has nineteen subscribers, including "Mr. Manton's" Corrie Roy, and as she has nominated Thebais and Keir for the same event, it will be due to the handicapper if the "all scarlet" is not in front at the end of the race. The same three are also among the nominations for the Ascot Gold Cup, to be run June 10th, among which are Mr. Keene's Bolero and Blue Grass, but not Mr. Walton's Girofle, which would seem to indicate that the daughter of Leamington and Ratan will not be trained for "cup" honors this year. Bolero and Blue Grass are also nominated for the Alexandra Plate, at three miles, the winning of which would be an honor, but scarcely possible, considering that the English lot includes Faugh-a-Ballagh (last year's winner), Tristan, Corroy Roy and several sealed nominations.

The 2:20 List.

2:10 1-4.

Maud S., ch m, by Harold, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., at Rochester, N. Y., August 11th, 1881.

2:10 3-4.

Jay-Eye-See, blk g, by Dictator, dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr., at Providence, R. I., September 15th, 1883.

2:11 1-4.

St. Julien, b g, by Volunteer, dam Flora, by Sayres' Harry Clay, at Hartford, Conn., August 27th, 1880.

2:13 1-4.

Rarus, b g, by Conklin's Abdallah, dam Nancy Awful, by Telegraph, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1878.

2:14.

Clingstone, b g, by Rysdyk, dam Gretchen, by Chosroes, at Cleveland, O., July 28th, 1882.

Goldsmith Maid, b m, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Abdallah, at Mystic Park, Boston, September 2nd, 1874.

Trinket, b m, by Princeps, dam Ouida, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, at Morrisania, N. Y., September 22nd, 1881.

2:14 3-4.

Hopeful, gr g, by Godfrey's Patchen, dam by the Bridham Horse, at Minneapolis, Minn., September 5th, 1878.

2:15.

Lula, b m, by Alexander's Norman, dam Kate Crockett, by imp. Hooton, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 10th, 1875.

2:15 1-4.

Smuggler, b s, by Blanco, son of Iron's Cadmus, dam a pacing mare, at Hartford, Conn, August 31st, 1876.

2:15 1-2.

Hattie Woodward, b m, by Aberdeen, dam by Henry Clay(?), at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7th, 1880.

Phallas, b s, by Dictator, dam Betsy Trotwood, by Clark Chief, at Cleveland, O., August 1st, 1883.

2:16 1-4.

Lucille Golddust, b m, by Golddust, dam a pacing mare, by Bald Hornet(?), at Rochester, N. Y., August 10th, 1877.

Wilson, b g, by George Wilkes, dam Miss Coons, by Clark Chief, at Cleveland, O., August 1st, 1883.

2:16 1-2.

American Girl, b m, by Amos' C. M. Clay, dam unknown, at Albany, N. Y., September 25th, 1874.

Darby, b g, by Delmonico, dam unknown, at Utica, N. Y., August 22nd, 1879.

Edwin Thorne, ch g, by Thorndale, dam Lady Lighttoot, by Ashland, at Chicago, Ill., July 21st, 1882.

Jerome Eddy, b s, by Louis Napoleon, dam Fanny Mapes, by Alexander's Abdallah, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1882.

2:16 3-4.

Charley Ford, gr g, by McKesson's Gray Eagle, dam unknown, at Chicago, Ill., July 23rd, 1880.

Occident, br g, by Doc, dam unknown, at Sacramento, Cal., September 17th, 1873.

2:17.

Clemmie G., ch m, by Magic, dam Ned, by Berkley's Edwin Forrest, at Mystic Park, Boston, September 19th, 1883.

Director, blk s, by Dictator, dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, at Cleveland, O., August 1st, 1883.

Fanny Witherspoon, ch m, by Almont, dam Lizzie Witherspoon, said to be by Gough's Wagner, at Hartford, Conn., September 5th, 1883.

Gloster, b g, by Volunteer, dam Black Bess, by Stockbridge Chief, at Rochester, N. Y., August 14th, 1874.

Majolica, b g, by Startle, dam Jessie Kirk, by Clark Chief, at Morrisania, N. Y., June 22nd, 1888.

2:17 1-4.

Black Cloud, blk s, by Ashland Chief, dam the Cluke Mare, by Capt. Walker, at Chicago, Ill., July 22nd, 1882.

Dexter, br g, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Clara, by Seely's American Star, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 14th, 1867.

Piedmont, ch s, by Almont, dam Mag Ferguson, by Mambrino Chief, at Chicago, Ill., July 19th, 1881.

So So, b m, by George Wilkes, dam Little Ida, by Edwin Forrest, at Hartford, Conn., August 26th, 1881.

2:17 1-2.

Phyllis, br m, by Phil Sheridan, dam by Tom Sayers, son of Canadian Grey Eagle, at Mystic Park, Boston, September 19th, 1883.

Robert McGregor, ch s, by Major Edsall, dam Nancy Whitman, by American Star, at Fort Worth, Texas, November 23rd, 1883.

Santa Claus, b s, by Strathmore, dam Lady Thorne, Jr., by Williams' Mambrino, at Chicaga, Ill., July 19th, 1881.

2:17 3-4.

Duquesne, ch s, by Tippo Bashaw, dam Wild Rose, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, at Pittsburg, Pa., July 27th, 1883.

Hannis, ch s, by Mambrino Pilot, dam Lady Stewart, at Hartford, Conn., August 26th, 1880.

2:18.

Dick Swiveller, b g, by Walkill Chief, dam Madam Swiveller, by Sayres' Harry Clay, at Utica, N. Y., August 22nd, 1879.

Edwin Forrest, b g, by Brannock's Ned Forrest, dam Fanny Munday, by the quarter-horse Smiling Tom, at Utica, N. Y., August 14th, 1878.

Great Eastern, b g, by Walkill Chief, dam by Reilly's son of imp. Consternation, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 2nd, 1878.

Judge Fullerton, ch g, by Edward Everett, dam unknown, at Cleveland, O., July 28th, 1875.

Kate Sprague, br m by Gov. Sprague, dam Fan, by Lance, at Rochester, N. Y., August 10th, 1881.

Nettie, b m, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the County House Mare, by Seely's American Star, at Beacon Park, Boston, September 11th, 1874.

Protein, b m, by Blackwood, dam Sally Choirster, by Mambrino Choister, at East Saginaw, Mich., June 19th, 1879.

Red Cloud, b g, by Legal Tender, dam unknown, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7th, 1874.

2:18 1-4.

Lady Maud, br m, by General Knox, dam Fanny, by Sabek, at Rochester, N. Y., August 11th, 1875.

Lady Thorn, b m, by Mambrino Chief, dam by Gano, at Providence, R. I., October 8th, 1869.

Lucy, b m, by Geo. M. Patchen, dam by May Day, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 9th, 1872.

Midnight, blk g, by Peacemaker, dam by the old Drew Horse, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1878.

Pickard, b g, by Abdallah Pilot, dam by Bourbon Chief, at Hartford, Conn., June 20th, 1882.

Rosa Wilkes, b m, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen, at Cleveland, O., July 28th, 1882.

2:18 1-2.

Col. Lewis, gr g, by Rifleman, dam unknown, at San Francisco, Cal., September 14th, 1878.

J. B. Thomas, b s, by Sterling, dam Lady Hooper, by Defiance, at Chicago, Ill., July 23d, 1881.

Monroe Chief, br s, by Jim Monroe, dam Madam Powell, by Bay Chief, at Chicago, Ill., July 24th, 1880.

Slow Go, rn g, by Young Sharatack, dam unknown, at Cleveland, O., July 26th, 1877.

William H., b g, by Young Wilkes, dam by Daniel Webster, at Chicago, Ill., August 19th, 1882.

2:18 3-4.

Bonita, b f, by Electioneer, dam May Fly, by St. Clair (pacer), at Lexington, Ky., October 18th, 1883.

Cleora, blk m, by Menelaus, dam Thornleaf, by Mambrino Patchen, at Chicago, Ill., September 22nd, 1882.

Nutwood, ch s, by Alexander's Belmont, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., at Stockton, Cal., November 27th, 1876.

Patchen, ch g, by Kentucky Hunter, dam by Scott's Hiatoga, at Hartford, Connecticut, August 28th, 1880.

2:19.

Adele Gould, ch m, by Jay Gould, dam Emeline, by Henry B. Patchen, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 4th, 1882.

Albemarle, gr g, by Tom Hunter, dam by Blucher, at Hartford, Conn., August 23d, 1878.

Alley, b g, by Volunteer, dam by New York Black Hawk, at Chicago, Ill., July 25th, 1879.

Bonesetter, b s, by Brooks' Horse, dam by Adams' Stump the Dealer, at Rochester, N. Y., August 15th, 1879.

Catchfly, b m, by Administrator, dam Cachuca, by Almont, at Chicago, Ill., July 16th, 1883.

Cozette, blk m, by Blumberg's Black Bashaw, dam unknown, at Rochester, N. Y., August 9th, 1876.

Edward ch g, by Fisk's Hambletonian (Masterlode), dam by Ohio Backus, at Providence, R. I., September 3rd, 1878.

France's Alexander, blk s, by Ben Patchen, dam by Canada Jack, at Rochester, N. Y., July 4th, 1881.

Graves, ch g, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Rosa Allen, at Stockton, Cal., September 20th, 1879.

Kitty Bates, gr m, by Jim Monroe, dam Pop Corn (pacer), at Buffalo, N. Y., August 6th, 1880.

Minnie R., b m, by J. C. Breckenridge, dam by Exchequer, at Chicago, Ill., July 17th, 1882.

Wedgewood, br s, by Alexander's Belmont, dam Woodbine (dam of Woodford Mambrino), by Woodford, at Hartford, Conn., August 28th, 1880.

2:19 1-4.

Aldine, br m, by Almont, dam Mother Hubbard, by Johnson's Toronto, at Hartford, August 31st, 1882.

Bodine, b g, by Volunteer, dam by Sayres' Harry Clay, at East Saginaw, Michigan, June 25th, 1875.

Comee, b g, by Daniel Lambert, dam by Hiawatha, at Hartford, Connecticut, August 29th, 1877.

Croxie, b m, by Clark Chief, dam Mollie Whitefoot, by Little Priam, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 2nd, 1878.

George Palmer, b g, by Ames' Bogus, dam by Old Henry Clay, at Providence, R. I., October 8th, 1869.

Joe Bunker, gr g, by George Wilkes, dam by Seely's American Star, at Morrisania, N. Y., June 21st, 1883.

Keene Jim, rn g, by Keene's Lookout, dam Laura Fair, by Morgan Rattler, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7th, 1880.

Parana, b m, by Mambrino Hambletonian, dam Belle of Cayuga, by Hambletonian Prince, at Beacon Park, September 8th, 1880.

Sleepy Joe, br g, by Joe Thompson, dam unknown, at Cleveland, Ohio, July 31st, 1883.

2:19 1-2.

Abbotsford, b s, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Columbia, by Young Columbus, at San Francisco, Cal., August 24th, 1883.

Driver, b g, by Volunteer, dam Silvertail, by Seely's American Star, at Prospect Park, L. I., October 15th, 1880.

Forest Patchen, br g, by King Patchen, dam by Flying Cloud, at Hartford, Conn., June 14th, 1883.

Hinda Rose, b f, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor, at Lexington, Ky., October 12th, 1883.

Modoc, ch g, by Aberdeen, at Mystic Park, Boston, September 18th, 1883.

Moose, b g, by Washburn Horse, dam The Morrisey Mare, by imp. Trustee, at Rochester, N. Y., August 10th, 1880.

Nellie R., ch m, by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose, at San Francisco, Cal., August 24th, 1883.

Overman, ch g, by Elmo, dam by Billy McCracken, at Rochester, N. Y., August 16th, 1883.

Romero, gr s, by A. W. Richmond, dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot, at Stockton, Cal., September 22nd, 1882.

Thomas L. Young, ch g, by Yellow Jacket, dam a pacing mare, by Bald Hornet, at Fleetwood Park, N. Y., October 22nd, 1875.

Tony Newell, b g, by Clark Chief, at Rochester, N. Y., August 15th, 1883.

Tucker, ch g, by Strathmore, dam by Bob Henry, at Lexington, Ky., October 9th, 1883.

Troubadour, blk g, by Revenge, dam Illinois Maid, by Black Donald, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1881.

Von Arnim, b s, by Sentinel, dam Mary Short, by Blood's Black Hawk, at Rochester, N. Y., August 12th, 1882.

Will Cody, b g, by Blue Bull, dam Celia, said to be by American Eclipse, at Chicago, Ill., July 23rd, 1880.

2:19 3-4.

Adelaide, b m, by Phil Sheridan, dam by Sam Houston, grandson of Vermont Black Hawk, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1878.

Camors, blk g, by General Knox, dam unknown, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 7th, 1874.

Daisydale, b m, by Thorndale, dam Daisy, by Burr's Washington, at Cleveland, Ohio, July 27th, 1880.

Deck Wright, b g, by the Hinsdale Horse, dam unknown, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 6th, 1880.

Dr. Norman, b g, by Col. Moore, dam unknown, at Cleveland, Ohio, September 7th, 1882.

Flora Temple, b m, by One-eyed Kentucky Hunter, dam by Spotted Arabian, at Kalamazoo, Mich., October 15th, 1859.

John S. Clark, ch g, by Thomas Jefferson, dam by Scott's Hiatoga, at Rochester, N. Y., August 12th, 1881.

Josephus, ch g, by Green's Bashaw, dam a Copperbottom pacing mare, at Hartford, Conn., August 26th, 1881.

2:20.

Annie W., ch m, by Bostick's Almont, Jr., dam Mary M., at Cleveland, Ohio, July 27th, 1881.

Bay Frank, b g, by Tornado, dam by State of Maine, at San Francisco, Cal., August 15th, 1883.

Belle Brassfield, b m, by Viley's Cripple, dam Sally Choister, by Mambrino Choister, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 5th, 1879.

Captain Emmons, ch g, by Continental, dam by Stubtail, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3rd, 1880.

Elaine, b m, by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Sayres' Harry Clay, at San Francisco, Cal., November 13th, 1880.

Etta Jones, b m (converted pacer), by Parish's Davy Crockett, at Rochester, N. Y., August 12th, 1879.

Fleety Golddust, gr m, by Golddust, dam a Morgan mare, at Mystic Park, Boston, Mass., September 4th, 1874.

Frank, blk g, by Young Oneida, dam unknown, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 23d, 1877.

George V., ch g, by Masterlode, dam by Magna Charta, at Rochester, N. Y., August 14th, 1883.

Humboldt, b g, by Stocking Chief, dam a pacing mare, by Parish's Pilot, at Hartford, Conn., August 23d, 1881.

John H., b g, by Blumberg's Black Bashaw, dam by Morgan Hunter, at Hartford, Conn., August 23d, 1878.

Little Fred, b g, by Eastman's Morgan, dam by Simpson's Blackbird, at Cleveland, Ohio, July 26th, 1877.

Mambrino Gift, ch s, by Mambrino Pilot, dam Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr., at Rochester, N. Y., August 13th, 1874.

May Queen, b m by Alexander's Norman, dam Jennie, by Crockett's Arabian, at Utica, N. Y., August 17th, 1875.

Maud Messenger, b m, by Messenger Chief, dam Eliza Jane, at Lexington, Ky., October 9th, 1883.

Nancy Hackett, rn m, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam Hackett Mare, dam of Argonaut, 2:23¼, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3d, 1878.

Orange Girl, b m, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Dolly Mills (dam of Walkill Chief), by Seely's American Star, at Columbus, Ohio, July 3d, 1880.

Prospero, blk g, by Messenger Duroc, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Sayres' Harry Clay, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 23rd 1877.

Trotting at Oakland—Another Oregonian.

At the Trotting Park last Saturday there was an unwonted chill in the air, and overcoats were not amiss. There was quite an attendance at the trotting race between Laura M., B. B., Nellie Burns and Vanderlynn, as it was expected the contest would be close. In this there was no disappointment as it proved very close indeed, as, when three heats were trotted Laura M., B. B., and Vanderlynn had each one to their credit, and in the fourth it appeared as though Nellie Burns had a good chance to place that to her credit. Vanderlynn was handicapped to a wagon so that when the pool sales opened Laura M. was the favorite, bringing $45; Vanderlynn close after her at $40; B. B., $26 and Nellie Burns, $21. As usual, the speculation was brisk and a good deal of money went into the box before the horses were started. The placing gave B. B. the pole, Laura M. had second position, Vanderlynn, third and Nellie Burns outside.

First heat.—Three of the horses were in line when the gong sounded, the driver of Vanderlynn "nodding for the word" when a few lengths in the rear. B. B. broke soon after, and the favorite cut out the work, with Nellie Burns second and Vanderlynn third, when the quarter pole was passed in 38 seconds. Laura M. retained the lead without being hard pushed, and at the half in 1:17 was two lengths in front of Nellie; Vanderlynn having made a bad break before reaching that point. Nellie Burns broke in coming down the stretch, and Vanderlynn took second position, when the leader went under the wire, with Nellie Burns third, the driver of B. B. not struggling after he saw that he could not win the heat; time—2:32. Laura M. was then such a favorite that she brought $30, Vanderlynn, $19, and the other two grouped $9.

Second heat.—The second heat was exciting from start to finish. Laura M. led closely pressed by Nellie to the quarter in 37½ seconds. Going down the backstretch Nellie gained the advantage, and was first at the half-mile in 1:16. The lead, however, was only a neck, and the advantage was not enough to equalize the loss of ground incurred by trotting on the outside around the turn. B. B. closed some of the gap, and Burns breaking the contest was between B. B. and Laura M. For the last furlong it was difficult to foretell which would get the best of it, but the black from Oregon, which the stable boys have dubbed Black Bart, managed to win by the length of his neck, in 2:29¾—with Vanderlynn third. Still Laura M. was the favorite, bringing $20; the field (B. B. and Nellie Burns) $18, and Vanderlynn $15.

Third heat.—The third heat showed another change. Vanderlynn broke soon after the start, and Laura M. and B. B. went past the quarter pole together in 38¾. Those two led all the way along the backstretch, Nellie Burns third, and Vanderlynn a long distance. Laura got into the homestretch first but broke, which gave B. B. the lead when the wagon horse came with a rush, carried B. B. to a break, and won the heat by a couple of lengths in 2:29, B. B. second, Nellie Burns third, and the favorite last. After this heat Vanderlynn was the favorite at the rate of $25 on him, $12 on the field, Laura having retrograded to $9.

Fourth heat.—The fourth heat was sharp work between B. B. and Nellie Burns from the commencement to the finish, though B. B. led a trifle at the quarter at 38 seconds, and at the half in 1:14¾. From there both horses trotted fast, and though the official time was 2:29¼, many of the outside watches made it a second less. Laura M. was third, Vanderlynn last. The pool-buyers appeared at last to realize that the webfoot had good chances to win, and as Nellie Burns was also coupled with him, the field brought $40, Vanderlynn $10, his supporters still hoping that he would be on his good behavior, and Laura M. now quite lame at $3.

Fifth heat.—For the fifth heat all were on a line when the gong struck, B. B. taking the lead, with Nellie on his wheel at the quarter in 39 seconds. He increased the advantage at the half in 1:17, Laura M. being third. When part way down the turn Laura made a break, hobbled for a time as though she was going to fall, when her driver pulled her up. Though Nellie made a good effort, she was unable to reach B. B., who won the heat which gave him the race at 2:31. The prize was a purse of $500—$350 to the first, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. The accident to Laura M. gave Vanderlynn second money and Nellie Burns third, for if she had trotted third in the last heat she would have been entitled to second. The injury was to the ankle of the left fore leg, while the previous lameness was in the right.

The winner is owned at Portland, Oregon, and is by Millman's Bell-founder, his dam said to be thoroughbred. He was thought to be so promising that it was the intention of his owners to have taken him East last summer, but an obscure lameness caused him being thrown out of training. What with the running of Jim Renwick and Patsy Duffy, and the trotting of Nellie Burns and B. B. the Oregonians are quite jubilant over the victories. Though the winner was called "B. B." by the poolseller, he was entered as Billy Barker.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, Jan. 19th, 1884. Purse $500.

Geo. Lethy's blk g Billy B. A., formerly Billy Barlow, by Milliman's Bellfounder	4	1	3	1	1
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn (wagon)	2	3	1	4	3
R. E. Burns' b m Nellie Burns	3	4	3	2	2
M. Rollins' ch m Laura M.	1	2	4	3	dis

Time—2:32, 2:29¾, 2:29, 2:29¼, 2:31.

And now, according to the Watsonville *Pajaronian*, the old trotter Chicago is to return to San Francisco, Thomas Kennedy having sold him to Dan McCarthy.

Racing and Trotting at Oakland.

There was a trifle of chilliness following the fog Thursday, and though the sun shone brightly, there was discomfort in the shadows at the Oakland Trotting Park. There were two races on the bills, one being a dash of half a mile, in which were engaged the Oregon mare Lulu Riggs, Red Oak from Idaho and Haddington. This was the first to be decided, and though Red Oak and Haddington were acknowledged to be very fast, especially the Idahoan, the bettors fancied the chances of Lulu so much that the odds were $20 to $10 at the commencement of the pool selling, and before the horses were mounted the rate had increased to $20 to $7. The start was from the half-mile pole, and without much delay the horses were sent off fairly together, though Haddington had slightly the advantage. The others were so much handier at getting away, that they soon left him, Red Oak on the inside, making the pace exceedingly hot, and Lulu never permitting him to get far from her, crowded him so that the quarter was run in 23¾ seconds, This left Haddington seemingly out of the race by any number of yards, and when the two leaders were fairly entered into the straight run for home, there was slackening. But Red Oak was unequal to the strain, the mare getting her head in front before reaching the seven-furlong mark, and from thence she galloped along at her ease, if ease it can be called, when a half-mile is run in 48¾ seconds. The head of Red Oak was only a short distance behind, and Haddington closed a good deal of the gap, so that he was a good third at the finish. This equals the fastest time ever made in California, and is within a second of the fastest on record.

The trotting race proved to be one of the surprises that are so frequent in the sports of the turf and track. The starters were Roan Tom, Chicago and Ed. Roan Tom was a great favorite, owing to a reported trial in 2:34, the rates being at the opening of the pool sales $20 on him to $14 on Chicago and $6 on Ed. So confident was the driver of Roan Tom of his ability to win that he never made a move for the first heat, which Ed. won in 2:46, Chicago apparently not being able to press him any faster. That the second and third in the heat were still thought to have the best show was evident from the betting, as after the heat the prevailing rates were $20 on Roan Tom, $10 on Chicago and $4 on Ed. The second heat was slightly varied, Roan Tom essaying to wrest it from the "outsider," though he was unequal to the task, Ed. winning it in the improved time of 2:38¾. At last the spectators appeared to realize that Ed. had a show, and the pools were $30 on him to $9 on Roan Tom and $5 on Chicago. That this was a more correct estimate of his ability was made manifest as he won the deciding heat in 2:37½, with Roan Tom second, who ran the last hundred yards, and Chicago last. The winner is twenty years younger than Chicago, the latter rating as a twenty-five-year-old, and at one time ranked among the celebrities, and a fitting competitor for any save the very fastest. Sixteen years ago he trotted against Goldsmith Maid and American Girl at Chicago, and was never as far behind as in the heats to-day. He is a grandson of American Eclipse, a horse that was foaled seventy years ago.

Skirmishing at Fresno.

How the horsemen of Fresno spent New Year's is thus recorded by the *Republican:*

It is estimated that over five hundred people went to the fair grounds Tuesday afternoon to witness the races. The weather being pleasant and the races quite interesting, everybody seemed to be getting a great deal of enjoyment out of the occasion.

Five horses were entered for the first race, a quarter-mile dash for a purse of $48.50. Wild Bill was entered by Joaquin Cabrera; Baby, by George Scott; Daisy, by D. S. Terry; Stocking, by Jack Hanning; and Ralph, by I. Borden. Wild Bill won the race, and Cabrera took the coin.

The second race was a half-mile dash for two purses, first $33, second $17. Reel Terry was entered by D. S. Terry; Baby, by Geo. Scott; Prince, by Dr. Ball; and Trigger, by L. A. Blasingame. The race was an exciting one and closely contested. It was won by Reel Terry, Trigger taking second money. The two-mile trotting race was rather tame, D. S. Terry's Old Bones ambling around the course at an easy pace, and winning the race. There were two other entries, Betsy B., by T. R. Brown, and Ball's colt.

The Fair Ground Association has made arrangements with Mike Ayres, late of the Visalia Racing Association, to take charge of the race-course.

Singular Loss of Stock.

[Lake County Bulletin].

Mr. Stubbs, whose ranch is near the Sulphur Bank, lost six fine two and three-year-old colts last week, either by poison or by some peculiar disease, the character of which is not known. They were first observed to droop, though they would manifest some uneasiness by lying down and getting up again. Every effort was made to save them, but the treatment seemed to have no effect, and in from two to six hours from the time they were attacked death would ensue. Mr. Stubbs has taken one of the stomachs to the city to have the contents analyzed. The colts all died between the morning of the 26th, and the evening of the 28th of December.

Growth of the Trotting Turf.

To give the reader a faint idea of the growth and importance of the American trotting turf, we have carefully compiled tables of the classes, purses, and winners of money in 1883, of the principal trotting tracks of the country. It is estimated that over three millions of dollars have been awarded the past year in premiums for trotting races. Probably half this sum is paid out by the 217 members of the National Association, and they do not represent more than a minimum of the grand total of trotting tracks.

Years ago, $40,000 was an ordinary sum offered by the members of the Grand Circuit, but it must be borne in mind that trotting was not so widespread as at the present day. The total amount of purses paid out ten or fifteen years ago was an insignificant figure compared with the statement of 1883. There is scarcely a county in the Union that has not its trotting track, and so strong a hold has our national sport taken upon other continents, that Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Australia have courses devoted to the horse that goes in harness.

In our tables we give the statistics for fifteen different places of meeting, which include the Grand Circuit members and several outside tracks who gave large purses. In the matter of awards, Chicago heads the list with $45,760, awarded at the summer meeting. Cleveland and Buffalo follow with $24,500 each, Hartford with $23,000; Rochester, $22,500; Providence, $21,500; Pittsburg, $18,000; Mystic and Beacon Parks, $16,500 and $16,000; Albany and Chicago fall meetings, $14,550 and $14,500; Utica, $14,000; Morrisania $12,000, and Cincinnati $7,300.

The grand total of purses paid at the seventeen meetings figuring in the tabulations was $311,410. In all cases the purses offered were generous, and, as a rule, induced good races. The average amount paid at the seventeen meetings on 178 events was $1,749.43.

Taking these statistics as an indicator, an idea can be formed of the enormous growth of the trotting interest. Many associations have the past year hung up purses aggregating all the way from $5,000 to $10,000. In fact, no track of any pretentions has offered less than the first-mentioned figure. The National Breeders' Association and the Kentucky Breeders' Association's annual meetings add no mean sum to the grand total for the year, and yield large returns to the winners. Both of these associations are doing wonders in fostering the trotting interest.

The minor circuits, while not offering very large sums individually, make a large showing in the aggregate. In 1883 the Philadelphia and Scranton Circuit offered $19,500, the Ohio and Kentucky Circuit $40,000, the Central Spring Circuit $48,500, followed by the Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oil and Iron Circuits, with $18,000 each. The total amount given at these meetings was $162,000, which, added to the $311,410 as per tables, makes a grand total of $473,410, or nearly half a million of dollars.

These exhibits are encouraging to the breeder as well as the lover of the sport. Moreover, they are remarkable commentaries upon American enterprise, and strong indications of our national prosperity. In the natural order of things the coming season should be productive of still greater results.—*New York Sportsman.*

Proposed Race Track at Watsonville.

An association of residents of this town and valley has been formed, having for its object the leasing of suitable grounds for a mile race track. A considerable amount of money has been subscribed, and as many active citizens are connected with the association, we believe the prospects are very good for the success of the movement. Two pieces of land have been mentioned as suitable for the race track, one being a part of L. Nugent's farm, the other the Sargent tract, near Pajaro. The land within the circle, if a track is leased, is to be cultivated and thus help to pay the rent. It is the intention of the association, if a favorable lease can be secured, to put up all necessary stables, stands and sheds, and make the track and grounds superior to any track south of San Jose. Being near the railroad, not far from San Francisco and other large cities, and in the center of the district circle of tracks, a race track in this valley should be a success. If the association perfects its plans, Watsonville can then lay some claim to the district fair occasionally—have it one year in Salinas and the next year here—and even if the fair is not secured we believe the establishment of a race track near town will not only encourage the breeding of a better class of horses, but will also be a benefit to the town.—*Pajaronia.*

A Trainer Discusses Racing Rules.

The English idea of not giving a license to jockeys who own racers or an interest in a racer, seems to me to be as foolish as child's play, for a jockey can own not only one racer, but half a dozen, and the public not know it, and I deem it far better for a jockey to own a racer publicly than to own one secretly.

The jockey clubs make too many rules. They have more law than is needed. The chapters designed to prevent fraud or unfairness are as a general thing worthless. Any jockey fit to ride a scrub race can in a close contest place his horse so as to lose, and no one see anything unfair; and the trainer who cannot order a horse so as to run behind his form a second or more in the mile, is not fit to train a horse to good condition and will never get him there except by chance or accident.

Our English friends had better get up an iron-clad oath and swear all the riders and trainers to "tote fair." I would hate like the devil to take it myself, but I could stand it a while, I think, especially, when I have a horse that can't beat a steer unless the steer fell down. Horses can't talk, and trainers and jockeys can keep their secrets locked in their own bosoms; so the best that can be done is for the public to trust us all. All can't lose. Some one will get there first, and in nine cases out of ten the public will know as much about the winner before the race is finished as the rider who has the mount.

The majority of the race-horses are so nearly equal that any one of them is liable to win or lose at any time, especially when raced every two or three days, as they often are. There is not half the fraud practiced that people believe; still racing is not as fair as it ought to be, but the great amount of law to prevent fraud is idle, and the declaration that riders shall not own a racer is virtually saying that they are not fit to be trusted. That is the plain English of the resolution of the English Jockey Club. It has no other meaning. They may force Charles Archer to sell his horses, in which case that Jockey will be apt to practice the role of the artist forty times hereafter to one single instance, when he whispered to his horse, in tones low and soft, heretofore, to "go slow."

Better frame the iron-clad and hang it on the wall of the weighing room, and invite those who have faith in themselves to come and subscribe to it. I would rather sign it every day than be told that I was not honest enough to train my own horse and train one for another man at the same time, for that would imply that I could not be trusted under interesting circumstances. For that is what the English resolution says to Archer.

One more word and I have done. In regard to the amount of surplus rules and laws which I have alluded to I will mention the case of weights to be carried in the different races. At present no student of turf law can say what the weights of different ages are without holding the book in his hand. The weighing judge cannot learn the scale of weights without shutting himself up in a room all winter and studying the lesson more earnestly than ever college boy examined the intricate problems found in the books at Yale and Harvard. This is all unnecessary as regards proper weighting and also the proper understanding of the rules in the case at different seasons of the same year.

I have always wanted to begin the colt weights at the beginning of the year, and put on one pound every month until the age of maturity. Say 100 in January for two years, 112 for three years, and 124 for four years. There is no other way to arrive at the proper and fair weight for horses of different ages to carry in their contests together. The three-year-old will have twelve pounds more at all times of the year than the two-year-old, and the four-year-old will, in like manner, carry twelve pounds above the weight of the three-year-old. The weight begins at the age of twenty-four months, and a gradual increase of one pound each month

adds twenty-four pounds for the twenty-four months following, and every age will then be properly and fairly weighted.

I would put one hundred on the colt of two years, and fix that weight for January, and one pound each month afterward until maturity, and these weights should be stake weights as well as weights in races of all ages. In June the two-year-old would have 106, the three-year-old 118, and the four-year-old 130, and here I would stop the top weight. No prize should be given a two-year-old before June.—*John Kay in Turf, Field and Farm.*

A Northwestern Stake.

The Eastern Oregon Fine Stock Association closed a two-year-old stake on the first, to be run July 4th next. The nominations are as follows, and include colts from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada. The sires represented are Wildwood, Ballot Box, Marmaduke, Ophir, Compromise, Chesapeake, Osceola, and Monte Christo by Mulkey, Boise City, Idaho, ch c, by Wildwood, — Mattie, by Norfolk.

Same owner, b c, by Wildwood, — Peggy, by Marshal McMahon.

Same owner, b c, by Ballot Box, — Jennie Rifleman, by Rifleman.

Thos. Smith, Idaho City, Idaho, ch c, by Marmaduke.

M. W. Lasley, La Grande, Or., ch f Elva R., by Ophir, — Betsey, by Langford.

Same owner, ch c, Oro, by Ophir, —by Langford.

John Young, Walla Walla, W. T., — c, Villard, by Lodi, —Rosa Mansfield, by Rivoli.

D. M. Durbin, Fort McDermit, Nev., — f Maud C., by Compromise, —Mollie Stockton, by Woodburn.

Alex. La Buff, Union, Or., b f by Chesapeake, —Black Queen, by Osceola.

James Gentry, North Powder, Or., ch c Mosby, by Monte Christo, — by Dasher.

Same owner, ch f Pliny A., by Monte Christo, —by Dasher.

M. Kissick, La Grande, Or., ch f Seed Wheat, by Osceola, — unknown.

J. T. Wisdon, Baker City, Or., ch f, by Chesapeake, — Gypsy.

Same owner, b f, by Chesapeake, — unknown.

J. H. Parker, b c Three Locks, by Monte Christo, — by Dsaher.

Winning Drivers.

The New York *Sportsman* offered a premium, last season, or the driver who gathered the most shekels, during the fyear, in regularly contested races, exclusive of matches and private prizes. The result is summed up as follows:

John A. Goldsmith: Director, $17,400; Monroe Chief, $300; Laura M., $150; Flight, $200. Total.....$18,050

J. S. Campbell: Richball (pacer), $12,350; Westmont (pacer), $3,550; Sleepy Joe, $1,250; Tempest, $250; Eddie D. (pacer), $500. Total.....$17,900

E. D. Bither: Jay-Eye-See, $5,850; Phallas, $8,100; Dixie Sprague, $350. Total.....$14,300

O. A. Hickok: Overman, $3,300; St. Julien, $6,850; Wilson, $1,000; Eva, $1,665; Fairmount (pacer), $500. Total.....$13,315

Wm. E. Weeks: Tony Newell, $5,150; J. B. Thomas, $3,650; Bessie M. (pacer), $850. Total.....$9,650

John E. Turner: Edwin Thorne, $4,150; Santa Claus, $2,000; Cresco, $600; Dick Organ, $500; Cyclone, $250. Total.....$7,500

Geo. W. Saunders: Clemmie G., $3,000; George V., $2,000. Total.....$5,000

W. H. McCarthy: Zoe B., $2,750; Flora Belle (pacer), $1,700; Mattie H., $500. Total.....$4,950

State Fair Purses.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society held last Tuesday evening, the following programme of purses for colts was agreed upon.

Purse, $1,000; trotting, mile heats, for two-year-olds.

Purse, $1,000; trotting, mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

Purse, $1,000; trotting, mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Purse, $1,000; running, mile dash, for two-year-olds.

Purse, $1,000; running, mile and repeat, for three-year-olds.

Five per cent. entrance on the above purses to be paid March 15th, 1884, at which date the entries will close. The remaining five per cent. July 15th. Those not making second payment to be declared out and first payment forfeited. Five to enter and three to start for moneys. If more than ten make second payment in either purse the society will add $200 in addition.

Dates of Racing Meetings.

The dates selected for the running meetings in the south and west are as follows:

New Orleans—April 14th to April 19th inclusive.
Memphis—April 23d to April 28th inclusive.
Nashville—May 1st to May 7th inclusive.
Lexington—May 7th to May 14th inclusive.
Louisville—May 16th to May 28th inclusive.
Covington (Latonia, J.C.) May 30th to June 7th inclusive.
St. Louis—June 11th to June 18th inclusive.
Washington Park, Chicago—June 28th to July 12th inclusive.

The Chicago Driving Park will hold meetings during 1884 as follows:

Spring Trotting Meeting—June 3d to 7th.
First Summer Running Meeting—June 20th to 28th.
Summer Trotting Meeting—July 4th to 12th.
Second Summer Running Meeting—July 17th to Aug. 19th.
Fall Meeting—October 4th to 11th.

The State Fair Grounds.

The work of improving the grounds of the State Fair Association in accordance with the plan adopted last fall is progressing rapidly. All the buildings have been moved from the eastern portion of the grounds and placed in position in the southern part. The old machinery hall has been moved about on a line with Twenty-first street, and will be used for cottage stables. The sheep, goat and pig-pens and chicken-coops are placed about where they were some eight years ago, near Twenty-second street. The circular building, amphitheater, has been placed where the large water-tank stood, which has been moved nearer the grand stand. The judges' stand has been moved up the stretch about sixty yards. Workmen are now engaged building cattle stalls around the outside of the first turn, on the roofs of which will be built seats that will be free to the public. If the changes in the track are completed in time, lessee Bob Allen will baptize it with some races on February 22d.

ATHLETICS.

Regimen for Athletes.

Mr. L. E. Myers, who is now the athletic editor of the New York *Sportsman*, has commenced a series of articles in that paper on training. In the absence of any indication of copyright or other form of exclusiveness, we shall republish them for "the good that they may do."

For the last three or four years I have almost daily received letters from all parts of the country asking my advice about certain things connected with running, jumping, walking, and, in fact, athletics in general. Having taken some months ago the position of athletic editor of this journal, I have come to the conclusion that it will be of great help to the athletic public, the *Sportsman* and myself, to put in print my ideas about athletic training. In this way I shall in the future be saved much time and labor by simply referring the applicant to the issue of this paper containing the information he desires.

As I've stated in this paper before, I shall write principally for the beginner. These athletes who have been in the field for years have all more or lest profited by experience, and anything I may say, may or may not suit their cases, but even some of these will no doubt find some little "tips" which may benefit them.

How to Begin Work.—The first thing you must attend to is your stomach. If you commence violent exercise without having taken some kind of an opening medicine, you will most certainly be sick from it. I should advise as a purgative either rhubarb or podophyllin, to be followed, two days later, with about half a bottle of citrate of magnesia. On the third day commence gentle exercise, and be sure you have on plenty of clothing, or else a cold will be the result. In fact, this is the period at which you will certainly catch cold unless you are very careful. Do not in any event try to run fast for the first three or four days. I find it best to merely prance about the first week, practicing style and gracefulness. If you are a very heavy, fleshy man, do not commence by loading yourself down with sweaters, and trotting a long distance. Your muscles at this stage will not be hard enough to stand the strain, and if you try this you will be sore and stiff for at least a week. If you are, as I say, corpulent, take Turkish baths and long walks for about a week or ten days, by which time you will be ready to begin to work. When a person strips for the first time in the season, he naturally feels light and strong, and equal to almost anything. If you allow this feeling to carry you away and do too much, you will be thrown back in your work. How often have I heard men remark after the first day's exercise, "I can hardly walk upstairs; I'm sore all over, I don't think I'll strip again for a month, etc." It is during these "first days" that sprains, strains, and sick stomachs occur. Therefore, I advise you to "go easy" at first, for if you force yourself you will find that "the more haste the less speed."

All of the old-time theories about dieting have been more or less exploded. Eat anything that you find agrees with you. I would advise any athlete to eat good, wholesome food, avoiding such luxuries as pies, cakes, etc.

The old-fashioned theory of training on tea and toast, and a very little meat, etc., is now a thing of the past, and the change has certainly been for the better. Instead of the hollow-jawed, deep-set eyes which ten years ago characterized our runners and walkers, you now see men with clear eyes, ruddy complexions, and full, well-developed muscles. There is reason to believe if some of our old-time athletes had had the proper training they would have been able to have shown as good performances as our men of the present day.

Dieting seems to be a source of great concern to the beginner, even in these enlightened times. It is a common thing to see a young man of 17 or 18 years of age "training" for his first race in the following manner: He walks about 15 miles a day, eats nothing but rare roast beef, stale bread, and drinks only a little weak tea, runs his race about five times every night, and when he comes to the mark is so weak (partly through nervousness, brought on by doing too much work and eating too little food) that he is either last or very near it. I shall not take up first here how to prepare for a race, that will follow later on.

Of all the bad habits that an athlete can have, smoking is the worst.

Although there are exceptional cases where men smoke right along and still succeed in doing fair performance, there is every reason to believe were they to leave off this "luxury" that they would greatly improve upon their records. Some men claim that they must smoke "just a little." I should advise such men, if this is actually so, to smoke cigars, and not cigarettes. I candidly believe that the pale faces and dull eyes of the young men of to-day are greatly owing to the inhaling of cigarettes. Inhaling is just the thing nowadays, and if you are not up to the trick you are at once voted "no smoker." In short, if you want to become an athlete, do not smoke.

A Squirming Wrestler.

The above is the caption of an article in the *N. W. World* which recounts the contest between Edwin Bibby and the "Jap" that was claimed to be the muscular star of the Mikado's dominions. Some years ago there was a long description in *Harper* of the Japanese wrestlers, with pictures showing their immense development of muscle, though it was evident that the delineator had mistaken adipose matter for muscle, and though there might be great strength, the activity claimed must be in the imagination of the writer. According to the highly colored account the dusky athletes were the foremost men of the world, who would find little difficulty in handling the best of Europe and America.

About twelve hundred people assembled in Irving Hall last night to witness a wrestling match for an announced stake of $1,000 between Edwin Bibby and Matsada Sorakiche, a Japanese wrestler. Bibby is well known in this country. Of the Jap, it is said that he won fifty-six matches at the Mikado's tournament, and that caused Mr. Philip H. Kerby, an American resident of Japan, to bring him to America.

A hybrid kind of wrestling rules under the guise of catch-as-catch-can laws were decided on to govern the contest, two houlders and a hip or two hips and a shoulder being necessary for a fall.

Bibby mounted the padded platform at 9 o'clock, accompanied by his umpire, William Hoefler. Matsada Sorakiche and Philip H. Kirby followed, and the Jap was greeted by cries of "What's the price of washing," "one clollee one plair cluffee."

His jet black hair was arranged in a topknot, and he wore a plaid silk gown that he took off when ready to wrestle. He is stout and well built, is twenty-three years old, 5 feet 7½ inches tall, and weighed 170 pounds. His opponent, Bibby, is thirty-five years old, 5 feet 4¼ inches tall, and weighed last night 155 pounds.

When the Jap had shivered from the cold, until his nut-brown skin had a bluish tinge, the referee called time and the crowd yelled "Go in, old Topknot." Bibby went to the center of the stage prepared to wrestle, but Sorakiche stepped only to the side of the padded portion, spread his legs far apart, put his right hand on his right knee, with his left hand in the air, stamped the floor with his feet and then made a spring for Bibby. The crowd was amused by the antics and surprised at the opening move of the Easterner and laughed and yelled.

Bibby surprised the Jap by catching him around the waist and throwing him flat on his back. The referee surprised Bibby by not declaring a fall.

Then the men squirmed all over the stage, Bibby endeavoring to obtain a hold and the Jap trying to avoid one. They rolled over and over, the Jap being on his back three times during the rushing and tugging. Then they got to their feet, and while the Jap was going through more amusing antics he was seized by Bibby, thrown into the air, and planted on his back. The time was 32s., but the referee said it was 3m.

After five minutes' rest the men went at it again, the Jap going through the antics of a Voodoo woman, and Bibby doing all the wrestling. In one minute the dark-colored back of the Jap was on the carpet, but no fall was decided; and then the jumping, squirming, tugging and rolling was indulged in again, and at the end of two minutes and ten seconds Bibby won the second fall of the match.

The *Herald* credits the Jap with more ability, and there is such a difference in the accounts that we copy both.

The ex-champion wrestler of America and the champion of of Japan met for the first time at Irving Hall, last evening, and a shockingly sudden demonstration was given that the Jap was not in it at all. Matsada Sorakiche, the champion of Japan, has been used to wresting in a nine-foot ring with men whose object it was to throw him out of it. As a majority of them failed and he threw the most of them over the ropes he thereby became champion. Catch-as-catch-can is a style he does not understand, and Bibby's experience in that school stood him in good stead last night. The Japanese, who is a much handsomer man than any of the wrestlers ever seen in New York, was quite over-matched by Bibby. The first bout lasted about thirty-nine seconds, when Bibby was on top of him and he had three points—two shoulders and a hip down. The Jap forced the work, and it was quite evident that it was not to be a hippodrome. Bibby had a decided advantage in the long hair of the unsuspecting Oriental, and in the first bout he tangled his hand in it in an ugly way and made Matsada wince. This is not allowed in the far East and was new to the Nagasaki champion. He was otherwise so roughly handled that he bled at the mouth. He was game to the toes, however, and in the second bout, which lasted about three minutes, he gave Bibby all he could do to get him down. Bibby succeeded, however, and won the match in two straight falls. It must not be supposed that because Bibby "did" him in such short order that the Japanese is not a good man. He is a good man, and with training and instruction in this style of wrestling he may yet give Bibby trouble. He was as ignorant of what he was to face as a baby. He does not understand English and his manager speaks very little Japanese, so his disadvantage was very great. The exhibition only lasted about ten minutes, intermission and all.

Preparing for the Contest.

Harmon and Kittleman are both reported to be in good health and condition, and making satisfactory progress toward the perfection which their partizans expect to see when the sprinters strip for the race.

Harmon, under the advice of his trainer, has retired to San Jose, where he takes his work at the race track, and is protected against the visits of his numerous friends, who made his careful training a matter of difficulty while located at the Villa near the Bay District track. He is reported as doing finely.

Kittleman still continues to train at the Olympic Club grounds, in Oakland, where he goes every day, looked after carefully by Cortez Thompson.

Kittleman is entered to run in the Doncaster Handicap at Sheffield, England, next September, and will leave here in a week or so after this race for his home in Kansas, where he proposes to take a rest of four or five weeks preparatory to his going into training for that event.

In that race, the largest probably of the Sheffield Handicaps, Kittleman gets a handicap of 8½ yards over Hutchens, in 132 yards. Only two Americans, Smith and McIvor, ever won a Sheffield Handicap, and that from the "Strangers mark," three-fourths of a yard more than Kittleman has. Harmon, when only 16 years old, ran in one of these celebrated handicaps, and won his trial heat, but was beaten in the final, the particulars of which we intend to describe in connection with a history of the Sheffield Handicaps and their winners.

Hutchens Beats the Record.

Advices have just been received from Edinburgh, Scotland, where this acknowledged champion of the world, on January 2d, again beat his own record, which was the best for 300 yards, and which was 30¾ seconds. In this race at Powderhall grounds he ran his trial heat in 30 2-5 seconds, and won his final in even time, making the unprecedented record of 30 seconds for 300 yards, and breaking the record twice. Whew! even with such a representative as we have in Kittleman going over to meet him, it looks like "a hard game to tackle," don't it?

Morgan and Woodside, the bicyclists, are preparing for a wheel going from Chicago to San Francisco this spring. They claim that they are in earnest, and will ride their machines every foot of the way that the nature of the ground will permit. It will be a feat without precedent in bicycling, and will attract universal attention.

The kerosencycle is the newest thing in the "cycling" line. It is like the tricycle, but the propelling power is obtained by an engine located under the seat, in which a pressure is generated by the aid of kerosene oil and compressed air.

Mr. J. T. Wisdom of Baker city, Oregon, writes that his bay mare Ordnance by War Dance is permanently disabled and must be retired. This was the mare that was cut down by Fred Collier in the race for the Hotel stakes at Salt Lake, last spring. At that time it was reported that she was but slightly injured and would soon recover, but from Mr. Wisdom's note it appears that the hope was not realized. As War Dance mares are in request now for breeding purposes, Ordnance may be quite as valuable as ever she was in a year or two more. She was foaled in 1878.

HERD AND SWINE.

Value of Private Experiments.

The following from the *Live Stock Journal* is worthy of being thoughtfully studied by every farmer. It is not merely for his own benefit that he engages in experiments, as by making them known outside of his immediate circle of acquaintances he confers a favor on others, and his example induces others to make public what they have discovered, and in this manner there is a community of assisted interests. He may find in the trials and experiments of others, information that will save him a great deal of expense, and the example he sets be productive of bringing others out to his advantage. Experiment by all means, and still better, try new routes and report whatever discoveries may be made. Your failures may deter others from making the same blunders, your successes stimulate to other enterprises.

Well may the breeder of farm stock ponder in his min- Van Thaer's remark, that he who makes but one useful exp periment, even though it be of limited application, and reports it faithfully, advances the science, and consequently the practice of agriculture, and acquires thereby a right to the gratitude of his fellows and successors. Societies, certainly, in most civilized agricultural countries, are doing a great deal to help science by undertaking or directing systematic experiments, and by publishing the results. But how much more rapid might the advance of science be if the vast amount of brain power distributed over agricultural practice would tax itsef to a small extent for the public good.

In the passage immediately following that to which we have referred Thaer suggests that, as the power to make many experiments belongs to comparatively few individuals, societies should prepare and distribute among their members the forms of experiments. This method of co-operation has doubtless great uses; but the point we desire now to consider, is the loss to science that occurs in the waste of independent observations, when these are neither recorded nor followed up by experiment. Every intelligent agriculturist, every intelligent stock breeder, in the course of his practice, finds himself under the constant necessity of mentally asking questions concerning the phenomena that come under his notice in the course of his daily business. Nature, indeed, herself proposes the questions to him. He, perhaps, reasons or ventures guesses upon them, but unless he can see a clear relation between the answers to those questions and an increase of his pecuniary profit, the chances are that he lets them pass without taking the trouble to test his surmises by experiment. In this way, he can scarcely hesitate to believe opportunities of valuable discovery are lost. Where would the steam-engine have been to-day if James Watt had waited for the promptings of some scientific society before he went to work upon the idea suggested to him by the behavior of his tea-kettle? Independent inquiry and private experiments have given to the world, probably, by far the larger portion of man's grandest discoveries.

Agriculturists, we know, are busy men, and most of those whose attention is devoted to stock breeding upon anything like a large scale find plenty of occupation for their time, but among them are men (we are addressing many such men) whose powers of observation and of reasoning may be turned to good account without hinderance to business. The mind may be usefully employed while the daily routine is directed, and experiments may be so ordered as to take place in the course of renumerative business. Usually, it would not be necessary to go out of that line. Suppose, for instance, that a breeder's observations led him to hope that he might discover a law by which sex, or a law by which color is determined: his experiments might very well work in with the ordinary course of breeding; they would be sources of mental pleasure to himself, relieving the more or less monotonous details of his calling, and possibly the means of gaining profitable knowledge.

The faculty of inductive reasoning, it may be said, in objection to these hints, must be cultivated for the discovery of natural laws, and that faculty perhaps rarely belongs to the class of mind best adapted to ordinary business. Without granting the latter proposition, we may say that if it were so, the business mind can at least take cognizance of *facts;* and by by noting them, confirming by experiment the knowledge of them and carefully observing the circumstances in which they occur, can snatch from ordinary practice some of those data which are required by minds skilled in the method of induction, and thus afford aid towards the connection of events with their physical causes, under general laws of nature. An agriculturist may possess the qualifications to become; in his line, a philosopher. If such qualifications do not belong to him he still has great opportunities as an observer. The Japanese husbandmen, as shown in Dr. Maron's admirable report to the Minister of Agriculture at Berlin (*Annal. der Preuss. Landwirthschaft,* Jan. 1862) are all peasants, or yeomen, of the sixth or last but one class in the social scale. They have no agricultural institutions for instruction, no agricultural societies, no academies, no periodical press, yet, lacking our educational advantages, they have, by observation of facts, and the faithful reporting of the same by tradition, placed themselves practically among the most successful husbandmen in the world. The safe and uncontested practical application of their simple knowledge, Dr. Maron says, caused him to experience a feeling of deep humiliation when he thought of home. We need not, therefore, fail in courage on account of the mental furniture necessary to discovery, if we have eyes to read the lessons that nature is writing for us daily in the living characters of animals and plants. Not one of her parables should pass without a manly effort to understand it, whether that effort costs only a little labor of the mind, or the additional trouble of experiment. In the event of any gain or knowledge thereby, Thaer's condition, faithful reporting, is to be remembered, if the discoverer would win his right to gratitude as a general benefactor of mankind.

Red Hogs.

Col. F. D. Curtis, the fast friend of the Jersey Red, has, in the *Country Gentleman,* the following article on the past and future of the much discussed breed:

The past history of red hogs has been a mixed one. They have been bred for a long time without any standard, and breeders have followed their own inclinations, and made crosses to suit their own convenience, without any special standard or type to model them after. In New Jersey there has been a leading idea to make large hogs, and in this effort there has been great success, and the "Jersey Reds" have become famous in acquiring large weights. This has been accomplished to their detriment, so far as symmetry of form is concerned, or beauty of appearance or style. Crosses have been made upon Chester Whites, or other large hogs, so as to increase the size and give them large bone, with excessive extremities. This form of hog is not in conformity with æsthetic notions, nor with the demand of the general market. There is too much waste material in such an animal, and the eye of fancy is not gratified. They are suggestive of too much food, and too long a time to mature. There is, however, in them the comforting reflection of vigor and hardiness, and capability to endure extremes and resist diseases. They are eminently fitted to cross upon the more delicate breeds, and to give stamina and increased growth to those which have been bred in a direct line until they have reached a condition when outcrosses were perhaps necessary to make them more profitable.

The "Durocs," another family of the Reds, have been finer bred by crossing upon the smaller breeds, but, except with a few breeders, there was no particular standard, and hogs were called "Duroc" which possessed dissimilar characteristics. Some had ears erect, and some were lopped. The latter form is undoubtedly the true type, as it conforms with ancient Berkshire form, from which all of the families of red hogs have descended. The association which has recently been formed by the breeders of red hogs has adopted a standard in which the lopped or drooping ear is made a characteristic, as also a medium size.

"The true Duroc-Jersey hog should be long, quite deep bodied, not round, but broad on the back, and holding the width well out to the hips and hams. The head should be small compared with the body, with the cheek broad and full, with considerable breadth between the eyes, bone not fine nor yet course, but medium. The legs medium in size and length, but set well under the body, and well apart, and not cut up high in the flank or above the knee. The hams should be broad and full, and well down to the hock. There should be a good growth of hair of medium fineness, but few if any bristles at the top of the shoulders; the tail thick at the beginning, and tapering to a point; the hair unusually straight, but in some cases a little wavy. The color should be red, varying from cherry red, or even brownish, to light yellowish red, with occasionally a small fleck of black on the belly and legs. The darker shade of red without the black flecks is the type most desirable. Disposition gentle. When full grown, should dress from 400 to 500 pounds. Pigs nine months old should dress from 250 to 300 pounds. The neck should be short and thick, and face slightly curved, with nose short, the ear rather large and lopped over the eyes."

As a matter of course, with the union of two families of dissimilar characteristics, there must necessarily be a wider margin in the working of the foundation stock, but after this is done the association will doubtless hold records closer to the standard and with the foundation stock of the members, safeguards be interposed, that the variations shall not be too great, and exact description of each animal, with all of its markings, spots, etc., are required to be submitted to the society, and if the exceptions are too many the animal will be disqualified and also its posterity. This rule will shut out recent crosses, and insure as foundation stock the best blood in the country. All of the hog-growing States are represented in the association, and the Reds start off with a widely extended constituency. They now almost equal the white hogs in number in the stock yards of the west, and they only lack the smoothing and rounding which the type calls for to to become competitors with the best.

Raising Calves Without Milk.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman,* who speaks from experience on this subject, gives the following formulas which are simple enough and easily utilized. He says: I have sold a good many spare calves when a few days old to neighbors at times, and have always advised them to use my method when they have been short of milk, and some of these calves are now good family cows, which never tasted milk from the time they left my stables when they were a week or ten days old. The method is as follows: A few pounds of whole rye flour (that is, unbolted), is tied in a cloth tightly and boiled for ten hours. It is then put away in the cloth to cool. When it is cool, it is grated into flour on a large grater made of a piece of sheet iron punched full of holes with the end of a file. Put this coarse powder away for use.

One quart of corn meal, one pint of oat meal, and one pint of rye bran are put into a kettle with two gallons of water and boiled slowly for two hours. This is put away in the kettle. To prepare a meal, the kettle with the thin mush is put on the range and gradually warmed. Half a pint of the flour powder is put into a pot with a quart of water, and boiled until it is dissolved; a quart of the warmed mush, not stirred up, is added to it, and cold water added to make four quarts; a teaspoonful of sugar and one of salt are stirred in, and the drink is given to the calf milk warm. For a very young calf two quarts are enough for a meal, and it is better to give three meals a day than to over-feed it twice. The thorough cooking prevents scouring.

One cannot give raw meal to a young calf safely, as the young stomach cannot digest it. Nor would I give oil meal of any kind, as it is too rich to be digested. I have now a fine calf two months old, reared in this way, with about one-third skimmed milk added, milk being scarce because some is sold. The calf has never been scoured, or had any set back; and by actual training looks for its little mess of cut hay and meal—a small handful—when the cows are fed, and it eats it well and healthfully, and thrives and grows well, too. I have one cow now with her second calf, which was raised in this way, and she is as good as any I have, and not a cow which I now have, and I reared all of them, has ever tasted any milk but skimmed, after she was five days old. One of them made 675 pounds of butter from May, 1882, to December, 1883, and between two calves, now being about to calve again. This cow now has a heifer calf a week old, and is giving 18 quarts of milk daily, and is not yet up to her best. So that not only can good cows be reared without cream, but even without milk.

Creameries and Their Value.

Mr. Geo. Lawrence, of Wisconsin, read an interesting paper on creameries and the dairy business at the late Farmers' Institute in Lafayette county, Missouri, in which he said:

This great industry is rapidly developing, but in such a manner that a permanency is insured. Parties starting creameries many times are fearful of over production, that our market will be overstocked with first-class goods. To such he would say: seventy years ago the first cheese was made in Herkimer county, New York, and sold for two cents per pound.

In 1810 the first American cheese was exported, and in ten years the export was 15,000,000 pounds, and the price ranged from 6 to 6⅝ cents per pound.

To-day our markets are steady, prices good and demand increasing. In 1881 our cheese exports were 148,000,000 pounds amounting to $16,380,240, and exports of butter 31,560,500 pounds amounting to $6,256,024.

While cheese is a luxury butter is a necessity. But few use cheese while many use butter.

Creameries are a new departure. Since this enterprise started a few years since creameries have been built all over our land and prices not only increase, but the demand for first-class butter has equally grown. Where dairy butter brings from 10 to 20 cents per pound, creamery butter sells readily from 20 to 40 cents per pound. Not many years ago in Wisconsin wheat was king, and then three-quarters of our farmers were in debt, having mortgages on their farms drawing big interest, and nearly every crop was made second to wheat, and this crop increased to clear off the debts. But wheat was made an uncertain crop by chintz bugs, rust, the fly, drought and many other things. It was hard work to meet the interest on mortgages much less pay the principal; land was depreciating in value and fertility, the farmer discouraged, wives and daughters overworked, and no time to develop their minds, and everything seemed on a downward course. But since the advent of cheese factories about ten years ago, there has been a great change for the better. They furnished farmers a convenient and good market for their milk, and they increased their number of cows and hogs, fattening the latter on whey.

It is now estimated that over $200,000,000 are invested in the dairying business in the United States, almost double the money invested in banking and commercial interests. It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and products in the United States.

To feed these cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The agricultural and dairy machinery and implements in use are worth over $200,000,000. The men employed in the business number 700,000, and the horses nearly 1,000,000. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay. It costs $400,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total product of 6,750,000 gallons. Fifty per cent. of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes 27 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter and about 10 pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese.

The "Cattle Pull."

What the race track is to many agricultural gatherings, the "cattle pull" is to not a few New England fairs, and well it may be. The go-ahead Westerners are ill content with slow ox-teams; the more speedy horse, and machinery worked by horses, better suit their broad plains and their ideas. On the great pastures a steer is looked upon for the amount of round and sirloin steaks he will furnish, the dollars he will balance on the scales in the cattle pen and slaughter yard. Imagine a Maine boy telling his Western friend that his steers had gained six inches in girth, and earned their living while doing so! To the latter, the idea of a steer being compelled to earn his board is scarcely comprehensible. But in much of New England, especially among the pine trees of Maine, working oxen are appreciated, and at the shows dispute the claim to public attention with the fast horse that absorbs so large a share of admiration in other sections. Hence, the "cattle pull" is a feature in most agricultural exhibitions at the far East. It is a novel and interesting sight to one witnessing it for the first time—the level sward set off by a rope, and surrounded by an eager throng of anxious farmers discussing the points and merits of a favorite yoke of oxen, attached, or to be attached to a drag weighted with tons of granite slabs. The question to be decided is, which oxen, or whose, is to carry off the palm, by moving the ponderous load the greatest number of measured feet and inches—in other words, which breed, what strain, what feeding and care, what training have produced oxen that can supply the most strength when put to accurate comparative tests. The trials are of single pairs, and with several teams to show how they will pull together—an important point often.

You see the committee man mount the load, and he calls out, so as to be heard by the vast throng, "These cattle are owned by John Martin; girth, seven feet; weight of load, eight thousand five hundred pounds." At the word, the animals, as if conscious of their importance, and that their own credit and that of their owner is at stake, put forth giant efforts. "Fifty-six feet four inches," is announced. Half a dozen men add their weight to the load. "Twenty-three feet nine inches," is recorded. Another yoke takes its turn, but not yet trained to pull at command, and when unhitched, the load has not advanced an inch.

At last autumn's fair of York county, at Buxton, Me., an old dispute was to be settled between two farmers' yokes, one of which had been victorious at the N. E. Fair, and the other at the Eastern Maine State Fair. Both yokes were Buxton cattle; both girthed seven feet three inches, and never had St. Julien or Jay-Eye-See more ardent adherents than these bovines. The enormous load of over five tons (10,500 lbs.) was to be pulled over a grass stubble by a chain. The record of the victors was, twenty-four feet in twenty pulls.

Chance for Dairymen.

There is, perhaps, no industry of so much importance to our well being and general prosperity that is it so completely overlooked as the dairying and cheese-making business, which can be and is associated with so much real profit where it has been inaugurated. The prices of butter range from sixty to eighty-five cents per roll by the chest, while cheese vibrates between twelve and eighteen cents in large lots. It is a notorious fact that with all the dairies and cheese factories along the moist lands down the coast, and the endless pasture ranges along the bottoms of the Santa Ana between this city and Rincon, in the nooks and pasture ranges of our surrounding mountains, we are compelled to import butter and cheese from a distance, and probably consume our share of oleomargarine and other doubtful compounds that have been through a butter milk bath long enough to acquire the flavor.

We hope to see more attention paid to this industry, which holds out such great inducements for some of our enterprising friends from western N. Y. and the western Reserve in Ohio, who know how to handle it and make it profitable. The low moist lands along the Santa Ana could be turned into alfalfa pastures that would afford constant and nutritious feed the year round, and could be had now at a low figure.—*Riverside Press.*

Wm. M. Ayres, on his last trip to Oregon, purchased from J. A. Porter, the chestnut mare Trade Dollar, and she is now at Sacramento. Trade Dollar was foaled in 1876, and is by Norfolk—Eva Ashton by Ashland. She has been quite prominent on the turf in the North Country, and a winner at all distances, but at the close of last season her owner announced that her racing days were over and she would be bred this spring. This purchase by Mr. Ayres probably means that she will be trained again as the successor of Joe Howell, and the way the old veteran has rounded to this motive encourages Billy to pin his faith to the old ones.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Stable Management.

It must be borne in mind that we do not indorse articles copied from exchanges, or the views of correspondents, and if especial attention is not called to the divergences, it does not follow that they are sanctioned. Impressed with the idea that the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN think as well as peruse, it is not held necessary to point out errors which are manifest, and in some respects a newspaper is like a bill of fare; a variety is placed before the guests, so that they can taste and select such portions as may please them. The following article, which was found in the New York *Sportsman*, is well worthy of perusal, if even some of the recommendations are faulty:

Since my earliest recollection, the want of discipline and tidiness in the management of stables in America has been a cause of worry to me. It arose from the fact that I was by nature born to love the horse, and consequently any want of attention or comfort that the careless owner or groom would show or provide for him grated upon my sympathetic nerves.

Until I visited England I had few or no opportunities of seeing just what treatment I conceived to be due to the horse. Therefore, my pleasures were so gratified that I made the question a study, and was never more contented than while going about the many great horse marts and private stables in London.

My first lesson, and most lasting impression, was received at the famous stand of old Mr. Tattersall, at Hyde Park corner. Armed with a letter to that great horse celebrity from the late Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, I took a hansom at the hotel, and drove to the above address. In a small office (in no way resembling the ones attached to American stables at that time), fitted up as neatly as any bankers, I saw seated at the back part a little old man, who I instinctively knew was the person I was looking for. The name of the introducer was sufficient guarantee, and I was greeted with that hearty shake of the hand which an Englishman knows so well how to give when the cause for it is sufficient, as it seemed to be in this instance.

"I have never had the honor and pleasure of knowing the 'Colonel' personally," said he, "but our business transactions have been numerous and always satisfactory; besides, I can never cease to be grateful to the 'Colonel' for his kindness to my son Richard, upon his visit to the States. Therefore, Mr. H——, consider yourself at home with and call on me for anything that you may think of or need, and as far as it is possible for me to do so, I will grant it."

I was naturally pleased at such a reception, and although a beardless lad, in a foreign land, I felt that I had at least one friend.

"Now," said Mr. Tattersall, "the first thing to be done is to walk through the stables and have a look at a superb lot of yearlings belonging to our most gracious Queen, which are are here on exhibition before her annual sales."

One of the head grooms was ordered to accompany us, and as I looked at him in his close-fitting cassimere *breeches* and *gaiters*, and plain single-breasted Newmarket-cut coat, white scarf, and stable cap, I could not resist thinking of the dirty, slovenly darkey, who would have filled the similar position at home. Then, as we walked down the smoothly paved and sanded walks, between the rows of box stalls, I almost forgot that I was in the domicile of horses. But it was. When the door of box No. 1 was thrown open, and I beheld a highly-bred, thoroughly grown colt, standing on perfectly clean straw (of rich golden hue), and not an atom of offensive odors, or the sign of any dirt about, that I was perfectly charmed. In the corner of each box nearest the door lay a flat basket, in which to gather any droppings, and on the outside of the door stood a pail of fresh water, the hay forks, brooms, and tools for grooming the animals being kept in a room specially allotted to them. The stablemen were each dressed in *corduroy breeches* and *gaiters*, wore hob-nailed shoes, and (when not employed in grooming horses) white jackets. Each had certain duties to perform; there was no loud talking or laughing, and as we passed each one we were saluted with a touch of the hand to the hat. It has been so many years since this visit that I do not remember anything of the pedigrees of the thoroughbreds, or the exact number inspected, but wherever I went throughout the establishment, whether among hunters or coach horses, in the harness or feed rooms, or the coach-house, I was forcibly impressed with the perfect cleanliness, rigid discipline, and, above all, the common-sense knowledge as expressed by facts. The harness room contained saddles, harness, bitting machines, all kinds of bits, bridles, and clothing needed about such a stable where horses were broken, handled and kept in exercise. There was no unnecessary show, though the contents of the room were as perfect as the Queen herself could have had them. The feed department interested me specially, as it is the great factor in the well-to-do of the horse. My friend and guide here spoke with apparent pride of the great care that he insisted upon in the selection and administering of the food. Taking up a handful of beautiful hay, said he: "Just smell that; take a few blades of the grass into your mouth and chew them; have you anything like that in America? Now look at these oats, as plump and sound as were ever thrashed from healthy, well-grown sheafs. How can a horse fail to thrive on such grain? In the large bin over there is the bran. Our climate is so damp that I do not keep much of that article on hand at a time, so as to be sure no sour stuff is fed to the horses. Up in the loft in the winter I have stored a good supply of carrots, but as the spring is advancing and grazing becoming good, of course, we feed comparatively few now."

Seeing a stable boy sifting a lot of stuff, all the while blowing a continuous hiss, I inquired of Mr. Tattersall what that meant.

"Oh!" said he, "every pint of grain fed in my stables is thoroughly sifted before being given to the horses, and even the hay, as perfect as it is, is dusted and not unfrequently sprinkled before feeding. The carrots are invariably washed and cut up, and under no circumstances is the bran or drinking water ever put in a pail that is not clean enough for me to drink out of."

I noticed the horses looked so slick, and wondered at the amount of labor that must be expended every day upon their toilets.

"Tell me something about that important part of the horse's life, Mr. Tattersall."

"You are correct about the importance of grooming, and I am exceedingly exacting about having it done thoroughly. My rule is about five horses to a man, and if he does his duty by them it is quite enough. The mode adopted in my stable is to clean with stiff brushes, using the curry comb only to scrape off such matter as may by accident get upon the horse. After brushing, wisp thoroughly, and then rub off with cloths. The feet are kept as clean as possible by frequent washing, and about twice each week the fore ones are stopped with a mixture of fresh cow-dung and clay, and whenever the horses go out for exercise, their hoofs are lightly coated with neat's foot oil.

"The first duty of the groom in the morning is to remove from the stall or box any manure that may have been dropped during the night, take out the wet straw, and shake up the remainder, and thus bare the floor that it may dry. Then feed, and water afterwards. I never allowed the horses to be interrupted while eating, as I find that (if I did) they soon became irritable. As stablemen are often rough characters, I lay strict injunctions against ill-treating the horses, never permitting them to be hallooed at or frightened in any way."

By this time we had walked all around the spacious establishment, and I began to be glad the job was over, but upon reaching the office and tasting a glass of Mr. Tattersall's old "sherry," I felt more than glad. While in London I frequently called on the old gentleman, and always found him as polite as on the first visit. The very first gentlemen of the land were constantly to be seen there; in truth, none others could obtain the *entree*.

Further researches for knowledge in the mode of horse treating in England established in my mind the fact that Englishmen are the highest authorities on the subject. From Tattersall's to the stables of brewers, car, cab, and omnibus men, the wealthy peer, or green grocer, pretty much the same care and attention was paid to the horse, and, as a consequence, they live and render service a fabulous length of time.

I once rode behind a pair of "bus" horses from the Regent's circus to the Mansion House, which the driver told me had made three trips a day on that line for nearly ten years. In the country it is not uncommon to find coach horses and pony teams dating back their terms of usefulness even over a longer period of time.

It is not my intention to assume the position of censor or adviser to American horsemen, but I still see so much wanton and cruel neglect perpetrated (in this country) while caring for my favorite animal (the horse), that I hope by reviving an ancient interview with one of the most universally known of the brotherhood of his time, that I might call attention to the subject, and acting as an indirect reproof mitigate in favor of the horse.

About Soundness.

It may be supposed that the hackneyed term "sound" is so explicit as to need no comment—and most people conceive it to be so; but the term "sound" really admits of as much contrariety of opinion as the word "tipsy;" one man considers another so if, at ten at night, he is not precisely as cool and collected as he was at one in the day. Another one calls a man so when he lies on the floor and holds himself on by the carpet. So, as to soundness, some persons can not see that a horse is unsound unless he works his flanks like the drone of a bagpipe, or blows and roars like a blacksmith's bellows; while some are so fastidious as to consider a horse as next to valueless because he may have a corn that he never feels, or a thrush, for which he is not, nor likely to be, one dollar the worse.

So far as relates to such hypercritical deciders on soundness, we will venture to say that, if they brought us twenty reported horses in succession, we would find something in all of those produced that would induce such persons to reject them, though, perhaps, not one among the lot had anything about him of material consequence. To say the least, we will venture to assert that nine-tenths of the horses now in daily use are more or less unsound. We make no reservation as to the description of horse, his occupation, or what he may be worth. We scarcely ever had, indeed scarcely ever knew, a horse that had been used and tried sufficiently to prove him a good one, that was in every particular unequivocally sound. We have no doubt that there are thousands of owners of horses who will at once say we are wrong in this assertion, and would be ready to produce their own horses as undeniable proofs, whereby to back their opinion and refute ours. They may, perhaps, say that their horses are never lame—perhaps not; that is, not lame in their estimation or to their eye; but we daily see horses that go to a certain degree indubitably lame, while their owners conceive them to be as indubitably sound. These horses, perhaps, all do their work perfectly well, are held as sound by owners, servants, acquaintances, and casual observers; but a practical eye would detect an inequality in their going, as a watchmaker would do the same in the movement of a watch, though we might look for a week, or listen for the same length of time, without being able to either see or hear the variation. The watch might, however, on the average keep fair time; but it would not be a perfect one; and what matters, if it answers all the purposes for which we want it? A really bad watch that can not keep time is a different affair; it is pretty much the same with a horse. If the unsoundness is such as to render him unable to do his work, or even to do it unpleasantly to himself or owner, or if it is likely to bring him to this, our advice is to have nothing to do with him. If, however, this is not the case, or likely to be so, if you like him, buy him.

It is not improbable that a man may say, I begin to believe that few horses that have done work are quite sound; but a sound one I will have; I will, therefore, buy a four-year-old that has never done a day's work. We will acknowledge that if he does so he may probably get his desideratum; but do not let him make too sure of this. There are such things as four-year-olds unsound as well as worked. But, supposing him to have got this sound animal, what has he got? An animal that he has to run the risk of making useful, so far as teaching him his business goes; and by the time this is effectually done, and the colt has arrived at a serviceable age, he will probably be quite as unsound as many of those he has rejected; independent of which, and supposing him to continue sound, the breeder of this horse must have better luck or better judgment in breeding than his neighbors, if more than one in five or six that he does breed turn out desirable horses in every respect. If he turns out but a middling sort of beast, it is but small satisfaction to know that he is sound; in fact, so little satisfaction should we feel, that, if we were compelled to keep and use him, so far from rejoicing that he was sound, we should only regret that he was not dead.

In relation to the doings of dealers in horses, it is not our present object to expose the tricks of the trade, or to prejudice the unsophisticated buyer against all horse dealers. There are honest horse dealers, and there are dishonest ones; and we are sorry to say that, in numbers, the latter predominate; that honesty in horse dealing is not proverbial. But horse dealers, like other mortals, are apt to err in judgment; and all their acts should not be set down as willful wrong-doings. However, be their acts what they may, the general verdict is against their motives. Therefore, supposing we could bring any person or number of persons to believe the fact that a man conversant with horses might sell, as a sound horse, one that might, on proper inspection, be returned as unsound, all that we could say or write would never convince the majority of persons that a dealer could innocently do the same thing. If his judgment errs, and leads him into error as to the soundness of his horse, it is set down, not as willful or corrupt perjury as to oath, but most undoubtedly as to his word and honesty.

Influenza.

Dr. O. C. Farley, V. S., contributes to the New York *Sportsman* the following consideration of this affection so common in racing stables: Influenza, occuring as it does in so many forms, and often with such disastrous results, is prevalent every spring and fall among race-horses, more particularly after going into winter quarters. It is due often to the too sudden let-up in the regular course of training, and sometimes to a late season, bad tracks, etc. I have found that where horses have been given gentle exercise, such as trotting, cantering, or galloping, particularly the latter, and are thereby let-up more gradually, they are almost always entirely free from an attack of influenza, with the natural result of getting into flesh quicker, and, of course, wintering better. As to accute attacks, it is almost impossible to account for their origin, for such instances are common enough in the best regulated stables, and occur to the best cared for animals, from yearlings to aged horses. It occurs in such a variety of forms that it is often mistaken for something else, and treated lightly, with the result sometimes of a very sick horse, the malady perhaps taking the form of "strangles," or "purpura" (blood poisoning), where the head and all four legs swell to an enormous size, and the animal is often unfit to be put to work for months. In cases where the head and throat are effected (they very often are), the animal is sometimes left unsound in wind, unfit for racing, and seldom entirely recovers. I mention these results as the most common.

Treatment.—The quickest way to relieve an animal suffering from influenza is to clothe perfectly and thoroughly with wool, blankets, flannel bandages, and thick woolen jowl-wrapper to protect the throat, etc. The diet should be carefully attended to. Oatmeal gruel given when the animal is "drawn" in its water, and is good and dry; scalded feed, no dry, hard feed whatever, and a light laxative dose of medicine such as a pint of raw linseed oil, or two and a half drachms of Barbadoes aloes, with a drachm of ginger, made into a ball. Where there is any cough a light stimulant to the outside of the throat is beneficial, with the wrapper and hood put right in after it, and the animal shut up and kept warm. In the majority of cases, where the laxative is given and the animal is perfectly clothed and kept warm, with attention to soft, easily digested food, the attack is broken up. Afterwards bring the animal back *gradually* to its accustomed feed.

An interesting letter appeared in Monday's *Courier-Journal* from Lexington, concerning the history of Woodburn, the fine stock-farm belonging to A. J. Alexander, consisting of 3,000 acres, and located in Woodford county. The letter states that these lands were granted to Hugh Mercer, of Revolutionary fame shortly after the war of 1812. The farm is located fourteen miles from Lexington, on the main road to Frankfort, and was purchased by Robert Alexander, a great uncle of the present owner, near the close of the last century. The Alexanders were the founders of pure-blooded stock, being the first Kentuckians who ever imported stock directly from England.

To procure a good coat on your horse use plenty of rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "elbow greese" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.

Whenever a horse is washed, never leave him till he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chill if neglected.

FISH.

What the Fish Commissioners are Doing.

At Truckee, on Saturday evening, where Fish Commissioners Dibble and Buckingham met a large number of mill-owners, the question of adopting some means to induce the trout to again frequent Truckee river, which is now almost entirely denuded of them, was discussed. A large number of addresses were made by the different millmen, to the effect that they desired the fish laws enforced, and would alter and remodeled their dams in conformity with the law, and that the great trouble was not in California but in Nevada; that in that State the dams, or a large portion of them, are constructed on purpose to entrap the fish, and that while thousands of dollars are annually expended by this State for the propagation of fish, no benefit can be derived by our people as long as the Nevada fish law is not enforced. The commission will at once, according to their decision, open a correspondence with the Nevada authorities relative to the matter.

The Wildcat Fishing.

When the wildcat fishes it is in this sort of way: He leaps from the bank on to a large stone or boulder well out in the stream, and assuming a crouching position, waits with the admirable patience so characteristic of his kind for such a change as a kind providence may sooner or later send his way. The pool around is clear and waveless, the only exception being a slight eddying of the stream around the lee side of the boulder. Into this eddy a trout is sure to sail from time to time, partly to rest himself, and partly because it is a likely place for such moths and flies as happen to alight upon the stream to be carried by the suction of the ceaseless ripple and whirl. The trout that visits the eddy in order to enjoy a brief rest is safe enough while he is resting, for he is then, without the movement of a fin, quietly lying on the gravel at the bottom, but in his first dash to the surface after a fly his doom is sealed; for, quick as a flash, and with unerring aim, the cat strikes out with his ready right paw, and in an instant, with the claws deep sunk in his speckled flank, the poor, foolish trout is flopping helplessly under his captor's whiskers on the top of the boulder. If the cat is very hungry and happens to miss his aim, he has been seen to dash headlong into the stream, rarely failing in such a case to secure his prey, with which he swims to the nearest bank, and which he straightway begins to eat, beginning at the tail and eating it onward, bones and all, till not a scale of it remains.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less pace. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Jan. 26, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrle Daly (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, J Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.

Coney Island Jockey Club.

It is not surprising that there should be such a demand for racing stock in the East, and such prices paid, when the great number of race meetings is taken into consideration, and the large amounts of money to be won. This not only ensures a large number of entries at the main places of sport, as it likewise enhances the interest in the minor meetings, and puts it in the power of the owners of inferior horses to pay expenses. While it may take a star of the first magnitude to win a prominent event at the big courses, there are so many races gotten up outside of these, and then again with so many varying conditions, that a man must be in extreme hard luck not to win once in a while.

From the number of nominations in the stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club it is a just inference that those of other places which closed at the same time will be equally as well patronized. In fact, we anticipate a still longer list when the Chicago entries are published, and "Krik" will certainly have to issue a bigger volume than ever before. The following is a summary of the Coney Island

JUNE MEETING.

Stake.	Entries.
Emporium Handicap, three-year-olds, 1½ miles	56
Suburban Handicap, all ages, 1¼ miles	74
Great Post Stakes, two-year-olds, ¾ mile	43
Coney Island Stakes, three-year-olds and over, 1⅛ miles	31
Coney Island Cup, three-year-olds and over, 2¼ miles	14
Two-year-old Selling Sweepstakes, ¾ mile	50
Selling Sweepstakes, three-year-olds and over, 1⅛ miles	56

AUTUMN MEETING.

Autumn Stakes, two-year-olds, ¾ mile	102
September Stakes, three-year-olds, 1¾ miles	58
Autumn Cup, all ages, 3 miles	26
Great Long Island Stakes, all ages, 2-mile heats	14
Bridge Handicap, three-year-olds, 1⅛ miles	73
Great Eastern Handicap, two-year-olds, ¾ mile	97
Total	694

Big Gun.

From Los Angeles comes an inquiry about Big Gun and the foals she has had. The mare is a chestnut above the ordinary size, and, as we remember her, of great muscular power. She was formerly called Kate George, the change of names having been made when purchased by an officer in the U. S. Army, and Ephraim Moore. From a man who is well acquainted with her, we learn that she has had two, and perhaps more mule colts. A mare by Norfolk, a big fine mare, Jim Renwick, a colt by California, Jumbo, which is reported to be as fast as his noted brother in blood, a yearling sister to Jim Renwick and probably others. As Mr. Winters will probably be in the city next week we will endeavor to get a list of all her progeny.

Ladies' Department.

While we are well aware that there are numbers of ladies who take an interest in all of the departments of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, there are particular features which all are interested in. The rearing of poultry, horticulture, floriculture, the outdoor adornment of homes, as well as making the interior bright, are certainly within the appropriate sphere of women in every walk of life, while in the country there is scarcely a department of the farm that does not give opportunity for recreation, excepting those that are of too coarse a nature for them to be troubled with. None are so successful in pursuits that require an intuitive knowledge of the best methods of accomplishing the desired end in the æsthetic circle of duties, and when it comes to a keen appreciation of what is necessary to beautify house and grounds, the rougher sex falls below in capacity. No matter how circumscribed the area, woman's tact will make the most of it. There may be only a narrow strip of ground, which to the masculine mind is altogether too diminutive for any purpose, and yet there is a chance for the rooting of the fuschias that are trained on the house, a bed of violets to perfume the air, and bright colored verbenas or pansies to gladden the eye. There may be wanting even this limited space, and there are spots on the window sill on the sunny side of the house, and hanging baskets with verdant drapery suspended from the ceiling.

If there is an animal about the house you may rest assured that the mistress is the one which is the most heartily welcomed, and those in the stable will show their better appreciation of her visits so palpably as not to be misunderstood.

The chickens are likely to scurry away when man or boy invades their quarters, with the "woman folk" they are on the best of terms, and, in place of fear, court recognition and show that they are pleased with the visit. There seems to be a magnetic influence on one side to attract, on the other there is a force that repels. If a man obtains the confidence of animals it is through a long acquaintance and having by uniform good conduct overcome the original antipathy. From the first there is a surrender to womanhood, a reliance arising from faith at the outset, and there is friendship at once. With these gifts it is not surprising that there should be an adaptation for the rearing, and a fondness for anything that shows such unmistakable predilections. In response there is a passion for pets, and if nothing more worthy presents, there are fancies to gratify which at times runs into queer channels. A handsome black and tan, the silken-haired King Charles, the graceful Italian greyhound, even the larger breeds of dogs are cherished and with good cause.

But we are straying from the subject which comes under the caption chosen for this article, and though dogs are given plenty of space in these columns, the kinds that usually form the basis for the lucubrations of the kennel editor are not generally the choice of the ladies. The fleet courser, it is true, can scarcely fail to catch the eye of these keen judges of beauty, and the staunch setter and pointer is likely to be highly valued at home for qualities that are different from those which draw the prizes at field trials. We once saw three ladies who were more excited over a course than the male spectators, but to their credit the escape of the hare elicited more enthusiastic bravos than when it was in such deadly peril.

Now that there are such a variety of "fancy" fowls, the breeding and rearing of them has charms that do not belong to a merely market value. To gratify the taste, and make the gratification a source of profit, enhances the enjoyment, and any one who engages in this branch of rural economy can scarcely fail to secure both pleasure and profit. There is a chance for trying experiments that will heighten the interest, and in addition to the pleasurable occupation affords a stimulus which prevents it even becoming tiresome. Sir John Sebright claimed that in a few generations he could produce fowls true to a feather, and any particular color or markings desired would result from proper care in selection. We have oftentimes thought that in place of adhering to the practice of pure breeding, to diverge from that course, and endeavor, by crossing different breeds, to establish distinct forms, would be an additional attraction.

With the type resolved upon, there will be a desire to impress the full fruition of the hope, and every failure stimulate to renewed exertions. There is a grand field for this in domestic poultry and the many kinds of pigeons. Such a variety of colors in the plumage, so many shapes that there is as good an opportunity for blending as the artist in mosaics has in thousands of shades of gems, precious stones, glass and shells. Among the common breeds of fowls are found some of the most beautiful colors. The games are peculiarly brilliant in plumage, and the fancy breeds present distinct markings and shadings to enable an almost endless variety of choice. Without any care we have seen remarkable results follow what may be termed indiscriminate breeding. In Iowa we started with a heterogeneous lot of fowl, and though principally of the barnyard class there were a few specimens of the better breeds in vogue thirty years ago. These were mixed with games, as it was rare that a visit was made to Judge Grant without a trio of blue-bloods being brought home. Judge Grant had probably the greatest variety of games of any man in America, and as there were changes from black-reds to spangles, from pyles to dominicks, Stonewalls to Shawlnecks, there were many changes.

Jacob's experiments were completely outdone, and roaming over the pasture fields and through the groves were hundreds of nearly every imaginable hue. The mixture proved a "happy nick" beyond oddity of coloring. They were capital layers, the finest for the table, hardy, and literally reared themselves. The hens nested in the barnyard and in a grove adjoining, and without the bother of coops. The chicks were active from the first, and there was little need of attention of any kind. With a definite object in view, making selections to accomplish a purpose, it would not be long until the yards would be embellished with unique and handsome birds. When the ladies undertake to carry out a plan of this kind it will not be many years before the poultry exhibitions will be still more attractive, and there is scarcely a question that new and valuable breeds will result.

Stallions Advertised.

Even at this early date the stallions advertised in the *Breeder and Sportsman* make a fine display, and when all are in we do not hesitate to claim a better showing than any one State in the Union, not even excepting Kentucky. The breeding stock of California are of the highest character, and now the only thing required are some high class thoroughbred mares, and those who can afford the outlay, some choice specimens of trotting dams.

It is to our interest, of course, that stallions are advertised, but from a money standpoint those who own them are benefited still more. There are few stallions that have celebrity enough to rest without newspaper publicity. Even the best known may be overlooked, and a loss far greater than the cost of the advertising result from breeders losing sight of animals, their location and terms. Then again there is a record of pedigees which are not only valuable now, but in years to come may settle questions of the utmost importance to breeders.

To the thoroughbred list are added Longfield and Jim Brown; to the trotters, Stanford, Mambrino Wilkes, Anteeo, Prompter, Privateer, Echo, Algona and Alaska. As some of these are to be portrayed by Wyttenbach soon, there is no necessity for anticipating the accompanying description. Echo, Algona, Mambrino Wilkes, and Anteeo have been presented in proper shape heretofore, and these will be repeated as opportunity offers.

Being "crowded for space" this week, we can only call attention to the advertisements, and fortunately those are full enough to afford the main information. There are other matters of interest, however, to breeders, and the family to which the candidate for public favor belongs is a prominent feature to consider. Turfmen do not require enlightenment in regard to Monarchist and Foster, the sires of Longfield and Jim Brown, and they are aware that beside being fine race-horses they stand high as progenitors. On the dams' side both of these young stallions are richly bred, and both have shown speed and endurance. Longfield met with a misfortune which incapacitated him from showing his best form in public, but a former owner informs us of trials that are really wonderful. Those who saw Jim Brown run at Sacramento at the State Fair in 1881, when he defeated Fred Collier, Jim Douglas and Winifred, running the one and a half miles in 2:36¾, do not require telling that he was a grand race-horse.

We have nearly as much interest in the stallions of California as the owners, in fact, for some of them we have a higher appreciation than is exhibited by hiding them from public knowledge. Therefore, it is a pleasure to "hunt over" the records, study the blood lines and present them to our readers.

Billy B. A.

This is the first horse to enter the 2:30 list for 1884, and again the Pacific Coast takes precedence in the yearly exhibit. This time it is Oregon which captures the glory, and we cannot grudge them the victory. Should we not be greatly mistaken, this young horse will surely make his mark before the season is ended, and as Mr. Leigh informs us that his dam is a thoroughbred, there is little question that he will train on. The dam of Ed., the winner of Thursday's race, was also brought here by Mr. Leigh. She is by Magna Charta, and therefore her son by Erwin Davis has "a right to be a good one.

Meeting of the Trustees P. C. B. H. A.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association has been called for Wednesday next, the 30th inst., at 2 p. m. At the editorial rooms of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, at which arrangements for the coming spring meeting will be made. It is likely that every member of the Board will be present, and that the programme of races outside the fixed events will be decided upon. There is little question that the spring meeting of 1884 will be fully up to the high standard of those held previously, if it does not surpass the best of them. There are already a great many colts galloping with a sure increase of numbers as the weather becomes more favorable. It is also certain that never before in California were there so many promising two-year-olds as showed last year, and this will add an interest to the stakes and purses for three-year-olds, which will secure a large attendance whenever they run. Judging from reports—reliable, of course—tho foals of 1882 rank so very high that the enthusiastic devotees of the "royal sport" confidently publish the most "stunning" performances, and that even the wonderful runs of last year will be thrown in the shade.

Death of Midnight.

This grand mare so nearly at the head of all trotting matrons, the only rival being her nearly sister in blood, Miss Russell, died at Palo Alto, Saturday last. While the loss is great, there is a grain of satisfaction that her colt by Electioneer at last accounts was doing well, and fthough in a pecuniary point of view this will fully repay the cost of the mare to Governor Stanford, there were reasonable expectations that there would be a succession of half-brothers and sisters to Jay-Eye-See and Noontide Although foaled in 1865, she had the appearance of an animal in its prime, and without an indication of old age of any kind. We have not learned what the trouble was, but from parturition taking place on the Friday preceding her death, that was probably the cause of the fatality. As only a short time ago we published a sketch of Midnight and her progeny, it is not necessary to repeat it again. We can only hope that her Electioneer son may, not meet with any mishap, as his rare breeding will be of service to California as well as his owner.

THE RIFLE.

At the Presidio.

On Saturday, the Bronze Horse Trophy contest was decided by the Police Team winning the third and decisive match. The weather was unpropitious, the strong north breeze prevailing being against first-class shooting, but both teams were in fair form, and at times did some good shooting. Although the breeze often brought water to the eyes of the men while taking sight, the winning score of the Police on Saturday was ahead of the winning score of the Regulars last November. The trophy was put up last year to be contended for by any regularly organized team. In July the Police Team of eight men from Captain Douglass' watch won with a score of 950 to 939. In the next match, last November, the Regulars of the Presidio won with a score of 986 to 977, so it will be seen the difference between the teams on the final match is a little larger than usual. The distance was 200, 500 and 600 yards, governed by Creedmoor rules. On Saturday the Regulars used the long-range Springfield rifle, the Police the Sharp's Burchard. The score:

POLICE RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Officer Peckinpah	40	49	41	130
Officer Hook	44	46	39	129
Sergeant Nash	44	42	40	126
Officer Linville	42	45	39	126
Officer Field, A. T.	40	45	40	125
Officer McCarthy	41	48	33	122
Officer Field, N. T.	40	46	34	120
Sergeant Gano	39	41	34	114
Total				992

PRESIDIO RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

Sergeant Dougherty	43	48	42	133
Sergeant Nelson	42	41	44	127
Sergeant Connell	41	41	40	122
Private Goodman	37	47	38	122
Sergeant Bracken	40	44	35	119
Sergeant Yersly	39	44	35	118
Sergeant Brede	42	34	40	116
Sergeant Boughton	42	32	32	106
Total				963

At Sacramento.

We have to acknowledge the kindness of a subscriber for the following account of the match between Lieut. Lowell, Company B, First Artillery, Fourth Brigade, and Corporal Hughes, of Company G, of the same regiment, which took place at Sacramento last week. Our correspondent says: "The match was for $20 a side, 50 shots, 200 yards distance, with military rifles. A large crowd of military men and citizens witnessed the match, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested on the result, as it was between the two best marksmen in the regiment, and resulted in the highest score that has ever been made here in a match. Following is the score in detail:

Lieutenant F. P. Lowell	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—42
	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—46
	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4—40
Total										214
Corporal O. E. Hughes	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—44
	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—44
	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—45
	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4—43
	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—45
Total										221

At Alameda Schuetzen Park.

We took a run over to Alameda on Sunday, at the invitation of the president, to witness the first bull's-eye match of the season, by the California Schuetzen Club. We found about fifty members present to contend for the twenty prizes given for the best center shots. The shooting, while we were present, was up to the usual standard, but, except in the conviviality of the members, we confess we do not see enough of fun in a rifle shooting shed to counterbalance the constant and infernal roar of artillery going on all sides from morning to night. The ear and the brain both suffer too much to make the thing pleasant to outsiders. Nevertheless, we always like to meet the members of the California Schuetzen. On Sunday the following gentlemen took prizes: First prize, H. E. Smith; second, D. Schoenfeld; third, C. C. Rholfs; fourth, Betrand; fifth, K. Wertheimer; sixth, William Ehrenpfort; seventh, F. G. Schneider; eighth, P. Jacoby; ninth, McLaughlin; tenth, F. Freese; eleventh, F. Boeckmann; twelfth, J. Utschig; thirteenth, J. Stanton; fourteenth, A. Strecker; fifteenth, Krahman; sixteenth, Heeth; seventeenth, Eckmann; eighteenth, Rahwyler; nineteenth, Charles Sagehorn: twentieth, Muller.

At the Same Place.

The Turner Schuetzen also held a prize shooting on Sunday, at Alameda, at which the following gentlemen took prizes: First prize, J. Utschig; second, O. Burmeister; third, D. Schoenfeld; fourth, C. Sagehorn; fifth, R. Finking; sixth, C. K. Zimmer; seventh, Charles Tecklenburg; eighth, R. Lorick.

A Match at Shell Mound.

Captain Teller, Company E, First Infantry Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. C. has challenged Captain Payton, Company B of same regiment to a friendly contest with the rifle, to come off on second Sunday in February, at Shell Mound. Each team will contain from six to ten men, the conditions being twenty shots each at 200 yards. This, we expect, will be an interesting match.

The Swiss Rifle Club will hold their regular monthly meetings at Harbor View to-morrow. The shooting commences at 9 A. M. We acknowledge our official invitation to lunch with the club, and intend to be present.

THE GUN.

Notes of the Week.

It is with feelings of unmixed pleasure we learn the Superior Judge of Nevada county has decided the supervisor ordinance to extend the open season for killing dear and doves to be illegal, and that upon that decision the supervisors rescinded their ordinance; under the County Government Bill there could be no other decision reached, and we are glad there is one judge on the bench who has the courage to proclaim the truth. Under the Political Code, there can be no doubt the supervisors, for *certain* purposes, had the power to determine when the game laws should be in abeyance in their individual counties. This right we have never questioned, but for over three years we have attacked the manner in which some supervisors exercised the right. When the open season was extended to suit the pleasures of the individual, and not to meet the necessities of the State, it was done under an unreasoning interpretation of the Code which had no justification. No man, in his senses, will deny that an extravagant or unnatural interpretation of the law, for the purpose of doing something which the law never intended should be done, is an act, as criminal in principle as an open violation of the law. This was our position. For three years we have appealed to the intelligence and honesty of the people to stop the iniquity, and we fought our part of the fight, as is well known, without gloves on. While we endeavored to make every blow tell, we never depreciated the labors of our co-workers, but gladly gave them the honor they earned. If the intelligent sportsmen of the State, in the same spirit, now recognize our labors, we cannot see why that should be offensive to others, or a matter of complaint. In such a fight, we deprecate all littleness of spirit and carping jealousy, and are only too glad and too proud to be found in the ranks of those men who have so nobly fought for the welfare of the State and a proper enforcement of its laws. With the decision of the Nevada Superior Judge as a precedent, the battle, we think, is about over, and supervisorial impertinence at an end.

The Contra Costa *Gazette* says: "Ducks are now plentiful along the shores of Suisun bay. Canvasback and mallard may be found any day in the tules directly in front of Martinez, and the sloughs and creeks near here are full of teal. Along the upper shore there are plenty of butter-balls, widgeons, spoon-bills, sprigs and other poorer varieties of ducks. At Avon and Bay Point, three or four miles from here, geese may be found in abundance. A party consisting of Elijah Hook, Dr. W. E. Hook, Vincent Hook, Fred. Moses, Frank Pray, and others, visited Pine Canyon one day during the early part of the week, and bagged three dozen quail. They saw five deer during the day, one of them being an enormons buck. The following day the party took a duck hunt along the San Ramon creek, and near Bay Point, and succeeded in shooting between five and six dozen teal." This locality is near enough the city for convenient and speedy reaching, and some of our local gun men should take advantage of the information.

We regret to find gun accidents coming to the front again. Two men, says the Lakeport paper, were out hunting together, last week, when one of them, Fairchilds by name, hearing a noise in the bushes across the canyon, thinks it must be a deer and shoots without knowing what he was shooting at. The other man, named Patten, received the ball in his liver and kidney, and, at last account, lay at death's door without any hope of recovery. Apart from violating the law (unless Lake county has accommodating supervisors) in hunting deer in the close season, this is the most senseless and criminal case of carelessness we ever read of. The offender should be tied up to a tree and flogged to death if the victim of his carelessness dies. Another accident occurred at Yreka, California, last week. In this the man, named Harry Groat, was carrying his gun across his shoulder, with the hammers set. He stumbled and fell, and in trying to catch the gun while falling somehow set it off, and both loads passed through the calf of his leg and lodged in the instep. No chance to save the leg. Pretty good for one week.

It is proposed, and with what looks like a very favorable chance of success, that a national sportsman's association shall be held at Chicago in May next, with the following proposed objects:

First—To institute regular annual shooting tournaments, combining all varieties of shooting.

Second—To establish uniform rules for live-bird shooting, clay pigeon shooting, etc. To-day Massachusetts uses one set of rules, New York another, Illinois a third, etc.

Third—The protection of game, etc., in the territories.

There seems to be a doubt in the minds of some sportsmen as to whether this third function should be assumed by such a proposed organization. A discussion by the assembled sportsmen would readily determine this point. Why there should be any sufferance on this point we cannot imagine. The preservation of game in the territories is of the highest importance just now, and without its consideration the meeting would be deprived of one of its best chances of doing much good. We hope California and all the territories will be well represented.

Ducks have been reported more plentiful this week by members of our private clubs. Members of the Teal did good execution again last week on their preserves. Messrs. Bogart and Wilson, of the Tule Belle, went up to Sherman Island on Saturday and got about 60 birds between them. These were principally black-jacks, a fine eating bird, belonging to the broad-bill tribe, which feeds in a great measure like the canvasback. Birds are abundant on Sherman Island now, and Messrs. Hopkins and Holmes, among others, go up this week. Mr. McAlister alone represented the Cordelia last Sunday, and got a mixed lot of 36 birds for his work.

The sportsmen are still complaining, and it seems to us are likely to do so for the balance of the season. Even if we get a good old-fashioned storm, the lateness of the season will detract from its benefits to the hunter and leave him little better off. Even our snipe shooting, the most fascinating of all work with the gun, has been shorn of it glories comparatively this season, and the favorite haunts of the bird, except in solitary cases, failed to afford good sport. Snipe, in general, are really scarce in the California markets.

Messrs. Bennet, Miller, Edwards and Whitney had a shooting excursion to the neighborhood of the Fish Ranch, Alameda, recently, but found quail wild and scarce, getting only about thirty-six altogether. These gentlemen, however, are all good shots, and were accompanied by good dogs. The best bag of quail we have heard of for some time was that of the crack hunter of Wheatland, Mr. Lipp, who last week went out and bagged fifty birds in a few hours.

The Alameda Gun Club sent a committee last week to interview the farmer who diverts the water from their lake, and found him a reasonable, gentlemanly man. He says if he has no right to turn the water off, he will cease doing so. The owner of the land objects to artesian wells, so the natural water is all the club have to depend upon to make their preserve of any use to them.

The Gilroy Rod and Gun Club hunt took place last week, and proved an enjoyable, successful affair. The two local papers give such different figures and names of the two teams, one under Loupe and the other under Herold, that we find it impossible to use either in detail. Still, the grand result was good. We think brother Pyle, lazy fellow as he is at writing, might have sent us an account down.

If a co-temporary at the capital, whom we had heretofore regarded pleasurably as a staunch co-worker, will allow us to say so we think the appointment of Game Commissioners empowered with summary process, and game Wardens not afraid to arrest the violators of the law, are the only means by which America can eventually crush out the evil of poaching and illegal selling.

An Eastern exchange speaks of 1,000 hares being shipped by a Chicago commission firm to England, apparently for hunting with beagles or harriers, and as a cheap game for the table. Those who know anything about the English hare and the beagle will have some difficulty in understanding this announcement.

The Fish and Game Commissioners of Maine are strictly enforcing the law forbidding railroad and express companies to forward more than three deer in a season, and are in a great measure stopping the slaughter of game in that State. Partridges, however, are smuggled through in all sorts of shapes.

A white pheasant was recently caught near Oregon City, Oregon. This is the first of the species ever seen in this part of the world. We should like to be informed who turned out the silver pheasant on this coast, and when. Is there not some mistake about the bird caught?

Messrs. J. Bassford of Vacaville, and C. N. Post of Sacramento, had a pleasant day's shooting on the former's farm, killing 41 quail between them. Beautiful Queen was used on the occasion, and is reported to have acted with her usual grace and certainty.

While hunting last week on Soap Lake, or, in other words, the head-waters of the Pajaro river, and where we have, in years past, enjoyed the finest duck-shooting of our life, John Holloway upset his boat and lost his gun. He expected to recover the lost favorite.

Two hunters, with the aid of two dogs, recently gathered in a two-horse wagon load of hares, between French Crossing and Butte Creek bridge, Butte county. We give this as an addendum to our goose stories for the attraction of our Eastern sportsmen.

The general duck hunt by parties from the city to all available points, last Saturday and Sunday was successful.

The following horses are now at Mr. Case's Hickory Grove Stock Farm, Racine, Wis., and will be campaigned next season under the training of Edwin Bither, viz.: Jay-Eye-See, Phallas, Endymion, J. Irving See and Gurgle. The King of trotting geldings is now running out daily, barefooted and unblanketed, inside the track enclosure. Phallas is jogged regularly, and will make an early season in the stud, say up to April 1st; after that he will be put in active training. Gurgle, by Pocahontas Boy, is receiving moderate exercise, and will be dangerous in the slow pacing classes, as she has shown far better than 2:20. Endymion is a youngster of good behavior and great endurance. As a three-year-old he forced Code to trot the best race of his life. It is said J. Irving See, by the sire of Grafton, is almost as great a phenomenon. By the way, Mr. Case is already out with the following defi: "I would just like to trot Jay-Eye-See against any living horse or mare, in 1884, for $10,000," and he emphasizes the word mare.

General Topics.

There appears to be at the present time a rage for pseudo athletics. Very different from the days when the village green was the ground for the display of muscular ability and dexterity. The carpeted and padded stage, the gaslights, the glare and glitter, and the tooting of horns are not an agreeable contrast to us old fogies who prefer the recollection to witnessing the present system. There could only be glory gained in the old-time field; now it is dollars which move the thews, and if the "house" is not up to expectations, the professionals are loth to show their best paces. It may be that city life compels the change, and that the denizens of offices, shops, stores and manufactories cannot give up even a portion of sunlight, and if they see at all, it must be by the aid of lights unknown in the good old days. If so, we shall have to put up with the change, and hope that some good may follow the innovation.

Under the old militia laws of Pennsylvania, all of the inhabitants under and above certain ages were compelled to give two days in the year to "general training." The place was the county seat, and a county seat without a "public square" was unknown. That was the selected ground for the grand manœuvers, and captains, colonels and generals made some approach to martial appearance. The rank and file were an incongruous assemblage, so far as clothing and equipments went, but for stalwart frame, muscular development and agile movements, it would be difficult to find a finer body of men in any country. The training was not of long duration, and nearly the whole of the afternoon was given to sport. Foot-racing, jumping, ball playing, but the engrossing scene was after the ring was formed, and the champions of the townships and villages strove for the higher honors which belonged to victory in the shire. "Backhold," 'sidehold," "collar and elbow," were the supreme tests, though "run and catch" would occasionally vary the entertainment. The conquerer in one bout had to stand his ground for another, and until vanquished there was no excuse which would be considered valid enough to permit him to quit his post. Looking back through the mists of forty years, we doubt if some of these men ever got tired, and though the veil may give prismatic colors to heighten the effect, there are figures on the screen that refused to succumb to fatigue.

In sidehold and at "arms' end," more depended upon skill than strength, but with arms entwined round the body, and hands locked in as strong a grip as fierce Rhoderick held the Knight of Snowden, there was a necessity for strength of no ordinary kind in a struggle between these hardy backwoodsmen. While a line was all that Sir Walter required to picture the bout when it came to backhold after the rapier had beaten the broadsword, a full page of melodious measure would be inadequate, and in place of the brief "they tug, they strain, down, down they go," there might be tugging and straining, no end to the number of "broken locks," before the contest came to an end. A full measure of fame depended on victory at all the methods of testing power, activity and endurance, and if the would-be champion failed at either it was held an inglorious success.

We can understand how people flock in crowds to witness some of the celebrities of the arena wrestle and spar, although it does not present attractions at all to be compared with the old-time sports, but how any person can go the second time to see the six-day-go-as-you-please humbugs, is beyond our comprehension. The plea that the finish is exciting betokens a singular notion of what is considered xcitement. A few played-out men hirpling around a circumscribed track, haggard, footsore, wearied, and all this supplemented with the knowledge that it is a mere money-making scheme, without the first element of true sport to sustain it, is a combination which could scarcely be expected to excite any one. The multitude of gulls which followed in the wake of the first cunningly devised swindles has prompted men to keep up the farces, and though there might be failure after failure, there was the hope left that there were still dupes enough to make the next "pay." Thus imaginary stakes were advertised, claims that large amounts of money were wagered, when the whole of the stakes was a fixed proportion of the receipts, and the wager that an "unknown" had been "backed" to overshadow all previous performances so shadowy that even the gulls were not deceived.

There are new sports these days that would have surprised the assemblages that so eagerly watched the wrestlers on the green. Let us imagine that when the final champions were striving for supremacy, and every eye was fixed on their movements, a company of bicyclists swept into view. Once cognizant of the phantom-like riders, and "grapevine," "cross-toe" and "backlock" would be forgotten, and even the man who imagined victory was within his grasp would surrender the advantage, awe-struck, almost paralyzed, at the spectacle. Long as we have been accustomed to the silent steeds, the hurry must be great if they are not watched until out of sight. Rapid as has been the spread of the bicycling fever, and although they can be counted by hundreds, where a few years ago tens would have been the computation, there are so many things to recommend them that before the lapse of a few more years it is likely the numbers will be increased in still greater proportion. There is a junction of pleasure and utility, recreation and profit are combined, and with so small a chance to degenerate into anything reprehensible that the most ultra bigot cannot make reasonable objections to their use. What if they do give the opportunity for racing? That is one of the commendable features, and if more prizes were given to encourage contests between the wheelman it would be better all around.

Suppose that the fairs should incorporate in the programmes bicycle races and so arrange them that there would be a fair chance for competition. Those which are held earliest in the season will have to solicit the aid of a competent man to fix the handicap. After the first of the series, winners will necessarily be penalized, losers graded according to the capacity displayed. In this way it may be practicable to secure entries at all of the prominent fairs, and then the distances could be varied so as to bring new elements into the calculation. That bicycle races can be made attractive is beyond question, and next to the horses be the most fancied portion of the speed programme. There may be obstacles in the way, which our limited knowledge of the art prevents us from seeing, though from the experiments of the Golden Gate Association there are good reasons for believing in favorable results.

California is a grand country for wheelmen. During the whole of the summer, for a great part of the winter, there is no hindrance to speak of. In San Francisco there are the roads of the park, and the drive to the beach. In Oakland there are miles of streets particularly well adapted for the elastic-tired wheel, and in all of the large towns there is the same opportunity. The objections offered that horses are frightened can soon be overcome by a little care on the part of the bicyclists. Slackening the pace when about to meet horses attached to a carriage, and if the animals appear restive, to dismount quietly will soon accustom them to the queer—to them—concern. We have driven several colts that were startled at the first sight, but by stopping them so that they could discover that a man was seated on the strange steed, one or two good looks was sufficient to overcome all timidity, and they will trot as cheerfully by the side of the machine as if there was a horse attached. Double-cross seems to take an extra delight in going alongside of them, and we are inclined to the belief that if he could not trot fast enough to keep up he would break into a run.

There is more curiosity manifested by young colts than many imagine. Antevolo has always taken a deep interest in Cito, which probably arises from the son of Joe Hooker having so much white on him that his peculiar color is the attraction. He is apparently intent on making out what sort of a horse it is that is so blotched and marked up, or it may be that he admires this marked divergence from all others of his acquaintance. From other indications of possessing an inquisitive turn of mind we are prone to think that it is the problem that he is cogitating over, and that he has not arrived at a satisfactory solution. Should we go into his stall with a plug hat on he will at once commence an examination, and after looking and smelling, if permitted will knock it off or endeavor to catch the rim with his teeth. He evidently considers that a slouch is the proper headgear as he never makes any demonstration when that is worn.

Now it may be that if we can induce Prince to exercise with X X, and at the same time make the horse aware that if he keeps up it must be by trotting, that he will develop speed at that gait more rapidly than by any other method of education. At all events we can try galloping Cito in the lead of Antevolo, and should he improve more rapidly than under the mentorship of X X there will be another step gained towards the proper way of training trotters. This will be less troublesome than suspending some delicacy to the equine taste in front of his nose, and then again, it will be a livelier example. Emulation may work wonders and the desire to excel be a far greater incitement than fear. Rewards are more potent than punishment in training the dog, and something besides the whip be found to lead to better results with the trotter, especially with young trotters, and now that the importance of early training is so generally recognized, the pupils will be members of the juvenile classes.

There is not a trainer of any ability who is not willing to admit that a horse which takes to trotting cheerfully is far more likely to improve than those which are in deadly fear of the lash, and though, owing to the infirmities of human temperament, there are only a few who do not deviate from their convictions, it is nevertheless true. Severe punishment is always wrong, and even a few blows struck in passion undo the work of weeks. Nearly as bad as violent blows is the practice of jerking at the bit, though as a general rule one follows the other. A driver lashes until the animal is frantic, and when that is done then comes the snatching and pulling, until the poor creature is completely at a loss to know what its cruel taskmaster requires. Give them time to understand the commands; protect the parts which are struck, or likely to be struck, when acquiring the fast trotting step; be gentle as possible in the handling of the reins; never strike a harder blow with the whip than is necessary, and by all means do not give a succession of blows, which invariably show passion, and anger excites anger in the colt as well as when exhibited to men; follow these short rules, and if there is not more satisfactory progress than was made under a contrary course, we will be greatly surprised.

We hear that two matches have been made between Lucky B. on one part and Patsy Duffy and Jocko on the other. The distances to be run are one and a quarter and three miles, the amount $2,500 a side, and though the time is not definitely fixed, it will probably be after the spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. It is far too early yet to speculate in regard to these matches further than to state that if the horses are in order that the chances are favorable for two capital races.

BASE BALL.

A Close Game by the Haverly and Denny Clubs.

There was a better attendance at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday than has been seen at that resort of athlete for some time, and could there have been a certainty of such a close game as those present witnessed, the grand stand would have been too small to contain the crowd that would have flocked to see it. Denny, the Captain and third base of the nine bearing his name, was not at his post, but Piercy agreed to act as substitute, and filled the position creditably. De Panger at first, was mentioned previous to the commencement of the game as the one who was to do duty behind the bat, but there was no one who could do first base justice if he was taken off, and it was after all decided to give Creegan the place in the catcher's box, and have De Panger remain in his favorite stand on first. The changes in the Haverly nine were of not sufficient importance to weaken the club. A close game was expected by most of those assembled, and there was a general stoppage of conversation and a closing up to the front of the straggling bystanders as the bell rang and the Dennys went to the bat for their first inning.

Sweeney started the game by hitting to Fogarty and retiring at first, and was followed by De Panger who went out on a fly to Sohr. Sohr made a neat catch. Bigelow succeeded in letting Gagus retire him on three strikes. The Haverlys took their places on the players' bench for the first inning, which resulted in Carroll, Fogarty and Hanley being put out quickly in the order their names are given, Carroll being retired neatly by Creegan and Hanley by Piercy.

The second inning was characterized by continued close play. Piercy hit to Sheridan and failed to gain first base. Arnold followed, the play being precisely the same as that preceeding, and Swanton gained first and second, but failing to use due caution in going to third, was thrown out by the ever vigilant Carroll. The last half of the inning was notable for a remarkable running catch of a difficult foul by De Panger, and the securing of a fly ball by Bigelow.

The third inning resulted in both sides securing goose eggs. Bigelow made a good stop of a lively ball from the bat of Gagus, and Swanton caught a fly ball sent him by Swanton.

Sweeney was the first at the bat for the fourth inning, and he led off with a lively hit to centerfield, the heaviest made up to this time in the game. Carroll, on receiving the ball from the pitcher, expecting Sweeney would set out for second on it leaving his hands, put it to second in a lively manner, and Sweeney's career was terminated for the nonce. Levy caught out Bigelow on a fly, making a difficult catch. Carroll, Fogarty and Hanley were the batters up for the Haverly's fourth, but neither of them got further than the initial sand bag.

The fifth inning resulted as had the four previous ones in no runs being made by either club. Hanley made a splendid running catch of a drive by Swanton into centerfield. Piercy stopped a heavy hit of McCord, but failed to get the ball to first as quickly as he should, and Arnold stopping a bit of Donahue made a wild throw to first, for which he had no excuse save that he was somewhat rattled. Donahue gained his third base finally, being the first man to touch that goal since the game began.

The sixth was opened by Mooney who made a base hit and gave Carroll the same opportunity to show his throwing ability, as had Sweeney in the fourth. Carroll again had the ball to the base in good time. Creegan put a new phase on the game when his turn came. He gained his first on a hit to Donahue, and then went to second; Sweeney on sending the ball into rightfield it was put to Fogarty to stop Creegan, but was not secured and Creegan gained that point and Sweeney went to second. Both were given the opportunity to count a run by De Panger driving the sphere into leftfield. De Panger was frozen to the base by Bigelow, who fanned out and retired the side. The Haverlys had up Gagus as their first batsman for the inning, and he succeeding in gaining first on a hit, made the bases with due caution, and scored one for his club. Forgarty made a good three-base hit, but being on that base counted him naught as Hanley failed in his attempts to hit the ball and left him on the sand bag.

No runs were made in the seventh inning although it was evident that the Haverlys were anxious to gain the lead. McCord hit a high ball to Mooney and was retired, Levy went out to Arnold and Sheridan to Bigelow.

Sweeney was the only player in the eighth inning of the Dennys who succeeded in touching the ball with the bat, but he could not get first. Gagus in the Haverlys eighth tied the game, it standing two to two. Sohr sent him home from the second base and scored a two-base hit. Sohr gained third afterwards and making a bold dash to get in on a passed of Creegan, he succeeded through Sweeney dropping the ball as he met the runner on the home. The inning closed with the Haverlys leading by one run.

The Occidentals played their ninth without being able to change the score. The Haverlys having sufficient to give them the game did not again go to the bat.

The game, especially the last few innings, was deeply interesting, and showed to advantage the many fine points to be made when two good nines contest in earnest for the honors. Appended is the score:

HAVERLY.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Carroll, c	4	0	0	13	4	0
Fogarty, 3d b	4	0	2	2	2	1
Hanley, r. f	4	0	1	0	1	0
McCord, 1st b	3	0	0	7	0	0
Donahue, s. s	3	0	0	0	2	1
Levy, c. f	3	0	0	2	0	0
Sheridan, 2d b	3	0	0	2	2	0
Gagus, p	3	2	0	0	13	1
Sohr, l. f	3	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	30	3	4	27	24	3

DENNY.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Sweeney, p	4	1	1	0	12	1
De Panger, 1st b	4	0	1	8	0	0
Bigelow, 2d b	4	0	0	2	2	0
Piercy, 3d b	4	0	0	2	0	2
Arnold, s. s	3	0	1	1	0	2
Swanton, r. f	3	0	0	1	0	0
Mooney, c. f	3	0	1	0	1	1
Dowd, l. f	3	0	0	0	0	0
Creegan, c	3	1	0	10	4	0
Totals	31	2	4	24	19	6

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Haverly	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2–3
Denny	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0–2

First base on errors—Haverly 2, Denny 1. Left on bases—Haverly 3, Denny 2. Passed balls—Carroll 1, Creegan 1. Struck out—Haverly 10, Denny 12. Three-base hit Fogarty. Two-base hits Sohr and Arnold. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Ed. Taylor of the Occidentals. Scorer—M. Fischer.

The Denny and Occidental clubs will play a game at the Recreation grounds next Sunday.

W. W.—In answer to your query, what four threes in the hand and a nine turn up on the cut count at cribbage, you are informed the total hand would count twenty. The threes and the nine would be fifteen-eight, and the threes themselves would be twelve.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Closing of Racing Stakes—Influenza Among the Cracks—General Sporting and Theatrical News, etc.

Though the official lists of the stakes that closed on Tuesday of last week have not yet been made public, the New York *Sportsman* of January 5th publishes editorially a short synopsis of the entries already received to the fixtures of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the result is very gratifying indeed, 660 nominations having been made to the thirteen stakes for next spring and fall. These include entries from all the great racing stables, Rancocas putting in no less than twenty odd two-year-olds, for Mr. Lorillard, in the Great Eastern Handicap and other races for youngsters. The Dwyers have made many entries also, but singularly enough, none of their noted stable is in the Coney Island Cup, a race that they have generally been considered as having a lien on. They say that unless cup races are made more valuable they will not strive for them, and incur the risk of breaking down their horses. That the argument is a correct one, however, few will be found to agree with them, for the preparation of race-horses for a contest over a cup course of two miles and a quarter does not necessarily place in peril their soundness. The Dwyers are about the only owners of note lately that have had good horses break down in or from cup races, and the cases of Blackburn and Hindoo can be ascribed, with more show of reason, to their peculiar and sometimes erratic mode of training and running their horses, than to the strain of a two-mile-and-a-quarter race. The Brooklyn Stable, however, will doubtless be found with Miss Woodford, George Kinney or Equador in the lists of the Washington Park Cup, Chicago's great race, with $4,000 added, which closes next Tuesday, the 15th. Certainly this race and the American Derby for three-year-olds will attract entries from this section, for the two are the richest of the year for their classes. The American Derby will be worth, very likely, close on to $10,000. Secretary J. E. Brewster was in this city last week in the interests of his association, and he says that the prospects of the new enterprise are of the best. The Chicago Driving Park will also enter the field this summer as a rival to Saratoga, and give racing to the end of August. This will give the residents of the Lake City about ten weeks of continuous racing, from the middle of June on. If the Saratoga people do not want to get "knocked out," they will have to bestir themselves, for in 1883 most of their patronage came from the Western stables. Should these conclude to take in Chicago, where is the material for Saratoga coming from? Secretary Wheatley, however, who has been interviewed on the subject, professes no uneasiness. He says that the rich stakes for 1884 at Saratoga, already closed during the last two years, will insure a good attendance of the roving clans of thoroughbreds, whose owners, having entered into these valuable engagements, will certainly fulfill them. Perhaps he is right, and perhaps not. *Nous verrons.*

There has been no little sickness among the Dwyers', J. R. Keene's, Harvey Welch's, and other stables of races at Sheepshead Bay. The prevailment seems to have been influenza originating in the four-year-old colt Le Petit Duc, by the Ill-Used, and he died a few days ago. Since then the others have been on the mend, and no more casualties are reported or apprehended. The late heavy snow storms, four successive ones in six days, played havoc also at the same track, breaking in roofs of buildings from the weight of the snow, and stopping the work on the reconstruction of the track. As almost an entirely new course has to be completed at Sheepshead in less than five months, the Coney Island Jockey Club has not any too much time to get the work completed by their spring meeting. This interruption in their labors is therefore of more moment than it seems, and when the weather gets more clement, extra gangs of men will be needed to make up for lost time. At Monmouth Park and Jerome improvements are also in contemplation for the coming season, and at these racing centers the horses are all reported as doing well. Just now there is quite a dearth of good steeple-chasers. A majority of the lot that took part in these contests last season were a poor company of "crabs," dangerous to riders and devoid of any clear title to the name of cross-country horses. Two of the good ones, Postguard and Jim McGowan, were laid on the shelf, and their defection has left only two that can be called first-class, Disturbance, by Chillicothe, and Charlemagne, by Pat Malloy. In the old country this class of racers, in great part, came from strains of blood that excel as jumpers, but in America, where the illegitimate is comparatively in its infancy as yet, we will have to trust to education and schooling for some years yet for the material to replenish our stock of timber-toppers. Glenelg's get seem to be good jumpers, also the progeny of Jonesboro, the sire of those famous steeplers Diavolo, and Coronet, and War Dance, who sired Jim McGowan, Glasgow, Limestone, etc., while old Bonnie Scotland got two fine performers over sticks in Lobelia and Lochiel. But these instances will hardly induce horsemen as yet to accept the theory that Glenelg or Jonesboro are any better as sires of jumpers than any other of the many thoroughbred stallions. As said before, we will have to look to education for this class of horses, and a lesson that many trainers have learned is to take as a candidate for this business a thoroughly good sound performer on the flat, and not, as is generally done nowadays, put over the hurdles a broken-down flat racer, inferior in wind and limb, and oftentimes a disgrace to the humanity of those who control him.

O. E. Lefevre, of Denver, Colorado, is said to have engaged as trainer Thos. Costello, formerly head jockey for Mr. George Lorillard's Islip Stable. Costello has ridden Sensation, Tom Ochiltree, Ferida, Monitor, and the other cracks of this celebrated stable, in many of their great races, and now that he has grown too heavy to ride, may very reasonably be expected to attain success as a trainer of racers. Mr. Lefevre has some good material in his stable, and many good horses have borne his colors in past years. R. J. Hancock, of Ellerslie Stud, Virginia, has sold Eolite, three years, by Eolus, out of War Song, by War Dance, etc., to F. Gebhard for a stiff price, said to be $10,000. The colt is a full brother to Eole, six years, and Eolist, four years, and is said to be very promising. This shows what a gold mine a first-class brood-mare is. But this is such an old axiom in breeding that it needs no repetition here, past years having demonstrated its correctness in scores of instances that might be named. Two noted thoroughbreds have just died. Bill Bruce, by Enquirer, foaled 1872 at Woodstock, Ontario, and Lord Raglan, by Ten Broeck, foaled 1880, at Saratoga, N. Y. Both were good racers, and the former bid fair to attain renown in the stud. As for Lord Raglan, he was a winner four times last year, until he was cut down in a race at Saratoga in August, from the effects of which he never recovered. The yearlings at the great Kentucky breeding centers are said to be an unusually fine lot this year. In the present state of prices ruling for thoroughbreds, these sales next spring cannot fail to receive attention. To-day, in Brooklyn, Wm. A. Eyeman, the proprietor of Brighton Beach race-track, died, aged 45 years. The deceased was a good specimen of what foresight and executive abilty united to Yankee grit will do for a man, for though the deceased was of German parentage, he was essentially an American in all his history. Beginning as a New York newsboy, graduating to a frontier scout and companion of Buffalo Bill, and later as a contractor in mules for the army, the subject of these remarks rapidly rose to affluence by the aid of his cool judgment as regards Coney Island, its future, and the sure return for investments there. His mistake was that in amassing his genii-like fortune of $1,000,000 he failed to take ordinary precautions against natural decay, and imprudence, exposure, etc., shortened his life by at least a score of years. The race-course will be carried on by his brother and son conjointly as usual.

The theaters swing in their way week after week, presenting old and new attractions in rapid succession. Miss Latham, a California actress, makes her debut here next week at the Star Theater. Miss Davenport and Fedora expects to reach your city this summer, after her provincial tour has been completed. Both opera companies have returned from their out-of-town wanderings, and are presenting their patrons with some very artistic renderings, in which Mesdames Patti, Sembrich, Scalchi, Gerster, Isebelli and Signori Campanini, Nicolini, Stagno, Caracciolo, Del Puente, etc., shine pre-eminent. Edwin Booth's season has been a great success, but it is high time that this sterling actor got a new piece or two. John McCullough has been carrying Boston by storm with Virginius, and this actor is fast recovering his usual health. At Stetson's Fifth Avenue Theater Mrs. Langtry and Chas. Coghlan have been playing to large business in Peril. The lady has definitely given up her projected tour to Australia, and will defer that till next year, closing her 1884 American season in your city this summer. She then expects to go directly to England. At the other theaters the Beggar Student is still doing a large business at the Casino, likewise Storm Beaten at the Union Square, and 7-20-8 at Daly's, the latter being one of the funniest and best acted comedies ever played on our Metropolitan boards.

New York, Jan. 11th, 1884. PACIFIC.

POULTRY.

Simple and Successful Feeding.

I have read with much interest the various disputations about feeding poultry, which have from time to time appeared in your columns. I do not care to enter the arena at all, but a brief allusion to my experience may suggest thought, if nothing more. I have tried pretty nearly every method of feeding which has ever come to my notice, and have finally adopted one of my own, which I believe is more in accordance with the physiology and habits of fowls than any other which is practical, and it has afforded me more satisfaction, with less labor and expense than any other. Little at a time and often, is the theory on which my practice is based.

My staple feed, supplied *ad libitum*, is fine, dry, ground feed, the largest part of which is wheat middlings, shorts or bran. All sorts of grain and cotton-seed-meal, in small proportions, are sometimes used. Corn meal, in the proportion of one to two of the shipstuffs, is as satisfactory to the fowls as any other of my mixtures, and I have had less disease, more growth, more eggs, perhaps less fat, but enough nevertheless, less annoyance from the raids of the fowls upon outside commodities, whether in field or yard, and less trouble generally since I entered upon its use for old fowls and young, than ever before. The mother hen gets something which she can pick up and feed to her young brood till they learn to pick up their own food, after which they are fed in the same way as the grown fowls. Of course they all get many tidbits in the course of the year, but I allude here to the regular every-day feed. I had a hen last summer which was given the broods of two other hens at a week old, and she raised the thirty-seven chicks without loss or accident. They sometimes got a baked potato, a bit of curd, a handful of wheat screenings, a few nubbins of corn, or something else to tame them, but the bulk of their feed was as above.

My fowls are given fresh, clean water twice a day. The pail is kept full, so that if a chick gets in it can get out. Little and big drink at the same pail. A pan of milk is often given them, though I think less of it for the purpose than many others do. I set a weighted pail, or can, into the pan to keep the fowls out and let them drink what they will, but the mixing of hodge-puddings is all a thing of the past. Except a few kitchen scraps, occasionally a beet, turnip or cabbage, my fowls are fed but once a day. In cold weather their boxes are replenished in the afternoon, so that they may go to roost with full crops. In warm weather the food is given them after they go to roost, so that they may not have any temptation to start out in the morning on mauraading expeditions. They are generally kept in confinement in cold weather; and sometimes in warm weather, but not generally. —*Country Gentleman.*

Turkeys do not require as warm quarters in the winter as do other fowls. They will rest on a tree when the mercury is frozen solid in the thermometer bulb, and then fly down in the morning and wade through the snow to cool off. This is a hint to the turkey raiser. Do not confine the turkeys in quarters too warm and close, and be sure that they have three or four hours' exercise each day in the open air. The turkey is really a hardy fowl and easily wintered, if you do not pet it too much. Be a little unkind to it in cold weather. About all the shelter they will need is a wind-break.

Plymouth Rock pullets are not always early layers, for they often grow for ten or twelve months before laying, though some say as early as six months after being hatched. The best plan to keep Plymouth Rocks is to get the pullets hatched as early as possible.

If a person does not find pleasure in feeding his fowls, and caring for their many needs, he had better give them up entirely, for the fowls are sure of being more or less neglected.

Where laying hens show a tendency to lay on too much fat give them all the sour milk they will drink. It is an anti-fat remedy.

Corn charred on the cobs and powdered, is greedily eaten by the fowls, and as a preventive of disease, as well.

A hen will lay her own weight in eggs in from forty to fifty days.

Mr. Haggin's stallion, Kyrle Daly, was shipped from Lexington on the 10th inst. And barring accidents will reach Rancho del Paso before many days.

YACHTING.

The America's Cup.

The yachtsmen of this country who hoped that the English cutter May would this year cross the Atlantic and challenge and sail for the America's Cup, are somewhat disappointed by the announcement of May's owner that he never had such intention. Still the hope is expressed in many quarters that the year will not pass without an international competition, and a few yachtsmen have declared that a racing cutter such as May or Majorie could visit us, and without the least difficulty carry the long-kept trophy back to England with them. There are other yachtsmen, however, who do not fear such result, and of these is Mr. Newbury D. Lawton, member of several yacht clubs, and a well-known yacht owner. When asked recently what, in his opinion, would be the result of a contest between an English cutter and an American sloop for the America's Cup, he said, in substance, "Opinions will differ. There are some people who can figure it all out, and tell to their satisfaction exactly how many minutes the cutter will beat the sloop in the race which may take place this year, and is to result in the America's Cup going across the ocean in a cutter's locker. There are also others whose figures do not work out in that way, and some who do not believe any cutter will come over at all.

"My firm conviction, founded upon what has taken place during the last three years, that is, other things being equal, the model of the modern narrow English cutter will not compare with the model of an American sharp-bottom, centreboard sloop when their relative speed is judged by the standard of length or cubic contents, or even by the present rule of measurement of the New York Yacht Club. The English cutters, in their construction, ballasting and facilities for setting, and especially for reducing sail, and for sea-going work, are undoubtedly superior to our sloops. I doubt very much if we have any boats here which in these respects equal the English yachts. The drifting qualities of the cutter in a calm with a favorable tide, as well as their steadiness in a sea-way with light breezes, and the slight pressure of wind required to heel them to moderate angles, give them advantages also over our boats under certain conditions. Whether the advantages the cutters possess in some respects will more than counterbalance the more desirable proportions of some of our craft, it is impossible to say. No advantage certainly can be gained in a race by ability to quickly shorten sail, unless the necessity actually occurs for such reduction in canvas. I do not recall many occasions during the races of the New York club when reefing has been the order of the day. It is not under all circumstances and conditions that the English boats derive the full benefit of their peculiarities of construction and ballasting. Their sea-going qualities, or 'propensities,' as a cutter man has termed them, would be of no advantage unless rough work should be encountered, which is not at all likely to occur, as there have been very few races of the New York club sailed in bad weather. According to the London *Field*, the English boats which approach nearer to the proportions of our yachts are able, especially in windward work, to beat the best narrow cutters in the races where length is the standard of comparison. Around Boston, where there are many narrow keel boats, and the centreboards and keels sail in separate classes over the same courses, the records show that the time made by the winning centreboards is invariably better than that made by the winning keels of the same size. Judged by a length standard, cutters have been generally unsuccessful in their contests with sloops, although considerable credit has been taken by them for winning races where the standards of comparison have been notoriously in their favor.

"The Madge races furnish an instance of this, as well as the fall races in which the Fanita, Valkyr, and Oriva took part year before last.

"The Maggie, of the same water line length as the Vixen, and heralded as the crack of the fifteen tonners of England, has made but a sorry show of herself in her races with that sloop.

"The Bedouin and Gracie matches for two years past have resulted in a tie.

"The record of the Oriva certainly has not established the invincibility of the cutter type.

"The Wenonah has proved herself fast in light breezes, but has yet failed to show to any advantage in a strong wind. The only contests from which a reliable judgment can fairly be formed as to what a large English cutter would do with our large sloops are the Madge races, and the Vixen and Maggie matches. In each of these series of contests the cutters were imported English-built vessels, and fair representatives of their type—undoubtedly as good for their respective classes as any cutter of the forty ton class that might be selected to cross the Atlantic for the American's cup. The boats that sailed against the Madge were fast boats, but shorter and of less displacement, and very shoal, excepting in the case of the Shadow. The weather in which the races were sailed was such that the extra length and displacement of the cutter was of very great advantage to her. By the rules of time allowance under which these matches were sailed the Madge won five out of the six races. Under the rules of time allowance of the Atlantic Yacht Club based on length she would have won only one out of the six. In the Maggie and Vixen matches, the Maggie, out of four races sailed under different rules of time allowance in both light and heavy weather, has failed to score a single victory. There can be no doubt, therefore, that in this last class, so far as these boats are concerned, the centerboard sloop has effectually disposed of the English cutter. Whether the Fanny, the Mischief, or the Grace could as effectually dispose of the May or the Marjorie, is an open question.

"Under any fair system of time allowance, with anything from a moderate wind to a single reef breeze, I do not fancy that any of the English cutters would be able to beat the best of the centerboard yachts we have, let alone a new vessel possessing the merits of the English boats in construction and ballasting, and modelled as she should be with considerable depth and of sharp floor, and of moderate beam, and fitted and rigged for racing as perfectly as the English racing cutters are. What we need in this country to insure success in competitions with foreign boats," concluded Mr. Lawton, "is better, lighter, more skillful and expensive construction in our boats; more attention paid to ballasting, and more complete outfits in the way of sails, rig and rigging, than our racing sloops now possess. With equality with the English cutters in these respects, and with length as a standard of comparison, there need be little fear of any of the English 'lead mines' taking away the America's Cup, or winning very much of the product of our silver mines either."

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, published weekly in San Francisco, by the Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, with Joseph Cairn Simpson as editor, is just what its name indicates. It is chiefly devoted to the blood and speed of horses, in which line there is no abler paper edited and published. It is full of information in regard to sports of all kinds of a respectable character, and gives a history of all the best horses that have figured prominently in the past, and most celebrated at the present time. It is a 16-page paper, quarto size, and usually contains one or more cuts of celebrated horses and dogs which have won fame in coursing matches. The last number of December 29th, which is the close of its third volume, contains, as supplemental, several pictures of noted horses, which are finely executed. Also, pictures of winning dogs at the Pacific Coast field and club trials of 1883. The subscription price of this valuable paper is only $5 a year. Send to Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Co., 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.—*Mariposa Gazette.*

Mr. J. B. Haggin's two-year-old colt, Tyrant, has been scratched from all his engagements, this season, except the stakes of the Washington Park Club, at Chicago. He is a very large and "growthy" colt, and a hard campaign would be very hazardous as is indicated by the career of Gen. Harding, the crack Kentuckian of last year. Harding made himself famous, but he is now in the veterinary's hands, and whether he will stand training again is a mooted question.

The chestnut horse Monte Christo, by Norfolk, — Pele by Belmont, died in Oregon last week from injuries received during the stud season last year. He was foaled in 1871, and at the time of his death was owned by Sturgill Bros. of Baker county.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¾ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by E. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckaho, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 2:35¼.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,
Sacramento, Cal.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.
At $100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.
By Electioneer.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sentinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¾; Onward, 2:22¾, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, and Daisy Dale, 2:19¾.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot, dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, Granddam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

Vienna Gardens.

The attendance again, during the current week, has been very large, composed also of intelligent and cultured people, recognize the fact that the Vienna Garden is the only place in the city where we have real classical music perfectly rendered. The instrumentation during the week has been exceptionally brilliant, even perhaps, a little more so than usual, and that is saying a great deal. Besides Miss Neuber's exquisite solos, and Miss Straka's Mocking Bird, with variations on the xylophone, which is certainly the most brilliant performance she has given, the selections allowed Miss Maseneck and the Poeschl Sisters to appear to great advantage. Miss Veronica Paeschl's viola was very conspicuous. Next week there will be many new attractions, the Water Nymph, the Hiefer Dance, Miss Louise Edger's Spanish songs, and on Saturday, the newly organized Gaschwander Tyrolean Alpine singers, four ladies and three gentlemen. The marvels of Peru, who in their line are the wonders of the world, leave for New York next week, and those who have not seen them should not lose the chance opened for the last time. Miss Gonzales' accompaniment has been perfect as usual, and her abilities are now fully recognized.

Symptoms of a Disease Simulating Glanders.

First it was observed that the lower portion of the membrane of the nostrils, exactly at the point where the ulcers of glanders are seen, there were small wounds which appeared suddenly and without any premonitory changes in the condition of the membrane. The abrasions were often covered with a quantity of yellow exudation.

After a period of three to eight days the abrasions disappeared so completely that it was impossible in most cases to detect any trace of their previous existence.

Secondly, besides the abrasions which have been described, vesicles were often present in the membrane lining the nostrils. The sudden eruption of these and their equally sudden disappearance, afforded no opportunity to distinguish the stages which are found in the eruption of horse pox, viz., eruptive vesication, desquamation, and cicatrization. At the commencement small elevations of the size of millet seeds were seen; in the course of the day or on the following day these assumed the size of lentils, and became uniformly white in color and filled with fluid. Inoculation of a cow with this fluid gave no results. Sometimes the whole course of the appearance and development of the vesicles occupied eight or ten days. In other cases their history was completed in forty-eight hours. Thirdly, red spots were noticed in the nasal membrane, sometimes with the abrasions and vesicles, at other times after their disappearance. Fourthly, there were circular white patches, varying in size from a fifty centime piece to that of a franc. Fifthly, small hard elevations and nodules were detected. Sixthly, the aspect of the nasal membrane varied from the normal state in a very important degree. The vessels were injected with blood; the color of the membrane was pallid, yellow, saffron, or green from time to time; discharge of mucous streaked with yellow or red took place in some cases, from one or both nostrils; and in some instances the lymphatic glands were enlarged, but not indurated, and the swelling soon subsided. In all cases it was found that the internal temperature was normal, and this fact was sufficient to prove that the disease was not acute glanders.

Naturally, the question of the cause of an affection which had attacked a large number of horses at the same time was a subject of critical inquiry, but, as it frequently happens in such cases, nothing was discovered which could account for the malady.

A disease which extends to a considerable number of animals in the same locality is quite certain to acquire the character of being contagious, but the evidence altogether justified the conclusion that the affection was due to some influences which operated generally, and not to any specific virus.

The conclusions which were arrived at during the investigation were:

1. That confirmed glanders existed in the troop horses at the same time with the disease of a benign character affecting the nasal membrane.

2. That this disease of the anterior respiratory passages possessed certain features in common with glanders, but might nevertheless be easily distinguished from it.

3. That it was quite possible in certain cases to confound the disease with glanders, and in order to avoid error a long period of observation is necessary.

Cases of disease among horses emulating glanders are not very uncommon in this country; and the facts to which we have referred may suggest to horse owners the risks which they run in the hands of inspectors who, armed with all the powers of the law, may, and we know that they sometimes do, substitute zeal for discretion.

In the present state of the law, a horse affected with glanders, if exposed in a market or on a public road, may be seized and summarily shot or sent to the knacker's, and many animals have been so disposed of, and the owners have been fined for a breach of law. It is difficult to avoid the suspicion that in many cases animals are condemned on very slight grounds, and it might be worth while for experts to remember that there is a disease which may be mistaken for glanders even by an experienced examiner, if he acts on the evidence of the moment, while a little extra caution will enable him to avoid an error which may lead to the infliction of a serious injury on an innocent person.—*London Field.*

Big Jaw Curable.

[Live Stock Indicator.]

There is considerable alarm among farmers and stockmen about "big jaw," and for the benefit of those who are interested in cattle I will give the fact of a cure on my Shorthorn bull. Four years ago this fall I noticed a large swelling on his jaw. My superintendent had examined it several times and was at a loss to know what it was. I took out our veterinary surgeon and he pronounced it, as soon as he examined it, "big jaw." I told Gen. J. C. Stone, and he went and saw him, and was of the same opinion. He saw a prominent stockman in Missouri and told him of my bull. He said I will give you a cure that I have never known to fail, if applied regularly.

Take one-half pint of turpentine and forty-five drops of creosote, and apply twice or three times a week externally, being careful not to get it on your hands or in the animals mouth.

We followed the directions twice a week. It made him cross and we had to tie him when the remedy was applied. In about four weeks it broke and kept running for some time and occasionally we would apply a small quantity. The bull got well and he is now on my farm, and no one would even suspect he had had big jaw.

Grease, So-Called.

This ailment occurs sometimes in the fore feet, but oftener in the hind feet: and though neither contagious nor epizootic, it not unfrequently appears about one time, or within a brief period, on most or all of the horses in a stable. It essentially consists in a stoppage of the normal secretions of the skin, which is beneficially provided for maintaining a soft condition of the skin of the heel, and preventing chapping and excoriation; and it usually develops itself in redness, dryness and scurfiness of the skin, but in bad or prolonged cases it is accompanied with deep cracks, an ichorous discharge, more or less lameness, and even great ulceration and considerable fungus growth; and in the worst cases it spreads athwart all the heel, extends on the fetlock, or ascends the leg, and is accompanied with extensive swelling and a general oozing discharge, of a peculiar strong, disagreeblee odor.

Most of the causes of grease are referable to bad management, especially in regard to great and sudden changes in the exterior temperature of the heels. The feet of the horse may be alternately heated by the bedding and cooled by draft from the open stable door, or they may first be made hot and sensitive by the irritating action of the urine and fifth on the stable floor, and then violently reacted on by the cold breezes of the open air, or they may be moist and reeking when the horse is led out to work, and then chilled for a long period by the slow evaporation of the moisture from them amid the clods and soil of the field; or they may be warm and even perspiring with the labor of the day, and next plunged into a stream or washed with cold water and then allowed to dry partly in the open air and partly in the stable; and in many of these ways, or of any others which occasion sudden changes of temperature in the heels, especially when those changes are accompanied or aggravated by the irritating action of filth, grease is exceedingly liable to be induced. Want of exercise, high feeding, and whatever tends to accumulate or to stagnate the normal greasy secretion in the skin of the heels, also operate, in in some degree, as causes. By mere good management and by avoiding these known causes horse owners might prevent the appearance of this disease altogether.

In the early, dry, scurfy stage of grease, the heels may be well cleaned with soft soap and water, and afterwards thoroughly dried, and then treated with a dilution of Goulard's extract—one part to eight parts of water, or one part with six parts of lard oil. In the mildest form of the stage of cracks and ichorous discharge, after cleansing, some drying powder, such as equal quantities of white lead and putty (impure protoxide of zinc), may be applied, or simply the mixture of Goulard's extract with lard oil may be continued. In the virulent form of cracks, accompanied with ulceration, the heels ought to be daily washed clean with warm water, and afterwards bathed with a mild astringent lotion, and every morning and evening thinly poulticed or coated with carbolized ointment; and the whole system ought to be acted on by alteratives, by nightly bran mash, and, if the animal be in full condition, with a dose of purgative medicine. In the worst and most extensively spread cases, poultices of a very cooling kind, particularly poultices of scraped carrots or scraped turnips ought to be used day and night, both for the sake of thier own action, and as preparatives to the action of the astringent application; and the whose course of treatment ought to aim at the abatement of the inflammatory action, previous to the stopping of the discharge. Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs as frequent hand rubbing and cleansing the heels carefully as soon as a horse comes in from exercise or work. In inveterate cases of grease, where the disease appears to have become habitual, in some degree, a run at grass, when in season, is the only remedy. If a dry paddock is available, where a horse can be sheltered in bad weather, it will be found extremely convenient; as in such circumstances, he may perform his usual labor, and at the same time he kept free from the complaint.

The English colt Beau Brummel, who created such a furore last season, being so long a prime favorite for the Derby, has retired to the stud at the Bonehill Paddocks, Tanworth. As a two-year-old his form was very high. He won the Woodcote Stakes, at Epsom, beating Hauteur, Sigmophone, and six others, but was beaten a neck by the Hetty colt, for the Mottisfont Stakes, at Stockbridge. But at the First Newmarket meeting he won the Hopeful Stakes, beating Macheath, who gave him 3 lbs., and five others, including the Americans, Crown Point and Wenonah; but in the Rous Memorial he was beaten by Macheath and Adriana, at even weights. On the strength of this he was made a strong winter favorite for the Derby, and one of the pyrotechnic pieces at Fred. Archer's wedding depicted the hero mounted on the crack. But it came to naught, as in the Derby he was nowhere. They weighted him 113 lbs. in the Cambridgeshire, but he was never in it. He is a very highly-bred colt, being by George Frederick, the Derby winner of 1874, a son of Marsays and Princess of Wales, by Stockwell. His dam is Ma Belle, by Lord Clifden, her dam Dulcibella, by Voltigeur. As will be seen, he combines the best strains, the Princess of Wales and Dulcibella lines being strong ones, the former being the dam of Albert Victor, George Frederick, Louise Victoria, etc., while Dulcibella not only won the Cesarewich, but sired that noted colt Onslow, who was quite a match for the great Cremorne at two years old.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca

—AND—

Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

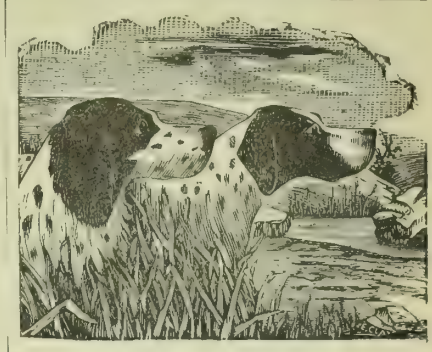
FOR SALE

The Trotting Gelding

STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby,
Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.



FOR SALE.

Llewellin Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mab, 2 years old. Price.....$100 00

Llewellin Setter Bitch Pup MAY D. McGregor ex Posha, 7 months. Price..... $25 00

English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price.. $50 00

Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracks as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others. Price,..... $20 00

Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford,
Colusa, Cal.

THE

STANFORD STAKES

1885.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, $300 each, $100 payable on the 1st of March, 1884, at which time the stake will close, $50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and $100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked March 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



MOTHER.



SON.

The above is a cut of the unequaled cow Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25lbs. 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Scituate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SCITuate is now in use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory, and Eurotas strains. These, with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Pierce has interest in two herds in the East of 200, at the head of which stand King of Scituate (only living son of Jersey Belle of Scituate), Romeo de Bonair (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood) and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each, and stand for $100 to $200. The blood of these celebrated animals can be had, at moderate prices of

HENRY PIERCE San Francisco.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of livestock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS,

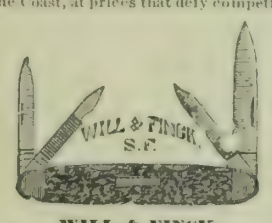
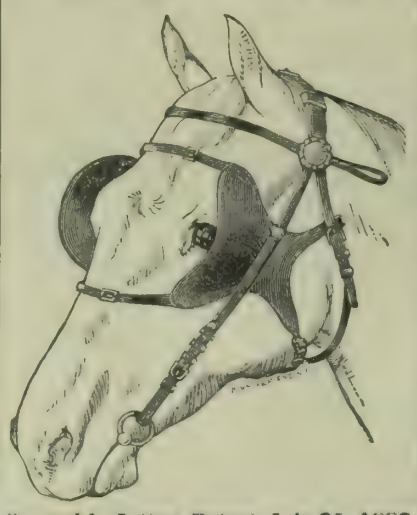


TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS.

WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while effectually cribbing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

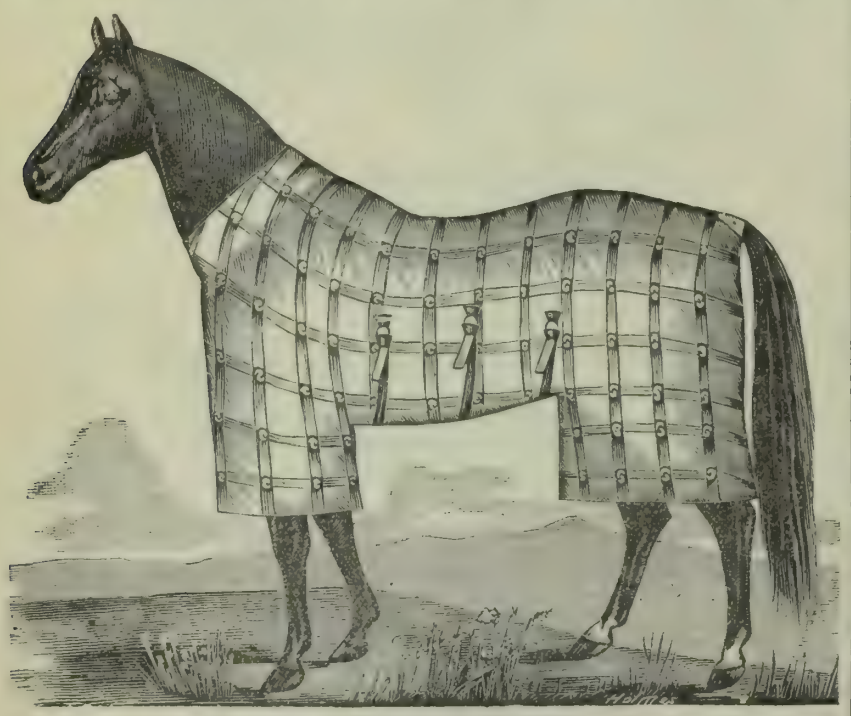
The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, -- OCT. 20th, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M.....	Antioch and Martinez.....	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M.....	" "	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
9:30 A M.....	Deming, El Paso, Express...	2:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	and East, Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M.....	Stockton via Martinez.....	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
9:30 A M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	2:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton...	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M.....	Madera and Fresno.....	2:40 P M
9:30 A M.....	Merced.....	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M.....	" "	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
9:30 A M.....	Mohave, Needles, Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M.....	Ogden and Express.....	8:40 P M
5:30 P M.....	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	and Tehama via Woodland..	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo.....	6:40 P M
9:30 A M.....	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
*4:00 P M.....	"	*12:10 P M
	"	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Virginia City.....	8:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Antioch.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*8:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:15—10:15.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV., 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		††5:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:35 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:35 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:35 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:35 P M
10:40 A M, *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:35 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:35 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2.50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISION. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

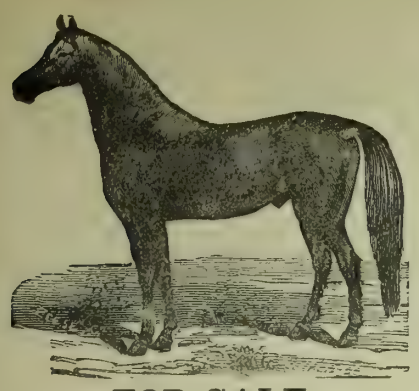
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

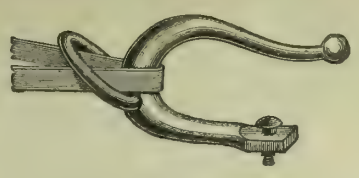
HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY .....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.



PURE-BRED

POULTRY

O. J. ALBEE,
Santa Clara.
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Staggs, Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

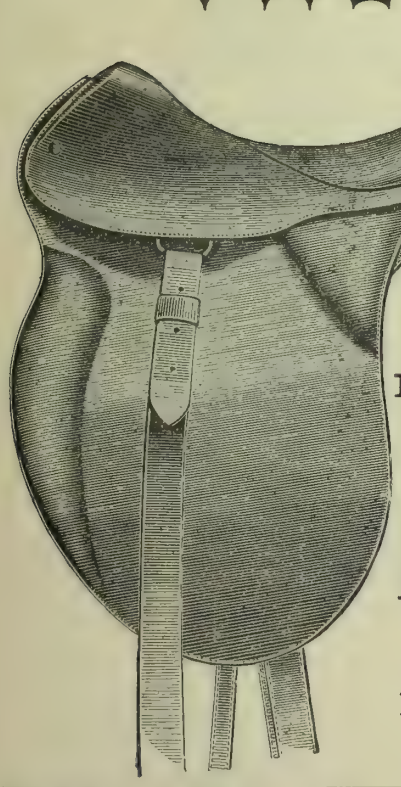
Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

124 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

THE WHITMAN SADDLE.



Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the

Whitman Saddle Company

For the Pacific Coast, I have in stock full lines of their celebrated goods.

SADDLES FOR ROAD, RANCH OR PARK USE,

With or without the California horn.

TRAINING SADDLES.

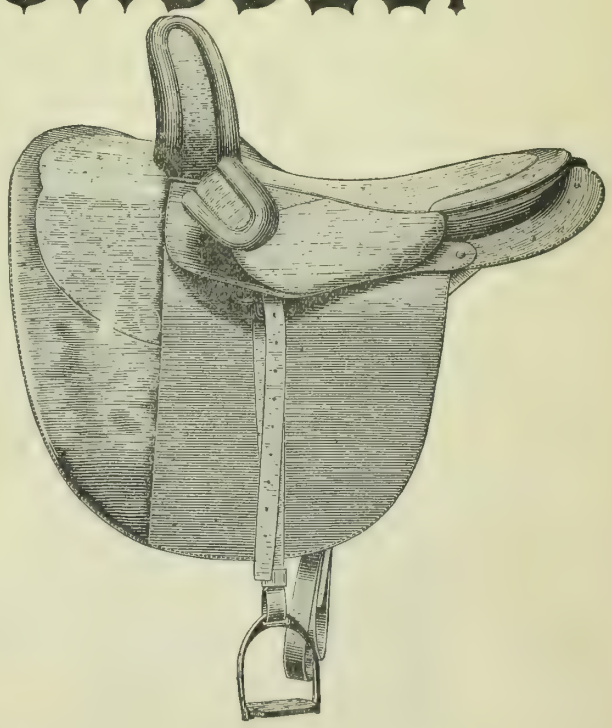
Ladies' saddles on hand or made to order in special styles.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' RATES.

An Inspection of these Goods is Invited.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application.



JOHN A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

WHITMAN TREES.



HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SELECTION OF

WHITMAN TREES,

I AM PREPARED TO MAKE UP SADDLES IN ANY STYLE DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE CALIFORNIA HORN.

Trees for Sale to the Trade

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis street,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

WHITMAN PARK SADDLE.



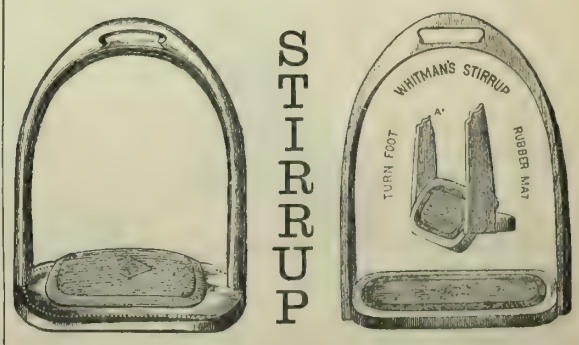
EASY AND SAFE

Riders or those who intend to become good riders should try these saddles. In conjunction with the WHITMAN COMBINATION HALTER-BRIDLE and the WHITMAN RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP these are the most stylish and comfortable outfits in use. They can be finished to suit any taste at from $15 upwards.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis St., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

WHITMAN'S RUBBER-FOOTED STIRRUP



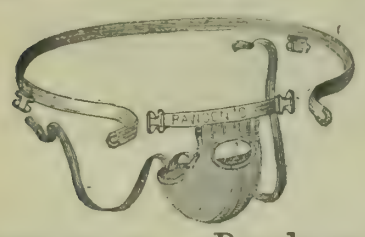
THESE STIRRUPS ARE VERY HANDSOME AND THE RUBBER MAT A GREAT CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT TO THE RIDER, AS THE SLIGHT AMOUNT OF ELASTICITY PREVENTS SHOCK, WHILE THE ADHESIVE PROPERTY OF THE RUBBER HOLDS THE FOOT IN PLACE WITHOUT EFFORT.

No person ofter once using them will use any other.

JOHN A. McKERRON,

230 and 232 Ellis Street, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coas

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts..

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,

Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

O. C. BALDY,

Veterinary Surgeon,



OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 116 Washington street.

References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.



I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent hand made shoe. I guarantee to cure any horse with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting, paddling, thumping and hitching, or no charge. Horses sent for and returned.

J. McCARRON,

"The Horseshoer," 351 Third street, between Folsom and Harrison. 25m3

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.



THE ALMONT STALLION

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT, FIRST DAM THERESA BY Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers of Fairlawn; is a dark bay, a little over 15¾ hands, of high form and breeding.

For particulars apply to

A. H. HECOX,
Almont Stables 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.

ANYTHING GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. EVERYTHING



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Seine Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.
2y1

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 4 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2468.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

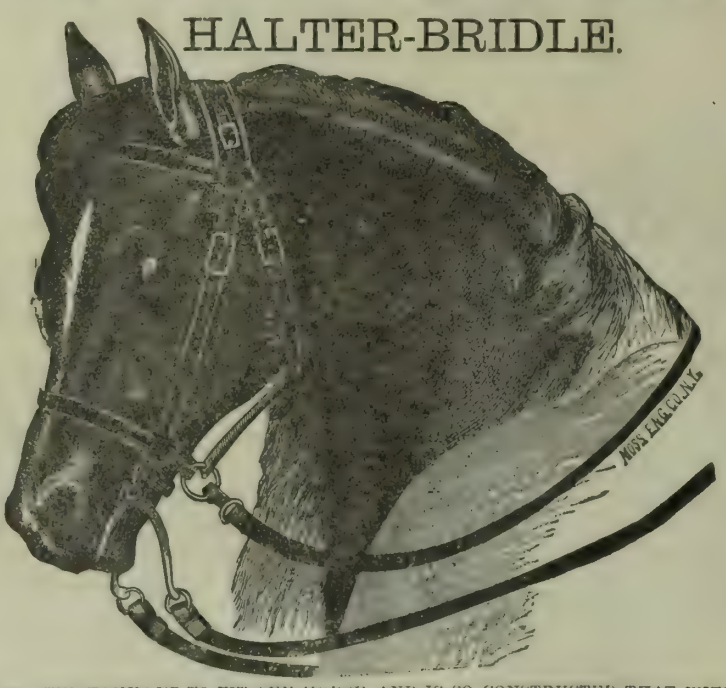
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are sires of trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

WHITMAN'S COMBINATION

HALTER-BRIDLE.



THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.

ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.

For sale by J. A. McKERRON, 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.

☞ THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.'
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.

Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in **Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,** And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 5.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



SINGLETON.

Singleton, brown colt, foaled 1878; bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks. By Willie Schepper, his dam Lightfoot (dam of Pride), by Flaxtail, second dam Fannie Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, third dam by Leffler's Consul.

Willie Schepper, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Nellie, by a son of Vermont Black Hawk, grandam by Busiris, a thoroughbred son of American Eclipse. As has been stated before, Flaxtail was by Pruden's Blue Bull, her dam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandsire of Smuggler and a descendant of imported Diomed.

Singleton is connected with the Blue Bulls through his dam Lightfoot, who was by Flaxtail, by Pruden's Blue Bull, the sire of the hero of Indiana. He brings in the royal trotting blood through his sire Willie Schepper, a son of the "hero of Chester." So much has appeared in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in relation to the Hambletonians that it is unnecessary to go over the ground again, especially when every fair-minded man must concede the place which they occupy in the trotting records is the highest there is. Being a grandson, Singleton has a good share of this victorious blood, and the other portion is such as to warrant high expectations of his success as a breeder. There can be no stationary point in the breeding of horses. There must be progress or else there is danger of retrogression, and as all breeders are aware there must be a judicious mingling of elements to insure success. In-breeding is without question in our mind the best way of intensifying family characteristics, and so long as the animals are free from defects the practice can be continued with safety. But there is a limit to in-breeding, and then an important question is, what is a good out-cross? Singleton is an example of outcrossing on several different lines of blood, although there is a union of two pacing families.

There are so many illustrations of the value of the union of the Hambletonian and Vermont Black Hawk blood that there are few breeders who are not cognizant of the fact, and the latter strain is of the foremost celebrity, and seems to mingle kindly with all others. The backing of American Eclipse blood is a good element, and very many of the crack trotters have an infusion of that of the greatest horse of his day, and who never suffered defeat. The union of the two branches of pacing blood in the dam of Singleton has proved in her case and also her sister's, Tinsley Maid, to be a valuable inheritance. As the dam of pride, with a yearling record of 2:44½ and a two-year-old of 2:33¾, and that done so easily that she only jogged for the last furlong, she would be worthy of high renown, but as Singleton trotted a quarter of a mile in 41 seconds when a yearling, driven by a man weighing two hundred pounds, it would appear as though the son only required training to equal the exploits of the daughter. Then the sire of Pride is Buccaneer, and his dam was Tinsley Maid, sister to her dam, so that there was very close inbreeding to the pacing strains. That this has not been followed by deterioration is shown by the form as well as the performances, as Pride was remarkably powerful for a filly of her age, and had she lived, there is little question that she would have reached the teens.

TURF AND TRACK.

When Thieves Fall Out.

One day this week a man named Brown was arrested in Stockton by the sheriff of Santa Cruz county, on a charge of embezzlement. The facts of the case are reported by the officer as follows:

About three months ago Ferguson and Brown "put up a job" to win a pile of money from the sporting element of Watsonville by fixing them up a nice horse-race. Ferguson had a good running horse, and he cut his tail square, trimmed his mane, and otherwise altered his appearance so as to prevent the animal being recognized. Brown was to take the horse to Watsonville and represent that the animal came from Los Angeles, and make a match with any Watsonville horse whose owner might like to bet on. The Watsonville horse was to be allowed to win the first heat, and the Ferguson animal was to win the other two if he could. To Brown's misfortune, he complied with his part of the agreement, and made a match for $20 a side with Ferguson, who had hired a fast horse in Watsonville for that purpose. Brown and the few friends whom he had let into the secret bet heavily on the pretended Los Angeles steed, but to the dismay of Brown and his friends, the horse hired by Ferguson won the race. It is claimed that Brown, not having money, pawned the Ferguson horse that he had entered in the race, receiving $100 therefor.

If there is any dignity in the courts of Santa Cruz they ought to each and all refuse to interfere in this controversy. Ferguson and Brown formed a partnership for the purpose of fleecing the public by means of false pretences. Ferguson, who probably had no taste for half-way depravity intensified it by fleecing his partner. Brown, whose pockets were emptied by the process, made reprisal by pawning the horse and walking off with the money. We are not familiar with the code of honor that is said to exist among thieves, but this seems to us to be about even between the two. Courts or honest citizens have no concern in it. But the rupture has made plain to the people about Watsonville what kind of a game was worked in their town by these fellows, and self-respect should prompt them to intimate to the quarreling partners that there is no room in Santa Cruz county for men whose methods are so like those of sneak thieves and pickpockets.

Hiram Happy's Random Notes of Famous Horses and Horsemen.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, January 18th, 1884.

On my return from Australia, to your shores, in September last, I expected that my business would call me directly to Baltimore, but it was my good fortune to have a few days to spare on my way home and I gladly spent them in the Blue Grass region. I had an earnest desire to see the great fathers of the stud, whose progeny had proven the excellence of Kentucky breeding and rearing, and whose success shone so prominently during the past season. I cannot say, however, that I have studied them with the eye of an expert, for the mastery of details in the exposition of horse breeding principles is no light and easy task. I did not, therefore, travel pencil in hand, but will simply give you a few random observations of men and horses I met there and later in New York city.

A volume of racing associations arise in one's mind on approaching Kentucky. Passing over the names of the great thoroughbreds from Lexington to Leonatus, and coming to the trotting lights of the turf, one's thoughts turn to Mambrino Chief, Pilot, Jr., Golddust, Alexander's Abdallah and Norman, Edwin Forrest, and hundreds of their offspring. The scenes which met my view on every hand show that these families, coupled with later importations, have proved the real touchstone of breeding science. All here is glowing with characteristics of success. Instead of the solitary stock farm, which is scattered here and there in many other states, the hills and valleys of "Old Kaintuck" are studded all over with large breeding establishments, and there is abundant evidence of the fact that the breeding, development, and sale of fine horses is a very important and profitable industry which materially adds to the wealth of Kentucky. Everybody takes a deep interest in horse matters. Farmers, merchants, politicians, bankers and all classes, even divines and the ladies, talk horse, attend the races, and hold forth on the superiority of their old Kentucky home for beautiful women, fine horses and pure old Bourbon. And it must be admitted that it is a "cold day" when the trotters, statesmen and fair sex of Kentucky are "left."

The most enjoyable season of the year to visit the Blue Grass region is certainly during the Fall fairs. The Louisville Exposition was in active operation at the time I was there. It produced great stir and excitement. Everybody was big with the business in hand and there was a pleasant air of jollity about the thousands who were tramping and rushing to and fro. I was astonished at the magnitude of the buildings and the large variety and excellence of the exhibits from all parts of the country. The regular Fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club took place at the same time, and served to entertain thousands of people. A report of it has long since reached you. The talk was of Miss Woodford, who won the principal stake, which proved quite a benefit to her breeder, as well as her owners—The Dwyer Bros.

As my interest lies more directly in trotters, I wended my way to Lexington, the hub of breeding extreme speed from the bluest trotting blood. Forest Park, the home of Mambrino Patchen, is one of the first places a visitor to this city seeks, for here we find that consummate judge, handler, and veterinary surgeon, Dr. L. Herr, busily engaged with his troops of trotters, stallions, brood-mares and colts, belonging to himself and others. For the past thirty years he has turned the whole force of his talents to the business. No man enjoys a higher reputation for probity and capacity. I was struck with the force of his original ideas. He differs from most breeders of trotters, as his aim is to produce style, symmetry of form, purity of gait and good sense, as a *sine qua non*, before he asks for speed, and he probably places a higher estimate on a proud carriage of head and tail than any man in Kentucky. He says "No tail, no horse. It is the index of the animal's disposition." His leading stock horse, Mambrino Patchen, although about twenty years old, carries his age exceptionally well. He is as black as a raven, his eye still full and bright, and in every way he looks the grand horse he is represented to be. Since Dr. Herr has owned him, no one but himself has ever pulled a rein over him. He gets good care and a daily walk, in and out of season. He is not only a wonderful speed producer himself, but his sons and grand-sons sire fast trotters and his daughters are remarkably prepotent as brood-mares. None are considered more valuable. Mambrino Patchen sired the dam of Cleora and Rosa Wilkes, both of which have public records below 2:20. For producing fast trotters in the second generation, he takes the first place, I believe, according to the records. Dr. Herr, probably more than any other man, believes in "running-horse" blood in trotters, and several of his star performers, among them Kitty Silver (2:27½) closely resemble thoroughbreds. The Dr. had just completed one of the finest barns I ever surveyed, consisting entirely of box stalls, and having wide dirt bottomed run-ways for the exhibition of stock through the entire length and breadth of the structure. Close to the barn he has two tracks, one half a mile and the other a mile, and on every hand are evidences of the fact that he has made his business a success.

His second stallion is Arnold, a dark bay, considered by some a trifle under size, but of remarkable substance, muscular development and stride. He is by Goldsmith's Abdallah (2:30). His dam, Sallie Neal, by Mambrino Chief, was also the dam of Hambrino Belle with a five-year-old record of 2:25½. Arnold's second dam was by Terror, thoroughbred. Although but seven years old he has already to his credit a number of the finest and most promising youngsters in Kentucky. One of these, a two-year-old, sold at the Cynthiana sale for $2,050; another, Gertie Arnold, of like age, out of an Almont mare (second dam by Brignoli) comes as near perfection as anything I have ever seen of that age. She is a rich bay, without white, beautifully gaited, of great style and very promising. At the time of my visit she was considered by competent and disinterested judges the flower of the undeveloped two-year-old youngsters of the Blue Grass region, and although your correspondent did not come as a buyer, he was so singularly struck with her qualities that he purchased her. Price, $2,200. She continues in the Doctor's hands for moderate training and gradual development.

I looked over a lot of the youngsters by Mambrino King and found them chips of the old block, showing the rich color, great beauty, magnificent style and smoothness of form for which their sire has a world-wide reputation.

My next visit was to Barney Treacey. This gentleman I found less wedded to any particular breed than any one I met. His collection of forty or fifty two and three-year-old youngsters are the get of many of the representative stallions of the United States. The first fifteen he led out were by fourteen different sires, including the great stallions of Kentucky, and I do not think any breeder or trainer can show a better lot. Treacey is a hard worker, a fine reinsman of long experience, and has piloted to victory many a youngster. He loves an honest race and if an unfair advantage be taken by any of his fellow drivers, Barney bobs up serenely as a man of muscle—a fact to which more than one would-be sharper can bear testimony. Although a good and peaceable citizen, he at once becomes the Sullivan of the South when aroused. The glory of his farm, at present, is McLeod, a grand young gelding who has already a record low down in the twenties, and who is held at fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Treacey's farm is but a mile from the city of Lexington, and just opposite the same is Major McDowell's lately purchased home, the beautiful old homestead of Henry Clay. At Ashland, as it is called, are dispensed the hospitalities which have made this section famous, and it is one of the ideal Old Kentucky Homes. It is on this farm that the great Dictator now holds forth. From the number of choice mares which were booked from all parts of the country, one could readily see that this sire is now on the top wave of popular favor, owing to the performances of Jay-Eye-See, Director and Phallas. King Rene, by Belmont, is another one of the stars of Major McDowell. This horse took my eye. His three-year-old daughter, Fugue, which already has a public record below 2:30, reminded me of Anteeo and other trotting wonders of California as I saw them in the fall of '81. What I saw of King Rene's get, all showed a pure, frictionless gait, and moved along so smoothly as to deceive even a good judge of speed, resembling in this particular many of the Palo Alto colts. Major McDowell was engaged in laying out a new three-quarters of a mile track, and he feels confident that he has a lot of young Fugues and Trinkets in store.

Of course, no visitor or lover of horses would leave Kentucky without going to "Fairlawn," the great breeding establishment of General Withers. The king of the farm alone, Almont, with a role of honor as far advanced as that of any living sire, would be sufficient to draw the visitor to this spot. Besides Almont, I also found Happy Medium, Aberdeen and Ethan Allen, Jr., all of which have, during the past season, achieved fresh glories by their additions to the 2:30 list. The quota of Fairlawn in this direction, for 1883, number not less than eight or ten. Unfortunately, I was unable to see General Withers personally, as he was suffering from a malarial trouble, which kept him closely confined for weeks. He is at present, I believe, rusticating in Florida. His son very kindly showed me around. I found that the demand for the production of this farm was so great that scarcely anything but one and two-year-olds were on hand; these are mostly unbroken. Every year's crop, large as it is, goes off so rapidly that if twice the number of colts were produced here they would no doubt find a ready market. General Withers is an acknowledged man of business, who believes in the use of printer's ink, a fact which, together with the merit of his stock, have made him in a few years one of the most successful men in his line. He believes in the theory of giving his stallions little work or grooming. They are kept in large box stalls and loose paddocks, where they romp about unmolested and apparently unworried by the curry comb or brush.

Before turning homeward I enjoyed a drive to Daniel Swigert's headquarters for thoroughbreds, with Mr. Garrett D. Wilson, who, in company with Barney Treacey, conducts the leading sale and boarding stable of Lexington. The fancy of Mr. Wilson, of whom, on account of his genial manners and popularity, it is said that he has not a single enemy in the world, runs contrary to those of his partner, as he takes a lively interest in running horses. He has brought out a number of winners during the past few years. A more beautiful farm, and one better adapted to the purpose of horse breeding than that of Mr. Swigert it would be difficult to find anywhere in the world. With its immense stretches of rolling blue-grass pasture lands, divided into countless paddocks, all the fences of which are kept as white as snow, with abundant flowing water and all the modern improvements in the way of stable accommodations, it at once strikes one that this model breeding establishment cannot be improved upon. I was very favorably impressed with a score or two of suckling younsters by Virgil and Glenelg. For a number of these as high as two thousand dollars had been refused, as all stock is retained by Mr. Swigert for his annual public sales, which have proved among the most successful in the United States.

After a week's picnicing among the Kentucky horsemen I returned to Baltimore. As stated in a previous letter, in horse matters, same as in business, Baltimore has become famous for being slow, and, as a rule, the stock, stabling accommodations and turn-outs of even our wealthiest people are far below par, and if visitors allude to the Monumental City as being slovenly in horse matters, they hit the mark exactly. In this respect the drives of no cities in the world could possibly present a greater contrast than those of New York and Baltimore, and there is now about as little chance of comparing the butcher's nag of the "Hookstown Pike" (where in the long ago Flora Temple graduated from a tinner's cart) with the swell turn-outs of the sealskin brigade of the metropolis as there is of comparing the speed of a three-legged mule with a Jay-Eye-See.

Shortly after my return I had the pleasure of spending a week in New York. I looked through a number of the leading stables; among these Bennett's Navarro deserves special mention. They are located on Fifty-eighth street, near Central Park, to which aristocratic locality many of the principal stables are now moving, in order that their patrons may avoid long drives over the rough stone pavements. Among the fast ones quartered at Mr. Bennett's model establishment I found Jewel, Crown Point Maid, Stephen M., and five or six others, all with records below thirty. It was here that I met an old friend, Mr. E. C. Walker, who, over the *nom de plume* of "Veritas," founded and has for several years conducted one of the most popular departments of the *Spirit of the Times* "The Track and Road." Mr. Walker is not only a facile and logical writer, but an accomplished, practical horseman as well, in every sense of the word. Before he became a member of the *Spirit's* staff he had a breeding and training establishment in Michigan, to which State he had drifted from Yankee land. From my long acquaintance with him I am satisfied that he would about as soon drive a fast, high-bred trotter as to eat a dinner. As a reinsman he stands shoulder to shoulder with the best.

While enjoying an afternoon's airing on the famous uptown drives, with a party of gentlemen, we, of course, dropped in on Gabe Case, the popular host of the Club House at the Gentleman's Driving Park during the last season. The Club House was closed, but we found the genial host at his Road establishment, just beyond the Harlem river. It is here where many of the most noted roadites daily bring up for the purpose of participating in a friendly horse chat and regaling themselves with Gabe's incomparable clam broth—a nectar fit for the gods—and one or more of his two-story Irish milk punches, from milk furnished on the spot by Gabe's noted Kerry cow, to which reference was made some time ago in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. This animal is one of the curiosities of New York, and is held in such high esteem by her owner, to whom, I understand, she was presented by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, that no money could buy her. I found Mr. Case in a particularly happy frame of mind, he having just received a mammoth claw of an old man kangaroo, which was killed on the great sheep station of Mr. Alfred Hay, "Boomanoomana," New South Wales, Australia. This unique souvenir, which is beautifully mounted in California gold quartz, was presented to Mr. Case by one of Mr. Hay's friends, as an evidence of his appreciation of the hospitality received during a recent visit. It will henceforth adorn the portly form of Uncle Gabe, to the envy of many a lover of the curious.

Before returning, I had an opportunity of looking over a matched pair of road horses, which may truly be termed a perfect gentleman's road team. I refer to Mr. Shepard F. Knapp's pair of five-year-olds, Sam Hill and Charley Hogan. One of these is the worthy son of Electioneer and the other is by Virgo-Hambletonian. With little or no training to the pole, Johnny Murphy drove them in 2:21¼. They are considered, by disinterested judges, the best and fastest pair of green trotters that have ever been seen in New York. They are both rich, blood-like bays and I would rather own them than any pair I have ever seen. Speaking of Johnnie Murphy, whose skill, pluck and success as a driver have given him a world-wide reputation, I must not neglect to mention the views he expressed to me in regard to the desirability of giving a horse a record, whether the animal be used as a stock horse, a gentleman's roadster or intended for the market. It is Murphy's opinion, based upon long experience, that generally speaking, a horse with a record is more valuable than one without, even if there be little doubt of the latter's ability to establish a reputation as a good one. He believes that a man is always more willing to buy a horse which he knows has a meritorious public performance in the shape of a record to his credit. "Claiming speed is one thing, whereas figures, which are stubborn facts, tell their own story. As a rule, a gentleman is willing to pay something for a record; and a stock horse certainly ranks higher if he has a record to his credit than simply the claims of parties who are usually interested." It struck me there was a good deal of common sense in this statement. Applying the same reasoning to the newspaper business, after an extended experience of many years, I am convinced that the publisher who swears to his circulation (or offers to the patrons of his columns an opportunity of verifying his statement) and places his figures at the top of his column, fares better in the end with advertisers and with the public, than he who rests contented with a simple *claim*, however loud and emphatic the same may be.

The importance of measuring the merits and value of a trotter by actual performance under the watch, was never more forcibly illustrated to me than by the following transaction: Recently in New York a well-known business man, in search of a first-class, fast, road horse, had offered to him, by Calvin M. Priest, a Twenty-eighth street horse dealer, a trotter (?) which the latter solemnly declared, in fact guaranteed, to be all right and able to trot a mile to *road wagon in* 2:30, with twenty days' handling. The gentleman was pleased with the horse's appearance, but was unable to see him speeded, owing to several weeks continued bad weather. The fact that Priest and a number of his friends gave the most solemn assurance of the horse's ability to trot as fast as represented, induced the party to purchase the horse for a price in the neighborhood of $2,000. After a month's training, the horse was driven by an expert, and the best he could show was a quarter in forty-three seconds. The disappointed owner, upon calling on Priest for an explanation and redress, was simply informed that the animal was "not in fix," and that if he would return him to Priest the latter would retain the money as well as the horse, for a period of six months, with the understanding that if, at the end of that time, the horse could not trot a mile in 2:30 *to sulky*, he would refund the money. This proposition the owner very naturally declined, whereupon Priest offered him the munificent sum of $500 for the horse. I suppose that the sudden depreciation in the animal's value was due to the adoption in New York of the new standard time, which I think is considerably too fast for men like Priest.

The moral of this is, if you want to buy a trotter buy him under the watch.

HIRAM HAPPY.

The ages of some of the more noted trotting sires are: Volunteer, 29; Smith's Young Columbus, 31; General Knox, 28; Daniel Lambert, 25; Wood's Hambletonian, 25; Mambrino Pilot, 24; Middletown, 23; Phil Sheridan, 21; Dictator, 20; Happy Medium, 20; Almont, Harold, Belmont and Jay Gould, 19; Messenger Duroc, 18; Aberdeen, 19; Electioneer, 15.

The Case stable won $28,515 last year. The larger part was won by Jay-Eye-See.

Waltonian Ways.

[New York World.]

The refusal by the stewards of the English Jockey Club to grant Charles Archer, brother of the famous rider, Fred. Archer, permission to train horses on Newmarket Heath, has caused no little stir in turf circles, both in England and the United States. It may be explained here that the refusal of the Jockey Club to grant licenses to jockeys or trainers, simply means, in the broadest sense of the word, expulsion from all race-courses of any prominence in the United Kingdom. In this respect many interested in the turf in the United States have long looked forward to the organization of a National Jockey Club, to the stewards of which all questions of final "ruling off" or expulsion shall be submitted. Consequently, the rules adopted at Louisville, which leave the power in the hands of the judges selected for the day, is not entirely satisfactory, especially under the present system of selecting judges. It is well enough for the judges to suspend and report parties charged or suspected of wrong-doing, but before a man's property should be made comparatively worthless, and he debarred from earning a living by the only means that perhaps he knows anything about, he certainly should have a chance of being heard in his own defense before an organized body competent to judge the charges made. Then a sentence of expulsion comes with such a weight that it is not only a punishment but a warning to others.

In England the "warning off" of a trainer or rider is indeed a severe punishment. When Wyatt, the trainer, was "warned off" last April, in connection with the fraudulent running of Brilliancy at Sandown Park, he owned a large training establishment, with stables and a handsome private residence newly built, near Epsom. The stables were full of horses, and everything was in order for a busy season. In twenty-four hours every horse had been removed by its owner, and, of a necessity, every employee discharged, and Wyatt stood, as he said himself, abandoned by all except his dog, which looked up at his owner's face as if to ask, "What can have brought about such a change?" Charley Archer is in much the same position. He has recently built at Newmarket a handsome residence, with stables equal to any in the kingdom, in the way of appointments. Last year he trained the horses of Lord Ellesmere, Mr. A. Egerton, and his own with considerable success, but, as was often said during the season, when they were most expected to win they were beaten, and when the chance looked hopeless they were the first to pass the post.

The principal interest, however, in the Archer matter in this country is his connection with Mr. F. T. Walton. In some quarters it is alleged that he is the sole cause of the trouble. Certainly some of the English papers have not minced matters in denouncing him, in which connection the following is from the *Sporting Times* of the 15th inst:

About the time of the Goodwood race meeting last year the stewards of the Jockey Club received from the corresponding body in America a certain communication having reference to Mr. Walton and his alleged dealings with jockeys in that country. Mr. Walton was, in fact, accused by a prominent book-maker or pool-seller of having certain jockeys in his pay, who rode to his orders and not the owner's. Charges of this sort are not easily proved, and an inquiry that was made into them elicited nothing of a very definite character. Enough was heard, however, to justify the step of warning the English Jockey Club against Mr. Walton. The communication in question was considered by the stewards at Goodwood, and it placed them in a somewhat awkward position, inasmueh as they had nothing solid to go upon; and a judicial body like the English Jockey Club could scarcely take official action in a case that rested almost solely on suspicion, no matter how well founded that suspicion might seem. The step that the Jockey Club took was perhaps that wisest that under the circumstances they could have taken. They made it known that any jockey found in close communication unofficially with Mr. Walton would incur the severest displeasure of the club, and certain jockeys in particular were told that, though the Jockey Club could not forbid them riding for Mr. Walton, they would best study their own interests by not doing so. Consequently, when, in face of this, the fact transpired that Charles Archer, who had already been under the censure of the club, had intimate relations with Walton, his fate was sealed, and the last nail in his coffin was the bet of 2,400 to 300 about Boswell. This fact was all the more unfortunate for Archer, inasmuch as Walton is in default for the money, and, what is more, we understand that, even in the somewhat improbable event of Walton returning to this country to settle, he will resist the payment of this particular item on the score of breach of contract. The notice to keep off the Heath was served on Archer some little time ago, but he has continued to gallop his horses and expresses his determination of fighting the Jockey Club on the question of right, a proceeding that would be purely Quixotic. The effect of refusing a trainer a license does not seem to be generally understood, and in some cases has been most erroneously stated. It is taken, as a matter of course, that though Archer may not train at Newmarket he may carry on his occupation elsewhere, and we have read somewhere that Lord Ellesmere has constructed a gallop in his park at Stetchworth, about three miles from Newmarket, for the use of his trainer. We may state, however, that the prohibition to use the lands of the Jockey Club, on the withdrawal of a license, extends to the race meetings, and therefore what is the use of training a horse if you cannot run him?

How far Mr. Walton is the cause of the Jockey Club's refusal to grant Archer the necessary license for him to train at Newmarket will probably never be known. But it would seem that when Mr. Walton left New York last July to run Girofle at Goodwood that the mail carried a warning to the authorities of what was believed to have been his practices at Monmouth Park, Sheepshead Bay, and elsewhere the year previous. Girofle was ridden for the Goodwood Cup by C. Loates, and for over two miles looked like winning easily, after which she died away to nothing, and the race was won by Border Minstrel, whose success it was said at the time suited Mr. Walton's book. For the Cesarewitch, Girofle was ridden by Huxtable. She was nowhere in the race, after which it will be remembered that Walton and his trainer Mr. Day had some trouble, which at one time it was thought would reach the Jockey Club. But nothing came of it. Girofle was put in other hands, and for the Cambridgeshire was ridden by B. Wood. As for the Cesarewitch, she had no chance, for she was evidently in no condition for such a race. About this time rumor made Mr. Walton both a heavy loser and a large winner. But subsequently, and immediately after the Liverpool autumn meeting, during which Boswell won the Liverpool Autumn Cup, it was given out that Mr. Walton had experienced heavy losses, and his bet with Charley Archer was made public, as was also the fact that Mr. Walton left England without paying it. To Mr. Walton's credit, however, it may be said that several papers have recently printed that Mr. Walton's return to England is early expected, and that all his indebtedness will be promptly paid. That such is the case seems true, judged by the number of races that Mr. Walton has engaged his horses in—for he could not run them if he was a defaulter for bets, for the Jockey Club could at once warn him off. But the question still remains, will or can the Jockey Club interfere with Mr. Walton after all his betting transactions are settled?

Advices from England by mail announce that the stewards of the Jockey Club have granted Archer permission to continue training at Newmarket for two months longer, or until such time as communication can be had with Mr. Long, the Australian sportsman whose horses Archer accepted the charge of last October, subject to receiving Lord Ellesmere's permission to train them. Among the horses so transferred was Tonans, who ran second for the Cambridgeshire. Thus the case is now more involved in mystery than ever.

The Latest Importation.

The annexed description of the latest arrival from abroad is from the New York *Spirit*. Mr. Buckles has named the horse London.

Mr. Herbert King arrived on the 12th inst., by the steamer Assyrian Monarch, with the chestnut horse by Lowlander—Bracelet, which he had purchased in England on behalf of Mr. Willey Buckles, of Champaign, Ill. The passage was a very rough one, the steamer having sailed on Dec. 27th, and encountered a succession of strong head winds. Taking this into consideration, the stallion looked exceedingly well when we inspected him, at Stoddard's Stables, 600 Greenwich street. In color he is a deep chestnut, with a star, and both hind pasterns white. He has a very handsome, intelligent head, tapering at the muzzle, with a broad forehead and very high cheeks. Its setting into the neck is capital, and the neck itself, while lean and very bloodlike, is deep and muscular, showing a full trottle, and sinks into well-placed shoulders. He mounts high at the withers, like the Harkaways, has plenty of depth through the girth, with broad, arched ribs, and a strong, powerful loin. He is broad across the hips, and when he has recovered from the voyage, his quarters will fill out. He stands very true on his feet, and has good legs, with large, bony hocks, the tendons standing boldly out. His only defect is rather short pasterns. At first sight he struck us as being rather short for a horse of his height, standing 16.1½, as he does, but he has drooping quarters, which throw his hind legs far under him, and this is one of the most desirable points in racing conformation, as it usually marks a quick beginner, something highly necessary in these days of short races run from the fall of the flag. He was bred in 1879, by Mr. H. S. Constable, and is by the famous Lowlander, from Bracelet, by Angelus; 2d dam Brunette, by Codrington; 3d dam Miss Sykes, by The Caster; 4th dam by The Colonel, etc. Angelus, his maternal grandsire, was by Orpheus (brother to Marsays, who sired the Derby winner George Frederick), son of Orlando and Malibran, by Whisker. Codrington, his great grandsire, was by Wormersley (son of Birdcatcher and Cinizelli, dam of the Marquis, who won the Two Thousand and St. Leger), dam by Hampton, out of a sister to Grey Momus. Angelus was out of Nutmeg, by Nutwith the St. Leger winner, who was by Tomboy. Lowlander, the sire of the stallion, was by Dalesman (son of King Tom and Agnes, by Pantaloon), from Lufra, by Windhound, son of Pantaloon and Phryne, by Touchstone. Lowlander was by long odds the fastest horse in England. As a two-year-old he won two out of six races; as a three-year-old, seven out of sixteen; as a four-year-old, five out of eleven; as a five-year-old, eight out of eleven; among these he won the Windsor Handicap, with 130 pounds, and the All-aged Stakes, with 140 pound, in one day. He won the Stockbridge Cup, under 139 pounds, by twelve lengths, and the Cheveley Stakes, with 140 pounds, beating the flying Ecossais and Quiver, to whom he conceded 28 pounds and 42 pounds, respectively. His greatest performance was beating the redoubtable Blenheim, at even weights, for the Lennox, at Goodwood, Blenheim having been the only horse to defeat Prince Charlie. He was then matched against the Derby winner Galopin, giving the latter 12 pounds for the two years. The race was one of the most desperate ever run in England, but the Derby winner won by a length, dead tired.

On his dam's side some, who judge by the first or second crosses, may pronounce the stallion's breeding unfashionable. But as Mr. Corlett, in a recent letter to the *Sporting Times* remarks, the English have been paying too much attention to fashion of late, with the result that they have neglected the soundest crosses. They sold Tim Whiffler and Fisherman to Australians, and these stallions have founded in that country one of the stoutest families in the world. They likewise sold Musket, whom they pronounced "unfashionable," but he has just got Martini-Henry, who won the Derby and Melbourne Cup, and is probably one of the best race-horses on earth. Robert the Devil and Barcaldine were both distrusted, because they were "unfashionable," but both have stamped themselves among the greatest race-horses of modern times. When Mr. Buckles sent Mr. King to England, his orders were: "Get a sound horse. I want some pedigree, but I don't want all pedigree and no horse. Don't bring any roarer or cribber. I don't want any curby hocks or mulish feet. Get a horse of good constitution." Accordingly, Mr. King never lost sight of this. "I could," says he, "have got any number of colts full of Derby and St. Leger blood, Hermits, Rosicrucians, and Hamptons, but I wouldn't have them as a gift. I never saw so many unsound ones in my life." The stallion is as sound as a dollar. He only ran once, and then was unplaced, at Newmarket, to Gunstick. One has only to look a few generations back to find that his blood is the best in the stud-book. He combines three crosses of the now popular Touchstone, through the choice channels of Phryne, Orlando, and Cinizelli, two crosses of Velocipede, two of Pantaloon, and has dashes of Glencoe, through Pocahontas, and of Tomboy, through Nutwith. He is of the male line of King Tom, which has succeeded here in Phæton, King Earnest, King Ban, and Great Tom. His sire, Lowlander, is now one of the greatest of English sires, his son, Lowland Chief (winner of the Portland Plate, 122 pounds), being one of the fastest in the world. The stallion is intended for breeding exclusively, and will make the coming season at Mr. Buckles' stud, in Illinois, where some sixteen mares await him. His shape is suggestive of speed. As it is speed which we most need, we think it is probable that he will at once take a leading position among American sires.

The Kentucky *Live Stock Record* says there has been quite a talk of a match race for $5,000 a side between E. Corrigan's bay colt Harry White, two years old, by Virgil, dam Mary Howard, and J. B. Haggin's chestnut colt Tyrant, two years old, by imp. Great Tom, dam Mozelle. The friends of each colt seem willing to make the match, but as neither of the owners are in Kentucky, nothing has been done as yet. Mr. Corrigan's friends say he will make the match, and many friends of the colt Tyrant here express a wish to back him and take a portion of any match made.

Lord Falmouth's Turf Record.

Lord Falmouth, who has recently retired from the English turf, leaves with not only an honorable name, but also with a career one of the most successful in turf annals. The following is a list of his victories in thirteen years:

Twice winner of the Derby, with Kingcraft and Silvio.

The Two Thousand Guineas three times, with Atlantic, Charibert and Galliard.

The One Thousand Guineas four times, with Hurricane, St. Cecilia, Spinaway and Wheel of Fortune.

The Woodcote Stakes (Epsom) once, with Lady Love.

The Oaks (Epsom) four times, with Queen Bertha, Spinaway, Jannette and Wheel of Fortune.

The Queen's Vase (Ascot) twice, with Skylark and Ambassadress.

The Prince of Wales Stakes (Ascot) three times, with Queen's Messenger, Wheel of Fortune and Galliard.

The July Stakes once, with Bal Gal.

The Chesterfield Stakes four times, with Kingcraft, Skylark, Childeric and Galliard.

The Richmond Stakes (Goodwood) four times, with Jannette, Wheel of Fortune, Bal Gal and Dutch Oven.

The Great Yorkshire Stakes (York) twice, with Gertrude and Lady Golightly.

The Champagne Stakes (Doncaster) three times, with Farnese, Lady Golightly and Bal Gal.

The St. Leger (Doncaster) three times, with Silvio, Jannette and Dutch Oven.

The Great Foal Stakes once, with Dutch Oven.

The Great Challenge Stakes once, with Busybody.

The Middle Park Plate once, with Busybody.

The Champion Stakes once, with Jannette.

The Criterion Stake twice, with Garterly Bell and Jannette.

The Dewhurst Plate three times, with Wheel of Fortune, Bal Gal and Dutch Oven.

The Jockey Club Cup twice, with Silvio and Jannette.

And the Clearwell Stakes nine times in fifteen years, with Atlantis, Queen's Messenger, Repentance Colt, Farnese, Silvio, Jannette, Bal Gal, Dutch Oven and Harvester, besides running second three times for this event.

Comments of an Old Timer.

[New York World.]

An old-timer sat under the glass-covered veranda of Cawood's, on Seventh avenue, yesterday afternoon, watching the passing and repassing of thousands of sleighs of all descriptions with a critical eye. He chuckled softly to himself in a way that attracted the attention of a reporter, who, divining that some particular sleigh or horse in the endless procession had caused a remembrance of days gone by, sat down beside the ancient and engaged him in conversation.

"This yere," said the old man, "is a pretty sight, aint it?" The reporter agreed with him. "Sorter soul-inspiring," he whispered. "Puts me in mind of old Broadway forty years ago, when there was none of the new-fangled notions about clean streets, and when winter was without the intermittent flashes of sunlight that now destroy sleighing. Oh! they were great times! People living uptown a bit used ter go ter business in their sleighs, or, if they didn't own them, rode in the great big sleighs that took the place of stages.

"But," he continued, "that's all gone nowadays. Poor people hate the snow because they have no sleighs, and—ah! there's an old friend of mine, John Kennedy; that's a slashin' mare. He calls her Kittie Buford, after old Abe Buford's darter in Kaintucky. As I was a-sayin', the poor people ride in the elevated roads, and hate the snow. The rich don't like it nuther, 'cause everything is sloppy most of the time down where they live. But up here it's beautiful, ain't it? Seems as how this was a panorama, with a country scene, and the sleighs with their plumes was figgers put in ter give it color.

"That man, don't yer know who he is? He's Dr. Tom Burke, and that mare, she's a darlin'. He calls her Nellie. She's by North Star, and was bred by Emerson Foote, the great nickel man. Doc. Burke, the boys call him. He's a favorite up the road, and there's few can tech him. He had a chase with Frank Work and Edward the other day, and it was nip and tuck between the famous sorrel and the gray mare, but Edward got his nose in front up by Watt's house, where they drew up. There's Frank Work, now. Ain't he as proud as Lucifer of his horses, though? Why them horses, Edward and Dick Swiveller, rules his existence, and they do tell me that the old man, as the boys call him, thinks less of losing $50,000 on stocks than missing a day's riding behind his horses.

"Vanderbilt? No; he ain't out to-day. I guess he's sorry he sent Maud S. away, because he can't pass everybody on the road with that new bay mare of his'n."

"Good day, sir." The remark was addressed half unconsciously to a man in a white coat who had passed behind a handsome bay mare. "That's Alley Bonner and Music; she's a clipper, I tell you. Well, them new-fangled rigs, with coats-o'-arms on their sides, is only fit for the shoddy aristocracy what drives 'em. The slims calls 'em Canadian tubs. They be tubs, but for the Canadian part, why, that's rot. The horses, too, are banged on the tails like English hunters and clipped like German Spitz dogs. I wonder if them fellows find anything in this country good for 'em except the solid cold dollars. That's a Russian sleigh what Mr. Cohnfeld is drivin'. It's a nice rig, and as it is an American-built sleigh I don't see why he don't call it an American sleigh. The old goose-neck sleighs, them that have the comfortable but poor look of a livery stable, are out of fashion now, but the fathers of half the tight-trousered young men what drive fancy rigs found 'em good enough.

"There goes a good team, in fact, the finest on the road. That's Sam Hill and Charlie Hogan, and old Shep. Knapp the man what's drivin' 'em. That expression of going like Sam Hill originated from the speed of that off horse. No, Mr. Robert Bonner don't drive Sundays, and so Rarus and Picard don't come out. But David Bonner is out with a brother to Majolica.

"You wont give it away if I tell you a good joke, will you? Well, then, Matt Brennan was out the other day, and he was driven up here furious like. Archie Watts was out, but as his horse John L. Sullivan is sick, he was drivin' a Canadian pony they use on the estate to haul coal. Well, the Commissioner was going up at a '30 clip, when out jumps Watts alongside of him and soon passed him, and Watts ain't seen the Commissioner since, but don't make no error, that horse wont pull any more coal wagons."

The trotting gelding Starr King is offered for sale in our advertising department. He has a record of 2:22½, and is sound and in fine condition. Mr. Welby desires to sell him only for the reason that he has no use for such a horse; and particulars as to price, etc., may be had by application to him.

Washington Park Club.

The entries for the inaugural meeting of this club closed January 15th. The following Pacific coast representatives are engaged in the various stakes:

The American Derby.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1881), at $200 each, h. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before March 15th, 1884; or $30 if on April 15th, 1884; or $40 if on May 15th, 1884; or $50 if on June 15th, 1884. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750 and the third $250 out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500 7 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Foreign-bred entries allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a half. To be run on the first day of the meeting. Weights, 115 lbs. with sex allowances. 82 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Fallen Leaf, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, by Grinstead—Josie C.
J. B. Haggin's ch c Mark Daly, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.
J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by Billet—Lottie.
J. B. Haggin's ch f Hirondelle, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
J. B. Haggin's b f Sweetbriar, by Virgil—Impudence.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Rita, by Monday—Riglin.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Freda, by Wild Idle—Frolic.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.
Theodore Winter's, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

The Washington Park Cup.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards, $100 each, h. f. or only $20 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with $4,000 added, the second to receive $500, and the third $200 out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs. below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs extra. Two miles and a quarter. 71 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's b or br c Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
N. L. Carnahan's b h Patsy Duffy, a, by Leinster—Ada A.
J. B. Haggin's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Rita, by Monday—Riglin.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.

Boulevard Stakes.—A sweepstakes for all ages $50 each, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter. 53 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.
J. B. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
J. B. Haggin's b f Sweetbriar, 3, by Virgil—Impudence.
J. B. Haggin's ch f Hirondelle, 3, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, 3, by Billet—Lottie.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Phœbe Anderson, 3, by Monday — Florence Anderson.

Commercial Stakes.—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f; or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a half; 45 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead — Jennie D.
N. L. Carnahan's b h Patsy Duffy, a, by Leinster,—Ada A.
J. B. Haggin's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday — Demirep.
J. B. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah — Emily Peyton.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f, Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic.

Columbia Stakes.—A sweepstakes for all ages, $100 each, h. f.; or only $15 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with $2,000 added, the second to receive $400, the third $150 out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs. below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and three-quarters; 47 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead — Santa Anita.
E. J. Baldwin's b or br c Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford — Maggie Emerson.
N. L. Carnahan's b h Patsy Duffy, a, by Leinster—Ada A.
J. B. Haggin's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday —Demirep.
J. B. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah — Emily Peyton.

Woodlawn Stakes.—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds (foals of 1881), $50 each, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; a winner of both stakes, 10 lbs. extra. One mile and five furlongs; 50 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Marie Stuart, by Grinstead — Sister Anne.
J. B. Haggin's ch c Mark Daly, by Kyrle Daly — Cordelia.
J. B. Haggin's b c Winnemucca, by Billet — Lottie.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon — Demirep.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Rita, by Monday — Riglin.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Freda, by Wildidle — Frolic.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk — Glendew.

Quickstep Stakes.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1882), $50 each, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, the third $100 out of the stakes. Half a mile. 108 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead—Josie C.
J. B. Haggin's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Regal, by Shannon—Riglin.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Playmate, by Monday—Plaything.

Oakwood Handicap.—A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1884. A winner of any race, after publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong. 108 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.
J. B. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
J. B. Haggin's b f Sweetbriar, 3, by Virgil—Impudence.
J. B. Haggin's ch f Hirondelle, 3, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
J. B. Haggin's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Phœbe Anderson, 3, by Monday—Florence Anderson.
W. J. Welch's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun.

Great Western Handicap—A sweepstakes for all ages, $100 each, h f., or only $15 if declared out by May 1st, 1884, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $150 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1884. A winner of any race, after publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of $2,000, 10 pounds extra. One mile and a half; 88 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
N. L. Carnahan's b h Patsy Duffy, a, by Leinster—Ada A.
J. B. Haggin's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep.
J. B. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f, Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic.
Peyton.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, 3, by Norfolk—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Rita, 3, by Monday—Riglin.

Lightning Stakes—A sweepstakes for all ages, $10 each, p. p., and $40 additional for starters, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Three-quarters of a mile heats; 61 entries.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
J. B. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
J. B. Haggin's ch m Premium, a, by Castor—by St. Louis.
W. J. Welch's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun.

Death of Buccaneer.

Mr. G. Valensin's brown stallion Buccaneer died on the 21st inst. The details of his case are given in the following letter from the veterinary who attended him:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The noted and valuable stallion Buccaneer, the property of Mr. G. Valensin, of Arno Stock Farm, died on Monday the 21st inst. About three years ago he ran away on the Marysville race track, receiving an injury to his thigh which everyone thought at the time would kill him, but he seemed to have entirely recovered from its effect. About a year since it commenced to trouble him again. I have been in constant attendance upon him for the last six months. Three weeks before his death he showed symptom of Pyoemia or blood poisoning, and gradually succumbed to the inevitable, casting a gloom over that otherwise prosperous establishment. Yours respectfully.

Sacramento, January 29th, 1884. L. H. COSTER.

Buccaneer was foaled in 1874, and in his breeding was a combination of Bashaw and Blue Bull blood. He was bred in Iowa by Dr. M. W. Hicks now of Sacramento, got by Green's Bashaw, by Vernol's Black Hawk, by Long Island Black Hawk, by Andrew Jackson. Dam Tinsley Maid, by Flaxtail, by Pruden's Blue Bull. Buccaneer had one representative in the 2:30 list, the bay mare Flight, which trotted in 2:29, at Oakland, early in 1883. Mr. Valensin had given the horse better opportunities to show his quality as a sire, and has several young colts of his get at Arno Farm that are very promising.

The General's Strategy.

We have heard odium cast on a trainer of shining ability for the part he took in the race of Trinket against Phallas, at Rochester, in August last, but we relieve him of all corrupt intentions, as he won the race, and did not even for a moment break faith with the Rochester Association's patrons by dropping a single heat. We refer to John Turner, who gave Mr. Case a lesson in shrewdness worthy of the most astute operator in Wall street. It has been stated that he deceived Mr. Case by assuring him that he would not strive to beat Phallas with Trinket. But Turner alleges that he never exchanged a moment's conversation with the gentleman from Racine prior to that race on this or any other subject. It came to the knowledge of Mr. Case, however, that Turner had backed Phallas for $500, and he followed suit to the extent of $3,000, or thereabouts. After Trinket won two heats very easily, and it was evident that Mr. Case's money was about to take to itself wings, and fly into the pockets of those who had accepted the long odds offered against Trinket, Mr. Case sadly sought General Turner, who was watching the cooling out of his mare between the heats, and the following conversation ensued: "How is this, Mr. Turner," gravely inquired Mr. Case, "I thought Phallas was to win this race?" "Your thoughts deceived you," cooly replied the General, "for my money does not say so." "But I will do anything to induce you to let me win it; all I want is to save my own money? What can I do to settle it?" "The only way you can settle it is right out there by beating Trinket," responded the General, as he pointed to the track and closed the interview.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

G. E. B. Madison, Wis:—

Nellie R. is by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose, by Sam McClellan, son of Gen. McClellan. Gen. McClellan, Jr., by Gen. McClellan, first dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; second dam, Liza Runk, a Kentucky-bred mare whose pedigree is unknown. Susie Rose's dam was called Hector, a mare bred in Ohio and said to be a Bellfounder.

Subscriber, San Francisco:—

1. Speculation, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Martha Washington (dam of Whipple's Hambleton) by Burr's Washington, son of Napoleon.

2. Lou Whipple, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam unknown.

T. F. K. Napa Cal.

We know of no horse on the turf at present named Adaline. There was a mare of that name in the east at one time, but as we have heard nothing of her for ten years, conclude thatshe is dead or has been relegated to the breeding paddock.

ROWING.

Ross in England.

Wallace Ross has taken up his quarters at the Star and Garter, on the Thames river, London, and is reported in good health. He is doing steady work, and has already met his opponent on the river. This is how it came about, according to the *Sporting Life* of January 10th: "The celebrated St. John's sculler put in an appearance, however, and after adjusting the riggers, etc., on his Ruddock boat, got afloat at about half-past eleven o'clock. At starting he showed off in the old Yankee style to perfection, getting into his boat without the usual assistance, leaving hold of both sculls at the same time, and indulging in the thousand and one tricks that the champion Hanlan used to be so fond of performing. On getting under way he proceeded steadily up the river toward Hammersmith, his Ruddock-built craft being fitted with the huge wind-sail adopted formerly by the Americans when they were over here. Just short of the Soap Works he 'spotted' Bubear, and partly coming down at a swinging pace, when, instead of keeping quietly on his way, or watching his opponent as he went by, Ross immediately whipped round and kept a few lengths ahead of the Putney sculler all the way down to the boat-houses. Naturally, Bubear's row was quite spoiled, and considering that this is the first time that the men have met on the same water, makes the strange behavior of the St. John's man appear the more extraordinary, and we must inform Wallace Ross that our scullers are hardly educated to such unsportsmanlike conduct over here." William Elliot has left the north, and has also taken up his quarters on the Thames. He, too, is reported in the best of health and going well. If he is fit on the 28th inst. he ought to score a victory over Bubear. Bubear's style of rowing is severely criticised by good judges, and the *Sportsman* shares this opinion, as will be seen by the following: "There is a cramped action in Bubear's rowing that he would do well to try and eradicate. It cannot be on account of obesity, for he scales but seven pounds over racing weight, and the old propensity of reaching too far over his stretcher is very manifest. With more English scullers, both professional and amateur, the supreme idea is how far they can reach out, little thinking that while the hands are widespread the balance is more difficult to maintain, and not only that, but the stomach is necessarily pinched in so doing. Length forward and catch is all they think of, showing nothing aft the swivel. They all profess to have acquired Hanlan's style, but, with the exception of George Perkins, there is not a single English professional sculler who rows in the least like the celebrated Canadian. Ned reached out sufficiently far with full regard to comfort, never unduly straining himself, and always retaining thorough command of his boat, while as much use was made of the water aft the riggers as in front of them. Bubear's fault is one easily got over, and were he to persevere in the direction indicated he would lose all that objectionable style usually displayed in the first mile of his races."

An Important Match.

John Teemer of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and P. H. Conley have not signed articles to row for $1,000 a side. Teemer says he is willing to row Conley, but objects to the amount of money—$100—deposited by the Portlander. Teemer wants at least $250 as a first deposit, then $250 posted one month from the date of signing articles, and $500 ten days before the race. If Conley and his friends really mean business, the posting of the money will not long remain a go-between.

ATHLETICS.

Advice to Young Athletics on Training.

[L. E. Myers in N. Y. Sportsman.]

Decide upon your distance.—If you are a runner, make up your mind to run some particular distance. Do not start out by saying, "I'll train for two weeks, and then decide what distance I'll run." I have seen many promising athletes ruined or thrown back for months by just such training. Every man knows about how far he likes to run, even if he has never seen a cinder path. If, for instance, you wish to try your speed with that of a friend, and say to him, "I'll run you three blocks," he will very soon say, "I can't run so far," or "I'd rather run you ten blocks," thus showing that he naturally knows the distance best suited to him. So it is with every one. Any man with common sense has some idea of what he can do. If you go to a trainer for information about your distance, he will glance at you from head to foot and say on the spot you are built for this or that distance, without looking to see if you have lung power for a distance man or the well-knit muscles of a sprinter. Many of our best distance men knocked about for a long time on the limit mark of sprinters, and many of our at first supposed distance men have turned our good sprinters. Every man has once been a boy, and if you will only stop to think at what game you excelled as a boy, this, you will find, comes easiest now. There are, of course, "made men" at all games, especially so at running and walking.

Fredericks and Gifford both started as walkers, but soon found that running was their forte. Neither amounted to anything as walkers, and both have since won championships at running. W. G. George knocked about for some months at walking, but never amounted to anything at this game, but is now one of the best runners in the world. I could mention hundreds of other instances where walkers have turned out successful hurdlers and runners, and runners to be walkers, etc.

One-hundred-yard running.—Most young runners imagine themselves particularly good at this distance, and most of them make a great mistake. Sprinting is the hardest of all running. Of course, most young men can, without training, show about 11½ or 12 seconds. This is enough to make them think that with a little training that the odd one and a half or two seconds can be easily knocked off. Hundreds of times have I had beginners come to me and say, "I ran a trial in 11¾ seconds, just as I am now. Now, oughtn't I to do close to 'ten' if I train real hard?" Very often I would try to argue with them to show them just what 1¾ seconds in such a race meant. Some would profit by my advice, while others would not. I know of one young man who has been trying for four years to run 100 yards, yet 12¾ seconds is the best he has ever shown. He cannot be persuaded to try another distance.

For the last four years the members of my club have been "a terror" to the athletes of other clubs, not because they are of better material, but because they each and every one know just what they are best fitted for.

Starting—To become a good sprinter it is very necessary to

know how to start. The different attitudes taken by the runners in a sprint race are very amusing. Some will start with one arm thrust straight out in front, and the other straight back, and standing bolt upright. Others will crouch until they are almost lying down, while others will take dancing positions, etc. There is only one proper way to start, and that is the position taken by most of the noted Sheffield runners. It is as follows: Stand with your left toe to the mark, with the foot flat. Let the other foot be about from twelve to eighteen inches behind (according to the size of the man), with the toe turned out and pointing to the scratch line at an angle of forty-five degrees. Let the feet be far enough apart to well balance the body. It is well to dig a hole for the hind foot, so that at the word the foot will not slip back. When told to get ready rest your whole weight on the back foot, with both knees slightly bent. Let both feet be flat on the ground. Incline the body easily forward, so as to get a well-balanced position. Have the left arm rigid and the hand hanging just on the outside of the left knee, and the right arm thrown back, and the hand just off the right hip and also rigid. You now must necessarily be "set" and ready for the report or word. You may feel a little awkward in this position at first, but after practicing it a little while you will wonder how you ever could have thought of starting in any other position.

The next thing to do is to move from your mark. At the word, rise quickly on left toe, and at the same time send the right foot viciously into the earth. This will send you forward in a straight line, and will at once put you into stride. Practice this daily from ten to fifteen minutes, running only about twenty-five yards each time. Do not try to take too large a stride at the beginning. To get into motion you must be short on the first dozen strides. After a week's practice at this you will find yourself leaving your mark quickly and cleanly, without any of that rolling about which most runners who do not know how to start are guilty of.

But you must be very careful not to overdo the starting business. Of all the practice that an athlete can take this is surrounded with more danger of sprains, strains, etc., than any other, not even excepting jumping.

The sudden starting of the sinews and muscles is often attended with serious results. You must, therefore, be sure that your muscles are in condition to undergo the strain. To practice starting even the first week is folly. But when you are satisfied that you are in such a condition as to do so without any risk, you may then begin as told above.

After you have given the starting the required amount of practice each day, then run 40 or 50 yards at full speed four or five times, each time slowing up gradually. Always run "in form," that is, in good style. Incline the body slightly, very slightly, forward, with arms swinging low and somewhat across the body. Finish your day's work by running about 200 yards at about three-quarter speed. This will help your wind and also enable you to finish the 100 yards at full speed when required. Most men make a great mistake in training for a sprint by not going far enough in their work. They imagine that running a little over the distance will not enable them to concentrate their speed. This is a great mistake, and I can mention many cases where runners have had their men apparently beaten at 75 yards, and in the next 25 yards would go all to pieces. A good many professionals claim that they can run 100 yards when fit for the distance, and to go 110 yards would be asking too much of them. This is drawing it rather too fine for me. I would rather be a foot or two slow for the distance than to be trained to the notch, so that if hurried at any part of the race I would be liable to "crack." "Crack" means not able to finish. Again, I have known men who sprinted best when training for distance, such as a quarter of a mile. A man can run himself out as thoroughly in 100 yards as he can in a longer distance, and you will find if you do too much short work and neglect staying qualities, you will often be beaten just at the finish; in other words, you will beat yourself.

Murray Defeats Myers.

The annual reception and athletic games of the Thirteenth Regiment were held in the regiment's armory, corner of Flatbush avenue and Hanson place, Brooklyn, on the 22d. Upward of 4,000 people were present, and the doings of the athletes were applauded frequently and heartily. Several athletes from the Seventh Regiment were entered in the different competitions, and a large number of the Seventh's boys occupied one corner of the armory and the war cry of "New York's finest" was frequently heard. The officials of the meeting were: referee, W. B. Curtis; starter, Jack McMasters; judge of walking, Edward Plummer; and timekeepers, John West, New York Caledonian Club; G. A. Avery, Manhattan A. C.; and Peter J. Donohue. There were eleven events on the programme, all of which were closely contested.

That which caused the most interest, however, was the meeting between Frank P. Murray, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, the champion walker, and L. E. Myers, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, the champion short-distance runner. A handsome medal was offered by the regiment for competition. Myers undertook to run three-quarters of a mile while Murray walked a half mile. Murray was only in fair condition, and Myers was in very bad trim for a hard race. The track was twelve laps to the mile on a hard wood floor, yet Murray, who is usually troubled by bad heels from pounding, did a most remarkable performance, while Myer's running was an exhibition in nowise satisfactory to the assemblage, and not complimentary to the champion, who, under any circumstances, should have done much better. Murray walked in the fairest possible style and finished so fresh that the belief was general that had he tried he could have broken every known record for the distance. As it was, he walked the half-mile only three seconds worse than his own record of 3m. 2 2-5s.

It was about 9 o'clock when the men appeared on their marks. Murray was dressed in the blue and gold uniform of his club, while Myers wore the white and crimson square of the Manhattans. The runner went at once to the front, but it was hard work. Myers first caught Murray on the third lap and again just as Murray finished his distance, Myers having still one lap, or 147 yards, to go. The time of the men by laps is as follows:

Murray—1 lap, 27s.; 2, 55s.; 3, 1m. 26s., 4, 1m. 58 1-5s.; 5, 2m. 32 1-5s., and 6, 3m. 5 2-5s.

Myers—1 lap, 23s.; 2, 44 4-5s.; 3, 1m. 10 4-5s.; 4, 1m. 34s.; 5, 1m. 58s.; 6, 2m. 21 4-5s.; 7, 2m. 55 2-5s.; 8, 3m. 5 1-5s.; ninth lap not completed.

The winners of the other events were: One-mile walk, E. A. Kraft, 7m. 40s.; running high jump from a 3-inch block, E. E. Flynt, 5 feet 9½ inches; fifty-yard race, S. E. Rennie, in 6 seconds; a tug-of-war by Company F of the Thirteenth Regiment; a half-mile run by E. A. Richards in 2m. 15⅘s.; a 220-yard race by J. I. Smith in 27⅕s.; pole-vault by H. H. Baxter at 9 feet 2½ inches; a one-quarter mile run by E. A. Richards in 61s.; a 220-yards hurdle race by J. I. Smith in 31s.; and a mile run by H. S. Clark in 5m. 5 2-5s.

Another Richmond in the Arena.

Prof. Ed. Wilson, who is matched to wrestle Dick Rule Græco-Roman, at Tombstone, Arizona, has been interviewed on the proposition of Muldoon to wrestle the winner for $500 or $1,000, Muldoon agreeing to throw his man five times within an hour or lose the match. The conversation is reported as follows:

"What do I think about it? Well, I'll tell you, Muldoon is a good man, but the man don't live on the face of the earth who can throw me five times within one hour."

"What does he mean then by authorizing the sending out of such a proposition?" queried the reporter.

"I don't know what he means," replied the man of muscle, "but I know that he talks like a braggart. He does not know either Rule or myself, and probably thinks we are both a couple of yahoos, who never saw a wrestling match, and would be easy game for him."

"Do you intend paying any attention to the challenge?" was asked.

"Most assuredly I do. If I win this match with Rule, which I believe I will, I will reply to it, and give ex-policeman Muldoon a chance to win from $500 upwards, on much better terms for him than he proposes. I'll bet him the amount stated that neither he nor any other Græco-Roman wrestler, of the many who are hippodroming around the country, can throw me twice within an hour, let alone five times."

"Is not that rather a rash proposal to make to a man of Muldoon's acknowledged superiority in that line of wrestling?" again asked the reporter.

"Well, I don't think so. I am a larger man in all the physical requirements for Græco-Roman wrestling than Muldoon. I never saw him stripped, but I'll bet long odds that I beat him in both chest and arm measure, and I know I am his equal in strength. I have put up 200 pounds with one hand, and have the record to prove it. Not only this, but I am a good deal better than a raw hand at the science of wrestling."

"Then you are really in earnest in stating that you intend challenging him in case you win the match with Rule?"

"Challenge him! Well, I should say I am. He can't begin to do all he says, and I'll make it cost him just as many dollars as he dares put up, for his beery boasting."

"In what condition are you for your approaching match with Rule," said the reporter, changing the subject.

"Never better in my life, excepting in the bellows. I don't carry an ounce of superfluous flesh, and feel like a racehorse. In a day or two I intend going out to Gate's ranch, and will have a tussel or two every day with him, which will fix my wind all right before the match comes off. You can bet your interest in the Quijotoas, young fellow, that I'll win the match, and then ho for the Bay City to tackle Muldoon."

THE GUN.

Exceptions by W. L. Curry.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I just note in your issue of December 22nd the following remarks in reference to the pigeon match to have taken place between Mr. Maynard and myself:

"While speaking of the Oregon shooters we may mention they failed to put up the coin, $150, for the match with Mr. Maynard, the popular purser of the steamship Columbia. It was a poor business to back down at the last moment, but then it takes a good man to beat Maynard at the trap."

I do not take exception to the compliment you paid Mr. Maynard on his shooting abilities. I hear, and am led to believe he is a good shot. But I do take exception to your assertion in which you accuse me of not putting up my $150, and of my backing down at the last moment. *I did put up my money*, and the stake-holders got it and held it, under articles of agreement between Mr. Maynard and myself. And when Mr. Maynard found it impossible or inexpedient to fulfill those articles of agreement the stakeholder turned over, upon application to him by me, the amonnt of money I had so placed in his hands.

In the candidness of your judgement now, would you call this a back-down on my part? A correct and detailed statement of the affair is as follows:

In an ordinary conversation on shooting matters a wager was made by an admirer of Mr. Maynard's shooting that he could beat any of the Oregon shooters, which wager was seen, and a forfeit put up by Mr. Maynard's friend, and by the other party who named myself as the one to oppose Mr. Maynard at the trap, in the field, or under whatever conditions the match was to be shot. Considerable speculation was indulged in on this; the understanding seemed mutual. Mr. Maynard being in a position better than myself for furnishing the pigeons, it was so agreed to shoot at pigeons, he to furnish them from San Francisco. After impatient delay, word reached me that Mr. Maynard was desirous of shooting under more specific arrangements; that he had no assurance in actuality of amount of a match. I concurred, and waited upon him myself personally, and arranged to shoot for $100 a side, 100 pigeons each; 30 yards rise—loser to pay for all birds. I left the choosing of rules to him, and in his choice of the California State Rules I again concurred. Then articles of agreement were drawn up and signed by both Mr. Maynard and myself governing the shoot, and the actual amount of money in coin for which the match was to be shot was placed in the hands of a stake-holder, while the forfeit to the prior arrangement was done away with. And these circumstances, in furtherance to which this article of agreement was in effect that Mr. Maynard did thereby obligate himself to procure the birds dnring his lay-over trip in San Francisco, *or no shoot*, left the field plainly open.

In two weeks Mr. Maynard's ship returned to Oregon, but with her came no pigeons. The reason was, I believe, that they were not to be had in your city. Of that Mr. Maynard can speak for himself. I know nothing of the difficulties attending the purchasing of birds. And upon receipt of this information from Mr. Maynard, that he was unable to procure birds, the aforesaid articles of agreement invalidated themselves, and the moneys put up in consideration thereof drawn down.

Now, in conclusion, I might say I had much confidence in winning the match. If I had not, the match would not have been arranged with such harrassing obligations. Mr. Maynard had equal confidence in himself, also, I presume, but the match was virtually in his hands; nothing was in the road excepting this question of pigeons, and inasmuch as they were not to be had, I kindly volunteered to shoot the match under fresh agreement on clay pigeons or glass balls, but these substitutes seemed inferior to my adversary's idea of skill at the trap. There was an opportunity for shooting the match; that opportunity is passed. Very truly yours,

W. LANE CURRY.

The reports from Alviso were better, last Sunday for ducks.

Pigeon Shooting.

A pigeon match at Camp Goodall took place last Sunday week which excited much interest in the neighborhood. It was a match between the crack shots of Watsonville and Gilroy, with some outsiders, such as W. E. Pearson, who now, it appears, resides in the valley. According to the *Pajaronian*, Frank Maskey was expected to be present, but did not put in an appearance, and we personally know, from business matters, it would be impossible for him to have done so just now. Seven men formed the Gilroy delegation, headed by Mr. John Paine, whose shooting on the occasion was not as good as usual. The conditions were: 12 birds each, 21 yards rise, plunge traps. The judges were H. F. Peckham, Wm. M. White and H. D. Bartlett. The score:

Geo. T. White	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
H. S. Fletcher	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—7
D. Dunham	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—9
Geo. Eustace	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—7
D. M. Pyle	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—6
W. E. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0—10
J. Colehower	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—6
J. Frizzel	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—7
J. Paine	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
E. Lipsett	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
J. Milliken	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—6
B. Rountree	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—8
H. Frutig	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—8
J. Huddleson	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—6

The *Pajaronian* concludes as follows:

"Pearson and Lipsett divided first and second moneys, getting $28 each, and Fletcher got the third prize, $14. Though the Watsonville team got most of the coin, each team killed the same number of birds—48. The percentage killed was 57 per cent. Pearson showed himself a crack shot, and in the opinion of many he was entitled to first prize, the judges giving Lipsett a bird for one he missed, and he killed the fresh bird and tied Pearson's score. Several birds fell dead out of bounds. The best of feeling prevailed, and honors continue easy between the Gilroy and Watsonville teams. A return match will probably take place before long, and from some of our feather pullers we will expect better work."

Team Match at Fresno.

The *Republican*, a local paper, gives the following particulars of a team match at Fresno, which, from pressure of matter, we had to omit last week. Both teams consisted of local nimrods, some of whom at the end of the day showed themselves very capable men. The teams were captained by Edward Hughes and J. W. Reese, who decided on the following scale of points for game now in season:

Geese, 8; brants, 6; sand-hill cranes, 8; canvasbacks, 8; mallards, 6; widgeons and sprigs, 6; teal and other ducks, 4; cotton-tail and curlew, 3; quail, 4; plover, 1.

The match lasted for twenty-four hours. The score at the end of the day was:

HUGHES' TEAM.		REESE'S TEAM.	
J. G. Hughes	107	J. W. Reese	140
H. M. Hughes and Jno. Austin	135	R. B. Terry	44
Dr. Wright	42	W. T. Burks	000
M. W. Miller	76	Pat Fry	43
Dr. Pedlar	55	M. R. Madary	89
K. Woodworth	52	E. A. Braly	85
Total	467	Wm. Shaw	14
		F. D. Owen, allowed 30 points	9
		Total	453

The *Republican* adds:

As will be seen from the score members of Reese's team made both the largest and smallest number of points. J. W. Reese coming in for the former honor by a large majority, and Will Burks for the latter, unanimously. A magnificent supper was given by the vanquished team at the Rockaway restaurant, on Thursday evening, which was a highly enjoyable affair for all concerned. One of the interesting features of the programme was the presentation to Mr. Burks of a splendid leather medal, about eighteen inches in circumference, upon which was elegantly inscribed: "Presented to W. T. Burks in consideration of having made the largest number of 000's in the hunting match at Fresno, January 15th." Another match will probably take place in the near future.

The sport on the preserves last week is reported good. Four members of the crack Teal Club are credited by Dame Rumor with having bagged over 500 birds altogether. Mr. St. Clair, member of the Tule Belle Club, accompanied by Mr. Holmes, got between 70 and 80 birds, with considerable canvasbacks. All the birds were said to be in splendid condition, contrary to the general experience. Messrs. Butler and McAlister of the Cordelia, with two friends, had an enjoyable time at their preserve on Sunday, returning with 100 birds for the party. The lot included 12 canvasbacks. The birds killed in the northern parts of the bay are reported better eating than those killed at Alviso and adjacent points.

The Red Bluff *Cause*, says, the subscription list to raise $450 for the grand shooting tournament on 22d of February, is succeeding well. The Tehama County Shooting Club have the management of the affair, and they intend to have lots of good prizes and, at least, 1,200 birds on the ground? The Gridley sportsmen are working earnestly, also on a large scale, in the same direction for the same day, and with success. Our locals cracks, must not forget this tournament.

Deer are reported to be commonly offered for sale at Red Bluff. Is this from the negligence of the District Attorney, or the interference of the Supervisors? Whoever is to blame the offence, nevertheless, is punishable by a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment; at least, so says Section 625 of the Penal Code. Is the enforcement of the law nothing to the officers of the law? With some people the fulfillment of a solemn oath is nothing to the enjoyment of a good salary. That's the idea, you know.

The last *American Field*, says, Al. Davis, a western crack shot, lately killed 100 pigeons without a miss, shooting at double birds, 21 yards rise. His opponent killed 88. This is great shooting, but after the match he killed 10 birds straight at 80 yards rise, using a 20-pound, 6-gauge, single barrel gun. With the rest of mankind acquainted with trap-shooting, we may be allowed to inquire, who is this Al. Davis?

The man in charge of the Alameda Gun Club preserve reports plenty of water, plenty of feed and plenty of birds since the late copious rains. The club turns out to-day in force with the intention of making up for lost time. We had anticipated this news in a previous paragraph, but it is now reported to us officially. We look for large returns all round next week.

The members of the Alameda Club are now in hopes of having some duck shooting on their preserve. The late rain is expected to fill their ponds. We congratulate our friends on their prospect.

Mr. Fred. Osborne of the hardware firm of that name on Market street, killed 75 ducks last week, in one day's hunt at Alviso. The gentleman is a member of the Alviso Widgeon Club.

HERD AND SWINE.

Ensilage in the Dairy.

At a meeting of the Hampden Harvest Club, at Springfield, Massachusetts, January 5th, C. B. Benedict, Superintendent of Brightside farm, Holyoke, read a paper from which we make the following extracts:

As to the feeding merits of ensilage for beef, growth, milk and butter, I believe I gave the club the results of our experiments of a year ago, and expressed ourselves perfectly satisfied with the system in every respect; and now, after another year's experience, including its use during the whole year, we have only to repeat what we then said, only with more force, for we have demonstrated by experience that ensilage is as good a feed in summer as in winter, or an all-the-year-round feed. We have more than half a hundred head of cattle in our stables that have not been turned out for grazing purposes for more than a year, their principal feed being corn and rye ensilage, with a limited amount of corn meal and coarse wheat bran, at a cost of less than ten cents per day, and they have done well, given an even flow of milk and of superior quality, as you will admit when I tell you that our dairy of more than fifty cows, several of them, natives and Durhams, average 25 per cent. cream, and so good that our neighboring milkmen come and beg for it at the door at seven cents per quart. How they can do it I leave you who are experienced in the milk trade to conjecture.

The cry is raised by non-believers in the system that good milk and butter cannot be produced by this feed, all of which our experience leads us to contradict. As good milk can be produced, and as good butter made with ensilage feed as any other, I care not what it may be, and I believe I am prepared to say at one-half the cost of production.

One of the main points in feeding, be it for beef, growth, milk or butter, is to provide food that may be easily digested, and a help to the digestion, fed with other richer foods, thereby causing as perfect assimilation as possible of all the food taken into the system, and this, in my mind, is the first consideration of ensilage. Grass, we all know, is a better milk-producing food than hay, simply because it is succulent and easily digested and distributed throughout the system. The by-many-condemned silo will furnish you the same succulent, milk-producing food in winter, or equally as well in summer.

We are utilizing our corn-stalks—stover—this winter by a system of steaming, and are well pleased with the result, being able in this way to dispose of nearly or quite all of them, the cattle eating them nearly clean. But why is steaming a benefit? Simply because it renders them more succulent and tender, therefore more easily digested, and for this reason the cattle do better on them than if they were thrown to them whole and in a dry state, and allowed to waste more than one-half at that.

We shall average keeping on Brightside farm, from July, 1883, to July, 1884, 100 head of cattle—75 average mature—12 head of horses, 30 sheep, and some 250 hogs (less than 200 acres of land), with the purchase of a few tons of wheat bran and meal; and in no other way than through the system of ensilage could we do it; and let me say right here that in the near future we anticipate to be able to keep double this amount. Many experienced in the feeding of ensilage base its feeding qualities, as compared with hay, at a ratio of three to one; others two and a half to one; a few say two to one. We have always made our experiments on a base of three to one, but rye ensilage fed alternately with corn, I think we are safe in saying, is equivalent to two and a half to one. Now, if we can get 25 tons of ensilage per acre, our acre will produce an equivalent of 10 tons of hay. Your acre to grass will, if good land and season, cut say three tons of hay, which will keep your cow nine months, if judiciously fed with grain. Our acre will, with the same amount of grain, keep three Jersey cows for one year, and our forage feed has cost us $1.76½ per ton in silo, and I would guarantee a proportionate production from my cows, either for beef, milk or cream, and at what per cent. less cost figures will tell. Please understand, I am not saying this to convert you to the ensilage system, but simply stating my views as to what I consider the best feeding rations for producing beef, milk and cream, and I believe, so far as our observation and experiments have gone, I speak understandingly. The best is the cheapest, if it will produce equal results. An acre of land, in a state of fertility to produce two tons of hay, will produce 20 to 25 tons of ensilage without manure. Our ensilage cost in silo, for 1883, $1.76½ without manure, and averaged nearly 25 tons to the acre.

The Cattle-Plague Law.

The following is the text of the Bill prepared by the National Committee of Cattle Breeders, and now under consideration by Congress:

A bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases in domestic animals.

SECTION 1.—The Commissioner of Agriculture shall organize in his department a bureau of animal industry, and appoint as chief a competent veterinary surgeon, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report the number, value and condition of domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use; also to inquire into and report the causes of contagious communicable diseases among them, and the means of prevention and cure of the same, and collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. The salary of the chief of the bureau shall be the same as that of other chiefs of division in said department. The commissioner is also authorized to appoint a clerk of said bureau at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

SEC. 2.—The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to appoint three competent agents, who shall be practical stock-raisers or experienced business men, familiar with business pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock, and whose duty it shall be, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to report the best methods of treating, transporting and caring for animals, the means to be adopted for the suppression and extinction of pleuro-pneumonia, and provide against the spread of other contagious diseases. The compensation of the agents shall be $10 per diam., and all necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of duty under the act.

SEC. 3.—In order to promote the exportation of live stock from the United States, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make a special investigation as to the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, or any contagious communicable disease, along the dividing line between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation of all parts of the United States to ports from which live stock are exported, and make a report of the results of the investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock as the results of said investigation shall require.

SEC. 4.—That to prevent the exportation from any port of the United States to any port of a foreign country of live stock affected by any infectious or contagious disease, especially pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 5.—That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite said authorities to co-operate in the enforcement of the provisions of this act. Whenever the plans and methods of the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be accepted by any State in which pleuro-pneumonia or other infections or contagious diseases are declared to exist, and whenever the Governor of the State or the other properly constituted authorities signify a readiness to co-operate for the extinction of any contagious or infectious disease, the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to expend so much of the appropriation as is necessary in the investigation of the facts as to the disease, in paying for animals deemed necessary to slaughter, and in such disinfection and other means necessary to stamp out the disease; and whenever a State, in any section of which contagious or infectious disease exists, which the Commissioner of Agriculture has declared dangerous to the animal industries of the nation, fails to make provision for its extinction, or co-operate with the plans of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the extinction of the disease, the President of the United States, on presentation of the facts by the Commissioner of Agriculture, shall be authorized to declare said State, or such part of said State as is dangerous to the animal interest of the country, in quarantine, and prohibit the exportation of cattle out of said State or district.

SEC. 6.—Provides for the effectual stamping out of the disease in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 7.—That no railroad company within the United States, whose road forms any part of a line of road from one State or Territory to another, or the owners or masters of any steam, sailing, or other vessels, shall receive for transportation or transport from one State or Territory to another any live cattle affected by any contagious or infectious disease, and especially the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company or master, or owner of any vessel any live cattle, knowing them to be affected by any contagious or infectious disease; or any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport by private conveyance from one State or Territory to another any live cattle knowing them to be affected by any contagious or infectious disease, especially contagious pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague.

SEC. 8.—It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to notify the proper officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in any infected locality of the existence of said contagion, and the person or persons operating such railroad, or the master or owner of any vessel, or owner, custodian, or person having control of such cattle or live stock within the infected districts who shall knowingly violate the provisions of Section 7 of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment, and if any such railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company shall, after having received such notice, violate the provisions of this act, such action shall be *prima facie* evidence of wilful disregard for the provisions of the act.

SEC. 9.—It shall be the duty of the several United States District-Attorneys to prosecute all violations of the act brought to their notice by any person making complaints; and the same shall be heard by any District Court of the United States holden within the district in which the violation of the act is committed or the person or corporation resides or carries on or has a place of business.

SEC. 10.—That the sum of $500,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, be appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

SEC. 11.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Churning Whole Milk.

Many people suppose that by churning the whole milk they would be sure of all the butter the milk was capable of producing, though it might require more labor than churning the cream only. Such a conclusion has been strengthened by the fact that before the present modes of rapidly and completely separating cream from milk were adopted, churning the whole milk would sometimes give ten per cent. more butter than churning the cream only. Which method will produce the most butter depends upon various conditions. However it may have been in the past, it is now true that churning the whole milk oftener fails in producing the largest possible amount of butter than does churning the cream only. In the first place, there are but few churns which will do good execution in churning milk. The proportion of liquid to milk fat is so great that the power of the churn will be spent upon the liquid instead of the fat. Unless the churn is specially adapted to such a purpose, it will not act upon the fats with sufficient directness to cause perfect adhesion. The small globules, which are most difficult to churn, evade, as it were, the action of the churn, and are left unchurned in the buttermilk, the larger ones, which churn easier, being alone collected.

A proper relation must be observed between liquid and fat to make the churning most complete and the quality of the product most satisfactory. There may be too little liquid as well as too much. If the cream is too thick the friction of the churn upon it will spoil the grain of the butter, by wearing out the cream globules before the churning is done, thereby making the butter greasy and short-lived, also causing it to gather before all the cream is churned.

The contents of the churn should be sufficiently liquid to avoid grinding or from being too stiff, without being so thin as to scatter the fat globules to such an extent that their union will be a matter of accident rather than of certainty from the action of the churn. Milk enough with the cream to make its bulk about one-fourth that of the whole milk gives about the right consistency. Failures in the past to secure so much butter from the cream alone as from the whole milk, were not occasioned so much by the want of proper consistency in the cream as from the fact that the older methods of churning milk were too imperfect to admit of securing all the cream, a part of the churnable cream not being separated from the skim milk, could only be secured by churning the whole milk. Under the modern and improved modes of creaming milk, by which the cream is not only rapidly but perfectly separated, churning the whole milk is a losing operation. It occasions loss, first, because it requires extra labor, and second, because it gives less butter than churning the cream. Since the butter fats are all contained in the cream, the churn can be made to act upon them with better effect than is possible when they are scattered through a liquid four times greater in bulk than is necessary.

At the recent meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association at Ogdensburg, Major Alvord of Houghton Farm showed, as the result of careful experimenting, the imperfect manner in which churning is sometimes done. In churning thirty pounds of Jersey milk, kept until a little sour, he obtained in an oscillating churn twelve ounces of butter. Leaving the buttermilk until the next day, a second churning gave 12½ ounces more, a third churning five ounces and a fourth 1½ ounces—in all, thirty-one ounces from the thirty pounds of milk. When a given quantity of milk and the cream from an equal weight of similar milk were churned in comparison, the latter produced the most butter and with the least churning. The churning was effected by the condition and quantity of food. The results were best when the cows had succulent food, such as grass, roots or ensilage, dry feed rendering the churning more laborious and imperfect. Through microscopic examinations it was found that the structural condition of the fat globules had much to do with the results in the churn. The milk in which the fat globules were the most uniform in size churned the most evenly and perfectly, while those most unequal in size churned most unevenly. The larger globules appeared to churn so much in advance of the smaller that they collected into butter before the smaller ones were churned, but the latter, by more churning, would in due time, also collect into butter. Such differences, occasioned by the influence of breed and feed, showed that the contents of the churn required from one to four times churning to secure all the churnable butter fats the milk contained.

If equally careful observations were made upon the milk of other breeds, still greater differences might appear. The globules in Jersey milk are among the most uniform in size, being generally large and easy to churn. These experiments do not argue well for getting the best possible results in butter from the mixed milk of different breeds. It would hardly be possible to avoid loss from having large, small and medium-sized globules all mixed in one churning. There is economy in having cows for a butter dairy the fat globules in whose milk are as nearly as possible of uniform size.

The Polled Breeds—Their Points of Excellence.

At the meeting of the Western Polled-Cattle Breeders' Association, held at Des Moines, Iowa, January 9th, President Graves read a paper, from which the following extracts are taken:

Many points of excellence can justly be claimed for these hornless cattle, that the most ardent admirers of other breeds will not attempt to disprove, or claim for their favorites, among which are absence of horns, docility, fecundity and prepotency. The absence of horns, which are with animals used as weapons of offense and defense, naturally makes them more peaceable, quiet and tractable, and therein assists materially in ease of handling, in early maturity and cheapness of feeding, it being understood by all intelligent feeders that a quiet animal, other points being equal, will lay on fat faster than a wild, unruly one. Their docility naturally inclines them towards fecundity by increasing chances of pregnancy, and decreasing chances of abortion through accidents, which we must all admit wild and unruly animals are more liable to than are quiet and peaceable ones.

The careful breeding of these animals for many generations has caused their many excellent points to become so thoroughly fixed as to make it practically certain that they will transmit them to their progeny. That they are prepotent seems abundantly proved by the fact that a good polled bull, when coupled with any other breed of cattle, is safe to show from 90 to 100 per cent. of hornless calves, and in case the bull is purely bred Aberdeen-Angus or Galloway, the calves are almost certain to be all black as well as hornless, and largely pattern after their sire in shortness of leg, fullness and depth of chest and width of loin. Their great depth of chest and full round barrel is necessarily conducive to hardiness, furnishing, as it does, ample room for the heart and other organs to properly do their work, and it must necessarily follow that an animal thus equipped is better able to withstand the rigors of our northern winters than is one less favorably constituted. In the case of the black polls we have also a good combination of thick hide and abundant hair, that gives the best possible protection from cold in winter and heat and flies in summer.

The absence of horns is not only conducive to quietness and safety in the herd, but is a great measure of economy in shipping the cattle to market. All of you who, like myself, have had experience in shipping cattle on our railway cars will readily admit that horns are undesirable, and that if we had cattle entirely without them, we could undoubtedly load an average of one head more on a car, and load them much easier and more safely, for if an animal should get his head down on going in, he could get it up again without breaking off a horn or gouging a mate; also will admit that the occasional loss of a horn causes the animal losing it a great deal of suffering, and therefore shrinkage and consequent loss of price. These polled cattle are properly classed as beef breeds, the laying on of flesh and fat being their strongest characteristic, though they are by no means without merit as milkers, all of them giving a fair amount of good rich milk, the quality of which, as far as my personal experience reaches—and I am using both—being but little inferior to that of the Jersey. Their ample organs furnish large capacity for assimilation of food, and materially assist in reducing cost of raising and fattening, for, as we all know, or ought to, it is not the amount of food consumed, but the amount assimilated that gives the flesh and fat; also that every pound of food that the animal consumes that he does not properly assimilate is not only that much wasted, but that much extra load to be carried by the food assimilated.

Granted that we have a fine breed of cattle to work upon, we must try and work intelligently and carefully, so as to give our cattle a fair chance in the competition with other breeds. The Shorthorn and Hereford men have grand breeds of cattle, and they are, as a rule, well posted in the art of rearing and fattening them, and as the doddies begin to make a fair show of wresting their colors from them they are beginning to wake up again, and, as it is commonly put, "are getting on their ear about it," and we may be well assured

that they are not disposed to let us have a walk-over in the race for the most and best beef for the least money. Being convinced of this, we must be careful to avoid the mistakes that some of them have made, and instead of using or selling inferior animals as breeders, we should be unsparing in the use of the knife, and send every inferior animal to the block, telling our customers we have no breeding stock for sale at present. High prices will tempt many breeders to use or sell inferior animals, but let me urge upon you the importance of withstanding the temptation; do not listen to it, for it is the voice of the siren that has lured many a Shorthorn breeder on to the rocks of financial distress; it is the voice that has ruined thousands of Shorthorn herds; it is, in fact, the rock that has split the prices of Shorthorns squarely in the middle, and been the foundation for the call for something better, and been the most potent influence in calling into prominence the grand polled breeds, for which we, the lovers of truly good beef cattle, may feel thankful, the Shorthorn losers correspondingly downcast.

Remember, that if you sell an inferior animal for a breeder, or even give it away, its poor performance or reputation comes home to you and destroys your chance of getting customers at remunerative prices for good stock, no matter how good they are, while if you use an inferior animal in your herd you deteriorate its value exactly in proportion to the amount used, and virtually ruin your herd as one from which intelligent breeders will select animals to breed from.

Therefore, set up a high standard of excellence, select the very best animals to breed from; use none but the best; breed for the best, and if you have any really good animals in surplus, sell them to your friends for breeders, and the inferior ones fix at once so they must go to the butcher's block, and so that no temptation can, in a moment of weakness, cause you to sell them, and with them your reputation as a breeder.

Treat your animals fairly and kindly, and they will amply repay you for all your efforts to improve them. Because they are grand rustlers do not compel them to earn their entire living by rustling; do not believe that the south side of a barb-wire fence is just the protection they need from the blast of boreas, or the scatterings of a manure pile the best food for them. Neither is it necessary to pamper them, for they don't need it, and it will do them no good, while by pampering or overfeeding you run the risk of injuring their breeding qualities. Give them good, square, generous treatment, and you will be surprised to find that they are making you more money every day than anything in the stock line you ever engaged in. We do not claim for these cattle that they will furnish five dollars' worth of beef for every dollar's worth of feed consumed, or that they will yield a wash-tub full of milk three times a day, or that a pint of their milk will make a pound of butter, or that they are nice enough to bring in the house for parlor ornaments; but we do claim, and propose to make the claim good, that for beef-producing machines eminently adapted for use in the West, they cannot be excelled, and we confidently predict that the time is not far distant when our best tables will be graced by juicy cuts from the loin of an Aberdeen-Angus, or other polled breed, and our health and happiness enhanced thereby.

The First Calf.

What is the foundation for the belief more or less prevalent with farmers, that the first calf is not worth raising, especially if it is a female? Is it the result of observation or of careful experiments, with an accurate record of a large number of cases? If the practice of these breeders is to kill such calves young, how do they know they might not have been superior animals? Again, if the results of experience, may not investigation show the manner of breeding to have been defective from the start?

If a young heifer is coupled with an inferior bull with an idea that he is good enough so long as he begets a calf, doomed from conception to an early death, it is no wonder that the first born has a bad reputation; or if a large number of yearlings are pastured with a worthless brute of a bull, and he, perhaps, too young for more than a very limited service, what can be expected from such breeding? To look for a resultant offspring of high character is about as reasonable as to go into the woods for black Hamburg grapes.

Couple your young heifers with as high-class males as you would use for more mature cows, and so give the first born an equal chance before you condemn them as vagabonds.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Variety of Cheese Product.

It is a noticeable fact that with all the American love for doing things differently from others, with all the American inventive skill, the great mass of the cheese made in this country is much alike. Some is much better than others, but most is made after one model. This is not nearly so true of the cheese made in European countries. There an almost endless variety is to be seen—variety in size, shape, color, taste and smell. Some of the European cheese is exceedingly distasteful to American palates and nostrils, but all meet a want. The total consumption is the greater because of this attempt to meet the fancies of many classes of consumers. Many of these classes are largely represented in this country, and have not forgotten their old tastes. We often lament the fact that the cheese consumption in this country is small compared with the population; yet little successful effort has been made to increase it by adapting the product to the tastes of these large classes of foreigners.

There are practical difficulties in the way. Small cheese, and those of peculiar size or flavor, usually cost somewhat more labor in the making, but often they can be sold at prices considerably above those current for standard cheese. At the first dairy convention we attended, the desirability of having cheese made of such size that they could be sold for family use without cutting was presented. Yet little advance has been made in introducing such cheese. The arguments in their favor are as strong as ever, and we do not believe it impracticable to secure a satisfactory trade in them.

Some of the English and continental styles of cheese are much liked by many Americans, and we do not see why they may not be successfully manufactured in this country on a larger scale than has yet been done. Whatever helps to increase the consumption of cheese, especially of cheese of good quality, will be of direct service to the dairy interest. It is not proposed that the foreign demand be neglected, but that increased attention be given to cultivation of the home demand.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The State Board of Agriculture has decided to offer the following premiums for the most extensive, perfect and varied exhibition of farm products, exclusively live stock, to be exhibited by a county: The sum of $600 to be divided into four premiums as follows: $300 to be the first, $150 to the second, $100 to the third and $50 to the fourth. If agreeable to the exhibitors, the premium lots will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans.

The black Sussex and black Essex swine are said to be the same breed. They are thought by some to be the indigenous races of Great Britain. In 1839 Mr. Henry Parsons, an Englishman, imported to Massilon, in this State (Ohio), a boar and two sows of the black Sussex breed, and two sows half Berkshire and half Sussex. The Sussex sows had each eight pigs when I saw them, and they had all been engaged at $50 per pair. They had uncommon points. There was about them a finish, almost a polish. They had a cleanness of head and leg, a fullness and liveliness of eye, and altogether a show of blood that I had never seen equaled. There was a remarkable uniformity, indicating fixed character. They looked like beans from the same pod. They were not large, but with exact proportions and strong frames, and an aptitude to fatten would accumulate great weight in proportion to the bone. They were light in belly, broad and deep in the chest, wide in the rib and loin, and with strong, arched, well-coupled back. Some experiments show that the Sussex is well calculated to cross on the Berkshire.

THE RIFLE.

Shooting At Harbor View.

On Sunday last, the Swiss Rifle Club had their regular monthly shooting, and we had the pleasure of meeting these genial and polite gentlemen by invitation at lunch. Owing to the meeting of the Swiss Benevolent Society the night before, and the inclemency of the weather, only five members competed for the prizes. At times, the shooting was excellent, but from different causes it was not sustained through out the day. Still, Messrs. Wetzel, Croce, Hopf and Bachmann, taken altogether, did good shooting. Leeman, who generally leads the score, did some brilliant shooting after lunch in the pool shooting, and then his gun got out of order and he fell from grace sadly. The prizes were captured as follows:

Theo. Wetzel	1st prize
Rudolph Hopf	2d prize
— Bachmann	3d prize
P. Croce	4th prize
J. Leeman	5th prize

BEST BULL'S-EYES.

P. Croce	8
R. Hopf	7
- Bachmann	6
Theo. Wetzel	5
J. Leeman	4

After lunch, which is always devoted to pool shooting, there were five sweepstakes and in these we took only the totals of each, which in rotation are as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5
Leeman	97	82	77	56	—
Croce	86	89	94	84	84
Hopf	63	78	56	70	55
Wetzel	68	65	93	—	—
Huguenin	73	50	56	—	—
Mona	46	27	—	—	—

All the pool shooting was done at ten shots to the man, which gives a possible of one hundred and twenty. An agreeable feature in these monthly reunions of the club is that Messrs. Croce and Leeman always have a private bet for their dinner for the day. A strict record is kept between them for the year, and to show how closely they shot during the period, they came out precisely even on the last Sunday in December 1883.

More Honor for Oakland.

In last week's issue we published a copious account of the grand shooting of our riflemen in the contest for the military trophy at Shell Mound, and gave Oakland the full measure of credit she earned through the performance of Company A. This week it gives us pleasure to accord her greater honor from the same source. After the trophy contest was over eight men of the company went on shooting, to qualify for marksmen and sharpshooters under Col. Ranlett's regulations, which we also published at the same time. In this shooting for qualification the members of Company A did themselves greater honor than in the contest for the trophy, three of them making a possible 25; two, 24 each out of a possible 25, and one a 23. This, unquestionably, is grand shooting. Taking the total score of the eight men at the qualification shooting, we find the result reaches 94½ per cent. for that performance; and then, if we add it to the total score of the company at the trophy match, it makes a score of 720 out of a possible 800, or 90 per cent., the highest figure required by the battalion regulations for the position of sharpshooters. This is a record the State may well be proud of. The names and scores of the eight men of Company A shooting after the match are as follows:

Burrill	5	5	5	5	5—25
Macdonald	5	5	5	5	5—25
Mason	5	5	5	5	5—25
Pierce	4	5	5	5	5—24
McEwen	5	5	5	5	4—24
Daniels	5	4	5	4	5—23
Waltham	5	4	4	5	4—22
Moore	5	4	3	5	4—21
Total					189

At Alameda.

There were two interesting matches at the Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on Sunday last, in spite of the inclement weather. The matches were made up two weeks ago between Messrs. Ehrenpfort and Wertheimer, the latter receiving fifty rings in fifty shots, and Messrs. Ehrenpfort, Boeckman, Utschig and P. Jacoby, the latter conceding to Utschig fifty rings. The conditions were 50 shots each at a twenty-five ring target, 200 yards, off hand. The score was:

P. Jacoby	997 rings	Jno. Utschig	943 rings
K. Wertheimer	956 rings	F. Bockman	904 rings
W. Ehrenport	956 rings		

Considering the cold rain storm and strong wind that prevailed during the shooting the scores are good.

The Eintracht Rifles.

We have been intending for some time to follow up our history of the Swiss Rifle Club with the history of others in our city, and had selected the California Schuetzen for the next place of honor, being at present the largest and perhaps the most influential of our local clubs. The gentleman who promised us the material, an officer and prominent member of the club, has almost worn out our patience by never fulfilling his promises. We can wait no longer, and next week shall give the history of the Eintracht Rifles from their formation, and their total score for 1883. If, therefore, the members of the Schuetzen Club, many of whom are aware of our intentions, see themselves preceded by others, they will please put the blame where it belongs, and not upon us. Since the contest for the Military Trophy, published by us in full last week, the scores in which stand at the head of the world's record—the performances of our local clubs as illustrative of the high order of our State riflemen generally, assume an additional interest and importance. Hence, we desire to give the history and record of all our clubs without delay, and for assistance in doing so by those who can furnish material we shall consider ourselves under great obligations. These little histories will give us a very correct idea of our State's progress in the past and power at present.

In the military column of Tuesday's *Chronicle* there appeared a very ill-timed paragraph reflecting upon the shooting of the Fifth Infantry Battalion at the late Silver Trophy match, and throwing doubt upon the correctness of the returns, or in other words, the honor and good faith of those preparing the returns. This is a piece of personal journalism which no honest paper should indulge in, because it is as unjustifiable under the circumstances as uncalled for. As to the old crack shots of the Sumners and Nationals of other days being gathered into the ranks of the men who made such a grand record, at the time referred to, seems to us a wilful perversion, for Colonel Kellogg, we believe, from individual recollections, is the only man who comes under that classification. The personal history and location of Col. Ranlett's staff will show at once the error of such a statement, and we fear the animus with which it was made. The public, or those really posted in this matter *will* determine for themselves, and they will certainly determine against the *Chronicle*, because they know, as we stated last week, that in 1879 at Sacramento, Mason, McDonald, Pierce, Burrell and Waltham of the then Oakland Guard shot against and beat the Nationals and Sumners of the day. How then can the crack shots of Company A to-day be drafted from the old Nationals and Sumners? The record of the military shooting has now become a matter of history, honorable to the nation. It must, therefore, be recorded correctly, and free from prejudiced personalities.

In our account of the late Military Trophy match, we spoke of military regulations governing the position of sharpshooters and marksmen. These are the personal regulations of Col. Ranlett to govern the rifle practice of his own command, and have no connection with any other. The State has no such regulations, but it is time it had, and we may have something to say on that point in future.

To-morrow, February 3rd, the fifth of the series of the battalion matches for the Silver Trophy in the Fifth Infantry will take place at Shell Mound between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. Each team will shoot on its own ground, except the Field and Staff and Company A of Oakland, who will shoot at Shell Mound. Much interest attaches to the match because, unless the Petaluma or San Jose team wins, an event not very probable, it will decide the ownership of the trophy so long and ably contested.

On Sunday, 17th February, there will be another interesting match shot at Shell Mound, between ten men from the Second Artillery (Col. Smedburgh commanding) and ten men from the Fifth Infantry (Col. Ranlett commanding), the terms being ten shots for each man at 200 and 500 yards. This is simply a friendly contest, the losing team having to pay for a dinner for not shooting better.

Over the River.

On Saturday last, a man died in Walla Walla, with whom I had an intimate acquaintance of nearly thirty years. I refer to George F. Thomas, late sheriff of that county. He was born in Norfolk, Va., December 17th, 1813, and began life as a stage driver for "Admiral" Reeside, in Alabama, in 1836. One of his intimate friends who "drove alongside" of him was Col. Andrew Jackson Gambill, now nearly 65 years of age, and the handsomest looking old man that walks the streets of San Francisco. The two friends came to California in 1849, and George went into staging business, while Jack became the hero of many a hard-fought battle with "the tiger." In 1854 the California Stage Company was formed, with James Haworth, A. G. Richardson, Charles McLaughlin, Jas. E. Birch and George F. Thomas as directors. Birch was president until September, 1857, when he was drowned on the Central America, and Frank S. Stevens took his place as director while Haworth was chosen president. About this time McLaughlin had become too active in money-making to suit his associates, and they told him he must either buy or sell. As he could not do the former, he fixed his interest at an exorbitant figure which they were only too glad to pay, and he went to San Jose with $35,000 in his pocket. Geo. W. Montgomery, called "Big Wash for short, succeeded him as director and purchasing agent, Harry Charles being secretary and Chandler B. Fowler treasurer. In 1860 Lansing Stout, then member of congress from Oregon, procured the passage of an act appropriating $600,000 per annum for four years, for a daily mail between Sacramento and this city, and Mr. Thomas came northward as the inaugurator of what was then deemed a collossal enterprise. There were no stages running north of Shasta or south of Jacksonville, and all the intervening country was not only without roads, but peopled with hostile savages. Picking out the best drivers and most trusty hostilers that could be obtained in northern California, Mr. Thomas commenced his work of breaking the long isolation of Oregon.

Every obstacle that could beset the path of energy and clog the path of progress interposed itself before Mr. Thomas, but his good native judgment and fine executive ability enabled him to surmount them all. He came to Oregon with $60,000 in his possession, at a time when more than one of our millionaires of to-day were working at day labor, or chopping cord-wood on shares. Two of the six children left behind him were born in this city, and he was a moving spirit in all our public affairs during that time. In 1862-63 came the outbreak of the Nez Perce gold excitement, and Mr. Thomas went to Lewiston. Before he could definitely organize any stage enterprises there Boise river bloomed into full view, and George Thomas began the mistake of his life time. In company with Colonel J. S. Rucktel, of this city—always a visionary and impractical man—he put on an expensive and costly line of stages across the Blue mountains from Walla Walla to Boise, by the way of Grande Ronde and Powder river valleys. As both the roads were very crude, Col. Ruckel designed a new route going up the canyon of the Umatilla river by way of the Warm springs. Two years earlier or two years later, the road could have been built for far less money. But just at that period, when everybody was wild over the mining excitement and unskilled labor commanded fabulous prices, the building of the road was a chimera. Ruckel had nothing to lose, comparatively speaking; but George Thomas lost upwards of $70,000, and retired to poverty that was marked with the most faultless honesty. He died poor in this world's goods, but left to his children the legacy of a name that has never been tarnished with the breath of scandal. He wanted money, but it had to be clean money before he would touch it.—*Tom Merry, in Oregonian.*

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Feb. 2, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrle Daly (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, J Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteco, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.

Noble Norfolks.

Heretofore we have intimated that we had been derilect is naming the yearling by Norfolk from Marion and now the intelligence comes that on January 20th there was another member of the royal family in a bay filly with three white feet, which a note from Mr. Winters also calls upon us to christen. For our readers to understand the situation there must be a recapitulation of the circumstances that led to the sponsorship. In the first place we bred and reared Marion, and when we sold her to Mr. Winters, he had no hesitation in predicting that from her there would spring race-horses. Owing to a prejudice which Mr. Winters has against first foals, the forerunner of the family was sold to Mr. Coggins of Oregon. When her next colt was a yearling we visited El Arroyo, and Mr. Winters had fixed upon the name of Simpson to call him. Although guilty in the same way we always deprecated the naming of horses after men, and though highly pleased with the form and appearance of the colt, and also somewhat proud of having a colt that was sure to be a race-horse, and from so great a favorite as his mother, we requested that there be a change. "What then shall we call him?" responded his owner. The Duke of Magenta was startling the world, and as the breeding was so nearly alike we suggested that "Duke of Norfolk" take the place of the one chosen. This was agreed upon, and when the filly, a year younger, was old enough to show her form, the natural sequence was "Duchess of Norfolk." "Alf" Estill always claimed that she was the best of the two, though we could not agree with him until she won the Pacific Cup, and then there was nothing left than to squarely acknowledge that he was the truest prophet. There never was a three-year-old filly that could have beaten her that distance on that day, and the best of the colts of that age might not have been equal to the task. The next in succession as a yearling was a "wonder" to look at, and though it was something of an anomaly, "Prince of Norfolk" was duly recorded. We are inclined to the belief that he will rank with the Duchess when the time comes for him to show his capacity, but with all the brilliancy that surrounds the family there has been such a constant run of bad luck that there is a dread that the blind Goddess may have a shaft in reserve. To keep up the nomenclature, however, and though still calling upon fictitious personages for a title, we will call the chestnut colt foaled in 1883 King of Norfolk, and the bay filly foaled January 20th, 1884, Queen of Norfolk. Should ill-fortune follow the Prince the right is reserved to change the names, though we sincerely trust that the "fickle jade" has exhausted her frowns, and that hereafter she will be the good genius of the noble horses. In that case we will make ample amends for calling her fickle, and still more humble retraction for having tacked the jade to the objectionable adjective. Surely, with the breaking down of the Duke, the untimely end of the Duchess, not to speak of the loss of form of the great filly on the Eastern tour, there should be a turn in the lane, and hereafter there will be fair fields for the sons and daughters of Norfolk and Marion.

Rancho Del Rio.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that Theodore Winters has christened his Sacramento farm with the above title. It is appropriate, as the western boundary of the place is the Sacramento river, and, like most of the Spanish names, it is musical. It is so well adapted for the breeding of fine horses and all other kinds of domestic animals, that if any place is worthy of a distinctive appellation it certainly belongs to it. Then, again, for two such stallions as Norfolk and Joe Hooker to be quartered in stalls on a place without other name than Mr. Winters' ranch, was not to be thought of, and not only them, but such a galaxy of brood-mares and so many constellations among the youngsters that it became nearly unendurable. Elsewhere we have written of a contemplated improvement by the proprietor of Rancho del Rio, which we sincerely hope will be carried out. That is the construction of training grounds which will be novel in this country, and which, we feel assured, will lead others of our wealthy breeders to adopt the same plan. Although there is not a farm better adapted for stock-breeding in the whole country, where natural advantages have been supplemented by judicious adjuncts, the course of over two miles in circuit will be the distinguishing feature. The circuit will embrace all kinds of ground, that is, all kinds that can be beneficial in training. Winding over the knolls on which the house and stables are built, easy grades, it is true, but with inclination enough to "open the pipes" without a fearfully fast pace, and gentle descents to relieve the muscles after the strain of gaining the elevation. But best of all will be a tangent of at least three-quarters of a mile, and this will be far enough to give very fast work no matter how long the race to be run. But we must caution our friend not to be deceived when the King of Norfolk, or his sister the Queen, "stops the watch" at forty-seven and a half seconds for half a mile, or 1:13 for the full three-quarters, and rate them as able to equal it when one turn of a mile track has to be accomplished. Make half a second allowance on the half, and three-quarters of a second for thirteen hundred and twenty yards, and this is the notch we hope to chronicle for them in two or three years hence. Some of the Joe Hookers, too, will tear over that straightaway course like wild horses, and better yet, Norfolks and Joe Hookers will go through the ordeal of training with sound limbs, and not even a case of "buckshin" to call for a "let-up."

We cannot attempt even a sketch of Rancho del Rio from the one short visit a year or more ago. There are remembrances of rounded hills dotted over with grand old oaks, valleys as green as a blue-grass pasture in June, a lake shimmering to the westward, and rich plains. A stable, at that time not quite finished, worthy to be the home of the bluebloods domiciled therein, and a gay band of horses which the Duchess of Norfolk led merrily from the pasture field to the stalls. There were a score, or more of weanlings dashing among the trees, the white-faced and white-legged Hookers prominently conspicuous, and two bay Norfolks that had every mark of "sure enough" race-horses. The whole picture was so pleasing that it is difficult, after the lapse of thirteen months, to select the most striking peculiarities, though among the many horses and colts it was remarkable that all should look so well. Some of the mares that had come from El Arroyo, still suffering with a disease which baffled the skill of veterinarians, had so far recovered that it was evident that a few weeks more would work a complete cure, while those that still ranked as weanlings and yearlings had the appearance of being a year older. There is little question that the recovery of those that had been brought there ailing, and the forwardness of the youngsters was due to the transfer from the dry plains on the banks of the Putah, to the green feed and rolling pasture fields of their present home. There was no end to the best of hay and the soundest of oats in their former quarters, and these were fed with a lavish hand, but the advantages of succulent herbage, the year round, in addition could not be otherwise than beneficial. It is somewhat hazardous to predict that greater race-horses than Mollie McCarty, Ralston, Flood, Conner, Jim Renwick, Fred Collier, Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk, and so many others of great merit that first saw light on the big farm of thousands of acres of the richest land, and still we will take the chance of prophesying that the Rancho del Rio will show still better scions of the distinguished families, which gave worldwide celebrity to the old place.

Spring Race Meeting—Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.

The spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association can now be said to be fully under way, as the adoption of the following capital programme by the Board of Trustees, on Wednesday last, is the starting-point, which will surely be followed by one of the most successful meetings ever held under the auspices of the society.

The meeting is to commence on Saturday, the 12th of April, which will be the first regular day. On that the first race is the

California Stake—For two-year-olds, $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring Meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations for 1884.

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abbie W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' br f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. Jas. Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
16. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
19. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
20. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
21. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
22. Palo Alto's b f Monday—Plaything.
23. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.

The twenty-three nominations are as fine a lot as can be shown in any country, and among them are the colts and fillies which have shown such wonderful trial runs the past season. The second race is the

Hearst stake.—For all ages, of $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

That this will bring together the best field of flyers ever seen on this Coast is beyond question, and it is altogether likely that the fastest California record will be the result. Jim Renwick, Premium, Jumbo, Lulu Riggs, Della Walker, Red Oak, and several others will probably be named, and it will be a superlatively lucky man who gets on the winner.

The third race is the

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring Meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries, San Buenaventura, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin, Santa Anita, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters, El Arroyo, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters, ch f Callio Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafter, Olema, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto, Menlo Park, b c, by Norfolk—Boyadana.
12. Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
14. Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin.
15. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
16. Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
17. Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
19. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flush.
20. J. B. Haggin, El Paso, b c Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie.
21. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
22. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenuine.
23. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
24. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
25. J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenelg—Edna.
26. J. B. Haggin, ch f, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
27. J. B. Haggin, br f, My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
28. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.

It would be a hypercritical fancier who finds fault with the above list as in it are the Palo Alto trio that ran so well, Prince of Norfolk, Callie Smart, the flower of the Rancho del Paso youngsters, and others, which though yet ranking as maidens, may be worthy competitors for the winners.

The closing race for the first day is a

Selling Race.—Purse $200; $25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every $100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every $100 above.

The second day of the meeting, in fact, is termed an "extra day" on the programme, in order not to give any chance for dispute in regard to the "fixed events," and the four races selected should prove an attractive card for Tuesday, the 15th of April.

Extra Day.

Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; $25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.

Purse, $200; $50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.

Purse, $200; $50 to second; dash of one mile.

Selling Purse, $200; $25 to second; 1¼ miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

Second Day, April 17th.

Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.

Pacific Cup Handicap—$50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 P. M.

Handicap Stake—for three-year-olds; 1¾ miles; $25 each; $10 declaration; $200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.

Purse, $300; $50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Third Day, April 19th.

Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations for 1884.

1. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winters, b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters, ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters, br f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase, bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco, ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams, br c, Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. E. J. Baldwin, ch g, by Grinstead—Experiment.
12. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
13. E. J. Baldwin, ch c, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
14. E. J. Baldwin, br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarty.
15. E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara.
16. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
17. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
18. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
19. Palo Alto, s c, by Flood—Planetia.
20. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
21. Palo Alto, br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
22. Palo Alto, b f, by Monday—Plaything.
23. Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations:

1. J. K. Gries, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters, ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafter, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Boyadana.
12. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
14. Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin.
15. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
16. Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
17. Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
19. W. L. Pritchard, br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
21. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flush.
23. J. B. Haggin, b c, Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin, ch f, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin, br f, My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.

Purse, $300; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

Consolation Purse, $200; $50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at the meeting; five pounds allowed for each defeat; dash of a mile.

The above justifies the prediction of a brilliant meeting, and by fixing the dates so much earlier than in former years there are two evils avoided, and it also gives the colts which have engagements at Louisville and other Eastern places plenty of time for the journey. There are, in reality, more than two drawbacks which have been encountered in former years. These are the picnics, the "hazing rains" and high winds, and though there may be rains at the time chosen, this is not so likely as if the dates were later. May is the picnic month, and few are held earlier, and it is usually safe to calculate that the trade winds will not set in until after the meettng is concluded. In the races which are yet open the entries will close on the first of March, excepting, of course, the Consolation Purse. It was learned that there were no hurdle horses in training, excepting, perhaps, Hattie B. Mr. Boots said that he did not intend putting his mare in train, and whether Grismer was still chancing a flying journey over the sticks was unknown to the persons present at the meeting. There appears to be a reluctance among California owners of race-horses to change their work to jumping, and until more are placed in the school it will be useless to offer purses for them. The programme is all that it is necessary to give at present. The next number of this paper will contain all the conditions, place of running, etc.

Blinkers.

We have seen an article going the rounds of the press denouncing the use of blinkers, or blind bridles. While there is just enough truth int he article to give it plausibility, it, nevertheless, is full of inferential errors, and is extravagant every way. There are a few horses that will possibly drive better with open bridles, but the vast majority will be more pleasant with "blinkers." There is no cruelty in the use of blinkers, if any attention is paid them. Most horses, if driven with open bridles, will get lazy and lubbery, as they contract the habit of watching the driver behind them. They will slobber along with one eye on the whip, and when they see a hand stretched out to take it out of the socket, they will plunge forward with a jerk sufficient to dislocate the driver's neck or spine, and then settle back into the same slovenly and slouchy gait. There is no more cruelty in a good blind bridle than in a good hat for a gentleman, provided it fits. It is surprising how much sentimental nonsense there is palmed off on the people as horse wisdom, and swallowed by gudgeons. Go and get one of Mr. Simpson's bridles, that is made to fit the head of a horse, and you will not complain of any cruelty to your horse.

The above we cut from the California *Spirit of the Times*, and it points out in a few words some of the disadvantages of driving a horse in an open bridle. The annoyances mentioned may be supplemented with far more serious troubles. Not long ago a man who had stopped to converse with a friend dropped his reins. The motion to pick them up was construed by the horse to mean reaching for the whip, and away it dashed, throwing him out of the seat. Discovering that it was beyond control, the start was accelerated into a run, the result being a smashed-up wagon and a narrow escape from fatal injuries by the driver. That the common "blind bridle" has many faults is evident, and in place of seeking to remedy these, the tendency has been to the other extreme, and afforded the advocates of untrammelled vision a chance to sustain their position with sound arguments. The bridle alluded to is that of which there is a cut in the advertising column, and though that does not show it as clearly as when seen on the horse, it is plain enough that the objections to blinds do not hold good in this case.

It puts it within the power of the driver to control the sight without a possible chance of injury to the eye. The blinds, when properly adjusted, cannot be displaced, and the animal can neither see over or under them. They are kept in position by straps, and no matter whether the bit is low or high in the mouth, the check pieces cannot displace them. When the blind is made a part of the check piece they cannot be kept in place, and even a tight noseband does not prevent motion. At times one blind will rest against the eye, the other will stand at right angles to the cheek, and if the check draws the bit farther up in the mouth, or the horse raises it with his tongue, there is a vacancy between the blind and the eye, and the animal can see what is behind. It is well enough to break colts without blinds, so as to familiarize them with what is behind. When the education has been carried that far, ninety-five in a hundred horses will drive better with blinds than without, and quite a proportion cannot be driven with any comfort in an open bridle.

Horse-Shoes and Tips of Malleable Iron.

Several weeks ago we made some wooden patterns of tips and two of bar-shoes, the purpose being to test whether malleable iron would answer. Since making the patterns we see by the Australian papers that an "anti-concussion" shoe made of malleable iron is meeting with success there, and the veterinarian who has charge of that department of the *Federal Australian* endorses the use of that kind of metal. The patterns were made of old cigar boxes or redwood, and not worked as smooth as they might have been, but desiring to test them before going to the expense of proper models, we took them to the office of the Judson works on Market street, and a little over a week ago received the specimens. They were much smoother than was expected, and we were agreeably disappointed to find that the small holes for the nails were cast in. We supposed that it would be necessary to finish the holes by drilling and punching, such being the case with those cast from brass, but all that was required was a light blow with a tapering punch to perfect the nail-hole. With models made of brass and polished, there is not a particle of doubt that a highly finished shoe or tip will be the result.

Last Saturday we put a pair of the tips on the front feet of X X, the first iron that he has worn for nearly two years, as we learn from the journal that March 30th, 1882, was the last time he was shod.

On Monday a pair was put on Antevolo, and July 21st, 1883, was the last date previous that tips were placed on his fore feet, and he would still have been driven barefooted had it not been that we were fearful that the sharp macadam would work injury, owing to a depression between the sole and wall, which was caused by standing in a "mud stall" before we got him home. There is not space enough at command at present to explain further, and will postpone the description. There was a surplus of horn in both X X and Antevolo, and the only reason for putting the tips on the former was to test the material. Double-Cross does all the "running around," and he wears a shoe faster than any horse we ever owned, so that if found satisfactory in his case, it is afair inference that they will answer in others. During the wet weather the driving is on the streets, Peralta, from being the smoothest, being the most fancied. It is one of the best jobs of macadam in the country, the stone, which was put on to quite a thickness, being hard and the top coating, of the same material, broken much finer. "Coming home" there is quite a down grade from Eighteenth street to the sewer, and X X will haul a cart down a good deal like a trotter. That this kind of work will try the material will be granted, and though, of course, there has not been time enough given to form an opinion, we have great confidence that the experiment will be satisfactory. At all events, there is plenty of ductility, and as the ground portion can be recarbonized there is likely to be hardness enough to stand the wear for a reasonable length of time. From what we have already seen, we shall not hesitate to order the brass patterns made as soon as time can be taken to make the wooden models, and in the next article will give a fuller description of the work and the anticipated advantages.

Stallions Advertised—Brigadier, Steinway.

There are two notable additions this week to our list of stallions, and in presenting the claims of these two noted grandsons of the "great progenitor," we do it with full confidence that the high estimate will meet with the approval of all who have a knowledge of what substantial ground they stand opon. Ever since we saw Brigadier trot in his four-year-old form at Chico, he has been a prime favorite. There has been steady progression from that time until now, and even the lowering of his colt record nearly ten seonds is not the full history. He is emphatically an "honest trotter," sticking to his work pertinaciously, and when defeated making a good showing, and in most instances when beaten there was a lack of condition, or other causes that militated against him. It is superfluous to say more regarding his breeding than is contained in the advertisement, though it will not be out of place to call attention to the fact that General Withers thought so highly of his sire, Happy Medium, as to instal him as one of the monarchs of Fairlawn. General Withers is intensely practical in his breeding operations, and seems to be entirely free from having been swayed by favoritism. The success which has followed his efforts gains weight to what he does, and therefore his endorsement of the blood is a valuable certificate of merit.

Steinway is at the head of the list of three-year-old stallions, and a record of 2:25¼, at that age, is a super-extra performance, Those who saw him trot when a two and three-year-old wax enthusiastic when recounting the exploits of his colthood. Had his training been continued, there are good reasons to believe that he would have taken still higher rank among the trotting stallions of the country. To breeders there is a greater advantage in rearing animals that come to their speed younger than is generally thought. There is an earlier chance to sell, and a colt that learns quickly reduces a cost of education much below what the sluggard entails. Both of theses horses, Brigadier and Steinway, are of very high form and fine size, and better yet their colts show that there is no lack of the family characteristics. The sire of Steinway, Strathmore, deservedly ranks as one of the best of the sons of Hambletonian, and by reference to the advertisement it will be seen that his dam is also of the right sort.

Chicago Driving Park Entries.

The list alluded in the following letter of the Secretary of the Chicago Driving Park came too late to give an opportunity to even summarize. The note of Mr. Hall, however, gives enough information to show this is bound to be a grand year for turf sports in Chicago. What effect the second summer meeting will have on Saratoga remains yet to be seen, though we are under the impression that it will be quite a drawback. Western horsemen are benefited in having a place nearer home to run, and there are so many horses now in training that there is a certainty of success. The number engaged at both parks in Chicago ensure the "city by the lake" plenty of competitors for the races during the summer months.

CHICAGO, January 26th, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: *Dear Sir*—Enclosed here will find list of the entries to the stakes of our summer racing meeting, which closed on January 15th. The total number of entries is 470, including those made in the four stakes which closed on April 2d, 1883, and we think we never had a better list of nominations. The success of our second summer running meeting, July 17th to August 19th, is also fully assured, most of the leading stables south and west having notified us of their intention to remain all summer in Chicago. We shall have for that meeting not less than two hundred horses. Shall open stakes for the meeting very soon, to close, probably, on March 1st. I remain, Yours truly,

D. L. HALL, Secretary.

Decision of the Board of Trustees.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that at the fair of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society last fall May D. won a stake of $25 each, p. p., with $200 added by the association. There was a provision in the programme that purses were to be divided so that the winner of a purse would only get fifty per cent. of the amount given. Getting somewhat "mixed" in relation to the difference between purses and stakes, it was decided by the judges or the Sonoma and Marin Society that May D. was only entitled to one-half of stakes and added money. As the winning was advertised to be governed by the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, the owner of May D., H. C. Judson, brought the matter before the Trustees at the meeting last Wednesday, offering the published conditions as evidence. The decision was unanimous that May D. was entitled to the whole amount of the stakes and added money.

Washington Park Club.

Manifestly, it would take too much space to publish all the nominations in the stakes of the above club, and hence we have condensed to those which are owned on the Pacific Coast. As the totals are given, it will he seen that our expectations have been amply fulfilled, and our side of the coutinent makes a good showing.

General Topics.

There is grand music in the songs of the frogs. To the frequenters of the opera the notes may be monotonous, and the trills and shakes a poor recompense for the divine warblings of Patti or Nillson. Still we must reiterate that there are joyous tones and prospective good cheer, plenty and happiness foressayed in the welcome chirpings. The California frogs, at least those of the genius who are domiciled in Oakland, have peculiar ways. As soon as the rains come copiously enough to reach the bottom of the suncracks, the concert commences. There has not been a lisp for some time, and the old fear began to assert itself that the croakings of the pessimists might be fulfilled.

During the ten years of our California experience it has been the same old tune. There was no chance, according to the gloomy forebodings of these folk, for a crop, and hay and oats and barley would rule so high that the horses would have to go on short rations. After so many failures in their predictions, there was no recurrence of the tremor, and the leaden prophecies failed to frighten. Still there was uneasiness as January wore away, and there were dry skies and hoar frosts. The frogs piped a tune or two before Christmastide, feebly however, and then the orchestra was silent. When on Friday of last week the drizzle of the morning was followed by a clear afternoon and northwest wind, there was a fear that the sable speeches would have to be endured for some days to come. Saturday was more propitious, and the gentle showers and the high southeastern wind that rocked the ferry boats, brought the usual sequence. A genuine downpour, puddles in the road, a tiny stream in the gutters. It still came down at sunset, and in place of the golden and purple veil, so diaphonous as not to hide the great luminary sinking to rest in the Pacific, there was a thick grey curtain impenetrable to the vision, though bearing the motto "There shall yet be seedtime and harvest."

The Wellington in the grate did not blaze so cheerfully as when there was an "eager and nipping air;" but there was the patter of the raindrops on the roof, and then, cheerier yet, came the song of the frogs. We recognized the voice of the leader as he gave the key, full and sonorous, and the refrain was taken up by a hundred voices, which told of green fields and fruit trees burdened with white, pink and red blossoms, and teams afield, and foals caracoling about their dams. These are the first glad tokens of springtime, for though the roses and violets have been in bloom ever so long, tales were told of lambs being slaughtered to save the mothers, of newly sown grain dormant, of kernels sprouted and then the vitality hopelessly dried out. Sing on, ye minstrels, and we will rejoice over the failure of the false prophets as we have done for the past ten winters, and drive them back to reminiscences of dry years twenty seasons in the background.

By and by will come the swallows. Their nests are undisturbed under the shelter of the protecting eaves of the barn, and there is little repairing necessary to fit them for occupancy. They, too, are cheery visitors if their twitterings are not so blithesome as their forerunners, though, when they put in an appearance the refrain will be that there will be no late rains to fill with kernels the drooping heads of the wheat, barley and oats, and of north winds which will "burn up" all verdure and leave the fair fields of California arid and dreary. The swallows chirp away all such dire forebodings, and though their forerunners tune their voices from the more tangible fluid that falls from the clouds, Hirundo and his mate dart through the bland air and revel in the sunshine that is to perfect the crops the rains have nurtured.

In the ten seasons we have lived in California only one has shown less than half of the average rainfall. That was 1876–1877, when the guage marked 8.96 inches. But so far as we can form an idea from the short experience of ten years, the prospective crops cannot be rated by the number of inches of water. There may be deluges when the greatest proportion finds its way into the streams, and then there may be a gentle fall, nearly every drop of which sinks into the ground and is stored for future use. With enough to wet the soil to a depth that is required to plow, and sustain the plants until the moisture from below arises, there is not much danger of failure. It may be regarded as a fanciful theory, though we are of the opinion that there is an attraction from the dampness of the top, influencing the underground supply to ascend, and aids the capillary force to bring it within reach of the roots. Or it may be that there are reverse influences, and, through some cause, when a fresh supply is necessary, the subterranean reservoirs are called upon and the water forced nearer the surface. California is so entirely different from the States in the Mississippi Valley and further East that it is difficult to make the inhabitants of those far-away places understand the anomalies of the seasons.

The first summer of our residence here we journeyed twice a week between Oakland and Alvarado. Near Eden a large field was planted to corn after the spring rains came to an end. It was easy to understand that there was moisture enough in the ground to sprout the seed and give it a start. The young plants grew apace. The field was well cultivated, and at the last plowing the broad blades were up to the body of the horse. The tassels shot out above the leaves, the silken plumes fell from the apex of the ears, and during the whole of the time there was the dark green which told of health and vigor. Not a drop of rain had fallen from the time of planting, the "hay-making showers" having come early, and it was ready to harvest ere those of the fall fell. We watched it closely, taking the trouble to hitch the horse and examine it from the time the silk showed until it was the "roasting-ear" stage. It was a magnificent crop, not so many bushels to the acre, perhaps, as on the Missouri or Mississippi bottoms, but far above the averages of the rolling prairie. The ears were well filled with sound kernels, and when it was cut and "stooked" the ground was fairly covered with the conical structures.

Now, in the East, if a drouth of three or four weeks' duration comes while the ears are setting, the leaves "curl," and the cob is unclothed with grain for quite a distance from the point. Should the "dry spell" continue from the time of the last plowing until the ears began to get size enough to show plainly, there would be an end to the hopes of the farmer, and long before ready to husk every stalk would be lifeless. No matter how much rain had fallen previous to the advent of dry weather, that, long continued, would wreck the hopes of the husbandman. Without rainfall, as long as is the general case in California, the trees would die unless in swamps or situations where wet was obtained from streams, lakes or bayous, and the whole country be void of vegetable life.

It is certainly correct reasoning that with rain enough so that plowing can be properly done, and sufficient moisture to germinate the seeds and keep them growing until the middle of May, that all plants which send roots deep into the soil do not require further watering in California. Even shallow-rooted plants like the cereals and native grass must draw some of their sustenance from the hidden sources, and that the "upward flow" has something to do with the immense crops. In the best wheat country of the Orient, eighty bushels of wheat, one hundred and thirty bushels of barley to the acre would be so far beyond what any person had seen that no one would regard such a product as being within the range of possibilities.

It would far exceed the space which can be awarded in these desultory notes to sustain a theory with plausible reasons accounting for this portion of the Pacific Coast being favored with conditions that are not found in other portions of the country. That it does not result from saturations of the soil from above is too palpable to require argument, and therefore it will be conceded that the source of the aqueous supply is distant. Most likely the precipitation takes place on the crests and slopes of the Sierras, and finds its way by underground channels where there is no chance for evaporation. These natural aqueducts follow a curving path, deep under valleys and surmounting hills. There is an immense pressure, equally as great in the mountain tarns of a few rods in width as lakes of the size of Tahoe. Thousands of pounds to the inch, for if the source is five thousand feet above the plain, there is a pressure of one hundred and fifty atmospheres, and this drives the water through any strata that water can be driven. On this side of the mountains the impervious matter is below, and the constant flow replenished from the cloud and snowcapped course breaks out in springs in places, the main body spreads over the whole country, and rises to meet another force which attracts it surfacewards.

It may be considered queer that the song of the frogs should have led to a consideration of the mysteries of California fruitfulness, and connected the croakings of the growlers with the abtruse problems which sorely try scientific minds as well as those who make no pretentions to the erudition that colleges impart. There is the fact, however, that when following the season of 1876-7 with a rainfall of 8.96 inches, there were fair crops, there must be causes which do not exist in other countries. It should also teach us not to be despondent if January passes with bright days, and place more dependence on the future making amends for the scantiness of the past.

It may increase the faith of our farmers in the motto so plainly printed in the grey clouds which shut out the view of the Pacific if more study is given to the water they do not see as well as that which descends immediately on their lands. Some of the late vaticinations regarding coming evil were based on the slight rainfall of the season of 1882–1883, and that was backed by the still slighter precipitation of the season before. The disasterous drouth of 1864 was cited as an example, and with additional emphasis, as the two seasons preceding were 11.53 and 35.56 inches. The reasoning was, that if the great fall of 35.66, more than double the average of the seven years from 1857, could not avert the evil, what other result could follow than dire disaster in 1884? We opine that the rainfall of two years in the past can have little effect in making calculations for the present, unless stored where this was small loss, unless from evaporation. It is possible that among the sources of underground supply the superabundance is held in reserve, but that is an unknown quality which cannot enter into the calculation. On these high altitudes there is scarcely such a thing known as light falls of snow and rain, the congealed fluid being piled up in scores of feet in some places, and with copious rains in springtime to aid the sun in melting it.

In a table of the rainfall from the season of 1849–1850, the measurements taken in Sacramento, the average per year is 19.15 4-5, Estimating the fall of the present season at 9.00, the average from that of 1877–1878 will be 19.91 inches which is more than any preceding period covering the same time. The seasons have been more uniform than any of the other seven-year records, and in every year there has been no lack of rain from this time on. Had we monthly data to predicate a prophecy upon, it would probably appear that there is time enough yet to show 16 inches in place of nine, and with that much at the proper time, and distributed over the country generally, there will be a bigger crop than ever was recorded in California before. Valuable, however, as tables are, it will not do to place too much confidence on periodical recurrence, and as there have been few exceptions to a beautiful yield since agriculture has been a prominent feature of California life, it is only reasonable to hope that this leap year be similar to the seven which carries us back to 1852, rather than the solitary example of the bugbear 1864.

With good crops, the California fairs of this year will excel all others which have been held. This is claiming a good deal, as there is not a state in the Union that approaches California in grand exhibitions. But there is more than the usual activity among the managers, and the trestle boards are covered with plans which will be more than carried to completion if the songs of the frogs are to be depended upon. The State Society has not only done wonders heretofore, but is determined to continue to excel. The grand pavilion completed, the grounds are being improved so thoroughly that it is safe to assert that when the fair of 1884 is opened the whole will rank as superior to any other in *any* country. We have purposely refrained from writing in relation to the improvements, hoping that every coming week would give us a chance to obtain a personal knowledge of what was going on. Failing to squeeze out the time, we will be forced to again trespass on the good nature of "Mile-and-a-Quarter," and solicit him to send a description, which he is so well capable of doing. In either case we do not want to anticipate, and though chapters could be filled with the eulogies of those who are acquainted with the plans, will defer sketches so as to give the picture the prominence it so richly merits.

From the other places come enthusiastic reports, and Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Oakland, Stockton, Chico, Marysville, San Jose, Salinas, Santa Cruz, Los Angeles, and other places, we hear of extra efforts to outdo all former exhibitions. The late rains will revivify the exertions, and with the prospect of a rich and happy harvest home, there will be a host of workers to aid the stout hearts which never scare. And, by the way, there are hosts of willing workers at all of the places spoken of, and oftentimes we have tried to fix upon the one person who was worthy of the front rank. Then there would be so many candidates that the selection of a dozen of the best was a troublesome job, and the more we pondered the greater the mystification, until the conclusion was reached that where all were so worthy that there could be no reigning monarch, but rather a republic in which all were fitted to preside.

The spring races, too, will receive an impetus from the brighter prospects, and with the assurance of plenty horses will be trained which otherwise would have been turned out. As this is written before the meeting of the Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and as the Sacramento Club is awaiting the action of that to decide upon dates, etc., it is unnecessary to speculate on what will be the action, though it is a "foregone conclusion" that the meetings at both places will be more attractive than ever. There is no question that there is a better lot of colts to take part than has ever been trained here before, and that in addition to the fixed events which closed in 1882 and 1883, there will be numbers to take part in the Extra Stakes and purses offered. Since it has been made public that the Board would meet to prepare for the spring meeting there has been a greater interest manifested than has been shown in previous years, and already there are long arguments in relation to the capacities of young and old.

This diversity of opinion is the charm of racing in prospective. The conversation soon becomes dull when all agree. When the talk warms into a debate there is life and spirit. When the youngsters are the topic there will be rehearsals of what their parents, grand parents, and very likely their progenitors for many generations have done. In an assemblage of a dozen it is altogether likely there will be twelve different opinions, not one of which can be convinced that he is in the wrong. There may be partial agreement, and in discussing the merits of two animals one will be conceded to have the most speed, and then the distance that will bring them together is the mooted point. The equalization by differences in weight carried is not often heard, unless there are European critics in the couclave, though from the frequency of handicaps in the East, the discussion of the new and old schedules, penalizations and allowances, there is a far better understanding of the intricate question than was the case in former years.

When the weights of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association were raised, there was no end to the clamor of those who could not see any good in divergences from old customs. A hundred and ten pounds on two-year-olds, they reasoned, would break down every colt in the country, and the time of the races so slow as to disgust the spectators. The latter objection has been completely demolished and the running of the Palo Alto filly with 107 pounds, a mile in 1:42¾, was such a forcible plea that even the obstinate sticklers for old practices were silenced. Silenced, so far as sensible arguments went, though there was the usual want of candor, and a determination to abide by their former statements, ludicrous enough, though at the same time a little provoking.

It is evident that if the judgement and strength of a man were to be found in an eighty-pound boy that the two "stun" and over subtracted from the weight carried would

be beneficial. But, unfortunately, this is not the case, the judgement resulting from experience is wanting, and any one who has seen the lightweight sawing and twitching the animal's head about to restrain it from running faster than the order, is aware that there must be far more danger of injury to the legs than when there is strength enough to control by a straight pull. While a good deal of strength is required, the effectiveness comes from knowing how to apply it. Some men never can master the art, and the pull is a dead and stubborn effort for mastery, and it is needless to add that in contests of this kind the muscles in the neck and jaws of a horse are more powerful than those of the back and arms of men. The jerking and snatching of the boy is still more aggravating to the horse, and rebellion follows. In these battles it is more than likely that the legs will be struck, and that joined to the effort to break away is the cause of many injuries.

There are hopes that something can be done to overcome the ill effects of carrying heavy weight by horses in their exercise. It may be that by substituting straight work for the curves of a mile track will be found beneficial, for it is generally acknowledged that the great danger is a high rate of speed on curves of short radii. That there is an unequal strain is too palpable to be successfully contradicted, and the chances of injury to the tendons greatly enhanced. Should Mr. Winters build the training course on Rancho del Rio that he thought of making when we were there, it will be a practical test of more potency than theoretical arguments. There could not be better ground. There will be a level plain for the straight run of at least three-quarters of a mile, easy curves and up and down grades. That the "wind" can be improved by galloping up hill is conceded among English trainers, and without a dissenting voice so far as we have heard. That the action of the lungs is accelerated without so great a strain upon the legs is beyond doubt, and there must be exercise of the breathing apparatus as well as of the muscles to bring it to the required point. We have seen horses fearfully distressed in their lungs when there was no indication of muscular fatigue, and any person who has run until he was short of "wind" is aware that it is far more trying than the tiring of the legs.

There may be other methods discovered to neutralize the ill effects of weight on the back of race-horses, and we intend to try some experiments with that object in view. Until verified by actual trials it is not worth while to present theories, as with facts, hard, incontrovertible facts to support theory, it is a severe enough task to fight against the prejudices of centuries, in whatever pertains to the management of horses. It is true that there has been wonderful progress in the training of horses in the last thirty years, and many of the old superstitions have been replaced with more sensible treatment, but it is also indisputable that there is an unwillingness to forsake the old rutted paths to try others that might prove smoother.

The change in racing programmes had more to do in changing the systems of training in this country than all other causes combined. To win dashes it was imperative that the old methods be changed. Then it was found that heats could be run faster, and that horses would "repeat" better under the new. Had the "3 in 5," "two miles and repeat," and "four-mile-heats" been the main feature of the bills until the present day, there would have remained to keep them company the wallowing for miles under loads of clothes, the long walks, the "courses of physic," the nonsense and mummery of "cordial," "sweating," "wind" and a dozen other kinds of balls, and drenches, and medicines, and heavy shoes, and fine drawing "and "pointing" until the recipient looked as though pointed to the right course for a race among skeletons.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Breeding Theories.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.—Of late I have given a little thought to the subject of paternal and maternal influence and impression on the foal, and must confess that I cannot see my way as clearly as I did before the investigation began. Reasoning on the period of gestation, from the standpoint of a physiologist, it has been an easy matter to arrive at the following conclusions, as well as formulate the subjoined theory. In all viparious animals there is little doubt but what the young's blood contains one-half its sires. In order to establish this fundamental principle we must labor under the protecting wing of the old adage, that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, or else why should the one hundred and twenty minimus of blood contained in the coupulating fluid absorbed by the titenis increase to the one hundred and twenty ounces representing one-half the colt's blood at birth? We know that a single grain of mustard seed placed in the earth will, in time, produce an exact counterpart of the shrub which bore the planted germ, albeit the elements of nature have furnished, many, many times the same bulk of sustenance. But with the mare, observe the long period of gestation during the greater length of which the blood of the mother circulates through the arteries, veins and capillarys of the foetus, at least once every eight minutes; add to this the fact that the blood of the dam passes through an entire change three times during the twenty-four hours, and then try to demonstrate how large a portion of the blood of the sire remains in the veins of the dam and foal at the hour of birth. There is one thing we do know, however, and that is that in the case of the human family, the first result of wedlock usually favors, to a large extent, the mother, and the more children there are sent to bless the union, the more do they come to resemble the husband. Who has not heard of the old saying, that the good mother (meaning prolific) grows to resemble the husband, until in the advancing years, one might fancy they were brother and sister. Thought, habit, health and temperament are all brought into unison with the corresponding attributes of the husband, until they become of one mind and one flesh.

It is well known among the successful breeders of poultry and dogs that a second or third clutch of chickens, or litter of pups, carry in their make-up more of the nature of the cock or dog. So I have seen it in the horse; a mare bred to the same stallion through successive seasons becomes, as it were, a part of the sire of her offspring, and each succeeding foal grows more and more in the form and disposition of its male parent. Many have noted this fact when a mare has been breed twice or three times to a jack and then led to the embrace of a stallion; they have detected many traits in the offspring that spoke plainly of the latent influence of the jack, and perchance they have known of worthless animals being the result of such breeding. Still, there are exceptions to this rule, and the cases referred to may have occurred in those mares who breed directly after the male.

The writer has in mind the case of an old flea-bitten grey mare who proved herself a gold mine to her not overwealthy owner, who, during her years of usefulness, gave birth to fourteen foals, and it mattered not to what stallion she was bred, the offspring spoke of the sire in every particular, color, markings, gait, size, disposition and usefulness, and proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the blood of the male was ever active and potent. A second mare, being a daughter of Grey Eagle, the four-mile horse, was so strongly sexed and physically wrought, that it mattered not to what stallion she was led the offsprings were her own, and evinced nothing in their physical and mental make-up of the influence of their sire. The last time the writer saw the Grey Eagle mare was during the spring preceeding her twenty-eighth birthday. She was then with foal to a Clay stallion, and remembered among the fruits of life's labors nineteen living colts, a record, I venture, unsurpassed by any mare of her native state —Iowa.

Can any reader of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN produce as promising a case of maternity? While I believe that a majority of mares would prove more profitable if bred for a successive number of years to the same stallion, providing, of course, that the result of such breeding is satisfactory to the owner, than would be the case were the mare led to different horses and as many different years; still I am satisfied there is a limit to the vitality of some horses' lives, and that in time the nature of the mare overcomes the spirit of the sire to such an extent that in time the offspring ceases to grow more and more in the likeness of the male. but takes on the nature of the female. This may result from too heavy a drain on the power of the stallion, or it may be the mentalizing influence of the dam's inherent properties bequeathed to her by a noble race of ancestors. There are mares whose first colt from a given stallion proves a happy medium of all the better qualities of both sire and dam, but whose second offspring proves itself to be a *fac simile* of the sire, while the third grows in the likeness of the first. In other words, breed the mare to a stallion in every respect her superior, and the first colt will be but little better than the dam, and a shade inferior to the sire, while the second will be by far the best of the two, and equal in all ways to its paternal ancestor, and the third will be no better than the first.

In such cases, it is not advisable to breed more than three times to the same horse, and once the owner is positive of the fact, two foals are as many as his mare should drop from any one stallion. Why call a colt a Hambletonian Star or a Cassius M. Clay, or a Pat Malloy, or an imported Billet, when the mare may have exerted twice the influence over the foal as the sire. Take the case of the Grey Eagle mare; had her owner sent his mare to Muscatine, and caused her to be bred to Tramp, by Gages Logan, and the result should have produced a healthy foal, the offspring would have been registered and known as a Tramp colt, when the facts would prove that it would have been an exact counterpart of its dam? Would it not be better to classify colts as members of that parent's family whom they most resemble? COLUMBUS.

Mayview, Kansas, January 16th, 1884.

Blood Value in Breeding.

In a paper contributed to the *Country Gentleman* Hark Comstock formulates a theory so philosophical and eminently said that it will be recognized and endorsed by all breeders who have, without prejudice or simple superficial examination, given the problem thorough study. The prophecy that may be read between the lines we believe is destined to complete fulfilment, for the time is not remote when the education of the thoroughbred to a harness gait will show the speed and gameness of the noblest of his kind, full and unimpaired.

Some great animals fail to produce offspring, either in the first remove or more remotely, that are anything like as good as themselves. Generally, on investigation, if the pedigree of these animals can be traced, it is found that they are exceptional ones in the strains of blood from which they spring. This is not always the case, for occasionally a great animal of a great family fails to reproduce greatness in its offspring. The rule, however, is as above stated, and when the latter exception occurs it is sometimes through want of a vigorous constitution, or something appears to result from too close inbreeding. Still these reasons will not always account for the failure. Full brothers and sisters of apparently equal value often prove widely different in value for breeding purposes, and the cause remains among the hidden mysteries of nature.

Therefore, breeding cannot be reduced to a certainty. If it could, capital would quickly monopolize all the animals sure to produce the greatest results, and the subject would lose that fascination which lies between hope and doubt as the venture progresses from anticipation to realization. But while breeding cannot thus be reduced to a mathematical certainty as relates to any given animal bred, enough is known of its laws and tendencies to enable the close student and practical handler of stock to judge with considerable accuracy what general line of blood crosses will afford a profitable number of chances of success, if supplemented with proper rearing. This calculation of chances is a business element in the case. It enters into other lines of business, and under certain conditions is a safe element to rely upon. Life insurance and fire insurance are conducted entirely upon it. The companies make many losing policies, but the average of their policies pay, or else they fail. Whether they succeed or fail depends upon how carefully they estimate the values of their risks. There are certain ascertained results deduced from the experience of the past upon which they calculate the chances of the future.

It is the same in breeding, only that the breeder usually looks at it from the standpoint of encompassing the greatest attainable number of chances of success rather than of guarding against the greatest dangers of failure. It is a commonly expressed breeding proverb that "like produces like or the likeness of some ancestor." I do not think this expression is an accurate statement of the case. It does not account for the thousands of animals that are not likeness of either parent or of any one ancestor, but are compounds of traits and features derived from many different ancestors. Heredity is the sum of prevailing ancestral influences. The same ancestral influences may not prevail in the creation of one animal that prevail in the creation of its full brother or sister. Hence the value of having the whole pedigree of the greatest possible excellenee in order that whatever does prevail will be good. Hence, also, the great advantage of being able to breed from a sire or dam that has already produced great animals, because we have then a surety, not only that good influences prevailed in the composition of such parents, but that they had also a tendency to transmit them. Still, breeders have found that while full brothers and sisters may be quite different in value and are very seldom equal, there is nevertheless a greater tendency to similarity than where relationship is more remote. Hence, turfmen will pay larger prices for untrained thoroughbred yearlings that are full brothers or sisters to great race-horses, than they will for others alike in character that have no distinguished full brother or sister.

In showing the influence of Rysdyk's Hambletonian in the trotting field, we cite some of the marvelous results achieved on the turf records by the influence of his blood. Of his own progeny, undoubtedly Dexter was the greatest trotter. He was a wonderful horse, and his turf record of 2:17¼ we have always regarded as far within his powers. He was withdrawn from the turf before his speed was fully developed, if we judge by the "training on" quality that characterizes the Hambletonian blood. Had his powers been fully tested, he would doubtless have proved but very little inferior to the greatest of all trotters that have yet appeared, viz., Jay-Eye-See. We rate this horse as the greatest because his record and campaigning qualities as a five-year-old are comparatively better than the more matured efforts of Maud S., though her record is a half second the fastest.

But when we consider Jay-Eye-See's pedigree, we are confronted by the fact that his sire, Dictator, was a full brother to Dexter, the greatest trotting son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Dexter having been gelded as a two-year-old, was untried in the stud, but the success of Dictator as a sire is a marked instance where it was safe to rely upon the family to reproduce the desired trait. Dexter is not the only fast trotter to which Dictator is full brother. The mares Astoria, 2:29½, and Alma, 2:28¾, are his full sisters.

As Dexter showed the most extreme trotting capacity of his day, so the tendency of his full brother Dictator as a sire is to produce trotters of very extreme capacity. He is the only sire that has produced as many as three trotters with records of 2:17 or better. We suspect he is yet to prove the greatest of the sires got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, as he certainly is the best-bred one, judged by family performance that "The Old Horse" left. While he was well gaited, and, for what he could do, a very attractive trotter, the training of his earlier years failed to disclose as great capacity as was possessed by either his full brother or the two full sisters that appear in the 2:30 list. But he was the full brother of great ones, and upon that recommendation was tried and found to be a great sire. He fufills the advice of Stonehenge, that while it is desirable to breed from the animals that have distinguished themselves, yet in the selection of breeding stock family is of more importance than individual success. There is another son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian of no special fame at present, that in a limited field has given a very strong illustration of family influence. He is yet young, and but seven of his progeny have been broken, and none had passed their four-year-old form when tried. Of the seven, five showed miles ranging between 2:28½, made by the fastest, and 2:39½, made by the slowest. The remaining two having been sold unbroken, have not been reported upon. The horse in question is Bona Fide, the youngest of the "Bruno family" that springs from Old Hambletonian and the mare Kate, remarkable for its number that obtained records or trotted public trials below 2:30.

Uniform speed and pure action, rather than great capacity, was the trait of this family. By the 2:30 standard it surpassed all others. The trotting habit of action comes nearer being thoroughbred in its nature in this family than in any other that we could instance. The remarkable uniformity with which the "full brother" Bona Fide imparts the family speed to his progeny accords again with Stonehenge. We do not expect to see them train on to the extreme points that may be looked for in Dictator's progeny, but we believe a larger percentage of them will reach the 2:30 list. In fact, we believe that if he could cover a high class of thoroughbred mares, of strains that have shown great campaigning qualities on the running turf, his potency to impart trotting action would enable him to produce plenty of 2:30 trotters as the direct result, and we would except some of them to beat 2:20. Pilot, Jr., came nearer doing this than any stallion of the past, but I cannot believe that he had anything like the impressiveness in imparting trotting action that Bona Fide indicates, and which he has by right of inheritance. Pilot, Jr., was the best key we have had in the past for unlocking the treasure of force and power stored away by two hundred years of selection for the running turf, and when he handed them over to the trotting field it was with such an impress of his own trotting power that thereafter they were forever dedicated to trotting use. Other stallions were tried in the same direction, but their impress was not strong enough to subdue the running nature, and the united current was running blood still, as far as it was anything.

We contended years ago that when the trotting habit of action had become fixed, in a thoroughbred sense, upon trotting strains, we running blood by crossing, and that in so doing would frequently get trotters largely partaking of the rare qualities of the race-horse, for great courage and endurance would be engrafted to the improvement of trotting blood. The greatest trotters of to-day are thus obtained, but it has taken two trotting crosses upon the thoroughbred foundation to accomplish the result. Anon it will be done with one. We know of very few trotting stallions that we would trust to accomplish the task, but every new generation is augmenting the impressiveness of the trotting traits. In Bona Fide, we believe, a degree has been reached that would be effective in a single cross; and for the two-cross formula we would rather chance his daughters out of thoroughbred mares of Lexington, Virgil, Australian, or other great running strains noted for stamina, if such daughters existed, than anything of an untried nature that could be selected.

In the London *Sportsman* of January 5th, there is published a list of some of the prominent racing stables in England, and they are truly mammoth establishments. The Duke of Hamilton's string, in charge of Richard Marsh, consists of 50 head, of which 22 are two-year-olds. The next largest stable is that of Lord Rosebery, in charge of Joseph Cannon, and consisting of 33 head. In France, the Duke de Castries has 49 head in charge of Tom Carter. Mr. H. Jennings has 38; Mr. H. Delamarre, 34; Baron G. de Rothschild, 38; Count de Juigne and d'Arenberg, 47.

Naked Bits in Cold Weather.

Probably not one person in ten who owns or handles horses has ever thought of the cruelty he was guilty of in putting a naked bit into a horse's mouth on a frosty morning. On this subject a writer in the Kentucky *Live Stock Record* says:

"Let any man who has the care of horses these cold, frosty mornings deliberately grasp in his hand a piece of iron; indeed, let him touch it to the tip of his tongue, and then let him thrust the bit into the mouth of the horse if he has the heart to do it. The horse is an animal of nervous organization. His mouth is formed of delicate glands and tissues. The temperature of the blood is the same as in the human being, and, as in man, the mouth is the warmest part of the body. Imagine, we repeat, the irritation that would be to the human, and, if not the same degree, still the suffering to the animal is very great. And it is a momentary pain. Food is eaten with difficulty, and the irritation, repeated day after day, causes loss of appetite and strength. Many a horse has become worthless from no other cause than this. Before india-rubber bits were to be had I myself used a bit covered with leather, and on no account would have dispensed with it in freezing weather."

THE KENNEL.

Chorea.

Chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, is a purely nervous affection, and is the result generally of an irritable and impaired condition of the nervous system. It may be general or local. The limbs are frequently first observed affected; ultimately the body, face and jaws may be involved, the latter exhibiting tetanic symptoms.

Chorea is denoted by a peculiar snatching or twitching of the part affected. If the brain is involved, the head is in continual spasmodic, tremulous motion, and may best be described as a fac-simile of an aged palsied person. It has been known, in human practice, to arise from sympathy and imitation. I am not aware of an instance in which a dog has so contracted it.

With regard to medicinal agents, the one most applicable to this affection is undoubtedly strychnia or nux vomica. I do not recollect a single case of chorea, taken in its early stages, in which I have failed to effect a cure with this drug. Great caution is, however, required in its administration. It should always be given at a stated time and after a meal. This is especially necessary where the doses have been gradually increased, otherwise a fatal result is likely to ensue. I could mention more than one instance in which death has occurred from neglecting this caution. In each the patient had been under a long course of strychnia, and the dose had been increased to more than treble the original quantity; by some mischance the drug was omitted for a day, and when next given it produced convuisions and death. The dose of strychnia, 1-20 to 1-10 of a grain; the nux vomica, from one to two grains. If is best, however, to commence below either of the minimums mentioned, and after the first three days gradually increase it. It should be given twice daily, in the form of a pill. If there is any difficulty in administering it, the liquor strychnia may be substituted, which contains half a grain to the drachm and may be proportionally divided.

Local remedies in chorea are sometimes beneficial. I have found setons exceedingly valuabe. If the convulsive movements are confined to the hind parts, the seton should be inserted across the lions. If general, at the back of the head and loins. Counter irritation along the spine is also serviceable.

Though in principle the hot bath, from its relaxing tendency, may appear wrong, it is, nevertheless, in chorea, occasionally tendered with considerable benefit. It certainly affords relief in those cases where the convulsive movements are excessive, and so far I have found no after evil from its use. The less the patient is disturbed the better. Particular attention should be paid to the bed being dry and the bowels regular, two great essentials in paralytic affections. When abatement of the twitchings with returning strength is observed, a favorable issue may be expected; but the medicine should not be discontinued so long as any nervous affection remains, and it should be gradually, not suddenly, suspended. When the patient is able to walk, a short exercise each day may be given with benefit. The fresh air acts as a tonic, new scenery diverts the mind, and exercise encourages the natural habits and functions of the animal. Tinct. ferri codliver oil is advisable after discontinuing the strychnia, until recovery is complete. The diet throughout must be nourishing and digestible, and forcibly administered if the patient refuses to take it.

Constipation is generally present in chorea, and is best relieved with enemas.

Occasionally rheumatism becomes associated with chorea, and then the heart is frequently complicated. In such cases a cure is hopeless, but under judicious treatment and careful nursing the rheumatic and chorea symptoms may be considerably modified, and the animal's life thereby prolonged.

It may be as Col. Alexander holds that the best test of nose in a dog is to wind the scent. Those who have hunted deer in the Sierras, and witnessed the beautiful sight of his dog pointing his nose to the heavens on winding the scent, and keep turning round until he has fixed upon the quarter it comes from, will admit that dogs on the field must wind the scent also. The question, therefore, of the merit of speed in the dog on the field, will be determined by the time the man has its disposal to hunt. Under all conditions, the atmosphere has much to do with success in hunting with dogs, and cannot determine the question. The dog that sweeps the field like lightning and occasionally runs over birds, may suit a man with little time. But the true sportsman, delighting in the pleasures of the field, will find them most fully with the dog that goes moderately over the ground without pottering, and hunts every bush he meets and every blade of grass he passes.

There is a desire in many quarters by prominent dog owners to introduce professional trainers. We question the propriety of such a step at present. Professional trainers, on the average, will not waste time on puppies, but prefer older dogs which they break by coercion. If a gentleman has a young dog, or a litter of dogs let him take them out himself when puppies, or trust a discreet and experienced friend to do so, and if good dogs he will be astonished to find at what an early age they will develop their natural instincts and perform well. At six months old a good puppy will point, back and retrieve in the field, if, like a child's, his education is previously begun in the house and round the house, with balls of leather, sticks, paper, or almost anything at hand.

It is a mistake to suppose Llewellins are more delicate than pointers, for on this supposition the former have had too much care which has caused the death of many promising young puppies. A distinguished American writer says: "I have had many Llewellin puppies and never lost one when properly treated. Puppies," he adds, "need air, exercise, green grass, and all the dirty things they can pick up round the yard and stables. Puppies," he concludes, "are like children, only more so, and Llewellins are no more tender and delicate than pointers." Whether these ideas are adopted or not, they are full of practical wisdom and may be useful in many cases.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Field Trials Club, held in New York January 22d, the following were elected officers for the year: President, Elliott Smith; Vice-Presidents, Henry F. Acten, M. D., and J. Otto Donner; Treasurer and Secretary, Washington A. Carter. It was decided at the meeting last evening that nominations for the Derby shall close on the 1st of May instead of on the 1st of July, as last year.

Mr. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent of the New York Horse Show Association and the Westminster Kennel Club, arrived in New York on the 22d. In conversation with a reporter he said: "I have come to this city from Louisville to arrange for future shows. The Kennel Club hold a meeting to-morrow, and I will propose several novelties. The next dog show will be the biggest thing of its kind ever held in the world."

In the kennel of Mr. R. H. Neill, the Red Irish bitch Lena, has been to the Red Irish dog Pat O'More. Lena, is by Brant from Star, and Pat O'More, by old Pat O'More from Nora O'More. The strain is a good one, and the dogs were recently imported by Mr. Neill from the kennel of W. N. Callender, Esq., Albany, New York.

At Gilroy last week a coursing match between John Paine's Flash and M. Casey's Pico, best two in three for $50 a side was won by Flash in straight heats.

BICYCLING.

Card from John S. Prince.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I notice an article in the *Mirror of American Sports*, which reads as follows:

"Mr. John S. Prince has been telling the editors of some of the Western papers some tough tales about his trying to get on a race with Jack Keen, of England, and how Keen shrank from meeting him. Now, every one knows, that is acquainted with the records of both men, that Keen can give Prince a beating any day. The fact of W. M. Woodside, the Irish champion, having $50 in the hands of a sporting paper of this city as a forfeit for a race with Prince, the latter always making excuses to avoid trying the mettle of Ireland's champion."

Now, Mr. Editor, the above article I guess has been written by one who has suffered defeat by my victory, and, like another schoolboy, will fancy and surmise things, and allow them to be published to gain revenge on honest people, and, like a sneak, dare not sign his name. He says, compare Keen's records with mine. Well, by looking at the New York *Clipper* almanac you can soon do that, and you will find although Keen has been in America three times in the last three or four years to do nothing but racing, he has not got one record, and that from one to fifty miles I have got almost all the best records. Also the best for 450 miles, which I did when I beat Morgan, Woodside, Higham, and all others in my last race at Chicago last October. Of course you cannot compare American records with English records on account of the tracks, but I suppose "Spokes" is a bum sportsman, or he would have been posted on the records, and therefore give no one the trouble to correct such a foolish blunder. Respecting what he says about my race with Woodside, I dare say he was in the office of the sporting journal when I called there on my way to Minneapolis last fall, and met Woodside, and he, Woodside, said he had so many engagements there that he could not attend to it. As I had so many engagements at that time myself, he agreed to put it off for two weeks, and in that time Woodside, surely to his misfortune, had broken his arm, and stopped all hope of a race then. No one was more anxious for a race with Woodside than I was. I proved it when I entered in the six-days' race at Chicago last October against all professed long-distance riders, and beat them all, being the first race of the kind I had ever run in. Of course Woodside, I am sorry to say, had a bad arm, but I won so easily that it certainly would have been the same if he had been all right, for Morgan was his great friend, and trained with him, and was heard talking around before the race how easy he could beat Woodside, and Prince had no earthly chance, as he, Prince, was only a short-distance rider, and would stop at fifty miles, and Higham was the only one he had to match. As Higham stopped the second day it was a certainty that he, Morgan, would win; but the nearer the end of the race came the further Morgan was getting left, till it came to the last four minutes of the race, when in the last mile I lapped him, and the pace was so fast it compelled him to stop, and I finished my last mile alone in 3:08. If it had not been for the accident of the falling of the tent, the fourth day I would certainly have been the short and long distance champion of America to-day; certainly as far as records go. Anyhow, I will try my best to be in Chicago before they start on their *great* trip across the Continent, which I suppose is only a loosing of a little more of their gas for the sake of getting notice. Then I will be only too glad to give the Irish and Canadian champions all the racing they want, any distance from one mile to seventy-two hours, and have a proper man to manage the race, and not Samuel A. Miles who managed the last race I won there, after stating to all the riders and public that there was an elegant gold watch for the winner, and because the man he wanted to win got left he wanted to rob the right winner out of it, but he found that individual was not so easily dealt with as he thought, and got $30 instead of an elegant gold watch. By the way, speaking of Woodside, since I left Chicago, two months ago, I read he has been trying to beat my fifty-mile record and stopped at thirty miles, saying for an excuse, that the building was too cold. It makes me smile. Poor fellow, it was too bad that he could not run fast enough to keep himself warm and be successful in beating my record, especially when he had such a reliable man as Miles to hold the watch and take the time. This reminds me, that when I made that fifty-mile record was in Boston two years ago. I remember there were five starters in the race, Fred S. Rollinson of New York, J. W. Wilson of Boston, T. Harrison of Boston, J. W. Morgan of Montreal, Canada, and myself. If I am not mistaken, Morgan, the great Canadian blower, was about three miles behind in the first twenty, and there he stopped. Myself and Rollinson were the only two that finished, Rollinson coming a mile behind, therefore not pushing me a yard in the race. Anyone with common sense, not including "Spokes," knowing the above to be facts, would think me only too glad to meet the son of Erin in any kind of race he wishes to name. I have beaten him four times already and can do it again, and give his partner Morgan a start and a beating too. I remember that both he and Morgan were beaten even up by a woman, which is a disgrace to all men who profess to ride the bicycle, let alone call themselves champions. They were beaten by the samewoman that I gave five miles start in fifty, and three miles start intwetnyfive and beat her easily both times. Respecting the trouble between myself and Keen not having our last proposed race, I think I have given a correct and satisfactory account of myself months ago, which appeared in papers all over the States, but it seems that "Spokes" must be very slow catching on. As for me paying Keen to let me win at Springfield, well that is too thin. There were four champions in that race besides me and Keen. A man coming from England with the sole object of winning the great race I should think could not be so easily bought, but "Spokes" understands the business so well that he thinks other people do the same. Once more I say, if there is any man in America (I wont say woman, for when a woman beats me in a race even up I will break my bicycle and never ride again,) who will put up a suitable deposit in the hands of any responsible paper, I will cover it at once, and race him any distance for any sum. Hoping, Mr. Editor, I have not taken up too much of your space, and you will kindly publish the above in the next issue of your paper, I remain, Yours,

JOHN S. PRINCE,
Champion Bicyclist of America.

How to Cure Meat.

To one gallon of water take one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-fourth ounce of saltpetre, and one ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Boil all together until all the impuries rise to the top and are skimmed off. Throw the solution into a tub, and when cold throw it over your beef or pork. Cover the meat well with the pickle. Do not put down until at least two days after killing, during which the meat should be slightly springled with powdered saltpetre. This removes all surface blood and leaves the meat fresh and clean. Do not use the potash unless you are sure that it is pure. This is the famous recipe of Col. Freas of the Germantown *Telegraph*, and he has published it annually from time immemorial.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "Ther is nothing to be compared with them."—*Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind.*

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By Imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42½, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms or season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17¾; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22¼, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30½, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26¼, 2:23½, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27½, 2:23¾, 2:27½.

Address
GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

Silk Culture—Interesting Report on the Filature—Mulberry Tree Cutttings.

There was a meeting of the State Board of Silk Culture yesterday, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Silk Culture Association, in the Grangers' Bank, Dr. C. A. Buckbee in the chair, Mrs. S. A. Raymond Secretary. It was reported that a large number of letters had been received from nearly all the counties of California, asking for information about practical silk culture.

A letter from Mrs. Lucas, President of the Philadelphia Silk Culture Association, asked for an exhibit of cocoons from California, to be sent to the coming fair to be held in Philadelphia in April. This request was referred to the consideration of the San Francisco Silk Culture Association.

The Treasurer's report showed the expenses of the Board to have been $308.98 and $347.54, for the months of December and January respectively.

Mrs. T. H. Hittell's interesting report on the filature contained a recommendation to pay the pupils of the filature at the rate of $1.50 a pound for silk produced. The recommendation was adopted.

The report also submitted the statement made by the United States Consul at Beirut, in Syria, that from 650 pounds of silkworm eggs raised there, the product was 6,870,000 pounds of cocoons and 572,916 pounds in silk, which, at an average of $5 per pound, yielded $2,864,580.

The Chairman of the Committee on Trees and Slips reported that the season had arrived for the distribution of slips and cuttings of mulberry trees, and he received instructions for the purchase of 5,000 cuttings and 400 trees on the best terms possible.

Doctor Gibbons suggested an application to Mr. Thompson of Oakland, in whose ice works there would probably be obtainable a room at or below freezing point in temperature where the eggs could be stored without danger of hatching.

It was recommended that Signor Paul Consonno, superintendent of the filature, assist the committee in the disposal of the silkworm eggs.

Mrs. Marwedel contributed a letter from Miss Emily Faithful, written from Salt Lake, but tardily delivered, asking for information regarding California silk culture and its advantages as an employment for women.

Mrs. Hittell reported that Miss Faithful had been supplied with all the papers and bulletins issued by the Board, giving the desired statistics and explanations.

Dr. Buckbee announced that Senator Farley was in town, and a committee consisting of Mrs. H. B. Williams, Mrs. Hittell and Mrs. Ewer was nominated to wait upon Senator Farley and claim his good offices for the cause of silk culture in Washington.

Breaking a Balky Horse.

A Leominster farmer recently broke his horse of a balky freak in a very quiet, and, as he claims, not a cruel manner. His horse is in an excellent condition, and shows no signs of neglect on the part of his master. He drove him, attached to a wagon, to the woodlot for a small load of wood. The animal would not pull a pound. He did not beat him with a club, but tied him to a tree and let him stand. He went to the lot at sunset and asked him to draw, but he would not straighten a tug. "I made up my mind," said the farmer, "that when that horse went to the barn he would take that load of wood. The night was cold. I went to the barn, got blankets and covered the horse warm, and he stood until morning. Then he refused to draw. At noon I went down, and he was probably hungry and lonesome. He drew that load of wood the first time I asked him. I returned and got another load before I fed him. I then rewarded him with a good dinner, which he eagerly devoured. I have drawn several loads since. Once he refused to draw, but as soon as he saw me start for the house he started after me with the load. A horse becomes lonesome and discontented when left alone, as much so as a person, and I claim this method, if rightly used, is far less cruel, and is better for both horse and man, than to beat the animal with a club.—*Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel.*

Crown Point For Sale.

This promising Hambletonian stallion, record 2:24, is offered for sale. He is so well known for thorough game and endurance that it is almost superfluous to say anything further. He has defeated Sweetness, 2:21½, Starr King, 2:22, Del Sur, 2:24, and others of celebrity. Although having only served one season in the stud, he can show colts of as much promise as any. The dam of Crown Point has two representatives in the 2:30 list. His blood being a combination of Hambletonian, Clay, and other strains, which proves him to be of the very best breeding.

Crown Point is sound in every way, and will be ready to train, with a good show of trotting faster than ever.

For further information address

G. VALENSIN,
Arno Station, Sacramemto Co., Cal.

FOR SALE

The Trotting Gelding

STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby,
Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Harness.

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.



PURE-BRED POULTRY

O. J. ALBEE,
Santa Clara.
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Staggs. Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca —AND— Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

THE

STANFORD STAKES

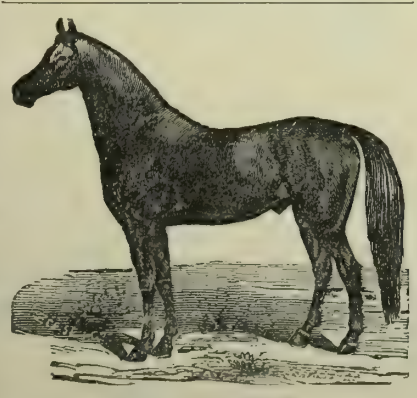
1885.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, $300 each, $100 payable on the 1st of March, 1884, at which time the stake will close, $50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and $100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH. Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked March 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

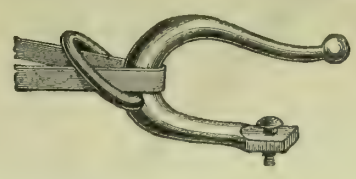
HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It by mail our NEW CASE never fails. World M'fg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ.
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMA THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY,

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.



FOR SALE.

Llewellin Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mab, 2 years old. Price.....$100 00

Llewellin Setter Bitch Pup MAY D. McGregor ex Posha, 7 months. Price..... $25 00

English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price.. $50 00

Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracks as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others. Price,..... $20 00

Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford,
Colusa, Cal.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C.H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY .....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully olicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM. 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



MOTHER.



SON.

The above is a cut of the unequaled cow Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25lbs. 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Scituate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SCITuate is now in use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory, and Eurotas strains. These, with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Pierce has interest in two herds in the East of 200, at the head of which stand King of Scituate (only living son of Jersey Belle of Scituate), Romeo de Bonair (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood) and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each, and stand for $100 to $200. The blood of these celebrated animals can be had, at moderate prices of

HENRY PIERCE San Francisco.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.
By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.
Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.
Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.
Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.
Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.
Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.
February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

Fast Trotting Stallion

HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.
N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.
Price $50. **FRED ARNOLD.**
Stockton, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¾ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.
First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25¼), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.
Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.
Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.
Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.
J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.
Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.
Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.
For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular. **M. W. HICKS.**
Sacramento, Cal.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.
This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.
George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.
Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.
This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address
A. L. HINDS, Agent.

STALLIONS
—AT—
RANCHO DEL PASO.
For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.
At $100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.
John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.
By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.
Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.
For further particulars address,
M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:25¾, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Weimar.
Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19¾.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.
For further information address
JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

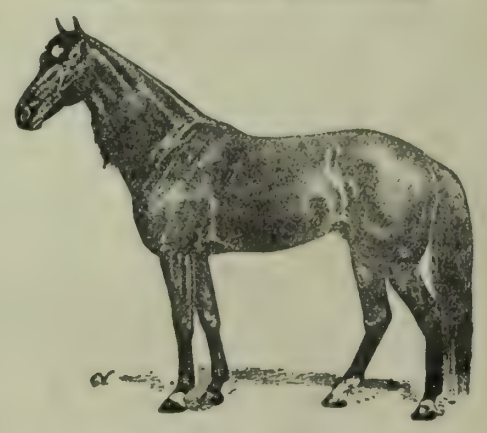
X X,

Pedigree:

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.
Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.
JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.
Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.
Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.
La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.
Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address
J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS.

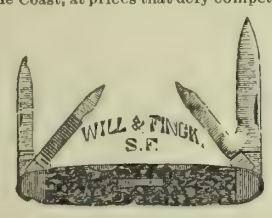
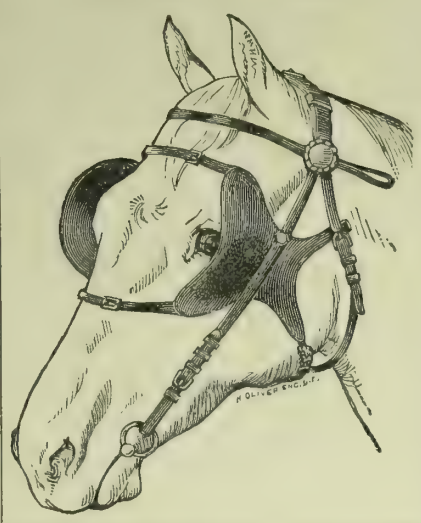


TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS.

WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

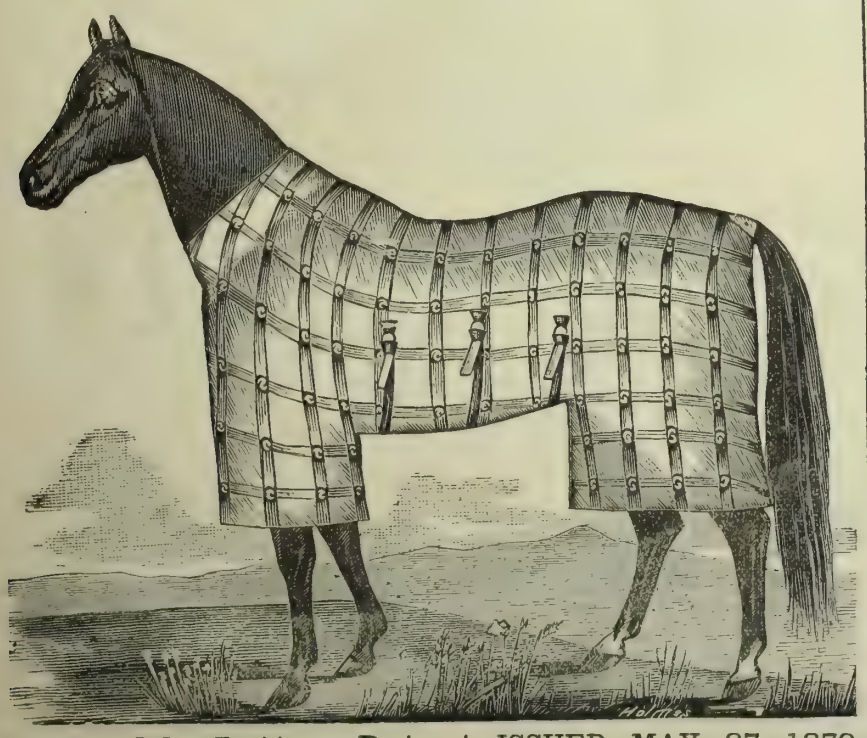
The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent

ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, -- OCT. 20th, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M.....	Antioch and Martinez.....	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	8:40 P M
3:30 P M. ...	"	8:40 P M
9:30 A M... }	Deming, El Paso { Express...	2:40 P M
4:30 P M... {	and East { Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M... }	Galt and { via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M... {	Stockton { via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
9:30 A M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	2:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton,....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M.....	Madera and Fresno.....	2:40 P M
9:30 A M	Merced.....	2:40 P M
*1:00 P M.....	"	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
9:30 A M	{ Mohave, Needles { Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	{ and East..... { Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M... }	Ogden and { Express.....	8:40 P M
5:30 P M... {	East { Emigrant.....	9:40 A M
8:00 A M... }	Red Bluff { via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M... {	and Tehama { via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:10 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
9:30 A M.....	"	2:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
*4:00 P M.....	"	*12:10 P M
.....	"	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Virginia City.....	8:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Antioch.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00 — 3:30 — 4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00 — 5:30 — 6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00—8:00—9:00 — 10:00 — 11:00 — *12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30 — *7:00— *7:30 — *8:00 — *8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30 —*6:00 — *6:30 — 9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00 —*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 — *8:30 — 9:00 — 9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00— 5:30 — 6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30 — 8:00 —*8:30 —9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30 — 12:00 —1:00 —2:00—3:00 — 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY — *6:00 — *6:30 — 7:00 — *7:30 — ‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00 —11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00 —*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE.—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23 *8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23 — *6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda) — *5:15 — *5:45 — ‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND— *5:30 — *6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00 — 7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 —11:00 — 11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30—5:00 —5:30—6:00—6:30 —7:00 — 7:57 — 8:57 — 9:57 — 10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37 7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07 — 10:37 — 11:07 —11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07 — 3:37 —4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07 — 8:06 — 9:06— 10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52 — *6:22 — 6:52 — *7:22 — 7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22 — 9:52 — ‡10:22 — 10:52 — ‡11:22 — 11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22 —4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15— 7:15—*8:15 — 8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45 — ‡11:15 — 11:45—12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15 — 5:45 —6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15 —7:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45 — 10:45 — ‡12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15 — 12:15 — 2:15 — 4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		††4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M.		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportemen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday —good to return on Monday — to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.— Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHONS for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) ly
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.
Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

Sprung Knees

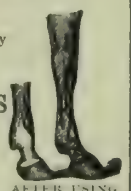
.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.
I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.
O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."
Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.
This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.
C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by
WAKELEE & CO.,
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,
Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

O. C. BALDY,
Veterinary Surgeon,



OAKLAND, CAL.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES a specialty. Office and residence 1167 Washington street.
References—A. C. Henry, F. K. Shattuck, Oakland; E. J. Baldwin, San Francisco; L. J. Rose, Los Angeles.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.



I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent hand-made shoe. I guarantee to cure any horse with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting, paddling, thumping and hitching, or no charge. Horses sent for and returned.
J. McCARRON.
"The Horseshoer," 351 Third street, between Folsom and Harrison. 25m3

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"DORR."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.



THE ALMONT STALLION

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT, FIRST DAM THERESA BY Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.
Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers of Fairlawn; is a dark bay, a little over 15¾ hands, of high form and breeding.
For particulars apply to
A. H. HECOX,
Almont Stables, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.



Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,**
2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

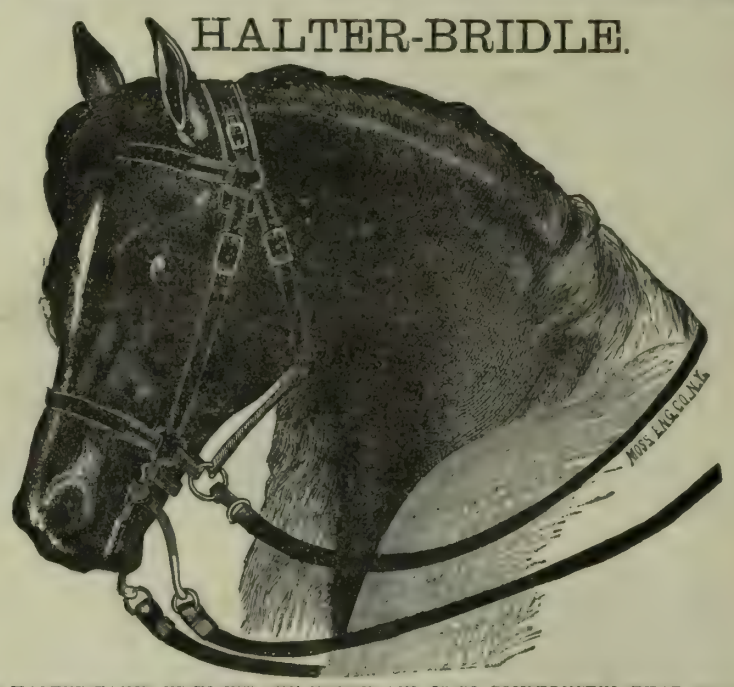
STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

WHITMAN'S COMBINATION
HALTER-BRIDLE.



THIS HALTER TAKES UP TO FIT ANY HORSE, AND IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT WITH AN ordinary pair of reins you have a complete bridle.

ELEGANT BRIDLES FOR FANCY PARK RIDING ARE MADE ON THIS PLAN.

For sale by **J. A. McKERRON,** 230 and 232 Ellis street, Sole agent for the Pacific Coast.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.'
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 6.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ECHO.

Echo, bred by Jesse T. Seely, Warwick, Orange county, New York; foaled, 1866. His sire Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star, second dam by Webber's Kentucky Whip, third dam by Shakespeare, a son of Duroc. He was purchased of Jesse T. Seely, in the fall of 1870, by L. H. Titus, of Dewdrop Farm, Los Angeles county, California, and brought here the January following. His stud services have been limited, the first season being restricted to nine mares, two of which were taken away, and Mr. Titus could never learn anything about them or their produce. Of the seven remaining five had foals, and every one of them could trot inside of 2:40, Gibraltar and Echora being among them. Before his importation to California he served a few mares, but, as he was only a three-year-old when bought, his opportunities were necessarily limited. Echo himself was a good performer, trotting a mile in 2:35, and winning a race of heats of two miles against such strong competitors as The Moor and Vaughn. The first of his get to appear on the track was Echora, and this was in a stake for three-year-olds trotted at Sacramento at the State Fair of 1875. It was a short race, as she distanced both of time, 2:42, the fastest ever made up to that date by a three-year-old in California. In 1877 there was another very promising Echo came out—one of those unfortunate horses which appear to have been foaled under the influence of some malign star, and though possessed of a world of speed and unquestionable endurance, casuality followed casuality, and the "brackets" are still in reserve for him. This was Jo Hamilton, his dam a thoroughbred mare by Belmont, and his best effort in public was at Chico, when he forced Brigadier to trot a third heat in 2:30 to beat him, both, at the time, being four years old.

One of our special favorites among the trotters of California is Gibraltar, by Echo, his dam at one time claimed to be by Owen Dale, and his breeder, Mr. Tiffany, of Los Angeles, had a good deal of faith in his being correct. It may be so, though the only reliable information is that she was a large mare taken from Sonoma county to Los Angelos. Gibraltar is rather coarser than any other Echo we ever saw, but he has the thoroughbred characteristic of "gameness," and will finish up a heat and a race with as much determination as need be. He will keep trotting under punishment as severe as the "come again" and keep coming. Gibraltar has a record of 2:22¼, public trial, 2:21¼.

In 1880 Echo showed two of the best three-year-olds of the year. Belle Echo made the fastest time for the age during the season, and Annie Laurie equaled the best eastern record. Belle Echo has been awarded a place among the notabilities, and the capital likeness which appeared in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of the 15th of July, 1882, conveys a good idea of her form; but the grace and rapidity of her movements are beyond the pencil of artist to depict. Although her owner, Mr. Titus, is enthusiastic over the stock of the horse in the aggregate, we are of the opinion that he regards Belle as the bright particular of the family, and there cannot be a question that she is entitled to rank with the stars of whatever tribe. Annie Laurie also exhibited a great deal of promise in her three-year-old form. The race between her and Alex. Button, at the State fair, was a hot contest from end to end. Button won the first heat in 2:34½, Annie Laurie the second in 2:30, Button the third in 2:29. The fourth was a "dead" one between the two in 2:30¾, Button winning fifth.

TURF AND TRACK.

English Blood-Stock Sales in 1883.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The sales of thoroughbred stock in England during the past year have been more than ordinarily important, for in addition to the regular sales of yearlings at Sandown Park, Beenham, Hampton Court, Newmarket, Doncaster, and other places, the breeding stud at Middle Park has been broken up, and deaths of several owners of horses have necessitated the disposal both of their racing and breeding establishments. The first of the sales due to this latter cause was held at Tattersal's on New Year's Day, when thirty-three horses, the property of Mr. F. Gretton, who died in the autumn of 1882, were brought to the hammer. With one or two exceptions, these horses were still in training, and they realized good prices, though not equal to those which Mr. Gretton had paid for them. Prestonpans, for whom Mr. Gretton gave 6,000 guineas at the sale of the late Marquis of Anglesey's Stud, fetched only 1,500 guineas, but he was dear at the price, not having been able to win a race this season, and the same may be said of Acrostic, who cost 1,400 guineas, and of Geologist, for whom 1,100 guineas was paid, as a dead heat for a small handicap at York is the best of the former's many performances, while the latter has not run at all. Two colts, for which Mr. Gretton had paid as yearlings 1,100 and 1,050 guineas—Eastern Emperor and My Lud—were sold for 650 guineas, and even at that reduction in price they do not seem to have been bargains, for the former, now the property of the Duke of Beaufort, has only won one race, value £570, while My Lud has not run at all. The most valuable animal in this sale was Isonomy, the winner of so many cups for Mr. Gretton, and this sire, by Sterling—Isola Bella, was purchased for 9,000 guineas by Mr. Stirling Crawfurd, whose own death soon afterwards was followed by a partial sale of his horses in training. In the meanwhile, Mr. Gretton's brood-mares and yearlings were sold at Tattersall's, but the death of Lord Stamford, which occurred in the beginning of the year, did not lead to a sale, his widow leasing the horses in training to Lord Alington, and determining to keep on the breeding stud herself. The Dowager Duchess of Montrose, to whom the late Mr. Stirling Crawfurd bequeathed the whole of his magnificent stud, also determined to keep on the majority of her husband's horses, but twenty-five of the animals in training were sold at Newmarket in April, and they realized the very satisfactory sum of 11,125 guineas, a German agent giving 4,100 guineas for Martini, a five-year-old brother to Shotover by Hermit—Strayshot, endowed with great speed, and likely to make his mark at the stud. Several of the other horses sold at this auction were purchased by Sir Frederick Johnstone, who had arranged to take over all the other horses belonging to the late Mr. Crawfurd, and they have accordingly run this season in his name. During the same week a few horses which had belonged to General Mark Wood, a well-known member of the Jockey Club, who died soon after Mr. Stirling Crawfurd, were disposed of, and at the next Newmarket meeting Prince Batthyany dropped down dead in the Jockey Club stand. The whole of his stud came to the hammer in the "July week" at Newmarket, when nineteen lots fetched close upon 19,000 guineas. The Duke of St. Albans and Mr. Chaplin secured a great bargain at 8,000 guineas, Galopin, by Vedette—Flying Duchess, with whom the Prince had won his only Derby, while Mr. Naylor gave 5,000 guineas for his three-year-old son Fulmen, and the Duke of Portland 1,600 guineas for the two-year-old St. Simon. Fulmen, whose engagements were all voided by his owner's death, has only run, unbacked and short of work, in three handicaps, so that it is impossible to say at present whether the purchase was a judicious one; but St. Simon, who has won the five races for which he ran, has approved himself the best two-year-old of the season. Mr. Chaplin also acquired Lightning, the dam of Fulmen, for 350 guineas, and Mr. Leopold Rothschild made a lucky purchase when he gave 320 guineas for St. Angela, the dam of St. Simon. The Middle Park sale was held on the 18th of September, when ninety brood-mares, foals, and miscellaneous lots, together with the sire, Scottish Chief, were announced for sale without reserve. It was supposed at the time that the various lots had all been sold, but it now appears that a considerable proportion of them were bought by Mr. Long, an Australian breeder and racing man, for the owner of Middle Park, and, as he has since failed, these lots, including Scottish Chief, now with the exception of Macaroni the oldest sire at the stud, will be sold again by order of the liquidators upon the 14th of January next. The Middle Park Stud has, however, been broken up, and the prices which the mares and foals sold there in September realized were in striking contrast with those paid at the death of Mr. Blenkiron, Sr., in 1872, when Blair Athol fetched 12,500 guineas, and his brother Breadalbane and Gladiateur almost as much.

The yearling sales of the season commenced at Sandown on the 2d of June, when 22 colts and fillies, the property of Mr. Hume Webster, bred at Marden Deer Park, were submitted to auction. Two of them failed to change hands, and the twenty others fetched 5,055 guineas, this being equivalent to an average of 253 guineas, which compared very unfavorably with the averages of previous years. The highest price paid was 650 guineas, for a chestnut filly by Craig Millar—Hedge Rose, bought by Lord Rossmore; and of the others a bay filly by Rosicrucian—Hawthorndale, sister to Hauteur, was bought by M. Lefevre for 520 guineas, and a bay filly by Craig Millar—Cimbra, was sold for 470 guineas to Mr. Long. Many of the yearlings which fetched good prices at this sale were by Craig Millar, and there will be only one more opportunity of purchasing his stock, as he was sold at the beginning of the year for Austria or Hungary. Mr. H. Waring, of Beenham, near Reading, held his annual auction a week later; the Saturday of the Ascot week, which he has taken for his sale, having formerly been the date occupied by the now dissolved Cobham stud. The Beenham-house yearlings numbered twenty-nine in all, and with three exceptions they were all sold, a total of 6,765 guineas, and an average of 260 guineas each, being considerably in excess of the prices realized the year before. A brown colt by Beauclerc—Strategy, whose half-brother, My Lud, was sold to the late Mr. Gretton for 1,050 guineas at the preceding sale, fetched 1,085 guineas, but though he was a colt of great quality and with very stylish action he was not thoroughly sound, having a blemish on one of his hind legs which is likely to give his trainer some trouble. His purchaser, Colonel O. Willans, also gave 630 guineas for a bay filly by Hermit—Ambuscade, and he bought eight other yearlings at this sale, which was followed, at a week's interval, by that of Her Majesty's yearlings at the Royal Paddocks, Hampton Court. Thirty yearlings, the same number as in the previous year, were disposed of, the total being 6,945 guineas, and the average 231 guineas, as against 158 guineas upon the previous occasion. A bay colt by Springfield—Furiosa was sold to the Duke of Portland for 1,150 guineas, and the next highest price was 590 guineas, paid by Mr. R. Peck for a bay colt by Doncaster—Merivale. The yearlings bred by the Messrs. Graham at Yardley were sold in the following week at the Stud Farm, near Birmingham, and thirty-six colts and fillies fetched 5,695 guineas, or 158 guineas each, a bay colt by Sterling—Sea Gull, own brother to that good but unlucky horse Beaudesert, being run up to 1,000 guineas, while another yearling by Sterling, dam Casuistry, was sold to Captain Bowling for 700 guineas. Three or four other yearlings by this sire, whose fee is 150 guineas, or more than that of any other sire except Hermit, for whose services Mr. Chaplin charges 200 guineas, fetched good prices, but the broodmares and foals sold at the same time excited so little competition that the average was little more than 25 guineas. The yearling sales at Newmarket during the "July week" are always very numerous, but the catalogue was shortened this year by the withdrawal of those bred by the Earl of Rosslyn at Burghley, for the twelve yearlings in question, comprising a half-brother to Ladislas, and a son of Hampton and Radiant, happily named "Sunbury," were purchased in a lot by the Earl of Zetland, who will, it is to be hoped, do better with them than he has done with his previous purchases. Lady Emily Peel's thirteen yearlings bred at Bonehill were sold at Newmarket for 3,210 guineas, 247 guineas each, among them being a bay colt by Isonomy—Vainglorious, for which the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, who will run him and all her other horses in the name of "Mr. Manton," paid 1,050 guineas. The Duke of Hamilton gave 600 guineas for a chestnut colt by Childeric—Pompadour, and Charles Archer, Lord Ellesmere's trainer, 290 guineas for a black colt by Pero Gomez—Hilarity.

The Middle Park yearlings were sold at Newmarket, but they fetched miserable prices, and it was not until the yearlings bred by Lord Rosebery at Mentmore, and by Mr. Chaplin at Blankney were reached that there was any great competition. Lord Rosebery sold ten out of nineteen for an average of 378 guineas each, Sir John Willoughby giving 1,200 guineas for a curiously marked chestnut filly by Macaroni—Duckling, and Mr. Gerard 800 guineas for a bay colt by Kisber—Chopette. Mr. Chaplin sent 15 yearlings from Blankney, and though he did not secure such a grand average as in 1882, when his yearlings made 1,050 guineas all round, he sold 11 out of 15 for 8,320 guineas, or upon the average 756 guineas. This was just double the average of Lord Roseberry's yearlings, and it was due in the main to the competition for the Rosicrucians, three of which fetched 2,000, 1,500, and 1,250 guineas, while the only yearling by Hermit which reached four figures was a filly from Adelaide, full sister to the two-year-old which had just won the July Stakes, and for which Sir John Willoughby had paid 3,600 guineas as a yearling at Mr. Chaplin's previous sale. There were no more yearling sales of importance until the Doncaster week, in the course of which a number of highly bred animals, most from the northern and midland studs, were disposed of. Upon the morning of the St. Leger, the yearlings bred by Lord Scarborough, who has been in the habit of selling at Doncaster for many years, and who invariably realizes one of the highest averages, were in the catalogue, and the ten colts and fillies fetched 3,620 guineas, the average of 362 guineas being considerably higher than that obtained by his previous batch of yearlings. Among them was Sea-Weed, by See-Saw—Fragrance, half-sister to Wild Thyme, who was bought at Lord Scarborough's last sale, and who has run so well this season, and she was bought well within her value at 450 guineas by the owner of Wild Thyme, and the highest price paid was 800 guineas for Strathend, a bay colt by Strathconan—Viola, who was purchased for Sir George Chetwynd. Mr. Augustus Savile, who is carrying on, though on a smaller scale, the breeding stud which his late brother Mr. Henry Savile established at Rufford Abbey, sold four yearlings at Doncaster for the very respectable average of 322 guineas each, and eleven bred by Mr. Watson, at the Waresley Stud, in Worcestershire, several of which had failed to find purchasers at Newmarket, were sold for 2,555 guineas. The Moorlands Stud yearlings, the property of Mr. G. S. Thompson, are always sold at Doncaster, and generally realize high prices, but the ten disposed of this year made only 1,330 guineas, and a much better average was obtained by Mr. Crowther Harrison, whose four yearlings fetched 4,050 guineas, or more than 1,000 guineas each. Among them was a bay colt by Hermit, from Crucible, the dam of Goldfield, and this colt, at first named the Coiner, but now called Goldsmith, was bought by Sir George Chetwynd for 2,550 guineas, who gave just four times the amount paid by Mr. Jardine for Queen Bathilde, by Springfield—Bathilde, or by Mr. Hoffer for Diving Bell, by Coltness—Bonny Bell. Seven yearlings from the Yardley Stud, which were too backward to sell in June, were disposed of for 770 guineas, and the same number from Mr. Carew Gibson's Stud at Sandgate, in Sussex, fetched 1,670 guineas, the Duke of Portland, who has been a large buyer of yearlings this season, giving 500 guineas for a chestnut filly by Adventurer—May Queen. The yearling sales of the season were to all intents and purposes concluded on the last day of the Doncaster week, when six yearlings from the Blink Bonny Stud at Malton were sold for 2,105 guineas, or 351 guineas each, Mr. W. I'Anson, to whose brother the stud belongs, giving 1,250 guineas for a bay or brown colt by Beauclerc—The Pearl, though the previous produce of this mare have turned out very badly.

The son of Beauclerc and The Pearl was the last of the eleven yearlings which fetched a thousand guineas or more this season, these being:

Description of Yearling.	Name of Vendor.	Place of Sale.	Purchaser.	Price in gs
Goldsmith, b c, by Hermit—Crucible	Mr. C. Harrison	Doncaster	Sir G. Chetwynd	2,550
B c, by Rosicrucian—Bonnie Katie	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newmarket	D. of Portland	2,000
Bl c, by Beauclerc—Strategy	Mr. H. Waring	Beenham Std.	Col. O. Williams	1,850
B c, by Rosicrucian—Salamanca	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newmarket	Sir J. Willoughby	1,500
Br c, by Rosicrucian—Florence	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newmarket	D. of Portland	1,250
B or br c, by Beauclerc—The Pearl	Mr. M. I'Anson	Doncaster	Mr. W. I'Anson	1,250
Ch f, by Macaroni—Duckling	Lord Rosebery	Newmarket	Sir J. Willoughby	1,200
B c, by Springfield—Furiosa	H. M. the Queen	Hampton Ct.	D. of Portland	1,150
B c, by Isonomy—Vainglorious	Lady E. Peel	Newmarket	Dow. D. of Montrose	1,050
Ch f, by Hermit—Adelaide	Mr. H. Chaplin	Newmarket	Mr. R. Peck	1,000
B c, by Sterling—Seagull	Messrs. Graham	Yardley	Mr. T. Brown	1,000
Total				15,800

And thus it will be seen that the average for each was 1,436 guineas. Last year thirteen yearlings were sold for 1,000 guineas or upwards, the total being 18,350 guineas, or 1,411 guineas each, so that, to all intents and purposes, the high-priced yearlings have averaged the same amount each season. It is to be hoped, however, that those which have been purchased this year will turn out better than those of 1882, for eight out of the thirteen have either not run at all as two-year-olds or have been beaten, while of the five which have won the only one which has any claim to be regarded as a race-horse of the first class is Sir John Willoughby's daughter of Hermit and Adelaide. She has not earned in her two successful races the whole of the 3,600 guineas paid for her as a yearling, but she has run well enough to make her, if sold to-morrow, worth much more than she cost. In striking contrast to this filly is the bay colt Hampton Court by Hampton—Loch Garry, purchased as a yearling by the late Mr. Stirling Crawfurd for 1,850 guineas. When a portion of that gentleman's stud was disposed of in the spring, Hampton Court was sold to Captain Machell for 200 guineas, and he again changed hands in the autumn, being bought by the proprietor of a circus for 35 guineas. There are others among the high-priced yearlings of 1882 and of previous season, which would not fetch more if brought to the hammer, and it very rarely happens that those which are sold for a thousand guineas or more turn out well. Coming down from these to the yearlings of every description sold in the course of the season, it will be found that 472, the progeny of 125 different sires, were disposed of for 95,655 guineas, or rather more than 202 guineas each. Last year the total number of yearlings sold was 518, and they realized 102,673 guineas, the average of 198 guineas contrasting unfavorably with that obtained this year, the difference, however, being so slight that it can scarcely be taken as indicating a rise in the value of thoroughbred yearlings, the average for which was much higher a few years ago than it has been of late.

The sire whose yearlings have made the most money this season is Hermit, as the nine colts and fillies by him have been sold for 8,410 guineas, or 934½ guineas each, the next on the list being Springfield, whose six yearlings have fetched 3,070 guineas, or 510 guineas each. Beauclerc has the third highest average (480 guineas) with nine yearlings sold for 4,320 guineas, and then comes his own sire, Rosicrucian, who is the father of no fewer than twenty yearlings sold by auction in the course of the year. These twenty yearlings were sold for 9,495 guineas, or 475 guineas each, and Rosicrucian is the only sire with three "four-figure" yearlings to his credit. He is followed by the Derby winner, Doncaster, with an average of 429 guineas for his six yearlings, and the other Derby winners in the list, besides Hermit and Doncaster, are Macaroni, with an average of 417½ guineas for four yearlings; Kisber, with an average of 257½ guineas for ten; Silvio, with an average of 243½ guineas for seven; Galopin, with an average of 239 guineas for eight; Blair Athol, with an average of 168 guineas for five; Sefton, with an average of 140 guineas for three; and George Frederick, with an average of 120 guineas for six. Kingcraft, Cremorne and Sir Bevys are each the sire of single yearlings sold for 360, 100, and 25 guineas respectively; but the two other Derby winners still alive, Lord Lyon and Pretender, do not appear in the list at all. Next to Rosicrucian, Lowlander, who has recently been purchased by the Duke of Hamilton, has the largest number of yearlings sold by public auction, thirteen of his stock having been disposed of, but they did not fetch the prices paid for the ten yearlings by Sterling, the latter averaging upwards of 400 guineas, as indeed they should do when one considers the initial cost of breeding them.

BROADARROW.

Chicago Driving Park.

The stakes of the Chicago Driving Park for the first summer meeting of 1884, closed January 15th. The following Californians appear in the list of nominations:

The Ladies' Stakes.—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile. 28 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Stephanotis, by Shannon—Lizzie Whips.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Playmate, by Monday—Plaything.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, by Grinstead—Blossom.

E. J. Baldwin's Glencross, by Rutherford—Glenita.

The Criterion Stakes.—For two-year-old colts; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile. 32 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Regal, by Shannon—Riglin.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Garland, by Shannon—Sally Gardner.

The Flash Stakes.—For two-year-old colts and fillies; $25 entrance, p. p., with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Half a mile. The winner of the "Ladies'," "Criterion," or of any stake or purse of the value of $1,000 or more, to carry 5 pounds extra. 37 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Playmate, by Monday—Plaything.

The Nursery Stakes.—For two-year-old colts and fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $600 added, $100 of which to second. One mile. Maidens allowed five pounds. The winners of two or more stakes to carry 5 pounds extra. 25 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Regal, by Shannon—Riglin.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Stephanotis, by Shannon—Lizzie Hurts.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Narano, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

The Green Stakes.—For three-year-old colts and fillies that have not won a race prior to January 1st, 1884; $25 entrance, p. p.; with $500 added, $100 of which to second. One mile and an eight. 42 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendee.

The Board of Trade Handicap.—A Sweepstakes for all ages. $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, of which $10 must positively accompany the nomination, and which is the only liability if declared out by May 1st; $800 added, $200 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1st. Winners of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 pounds extra; of two or more races 10 pounds extra. One mile and a half. 32 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, 3, by Norfolk—Glendee.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Grismer, 4, by Grinstead—Jennie D.

The Summer Handicap.—A cash handicap for all ages; $10 entrance, which must positively accompany the nomination, and $15 additional to start, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. Weights to be published April 1st. One mile and an eighth. 32 nominations.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Maria Stuart, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Ann.

The Garden City Cup.—For all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $1,000 added, $150 of which to second, $100 to third. Two miles and a quarter. 23 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Glendair, 3, by Norfolk—Glendee.

E. J. Baldwin's br c Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.

The Merchants' Stakes.—For all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to second. One mile and a quarter. 20 nominations.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's blk f Phœba Anderson, 3, by Monday—Florence Anderson.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.

The Rapid Sweepstakes.—For all ages; $20 entrance, p. p.; with $400 added, $100 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile heats. 9 nominations. None from California.

Mr. Keene's Stable.

In its winter garb of snow and ice the Coney Island race-course is by no means the place to attract a picnic party. Cold winds whistle up from the Atlantic, hard by, and freeze the marrow and enthusiasm of the visitor. Desolation seems to be spread over the face of nature. Broken fences, tumble-down sheds and shattered roofs give testimony to the tremendous power of the unchecked elements, and the glazed white surface of the half melted and then frozen snow rests like a white pall over the most beautiful racing grounds in the country.

On a day when Charity itself would have buttoned and strapped an ulster over all its pockets, a *Herald* reporter visited the place to learn something of the coming wonders of the turf said to be in keeping in Mr. Keene's stables. At the porter's lodge, at the main entrance, stood the superintendent.

"What are you doing to the track?" he was asked.

"Nothing, now." was the answer. "It's too bitter cold to do anything. There will be various improvements before the season opens, but they wait on the weather now."

Room for "improvements" was apparent on every hand. The covering over the plank walk from the gate to the grand stand was broken down here and there by wind and snow. Props, extemporized of broken plank, supported the roof in places, and posts and cross-beams lay splintered on the ground. The great buildings that sheltered so many thousands from sun and summer rains last season were broken in a score of places, and everywhere was seen the necessity for extensive repairs in the spring.

Even in the racing stables at the far corner of the park roofs were broken here and there, and temporary makeshifts took the place of what ought to be substantial carpenter work, at the least. In the boxes, however, the nine horses Mr. Keene keeps at the race-course this winter were as snug as possible, and their exercise track of one-seventh of a mile was sheltered tolerably well from the weather.

Mr. Blagrave, who has charge of Mr. Keene's horses, was full of enthusiasm, and talked about his four-footed charges and showed one after another of them with great pride.

Maid of Athol was the first to be seen. She is a four-year-old by Clanronald, dam My Nannie O, a bay with white heels, and the blaze on the face so characteristic of Blair Athol's stock. She is a grand-looking mare and ought to come back to her two-year-old form now that she is sound again. She gave Mr. Blagrave a great deal of trouble owing to the habit she had of kicking herself, "out of," as he expressed it, "pure cussedness." Her temper has now much improved and she is perfectly docile and quiet, though whether she will remain so when again put in training remains to be seen. This mare is very speedy, and will, if she comes to the post, force the pace for at least six furlongs, having been proved more than once already to be a clinker at that distance.

Fandango is a bay filly three years old, by Wild Oats, dam Torchlight, standing 15.3, with white snip on forehead, a game looking head, short back, good loins, and racy looking all over. She did not show any great speed last season, but ran sufficiently fast at Jerome Park to show that she was coming into form. She was suffering from sore shins in the early part of the year, so that it was not until the fall her trainer could send her fairly along, and he is confident that she will yet pay her way.

Sinaloa is a three-year-old bay filly by Ten Broeck, dam Janet, and is therefore of American parentage on both sides. It is claimed that this filly has thickened and improved in the most extraordinary degree and is nearly as wide again as she was last spring. She is certainly a beautifully shaped one, and her coat, like satin, most plainly showed brilliancy of health and the evidences of great care and attention. Mr. Blagrave is very fond of this filly, but had no time last season on account of her sore shins to find out anything about her. If make and shape are good foundations for prediction, she ought to be heard of as a winner more than once next summer.

Dutch Roller, three years old, by Dutch Skater, dam Constantinople, is a bay-brown colt, standing 15.1, with rare limbs, and has filled out considerably since he won the Great Eastern Handicap last year. "From his appearance," said his trainer, "I shall be much disappointed if he does not create another surprise before the end of the coming season. His length of back, perhaps, prevents him from being a weight carrier, but there is no doubt that he can travel fast with a light weight on him, and he has shown more than once something better than average time."

Burgomaster, three years, by Dutch Skater, dam Bombazine, is a brown colt standing 15.2, and perhaps one of the finest topped race-horses in America. He was unfortunately kicked in the near hock when a yearling, and it was at one time thought impossible to train him. Mr. Blagrave, however, operated on the injured part successfully enough to fairly send him along last October, and he thinks and hopes he may stand work during the ensuing season. The result of the accident, however, is still plainly apparent. If his trainer can bring him to the post he will deserve a great deal of credit.

A bay filly by Wanderer, dam Phillis, is a grand one, standing now over 14.3. Her dam, it will perhaps be remembered, took first prize at the horse show in New York last fall, and the youngster has many of the good points of her much admired dam. As she is one of the growing sort and wants time, her trainer has been very lenient with her. He thinks she will show better as a three-year-old than she did last season, her loose frame evidently requiring time to mature.

A filly by Wanderer, dam Phœbe Mayflower, was the first of the two-year-olds. She is a chestnut, with white heels and a snip on her forehead, very pretty in form and evidently a great pet. She would hardly get up when called upon to do so, but made friends with every one in the box on rising from her recumbent position. "I can tell you but little about this filly," said Mr. Blagrave, "as she was suffering from some complaint when she came from Kentucky, and I have been very easy with her. She may do good some of these days, but it is early to give an opinion."

The brown colt by Ten Broeck, dam Bombazine, is a neat little fellow. He has very much the appearance Iroquois presented when a yearling, though devoid of the quality, to a certain degree, of that good-looking horse. Both this colt and the one in the next box were put to work last fall, and thoroughly satisfied their trainer that they were worth Mr. Keene's keeping.

The last horse shown was the bay two-year-old colt by King Alfonso, dam Janet. "I say, without fear of contradiction," said Mr. Blagrave, with great enthusiasm, "that this is one of the grandest colts in America or any other country. With strong neck, good shoulders and best of fore limbs, he combines strength of back, grand loins and great length from hip to hock—in fact, he is a race-horse all over." This colt is engaged in the English Derby, Two Thousand Guineas, St. Leger and other important races in England, besides having some valuable engagements here as a two-year-old. He stands now over fifteen hands high, and will be sixteen hands at four years old.

All of the horses seemed in excellent health and condition, each getting, the trainer said, two hours' exercise every day on the covered track. If nothing is heard of the stable this year it will certainly not be for lack of pains and endeavor.

The Two Thousand Guineas.

What with the death of such extensive nominators as Mr Crawfurd, Prince Batthyany, Count Lagrange and others, the original entry for this year's 2,000 Guineas and Derby has been materially reduced, there being only about eighty-three entries left in the Guineas and one hundred and ninety in the Derby. The reported retirement of Lord Falmouth and the temporary retirement of the Duke of Westminster in consequence of the death of his son and heir—the Viscount Grosvenor—will possibly make a further reduction in the number of three-year-olds trained for the Two Thousand and the Derby. So far the betting has been very limited, and only about half a dozen names have been mentioned for the Derby and not half that number for the Guineas. The general opinion, however, seems to be that both races are more or less at the mercy of "dark" horses, and that there will be no extensive betting until the season is far advanced. In fact, several writers of experience advise the British public not to make an investment on either race until just before the meeting.

The pick of the candidates for the 2,000 Guineas seem to be Lord Falmouth's Harvester, Mr. R. Peck's Superba, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Talisman, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Royal Fern, and Sir George Chetwynd's bay colt by Hermit, dam a sister of Adelaide. The last named must not be confounded with the Adelaide filly. She is owned by Sir John Willoughby, and is entered for the Derby but not in the Two Thousand. Of the five named, Harvester is a brown colt, by Sterling, out of Wheatear. His sire was a grand race-horse, and was selected as the English champion when a match was contemplated against Harry Bassett, while Wheatear ran third for the St. Leger, won by Hawthornden in 1870, with her stable companion Kingcraft second. Harvester ran in six races last year of which he won two, one a produce Stakes over the T. Y. C. at the first October meeting, and the second the Clearwell Stakes on the first day of the second October meeting. It is impossible to give detailed accounts of his defeats other than to say that he was beaten by Superba, Duke of Richmond and the Adelaide filly. But as his stable companion Busybody was in the same race that the Adelaide filly won—the Dewhurst Plate—and as Lord Falmouth declared to win with her, the defeat of Harvester can scarcely count. As to his chances in the future, "Augur," in a recent review in the *Sporting Life* said: "Next to Busybody, who is not engaged in the Two Thousand, he is regarded as the best of the Heath House team. I am told by a good authority that he has grown up and developed into a handsome, bloodlike colt. He stands nearly sixteen hands high, and has thickened all through his frame. He is as sound and as straight on his legs as on the day he quitted his dam's side for the paddock, and if he continues to do as well as he has done up to the present, it is confidently anticipated that he will prove a real clipper next season, being possessed of size, power and freedom of action."

As to Superba, she was one of the best two-year-old fillies of the year. She is also by Sterling, her dam, Highland Fling, being by Scottish Chief. Superba ran in no less than nine races, of which she won all but the first and last. The former was the Kempton Park International Breeders' Two-Year-Old Stakes, run early in May, for which she was third. The last was the Middle Park Plate, run in October, for which she, at 126 pounds, was unplaced to Busybody at 119 pounds. Royal Fern and the Adelaide filly each at 126 pounds. The successes in the interval were, however, of the highest order, and included the British Dominion Two-Year-Old Stakes at Sandown Park, the Ascot Biennial Stakes, the Chesterfield Stakes at Newmarket, for which, with 126 pounds, she beat Harvester, Talisman and the Adelaide filly; for the Midsummer Plate at Windsor, which she won, carrying 130 pounds; the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood, when she gave from four to sixteen pounds to a good field, including Harvester, and won by three-quarters of a length; the Astley Stakes at Lewes, and the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, when she beat Spring Morn, Wild Thyme and Condor. This is certainly a brilliant record, and as all reports agree that she has done well so far this winter, she will certainly be dangerous, if not for races like the Two Thousand, she will be in races exclusively for fillies like the One Thousand and Oaks.

Talisman is another son of Sterling, his dam is Hippia, and as she was the dam of the famous Nellie there can be no complaints on the score of breeding. He is still a "maiden," although he has run in no less than eight races, in a majority of which he was close up at the end. Of him "Augur" says: "There is something wanting in him which age may give, and his future entirely turns upon this reckoning. He was a wonderfully good-looking colt last year—good-looking enough for anything, possessing plenty of size without lumber, and yet in the eight races in which he ran he always had the luck to tumble against something better than himself."

Of Royal Fern, whom "Augur" selects to win the Two Thousand, he says: "Mr. Houldsworth has a good colt in in Royal Fern. He is by Springfield, out of Wood's Anemone, and I have formed a very high opinion of him, feeling not a little certain that, with luck, he will develop into a high-class race-horse. Royal Fern ran three races last year and won one. This was the Prince of Wales' Stakes at York, beating Poetry, Woodpecker and two others. It is true that the form of those behind him was not of a very high order. His best display was undoubtedly in the Middle Park Plate, beaten half a length by the highly tried Busybody, to whom he was giving seven pounds. The Adelaide filly, at level weights, was three lengths behind him, and among the beaten lot were Superba and Talisman. This performance alone places him well up among the best of his age. His last appearance was in the Criterion Stakes, for which he was made favorite, but failed to get nearer than third to Archiduc and Talisman. To be beaten by Archiduc was no disgrace, but it is evident that he did not run up to his best form through Talisman, who was in receipt of four pounds, as also was Archiduc. I hope Royal Fern has done well for the sake of all connected with him, there being little doubt that Mr. Houldsworth's stable, over which Ryan presides, is one of the most popular and best respected in the country. My information, however, is to the effect that Royal Fern has not filled out and thickened so much as he might have done, although he has lengthened nicely, and is, on the whole, a very useful looking sort of colt. I am also certain that too much attention must not be paid to his defeat in the Criterion, as he was far from being himself on that day, having on the Saturday prior to the race met with an accident and injured both his hocks, leaving the joints swollen and more or less inflamed on the day he ran. Given a victory in the Criterion, which might have been achieved but for the drawbacks mentioned, and remembering his creditable exhibition in the Middle Park Plate, Royal Fern would stand out as about the best of his year."

The unnamed colt out of the sister of Adelaide, by Hermit, for which Sir George Chetwynd paid 2,000 guineas for when a yearling, is also highly thought of by "Augur," in fact he gives the place honors to him and Harvester. The colt is trained at Newmarket by Sherrard, and by reason of his great improvement since last season is much liked by the residents at "headquarters." He ran but twice as a two-year-old; once he was behind Sandeway, Talisman and Beauchamp for the Prendigast Stakes, while on the second occasion he was beaten a neck by Scott Free for the great Sapling Stakes at the Sandown Park, with the highly thought of Camlet third.

The above are the most prominent candidates for the 2,000 Guineas. Those considered prominent for the Derby will be noticed at some future date.

The Money They Represent.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* has collected statistics regarding the money value of the sons and daughters of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that have beaten 2:30. The stallion himself was purchased with his dam for $125, and earned in stud fees $205,750. Thirty-six of his get have trotted in 2:30 or better, and the prices for which they were or could have been sold for in their best days are as follows: Dexter, $35,000; Jay Gould, $30,000; Nettie, $25,000; George Wilkes, $25,000; Gazelle, $20,000; Bella, $15,000; Mattie, $15,000; Bruno, $15,000; Deucalion, $10,000; Enfield, $10,000; Orange Girl, $10,000; Sentinel, $10,000; James Howell, Jr., $10,000; Harvest Queen, $8,000; Lottery, $8,000, Small Hopes, $8,000; Young Bruno, $8,000; Kisber, $7,000; Madeline, $6,000; Breeze, $6,000; Administrator, $5,000; Drift, $5,000; Effie Dean, $4,000; Ella Madden, $4,000; Lottery, $4,000; Lottie, $4,000; Scotland Maid, $4,000; Chester, $3,500; Hamperion, $3,500; Factory Girl, $3,000; Jerome, $3,000; Maud, $3,000, Alma, $2,500; Astoria, $2,500; Lady Augusta, $2,500; Marguerite, $2,500. This is a total of $335,000, as a fair estimate of the actual cash value.

The stallions in the list which have won renown in the stud are Sentinel, George Wilkes, Jay Gould and Administrator. Their united progeny is worth a great many thousand dollars. George Wilkes, for instance, is the sire of twenty-six 2:30 trotters, including Wilson, 2:16¼; Rosa Wilkes, 2:18¼; Joe Bunker, 2:19¼; So-So, 2:17½, and Maybird, 2:21. Sentinel has eight 2:30 performers to his credit, among them Von Arnim, 2:19½. The fastest of Jay Gould's get is Adele Gould, 2:19, and the best one from the loins of Administrator is Catchfly, 2:19. The entire sons of Hambletonian which have no place in the 2:30 circle, but which have been successful in the stud are very numerous. Alexander's Abdallah was sold for about $3,500, but he got Goldsmith Maid, who made a record of 2:14, and whose turf winnings foot up close to $250,000; Thorndale, who gained a record of 2:22¼, and from whose loins came Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisydale, 2:19¾; Almont, the sire of twenty-two 2:30 trotters, including Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Piedmont, 2:17½, and Aldine, 2:19¼; and Belmont, with nine sons and daughters with records of better than 2:30, among them Nutwood, 2:18¾, and Wedgwood, 2:19. The descendants of Alexander's Abdallah are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Volunteer stands in the very front rank of the producing sons of Hambletonian. He has to his credit twenty-three 2:30 performers, one of which is St. Julien, 2:11¼, who at one time could have been sold for $40,000. Before age had diminished the luster of Volunteer's eyes Mr. Goldsmith would not have parted with him for $30,000. When Messenger Duroc's stud fee was $300, Mr. Backman refused a very large sum for the stallion, and he would not sell Leland for $20,000. The price paid for Happy Medium, when he was sold to Mr. Steele was $25,000; and Mr. Bonner paid $20,000 for Startle, sire of Majolica, 2:17. Electioneer proved a very cheap horse to Governor Stanford, who gave Mr. Backman $12,000 for him. He is the sire of the fastest yearling, 2:36½; the fastest two-year-old, 2:21; the fastest three-year-old, 2:19½; and the fastest four-year-old, 2:18¾; and $30,000 would not buy him now. Dictator is the sire of three sensational performers of 1883—Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½, and Director, 2:17—and when twenty years old he was sold for $25,000. An offer of $30,000 for him would not be accepted at Ashland to-day. Harold, sire of Maud S., 2:10¼, is valued way up in the thousands at Woodburn, and so is Cuyler at Glenview. General Withers paid $5,000 for Aberdeen when he took him to Fairlawn, but this was nothing like his value. Prominent among his ten 2:30 performers are Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; and Modoc, 2:19½. The progeny of Edward Everett, Middletown, Walkill Chief, Deane Sage, Knickerbocker, Seneca Chief, Strathmore and Rysdyk (sire of Clingstone, 2:14) are worth a stack of money.

The Prince of Wales has nominated The Scot for the Liverpool Grand National, the Sefton Steeple-chase and the Grand International Steeple-chase Handicap at Sandown Park Second Spring Meeting. He has also nominated Lord Alington's Geheimniss for the Stockbridge Cup. Last year it will be remembered that he nominated Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois for the same race.

Bell's Life says: "The American-bred Gerald, who has been put into training, does not appear to have mended his manners, and is still described as the mad horse."

List of Horses—E. H. Miller, Jr.

1.—BERLIN, black stallion, foaled April 11th, 1873. Sire Reavis' Blackbird son of Simpson's Blackbird, he by Camden son of Shark. Dam, Addie Lee, by Culver's Blackhawk. Second dam the dam of Index.

Reavis' or California Blackbird, 2:22, is too well known to need comment.

Addie Lee, 2:36½ (trials afterwards in 2:28), went lame with a splint from which she soon recovered, and put to breeding) is a great brood-mare having produced Shady, by Rattler, dead, E. W. Hopkins' roadmare. Berlin, by Blackbird, 2:32½. Adalia, by Fred Low, 2:33, now owned and driven on the road in New York city, and could not be bought for $5,000. Adair, by Electioneer, 2:34¼ at three, winning the great Stanford Stake in 1882, and 2:30 at four years old. Adella, by Electioneer (No. 11 of this catalogue). Adina, by Electioneer (No. 12 of this catalogue). ———, by Benton (mare and this colt sold to Ariel Lathrop, Esq., in spring 1883). Culver's Blackhawk is said to be by Vermont (sire of Parrot, 2:26, Faustina, 2:26½, and Ella Lewis, 2:27,) by Hill's Blackhawk. The dam of Index is said to be by Old Morrill. Index is the grandsire of Bay, Frank. 2:20.

Berlin has a record of 2:32½ (obtained under most unfavorable conditions in a race at Sacramento in 1880,) has trotted repeated trials better than 2:30, is as game a horse as ever lived, has had but slight opportunities in the stud, having had but few mares except those of the owner. All his colts are sound, hardy and game like the sire, and all have the very best constitutions with the best of legs and feet, and the capacity to "train on." All want "lots of work." Among the good ones sired by him are Thapsin, three-year-old record of 2:43 at Marysville, in September '83, in a race won by him where he was not put to his speed, and has since trotted a trial in 2:30, and several very near that mark, also three colts bred by E. M. Skaggs, Esq., of Sacramento, which are now in Salt Lake City in training, and are well known to horsemen there as being very fast and game. Berlin is in perfect health, is gentle and kind, easily handled in service, has no vices and is fit for immediate service. Has speed lines in his pedigree; through his sire has a full share of Messenger blood, the fountain head of the American trotter, and though his dam has Blackhawk blood, bred to good mares he will make a high mark. He and his colts having qualities which are valued everywhere, and for soundness, freedom from blemishes on feet and limbs, capacity to stand training without injury cannot be excelled. He will certainly be an acquisition to any breeding farm. He has run in a paddock all fall and winter, and is in capital condition to go into the season.

2.—LADY HAMILTON, bay mare, July 20th, 1868. Sire, O'Neil's Horse son of Old St. Clair, dam May Queen, by Old St. Clair, bred by Judge C. H. Swift, of Sacramento.

May Queen was a gray pacing mare, was a great roadster, was fast at her gait, got injured and was bred. Comment as to the merit of St. Clair mares as breeders is unnecessary, three mares of this blood having produced to Electioneer, Fred Crocker, Wildflower and Bonita, and the best colts of several other stallions were out of St. Clair mares, to wit, Gypsy Davis, Pat Hunt, Frank Rhodes, etc. Lady Hamilton had the best and purest trotting gait of any animal (in his opinion, that the owner ever saw), was certainly the fastest animal he ever drove on the road, having frequently taken her from the stable to Bay District track and trotted her quarters in 36 and 37 seconds, and never was beaten on the track or road while he used her for his driving. She is a regular breeder, having produced a colt every year since she was put to breeding. Moham, by Mohawk Chief, 1879. Hamel, by Electioneer, 1880. Hambena, by Benton, 1881. Lona, by Benton, 1882. Hamilcar, by Electioneer, 1883, died. Served by Fallis in 1883 and is doubtless in foal. Fallis is by Electioneer, dam Felicia, by Messenger Duroc; second dam Lady Fallis, by Seeley's American Star; third dam by Long Island Blackhawk. Fallis is kept as a stallion at Governor Stanford's Palo Alto stock farm. No stallion in the United States has a better trotting pedigree. He is himself a fast trotter. The prospective colt is worth more for the prospect only than this mare will bring. Lady Hamilton has been at Palo Alto ever since she was put to breeding, has been running out, will been taken up for this sale.

3.—ARISTOLA, black mare, March 20th, 1875; sire Fred Low, by Old St. Clair, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy; second dam of Morgan blood. Fred Low is a great horse, is standard, is sire of Dick Turpin, 2:32, Clay, 2:25, Clairmont, 2:30½, Adalia, 2:33, and other good ones. Benicia Boy was advertised at Sacramento in the *Daily Union* as "black horse, eight years old, sixteen hands high, weight 1,260 pounds (a half-brother of the celebrated stallion Ethan Allan), sired by Old Vermont Black Hawk, dam of Messenger blood." Aristola had, as a colt, a remarkably fine gait, and was put in training and proved fast; she was "hipped," and was put to breeding at two years old; is a regular breeder, having produced a colt every year; her colts are good ones; see Nos. 6, 10 and 18. Her dam, Lady Hubbard, produced Dick Turpin, 2:32, by Fred Low, two others by same horse that the owner is using on the road as roadsters and family team that can beat three minutes together without training. She also produced Thapsin, spoken of above under Berlin, No. 1. Lady Hubbard's dam was a Morgan mare owned and driven by I. M. Hubbard, of Sacramento, and was a mare of great endurance and a fine roadster. Aristola's St. Clair blood, combined with that of her dam, makes her especially valuable to breeders. She is out at pasture, and will be taken up for this sale; is in foal to Berlin No. 1; will doubtless become standard before July.

4.—RUBINA, black mare, April, 1876; sire unknown (supposed to be thoroughbred, as she was running in a field with a two-year-old thoroughbred colt), dam Ruby, by Fred Low, second dam Lady Robertson. Rubina is not large, but is a mare of great endurance; is a good saddle mare, and had good saddle gaits, runs fast, has been used under saddle and to harness as running companion with trotting horses when speeding, and is extraordinarily good at it; has also been used as a hack to buggy and to cart about the training stable of owner; if used under saddle could soon be taught to take saddle gaits; is very finely formed.

5.—ALBION, bay gelding, May 6th, 1877; sire Fred Low, son of Old St. Clair; dam Addie Lee (see No. 1); good size, about 1,050 pounds, is well broken to harness (single), a good traveler and a good buggy horse; is now at stable at Sacramento; run out to pasture all fall and winter up to January 15th.

6.—ALCIN, brown gelding, May 17th, 1878; sire Berlin No. 1. dam Aristola No. 3, by Fred Low; good size, about 1,000 pounds; good traveler, tough and hardy, good style.

7.—ZEPHYR, black gelding, April, 1878; sire Berlin; dam Lady Zeitler, by old St. Clair; unbroken; has run out all his life; will be taken up about the 10th for this sale.

8.—ZENA, bay mare, April 18th, 1879; sire Berlin No. 1.; dam Lady Zeitler, by old St. Clair; full sister of Zephyr No. 7, unbroken; being by Berlin No. 1, out of a mare by old St. Clair; Lady Zeitler trotted in three minutes untrained, and was used for a time by the owner on the road; her blood should make her valuable as a brood-mare if she should not develop speed in training; has always run out; will be taken up for this sale.

9.—ZAGA, bay mare, 1880; sire Berlin No. 1; dam Lady Zeitler, by old St. Clair; same remarks as to Zena No. 8.

10.—ALIMA, black mare, April 29th, 1880; sire Berlin No. 1; dam Aristola No. 3, her blood running into speed lines on both sides; she will be valuable as a brood-mare; is unfortunately blemished by being "hipped;" has St. Clair blood, through her dam Aristola No. 3; is like to become standard before July; is unbroken; has always run out; will be taken up for sale.

11.—ADELLA, bay mare, May 4th, 1880; sire Electioneer, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Addie Lee, by Culver's Blackhawk; second dam, dam of Index. Of her sire Electioneer nothing need be said here. Of the merits and pedigree of her dam Addie Lee, see remarks to No. 1. Adella is full sister to Adair, winner of the great Stanford Stake of 1882 ($3,900), in which he got record of 2:34¼ at three years, and has record of 2:30 at four years old, at Chico, 1882. Adella is standard (sire and dam both standard), is kind, gentle, well broken to harness, is an extra fine buggy mare, is compact, muscular, weight about 925 pounds, good feeder, strong constitution, without a blemish; should she not develop great speed when trained, will be an invaluable brood-mare.

12.—ADINA, bay mare, March 7th, 1881; sire Electioneer; dam Addie Lee; is full sister to Adella No. 11. There are no other daughters of that great sire Electioneer, out of as good a dam as these are, that are for sale at any price. Adina ran out at pasture all summer, fall and winter, until the middle of January. The owner has had a liberal offer for these mares since he decided to have an auction sale, but they will not be sold at any price at private sale.

13 HAMBENA, bay mare, March 9th, 1881; sire General Benton, of Palo Alto Stock Farm; dam Lady Hamilton No. 2, by O'Neil's horse son of old St. Clair; second dam May Queen, by old St. Clair; Gen. Benton is well known through the performance of his colts; for pedigree and merit of Lady Hambleton see No. 2, this catalogue; Hambena is a jewel; she is spirited, but kind and gentle as possible, with a great deal more than ordinary horse intelligence; trotted better than three minutes at two years, and "likes to trot;" is well broken to harness, but has been kept back instead of being pushed; would make a fine family mare; would do for a lady's driving; will surely be fast if trained; would make one of the finest brood-mares; at Palo Alto Stock Farm the combination of Benton and St. Clair blood in fillies is considered especially valuable for breeding to Electioneer or his sons.

14.—LONA, bay mare, 1882; sire General Benton; dam Lady Hamilton No. 2; is full sister to Hambena No. 13; is at Palo Alto Stock Farm, running out; halter broken only; will be taken up for this sale. She has good gait and action—look at her—see Hambena No. 13; these mares would be invaluable to any one starting a stock-farm, as from their combination of blood they would cross well with any of the best blood in the State, except that of their sire.

15.—HAMEL, bay gelding, April 11th, 1880; sire Electioneer; dam Lady Hamilton No. 2. Hamel is a very handsome, fine-gaited, good-tempered colt; has lots of speed and likes to show it; is well broken (single), can show a 2:40 gait handily; has been running out; will be taken up for this sale.

16.—GRANETTA, black mare, May 4th, 1880; sire Berlin; dam Nellie Grant, by General Taylor, son of the "Morse horse"; second dam by Old St. Clair. Nellie Grant was bought by E. H. Miller, Jr., when four years old, of R. H. Makall of Sacramento, who raised her; an exhibition of her speed on the road in a butcher's cart led to the purchase; she was put in training and developed great speed very quickly, but getting injured was put to breeding. Granetta is unbroken, is and always has been running out; will be taken up for this sale; if she should not in handling develop speed as her dam did, she will be a good brood-mare; her pedigree is good as need be.

17.—GRANTOR, bay gelding, May 20th, 1881; sire Berlin No. 1; dam Nellie Grant, by Gen. Taylor; second dam by Old St. Clair; is full brother of Granetta No. 17; is running out and always has been, except for a month or two when he was taken up because he was not doing well at pasture, and while up was broken to harness; he is gentle, has good gait, was easily broken, drives kindly.

18.—ALANNA, brown mare, April 15th, 1881; sire Berlin No. 1; dam Aristola No. 3; second dam Lady Hubbard, by Benecia Boy; is a perfect beauty; is broken to harness, good-gaited, spirited and stylish.

Death of Belle and Woodbine.

Two of the best known trotting brood-mares in the United States recently passed away to green pastures anew. A late communication from Woodburn Farm states that on account of old age and debility the noted mares Belle and Woodbine were destroyed.

Belle was foaled in 1857, got by Mambrino Chief, dam by Brown's Bellfounder. In 1861 she threw her first foal, a bay filly, to the cover of Iron Duke. She was then owned by Samuel Ayerigg, of Paterson, N. J., who sold her to the late R. A. Alexander. Her next foal was the famous sire Belmont, produced in 1864. Missing a year, she produced Bainbridge, to the cover of Edwin Forrest, and the following year produced a bay colt to the same sire. She was then bred to Tattler, and in 1869 produced Belmira, the dam of Sorrento. Her foal of 1870 was Bellwood, by Woodford Mambrino, following in 1871 with Bicara, the dam of Pancoast, 2:25¾, to the cover of Harold. For 1872 her produce was Fleurette; 1873, Sassacus; 1874, McCurdy's Hambletonian, 2:26½; 1876, Bernice; 1877, Beldemeer, and 1879, Lucas Brodhead, her last produce, all to the cover of Harold.

Woodbine was foaled in 1855, got by Woodford, the thoroughbred son of Kosciusko, dam of unknown blood. She was bred by Mason Henry, Woodford County, Ky., and sold to R. A. Alexander. In 1860 she was bred to Mambrino Chief, and the following year produced a brown colt. Up to 1868 she did not miss a year, producing in 1862 a bay colt by Merrimac; 1863, Woodford Mambrino, 2:21½; 1864, a bay colt by Merrimac; 1865, Silence, by Alexander's Abdallah; 1866, Jubilee, by Mambrino Pilot; 1867, Marmion, by Mambrunello; 1868, Tomahawk, by Roscoe. Between 1870 and 1874 there was no interval. She was reserved for Belmont the balance of her breeding career, with one exception. Her foal for 1870 was Woodbridge; 1871, Wedgewood, 2:19; 1872, Englewood; 1873, Albine; 1874, Buckthorn; 1876, Weisbaden; 1878, Monaco, all to Belmont's cover, except Buckthorn. In 1879 and 1880 she aborted. Both Belle and Woodbine were celebrated as the dams of winners and of the getters of winners.

The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's Bronchial Troches is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases.

ATHLETICS.

Kittleman the Winner.

The match-talked of and long-expected foot-race between Fred Harmon and M. K. Kittleman is a thing of the past. The morning first fixed for the race, Sunday, February 3d, proved very rainy, and ruined what had been acknowledged on Saturday by good judges to be a first-class track, and with the attention it was still to get would make it as fine a hundred-yard turf path as ever was seen. Early Saturday morning the parties interested went to Oakland and found the track six inches deep with mud, and, as a consequence, impossible to run on. The referee and stake-holder on learning the desire of both men and their backers to run at the first opportunity, changed his base of operations, and on Mr. Allen, the proprietor of the Oakland race track, getting possession of the Recreation Grounds on this side of the bay for the day and race, the runners were ordered to appear there on Monday, February 4th, at 4 P. M., rain or shine, and run. The track there is composed of "macadam" and clay, on which the rain had no effect, other than to improve it. On Saturday night a few pools were sold at the pool rooms on Bush street, in which the men sold even up, but only a few hundred dollars were put in the box. Monday proved a most unpropitious day for foot-racing, or out-door sports of an kind, as it began to rain about noon, and the day closed in a storm. However, as it was play or pay, quite a crowd, estimated at between four and five hundred, were present to see the novelty of two champion 100-yard runners, stripped naked running through the driving rain for the large stake of $3,000 a side. Pool-selling was very brisk and started in early in the afternoon, with Kittleman favorite at 2 to 1, and at these odds about ten or twelve thousand was put in the box. Later in the afternoon and just before the start Kittleman's stock advanced, and the last pool sold was $45 to $15. The track is a good 100-yard path, about nine feet wide, which was divided down the center by a line of lime serving as a rope. Harmon who starts with his right foot on the mark, conceded the left side to Kittleman without tossing for position. The referee called the men out at 4:30 P. M., when the crowd left the pool-stand and arranged themselves along the line of the path next the rope, which had been stretched about 20 yards away. Harmon selected as his judge Mr. Geo. Rudge, and Mr. Geo. W. Putman, of Denver, acted in the same capacity for Kittleman. The timers were Messrs. Eisman, Wilson, and Townsend, while the position of starter was accepted by Peter McIntyre. Everything being in readiness, the runners, who came out in tights and shirts, took a short "warming up spin" and then stripped for the start.

The understanding was, that it was to be a standing start, but not penalizing. But on being ordered by McIntyre to toe the mark, it at once became apparent that both men were playing for the "best of it," and more desirous of a flying start, as neither man would stay on the mark long enough for the other to get up, making it simply impossible for the starter to fire them off standing. After hopping, scoring and breaking over the mark repeatedly, they made a break over a great deal closer than any previous attempt, and after getting off about 20 feet they were even, when McIntyre fired the pistol. Just at the instant of its discharge a perceptible "slacking up" was seen in both men, but at the sound they again bounded forward with a very even start. It was a grand race from there to the tape, and impossible for those at the finish to tell the leader until about 30 yards from "home," when Kittleman was seen coming with a wonderfull burst of speed and about two feet in front, which he increased from there about a foot, winning a grand race and beating a man thought to be invincible for that distance, and placing himself on record as good if not the best 100-yard runner in the United States. Owing to the start given them, the timers did not time them, as no one expected they would go. Numerous outside watches were held on it, however, but all plainly showing the advantage they got in the start by marking the time from 8¾ to 9¼ seconds. No estimate can be made of the time, although admitted by all to have been faster than anything they ever saw, as there is no way of knowing how far they were over the mark when the gun went off, and even then it would be impossible to figure as both men were running. Harmon's friends fell heavily, and were, in fact, "bet to a stand-still" by the Kittleman party. Cortez Thompson, Kittleman's trainer, must have won a nice sack, as he did not allow a man to offer any reasonable bet a second time.

Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Meyers in N. Y. Sportsman.]

Two Hundred Twenty Yard Running.—I take up this distance, not because it comes next in order, but because, after 100 yards, is the most indulged in of any sprint race. The few hints given about 100-yard running, with a little modification, will apply to distances between 100 and 220 yards. Some trainers maintain that if a man is fit to run 100 yards properly, that can go most any distance. This is in a great degree true, but a man, when thoroughly trained for 100-yard race, must be an exceptional judge of pace to go beyond that distance and do himself credit. Most athletes consider 220 yards a most gruelling race, and justly so, for it is nothing more or less than the same rate of speed, or nearly so, that is required to go 100 yards carried over more than twice that distance.

It is a curious thing that although this distance is most popular with our games committees, it is almost entirely neglected by our English cousins; in fact, it is very rarely run in England. A man requires both great speed and fairly good staying powers to run this race properly. To sum it up in a few words, an athlete to run a good "two-twenty" should be able to start well, run fast, and stay the whole distance at almost speed limit. A great mistake made in running this distance is too much hurrying in the first hundred yards or so. You must be careful not to run yourself off your feet before the finish. There is no distance that requires more head work than this. It makes no difference how short the distance may be (meaning, of course, anything from 100 yards up), there is such a thing as making too much haste at the beginning, and not being able to finish properly.

How to Prepare for the Distance.—Practice starting according to the directions given before, because it is as essential to know how to start in this distance as in a shorter one. Run about 100 yards three or four times at almost your best pace. After resting awhile, and you feel that your wind has entirely returned, then run from 300 to 400 yards at a pretty stiff pace. If you find, in going this distance, that you are giving out, do not labor and roll all over the track, but draw yourself in a bit, and gradually slow down to an easy canter. You will in this way learn to recover yourself without losing your form, a feat which you will find, as you advance in athletic excellence, it is quite necessary to know how to perform. I have often seen a scratch man in a handicap race win, when

thoroughly run out, by simply knowing how to nurse himself and make his opponents think that he had a good deal in hand. I therefore warn the beginner, when in practice he finds himself "going to pieces," to haul in a little and take it easy for a few strides, and he will find himself able to continue the journey, and in all probability to show a burst of speed at the finish, whereas, if he had continued to labor and fight, he would, in all probability, not be able to finish.

Football.

If the weather permits, a football match will be played at the Recreation Grounds this afternoon. The contesting teams will be the University and Merions. The game will start at three o'clock sharp, and will be played under Rugby Union rules. The Merions will select their team from the following list, viz., Fenlayson, Eyre, B. S. Benjamin and Barney Benjamin, Foster, Lyons, Campbell, Theobald, Hill, Bancroft, Barkworth, Cookson, Tracy, Burnett, Petersen, Creighton and Dinkelspeil. The University have only lost a few of their players of last year, and have excellent material to fill up with.

The Rugby Union International Football match between England and Wales, January 5th, resulted, after a hard and well-contested match, in favor of England, by one goal and two ties to one goal.

Foot-racing in the west is a precarious occupation and nearly every "sprinter" has had narrow escapes from dying with his spiked shoes on. John W. Cozad was a notorious "jobber." He met a violent death. In 1868 he ran on the old Fashion Course on Long Island, and up to the time of his death in 1882 traveled in every state and territory and Mexico, foot-racing for a living. A dozen times his schemes were discovered by his dupes and as many times was he shot at and as often escaped unhurt. The western press several times published obituary notices of the "pedestrian pirate," but he was finally caught napping and killed. He had been referee of a foot race at Salida, Col., and "the wrong man" won. For a consideration Cozad decided the race the other way and awarded the stakes to the loser. The cheated pedestrian hid his wrath, laughed over the matter and treated the crowd to drinks. While Cozad's back was turned a quantity of poison was placed in his whisky, from the effects of which he died.

The ten-mile international amateur skating contest was held at the Washington Skating Park, Brooklyn, on January 25th. There were 18 competitors, principally from New York and Canada. G. Phillips of New York, R. A. Elliot of Canada, were the favorites, but Axel Paulsen of Norway, immediately after the start assumed the lead and kept it throughout the race, covering the ten miles in the unprecedented time of 39 min. 7 2-8 sec. Elliot came in second and Phillips third. Phaff, Montgomery and See also beat the best previous record.

The long promised visit of Lord Harris' team of Cricketers to America was definitely arranged for the coming season, but it will be necessary to postpone it still another year, owing to Lord Harris' inability to obtain a fairly representative team.

Robert Henry, of Fishkill, New York, an athlete, is credited with skating on the Hudson from Fishkill Landing to Albany, January 19th, a distance of 101 miles, in ten hours and twenty minutes.

A number of young gentlemen proficient in gymnastic exercises have organized the Nemo Athletic Club. Address all communications 712 Leavenworth street.

At the Hawthorn Grammar School sports held on the 5th of November, 1883, at the Cricket Grounds, Melbourne, Australia, Hillston kicked the football 177 feet.

Lawn tennis has of late become very popular in California. The University have started a club and are practicing regularly.

THE KENNEL.

The Gilroy Club and their Dogs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The members of the Gilroy Club are determined to keep pace with the march of improvement. They are of the opinion that the objects of a sportsmans' club should be not only their own recreation and sociability, but the preservation of game during the close season, and also the importation and propagation of foreign game. They also pride themselves upon their dogs, and now that the Gilroy Annual Field Trials have become a fixed institution, they will spare no expense compatible with moderate means to improve their breed. Mr D. M. Pyle has bred his setter bitch Daizette, by Bennett's Regent, ex. Waddington's, now Goodman's, Daisy, to Mr. J. Y. Ross' Carl, by Leicester, ex. Dart. Mr. H. D. Bartlett, president of the club, will breed his California Rose, a splendid Drake, ex. Queen, bitch, to either Carl or Aldrich's Macgregor. Mr. H. M. Briggs will again breed his imported Irish setter bitch Fern, to Race, Jr. Mr. Farmer will breed his Queen to Carl or Mayberry's Dan. Mr. Leavesly has purchased from Mr. J. H. Brook of Oakland, his Llewellin setter bitch Juno, by Aldrich's Macgregor, ex. Lulu Laverack. Macgregor is by the celebrated English field-trial winner Rob Roy, who beat the renowned Ranger, and was imported by Mr. Arnold Burgess at an expenses of $1,500. The dam of Macgregor is Mr. Tristam Burgess' beautiful and faultless Queen Mab, also a fine field dog. Lulu Laverack was imported by Judge Gale, late of Oroville, a well-known connoisseur of pure dogs, and is the only fine Laverack setter on this coast, and is a perfect picture of beauty. Mr. Leavesly is undecided as yet to what dog he will breed her, but he is highly pleased with his purchase, his experience in dog-breeding convincing him that the mental and field qualities of the dam are of far more consequence in raising a litter of fine pups than those of the sire. He is also breeding for Mr. R. W. Hill of Oregon, his imported Irish setter bitch Nida, by Larry, ex. Red Bess—the Elcho-Rose stock—by Nerno, ex. Quail III. Nida is a beautiful bitch and a fine field dog. She is thoroughly broke, and would have ran in the Gilroy field trials had she not been "in season." Mr. P. G. Anzar of San Juan, will breed his field-trial winner Ola to the best dog he can select. Ola is by Count Warwick, ex. Leah. Count Warwick is grandson of Leicester and Leah, imported by Mr. Bartlett, combined some of the best blood in the east. Leah is dead, but was a beautiful and symmetrical little bitch, with all the promise of making a brilliant field dog. Mr. Anzar has raised one litter of pups from Ola, by Bartlett's Rob Roy, and they all show much precocious genius. Mr. Leavesly has secured two bitch puppies. Mr. H. Frutig has been fortunate in getting a dog-puppy, and although he has raised a good many dogs in his time, for Harry although a young man, is an old sportsman and one of our crackest shots—admits that for spirit and intelligence this puppy beats them all. Messrs. Wright and Henry, George, John and Edgar Hollaway, all good sportsmen and enthusiastic dog-men, have choice pups from Farmer's Queen and Bartlett's Rose, with which they calculate to take the persimmons at our next field trials. Mr. John Paine, a great lover of dogs and a fine shot, has a promising puppy from Bartlett's kennel, with which he hopes to capture the Pacific Coast Field Trials Derby, and Mr. J. R. Payne, himself of chivalrous Tennessee stock, will be satisfied with nothing less than a Count Noble Peep-o'-Day puppy, and has written to Mr. Sanborn for one that he hopes will rival the great champion Gath. Capt. Messic and Dr. Morey have two very fine dogs of the Ralston breed. I have not seen them out in the field, but from what I can learn from others their nose and style are equal, if not superior, to the dogs of known pedigree. Mr. Louis Loupe has a fine Gordon, the best duck-dog in the State, and Dave Dunham, E. S. Harrison and many other members possess fine-bred dogs, but as they do not proclaim and discuss their merits at street-corners, I am not posted about them.

Gilroy is a small place, but the inhabitants thereof are awful plucky, and whether it is a coursing match, a horse-race, a fireman's tournament, a clay-pigeon match, or a masked ball, they don't intend to be "left out." The club is in a prosperous condition and contains among its members most of the large landed proprieters in the vicinity, including Messrs. Dunn and Donnelly, Sam Rea, J. P. Sargent, P. G. Anzar, and many more are talking about joining.

Gilroy, Feb. 6th, 1884. CLAY PIGEON.

Coursing for Coin.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I am informed that Mr. Thomas Brady has been doing considerable talking of late about his wonderful greyhound Wee Nell, and how she can beat any greyhound on this coast, and offering to back her for any amount, when he knew the parties present had no money about them. Now I will give him a chance to win, or may be lose, some money. I will match a greyhound against Wee Nell, best two in three or three in five, for $250 a side, or as much more as he wants to run for; the race to take place on the San Joaquin valley, the place of meeting and time of race to be mutually agreed on. I hereby place in your hands fifty ($50) dollars as a forfeit, hoping that Mr. Brady will be as anxious to cover it as he was to make matches on Wednesday evening last, or stop bluffing. If the above challenge is not accepted by Mr. Brady, it is open to any greyhound belonging to the Pacific Coursing Club. Come, gentlemen, don't do all your coursing in saloons (as your greyhounds might stumble over the spitoons), but come to the finest coursing ground in the world, the great San Joaquin, and give your world-beaters a chance to expand their lungs, and may the best dog win. When the articles of agreement are signed I will name the greyhound for the contest. Until then I will sign myself CORNKRAKE.

California Coursing Club.

At the meeting of this club held at their rooms, 539 California street, on Wednesday evening last, it was decided to hold the spring meeting at Merced on March 27th and 28th, leaving this city on the 26th. The stakes to be run are an all-aged stake, limited to 32 dogs, and a sapling stake open to all puppies not over one year old. As the number of nominations is limited, entries should be sent as soon as possible to J. F. Carroll, 213 Pine street, in order to secure a place in the list.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. S. Davis, of the Phœnix Insurance Company of this city, has recently lost his red Irish setter puppy, Count Rouge, by Race, Jr., from C. N. Post's Dido, from distemper. Count Rouge was a most promising, handsome puppy, and about eight months when he died. The first time Mr. Davis had him out on the field he made six fine points on quail, true and staunch as could be made by an old, thoroughly trained dog, and retrieved in splendid style. We have had to record so many cases of this nature lately that the question forces itself upon us whether or not our dog owners are not breeding in too closely, for, beyond a certain point, it has a tendency, beyond doubt, to make the offspring delicate in physical organization. It would be well, at all events, to look into this matter, and see if in-breeding is not being carried too far. From the early promise Count Rouge gave of distinction in after life, his death is a loss to the kennel wealth of the State, and we are having too many of the same sort for the welfare of our dog breeders and the State also.

Mr. D. M. Pyle, of Gilroy, is breeding his fine setter bitch Daizette, to Carl this season. Daizette has many fine qualities, and is said to display great intelligence on the field. Carl is known to be one of the finest dogs of his kind in the State. The pedigree of both is unexceptionable. True, the grandam of Daizette was sister to Dart, the mother of Carl. The issue, when it comes, will carry the blood of those mentioned, and also Regent, Carlowitz, and others of standard reputation. We are glad to find Carl has recived a number of first-class bitches.

We spoke last week of pose in dogs while hunting. The celebrated Gath is credited with the most remarkable case of the kind within our knowledge. On one occasion, while taking a flying leap over a high bush, he scented his birds below, and then and there straightened himself out in the air, and came to the ground on as stiff and staunch a point as a dog could assume. It is said when he reached the ground not a muscle moved until the bird was flushed and killed. We call that a grand instance of capacity.

The officers elected at the meeting of the National American Kennel Club are: President, J. Palmer O'Neil; Secretary and Treasurer, D. Bryson. A resolution was adopted to close the Derby entries April 1st, and the entries to the all-age stake November 1st, a forfeit of $10 and $15 additional for starters being required.

Mr. Leavesley, of Gilroy, has sold his lemon and white English setter bitch, Dora, by Bennett's Regent, ex. Leavesley's Juno, to Mr. T. P. Izard, Santa Barbara. Prcie, $100.

The Czar of Russia is said to be sending a racing stud to England.

Parole's earnings from 1875 to 1883 were $82,184.25.

Over the Snow.

When the wheels of a carriage creaked over the snow in the Central Park drives yesterday, people turned and looked after the vehicle in surprise. It seemed almost as much out of place as would a cutter, with muffling robes and jingling bells, in the dog days. There were very few of these wonder-provoking apparitions, however, and in these few cases there were outward evidences that all concerned felt keenly that they were out of joint with the times. There was a lack of jauntiness in the drivers, an apparent desire for seclusion on the part of the occupants, while even the horses seemed a trifle ashamed of their inappropriate surroundings.

The sleighing was grand. It is seldom better. The bare spots that the rains and the wear and tear had made in the roads were patched up by the light fall on Sunday, and as the runners sped along there was no occasional "scratch" to set the teeth on edge. There was no knee-deep traveling to use up the horses, but a hard level roadway that gave every opportunity for speeding and made drivers just itch to speed in the park. Now and then apparently, the impulse could not be restrained. Shortly before nightfall a yellow painted cutter with a glistening black horse came tearing around a curve a quarter of a mile from the Fifth avenue entrance. A black cutter with a beautiful bay was just ahead. The driver turned his head at the sound of the pursuing bells; his eyes met those of the other driver, and the two seemed at once to understand each other; there was a shake of the reins, a chirrup, and off went the bay like a flash, with the nose of the black at his girth. It was almost neck and neck for awhile, but just ahead was a crossing for pedestrians, at which there were a number of women and children. A grey coated policeman waved his arms frantically and shouted, but the pair were by him and almost out of sight before he got his arms down.

The air was delightful. In the early morning and in the evening it was cold enough to satisfy any who yearned for an ear-nipping, face-cutting atmosphere, but in the afternoon there was an autumn mildness, while the rapid motion caused just enough tingle to make it real, orthodox sleighing.

On the roads above the park the steeds were "let out" for all that was in them. There were any quantity of "brushes," plenty of stopping by the way, and a great deal more hilarity generally than in the park.

Early in the morning the "triangle brigade" got to work at the snow that covered the ice on the lakes at the park, and before nightfall had cleared space enough to admit of several thousand people enjoying the sport. The "triangle" has its mouth open, and so is really a V. It is made of heavy wood, solidly bolted, and is drawn by a horse. When it has got within its enclosure all the snow it can carry along without spilling over, it is taken to the edge of the lake, its rear point lifted, and is then driven off. The snow that it has deposited is shoveled on the banks by workmen stationed there.

Park policeman No. 66, who was stationed in the house for the accommodation of skaters, endeavors to make it as interesting as possible for all the small boys who came in to warm themselves or to adjust their skates. He carried a stout hickory stick in his hand and seemed to think it incumbent upon him to ply it most industriously. He did so. No matter what the boy was doing—or whether he was doing anything—if he came in the way of No. 66 he was bound to get a welt over the legs or back. At times No. 66 was positive in this exercise, and went in with a will; at other times he was negative, and in a dreamy, mechanical way, welted the legs as he walked along, apparently through force of habit. Occasionally No. 66 would vary the monotony of the thing by seizing by the neck some urchin who had not been spry enough in getting out of the way and flinging him out doors.

"I'll attend to the matter," said gray bearded Captain Beatty when spoken to; "it is against the positive rule to do anything of the kind, and I will see that it is not repeated."

The Queen's Plates, and Who Pays for Them.

The question is asked, Does Queen Victoria contribute anything towards what are called Queen's plates? The generat unhorsey public suppose that Victoria draws a check for 3,600 guineas on her bankers and presents it to the British turf. This is by no means the case, for the Queen can do better with her money. The $18,000 required for the money prizes at various races comes from the pockets of the tax-payers, a part of it from the privy purse, and another part from the consolidated fund. When, in 1844, that scandal of the British turf the "running rein" business was exposed, two select committees, one from the lords, the other from the commons, looked up the question of Queen's plates, and their sources were shown. In England the question of how much money ought to be won at a race by the owners of a horse, has lately been agitated. If the stakes are small the owner of stables are obliged to gamble, in a betting way, taking the chances of gaining a much larger amount than hat of the Queen's plate. The Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire handicaps appear to be only races upon which a backer may win a large sum. Although so much fuss is made about the Derby, speculation on that event seems to be limited. At the late Epsom, though a horse of poor merit won, Lord Arlington and Sir Frederick Johnstone, who had the market to themselves, only pocketed a paltry $100,000. This is indeed saddening. An effort, then, is to be made in England to increase the Queen's plate, and instead of frittering it away in several 800 guinea stakes, to lump it on two or three races. The last suggestion is to restrict the character of the animals, and to allow the running to be made only by horses bred within a certain district or county, or to be ridden by their owners. An action of this kind would exclude American horses. It is not likely, however, that anything of this kind will ever be carried out.

Names Claimed.

By E. Newland, Oakland, California.

LURLINE, for sorrel filly foaled—by Belle Alta, son of Williamson's Belmont, dam by Langford.

MIDNIGHT, for black filly, by Belle Alta, dam's pedigree not traced.

A match for $100 has been made between the Santa Claus filly Josephine, owned by H. Scott, the restauraunteur, and E. M. Fry's filly Jeffreys Lewis, also a daughter of Santa Claus. The race is to be trotted on the 26th, the stipulations being that Mr. Scott shall drive his colt and Lem Ullman drive Mr. Fry's. There is no betting on the race as yet, but odds are offered on the proposition that the great programmer falls out of the sulky before the horses start for the first heat.

Longfellow's get during 1884 won $46,225. From 1876 to to 1882 inclusive, they won $148,197.50, or a total of $194,422.50. During the three years Longfellow was on the turf he won $13,020.

POULTRY.

Advantages of Mutuality Among Breeders.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—As it is so rainy one can not accomplish much out of doors, I will write you a short article on poultry. It seems the late poultry exhibition has created quite a boom in that direction, judging from reports of the different breeders, it has but proved to me what I felt convinced of before, that a thoroughly wide awake poultry association was the one thing lacking to awaken the people of this coast to the fact that poultry rearing, as an industry, could be brought to a higher state of perfection, and consequently be more profitable than is the case in the eastern states, owing to the better adaptability of our climate, taking the year through. It is true the breeders of thoroughbred fowls in the east are able to command higher prices for that class of stock than we can do at here at present generally, but I think the time is coming (if the association continues to improve, as much as our first public exhibition leads us to expect, and I can see no reason to prevent it. We have breeders enough in this State, composed of the right material, if they will work together harmoniously, to rank with the best association of that class, only let us work together for that end, and success is assured), when we, too, can get better prices for better birds. Surely, parties wishing choice birds to improve their flocks would prefer to buy of home breeders, where they can go to the yards and make their own selection at the same prices asked in the east (less the express charges which will be no small amount by any means), than to trust to others to select for them, and run the risk of getting diseased fowls, or perhaps find them dead in the coop, to say nothing of having scrubs palmed off on you (as many of our breeders have, myself among the number) after paying for first-class birds, and sending to so-called reliable breeders; and that is another point wherein members of a flourishing poultry association would command more respectful treatment. Don't understand me to infer that all breeders in the east are of that class, for I have had dealings with some gentlemen, in every sense of the word. Futhermore, the time is at hand also, when a man engaged it the breeding of poultry will not be looked upon as in rather small business (don't amount to much, anyway), as has previously been the case, but the fact will have to be admitted that it takes a deal of brain work, as well as science, to make a successful breeder in the full sense of the word; and they will be forced to acknowledge and accept the poultry fancier as equal and on the same plane as those engaged in other legitimate branches of business. In the *Rural Press* of February 2d is an article from a gentleman of Santa Barbara, who seems to think the awakened interest in poultry rearing but a repetition of the "periodical hen fever" that goes the rounds about so often, and as an unhealthy state of affairs generally, now I can't agree with him wholly (at least, I don't want to). I am inclined to think it a healthy growth, that will stay by us, and expand to such an extent, that we won't have to import eggs to supply our city markets with, at least, He quotes from *Bulletin* of January, an article which seems to strike him as about the correct thing, to wit: enthusiasm is all very well, and egg farms on paper attractive, but the cold frozen truth is, where one, succeeds in making it profitable as a business one hundred fail. Very true. But let me ask what per cent. of those starting in other lines of business succeed? Methinks the number of failures wouldn't be far behind in support of his theory. He mentions two cases of failures in his vicinity. Here is one: On one farm there were raised every year five hundred Brahma and Cochin chicks; the owner received no eggs from June to February, and disease soon swept away the flocks by dozens. I confess if I had raised that number of chicks of any variety and had no better results, I should feel rather discouraged, and fear I had mistaken my calling. I couldn't have the heart to lay the entire blame at poor biddy's door. If this shouldn't bring up in the waste basket, I may call again, particularly if this rain stays with us much longer. O. J. A.

Santa Clara, February 4th, 1884.

Hints for the Novice.

The troubles of the poultry-keeper, especially if new in the business, begin when disease sets in. Roup, in its many varied forms, is the disease most to be dreaded. The symptoms are seldom twice alike. Those not familiar with it do not discover it until too late, when the victim is too far gone. In the seasons of sudden and severe changes of weather, there is great danger of the fowls freezing, as well as of colds. Then there is dampness and chilliness on many days, which causes colds. The fowls should be well protected by tight rooms, under a good roof, with matched siding, well battened. The fowls then fare much better in severe cold than when the temperature is higher.

Some varieties or breeds have been considered tender, because they were not understood. The Houdans are an example of this fact. They can endure almost any dry, cold weather, but are not proof against dampness, even with a high temperature. Indeed, no variety of land fowls can endure dampness and remain in health. I mention the Houdans, as they are often thought too delicate for common farmers' use. There is no denying the fact that the fowls of to-day are more delicate and tender than those of a preceding generation, but admitting this fact, are they not double or quadruple the value as far as profit is concerned?

Localities and markets vary, and the breeds must vary accordingly in order to suit the demand of the nearest market. Early flesh-producing varieties are in demand for broilers, and these breeds are at the same time the great egg-producers. Some markets demand white-fleshed fowls, and also white eggs, while another wants only the yellow-skinned carcasses and brown or coffee-colored eggs. With a correct taste there is a difference. Yellow-skinned fowls never possess that sweet tenderness of flesh that is met with in the white-skinned sorts.

There are always weak fowls to be found in every lot, and such are the first to be attacked with disease. Some varieties are perfectly hardy with the exception of liability to become frost-bitten in low temperature. Other sorts cannot endure confinement and high feeding. With the right management the Asiatics are the best for the ordinary keeper. They possess size, and will give a goodly number of eggs if fed aright during the winter. They require quantity rather than high quality. The new beginner is apt to be disappointed with the breed when meeting disease, but this is wrong, for no breed is exempt. All birds should not be treated alike. —*Country Gentleman.*

A Duck Farm.

You will not find it on the map, because it is not mentioned there, and I shall not tell you where it is, because I promised the little woman who owns it, and who gave me permission to tell other women what she had done, that I would not mention her name or the name of the place where she lives and works. How did I happen to find her? I didn't find her; it just happened—i. e:, if anything ever happens in this queer old world of ours, we bumped our heads together once in a railway accident, and we have been firm friends ever since.

Her farm is only a bit of land, some thirty acres, but for the last five years she has made from ten to twelve hundred dollars a year from it, and most of the money came from the ducks. She sells eggs for hatching, and ducks for breeding and for exhibition, but the main object is ducks and feathers for market. She thinks ducks are less trouble and quite as profitable as hens. She keeps twenty-four stock ducks, eight males and sixteen females, through the winter. The ducks commence laying from the middle of February to the first of March, and lay from 100 to 125 eggs each in a season. The first laid eggs are set to get ducks to sell for breeding stock and for the early summer market. For this purpose the eggs from the ducks that are two or three years old are used, and when hatched the ducklings from those eggs are marked by punching a small round hole in the web of the feet. She thinks, and rightly too, that the eggs from the older ducks procure larger and more vigorous birds than the first eggs from the young ducks.

As soon as the weather gets warm enough to ship without danger of chilling on the way, she sells eggs for hatching at $3 per dozen, and finds no difficulty in disposing of as many as she cares to spare at that price. Her sales of eggs for hatching amount to about $100 yearly. Besides the eggs used and sold for hatching she generally sends a twenty-four-dozen case to New York just before Easter. These large, finely-shaped, pure white eggs sell readily for Easter eggs, and bring from forty to fifty cents per dozen.

From the eggs set on her own place during the season she raises from ten to twelve hundred ducks each year. The ducklings are hatched from the first of April up to about the first of August. Most of the ducklings are raised by hen mothers, and she keeps some fifty hens for that purpose. The hens are all pure Buff Cochins, and are kept until they are two years and a half old. Besides raising two broods of ducks each season, each hen pays her owner an average profit of seventy-five cents per year from the sale of eggs for market. When fattened for market at the end of the second season, these Cochin hens are large and heavy, and the carcass of the old fowl generally sells for enough to pay for a pullet to take her place. No chickens are raised on the farm; the pullets are bought of a neighbor who keeps the Buff Cochins.

She aims to get several hens and the incubator at the same time: when the eggs hatch the incubator ducklings are divided up among the hens; one hen will care for twenty ducklings until they are old enough to care for themselves. The eggs hatch well—those in the incubator quite as well as those under hens, and when the incubator ducklings are once mixed up with the others, she finds it impossible to tell "which from 'tother."

When the ducklings are ten or twelve hours old they are moved with the mother hen to coops and safety runs, which are placed in an orchard near the house. This orchard contains about four and a half acres, and the coops are scattered over it a few rods apart. On the side of the orchard that leads to the "pond lot," the bottom board of the fence is a foot wide, and comes close to the ground in order to keep the ducklings from taking to the water too early in life.

When the ducklings are four weeks old the hens are taken away, but the ducklings are kept in the orchard until they are six weeks old, or until they are well feathered on the breast and under part of their bodies, when they are turned into the pond lot, where they "take to the water like ducks."

The pond lot contains nearly thirteen acres, five of which are covered with water. Originally, this lot was a piece of low, rocky, bushy pasture land, between two low ranges of hills. A stream of clear, sparkling water, a famous trout brook, ran through the center. The woman who proposed to raise ducks saw at once the advantage of such a situation, and had a dam constructed near the upper end of the lot, and later another was made lower down, so that the lot contained two large ponds. Where the fences which separate my friend's land from that of her neighbor cross the stream, water-gates are put in which keep the ducks from swimming out with the water; and the bottom boards of the fence around the rest of the lot keep them from getting out that way. Two well-trained dogs guard this lot at night, and woe to the two-footed or four-footed prowler who intrudes.

The duck houses are simply long, low sheds—with the exception of the one where the breeding stock is wintered, which is inclosed—placed on the slope a few rods back from the water. They were built of refuse lumber, and the cost was comparatively trifling. Connected with the house for the breeding stock is a small yard where the ducks are shut in at night through the laying season. From the time when they are twelve hours old till within twenty-four hours of the time when they are killed for market, the ducklings are fed with a great variety of food. From the first meal until they are turned into the pond lot they are fed every two hours between daylight and dark. "Little and often" is the motto. Before they take to the water the ducklings are fed a little cooked meat once each day, and doubtless this ration of meat has much to do toward making the fine large ducks that my friend has the reputation for raising. After they are turned into the pond lot the ducklings are fed but three times a day till within two or three weeks of the time when they are to be marketed; then they are confined in the fattening yards and fed oftener.

The fattening yards are situated between the two ponds, and so arranged as to inclose a portion of the stream.

The ducklings are marketed as fast as they reach a suitable age and size. She commences sending them to market about the middle of June, and keeps it up till about the middle of September, when she quits till near the middle of January. These prime young ducks, getting into market at a time when such poultry is scarce, bring good prices—from 22 to 25 cents a pound, dressed. By the time the price begins to decline she has marketed all the earlier ones that she cares to spare, and the later hatched she keeps growing till mid-winter, when fine ducks are again scarce and the price goes up. At Thanksgiving and during the holidays, when the markets are crowded with poultry of all kinds, she holds on to her ducks, unless she has an order at an extra price.

At first my friend kept the Rouens; then she tried the Aylesburys, but now she keeps only the pure Pekins, and is so well satisfied with them that she has no desire to change for anything else. She says: "For laying qualities, quick growth, great size, fine flesh and fine feathers, the Pekins cannot be excelled."

On her place I have seen six-weeks old Pekins that weighed six pounds a pair alive, and those that dressed from three to four pounds each at ten or twelve weeks. At five and six months her ducks dress from six to eight pounds each. For the feathers, the best and finest of which are carefully saved by themselves, my friend obtains 40 cents per pound.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Fancy Fowl and Queer Pets.

No wonder that the ladies and children of New York hurry through our muddy streets to the Madison Square Garden. It is the annual show of the Fanciers' Club, where pets of all sorts and kinds can be seen and frequently heard. Neither is it strange that quaint looking men from Long Island, and Staten Islanders, with trousers tucked in their bootlegs, and odd fish from Brooklyn go to the same place. There can be found manifold evidence of a great Omniscience in pouting pigeons, fat cats, fantail Polish fowl, and a charming revelation of nature's methods of breeding trout, pollywogs and gudgeons. The first thing struck when one enters the Garden is his ear. Queer crows, odd screams, bizarre yells salute the comer. Every rooster in the place is on his mettle. Every one does his level best to convince the world and all there is therein and he is the tallest, the brightest, the loudest and the highest priced bird in Christendom. While the roosters crow, the hens cluck, the dogs bark, the cats mew, and the geese hiss as the ducks say "quack." Funny, isn't it? It is, indeed. Moralists fixed their amplitudinous proof of the existence of a God. The devotees of nature point with pride at the ceaseless hatchment of trout, without the aid apparently of any living lever. The fun lover can laugh at his ease, and the man who is unable to appreciate the conceit of the fantail pigeons ought to die on the premises.

It would be almost as easy to tell what there is not as to catalogue what there is. The great Garden is floored over as if for a ball. A circle of cages with wire fronts belt the interior. Across these, in rows, are other cages, all on large tables. Men familiar with barnyard nomenclature would not be contented with a printed list of the entries, and to men who don't know a Japanese bantam from an Angora cat a list would be of no interest or information. The queer crows which make the rafters echo and the welkin ring are very queer, but they are discounted by the strange conformation of some of the fancy breeds. Some chickens are full of noise; other fowl are all dignity. The important bearing with which a five-henned rooster stalks is admirably set off by the flippant way in which a bachelor cock perks his head and peers from side to side. There is an abundance of game material on exhibition, and quite worth a visit.

Of the beauty of many of the fowl it is literally impossible to do aught in the way of description. Every tone, every shade, every color, and a thousand happy, attractive combinations delight the eye. Black fowl with white collars, bronze bodies with crimson tints, white fowl with blue and orange ornamentation, huge roosters black as night, with feathery trowsers to the claw; bevies of fantailed pouters, vieing with each other in conceited exhibition of their own points; mammoth birds in pairs, petite fowl from Japan, others from China, some from the isles of the sea, and—but further mention is unnecessary. If from a plastered foot experts can determine the size and nature of a statue, surely any fancier of fowls can tell after a glance at the suggestive list above how rare, unique and full of interest is the show of 1884.

Visitors will be drawn at first to the noisy waters, but after a little they will find themselves in quiet adoration before the jars in which eggs are transformed, by water only, into trout, suckers, pollywogs and eels. Nature's provisions are full of wonder. The eggs are packed with fish, and the fish are packed with eggs. One is soon lost in a vain endeavor to master the mystery, and joins the heavens in declaring the wonders of the Lord. Little dogs bark in unison; so do dogs of larger growth. The cats, as a rule, are fat and decked with blue ribbons. A cat with one pink and one blue eye is quite a belle, or beau, as the gender may be. Other cats are regarded with interest. The ducks are of rare breed. So are the Polish bantams with curious crowns, and also an enormous roosters in very black trousers. The attendance is good. The catalogues are more expensive than instructive, and there is a notable absence of expounders. It would be well if there were a few eloquent men to explain the curios. There are nearly twelve hundred exhibits—a great many—and of them an unusual proportion are really worthy the place they occupy. New York, and even Brooklyn, manifests each year an encreased interest in these shows of fancy fowl, and if proper care is taken to attract the million, and adequate attention shown visitors when there, the public will be interested, the exhibition benefited, and the farmyards of the nation blessed. The show lasts until the night of the 30th inst., and it well repays a visit.

I don't care whether your fowls are pure bloods or not, if you take good care of them they will give you eggs. A good neighbor of mine says that his pure Plymouth Rocks do not lay as many eggs as his common "old-fashioned" fowls.

Distemper is a word that is made to do service in a variety of ways, as it is generally used for diseases which appear to have that very definite character. Hence it is a term used by horsemen for various complaints, generally when they are somewhat of a catarrhal nature. When a horse is affected with any disease of the respiratory organs, from a simple cold to inflammation of the lungs, he is said to have distemper. Horses are very liable to have diseases related to the respiratory organs during the winter months, especially such as have to stand about, perhaps, after getting into a sweat by running for a few miles. One form of the disease, and the commonest, is that in which there is the appearance of ordinary catarrh; that is, a slight cold accompanied with more or less fever. It is generally first marked by the horse being somewhat dull, having a cough, a little soreness of throat, and neither caring to eat or drink. The under surface of the throat between the jaw swells, it is hot and tender, and sometimes the swelling extends so as to include the whole space between the lower jaws. After two or three days a discharge comes from the nose, this being of a somewhat perulent character, and in very severe cases a mucous secretion mixed with saliva flows from the mouth in large quantities.

The best method of treatment is to place the patient in a well-ventilated box-stall, and apply a blister to the tumor between the jaws, on which a poultice of flax-seed and bran may be constantly kept. When the tumor has come to a head it should be opened with a lancet or sharp knife. It is also a good plan to steam the nose once or twice a day by allowing the animal to inhale the vapor from hot water and bran, which should be mixed in a narrow bucket and held in front of the horse.

General Topics.

The opening concert of the frogs on Saturday night, the 26th of the last month, has not been interrupted. Every evening since the joyous notes have rung out soon after the grey shades of the darkened twilight fell, and from then until morning there was no break excepting the few moments when the leader of the orchestra stopped to gather fresh energy for the ensuing refrain. Since the commencement there have been only two days without more or less rainfall, and every night has added to the welcome supply. From all over the State comes the same good news. In a few places there is already complaint of too copious a pluvinal award, and "washouts" and high streams are reported from sections of the country which are usually considered to be the most endangered from drouth. With the spring showers, which scarcely ever fail, there is an assurance of good crops of every kind, and it must be the most inveterate pessimist who still indulges in gloomy forebodings. Fortunately, the north winds are a long way off, so far that we are not going to borrow trouble so many months in advance.

Last Sunday was one of the brightest days since the rain commenced, and though the clouds gathered ere the afternoon was more than half through, the sunshine and warmth of the preceding hours were as glorious as could be. The rosebuds of the morning were blooming flowers at midday, and there was a deeper tinge of emerald on the Contra Costa hills before the sun was hid in the clouds. The old residents of California can scarcely appreciate the beauties of the grand climate. They imagine that it is a natural inheritance, a boon which they are fully entitled to receive, and though there is vaunting in the presence of strangers, at times there is forgetfulness and repining over slight annoyances which only climatic sybarites would rail against. It is worse than grumbling over the one crumpled roseleaf in the pillow to find fault with the warm showers, though the streets are a trifle sloppy, and the crossing from the ferry landing to the sidewalk at the intersection of Market and Sacramento streets attended with discomfort. In dry weather there is a chance to dodge under the heads of the horses, and *juke* between a heavily laden truck and a horsecar, while now there is a shower of mud from the feet of the horses and the wheels of the wagons, and the spring to avoid feet and wheels is followed by a slosh in a puddle.

Think over the difference in the situation, ye faultfinders, when the two inches of slop is represented by a foot and a half of snow, mud and water, or worse yet, when the frost king has congealed the mixture into spikes and adamantine inequalities, which wrench ankles and twist the spine until there is a screech of agony. Then too, a driving hurricane with the air full of sleet and sharp ice spicules that pierce like a red-hot needle, and a "polar wave" in place of the bland air of these February days. These are forgotten when years intervene between the long past and the present, and remembrance is blunted by the lapse of so many months, so many winters of continual springtime, so many seasons to smooth the scars of former wounds. For all the beneficent, balmy influence of partial forgetfulness there should be recollections to overcome the propensity to chafe over these minor troubles, and put an end to the ingratitude of snarling at that which in other countries would be received with a fervent welcome.

Already a few of the trainers are grumbling at the rainfall that has checked the sharp work, the brushes and breezes that must be postponed until the tracks are dry enough to set the horses agoing again. There is plenty of time yet between now and the 12th of April to harden the muscles and clear the wind, and in the meantime, there are opportunities to get out between the showers, and walk and trot, and once in a while, a canter on the sandy streets. The grass is growing apace, and there could not be a more favorable time for getting the benefit of a bite of the succulent herbage, which is more efficacious than all the "cooling draughts," "fever balls" and condition powders to overcome the tendency "bake" when rapid work is given. The youngsters have already got through the rudiments of the course, and have progressed so far in their education as to know how to gallop with weight on their back, and the vacation will be just the thing to bring back the snap and the spring which buoyant health gives. It does not take long to prepare the two-year-olds for a merry dash of half a mile, and that puts on the touches for the furlong further the middle of the following week, and then for the three-quarters on the closing day of the meeting.

It was a capital arrangement of the programme of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association in limiting the longest distances to be run to the two-and-a-quarter miles of the Pacific Cup, and the one and three-fourths for three-year-olds. It is also more in accordance with modern ideas to substitute dashes in place of heats, and in this way the hardest work of preparation is avoided. The great point of the old practices of conditioning horses was to take away their speed so that they could not tire themselves, and when their capacity was reduced to a "big gallop" they could repeat the long distances in vogue in the old days. The comparatively slow pace, and the fat eliminated so that the respiratory organs were clear, made it possible for them to rate along heat after heat, the speed being sacrificed to give "bottom." The arguments that some of the admirers of the old-time race-horses offer to substantiate the ground of greater endurance, are weak in the extreme. There is no question that the horses of the present possess the power of running as far as those of the past, and that there has been such an advance in the science of training as to retain the natural speed so as to take seconds from the time of every mile, no matter how long the race.

The spectators now-a-days are not satisfied with seeing a slow pace, and unless there is plenty of speed shown the races are voted uninteresting. There is about as much difference between the lightning express train and the old-time stagecoach as there is in the racehorses of to-day and those of forty years ago. In 1823, when Henry ran a heat of four miles in 7:37½, it was thought a marvelous performance; and twenty years later when Fashion reduced the time to 7:32½ it was held to be the extreme limit of race-horse speed. When a mile was run in the "forties" it was called good, and every time the forties were reached there were praises without end. In all distances, excepting single miles, the "thirties" are nearly always marked, three and four miles the "twenties" are often times made, and for the latter distance the "teens" are recorded three times in the calendar. While improvement has been made in breeding, still greater in rearing, and with a system of training that is far superior, a good deal is also due to the race-courses being kept in a far better shape for speed, and notwithstanding the arguments to the contrary, far safer for the horses. The deep ground formerly in vogue was far more trying on the legs, and if the horses could have run as fast as they do now, few would have escaped breaking down.

It is comparatively clear that the strain of the sheathings of the tendons is caused by the effort to leave the ground, and is not due to concussion. Therefore, the deeper the soil is harrowed the greater the strain, particularly when there is a give to the foothold, and the animal when making the violent effort to throw its body through the air has to make extreme exertions. A hard track can only be prejudicial to the feet, although there is danger of inflammatory action extending to the limbs, and the advantages of enough loose dirt to overcome the blow cannot be too highly rated. When that is done every additional inch of soft material is injurious, and this much good has resulted from the common California practice of having racing and trotting take place on the same day. It was impossible to cut up the race-courses so deeply as was the practice in old times, and the eastern running grounds are much improved in this respect over the old, old methods.

Corroborative proof of the value of firm footing for horses to gallop upon is furnished by the immunity which "short horses" enjoyed. It was rare, indeed, that anything of a disastrous nature happened to the celebrities of the "quarter-paths." They ran on for season after season without injury to feet, and though this might be ascribed to the work being short, it was rapid enough to make up for the briefness. Many times the ordinary country roads were the courses, and when a track was especially prepared, the utmost pains were taken to give it a hard surface. A favorite plan was to turn a big kettle on its rim, load it with weight on the bottom, and haul it back and forward until the necessary firmness was obtained. When an important race was contemplated, it was frequently the custom to pack the earth solidly with tools, something like those used to batter down paving stones, and the clatter of the iron-shod feet was as sharp as the notes of hammer on anvil. As it is well known among sprint runners, the exercise that is essential to bring out a high rate of speed is more trying than when longer distances are to be compassed, and the strain of at once getting into the full stride more of a task on tendons and muscles than when the start is easier.

The approximation of race-courses to quarter-paths is not the only benefit that has accrued from the teachings of the short-horse men. It was discovered that the system of training which enabled the Printers, Boanerges, Harry Bluffs, Brimmers, etc., to compass from three hundred to seven hundred yards at a fearfully fast rate of speed, if carried further would enable those of the right breeding to go a reasonable distance much faster than when the old traditionary work was indulged in. A mean between the two; discarding the long gallops, the debilitating sweats under clothing, and increasing the work of the short horse to that which the pure lineage gave the capacity to stand. Last week it was stated in this column that the changes in racing programmes had a good deal to do with a change in the systems of training, and it might be added that colt racing has also done its share in bettering the condition of the older horses. Some who have opposed the change and sustained their objections to the innovations, as they term it, have offered arguments supposed to be conclusive, that it was patterning after "Bulger Dick," "The Warping Bars," "Burnt Offering," "Comet," "Big Gun," etc., and that in place of requiring ten or more generations of blue blood, that breeders should look for types of the three-hundred-yard sort.

A two-year-old that can carry 110 pounds, and run half a mile in the spring, in time that would puzzle the best of the cocktails, can reasonably be expected to rival the great four-milers of half a century ago, when the youngsters have got a full mouth, and that so easily as not to call for comment. Some of them, backed by these years of highbreeding and trained in accordance with modern principles, would leave such antagonists at the seven furlong pole, and not a few of the "old-fashioned," "hard-bottomed" sort, hopelessly struggling at the three-quarter pole when they were gaily cantering across the winning score. Training the youngsters for their early engagements taught their mentors, if not hopelessly stupid, that the exercise which was found correct for the shorter distance might be copied advantageously with suitable modifications for the longer. While teaching the handlers to follow a better course, the race-going public saw performances that suited them much better. There was life, animation, vigor in place of dreary waits between heats, and tired animals "repeating," when they should have been allowed to rest, and spur and whip mercilessly applied when there should have been care and soothing attentions.

It is not surprising that there should be a "boom" all over the East in racing affairs, when the last few years have shown such welcome changes. Although it is claimed that the enthusiasm is induced by the building of fine race-courses, stands, club-houses, well-arranged grounds, and the paraphernalia of wealth and fashion to heighten the effect. These are all good, though the main reasons for the advancement of the royal sport is the general popularity that it has acquired. Fine grounds, fine equipages, tastefully dressed people, especially ladies, mingle harmoniously together, and when the better classes patronize, there is an end to the rough element which formerly disgraced the horses and all connected with them. Were the old system of racing still in vogue, or should it be resucsitated, there would be a lapse into the old ruts. A few horses struggling together, heat after heat, the same old actors, and the stereotyped plays that have been brought on the stage time and time again; the laying up one heat, and it might be never more than two horses making an effort, and then the drooping head, heaving flanks, trembling limbs and blood-shot eyes telling of the barbarity that should be reckoned a penal offense.

Contrast the bony, wornout skeletons that were called race-horses in the old days with the animals that are now presented. Their bodies are rounded with muscular tissue, and though all the extra fat has been eliminated, the muscles are brought out full and smooth. The wasp-waist has given place to abdominal girth, and in place of being "creased" in the quarters, there is only a slight depression. The coat glistens like the sheen on the neck of a gamecock, and the eye sparkles with animation. In place of dragging the feet listlessly along when walking, there is the firm, springy step like that of a young Highlander marching over heathery braes, and there is a disposition to take extra steps and indulge in erratic movements which tell more plainly than words that there is an exuberance of high spirits and lively feelings.

There is a still more of a contrast in the racing. Call to remembrance any of the "four-mile-and-repeat" races, and compare the best of them with a good field of three-year-olds, at a Derby distance. Let us suppose that, of the twenty-eight nominations in the Winters' Stake, some eight or more come to the post. In the first place, it is worth going a long way to see such a gathering of highly-bred colts, all in the bloom of condition, not one that would not be worthy of Wyttenbach's pencil. When the flag falls there is different order from galloping at ease. The pace is rapid from the start, and when they came into the straight run home, the short horses would be puzzled to keep up. The "silks and satins" are changing places, now one bright hue in front, then another. Several are "locked" when the last furlong is reached, and the most stolid of the spectators are carried away by the excitement of the moment. In the long dragging race there may be excitement, but it arises from sympathy on one side or other, or it may be for the amount of money at stake in purse and wagers. The colts compel admiration and enlist the feelings so powerfully that the stoic becomes mercurial, the enthusiast almost frantic with delight.

Unless there are regrets over losses to embitter the recollection, the pleasure does not end with the proclamation of the winner. The race is run over in the memory, and the salient features debated with an earnestness that proves how eagerly the contest was viewed. There is no question, too, but that the bound of the life currents through veins and arteries is a better rejuvenator than all the nostrums in the Materia Medica, more potent to restore vigor than the elixirs of physicians from Galen to the last graduate who has a right to tag M.D. to his name. But the good and the excitement does not end with one race. The spring programme of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association is full of events that cannot fail to be exciting, and every race on the card prove exceedingly good, it is fair to infer.

The London *Truth* of the 10th says: "The approaching sale of Lord Falmouth's stud has brought down a hailstorm of incoherent eulogies on his head, and we read of his admirable system and his wonderful success and a deal more inflated twaddle. It would be more in accordance with facts if people were to envy Lord Falmouth's wonderful luck; for he has won an enormous number of valuable stakes without ever having owned a really first-class horse, with the possible exception of Wheel of Fortune. Silvio was confessedly a stone behind Chamant, and when Pilgrimage was well she could any day have given seven pounds to Jannette. Queen's Messenger was quite five pounds behind Cremorne, and Galliard, Atlantic and Charibert were certainly not first-class horses. As to Lord Falmouth's personal character and turf policy, it would be impossible to say too much in praise of both." *Truth* also insists that Lord Falmouth will not retire entirely from the turf, and that Matthew Dawson has no intention of giving up his profession and abandoning Heath House, though he, like Lord Falmouth, will curtail the extent of his operations.

The retirement from the turf of Dan Swigert was announced a few months ago, he to devote himself exclusively to breeding. It is now an open secret that his son Robert will go on the turf in the spring, and that he is preparing a lot of good ones for coming events.

Foxhall's four-year-old brother Potosi has been sold to a foreign turfman and will be shipped to Germany.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Feb. 9, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrle Daly (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Hubbard, T. J. Dale, Mountain View.

Stallions Advertised—Wildidle, Ha Ha.

As has been stated before, some of the stallions advertised are to be represented in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, after Mr. Wyttenbach has had the opportunity to place their proportions in proper shape, and consequently, written descriptions are deferred until then. In course of time, and that not in the far-off future, we hope to present many of the equine celebrities of this coast, and certainly a large number are well deserving of the honor. We take great pride in the procreative stock of California, having a firm belief that there is not a single state in the union that can excel it in this respect, and few which are anywhere near its equal. In these short articles it is manifestly beyond the scope of this page to amplify, no matter how great the merits, and all that is admissable is a brief account of their claims. That Wildidle is entitled to high rank among the thoroughbred sires of this or other countries will be conceded by every one who is conversant with the subject of breeding race-horses. On the score of blood, form and performances he can base his claims without danger of contradiction, and still better the doings of his progeny ensure him a fame, which is based on firmer ground than individual performances. By Australian, from Idlewild, will satisfy the critical on the score of breeding; his form will fill the bill even where there is a tendency to be very exacting, and we need not go further than the race won on the Bay District Course, four miles in 7:25¼ to establish his reputation for speed and endurance. Ever since his colts have appeared on the turf there has been a succession of winners. Tillie C., Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, May D., the flying filly from Frolic, and several others have demonstrated his potency beyond question or cavil. While it always appears invidious to particularize, especially when the comparison has to be made among good animals, we must acknowledge a preference, and in the Frolic filly, now called Freda, May D., and Jim Douglas, there is a trio which all right will make a good figure in any company. Judging from the running of Freda last year, when as a two-year-old and with 107 pounds up she ran a mile in 1:42¾, it is reasonable to expect that she will reach a high position if nothing befalls her. Jim Douglass is well known to be a real good one, and May D., after her run with Lucky B., at Stockton, and her gallop in the four-mile race at San Jose, could not be denied the glory she so thoroughly earned. Taken from all points of view Wildidle stands prominently among the get of his great sire and from such a dam as Idlewild it could scarcely be otherwise.

There are risks in prophesying in relation to untried stallions, and yet there are young aspirants for the honors of the stud which are nearly certain to prove valuable as progenitors. Predications based on breeding, form, and individual performances may prove erroneous. Horses have failed when possessing all these attributes, and others held to be inferior, proved the better. But when to individual characteristics are united other qualifications, the greatest of which is close relationship to distinguish families, the vaticinations of future success are built upon solid foundations. Then there seems to be influence which is due to something outside of physical formation, a nervous energy that stamps the offspring with the desired qualities. One of our galaxy which is worthy of being classed in the list of young sons with a good prospect is "Ha Ha." These prospects are supported by all the points alluded to. Fine and fashionable breeding and with a wonderful flight of speed for the amount of handling. His sire Nephew has already taken a front position as the getter of trotters, and his grandsire Hambrino justifies Mr. Arnold in the term which he uses to epitomize the blood of Ha Ha. "Gilt-Edge," however, does not to come up to the truth, as there is full quantity of sheet in the composition. Hambrino being by Edward Everett, the sire of Judge Fullerton, Sheridan, Mountain Boy and six others inside of 2:28, and the dam of Hambrino was by Mambrino Chief, and her dam the thoroughbred mare Susie, by imported Margrave. The dam of Edward Everett was also thoroughbred and by imported Margrave, and Hambrino has a record of 2:21¼. The Black Hawk cross is highly valued, so that in Ha Ha is a combination of nearly all the popular strains.

New Racing Rules.

From a newspaper paragraph we learn that a new set of racing rules was presented at the late meeting of the Directors of the California State Agricultural Society, and that they were ordered printed. As there was no intimation of where these rules differed from the codes now in force, there can be no discussion regarding the merits, but few will disagree with us that there is great danger in a multiplicity of laws, and will coincide in the opinion that there is greater safety in being governed by a uniform set of rules. Properly enforced, the code of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association is all that is necessary for the management of racing. They are so nearly like the eastern that there are only a few minor differences, and the five years' use have taught owners and trainers so that they are fairly familiar with the provisions. Let a lawyer "doctor" them, that is, a lawyer who is full of the quips and conceits, the tautologies and absurdities which have been embodied from the days of Coke, and there is an end to commonsense in the lucidation. The language will be so distorted, sentences so constructed that there will be glorious rows among the lawyers who must be summoned to explain what is meant, and which no two of them will define alike. Then there will be protests, exceptions and complaints without end, and the "smart fellows" who spend half of their time in looking for "catches," will be in their glory. There will be plenty of cases of contempt of court, for some of these men who would still like to wear wigs and gowns are as tyrannical as Jeffries, as domineering as an autocrat.

Ordering printed, however, does not mean adoption, and there will be time enough to consider when that first stage is past. If we are not greatly disappointed the expense of putting in type might have been saved.

Crown Point for Sale.

As Mr. Valensin has concluded to offer all of his trotting stock for sale by auction some time in the early part of March, he thought best to anticipate in the case of Crown Point, thereby giving the opportunity for the purchaser to lose no time in commencing the season. That he is a valuable horse from all points of view will be conceded. Fairly bred, finely formed, a fast trotter and as "game as a pebble," it is only necessary to add that his colts are showing remarkably well to fill the bill completely. In the next number of the *Breeder and Sportsman* will appear the advertisement of the auction sale, and which will also contain some of the colts by Crown Point. From all we can learn they are sure to make their mark when brought on the track.

The Stockton Purses.

The San Joaquin Association advertise some purses which are so nearly like those of the State Fair alluded to elsewhere, that it is only necessary to call attention to the publish conditions. One will aid the other, as it is manifest that the greater number of purses for colts to engage in the greater incentive to train.

Large Purses.

In the proper column will be found an advertisement of purses offered by the State Agricultural Society. They are $1,000 each for two and three-year-old runners, and the same ages of trotting colts. A good feature is, that only five per cent. is required at the time of making the entry, and the other moiety when the opportunity is had to know what the colts are doing. There has been a great deal of controversy over the question of large and small purses, and whether purses or stakes were the best for the association to offer. We have always advocated the removal of as much of the burden as possible from the shoulders of those who afford the sport, but there has also to be due consideration of what the society can afford to give. Four purses of a $1,000 each for two and three-year-olds cannot be expected in this State without entrance fee, and there is the objection that even as little as five per cent. is beyond what many owners would like to risk in a first payment. The only objection that has been made to the programme of the spring race meeting is the smallness of the purses. Those who advance that plea would not grumble if they were ten times as large, with the same condition of free entrance, but in that case the dollars would be on paper, and only a small proportion of the "face" received from the sources from which money has to come. The plan followed in the east of small stakes, and still smaller proportionally forfeits, with large sums added, can be followed there with only one risk to take, that being bad weather. There are millions of people to draw upon within a circuit of a few hundred miles, and in a circle of country with a diameter corresponding to the distance between Los Angeles and Redding, and the center of which is any of the large eastern cities, thousands and thousands of turf patrons are living. With more inhabitants in Cook county alone than the whole of California, with a network of railways in every direction, there are good reasons why the Washington Park Club can hazard such large amounts as are added to the stakes, and will be offered in purses. For the number of the population, there is no country which gives such a strong support to the sports of the turf and track as this, but in order that there must be a chance to balance debits with credits the purses must range at a moderate sum. The purses which called forth these remarks are duly explained in the advertisement, and we predict that they will receive a hearty support from those having colts of the right age.

State Fair Officers.

In re-electing the officers of the California State Agricultural Society the Board made a wise move. We are firm believers in "civil service," so far, at least, that when men have proved themselves honest, capable and efficient, that it is best to retain them. From the president of the association, all through, there are none who deny that the present incumbents are worthy of praise. There may have been errors, as it would be impossible to run a machine of the magnitude of the State institution without some friction in a few of the journals, and a "hot box" once in a while will occur in the most highly finished pieces of mechanism. The President, P. A. Finigan, has filled the office with great credit. He is indefatigable in his attentions, and makes all of his other business subservient to that of the society. There are few men who would give so much time as he does, and still more limited is the number who have the other qualifications he possesses. Thoroughly posted in all pertaining to the speed department, and this is by far the most difficult to handle of any, he has insight that is of great service, and while as fair as can be in his rulings, there is an executive ability to control conflicting elements, and to compel a proper course from those who are only too ready to make trouble.

It is a grand institution, this California State Agricultural Society. There is nothing like it in any of the other great states of the union, and to find a parallel we have to seek other fairs than those which are named after the states they are held in. The World's expositions may draw fuller exhibits of mechanical skill, arts, and manufactures. They may attract huge crowds, and bring together hosts of people from all sections of the country. They are well worthy of support from many points of view, but as educators for all classes, though more especially for those who make a business of agricultural, horticultural, the breeding of domestic animals, and all pursuits in whole or part dependent on the farmer, there never was a fair that equals "ours." It will readily be acknowledged that it requires a high order of talent to properly manage an institution on which so much is depending, and very fortunate are the people of California in having men who are so competent and willing to serve them in these important positions. The Secretary we do not hesitate to pronounce one of the best for the position that

could be found. People are prone to think that all that is required is a handy use of the pen, to be accurate and quick in figures, prompt in the business of his office, and of an accommodating nature. Those only who have filled the position can realize the work that has to be done, and even the other officers have quite an inadequate conception of the manifold duties. That Edwin F. Smith has so far done well, goes without further endorsement. That he will continue to do so is as nearly a "fixed fact" as anything that has to be decided in the future.

The Board of Directors is so constituted that every department is managed by men who are eminently well qualified for the important tasks. A majority of them have celebrity that is not confined to this side of the mountains, reputations of the highest both at home and abroad, "representative men" in every sense of the term, who faithfully represent a great country and great interests, and a synopsis of these immense interests is embodied in the annual fair. Under the present effective management we cannot see any chance for retrogression, and in this belief we sincerely congratulate the people of California on the election of the officers of the State Fair.

E. H. Miller, Jr.'s Horses.

Elsewhere will be found a list of the stock of E. H. Miller, Jr., which is to be sold at auction on the 27th of this month by S. C. Bowley; the place of sale, conditions, etc., are in the advertisement. The fullness of the description does away with the necessity for further amplifications, unless it be to endorse the claims made from personal knowledge of the animals. The Electioneers and Bentons are worthy of still higher encomiums than are awarded in the list, and whosoever becomes the owner will certainly possess some of the best blood in the country. The Bentons are coming rapidly to the front; it is supererogatory to say that the Electioneers lead the van in all colt ages. Ever since 1856 we have stuck to the Blackbirds, and every succeeding year has confirmed us in the belief that the blood has never been rated too high. Berlin is doing his part in keeping up the reputation of the family, and when "Wilber" talks of Thapsin he is more than ordinarily enthusiastic. The chance to get hold of some of the St. Clair blood does not occur often, and there is not a breeding farm on the Coast which will not be benefited by adding that strain.

Spring Race Meeting.

All the preliminaries are now arranged for the Spring Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, and with favorably fair weather from this time until the close of the meeting there is almost a certain guarantee of success. The rain has soaked the track so thoroughly that without another drop the track can be got in first rate order. When "just right" the Bay District Course is fast, and no pains will be spared to have it beyond even hypercritical fault finding. The advertisement gives all the information necessary for those who intend making entries.

"Crowded Out."

Owing to the pressure of advertising matter, there was necessarily crowded out a good deal that was in type for this issue, and among which were several editorials. Advertisements which could be delayed were also deferred, and several came in too late for insertion.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The fifth of the series of matches between teams of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, Colonel Ranlett commanding, took place at Shell Mound on Sunday last. This is purely a family affair, if we may use the term, to encourage rifle shooting in the corps, and the contests are always of a most agreeable character, not the least being the splendid lunch Captain Siebe always provides for those present. On Sunday the trophy was supposed to be won finally by the Field and Staff team, as from beating Company A of Oakland it gave them three matches out of five. But the contest, we find, is not settled yet. On the ground of Nick Williams shooting in the Field and Staff team, as a recently appointed member of Colonel Ranlett's staff, Company A claim the trophy, as Williams' shooting was not correct. Colonel Ranlett has submitted the question to Adjutant General Cosby, and it will be settled by the highest authorities in the State. But whether the point is settled in favor of or against the Field and Staff team it matters not to Company A of Oakland, a-in no case will they receive the trophy. This last and unexpected result came to our knowledge on Wednesday mornings when by the returns we found the Petaluma company beat the Oakland company by four points, and so if the Field and Staff are ruled against there must be another match. This result is the best joke of the season among military men, but it is hard on outsiders, who were expecting to see the handsome trophy filled this week with genuine punch. The scores on Sunday were not as high as usual, but the percentages were good, being 83.56 and 81.39 respectively at Shell Mound, where the sight was bad, with 81.73 at Petaluma, and 76.88 at San Jose, where both teams are composed of inexperienced shooters. Colonel Kellogg, though suffering from severe sickness, made the grand percentage of 89.33. The Colonel is regarded as the best round shot at all distances in the State, and on Sunday we were much struck with his elegant, graceful and easy poise while shooting. It has been the practice hitherto to ridicule Petaluma on all sides. We shall, for the future, avoid this practice, for whatever else Petaluma may not possess, she has certainly some embryo first-class riflemen, who might take a notion to resent the badinage, and then some one would stand a good chance of being hurt. The scores on Sunday are as follows:

OFFICER'S TEAM.

Kellogg	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—67
Williams	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—67
Hovey	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—66
Brown	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—65
Kuhnle	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—64
Gallagher	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—62
Sherman	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4—58
Parsons	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	0	4	4	4	5	2	4	4—58
Allum	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	2	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—57
Total															564

COMPANY A, OAKLAND.

Mason	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—65
Pierce	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	5—64
Waltham	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—63
Barrell	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—62
Macdonald	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—62
Daniels	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4—59
McEwen	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4—59
Moore	4	5	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4—58
Logan	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	3	5	4	2	4	4	5—56
Total															548

COMPANY C, PETALUMA.

St. John	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—66
Houx	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—66
Tartman	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	3—63
Wallace	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3—62
Brink	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	2	4	4	4	3—61
Winans	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4—60
Smith	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	4—59
Vestal	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—58
Fairbanks	4	5	3	5	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3—57
Total															552

COMPANY B, SAN JOSE.

Rivers	4	3	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5—61
Barker	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	5—60
Beach	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4—59
Loryea	3	3	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—58
Haight	3	5	3	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4—58
Clow	4	3	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—57
Hagan	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	5—57
Ingallsbee	4	3	5	3	2	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—56
Hills	2	4	4	4	3	5	3	5	3	4	4	2	3	4	3—53
Total															548

At Alameda.

The California Schuetzen Club met at Alameda last Sunday for their regular monthly shoot. A very pleasant time was enjoyed, and the following gentlemen were successful in taking prizes:

Champion Class No 1—Shrecker, 429 rings; first-class, F. Freese, 388; second-class, J. Utschig, 381; third-class, H. Heeth, 379, and fourth-class, Otto Bremer, 324.

At the same place and time the Schuetzen Verein also met for their regular monthly shooting. Among these the following were successful in taking the first prizes:

C. C. Rholfs, with 25 points; William Ehrenpfort, 25; F. Freese, 25; K. Wertheimer, 24, and J. Horstman, 24.

The next military match at Shell Mound will take place a week from to-morrow, 17 inst., as we stated in our last issue. This match is exciting as much interest almost as the Military Trophy match concluded last Sunday, and already bets are flying round that there will not be a difference of ten points in the scores at the finish. The match will be between a team of ten men from the Second Artillery Regiment (Colonel Smedburg), and ten men from the Fifth Battalion, Colonel Ranlett, at 200 and 500 yards. In the Artillery team there will be such men as Kuhles, Mangels, Laufenberg, Lempke, Sprowle and Sime. The Infantry team will be chosen from Ranlett, Kellogg, Kuhnle, Williams, Hovey, Brown, Pierce, Waltham, Macdonald, Burrell, Mason and Wallace. The Police team, we understand, is laying back intending to challenge the winners. The match is for a friendly supper.

Captain Austin, an American marksman, is giving exhibitions of his skill in Great Britian. At Leizcester he shot a potato from the head of his daughter, but at the third attempt the ball plowed her scalp and he was placed under arrest. The captain's arrest was very proper. There is really nothing more reprehensible than these rifle exhibitions which involve the possibility of death, because they are unnecessary and gratify only the most morbid natures. A fraction lower and the ball, instead of plowing up the girl's scalp would have plowed through her brain, and all this danger for the sake of a two-bit or four-bit entrance fee. It is time such practices were stopped.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

The CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of phis stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled unctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my Stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of $5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1884, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1884.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses bred in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless their sires are represented by subtcriptions to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19¼; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Sold, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29¼; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¾. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26¾, 2:23¾, 2:26¾, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¾), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¾. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger.

Terms for season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

THE GUN.

Sporting Notes from Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—We have just had a glorious rain, giving us a precipitation of over three inches, and bringing to our duck ground thousands of ducks, and making the sportsman's heart rejoice, not only at the bright outlook for the country, but as well for the grand shooting in store for the balance of the season. Hitherto our sport has been meagre, but the late severe storm and high winds have brought ducks in abundance. During the storm a few of our club visited the grounds and enjoyed splendid shooting, the ducks flying low and from every point of the compass, apparently coming in from all sections to a ground that seemed new to most of them.

We see by a letter from the Gilroy Club that that sterling organization has passed a resolution condemning duck shooting after the first of March, and requesting other clubs to do the same. We rejoice in the spirit of the resolution and hope every club in the State will adopt a similar one according to their several localities, but their date would not do for the southern counties. Our duck shooting don't commence down here until the upper country shooting is about through. The reason is this, that the ducks coming from the north work south gradually as the weather grows colder and severe storms come up, and it is always late in the spring before our maximum quantity of birds have arrived. Then when the rains cease and the warm weather commences they suddenly take their flight for the extreme north, where they remain until the cold weather admonishes them of the coming winter.

Thus you can see, while our shooting rarely commences before the middle of December or first of January, it continually grows better up to the first or middle of April. It is true that a number of birds remain on our marshes during the summer, these, augmented by the hundreds of cripples that are not able to make the flight north, make in the aggregate a goodly number left to breed during the summer, but as those are only singled out and left behind from the fifteenth of April to the first of May—that too, being as early as there are any signs of pairing—there can be no objections to shooting as late as the first of April in this section. But be it understood that we are only speaking for our locality, and not taking any issue with the action of the Gilroy Club, who we *know* to be the best judges of their own interest, and a club composed of as many genuine and thorough sportsmen as it as ever been our fortune to meet.

And while we are writing on this subject let us say, that the present law for quail works us an injustice in the opposite direction. So also with doves. Quail shooting should stop here as early as the 15th of February, if not the 1st, for our covies are broken up, and the birds running in pairs fully as early as the 15th, while the opening of the dove season on the 1st of June is simply a slaughter of the innocents. Doves are nesting here as late as the latter part of July and even into the beginning of August. The first time that the writer went out for doves last year was the last of July, and from three of those killed eggs were taken. We did not shoot another dove until nearly the first of September, which we consider as early as the season should open here, although we understand from your sportsmen that it is entirely different in your section of the State. Being a member of the State Association Committee on the revision of the game laws, and the proposition to divide the State into game districts, we would like to see a full discussion of the above subject by the sportsmen of the various sections of the State. Would it not be well for exery sportsman in the State to consider himself a sub-committee of one to study the nature of the game birds and animals, and report at his convenience to the members of the Game Committee? P.

Los Angeles, Feb. 5th.

A Great Game Country.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I see in your last issue of December an item to the effect that a Mr. Wilson, of New York, killed a deer in Pike County, Pennsylvania, that weighed when killed 225 pounds. I think we can beat that a little in this part of the country. I once killed three bucks out of a band in one day that dressed respectively 203, 208 and 209 pounds. Mr. Grigsby, of this place, killed a buck that dressed 305 pounds. The horns can be seen at the Canyon City brewery. They are very large, one prong having eight points and the other nine. You may see in the same place a very nice collection of deer and elk horns. There is one set of deer horns there that has 27 points, 13 on one prong and 14 on the other; also one set with 22 points, 13 on one prong and 9 on the other. Mr. J. Miller, a resident of this place, who has hunted a great deal in these mountains, once killed a buck that was a veritable lord of the glen. Two men and two dogs lived off of it for two days; then cut the neck off close to the shoulders, and brought the balance to Canyon City and sold 236 pounds of venison. The deer I speak of are the mule deer. We also have the flag-tailed deer, but the mule deer are the most numerous. These mountains and high valleys, such as Bair, Silver, Logan and Harney valleys, and the Big Meadows of Canyon creek abound in deer, bear, elk, antelope, and a few mountain sheep. Most of the streams abound with the finest fish I ever saw. On my way here from California a year ago last summer I caught in Goose lake a trout that measured seventeen inches in length. I caught in Silver creek, a tributary of Harney lake, two large milk pans full, standing in one place behind a small clump of willows. Mr. Muldrich, a merchant of this place, caught in Logan valley, a branch of the Malheur river, in twenty minutes, eight trout that weighed thirty-five pounds. He also caught one on the same trip out there that measured twenty-eight inches in length. Two or three years ago a lady stood in one place, and landed high and dry fifty pounds of trout that averaged five pounds each. I am told of two men, living in the upper end of John Day's valley, that went over to Logan and caught two barrels of trout. I am busy hydraulic mining, but if any of my friends from 'Frisco or California should chance this way I will go with them and convince them that all these things are solid truth.

In my mention of the collection of deer horns I omitted to speak of one curiosity that is among the trophies to be seen at the Canyon City brewery. It is a pair of horns that came off a flag-tail doe. They are a handsome set, about six inches in length, the tips standing about five inches apart. One prong has a point one and one-half inches long, and the other a point one inch long. Mr. Parish, a lawyer of this place, has also in his possession a set of smaller horns that were taken off the head of a flagtail doe, and Mr. Lockwood, of our town, killed a yearling doe that had one spike two and one-half inches long of solid bone.

Canyon City, Or., January 30th. H. W. SLOAN.

Anent the Maynard-Curry Match.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your last issue I note a letter from Mr. Curry, of Portland, Oregon, in which that gentleman inferentially does injustice to one of our San Francisco sportsmen. Mr. Curry intimates that he arranged a match shoot at pigeons with Mr. John B. Maynard, late a member of the Cosmopolitan Shooting Club of this city, but that Mr. Maynard found it "inexpedient" to carry out the terms of the match. The use of such a word seems particularly infelicitous to those who know to what trouble Mr. Maynard went to secure birds for the match with Mr. Curry. Just what figure Mr. Maynard's inability to secure birds at a particular time should cut in a match under "written agreement," in which agreement no specification as to who should furnish birds, or as to date or time limit appeared, it is hard to see. The natural supposition would be that the birds should be furnished at the earliest possible day. Mr. Curry's delightfully childish conclusion, that the failure to get birds on Mr. Maynard's first trip to San Francisco after the match was made justified him in drawing his stake, makes me wonder how one so juvenescent is able to point and hold a gun at all. In order to determine the matter, please let me offer Mr. Curry an opportunity to meet or avoid a square issue. I will wager two hundred and fifty dollars that Mr. Maynard can beat Mr. Curry in a match shoot at one hundred pigeons a side, ground trap rules, loser to pay for all birds. It will, perhaps, be more convenient for Mr. Curry to shoot the match in Portland than elsewhere, and if he will send to me, in your care, an acceptance of the wager, and the name of the cashier of either of the Portland banks, I will place the money in the cashier's hands to be covered by Mr. Curry or his friends. Such details as traps, pigeons, attendants, etc., can be provided easily if they cannot be had in Portland. X.

San Francisco, February 4th, 1884.

A Screed from Gilroy.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—At the last regular meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club the following resolution was proposed by Geo. Holloway and adopted; and a subsequent order passed requesting the Corresponding Secretary to forward a copy of the resolution to each club.

Resolved, that any member of the G. R. and G. C. who kills or destroys ducks after February 29th until October 1st, 1884, shall be summarily expelled.

I hope you will not be too hard on me for not writing up an account of that memorable club hunt. The hunt and supper was all that could be expected. Our popular hotel keeper Geo. Seaman deserves great credit for the magnificent manner in which the table was prepared for that occasion. Quite a number of strangers partook of the bountiful repast, both to gratify their appetite for a real game treat and to help the club along. But few of the members, however, were present to enjoy the fruits of their labor. Among them were the stalwarts that never fail. On this occasion, particularly, all should have put in an appearance. Some, though counted on, managed to skip around the corner and retire early in the evening, making the event distressingly tame.

From the manner in which the *Life's* reporter spread it on he must receive his pay by the word. And if he is fully compensated, as I hope he is, it will not be long until he will support a gun and dog. Then his cup will be full of joy—not any more of the mythical, but the real sport will be his.

Snipe have been poor shooting this season on the old stands; cause unknown. The late rains will perhaps bring in more ducks. Most respectfully,

Gilroy, Jan. 29th, 1884. D. M. P.

We desire to call attention to this letter from our good friend, Mr. Pyle, of Gilroy, in which he states, that any member of the Gilroy Gun Club, who kills ducks after the 29th of February until 1st of October, shall be summarily expelled. As an evidence of the growth of correct ideas on the subject of game preservation and legitimate sport, we point with pleasure to this resolution, and congratulate the Gilroy Club in having passed it. Such action shows the good our gun clubs do in educating their members to a proper standard of manhood.

The ducks took a sudden departure from the Alviso marshes on Sunday not a bird being seen. Mr. Bogart, of the Tule Belle Club, informs us it was the same on Sherman Island, not a bird to be got. The keeper told him that on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday a constant stream of birds was going eastward, evidently to make a raid on the San Joaquin farmers. As usual, Suisun bay, was covered with canvasbacks, but, like the English tourists, they persistently rejected all advances from the American interviewer. There will not be much more good duck shooting this season.

Before the shooting season closes we would like to see our leading shots get up a mud-hen match of three or even more teams for a supper. Last year a similar match, near Watsonville, ended in the destruction of over 1,000 of these destructive birds. A match, such as we suggest, should bring down 5,000 or more birds in the tules, and that means plenty of feed for our ducks next year. There is lots of fun in the thing also, without calculating the satisfaction and profit. By all means let the idea be carried out. It would make a grand closing of the season.

Some time ago we mentioned an eastern paper boasting of a deer being killed, which weighed 225 pounds dressed. This is a large deer, and we called upon our sportsmen of the coast to inform us if they could not give us an "equivalent." In to-day's issue will be found a letter from Oregon, in which the natural productions of the coast are duly maintained. Of course, we make allowance for the mule deer on account of its size, but still we think our correspondent's "equivalent" will hold. We shall be glad to hear from him again.

Mr. Ryan was kind enough to send us an extraordinary specimen of the "gadwell" this week. In color its was brown and white, and beautifully marked. It was sent from Bouldin Island, where he reports very little shooting to be had.

Putah creek now gives good shooting, at least early in the morning. So say our exchanges. But then we always thought every true sportsman got up before his breakfast. Cordelia is also reported to afford good duck and goose shooting at present.

Our old friend, Mr. Leavesly, of Gilroy, in a hunting excursion in the Gabilan hills recently, had a narrow escape from a stray shot from the gun of Martin Briggs or E. S. Harrison, he does not know which, while shooting at a quail. The shot, in question, took an unaccountable freak, and instead of going after the bird went after Mr. Leavesly's nose, raising the bridge, and plowing up the skin. It might have done more serious mischief. We are pleased it did not.

The members of the Alameda Gun Club went down to their preserve last week and found plenty of water, the ponds being all full, but no ducks—not a single bird. Mr. Bennett went down on Friday afternoon, and, seeing how things were, turned right about and came back. Such is life! a mixture of bliss and disappointment. But having had no shooting all the season, it was too bad to have their expectations fail at the last opportunity.

Gilroy sportsmen are arranging a match on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d. There will be plenty of birds on hand, and everything will be done to make the day pleasant for visiting sportsmen. Entrance $5, money to be divided into three prizes. As birds are becoming scarce in our own locality, this will be a good opportunity for our crack shots, if it does not interfere with some contemplated at home for the same day.

Killing large California lions is all the rage this season. Mr. Cleary and some friends killed a very large one in Calaveras county last week, and the Chico *Chronicle* reports that two men named Anderson and Aldridge killed one in the foothills measuring ten feet. It was not stated whether the tail was included in the measurement, but anyway the brute was big enough for any man.

Messrs. Coit and Folsom, visitors from New York, have recently had a pleasant shoot with Mr. J. K. Orr, at the Point Reyes Ranch. In one day the three gentlemen bagged 100 birds, quail, snipe, and a few teal. The quail were wild and very strong on the wing, which made the sport all the more interesting. The side-hill shooting somewhat disorganized the eastern visitors. It generally does.

That herd of 1,200 or 1,500 antelopes, which recently took possession of the Union Pacific tract to travel along so as to escape the snow, must have been a strange as well as fine sight In early days it was common enough to see a herd of 200 to 300 on the San Joaquin plains any morning early, and the admiration they inspired is one of the pleasantest of our pioneer recollections.

A poultry firm of Burlington, Iowa, was fined $90 recently for offering quail for sale after the 1st of January. We like that information. Laws are always respected when promptly and rigorously enforced. Punish the receivers, and like felony, poaching will soon be wiped out or greatly diminished.

The Bassford brothers, Mr. Taft of Truckee, and H. H. Briggs of this city, had some fine sport in Solano county last week. Mr. Taft, showed himself quite capable still of using his gun.

A pedantic writer somewhere in the Atlantic states says "a deer is an artiodactyle ruminating angulate with solid deciduous excrescences on the cranium for horns." That's just what we have always said, but no one would believe us.

If the lover of a good wild duck only divests himself of prejudice and preconceived ideas, he will find the mallard this season, better than the canvasback, at least, that is the conviction we have reached.

Lord Lorne's attempt to acclimatize the moose deer at Inverary has failed, but the muskrats, and other animals and birds are doing well, and the wild turkeys appear to be flourishing.

HERD AND SWINE.

Dairy Ensilage.

Harding Bros. of Scotia, N. Y., furnish the *Country Gentleman* the following detailed account of their silo experience, which have been entirely satisfactory:

Having received so many inquiries in regard to the construction of our silo, and of our manner of feeding, etc., we concluded to write you a detailed account of it for publication, and thus benefit many who have not written directly to us. In the first place, we knew nothing of silos or ensilage, except by reading accounts in agricultural papers from those who gave their experience with them. The greatest drawback was the cost of building a stone one, and having plenty of room in our barn, we conceived the idea of boarding up a bay for a silo, so as to make it tight. We made inquiries of men who had silos, and upon their advice we began it one year ago last June. We first placed tarred paper upon the studding, then over that we placed matched spruce planks 1¼ inches thick. This bay was in a barn which was 20 by 24 feet, and about 20 feet deep, being all above ground. Around the bay under the sills we built a wall of stone and cement, and cemented the bottom so that it was as smooth and hard as a floor.

In September we began filling, and owing to lack of help we were about three weeks putting in about 120 tons. After filling, no weight was put on until we began husking corn, some time afterward. Then we piled the stalks upon the silo. We said that no weight was put upon it, but we will modify that a little by saying that we placed over the top tarred paper and rough hemlock boards. We had some misgivings as to its keeping well, so we opened it about a month after filling, and great was our surprise to find the fodder in splendid condition. When given to the cows they ate it ravenously, and did not leave a particle in their mangers. A great many of our neighbors laughed at us when we were filling the silo. They said that "the stuff will be all rotten by spring." We replied, that we expected it would be, but we intended to put it through the cows first. After opening we could laugh at our neighbors, as the old saying is, that "those laugh best who laugh last." We found several tons of the fodder spoiled in two corners that were not exactly air-tight; the remainder was in splendid condition.

Being so well pleased with our success with the silo, we sowed a large field of corn again last season, but owing to the dry weather we did not have a very large crop, and the frost came before we had the fodder all put into the silo. We put in what we had in just a week, and did not cut the stalks as short as last year. Last year we cut one-quarter inch; this year half an inch. We find that the ensilage is, if anything, better this year than last. We are now feeding twenty-five cows for milk, and find that upon the following ration they give as much milk as they would if in good pasture. About 6 o'clock in the morning they are milked, and then fed one bushel each of ensilage, upon which we put four quarts of buckwheat bran. At nine o'clock they are turned out into a

yard to drink and exercise, while the stables are cleaned and fresh bedding is put in which consists of the manure from the horse stable, wheeled in and scattered in the trench to absorb the urine. The manure is all thrown into a building prepared expressly for protecting it from rains. At 11:30 o'clock the cows are put into the stables and fed one peck of carrots, and all the timothy hay they will eat. At 4 o'clock they are again milked and fed the same as in the morning.

We are getting as much milk by feeding ensilage and a small amount of grain, as we would get on good pasture. For the purpose of comparison we will state that one of our neighbors is feeding cows for milk also, but he does not make ensilage of his corn fodder, but shocks it in the field and leaves it until he wishes to use it, then draws it in and runs it through a cutting machine. His rations are all the cut fodder the cows will eat, and a peck of buckwheat bran at each meal. You will thus see that he is feeding three times as much grain as we are. We fed slops up to December 1st, and then it became so cold that the slops would freeze at night; therefore we concluded to try dry bran, and are perfectly satisfied that cows will give fully as much milk on dry bran as they would on the same mixed up with water. In conclusion, we would recommend to any farmer who keeps five or more cows to build a silo, believing that he can save enough in grain to pay its cost in one year.

Charcoal with Food.

Whatever increases the power of laying on fat or promoting the rapid and healthy production of flesh must be food or equivalent thereto. This, pure charcoal does most effectually, as recently proved by taking the live weights of two lots of sheep and simply separating them by an ordinary net, the artificial food, corn and cake being carefully weighed out to each lot alike daily, one pint of charcoal being added to one lot only. When reweighed, prior to selling to the butcher, the increase in weight was in favor of charcoal by 16¼ per cent. Sanitation causes easy and complete digestion, and assimilation only can account for these results, which charcoal alone can accomplish. The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in urgent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel and given as a drench. The dose is one pint to every twenty-five head of sheep or lambs. One quarter-pint per head for full-grown cattle, horses or pigs; half the quantity for young cattle, and two teaspoonfuls to one desert-spoonful for young calves daily, when suffering from disease or ill-condition. To keep in good health and fortify against disease the dose should be given two or three times per week, according to the class of food they are having and the state of the atmosphere. The best plan is to wet a quantity of bran, pollard or malt combined; mix the charcoal among it, and then amongst the food you give them. For rapid and healthy fattening of cattle it should be used daily amongst their food. Charcoal for internal and medicinal purposes must be pure vegetable charcoal, free from all irritating and injurious foreign matter. The charcoal, when coming into the user's possession, must be kept perfectly dry and free from any ill-smelling surroundings, such as the vapors of a stable or artificial manures, etc., or it will absorb them and thus become septic, and of no medicinal value. It is better kept in a closed bin or tin canister, with a closely fitted cover.—*Farm and Home.*

Our experience in stock-feeding has been very limited—very limited, indeed—very long ago, and confined mainly to swine feeding, but limited as it was, it was still an experience, and one too that seems to be somewhat in harmony with the above paragraph, although not so systematic and precise. A pig of apparently a very ordinary breed had been palmed off on us as a healthy and thrifty animal, but which subsequently proved to be unhealthy, "stunted," and afflicted with "black teeth." We were advised to administer charcoal with its food. We did so, in this wise: The swill-barrel was kept in a corner under a shed that had been built over an old-fashioned out-door bake-oven which was used by two families just twice a week. Every time the oven was used for baking purposes, a shovel-full or two of the charcoal drawn out in front, was thrown into the swill-barrel, giving it a dark and cloudy color nearly constantly. Those about the house no doubt dumped the charcoal in the swill often as a matter of convenience. Be that as it may, it became a bi-weekly habit to throw charcoal into the swill, which was composed of the usual "house-slops," scraps mixed with bran, or "shipstuff" or "chopstuff." This sort of swill together with weeds—purslain, lambsquarter, amarants—and six bushels of corn in the dry grain in the month of November, was all that was fed to the sickly hog. Well, what then? Why this: The pig was incarcerated in the first week in April, and languished until the first week in May, after which we commenced dosing it with charcoal, and by the first week in June it was as "fair as a lilly and bright as a bunn." Its ribs began to arch, its sides began to distend, its hams and shoulders to "round up," and its neck, snout and legs to shorten (apparently) and its tail took an extra curl. From being lank, cadaverous and melancholly, it became contented, somewhat lazy, but always hungry at the approach of feed-time. It was butchered about the middle of December, and when hung up, haired, scraped and disemboweled, it weighed a little over three hundred pounds, fifty pounds "better" than the best pig in the litter. A friend told us in confidence, that he would not have taken that pig as a gift, because it was always "left out in the cold," the dam having one pig more than she had teats. We don't say that charcoal did it, any more than we say that the weeds, or the slops, or the corn did it, but it was done; and he that hath a mind to apprehend, may make such use of it as he thinks best.—*Lancaster Farmer.*

The Ensilage Congress.

The third annual congress of farmers interested in the ensilage system was held in New York, January 23d. Over two hundred farmers were present, representing nearly every State east of the Mississippi. Dr. A. S. Heath, of this city, presided. Prof. Miles, of Amherst College, delivered an interesting address on the subject of ensilage, and the best methods of preserving green fodder. He thought it should be placed in the silo slowly, thus allowing it to become heated. This is contrary to the usual custom, and occasioned much debate. Elder L. W. F. Evans, known as the head of the "Shakers," declared that the ensilage system had been used with much success by his people.

Mr. John Mayer, Superintendent of T. A. Havemeyer's famous farm at Norwalk, Conn., said there was twenty-four silos on the farm, and that fifty times as many cattle were kept on the same ground by the ensilage system as before the method was used. The cattle, he said, were also healthier. A resolution was passed requesting the Agricultural Department to make an analysis to determine the comparative value of the qualities of the milk from ensilage and ordinary fed cows.

Prof. J. P. Edwards, of Randolph, N. Y., said that he fed sixty cows on nothing but ensilage maize, and that they gave better milk and were in better condition than ever before.

Mr. Mayer, on behalf of Mr. Havemeyer, invited the congress to visit his farm in Norwalk to-day and inspect the silos and cattle. A large number accepted the invitation. The congress then adjourned for one year.

During the year 1883, 850 head of polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle were imported from Scotland.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Naming Horses.

Much has been said and written regarding the naming of horses, and while euphonious nomenclature is much better by far than the ill-sounding and outlandish names with which some racers have been unfortunately saddled in the days of their youth, or later on in their mature years, it often happens that the more pleasing and applicable the name the worse the character of the animal. The late Milton H. Sanford some years ago had at Jerome Park a thoroughbred colt, fashionably bred, and a beautiful animal in all that went to make up to the eye the points of the high-mettled racer. He rejoiced in the cognomen of Silverheels, and was much admired by the ladies in attendance at the races, from his charming name and prepossessing looks, but it was a clear case of "handsome is as handsome does" with him, and on that occasion handsome didn't, for the colt was of no earthly account as a racer, then or afterwards. Rifle, by Asteroid, out of imp. Target, one of the winter favorites for the Withers, Stakes of 1877, won by Bombast, was another most happily named animal, but like nearly all of Asteroid's get he was not of much account, though after Carr & Co. sold him he did manage to win a solitary race for Dr. Ogle at Prospect Park. Target was recently destroyed at Woodlawn. *Per contra*, it has often been the case, the more abominably eccentric the name, like the late Dr. Weldon's Crabclaws, Leatherlungs, etc., or The Fraud, Piper Heidsieck, W. J. Higgins, Partnership, etc., of the late Longstaff stable, the better the animal. Leaving this out of the question, however, it should go without saying that a good name is to be preferred to a bad one, and if the horses are to be run in the West, the late Louisville Congress says, in effect, that once an animal is named, good, bad or indifferent, that settles it, under their jurisdiction at least, or heavy penalities will be showered on the offender's head, etc. Therefore, any gentleman that buys Bumblepuppy, Nuisance, Lord Ukreskull, or Shoo-Fly, and desires to run them under the above rules, must pay $100 before he can change the name, if he so desires. A little more care in naming might be exercised with benefit to all concerned. Most of our breeders and owners are beginning to realize this fact, however, and, as a rule, horses nowadays are much more appropriately named than formerly. A reference to the sire or dam, some other relative of the animal, or something connected with the place of birth, or an incident of this nature, are good ideas in the nomenclature of horses. Some of the younger members of the famous Brooklyn stable are very well named this year. The Dwyers' three-year-old brother to Mintzer, last year known as the Crownlet colt, now rejoices in the name of Xenia, perhaps from the fact that Mintzer came from that Ohio town. More happily named are some of their long string of two-year-olds. The sister to Ripple has been christened Ripplette. The Belle Palmer filly, by Billet, will hereafter be known as Miss Palmer. The brother to Glenmore is to race under the name of Greenfield. The brother to Mr. Lorillard's grand colt Emperor, now in England, by Enquirer, out of Vesper Light, has been called Electric Light. The colt by Virgil out of La Polka, the dam of Postguard, was the highest priced youngster at the sale of Mr. Swigert's yearlings in 1883, and is appropriately named Elmendorf, after the place of his nativity. George Kinney's half brother, the colt by Glengary, will be called Sumner, after the county in Tennessee where he first saw the light. The colt by Bramble out of Quartette has been named Bolter, whether because his dam had that characteristic, or after the famous Major Bolter, "*sah*," the deponent sayeth not. Certainly the sire of the colt was not one of this sort. Perhaps, however, he is of the Kinney type. The brother to Little Ruffin, Mate, Caramel, etc., by Monarchist, is now to be known as Petersburg; the colt by Billet out of Lucille Western as Col. Clay; the Brunette colt, by Enquirer, as Executor; the half brother to Beatitude, Boulevard, Bliss, etc, by Enquirer, will race as Emmett; the Tincture colt, by Virgil, is now called Detective; the Alert colt, by Virgil, is known as Richmond; the Spinola colt, by Lisbon, as Lennox, and the Blandina filly, by the same sire, has been christened Sea Foam.—*Sportsman.*

Care of Stallions.

With all kinds of animals it may be laid down as a universal rule that those in health need no medicine whatever to put them in condition for their work. This is so with a stallion. Let him be well and regularly fed on healthy, nutritious food, with plenty of exercise every day, in order that his muscles may be kept firm and hard, and let him be well groomed, so that his coat may present a fine appearance. The skin should be kept thoroughly clean by occasional washing and frequent rubbing and brushing. The mane and tail should be especially looked after with reference to cleanliness and skin. If it should be very dirty, soap may be freely used in the cleansing process, and when this is faithfully attended to there is little danger of the tail or mane being injured by rubbing, which is sometimes otherwise the case.

Feeding is a most important matter, and bad food will injure the progeny through the injury to the sire. It should mainly be good, sound oats, which may be varied by an occasional feed of corn or barley, for horses are fond of variety in their food, and an occasional change of diet is conducive to health. Bran, that is, wheat bran of medium coarseness, is an invaluable adjunct to the grain, and it can never be dispensed with. It is the best of all regulators for the bowels, and is also rich in some of the most important elements of nutrition. It must be fresh and sweet, but this is easily known by the smell. The amount of exercise to be given a stallion will vary somewhat with its condition and habit. Should he be thin in flesh it is better to fatten him up, and in this case the exercise should be comparatively light. But if there is a tendency to become too fat, this may be corrected by increasing the daily amount of the exercise, and the speed at which the horse is made to go must be regulated by their nature. Hunters, roadsters, or racers should be made to go a good pace, for a walk would scarcely be exercise to them, but draught horses should rarely be led or driven faster than a walk in taking their exercise, and should not be given too much of it.

In keeping a stallion for stud purposes, the point to be aimed at should be to feed, groom, and exercise it so as to keep it to the highest possible condition of health and vigor. Feeding on this or that patent food will not do this, but anything that will add to the health, strength, and vigor of the horse will increase his virility or sexual power, just because his sexual organs are affected by the general tone of the system, and, of course, whatever tends to impair the health of the system generally must have an injurious effect on all parts thereof. A healthy horse—and only healthy horses should be used for the stud—requires nothing but good food, plenty of exercise, pure air, with due attention to cleanliness of the skin, and regularity in feeding and watering; and when all these things are attended to properly, the drugs the stable lore defines as necessary or beneficial under the circumstances should be dispensed with, and the animal will be far better without them.

Much depends on the breaking and management of a stallion, and it is easier to spoil him than to cure his evil habits when once these have been formed. If there is anything like a wild or unruly disposition in him he should never be led out except by a bridle that will enable the groom to have the most perfect control over him. The ordinary "snaffle," with rings of moderate size, and with the head-piece made in the ordinary way, can be made effective by getting a blacksmith to attach a well-polished, round iron bar to the right-hand ring, by means of a small link connecting the bar and the ring, and to the other end of the bar attach the usual sliding rein used on stallion bridles. Put the bridle on in the usual way, and then, with the right hand on the bar and the left hand on the bridle-rein next to you, press the bar back and the ring forward until the bar will pass through the ring in the left hand. This bar should be made just as long as it can be to admit of its being passed into the other ring in this manner, and the bit and rings should be so adapted to the size of the mouth and under jaw, that when a little pressure is brought to bear upon the rein attached to the end of the lever formed by this iron bar, the rings of the bit will be brought within an inch of touching each other. The leverage given by this appliance, when well-fitted, will enable anyone to hold the most unruly and headstrong horse in check. This is a most effective curb, and a horse can be brought on his haunches at once if there is need for it. It is, withal, cheap, simple and effective

FISH.

The Carp as a Food Fish.

There is much inquiry concerning the German Carp introduced into this country by the United States Fish Commission. People want to know where it will live, how fast it will grow, and generally what it is worth now that we have it. Often as these questions are answered they come up again, and in truth, the different results reported are confusing unless accompanied with an explanation. Carp are not a first-class table fish, but they are immensely superior to no fish at all, when a fish dinner is wanted. They are not as good to eat as the bull-head, for instance, but then it may be said that the bull-head is a very excellent fish when well understood. So the carp can be made a toothsome feature of the dinner table, if the mistress of the kitchen comprehends the mysteries of the sauceboat. Without that skill, which by the way is universally posssessed by our adopted German fellow citizens, and can be learned from almost any of them, the carp is rather tasteless. In very cold spring brooks carp will not grow at all, they rather seem to shrink, if we can imagine a fish shrinking, with the cold. But in warm waters, especially in the southern states, where there is no trouble with frost, they attain an enormous size quickly. There have been instances of their growing to seven-pounds weight in two years, which far surpasses anything known of any other species of fish. In the North, if the ponds have hard bottoms and freeze their entire depth, the carp will be killed; but if the bottom is soft and muddy, they will burrow into it and protect themselves. They are said to feed on vegetables, either the natural growth in the water or the refuse from the garden, but I imagine they are greatly improved by an occasional taste of the numberless insects that are found on all aquatic plants. The same rule applies to them that is found to govern in all other departments of nature; the best is always the hardest to get. Not only will carp never supply the place of trout, but they will hardly live in the same water. They need little care, and will exist on poorer food, are content in less water, and they are in the end an inferior fish. The common proverb says that whatever is worth having is worth working for, and that, translated into fish literature, means that an ordinary variety is more easily maintained than a superior one. Still, there is always more need of the lower class. Few men eat trout, infinitely more use cod, while the ponds that are adapted to trout, are not as one in a hundred to those fitted for carp. Any old sluggish pond, above a mud-hole, will answer for them. In conclusion, it is almost self-evident that carp are no more a game fish than a fattened hog is a game animal.

It is well known in tropical countries that the moon's rays occasion the rapid decomposition of flesh and fish. A number of bonitas having been caught one evening near the line by a friend of mine, the spoil was hung up in the rigging of the ship, and was thus exposed to the moon through the night. Next morning it was cooked for breakfast. Symptoms of poisoning were soon exhibited by all who partook of it—their heads swelling to a great size, etc. Emetics were promptly administered, and happily no one died. The natives of the south Pacific are careful never to expose fish (a constant article of diet in many islands) to the moon's rays by any chance. They often sleep by the seashore fishing, but never with the face uncovered. Aboriginals of Australia do the same as well as they can with their fishing nets, etc. A fire answers the same purpose. May not the injurious influence of the moon, in addition to her beauty and utility, account for the almost universal worship of that orb throughout the heathen world.—*American Angler.*

According to the Ferndale *Enterprise* people are killing fish with giant powder in the south fork of Eel river. These depredations are rather out of the reach of the Fish Commission, but the local officers ought to enforce the law. Unfortunately, in many cases, that is just what they don't want to do.

There are 60,000,000 white fish eggs in the Detroit hatchery. When hatched the fry will be used to stock the waters of Michigan.

Alfred Dennison, of London, has the finest piscatorial library in the world.

PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association.

Spring Race Meeting.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco.

First Day—Saturday, April 12th.

No. 1—California Stake. For two-year-olds, $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring Meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Closed with 23 nominations.

No. 2. Hearst Stake. For all ages, of $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3—Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring Meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with 28 nominations.

No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse $200; $25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every $100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every $100 above.

Extra Day—Tuesday, April 15th.

No. 5—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; $25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.

No. 6—Purse, $200; $50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.

No. 7—Purse, $200; $50 to second; dash of one mile.

No. 8—Selling Purse, $200; $25 to second; 1½ miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

Second Day—Thursday, April 17th.

No. 9—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.

No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—$50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 P. M.

No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1½ miles; $25 each; $10 declaration; $200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.

No. 12—Purse, $300; $50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Third Day—Saturday, April 19th.

No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Closed with 23 nominations.

No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stake. Closed with 31 nominations.

No. 15—Purse, $300; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

No. 16—Consolation Purse, $200; $50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at the meeting; five pounds allowed for each defeat; dash of a mile.

Conditions.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed will close March 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case, ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked on or before that day, March 1st.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

State Agricultural Society.

TROTTING AND RUNNING PURSES

To Close March 10th, 1884.

No. 1—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats for two-year-olds.

No. 2—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which to accompany nomination, remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1884. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race; five to enter and three to start. If more than ten make second payment, $200 additional will be added; four moneys. The meeting having been extended to nine days, these races will be so arranged as to permit the colts entered in other stakes to trot in these purses.

Running.

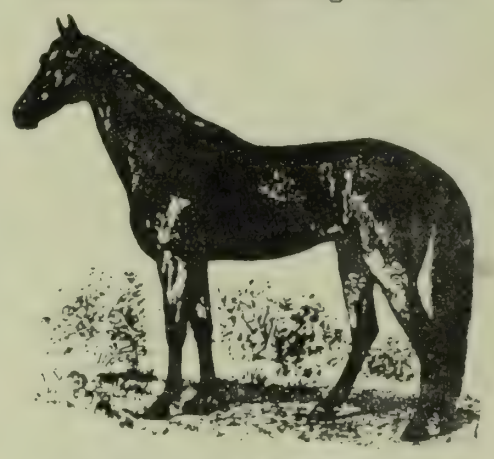
No. 4—Running Purse $1,000; one-mile dash for two-year-olds.

No. 5—Running Purse $1,000; one mile and repeat for three-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which must accompany nomination, the remaining five per cent. to be paid July 15th, 1884. Eight entries required to make first payment; four moneys. If more than ten make second payment, $200 will be added.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. **P. A. FINNIGAN, President.**

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

HUBBARD,

Chestnut foaled in 1869, bred by R. A. Alexander of Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky. Sired by Planet.
First dam, Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe.
Second dam, Argentil, by Bertrand.
Third dam, Allegrante, by imp. Young Truffle.
Fourth dam, imp Phantomia, by Phantom.
Fifth dam, by Milton.
Sixth dam, Allegrante, by Pegasus.
Seventh dam, Orange Squeezer, by Highflyer.
Eighth dam, Mop Squeezer, by Matchem.
Ninth dam, Lady, by Turner's Sweepstakes.
Tenth dam, Shuffles and Syphon's dam, by Patriot.
Eleventh dam, by Crab.
Twelfth dam, Sister to Sloven, by Bay Bolton.
Thirteenth dam, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam, by Curwen's Spot.
Fifthteenth dam, by White Legged Lothar Barb.
Sixteenth dam, Old Vintner Mare.

Some of his winning Performances.

1872, Balimore, Md., Oct. 22d., Dixie Stakes for three-year olds. Ninety nominations. Won by Hubbard beating Joe Daniels, True Blue, Woodbine, Mate, Silent, Friend, Wheatley, Experience, Oak and Brookland. Won by six lengths.

1873, Long Branch, N. J., July 10th., Grand Sweepstakes, four-mile heats, won by Hubbard, distancing Wheatley and Bessie Lee in the first heat.

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 2d. For all ages, dash of three miles, won by Hubbard beating Harry Bassett, Wanderer and King Harry.

1873—Saratoga, N. Y., August 9th—For all ages; dash of two miles and three-quarters; won by Hubbard beating Katie Pease and Boss Tweed. Total winnings in 1872 and 1873 $12,950.

Will make the season at the DALE BREEDING FARM, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, commencing February 10th, and ending June 10th, 1884.

Terms, $50. Mares not proving in foal can be bred the next season free of charge.

Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Full pedigrees can be had by applying to

T. J. DALE,
Mountain View, Cal.

STOCKTON FAIR.

SPECIAL PURSES OFFERED BY THE

San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association for the Fair of 1884.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

$3,000—Trotting.

For two-year-olds or under, Purse $1,000 per conditions.
For three year-olds or under, Purse $1,000 per conditions.
For four year olds or under, Purse $1,000 per conditions.

$2,000—Running.

For two-year-olds or under, Purse $1,000 per conditions.
For three-year-olds or under. Purse $1,000 per conditions.

Conditions.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse; $100 of purse goes to winner's Sire if standing in the State. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Six or more entries to fill, three or more to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close March 15th with the Secretary. 5 per cent. additional of purse payable to Secretary July 15th, 1884, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1883 to govern, except as specified above. Weights of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to be carried in running races

L. U. SHIPPEE, President. **J. M. LaRUE, Secretary.** P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

Special Sale.

— OF —

FAST STOCK

BY ORDER OF

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Who, on account of ill-health, will close out all of his breeding stock on

Wednesday, February 27th, 1884.

At 11 o'clock, at the Sale Yards

— OF THE —

San Francisco Horse Market,

33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery Street.

18 *HEAD OF STOCK,*

Comprising Brood-Mares and Stallions; also, Geldings and Fillies from the following well-known Stallions: Electioneer, Benton, Berlin, Blackbird; also, several with St. Clair blood.

A Full List of the Stock will be found in another column of this Paper.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days. Apply for same at the above place, or to

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, Central Pacific Railroad Building; or WILBER F. SMITH, Sacramento.

N. B.—The above stock can be seen on the 21st day of February at the above place, or at any time after up to the day of sale.

S. C. BOWLEY, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

An Irish setter dog, three and a half years old, well broken on all kinds of game. Sound in every way, and only sold for want of use.

Apply at the **Mint Saloon,**
605 Commercial St. S. F.

Imported HEREFORDS

OF THE 44 HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED ENGLISH

Hereford Cattle,

Imported by me from New Zealand, and held 90 days in quarantine under the laws of the United States, I have sold and delivered 14 Heifers and 12 Bulls. On hand are 4 Bulls about 2 years old, 8 Bulls 11 to 14 months old, and 6 Heifers 2 years old, in calf. The 3-year-old graded Hereford cattle in New Zealand, (grass fed), average 800 pounds of meat. Of the number sold 7 have gone to Chico, 2 to Alameda, 17 to Oregon, and 1 to Humboldt.

Credit will be given on bankable paper. The prices made will be same as cash, and interest on time payments.

CATTLE ARE AT

No. 524 Third St.

Where you are invited to call and see these Famous Beef Producers.

A. W. SISSON,

202 Sansome St., S. F.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



MOTHER.



SON.

The above is a cut of the unequaled cow Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25lbs. 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Scituate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE is now in use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory, and Eurotas strains. These, with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Pierce has interest in two herds in the East of 200, at the head of which stand King of Scituate (only living son of Jersey Belle of Scituate), Romeo de Bonair (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood) and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each, and stand for $100 to $200. The blood of these celebrated animals can be had, at moderate prices of

HENRY PIERCE San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, coin or stamps by mail we will send you NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'fg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

G. H. STRONG,

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

252 Market Street.

Repairs to order. Elevator, 12 Front street

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca

—AND—

Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,

FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.



FOR SALE.

Llewellin Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mab, 2 years old. Price.....$100 00

Llewellin Setter Bitch Pup MAY D. McGregor ex Posha, 7 months. Price.....$25 00

English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price.. $50 00

Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracks as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others. Price,.....$20 00

Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford,

Colusa, Cal.

FOR SALE

The Trotting Gelding

STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby,

Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.



For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves,

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

THE

STANFORD STAKES

1885.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, $300 each, $25 payable on the 1st of March, 1884, at which time the stake will close, $50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and $100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH. Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked March 1st will be eligible.

Breeders of trotting horses will see that it is greatly to their interest that this Stake should not be allowed to lapse, and now that the first payments are made so light it comes within the reach of everyone.

It is the main Trotting Stake of California, and is fully entitled to support.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Harness.

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.



PURE-BRED POULTRY

O. J. ALBEE,
Santa Clara.
Box 229.

FOR SALE -1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Staggs. Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

Crown Point For Sale.

This promising Hambletonian stallion, record 2:24, is offered for sale. He is so well known for thorough game and endurance that it is almost superfluous to say anything further. He has defeated Sweetness, 2:21½, Starr King, 2:22, Del Sur, 2:24, and others of celebrity. Although having only served one season in the stud, he can show colts of as much promise as any. The dam of Crown Point has two representatives in the 2:30 list. His blood being a combination of Hambletonian, Clay, and other strains, which proves him to be of the very best breeding.

Crown Point is sound in every way, and will be ready to train, with a good show of trotting faster than ever.

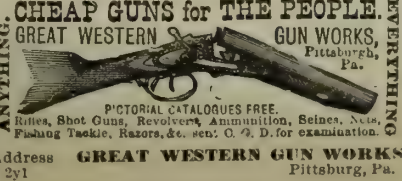
For further information address

G. VALENSIN,

Arno Station, Sacramemto Co., Cal.

ANYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

2y1

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages

BUGGIES

BUGGIES and

WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK, General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....$10.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.



THE ALMONT STALLION

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT, FIRST DAM THERESA BY Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers of Fairlawn; is a dark bay, a little over 15¾ hands, of high form and breeding.

For particulars apply to

A. H. HECOX,

Almont Stables, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

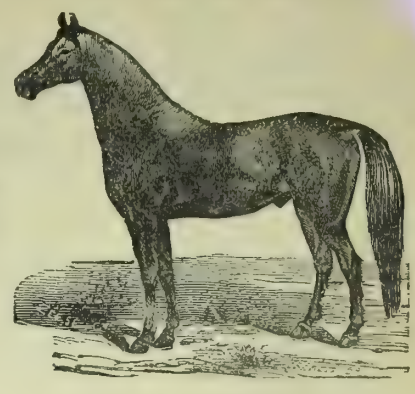
The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,

Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.' *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.

Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.

I DESIRE TO CALL YOUR attention to my new patent hand-made shoe. I guarantee to cure any horse with bad corns or contracted heels by using this shoe. I also guarantee to cure any horse with quarter cracks, interfering, speedy cutting, paddling, thumping and hitching, or no charge. Horses sent for and returned.

J. McCARRON,

"The Horseshoer," 351 Third street, between Folsom and Harrison. 25m3

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine sintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY,

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.
By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.
Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.
Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.
Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.
Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.
Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.
February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha; Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¼.
N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.
Terms $50. **FRED ARNOLD,**
Stockton, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.
First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.
Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.
Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.
Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.
J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.
Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¾, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30¾), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.
Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¾.
For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular. **M. W. HICKS,**
Sacramento, Cal.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE WILKES, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.
This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.
George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 11 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.
Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.
This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address
A. L. HINDS, Agent.

STALLIONS
—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.
At $100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.
John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.
By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.
Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¾, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.
For further particulars address,
M. ROLLINS, Agent,
Santa Rosa.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15¾; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:22¾), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.
Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, and Daisy Dale, 2:19¾.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.
For further information address
JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
FASHION STABLE, Ellis St., San Francisco.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.
Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $60 the season.
JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.
Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot, dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Sheppard's Consul.
Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30¾). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.
La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.
Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address
J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

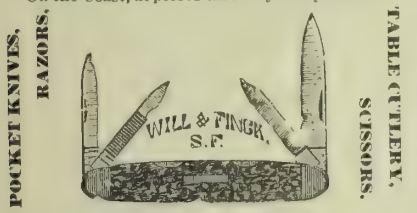
S. C. BOWLEY,
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.

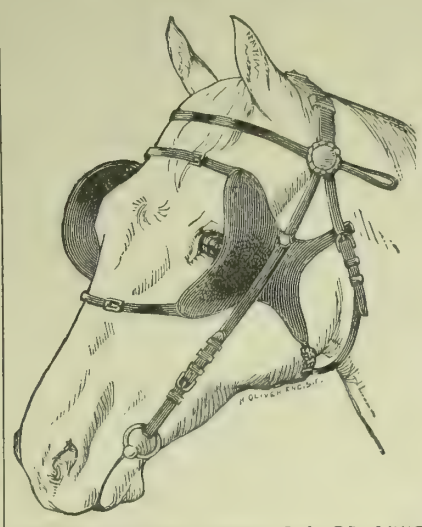
LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.



WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

IMPROVED Blind Bridle & Winkers FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the checkpieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in com' ination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

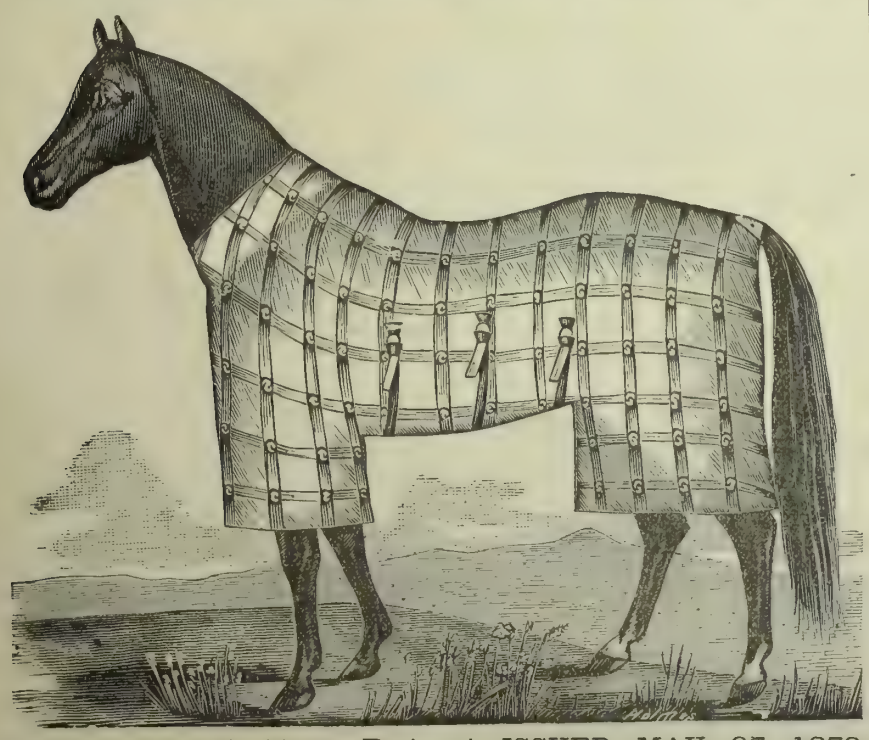
The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, -- OCT. 20th, 1883.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	" "	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:10 P M
3:30 P M	"	8:10 P M
9:30 A M	Deming, El Paso & Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	and East & Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and & via Livermore	5:40 P M
*1:00 P M	Stockton & via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:10 P M
4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
9:30 A M	Los Angeles and South	2:40 P M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:10 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
9:30 A M	Madera and Fresno	2:40 P M
9:30 A M	Merced	2:40 P M
*4:00 P M	"	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
9:30 A M	& Mohave, Needles & Express	2:40 P M
4:30 P M	& and East & Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M	Ogden and & Express	8:40 P M
5:30 P M	East & Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff & via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama & via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	8:40 P M
3:30 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
4:30 P M	" via Benicia	*6:00 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:40 P M
7:30 A M	San Jose	†3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	9:40 A M
3:00 P M	"	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	2:40 P M
9:30 A M	"	8:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	*12:10 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Virginia City	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 9:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Antioch.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION — SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportemen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A.M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) 151

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Russ House,

1009, 1011, 1013 and 1015 J Street,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

M. J. HENLEY .....PROPRIETOR

THIS HOUSE IS A NEW BRICK BUILDING, newly furnished throughout, and with all modern improvements. Table first class. Everything neat, clean and comfortable. Public patronage respectfully solicited. Street cars pass the house every five minutes.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

Which does not bliste nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.

C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,

Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.

By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower.



THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address

BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

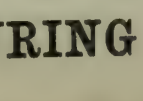
THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in **Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,** And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

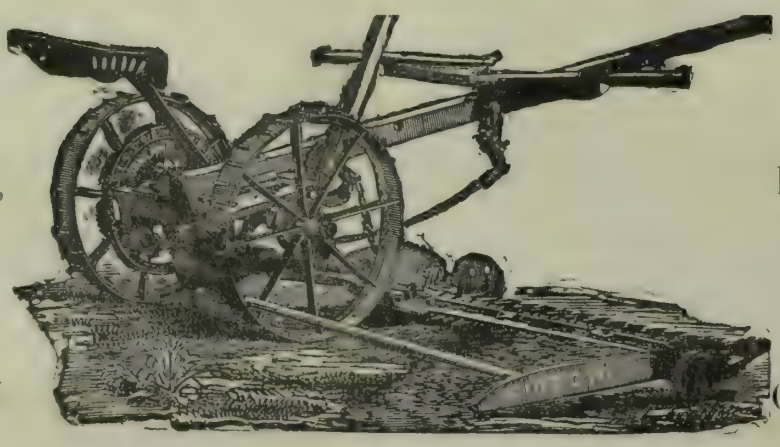
CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

The only Mower made on this Coast, and the best Machine made in the United State

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, OF CHICO,

says: "I bought one of the Victor Mowers last Spring, and my Superintendent says too much can not be said in its favor."

GUN METAL BOXES INSTEAD OF BABBITT, AND STEEL GEARS INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT, AND NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES NECKS

For the season of 1884 we shall make four sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

THE VICTOR IS GUARANTEED TO DO MORE WORK, AND WITH LESS HORSE POWER, THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE MADE.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

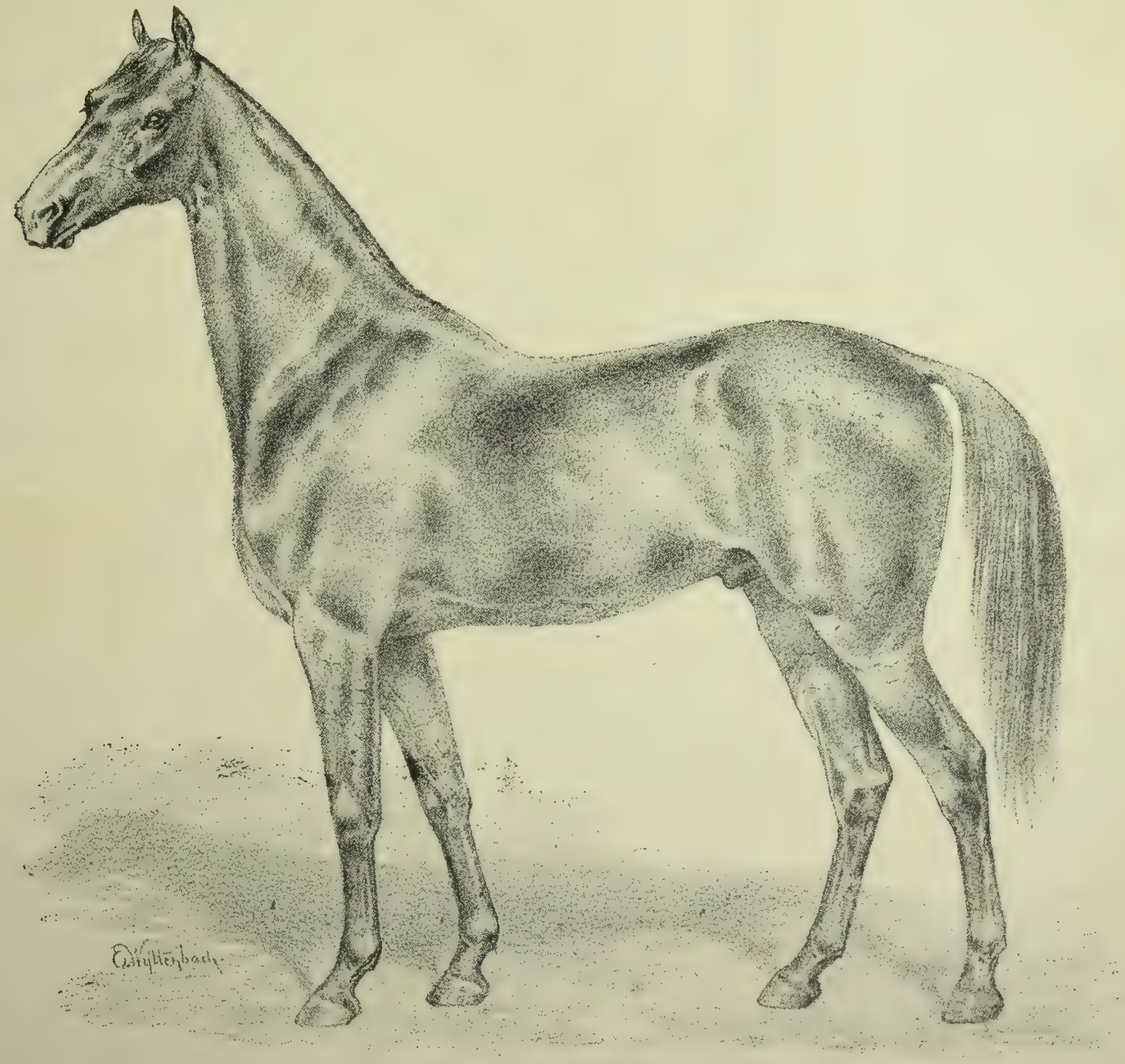
FACTORIES IN OAKLAND. 329 Market Street, San Francisco.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 7.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ALGONA.

Algona.

Algona is a bright chestnut, 16½ hands high. The shade could scarcely be improved, rather lighter than Piedmont and with equally as fine a coat. His chest is deep and the shoulders well-placed. The barrel is full with the back ribs long. From the loin to the nostrils he is almost a model, and his quarters are also good. Not quite so powerful as Piedmont displays, and this is a point in favor of the son of May Ferguson, though Algona is now highly finished, and with lighter action and more taking style. The limbs all through are first rate, and capital feet. It is unnecessary to extend the description further, especially when we would have to rehearse the terms used before, although it may be as well to say that he is a remarkably "even-balanced" horse, and that there is not a weak point in his configuration. His pedigree will bear the most exacting scrutiny. His sire has gained such a high and emphatically well-deserved reputation that it is only necessary to refer to it to a large majority of our readers, the minority who has not a knowledge of the excellence of the Almonts being very small.

On the side of the dam Algona has strong support.

His first dam Emma Kinkead, by Conscript (son of Cassius M. Clay J., and brother to American Clay.)

Second dam, Effey Dean, by Mambrino Chief.

Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy, and his grandam by imported Mambrino.

Thus it will be seen that Algona has a double cross of Mambrino Chief and only one remove further off than Piedmont, and has also the backing of the thoroughbred.

Algona was foaled May 12th, 1876, bred by General W. T. Withers, sold by him to John H. Danielson of California, of whom he was purchased by Mr. Haggin.

That he is destined to be a successful stock-getter is beyond question. His form and pedigree would give ample token of that, and his only colt that has started in a race was Almoone at Stockton, in 1882, when, though suffering from the prevailing epidemic he was second in the last heat, in 2:43. For a two-year-old this is a very good showing, and there are others of his colts which are of equal promise.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Entries to the Stakes at Louisville, Latonia, St. Louis and Chicago—Various Racing and Sporting Notes—Theatrical Matters, etc.

That 1884 is destined to be the greatest year the American turf has ever known, is patent to even the most prejudiced or careless observer. Now that the most of the racing associations, whose stakes closed this month, have made public their lists of nominators, this is more than ever seen to be a certainty, the long lists of entries giving token of increased numbers of horses in training, increased interest in the sport, and increased enterprise on the part of the racing associations. The most pleasing feature of this racing boom is the evidence of the vast extent of country over which it reaches—from Minnesota to the Gulf, from Maine and the Atlantic seaboard to California and the sunny slopes of the Pacific. So great an empire speaks volumes in behalf of the hold the national sport racing has taken in the public mind, and it is more than likely not only to sustain its interest during the coming years, but to so increase as to rival the popularity and magnitude attained in the Old World, and perhaps to equal the Australians in their love for racing, a nation of race-goers, that turn out at their Flemington racecourse frequently over one hundred thousand strong, on Cup day, every one of which vast multitude is able to see the whole progress of the race, and all of whom pay revenue to the Victorian Jockey Club, from one shilling up. If New York city, Brooklyn and Jersey City were to turn out with the same enthusiasm on race days as do the antipodians in Melbourne and vicinity, we would have at Sheepshead Bay, Jerome or Monmouth Parks on notable race days over two hundred thousand persons; 1823, when Eclipse and Henry ran their great sectional race on Long Island, is the nearest approach to such multitudes in American turf annals. From Louisville, Covington and Chicago we read the lists of their stake entries, and not the least notable feature is the unusually large number of subscribers from California, made by E. J. Baldwin, Palo Alto Stable, J. B. Haggin, Theo. Winters, Wm. M. Ayres, etc. That these horses will lend great *eclat* to the racing campaign of 1884 is a certainty, and the races of Lucky B., Gano, Patsy Duffy, Prince of Norfolk, Duke of Monday, Jim Renwick, Shenandoah, Sweet Briar, etc., will be noted with great interest, from the character of the running of these and other cracks of the Pacific slope. It is lately reported that the Palo Alto Stable will send a string of horses to New Orleans in April, and make the south-western racing circuit through Tennessee, Kentucky, etc., but this is hardly likely, and Chicago is more than likely to see the first appearance east of most of your horses. Mr. J. B. Haggin, however, has made entries at Louisville, and may begin the campaign at that place. If the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN could ascertain the probable movements of these stables east, just when they will leave, etc., it would be a good bit of matter just now, interesting, and widely noted east. Of all the western associations whose entries are now in, those of the New Washington Park Club are the largest and most noteworthy. Eighty-two nominations to their American Derby, 71 to their Washington Park Cup, 108 to the Quickstep Stakes, 108 to the Oakwood Handicap, etc., shows that their enterprise and liberality were not unappreciated by the turfmen of the west and south. In those of this section, in this regard, the less said the better. They seem to be destitute of any reciprocal feeling in these matters, and prefer to stay at home and take a chance at the crumbs, where they might get a cut at the loaf elsewhere. The McElweels of Jerome park and Mr. Kelso of Philadelphia, are the only prominent exceptions to this almost universal eastern indifference to western meetings, and that grand horse General Monroe and Waterlily, Equipoise, etc., will very likely make the trip to the lake city late in June or early in July. The Dwyers, and, indeed, many others in this section are beginning to turn the cold shoulder on cup races, and, indeed, on all the long distance events. The Saratoga Association has dropped altogether the Baden Baden Handicap, three miles; the American Jockey Club has temporarily shelved the Westchester Cup; the Monmouth Park Association has cut down the Monmouth Cup to two miles, and so it goes on, until our races of two miles or over are likely to be few and far between. It is a pity that such should be the case, and horse-men should support these races in a greater degree, or we will see the race-horse soon degenerate into a mere "sprinter." Of racing gossip here there is little or none. The heavy snow storms for the past seven weeks have kept the roads constantly covered with a foot or more of snow and ice, and from Kentucky the same intelligence comes. In the crack stables Himalaya from the Preakness, Burton, El Dorado and Miss Palmer from the Dwyers'; and Leo, Young Duke, Herbert, Parole and Iroquois from Raucocas are said to please greatly their trainers and owners. From Com. Kittson's Chestnut Hill Stud good words are spoken of Issaquena, Panique, Rataplan, etc., while from Virginia, Eolite, a three-year-old brother of Eole has just been purchased by Freddie Gebhard for $12,000. From Kentucky comes favorable news of Tyrant, Powhatan, Louisville and Bob Miles, while the owners of Leonatus, Messrs. Chinn and Morgan sell out all their string of horses in training on the 24th of February. At Covington, Ky., Latonia Park has leased their pool privileges for 1884 for the large sum of $26,250 to Hughes & Cathcart. Last year $18,000 was paid for the same privileges; showing what a revenue they must amount to. Hugh Gaffrey, the steeple-chase rider, has gone to Mexico to ride. Harry Welch has sold his brood-mare Marchioness for $600 to Gen. Jackson of Nashville. The same gentleman has also bought of W. L. Scott of Erie, imported Blythewood, by Adventurer for $750. Gen. Jackson's sale of yearlings at Belle Meade will take place about April 30th, just prior to the Nashville meeting.

Theatrical matters here are at the height of the season. Miss Latham of your city made a rather mediocre debut at the Star last week, but Tom Keene more than made up for it on last Monday night by his great success at Niblo's as Richard III. He was called before the curtain many times, and his rendition of the role bears favorable contrast with either Booth or McCullough. Separation at the Union Square. That Man at the Park, with Barton Hill in the cast, and Alpine Roses at the Madison Square, have all been received with favor, and the old success Cordelia's Aspirations, at the Comique and 7-20-8 at Daly's have renewed their youth, apparently.

PACIFIC.

New York, Jan. 31st, 1884.

Hughes, the jockey, has been offered $2,000 for Bondholder.

TURF AND TRACK.

Observations at Arno Farm.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The more I see of this wide world, the more astonished I am that so many men are found trying to make a little money by raising colts without any knowledge of breeding, without any familiarity with the history of the great families of horses, without any knowledge of the performances of horses, and without any turf journal to give them the information they require. A man might just as well try to be a preacher without a bible. I some time ago met a well-to-do farmer, owner of four good-looking mares, who does not know the breeding of any of them. He argued good-humoredly, and said he could raise just as good stock without a pedigree, and it was hard to prove to him that he was wrong. He takes considerable credit upon himself for the shrewdness of his views. He reads no breeding or turf journals. He breeds his mares to the lowest stud-fees, and in three years his colts are actually not wortb raising. Colts from the same mares might be valuable if the mares were sent to a well-bred stallion representative of the best families. This man has a reputation in his town, and thinks he is a shrewd breeder; but to show that he is not shrewd in breeding, in a year or so he will see some right-minded breeder sell his colts, which have been carefully bred, at a yearling for $500, while he will not receive more than $50 or $75 for his yearlings, the produce of the common and cheap horse.

I find in this State differently minded people in the matter of breeding. For the trotters let this shrewd farmer watch such breeders as L. J. Rose, Gov. Stanford, Santa Rosa Association, G. Valensin, James McDonald and others. I found at Hicksville, Cal., at Arno Stock Farm, G. Valensin, a differently minded man than my shrewd farmer. I was much pleased to see that Mr. Valensin was fixed so nicely. His stables, track, paddocks and everything are in perfect shape for the comfort of the youngster and trotter. Mr. Valensin invited me into the stable to see the trotters.

The first one I saw was Crown Point, a chestnut stallion, record 2:24, by Speculation, he the sire of Oakland Maid, record 2:22½, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Crown Point's dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., record 2:27½, and the sire of Sam Purdy, 2:20¼. Crown Point looks well, and his fect and legs are better than we have ever seen them. He is a trotter, and the sire of trotters. There are some colts of his on the Arno Farm that speak for themselves.

The next one we came to was an iron-gray filly, three years old, by Len Rose, dam by Echo. She looks like ready money, and a trotter all over. She can show a 2:25 gait, and is one of the finest gentleman's mares I ever saw.

Next we came to a brown two-year-old, by Buccaneer; first dam Fern Leaf. This filly, I think, from what I have seen, will beat 2:25 this fall. She is the apple of Mr. Valensin's eye.

Next we came to a brown four-year-old filly, by Buccaneer, that can speed a quarter in thirty-three seconds; she is another Trinket.

Next we came to a bay mare Sister, by Admiral, a son of Volunteer; first dam by Black Prince. She is looking very fine, and can trot a mile to-day in 2:25.

Next we saw Punch, an iron-gray colt, by Buccaneer, dam by Echo. He is a two-year-old and a beauty, can show a 2:40 gait.

Next we came to the handsome bay filly, two years old, by Buccaneer, dam Cassie Mc., the Munson mare. She is a Jersey Lily, and can show a mile in 2:50.

Next we came to a three-year-old, by Buccaneer, dam a thoroughbred, that is sixteen hands high, and as fine a looking young horse as I ever saw. This colt will make a valuable stallion to get carriage horses if not trotters.

Mr. Valensin invited us to his house where we found lunch prepared for his hungry guests. After lunch we went out to see yearlings by Buccaneer and Crown Point. These yearlings were shown up and down the lane to halter, and some of them in harness, and such young trotters I have never seen. One would not believe it without seeing. I have seen young ones in the east and also in California, but I never saw such young trotters as those at Arno Farm. I think your readers will see three yearlings out of this lot, trot a mile next fall in 2:40 or better. Buccaneer was a great sire of young ones, and he is a great loss to Arno Farm, and the State of California.

Mr. Valensin said: "Gentleman, I have a fine mile track out here, and it is a little soft, but I want to show you that I have trotters, and that I can drive some myself." The first one was a gray three-year-old filly, with Mr. Valensin holding the ribbons. She showed speed enough to trot in 2:30. He showed others in harness, and we saw quarters trotted from forty-two to thirty-three and a half seconds, by colts from one to four years old, and such showing I never expect to see again by colts. The loss of Buccaneer is a great loss to the State. He was a great out cross, representing the Bashaw family that have eleven in the 2:30 list, and one better than 2:20 and the Blue Bull with thirty-seven in 2:30 list, and one better than 2:20. Mr. Valensin is a natural horseman and shows as much skill in driving a trotter in his work, as any practical experienced driver that I have ever seen on the trotting turf.

EYE HAVE SEEN.

San Francisco, February 12th.

Punctured by a Nail.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Jan. 29th.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON:—The copy of Tips and Toe-Weights I have received, and read with great interest. I have a very promising filly two and a half years old, sixteen hands high, 1,050 pounds weight, splendid proportions dam thoroughbred stock, sire "Sanders' Knox," son of "General Knox"; have driven her a little since she was eighteen months old. I believe the first time she ever had a harness on her she struck a 3½ clip, and she appears to know nothing but trot, as she will leave that gait very reluctlantly when over-urged into a run, and strikes trotting gait again as quickly as possible. I have never sped her but very little. This winter I thought I would use her some on the ice two or three days before I took her to be shod. When she would first go out of the stables she would limp in one of her hind legs, and kind of drag the toe for two or three steps and then was all right; she would act that way the next time, that is, if she was in the stable any length of time. When I took her to the shop I looked at her foot and found a bent nail stuck in it. The joint, I should judge, just went through the sole of the foot, no more. I got her shod; she still acts the same way, only, I think she is a little worse after she has been driven considerable and brought out next day, but never lame more than three or four steps. I have blistered her stifle as I thought it might be a weakness there, and never took her out of her stall for ten days, but she is just the same. Since I got your book on Tips and Toe-Weights, I concluded, after reading it, that I should use tips on her after this. I had the shoes taken off intending to let her go barefoot awhile before putting t ips on. The shoes I had on her were 18 ozs. forward and 12 ozs. behind. Her step was perfect, so far as I am able to judge. You could not make her touch a leg or heel. You know East, corks on shoes are from ½ to 1 inch in length for going on ice, and made sharp as a knife. She stays too long on the ground with that weight. Since the shoes are off she has not limped coming out of the stable, it might be the nail in the shoe had went part way in the hole that was made by the nail sticking in her foot and pushed horn or dirt into the the sensitive part, as the nail was sticking on a line where the nail hole of the shoe would be. Would you kindly let me know what you think is the trouble, also, what weight tips would be best to use?

H. R. FAWCETT.

Foals at Palo Alto.

The foals reported from Palo Alto for 1884, up to date, are as follows:

Trotters.

Jan. 7th—Ameriquita, by Electioneer, her dam America, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; a brown filly, near hind foot white and white under fetlocks; by Gen. Benton.

Jan. 18th—Norma, by Alexander's Norman, her dam by Sir Wallace; a brown colt, near hind coronet white, off hind foot white; by Electioneer.

Jan. 18th—Midnight, by Pilot, Jr., her dam Twilight, by Lexington; a brown colt, near hind foot white; by Electioneer.

Jan. 20th—Lula, by Alexander's Norman, her dam Kate Crockett, by imp. Hooten; a brown filly, white around coronet of near hind foot; by Electioneer.

Jan. 26th—Nelly Walker, by Thorndale, her dam Rosalind, by Alexander's Abdallah; a bay colt, hind feet and ankles white; by Electioneer.

Jan. 26th—Lady Kline, by Mohawk Chief, her dam by Sparkle; a chestnut colt; by Peidmont. (Colt died.)

Jan. 28th—May Queen, by Alexander's Norman, her dam Jennie, by Crockett's Arabian; a bay filly, few white hairs in forehead; by Electioneer.

Jan. 29th—Mamie C., by imp. Hercules, her dam by Langford; a light bay colt, white face, near hind leg white; by Bentonian.

Jan. 29th—Minnie Norris, by Leinster, her dam Lady Tyler, by Belmont; a chestnut colt, white face, four white legs; by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Feb. 1st—Lady Ellen, by Carr's Mambrino, her dam by Owen Dale; a bay filly, near hind foot and ankle white; by Electioneer.

Feb. 2d—Marti, by Whipple's Hambletonian, her dam Ida Martin, by Rifleman; a bay colt with star; by Electioneer.

Feb. 3d—Winona, by Almont, her dam Dolly, by Mambrino Chief; a bay filly; by Electioneer.

Feb. 5th—Gipsy, by Paul's Abdallah; a bay colt, near hind foot and back of ankle white; by Electioneer.

Jan. 5th—Florida, by Robert E. Lee, lost twin foals by Gen. Benton, and on Jan. 24th, Flushing Belle, by Dictator, lost foal by Bentonian.

Thoroughbreds.

Jan. 16th—Fannie Lewis, by imp. Buckden, dam by Bay Dick; a chestnut filly, large star; by Flood, he by Norfolk from Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.

Jan. 20th—Dame Winnie, by Planet, dam Liz. Mardis, by imp. Glencoe; a bay colt by Shannon, he by Monday, from Hennie Farrow.

Jan. 27th—Hattie Hawthorne, by Enquirer, dam Little Girl, by Endorser; a brown colt, by imp. Young Prince.

Feb. 1st—Esther, by Express, dam by Colossus; a light bay colt, half moon and snip; by Flood.

Feb. 3d—Piney Lewis, by Longfellow, dam Lew Lewis, by Endorser; a bay filly, star, near hind foot and pastern white; by imp. Young Prince.

Feb. 5th—Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer, dam the Grand Dutch $, by Vandal; a brown filly, small star, white spot on each coronet; by Flood.

Feb. 6th—Glendew, by imp. Gengary, dam Glenrose, by Lexington, a chestnut colt, star, both hind legs white; by imp. Young Prince.

Dan Mace as a Driver.

The writer is personally and well acquainted with Messrs. Mace, Turner, Bowen, Hickok, Colvin, McLaughlin, Splan, Murphy, Johnson, Golden, Dustin, Voorhies, the Goldsmiths, Penman, Saunders, McCarthy, Campbell, Bither, and many other good drivers, besides many that have gone, to drive no more. The above-named have all driven trotters last season, and are likely to drive next season. In speaking of drivers, we head the list with Mace's name, not only because he is the oldest of all the drivers named, but because we believe he possesses more of every quality required in the trotting-horse business than any other driver ever did. First, he can drive horses, all ways hitched, fully as fast as any one, and much faster if they never had copied after his ways of harnessing and hitching teams of trotters, and trotter with running mate. Having noticed Mace as a trainer and driver for about twenty years, and carefully compared him with all other drivers that I have seen from that time until the present, I have come to the conclusion that, "all in all," he has no equal among the past or present drivers. It will not be out of place to mention some of Mace's qualities that excel all others, in our opinion, as a trotting-horse driver; and we are not alone in this either, as it is generally admitted by those who know him well that he can almost invariably learn all the strong and weak points of every horse and driver in the race by the time he has scored a few times, and, at the same time, has judged every judge in the stand, so as to know with whom their sympathies are (if any), and by so doing get several of the dangerous horses and drivers more or less rattled, and thus get the word "go" (in heats that he intended trotting for) with an advantage over the most formidable ones in the race; and in heats that he intended to lay up and rest his horse he would generally manage to get the worst of the send-off, and by so doing the judges would generally watch to give him a little the best the next heat to make up for it; and Dan was always ready to put them in mind of what a poor start they gave him the last heat, thereby working the judges on his side and getting the best of it all around. By so doing he has won many a race that could only have been won by clever tactics and his extra good driving. No doubt but what Mace has made mistakes in driving races, one or two in particular that I have seen, but less than any driver as a driver known. Mr. Mace has, in a sense, retired from the active turf, but still drives, buys and sells the best in which there is the most money, and not nearly so much hazard or annoyance.—"*Hopeful*," *in Chicago Horseman.*

Seely's American Star.

American Star was a sorrel horse, with a star and snip in forehead, two white ankles behind above the pasterns, and about 15 hands high. He was foaled in 1837, his sire being Stockholm's American Star, son of Duroc, he by imported Diomed. Of Stockholm's dam nothing authentic is known. The dam of Seely's American Star was a mare named Sally Slouch, daughter of the race-horse Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by imported Messenger. That the thoroughbred blood largely predominated in Seely's Star will admit of no doubt. That his dam and grandam were both thoroughbreds is also true, although Edmund Seely claimed that his dam was a "Canuck" or Canadian mare. His lasting qualities, not only with him, but with his progeny, should be a proof most manifest that his mother was not a "Canuck." It has been said that American Star was not the horse raised by Henry H. Berry, of Pompton Plains, Morris county, N. J., but the gentleman quickly put an end to all such reports by looking up the horse while owned by Edmund Seely and Hiram Smith, and recognizing him as the same animal raised and owned by him until he was seven years old. In 1835 Ira Coburn, of New York, owned a horse called American Star. He was a bay horse, with star in forehead, 15 hands high, as round as a rope, with a good set of limbs, pleasant disposition, and could trot very fast. He left no record, however, as he was used afterward only as a gentleman's road horse. In the fall of 1834 Mr. Berry happened to be in the city of New York, and a friend of his urged him to buy a very fine mare for breeding purposes, the mare, at that time, being owned by a gentleman on Long Island. Having been driven on hard roads her feet had given out, and she showed other outward evidences of bad usage. The mare accordingly was offered at a sacrifice, but Mr. Berry declined to purchase her at any price, as he thought he had horses enough. It was claimed that the Henry and Messenger blood alone made the mare especially valuable for breeding purposes, and she finally found her way into the hands of Joseph Genung, of New York. In the spring of 1835 Mr. Berry went to see the mare, and being well pleased with her looks purchased her there and then. She was a beautiful bay in color, somewhat advanced in years, 16 hands high, with a star and snip in forehead, and both hind feet white above the ankles. The mare was at once taken to Pompton Plains, and shortly afterward Mr. Genung, her former owner, died, thus cutting off all hopes of ever tracing her correct pedigree. In the spring of 1835 Mr. Coburn sent his horse to John Riker's tavern, near Little Falls, Passaic county, N. Y., in charge of Nicholas Smalley, to serve a limited number of mares. Mr. Berry bred the daughter of Henry, but she failed to get in foal. The next season the horse was sent to the same place, but in charge of another groom, who neglected and treated him so badly that Mr. Riker sent word to the owner that he had better take him away. The horse was returned to New York. Very naturally Mr. Coburn became so disgusted with the stallion business that, meeting Mr. Berry a few days afterward, he urged him to take the horse home with him, breed him to as many mares as he liked, and then castrate him, an operation, at that time in the whole country performed only by Henry Berry. This was in 1836, and after breeding him to the Henry mare Mr. Berry carried out the other instructions of his owner. The mare proved in foal, and in June, 1837, dropped the colt which became so famous under the name of his sire, American Star. Some disappointment was manifested with the colt on its first appearance, both in color and in size. However, the youngster received but little care and attention, took it as he could catch it, hardly ever under a shelter until three years of age, when he was taken out of the barn-yard and broken to harness. There was nothing handsome or stylish about him, but he had a great deal of speed. Mr. Berry ran him in a great many quarter and half-mile races, and never had him beaten. At five years of age he served mares at most any price, and was driven to a butcher wagon. He then began to show a fine trotting step. This was in 1842. The next season he received about the same treatment, and could out-trot any horse in the whole country and have that butcher wagon after him. In the spring of 1844 he was fixed up a little and advertised to stand for mares at New Milford and Warwick, Orange county, N. J., to insure a mare in foal for seven dollars, and warranted to haul a wagon on the road a mile in three minutes. For some cause he served but few mares. In August, 1844, the horse was sold to John Blauvelt, a silversmith in New York city, for $350 and a set of single harness. He was used for a road horse, and his new owner claimed him to be a great horse for pluck, bottom and speed. The hard roads, and hard drives, however, soon showed the weak points of the dam, his feet giving out, quarter cracks making their appearance. The next season he came out all right; but his owner apprehending that the old trouble might again show itself, he was traded off to Cyrus Dubois, of Ulster county, N. Y., for a gray gelding. How long Dubois owned him is not accurately known, but he performed stud service in Orange county for a limited period. He was subsequently traded for a bay mare to a man in Hudson, who sold him to Walter Shafer, of Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y. After keeping him one or two seasons, Edmund Seely and Hiram Smith, of Goshen, bought him for $750, in the fall of 1849. In the following year he stood for mares in Goshen and served 54 mares and got 45 colts, at $15 a colt. His principle produce up to this period was Lady Sanford, the dam of Jay Gould 2:21½, by Old Hambletonian, for whom Mr. H. N. Smith, of the Fashion Stud Farm, Trenton, N. J., paid $32,000. In 1848 he got Clara, the dam of Dictator, sire of Jay-Eye-See 2:10¾, Phallas 2:15½, and Director 2:17, and who was purchased, it is said, in the interest of Robert Bonner, at a cost of $25,000; Dexter 2:17¼, who cost Mr. Bonner $33,000, and Astoria, record 2:29. In 1851 American Star made the season at Goshen, at $10 to insure. He served 87 mares and got 63 colts. Among the foals of this year were Conklin's American Star, sire of St. Cloud and Star, and the dam of California Dexter. In 1852, at the same place and same price he served 92 mares and got 62 colts. This year brought forth Lady Sears, the dam of Huntress 2:20¾, and Trio 2:23¼, and Stella, the dam of Lady Morrison 2:27½, all of whom were by Volunteer. Magnolia, sire of Magnolia, record 2:26, was also foaled this year. In 1853 he served 49 mares and got 35 colts. Lizzie Walker, the dam of Startle, by Hambletonian, for whom Mr. Bonner paid $16,000; Silvertail, dam of Driver, by Volunteer, record 2:19½; Jennie Hawkins, dam of Lady Blessington, by Middletown, record 2:27; Bolly Lewis, record 2:29½, and Julia Machree, dam of Chester, record 2:27, and Enfield, record 2:29, both by Old Hambletonian, were foals of this year. In the fall of 1853 he was taken to Elmira and trotted a race against Jupiter. It was a well-contested race and resulted in a victory for Star, who won the sixth heat and race in 2:45. In 1854 he was taken back to Elmira and stood for mares, served twenty and got fifteen colts, at $20 a colt. All of these colts were mares. Lady Irwin, dam of Masterload, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and sire of Edward 2:19. Nancy Whitman, dam of Robert McGregor, record 2:17½; Jenny, dam of Powers, by Volunteer, record 2:21, and the County House mare, dam of Nettie, by Old Hambletonian, were among the principle foals of the year. In 1855 Star was taken to Piermont, N. Y., and served 50 mares and got 35 colts at $20. Sir Henry, the sire of Lady Star (Capitola) 2:24, and the dam of Joe Bunker, by George Wilkes 2:19, were the foals of this year. In 1856 the horse was taken to Mendota, Illinois, and served thirty mares and got 20 colts at $20. Well's Star, sire of the dam of Modesty, record 2:26½, was the prominent foal of this year. In 1857 he again stood in Goshen, and served 64 mares and got 53 colts at $20. In 1858 he made the season at Goshen, N. Y., and served 55 mares and got 45 colts at $20. Among his foals of the year were Dolly Mills, dam of Ajax; Orange Girl, record 2:20, and Walkill Chief, all by Hambletonian. Up to this time Star had been owned by Seely and Smith. In the fall or winter of 1858 the latter, having found some little fault with the care and treatment the old horse was receiving, concluded to sell his share, and Mr. Seely became the sole owner of him. In the spring of 1859 American Star stood at Goshen, at $25 to insure, and served 72 mares and got 43 colts. The foals of this year included Lady Fallis, dam of Kisbar 2:27¾, and Socrates, both by Hambletonian, and Imogene, dam of Leland, by Hambletonian. In 1860 he again stood at Goshen, but with all of Uncle Edmund Seely's ingenuity in digging pits for mares to stand in he failed to serve a quarter of the mares offered, yet he got ten colts at $25. Mary Hulse, the dam of Charley Champlin, by Messenger Duroc, and Newburgh, record 2:30, were among the foals of the year. The same fall Mr. Seely gave Star away to Mr. Theodore Dusenbury, who took him to the farm of Hudson Duryea, near Goshen, where, out in a field, in February, 1861, he died at the age of 24 years. His last set of colts were foaled in 1861, among them being Starlight, dam of Maud, by Hambletonian, record 2:29¼, and Lady Brown, dam of Pickwick, by Backman's Idol, record 2:29½. No horse ever lived that more certainly stamped upon his offspring his own characteristics of gait, bottom and disposition than did American Star.

About Starting.

If anything can make a man grit his teeth and "think wicked," it is to train a horse for a whole season and when he has got him in proper condition and pays his entrance-fee for the privilege of competing for the prize, to see a straggling start made and his horse, after running faster than the first out, to be declared as nowhere, not even getting a place.

Yes, to race a half or whole second faster than the one first at the line, and not even be named in the result, is certainly putting the civility of a trainer to the severest test. Now just such starts have become frequent, so frequent as to be common and scarcely to be noticed. Is this thing to continue? Are we never to have anything better? Shall our racing contests be as unfair as the game of the thimble rigger or the slight-of-hand practice of those who deal from the bottom; or will the management take proper measures to remedy the wrong and insure something like fairness? The rules are not at fault, for they plainly require a fair start and fair riding afterward. The trouble comes of the disobedience of the riders. Any child can order a fair start and drop the flag for the purpose, and a general of cavalry can do no more unless he has the control of the riders.

The jockeys all know how this thing is. They go to the post with orders to get a "good send off" from the trainer, and this means to get the lead and the advantage if they can. They are often told to never mind the fines imposed, for these will be gladly paid, but to "get away well."

Now, as long as this thing is allowed we will have no fairness in racing. It makes no difference who is the official starter, the result is bad enough. Fines and suspensions do no good. The fines are promptly paid as a cheap price for an advantage, and suspension for any time less than a life-time does no good. Riders laugh at suspension, and think it a good bargain for the chance they have enjoyed and the advantages obtained. A day, a week, or for the meeting is nothing, for a good "send-off" pays well for the privilege of being a mere spectator a few days. A chance to play the gentleman a few days and enjoy the profits of the race won is no punishment in these gambling times to impose on a forward rider. It is nothing less than a luxury cheaply obtained, yet it is the custom of every club, and nothing better will we have until suspension means punishment and becomes really what it means.

The tail end of the troopers also is at fault, and sometimes more to blame than those who lead off well. This class need the same punishment as the forward movers, for they delay the starts, and sometimes on purpose to worry the other horses, and evidently sometimes to get beat or to make as poor a performance as possible.

The remedy is very simple and easy. In order to insure fairness, nothing need be done but to make the punishment of the riders suited to the demands of the case. Any one will do to order a fair start, but nothing short of proper punishment will cause the actors to obey the order. This is the business of the clubs. It is their duty to compel the riders to act fairly. The officer for this purpose finds his hands tied whenever he proposes adequate punishment. The inevitable "squeal" is heard, and numerous propositions are made to punish him by putting some one else in his place. His duty is a hard one. The starter is cursed for bad starts and cursed for punishing those who are most guilty in the case.

The jockeys should be required to move up in regular cavalry style, and charge to the front when ordered to do so, and those who do not break away at the order should be punished, same as those who break away before the order is given.

There is no other way to manage the business. If there was I would name it. All I ask for is fairness, even up all around. Put the horses in proper position, and then when all are in order give the command and let it be obeyed; then if some horses are quicker at getting in full speed than others, it is not the starter's fault, and it is fair for all alike.—*John Kay, in Turf, Field and Farm.*

Mr. Haggin's Kentucky Stable.

The following horses, owned by J. B. Haggin, are now in training at Lexington, Kentucky, in charge of Jas. Browne, better known in California as "Brownie."

Chestnut filly, Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

Chestnut colt, Mark Daly, 2, by Kyrle Daly—Cordelia.

Chestnut filly Bessie Peyton, 3, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.

Chestnut colt Keene, 3, by Dutch Skater—Kapanga.

Chestnut colt Tyrant, 2, by Great Tom—Moselle.

Bay filly, 2, by imp. Mortimer—imp Refreshment.

Lord Falmouth has won on the turf in the last ten years, over a million of dollars.

Betting Jockeys Forestalling Owners.

We understand that it was the energetic action of Mr. Caledon Alexander which caused the stewards of the Jockey Club to put into force the resolutions that had been passed against jockeys owning horses and betting. We know that the club are only waiting for the opportunity to begin at the fountain head, and warn off one of the very foremost jockeys of the day, but as yet they have no tangible evidence against him. It must not be supposed that the jockey club do not see the large fortunes that are being accumulated by certain jockeys without inquiring how those fortunes have been made. Since the close of the racing season we have had a conversation with a very leading member of the Jockey Club on this subject. Said that member, speaking of a prominent jockey who possesses in a marked manner visible signs of wealth—and here we may at once state that it is not Archer to whom we were alluding—"That man five years ago had not a hundred pounds that he could call his own, and it is very easy to calculate what he has earned fairly since, as the list of winning jockeys will show that. During the five years his riding fees have perhaps amounted to £2,000 per annum, though that, I should say, is much over the mark, and he may possibly have £500 per annum more in the shape of retainers. Calculate his expenditure at £1,000 per annum, which is not extravagant, looking at his establishment, and the balance to go into the bank for the five years would be considerably under £10,000. And yet he is reputed to be worth fifty or sixty thousand pounds, and the property we know of is certainly worth three times the amount he has earned. Where has the £40,000 in excess of earnings come from? Those who were entitled to make him presents did not give £4,000, much less £40,000; and every shilling of the balance means payment either for betraying his trust or in indulging in that very betting we have prohibited, and perhaps both." We have related this conversation word for word, as nearly as we can recollect it. It is a very awkward way of looking at the matter, and yet it is difficult to answer. The same informant told us in connection with jockeys' betting, and of their relations with certain "professional backers" a very marked story. One of the non-betting owners had a colt that he tried to be almost a certainty for a forthcoming race. The outside public were not supposed to know anything with regard to that colt, and yet on the day of the race, when a friend of that owner went down the line of bookmakers to back the horse—all that he wanted was a pony—the reply all along was "full," "can't lay," etc. At last one book-maker said, "Well, if all that you want is a pony, I will lay you 5 to 4 to that amount," and this was taken. The animal won very easily. Sir. ——— who was the backer in question, became curious as to where all the money had gone, seeing that the owner had not won a shilling beyond the stakes. He was not long in making the discovery. The moment the numbers were up, a well-known individual, who is believed, though there is no actual proof of it, to be the commissioner of the jockey who rode in the trial, skinned every book, except about £4,000 which went into the hands of Mr. Walton, who, of course, would reward this very particular merit, even if he, also, in addition to the ordinary commissioner, was not betting for the jockey. The question that arises is, has anyone other than the owner, or those immediately concerned, a right to give a jockey presents? Do outsiders give Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C., £500 here and £100 there for some fine speech which has gained an important law case? Do we give the grocer's man fivers and tenners in recognition of the merit he displayed in weighing out our pound of sugar? Why should racing be the only occupation in which one man is to give large sums of money to the servant of some other man for performing duties appertaining to that other man? In nine cases out of ten, these presents are not given as a reward for the past, but with a view to finding out all the jockey knows in the future. The past has merely put the donors in a position to make these presents.—*London Sporting Times.*

Old Kate.

In Mr. Simpson's last paper he gives us to understand that Antevolo, brother to Anteeo, is able to show a 2:24 clip, and he lacks some months of being three years old. Perhaps the high speed developed by this clever colt will account for the sale of his elder brother. The younger horse, he informs us in his issue of the 19th, has never worn an appendage of any sort upon his legs, and has never worn a shoe. His feet are as hard as iron and tough as those of the traditional government mule. He trotted in 2:41 at two years old, and got second money in the Embryo Stakes, won by Carrie C. his half sister. He is likely to make a larger horse than his brother, and will be heard of in good time. Let him once get below 2:25, and the name of Columbine, by Richmond, will be enrolled among the Belgravian matrons of the trotting world.

There was a mare of this sort once owned in Oregon, but she is now dead, and all hopes of gaining any clew to her identity are utterly abandoned. She was brought into Rogue River valley in 1855, just when Sailor Diggings and Althouse creek were paying their best, by a man who sold her to James McDonough, of Willow Springs, Jackson county. Old Kate died in 1875, the property of Mr. McDonough, who was a man who never trained horses for the turf and did not bet money on anything. The old mare was a dark bay, with a rather plain head, but a magnificent eye and a neck that was almost faultless in its symmetry of mould. Kate was bred to Vermont in 1862 and produced Ella Lewis (2:27), and after old Vermont had left the country she was bred to his son, Penninger's Mike, and produced Barney (2:25½). She was also bred to a Lummux horse called Black Satin, owned by Jim Clugage, and produced the Wagner mare and Young Kate. The latter was bred to Vermont and produced b g Mountain Boy, afterwards owned by C. W. Kellogg, of San Francisco, who considered him the best pole-horse in California, and offered me $3,000 if I would find a horse to mate him. Young Kate fell in a prospect hole and was killed, but not till she had produced four daughters, one of whom was called Ribbon.

Ribbon was own sister to Cal. Kellogg's horse, whom I drove nearly all the winter of 1870, while he was owned by Livy Swan, of Yreka. He was the greatest road horse I ever saw. Ribbon was bred to Penninger's Mike, the sire of Barney and produced Nellie, owned by C. W. Kahler and trained by Jim Sutherland of Yreka. She beat Maggie Arnold and Lady Clyde in 2:36¼, and the following year was beaten by Maggie Arnold a neck in 2:35, the last quarter being trotted in 35¼ seconds. Vermont stood a number of years in Jackson county and was brought into the Willamette valley in 1867, where he got Parrott, Faustina and Blue Mountain Boy. But in southern Oregon he never could get a three-minute horse from any mare that was not descended from old Kate. The Arabs derive all their pedigrees from their mares, as we do from our stallions. The breeders of Jackson county will be justified in imitating the Bedouin example.

Old Kate, in the hands of a shrewd man like the late Wil-

liam M. Rysdyk, would have been a bonanza; but Mr. McDonough never had the management to bring about such results. He ran heavy freight wagons to Crescent city some years, and at other times to Red Bluff, and the old mare spent most of her best years in a six-horse team. When the snow on the coast mountains ended hauling for the year, this Belgravian matron would be ploughing the fields at Willow Springs or toiling along the road to Jacksonville with heavy leads of cord-wood. The old mare occupies such a place among mares in Oregon as Abdallah occupies among sires on Long Island. Never appreciated during her life-time, she will occupy a niche in the temple of fame among the famous matrons of the older states. After years of undeserved obscurity she will bloom out into a fame that nothing but a "dark age" can eradicate.—*T. B. Merry.*

Breeding the Park Horse.

It is not a widely-known fact that the most eminent owner on the American turf, Mr. Pierre Lorillard has taken up a new branch of horse-breeding in connection with his thoroughbred interest. We refer to the rearing of park horses. A successful experiment of this gentleman has been the crossing of thoroughbred stallions upon fine Percheron mares, but he has gone a step further. The trotting stallion Howe's Bismarck, a fine son of Gen. Knox, is kept at Rancocas for the purpose of crossing upon roomy thoroughbred mares. We think the result will prove a success. The fine bone and conformation of the thoroughbred, combined with the size and action of the trotter, will be very apt to make a horse of fine station and style. Great speed cannot be looked for, but that is not the object in breeding a show horse. An animal that will become the glittering trappings of the private equipage is the one desired, for in the park horse the sense of sight is to be gratified. As a specimen of his efforts in the improvement of this type of the equine family, Mr. Lorillard is now using a superb chestnut to his coupe, that, in the opinion of good judges, is thought to be the finest animal of his kind in the city. Being a comparative beginner, it will be several years yet before Mr. Lorillard's new venture will give results. In going the right way about it the sequel will prove a source of wealth, maybe not so lucrative as the breeding of race-horses, but still a paying investment and productive of much good.—*Sportsman.*

An Untimely Foal.

On December 24th, last, at Palo Alto, the thoroughbred mare Robin Girl, by Enquiree, her dam Cynthia Sue, by Joe Stoner, gave birth to a fine colt. It was not premature in the veterinarian sense but fully developed, and there is great regret at the farm that the produce of so finely bred a mare as Robin Girl should be virtually lost for a season by the arrival of this colt eight days too soon. Investigation showed that nature had taken its due course, and the colt was fully due when dropped, the mare having been bred to Monday surreptitiously by an over officious groom. His only explanation of his action was that "all horsemen do the same thing." He strained the truth in the statement for it is very rare that breeders, nowadays at least, descend to such dishonesty. It certainly is not one of the methods in vogue at Palo Alto, and the groom was promptly dismissed when the facts came to light. The foal may be of service as a saddle horse or perhaps as a breeder, but is practically deterred from the turf by being fifty-one weeks younger than his age, as fixed by the rule.

From Butte County.

Mr. Charles Sherman, proprietor of the Chico Race Track, was in the city this week and speaks enthusiastically of the outlook in Butte county this spring. The number of promising trotters that will be trained this season is larger than ever before, in fact, that part of the Sacramento valley is about to come to the front in the matter of fine and carefully bred stock. The track at Chico will be put in order, with some improvements over its old form, and a spring meeting given, at which time liberal purses will be offered, open to the State. Mr. Sherman has four sons of Brigadier which he proposes to "bring out" this year. He also reports some very fine Singleton colts in that neighborhood that will be heard from. D. M. Reavis will be on hand with some fast ones, and Fred Shaefer, of Gridley, will train some good ones, Brigadiers, Singletons and others. Altogether the horses of Butte are showing great progress in point of merit, and although in the shadow of Gen. Bidwell and his self-sufficient wisdom, the turf flourishes and its devotees are prosperous, happy and bent on having the best.

ROWING.

The Oxford-Cambridge Boat-Race.

If the Oxford-Cambridge race takes place as usual on Saturday before Holy Week, it will be rowed on April 5th, about 11 A. M. The Cambridge President, Mr. R. G. Gridley, began work on the 10th, when under the supervision of Mr. E. H. Prest, an Old Blue, the following pairs were taken out: R. G. Gridley, Third Trinity, and E. Haig, Third Trinity; F. Pitman, Third Trinity, and S. Swann, Trinity Hall; F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity, and J. C. Brown, Lady Margaret; C. W. Moore, Christ's, and C. J. Bristowe, Trinity Hall, but the eight was not launched. Of the above oarsman four are Old Blues, while the other quartette distinguished themselves in the Trial Eights last month. Neither Messrs. Fairbairn nor Meyrick are yet in residence, but it is understood that both are willing to row should their services be required. On the 11th, an eight was launched as follows: R. G. Gridley, Third Trinity, bow; second, E. W. Haig, Third Trinity; third, F. J. Pitman, Third Trinity; fourth, S. Swann, Trinity Hall; fifth, F. C. Churchill, Third Trinity; sixth, J. Brown, Lady Margaret; seventh, C. W. Moore, Christ's; C. J. Bristowe, Trinity Hall, stroke, and C. Tyndall Biscoe, Jesus, coxwain. It is stated on authority that the crew would continue to practice on the Cam until the end of January, when they will migrate to Ely, and for the next four weeks practice over the Queen Adelaide course. A new practice-boat by Foster, a local builder, was to be finished in a few days, and both Clasper and Logan have received orders for racing eights. Evidently Mr. Gridley means to leave no stone unturned to endeavor to turn the tide of ill fortune that for the ast few years has dogged the steps of the Light Blues.

At Melbourne, Australia, on December 8th, the final heats for the Hunt Trophy were rowed. These trials were expected to develop the best man in the colonies, outside of Laycock, and the winner is to be pitted against Haulan in case Laycock does not recover from his broken leg in time to train. Beach and Trickett were the final contestants, Beach winning easily in 20:53. He finished first by five lengths.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Queries about Tips.

DEER LODGE, Ma., February 4th, 1884.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON:—It was well that you sent me the bound edition of Tips and Toe-Weights, as it bids fair to be speedily well worn. It is the first volume I had got hold of in thirteen years that caused me to neglect our local paper for a week. I have been carefully over it three times, making many marginal notes for future reference. I propose to at once adopt the system on all my roadsters, and if it don't work on the old favorites that have been full shod every day of their lives, certainly no sane person would condemn the system on that account.

Since I first became interested in tips I have spoken to at least fifty horsemen and shoers, and not one of them have ever seen a tip.

Within find pattern of foot I want to work on first. Please have your shoer make a pair of tips (ordinary) to be used as a pattern or rather "model." Would like them to be tolerably smoothly finished, as I will keep them in my business house where all horsemen will see them, and where all questions pertaining to the track, horse or roadster are daily discussed. Please see to it that the nail-holes have the proper "pitch" or slant, also the counter-sink, for if there is an error, rest assured it will be copied many times probably before we "fall down on it." I predict that unless some one in the near future invents an instrument to cut the channel to bed the tip, many a horseman that is a convert to the system will be "jawed loose" by the shoeing smith just when he is ready to experiment. I do not like the idea of cutting square across the toe, but think the sole should be left. How on earth do you get a snug fit or shoulder for tip—*i. e.*, what tool do you use? Was the instrument alluded to so briefly on page 67 a failure?—as you use the words "which I used for a time." Blacksmith labor is very high here. Is there no place where I can buy tips? Would be pleased to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and if you cannot give your immediate attention to the "model" tips, please advise me as to their cost, and I will meantime remit by return mail. Send tips by mail. What make of nail do you use? Have you used the Putnam?

Respectfully,
W. B. MILLER.

Inasmuch as there have been several inquiries of the same tenor as the above, the questioners can accept this as a reply to each. Regarding sending specimen tips we hope ere long to have a variety to select from in the malleable iron which we are now testing. So far the trials have been satisfactory, more so than was anticipated, as without recarbonizing they appear to wear better than steel. As the trials are so recent it cannot yet be authoritively stated that there will be no objections to their use, though we have great confidence that they will prove in every respect satisfactory. In the first place, patterns or drawings will have to be made from which the brass models are fashioned, and these being polished the castings will have a higher finish than when made after wood.

The instrument alluded to was a machine which clamped on to the foot, and with a plan of cutters which would only remove so much of the horn as the metal replaced. The tool used, although partially successful, was not as perfect as was desired, and the improvements have been delayed owing to the man who made it being unable to complete the work. He will commence again this week, so that we hope to give full trials by the first of March, and should it prove to perform the work satisfactorily, will have some made at once. With the ordinary knife and fine rasps the shoulder can be cut and the wall removed without much interference with the sole. From descriptions of the Charlier method of shoeing, which is meeting with warm support in England, a knife is used which only cuts away the horn which is replaced by the steel rim. From these accounts it is simply a knife of peculiar construction, and not at all like the machine referred to. That will cut a perfectly true recess for the tip, and that when made equally true the joining of metal and horn will be correct. We have used nearly all kinds of nails. The Putnum is very good. In a short time we hope to give a description of a newly invented horse-shoe nail, which has novel features,, and in all probability superior to any heretofore used.

Affairs at Belle Meade.

We recently had the pleasure of a visit from Gen. W. H. Jackson, long and favorably known as the real head of affairs at the famous Belle Meade Stock Farm. As announced by us some weeks ago, Gen. Jackson, in conjunction with his brother, the Senator, will in future control this gigantic establishment. Judged by its success in the past the produce annually sold from this stock-farm is destined to hold its own against all comers. As usual with all men of enterprise, the General was full of plans for the future. There are 4,000 acres of land at Belle Meade sown in the famous blue-grass, now famous all over the world. In its paddocks roam no less than eighty mares, but this already large number will be speedily augmented to one hundred. The eighty mares now there will be equally divided into four parts, and each of the stallions, Bramble, Enquirer, Great Tom and Luke Blackburn, will have twenty, in addition to a limited number of approved mares, whose owners are clamoring to be accommodated. The terms of each stallion will be $100. Now, any one will at once admit that this impartiality is the very best thing that the General could do to give confidence to buyers of yearlings. Owners may exclaim, "What! One hundred dollars for young, untried stallions like Bramble and Luke Blackburn! What are they thinking of?" Very well; for the same money you can get the services of either Enquirer or Great Tom. The first named had an established reputation years ago, and when his yearlings were sold last spring, twenty-two of both sexes brought over $49,000, an average of nearly $870. The Enquirer two-year-olds did not perform so well in 1883, but there probably never was a lot which were so unlucky, as we intend to show later on. The get of Great Tom showed wonderful speed, and if he doesn't get another race-horse in some years, Gen. Harding and Thackeray would cause his yearlings to sell at high prices. Bramble has grown into a magnificent horse, compared with what he was in racing form. His owner declares him a perfect likeness of his sire, and from the general appearance of his yearlings he will be the legitimate successor of old Bonnie Scotland. One of his yearling fillies, out of the dam of Gen. Harding, is as handsome and racing-like as was ever foaled at this establishment. Bramble has also in foal the dam of Luke Blackburn, while in return the latter covered Ivy Leaf (Bramble's dam), and her foal is due almost any day. Arizona (Aranza's dam) and Kathleen (dam of George Kinney) are also in foal to him. As to Luke Blackburn's chances as a stallion no one is safe in making such predictions concerning any horse, for many of the greatest race-horses of the world failed at the stud. But if constitution, looks, muscular conformation, and certain indications best known to breeders go for anything, he is bound to make his name go down to posterity, equally famous at the stud as on the turf.

The annual sale of the yearlings bred at Belle Meade will take place on April 30th. Forty-nine head will be offered, including the get of Enquirer, Great Tom and Bramble. Catalogues will be issued in due time, and later on we hope to be able to publish full particulars concerning their qualities, judging from appearances.—*Sportsman.*

Working Capacity of Unshod Horses.

I send herewith a photograph of the near fore-foot of my unshod, white-hoofed, low-heeled chestnut horse "Tommy." This photograph was taken after I had driven the old horse (he may be twenty years old) in a phaeton, a hundred miles, on hard roads in and around London. This does not include drives for exercise. It is impossible to say that the hoofs of this old horse (bought chiefly in order to test this question) are exceptionally good. The reverse is the case, as any of your readers who may favor me with a call shall see for themselves. That this animal, after having been for years "the victim of the farrier," should work, as he does, barefoot, is, I think, remarkable. As the old horse is nearly, if not quite, thoroughbred, he must have been shod (as is the vicious custom on the turf) very early; yet over all these evil influences incidental to "the miserable coerced shod foot," the unshod foot has triumphed. Shod, my horse "brushed" and stumbled badly, but barefoot he does neither.

In Africa, a horse working in a post-cart does barefoot, over bad ground, twenty-four miles in two hours. In New Mexico horses are ridden barefoot forty miles day after day, and perhaps twenty miles of this will be over a rough mountain track. In Brazil, little horses (they seldom exceed fourteen hands) carry, slung across pack-saddles, barefoot (they have never been shod) some thirty-two stone! Thus loaded (or rather, overloaded) they do twenty to thirty miles a day. Their journey may be some three hundred miles, and they load back the same. In England, even race-horses are shod. To gallop over a race-course, which no doubt may be hard at times, it is actually thought necessary to shoe a horse. Here, where weight is of the very utmost consequence, the heels of the English race-horse must be weighted with plates. The fact that Marden, when he ran barefoot in the Sandown Derby on June 2d, 1882, beat, in the deciding heat, his two shod opponents by three lengths (though in his first race with them that day Marden, with his plates on, could only dead heat them); such a fact as this weighs little with the horsey Englishman, who will still be found to set his thoughts or opinions against facts. After all that can be said as far as argument goes, he will still be found to prefer mere assertion; it will still be the "I think this," and "I don't think the other," with him. But then is not the horsey (and for the most part untravelled) Englishman, as a rule, in the language of "Freelance" in "Horses and Roads," "energetically conservative"?

Any one who will read this book will thereby much increase his knowledge as to the real capability of the horse's hoof. "Horses and Roads" was published in 1880, by Longman, Paternoster Row. I find quoted in it the saying, "An ounce at the heel tells more than a pound on the back." This explains Marden's success when, by removal of "plates," his heels were lightened for the deciding heat.

But many of our countrymen connected with horses, deeming themselves practical men, are too apt to think that they have, as Mr. Ransom ("Freelance") says, "gone into everything," and they may consider their knowledge as to the real capability of the horse's hoof complete. Now, is it complete? Is not shoeing horses very much a matter of routine with us? I will give two instances in order to prove this:

1. Some weeks ago I received a letter in which the writer said that he had been told by a veterinary surgeon that if a horse were worked barefoot his hoofs "would wear down to the quick in a few hours." Now, I saw the other day a horse which has been doing the work of his master, a doctor, barefoot, not for "a few hours," but for over five years. During this time the horse must have traveled, shoeless as he is, some thirteen thousand miles over the not too good roads of the east of London, and often with a heavy brougham behind him. The hoofs of this horse are the admiration of veterinary surgeons, and they show no sign of undue wear. This horse was unshod when eight years old.

2. I recently saw a pony seventeen or eighteen years old, never shod, except for a short time when in the breaker's hands. This breaker shod the pony. This was done against the master's wish and without his knowledge. The breaker was, I dare say, practical enough in other details of his calling, but, like the majority of his countrymen, he "had always seen horses shod, and he thought they always must be shod." The pony was sure-footed without shoes, but with them she nearly fell with her master as he rode her home from the breaker's. The shoes were taken off, and the pony did her work admirably without them for years. She has done plenty of work, for her owner tells me that he has frequently driven her, and also ridden her, over forty miles in the day. The saying, "One horse can wear out four sets of legs," does not, of course, apply to this pony. The application of this saying is to the shod horse, whose every step is made upon iron. As a writer has well said, "It is the shoe, not the road, that hurts the horse."

Now, we see that both veterinarian and breaker mistook the nail-lacerated, contracted, unused foot for the natural, healthy foot. The former, raised off the ground with an iron ring called a shoe, and with the insensitive sole and frog pared away, is not (when the shoe is first pulled off) fit for contact with the ground. In such a case time must be given for the foot to recover before the unshod horse can be asked to work barefoot.

I have a cast of the off fore-foot of a mare belonging to Mr. Whitmore Baker. This cast was taken in December, 1882, after the mare had worked barefoot on stony, hilly Devon roads for two years. She was unshod in December, 1880, being then seven years old. This foot shows no signs of undue wear, and I shall be happy to show the cast to any one.—*Arthur F. Astley, in Land and Water.*

Note.—The photograph shows very much such a foot as that of Anteeo, represented in Tips and Toe-Weights.

The well-known English race-horse, Scottish Chief, by Lord of the Isles, from Miss Ann, by The Little Known, was sold, at Tattersall's, on the 14th inst., for 300 guineas, to Mr. Edward Blanc, and will go to France. As a race-horse he was a success. He was third for the Derby, and won the Ascot Gold Cup, as a three-year-old. As a sire, his chief success was Marie Stuart, who, in 1873, won the Oaks and St. Leger. His sons have not, as a rule, been successful at the stud, but his daughters are highly valued as the dams of Adriana and Superba.

THE GUN.

A Correction from Gilroy.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Please correct the statement that appeared in a recent issue of your journal to the effect that the live pigeon shoot advertised to come off in this city on the 22d instant is to be under the auspices of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club. I am instructed by the club to say that it is not in any manner whatsoever interested in said shoot. The gentlemen who are getting it up are, however, citizens of Gilroy, and will no doubt make the affair a success in every respect. J. A. PAYNE,
Gilroy, February 14th. Secretary.

A Sportsman's Kit.

Dr. J. Fletcher Smith, who is now temporarily located in this city, exhibited the other day to an attache of this office a very neat outfit in the way of armament. The doctor came to California at the solicitation of W. H. Porter, auditor of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who desired his professional services, but having heard some thing of the game of this coast he brought along a few instruments not found in the surgical catalogue. He is an enthusiastic sportsman. His outfit contains seven fine rifles, a Ballard, a Remington, a Kennedy, a Colt, a Springfield, and two Winchesters; three shot guns, all made to order in England, a Greener, a Scott and an E. Hollis & Sons; three pairs of revolvers of the Colt and Smith & Wesson patterns; six knives of the Bowie fashion, and a wicked looking stilletto that he picked up at the Paris Exposition in 1878. In the use of these arms the doctor is proficient, with the rifle and pistol particularly so. As the above enumeration indicates, the pleasure he finds in life is in the days he spends afield. He recently took a trip to Monterey county after quail and found fine shooting. Before he returns to the east he expects to visit the northern part of the State, and have a picnic with the larger game.

Our young friend, Dr. Knowles, a member of the Alameda Gun Club, and holding quite a prominent position among our crack shots at the trap, has lately been making some fine records. On four different occasions, within a short period, he has killed 122 out of 130 birds. From this performance the members of his club are anxious to back him for $100 against any man in the State. In a conversation with Dr. Knowles on the subject, we find he is himself inclined to bar Messrs. Robinson and Lambert, as he readily admits their prowess at the trap. The members of the club, willing to back Dr. Knowles, however, strongly want the champions included as well as all others, as they think he is able to compete with them, and certainly his recent shooting justifies their confidence. If, therefore, Dr. Knowles, on consulting with his friends, will include Mr. Robinson, we personally know a match can be made in a few hours, and the stakes, within the same time, deposited in this office. Under these circumstances, we hope to hear from the doctor's friends definitely next week. In the meantime we assume the responsibility of saying there will be no hesitation on Mr. Robinson's part to accept any propositions that may be made public. A match between these gentlemen would open the season in good form.

We suggested last week that there should be a general mud-hen hunt, on the principle of extermination, by the different clubs, at the close of the season. We find the members of the Teal Club have killed a great many this year, each, when out, making a matter of duty to kill all he can. Last Saturday, Mr. Upham added ten more to his score. On the subject of these pestiferous birds an Eastern writer says:

"The next question that must occupy the attention of the duck hunter here is the mud-hen. It is safe to say that these pests get the lion's share of all the celery that grows in our lakes. And I also believe that their numbers could be greatly lessened by netting. My idea would be something of the nature of a fyke or pound net with long leads. It would not be necessary to cover any part of it, as it is well known that they cannot rise from the water without first getting under way by paddling or kicking the water for a number of rods. Anyone who has noticed their motions has observed that they can be driven like a flock of sheep. Whether they can be trapped or not it would not be a very expensive experiment to try, if a number will unite in doing so."

We quote the following from the London *World:*

"Horatio Ross, the veteran Scotch deer-stalker, has celebrated his golden wedding. Mr. Ross has a record probably without parallel in sporting annals. On the 12th of August last he completed his 70th year on the moor, his experience of grouse shooting dating as far back as 1814. As a deer-stalker and champion rifle-shot he has stood unrivaled in his day, and even now, in his 83d year, his hand has not altogether lost its cunning. In August, 1882, he wrote to a friend, 'I was out at 3 A. M., the other day, fired 83 shots and brought down 83 birds.'"

Mr. Ross once sat in Parliament, but we do not know that doing so made him any better a man. We prefer his record of 83 birds in 83 shots at 83 years of age. The old gentleman evidently still gets up before breakfast to do his shooting.

Duck shooting has about ended for the year. Of course, no true sportsman would so disregard public opinion as to kill ducks after 1st of April, though doing so would not violate our State law. Since the storm there has literally been no birds on their accustomed haunts, and we failed to obtain, since then, anything worth publishing. The birds have all gone inland, and when they return, if they do so at all, they would not be fit for the table, even if the mating season was not close at hand. For these reasons, the Cordelia and Tule Belle Clubs have closed their barges for the season. The Teal Club have not killed any ducks to speak of for two weeks. Last Saturday, Mr. Upham got a tolerable string of snipe and a fine honker, which, on being properly cooked, he pronounced very good eating. This club may try again for snipe, in the meantime, but they will close on the 15th of April for the season.

The effect of a good example is shown by the action of the Gilroy Gun Club in passing a resolution to expel any of its members who kill ducks after the 29th inst. Quite a number of gentlemen have spoken to us on the matter, approving the action and expressing their intention of following the example. It is thus a wholesome public opinion is formed in all matters. By and by, without legislative aid, if we cannot obtain it, our clubs, by their own power, will cleanse the State from the disgrace of poaching and indiscriminate slaughter. Let them be encouraged.

Trap shooting for 1884 is about to open in earnest, Washington's Birthday being very properly selected as the opening day. In this city, the San Francisco Gun Club have their first annual official match on that day at the Oakland Driving Park. From reports reaching us there will soon be a grand tournament at Tehama and Gridley, open to the State, and one at Gilroy, but we are not informed whether the last named is exclusively for the club or not. If open to outsiders several local gentleman would be pleased to attend. The Forester Gun Club will also have a shoot at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, February 22d.

Mr. Geo. W. Ellery, of Sacramento, has received several dozen of Arizona quail for propagation in this State. We have recently been trying to get something definite about the habits of these birds from parties who have shot them in Arizona, but have failed on the main point. Some say they are better for hunting with dogs than our own birds, others say they are not. The question remains—who is right? Mr. Ellery, a prominent member of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, is certainly going the right way to settle the question. In all honesty we wish him success.

At a late meeting of the San Francisco Gun Club the following officers were elected for the current year: James V. Coleman, president; Thos. Ewing, vice-president; Fred S. Butler, secretary. We shall be glad to receive the names of newly elected officers of our gun clubs from all parts of the State for publication. It may be useful to the clubs to furnish us with their officers for the year.

THE KENNEL.

Mr. Brady's Compliments to Cornkrake.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In answer to an article in last week's edition of your valuable paper, over the signature of "Cornkrake," I will state on behalf of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club, of which I am a member, that we hold our spring open meeting at Merced on the 5th and 6th of next month, and on which occasion we will feel only too happy to have "Cornkrake" or any one else enter their dogs against ours, and we will guarantee them all the satisfaction, financially or otherwise, they may desire. Cornkrake has, without a doubt, taken advantage of the fact that our dogs are now in training for the open meeting, and would not compete in a private match until after the meeting. I am not addicted to bluffing as Cornkrake implies, but if he will put his name to any challenge or article, he will see that the superior qualities of "Wee Nell" and the dogs owned by the Pacific Coast Coursing Club can be backed with coin. THOS. BRADY.
San Francisco, Feb. 12th.

The First American Coursing Club.

Communications are constantly received at this office, and also by Mr. Clem Dixon, the veteran sportsman of the coast, asking information about the first coursing club formed in California. In order to give the information desired as publicly as possible, and to settle the matter for all time, we examined the old records with Mr. Dixon during the week, with the following result:

The first coursing club organized in the United States of America, *to rule*, was formed in Clem Dixon's saloon, the 26th of February, 1867. The charter members were J. Adams, W. Robinson, M. H. Kelly, C. L. Place, G. Bird, T. Bird, H. Buchanan, T. E. Marks, T. E. Ruffley, N. Curry, R. C. Saufly, J. K. Orr, and Clem Dixon. Of these Messrs. T. Bird, Saufly, Buchanan and Place are dead. The first official meeting for prizes took place at Suisun, the 20th of November, 1867. In the Puppy Stakes at that meeting, Mr. Adams' King Cobb won first prize, Mr. S. Tetlow's Dash second prize. The Old Dogs' Stake was commenced but not finished, owing to bad weather, being concluded at Pacheco, the 1st of December, 1867. In this race Mr. Adams' Fanny Grey won first prize, and Clem Dixon's Voucher second prize. The second annual meeting of the California Coursing Club took place at Pacheco the 15th of December, 1868. In the Old Dogs' Stake Adams' won first prize, T. Bird's second prize, and Adams' again won third and fourth prizes. In the record he gave us the dogs' names were not given, but if wanted, with a little trouble we can get them. These particulars are now a matter of our local history, and being taken from the records may be relied upon as correct. Those wishing the information can keep this number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, when bets are depending upon, as authority in future.

Fritz Buys a Dog.

Mr. J. K. Emmet, having mourned a sufficient length of time over the death of his St. Bernard dog Bayard, Jr., for which he gave the sum of $2,500 at the New York Dog Show of 1882, has been on the lookout for another gigantic pet. Rumors of the arrival of a canine giant from England had reached "Fritz" while journeying by theatrical stages to New York, and one of his first missions after his arrival there was to call upon a gentleman prominently known in connection with dog shows. Full information with regard to the dog inquired after was forthcoming—that he was owned by Mr. E. R. Hearn of Passaic, N. J., was named Rector, of pure St. Bernard breed, and beyond all doubt the largest dog in the world. On Friday Mr. Emmet went to Passaic to see "the mighty Rector," and as the large mountain of flesh rose upon his feet and elevated his shoulders to a height of thirty-five inches from the floor, memories of the lost Bayard, Jr., were wiped out by admiration of the new wonder. To see was but to crave for the possession of Rector, and although Mr. Hearn stated positively to begin with that his dog was not for sale, Mr. Emmet found out at last that every dog as well as every man has his price. The sum agreed upon was $4,000, the largest amount ever paid for a dog, and the next day Rector was brought from Passaic and was exchanged for Mr. Emmet's check for the stipulated price. That night he was taken by Mr. Emmet to Albany, where he will be kept for some time. There is no question at all about this dog's height, and when placed under the standard used for measuring horses he touches the bar with his shoulders when elevated to a little over thirty-four inches. Measuring from the floor to the center of the shoulders with a tape the measure shows thirty-seven inches. He has a brindled head and a brindled and white body, and what is remarkable in a dog of such proportions he stands as straight on his legs as a terrier, and carries his 195 pounds of bone and muscle with surprising activity.

Mr. Brady's splendid greyhound Wee Nell has lately been doing some fine running at Dugan's Coursing Park. For speed and endurance she has placed herself upon an equal footing with the best dogs in the State.

So many promising young hunting dogs have lately died of distemper, that we publish the following remedy, taken from the *American Field*, for general information. There are many other remedies as good no doubt as this one, but the authority of the paper gives it respectability.

It is: "A good mixture for an ordinary case is the following: Take of elixir calisaya, iron and bismuth, an ounce and a half, tincture of aconite root thirty drops, syrup of tolu an ounce and a half, syrup of squills two drams, potassium chlorate two drams, water to make six drinks; mix, give a desert-spoonful three or four times a day to a setter dog one year old. The several complications require treatment to suit the case, but if taken in time, this will usually prove effectual."

The Butte *Record*, informs us, that some gentlemen in the county, who likes a more exciting sport than the gun affords in the season, are now planning an old-fashioned English fox-hunt, with proper and competent hounds. When no foxes can be found hares will be substituted. The ladies of the district will be invited to join, and if sucessful in "taking the brush," will be handsomely rewarded in some manner. This project ought certainly to succeed, and we should like to have a good gallop with the hunt ourselves when the club is thoroughly organized. We most likely shall indulge our fondness for the fox-hunt.

A rare opportunity is offered in our advertising columns to purchase a perfectly bred Llewellin setter. Topsy is quite unexceptionable in form, markings and quality, and has indomitable pluck and good staying power in the field. Mr. Briggs has received from Mr. Ellery a superb photograph of Beautiful Snow, a sister of Topsy, which we will publish next week. We are informed that Topsy will be sold at a low figure.

Although, Mr. George Bassford, has disposed of his business at Colusa, and bought a farm in Solano county, he will, we understand, continue to breed first-class pointers. At his present home he will have better opportunities for raising such dogs, as at an early age, he can prepare them for field work. We should like to have Mr. Bassford's post-office address.

The *American Field* says that when Gath, the champion field dog of last year, was offered for sale at New Orleans for $500, nobody seemed desirous of buying; but on the way home his owner was offered $1,000 which he declined, saying that $1,500 would not buy him. The *Bee* says, it believes he was offered to a Sacramento gentleman a year ago for $200.

Indian Ponies.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

"The possibilities of the Sioux pony have never been dreamed of," said a cow-gentleman (one of the aristocracy of the genius cow-boy) to a *Pioneer Press* reporter recently. "You know the old plains saying, 'Let a white man ride an Indian pony until he can't make him move a step farther, and, dismounting, give place to a Sioux—the latter will ride the brute twenty miles farther that day.' I tell you they're wonderful animals on their native heath. They don't seem to take kindly to civilization, I know, but that's because they never had a fair chance. Why, I can call to mind hundreds of instances of feats performed, to remember which makes me tired in seven sorts of ways, when I read the rot about Arab steeds and desert barbs the school books are full of.

"Unpromising looking? Well, they are not pretty as a rule, though I've seen some dandies. Turn Jay-Eye-See out in a Dakota winter, and give him just what food he rustled for—cottonwood twigs, and bark and scanty buffalo grass mostly—and I don't guess he'd show up in very marvelous shape in the spring. I was at Sully once just as a retreat was sounded off—sundown, you know. An Indian rode up on a pot-bellied, scrawny-skinned, splay-footed, matted-haired calico, and gave a letter from the Adjutant at Fort Hall to the Sully Adjutant. To an interpreter who happened to be standing by the Indian, a burly Sioux remarked that he had ridden a good ways that day and the pony was tired. The Adjutant noticed that the Hall letter was dated that morning, and his interest being aroused, asked the messenger when he left his post. He replied that he started just after first sergeant's call, (after daybreak). Subsequent investigation proved his truth. He had ridden that sorry nag fully one hundred and four miles in less than thirteen hours, and much of the road would have been hard on a bird. I tell you we treated that mangy-looking brute as if he had the bluest blood of all the bards in his veins.

"Almost any officer on the Missouri river can tell you of the famous ride Gorse the scout made from the Stanley expedition. I don't remember the miles (something over 300 in less than four days), but I know he only used one pony, and went straight across the most God-forsaken country in America. The Indians differ from the Arabs in that they have affection only for the best of their ponies. I guess I should say 'had' as to many of the Sioux, since they were pretty well dismounted in October, 1876. Their war ponies are always the best of the herd, of course, and receive a good deal of care. A 'buffalo pony' ranks next. You can tell one by the notch in the points of the ears. A good buffalo pony knows how to elude the charge of a mad bull as well as I know how to skin an antelope; stops just at the right time and runs at the proper speed. You take a green horse and hunt buffalo and you'll find the affair isn't so tame after all.

"I'd like to see some attention paid to raising good Sioux ponies. You can't imagine how quickly they show the effects of half-way decent care and plentiful food. Tricky? Well, not so terrible. You see they regard their masters as natural enemies, and treat them accordingly. They are apt to shy badly, but that is because they've stepped into prairie-dogs or fox holes occasionally, and every tuft of long grass or mound of gravel creates suspicion. Ilges can tell you how his five companies of infantry got through the terrible campaign of 1880-81. The dough-boys had Indian ponies for mounts, and the little devils would paw away the snow to get grass—mercury frozen in the tubes, mind you—and when they reached Keogh, after the campaign, were actually fat and full of kick."

A sore throat or cough, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give instant relief.

General Topics.

The concert of the frogs has had some short checks since the last writing. There was a hood of snow on Tamalpais on Thursday morning of last week, and the following morning the pure white hid the green well down the sides of the Contra Costa range. There were particles of frozen raindrops under the shade of the evergreens in Golden Gate Park Friday afternoon, when we accompanied Mr. Killip to the Bay District Course, although there was sunshine, and in the exposed situations the drives were hard and dry. The Bay District has one grand feature, there is no mud if even there has been a two weeks' rain. That is, about the house, stands and stabling, and so soon after the many days and nights of nearly constant showerings, the harrow was at work, and the yellow soil fell loose and friable from the pointed teeth of that most indispensable implement in the preparation of a race-course. There is naturally dry ground there, and the sand permits a free percolation of water, and the top dressing of red trap, so lavishly spread in the very best material to give firmness to the surface, while there is grade enough to shed the water as fast as it falls.

The first time we visited the ground where that famous course has been built it was soon after work had been commenced. An army of Chinamen were carting away a hill and filling deep ravines with the surplus of sand. They took the place of horses, and in handcarts wheeled loads that would have been a fair amount for a two-horse wagon. Planks were laid from "cutting" to "fill," and it did not require long observation to see that for the distance it was an economical way of handling the material. For all that it was so easily managed, shovels being the only thing needed; it looked like a tremendous job to cut down the hills and fill the deep hollows, and to a person accustomed to the prairies of the west appeared as unfavorable a location for a track as could be found. The stakes of the engineer showed that it was determined that the shape should be satisfactory, and in place of the sharp reverse curves at Fleetwood and Jerome Park there were semicircles of long radii at each end, and stretches of length enough to give a fair quantum of straight work. It was true that there was no "point of rocks" to wind around and blast away, as was the case at Fleetwood, and the rocky bluff which so nearly pushes what should be the backstretch into the homerun at Jerome was wanting. But there was a huge amount of sand to move, and then a deep coating of clay to give the proper consistency for the feet of the horses.

In a very few months from the time when the busy hordes of mongolians were carting sand from hills to gulches, there was a grand race-course, stately grand stands, club-house, hotel and stabling after the most approved model. The red trap rock was hauled by the hundreds of loads, and there was smoothness and solidity over acres of stable yards, and on every foot of ground between the buildings and track. The completeness of the work at first has done away with the necessity of further labor upon it, excepting at times a slight recoating of the same material, and now after nine years of service is in admirable order. Notwithstanding the course and buildings are so good, the immunity from mud and slop is one of the pleasantest features in the Bay District, especially at this season of the year when dryness is so highly valued.

The claim that the harrow is the most important implement in all of the machinery used to keep race-courses in order will be allowed by all who have paid attention to the business. Further still, it is the most effective in the working of trotting tracks, and with it and a leveller there is little necessity for anything else. Rollers will do to "pack" broken rock such as is used on the park drives and the grounds of the Bay District, but every time it is put upon soil that is fit for a race-course injury will follow. It makes a coating through which the feet of the horses break, and the surface will become "wavy" if frequently used. There are some soils which harrow up into clods, and in that case a clod-crusher will come into play. The best is what was known some years ago as the "Norwegian," and is as simple as it is effective. Planks of the desired length, from twelve to eighteen inches in width, and two and a half or three inches thick, are lapped over each other, and to break the clods it is hauled with the laps so as to give the clods a succession of blows which will pulverize them if not baked too hard. If the implement is not heavy enough, weight can be put on, though with planks of the size mentioned, that of the driver will be found sufficient. This machine, if too frequently used, will also make the surface wavy, and a leveller be required to correct this trouble.

We have oftentimes alluded to the superiority of the tracks of California over those of any other state, and this excellence is not only in original construction, but in the care taken afterwards. The peculiarities of the climate have made this in a measure obligatory, as without watering appliances during the dry season they would become hard and dusty. Sprinkling carts are of necessity a portion of the "outfit," and a plentiful supply of water a *sine qua non*. On any of the prominent courses there is daily work applied to keep them in order, and during the whole of the summer season there is rarely a day when they are not in good condition. In the eastern courses there are times when the horses are so hidden by the dust raised by the gallopers as to puzzle those of the sharpest vision, and even when well down the homestretch it will be troublesome to form any idea of their relative positions. The short drouths in that country dry the soil as effectually as those of so much longer duration here, and being without the appliances to overcome the annoyance it has to be borne. It does not require a large amount of water when applied daily to keep the top soil so that the harrow can cut it, and while trainers of race-horses do not insist on deep ground to gallop upon, the trainers of trotters recognize the importance of having sufficient loose dirt to break the jar. The advantage more than compensates, in their opinion, for the increased draft of the wheels, and as long as full shoes are worn there is no question of the value of bringing a pressure on the sole and frog, which can only be done by having a yielding bed for the shoe to sink in.

Many think that the harder the track the greater the necessity for the "protection" of a heavy shoe, whereas the concussion is greater the greater the amount of metal. More muscular energy is required to raise the loaded foot, and when brought into the air the ponderosity brings it with greater emphasis to the ground. The sinking of the shoe not only moderates the blow, the yielding soil acting as a "buffer," but it also enables the elastic frog to perform its duties, while the sole receives its allotted portion of the weight. It certainly does not require elaborate arguments to prove that when two hard substance come in contact, one of them propelled with great force, that concussion is sharper than if one be soft. A steel hammer will drive a nail where a wooden mallet of five times the weight would be ineffectual. An iron maul will sink a wedge into wood much further than a wooden one banded, but the wedge will soon be battered out of shape. When the former is used, with the latter the metal is not injured.

THE RIFLE.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

The Telescopic American Rifle—Its Manipulation Referred to as a Science at Rest Shooting Compared with Off-hand—Open Sights as an Art—The Practice of Both Ways of Shooting Should be Cultivated and Fostered.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE—NO. 21.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Again I am called upon to correct an error in my last paper regarding the aggregate of the one hundred shots, made 220 yards by my cylinder bore rifle, when in competition with the choke bore. You made the aggregate read 181½ inches when it should have read 81½ inches. Those two targets are unprecedented in the wide range of target shooting, and I am desirous that their full merits be placed before the devotees of rifle shooting, as they are, in my opinion, marvelous in accuracy, and I know of no authentic one hundred successive shots in the world made by another marksman that approaches them in compactness and accuracy. 'Tis true, that a marksman may make a string of ten shots that will proportion shorter. I have often done it, but the shots are all played during the uniformity of the atmosphere, and before a change of its pacifycative takes place. Under these circumstances, all one has to do is to load his rifle, take aim and fire.

There is no judgment or engineering qualifications brought into requisition; it is all automatic, cleaning the gun just alike after each shot, fire just so often in order to keep up an even temperature of the weapon, have your powder all weighed, bullets tried in the most sensative scale, patching all sized, crimped and lubricated, automatic loader in order to start each bullet through the patent muzzle with the same precision every time, your wind-gauge giving you the force of the wind, the suspended barrel flags, the pots of asphalt or tar ignited throwing off dense smoke, showing the least disturbance of the air, your barometer and thermometer telling the changes of density or rarification of the atmosphere, and a score of little things, all to be watched as closely as a thief in the night. I say, when all these things tell the marksman that everything is the same every shot, he can run in a ten shot string down to three or four inches, but, like angels visits, such strings are seldom and far between. In fact, I have never been blessed but twice in all my practice, where I have succeeded in reducing my strings below four inches to the aggregate of ten shots, 220 yards, and one of those strings was made by a rifle made by George H. Ferris, of Utica, New York, and the other made by Mr. L. C. Kersey, of San Francisco, now of Red Bluff, Cal., under my own daily supervision. The string made by the Ferris gun measured 4½ inches, while that of the Kersey gun 4¾ inches. Twenty years ago no power on earth could have made me believe that such a string could be or ever would be made under any circumstances. But they are the result of a long and hard struggle, taking years of hard thought, study and perseverance to accomplish.

The laws of gunnery all hang on nice intricate points, and he who does not reduce these points to a theory, to a science, can never become eminent as an expert or professional marksman. He must understand the *modus operandi* of the whole thing, and like the careful mariner who keeps a vigilent watch over his whole ship, so also must the eminent marksman be careful and keep a constant lookout for approaching tornadoes that will be most sure to engulf his high aspirations, and sink him down to a common level with him who prates about his "Old Bess" throwing her balls dead center 200 yards, with a point blank range at 100 yards.

It may be proper for me to state that the powder used in making the targets, the particulars of which were given in part in my last paper, was manufactured by myself, differing but very little from the formula now used by the United States Government, that difference being in the mechanical combination of the component parts, with a little more carbon and less sulphur. I also form my granulation by a little different process from the usual way, the kernels being round as shot, and of any size to suit the calibre of gun, an advantage I am quite sure all marksmen will most readily perceive; as the interstices between the little pellets are of equal size, and the charge of powder, when ignited, the flame of fire penetrates evenly, and the same time must be taken for the combustion of the same amount of powder under the same condition, which is not the case with powder of different sized grannules. As I stated in one of my early papers on the production of powder gas, I will again repeat, without, I hope, being tiresome to the reader. "The proportion of the United States gunpowder are $8 + C_3 + KONO_4 = 3CO_2 + N + KS$ (i. e.) one equivalent of nitre, one of sulphur, and three of carbon. The high explosive power of gunpowder is due to the sudden development from its solid constituents of a large quantity of gases, producing, when ignited, nitrogen and carbonic acid gas. At a temperature of 68 degrees, or of our usual California temperature, these gases would demand a space about three hundred times greater than that occupied by the powder before iguition. But when the powder is confined as it is in a gun-barrel, from the intense heat generated at the instant of explosion the gases will occupy a space 1,500 times as large as that occupied by the powder. Therefore, powder made by the above formula would produce three equivalents of carbonic acid, one of nitrogen, and one of sulphuret potassium." Not being much of a chemist, I reasoned, if the above formula is that which will produce the largest amount of gases, could there not be an improvement in their more perfect combination? and from quite a large number of experiments I satisfied myself that by making the component parts, reduced to an impalpable powder by creating the most minute state of subdivision, I could create a greater penetration and obtain a lower trajectory. I argued, that if the elements of gunpowder are imperfectly incorporated, a certain power must be lost which could only be gained by obtaining as complete a combination mechanically as art could do. I then changed my formula to the best of my chemical knowledge, and satisfied myself that chemical action is a force exerted at insensible distances only, and chemical substances having the greatest affinity for each other will not combine unless their elements are brought into close contact; for instance, oxygen and hydrogen may be mixed together in the exact proportions to form water, but no chemical union will take place from the simple fact that the fine particles of the two gases are not sufficiently close to each other for their chemical affinities to be brought into play; but if one will manipulate these gases and subject them to a very strong pressure so as to bring their particles into immediate contact, union occurs, and the production of water is the result. And so it is with other substances, and no one will obtain the greatest horse-power of gunpowder unless the most minute detail in the comminuting process is well looked after. As I have said in some former paper that common-sense engineering skill will demonstrate that according to the weight of matter to be projected must be the nature of the expellant, accumulative, until it has overcome the inertia of the matter, accelerative, until it has imparted to it the highest state of velocity its power is capable of doing, while on the other hand it is inferior to this. Then science has not extracted from it the full extent of its horse-power. And we but find ourselves uselessly expending our force and destroying machinery by undue pressure being exerted on one part and inferior pressure on the other.

I now speak feelingly to my friends who have become familiar with the telescopic rifle; for none other marksman can so keenly appreciate the necessity of close construction in every and all departments. It matters not to the off-hand shooter that all of his fittings be so close, for it is not one-half the time that his line of sight is on the bull's-eye. When his eye tells his finger all is in readiness, "let her go." While I admire the manly art of off-hand rifle shooting, as now practiced by our modern breech loader, with ammunition all prepared, no knowledge of the science of gunnery is necessary; all that is expected for one to do is to learn to stand still. It is merely an art, there is no science in it. The man who can pull down the scale of 200 pounds avoirdupois, though he be as ignorant as a last-years bird's nest, though he can't tell B from a gad-fly, he may beat the man of science and letters at off-hand shooting, because nature has endowed him with a good physique, and by training himself, like the pugilist, he is only the stillest stander. And he who has a head like Boston Sullivan, I am sure could train himself to stand more like a statuette than could a man with a physique like the lamented Starr King, or our own townsman and fellow citizen Col. E. M. Gibson. I do not argue the practicability of the two methods of target practice, for it would appear too silly indeed to argue the equipment of an army with telescopic rifles; but that this weapon in our civil war was used with telling effect in staying and picking off the artillery men of the enemy, as no other kind of a weapon could have taken its place for the purpose in which it was used. And I, for one, advocate the religious idea to keep the weapon polished up. Say do not let it pass into the shades of the past. How often I hear these little military fellows, men who stand erect when in the position to look at the blood in a bull's-eye, standing so erect, for all the world like a little ground owl, perched upon a squirrel hole, ready to make a hasty retreat should he be pursued by an interloping biped. Without any attempt at levity, Mr. Editor, one has a feeling of painfulness, mixed with that of pleasure, when standing as a disinterested party, witnessing a score or two of standstills on the target ground, and take in the evolutions and contortions practiced by the contesting parties. The score keeper, perched upon an elevated seat, calls in a loud and commanding tone of voice, "No one take his place and fire at target No. 1." The cast being made, out steps a little "stand still" red headed fellow, with his gun in left hand and walks up to the position, takes a backward glance over his right shoulder to catch the expression of a crowd of admiring disciples, which animates him, and, his face flushed with red arterial blood, he raises the gun to his shoulder, and believing that every movement now is being watched by an admiring crowd, and that his position is par excellence, peculiar within itself, he flatters himself that the next "stand still" will pattern after him and take his position too. He elbows his hip, punches the butt of the gun well under his ear, places his manly index finger on the six-pound pull trigger, his well-behaved eye is turned toward the bull's-eye, and the weapon raised until the line of sight coincides with the angle of vision; that masterly eye now tells the cunning index finger all is ready; the finger carrying out its important part of the programme mashes itself against the vertical pendant six-pound trigger, down comes the hammer, bang goes the gun, and away speeds the bullet. A thousand eyes are now rivited on the 9-inch bull's-eye, a breathless silence reigns over the vast multitude, all are expecting to see rise beneath the target, the marker's disk locating the shot. A minute passes and a silent whisper begins to be heard "a miss," while the friends and relatives of the "stand still" who had just shot off his gun, were congregating in little squads, and condoling one another that the target-man is a fool, never attended target before, ought to be killed, he is there because he is a tramp and the proprietor of the gallery got him for grub—'tis too bad—when up goes the disk with the black side toward the crowd (in deep mourning) waving to and fro like the waving plumes of the knight, but not for victory, but defeat—a miss, a miss; great God! a miss! passes through the promiscuous gathering. The shooters face did not have impressed upon it the same satisfactory and self-reliant expression that it had before the shot—one of disappointment and sadness was locked upon his serious and crest-fallen countenance. His friends gather around him, all eager to learn the cause of so sad a beginning; one thought it was the result of an imperfect cartridge; another inquiring the name of the manufacturer of the cartridges, "that is so," rejoins another,

"he never did make a good cartridge;" says the fourth "I don't believe the fault was with the ammunition. I saw, him shake, he didn't 'stand still'; his stomach is out of fix"; says another, "his liver is bad, he has been looking yellow for the past week"; "He'll never do to bet money on," says Bob McKillican, "he always has a pain in the bowels when ever he gets in a 'tight place;' a d—n poor 'stand still' that feller, and 'don't you forget it.'"

Since the publication of my last paper I have read several letters asking certain questions regarding positions that I have taken in some of my former papers. To all of those I will most respectfully say that I have not the time to get up a private correspondence and give a detailed explanation, and neither can I, with propriety, give them attention in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, for the very simple reason that in former papers the very questions propounded have been mosfully dilated upon, and to rehash them would be inflicting double punishment on those who have taken your paper, and become interested in my articles; to repeat them to those who have read only an occasional paper containing an article on gunnery, would be unfair. 'Tis asking too much, gentlemen; much better for you to subscribe for the paper since its first issue—better for us both, and really more satisfactory to the proprietors of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

One gentleman who is a gun-maker at Wilcox, Elk Co., Penn., writes: "Your remarks as to the proper twist or rotary motion may be all correct, if I thoroughly understand them, but I must confess they were not clear to my mind in all respects. Most of them were clear to me. For instance, that a large bore did not require so much twist as a small bore, but when you suggested the method of arriving at the proper twist by a mathematical calculation of proportion, etc., it was all Greek to me. I never could do it that way, it did not seem to work"

Now, Mr. Editor, I am willing to give a general system by which any man of genius could, by a proper chain of deductions, arrive at just such conclusions as I have written. But because a man does not fully comprehend the higher branch of mathematics, I am not to be made responsible for that. So far as the real merits of the manipulation of the rifle is concerned, in order to obtain from it the best possible performance, I hold myself second to no man in the world. 'Tis true that another may be in possession of some important facts that I do not have, and which would add to my already accumulation of knowledge, and would be too glad to get them if such exists, and would give proper acknowledgement for the same, and with a feeling of deep gratitude to the source from which they come. I have, throughout in all my papers on gunnery, endeavored to give the reader the result of my experience and deductions in every department, with the one exception, that of "construction." And in this particular I have no hesitancy, but think it lumbering up the columns of your paper with a mess of particulars that would make me appear to the general reader egotistical. In fact, I would consider it a trespass on the space allotted to me to expand my articles in giving the full particulars of my manipulations. I have no object in keeping secret for private advantage any real merit that I may be in possession of, for, in a case of honorable competition of skill I am willing to depend solely upon the *modus operandi* of deductions, and execute privately or publicly what I have so publicly written and published on gunnery in your paper.

I will also acknowledge the receipt of a letter from another mechanic and gun-maker at Marysville, Cal., who was formerly a journeyman with the late Wm. Billinghurst, the celebrated rifle-maker of Rochester, N. Y. Some of his queries I will be glad to notice at some future time, a nd will say to him now that nitre or saltpetre is strictly the essence of gunpowder. It is a triple compound of oxygen, nitrogen and potassium.

The Eintracht Club.

A short time ago we gave the history of the California Swiss Rifle Club, and intended at the time to continue the subject without intermission until we had given the history of every club in the city. Although the fault is not ours, we have been unable to obtain the necessary material in the order we desired, that is, in giving the clubs according to their position, and so this week we give the club mentioned above. On this point, in order that no offense may be taken where none is intended, we may remark, we do not mean the word "position" to refer to the individual or collective respectability of our local clubs. In this respect there is no difference in them, for perhaps, we have no more manly, intelligent, well-to-do people in the city than the generality of those who belong to our rifle clubs. Whatever difference there is lies simply in the number of members, and in this respect we presume the California Schuetzen Club is entitled to precedence, but so far we have failed in getting the history of that club.

The real name of the club whose history we give this week is the Schuetzen Section des Verein Eintracht, and it was organized in 1877, with a limited membership of fifty. Up to the time of the disastrous fire at the Winter Gardens, which destroyed a portion of the Eintracht Hall, and a large amount of uniforms, rifles, and other material belonging to the club, amounting to $600, fortunately covered by insurance, the average membership ran from forty-three to forty-six, but after the misfortune referred to it was reduced to thirty-six, the muster roll at present. The Eintracht Rifles, as the name indicates, is under the direct jurisdiction of the Verein Eintracht, and the uniforms, arms, and other material of the club are the property of that society, and, in fact, in order to become a member of the Eintracht Rifles, the applicant must first be a member of the parent society. In no case is that obligation dispensed with. The uniform of the club is an imitation of the Tyrolese Sharpshooters; light-grey trimmed with green, a soft hat with the left rim held up to the crown by a gold star surmounted by a tuft of rooster's feathers. One peculiarity of this club is that it never participates in public demonstrations, but confines itself strictly to rifle shooting. Only once since its organization has it deviated from this rule, when, much to its honor, it turned out in full force to the last man on the roll to honor the obsequies of the late lamented President Garfield, and in that true spirit of patriotism and martial pride, ever conspicuous in the German people, aided to complete that magnificent military procession which filled Golden Gate Park on the occasion of those sad cermonies.

The club or company, whichever may be considered the proper term, for it goes under both, has been under the respective command of Captains Schneider, H. Geilfuss and Wm. Hatje. The particulars of its progress in shooting are interesting. When first organized at a 25 ring target at 200 yards, the scores seldom went over 11 or 12; but by constant practice they kept increasing until the club now contains some of the best riflemen in the State. The arm used is the common military rifle, six-pound pull, not exceeding 44-calibre with any trigger or sight, except the telescope. The club meets at Harbor View Range every Sunday in summer, and every other Sunday in winter, with a medal match every second Sunday in the month. It also has a drill practice twice every month at the Eintracht Hall. The officers for the present year are Captain F. A. Kulhs, Lieut. L. H. Kauffung, Lieut. H. Schubert and Ord. Serg't. C. Schwartz. We shall henceforth give the scores of this club regularly in our rifle report. As a fitting conclusion to this little sketch of its history we append the average shot of the members for 1883.

CHAMPION CLASS.

Capt. F. A. Kuhls	19 31-40	A Stamer	18 5-60
Lieut. Louis H. Kauffung	18 7-60		

FIRST CLASS.

P. Klare	16 13-45	Roepke	16 1-16

SECOND CLASS.

H. Guembel	15 17-60	Strenber	13 37-40
G. Beckert	15 2-25	Leu	13 37-60
J. Hartmanshen	13 81-85	Dafeldecker	12 11-20

THIRD CLASS.

A. Wirtner	12 13-44	Tapken	10 13-40
G. Wolff	12 1-10	Schlicht	9 1-2
Hagerup	11 7-25	2d. Lieut. H. Schubert	9 1-5
Schuck	11 1-5	Chas. Lutz	8 6-11
Vock	10 17-20	Ord. Serg. C. Schwartz	8 1-2
Krueger	10 11-13		

At Shell Mound.

Sunday was a gala day at this favorite resort of our riflemen. The weather also was particularly suited to good shooting, and the general enjoyment of those present. Among the most conspicuous present were the gentlemen who are to take part in the contest to-morrow between the Second Artillery and Fifth Battalion of Infantry. The management of the shooting in this match, which is exciting an unusual degree of interest, will be under Captain Ed. E. Sproul for the artillery, and Col. Ranlett for the infantry men. Last week we gave the names from which the teams of ten men each will be selected, and we find nothing more definite can be given until the time of the match arrives, as the absence or indisposition of a single man will make all the difference. The contest is certain to be very close and interesting and the scores large. Sunday's practice by both parties shows a large percentage, but we understand every man on each side will have to shoot himself into the team to-morrow, that is, he will be selected for his merits. It is true, it is only a friendly match in which the losers pay for the supper, but for all that every effort will be made to win. The scores on Sunday were:

INFANTRY MEN.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Kellogg	42	48	90
Hovey	44	46	90
Williams	44	45	89
Pierce	45	43	88
Brown	43	43	86
Burrell	43	43	86
McEwen	44	42	86
Macdonald	43	42	85
Ranlett	41	43	84
Waltham	40	41	81
Mason	41	40	81

ARTILLERY MEN.

Mangels	41	48	89
Fennell	46	42	88
Sime	43	43	86
Warren	43	43	86
Markus	43	41	84
Lods	41	42	83
Lemcke	43	36	79
Sturke	40	37	77
Last	39	37	76

The above returns show the infantry to have a little advantage in the score so far.

At the same place and time there was also an interesting match between Companies B and E, First Infantry, six men in each team, ten shots each, 200 yards. Company E. were the victors, as the following scores show:

COMPANY E.

Barrere	5	5	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	5—42
Stevens	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	3—41
Pendleton	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3—40
Haley	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—38
Erzekial	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—38
Capt. Geo. Teller	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	3—38
Total										237

COMPANY B.

Lieut. F. R. Townsend	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—44
Sergt. G. R. Burdick	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—37
Lieut. F. Kremple	0	2	5	5	4	3	3	4	5	5—36
Sergt. L. Knowlton	4	4	3	3	5	3	3	3	4	3—35
Private E. M. Taylor	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—35
Private Desmond	2	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	3—29
Total										216

Beaver and Linville.

Police officer Linville, in spite of his ability with rifle and pistol, had to pay for Colonel Beaver's dinner, a choice one we may be sure, last Sunday night, together with the cost of one hundred cartridges and other little items included in their match, which resulted in the Colonel's favor, though by a close shave, as it took Creedmoor rules to settle the matter. The conditions were 50 shots each in strings of ten, with a 45-calibre revolver, six pounds pull of trigger, Creedmoor target, distance 33⅓ yards.

Colonel Beaver	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—49
	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
Total										243
Officer Linville	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—47
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—49
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—49
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—49
Total										243

These are magnificent scores, and yet both men had the monumental nerve to complain they were out of practice or they would have done better.

We beg to call attention to the following wise and necessary order of Adjutant-General Kelton in reference to indiscriminate shooting at the Presido Reservation. The order does not come a moment too soon, nor is at all too severe.

Adjutant-General Kelton of the Presido has issued orders that all persons found shooting on the reservation, other than at the shooting range, shall be arrested and their firearms taken away. The General has been compelled to put a stop to the reckless marksmanship around the ground by hunters, as last week a valuable horse, the property of the Government, was shot and crippled by some gunner who shot at a meadow lark.

At Sacramento.

There was an interesting and successful match on Sunday at Twelfth Street Range, between Lieut. F. P. Lowell of Company B, and Lieut H. W. Rivett of Company G. The match was for $50 a side, with Creedmore range. The scores were

CREEDMORE RANGE.

Lowell	45	41	44	42	41	41	42	43	42	45	—426
Rivett	44	43	44	42	44	43	45	44	44	40	—433

AGREED TARGET.

Rivett	53	50	53	50	53	51	55	52	54	46	—517
Lowell	53	47	53	49	47	47	50	50	49	52	—497

Rivett's score of 433 has never been equaled by any one in the regiment; the best heretofore being 432.

A Challenge.

In Tuesday's *Chronicle* we find the following challenge. Lieut. Brown belongs to the Fifth Infantry Battalion, and is always in its rifle matches and acquits himself well. If Linville accepts this challenge, it may be worse for him than paying for Col. Beaver's dinner—or better. It will be just as it happens, but both are reliable men with the rifle:

SAN FRANCISCO, February 9th, 1884.

To the Sporting Editor of the Chronicle—SIR: During the past year two shooting matches have occurred between Officer Linville and myself, and in both matches Officer Linville was so unfortunate as to be defeated, but, as he says, so I am informed, from causes which do not now exist. If that be true, I am perfectly willing to give the gentleman another chance if he desires it to regain his lost laurels in a match of 100 to 200 yards, or 100 shots at 200 and 500 yards respectively, for the sum of $50 or $100; to shoot with any military gun, under the rules governing the California Rifle Association.

LIEUT. GEORGE H. BROWN.

Officer Linville, on Wednesday morning, accepted the above challenge.

The interest taken of late in rifle shooting has reached and, in a measure, enthused the First Regiment. It is a common thing now for the old reliable cracks of this corpse to practice every week at different ranges. Very properly, they do not intend to be left behind in the numberless challenges spoken of to appear in the spring. We do not think they will be left far behind either.

We were curious enough to get the Age of Col. Ranlett's team now shooting for the Military Trophy. We find the average is 41 years, six months to the man. This shows the youngsters growing their first military mustache have not so much the advantage as they may think.

Major A. F. Klose, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, tried his hand on Sunday at Shell Mound, and made the very creditable total of 86; 41 at 200 yards and 45 at 500 yards.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

J. W. W. Linden:—

Please give me your solution of the following points in a game of cribbage. A plays an ace, B a four, A a tray, B a five, and makes a run of three. A plays a deuce, making a run of five. B plays a tray, and claims a run of four, to which A objects. A and B finally agree to leave the disputed point to the decision of C, who sustains A's objections. Was C's decision correct?

Answer—The objection is valid, as the cards stand 3-2-5-3.

L. B. Artesia, Cal.:—

1.—Mary Chilton, the dam of Thad Stevens, was by imported Glencoe.
First dam, by American Eclipse.
Second dam, Queen Mary, by Bertrand.
Third dam, Lady Fortune, by Brimmer.
Fourth dam, Woodpecker's dam by imported Buzzard.
Fifth dam, The Faun, by Craig's Alfred.
Sixth dam, Shepherdeus, by Wormsley's King Herod.
Seventh dam, by imported Traveller.
Eighth dam, by imported Whittington.

2.—The race was on the Ocean House track, San Francisco.

3.—We cannot give the pedigree of Old St. Clair. At the time Occident made his *debut* most diligent inquiry was made, but nothing of the breeding or history of St. Clair could be ascertained.

4.—Ethan Allen was by Vermont Black Hawk; dam's pedigree unknown.

5.—Vermont Black Hawk was by Sherman Morgan, son of Justin Morgan.

6.—We never intended to say exactly that Twilight and Sallie Russel were sisters in blood, but very nearly sisters. Twilight being by Lexington and Sallie Russell, by Boston, the sire of Lexington.

G. W. A. P. Downey:—

The horse has no gall bladder like the cow, as well as the human species. The bile is received by a network of minute ducts, ultimately coalescing to form the hepatic duct which opens into the duodenum. The secretion of bile is entirely from the venous blood.

F. W. G. Norris Grant:—

We have no means of knowing just what Wm. M. Rysdyk "was worth" when he bought the Chas. Kent mare and colt, but the historians of that period class him as "a poor farmer," which we suppose had reference to his financial standing and not to his qualifications as an agriculturist.

On the 23d ult. Col. Wm. Babcock, of Canton, owner of Geo. Sprague, wrote to a gentleman in Peoria, Ill., that he would give him $50 to get a match of $1,000 against Mr. Studer's Durango, and then the latter issued a challenge containing a number of propositions, which has resulted in a match between the above-named stallions, to trot a race of mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, over the Chicago Driving Park track, during the fall meeting there. The contest is to be under the auspices of the Chicago Association. The contract has been signed, and the stake, $1,000 each, has been deposited with James Selby, Peoria, Ill., play or pay. The owner of Fairy Gift declined to take part in it. The event will be exciting, as Durango has a record of 2:23¾, and George Sprague an exhibition mile of 2:21 to his credit, after only five week's training.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Feb. 16, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrie Daly (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, J Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, J. Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Hubbard, T. J. Dale, Mountain View.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Elector, C. E. Perkins, Stockton.
Baywood, E. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. Smith, San Jose.

Working Capacity of Unshod Horses.

The New York *Spirit of the Times*, in a notice of Tips and Toe-weights, spoke of the question of tips on trotting colts as "one of the livest of the day," and that this was correct ground is evident, as the subject of the proper care of the feet of horses is becoming interesting to those which heretofore have paid little attention to it. The article which is copied under the above caption, was found in the February number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, copied by that from *Land and Water* and written by Arthur F. Astley. Although there is nothing new in it to the readers of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, it is valuable as corroborative proof that others recognize the value of a natural method of the treatment of horses' feet, and that in other countries the same results have followed like experiments. We have frequently stated that in our opinion it was the most momentous question in the whole range of "stable management," and that before long it would force recognition in spite of the opposition that comes from a stubborn determination to follow old practices. There have been hindrances here which are not met in England. By far, the most prominent horse interest in America is that connected with fast trotters. The fast harness horse absorbs the attention of a large majority of the people of the United States who take an active interest in horses, and the questions of breeding, rearing and training give rise to any amount of talk and writing. Shoeing is regarded as one of the essential features of training, and since the dawn of the era of toe-weights there have been still livelier times. Weights on the feet were held to be indispensable to the fast trotter, and when we commenced experimenting with tips, more than eight years ago, the great problem was how to benefit by following Nature as closely as possible, and not surrender the advantages of loading the feet in the education of trotters. After these years of experience and close, unremitting study we can see the labor that was lost by starting on a false hypothesis. Had the inquiry been differently directed and the groundwork taken, how shall the fast trotting action be secured with as little weight on the feet as possible, and that so applied as to preserve the natural functions of the foot unimpaired? Better yet would have been the basis that perhaps weight on the feet was as unnecessary to speed at the trot as it was in the gallop, and that in place of heavy shoes, weights and boots, more satisfactory results would follow the adoption of something like the plate of a race-horse. To this we have come after these years of experiments which have not been entirely barren, and though three-quarters of the time was spent in finding the correct place to start from, the mistakes have a value which we do not underrate. It may be necessary to recall some of the lessons of the past, and cases arise when similar treatment to that of years ago be found beneficial. That a barefooted horse has the capacity to perform ordinary work we have long believed; that a trotter can show the maximum of its speed when nearly, if not quite, without metallic appendages to the feet is our present conviction. It may be that a "hold of the ground" can be better obtained by the use of a metal catch in place of the horn, and this, of course, will only apply to the portion of the foot which is employed in propulsion. As the instantaneous photographs have shown in the fast gallop, the fore-foot is the point from which the last grand effort is made, and in the fast trot the hind foot gives the final impetus before the body is hurled through the air. The toe leaves the ground last, and consequently there is the place to affix the "purchase." Pedestrians wear shoes that are spiked on the toe so as to avoid the slightest retrograde movement, and though the wall of the horse's foot is better fitted to give a catch, the still harder and sharper metal will be more effective.

"Judge McShafter" and the Board of Appeals.

At this time of writing there is no intelligence of what action the National Trotting Association has taken in relation to the Board of Appeals for this district. Usually that portion of the business is not momentary, and in ninety-nine cases in a hundred the men selected will be reasonably well-fitted for the place. It is very different now. While two of the members are beyond adverse criticism, peculiarly well-adapted for the office, from every point of view, the third is so utterly unfitted for the trust conferred that the good is completely over-shadowed by the evil, and should he be retained for the next two years the trotting interest of this coast will be seriously jeopardized. It may appear somewhat paradoxical that a majority of the Board should be governed by a minority, and that one should be so potent for evil when there are two on the opposite side. The same causes may not operate in the future, however, and that the legs of the Old Man of the Sea may be forced to relinquish the grip. That grip was owing to an over-estimate of the ability of Judge Shafter, due to an idea that he was a great legal luminary, that he was a man of intellect, so well versed in the law and all pertaining to the law, whether found in the old books, rendered venerable by centuries, racing rules or trotting codes. Ponderous in person, assuming an air of wisdom on all occasions when his opinion was sought, dogmatic in asserting, pompous, domineering, at times grossly insulting to his associates, high political aspirations, and large landed possessions imposed on the credulity of those who were not in a better position to judge, and they gave him credit for ability a hundred times greater than he was entitled to. It must be conceded that there is a total lack of ability, or his misdeeds must be charged to something far worse. Without going outside of the judges' stand, and the District Board of Appeals, there are abundant grounds on which to base the proof that his decisions have been absurdedly stupid or ———— .There is no necessity for going outside of these domains, though it can be clearly shown that the management of his own horses have been, to say the least, queer and that permitting one of them to run, and *honoring* by his presence a race on Sunday, and a race, too, which had to be brought before the Trustees of the Blood-Horse Association to adjudicate, is not calculated to give him "high standing." Postponing the chapter of individual doings to a future time we will briefly state a few of the decisions of this learned judge, and if they do not fully sustain the charge that he is entirely out of place when in a position to "decide away" large amounts of money. Without a particle of evidence, as all the main testimony bearing on the case was in our possession, and never called for, he decided that Bonnie was entitled to start in the Stanford Stake of 1882, when, as soon as her owner was cognizant of the facts, he promptly refused to accept the award *and did not start her*, although it was nearly certain she would have won.

The rulings of Judge Shafter in the Dawn case we will not discuss at present, further than to state that his owner did not avail himself of the benefits tendered. The Embryo for three-year-olds in 1882, presents features that will completely justify the claim of a woful lack of ability, and that so palpably that no one will argue to the contrary who has the least knowledge of trotting rules. Shafter was the presiding judge. Bonnie won the first and second heats. The third, Fred Arnold beat her by at least half a length. There were no violations of the rules by breaking, foul driving on any of the infringements, excepting that the driver of Fred Arnold was charged with loud shouting. The rules specify that the punishment for that offence shall be by fine or suspension during the meeting. *The heat was given to Bonnie* by this ponderous mass of legal learning, after a full examination of the rules, and notwithstrnding, one of his associates disagreed with him and protested against the absurd decision. The comical part was to come. The question was brought up by the Chairman of the Board of Appeals, Captain N. T. Smith, the Board at the time consisting of the Chairman and Judge Shafter, and with scarcely a word of argument the decree reversed and the heat ordered to be trotted over again at a future time. A paper in New York lauded "the Judge" for the willingness shown to correct an error, but the error was so palpable that, while extolling the *honesty* of such a course, there was no defence for a lack of capacity that would have disgraced a schoolboy.

These were the only cases brought before the Board until the last was "dug up" which entailed a three-days' session. In the Dawn case, Judge Shafter claimed that there was a "lack of jurisdiction," for though the managers held a certificate of membership from the National Trotting Association, the nominations were made previous to the application for membership. This was a question which gave an opportunity for differences of opinion, but in the case of Burns against Bayliss, where it was clear that there was a lack of jurisdiction, the same judge said that the Board of Appeals had authority, and put men to the trouble of attending on three afternoons. The case stood thus: M. M. Allen leased the Oakland Trotting Park from the proprietor E. Wiard, to give a series of races, running and trotting. They were advertised over his own name and the entries made to him. The Oakland Trotting Park is not a member of the National Trotting Association, neither is Mr. Allen as proprietor. There was a pacing race which took two days to decide. No complaint was made to the judges in the stand that Bayliss, who drove one of the horses, did not try to win on the deciding day, but some time afterwards Burns brought the charge before the Board of Appeals. There was bad blood all around. Burns was bitter in his feelings against Bayliss owing to a quarrel about the driving of Nellie Burns. Bayliss was the trainer at the time when Haddington, Judge Shafter's horse, ran the notorious Sunday race on the half-mile track, and the trainer was made the scapegoat to carry the sins of the whole party, excepting that one of the participants was compelled to refund $150 that Judge Shafter had posted in the match. There were revelations at the time and since, so that there was war between owner and trainer, and some have claimed that the desire to punish Bayliss came from animosity, and was not governed by a wish to "purify the turf." That can only be surmised, and as such wrong might be done Judge Shafter in charging him with such reprehensible conduct. But it is just as plain that it shows a failing of memory in not applying the same reasons as in the Dawn case; an utter incapacity to understand the laws of the N. T. A., or the purposes for which it was organized. Grant the right to the protection of the National Trotting Association to "non-members," and all that will be necessary is to appoint a Board of Appeals in each district before which all controversies shall come, and which shall have entire control over trotting affairs, and there will be a saving of the greatest proportion of the money paid in fees, etc., and in place of a membership limited to those which contribute to the funds of the association every track in the country will be "protected." The farce of a trial under these circumstances appropriately ended without a result, although the time of the members of the board, accuser, accused, and several witnesses was taken up in the three-day go-as-you-please race.

When Donathan was fined $25 at Petaluma by Judge Shafter, under the charge of laying up heats in a race which he won, it appeared rather a harsh proceeding, especially when Donathan denied being guilty of the offense. The pools were also declared off through some process of reasoning that perhaps an *eminent* lawyer can reconcile with common sense, though those which were made public are certainly puerile. From a creditable source it was learned that this was a compromise, and that the presiding judge advocated a verdict that would have been still more objectionable.

A flagrant case was the decision in the case of May D., and though the judges who rendered the decree were, doubtless, innocent of any wrong intention, that much cannot be said of the President of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society. May D. won a stake, the conditions of which, as published in all the advertisements preceding the closing of the stake, and previous to and during the fair, did not provide for any portion going to any other than the winner. *Purses* were divided so as to give the winner fifty per cent., the second twenty-five per cent., the third fifteen per cent., and the fourth horse ten per cent. of the amount of purse. It was not surprising that men not familiar with turf rules should confound

stakes and purses, but that a person of the least intelligence, who had read the laws of the association that were to govern that race should make such a blunder is almost impossible. As the manager of May D. protested against the decision, it must have been brought to the notice of Judge Shafter as Presedent of the society, and failing to remedy the wrong promptly he cannot find fault that some people ascribed it to the fact that his mare Nighthawk ran second, and under the decision was entitled to receive something over $90. Were this the only case, it might be said that avarice ovecame the judgment, but when there is an array of blunders preceding this, that it is due to imbecility, and not the desire to get money to which he had not the shadow of a claim.

When his associates in the Board realize that he is not of the mental calibre they imagined; when they take charge of the business and will not permit him to dictate, or be led astray by thinking that admission to the bar forty odd years ago is a certificate of capacity; when they act in accordance with their own good sense, then it will not matter whether he is a member or not. And yet, after so many exhibitions of his *peculiarities* it is not to be expected that his presence will inspire respect, or that the universal distrust will be removed. Whatever may be the result of his political associations, in which he has shown the same lack of ability, or anything approaching ability, he is a dead weight on the sports of the turf and track, a handicap of such proportions that it cannot be carried.

Spring Race Meeting.

Two weeks from to-day, the first of March next, the stakes which are still open, and the purses offered by the Pacific Blood-Horse Association close. In order to keep the bill prominently before owners and trainers, we republish it on this page. The numbers of stakes and purses which are yet to close are 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15. Blanks to facilitate the making of entries will be sent to everyone who is likely to need them, and can be obtained at this ofice or of Henry Schwartz, 131 Montgomery street. The most important point to the owners and trainers is to know that the course will be kept in proper order. This we will guarantee, and have no hesitation in saying that the Bay District will be, in all respects, as good and as safe as it is possible to keep it. That is, of course, if the weather proves favorable, and at the time of the year when the races are to come off there is a good chance for the best kind of weather.

First Day—Saturday, April 12th.

No. 2—Hearst Stake.—For all ages, of $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added. second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse $200; $25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every $100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every $100 above.

Extra Day—Tuesday, April 15th.

No. 5—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; $25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.

No. 6—Purse, $200; $50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.

No. 7—Purse, $200; $50 to second; dash of one mile.

No. 8—Selling Purse, $200; $25 to second; 1¼ miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

Second Day—Thursday, April 17th.

No. 9—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.

No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—$50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 P. M.

No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1⅛ miles; $25 each; $10 declaration; $200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.

No. 12—Purse, $300; $50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Third Day—Saturday, April 19th.

No. 15—Purse, $300; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

Death of Hon. A. P. Whitney.

Regrets over the death of A. P. Whitney will not be confined to any portion of California, and though the great loss will be the most keenly felt by his family and neighbors, the mourners will include all of those who were acquainted with him. It did not require a long acquaintance to appreciate his many sterling qualities, for though strikingly unobtrusive there was so much geniality in his composition, so unaffectedly cordial, warm-hearted, gentlemanly—or it is still better to write, so much manliness, that there was an attraction from the first, a magnetism which further acquaintance ripened into sincere friendship. While of such great service to the district in which he lived, while none stood higher in the affection and esteem of the people of Sonoma and adjoining counties, he was so well known all over the State that there will be regrets from all sections. Keenly alive to every project that was beneficial to the whole State, there was no selfishness to be gratified in restricting his labors to his own district. He was an ardent patron of agriculture in all of its branches, and any scheme which gave promise of benefiting the farmers met his hearty approval. He entered heart and soul into the work of building up the Sonoma and Marin fair, industrious and indefatigable in his efforts to place it in the front rank of California exhibitions. The change from the old grounds to the magnificent new park was mainly effected by his exertions, and his enthusiastic temperament appeared to inspire his confederates so that all worked with a will. Language is scarcely adequate to express the grief that follows the loss of men of the class to which A. P. Whitney belonged. While we all join in the mourning, there are the lessons which his life work left for emulation and example, and the knowledge that his good deeds will long be cherished is some consolation.

Stallions Advertised—Hubbard, Bob Mason.

So numerouos have been the additions to the stallions advertised for service in the *Breeder and Sportsman* that it is troublesome to keep up with them as they come in. So early in the season, however, there is not the hurry there will be a month hence, and by that time we hope to have our say about all of them. Fortunately all are so well worthy of encomiums that the task, if task it can be called, is a pleasant job, and to have such goo grounds to praise is very gratifying. Among the late entries in the advertising column are Hubbard and Bob Mason, the former being the celebrated thoroughbred which came here in 1873 to take part in the big four-mile races. Bob Mason, one of the great family of Echo and Belle Mason, every one of which can trot fast.

Hubbard unfortunately went wrong, so that he never ran in this country, which was a sore disappointment to all concerned in him, especially to Col. McDaniels, who regarded him as one of the very best race-horses he ever saw. As Col. McDaniels, in his fifty years of active participation in the sports of the turf, has owned and trained many of foremost celebrity, a certificate from him is as good as can be. A brother to Katie Pease, Hubbard is not confined to his individual performances on which to base his claims, and as he is the only son of Planet we can recall as being owned on this coast, his blood will be a valuable acquisition to the thoroughbred stock of California. Few of his colts have been trained, all that we know of being the fillies bred by Putnam Robson and Jas. B. Chase, and both of these could race. His fine size, powerful build and capital breeding is a guarantee that his stock will be good for any service to which horses are put. Jo Hamilton was the first of the Belle Mason family to appear, and as a four-year-old he showed that he possessed a wonderful flight of speed and any amount of endurance. Exile is of the same stamp, and there is little question that Bob Mason is endowed with the family characteristics fully as strong as the others. The California Belmont blood mingles kindly with all the trotting strains, and in this case it is backed by imported Leviathan, Frank and John Richards.

Our Pictures.

Fortunately, there were some pictures on hand to draw upon, or we could not have kept the resolution to offer a representation of the "notable horses of California" each week for some time to come. From unavoidable causes, others have been delayed, and those which we anticipated presenting will not be ready as soon as was expected. Mr. Wyttenbach has lately made drawings of Prompter, the first of the great clan of the Blue Bulls to become domiciled on this coast; of Echo, Jr., a son of the great horse whose picture was in the paper of last week; Stanford, an Electioneer who is wonderfully like his sire, and who gives promise of being a worthy offshoot; and Director, who gained so much fame in the "grand circuit" of 1883. The engagements were made in the order named, and as there is nearly an absolute guarantee that this will be the last disappointment, they will come in good time. Undue haste meant a poor job, and that could not be afforded. While some of the pictures are better than others, the whole series has been so good as to elicit praises from all quarters. We shall endeavor to sustain the reputation gained, and though it is provoking to be forced to wait, that is better than to spoil by hurry.

Jersey Herd Book.

From Major Beck we have good reports of the progress of the Jersey Cattle Herd Book. On the first of January over seven hundred had been registered, and there are still so many of the foundation stock for the committee to pass upon that in all probability there will be at least one thousand when the volume goes to press. This is a grand showing which must surprise even the most sanguine of the projectors, and places the Pacific coast in a high position with regard to this favorite breed of cattle. There is little question that ultimately the Jerseys of the sunset slope will rank as high, if not higher, than those of any other country, and that the race will improve in this climate, so favorable to physical perfection. In a few generations there will be an increase in size, while the milk and butter producing qualities will not be diminished, more likely to be enhanced in proportion.

The Stanford Stake.

This stake for trotting colts, which will be three years old in 1885, has been modified to meet the desires of breeders who thought that as heretofore published the first risks were too great. As it closes on the 1st of March we place it on this page, where it is not likely to be overlooked. Under the amended requirements there *should* be a long list of nominators, and we confidently anticipate a still finer array than in the Stanford of 1882.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, $300 each, $25 payable on the 1st of March, 1884, at which time the stake will close, $50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and $100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH. Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1884. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked March 1st will be eligible.

Breeders of trotting horses will see that it is greatly to their interest that this Stake should not be allowed to lapse, and now that the first payments are made so light it comes within the reach of everyone.

It is the main Trotting Stake of California, and is fully entitled to support.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

The Oakland Trotting Park.

For many years we have cherished the hope that the Oakland Trotting Park would be purchased by a stock company, one of the conditions being that it should be retained as race-course and fair ground for at least ten years. The land is becoming too valuable for an individual to hold it much longer, as the temptation to place the lots in market is becoming too strong for most men to resist. It can be purchased now for one-half the sum that, in all probability, could be realized from the sale of lots in the next two years, this opportunity arising from the desire of the proprietor to close it out at once, and thus avoid the trouble which will attend partition. Mr. Wiard feels that he is too old to bother himself with the cares which are sure to follow a sale of lots, and for that reason will offer terms which will make it a remunerative speculation.

The park is so favorably situated, with so many natural advantages, that little will be required outside of buildings to make it one of the most attractive places of the kind imaginable. There is not a handsomer site on either side of San Francisco bay, and there is utility as well as beauty. The "lay of the land" could not be improved for track and fair ground, and it is equally as well adapted for building purposes. There is slope enough to insure perfect drainage, and this is augmented by a stream which runs through it, and the channel of which is deep enough to insure the carrying away of all the sewage of a large city. For convenience of access, both from San Francisco and Oakland, it cannot be improved, as on one side is the railway track, the station only a short distance away, and on the other the horse-cars and fine drives to Oakland and Berkeley.

There is a project now under contemplation, which we feel quite sanguine will be carried through, and which will be outlined in the next issue of this paper. There will be a necessity for active movements, as the longer the purchase is delayed the more danger there is of the chance being lost.

Regarding the claim of Dr. Hicks, that Prairie Bird should be credited with a record of 2:28½, Col. W. H. McDoel, of Quincy, Ill., writes: "I notice Dr. Hick's note regarding the record of Praire Bird. I saw her pace the race at Canton, Ill., when she made her record of 2:28½ and could have paced in 2:25 or 2:26 just as well, as she jogged under the wire. She was driven by F. N. Fancher and was only four years old."

The "blue laws" of 1794 are still in force in Pennsylvania. Eight citizens of Reading have been arrested for racing their horses on the streets, and they are to be tried under the "blue laws," which provide that the horses shall be sold and the proceeds go to the county treasury.

Distemper has been at work among horse stock in Montana. Huntly & Clark, Radersburg, have lost the colt Almost, and the mare Becky Bird. The former was foaled in 1880, sired by Alarm, dam Ella, by Norwood. The latter was sired by Balsora, dam by Eagle Mambrino.

New York horse buyers are busy picking up gentlemen's roadsters down in Maine, while some of the Maine horse dealers are down in Texas purchasing a supply for the home market.

Notice has been filed of the increase of the capital stock of the Washington Park Club of Chicago to $100,000, and attested by Gen. Phil Sheridan, president of the club.

Mr. Goldsmith has transferred Director and Monroe Chief to the other side of the bay, and his address is now Oakland Trotting Park, Oakland.

Rosa Wilkes has lately been blistered. Golden thinks she will be in a condition to trot the coming season.

HERD AND SWINE.

Salting Butter.

What do we salt butter for? "We salt it to preserve it," says one. "I salt it," says another, "to improve its taste." "And I," adds a third, "because I have been accustomed to, and never thought much about why I did so. I only supposed I must, or it would go wrong in some way." This last reply will answer for the multitude, and it will answer for much that is done outside of the avocation of butter making. If one will stop and ask himself at every step why he does each thing, he will be surprised to find himself doing about all he does from habit, or by way of imitating the habits of others. Man is very properly credited with being a reasoning animal, because he does sometimes reason, but he is moved much more by the force of custom than of thought, and our conduct in salting butter is only the outgrowth of our most prominent human characteristic, which is thoughtlessly following in a rut.

If anybody has succeeded in preserving butter by salting it, we would be much obliged if he would send a report of his success, and how he obtained it, to this *Journal*, for publication. It could not fail to be interesting news to butter makers generally, for it is becoming a serious question whether salt ever preserves butter, or whether it prolongs or shortens its lifetime. Salt does not save butter, for every body in this country salts his butter, and yet it is notorious that it does not only not keep, but, on the contrary, spoils in great haste. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule. We have seen butter keep with and without salting till it was upwards of three years old.

The writer saw and examined carefully a considerable number of packages of butter at the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia, which were from one to more than three years old, and which were nearly all well preserved without any salting. A half dozen or so of these packages were exhibited at the World's International Exposition, held at Vienna, three years before, and, of course, they had acquired some age previous to being shown there, but they were still sound. He also saw in Central New York a package of salted butter which took a premium for best butter in its class at the local agricultural fairs for three years in succession, and was still sound. The flavor, however, had changed considerably, having become intense, and approximating the flavor of cheese, but was not in the least degree rancid. This butter, we should think, from its taste, had been salted at the rate of three-quarters of an ounce of salt to the pound, and what was further of interest in its history was the fact that it was kept during the whole of its long life, except when it was on exhibition, in a common farm cellar, in a half-covered jar, without cloth, or salt, or brine to protect it, its surface being all that time exposed to the cellar air. We have occasionally come across other samples of equal age, and have had reports of others which we did not see. Such experiences go to show that salt neither preserves nor spoils butter, but that its keeping or not keeping depends on some other cause or causes, which the average dairyman, at least, certainly has not yet discovered; for, while it has been demonstrated that it can be made to keep either with or without salt, the great bulk of the butter of the country begins to fail the very next day after it is made, and we have sometimes suspected it began to fail two or three days sooner than that.

Perhaps, if the proverbial dairyman should venture to become a little enterprising, and strive a little harder to become worthy of the appellation of a reasoning animal, instead of a creature of habit, he might oftner strike the causes which preserve or spoil his goods. It would be a good idea, anyway, to turn over a new leaf once in a while, and not be reading a soiled page always.

"Butter will keep," says one, "if it is excluded from the air. The corroding influence of oxygen decomposes the traces of albuminous matter which adhere to it, and from this beginning the decomposition of the fats follow." This is often preached, but, like a good deal of other preaching, it is only theory. The case just cited in central New York disproves it; and besides this, we had a bit of experience in this line at the Centennial, which was rather interesting. Some western men who thought the air wholly to blame in the matter of spoiling butter determined to circumvent it, and show the assembled world that the west could do some things as well as others. So they put up three packages in prepared tin, and sealed them with solder the moment they were filled. Thus protected, it was predicted they would keep, with or without refrigeration, anywhere. The butter was made in June, and presented for inspection in August. Fortunately, your humble servant was selected as the judge to decide on its merits; so we carefully opened them before a crowd of curious eyes, only to find every package spoiled, and the question, what spoils butter from keeping is still open for somebody else to guess.

Since salt cannot be relied on, either for preserving or spoiling butter, the only good purpose left for its use in butter is for seasoning. As to its use for this purpose, consumers are not agreed. Some want much, others little, and others still, none.

The safest rule to follow in salting for seasoning is the one followed by a horse jockey in harnessing his horses. He said, when he had an ugly-looking horse, he covered him up with all the nice harness he could get on him. The harness looked better than the horse, and the latter got the benefit of the improvement. When he had a fine-looking animal, he used as little harness as he could. The horse looked better than the harness, and it only served to obscure his beauty. If butter must be salted, this is the true rule to follow, for the flavor of choice butter is very much more pleasing than the taste of salt, and the more of it there is used the more the butter flavor is hid, but the taste of salt is better than *no* flavor or *bad* flavor. So, when butter is afflicted with such faults, liberal salting will improve the defects by disguising them with its prominence.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A writer for the *Dairy* says: For years I have pursued the plan of keeping the faces of my bulls muffled, and then I have them at a disadvantage. I simply put a stout, five-ringed halter upon them, and fasten to this, with stout straps and buckles, a wide strap of leather, bagging it so that it springs out from the eyes and admits light from behind, not the sides. Then the bull knows that he is in your power. Here in Ohio, where it is the custom for bulls to run with the dairy, the muffle is very serviceable in several ways. The bull remains quiet with the herd, and is not liable to jump fences, for being thus hampered, he is obliged to follow, and that cautiously, for a few falls into holes and ditches are sufficient to teach him that it is far better to follow than to mark out paths for himself.

Ensilage Congress.

The third annual Ensilage Congress was held on Wednesday of last week in New York city. J. B. Brown of the New York Plow Company called the convention to order, and Dr. A. S. Heath was elected president. Prof. Manly Miles read a paper on the prevention of acidity in ensilage. He said that fermentation is the result of a process of vital activity in which microscopic germs are nourished. These germs are called bacteria and they produce the acidity. If the bacteria could be killed, there could be no acidity. The way to kill them, he thought, was to fill the silo leisurely, and not put on the weights until the temperature is high enough to prevent its falling below the point necessary to kill the bacteria. This temperature, he had found, was from 115 degrees to 122 degrees. The result, he believed, would be uniformly sweet ensilage.

Edward Gridley and Dr. Tanner of Wassaic, Dutchess county, recited the history of the opposition to the use of ensilage by the New York Condensed Milk Company, which claimed that milk made from ensilage would not keep. They declared that the company had used freely this milk for over three years without discovering any ill results from it, and that the consumers of the milk to whom it was now sent were perfectly satisfied with it. The increased quantity of milk from the ensilage-fed cows excited attention from the Condensed Milk Company, to which it was furnished, but no fault was found until February, 1883. The Borden Company's claim was not that the milk furnished was bad, but that the condensed milk made from it would not keep.

Dr. Tanner said that after breaking with the Borden Company he put on his farm 100 steers for the market. To each of them twenty pounds of ensilage was fed twice a day, with six pounds of grain at noon. During the month of December the average gain in weight was seventy pounds each, one gaining 120 pounds in fifty days. Mr. Gridley thought it a question which was the way to make most money, but he thought it was by selling milk. However, he was not so certain of that when he found two old oxen gain 2½ pounds a day on ensilage. Dr. Tanner remarked that he had 150 cows, and after the trouble with the factory he sold 100 of them, and took the milk of fifty to New York city. The customers who used the ensilage-fed milk did not complain of it.

John Mayer of Theodore A. Havemeyer's Mountain Side Farm, near Mahwah, N. J., was enthusiastic in the praise of ensilage. He said: To each of 100 Jersey cows is given twenty pounds of ensilage in the morning, seven pounds of hay at noon, and twenty pounds of ensilage at night. Mixed with the ensilage is one quart of corn-meal and one of ground oats. Under this fodder, the cattle have grown in weight from two to 2½ pounds a day, while expenses have been reduced from $2.40 to a ton, when ensilage was not fully adopted, to $1.57. Horses are fed on ensilage three times a week, and hogs constantly. No bad results have been experienced on the farm from overfeeding cattle with ensilage. Their health is perfect. The cattle were never turned out to pasture, and had been fed in this way for three years. The ensilage had been taken from sixty-three acres of land, producing about twenty tons to the acre. Cows when taken from ensilage, fell off rapidly in milk production, which increased at once as soon as they were again placed on the diet.

In regard to the use of ensilage as food for horses a variety of opinions was expressed. Dr. Baxter of Virginia said that it had been tried with fatal results in his state, and that autopsies showed that death was due to the presence in the throat of stomach-worms, which caused suffocation. This was due, he thought, to the acidity of the food, which drove the worms from the stomach. The experience of the superintendent of the Greenfield Park Farm in Connecticut was somewhat singular. Of ten horses fed for a week on ensilage, eight had died, the trouble appearing to be in the throat. Henry Goodwill of Wassaic, N. Y., had tried the experiment of feeding ensilage, and his horse thrived under it and got fat. Another New York farmer said he had fed ensilage to mules with good results. The general opinion seemed to be that the use of ensilage for horses was not desirable.

Except in the matter of the Condensed Milk Company, the ensilage farmers report themselves successful during the past year. The only complaints against the milk have been made in cases where the cows were fed immediately before milking, and a change in the hour of feed has rectified this. B. Rogers, of Binghamton, said he furnished the milk of ensilage-fed cows to many people in Binghamton. They complained of the milk just after the silo was open in winter. Out of three hotels, one had complained. Elder Evans of the Lebanon Shakers said the Shakers filled three silos last summer, and had fed out two of them. Their butter was as good as ever. Elder Evans thought that it is easy to make a poor article, but that there is no reason why ensilage is not a perfect food. He saw no injurious effect on the cattle. A resolution was passed asking the Department of Agriculture at Washington to make an analysis of ensilage milk and of that produced by the ordinary feeding, and to publish the result, and also requesting the State Experimental Station of New York to make a similar comparative analysis.

Feeding Pigs the First 150 Days.

A reader asks why pigs will sometimes grow into short, dumpy, fat pigs at nine or ten weeks old, and can't be made to stretch out and become large, thrifty hogs afterwards?

This question involves the proper feeding of pigs till the frame and muscular system are developed. The pigs, in the case mentioned by our correspondent, were, undoubtedly, plied with too purely fattening food before the frame was developed, and the small pig simply fattened and finished like a mature hog; and when this is the case the pig may as well be killed, for it is too late after that to grow the bones and muscles profitably. The simplest way to cure this early fattening is to turn on thin grass, and let it wear off its fat, when you may grow its frame and muscular system, preparatory to fattening, into a large carcass. But this will cost much more than it comes to, and the most profitable thing to do is to kill such pigs and make the most of them.

This leads us to point out the proper way to feed the pig for its first 150 days. Up to this age, and perhaps a month or two beyond, it should be simply developing its body into a condition for ripening into a fat hog.

As we have often said, pig raisers should avoid giving young pigs a specially fattening food. In the dairy there is plenty of skim-milk, which is well adapted to grow the young pig, as it is rich in phosphate of lime to grow the bones, and of cheesy, albuminoid matter to grow the muscles. A little corn may be given with the milk. Such pigs never grow into little round dumps of fat, but grow into rangy shoats. Yet, probably a majority of our readers have the pigs without the skim-milk, and we must name the food for pigs under such circumstances. One of the best foods for the young pig is a small quantity of linseed-oil meal, a tablespoonful to the fifteen-pound pig, increased as the pig grows; this fed with oats and corn ground together, made into a slop, will cause rapid growth, but not premature fattening. Cotton-seed meal is sometimes used, but we can not recommend it for young pigs. It is not so easily digested, and it has not the same beneficial laxative effect as linseed meal, which is found to be a promoter of health in the pig. This can be procured at any considerable town all over the country, and those who raise and feed large numbers of hogs can afford to send to the oil mills for it and get it at wholesale rates. It can be bought at the mills at $20 to $25 per ton, and it is always worth these prices as a food. It is so rich in muscle-forming matter as to be of great value to feed with corn, which is so deficient in this quality.

Peas are also an excellent pig food, rich in muscle-forming matter, and can usually be purchased at about the same price as linseed meal. Peas and corn, ground together, make an excellent food when cooked for young pigs. Millet, ground with oats, will grow young pigs without fattening them. Another combination of food for young pigs is ten bushels of oats, five bushels of corn and one bushel of flaxseed, mixed and ground fine together. This small proportion of flaxseed will keep the digestive organs in the best condition. That makes a ration just laxative enough for health. We have seen a herd of pigs make a magnificent average growth upon this ration in winter. Bran and fine middlings are also often used for pigs; they are often used to mix with corn meal, and make a great improvement over feeding the meal alone, but pigs do not digest bran so well as ruminating animals. We have fed bran to pigs with profit to make bulk in the ration, but, as a food, we do not consider it as good as the other foods we have named.

In the summer, small pigs will be given the benefit of grass in pasture, and, in that case, they are not likely to fatten much on any food. The grass and exercise change the effect of the other food materially.

The feeder must watch the effect of food upon his pigs, and if it has too much of a fattening effect, he must at once change the combination of food, remove the most fattening part of the ration, and substitute something less so.

Why should not those who feed animals so carefully study every element in their business as the master mechanic in his? He studies mechanical principles; let the feeder as carefully study the effect of foods, and know precisely how to apply them to produce the desired effects. Feeders have, heretofore, paid so little attention to the different qualities of foods, that their principal concern was to see whether the animals eat the food with a relish. It was taken for granted that any food eaten readily by animals must be good for them, and feeders did not seem to think it necessary to have more than one food at a time. But the last few years have shown much progress in studying the relative value of foods, and the methods of combining them in the ration.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The First California Creamery.

Hon. Rush McComas, manager of the Santa Clara creamery, addressed a meeting of dairymen, farmers, and others interested in the subject, in the Grangers' hall, Gilroy, last Saturday afternoon, his subject being the history of the Santa Clara creamery and its workings. The Grange threw open its doors to admit persons not members of the order, and the attendance was quite large. Daniel Tuttle introduced Mr. McComas to the audience, and the latter proceeded to give the history of the successful organization he manages. He said that no dairying had been done near Santa Clara, farmers received but small prices for their butter, and with the hope of bettering themselves they had formed an association and established the creamery. He explained how they received and paid for milk, how cheese was made, etc. He read from statements of the factory, showing that the lowest price milk brought was 97 cents per 100 pounds (about 12 gallons), that the highest was $1.42 and a fraction per 100 pounds. Milk dividends are paid on the 15th of each month. Two dollars per 100 pounds of cheese is charged for manufacture, that being sufficient to pay all expenses of the creamery. Milk is delivered early in the morning, is measured by weight, and must be pure and fresh. About 80 per cent. of milk received is discharged as whey, after the process of cheese-making, into a large tank, and each farmer is expected to take his proportion of the whey on his return home. The whey when mixed with shorts or bran, is fed to hogs, and is even used for feeding calves. Mr. McComas' figures were interesting, showing that the creamery was profitable to the farmers of that section. From his figures we make one selection: A farmer having twelve graded cows sold, as their milk production, to the creamery, for the year ending February 28th, 1883, 71,859 pounds of milk, and for the same received $846.23—nearly $71 to the cow for the year. Besides, he had the whey which he fed his hogs. After the conclusion of his address, Mr. McComas answered questions asked by dairymen concerning the creamery, and stated that at any time he would be pleased to show Pajaro dairymen through the creamery. It is well known that store-keepers lose money on all butter except that made by dairies, and we believe the establishment of a creamery would not only meet their hearty support, but would be profitable.

A Colorado farmer and stock raiser declares strongly in favor of alfalfa for hogs. He says:

Hogs can be kept on it the whole year round, *i. e.*, they will graze upon it in summer and eat the dry hay in winter. It is claimed that pork can be made from alfalfa alone, and, in a measure, this is probably true. The last few pounds of excessive fat which are secured by the use of corn may not be secured when alfalfa is the exclusive food, but likely the hogs can be made fat enough. I had a few in the corral last summer, and they had nothing beyond a little alfalfa thrown to them twice a day, as the cows were fed. I was not trying to make pork, but the hogs were certainly as fat as I would have cared to have had them for my own use. I noticed the youngsters made unusual growth. A litter of pigs now on the place, a month to six weeks old, has discovered where alfalfa is daily thrown over the fences from one of the stacks, and can be seen there almost any time eating of the leaves scattered over the ground.

Ed. Younger of Santa Clara, has sold to F. S. Hatch of Stockton, a chestnut colt two years old, by Nutwood, first dam Addie, by John Nelson, second dam Adalene, by Langford, third dam from a mare imported from Kentucky. Mr. Hatch will keep this colt for breeding purposes, and his breeding should commend him, combining, as he does, all the strains now accounted potent and fashionable.

Rebecca, by Hubbard—Electra, the property of Mr. J. B. Chase, dropped a very fine bay colt, by Wheatley, January 27th.

With the New York bookmakers, betting has been quite brisk the past week. Burton has been backed for the Withers, $600 to $100 having been accepted about him by one person. The reason for the run on Louisville, in the Kentucky Derby, is said to be that J. McLaughlin has been engaged to ride him, and one bookmaker took $3,000 to $150 about him. Buchanan is also being backed. Our St. Louis correspondent reports some considerable transactions there the past week. The season opens well, and after the acceptances for the Suburban Handicap are known, that race will be the medium of a great deal of plunging. Already Checkmate, Aranza, Parole, Monitor, Eldorado, and others, are mentioned as the probable winners.—*Sportsman.*

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

BELLE MEADE

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season.

The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING.
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

HUBBARD,

Chestnut, foaled in 1869, bred by R. A. Alexander of Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky.
Sired by PLANET.
First dam, Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe.
Second dam, Argentil, by Bertrand.
Third dam, Allegranti, by imp. Young Truffle.
Fourth dam, imp. Phantomia, by Phantom.
Fifth dam, by Walton.
Sixth dam, Allegranti, by Pegasus.
Seventh dam, Orange Squeezer, by Highflyer.
Eighth dam, Mop Squeezer, by Matchem.
Ninth dam, Lady, by Turner's Sweepstakes.
Tenth dam, Shuttle and Syphon's dam, by Patriot.
Eleventh dam, by Crab.
Twelfth dam, Sister to Sloven, by Bay Bolton.
Thirteenth dam, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam, by Curwen's Spot.
Fifthteenth dam, by White-Legged Lowther Barb.
Sixteenth dam, Old Vintner Mare.

Some of his Winning Performances:

1872, Balimore, Md., Oct. 22d—Dixie Stakes for three-year olds. Ninety nominations. Won by Hubbard beating Joe Daniels, True Blue-Woodbine, Mate, Silent, Friend, Wheatley, Experience, Oaks and Brook, land. Won by six lengths.

1873, Long Branch, N. J., July 10th—Grand Sweepstakes, four-mile heats, won by Hubbard distancing Wheatley and Bessie Lee in the first heat.

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 2d—For all ages; dash of three miles; won by Hubbard beating Harry Bassett, Wanderer and King Harry

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., August 9th—For all ages; dash of two miles and three-quarters; won by Hubbard beating Katie Pease and Boss Tweed. Total winnings in 1872 and 1873 $22,950.

Will make the season at the DALE BREEDING FARM, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, commencing February 10th, and ending June 10th, 1884.

Terms, $50. Mares not proving in foal can be bred the next season free of charge.

Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Full pedigrees can be had by applying to

T. J. DALE.
Mountain View, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.
At $100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST

Blood Horse Association.

Spring Race Meeting.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco.

First Day—Saturday, April 12th.

No. 1—California Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of half a mile. Closed with 23 nominations.

No. 2—Hearst Stake.—For all ages, of $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3—Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles. Closed with 28 nominations.

No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse $200; $25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every $100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every $100 above.

Extra Day—Tuesday, April 15th.

No. 5—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; $25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.

No. 6—Purse, $200; $50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.

No. 7—Purse, $200; $50 to second; dash of one mile.

No. 8—Selling Purse, $200; $25 to second; 1⅛ miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

Second Day—Thursday, April 17th.

No. 9—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.

No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—$50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 P. M.

No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1⅜ miles; $25 each; $10 declaration; $200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.

No. 12—Purse, $300; $50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Third Day—Saturday, April 19th.

No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds. Closed with 23 nominations.

No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds. Closed with 31 nominations.

No. 15—Purse, $300; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

No. 16—Consolation Purse, $200; $50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at the meeting; five pounds allowed for each defeat; dash of a mile.

Conditions.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed will close March 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case, ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked on or before that day, March 1st.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

State Agricultural Society.

TROTTING AND RUNNING PURSES

To Close March 10th, 1884.

No. 1—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats for two-year-olds.

No. 2—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which to accompany nomination, remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1 84. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race; five to enter and three to start. If more than ten make second payment, $200 additional will be added; four moneys. The meeting having been extended to nine days, these races will be so arranged as to permit the colts entered in other stakes to trot in these purses.

Running.

No. 4—Running Purse $1,000; one-mile dash for two-year-olds.

No. 5—Running Purse $1,000; one mile and repeat for three-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which must accompany nomination, the remaining five per cent. to be paid July 15th, 1884. Eight entries required to make first payment; four moneys. If more than ten make second payment, $200 will be added.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. **P. A. FINNIGAN,** President.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my) Stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1881. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of $5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1881.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for the second, the third to save his stake; horses bred in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless their sires are represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

The California Theater.

We are now approaching the close of W. E. Sheridan's engagement at this establishment, in which he has again given us some really splendid and intellectual representations of Shakespeare's leading creations. Of Mr. Sheridan's ability as a tragedian of high order, it is unnecessary for us to say a word, for it has long been recognized in San Francisco and the principal cities in the east. Perhaps it is not too much to say he has no superior on the stage at the present day, if judged by those requisites which go to make up a great tragic actor—freedom from rant, correct attitudes, capacity of voice, touching pathos and passion. It may be only a fancy, but still in our opinion, he has much improved in voice since his last appearance in this city. The great drawback to Shakespearian representations, as a rule, is the vast difference which generally exists between the star and the rest of the company. But this is not the case at the California at present. Leaving out the star, the company is well balanced, presenting a combination of more than average ability, and this is a great consideration. We are glad to say the audiences have been large and of the highest respectability during the engagements. Next week Richelieu and Hamlet will be the attractions, according to the nights advertised, and as it will be Mr. Sheridan's last week, and the characters are considered his best, we hope the patronage will be large. All the plays are exquisitely mounted, showing no expense has been spared in either costumes or scenery.

The Grand Opera House.

At this theater, there is, at present, a most excellent and painstaking company under the leadership of Miss Jeffreys Lewis. The piece occupying the boards during the current week has been Willing's melodrama, the Ruling Passion, which like all English productions, with London for the location, is full of startling incidents, extreme mixtures, and fearful sufferings. It is, however, only just to Miss Lewis and her company, but especially to the lady herself, to say they are always equal to the occasion whatever is required to be portrayed. The plot, with its moral of long delayed retribution through successful villainy, is that of a deserted wife who is made to undergo every possible suffering and degradation to foster the scheme of her husband to marry wealth. All through the piece Miss Lewis appears to great advantage, especially in the madhouse and baloon scene, and shows herself a refined and true actress, and cultured woman. Harry Wilson as Dr. Dwining, and George Osborne as Isacher Solomons, also deserve especial mention. The piece was admirably mounted, the scenery all through doing the management great credit. The houses, as they ought to be, have been large, and drawn from the better classes. Next week Miss Lewis appears in Steele Mackay's great production Won at Last, in which she will have a much better opportunity to display her fine taste and abilities. Popular prices prevail at this theater, the scale of which may be seen by reference to advertisement in another column. The arrangement shows wisdom in the management.

The Oakland Theater.

The Bert Company, composed of really meritorious and vivacious performers, has long been doing a successful business in our sister city, and if reward follows merit, the patronage has been earned. A very high class of plays, to the exclusion of all that is low or vicious, has been produced so far, and only such will be produced. The respectability of Oakland has recognized this effort to please, and responded in a gratifying manner. The outlook now is that a good theater, conducted as the Colosseum is by Mr. Bert, will be supported in Oakland as long as it is worthy of support. As the advertisement shows, popular prices prevail here also. This is a concession to the condition of our people which is now absolutely necessary to success in theatrical management. Henceforth we shall look in at the Colosseum, and have something to say about the individual merits of the performers. In the meantime we recommend the Colosseum to our numerous readers in Oakland.

Vienna Gardens.

To-morrow night will be the last appearance of the popular Ladies' Orchestra. In a musical and financial view the engagement has been a success, the only complaint we heard being repetition in the pieces selected, which, considering the vast amount of operas and orchestral music at command was perhaps an error in judgment. A portion of the ladies, Miss Masineck, and the three Misses Poeschl, go to Portland under a limited engagement, and we congratulate our northern neighbors that they will have an opportunity of having these accomplished musicians. The Tyrolese singers, with Mr. Walters himself at the head for first base, will continue, and we are glad it is so. Miss Edgar has for some time been singing in French, English and Spanish songs, and proved herself an accomplished and popular vocalist. We hope to hear her again. Next week a male orchestra will be resumed with a variety of performances, including Miss Nelson with her trained pigeons, Master Balzar on the slack wire, and the Marvels of Peru. All these are well worth seeing, and in combination with other artists appearing, we look to the house being crowded, as usual. No manager catering for the public amusement deserves a more liberal patronage than Mr. Walters, of the Vienna Gardens.

Chicken Chat.

Fanny Field, under the above heading, writes some useful notes in *Prairie Farmer*. The following will be found interesting to poultry fanciers:

Somebody says that "Plymouth Rock pullets are not always early layers, for they often grow for ten or twelve months before laying, though some lay as early as six months after hatching."

Well that's news to us, and we have kept Plymouth Rocks quite a while, too. We have had Rock pullets commence laying at six months, and once we had a few that didn't do a thing toward earning their own living till they were almost eight months old; but seven months is nearer the average, and that is what we count on when selecting the pullets that are to be kept for winter layers. The pullets that are hatched from the 1st of March up to the 1st of May commence laying all along from the middle of September to the 1st of December. Pullets that we want to commence laying in February are selected from those hatched in July. It would really be very gratifying to me if the people who know no more about the Plymouth Rocks than they do about the fate of Charlie Ross would keep their twaddle out of print.

One of my correspondents is very anxious to know if the Langshans are the "coming fowls." Hardly. Fanciers who have tried them pronounce them the "best birds that were ever imported from China," which is pretty high praise, but all the same they are not popular with farmers. They will never hold the place that the Plymouth Rocks hold. Since you wish to buy fowls of the breeds for which there will be the greatest demand next season, I should advise you get Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. These, in addition to the Light Brahmas and Brown Leghorns that you already have, will give you the four breeds that are the most popular, and if you have good stock, and let people know that you have eggs to sell for hatching, you will probably have orders for all the eggs that you will care to sell.

Another correspondent wants to know the meaning of the word "strain," as applied to fowls, and I don't wonder that he asks the question, for the word is used "promiscuous like" by every tyro in poultry breeding.

When any poultry-raiser has bred fowls of any breed long enough to fix his notion of what constitutes a standard fowl of that breed upon them permanently, he may claim a "strain." For instance: Smith believes that the Light Brahmas should have very short legs, and he breeds for short legs until they are permanently fixed, and everybody who knows anything about Light Brahmas knows one of Smith's short-legged Brahmas at sight; then, but not before, Smith may claim a strain of his own, and it is proper for others to speak of "Smith's strain" of Light Brahmas. But Johnson, who buys of Smith, or of some one who has Light Brahmas of Smith's strain, this year, should not next year talk about "my own strain" of Light Brahmas. It takes years of steady, judicious breeding after a certain type to establish what may truthfully be called a strain, and it can only be done by breeders of rare skill and long experience in mating fowls for breeding.

J. S. Campbell continues to sing Richball. He should keep it up until the other pacers have been shaped and the track season commenced, then it can be seen how near he has finished his tune.

The Directors of the National Horse Show Association held a meeting on Friday, January 25th, and decided to hold another exhibition at the Madison Square Garden during the last week in May.

General W. H. Jackson, of the Belle Meade stud, Tennessee, has purchased of Harvey Welch, of New York, for $600, the bay mare Marchioness, foaled 1876, by Monarchist, from Helliotrope.

FOR SALE.

Pure Llewellin.

TOPSY.

EX.

Dan. Sybil.

Prince. Dora. Leicester. Doll.

Topsy is 15 months old, blue belton in color, won V. H. C. at last, S. F. Bench Show, gives great field promise, is in perfect health, and is sold simply because her owner has too many dogs.

For price, full pedigree, etc., apply to GEO. W. ELLERY, Sacramento, or to H. H. BRIGGS, 609 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

TRAINER.

WANTED—By a competent man a situation as trotting-horse trainer. Understands the care of Brood-mares, Stallions, and breaking Colts. References. Address

G. W. B.,
1715 Leavenworth Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

Monday Evening, February 18th.

FAREWELL WEEK

Of the Distinguished American Artiste

Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS grand production of

RICHELIEU.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

HAMLET! HAMLET!

Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. where reserved seats can be had

Six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

A reserved seat in this magnificent theatre for **50** and **35 cts.**

Monday Evening, February 18th.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

—OF—

Miss Jeffreys Lewis.
Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

And her Company in Steele Mackay's Great Play

WON AT LAST!
WON AT LAST!

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

Prices for all..75, 50, 35, 25, 20 and 10 cts.

Secure your seats in advance and avoid the rush.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

Monday Evening, February 18th.

Grand production of G. B. Densmore's sensational Idyl of the Sierras, entitled

REDDY! REDDY!

—MISS ALICE HARRISON—

AND OUR

COMPLETE COMPANY

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

INFORMATION!

ANY PARTY OR PARTIES DESIRING GRAZING

For stock can obtain the necessary information relative thereto by calling on or communicating with

W. H. MILLS,

Land Agent Central Pacific Railroad Company, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, California.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Special Sale.

—OF—

FAST STOCK

BY ORDER OF

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Who, on account of ill-health, will close out all of his breeding stock on

Wednesday, February 27th, 1884.

At 11 o'clock, at the Sale Yards

—OF THE—

San Francisco Horse Market,

33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery Street.

18 *HEAD OF STOCK,*

Comprising Brood-Mares and Stallions; also, Geldings and Fillies from the following well-known Stallions: Electioneer, Benton, Berlin, Blackbird; also, several with St. Clair blood.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days. Apply for same at the above place, or to

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, Central Pacific Railroad Building; or WILBER F. SMITH, Sacramento.

N. B.—The above stock can be seen on the 21st day of February at the above place, or at any time after up to the day of sale.

S. C. BOWLEY, Auctioneer.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

ATHLETICS.

Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Myers in New York Sportsman.]

Four Hundred and forty-yard Running.—Without doubt this is the most popular distance that figures on our programmes, and it is also the distance at which most beginners make their *debut*. Probably of all the races run this is the most difficult to get the "hang of." The first race I ever won at a regular athletic meeting was at this distance, and I can remember even now how foolishly I ran the first heat. I was on the 18-yard mark, and the limit was 26 yards. In less than 100 yards from the start I was leading man, and running as if my life depended on my getting home first. When I got into the homestretch some kindly disposed athlete yelled to me to "let up, and take it easy." I eased a bit, but finally won by all of 15 yards, death tired, in 56 seconds. The person who had given to me the kindly advice to let up followed me to the dressing room, and there further advised me how to run the final heat. Said he, "You have plenty of speed; now just lay behind your men, and do not make an effort until you reach the homestretch. I was very leg-weary, and felt very little like running the final at all. By the time the final heat was called I had partly recovered my strength and wind. I followed my unknown friend's advice, and coming away in the straight, won easily in 55 seconds. The chances are that had I not been told how to run the race I never would have finished. I mention the facts of this particular race because it is identical with the hundreds of others that I've since witnessed, and because it is liable to suit the cases of most beginners. To run a quarter-mile properly you must be a judge of pace above all things, and besides must have both speed and stamina. It is a cruel race at best, and especially so when forced to run yourself out. The mere fact of running oneself "out" in a race is not so bad if you are at the finish when your powers leave you; but to be thoroughly pumped at 300 yards in a race of 440 yards is to endure misery beyond description for the balance of the distance, and often for hours after the race.

The beginner will most naturally want to know how to become a judge of space. As I have said before I do not believe in too many trials, and if you can do without them give them a wide birth. But it is very necessary to know how "to run on a watch." Say, for instance, that you can run or think you can run a quarter in 58 seconds. Then get a friend to time you for say half the distance, or 220 yards. Try to run that distance in as near 29 seconds as you can. If you should run it too fast or too slow, then the next time you try it decrease or increase your effort, as the case may be, so as to bring you nearer the mark. After a while you will find that you will know exactly how much effort to put forth to do a given distance in a given time. This is judging pace. It is very simple. The work necessary to enable you to run a quarter does not differ much from that prescribed for 100 and 220 yards running, only that after the sprinting work is through with you must run a longer distance at a good stiff pace than for those events. I believe in all distances, whether it be 100 yards or five miles, being trained for by going more than the distance. The fact that a man has to run "so many times around" often has the effect of making him dislike the distance, in fact, makes him afraid of it. If you say to yourself, "I can run further than that in practice and not hurt myself, I ought, therefore, to be able to stay that distance whatever the pace may be," you will find it comparatively an easy task. To sum up, the exact work necessary to run 440 yards properly is as follows:

Practice sprinting, not at your best pace, but running through several hundreds from four to five yards within yourself. When you have recovered your wind and strength, run from 500 to 600 yards at a good stiff pace, and even a half-mile now and then will not hurt you. Our athletes very seldom confine themselves to one particular distance, but the fact that they do not is no reason why they should not. I could mention a score of athletes who would make good performers at certain distances were they to confine themselves to these distances. Because this or that man runs a quarter, a half, a mile, etc., apparently equally well, it is no reason why you should try the same tactics. It is a fact that these very men who are equally successful at most any distance would do much better at some one of them were they to confine themselves to that distance. When I cautioned the beginner "not to roll all over the track," or to lose form while running, I did not mean that he should not "run himself out" now and then. In fact it is very necessary for those who do not compete very often to do this very thing. It answers almost the same purpose of a race to bring out the latent power of the man. But it is not at all necessary to run a trial to do this. It is very seldom that a person is satisfied with a trial, and it is very easy to be discouraged by the figures of a watch. If you are in the habit of racing, say every Saturday, this is enough to thoroughly extend you without running yourself out during the week. Racing is one of the best possible means of getting into "form." A man is not unlike a horse in this respect. How often do you hear this or that horse-trainer say, "Wait until my horse gets a race or two into him, etc." A great mistake that you are liable to make in running this distance is to over-stride yourself. I would rather see a runner stride too short than too long. The stride for this distance is the most natural you can take. Length of stride never won a race. It is much better to stride 6 feet 10 inches and recover properly, than to take 7 feet 10 inches in a stride and "dwell" each time you go from one foot to the other. The shorter stride, under these circumstances, will win at the finish every time.

At Providence, a suburb of Scranton, Penn., on the 1st, an audience of one thousand people witnessed a *rara avis*, a genuine wrestling match. Edwin Bibby was matched at catch-as-catch-can against John Connors, a miner, for five hundred dollars a side. Connors is an Englishman who stands 5 feet 7½ inches in height, weighed 175 pounds, and was in perfect condition. Bibby, who is 5 feet 4½ inches in height, weighed 155 pounds, and was also in fine form. Betting was even, and a large amount of money was wagered. For an hour after time was called each athlete tried all he knew how to floor the other; but while Bibby showed the greatest science Connors' superior strength saved him from going under. After a ten-minutes rest the struggle was resumed, and shortly afterwards Connors seized Bibby, and dashing him head first to the floor, grasped his left arm and wrung it under Bibby's body. He held the fallen man in this position until Bibby's shoulder blade was dislocated, and his elbow muscles wrenched, when he settled fairly on his back. Bibby's arm was crippled, and upon being offered $100 of the stakes not to continue, the match was declared in Connors' favor. Connors was fitted for the contest by Joseph Acton, while Bibby was attended by Alfred Hoefler.

James Pilkington issues a most remarkable challenge. He wishes to make a match with any amateur athlete in the world for an all-round competion, for a prize to cost not less than $250 nor more than $500. He proposes to compete at the following games: Rowing from one to three miles; running from a half mile to a mile; walking from one mile up to ten; fencing with broad swords and single sticks; Græco-Roman wrestling; catch-as-catch-can wrestling; boxing; pigeon-shooting and rolling at tenpins. The winner of six out of eleven events to take the prize. Mr. Pilkington has been amateur champion of America at heavy weight boxing, Græco-Roman and catch-as-catch-can wrestling; was champion of the Police Department at walking and boxing, and held the diamond badge emblematical of champion senior single sculler of the Harlem river for a year. He is captain of the Metropolitan Bowling Club, and has won several watches at shooting pigeons.

The much talked of Græco-Roman wrestling match between Ed. Wilson and Dick Rule, at Tombstone, Arizona, last week, resulted in a victory for Rule. The first fall was scored by Wilson in 21 minutes, he then having 39 minutes wrestling time to win the fall under the rules. This he failed to do, owing to the fact that his opponent, made wary by experience, put himself entirely on the defensive, and by resorting to the devices known to wrestlers, exhausted the time without losing another fall, thereby winning the match, the conditions being that Wilson was to throw Rule twice within an hour or lose. There was no betting on the event.

Axel Paulsen's attempt to lower all previous skating records from one mile to twenty-five miles, was successful beyond all expectations. On Saturday afternoon, February 2d, at the Washington Skating Park, Brooklyn, the event took place, and Mr. Paulsen succeeded in lowering every record from one-fourth of a mile to twenty-five miles, notwithstanding the bad condition of the course. The twenty-five miles were skated in the extraordinary time of 1 hour, 33 minutes, 28 2-5 seconds, which is almost 26 minutes better than any previous time.

Football.

The opening match of the season was held at the Recreation Grounds last Saturday afternoon, the University and Merions contending for supremacy. The match was announced to start at 3 o'clock, but owing to the want of punctuality of a few of the players, particularly af the Merion team, it was fully half an hour later when the ball was kicked off by the University toward the upper goal, the Merion captain having won the choice. The ball was soon in close proximity to the Merion goal, and after a great deal of scrimmaging, Sutton secured a touch for the University. Palche, who was entrusted with the kick, sent it well over the beam, thus scoring the first goal for the University. The ball was soon set in motion again, and the play at once became general, with a tendency for tight scrimmages, in which the heavy weight of the University forwards showed to great advantage, but the play, nevertheless, up till half time was very even, the Merions struggling hard to make up their lost ground. After the usual rest of ten minutes, hostilities were again resumed. The Merions rallied but for a few minutes only, as the superior condition of the University team, and their splendid working together, kept the ball very close to the Merion goal, and before the time was up the University had secured three more touches, one only yeilding a goal, however. The game resulting in favor of the University team by two goals and two tries to nil. The University team of Saturday last is without doubt the strongest that ever upheld the honor of the purple and white. They were skillfully handled by Bosse, and worked splendidly together, particularly Ramm, Bosse and Sutton. The Merion team suffered from want of practice, a great many being completely played out before half-time was called. Bosse, Ramm, Palache, Rothganger, Waterman, Sutton, McAllister, McKee, Bigan, Putnam, Lathbone, Turner, Dunn, Rowell and Gallardo, fought for the University, as did Foster, Wooley, Campbell, J. Theobald, C. Davis, Frost, E. Eyre, Raymond, Heyl, Sime, Burnett, Tracy, Finlayson. B. A. and B. S. Benjamin for the Merions. Messrs. Pond and O'Kell umpired for the University and Merions respectively. A very fair attendance witnessed the game, and it was easily noticed that a great number hailed from the University.

This afternoon the University will play against a picked team from the Merion, Wanderer and Phœnix Clubs, at the Recreation grounds. The team will be selected from the following well-known players: O'Kell, Campbell, Woodward, Alexander, Cohn, Deane, Wooley, George and John Theobald, George, Page, Foster, Burnett, Eyre, Sime, Finlayson, Tracy, and Benjamins (2). Game called at 3 o'clock. A close and exciting game is anticipated.

The annual match between Scotland and Wales resulted in a victory for the former, by a goal and try to nil.

Ritchie, the champion amateur sprinter of England has distinguished himself in the football field.

Polo.

The following from the San Luis Obispo *Tribune* notes the introduction of this equestrian game in California:

Through the influence of Messrs. Vachell and Sanford a Polo Club has been organized at Arroyo Grande, in which the young gentlemen of that lively village take great interest. Polo was invented by the officers of an English Cavalry Regiment in India, and is a game in which there is great life and energy, good horsemanship and manly courage required to play. From India it was brought to England, where it became very popular, many clubs being formed in that country and in various parts of Europe. James Gordon Bennett introduced it in New York, where it soon became the rage with the jeunesse doree of that gay city.

Polo is played on horseback, small horses or ponies being preferred. The players divide into opposing parties each having its captain. The game is to drive a ball through the goal of the adversary, which is attempted by striking the ball with a mallet having a long handle. As this is all done on horseback, it is very evident that good horsemanship, and very active work are required. One who has played foot-ball where the effort is to drive a ball past a certain line, can form an idea of the efforts in polo. The polo ground should be about 300 yards in length by 150 yards broad, and at each end posts should be set about 25 feet apart for the goal. The opposing parties take their station on their ponies, the ball is pitched and all rush for it to drive it with their mallets between the posts of the opposite goal.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., the Arroyo Grande Club met for their first game. The parties were, first, H. A. Vachell, Capt., E. Ballard, F. Branch, Mr. Manning and Mr. Fox, against A. Wells Sandford, Capt., M. Low, Mr. Balaam, Mr. Pollard, and W. Dendy. There were present a large number of spectators, who took a lively interest in the game, the fair sex especially. Considering that this was the first public attempt, all played so well that it would be invidious to make distinctions, but Messrs. Branch, Low and Balaam proved themselves anything but novices. The game was closely contested throughout, but was at last won by the side of Capt. Sandford by one goal. Thanks were returned by the club to Mr. H. Y. Stanley for the use of the ground for the game. It is the intention of the club to repeat the game Sunday, playing from 2:30 to 4 P. M. The Arroyo Grande Club hope the young gentlemen of San Luis will organize an opposition and meet them for a contest. The sport is a manly one, and where there are so many good horsemen the game would be very in-Cerosting. Mr. Vachell, the Secretary of the Arroyo Grande club, will give any instruction and information required.

A Chicago correspondent of the *Turf, Field, and Farm* says that Woodside & Morgan, the professional bicyclist, have changed the location of the starting point for their great bicycle ride across the continent. They have decided to start from New York on May 1st, and will ride via Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Chicago, Salt Lake City, etc., and have made arrangements with the respective backers to have an extension of time. They will have nine weeks to ride the distance; they are confident of riding from shore to shore, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the time allowed them, and hope to have a few days to spare.

The New South Wales Cyclists' Union recently held their inaugural race meeting at Sydney, Australia. The events were keenly contested, and were witnessed by three thousand spectators.

"Andy McDowell, late trainer at Arno Farm, is now at Los Angeles, organizing a stable of trotters for an eastern campaign. The string will be mainly taken from sunny Slope, but will probably include Mr. Titus' mares Echora and Belle Echo.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

ELECTOR, 2170.

STANDARD—See Wallace's Register Vol. V.

By ELECTIONEER, his dam Gilberta by Fred Low, son of old St. Clair. Second dam Lady Gilbert by Gen. Knox.

Will make the season of 1884, commencing March 1st, and ending June 1st.

Elector is a mahogany bay, both hind feet touched with white, 15:3½ high, weighs 1,050 pounds.

Terms $50 the season. Mares from a distance properly cared for and pastured at $5.00 per month. Due care taken but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

C. E. PERKINS,
Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weighs 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.
Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe in face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model of a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like a thoroughbred.
Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.
Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¾), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¾. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

Wren's Nest Stallions.

"THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"

SAM PURDY, - - - - - - - - $50

(Magony bay, black points sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½—4:46.

Thoroughbred

DAN SPARLING, - - - - - $25

(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item own sister to Tom Ochiltree. Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va

FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15½ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD.
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¼.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS.
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS.
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10); Phallas, 2:15¾; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:22¾), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 11 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29¾; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belmor, who trotted a mile in 2:32½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23¼, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall, also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¼, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¼, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

FOR SALE.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca
—AND—
Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

FOR SALE

The Trotting Gelding

STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby.
Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.



THE ALMONT STALLION

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT, FIRST DAM THERESA BY Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett,a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers of Fairlawn; is a dark bay, a little over 15¾ hands, of high form and breeding.

For particulars apply to

A. H. HECOX,
Almont Stables, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Crown Point For Sale.

This promising Hambletonian stallion, record 2:24, is offered for sale. He is so well known for thorough game and endurance that it is almost superfluous to say anything further. He has defeated Sweetness, 2:21½, Starr King, 2:22, Del Sur, 2:24, and others of celebrity. Although having only served one season in the stud, he can show colts of as much promise as any. The dam of Crown Point has two representatives in the 2:30 list. His blood being a combination of Hambletonian, Clay, and other strains, which proves him to be of the very best breeding.

Crown Point is sound in every way, and will be ready to train, with a good show of trotting faster than ever.

For further information address

G. VALENSIN,
Arno Station, Sacramemto Co., Cal.

FOR SALE.

An Irish setter dog, three and a half years old, well broken on all kinds of game. Sound in every way, and only sold for want of use.

Apply at the **Mint Saloon,**
605 Commercial St. S. F.



FOR SALE.

Llewellin Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mab, 2 years old. Price.....$100 00

Llewellin Setter Bitch Pup MAY D. McGregor ex Posha, 7 months. Price..... $25 00

English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price.. $50 00

Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracks as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others. Price..... $20 00

Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford,
Colusa, Cal.



PURE-BRED POULTRY

O. J. ALBEE.
Santa Clara.
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Stags. Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS
FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C.H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM. 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 8th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
*9:30 A M.....	Antioch and Martinez.....	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	" "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:30 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Deming, El Paso & Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East & Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M.....	Stockton via Martinez.	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M.....	Ogden and Express.....	8:40 P M
5:30 P M.....	East Emigrant.....	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M.....	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	" ...	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	Vallejo	*12:40 P M
3:00 P M. ...	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
.....	"	*9:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	8:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37;—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†1:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportemen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

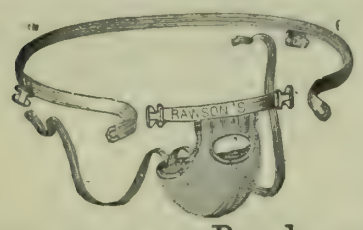
when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

RAWSON'S (Self-Adjusting) U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.



WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

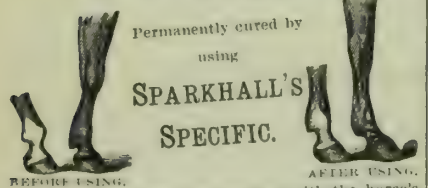
116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.
O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."
Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.
C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.

ANYTHING. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.**
2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco,

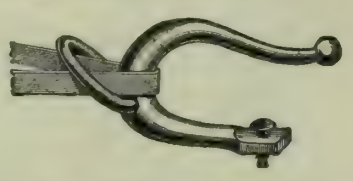


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS & CONTENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 393. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower



Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address
BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



MOTHER.



SON.

The above is a cut of the unequaled cow Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Scituate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SCITuate is now in use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Commassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory, and Eurotas strains. These, with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Pierce has interest in two herds in the East of 200, at the head of which stand King of Scituate (only living son of Jersey Belle of Scituate), Romeo de Bonair 687, per cent. Mary Ann's blood) and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each, and stand for $100 to $200. The blood of these celebrated animals can be had, at moderate prices of

HENRY PIERCE San Francisco.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 8.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



PROMPTER.

It is not surprising that those immediately interested in the stock should be enthusiastic over the merits of the Blue Bulls. In some respects this family occupies the foremost position in the trotting calendar, and, in the proportion of fast trotters for the number trained, is unquestionably in the lead of all others. Without taking time for exact research it is probable that Purity was the first of his get to enter the 2:30 list, and when she trotted that fast it was so short a time ago as June, 1871. Mila C. was the next celebrity of the family, and she trotted in 2:26½, in 1873. Thus only fourteen years have elapsed since what may be termed the debut of the Blue Bulls, and now they stand the foremost in the list of 2:30 horses, according to some compilers, and in the annual table, published by the New York *Spirit of the Times*, Blue Bull is credited with thirty-four, Rysdyks' Hambletonian with thirty-six. To take this as the basis for estimate, and the showing is closely akin to the marvelous, as without the four which others say surely belong, and taking the table in the same journal for 1882, there is an increase of seven in one year. With the other as the guide there are nine Blue Bulls for 1883, so that after taking into consideration all probable causes to reduce the numbers of newcomers in succeeding years, this horse will lead the great regiment of trotting sires for some time to come. Blue Bull died in 1880, July 11th, so there are colts not yet three years old, and it is not beyond the bounds of probability to predict that for several seasons in the future there will be fresh accessions to the list. We shall not be surprised to see the names of fifty Blue Bulls that have trotted in 2:30 or better, and this is partly based on other evidence than comparison of annual tables. The gift of fast trotting is so much a natural inheritance of this family, that we have learned from those who were intimately acquainted with the practices which prevailed in the section of country in which they were reared, that if great speed was not exhibited after a few weeks handling they were thrown aside as not warranting the expense of training. Progress, such as would have been thought very satisfactory in other parts of the country, was held to be of no account, and a Blue Bull which did not show a rapid flight in a six weeks' vacation from the plow or farm wagon was relegated to its old duties. There was one system followed, or so nearly alike were the teachings of the preceptors of this clan, that it was practically the same. An overcheck to throw the head up, oftentimes drawn to an extreme, and toe-weights in many cases of ponderous proportions. There was little variation in the treatment, and

because it was efficacious in some instances it was thought applicable in all. Some of those which have been condemned through failure to benefit from the heroic course of studies may fall into hands that will try a different method, and, without doubt, with good results. These added to the youngsters are nearly sure to bring the count to the half hundred predicted, and that not further off than the next three years.

That the blood of Blue Bull will be of great service to the trotting stock of this coast, we have not the least doubt, and that the horse which is the subject of the illustration is a worthy representative of the family is also assured. As an "outcross" for the various strains of blood in California, it is admirably adapted. By referring to the pedigree of Prompter in the advertisement it will be seen that he is inbred to two celebrated families of pacers, that of his sire, and collaterally to that to which Smuggler belongs. Back of that is Morgan and some of the staunchest families of the old-time thoroughbreds. It is safe to assert that there is not a mare in California, outside of some bred by his owner, the blood of which will not "nick," and from what we learn, his form, disposition, action and size are such as to give reasonable assurance of valuable offspring. Never having seen Prompter, we cannot write from personal knowledge, but in addition to the appended account which was supplied by Dr. Hicks, we have heard still higher encomiums from others. That the portraiture is just, we have not the least question, as Wyttenbach has never failed to put the horse on paper as he stands before him since his first sketch for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN was made.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs eleven hundred and forty pounds. He is a plain, unattractive, but very powerful horse, with great intelligence, and the kindest disposition. His dam was a rangy, stylish and handsome mare, and his get resemble her in these qualities. His produce are large, inherit his fine disposition, and all that I have seen are bays, browns, or chestnuts, and, without exception, show remarkable speed, and a fine gait.

Prompter, an inbred Blue Bull, is his first representative on this coast. But for an accident he would probably have been a trotter of high order. He was injured in foaling, so that his left leg was partially paralized, and for two years he dragged the toe of that leg, and he still swings the leg out, not having the free use of the hock and stifle joints. The hip on that side is a little lower than the other, and the muscles on the inside of the thigh are not so fully developed. It was not supposed that he could ever trot in four minutes, but in spite of this great disability, after the close of last season's services in the stud, which lasted until late in July, he was given six weeks of irregular handling, and trotted in a stallion race of five heats, winning the last three, and distancing Young Challenge in the third heat, and Tilton Almont in the fourth, and obtained a record of 2:33¼.

Backed up with such stout blood as Diomed Consul, Lee Boo, etc., and in obedience to the laws of heredity and development, the wonderful prepotency of Blue Bull ought not to be diminished, but rather to be increased in Prompter, as his dam was as fast as his sire, was as deeply bred in pacing blood, and her family were all gifted with speed, and the power of transmitting it with great uniformity.

From the above it will be seen that Dr. Hicks has been very candid in his statements, and in calling his horse "unattractive" gives evidence that he does not intend to mislead. From the picture and descriptions we have heard, the unattractiveness consists in not being what is termed a "showy" horse, as with the exception his owner notes he is very well formed, with "points" such as to please the critical eye, and exhibiting more than ordinary power and substance in his whole conformation.

Flaxtail, the sire of his dam, as we remember him, was a very handsome horse, and possessing wonderful speed at the lateral motion. A point the Doctor makes in a pamphlet he has published is that the Blue Bulls have had to fight their way without the assistance that the more prominent families have received. This is well taken, for after Purity appeared the *eclat* which followed her performances and the purchase by Mr. Wallace, at that time one of the wealthy supporters of trotting interests, there was a persistent determination to run down the stock. Purity fell dead on the track at Buffalo, in August, 1871, so that the derogatory statements could not be contradicted by her testimony. The old cry was raised that the Blue Bulls were "soft," and this old scandal so freely urged against some of the best horses in this country had its effect. For a time the get of the Indiana stallion were unnoticed, and the flight was kept up under circumstances that were not the most favorable. In this respect there was no difference from others. When Rysdyk's Hambletonian first came into notice the Vermont Black Hawks were the fashion. When Mambrino Chief was sent to Kentucky, he was held to be a failure in New York state, George Wilkes was in the same category, and illustrations could be multiplied to cover quite a number of cases of the same import. But in these there were the advantages of being in a country where the trotting horse was domiciled and a good deal of attention paid to his education, whereas in Indiana, especially that portion of it where Blue Bull was located, scarcely any one had a leaning that way. Had it not been that Purity was bred and in the hands of a Kentuckian, Lewis Loder, in all probability there would have been a longer delay in bringing them before the public.

In addition to the long list of fast trotters, which stand to the credit of Blue Bull, he was the sire of the following fast pacers: Billy S., 2:16¾; Hattie Shanhan, 2:24, and Lottie P., 2:25½. Now that the pacers are playing so prominent a part in the sports of the track, that gait is more highly valued. As a component of the fast trotter the pacing crosses have stood deservedly high, ever since the great mare Pocahontas was purchased for the express purpose of breeding trotters from.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Ladies' Apartments at a Fashionable Race-course in Australia.

There is a pleasant surprise in store for the visitors to the Flemington race-course during the coming racing carnival, in the shape of extensive improvements for their convenience and comfort. It was thought last year that little remained to be done in that way, but now it must be confessed that that little, supplemented by a great deal, has been effected, and that Mr. Byron Moore has spared no pains in the beautification of the finest race-course in the southern hemisphere. For not only have the natural resources been made the most of, but artificial means have also been used to supply everything in the shape of luxury and beauty, leaving nothing to be desired by even the most fastidious. In the first place, additional accommodation for 5,000 people has been provided in the grand stand, and so ingeniously has all this been planned that everything seems to be in perfect keeping. The hill at the back of the grand stand has been scooped out, and an upper stand erected with seats so arranged that should people stand in the front row they would interfere in no way with the view of those behind. But the great feature in the way of improvements is the suite of rooms on a level with the main grand stand. These consists of two immense retiring rooms for ladies, a dining-room for His Excellency, one for the ladies of the Vice-regal party, a large tea and coffee room, and a room for the press. The two retiring rooms for ladies I can compare to nothing but two large ball-rooms. And here ladies will find that Mr. Moore has thoughtfully provided for their every comfort. In addition to the row of lavatories there are to be mirrors and chevel glasses *ad libitum*, and everything that a lady of fashion can desire in the shape of powder, *cosmetiques*, etc., will be at hand. Even should the lady have the misfortune to tear her dress, she will have countless pin-cushions filled with needles threaded with silk of every color in the rainbow to choose from; or should she feel faint she can have recourse to smelling bottles innumerable. These little things just show what thought has been expended on the comfort of visitors to the race-course. A handsome ornament in one of these rooms is a large fountain of majolica-like ware in the center of the floor, which is to be decorated with pot plants, and in the future is to send forth jets of eau-de-Cologne. At certain distances round the room are ventilators in the walls, which though not ornamental are decidedly useful, and these are to be concealed by brackets of ferns. The dining-room which is to be luxuriously furnished for the Governor has a large niche in each corner in which is placed a huge but beautifully modelled terra-cotta vase. A beautifully tesselated passage intervenes between this and the two retiring rooms for the vice-regal party, which are to be furnished as boudoirs. The room for the press, which supplies a deficiency long felt, has two private staircases, one of which leads to the upper stand. Here the reporters can do their writing and send telegrams in the one room without any trouble. All these rooms that I have described have large frosted windows, and being below the hill are deliciously cool, even on a hot day. The spacious tea and coffee room will prove a boon to many who do not wish to go to the luncheon rooms, and small tables will be provided for parties of two or three who merely wish some light refreshment. The luncheon rooms, too, have been enlarged by the addition of what was formerly the ladies cloak-room, and they now extend the whole way beneath the stand. The lawn in front of the stand has also been beautified still more, the most remarkable position being a magnificent fountain, which combines many bright colors in a way most pleasing to the eye. There are terra cotta dolphins on a red ground, and ornamental knobs of red and blue. Ferns are to be arranged round the centre pillar below the dolphins, out of whose mouths will come streams of water, while the whole will be covered with a dome-like veil of water. In addition to the usual blaze of flowers in the parterres, urns filled with pot plants, and festoon-shaped beds of the brilliant yellow gazenia, in the velvety grass, will add to the brightness of the scene. A rustic dome-shaped little structure has been erected for the sole purpose of boiling water for ladies' afternoon tea, so that those who like to bring their own tea can procure boiling water from the man in attendance. This is in close proximity to the luncheon awning, where tables are provided for private luncheon parties, and those who choose to proceed to the race-course by train have only to give their hamper over to Messrs. McCulloch & Co., when they will have it delivered at the luncheon awning in good time. When we add to this that the gravel path from the vehicle stand to the grand stand has been replaced by one of cement, out of consideration for the ladies' boots, and that vines and hops have been planted alternately at the pillars of the luncheon awning, and that ivy is rapidly transforming the stone wall into a thing of beauty, we only swell the list of improvements which are too numerous to mention. Great additions have been made to the Hill also, a large piece of land having been taken in, seats scattered over it, flower beds laid out, and rockeries, fountains and grottoes introduced, besides a rustic arbor furnished with mirrors. Ample provisions have been made, also, for the book-makers, for whom posts have been erected, and on the slope of the hill railings, or rather hurdle-like erections, have been placed to prevent an accident, for without them, if a stampede occurred, the result would be fearful. I might go on enumerating improvements which everywhere meet the eye, but visitors to the course will see for themselves, and will, I am sure, all unite in gratitude to Mr. Moore, who seems to be possessed of Aladdin's wonderful lamp, and whose ingenuity has devised what by his energy has been carried out. Last Tuesday afternoon a number of ladies availed themselves of Mr. Moore's kind invitation to inspect the improvements, and all were loud in their praises of everything they saw.—*Melbourne Leader.*

Mr. F. T. Walton's horses in training at Epsom, England, by Mr. T. Sherwood, include the American-bred mare Girofle, now seven years old, and the following French and English bred horses: Bay horse Sutler, aged, by Pace or Vaucresson, dam Barbilonne; bay horse Mr. Pickwick, six years, by Hermit, dam Tomato; bay colt Deceiver, four years, by Wenlock, dam Boot-and-Saddle; chestnut colt Hopeful, three years, by Uncas, dam Fairweather, and the two-year-old chestnut colt Harold, by Reverberation, dam Lady Blanch.

The total amount realized by the sale of the horses belonging to the late Count Lagrange was £13,734. The highest-priced lots were the black two-year-old colt Influent, by Insulaire, for £1,140, and the three-year-old colt Flick, by Beau-Merle, for £880.

It is said there are six double teams in New York city that can beat 2:20.

Turf Topics in Oregon and Washington.

[Tom Merry in Oregonian].

The eastern Oregon folks never allow themselves to be outdone in enterprise, but more particular in matters of turf enterprise. The little town of Union gave a purse of $800 at mile heats, three in five, in 1880, which was won by Trade Dollar; and in the same year, not to be outdone by Union, the neighboring town of Baker City gave a purse of $800 for a dash of two miles, which was also won by the daughter of Eva Ashton, beating Winters and Richard III, in the excellent time of 3:35¾. The following year Baker City gave a purse of $600 for a mile and three-quarters, which was won by Red Boy, beating Patsy Duffy and Richard III, the little chestnut breaking down entirely. Then came, in the same year, the victory of Patsy Duffy over Frankie Devine and Billy Coombs, all great races run in little, insignificant towns. But if this showed enterprise, and now that enterprise is beginning to bear fruit. The entries for the July meeting are lying on our table, in which is a two-year-old stake the entries for which have already closed with fifteen nominations, making $800 in all, for a dash of five furlongs. Looking over the entries we find that four are by the dead little giant Monte Christo; two each by Chesapeake, Wildwood and Ophir; and one each by Marmaduke, Lodi, Osceola, Ballot Box and Compromise. Among these entries is John Young's sumptuous-looking brown colt Villard, by Lodi out of Rosa Mansfield, second to no horse in America for purity of lineage as he has three crosses of Glencoe, one through Star Davis, and two through Topaz which was the dam of both Rivoli and Lodi. He has also the famous crosses of Revenue, Bertrand, and Sir Charles among native sires, and Trustee, Priam, Yorkshire, Leviathan and Margrave among imported stallions. The entry of Mr. Thomas Smyth, of Idaho City, is one of equal richness. He is by Marmaduke out of Pirouette by a son of Asteroid, his grandam being Farfaletta, the dam of Falsetto and Fortuna, by Australian. His sire, Marmaduke, was by Enquirer out of Catina, by Australian out of Ada Cheatham by Lexington. So this colt has four crosses of the sightless hero of Woodburn, one through Ada Cheatham, the second through Elkhorna, the dam of Farfaletta, a third through Lize, the dam of Enquirer, and a fourth through Asteroid. In addition to these valuable strains, this colt has also the blood of Envoy, Glencoe and Leamington among imported crosses, to add to the strong native strains of Medoc, Eclipse, Sir William and Sumpter. Ophir, the sire of Lasley's two entries was brought out here by Ben Holladay in 1871. He was got by Maelstrom, a son of Lapidist, he by Touchstone out of Io by Taurus.

The Trotting Sire stake, to be trotted for in September, will close on the first day of next month, and embodies nine sires as entries, to-wit: Dead Shot, Lemont, Anvil, Bashaw, Black Stranger, Challenger, Orange County, Alwood and Lusby. The amount contributed by the owners of stallions is $260, and $200 more will be added by the association, thus making $460 exclusive of what will be put in by the owners of the colts themselves. It is quite probable that this stake will reach a total of $700. These good people up there show a commendable degree of enterprise, and they will soon begin to gain returns for it in the shape of high prices for their horses. They have three sons of Almont in that neighborhood, and use none but the best blood. The Mambrino family is well represented by Dead Shot, Anvil and Lusby, the latter horse being owned in Walla Walla. He is a large horse, good gaited and of perfect temper. The Almont family is represented by Alwood, Challenger and Lemont, all fine-looking horses. Alwood is the largest and a trifle the best bred, to our liking; but Challenger has a greater look of his sire and is a trifle the prettier horse. There is no gainsaying the fact that horses bred in the bunch-grass plains of eastern Oregon have more bone and better feet than those bred in this part of the state; and that fact, once becoming evident, will soon conduce to the advantage of our Oregon breeders. Besides the horses above named there are two sons of General Knox owned in Wasco, as well as a son of Almont named Marshall, record 2:41, at three years old. He is owned by a breeder named Engleman, who does not race; hence his stock will not come to public notice except by accident.

The papers get the name of Acker's horse fearfully mixed up, the BREEDER calling him "Billy B. A.," and the *Turf* dubbing him "Billy Barker." The horse's former name was Billy Barlow, and he is now known as Ben B. A, the name being given in honor of Mr. Acker, who was the first to discover his merits at Baker city nearly four years ago. Ben B. A. was the first horse to enter the 2:30 list this year, and if he has no bad luck, he is liable to enter the 2:20 list a year hence. He is the purest gaited of all the Bellfounders we have seen, and may be safely pronounced a worthy scion of the "Messenger of the Wilderness."

Old Bellfounder has now six horses in the 2:30 list. He was brought to California in 1864 by Aleck Gamble, and stood one season at Menlo Park, where he got Gus, 2:27. He stood near Whipple's Hambletonian, who got all the best mares, and at last was exiled into the wilderness of Butte creek, on Wasco county, Oregon. Then Bigham sold him to Dr. Mack, who gave him a name and fame that will never die out in the northwest. He might have had a fame equal to that of Electioneer had he remained in the shadow of the tall redwood where the sire of Anteeo and Hinda Rose is now domesticated and where he is certain to end his days. But it was otherwise ordered by fate. I never expect to see a horse for which I had a like degree of reverence to that I bore Bellfounder. The last time I saw him he was heavily crested with age and the hair was worn away about his eyes, but he went up the main street at Walla Walla, looking like a king among horses. And he was then away up in the twenties, for it was only a few months before his death. The old fellow was full of the highest order of animal life until within a few days of his final lie-down; and when he was buried, was there ever such a funeral since the day that they had cakes and ale about the grave of the Godolphin Arabian? This horse added at least $100,000 to the taxable property of Walla Walla county, and many of his best sons and daughters were bred by men of moderate means. This is what made the old horse such a favorite in the inland empire and built up for him an undying fame as a prepotent horse above all contemporary trotting sires. He was, indeed, a landmark among horses.

Lute Lindsay gave me a friendly call on Thursday, and showed me the stock list of the new track north of town. It will be commenced as soon as all the stock is taken, and there is $3,440 on the list already. There will be some time occupied in getting in the balance of the stock, as almost everybody likely to sign for $100 worth of stock has already done so. But Luther is a good canvasser, and can whoop 'em up after awhile, so that the graders can begin throwing up the turns of the track as soon as the frost begins to come up out of the ground. Then there is fencing to be had and a lot of sheds and buildings to be put up on the grounds, so that it will eat up the bulk of the summer before the track is in good driving order. But the predilection is for a track on this side

of the river, and that feeling will last as long as the river is crossed by ferries. Whenever it is covered by a bridge, so that there are no delays and no crowding of teams, then there may be some hope for a track on the opposite of the river to become a paying investment.

Dr. C. H. Mack has sold four head of Alwood colts, coming two years old, during the past three weeks. The first of these was a pair of bay stud colts, both by Alwood, one being out of a Bellfounder mare, and the other out of an inbred Bellfounder mare. The price paid was $600, and the purchaser was R. G. O'Brien, of Olympia. The other pair were purchased by Mr. William Jones, of Walla Walla. One of these is a bay colt by Alwood, out of Zoe by Bellfounder. He is own brother to Au Revoir, and is called Arberry, in honor of "Old Tex." The other is a chestnut colt by Alwood, out of a mare by Bellfounder. Terms private. The doctor is beginning to see the advisability of selling off the first lot of his colts at comparatively low prices. By doing this he gets other people interested in developing Alwood's colts, and lifts from his own shoulders the greater portion of the expense of training. He has some large and stylish horses, and has long been ranked among the select breeders of the northwest. Starting with nearly forty mares by Bellfounder ought to be the foundation of a successful business in breeding here or anywhere else.

There are now nearly forty stallions kept for service in Oregon and Washington territory on the strength of alleged trotting qualities, and yet the list of actual contestants does not embrace quite a dozen sires. Hambletonian, Mambrino, Altamont, Deadshot, Alwood, Champion Knox (dead) and the dead hero Bellfounder, were about all the winning sires in sight last year. Rockwood's get did win one race, but he had less of his get trained than most other sires in this part of the world; and it will not be fair to judge him upon his merits until his colts are equal in numbers with those of the rival sires against whom he is to compete. He is well-bred and highly formed, although not a large horse; and size is a secondary consideration compared with accuracy of form. Dictator is barely fifteen hands high, and he was the sire of the three phenomenal trotters of the past year—Director, Phallas and Jay-Eye-See. So with Rockwood. He is a horse built upon true lines, and more likely to prove a successful sire than many of the sixteen-handers now kept for service in this state and elsewhere.

The Power to Preserve Order on Race-courses.

On July 26th, 1882, John W. Stokes, proprietor of the Hotel Brighton, Long Branch, New Jersey, left the Hotel with several of his guests. At the railroad station at Long Branch he purchased a ticket to Monmouth Park. He entered the grounds, where he exchanged his ticket for a badge to the grand stand. In the third race Mr. Stokes and his friends bought Bye-and-Bye in the pools for a place in the race. At the finish Bye-and-Bye, he said, came in second, Girofle winning first place. The judges put up the number of another horse, Malise, and shut Bye-and-Bye out. At once there was a rush of several hundred people from about the grand stand towards the track and judges' stand, and considerable excitement ensued because of Bye-and-Bye not being given a place. Mr. Stokes and Mr. Thomas S. Byers, of New York City, started towards the timer's gate. Mr. Stokes said to Mr. Byers, "If they don't give Bye-and-Bye a place it is a —— swindle and I hope every gentleman who has bet any money on this race will lose it."

Immediately Mr. Stokes was seized by Mr. William J. Bradley, the Monmouth Park Superintendent—since deceased—who said to him: "We don't allow such talk on these grounds, and if you repeat it you will be expelled from the grounds." Stokes did repeat what he had said before, and thereupon Bradley handed him over to an officer, who took Mr. Stokes by the coat and led him out under the grand stand to a carriage which Mr. Stokes hired, and in which he was driven away. The occurrence took place in front of the grand stand in the presence of about 5,000 people. In a few moments, but not until after Mr. Stokes had been ejected, the numbers were changed and Bye-and-Bye given second place.

The association offered proof to show that Mr. Stokes was insulting, abusive and much excited, and said more than he and his witness detailed. They showed the badge of admission, on the back of which are these words, to wit: "This badge of admission is issued on the following conditions: Any person whose presence is deemed objectionable * * * * will be liable to be expelled."

M. Stokes brought a suit against the Monmouth Park Association for $10,000 damages for his arrest and ejection, and the case was tried on the 25th ult., before Supreme Court Justice E. W. Scudder, in the Monmouth Circuit Court. The hearing resulted in a judgment for the association, Judge Scudder holding that while Stokes had an undoubted right to protest the ruling of the judges, he must do so in a reasonable and proper way.

Training Horses with Bad Legs.

We were struck, says the editor of the Kentucky *Live Stock Record*, with an article by a correspondent in *Bell's Life* in London, of January 19th, how Melbourne, the sire of Blink Bonny and West Australian, was trained. There are a number of horses of high character that owners seem doubtful about standing a preparation, and we thought the plan pursued by the owner of Melbourne may be worth adopting by persons having horses in a like condition as to legs.

It seems after Melbourne was broken at two years old he was severely kicked on the fetlock by a cart horse, having got out of his box and gone into the cart horse's stable whilst they were feeding. Luckily no bones were broken, but he had to be slung for several weeks, and for a long time it was very doubtful whether he would ever stand training; as it was he had always to be work very carefully, and was never in his life thoroughly fit. He did not run at three years old, but ran with success at four and five years old. At six years old his owner, Henry Robinson, determined to have a last try with Melbourne for the Chester Cup, as he was than in better health than he had ever been, but his legs, especially the injured one, were so queer that Robert Haseltine, who was very intimate with Robinson, and had let him train Melbourne on his grounds at Middleham, refused to have anything to do with it. Tom Dawson, Scott and the Malton trainers all ridiculed the idea of bringing the horse fit to the post; but Henry Robinson, who had studied Coombe, Capt. Barclay, and other authorities on the development of physical powers, resolved to train the horse himself, after his own ideas. He always held with Capt. Barclay that the proper way to train a horse as well as a man was to get him "fit for training," that is, to get the flesh off him as much as possible by two or three months slow work before attempting to get him into wind. He instanced the remarkable case of Tom Cribb, who, before his fight with Molyneux, had been living very freely as a London publican, and weighed very nearly 17 stone (238 lbs). Capt. Barclay, who had made the match, sent Cribb to his estate in Scotland, made him walk about with his gamekeepers before he attempted to put him into anything like work. Cribb, it is said, was very obstreperous at first, but the passive imperturbility of the Captain's gillies—one of whom was more than a match for Cribb himself—was not to be gainsaid. Cribb could at last walk with the best of them as much as thirty miles a day and was reduced to lower than his proper weight. He won the battle by sheer condition. It was pretty certain that Melbourne could not stand galloping; indeed the chances were that the first broke him down; and his method may be useful in similar cases, especially to some trainers I wot of, whose only idea of training is longer or shorter gallops day after day, and if the legs will not stand it so much the worse for them and the animal. He is "no use here," away with him and let another fill his stall. He was luckily a light-fleshed animal, who had not been overfed in his youth, as is too much the custom nowadays, when so many yearlings must be got ready for the prize ring, as if they were bullocks for Smithfield and not animals intended for the severest and fastest work conceivable. Melbourne was by degrees brought up to five hours early walking exercise a day, and was sweated by being heavily clothed, and put in a box artificially heated, after as fast exercise as he could judiciously bear. Turkish baths were not invented in those days, and perhaps it was as well, for although they will certainly reduce the flesh, they evidently relax the muscular system too much for training. During the whole time the horse never had a gallop, and the Yorkshire trainers who took great interest in the case, used to make very merry at the "amateur preparation." The laugh was very nearly against them, and as it was they were all quite out of it, for the winner came from Newmarket, and their cracks were hopelessly beaten.

Some very good horses were entered for the Chester Cup that year and twenty started, including Lanercost 5 years, 131 pounds, the top weight; Melbourne 6 years, 130 pounds; King Cole aged, 117 pounds; Bellona 5 years, 112 pounds; St. Bennett 6 years, 110 pounds; Tubal Cain 4 years, 110 pounds; the Dean 4 years, 108 pounds; Dey of Algiers 4 years, 108 pounds; Gilbert Gurney 5 years, 104 pounds, and the Irish mare Cruiskeen 6 years, who had won the Cesarewitch the year before, and who also won the Chester Cup the year after, 102 pounds. Job Marson, who rode Melbourne, had strict orders to make use of Melbourne's speed and stamina and, notwithstanding his weight, "to wait in front," for it was felt that any extra effort in making up his ground would inevitably break him down. This proved to be the case, and Job was severely blamed for not obeying his instructions; but I always thought that his excuse was a very fair one, and that he deserved great credit for getting the horse where he did. The Dey of Algiers was a very fair horse: he had the year before represented Col. Peel's stable in the Derby and Ascot Cup, and Nat made great play with him from the start, forcing the pace with the view of ensuring Melbourne's breaking down. Marson pleaded that as Nat made the pace so hot Melbourne would have fallen lame long before the finish, and he hoped to make up his ground gradually when the Dey "came back to his horses." At the distance Melbourne closed followed by Cow Boy, and Lanercost got up to the Dey. The two latter were then done with, and Melbourne was seen to falter, but he struggled on with great gameness, and was 'only beaten by a bare half neck,' according to the official record. Marson made a great effort on the post with Melbourne, who was discovered to have broken down so badly with both forelegs that he was with difficulty get off the course. The Dey of Algiers was never headed.

The Law of Warranty.

We copy from the *Country Gentleman* the following decision in reference to a warranty of a horse through a servant or agent. The decision will interest many in the trade and lawyers engaged in such cases:

In the Court of Queen's Bench recently, a case was heard before Lord Coleridge, Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Mathew, which will be of interest to all concerned in horseflesh. It raised a question as to the sale of horses which for more than a century has been a vexed question in the law, and yet, strange to say, though often "put" by judges or counsel in arguing, had never been definitely decided. The question was that once put by Mr. Justice Cresswell in discussing a case thirty years ago. "If I send my servant to a fair with a horse to sell and say nothing about warranty, and he sells it with a warranty, am I bound by it?" Lord Ellenborough early in this century had held at *nisi prius* that the master would be bound, but that was only a *nisi prius* ruling. More recently, though more than twenty years ago, in 1861, in a case which was decided in the Exchequer, it was decided that at such a sale, by a servant, on a farm or other private premises, there was no authority implied to give a warranty, but the case of a sale at a fair was expressly reserved, and curiously enough, it did not appear that this point so long mooted had ever been decided, nor is it quite clear that it has been settled now. In the present case, the owner sent it by a servant to Stockport fair to sell it, saying nothing (as he declared) as to warranty. The servant sold it for £40, saying that it was "perfectly sound." The purchaser resold it, also with the same warranty, and it was again sold. It was sent back to the first purchaser as unsound, and he sued the first seller in the County Court at Stockport upon the warranty received at the sale. The seller denied that he had given any authority to give a warranty, and, indeed, that he had told his man not to warrant, and the servant not only confirmed this, but denied that he had, in fact, given the warranty which the purchaser swore to. Nevertheless, the Judge (Mr. T. Hughes, Q. C.) found for the plainiff. This was an appeal from his decision.

Mr. Marshall argued for the plaintiff in support of the decision, citing Lord Ellenborough's ruling in his favor, and pointing out that in the case in 1861, "Brady *vs.* Todd," this case of a sale at a fair was expressly reserved.

Mr. Cluer, for the defendant, urged that in principle the case in 1861 decided that there was no authority in a servant to give a warranty, and here, he urged, both master and servant deny any express authority to give a warranty. [Lord Coleridge—So he denied the actual warranty, why might not the Judge believe the plaintiff?] Even if so, the plaintiff could only speak to an actual warranty by the servant, which was without authority. As to an actual authority, it was denied by two witness; and as to an implied or legal authority, it was in effect negatived by the decision in the case cited—the case in 1861, "Brady *vs.* Todd"—since which, it is believed, there has been no decision. It would be very inconvenient that a servant should have authority to bind his master by a warranty against his will, and the purchaser should inquire as to the authority. [Mr. Justice Mathew How could he, when the owner, the master, is at a great distance?] [Mr. Justice Stephen—And when the horse is resold with the same warranty as the first purchaser had, how can the subsequent purchasers inquire as to the original inquiry?] [Lord Coleridge—How, practically, could the affairs of life be carried on without such an implied authority?]

Lord Coleridge said the question must depend in some degree upon the circumstances of each case—whether, when a stranger met a stranger at a fair, and sold to him a horse with a warranty, it is or is not to be implied that the apparent seller has authority to effect a sale with a warranty. It is implied in the case cited that such authority may, under circumstances, be inferred, and that the buyer may have a right to trade upon the assumption that the inference is correct. The Judge in this case had found that, in his judgment, the circumstances of the case did warrant the inference, and he was right in so finding.

Mr. Justice Stephen concurred, observing that there could not be a contract without mutual assent, and assent to the same terms; and if the one party said he would buy with a warranty at a certain price, and the other said he would sell at that price without a warranty, where was the contract of sale?

Mr. Justice Mathew also concurred.

The judgment of the County Court judge was therefore affirmed.

The result of this trial will teach those who sell horses to caution their representatives against being too zealous in their efforts to serve those who employ them.

Decadence of the Derby.

Will the Derby, as a racing event, be able to hold its own in popular estimation against the rich attractions that the "gate money" meetings may be expected to offer during the next decade is a question often asked in England. To hastily say no would be stirring up a hornet's nest, for of all people in the world none are so difficult to move out of regular beaten tracks as the English masses. But the outlook certainly favors such an idea and the Epsom authorities no doubt thought so when they made the Epsom Grand Prize, with its £1,200 added money, one of the features of the Derby meeting, a move that the Sandown Park authorities have seen and gone better to the amount of £10,000 for an all-aged stake to be run at their pretty inclosed resort in Surrey. That the Hampton Park, Manchester, Newcastle and other gate-money associations will offer big money for special stakes is certain, Manchester already being in the field with its Whitsuntide Plate of £2,000 for two-year-olds. With such innovations, coupled with the suggestions that the ancient Roodee at Chester shall be inclosed, it is not surprising that the senior members of the Jockey Club already fear that the day is not long distant when perhaps even the meetings at Newmarket will be gate-money affairs in fact, as they are now nearly so in reality by reason of the heavy charges to witness the races.

That the Derby is not the race it was a few years ago the number of starters plainly shows. Last year but eleven hores went to the post, fourteen in 1882, fifteen in 1881 and nineteen in 1880. In fact all through the "seventies" there was a big falling off from the average number of starters seen during the "sixties," for in 1867 Hermit beat a field of 30, with respectively 29, 30, 31 and 34 starting in 1865, 1864, 1863 and 1862. With only 11 starters last year, many complained that the race was not worth the trouble of a trip to Epsom to witness it, while the stake was only worth £5,150 as against £6,375 in 1880 and £7,025 in 1879. Nor is the outlook for the race on the 28th of May next any more promising, death having reduced the number of subscribers to 191, the same as in 1872 and 1855; while, with the retirement of the Duke of Westminster and the breaking up of Lord Falmouth's stable, there is a possibility that the number of starters may be even less than last year. Of course much will depend upon the condition and how well the several prominent candidates for "blue ribbon" honors stand the pressure of training, coupled with the "form" shown by those that start for the 2,000 guineas four weeks previous to the Derby. The most fancied candidate, however, at the present time for the Derby is the Adelaide filly, and she was not nominated for the Two Thousand.

A Plea for Road-Carts.

Breeders of trotters should encourage the sale of road-carts. Wherever they get into general use among the business and road riders of a section, speedy horses unexpectedly develop that would never otherwise be heard of. Especially is this true where roads are not suitable to the fragile side bar. The trotters that used to graduate from the heavy lug of a business buggy were apt to be hitchers, while their vitality most likely had been impaired by the constant strain of too great a load at a rapid gait. The ordinary road-cart is of very much less than half the draft of a common buggy. So easy does a horse bowl along in one that a slight predisposition to speed is soon made use of in the practical purposes of making and saving time without fatiguing a horse or getting him ringing wet. It is the extra effort to pull the load that brings out the cold sweat that won't dry up, which all stablemen call "black sweat."

The nerve and energy that is wasted in pulling four wheels, two of them away back, with all their weight and friction, is unconsciously devoted, in a road-cart, to learning to trot. Learning in the very best and surest way, acquiring bottom and endurance with the speed, not getting stable and track-weary, half the trotters in the country would lower their records, driven judiciously on the road five days out of the six. There is a good deal of humbug about the mystery of training—not only humbug but positive mischief. Any gentleman with good common sense and a road-cart, who lives a little distance from his business, will have a faster horse if he drives his trotter himself, with an occasional trial at the track.

Ninety-nine trotters in a hundred will trot faster this way than with all the fussing of a third-rate professional trainer, their legs will stay right without the bother of bandages, their feet will be easily kept in shape, and they will be willing and able to trot for a man's life when they do strike a track. What is the evidence in support of this? It is that the winners are managed by a set of drivers who have mastered their profession sufficiently to know that their profession is half humbug. Ought not the records of Hancock, made a trotter by a boy on the road, after being abandoned by professionals, and Cleora, who learned to trot going to and from town, to set men a thinking of the truth of this history?

Brother breeders of trotters, don't hold on for a big price, but sell your youngsters to business men who have use for a roadster. Encourage the purchase of a road-cart, and assure your customer that good results will ensue from judicious and careful everyday use. With such sales as these, you will wake up some morning to find your farm famous, your customer enriched, and again a customer without your own or his pocket having been depleted by expense which cannot be afforded.

I stood in a stall, not long since, with one of the wisest young drivers in America. He had advised a relative to

breed to a certain stallion because he and his family were all natural trotters.

"Yes, but they have to be trained."

"No, sir; if the trot is there it will show; it is bound to come out."

Many of the trotters that are made by mysterious appliances, would have lasted longer and trotted faster if they had come naturally to their speed with careful road-work on a vehicle not so heavy as to impair vitality.

Of course, it is much better for those who can afford it to employ, for the development of their youngsters, first-class talent; but this is not always attainable, even for those who can afford it, while it is by no means indispensable in the education of a road-horse or trotter. If it is, then we must admit that the management of horses is a mystery beyond the comprehension of the average gentleman and amateur driver. That this is not the case, thousands of speedy roadsters prove. For road-riders who have access to finely prepared roads, this screed has not much value, but to those who live in a section of difficult roads, where a buggy must be too strong for ease of draft, I say, lop off the hind wheels and have faster and better horses.—*M. T. G., in N. Y. Spirit.*

National Trotting Association—Doings of the Biennial Convention.

The following is the New York *Spirit's* resume of the proceedings of the National Association last week:

The tenth Congress of the National Trotting Association was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, on the 13th inst. There was a large representation of members, 180 answering the roll-call. It was found that five members had recently joined, viz.: Prairie-du-Chien, M. A. and D. P. Association, of Prairie-du-Chien, Wis.; Ailsa Driving Park Association of Ailsa Craig, Ontario; Central Agricultural Association, Wyoming, Ill.; Farmington Valley Agricultural Corporation, Collinsville, Conn.; Otoe County Fair and Driving Park Association, Syracuse, Neb., making in all 222 members. Each of the Grand Circuit members was represented by one of their officers, but the interests of the small associations were mainly in the care of a few delegates, the largest proxy-holders being Secretary Vail, Mr. D. L. Hall, of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. A. G. Hancock, of Kansas City, Mo., and Hon. Jesse D. Carr, of San Francisco, Cal. There were about fifty delegates present. The Congress was opened at 2 P. M., and concluded its session in the evening. The business was proceeded with in the following order: The Audit Committee on Secretary's and Treasurer's accounts reported that they were in order, and the balance on hand on January 1st, 1884, was $5,959.75. A Nominating Committee composed of Messrs. Burdett Loomis, Wm. Edwards, A. G. Hancock, D. L. Hall, and Geo. Sturges, was appointed by the President. Major H. C. McDowell, Chairman, submitted the report of Committee on Rules. The following changes in, and additions to, the by-laws were adopted. The sections as amended now read as follows:

ARTICLE VI.—Sec. 2. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys that may belong to the Association, and make therefrom such payments as shall have been ordered, or may be approved, by the Committee on Disbursements, or by the Board of Review, of which a statement in detail shall be submitted at the end of the year, or when required by the Board of Review.

The words, "or may be approved," having been inserted.

ARTICLE XII.—Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of each member to forward by mail, as registered matter, to the Secretary of said National Association, within one week of the close of each meeting, the judges' book, or official record of the meeting or race, said record to contain the date, the amount or value of the purse, match, or sweepstake, the full terms and conditions of the race, all the entries they have received for the same, the position of each and every horse in each heat, the drawn, distanced, and ruled-out horses, the official time of each and every heat, the signatures of the judges, and such notes and remarks as are necessary for an understanding of the whole.

The changes made in the above section provide that each member shall "forward by mail, as registered matter, to the Secretary, the judges' book, or official record of the meeting or race, said record to contain all the entries for the same, etc., and the signatures" of the judges.

The Committee recommended that Section 2 of Article XIV be amended so that each member shall be entitled to one vote "for every $25 that it has contributed to the annual fee of membership." This was strenuously opposed by the representatives of the weaker associations, and not being pressed by the others, it was rejected.

Then Mr. Geo. M. Stearns of Chicopee, Mass., in good, set terms showed how the foundations of the institution might be shaken or removed at any time by the abuse of the proxy system, and as a safeguard against the danger he proposed an addition to the by-laws which was adopted. It substantially provides that no by-law shall be adopted until after its presentation to one Congress and acceptance by the following Congress.

The recommendations of the committee as to the Rules and Regulations were next discussed. The addition hereinafter quoted was adopted after a clear explanation by Mr. A. G. Hancock, that the amendment is designed to protect horse owners from "snap judgments," and the section now stands:

RULE 3.—Sec. 2. No suspension for non-payment of dues as aforesaid shall be lawful unless ordered within one week of the close of the meeting, and no suspension shall be imposed for non-payment of such dues contracted in a class wherein a horse was permitted to start, or in any case when the member has applied for membership subsequent to the closing of its entries.

Sec. 3. All entries shall be governed by the published conditions, and shall be bound for the entrance fee regardless of any proposed deviation from such published conditions, and any member who shall make a collusive arrangement to allow a nominator privileges differing from those allowed by the terms of the race to other entries in the same class shall, upon satisfactory evidence thereof produced to the Board of Review, be held to forfeit to the National Association the amount of the purse in which such collusive arrangement was made, one-half of such forfeit to go to the informant upon recovery of the same, and the member, upon a second conviction of like character, shall be expelled.

The above section formerly stated that fifty per cent. of the amount of the purse should be forfeited.

RULE 5.—Sec. 3. It shall be distinctly stated whether the entry be a stallion, mare or gelding, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, shall be given in all cases, and when unknown it shall be so stated in the entry. If this requirement as to pedigree is not complied with, the entry may be rejected, and when the pedigree is given it shall be stated by the member with the publication of the entry, and if the pedigree or record of a horse be falsely stated for the purpose of deception the guilty party may be fined, suspended or expelled, by order of the Board of Review.

The new addition to the above section provides for the punishment of a false statement of pedigree.

RULE 13.—Sec. 1. A person obtaining a purse or stake through fraud or error shall return it to the Treasurer of the National Trotting Association, if demanded within one year, by the member, or by the President or Secretary of this Association, or by order of the Board of Appeals, or he shall be punished as follows: He, together with the parties implicated in the wrong, and the horse or horses, shall be suspended until such demand is complied with, and such purse or stake shall be awarded to the party justly entitled to the same.

The words "or by the President or Secretary of this association" having been inserted.

Rule 28.—Sec. 5. This section fully provides for the punishment of a rider or driver who pulls a horse to prevent his winning a heat, and the words "or place" have been added, so that the paragraph as amended reads:

With a design to prevent his winning a heat or place which he was evidently able to win.

RULE 29.—Sec. 2. The judges shall, after the first scoring, choose one of the contending horses (the pole horse being selected, if deemed suitable) to score by. And no driver shall come up in advance of said horse, nor shall he wilfully hold back, under penalty of a fine of not less than $5, nor more than $50, which shall be imposed and collected at once.

The word "wilfully" was stricken out, and the extent of the fine defined in these words "of not less than $5 nor more than $50," etc.

Sec. 10. Although a leading horse is entitled to any part of the track, except after selecting his position on the home-stretch, he shall not change from the right to the left, or from the inner to the outer side of the track, during any part of the race, when another horse is so near him that in altering his position he compels the horse behind him to shorten his stride, or causes the rider or driver of such other horse to pull him out of his stride; neither shall any horse, rider, or driver cross, jostle, or strike another horse, rider, or driver, nor swerve or "carry him out," "sit down in front of him," or do any other act which constitutes what is popularly known as "helping," or which shall impede the progress of another horse.

The words from "or carry him out," etc., having been substituted for previous closing language of the section.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the judges of the race to take the time, as aforesaid, or to appoint some suitable person or persons to assist them in that respect, and no unofficial timing shall be announced or admitted to the record, but in any case involving alleged suppression of time, or false announcement of time, nothing in this rule shall be constructed to limit the Board of Review as to the evidence admissible. [See Article 20, of By-Laws; See also Rules 40, 41 and 43].

Sec. 3. In any case of alleged error in the record announcement or publication of the time made by a horse in a public race, the time so questioned shall not be changed to favor such horse or owner, except upon the sworn statement of the judges and timers who officiated in the race.

The words beginning with "but in any case," etc., were added to Section 2, and Section 3 was also added.

RULE 41.—Sec. 1. In any public race, if there shall be any intentional suppression or misrepresentation in either the record or the announcement of the time of any heat in the race, it shall be deemed fraudulent, and any horse winning a heat or making a dead heat wherein there was such a fraudulent suppression of time, together with the parties implicated in the fraud, shall by operation of the rules be henceforth disqualified from the right to compete on the grounds of members; which disqualification may be removed only by order of the Board of Review, when upon investigation the Board shall believe that the constructive fraud was not premeditated, but only then upon a restitution or return to the custody of the Treasurer of this Association of any premiums that under any circumstances have been awarded such horses on the grounds of members during the time of disqualification, and upon the payment of a fine of $100, to go to this Association.

The following provision was added to Sec. 1 of Rule 51 as to suspensions:

And further provided that any suspended person who shall ride or drive in a race on the grounds of a member while so suspended shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100 for each offence, one-half of such fine to go to the informant upon conviction and recovery.

RULE 52.—Sec. 3. Any person who shall appeal from any order suspending him or his horse for non-payment of entrance-money or a fine may deposit the amount claimed with with the Treasurer of said National Association, who may thereupon issue a certificate or notice, through the Secretary, temporarily reinstating or relieving the party and his horse from such penalty, subject to the final action of the Board of Appeals; and any person who shall make deposit under this rule or under protest shall file with the Secretary of this Association, within sixty days thereafter, a sworn statement of the grounds of appeal or protest, in the absence of which the protest or appeal shall be regarded as and become void, and the deposit may be administered as a payment applicable to the claim involved.

Sec 4. In any case of deposit with any member of this association for account of any claim of another member, or on account of any claim of which notice has been furnished from the office of this Association, the deposit shall be forwarded within one week of the close of the meeting to the office of this Association, for custody of its Treasurer pending appropriate action thereon; and it shall be the duty of the member receiving any such deposit to notify the Secretary of this Association of the same by telegraph when possible, otherwise by mail, within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the deposit.

The additional clause attached to Section 3 begins with the words "and any person who shall make deposit," etc. Section 4 was also added.

The exemption idea of absolving horses from the handicap of a record or bar when they trot for purses of, say, $200 and less, did not find favor, notwithstanding the vigorous advocacy of Mr M. T. Grattan, supported by Mr. C. J. Hamlin. But it was so clearly shown by Messrs. Goldsmith, Edwards, Payne and others that such class legislation was inimical to the best interests of the National Trotting Association, that the mover deemed it prudent to withdraw his proposition.

The following resolution was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the President of this Association be requested, and is hereby authorized, to secure at an early date the incorporation of "The National Trotting Association."

Major McDowell then read the following resolution, and in a pertinent speech, presented the question, with the petitions of numerous breeders.

Whereas, Numerous breeders of trotting horses from all sections of the country have petitioned this Association to edit and publish a stud-book or register of trotting-bred horses, such as may be eligible to entry therein under such rules and regulations as may be determined by this Association, which petitions have been duly considered, and are on file with the Secretary.

Wherefore, Be it resolved that the National Trotting Association does accept and take the supervisory control of said proposed stud-book for the registration of the pedigrees of trotting horses, to be called the National Trotting Stud-book; that a committee of seven be appointed by the President to consult the views of breeders residing in each section of the country and to agree upon a standard of registration, said committee te report its conclusions to the Board of Review of this Association, which body, upon approving the report of said committee, shall have power to select a compiler of said stud-book, and that such compiler shall act under the advice and instructions of a Board of Censors, to be appointed by the Board of Review; that all questions affecting the records of horses in connection with their eligibility to registration shall be determined by the Board of Review, and that the evidence upon which registration shall be based must be in writing, and shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

And it is further understood and reserved that the funds of the National Trotting Association shall not in any manner be devoted to the cost involved in the compilation and publication of said stud-book. Neither shall any of the funds of said National Association be expended for the composition or expenses of said compiler or committee, or be used in any way, directly or indirectly, for the cost or expense caused by the work provided for by this resolution.

This gave rise to a stormy discussion. Alden Goldsmith characterized the proposition as a firebrand that would breed discord in the National Trotting Association, and finally destroy it. Burdett Loomis said the resolution was premature, as the breeders should organize with a paid-up capital, and put themselves in shape for recognition by the National Trotting Association. That the new organization should be an independent body, and manage its own affairs, receiving only the moral support of the National, and nothing more. Alex. Harbison contended that the resolution should not be pressed on this meeting. Messrs. L. J. Powers, William Edwards, A. G. Hancock, M. J. Payne, Geo. M. Oyster, and others who were opposed to the resolution, finally conceded that the whole matter should be referred to a committee of seven, to report their views to the Board of Review at its meeting in May next, with power for the Board to act thereon, and Mr. Powers moved an amendment to that effect, which was accepted by Major McDowell and his followers. The amendment was passed *viva voce* by both parties, and almost unanimously confirmed by calling the roll. The names of the committee are: Messrs. H. C. McDowell, Alex. V. Harbison, L. J. Powers, L. Brodhead, Wm. Edwards, Edwin Thorn, and Dr. Geo. H. Bailey.

The Committee on Nominations for Officers and District Board of Appeals, to serve for the ensuing two years, reported as follows, which report was unanimously adopted: President, Judge James Grant of Davenport, Ia.; First Vice-President, Gen. W. S. Tilton of Togus, Me.; Second Vice-President, Hon. S. K. Dow of Chicago, Ill.; District Boards for the Eastern District, Burdett Loomis, Hartford, Conn.; Geo. M. Stearns, Chicopee, Mass., and John Shepard, Boston; Atlantic District, George Sturges, Philadelphia; Paul H. Hacke, Pittsburg, Pa., and David Bonner, New York; Central District, H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky.; M. J. Payne, Kansas City and Thomas Axworthy, Cleveland; Western District, M. M. Morse, Illinois; U. C. Blake, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and D. L. Hall, Chicago; Pacific District, N. T. Smith and J. McM. Shafter of San Francisco, and L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal.

Mr. Stearns made a strong plea for a more effectual plan of preventing conditional entries, and the Rule Committee accepted his emandations of Section 3, Rule 3, throwing the onus on the member accepting a conditional entry, and enabling the owner to start his horse without payment of entry-fee, and to collect the full amount of premium won by him. Should the member collect such entry-fee it shall be forfeited to the National Association, but the majority present considered the proposed change so radically in favor of the owners that it was tabled.

After the stud-book attachment was disposed of, a motion was made by Dr. L. Hall that the Congress for 1886 shall meet in Chicago, which was carried by a vote of 87 yeas to 84 votes for New York. A vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed to its President, Judge Grant, for the warm interest he has invariably taken in the affairs of the Association, and the Congress adjourned to meet as above stated.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

J. W. T., Walla Walla, W. T.:—

April Fool, b m, foaled 1868, bred by Dr. W. H. Hender son of St. Louis. By Waterloo.

First dam, Fanny Daily, by Blacknose.

Second dam, Ann Harper, by imp. Luzborough.

Third dam, Ellen Pucket, by Sir Richard.

Fourth dam, by Stockholder.

Fifth dam, by Conqueror.

Sixth dam, by Brinkley's Peacock.

Waterloo, by imp. Yorkshire, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe.

Subscriber, Lakeville.:—

The rule of the National Association regarding names of horses is as follows:

Every horse shall be named, and the name correctly and plainly written in the entry, and after *entering* or *trotting* in a public race, such name shall not be changed without procuring a record thereof to be made in the office of the Secretary of the National Trotting Association, for which there shall be paid a recording fee of $50, the fee to go to said National Association. To each violation of this requirement a fine of $100 shall be imposed, together with suspension of the horse until paid. * * * [See Sec. 4 of Rule 6.] The italics are ours.

J. W. M., Oroville:

1. The mare Lady Clarke does not appear in the records at all, and if she ever started it was under another name or in some race that was not reported.

2. It is not material whether a track belongs to the National Association or not. If the race is to rule, that is to say, if the regulations regarding weight, distance, timing and judging are observed, time made is a record. If there is any variation from the rule in the above named particulars the time made is a bar.

The Lorillard Club, of New York, of which Mr. Pierre Lorillard is the controlling spirit, has begun the construction of a new race-track on the outskirts of Paterson, near Little Falls. The club has purchased fifty acres of ground and will build a club-house, hotel and stables on the spot.

THE KENNEL.

Field Trial Winners of America.

We publish herewith a portion of the field trial winners of America, beginning with the first regular trial meeting. This list was mainly compiled by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and we shall continue the publication in sections until the list is complete, adding the events that have been decided since the *Turf's* list was printed, and bringing the record down to the close of 1883. Intelligent breeders will appreciate the value of this record, as a knowledge of the *winning* strains is an important factor in the breeding problem.

First American Field Trials, Memphis, Tenn., October, 1874, under the auspices of the Tennessee Sportsmen's Association. Prize, a silver set. Points for merit and demerit, Ten starters—eight setters, one pointer and one dropper. 1st. Mr. H. C. Pritchitt's setter Knight, 88 points of merit.

Second American Field Trials, Memphis, Tenn., November, 1875. Table of points: Nose, 30; pace and style, 20; breaking, 15; pointing, style and staunchness, 15; backing, 10; roading, 5; retrieving, 5; total, 100.

Puppy Stakes.—For setter and pointer puppies under 18 months; $150 and cup to first; $100 to second; $50 to third; Four entries. 1st, Maud (Leicester-Dart), English setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; score, 93. 2d, Paris (Leicester—Dart), English setter dog, owned by L. H. Smith; score, 86. 3d, Duke (Prince—Dora), setter dog, owned by Luther Adams; score, 74.

Brace Stakes.—For either setter or pointer braces, regardless of ownership; $250 and cup to first; $150 to second, $100 to third. Four braces entered. 1st, Tom and May, owned by Geo. Campbell; score, 77. 2d, Romp and Rake, owned by W. A. Williams; score, 74. 3d, Maud and Paris, owned by L. H. Smith and P. Bryson; score, 72.

All-Aged Stakes.—For setters and pointers; $250 and cup to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. Five entries. Judges, Messrs. Adams and Sterling. 1st, Tom, owned by Geo. Campbell; score, 92; 2d, Harry, owned by R. C. Nicholson; score, 71; 3d, Maud, owned by P. H. Bryson; score, 67.

Third American Field Trials, Memphis, Tenn., November 13th, 1876, under the auspices of the Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association. Judges for Puppy, Greenwood Plate and Champion Stakes, Edmund Orgill, Col. James Gordon and J. H. Whitman; for Brace Stakes, Col. James Gordon, Major Taylor and Edmund Orgill.

Puppy Stakes.—For pointers or setters under 18 months; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third; sixteen entries. 1st, Isabella (Chester—Annie 11.), black and white setter bitch, owned by John Davidson; 2d and 3d, Pride of the South (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Capt. Pat Henry; and Countess (Joe—Kate), red Irish setter bitch, owned by W. A. Wheatley; divided.

Champion Stakes.—Open to all; $250 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third; twelve entries; 1st, Drake (Prince—Dora), black and white setter dog, owned by St. Louis Kennel Club. 2d, Stafford (Rake—Dart), black and white setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson; 3d, Paris (Leicester—Dart), blue belton setter dog, owned by L. H. Smith.

Brace Stakes.—Brace may be owned and hunted by two persons; $150 cup and one-fourth entrance-money to first; one-half entrance-money to second; one-fourth entrance-money to third. Five braces entered. 1st, Erin, red Irish setter bitch, owned by St. Louis Kennel Club, and Drake, English setter dog, owned by Luther Adams; 2d, setter dog and setter bitch Maude, owned by P. H. Bryson; 3d, Paris, English setter dog, owned by L. H. Smith, and Pride of the South, setter dog, owned by Capt. Pat Henry.

Greenwood Plate Stake.—For imported Irish setters only, for gold plate presented by E. O. Greenwood, Cincinnati. Three entries. 1st, Erin, red Irish setter dog, owned by St. Louis Kennel Club.

Iowa Field Trials.—Hampton, Iowa, September 4th, 1877. Judges, John E. Long, Henry Miller and H. J. Edwards.

Puppy Stakes.—For setters and pointers under 18 months; $100 to first; $75 to second; $50 to third; $10 to fourth. Seventeen entries. 1st, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Berkley (Elcho—Loo II.), red Irish setter dog, owned by St. Louis Kennel Club; 3d, Carry II. (Pilot—Carrie), red Irish setter bitch, owned by Jesse Sherwood; 4th, St. Elmo (Pride of the Border—Jesse), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Spier.

Champion Stakes.—For setters and pointers of any age; $100 to first; $75 to second; $50 to third; $10 to fourth. Thirty entries. 1st, Nellie, black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Black Ned (Rick—Dinah), black setter dog, owned by Geo. Waddington; 3d, Queen (Rick—Sport), black and tan setter bitch, owned by Geo. Waddington; 4th, Dash (Joe—Kitty), English setter dog, owned by Dr. Nicholson.

Minnesota Field Trials.—Sauk Centre, Minn., September 17th-20th 1878. Run on pinnated grouse or prairie chickens under the management of the Minnesota Kennel Club. Judges, Messrs. John Davidson, William Mulliken and C. B. Whitford.

Nursery Stakes.—For pointer and setter puppies under 12 months; $20 to first, $10 to second. Six entries, setters. 1st, Prairie Belle (Rake—Pearl), orange and white setter bitch, 6½ months, owned by R. B. Morgan; 2d, Tempest (Charm—Gypsie), orange and white setter bitch, 7 months, owned by Geo. Waddington; 3d, Jennie (Leicester—Dart), blue belton setter bitch, 10 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn.

Minnesota Kennel Club Stakes.—For pointer and setter puppies under 18 months. $50 to first; $30 to second; $20 to third. Seven entries—setters. 1st, Strathroy (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog; 10 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Dan (Rake—Fanny), black, white and tan setter dog, 14 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 3d, Maggie May (Rob Roy—Daisy), blue belton setter bitch, 14 months, owned by J. H. Whitman.

All-Aged Stakes.—For pointers and setters, any age; $50 to first; $30 to second; $20 to third. Thirteen entries, eleven setters, two ponters. 1st, Friend (Lehigh's Flash—Stell), red Irish setter bitch, owned by E. F. Stoddard; 2d, Jet (Pilot—Nellie), black setter dog, owned by J. S. Jones; 3d, Strathroy (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sanborn.

Brace Stakes.—Two entries. These stakes were not run.

A District Coursing Club is being talked up among the dog fanciers of San Jose, Gilroy and Hollister. The outlook is that a membership of about forty will be secured, of which one half will be from San Jose and the rest from the other towns named. With so much good coursing ground at hand it is singular that the spirit has not got a footing before this.

The coursing match of the Vallejo Club will be held on Sunday next, in the vicinity of Bridgeport. It is expected that twelve dogs will participate, and good speed shown. The sum of $45 divided as follows, will be given as prizes: First dog, $25; second, $15; and third, $5.

Another Proposition from Cornkrake.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Having read Mr. Brady's reply to my challenge in last week's edition of your paper, I must say I am not much disappointed, as I knew he would not dare back Wee Nell for coin against several greyhounds that I can name. He says Cornkrake wants to take advantage of the fact that his dog is in training for the spring meeting, and would not compete in a private match until after the meeting. If Mr. Brady will read my challenge once more he will find that I left the time of race to be mutually agreed on, and I did not claim it should be run before his club meeting. Now I will match a greyhound against his wonderful Wee Nell, any time after the spring meeting, for $250 a side. Is there any advantage in that? Mr. Brady also says he is not addicted to bluffing. Now, it is well known by a number of coursing men that since the late coursing match at Newark he is continually offering to match Wee Nell against any dog in the State, and when he finds a man willing to accept he backs down. If that is not bluffing what is it? But perhaps it is business, or it may be caused by the red sunsets. Now I will give the owner of Wee Nell another chance to make a match, as I wish to demonstrate to his satisfaction that he has not an animal worthy the name of greyhound. I will match one greyhound against Wee Nell and three of her sisters and brothers, and run a single dash against each of the four in succession for $100 a course, the race to be run between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the San Joaquin valley, on any day satisfactory to both parties. In conclusion, I must thank Mr. Brady for his very generous invitation to enter my dog in the Pacific Club, but respectfully decline, for when I go to Merced I go to see greyhounds run.

I hope the above will be acceptable to Mr. Brady, and in future when he wants to match his wonder he will not forget

CORNKRAKE.

P. S.—Fifty dollars forfeit up.

The following remedy for mange is furnished by a correspondent of the *Field*, who pronounces it first class: Take equal parts of sulphur, tar and vaseline, and having mixed the last two thoroughly, rub in the sulphur, adding sixty drops of carbolic acid to each ounce of the mixture. This ointment should be well rubbed into the dog's skin with the hands; on the third day wash off with castile soap, and when dry apply again, repeating it until the third or fourth application if made. If vasaline can not be had use in its stead fresh butter without salt.

Mr. Carroll's greyhounds Monarch and Banthan met with an unlucky accident this week, at Livermore, by running against a barb-wire fence. Banthan was cut between the shoulders, and Monarch a cut in the neck, a deep gash in the back and a split tail. These are but flesh wounds, and Mr. Carroll hopes to see them all right in time for the spring meeting, March 26th and 27th.

G. W. Bassford's Llewellin setter bitch Posha (Druid ex Pocahontas) whelped on the 5th inst., fifteen, seven dogs and eight bitches, by McGregor (Rob Roy ex Queen Mab). Though every precaution was taken the cold snap killed them all before they were a day old.

G. W. Bassford has sold four pointer pups to be entered in the Derby of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club; also one setter bitch, May D. (McGregor ex Posha). We will give details of these sales next week.

The Pacific Coast Coursing Club will hold their spring meeting at Merced, March 5th and 6th.

ATHLETICS.

Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Myers, in N. Y. Sportsman.]

Eight Hundred and Eighty-yard Running.—This distance is the next after the four hundred and forty yards that is given by our athletic clubs, although now and then one does hear of a five hundred or six hundred-yard race. This latter distance is quite popular in England, and some of the most spirited competitions of the London Athletic Club, for club honors, are at this latter distance. But as the training for six hundred yards is practically the same as that for half a mile, I will let the former pass. There is not the least doubt that this is the prettiest distance that figures on our programmes, and an athlete with a fair amount of speed and stamina will show to better advantage in such a race than in any other we could name. The first race I ever won from scratch was at this distance, and naturally I have always been partial to it. At the games of the old Scottish-American Athletic Club, given at Gilmore's Garden, February 28th, and March 1st, 1879, I was one of the starters in the "scratch-half." The only training I had done for the race was running three or four times from 144th street and Third avenue to the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Port Morris, with all of my clothes on, and in addition a heavy pair of rubbers. I was probably the least fancied of the lot, but the advice I had received in my first quarter-mile race rung in my ears, so I waited and won easily. I do not advise all half-milers to wait until the finish. If you are sure that you can outsprint all of your competitors, why, then, you can win by following these tactics. If, on the other hand, you know that you are inferior to your opponents in this respect, then set the pace so as to feel at the finish that you have done your best. It is very unsatisfactory to run a race, and afterwards feel you could have done better had you run differently. A good rule to follow is, always run your own race. There are, of course, cases where your opponents through lack of judgment may make the race easy for you, and you should not be slow to take advantage of such cases. For instance, suppose your most dangerous competitor is a man that you are sure you can run away from at the finish; then if you start with him, your place is at his heels. If you are required to give him a start, and you feel that you can catch him easily, then do so, and lay with him until the finish. In handicaps all of the men are so placed that if all were to run themselves completely out they would be in a bunch at the finish. But this is seldom the case, and if you keep your eyes open you will easily learn how to guage your men. You should be careful to have a bit left for the finish. This article is rather how to run half a mile than how to train for it. The advice given for the quarter will answer for the half as well, only you should go farther in your slow work than for the shorter distance. In short, run several quarters at a pretty good pace, or a pace faster than you could possibly maintain for the half, and when you are rested, and feel equal to the task go about from one thousand yards to three-quarters of a mile at a moderate pace. This will help your staying powers.

I know of no distance at which an athlete can show so much improvement by constant practice as this. It seems to be the happy medium in the running line. If an athlete fails at sprinting or distance running, there is still hope for him at the half mile. I can mention the names of two athletes who could not break 2 minutes 10 seconds for a half mile for quite a long while, and who finally developed into splendid runners at this distance, one of them beating 2 minutes before he retired. There is no distance at which constant practice is likely to make perfect, or comparatively so, as the half mile. If you have failed at other distances don't give up until you give it an honest trial.

The one-quarter-mile walking match between Gaffney and Eiseman for a gold medal was announced for yesterday afternoon, which, of course, was too late in the day for us to give the result in this issue, but it might be well to state that the match is not for the championship, as stated in the daily papers. Both men competed last year in a one-mile walk on different occasions, but as neither secured a position it is very difficult to understand how they can walk a quarter of a mile for the championship. If Gaffney wins, he is to receive a twenty-five-dollar medal, while if Eiseman wins he will receive a twenty-dollar medal. This last statement is made for the benefit of those who read the sporting columns of our daily papers.

Ed. Wilson, of Tombstone, declares that he will challenge Rule to wrestle him again on the same conditions as the late match. He claims that during the first fifteen minutes of the late wrestle he severely sprained his left ankle, so much so as almost to incapacitate him from finishing the match.

Keen and Robinson have arrived in London. The formeir is inclined to the opinion that there is not an amateur bicyclist in England who can defeat George M. Hendee next year.

James McLeavy died in Glasgow January 25th. It will be remembered that for a considerable time Mr. Leavy was the champion runner of England, from one to ten miles.

Ross and Geary are matched to run a two-hundred-yards race Sunday, March 2d. The ground where the contest will take place is not yet decided on.

THE DRAMA.

California Theatre.

During the week Mr. Sheridan has again been very successful in his representation of high drama. It would, indeed, require a very searching criticism, perhaps a cynical criticism to determine in which character he has most excelled. That he is a close student of high drama, a man of keen judgment, always faithful to nature in his portraitures, and strictly correct in his conceptions of character, there can be no doubt. It is beyond question that his present engagement has raised him immensely in the estimation of the wealthy and cultured classes of our city who nightly crowd to see him. So far, we personally prefer his Shylock and Richelieu. Both were highly wrought, and intensely interesting performances. In the latter perhaps there is a little too much rant, which should be guarded against. Rant is no more power in declamation than noise is music in an orchestra. In Richelieu he was repeatedly called before the curtain in the most enthusiastic manner, and he well earned the honor. Next week will positively be his last, and those who have not seen him should not lose the opportunity. See advertisement for the characters.

The Grand Opera House.

During the week Steele Mackay's Won at Last, has occupied the boards at this establishment. Although not calling for any particular dramatic effort in the leading characters, it is varied, amusing, and at times effective in its scenes. Miss Jeffreys Lewis as Grace Fleming the heroine is graceful and effective all through the piece, although sometimes her relations with her husband J. B. Grismer after their marriage are very strained. The company, however, are all good in their respective roles. After Miss Lewis and Grismer, Miss Hattie Church as Mrs. Bunker, the treacherous French woman, ranks next. Her impersonation was certainly an excellent piece of acting. Misses Campbell and Young both deserve special mention. Altogether, Won at Last is very well worth seeing. For two weeks previous to the 10th of March, this theater will be closed to undergo a thorough renovation previous to re-opening with Her Majesty's Opera Troupe, the strongest and best selected perhaps ever in San Francisco.

Oakland Theatre.

The company here had another successful week with Densmore's Reddy an idyl of the Sierras. With Alice Harrison as Reddy, and Carlotte Tittel as Kathleen O'Dwyer, it could scarcely be otherwise, for both are artists of great natural abilities. We feel much pride in the rapid and continued success of Miss Tittel. We made the first efforts to get her on the legitimate stage, being previously much impressed with her acting in Marble Heart with the amateurs in Saratoga Hall. Since then, about fifteen months, she has risen rapidly in her profession, and received the united indorsement of the press. Next week the residents of Oakland will have a great treat in the grand production of Under the Gas Light, for which the company will be enlarged and strengthened.

The Vienna Garden.

Although the retirement of the Ladies' Orchestra was much regretted on all sides, it does not appear to have had any perceptible influence on the audience, for the house every night is crowded as usual. This shows that the Vienna Garden is in itself a popular place with the masses. This week the Tyrolean Alpine singers have been the popular feature of the entertainment, with Miss Dittmars cornet solos, the laughable comic pantomine by the Marvels of Paru, and last though not least, Miss Nelson and her trained pigeons. The lattter lady is always well received. The orchestra also is very good. The programme in many respects is changed every night.

The Bush Street Theatre.

Fanchon, is having a successful run at this popular theatre. Miss Putnam, is repeatedly called before the curtain with much enthusiasm. Messrs. Gilmour, Devlin, and Glassford, Sr., also share the public approbation in a large measure. Considering the general excellence of the performance, it certainly ought to be well patronized.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

The Coming Horse.

The most intelligent of all farmers is the American. The European beef cattle and draft horses have taught him the benefits and the necessity of breeding for a definite purpose, and with intelligent and persistent efforts. The random, careless breeding of horses, from whatever stallion the cross-roads jockey may proffer, has proved a failure, and he is disgusted with the method and its results. He now demands a horse, for his own use and for sale, far different from the scrub, the trotter and the thoroughbred, and also from any horse usually imported.

When he sets himself to produce results in any direction, he beats the world. His farm implements and methods, his roadster and trotter, his wool, pork and beef, his corn and sugar, testify to his unrivaled skill and success. And now that he is setting himself resolutely to produce an all-purpose horse—a heavy farm horse, a quick draft, an American coacher—he will succeed better than ever; for every effort will pay, every step will be a pleasing one. All his progress will be manifest, and visible, and useful to himself. If he raises a very fast trotter, he may not perceive the difference between 2:30 and 3:30. If a very heavy draft, the excess over 1,500 lbs. may be only an inconvenience to himself, while for selling it is worth a dollar a pound. But every approach towards the American coach and farm horse makes a horse more useful, more salable and more agreeable.

The horse for which there is a vacancy in all markets is the American roadster of 15½ hands and 1,100 pounds weight, with three inches more of height and three hundred pounds of weight added, without any loss of his present unrivaled excellencies. Already in every direction there are sires that are within one hundred pounds of this standard, and they are fast growing in popular esteem and patronage. And it is inevitable that, in the natural course of things, the active, heavy horse will ere long be developed and generally diffused.

To satisfy the demand, this horse must walk with the plow, or binder, or loaded wagon five miles an hour; must trot three hours together twice a day, with his own weight behind him, at ten miles an hour; and, as the most symmetrical form proves the strongest, he must have a form of perfect symmetry, and a step and carriage elastic, vigorous and graceful. To do his best he must be under perfect discipline and control, and have the highest culture, so that his intelligence, gentleness and docility must be conspicuous. Such a horse is needed not only on the farm-machine and wagon, but also on the hack, the coach, the express wagon, the single family carriage, the transfer wagon, the fire engine and the artillery-carriage and caisson; and is in increasing demand for stately carriages for our own and European cities. English buyers are coming regularly to our inland cities and paying high prices for roadsters of over twelve hundred pounds; and New York and Chicago dealers are watching the breeding districts, and paying from $600 to $2,000 per span for horses for exportation; while the French government demanding ten thousand foreign horses a year, has just found the way to our shores. But the horses secured are wanting in weight and in the perfect education essential for securing the highest prices.

Will such larger and more docile horses soon be secured in ample numbers? No doubt they speedily will. The demand at such prices will insure a supply. Already in many places the progress in this direction is satisfactory and firm, and a chief hindrance to it, the fattening of sires without exercise, is exciting the censure of all horsemen. Active sires of thirteen hundred weight are becoming numerous, and, with another rise and a multiplication of their progeny, there will naturally be an approach in size and number towards the supply of the demand.

Horses can be bred up or down in any direction, and they are now bred up. The weight of sires is becoming more and more a decisive object of attention; and little, light-boned animals are being thrown aside. Moreover, hundreds of coach-horses have recently been imported, and are being freely used all over the west, and are very profitable. It needs only that this movement in the right direction should become judicious, systematic and general to accomplish the object. To add two hundred pounds each to the weight of a million of horses in Illinois, without any lessening of other excellencies, would add fifty dollars each, or fifty million dollars in all, to their value. They would be far more useful and profitable for farming or other work, and would lessen the hours of toil for many workers. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

And it is worth asking, what can be done to secure the general breeding of larger and stronger roadsters? Multitudes are now successfully at work. Other multitudes would gladly follow any successful leadership. How can past results be ascertained, made use of and multiplied, and future progress and full success be secured? There is an agency intended and precisely adapted to assist in such work, and which, with its two auxiliaries, the industrial press and the industrial college, can greatly hasten its accomplishment.

It is the industrial exhibition—the state, county or national fair. It is established for just such work. It has done a great deal of it. Forty years ago, when the Vermont Morgan had blossomed out anew into the Black Hawks, a state fair was held at Middlebury on purpose to test and advertise the stock. Fifteen years ago, when so great an event as the importation from Europe into Illinois of four draft-horses had occurred, it was largely through the fairs that the work was so encouraged that now five hundred a year are imported into that state.

But at present the efforts at the fairs are directed to help sporting horses rather than workers. Tenfold more is offered in prizes for fast horses than for workers. The sporting horse is tested as to his speed, while the worker is only judged by his looks, and prizes are often given and withheld according, not to his value, but to his fatness and grooming. It is as unsatisfactory and unjust to judge work-horses without tests as it would be trotters. Some twenty years ago there was a thousand-dollar contest between two reapers at Rockford. One of the makers asked a farmer (under whose roof this is written), "Where is the best team for a big day's work?" "I do not know," was the reply, "but there is one that has been breaking prairie all summer. They are hard as bricks, and I know of nothing I would sooner trust." They cut twenty acres in ten hours and three minutes. The other contestant then offered to put up fifteen hundred dollars and try it over again with a change of teams. One of these horses, as he was, was perhaps unsurpassed as a draft-horse by anything in the state. But, "as he was," he would stand no chance in any show ring against the most worthless fatling.

During a fair at Kansas City in 1877—as you recorded at the time—Goldsmith Maid, then at the height of her glory as queen of the trotting turf, was offered at auction on the streets of the city, and was bid in at $30, no one caring to bid so high as that on so poor a mare when $30,000 would have been too little for her. The slowest large horse that ever trotted a heat, if fat and sleek, might have outsold her or taken a prize over her as a trotter, if there had been no tests of speed, and in any competition on mere looks, without tests, the Goldsmith Maids of any class are always liable to be overshadowed by lunkheads fattened for showing. Then if it is desirable to raise horses combining size with strength, speed and endurance, it is essential to have tests of capacity for the sires.

Let prizes be offered for strength and speed combined, as liberal as those now offered for speed alone, and we shall learn what horses are worthless and what are worth having and multiplying. Without tests, fatness is half the battle. It covers up faults and simulates excellencies. Only one man in a million can see through and beyond it. But it is a very great injury to a horse, and when tests are required it forbids success.

Let prizes be universally offered for entire horses weighing not less than 1,400 pounds, and drawing a wagon and load together weighing not less than a ton, for an hour's walk and for an hour's trot, and for ten miles, and the world will be surprised at the capacity and endurance of many horses that we now have. Others will be developed at once to constantly increasing capacity. Those proving the best will be bred to and multiplied to any extent desired.

A few years since it was not believed that any horse ever had or ever could trot a mile in three minutes. A thousand-dollar test was offered. One was found to do it. Other tests were made, and now every school district boasts a three-minute trotter. A handsome prize will bring out a loaded ten-mile-an-hour traveler, and a general test will multiply such animals as trotters have multiplied. This will give us just the stock that is desired. The undersized animals of such a stock, instead of being worthless rats, will furnish the best of horses for street cars and other light work. While the full-sized ones, for all but the very heaviest work, will be as useful for draft as much larger horses.

Farmers are eager to raise such horses, but when they breed to a 1,400 pound horse, usually three hundred of that weight is fat. This makes the horse weak and impotent. The dam, being worked and vigorous, controls the product. The foal, puny and weak, fails of its natural development, and the results are often less desirable than in breeding from a smaller, healthy, muscular and vigorous sporting horse.

Give us tests which will compel stallioners to break, harden and develop their large horses, as smaller ones are fitted for racing, and which will teach the farmer the differences in size, capacity, strength and endurance, between different horses and different families of horses, and it will be of immense benefit to all who raise horses, to all who use them, and to all affected by their use. It is just as absurd to judge work horses without tests at work as it would be to judge trotters and runners without tests of speed. If the occupants of any judges' stand at a trot or race should come down and examine the horses and assign the purses according to their grooming, as is done with work horses, it would be exactly as reasonable and just as is the custom of judging work horses at fairs.

But let all the fairs establish prizes for actual superiority at work of all the work horses on exhibition, and they will at once lift up the size, the strength, the health, the longevity, the intelligence and docility of all the work horses of the land. The fairs will at once command the interest, respect and attendance of multitudes by whom they are now despised. And they will soon give the American coach horse the first place in all the markets, and in the admiration of all nations.—*Rapier, in Breeders' Gazette.*

"Raising Young Mules."

While the rearing of mules is not yet a very large interest in California, quite a number of our readers are engaged, and to them the following article, written by N. J. Shepherd, of Milton county, Mo., for the *Prairie Farmer*, will be welcome reading:

Where land is not too high, and pasturage good as well as cheap, keeping good mares from which young mules can be raised is certainly a profitable business, especially so where corn and hay are grown on the farm, and the mares can be profitably worked at least part of the year.

With a liberal supply of corn fodder for winter feeding, and a good pasture, with hay and corn during the coldest weather, and when at work, this branch of farming is not only easy, but certain and profitable. A mare in good condition, not counting pasturage, can be kept for eight dollars a year. Service of jack here is generally six dollars, making keeping of mare and service cost fourteen. There has been no time since I came to this part of the state when a mule colt would not bring all the way from twenty-five to fifty dollars, depending, of course, upon the size, form and general condition at weaning time. Allowing nothing for the work the mare would be able to do, which certainly ought to be sufficient to pay for her keep, there is left a good margin for profit. Or if we count the interest on the money invested in the mare, still we have a good profit left. The difference paid for young mules shows two facts, first, the importance of a good sire, or jack, and the other of a well-formed mare. It certainly costs no more money to keep a well-formed animal than it does to keep a poor one. Of course, at the start one may require a somewhat larger outlay of money, and in this way, if we count the interest on the money invested, cause young mules to cost a trifle more than if cheaper animals were used. But this is more than compensated for by the larger price the colt will bring.

The difference between a mare that will bring a mule that only sells for the lowest price here at weaning time, twenty-five dollars, and one that brings a mule that will sell for fifty, the highest generally obtained, would make quite an item in the amount of profit to be derived from her keep, and especially where the same animals are kept quite a number of years for this purpose, as is often the case.

And this is not all; the mule will himself pay handsomely for keeping. Mules a year old, that are broken to the halter so that they can be led, bring from eighty to one hundred dollars. When two years old, and broken to the wagon as well as saddle, one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars is the general price. Of course, a pair of well-matched mules, well broken to harness, at three or four years, will sell all the way from three to five hundred dollars, depending upon their color, form, size, etc. And this difference is, in nearly all cases, the result of the difference between good and poor jacks, as well as good and poor mares. One other point must always be taken into account in this work, and that is in having mares that are sure breeders.

I find that those who have made most money out of this line of farming or stock raising are those who, when they have secured a valuable brood-mare that is sure of bringing a first-class mule colt, they not only keep her, but they take good care of her, and in this way they secure the very best results and realize the largest profits.

Where proper care is taken not to overwork or strain them, mares can always be profitably worked in planting and cultivating the corn crop, as well as cribbing it in the fall; fully enough work can be done to pay for what they eat and the pasturage; so that the cost of service and interest on the money invested is what the mule costs at weaning time. After that time, of course, they cost something more, as weaning time generally comes in the fall at about the time that pastures fail, and corn fodder, wheat, straw and hay, with a small amount of grain during the winter, must be fed to keep the colt growing in good condition. Many farmers who do not care to go to the trouble of breaking young mules, dispose of them at weaning time; while others find it profitable to buy these up at whatever prices they are obtainable, and keep until they are two or three years old; during this time they are broken to lead, to ride and to work.

To be sure, there is some risk connected with this, but on the whole it is considered very remunerative—so much so that many young men who manage to get enough cash ahead will buy one or two mule colts in the fall at weaning time, and keep them until well broken in, and they sell at a profit, and in this way make a good start for themselves. As compared with other branches of stock-raising, there is less risk in this than in almost any other branch of farm stock.

Stock in Madelaine.

A *Gazette* reporter interviewed D. G. Moulton, of Madelaine Plains as he passed through Reno a day or two since on his way to Sacramento. Mr. Moulton is raising horses quite extensively and as he is well posted on all the northern country he made a good subject. He is raising the grade of his band of 400 horses by keeping two good Norman stallions. He also has a fine road stallion with a record of 2:28 as a four-year-old. He calls him John Mackey, in honor of J. B. Haggins' race-horse man who raised him.

Joe Evans has between 400 and 500 horses which he is mixing with Norman and Blackbird blood. He has a thousand head of cattle also. Van Loan also has 400 head of horses that are part Norman. Barney Clow, of Reno has cattle and 2,000 head of horses on Madelaine. Jacob McKisick has lots of of cattle and 12,000 sheep. Frank Horn has 1,000 cattle and Nelson 2,000. G. W. Bailey ranges on Madelaine in Summer. The Kramer Brothers, of Horse Lake 10 miles from Madelaine, have probably 2,000 cattle and operate largely in horses. They now have about 400 head of graded Normans.

Ringbone in colts, says an exchange, comes from permitting the colt to stand on a wooden concrete, brick, stone or other hard floor any time before attaining about eighteen months' age. Previous to this they should be kept on pasture of a dry soil during the summer, and if stabled in the winter, the floor should be dry, loose earth. If the soil here is clayey, then it ought to be covered several inches deep with sand, tan-bark, sawdust or straw, or coarse hay, the two latter being cut up short in the straw cutter. If this is not done, the straw or hay gets piled up in heaps on some parts of the floor, and in others it is left bare, rendering it so uneven as to be uncomfortable and dangerous for the colts to stand on. If suffered to run out in a yard with open sheds, the soil should be loose and dry, and free from stones or coarse gravel. Thus treated, colts are pretty certain to grow up with well-shaped, sound, tough hoofs, pasterns, ankles and legs.

Vicious and unpleasant habits are often acquired by horses through the treatment they receive from those who handle them. The disposition of a horse is easily changed, either for better or for worse, hence the necessity of an effort to direct them in the right may. As the value of a horse materially depends on his disposition, it is of importance from a financial standpoint, and well worth considering.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Racing at New Orleans—Betting on the Spring Stakes—Californians Entered East—Stakes for Monmouth Park, etc.

Since my last letter the winter race meeting at New Orleans has assumed a more cheerful aspect, and the unprecedented Arctic season of wintry frosts and rains that has prevailed all through the south so far this year, has given place to sunnier skies and balmier winds, giving the turf public of the Crescent City a chance to see something else besides a track ankle deep in frozen slush. This has been the case all through the meeting thus far, until the last two or three days, when good racing has taken place over an improving track. On Saturday the 2d, the first day to show this much-to-be-desired improvement, the races were won by Fosteral, five years, by Foster, out of Minnie T. Morgan; C. H. Harrison, late Turfman, aged, by Chillicothe, and Brunswick, six years, by Barney Williams. The first-named, a son of the winner of the great $30,000 purse at your Bay District Course, in 1876, has been on the turf four years, won second many times, won a heat, yet until the present occasion he was never bracketed a winner. Out of the dam of the noted racer Gen. Monroe, Fosteral has thus far failed to do credit to his relationship, only ceasing to be 'a "maiden" by a nose the distance he won the race by. Brunswick's win was easily achieved, and as he had been beaten badly the previous day, some ugly rumors were stated about the party controlling the horse. The owner stated to several that on the night preceding the race he lost the horse's muzzle, got off in the stable, and he eat all the hay he could reach. This, with a good feed the next morning, virtually "stuffed" him, hence his defeat. A very flimsy excuse, for if the horse had been known to have eaten hay during the night no good feed should have been given him the next day. The affair is to be investigated, it is said, and it behooves the judges at New Orleans, or anywhere else, to promptly veto any rascality in whatever shape, only when it may come. The present boom in racing is a great one, and the public at large seems thoroughly enthused with a racing ardor, but a few scandals may dissipate this interest of the masses just as quickly as it has come. The remedy lies with the judges and the associations. Let them look well to these matters before it is too late. On Tuesday of this week the track at the Crescent city had got to be really fast, and three interesting races were run, the winners being Carter H. Harrison, Manitoba, three years by Glenlyon, and Marsh Redon (late, the Julietta colt) five years, by Stonehenge out of Julietta. Two years ago, this horse was one of the most promising three-year-olds we had. Bred by Mr. D. D. Withers, of Brookdale, New Jersey, he was one of the prominent contestants in the great Spring Stakes of 1882, running second to Forester in the Withers', to Runnymede in the Tidal at Sheepshead Bay, and beating Barrett in a sensational race at the same place. Last year he did not come to

a race, and his leg being slightly bowed Mr. Withers sold him to G. S. Caldwell last summer for $550.

His new owner took him to Brighton and from thence to New Orleans where he won a good race as above. He carried 105 pounds, and beat Centennial, Boz Sedam, Princess, Fosterai and three others a mile in 1:47, a good race for the track. He was a strong "tip" in this city on Tuesday, and the New York book-makers were pretty hard hit by several speculators. To-day (Thursday) Princess, four years, by Princeton, won a race of a mile and half a furlong in 1:53½, and Manitoba a mile in 1:48. The latter colt has been well wound up by that shrewd trainer Green Morris. Last fall at Sheepshead he ran like a duffer, and his breeder, Pierre Lorillard, sold him to the Missouri turfman cheap, who took him west where he won once or twice, and this year so far he has run nearly every day of the meeting winning four good races. Morris' other horses, however, are some of them not doing so well, and he has turned out Apollo and Meditator, while Slocum has not yet started.

Betting in this city on the stakes to be run this spring is assuming quite a lively aspect. Bob Miles, Powhatan, Buchanan and Louisville have been well backed for the Kentucky Derby, Eole and Monitor for the Cup races, Burton, Reveller, Himalaya and Leo for the Withers' and Belmont Stakes at Jerome, and John Davis, Lida Stanhope, etc., for the Louisville Cup. Much interest attaches to the expected *debut* East this season of your California contingent of racehorses from Palo Alto, Santa Anita, Rancho del Paso, Winters, Sacramento, etc. The ninety-six entries made at Chicago show that your horses mean business this summer, and their arrival this side of the Rockies will be looked for with great interest. They should more than hold their own, judged by their record on your coast during 1883. The Monmouth Park Association has opened a long list of rich stakes for their summer meetings at Long Branch during July and August. Twenty-three days' racing will be run, and the average money added each day will be $5,000. During the two months $115,000 will be given in stakes and purses, a large amount even in these days of liberality. Their stakes close March 1st, and California turfmen will find the lists in full in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Febuary 23d. Entries to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary, corner 27th street and Madison avenue, New York city. PACIFIC.

N. Y., Feb. 7th, 1884.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Standard of Capacity.

The dairyman who buys a bull for the improvement of his herd, and expects his reward in the increased amount of butter to be sold, naturally looks at the breeding subject in a different way from a breeder who is trying to fix a special blood value in the animals which he produces. The aim of the breeder is ultimately to supply the wants of the dairyman, but in producing the desired material he works with a view of arriving at some future time at a higher average standard of butter quality than he can at present supply. The dairyman wants butter immediately. He cannot wait for the improved butter stock of the future. He will doubtless take that when it comes along if he is still in the business, but for the present he must take what is at hand. He visits a breeder and inquiries into the characteristics of the butter families of the herd. He finds the breeder has two kinds of stock. One bull is shown whose daughters are of such uniform good quality that the poorest give 12 pounds a week on second calf, and though none have ever exceeded 17 pounds, and rarely any have reached 16 pounds, the average is so good that the bull may be relied on with great certainty to impart an average of 14 pounds a week to his daughters, and he finds that they hold out well through their milking period. On investigation the dairyman learns that the family from which this bull comes has produced a liberal number of cows capable of making 14 pounds, and some have gone as high as 18 pounds a week, which appears to be about the summit of the family capacity. The breeder has another bull that breeds less evenly. Of a like number tested, one of his daughters has made as high as 24 pounds in a week, but some of them are not above mediocrity, and while a few show unusual capacity, their average butter quality seems to be no higher than that of the first bull.

On investigation the dairyman finds that this bull is a grandson of a very remarkable butter cow, and that the strains of blood which he derives have occasionally, but only at intervals, produced other very remarkable butter cows, which not only made great yields under flush tests of a week, but evinced great rating capacity in trials for a longer period. The thought passes through the mind of the dairyman that if he could get a bull that would breed proportionately as near the highest capacity of the second bull, with as much uniformity as the first bull approximated his highest capacity, he would command a very potent means of improving his herd. But the breeder tells him that is the thing he must of necessity wait for, and that the best bull for his use at present is the one which breeds uniformly well. If the dairyman obtains a given product per year from his herd, it matters not to him whether each cow gives an equal share, or some of them more and others less, the total amount being the same in either case. His income depends upon the total amount of butter produced. It is just as well for him to have three cows, each of which gives him 300 pounds per annum as to have one which gives 500 pounds, and two others that give but 200 pounds each. Whether he obtains his herd by purchase or by breeding, he will find it easier to secure three 300-pound yielders than the one 500-pound yielder, which brings up his average in the last-supposed case. The reason why this is so is that in whatever the department of breeding the more extreme the capacity required the more uncertain are the chances of reaching the standard. Both the bulls above instanced imparted a 14-pound average to their daughters. The first bull accomplished it without any very extreme result in any one case. The second bull reached his average by the aid of one very extreme case and some others quite unusual, while many of his get were not superior. If the dairyman investigates and finds as the average of general experience that more than two hundred cows have given 14 pounds of butter a week to one that has given 24 pounds a week, and that only fifty cows have given only 14 pounds a week to one that has given 17 pounds, he will readily see that as far as he has to rely on the blood of his foundation herd, his chances are four times as good with a bull that imparted a 14-pounds average without in any one instance needing to go above 17 pounds, than in breeding to a bull that required a 24-pounds cow among a like number of his progeny to make a 14-pounds average. Experience has shown the two bulls to have been even in average results in the breeder's herd, but if the experiment is to be repeated on an ordinary dairy herd which is to supply half the blood to the improved herd, we must consult average experience outside of special blood influences, and these teach that the less extreme the requirement the more easily it is approximated. The first bull never exceeded a 17-pound cow, but in other instances approximated it closely. The second bull never but once reached a 24-pound daughter, nor closely approximated it. Until he has shown another it is impossible to judge what percentage of 24-pound cows it is possible for him to reach, or how much was due to fortuitous circumstances apart from his average blood power for the one 24-pound cow that was essential to his average. On general breeding experience it is safe to assume that the first bull will again produce a 17-pound cow, in a less number of opportunities than the second will require to produce another 24-pound cow, and hence he is safer for the dairyman to rely upon than the first.

But to the breeder the case has a different bearing. It is his mission to provide the dairyman with the best possible seed stock to-day, but not only that. He must, if possible, improve his thoroughbred herd so that a few years hence he can give him blood that will impart just as uniform improvement as he can offer to-day, but in addition thereto a higher degree of improvement. If we have already produced bulls that are so prepotent in butter quality that they can on good dairy herds impart to their daughters an average flush yield of 13 pounds or 14 pounds of butter a week at their prime; not long hence we will have those that can impart fifteen and anon sixteen pounds. Twenty years ago breeders of trotting horses found it difficult to breed any considerable percentage of trotters that at five years old could trot in three minutes. To-day the same breeders can count upon a larger percentage to trot in 2:40. They did not secure this improvement by selecting stock because it would most uniformly produce three-minute horses. But they sought that stock which produced the fastest trotters in the country, and bred from its best specimens. Instead of taking a three-minute standard, they took a 2:30 standard, with a partiality to that blood which reached the fastest end of the list. Other things being equal a sire with only two representatives in the 2:30 list, one of which had beaten 2:20 was preferred to another sire, perhaps of similar blood strains with six representatives in the 2:30 list, all of which were at the easy end. Capacity was made a leading feature, and became so inherent by breeding exclusively among prepotent individuals, that in time we find it quite uniformly imparted up to a certain degree.

The reason why some butter bulls that never produced better than a 17-pound cow give as good an average impress as another bull that may have produced a 24-pound cow is, that while some portion of the bull's inheritance is better than any of that possessed by the first, the prevailing average is no better. But if we take the superior individuals got by the last bull, and unite them with other animals of like very extreme capacity, we soon create pedigrees of which the near portions (which in the long run are the prevailing portions) are of great average capacity. Thus tendency to butter giving, as well as capacity for the same, becomes an attribute of the blood, and not only do the very great individuals appear oftener in the strain, but aside from that the tendency is still toward a large percentage of animals of any given grade of capacity less than the most extreme, and yet indicative of superiority. Capacity nourishes tandency, as want of it dwarfs it.—*Hark Comstock, in Country Gentleman.*

The Creamery System.

The rapidity of the development of the American associated dairying system is one of the many marvels found in the growth of our agriculture. In many of its features this system is peculiarly American. Twenty years ago the cheese factory plan was only beginning to attract attention, and was not introduced into the west. Ten years ago butter factories were little known. Five years ago little was thought of the most recent plan, that of collecting the cream for butter making in a central establishment, leaving the milk to be fed on the farms. While it has attracted less attention, the growth of this gathered-cream system has been, perhaps, as remarkable and as rapid in the west as was that of the cheese-factory system. It has been estimated that there are now sixteen hundred creameries in the west, at least six hundred in Iowa alone, and the number is steadily increasing.

The system is not an ideally perfect one. Objections can be found to it. There are localities for which other plans are better. But it has many advantages. It tends to develop interest in the dairy, and in the rearing of calves in regions which would not sustain a cheese or butter factory to which milk must be carried, and which can not engage in milk selling for city consumption. Except home butter making, no other system is so well adapted for allowing the sweet skim milk to be used for rearing calves, a better use, as we think, than making cheese of it.

Cream can be collected from farms twelve or fifteen miles from the creamery, or much greater distances, if brought by rail. It is shown it can be carried such distance with little or no perceptible injury. The farmer with only a few cows can sell his cream, avoiding both the labor necessary to make it into butter and the loss of time incident to delivery of small quantities of milk to a factory. The cream, being skimmed and carried by representatives of the manufacturers, gives daily opportunity for noticing the care or cleanliness of the farmer, or the opposite qualities. Only a low-priced and a simple outfit is necessary for the farmer, and the factory buildings and fixtures need not be so costly as when the milk must be handled.

There is no place so good for the manufacture of the very best butter as the farm, or the village or town home where the milk is produced. The owner of one cow may be able to make as good butter as any one in the world. He does not have some difficulties to contend with which meet the operator in a large factory, using the milk and cream from many herds. It is the truth, however, that factory or creamery butter ranks much higher than farm dairy butter, that much less of it is of poor quality, while most of it is good. There is no probability that skillful butter-makers at home will find their occupation gone. In many cases they would be unwise to make a change from their present system.

We give a hearty endorsement to the creamery or factory system, for many regions in which dairying has now hardly a place, and where what is done in it is done at great disadvantage and little or no profit.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Whatever tends to promote the comfort of the cow tends to increase her yield of milk and to improve its quality. The first consideration, says Henry Stewart, for the farmer should be to make his animals comfortable. As he knows how grateful on a cold morning a cup of hot coffee is to him, let him provide a warm bran slop for his cows, and follow it up with a generous feed of cut hay and meal. The result will be seen in the full milk pail and the thick cream from the cows and the continuous and healthful growth of the calves. This comfortable lodgings and generous feeding is the key to successful winter dairying, and when butter is 35 or 40 cents a pound it will pay to give cows the best of care.

Dr. Reynolds reminds dairymen that increased attention needs to be given by cheese makers to this matter of curing cheese. Cheese factories should be provided with suitable curing rooms, where a uniform temperature of the required degree can be maintained together with a suitable degree of moisture and sufficient supply of fresh air. He thinks the expense of providing such a room would be more than compensated for in the increased value of the cheese. He thinks small makers could supply a room approximating these conditions, while such rooms are absolutely needed in order to enable our cheese makers to produce a really fine article. He lays great stress upon good ventillation to such a room.

The latest novelty in cream-rasing is to have a large pan nine to twelve inches deep; cover the bottom with solid blocks of ice held down with galvanized iron rods; pour the milk directly on the ice, and the cream will rise in a very short time. This plan will, it is claimed, give more cream than any other system, leaving the milk sweet if not to be made into cheese at once; the morning's milk can be made into cheese the same day. Mr. Kellogg, the inventor, claims that he can raise all the cream in forty minutes by his plan.

About 130 tons of alfalfa seed have been shipped from Bakersfield to various points this season, some of it to the eastern states where experiments in the cultivation of this forage plant are to be tried. About 100 tons are said to have been raised on Mr. Haggin's farms in that vicinity the past season. This is now being rapidly sown, and all of it will go into the ground within the next two months.

Prof. E. W. Stewart speaks of the cow as "the most remarkable producer among animals." She gives, at her best, nearly seven times her own weight per annum in milk, of food value twice as great as the beef creature of equal size gains during the same time.

A dairyman at Point Reyes feeds beets, hay and bran with some oil-cake meal, and claims to be making an average of a pound of butter a day for every cow in his herd.

Playing Circus.

It is nearly certain that after the periodical visits of a circus to a country town, that for weeks after the boys will be busily engaged in imitating the antics of clown and rider The following account, however, is the first time we remember of reading of an amateur rendition of the acts de sawdust, and unless the correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Telegram* used a rosy-colored brush to limn the scenes, the amateurs could obtain first-class engagements without trouble. Heretofore the stage has given the cue for imitation, now there are likely to be a copying of Dan Rice's and Jim Robinson's of the bluest blood, and ringmasters with pedigrees as long as a Knight of the Garter:

PAU, France, Jan. 24th.—The amateur circus performance, which was postponed owing to a slight accident to Mr. Torrance, took place finally last night. It was an immense success. All the seats in the entire house had been secured for more than a month in advance. The chaste *ouvreuses* of the Theatre des Varieties, where this unique representation was given, might have said with Johanna of Orleans, "Wie kommt soicher Glanz in meine Hutte?" Indeed, such a brilliant and fashionable gathering has rarely been seen before in Pau, even in the palmiest days of Italian opera at the Grand Thetre.

The performance commenced with *exercices de voltige* by Mr. William K. Thorn, Jr., of New York. He fairly took the house by storm by his grace, agility and daring. Messrs. Dresden and De Cuadra, magnificently gotten up as clowns, followed with an amusing comic scene. The next number was the poodle "Black" introduced by his owner, Mr. Cruger. "Black" wore around his neck the gold medal awarded to him last summer for his gallantry in rescuing a drowning man at Biarritz. He is the same poodle that used to astonish the *habitues* of Biarritz by jumping into the sea after his master's stick from a height of forty yards. Beside an infinity of amusing tricks, "Black" performed on horseback, jumping through hoops and over flags in the most improved style familiar to circus-goers.

Baron d'Este presented a diminutive white pony, beautifully trained, and Mr. Foster then astonished every one by the extraordinary manner in which he handled his tandem in the ring, turning them about so as to design all sorts of figures.

The first part terminated with the *grande scene equestre*, executed by Mr. Alfred Torrance, of New York, who, without exaggeration, was simply marvellous. It seems impossible to conceive how this gentleman has been able, in so short a time, to learn to stand on his horse, dance, strike attitudes in such a graceful and easy manner. The applause was most enthusiastic and the bravos almost deafening as he came forward to accept the crown offered him by the Societe d'Encouragement.

Count Fritz Metternich was extremely elegant and much admired as he executed the *haule ecole* on a handsome black horse.

Immediately after Count Metternich, a large, handsome girl bounded into the ring, dressed in a superb corsage of blue satin and a muslin skirt of the same color. She was assisted on to her horse by the ringmaster and went through a variety of exercises standing and dancing on the bare back. The applause was delirious. All the men turned their lorgnettes upon the belle *ecuyere*, who, however, did not seem to respond to the amorous glances of her admirers. She was laden with bouquets and it was only when she advanced to make her bow that it was discovered that a thick coating of *poudre de riz* only imperfectly concealed a slight blonde mustache, which betrayed M. de Cuadra, the ingenious author of this amusing joke, which was decided the hit of the evening.

Captain Lafourcade was great as a Hercules in a flesh-colored *maillot*, his arms bare and his haunches covered with the traditional tiger's skin. The "capitaine" performed really extraordinary feats of strength with heavy weights, while "Punch" Russell amused the audience by imitating him in an irresistibly comic manner with some enormous dumbbells made of cardboard.

Baron d'Este, the ring master, closed the entertainment by presenting *en liberte*, a fine thoroughbred. The Baron handled his *chambriere* with the case and grace of a Loyal or a Renz. Messrs. Dresden, Russell and Hutton as clowns were most amusing in the *intermedes*.

The receipts of this performance, destined never to be forgotten in the annals of Pau, were enormous. They will be handed over to a town charity.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Feb. 23, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrle Daly (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Hubbard, T. J. Dale, Mountain View.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Elector, C. E. Perkins, Stockton.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smtih, San Jose.
Altoona, A. H. Hecox, Oakland.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Sam Purdy, F. A. Daingerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Dan Sparling, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Stallions Advertised—Thoroughbreds and Trotters "Back Home."

Heretofore we have confined our notices of stallions advertised to those which are to make the season on this coast, the cause being that the season commences so much earlier here than it does on the other side of the mountains. While it is unlikely that any mares will be sent from here, it does not follow that these far-away representatives of the best families do not interest our readers. In the first place the *Breeder and Sportsman* is widely disseminated, and though, of course, the bulk of the circulation is on this coast, there are many subscribers in the eastern states, and the list is constantly increasing. Then there are quite a number of mares owned here which will remain in the East until they are served, and consequently, information will be acceptable to their owners. There is an advantage in a variety of strains that people are prone to overlook. Carried away by the glamourie of successful nicks, there is a propensity to ignore other blood until it asserts itself too emphatically to be kept longer in the dark. The fashionable strains of to-day sink into inferior places when other seasons come, and that from the rage to follow in one course. The true plan for breeders, who have establishments large enough to give the opportunity, to secure a variety of the best, and then by suitable selections so conjoin them as to bring about the desired result. This is the superlative charm of breeding, the scope it affords for the exercise of the judgment and the gratification of the fancy, are the magnets which make it so fascinating. With one stallion, and mares of nearly the same blood, the breeder is forced to keep one path. With one sire and a chance to select fitting mates, there is an opportunity to commence right, and a reasonable expectation of success can be indulged.

Commencing with the thoroughbred stallions, those which are located at Belle Meade are certainly worthy of a high place. Two of them are already noted through the performances of their get, all of them are of breeding that must please the most exacting. Enquirer deservedly stands at the head of the list. This famous son of imported Leamington and the Lexington mare Lida, is without doubt entitled to rank with the best of any country. He was a fine race-horse, and the sire of one, at least, that, in our opinion, was the equal of any that ever carried jockey to victory. This was McWhirter, and, though others give preference to Falsetto as the best son of Enquirer, the former is our choice. A horse of wonderful speed, game that impelled him forward when the shattered bone was tearing though the tissues, and endurance to carry him any distance. As he was a son of a Bonnie Scotland mare, in signifying our admiration, it may be said that favoritism for the old hero may cause us to look at the grandson with partiality. Any one who will take the trouble to refer to Krik's Guide of the years when he was running, cannot fail to acknowledge that the liking is well grounded. General Harding and his son-in-law, General W. H. Jackson, who has had the active management of Belle Meade for many years, were not likely to be influenced with undue partiality, and the selection of Enquirer was probably owing to the fact that from him and a Bonnie Scotland mare came McWhirter, and that with so many dams of that strain to couple with him there would be a succession. We trust that at the coming sale of yearlings "our folks" will secure several of this combination of blood, feeling so confident that it will prove as valuable here as it has in the East. There cannot be more fashionable blood than that which comes through the veins of imported Great Tom, a brother to the Derby winner, Kingcraft, and every one of the near crosses of the approved sort. A massive horse, and his stalwart proportions without the coarseness which oftentimes accompanies great size.

Then he was a good performer, having won the St. James Palace Stakes at Ascot, the Doncaster Stakes at Doncaster, and in nine races in his three-year-old form was only "unplaced" in two. There is scarcely a question that he will take a prominent place among the "winning sires," as his colts start out well. This is further guaranteed, as the sons of his sire, King Tom, are proving more than successful, and not a single one of the offspring of that favorite of "the Barons" can show a superior pedigree, and few can equal it. It may appear singular to some that two of the sons of Bonnie Scotland should have been selected for service at Belle Meade. That it was a judicious move to add Luke Blackburn after Bramble had been secured we think will be proved beyond cavil when years enough elapse to bring their progeny on the turf. Which will have the best of the contest no one can foretell. The dams of each are so richly bred that they stand alike on that score. Luke Blackburn may be rated the best race-horse, and yet it is hard to award a preference on that account, as Bramble won fifteen races in twenty starts, when four years old; at five won the Centennial Stakes at Nashville, one and one-eighth miles in 1:58; and the last race he ran, when six years old, won the first heat of a race at Baltimore in 1:44½, which is a remarkable performance for that course. His racing career was certainly brilliant enough to be a good augury for his colts, and from a private letter from a friend who has examined the Bramble yearlings we learn that he considers them the "highest-formed" lot he ever saw. As he is familiar with the stock of all the eastern stud-farms, and a competent judge, the encomiums are doubtless well deserved. As there are thirteen Brambles in the sale catalogue of Belle Meade, there are sufficient members to predicate an opinion upon. It would be superogatory to write much in relation to the racing career of Luke Blackburn. In his three-year-old form he met with a success that may aptly be termed phenomenal. He ran twenty-four races, losing two, one of these when sick; in the other he fell down. He was an every-day race-horse, and of all the great race-horses the Messrs. Dwyer have owned and run, he is probably entitled to be placed first. This quartet of sires is certainly a grand showing for one stud-farm, and places Belle Meade in a position to compete successfully with all the others.

Among the "Wren's Nest" stallions is the thoroughbred Dan Sparling, by Glenelg, his dam Item, by Lexington. A fine and fashionably bred stallion, and a race-horse to boot, but inasmuch as he is a stable companion of Sam Purdy, about whom we will have a good deal to say, the notice of Dan must be brief.

When Fairlawn is given the first place of all the trotting stud-farms of the East, there will be few to take exceptions to the prominence awarded. This has been gained by actual worth on the part of the stock, and honest straightforward dealing on the part of the proprietor General Withers. In forwarding his individual interests he has been of immense service to others engaged in the business, by introducing the "American trotter" in countries before unknown, and by rescuing the pursuit of breeding and rearing harness horse from the approbrium which encircled it. Before his time there were many gentlemen engaged in the business equally as honest, just as straightforward, but they lacked the tact to bring it before the people so emphatically as General Withers has done. It is safe to say that while opening markets for horses of his own breeding he has incidentally aided the breeders of Kentucky to a far greater extent than they imagine. Visits have not been restricted to Fairlawn, and hundreds who were induced to make the trip by the renown of that place have extended the journey to every breeding farm in the section.

Six stallions domiciled at Fairlawn are advertised in the *Breeder and Sportsman*. Almont, Happy Medium, Aberdeen, Alecto, Starmont and Ethan Allen, Jr., the latter being a "private stallion." The trio named on the list stand higher than any three in *any* state when the measure is taken by the number of the get which have trotted in 2:30 or better. In fact, with one exception, we cannot recall three living stallions which make so good a showing. Almont has twenty-four representatives ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Happy Medium has eighteen. Aberdeen has ten with the same range as Almont. The exception noted to the trio are widely separated. Daniel Lambert in Massachusetts, Volunteer in New York, and Mambrino Patchen in Kentucky. The youngest of these is older than the eldest of the Fairlawn string, Volunteer and Daniel Lambert being eight and ten years respectively older than Almont, and, of course, that much longer in the stud. The great success of Almont has been ascribed to the high quality of the mares that he has been favored with. So much the better for those who purchase of General Withers. Fairlawn with its corp of tried stallions would have been in comparative obscurity if the mares had not been selected with the judgment displayed by the discriminating proprietor, and the stallions that have been bred there would not have been worth a tenth part of the purchaser's money had their claims rested on only one side. Kentucky owes the high position it occupies as the great breeding country for trotters to the mares which were coupled with trotting stallions and the selection of the best of them, and the best from other sections has been one of the most important features in the management of Fairlawn.

"Wren's Nest" appears rather a singular name for a breeding farm, and without explanation would suggest a "tasty" cottage embowered among trees and vines, and nestling in a glen where the rays of the morning sun set a million dewdrops sparkling, and a thousand birds singing. But when Californians see the name of Sam Purdy attached to the place, there will be no further need of informing them that one of the important requisites is on hand. A great horse truly, and when "put up" at auction on California street, his greatness was fully acknowledged as the bidding showed. A friend of ours was authorized to bid $15,000, and as his fancies ran more to race-horses, he told his principal that was an extravagant sum to pay if even it was for the greatest trotter in the world. "Never mind," was the response, "If you are lucky enough to get him for that I'll be well pleased." The start was made at $10,000 and our friend thinking that a "big bluff" was the way to play his hand, went to the "limit" the first move. It did not rest twenty seconds and in less than a minute $20,000 was the offer. That was not the end. Considerably over that amount in gold, when the metal was at quite a premium, and Sam Purdy was struck off for a larger sum than has ever been paid for a trotter at an auction sale. Rather sluggish in his disposition, and the obstinacy heightened by severe treatment, he did not show the capacity he possessed and even his record of 2:20½ and trial heats of two mile in 4:45¼, 4:46, no measure of his powers. His stud services in California were limited. All of his get that we are acquainted with are two colts bred by Mr. Cushing, and a mare which was in training on the Oakland track last summer. She is a fine-looking chestnut with the high finish of a thoroughbred, and with very little handling trotted a mile in 2:28, and quarters at a much faster rate. On the "old Virginia" blood Sam is sure to leave many such, and though his dam was by the thoroughbred horse Illinois Medoc, the mare mentioned is from a daughter of Woodburn, by Lexington, and her grandam claimed to be thoroughbred, there is no danger of getting too much of what has inaptly been termed "hot blood." The original meaning of the term has been perverted, so that in place of designating blood which ran warmly through the veins when there was stagnation in those which could not claim kindred with the notables of the turf, it has been twisted to carry the impression that thoroughbreds were "hot-headed," and unreliable when placed in harness. From nearly thirty years experience, we have learned that the thoroughbreds are the reverse, and of the many we have owned every one which was broken to harness has been more than ordinarily reliable.

In giving this much space to our far-away clients we are justified by the excellence of the animals, and the

account might be extended to a far greater length and then be far within the bounds. We take a great deal of pride in our list of sires at home and abroad, confident that there is not a journal on the continent which can show such an array.

Belle Meade.

Who, that has the slightest acquaintance with the turf of America, is not familiar with Belle Meade? The great horses of the clan of Bonnie Scotland that have raced and gained distinction for themselves and their sire have made the name of this grand breeding farm a household word, and others are coming along to keep up the luster, so that there are good reasons to believe that there will be no diminution of the brightness for many years to come. In the first place, there is not a stud-farm outside of California, though the whole world be searched, that is better adapted for the rearing of thoroughbreds. We say outside of California, as the climatic advantages are so great that even the palm cannot be awarded where there is such a union of favorable requirements. There is no better blue-grass in Kentucky, and the pasture fields of Belle Meade are as perfect as can be. That the "range" is of the first importance in the rearing of blood colts will be readily admitted, and in the first year of their life especially. In this few months the foundation is laid for future excellence or future inferiority, and strive as we may it is a difficult matter to overcome the back-sets which poor pasturage and want of attention entail. There is something, however, of prior importance, and which California, Tennessee or Kentucky, with all their wealth of resources, cannot make amends for when that is lacking. That chief desideratum is proper breeding. "Blood" is the foundation, and when with blood is united form, close relationship to celebrities and skillful selection of parents, then the superstructure being correctly reared, there is little chance for failure. Elsewhere we write of the Belle Meade stallions, and hereafter we will show that the matrons are just the sort to mate with the sires, with the best sort of ground to build high expectations upon. We sincerely hope that it will be some time yet before Californians give up the purchase of yearlings at the annual sales. In this way there is a chance to obtain the best at a fair figure, and not only that, as this plan secures mares which can be transferred to the stud when young. It is generally conceded that long periods of training and running in races is inimical to the perfection of what may be termed the procreative qualities, and the most noted dams in the Stud Book sustain the belief. Then a young mare has a number of years to add to her progeny, and when she has proved herself to be of the right stamp, these additional years mean additional recompense to her owner. The mares in the Santa Anita Stud could not have been bought at a mature age, for ten times as much money as they cost when yearlings and three times as much if the delay had been a year older.

The Belle Meade sale of yearlings for 1884 is to be held the 30th of April, and though that is some time off it gives intending purchasers an opportunity to become conversant with the stock offered.

Judge Shafters Racing Rules.

We have seen a proof sheet of the rules which have been submitted to the California State Agricultural Society for approval and adoption, and though partially acquainted with the intentions of the author, did not anticipate quite so much blundering as the "last effort" shows. Whenever changes have been made in existing rules, in lieu of improvement, there is retrogression, verbose, obscure, ungrammatical, couched in language which betrays a servile attempt to follow the style in vogue in law books before the era of printing, and yet these are minor faults when compared with the more weighty objections that are patent to any one at all conversant with racing affairs. Were it at all probable that this code stands a chance for adoption, there might be a necessity for specific charges. So palpable, however, are the vagaries, so emphatic the proof of a total lack of ability to legislate, that it will be a waste of space to occupy our columns in showing absurdities that are so apparent as not to mislead. There are some that are laughable. Making all due allowances for the hieroglyphics, which the judge uses for words, it is hardly possible that the printers can have made so many mistakes as are incorporated in 2 of Section 6. Rule 3, too, of the "racing rules," shows an attempt to sustain the decision in the May D. case, and we are informed by William Appleby that Judge Shafter at San Jose fair, offered Mr. Judson the same terms to compromise. The clause is as follows: "In all cases when the entrance is in the form of a stake, and money is added from any source, such race shall be deemed a purse race, with an inside stake, in which the winning horse shall receive the entire stake and the added money shall be divided, as in the case of other purses." We must apologize to the old-time chroniclers of ancient edicts for comparing the "style" of this quotation, though there are worse examples, to that they used. As there appears to be something yet in the way of Mr. Judson obtaining a settlement of the May D. matter, and having the fullest belief that the obstacles are not the work of the Association, it may be that the president is awaiting the adoption of this rule by the State Society to claim that a race of last August was governed by it, and that the stake was a "purse race," notwithstanding the printed conditions to the contrary.

Queries About Tips.

J. C. Simpson: *DearSir*—I have read carefully, and with much interest your different articles on the use of tips, and if I can get them, shall give them an extensive trial the coming season on my colts. I have used some of my own designing, but find great trouble in getting our smiths to either make or apply them.

If you succeed in producing a satisfactory tip from casting, could you supply me with a keg of them of different sizes? If you can do this I would like to have them as early as possible, and one of your books on the subject, also. Do you think that they would protect the horses foot sufficiently to be driven over our rough turnpikes? Your advice on this point would have great weight with me.

You have, no doubt, forgotten me, but I met you at the Oakland track in 1875 or '76, and it was a never ending source of instruction and pleasure to me to examine the many models of shoes, etc., that you then had in your workshop. It would be a great source of gratification to me to have your opinion on the questions asked above.

Yours, very respectfully, R. S. Withers.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 8th, 1884.

We have not the least hesitation in recommending tips to be used on the Kentucky "pikes." There is little difference between them and the Oakland streets that are much traveled, and San Pablo avenue is fully as rough as the macadamized roads of Kentucky. There is no more danger from broken stone when tips are used than with shoes, except that there is a larger surface exposed, and a sharp-pointed stone will pierce if it strikes the opening between the heels of the shoes. We have become satisfied that the malleable iron will be found suitable, and anomalous as it may appear will wear longer than steel. Just as soon as the brass models can be made will send our correspondent the number desired. In the meantime, Paul Freidhoffer will make specimens for those who have written for a pattern. We remember Mr. Withers very well when here, and the experiments alluded to were in relation to anti-concussion shoes which led soon after to the use of tips. From these experiments we learned the proper method of setting which did away with the objectionable features. That, and changes in the shape are all the novelties we claim to have originated, the plan of imbedding being by far the greatest improvement.

The Stanford Stake.

Owing to careless reading of the "proof," the change from "$300 each" to $175 was not made in the advertisement, though the figures in the payments showed that it was an error. The stake is $175 each, $25 to accompany the nomination, $50 on the first day of Janury next, and $100 ten days before the time set for trotting the race. We sincerely hope to see a large number of nominations, as this stake is of so much consequence to the breeders of trotters in California that failure to receive the support it is entitled will have an injurious effect on their interests. As it originally stood, the objections advanced were that the first and second payments were too large. This cannot be urged now, as no one can find fault with investing $25, that amount giving the whole season of the two-year-old form to form an estimate upon. Fifty dollars additional gives until ten days before the race, so that with the prospective number of nominations there will be a large sum to reward those who have the spirit to make the engagement, and fortunate enough to have a good colt. But there is an object in sustaining this stake beyond the amount of money to be won. The nominations in it are proof that the breeders of California have confidence that the stock they are rearing are worthy of being classed as trotters, and that the *flyers* are not restricted to two breeding farms. No argument is so convincing as that which comes from the evident sincerity of those who show their faith by work in accordance with the views promulgated, and the fact that the colts are worthy is proved by the owner testifying in the practical method of making entries.

The Oakland Trotting Park.

The plan for the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park alluded to last week, has not been definitely fixed yet, so that there necessarily is delay in giving it publicity. That it will be carried through we have not the least doubt, and in that case both sides of the bay can show as fine courses as there is in any country. One will aid the other and be of vast benefit to the horse interests of the whole coast.

Dog Breeding.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—Will you be kind enough to give me your opinion of the following remarks of Mr. Buckell, Mr. Lewellin's breeder of dogs, and a great English authority on such matters. Mr. Buckell says: "To control the influence of sire and dam, as well as back ancestry, is the very essence of correct breeding." I presume, that is a proposition self-evident. But he goes on to say, "My plan of breeding is that of controlling the influence of progenitors both near and remote." Will you please to tell me how he can "control the influence of progenitors both near and remote?" Mr. Buckell also uses the term "nicking," when he makes a successful cross in breeding dogs. Does not that imply accident, and show that the influence of the various progenitors are not under his control?

E. Leavesley, Gilroy.

There is an evident absurdity in the above proposition quoted by Mr. Leavesley, as it is beyond human power to control the influence of sire and dam, though after the birth inherited tendencies may be modified by education. The aim of the breeder is to overcome the tendency in one parent by the selection of another, and to effect this it is highly necessary to know the peculiarities of "remote" ancestry to take the proper steps to guard against reversion to undesired qualities. Sire and dam are the potent influences which govern the progeny, though back of them are others which play an important part. It will be better to state that by proper selection the bad is avoided, the good intensified, and in this way the faults of remote ancestry can be corrected, the good rendered subservient. "Nick" was formerly used to express a good combination and when preceded by "happy" a very fortunate conjunction.

Auction Sale of Horses.

Two weeks ago we published a list of horses owned by E. H. Miller, Jr., to be sold at public auction Wednesday next, at the San Francisco Horse Market, No. 35 New Montgomery Street, and in that were such full descriptions that it is unneccssary to repeat them. That the stock has merits which should attract the attention of purchasers is patent to all of those having the least acquaintance with the genealogy of trotters, and their form is in keeping with the pedigrees. The sire offered, Berlin, is valuable from every point of view. His sire with a record of 2:22, his dam a record of 2:36½, and well authenticated trial of 2:28. Berlin's record is 2:32½ with repeated trials under 2:30, and his son Thapsin is thought to be the equal of any colt in California, having shown 2:30 as a three-year-old, and with action that is faultless. The brood-mares and youngsters are of a quality that is rarely offered at an auction sale. Of St. Clair, Blackbird, Electioneer, Gen. Benton, General Taylor, and Vermont Black Hawk blood, a glance at the sale catalogue will convince any one that the pedigrees are of the right kind, and a careful inspection of the animals will show that there are other desirable characteristics. The owner parts with them solely on account of ill health and business cares, which require all his attention. The stock being now on exhibition at the place of sale, there is plenty of opportunity to examine before the auction takes place.

The First of March.

A week from to-day the stakes and purses of the Spring Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association closes, and though nominations and entries are eligible, if the letter containing them is plainly postmarked on the day of closing, it is better not to defer posting later than the day before. Post-office clerks may make mistakes, and the custom in some of our post-offices is to stamp the date that the letter is sent off, so that though deposited at the proper time it is not shown by the envelope. We have not the least hesitation in predicting that the Bay District Course will be in as good order when the meeting takes place as it is possible to make it. The fine soaking from the late rains ensures that the substratum will be in the proper shape, that the top will be kept so as to please the most fastidious trainer, is just as certain. There is scarcely a doubt that the Spring Meeting of 1884 will be one of the most brilliant ever held in this State.

The Arno Auction Sale.

The auction sale of the stock of the Arno Breeding Farm has been fixed for the 11th of March, at the Oakland Trotting Park. The intelligence came too late for extended notice this week, and as a large number of valuable animals will be offered it will require a good deal of space for suitable comment.

Mr. Whalen, the owner of Carter H. Harrison, has challenged the owner of Kate Creel for a race between the two horses for $500 a side, to be run on a fixed day, regardless of weather or condition of the track, at any of the following distances: Mile and a half on the flat at welter weights, mile and a half over six hurdles, or a steeple-chase over the short course.

Jumbo, by Happy Medium, five years old, is seventeen hands three inches high.

General Topics.

In all countries "the weather" is held to be an entertaining topic. It is certainly one in which all are interested, and even when a hundred or more similar remarks are heard in a day, the weariness is nothing like so profound as a rehash of other subjects. There are a great many things to fear in other countries. Floods, cyclones, tornadoes, blizzards, lightning, hail, and in some of them falls of snow that imprison. Here drouths and north winds are the bugaboos. There are no fears in relation to the troubles which are so momentous in the East, and the only one which California can claim as being entirely her own is the baleful wind from the north which is as singular as it is unwelcome. For a breeze from that quarter to come like the breath of a furnace seven times heated is something of an anomaly; to possess the properties it does is still more wonderful. A fair field of grain is blighted in a few hours, and where there was a good prospect for a bountiful harvest there is nothing left but dry straw and a few shrunken kernels. It is full of electricity. The tails of horses will spread to twice their natural size, and though there is a repellent force which throws them apart when switched against the side, they are attracted so as to hang for some time before the magnetism loses its power.

That there is a depressing effect is also apparent. A large wheat-grower claimed that he could tell, before the actual change came, that it was on its way, and when fairly at work the gloomy feelings could not be overcome. It might be that his despondency arose from the danger to his crops, but this feeling would not influence animals. It is rare, indeed, that two as distressed trotters are seen as was the case with Occident and Bodine some years ago at Chico. The demon of the north blew fire from his nostrils, and as the race progressed it came fiercer and more difficult to endure. There were ten seconds between the first and the last heats, and before the start of the deciding one both horses looked as though they could not trot around the track. There was no perspiration, the hair as dry as the air, and there were heaving flanks, distended nostrils and glassy eyeballs. Under the circumstances, it was surprising that 2:31 was scored, and yet there were people to question the honesty of the drivers, and those, too, who saw the state the horses were in, and who should have been able to account for the discrepancy in the time of the heats. Heat has nothing to do with bringing that kind of prostration, and there must be other causes to aid it.

In the east there are hot days nearly as bad as those which here have a north wind at their back. There is a distinct difference, however, inasmuch as there is a surplus of moisture in the atmosphere in that country, and usually rainfall precedes. "Hot and sweltering" is the phrase not inaptly used to express the sensation, and old farmers call it "hot and muggy." It was such an afternoon when Privateer beat Aldebaran, Onward and Local at Jerome Park, nearly sixteen years ago, and the winner came within an ace of dying on the track. We went by train as it was too hot to drive, and the walk from the station to the park was the most serious short pilgrimage we ever endured. A suffocating steam rose from the ground, and the sun's rays came through it with boiling effect. The course also reeked, and the shade of the stand gave little relief. The pool-seller cried the bids like a man in a dream, and the most inveterate of the speculators sought refuge when only a small portion of their money was invested. This was the sort of a day when Mollie McCarty met with defeat at Louisville, and if she could have made known her opinion, doubtless the worst norther she had ever endured on the banks if the Putah would have been given the preference.

Take the whole of California as a guide to the estimate, and we doubt if the same extent of territory in the Mississippi Valley is as free from the bad effects of dry weather. With the exception of a portion of the San Joaquin there has not been a failure of crops in many years. There are years of such abundance that a falling off from the big yield is held to be ruination, and there is grumbling and growling when there are cords of well-filled grain sacks in the fields. Should it be somewhat dry at the time when the ploughs should be busy, and the spring rains rather tardy, and not up to the gauge of former years, there is nothing to fear in the shape of the grain sprouting in the swath, and no stacks to pull apart and sheaves to unbind. Credit the dry weather with a portion of the advantages it brings, and no matter how industrious you have been in scoring the debits, there will be a balance in its favor that should make you ashamed of the unmerited maledictions.

There is one great boon in this country which none of us properly appreciate, that is those of us who have spent a few years on this coast. That is relief from the peddler of lightning rods. Here the bolts are so taken up with the fairer mark which the Sierras and Rockies present that none stray in this direction. Yonder scarcely a summer passes without some token of Jove's displeasure in every neighborhood, and the worst of it is that when you feel perfectly safe there comes one of these malignant fiends, and tortures you with words that trouble when a portentous cloud comes across the sky. The rods that his predecessor has persuaded you to buy at four times what they should have cost, as you afterwards learn, are of no account. The points are so faulty that the lightning will dodge from them into the roof, and the insulators are still worse than the points. He will "fix" them for you, and if the services are accepted there is a conviction of having been swindled worse than before. If you decline, his lugubrious prophecies haunt you, and every thunder clap thrills you with terror. He is about as subtile as the mysterious fluid he discourses so glibly about, and if his victim is the least nervous he will find out his weak point and play upon him with the skill of an Old Bailey lawyer.

The scientists are divided in opinion regarding the terrible force displayed in the cyclones which work such devastation in some of the fairest portions of the eastern country. Whatever it is to be free from apprehension is another boon which cannot be too highly appreciated. Strong buildings wrecked as though made of straw, horses and cattle carried through the air, many things done still more incomprehensible, and the only escape a deep cave or cellars run under the ground, so that the falling buildings cannot crush those who flee to them for protection. In the tornado that nearly wiped out Camanche, Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1860, there was a hotel, the lower story of which was stone, three above that brick with a good thickness of wall. It was a square building of about fifty feet on each side, by all odds the most substantial of any in the village. The brick portion was thrown apart as though from an explosion inside, not a brick falling inside of the stone walls which were intact and without a mark. The son of the landlord, a young man of twenty-five years, was asleep in the upper story when the house was demolished. He was carried quite a distance through the air, and laid so gently on the ground that he was uninjured, while several of the other inmates were killed. In another instance, a lower story of brick was swept away, the upper frame being dropped so truly as to rest on the stone foundation scarcely two feet out of place.

There had been another tornado the season before in the neighborhood of Iowa City, and the residents of these and adjoining counties were in dread. Some twenty miles from Camanche a man had built on the summit of a hill which was fully exposed to the quarter from which the tornados came. Another drawback was the want of water, and to obtain a supply cisterns were made. To hold what was shed from the roof of the barn, a very large one was dug, and as there had been no rain since it was finished it was yet dry though the conducting pipes were laid. He had a son who was in terrible dread whenever a dark cloud hung in the west. There was one blacker than usual rapidly making its way from the dreaded quarter, and thinking the cistern the safest place he lowered himself, with the aid of a pair of reins, into the snug quarters. They were not long enough for him to reach the bottom, so he dropped the remaining distance and congratulated himself on the security of the quarters. The strong wall, with the smooth coating of cement, the strong timbers that supported the top covering of two feet of earth. The curb was substantial, too, and in his asylum he felt as safe as need be. The heavy black cloud came rapidly. There was a stronger power than the surface current against which it swept, a succession of terrible detonations, and then on the roof of that big barn there was a crash and a charge of water through the spouts. It did not take many minutes to bring the water up to his knees; it was waist high, and still the thunder reverberated, and the huge drops pelted against the shingles. Up to the chin, and the reins dangled far beyond his reach. The frenzied shouts were drowned by the water-spout, and lucky it was that a residence for years on the banks of the Mississippi had given him a natatorial education. He paddled about until the reins were within reach, and when the violence of the storm was spent his cries attracted attention. After that there was a stronger terror than tornadoes; water was quite as dreadful as wind.

When repining over the minor climatic troubles here, the thoughts of the far greater is always a panacea. Sadly pondering over the fact that the races are only seven weeks away, we are prone to grumble that there is mud in the way of gallops, and that the sand on Eighteenth street is about sure to crack the heels, there is a fear that the "length" will not be obtained, and short courses, perhaps, beyond the condition, or rather lack of condition, through enforced idleness. Then the thoughts revert to the snow, the mercury so far down in the tubes that the observer has to stand on tip-toe to see it, and by and by the "frost coming out of the ground," when the bottom appears to have dropped out, too. Then there is a search for sandy knolls, and the hills where the blue-grass has formed a firm sod, a few yards of cantering ground brings a smile on the gloomy visage of the trainer. The white buds glint among the brown twigs on the hawthorn, there are roseate specks among the gnarled branches of the crabapple. A robin or two has piped some welcome notes, and the geese, a few in a flock, are pointing their flight northward. In the night comes the north wind, and the next morning the opening buds are shrunk, the scream of the blue-jay in place of the song of the robins, and the advance guard of waterfowl are retreating, so demoralized that the trumpeter fails to tune his bugle to a single hawnk. Whew! what a change twenty-four hours have brought, and the firm sod patches are frozen and slippery.

The famous old-time trainer Tom Patterson abided by a rule adopted many years ago, to never to miss a gallop on account of rain or mud, and a majority of the eastern trainers adhere to the same practice, modified somewhat on account of the change in the races to be run. When heats for long distances were the rule there was thought to be a necessity for "harder work" than is now deemed proper for the longest distances. One thing is certain, that the fast pace which is now essential to win for a mile, and from that to two and a quarter miles, is as trying as longer and repeating routes, and that even three-quarters of a mile cannot be compassed without plenty of exercise. A noted footracer, some years ago, informed us that he never met a "long-distance runner" whom he could not tire out in going a hundred yards, provided he had a turn of speed, and that to fit himself to run, his forte being from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards, he had to work hard and regularly. A break in the fast work now is not so bad as it will be a month in the future, and then should there be mud in the tracks the gallops will have to be given. It is true that there is danger in slop as well as sand to crack the heels, but we shall try an experiment which we hope will obviate that difficulty, and if there is a prospect of success will describe it so that others can avail themselves of the benefit.

Although it is seldom we recommend anything that has not been put to an actual test, in this case it may be as well to precede the experiment with a description, and should it strike others favorably there will be a chance to give the more satisfactory trials of several experimenters. It is simply to exclude the wet, mud or sand from the pasterns without interfering with the motion of the joints. In the first place a strap with an elastic attachment will encircle the upper part of the hoof, being kept in place by a short piece of leather or thin metal fastened with a small screw at the toe. From the encircling strap and fastened to it will be thin rubber, such as is used for bandages, cut to fit and extending above the ankle and secured by another strap around the leg. This will also in a measure exclude the air and prevent rapid evaporation, which is one of the causes of cracked heels. As in a large majority of cases the cracks are confined to the fore-feet, a pair will be all that is necessary for each horse. We feel so much confidence in the efficacy of this plan that, notwithstanding one of our colts is slightly troubled in that way, we shall gallop him through the mud, if necessary, without much fear.

Cracked heels are one of the most tormenting ailments that beset the trainers of runners and trotters, especially the former. Trivial though it may seem, when there is a bad case the sufferer is incapable of showing its true form. Slight disarrangements of any of the functions are sufficient to place "the flyer" on a level with those which are pounds below, and the separation of the skin in that sensitive place is not so slight as many imagine. There are a hundred "sure cures." Every trainer has a favorite remedy, and it is safe to say that he has little faith in any. Easily managed when there is slow work, he is well aware that when the fast gallops are resumed it is long odds that there is a return of the trouble. Besides lessening the danger from mud adhering to the pastern there is the further benefit of preventing evaporation. This will be sufficient in cases where there has been no cracking; in the latter it will be necessary to apply a linen bandage, put on loosely, with some kind of a cerate to induce healing. Twenty years ago glycerine was our favorite remedy. Now we are partial to the preparations from crude petroleum. Vaseline, cosmoline, cuticura, any emolient in fact that will soften the rigidity of the skin, which is always an accompaniment of cracked heels, and tend to the healing of the fissures.

The pernicious practice of washing the legs is still worse than galloping in mud when that is done before the animals are thoroughly "cooled out." There is a speedy diminishing of the temperature through evaporation, whereas the heat is kept down in the gallop by the envelopment of the cold material, and if left until dry there is partial protection from the plastic encasing. When the boot described above is used it must be left on until the circulation is normal, and afterwards the moisture from the confined sweat must be carefully absorbed by a soft rubber. With proper care in fitting we can not imagine any drawback that will preclude the use. Still, however, until tried it is in the speculative field, and until theory is sustained by practice there is uncertainty.

How the Favorites Don't Win.

"Odds never won a horse race" is an old expression, and there is also an equally ancient belief that favorites do not always have everything their own way. An ingenous correspondent has compiled the following statistics, which are designed to show that the favorite has by no means a monopoly of the good things of racing:

Jerome Park, 1883.—Purses, 9 favorites won 5; selling purses, 14 favorites won 6; two-year-old stakes, 4 favorites won 1; three-year-old stakes, 5 favorites won 5; cup, 1 favorite won 1; handicaps, 21 favorites won 6; handicaps over jumps, 13 favorites won 9. Total, 67 favorites won 33.

Monmouth Park.—Purses, 14 favorites won 6; selling purses, 24 favorites won 10; two-year-old stakes, 16 favorites won 7; three-year-old stakes, 9 favorites won 5, and 1 walk-over; all-aged stakes, 8 favorites won 3; gentleman's race, 1 favorite won 1; handicaps, 54 favorites won 21, and 1 walk-over; handicaps over timber, 24 favorites won 12. Total, 150 favorites won 65, and 2 walk-overs.

Coney Island.—Purses, 30 favorites won 12; selling purses, 28 favorites won 4; two-year-old stakes, 4 favorites won 0; three-year-old stakes, 5 favorites won 4; all-aged stakes, 3 favorites won 2; handicaps, 32 favorites won 17; handicaps over timber, 17 favorites won 11; purses over timber, 3 favorites won 1. Total, 122 favorites won 51.

Saratoga.—Purses, 81 favorites won 34; selling purses, 16 favorites won 10; two-year-old stakes, 8 favorites won 4; three-year-old stakes, 8 favorites won 3; all-aged stakes, 3 favorites won 3; handicaps, 8 favorites won 3; handicaps over timber, 16 favorites won 10. Total, 140 favorites won 67.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

There was a trotting race on the 9th at the Bay View Driving Park, Santa Cruz. The contestants were entered by J. G. Tanner, J. Soper, A. J. McLann and T. Brady. The purse was $80. Brady's horse won in two straight heats; time, 3:06 and 3:07.

H. P. Metcalfe makes the statement that he has recently been troubled with the worst cold he ever had. Was so hoarse for six weeks that he could not speak above a whisper. He took one bottle of Kerr's Asthma Cure, and the result was that his voice was entirely restored, and his cold cured. He has commended the remedy to his friends, and in every case it has produced the most satisfactory effects. This cure is recommended by City, County, State and United States officials, and may be had of all druggists and dealers.

D. R. Locke, "Petroleum V. Nasby," was one of the judges at the New Orleans races last week.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

BELLE MEADE

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

HUBBARD,

Chestnut, foaled in 1869, bred by R. A. Alexander of Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky.
Sired by PLANET.
First dam, Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe.
Second dam, Argentil, by Bertrand.
Third dam, Allegranti, by imp. Young Truffle.
Fourth dam, imp. Phantomia, by Phantom.
Fifth dam, by Walton.
Sixth dam, Allegranti, by Pegasus.
Seventh dam, Orange Squeezer, by Highflyer.
Eighth dam, Mop Squeezer, by Matchem.
Ninth dam, Lady, by Turner's Sweepstakes.
Tenth dam, Shuttle and Syphon's dam, by Patriot.
Eleventh dam, by Crab.
Twelfth dam, Sister to Sloven, by Bay Bolton.
Thirteenth dam, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam, by Curwen's Spot.
Fifthteenth dam, by White-Legged Lowther Barb.
Sixteenth dam, Old Vintner Mare.

Some of his Winning Performances:

1872, Balimore, Md., Oct. 22d—Dixie Stakes for three-year olds. Ninety nominations. Won by Hubbard beating Joe Daniels, True Blue-Woodbine, Mate, Silent, Friend, Wheatley, Experience, Oaks and Brook, land. Won by six lengths.

1873, Long Branch, N. J., July 10th—Grand Sweepstakes, four-mile heats, won by Hubbard distancing Wheatley and Bessie Lee in the first heat.

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 2d—For all ages; dash of three miles; won by Hubbard beating Harry Bassett, Wanderer and King Harry

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., August 9th—For all ages; dash of two miles and three-quarters; won by Hubbard beating Katie Pease and Boss Tweed. Total winnings in 1872 and 1873 $22,950.

Will make the season at the DALE BREEDING FARM, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, commencing February 10th, and ending June 10th, 1884.

Terms, $50. Mares not proving in foal can be bred the next season free of charge.

Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Full pedigrees can be had by applying to

T. J. DALE,
Mountain View, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42½, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

STALLIONS
—AT—
RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.
At $100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST
Blood Horse Association.

Spring Race Meeting.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco.

First Day—Saturday, April 12th.

No. 1—California Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of half a mile. Closed with 23 nominations.

No. 2—Hearst Stake.—For all ages, of $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3—Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles. Closed with 28 nominations.

No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse $200; $25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every $100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every $100 above.

Extra Day—Tuesday, April 15th.

No. 5—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; $25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.

No. 6—Purse, $200; $50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.

No. 7—Purse, $200; $50 to second; dash of one mile.

No. 8—Selling Purse, $200; $25 to second; 1¼ miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

Second Day—Thursday, April 17th.

No. 9—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.

No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—$50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 P. M.

No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1⅝ miles; $25 each; $10 declaration; $200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.

No. 12—Purse, $300; $50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Third Day—Saturday, April 19th.

No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds. Closed with 23 nominations.

No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds. Closed with 31 nominations.

No. 15—Purse, $300; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

No. 16—Consolation Purse, $200; $50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at the meeting; five pounds allowed for each defeat; dash of a mile.

Conditions.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed will close March 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race.

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case, ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked on or before that day, March 1st.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

State Agricultural Society.

TROTTING AND RUNNING PURSES

To Close March 10th, 1884.

No. 1—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats for two-year-olds.

No. 2—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

No. 3—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which to accompany nomination, remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1884. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race; five to enter and three to start. If more than ten make second payment, $200 additional will be added; four moneys. The meeting having been extended to nine days, these races will be so arranged as to permit the colts entered in other stakes to trot in these purses.

Running.

No. 4—Running Purse $1,000; one-mile dash for two-year-olds.

No. 5—Running Purse $1,000; one mile and repeat for three-year-olds.

Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which must accompany nomination, the remaining five per cent. to be paid July 15th, 1884. Eight entries required to make first payment; four moneys. If more than ten make second payment, $200 will be added.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. **P. A. FINNIGAN,** President.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake Is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my) stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of $5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1884.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses bred in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless their sires are represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

The judges M. Lewis Clark, Jr., and Chas. L. Hunt have reviewed the evidence in the McBowling-Silvio race, run at Louisville October 12th, and we understand that Harlan will be reinstated. The complaint against Corrigan has been dismissed, but the evidence taken warrants the expulsion of Stoval and Barnes.

TRAINER.

WANTED—By a competent man a situation as trotting-horse trainer. Understands the care of Brood-mares, Stallions, and breaking Colts. References. Address

G. W. B.,
1715 Leavenworth Street.

MONMOUTH PARK,

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

—:o:—

1884——SEASON OF——1884.

—:o:—

Added Money——23 Days——$115,000.

The Racing will begin on Friday, July 4th, and continue on Saturday, July 5th, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week thereafter, until Saturday, August 23d.

NOT LESS THAN SIX RACES EACH DAY.

The following Stakes are now Open, to Close and Name on March 1st Next

For First Summer Meeting, 1884.

—:o:—

The Long Branch Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 3d, with $750 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 2d; the winner of any handicap after publication of the weights to carry five pounds extra; one mile and a quarter.

The Shrewsbury Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on July 7th, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published by July 5th; the winner of any handicap after publication of the weights to carry five pounds extra; one mile and a half.

The Ocean Stakes,

Of $100 each, $25 f., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

The Monmouth Cup.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Baltimore, Westchester, or Coney Island Cup for 1884, to carry three pounds; of two of those cups, five pounds; of three, seven pounds extra; two miles.

For Midsummer Meeting, 1884.

The Atlantic Stakes,

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; those not having won a stake of $2,000 allowed five pounds; maidens allowed ten pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

The Seabright Stakes,

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, to carry three pounds; twice, five pounds; thrice, seven pounds extra; those not having won more than $500 when carrying weight for age or more allowed three pounds; maidens allowed seven pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

The Red Bank Stakes,

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of a stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry five pounds; twice, seven pounds; thrice, twelve pounds extra; maidens allowed seven pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

The Camden Stakes,

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; those having won a stake of $2,000 (handicaps and selling races when carrying less than weight for age not counting) excluded from starting; those not having run second for such stake allowed three pounds; maidens allowed seven pounds; winners not qualified to start not to pay forfeit; three-quarters of a mile.

The Optional Stakes,

For two-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry seven pounds extra, if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $2,500, allowed seven pounds; or, if for $1,000, fourteen pounds; maidens allowed five pounds; allowances accumulative; three-quarters of a mile.

The Eatontown Stakes,

For two-year-olds and upward, of $100 each, $25 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; horses three years old and upward not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than $1,000, allowed five pounds; or, if not more than $500, seven pounds; or, if they have not won in 1884, ten pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, fifteen pounds; if four years or more, twenty-five pounds; one mile.

The Barnegat Stakes,

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of the Belmont, Coney Island Derby, Lorillard, or Travers Stakes to carry five pounds; of two of those stakes, seven pounds extra; those not having won a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more allowed five pounds; maidens allowed ten pounds; one mile and a half.

The Raritan Stakes,

For three-year-olds not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry five pounds; twice, seven pounds; thrice ten pounds extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than $1,000, allowed three pounds; or, if not more than $500, five pounds; maidens allowed ten pounds; one mile and a quarter.

The Elizabeth Stakes,

For fillies three years old not having won a two-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry five pounds; twice, seven pounds; thrice, ten pounds extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than $1,000, allowed three pounds; or, if not more than $500, five pounds; maidens allowed ten pounds; one mile and an eighth.

The Palisade Stakes,

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; winners in 1884 when carrying weight for age or more of $2,000 to carry three pounds; twice, five pounds; thrice, seven pounds extra; of less than $1,500, allowed three pounds; of less than $1,000, five pounds; of less than $500, seven pounds; maidens allowed twelve pounds; one mile and an eighth.

The Newark Stakes,

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; the winner of a three-year-old stake of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more to carry seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; thrice, twelve pounds extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than $1,000 allowed three pounds; or, if not more than $500, five pounds; or, if they have not won in 1884, ten pounds; maidens allowed fifteen pounds; one mile.

The Trenton Stakes,

For three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner to be sold at auction for $5,000, or to carry seven pounds extra; if entered to be sold by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race for $4,000, allowed three pounds; if for $3,000, seven pounds; if for $2,000, twelve pounds; if for $1,000, twenty pounds; one mile and an eighth.

The Freehold Stakes,

Of $100 each, $25 f., with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; horses three years old to carry ninety-seven pounds; four years and upward, one hundred and ten pounds; mares three or four years old allowed three pounds; horses not having won when carrying weight for age or more, in 1884, more than $2,000 allowed three pounds; or, if not more than $1,000, five pounds; or, if they have not won in 1884, ten pounds; maidens allowed, if three years old, fifteen pounds; if four years or more, twenty pounds; one mile and a half.

The Passaic Stakes.

For three-year-olds and upward, of $50 each, $15 f., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; winners in 1884, when carrying weight for age or more, of $1,000 to carry five pounds; of $2,000, ten pounds extra; horses not having won in 1884 allowed seven pounds; maidens allowed twelve pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

The Midsummer Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $750 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race; one mile.

The Harvest Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race; one mile and a quarter.

The Navesink Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, with $1,250 added; the second to receive $350 out of the stakes; weights to be published two days before the race; one mile and a half.

For Second Summer Meeting, 1884.

The Champion Stakes,

Of $250 each, h. f., or only $25 if declared by July 1st, or $50 if declared by August 1st, with $2,000 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; one mile and a half.

The Monmouth Handicap.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., or only $25 if declared by 4 P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, or $10 if declared by August 1st, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; weights to be published after the Champion and Omnibus Stakes are run, and two days before the race; one mile and a half.

The Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes,

For two-year-olds, of $25 each, p. p., with $500 added by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, of which $100 to the second; the winner of a stake of $2,000 to carry five pounds; twice, seven pounds; thrice, twelve pounds extra; maidens not having run second for a stake of $2,000, allowed seven pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

N. B.—Winner of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

In the conditions of the above stakes weight for age means weight for the distance run according to the Rules of the American Jockey Club, or to the Rules adopted at the Convention lately held at Louisville.

THE GRADE OF THE MONMOUTH PARK COURSE has been lowered, the track widened, and ample space provided for starting, especially for races of three-quarters of a mile.

Additional Stabling for 200 horses will be completed in May next.

Nominations to be addressed to the Secretary, Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue, New York.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.

J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Pure Llewellin.

TOPSY.

EX.

Dan.		Sybil.	
Prince.	Dora.	Leicester.	Doll.

Topsy is 15 months old, blue belton in color, won V. H. C. at last, S. F. Bench Show, gives great field promise, is in perfect health, and is sold simply because her owner has too many dogs.

For price, full pedigree, etc., apply to GEO. W. ELLERY, Sacramento, or to H. H. BRIGGS, 609 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

☞ THE LEADING THEATRE ☜

Monday Evening, February 25th.

☞ LAST WEEK OF ☜

Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN

MONDAY—**LOUIS XI.**
TUESDAY—**KING LEAR.**
WEDNESDAY - **OTHELLO.**
THURSDAY and SATURDAY—**RICHARD III.**
FRIDAY—**Benefit of W. E. SHERIDAN.**
MATINEE—**LOUIS XI.**

Monday Evening, March 3d,
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE ☜

This Theatre will remain closed for two weeks for thorough renovation and decorations, prior to the grand Re-opening,

Monday, March 10th.

WITH

Her Majesty's Opera Co.,

Under the auspices of

COL. J. H. MAPLESON.

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, February 25th.

Grand production of

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!

OUR FULL COMPANY.

GRAND SCENERY,
STARTLING EFFECTS!

Every Evening This Week,

—AND—

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. ☜

INFORMATION!

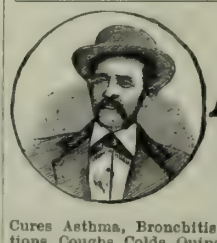
ANY PARTY OR PARTIES DESIRING

GRAZING

For stock can obtain the necessary information relative thereto by calling on or communicating with

W. H. MILLS,

Land Agent Central Pacific Railroad Company, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, California.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

KILLIP & CO.

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

No. 116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

BREEDER'S SALE.

BY DIRECTION OF

G. VALENSIN, ESQ.,

—OF—

ARNO STOCK FARM,

We will offer for sale at the

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

—ON—

TUESDAY.....MARCH 11, 1884.

His Entire Stud of

Brood Mares, Trotting Stallions, Colts and Fillies.

Among them are the famous stallion CROWN POINT and Brood Mares of the most fashionable strains of blood.

The colts and fillies are mostly sired by the celebrated stallion BUCCANEER.

Among the trotters is the well-known mare SISTER and several three and four-year-olds heavily engaged in the various stakes to be trotted this Fall, both in California and the East.

Catalogues will be ready February 25th, giving full description and pedigree of all animals offered.

The sale will be absolute, as Mr. Valensin contemplates an extended tour to Europe.

The young horses entered in Trotting Stakes are now at Oakland Park and may be seen upon application to Mr. John Goldsmith, trainer, who has them in charge.

For other information apply to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Sale.

— OF —

FAST STOCK

BY ORDER OF

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Who, on account of ill-health, will close out all of his breeding stock on

Wednesday, February 27th, 1884.

At 11 o'clock, at the Sale Yards

— OF THE —

San Francisco Horse Market,

33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery Street.

18 *HEAD OF STOCK,*

Comprising Brood-Mares and Stallions; also, Geldings and Fillies from the following well-known Stallions: Electioneer, Benton, Berlin, Blackbird; also, several with St. Clair blood.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days. Apply for same at the above place, or to

E. H. MILLER, Jr.,

Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, Central Pacific Railroad Building; or WILBER F. SMITH, Sacramento.

N. B.—The above stock can be seen on the 21st day of February at the above place, or at any time after up to the day of sale.

S. C. BOWLEY, Auctioneer.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Among the leading events of the day was the match last Sunday at Shell Mound, between ten men of the Fifth Battalion of Infantry and ten men of the Second Artillery, commanded, as we have said, by Colonel Ranlett and Captain Ed. G. Sproul. The contest had excited much interest outside of military circles, and but for the inclement weather would have drawn together a large number of spectators. Nevertheless, considering the pitiless rain that fell at intervals, and the cold wind prevailing all day, the attendance was larger than could have been expected. Having received a personal invitation to dine with the contending teams and assist in doing honer to the losers, we faced the storm, and remained until the 500-yard shooting commenced and then we were "knocked out" in the first round and retreated ingloriously. On such a day, without military reputation to sustain, or personal interest in the contest to sustain us, rifle shooting, especially at the 500-yard target, is not the most attractive amusement in the world, and we make this acknowledgement as an apology for not being present at the dinner as we intended. It would be ridiculous to expect close shooting on such a day, though the teams were composed of our best marksmen, and therefore we can readily understand, how the very best, such for instance as Colonel Kellogg and others made scores so far below their general average. From noon, a fifty-mile gale was blowing right across the target, and at the exposed 500-yard range the test of nerve upon all was very severe, upon some demoralizing. Still, under the circumstances, the score is anything but poor, and if it does not show first-class marksmanship, it does show that men who had the nerve to shoot a match on such a day would fight like devils in a battle. In the opinion of many, the match was concluded at the end of the shooting at the 200-yard range, when the infantry men led by a goodly number of points, and so it proved, for at the close of the match their lead had been augmented to 24. The difference in the scores was greater than expected, and must be laid at the door of the artillery man, who made eight consecutive misses at the 500-yard range. The teams and friends, about thirty, sat down to dinner at five P. M., which in its material and preparation reflected great credit on Captain Siebe, proprietor of the establishment, for it included almost everything in the market, from a fat turkey down to a snipe. Hans Kohler, paymaster of 2d Artillery, sent over two cases of his very best vintage, and to this, perhaps, must we look for the number of toasts following from the heart hot and fast until half past nine, when the party broke up. Among the military organizations specially toasted were the 2d Artillery, Fifth Infantry, 2d Brigade, 1st Infantry, and then Colonel Ranlett, Captain Sproul, Major Klose, and Captain Siebe were duly honored. A more congenial party was seldom seen. In its results, the match, will do much to encourage a greater activity in rifle shooting throughout our military organizations, and that was its chief object. For many pleasing personal attentions, we have to acknowledge ourselves indebted to Captain Siebe. He never overlooks members of the press visiting Shell Mound. The score

FIFTH INFANTRY TEAM.

Burrell	200 yards—4 5 5 5 3 4 5 4 4 3 4—42	
	500 yards—4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5—45—	87
Macdonald	200 yards—5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42	
	500 yards—3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 4—40—	82
Kuhnle	200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—41	
	500 yards—5 4 3 4 4 5 2 5 3 5—40—	81
Waltham	200 yards—4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—42	
	500 yards—5 3 5 5 3 4 3 5 3 3—39	81
Pierce	200 yards—4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41	
	500 yards—4 5 4 5 5 3 2 4 4 3—39—	80
Hovey	200 yards—4 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 4—43	
	500 yards—5 2 3 4 2 5 5 3 4 4—37—	80
Williams	200 yards—4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5—45	
	500 yards—2 0 5 0 4 4 5 4 5 5—34—	79
Kellogg	200 yards—3 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4—40	
	500 yards—0 2 4 3 4 5 5 5 4 3—35—	75
Mason	200 yards—4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 3 4—43	
	500 yards—0 2 3 5 4 3 2 5 4 4—32—	75
Brown	200 yards—4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—40	
	500 yards—3 4 4 2 5 4 2 0 2 3—29—	69
Aggregate		789

SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Lods	200 yards—5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—43	
	500 yards—5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5—45—	88
Kuhls	200 yards—4 3 4 3 4 4 4 5 5 4—40	
	500 yards—4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 5—45—	85
Warren	200 yards—3 3 5 4 4 3 4 5 5 4—40	
	500 yards—2 5 3 3 5 4 4 4 5 5—40—	80
Sime	200 yards—4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3—36	
	500 yards—4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 4—44—	80
Laufenburg	200 yards—4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42	
	500 yards—5 4 2 4 3 5 3 4 4 3—37—	79
Sproul	200 yards—4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42	
	500 yards—5 3 4 2 3 3 5 4 5 3—37—	79
Fennell	200 yards—4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—40	
	500 yards—4 5 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 5—37—	77
Mangels	200 yards—4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—42	
	500 yards—4 4 4 2 5 5 0 4 4 0—32—	74
Lemcke	200 yards—4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4—43	
	500 yards—3 0 2 5 3 3 3 4 3 5—31—	74
Lachmeyer	200 yards—4 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 5—41	
	500 yards—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 4— 8—	49
Aggregate		765

In the principal match Col. Beaver gave a gold medal for the highest score. This was won by Mr. Lods, of Second Artillery, with a score of 88.

At the same time, the following gentlemen threw in a small amount each for a pool match, divided into two purses, five shots each, 200 yards. The scores in this match were the best of the day. Out of a possible 25, the score at the finish stood as follows:

Hovey	5	5	4	5	4—23	Mason	4	5	4	5	3—21
Kellogg	4	5	4	4	5—22	McEwen	4	4	4	4	4—20
Waltham	5	4	5	4	4—22	Williams	4	4	3	4	4—19
Carson	4	4	4	5	4—21	Moore	4	3	3	3	4—17
Burrell	5	4	4	4	4—21	Brown	4	4	4	4	withd

Lieut. J. E. Klein and Col. Sam Beaver fired ten shots at the 200-yard target, the latter winning under the rules. The scores were:

Col. Beaver	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—46
Lieut. Klein	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—46

During the day T. E. Carson shot five strings of ten shots each at the 200-yard target. Out of a possible 250 he made 229. With one exception, when 230 was scored, this is the largest aggregate ever made on the range.

The match between Lieutenant Brown and Officer Linville, at Shell Mound, to come off a week from to-morrow, 2nd March, is still exciting much interest in all circles. Lieutenant Brown has a slight call in the betting from being considered the more reliable man in a match. The conditions are 100 shots each, 50 at 200 and 50 at 500 yards, for $100. Brown has already beaten Linville twice before.

We understand the Police Team, according to its expressed intentions, are about to challenge the Fifth Battlion team, the victors last Sunday. We are authorized to say, any communication from Police Headquarters, in that direction will meet with a ready and willing response.

At Alameda.

The California Schuetzen Club held their monthly bull's-eye shooting at Alameda Schuetzen Park on Sunday, despite the downpouring rain. The following marksmen won prizes for the best centers: Klotz, Utschig, Bertelsen, Bawnet, McLaughlin, Freese, Jacoby, Eckmann, Strecker, Burmeister, Ehrenpfort, Standon, Von der Heyden, Rahwyler, Boeckman, Smith, Krall, Gluk, Muller, Lingenfelser.

The Turner Sharpshooters also held a prize shooting match on the same day. The following were the winners: John Utschig, Otto Burmeister, D. Schoenfeld, C. Sagehorn, R. Finking, H. Krall. In both of the above cases we have endeavored to obtain the actual scores, but failed. In reference to the Schuetzen Club the secretary was unable to give any information, and the president is never to be found when wanted. There were two friendly matches shot on the same day, and at the same place, between individual members. The first between J. Utschig and Wm. Ehrenpfort. The score was

Utschig	927
Ehrenpfort	889

The second match was between K. Wertheimer and C. Sagehorn. The latter received 75 rings to start with and won by 15 rings.

THE GUN.

Trap Match at Colusa.

The Colusa Shooting Club gave an invitation clay-pigeon shoot on the 13th inst, in honor of the departure from Colusa of their President, G. W. Bassford. It was an 'off" day for the boys as they did not come up to their average, owing, perhaps, to the fact that they had not shot at the trap for some three months past. Below will be found the score:

Team shoot, losing side to pay all expenses.

Porter, Capt.,	10010	10011—5	Robinson, Capt.,	01100 11001—5
Watson	00111	10101—6	Lopez	00101 10011—5
Bassford	10000	10111—5	Parker	00011 01001—4
Albery	01010	10011—5	Miller	00100 00000—1
Gilmour	10110	00011—5	Lloyd	10000 00011—3
Welch	01001	01100—4	Hart	00110 00100—3
Niebling	00111	00100—4	Tibbits	00111 01100—5
Radcliff	00000	00010—1	Miles	00010 00100—2
Graham	00001	00010—2	Tull	00001 11111—6
Total		37	Total	34

Bow.

The seed time and harvest necessary for human food in another sense stand good also for human pleasures. Thus, when the season for one amusement closes, another opens, at least, with those who seek recreation for its legitimate object—health. It is well this has become so with Americans, for there is no use growing food if we have not strength to eat it, and in no way is that strength obtained so certainly and so thoroughly as by participating in field sports. Yesterday pigeon shooting was inaugurated pretty generally in our State, but as it is our publication day, we cannot give the results until next week. A large attendance is expected at the opening match of the San Francisco Gun Club, for the attractions are greater than usual. In addition to the three club medals, Mr. Ewing, one of our wealthy and liberal lovers of true sport, donated a $200 silver pitcher to be shot for on the occasion. Messrs. Orr and Butler, prominent members of the club, were intrusted with the selection of the trophy, and their taste does them credit. The pitcher is a splendid work of art. The man fortunate enough in the end to become its owner, must win it three times, but not necessarily in succession. We predict it will be the reward of a long and brilliant struggle. The first medal of the club has been won seven times by Mr. J. K. Orr; the second medal twice by Mr. Al. Havens. The latter will also be a bone of contention in the first match, for if he wins once more it becomes his private property. He is a hard man to beat at the trap. We shall make a point of being presnt.

Duck shooting for the season may be considered over, at least by that class who pursue the pastime for pleasure rather than profit. Even if the birds were not miserably poor and without flavor at present, the late intensely cold and wet weather has robbed the sport of its pleasures, and few that we can learn, except the market hunters, have been out this last fortnight. The birds on the marshes and bays were plentiful enough, but they kept so close nothing could be done with them. As an instance, we heard of aparty of gentlemen from this city who recently visited the marshes of Suisun for a three days' shoot. When they came to balance the accounts of the expedition it was found that the birds killed cost $10 each. Pretty expensive shooting. And so we may say farewell to the season of 1884.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the successful prosecution of a marketman in this city for illegally selling doves. We find we ought to have credited the Sportsman's Club of California with bringing this desirable result about. They have a standing reward of $25, formerly $50, for every conviction of the kind, and they keep an agent out all the time hunting up violations of the law. We have since seen the agent's receipt for the $25 reward in Goodman's case. The Sportsmen's Club of California is composed of good men and true. They first imported black bass into this State. For all their good and noble deeds let us give them the praise and credit due.

The prospects of a match between Dr. Knowles, of the Alameda Club, and the two champions Messrs. Robinson and Lambert are not very promising. Mr. Orr at present cannot, of course, shoot such a match, or we are certain he would gladly do so. Still there are Messrs. Nick Williams, Al. Havens, and Pearson, who ought not to allow the Doctor's challenge to pass unnoticed, and whom we hope to hear from without delay. The Doctor only proposes to exclude the two champions.

Petaluma is waking up to the sports of the gun as well as earning distinction with the rifle. Mr. B. Franklin, for the Petaluma Sportsman's Club, has commenced to build summer quarters on grounds leased from Dr. Durdell, some five miles below the town. When finished, the building will be substantial, large and convenient. This speaks well for the spirit of the Petaluma sportsmen.

Tomales bay is reported to us to be alive with wild fowl, with a large percentage of honkers. The open lands and hills in the neighborhood also abound with quail.

At a late meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, J. I Sargeant and Henry Miller, Jr., were elected members. The admission of these gentlemen will not only strengthen the club and increase its local influence, but it will gladden the hearts of all true sportsmen in the State, as showing that our men of wealth and character are awakening to a living sense of their duties to preserve the game of their country. With others of their class they hold it in trust only for all. There is no throwing off our obligations in this connection if we would be true Americans, and on principle, therefore, we call upon all land-holders in other parts of the State to follow the example of Messrs. Sargeant and Miller, and associate themselves with the gun clubs of their districts. Poaching and illegal, indiscriminate, slaughter will then receive a deathblow, chiefly because it will lead eventually to the law being enforced. It will not do young Mr. Murphy, the representative land-owner of the district, any harm to read this paragraph. His hounds may then have less to do.

An eastern paper, says: "Quail shooting will be illegal in Cataraugus county, N. Y., for the next four years under a penalty of $25 for each offense." So the good work of preservation goes on. The sins of the past can only be atoned for by abstinence in future. Why should California be behind her sister states in the good work?

TROTTING STALLIONS.

The Almont Stallion

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada.

Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Terms, $30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.

For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX,
ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

ELECTOR, 2170.

STANDARD—See Wallace's Register Vol. V.

By ELECTIONEER, his dam Gilberta by Fred Low, son of old St. Clair. Second dam Lady Gilbert by Gen. Knox.

Will make the season of 1884, commencing March 1st, and ending June 1st.

Elector is a mahogany bay, both hind feet touched with white, 15:3½ hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds.

Terms $50 the season. Mares from a distance properly cared for and pastured at $5.00 per month. Due care taken but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

C. E. PERKINS,
Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15⅝ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¾), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¾. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger.

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"

SAM PURDY, - - - - - - - $50

(Magony bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½—4:46.

Thoroughbred

DAN SPARLING, - - - - - $25

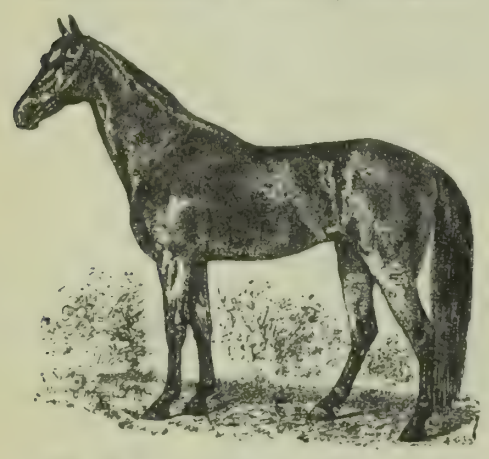
(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¼.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¼.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¾ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25¼), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, [illegible] by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. Agent.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22¾), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¾, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Pennuston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 20, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¾; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20¼; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

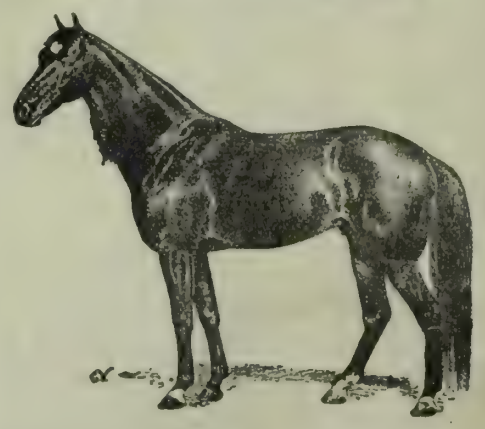
Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30½, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23¾, 2:26½, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27½.

Address

GEORGE WILEY.
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fanue, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fanue's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,984). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

FOR SALE.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca
—AND—
Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22¼, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

FOR SALE
The Trotting Gelding
STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby.
Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.



THE ALMONT
STALLION
ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT, FIRST DAM THERESA BY Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd by Mohawk; third dam by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet Jr. by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers of Fairlawn; is a dark bay, a little over 15¾ hands, of high form and breeding.

For particulars apply to

A. H. HECOX,
Almont Stables, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Crown Point For Sale.

This promising Hambletonian stallion, record 2:24, is offered for sale. He is so well known for thorough game and endurance that it is almost superfluous to say anything further. He has defeated Sweetness, 2:21½, Starr King, 2:22, Del Sur, 2:24, and others of celebrity. Although having only served one season in the stud, he can show colts of as much promise as any. The dam of Crown Point has two representatives in the 2:30 list. His blood being a combination of Hambletonian, Clay, and other strains, which proves him to be of the very best breeding.

Crown Point is sound in every way, and will be ready to train, with a good show of trotting faster than ever.

For further information address

G. VALENSIN,
Arno Station, Sacramento Co., Cal.

FOR SALE.

An Irish setter dog, three and a half years old, well broken on all kinds of game. Sound in every way, and only sold for want of use.

Apply at the **Mint Saloon,**
605 Commercial St. S. F.



FOR SALE.

Llewellin Setter Brood Bitch POSHA, Druid ex Pocahontas, in whelp to McGregor, Rob Roy ex Queen Mab, 2 years old. Price.....$100 00

Llewellin Setter Bitch Pup MAY D. McGregor ex Posha, 7 months. Price..... $25 00

English Pointer GLEN BOW, Ranger Boy ex Josie Bow, 17 months, partly broken. Price.. $50 00

Also a few choice Pointer pups comprising the bloods of such cracks as Champions' Bow, Sleaford, Ranger, King Bow, and others. Price,..... $20 00

Full pedigrees to all the above dogs warranted as represented.

G. W. Bassford,
Colusa, Cal.



PURE-BRED POULTRY

O. J. ALBEE.
Santa Clara.
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Staggs. Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

KILLIP & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS
FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT
From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 15th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
*9:30 A M.....	Antioch and Martinez.....	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:30 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Deming, El Paso, Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East, Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M.....	Stockton, via Martinez.	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione.....	5:10 P M
4:30 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:10 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare, ...	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Mohave, Needles, Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M.....	Ogden and Express.....	*8:40 P M
5:30 P M.....	East Emigrant.....	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
.....	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	8:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00 — 3:30 — 4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00 — 5:30 — 6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00—8:00—9:00 — 10:00 — 11:00 — *12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30 — *7:00— *7:30 — *8:00— *8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30 — *6:00 — *6:30 — 9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00 —*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 — *8:30 — 9:00 — 9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00— 5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30 — 8:00 —*8:30 —9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30 — 12:00 — 1:00 —2:00—3:00 — 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00 — *6:30 — 7:00 — *7:30 — ‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00 —11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00 —*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23 *8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23 — *6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda) — *5:15 — *5:45 — ‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND— *5:30 — *6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00 — 7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 —11:00 — 11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30—5:00 —5:30—6:00—6:30 — 7:00 — 7:57 — 8:57 — 9:57 — 10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37 7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07,— 10:37 — 11:07 —11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07 — 3:37 —4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07 — 8:06 — 9:06— 10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52 — *6:22 — 6:52 — *7:22 — 7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22— 9:52 — ‡10:22 — 10:52 — ‡11:22 — 11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22 —4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15— 7:45—*8:15 — 8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45 — ‡11:15 — 11:45—12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15 — 5:45 —6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15 —7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45 — 10:45 — ‡12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15— 3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15 — 12:15 — 2:15 — 4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		††:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportemen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday —good to return on Monday — to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

RAWSON'S (Self-Adjusting) U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES. RAZORS.



TABLE CUTLERY. SCISSORS.

WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not bliste nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok. Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.

ANYTHING. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c., sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.**
2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

ASHLAND PARK TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, we'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower



THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address
BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and the A. G. C. C.



MOTHER.



SON.

The above is a cut of the unequaled cow Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25lbs. 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week, and her only living son King of Scituate.

A GRANDSON OF JERSEY BELLE OF SCITUATE is now in use in the Yerba Buena herd. This herd of Jerseys and Guernseys won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Farmers' Glory, and Eurotas strains. These, with large selections on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey from the best without regard to cost, and imported directly, make this the best herd on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Pierce has interest in two herds in the East of 200, at the head of which stand King of Scituate and Romeo de Bonair 1875 per cent. Mary Ann's blood and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each, and stand for $100 to $200. The blood of these celebrated animals can be had, at moderate prices of

HENRY PIERCE San Francisco

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 9.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 1, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ECHO, JR.

In our gallery of portraits have appeared representations of animals that were fairly entitled to the distinction from their family connections. It has long been held of the greatest importance in breeding fast horses that the kindred should be of the right stamp, and no matter how great the individual excellence, without that to back it the chances are that the result will be disappointment.

It is unnecessary to repeat to the readers of this paper the estimation in which we hold Echo. From the first appearance of his colts there were good grounds to warrant the prediction of future excellence. Before his progeny displayed their powers there was sufficient in himself to justify the high expectations that have been fulfilled. By Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam by Magnolia, son of Seeley's American Star, and then Kentucky Whip and Shakespeare blood, there was enough to warrant success from the time Dexter, Startle, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, and many others of the Hambletonian—Star combination appeared. The promises of the first members of the family have been sustained by the still more valuable qualities of procreative ability, and in the next generation are numbers of the first celebrities. There is little necessity for further allusion to the sire of Echo, Jr., as our readers are familiar with the most noted of the class which have appeared in public, though outside of these are many which have fully as good claims for consideration. On the maternal side the subject of Mr. Wyttenbach's pencil has claims that must not be overlooked. His dam Ila is by Priam, and Priam is a son of Whipple's Hambletonian, from Revere, by imported Glencoe, and as a sire he has shown his

potency by getting Honesty, four-year-old record 2:25¾; Mockingbird, two-year-old record 2:38, and several others which are of great promise. The grandam of Echo, Jr., was by Kentucky Hunter, the sire of the dam of Corette, and she was a fast pacer as well as her dam, an Oregon-bred mare. A sister to Ila, called Brownie H., is a double-gaited mare of great speed; all that is necessary to change her from a trot to a pace, or vice-versa, is a little difference in the adjustment of the checkrein. She won a race at the Golden Gate Fair hauling an ordinary road wagon in 2:40, and has shown trials to a "buckboard" weighing 250 pounds in 2:35, and quarters in 36 seconds. Ila herself showed fully as much speed and with the same faculty of changing gaits, but as she was put to breeding at three years old there was no opportunity to develop it.

As to Echo, Jr., we are informed that all that is necessary for him to prove that he is worthy of his genealogy is the chance to show his capacity. He has trotted to wagon better than a 2:30 gait, and, like the majority of the get of his sire, his action is very fine. As he will not be four years old until the 1st of next May, there is time enough for him yet, and as his owner intends putting him in training as soon as "the season" is over, it may not be long until he places on record the time his private performances indicate that he is capable of doing.

Good likenesses as the pictures of our artist are acknowledged to be, there are features which cannot be represented by the pencil and graver. That Echo, Jr., is a very handsome colt the portraiture shows, and when to that is added that he is a rich, dark bay, with black legs, mane and tail, that he is 15½ hands in height, and weighs, in ordinary condition, 1,025 pounds, and that there is plenty of bone, tendon and muscle, enough will be shown to give a fair idea of his configuration. His dam is nearly 16 hands, and will weigh 1,100 pounds, and the grandam was nearly as large. The combination of trotting, pacing and thoroughbred blood has proved to be a capital conjunction to establish the fast-trotting propensity, and many of the very fastest of the present time are thus bred. The double cross of Hambletonian in Echo, Jr., is a guarantee that he will perpetuate the characteristics of this grand family of trotters, and on mares of other strains can scarcely fail to give satisfactory results. This is shown, so far as can be determined by appearance, as he was bred to Bonnie H., and though the inbreeding was very close, the foal is remarkably strong and highly formed. There is another quality which must not be overlooked in Echo, Jr. He trots without weights, boots or other appliances on his feet than medium-sized tips, and certainly the power to trot fast without artificial appliances lends additional value to the possessor.

TURF AND TRACK.

Chicago Driving Park—Trotting Colt Stakes for 1884-85.

The Trotting Colt Stakes of the above named association closed January 1st with the following entries:

Stakes for 1884.

The Ashland Trotting Stake, 1884.—For colts and fillies (foals of 1881); to be trotted when three years old, during the Summer Trotting Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884. $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; $15 on January 1st, 1884; $25 on June 1st, 1884; and the remaining $50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $2,500. Closed on March 1st, 1883, with 98 nominations, of which the following paid the second installment of $15 on January 1st, 1884, and remain eligible for the race:

1. H. G. Finkle's b f Queen Medium, by Happy Medium, dam Evangeline, by Almont.
2. L. W. Hess' br c Victor Sprague, by George Sprague, dam Sylvia, by Swigert.
3. H. M. Freas' b c Prestige, by Onward, dam Venice, by Cuyler.
4. E. W. Ayres' b f Vashti, by King Rene, dam Effie, by Regular.
5. Jos. Harker's b c Expectation, by Gov. Sprague, dam Gazelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
6. Jos. Harker's blk c Gov. Stanford, by Gov. Sprague, dam May Queen, by Alexander's Norman.
7. Caton Stock Farm's b c Almont Cossack, by Don Cossack, dam Surmise, by Almont.
8. H. H. Yates' ch c Hard Hack, by Gen. Grant, dam Kate Hazard, by Kentucky Hazard.
9. S. A. Tanner's b f Vernetti, by Manchester, dam Ella Madden.
10. Wm. Maurer's b or br f ———, by American Clay, dam Kate.
11. Jno. and Geo. Weedman's b c Wm. B. Sprague, by Geo. Sprague, dam by Golddust.
12. W. J. and W. H. Lewis' b f Nettilein, by King Rene, dam Alma, by Almont.
13. G. D. Schenck's b f Ophelia, by Durango, dam Emma S., by Indian Chief.
14. C. T. Bradley's b f Nettie, by Milwaukee, dam Countess, by Corrigan Jackson.
15. R. G. Stoner's b c Bedford, by Strathmore, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
16. Grape Vine Stock Farm's b c A. G. Dewey, by Larry W., dam Achsah, by Matt Duffy.
17. E. T. Billmyer's b f Mate, by Frank Miller, dam by Pocahontas Boy.
18. R. B. Terrill's blk c Gambetta, by George Wilkes, dam by Gills' Vermont.
19. W. A. Sandborn's b c Larchwood, by Capoul, dam Mary Mason, by Ericsson.
20. W. A. Sanborn's b c Cosher, by Capoul, dam Lola, by Administrator.
21. W. A. Sanborn's ch c Superior, by Egbert, dam Mary, by Woodford Mambrino.
22. Macey Bros.' b c O. F. C., by Onward, dam by Blackwood.
23. C. W. Story's blk g Reference, by Referee, dam Modjeska, by Enfield.
24. Allen Bashford's b c Charley Offutt, by Almont, dam Pearlie Leonard, by American Clay.
25. Allen Bashford's b f Clara Leigh, by Almont, dam Madame Finch, by Gen. Lee.
26. J. W. Mackey's b f Aloise, by Sultan, dam Belle, by Belmont.
27. B. J. Treacy's rn g Freedland, by Abdallah West, dam Alice White, by Walker's Denmark.
28. B. J. Treacy's ch c Prince Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam by Brown Chief.
29. D. L. Moore's br c Sour Mash, by Red Wilkes, dam by Bourbon Chief.
30. R. P. Pepper's b c Counsellor, by Onward, dam Crop, by Pilot, Jr.
31. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Alban, by Electioneer, dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
32. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Alta Belle, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
33. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Edos, by Gen. Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.
34. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Morning Glory, by Electioneer, dam Marti, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
35. J. Cairn Simpson's br c Antevolo, by Electioneer dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

The Chicago Trotting Stake, 1884.—For colts and fillies (foals of 1880); to be trotted when four years old, at the Summer Trotting Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1884. $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; $15 on January 1st, 1884; $25 on June 1st, 1884; and the remaining $50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $2,500. Closed on March 1st, 1883, with 59 nominations, of which the following paid the second installment of $15 on January 1st, 1884, and remain eligible for the race:

1. T. Anglin's br c Wilkes Boy, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
2. H. C. McDowell's b f Fugue, by King Rene, dam Fuga, by George Wilkes.
3. R. G. Stoner's b c Stuart, by Strathmore, dam by Coaster.
4. John R. Graham's b c Don Carlos, by Cuyler Clay, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah.
5. Nat. Bruen's br c Wildmont, by Egmont, dam Advance, by Administrator.
6. O. A. Hickok's br f Ruby, by Sultan, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
7. L. J. Rose's br f Neluska, by Sultan, dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot.
8. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Helen, by General Benton, dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
9. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Hinda Rose, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
10. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Flower Girl, by Electioneer, dam May Flower, by St. Clair.
11. W. W. Blair's b c Barter, by Harold, dam Bellmira, by Tattler.
12. M. L. Hare's b f Gemma, by Hambrino, dam Fashion, by Curtis' Hambletonian.
13. Jas. Garland's br f Regina, by Electioneer, dam by Elmo.

Stakes for 1885.

The Ashland Trotting Stake, 1885.—For colts and fillies (foals of 1882); to be trotted when three years old, during the Summer Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1885. $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; $15 on January 1st, 1885; $25 on June 1st, 1885, and the remaining $50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $1,500.

1. H. C. McDowell's b f Iolanthe, by King Rene, dam Crape Lisse, by George Wilkes.
2. H. C. McDowell's br c Gustave, by King Rene, dam by Mambrino Champion.
3. J. B. Payne's b or br c Wilkes Sprague, by Gov. Sprague, dam by George Wilkes.
4. C. G. Krebaum's br f Havana Belle, by Geo. Higbee, dam by Blackhawk Champion.
5. E. P. Denton's b f Belle Wythe, by Toronto Patchen, dam Lady Lightfoot, by Tinsley's Flaxtail.
6. A. S. McCann's b f Lady Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam Phil Thompson's dam.
7. Grape Vine Stock Farm's b f Thersa, by Larry W., dam Annie Clutes, by Louis Napoleon.
8. Nat. Bruen's b f Empress, by Egmont, dam by Toronto.
9. Frank Duhme's b c ——— by Belmont, dam Patience, by Blue Bull.
10. Frank Duhme's b c Ashland Sprague, by Gov. Sprague, dam Agnes Clark, by Almont.
11. H. G. Finkle's b c Lord Nelson, by Wellington, dam Miss McLeod, by the Holbert colt.
12. H. G. Finkle's b f Finkle's Ideal, by Administrator, dam Grace, by Mambrino Patchen.
13. J. B. Payne's blk c Black Sprague, by Gov. Sprague, dam by George Wilkes.
14. Wash. Corbin's ch c Bashaw Boy, by Corbin's Bashaw, dam Hazelett Belle.
15. J. L. Wharton's ch c Wilkes W., by Harry Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont.
16. C. L. Hass' b g Highland Star, by Highland Stranger, dam Nettie Moore, by American Star.
17. Geo. Stengel's b c Seigfried, by Oxmoor, dam Amanda Wood, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
18. W. L. Bruen's ch c Emmett Clay, by Egmont, dam Scripta, by Conscript.
19. W. H. Wilson's ch c Chestnut Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam Josie, by Well's Yellow Jacket.
20. W. H. Wilson's blk c Brent Arnold, by Arnold, dam Annie Cook, by Pacing Abdallah.
21. Caton Stock Farm's b f Cossack Maid, by Don Cossack, dam Louisville Maid, by Wood's Mambrino.
22. Caton Stock Farm's b f Jeanette, by Don Cossack, dam Lottie, by Bashaw Dury.
23. B. Short's ch f Starlight, by Fisk's Hambletonian Star, dam by Magna Charta.
24. J. T. McMillan's b c Aug. Haverstick, by Strathmore, dam Vixen, by Clark Chief, Jr.
25. Glenview Stock Farm's ch c Progress, by Pancoast, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah.
26. Glenview Stock Farm's b f Esprit, by Cuyler, dam Puss Thompson, by American Clay.
27. Jennings & Soules' b g S. A. Packer, by Dr. Almont, dam Lady Spartan, by Spartan.
28. Welsh & Engelman's blk c Dark Night, by Alcyone, dam by Noonday, by St. Elmo.
29. M. B. Gratz's b f Chilla B., by Belmont, dam by Alexander's Norma.
30. M. B. Gratz's b f Anna Rene, by King Rene, dam Sally Harold, by Harold.
31. James B. Green's b c Expectation, by Administrator, dam Balm of Gilead, by Thorndale.
32. C. F. Pynchon's b f Topsy B., by Aristos, Jr., dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
33. C. T. Bradley's b f Biddie, by Mentor, dam Badness.
34. C. T. Bradley's b c Hailstorm, by Milwaukee, dam Minnie, by Bay Mambrino.
35. W. H. Raymond's blk f Fleuret, by Com. Belmont, dam Twilight, by Dictator.
36. W. I. Hayes' gr f Beulah, by Almont Rattler, dam by Royal Revenge.
37. Hathaway & Breckinridge's b c O. U. K., by Blackwood, dam Dictator Belle, by Dictator.
38. Ira L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis, by Vermont.
39. W. H. Saunders', Jr., b f, Jennie E., by Young Wilkes, dam the dam of William H.
40. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Alamira, by Electioneer, dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
41. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Aurelia, by Electioneer, dam Aurora, by John Nelson.
42. Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch f Elsie, by Gen. Benton, dam Elaine, by Messenger Duroc.
43. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Manzanita, by Electioneer, dam May Flower, by St. Clair.
44. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Saint Bel, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
45. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Woolsey, by Electioneer, dam Waxana, by Gen. Benton.
46. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Aleck, by Electioneer, dam Alvaretta, by Geo. Lancaster.
47. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Anteros, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
48. Dr. J. W. Day's b c Rex Patchen, by Seneca Patchen, dam by Seneca Chief.
49. James Longshore's b f Nancy Clinker, by Clinker, dam Gold Fringe, by Simon Kenton.
50. James Longshore's b f Fanny Clinker, by Clinker, dam Dolly, by Champion Searcher.
51. R. P. Pepper's b c Carver, by Onward, dam Embassy, by Harold.
52. R. P. Pepper's b c Holland, by Onward, dam Pattie Williams, by Haywood.
53. R. P. Pepper's ch f Contour, by Onward, dam Cut, by Brignoli.
54. A. Sharpe's blk c Greenlander, by Princeps, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
55. A. S. McCann's b f Clara T., by Red Wilkes, dam Kentucky Belle, by Harold.
56. E. T. Billmyer's blk c Alpha, by Frank Miller, dam by Frank Miller.
57. E. T. Billmyer's blk c Omega, by Frank Miller, dam Bird.
58. W. D. Ham's b c Gen. Putnam, by King Mambrino, dam Sally Messenger, by Starlight.
59. W. D. Ham's b f Arlien, by King Mambrino, dam First Love, by Clark Chief, Jr.
60. Allen Bashford's b c ———, by Almont, dam Madame Finch, by Gen. Lee.
61. B. J. Treacy's ch c Eugene Wilkes, by Young Jim, dam by Brown Chief.
62. B. J. Treacy's blk c Teller, by Banker, dam Rosa Wilkerson, by Humbolt.
63. B. J. Treacy's ch c Almont Dudley, by Mambrino Dudley, dam by Almont.
64. Wm. Babcock & Son's b c John B., by Geo. Sprague, dam by Country Gentleman.
65. Wm. Babcock & Son's br c Colonel B., by Geo. Sprague, dam Snip.
66. W. W. Mitchell's b c Pascaral, by Pasacas, dam Maid of the Mist, by Conklin's Star.
67. S. A. Tanner's b c Common Sense, by Manchester, dam Ella Madden.
68. J. B. Haggin's gr c El Monte, by Echo, dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.
69. J. B. Haggin's b c Vasco, by Alaska, dam Belle Ely, by Inauguration.
70. J. B. Haggin's b c Lohengrin, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Patchen.
71. J. B. Haggin's b f Visalia, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden, by Langford.
72. W. B. Todhunter's ch c Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam Gazelle, by Buccaneer.
73. W. B. Todhunter's b f Clito, by Steinway, dam Maud M., by Stockbridge Chief, Jr.
74. G. Valensin's br f Ivy, by Buccaneer, dam Fern Leaf, by Flaxtail.
75. G. Valensin's gr c Punch, by Buccaneer, dam Gray Dale, by American Boy.
76. G. Valensin's b f Titania, by Buccaneer, dam Cassie Mac, by McClellan.

Chicago Trotting Stake, 1885.—For colts and fillies (foals of 1881); to be trotted when four years old, at the Summer Trotting Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park for 1885. $100 entrance, of which $10 is forfeit, and must accompany the nomination; $15 on January 1st, 1885; $25 on June 1st, 1885, and the remaining $50 from those who start only at or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding that named for the race. The Chicago Driving Park to add $1,500.

1. C. W. Story's blk g Reference, by Referee, dam Modjeska, by Enfield.
2. Grape-Vine Stock Farm's b c A. G. Dewey, by Larry W., dam Achsah, by Matt Duffy.
3. Nat Bruen's b c Balaklava, by Onward, dam by Kentucky Clay.
4. Frank Duhme's b f Lorena, by Strathmore, dam by Belmont.
5. Frank Duhme's b f Pattie, by Jubilee Lambert, dam by Joe Downing.
6. H. L. Dousman's b f Lyda, by Jubilee Lambert, dam by Patterson's Joe Downing.
7. H. L. Dousman's blk f Lady Hancock, by Alcantara, dam by Hambrino.
8. E. H. Brodhead's blk f Indigo, by Indianapolis, dam Nannie Jordan, by Corbeau.
9. Geo. Stengel's b c Ozone, by Oxmoor, dam Truant, by Messenger Duroc.
10. W. H. Wilson's b f Mary Arnold, by Arnold, dam Lady Monroe, by Jim Monroe.
11. W. H. Wilson's b c Array, by Arnold, dam Annie Cook, by Pacing Abdallah.
12. W. H. Wilson's b f Edwena, by Ravenswood, dam by Shelby Chief.
13. Caton Stock Farm's b c Almont Cossack, by Don Cossack, dam Surmise, by Almont.
14. H. H. Yates' ch c Hard Hack, by Gen. Grant, dam Kate Hazard, by Kentucky Hazzard.
15. Glenview Stock Farm's br f Isaquena, by Pancoast, dam Latham Lass, by Alexander's Abdallah.
16. Glenview Stock Farm's blk g Wyatt, by Cuyler, dam Totsey, by Mambrino Transport.

17. H. M. Freas' b c Prestige, by Onward, dam Venice, by Cuyler.
18. C. F. Pynchon's b c L. J. D., by Aristos, Jr., dam by Tom Hunter.
19. C. T. Bradley's b f Patience, by Milwaukee, dam Lady Call, by Williams' Magna Charta.
20. R. B. Terrill's blk c Gambetta, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont.
21. W. R. Letcher's ch c Egalite, by Egbert, dam by Stockbridge Chief.
22. W. H. Raymond's b c Edison, by Com. Belmont, dam Blossom, by Dictator.
23. Jno. Weedman's b c W. B. Sprague, by Geo. Sprague, dam by Golddust.
24. S. S. Woodard's blk c King Bashaw, by Black Bashaw, dam Black Maria.
25. A. S. McCann's b g King Leader, by Red Wilkes, dam Jennie Golddust, by Fancy Golddust.
26. Keller Thomas' b f Novelty, by New York, dam by Tom Hal, Jr.
27. W. S. Buckner's b c C. F. Clay, by Caliban, dam Soprano by Tom Hal.
28. W. H. Thomas' b g W. H. T., by New York, dam Daisy, by Tom Hal, Jr.
29. Burn & Merrill's ch c Pericles, by Pancoast, dam Thistle, by Cuyler.
30. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Chiquita, by Electioneer, dam Pearl, by Geo. Lancaster.
31. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Alta Belle, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.
32. Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Morning Glory, by Electioneer, dam Marti, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
33. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Edos, by Gen. Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.
34. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Ione, by Gen. Benton, dam Irene, by Mohawk Chief.
35. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Alban, by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Morgan, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
36. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c St. Just, by Electioneer, dam Fidelia, by Volunteer.
37. Wm. H. Fisher's b c Jack Martin, by Almont Lightning, dam Nutmeg Maid, by Thomas Jefferson.
38. R. P. Pepper's b c Counsellor, by Onward, dam Crop, by Pilot, Jr.
39. Thos. Corell's ch f Pilot Queen, by Mambrino Pilot, dam by Frank Forrest.
40. F. L. Noble's br c Lord Roscoe, by Governor Sprague, dam by Administrator.
41. W. D. Ham's br f Stella D., by King Mambrino, dam Freelove, by Strader's Clay, Jr.
42. Allen Bashford's b c Sonny Thomas, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Puritina.
43. Allen Bashford's b c Charlie Offutt, by Almont, dam Pearlie Leonard, by Am. Clay.
44. Allen Bashford's b f Clara Leigh, by Almont, dam Madame Finch, by Gen. Lee.
45. Allen Bashford's blk f Blanche's Baby, by Pascarel, dam Blanche Clemens, by Ryland.
46. B. J. Treacey's rn g Freedland, by Abdallah West, dam Alice White, by Walker's Denmark.
47. B. J. Treacy's ch c Prince Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam by Brown Chief.
48. S. A. Tanner's b f Vernetti, by Manchester, dam Ella Madden.
49. J. J. Bowen's b g Beacon, by Young Jim, dam by Honest Allen.
50. H. A. Russell's br c Hambrino Wilkes, by Hambrino, dam by Geo. Wilkes.
51. G. Valensin's gr f Griselda, by Len Rose, dam Towhead, by Echo.
52. G. Valensin's br c Arno, by Buccaneer, dam by Volcian.
53. Robert Prewitt's b f ———, by Gov. Sprague, dam by Ashland Chief.
54. Jno. Dupee, Jr.'s, blk c Egmont, by Egbert, dam Westmont's dam, by Cottrill's Morgan.

Growth of the Turf—Some Interesting Figures.

The report of Secretary Vail to the National Trotting Association at the late bi-ennial Congress was very elaborate and complete, and gives an index to the steady development of the trotting interest, and the commercial value of the sport and its appurtenances. It also gives an idea, incidentally, of the amount of clerical labor and the mass of statistical and other matter that falls to the care of the Secretary of the institution which is growing to be somewhat ponderous and proportionately unwieldly and expensive. Briefly the report showed that the National Association was entering its fifteenth year, the last ten of which have been marked by a steady improvement. In 1870 the association was made up of 51 associate members. In 1883 its roll of members numbered 217, divided as follows: Eastern division, 39, the territory of which includes Canada, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont; Atlantic district, which includes Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, 65 members; Central district, 36 members, which includes Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and West Virginia; the Western district, 64 members, located in Colorado, Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin; the Pacific district, 13, all of which are in California. Under the rules, all associate members are required to make a return of all trotting over their several tracks, the reports to include the amount and value of all purses, the names of all contestants, their position in each heat, and the time made. From these reports Mr. Vail was able to present the following official return of the trotting for the past year:

In 1883 217 members were enrolled, of which seven abandoned their meetings owing to bad weather and other causes, and two failed to supply official reports, leaving 208 from whose official reports it is ascertained that they administered 2,244 speed classes, for which they received 15,842 entries, of which entries 9,868 started in contests for the purses and stakes, hung up as follows:

Purses and added money	$924,309.50
Add for stakes and sweepstakes	30,352.50
Add for two unreported members amounts ascertained from newspaper reports	4,860.00
Add for two meetings omitted by the reporting members, amount, ascertained from publication	5,995.00
Total value of purses and stakes competed for in 1883	$965,517.00

This total is an enormous increase for 1883 over previous years. The total for 1882 was $697,124.32; for 1881, $639,189.50, and for 1880, $680,873. The obligations for entrance-money for the same years are as follows: For 1883, $664,502.68; for 1882, $510,070.43; for 1881, $463,388.25, and for 1880, $448,384.50. The unpaid entrance-money for the same year, as reported, with suspensions of those failing to keep such contracts, is as follows: In 1883, $40,209.50; in 1882, $42,927.75; in 1881, $38,796.50, and in 1880, $45,297.50. This is certainly a very creditable showing, for it must be remembered that in nearly all cases the entrance-money is ten per cent. of the purses, and it speaks well for the honor of those engaged in trotting that there is so little repudiation of what many people hold to be but little better than a mere gambling contract.

Another feature in connection with trotting is the comparatively small number of persons and horses that have been punished by expulsion during the fourteen years that the National Association has been in existence. In connection with which due consideration must be given, not only to the vastness of the territory covered by the National Association, but also to the strictness of its rules, and to the temptation that exists in connection with nearly all races to earn money easily by dishonesty than to fight and work hard for it honestly.

Total number of persons expelled during fourteen years	297
Number of same restored during fourteen years	125
Number of persons under ban of expulsion on Dec. 31st, 1883	172
Number of horses expelled during fourteen years	172
Number of same restored during fourteen years	75
Number of horses under ban of expulsion, Dec. 21st, 1883	97

This is certainly an excellent showing, and should go far to remove the opinion of many that trotting for money is akin to stealing. In connection with the above figures the following extract from Secretary Vail's report should be taken into consideration: "When we consider that these figures are made at the end of fourteen years' experience, during the last ten of which the business of the members has been large, we may regard the numbers involved in this severest of our penalties to be really small. It should also be remembered that nearly all these expulsions have been imposed upon the orders of members and their judges, and that in many cases the parties affected by such orders had no previous opportunity to be heard in their defense; thus a reason appears why in some cases the expulsions are removed by the Board of Review upon petition or appeal, when all the evidence is considered, as well as all the reasons for the exercise of a very limited pardoning power."

In the way of contrast an important feature of Secretary Vail's report is his tables showing the number of trotting associations—no doubt principally small agricultural fair societies—that held meetings in 1883 outside the rules of the National Association, from which it appears that there are 350 of such associations, and that the total amount of money announced by them in purses and premiums was $228,444.50; which added to the amount as reported won under the national rules, with the amount reported as won by the runners in the same territory as compiled in "Krik's Guide" for 1883–1884, makes the following grand exhibit:

Trotting—Amount won under National rules	$965,517.00
Trotting—Amount won outside National rules	228,444.50
Running—Gross earnings in United States and Canada	1,301,210.25
Grand Total	$2,495,171.75

With so excellent a showing, without taking into consideration the claims of breeders and the influence of racing, both running and trotting, has on horse-breeding from a purely mercantile standpoint, it would certainly seem about time that the law shall cease to regard those engaged either as owners, trainers, drivers or riders as mere gamblers, to be blackmailed by every petty official from Maine to California, and that they shall receive the same protection in law as those engaged in so-called legitimate business.

Declarations of the Washington Park Club Stakes.

The following list of declarations has been received from the Secretary of the Washington Park Club of Chicago. The Lakeside, Kenwood and Hyde Park are p. p. stakes; the Englewood, Drexel and Sheridan h. f.

Lakeside Stakes.

Gray and Co.'s b f, by Young Billet—Fan Farris.
Gray and Co.'s ch f Queen Malloy, by Pat Malloy—imp. Queencraft.
W. L. Scott's ch f Radha, by Algerine—Nannie H.
W. L. Scott's b f Florio, by Virgil—Florence I.
A. Stude's b or br f Sulita, by Rebel—Aurelia Westheimer.

Kenwood Stakes.

Gray and Co.'s ch g Celsus, by Faustus—Lady Restless.
J. T. William's ch c Cridge, by King Alfonso—Britomarte.
Milton Young's ch c Doubt, by St. Martin—Perhaps.
Milton Young's ch c King Dan, by King Alfonso—Sister to Joe Daniels.

Hyde Park Stakes.

Gray and Co.'s br g Bill Adle, by Faustus—Lightheart.
W. L. Scott's b c Krishna, by Algerine—Ella T.
W. L. Scott's br f Florio, by Virgil—Florence I.
Jas. T. William's ch c Cridge, by King Alfonso—Britomarte.
Milton Young's ch c Doubt, by St. Martin—Perhaps.
Milton Young's ch c King Dan, by King Alfonso—Sister to Joe Daniels.

Englewood Stakes.

S. Powers and Son's b f, by Aramis—Bedell.
W. L Scott's b f Nirvana, by King Alfonso—Maggie Hunter.
W. L. Scott's b f Viola, by Billet—Belle Palmer.
W. L. Scott's ch f imp. Lison, by Nouget—Loire.
B. C. Thomas' ch f Reverta, by Fellowcraft—Lou Pike.
B. Woodford's b f Nettie Howell, by Billet—Nettie Viley.

Drexel Stakes.

R. C. Pate's ch g Envoy, by Enquirer—Satinet.
W. L. Scott's gr g Greystone, by King Alfonso—Geneva.
W. L. Scott's b g Wellington, by Billet—Bourbon Belle.

Sheridan Stakes.

R. C. Pate's ch g Envoy, by Enquirer—Satinet.
W. L. Scott's br g Simoon, by Algerine—Tunis.
W. L. Scott's br g Tunis, by Algerine—Oleaster.
B. G. Thomas' ch f Reverta, by Fellowcraft—Lou Pike.

Mr. E. T. Allen, 416 Market street, is one of the most enterprising men in his line of business we have in the city, and reliable in his transactions. In another column will be found his advertisement of the Davis breech-loading gun, which has become popular with many. As the trap season has opened, those wanting a new gun, would do well to visit Mr. Allen's establishment, where they will find a full assortment of sportsmen's material.

In a Vancouver Stable.

I spent a couple of days at Vancouver during the fore part of the week, and went out to the pretty little half-mile track that looks down on the lordly Columbia. Here I found John Pender with a dozen head of trotting stock in winter quarters. May Winter and Klamath Maid were not there, being turned out for the season in a pasture below town. But there were seven or eight head in the barn which deserved more than a mere passing mention. First of these was St. Patrick, a large black stallion, bred by H. P. Isaacs of Walla Walla. He is by Dexter, out of a Snow Storm mare, and stands seventeen hands high; and yet he can trot very close to three minutes when in order. He is ranked merely as a horse of all work, and yet it is doubtful if any such horse on the coast can out-trot him. In the next stall to him was a chestnut stallion, Young Kisber, got by the dead hero. He is four years old, sixteen hands high, has four white feet, a blaze face and a perfect temper. He also belongs to Pender.

Lucy S., a rich red chestnut filly, got by Reed's Hambletonian Mambrino out of Bellfounder Maid, by Milliman's Bellfounder, was in the next stall. This filly belongs to Captain Julius Sorenson, of this city. She is coming three years old and has never trotted in a public race. She is marked with the off hind foot and a small star, and it would be difficult to imagine a more bloodlike mare. Her head and neck are finely enough turned to belong to a thoroughbred, while the shoulders rake backward like the masts of a pilot boat. The ribs round out nicely and the loins arch up like those of a four-miler. The hips, however, are more like those of a five-year-old, and the driving power is fairly enormous. The only fault with this mare, however, is in her feet, which are very delicate. Full of high life, and yet tractable enough for a lady's phaeton horse, this beautiful filly is deservedly prized by her owner, who purchased her at Reed's sale in 1881 for a mere song.

Captain Sorenson has also a chestnut colt named John Redmond, got by the lamented Kisber, out of Bellfounder Maid, and now coming two years old. This is a sumptuous looking colt, very highly turned and very large of his age. He is more lengthy for his height than his half sister, and stands over more ground. He has a large star and two white heels, and will be heard from in the near future. Unlike Lucy S., he has good feet and will be able to stand plenty of work. Another handsome two-year-old was a brown filly belonging Mr. Pender. She is without white, over fourteen hands high, and will not be two years old until June next. She is by Rockwood, out of a Kisber mare, and already shows fine trotting action. Her name is Lady Maud and she has already been broken both to single and double harness. Next came a chestnut filly called Hazel Kirke, owned by E. J. Jeffery. She is two years old and has a blaze face with two white heels.

Captain John T. Apperson, of Oregon city, has three youngsters in Mr. Pender's hands, one of which is called Harold. He is a blood bay, with star and snip and the nigh ankle white. He is by Rockwood, and may be regarded as a very symmetrical colt. In the pasture adjoining the half-mile track we found Edna J., ch m, by Kisber, now in foal to Adirondac; also Abdallah Maid, ch m, by Lakeland Abdallah, owned by Captain Sorenson; also a mare by Blue Mountain Boy, with a two-year-old and a yearling by her side. The former is by Rockwood, and the latter by Hambletonian Mambrino. In a corral were two black fillies just weaned, both the property of E. J. Jeffrey, and both by Rockwood. They will make a splendid match team for that gentleman before long. All the colts at Pender's place are wintering well, and when there is no frost on the ground get as much exercise as is good for them.—*Oregonian.*

Tom Hal, Sire of Little Brown Jug.

It is probably within the mark to say that there have been fifty Tom Hals in Marshall and adjoining counties within the last thirty years. There must now be twenty or twenty-five. Many of them are more or less related to each other; others have nothing of the family but the name. It had been asserted that the sire of Brown Jug, known first as Moore's and then as Gibson's Tom Hal, was by a wagon horse of unknown pedigree, left in the country by the Federals during the war. After spending some time and trouble in investigating this story, I am unable to find any solid foundation for it. I conclude that it originated in the fact that the dam of Tom Hal was bred in June to a horse that had been used in the army, but failing to conceive, was again bred in August to the Kittrell of Kentucky Tom Hal. This is the plain and direct testimony of his breeder and of Col. Thomas Moore, who owned him from two years of age until sixteen. The horse that was claimed as his sire was of Traveller blood, and was ridden for a year in the Confederate service by Col. Wallace Gordon, as I am informed by Col. Moore. The dam of Tom Hal was a roan saddle mare of unknown blood. The Kittrell Tom Hal, his sire, was a large and fine bay horse brought from Kentucky. It is said that he first stood in Wilson county, and there sired Telegraph and Clipper, both of them founders of families of saddle horses. It would be well to probe this statement. After coming to Marshall county, and when quite old, he sired the Moore Tom Hal. This horse is a rather dingy red roan of about 15½ to 15¾ hands in height; a plain horse, of immense power and with deep, sloping shoulders, arched loin, and an eye as bright and fiery as a hawk's. He has been a fast pacer of his day, and one of great endurance, able to show a 2:40 gait under saddle, and to outlast any competitor in a fair ring.

He was foaled about 1863, the property of H. C. Sanders, who sold him as a weanling to W. Yowell; from him he passed at two years old to Col. Thomas Moore, who owned him until his wonderful son, Little Brown Jug, began to make a reputation, when he was purchased by Capt. Thomas Gibson of this county, and has since been owned in Maury.

Col. Moore tells me that for years he had a standing offer of a liberal reward for any colt of Tom Hal, by no matter what the breedings or qualities of his dam, that did not have the saddle gaits naturally, and that it was never claimed. This shows, at least, that he reproduced those gaits to a degree of certainty which justified some boasting. Many of his colts have been fast. One, a gray horse called Locomotive, is believed by many to have had as much speed as Brown Jug. He was owned by a man whose notions on the subject of training and conditioning horses were a little crude. Some years ago he brought his horse to Columbia and entered him in a pacing race at the fair. After winning the first heat he cooled his horse out by leading him into the creek and standing him there in water up to his belly until called for the second heat; it is hardly necessary to say that the other horse won. Brown Hal, full brother to Little Brown Jug, trotted for us last fall as a four-year-old in 2:27½, repeating in 2:29½; this was the very first time he was ever called on to go a mile. Later in the fall he trotted a mile in 2:29, the last half in 1:12½, the last quarter in 35 sec., timed by two watches.

Mr. Miller's Sale.

The sale of the breeding stock of E. H. Miller, Jr., at the San Francisco Horse Market last Wednesday was well attended and quite satisfactory as to results. Most of the stock had been on pasture from two to three years and was not in anything like show condition, but Mr. Fromberg's instructions were to sell without reserve. The buyers present were mainly of those who take little stock in shining coats as indicative of quality in animals, and Mr. Bowley did full justice to all concerned. The horses sold were as follows:

Berlin, black stallion, foaled April 11th, 1873. Sire Reavis' Blackbird son of Simpson's Blackbird, he by Camden son of Shark—Dam Addie Lee, by Culver's blackhawk. Second dam the dam of Index—H. S. Beale, $420.

Lady Hamilton, bay mare, July 20th, 1868. Sire, O'Neil's Horse son of Old St. Clair, dam May Queen, by Old St. Clair, bred by Judge C. H. Swift, of Sacramento—Capt. Hackett, $340.

Aristola, black mare, March 20th, 1875; sire Fred Low, by old St. Clair, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benecia Boy; second dam of Morgan blood—Dan McCarthy, $127.50

Rubina, black mare, April, 1876; sire unknown (supposed to be thoroughbred, as she was running in a field with a two-year-old thoroughbred colt), dam Ruby, by Fred Low, second dam Lady Robertson—H. Smith, $112.50.

Albion, bay gelding, May 6th, 1877; sire Fred Low, son of Old St. Clair; dam Addie Lee--H. L. Van Winkle, $190.

Alcin, brown gelding, May 17th, 1878; sire of Berlin, dam Aristola, by Fred. Low—Capt. Hall, $222.50.

Zephyr, black gelding, April, 1878; sire Berlin; dam Lady Zeitler, by Old St. Clair—Capt. Harris, $167.50.

Zena, bay mare, April 18th, 1879; sire Berlin, dam Lady Zeitler, by Old St. Clair; unkroken—Mr. Waters, $160.

Zaga, bay mare, 1880; sire Berlin; dam Lady Zeitler, by Old St. Clair—H. E. Corbett, $155.

Alima, black mare, April 29th, 1880; sire Berlin; dam Aristola—Dan McCarthy, $92.50.

Adella, bay mare, May 4th, 1880; sire Electioneer, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam Addie Lee, by Culver's Blackhawk; second dam, dam of Index.—Dan McCarthy, $335.

Adina, bay mare, March 7th, 1881; sire Electioneer; dam Addie Lee.—Dan McCarthy, $175.

Hambena, bay mare, March 9th, 1881; sire General Benton, of Palo Alto Stock Farm; dam Lady Hamilton by O'Neil's horse son of Old St. Clair; second dam May Queen, by Old St. Clair.—M. Henry, $475.

Hamel, bay gelding, April 11th, 1880; sire Electioneer; dam Lady Hamilton.—Acker & Leihy, Portland, Oregon, $400.

Granetta, black mare, May 4th, 1880; sire Berlin; dam Nellie Grant, by General Taylor, son of the "Morse horse;" second dam by Old St. Clair.—Acker & Leihy, $82.50

Grantor, bay gelding, May 10, 1881; sire Berlin; dam Nellie Grant, by General Taylor; second dam by Old St. Clair.—Mr. Prew, $120.

Alanna, brown mare, April 15th, 1881; sire Berlin, dam Aristola, second dam Lady Hubbard, by Benecia Boy.—Mr. Scott, $170.

Good Prices.

At the San Francisco Horse Market last Wednesday, after the sale of Mr. Miller's horses, some other stock was offered by order of a private party, and the prices realized show remarkably well for this time of the year, and indicate the growing appreciation in which well-bred animals are held on this coast. A pair of black roadsters brought $500, and six head of other horses were sold for respectively $96, $157.50, $147.50, $135, $118, and $105. Total for the eight head, $1,229; average, $153.62. Five head of Jersey cows of approved breeding were also disposed of under the hammer, and realized respectively, $150, $130, $110, $100, $100. Total, $590; average, $118. The grand total of the day's business was $5,439.

Winter Betting.

There has been some betting on four of the events for the Spring Meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club, the Derby, Cup, Merchants' and Turf Stakes. The betting on the Derby creates as usual the most interest, and we have had several queries as to who we think will win the race. It is too far ahead to express a preference, especially as there is no leading and prominent youngster that won a majority of his engagements at two years old. We prefer to wait a little longer to see how they stand their preparation, and what they are capable of doing, for with the exception of Gen. Harding, who is not engaged in the Derby, the in-and-out running of the two-year-olds entered for this race was very marked, and none of them exhibited high Derby form such as has been the case on several previous occasions. Bob Miles, who is the favorite, won eight out of twenty-seven races, and is quoted at from 4 to 6 to 1. Powhatan, who is second choice at 8 to 1, won one race out of twelve. Buchanan started five times and finished second in every race, three times to Gen. Harding, once to Envoy, and once to Bob Miles, is quoted at 12 to 1 by some book-makers and 5 to 1 by others. Banquet, Conkling, Eva S., Admiral and Royal Arch run from 12 to 20 to 1, and others from 20 to 250 to 1. Looking at these youngsters' performances dispassionately, at present we cannot recommend a single colt to back with any degree of confidence. If you discuss the chances of any named youngsters with one of his friends and point out where he ran in and out, he will at once explain that the colt was not up to the mark in the race he lost. This may be true, but in estimating chances you have to take the whole of his performances.

If one will look carefully over the winter favorites heretofore for this race, every one of them has been defeated with the exception of Hindoo. We think the odds offered on the different colts entirely too small. We would infinitely prefer to take 6 to 4 about a colt on the day of the race, if fit and well and a good jockey on his back, than to take 6 to 1 three months before the race. Youngsters change a deal from two to three years old, and it is too early in the year to say what colts have improved or gone back from their last season's from.—*Live Stock Record.*

Names Claimed.

By J. B. Tennent, Pinole, Cal.

ADELANTE for bay colt with black points; foaled February 20th, 1884; by Anteeo; first dam Lola, by Pilot; second dam by Williamson's Belmont.

Correction.—In our issue of February 9th Mr. E. Newland of Oakland claimed the name of Midnight for black filly, by Belle Alta. A note from Mr. Newland states that he made an error in the description, and that Midnight is a brown filly.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

To Close To-day.

Stakes and purses of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.
Stanford Stakes 1884. See Advertisements.

Levelling the Foot.

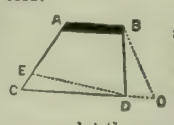
EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Some time ago I saw your book "Tips and Toe-weights" advertised in the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Being very much interested in tips and shoeing, I sent to San Francisco for it. Previous to this I had seen the performance of your colt Anteeo, taken from the San Francisco *Call*, which said he trotted the mile shod in tips in the fast time of 2:20½ and had never worn shoes.

This was to me most exeellent news, for I have contended for several years that our horses were shod to death, and that all that was necessary was to protect the foot from wear at the toe. But when I talked to trotting-horsemen about shoeing trotters in tips, was always laughed at; so I rejoice in your success, and thank you for your valuable book. I have read the book published by "Free Lance" entitled "Horses and Roads," of which I think very highly, and must say I have learned more about shoeing, or, at least, about not shoeing, than from any author I have ever read previous to your work.

But there is one very important point which you both seem to overlook, and that is the proper levelling of the feet and the straightening of the pastern. This, I am satisfied, is the grand secret of driving the horse barefoot, for if he is out of level he will tread on the low side, and thus wear more and more out of level, and soon become sore and lame. Most of the writers on the foot seem to overlook this point. Russell, in "Scientific Horse-shoeing," levels or balances the foot with a pair of compasses. When Mr. Russell was in our town last fall we had some very interesting arguments on shoeing, and I told him it was impossible to level the foot in the manner described by him. I assert, if the foot is level the wear and growth will be even both in the shod or unshod foot. To illustrate, take a shoe that has been worn long enough to show wear, it should be of equal thickness at each heel, the same at the quarters, and the horse go over the toe exactly in the center of the shoe. Nearly all horses in this country, New York, Chicago, and in all parts in which I have been, wear their shoes most on the outside, particularly behind. Have always noticed this to be the case in ankle or knee-knockers.

This, I should judge, was the case of X X, from your description on page 44 of your book, and that accounts for his twisting his foot, and after I show you how I level the foot, think you will clearly understand why the outside tip prevented it. Whenever I have the shoes taken off a horse to be shod under my instructions, I examine the wear very closely. If it is worn the most on the outside I reduce with a rasp the inside, in other words I cut opposite the wear, leaving the outside without touching. This I have found to be an infallible rule, and by following it for a length of time have always got a perfectly round foot, especially when using a bar shoe or tip. In following these instructions you must not let the eye deceive you, for the constant treading on, and the not cutting of the outside will make the angle from coronet to ground surface more oblique, and consequently you will say it is the higher, while on the contrary it is the lower.

I will try and illustrate what I mean by the following diagram. To understand it fully you must know we are standing immediately in front of the horse, and looking at the left or near front foot at the sides of the toe or ahead of the quarters.



Let the line A B represent the coronet, and C D the ground surface; A C and B D the walls. The lines A B and C D are parallel, and consequently the same distance apart; now, if you use Mr. Russells instrument of levelling, viz., the compass, or even let the eye decide, you will find you are out, and the balance or level of the foot destroyed, for B D layed on A C equals A E, and E D is plainly out of level, that is to say A C is longer than B D, but of equal height from ground surface, and after the weight or pressure has been brought on the inside of the foot it will spread, and we will have the angle A C O equal B O C, and consequently a perfectly round foot. This I have tried on lots of horses and always succeeded. It is evident this being out of level in the foot will throw the pastern, and sometimes the knee out of plumb, which will add greatly to the difficulty, but by continued application it will, in most cases, effect a cure, particularly if the animal be a young one.

Many of my friends meet me with, to them, the knock-down argument that men do not wear their shoes level, and that it is natural for horses to wear most on one side; my answer is, the cause is the same in both cases, bad shoeing, and if they will have their out-of-level men or horses shod under my instructions I will cure or help them. Persons who do not believe in tips will find this way of leveling an excellent thing for their horses in the manifest improvement in their gait, and in the continued length of time it will take to wear out their shoes. This is self-evident. If the horse treads on both sides alike the wear will be decreased very much. My experience has been that horses scuff out their shoes from soreness, and as you improve their feet you get longer wear from the shoe.

Your allusion to the measurement of Anteeo's foot, on page 68, in which you say, "A circle from the intersection of these two lines struck the toe, outside quarter and the heels, but came a little outside of the inside quarter; otherwise the foot was nearly round," and then follow on page 69 by saying, "He throws the most stress on the outside," is to me still further proof of the correctness of my manner of leveling, and if you will cut the foot down on the inside, or, if you prefer, make the tip thicker and set it very full on the outside, you will find he will soon have a perfectly round foot both in front and behind. This will also remedy the "peculiarity in action" described on page 71, while the weight on the outside had nothing to do with it. Hoping you will try this I will close. If agreeable, I may at some other time write more on the art of driving horses barefooted.

JOHN H. FRENCH.

Plainfield, New Jersey, Feb. 11th, 1884.

Foals.

Property of J. B. Chase, San Francisco.

Feb. 20th, Electra, by imp. Eclipse—Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock, a bay filly, one white hind foot and star in forehead; by Wheatley.

Sudden changes of weather are productive of throat diseases, coughs, colds, etc. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. Price 25 cts.

Breeding Carriage Horses.

The New York *Sun* in a recent article on this subject publishes a series of interviews from which we extract the following:

Mr. George W. Bishop, a well-known dealer in native stock, and who crosses the ocean frequently to purchase European horses, said, during a recent chat about American coachers: "There is a remarkable call for fine coach horses. We can't supply one-quarter of the demand. Down in Maine they are beginning to breed horses again that were in fashion twenty-five years ago. Maine horses step through the snow so much that it causes them to move their shoulders more freely than those raised in warmer climates. This makes their chests broader and their muscles stronger and more flexible, and imparts great knee action. They make the best coachers of any country. They have wonderful high action, are always level headed, and possess remarkable intelligence, without any foolishness. You rarely find out that a lady can't drive. Kentucky contributes some very fine horses, but they have not the intelligence and even disposition of Maine horses. They are now breeding Hambletonian with thoroughbred stock. This makes a more symmetrical and finer type.

"Mr. Pierre Lorillard has made crosses on different forms. He has crossed thoroughbreds with large Norman mares. He is now crossing thoroughbred mares with a horse named Howe's Bismarck, a son of Gen. Knox. I believe that in four or five years he will show us finer coachers than have ever been seen in this country. They will combine style and form, and have quite a turn of speed withal. Mr. Lorillard is now working a coupe horse of his own breeding from this cross. He is a chestnut, and, I think, the finest coach horse in New York. I have seen the best four-in-hands in England and France and I can confidently say that no team has ever been shown in Europe equal to Mr. Lorillard's four browns. They are Maine horses. Every one of them can trot better than three minutes.

"Mr. George I. Seney has the finest shaped trotting stallion in this country. He combines the elegance of the thoroughbred with the true form of a coach horse. I never saw but one other horse, Mr. P. Lorillard's Mortimer, that I thought his equal. Prices for carriage teams range from $800 to $2,500. Several sales have occured in which $5,000 has been paid for high-stepping, fancy teams. This is the market of the world."

Mr. Isaac Dalhman a veteran dealer of imported and native horses on a large scale, from cobs to Percherons and Clydesdales, also imparted interesting information regarding carriage horses. Among other things he said: "New York is not what it was twenty-five years ago. With its enormous growth men have become richer, and in place of hundreds of wealthy men there are thousands now. As a necessary consequence there is 60 per cent. more demand for coachers and 50 per cent. less stock. Formerly many farmers bred fine carriage horses. Then came the craze for trotters. Breeders thought they saw more money in raising fast steppers than in carriage horses. Narrow-chested animals appeared that had to be sent along with toe-weights and boots. One in forty, perhaps, would be sold for first cost. If farmers had continued raising coach horses, all of them would have made money. Some breeders are beginning to realize this fact, and the breeding of coach horses is increasing. We get our best native horses from Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Maine and New York. But the demand is immense, and can't begin to be supplied. If a rich man desires to purchase a pair of perfectly matched steppers, with style and action, he can't procure them at any price. I could readily dispose of 300 pairs at home and 200 teams for European customers if I had them. The most stylish and fashionable teams bring from $3,000 to $5,000. The average teams run from $500 up. But, as I remarked before, there is a demand for stylish horses that cannot be supplied at present. That is the reason I am importing stallions of style and high action from France for breeders in this country. They are as short of carriage horses in Europe as they are here. They prefer American bred horses to their native stock, because ours are better broken, easier to handle, and more intelligent.

"Mr. C. J. Hamlin, the grape sugar millionaire, of Buffalo, has purchased the majestic trotting stallion Mambrino King, and I have sold him several large French coaching mares. His idea is to cross the mares with Mambrino King and other great American trotters. The sire will give them style, and the dams will impart size and action."

How It Will Be.

The following short but pointed disquisition of breeding trotters is by Dr. L. Herr, of Kentucky:

I will make a guess to see how it will be in 1890. Now the record is in favor of high-bred ones—Maud S., 2:10¼, and Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾, grandams thoroughbred—and I predict that in 1890 the credit of the best record in repeating heats will still be in favor of a high-bred one, that either the dam or grandam will be thoroughbred.

Some who are fighting high breeding may argue that the above were mere accidental hits, but the dam of Maud S., 2;10¼, also produced Nutwood, 2:18¼, and other good ones by different sires. Many others could be named that have a thoroughbred cross, either in the dam or grandam. There is no use squirming, it can't be got over; Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See (grandams thoroughbred) have beaten all the theories and crosses that have been made since the world began, either by judgment or accidental hits, to say nothing of the innumerable chances against it, very few until late years having had confidence to breed so high in blood. If the number of chances stood as much in favor of high breeding for the last fifty years, it would make a vast difference in favor of high breeding. It is like one chance against five thousand, and still the short side has beaten the long one. Some have tried and failed breeding thoroughbred mares for trotters, starting all pedigree and no mare.

My favorite foundation for trotters is a tried trotting sire to a thoroughbred mare of the right form and square gait, and that has produced a trotter herself in 2:30 or under, then we have a strictly thoroughbred mare to start on, and a good prospect for a trotter in the first or second produce. I have now a select number of brood-mares who have either dams or grandams thoroughbred, and in quality are an ornament to any breeding establishment.

A cablegarm from London, under date of February 20th, says: Mr. Tom Cannon made a very good beginning at Sandown Park to-day with the American-bred horse Sachem, which he purchased last summer from Mr. Pierre Lorillard, by winning the Sandown Grand Prize, to which the nice little sum of 500 sovereigns had been added. It was a handicap at two miles, over eight hurdles. The betting was 3 to 1 against Sachem.

Effect of Soil on Breeding.

That veteran writer upon live-stock topics, A. B. Allen, says that horses which are bred on flat, soft, rich soils never grow the clear, tough hoof, ivory-like bones, and powerful muscles that do those which are reared on a dry and somewhat hilly region. This agrees with the observations of many breeders, and the facts may furnish a valuable hint to purchasers of horses. It is well known that the horse of the plains and the hills of the far west has in the highest degree the good qualities of hoof, bone and muscle mentioned. Any lack of size and symmetry which these horses may show can doubtless be remedied by judicious breeding, retaining the good qualities already possessed.

CRICKET.

The Grass Valley Cricketers.

The Union Cricket Club of Grass Valley, recently held their annual meeting at Van Hoten's Building, Mill street. The Secretary's report showed that out of the nine matches played throughout the season the club had won five, lost three, while the remaining match was drawn.

1883				Winners.
March 18th—	Won by	52	runs	Unions
May 22d,	" "	58	"	Unions
June 13th,	" "	13	"	Grass Valley Club
July 8th,	" "	7	"	Unions
July 29th,	" "	13	"	Unions
Aug. 6th,	" "	7	wickets	Grass Valley Club
Aug. 19th,	"	drawn		
Sept. 3rd,	" "	109	runs	Merions
Sept. 4th,	" "	5	wickets	Unions

The large attendance of members, and the great interest displayed at the meetings speaks well for the success of the approching season. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year: President, George Fletcher; Vice-President, O. H. Reynolds; Secretary, Thomas Luke; Treasurer, T. Wilson; Captain, N. Veale, Vice-Captain, R. Shugg; Committee on Membership, O. H. Reynolds, T. Wilson, and R. Hathen; Committee of Arrangements, N. Veale, T. Luke and J. Oliver. Having secured club rooms which are suitable for athletic exercises, the officials have wisely determined to add that branch of physical education for the benefit of the members, and for the purpose of securing new members. The members of the Union Club have been practicing hard since their defeat by the Merions last September, and according to private information with very great success, and as the Unions are to play with our clubs early this season, some very interesting contests may be looked for. It affords us great pleasure to notice the advancement of the club in the past. With such a genuine sportsman as George Fletcher as President, backed up by the enthusiastic officers just appointed, the future success of the club is assured.

In the Colonies.

The annual Intercolonial Cricket match between New South Wales and Victoria came off on December 26th, at Melbourne.

The N. S. Wales team was the first to handle the willow, and before the fall of the last wicket, had compiled the splendid total of 412: Murdoch, 158; Jones, 52; Evans, 33, and Garret, 64, being the principal scores. The Victorian contingent responded with 420, thanks to Horan and Scott's large scores of 126 and 114 respectively. The second innings of New South Wales only totaled 143; this left the Victorians 136 runs to win the match, which they obtained with the loss of 7 wickets. McDonald, 42, was the highest contributor. The N. S. Wales team was very weak, and after the first day's play lost the services of Evans, owing to domestic affliction in his family. Immediately after the conclusion of the Intercolonial match, at Melbourne, the management of the fourth Australian team selected eleven out of the thirteen players who are going to England to battle for Australia. They are as follows: Murdoch and Bannerman, of Sydney; G. Giffen, of Adelaide; Alexander, Bonnor, Boyle, Blackham, Palmer, McDonell, Cooper, and Midwinter, of Melbourne; Evans, Massie, Garrett and Horan were unable to go. Spofforth is on a ranch in Queensland and is very uncertain, but it is thought when the time arrives for starting, Spofforth will go, and in that case one more man will be required to complete the team, and recent performances justify the selection of Scott.

The bowling department will be represented by Spofforth, Palmer, Cooper, Giffen, Boyle, Scott, Midwinter, and, if necessary, Bonnor will be able to take a turn. All the players have been to England before except Cooper and Scott (if he is selected). The Australian team will meet the All-England Eleven three times. It is believed that the Australians will go back home through America, consequently, twenty-two of our local players will have an opportunity of meeting these formidable opponents and, of course, will suffer defeat, although a stronger team can be selected than the last one that represented San Francisco.

The new Australian team started in a match on January 1st, against a team consisting of Bruce, Horan, McShane, Scott, Turner, Walters and Lewis, of Melbourne; Jones, of Sydney; Jarvis, Noel, and W. Giffen, of Adelaide. The new Australian team were the first to defend the wickets, and at the end of the day's play the score had reached 328 runs and only three wickets down. At the end of the second day the gigantic score of 619 was reached for the loss of 9 wickets. The following is a complete score of the two day's play: Bannerman, 11; Giffen, 53; Midwinter, 9; McDonell, 111; Bonnor, 2; Palmer, 5; Blackham, 0; Alexander, 50, Cooper, 52. Boyle not out, 40; Murdoch not out, 279. Murdoch's score of 158 in the Intercolonial Match, and his unfinished innings of 279 in the present match, conclusively demonstrates his right in the title of the greatest batsman of the world. On the arrival of the next boat we give our readers the finish of this remarkable game.

It is stated on reliable authority that every preliminary is arranged for a visit of an English professional team of cricketers to Australia. The promoters of the team are Alfred Shaw, Arthur Shrewsbury and James Lilywhite. Barnes and Gunn have consented to join, and there is every prospect that the team will be a very strong one. They will leave for Australia in September; it is not yet arranged whether they will come out through San Francisco, but it is to be hoped they will, so that our cricketers can once again test their skill for leather hunting against these great foemen as on the last never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

HERD AND SWINE.

Seasonable Pig Points.

As the time draws near when breeding-sows are due to farrow, increased care should be taken that they do not suffer from neglect. Usually, if allowed to have her own way a sow will absent herself from the herd for a day or so before farrowing, and seek a retired place in which to make her bed. But it is not always possible for her to get away from her companions; and it often happens that she is injured by being required to fight her way in the herd, when heavy with pig, before she is prompted by nature to retire from the jostle and activities of life, common among even the best bred hogs.

The right way, and that almost universally recommended by experienced hog-raisers, is to place the sow in a yard by herself where she will be safe from injury by other hogs or other farm stock. In all well-managed breeding establishments, suitable yards and pens for sows at this time are provided, and they are placed in them several weeks before farrowing. This allows time for them to become accustomed to the change of living apart from the herd. They are more contented, and less apt to be cross and savage when their pigs come. Their diet can be better regulated so as to have them in the best possible condition of health. This latter point is of greater importance than is often supposed. Not only will the sow farrow more safely, if in good health, but the pigs will be stronger and more thrifty. The milk of the dam will be more abundant and more healthful, thereby causing the little pigs to thrive well from the very start.

Although the sow should be kept from the herd at this time, she should not be too closely confined. It is better that she be allowed all the exercise she may be disposed to take. When the weather is favorable she will go to the pasture or orchard, if near by, with much advantage from the exercise thus had. She will soon learn to return to her own yard and pen when called at feeding time.

Men of experience in the management of sows at farrowing time, differ greatly as to the amount of bedding they should have; but nearly all agree that a railing, or guard, should be placed on two sides of the pen in the corner where her bed is made. This guard may be a six-inch fencing board set on edge, the lower edge being seven inches above the floor, and the board itself seven inches from the wall, or side of the pen, with proper supports at ends to keep it in place. Beneath and behind this board the little pigs can slip when the sow lies down. Otherwise they are liable to be crushed against the wall. This guard, however, will be of little use if the sow be allowed too much bedding, or if the material be too long or coarse. In such cases the space becomes filled with the bedding and the pigs have no way of escape, unless the sow lies down very carefully.

Young pigs are very sensitive to the cold, and if allowed to become chilled before they have learned to suck it is very hard to save them. For early spring litters, it is best, therefore, that the pens be well protected from cold winds, and even from frost. Banking up on the outside with stable manure is sometimes practicable. Good success is had with pens on hillsides. The best pen for early spring farrowing we ever had was made by digging into a steep hillside and roofing it over with poles and straw, and then with earth over all. The basement of a bank barn is also a good place, if not too dark and damp.

The careful breeder—the one deserving of success, and the most sure to win it—will know from his breeding register at what time to expect each sow to farrow, and when the time comes he will be ready for whatever emergency may arise. If the weather is extremely cold he will have a fire at the hog-house, the barn, the shop, the wash-house, or even on the kitchen hearth; and be prepared to sit up half the night, if need be, with lantern, basket and blanket, ready to remove the pigs as fast as they come, to a warm place. By taking them away at once the sow will not be annoyed by their cries, and they will not be chilled to death, as they most surely would be in less than an hour if uncared for. Soon as all have come, the sow should have a warm drink of scalded bran and shipstuff. If then the pigs are brought her, she will lie down and allow them to suck.

If all has gone well to this time, the little fellows will soon nestle by her side, and both sow and pigs will sleep quietly for an hour or more. A bundle of dry straw should be thrown over the pigs to help keep them warm. Should the weather be mild, or the pens well sheltered and warm, the removal of the pigs as they come is not so necessary, although it is not a bad plan, in any case, if carefully done.

Spring pigs being, as a rule, worth more than any others, it is a matter of the greatest importance that as many of them as possible should be saved. If lost, the main profits of the year are gone. When we consider their importance, therefore, as a source of wealth to the breeder and the nation at large, we cannot be too careful in providing for their safe delivery, and in so arranging that they may thrive and do well from the first. Let no one, therefore, having sows in farrow at this time, allow them to be neglected.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Heavy Loss of Sheep.

[Red Bluff Sentinel.]

The cold dry weather, and the recent storms that followed, have killed thousands of sheep in Colusa county. We learned this morning that Hugh Logan has already lost over 3,000 head. It is also reported that Mr. Stoveall has lost heavily and may lose all he has. N. S. Nye and Milt. French have also lost a great many and their sheep are still dying. These gentlemen graze their sheep on the plains and foothills west of and between Willows and Williams, the stock having a large territory to run over, as far west as the mountains. Colusa county farmers and sheep raisers have no doubt done the same thing that many farmers and wool growers in Tehama county have done—burned hundreds of tons of good, clean straw, which, if it had been stacked and sheep allowed to feed on it, would have saved the lives of nearly all that have died from cold weather and starvation.

Sheep raisers must learn by sad experience, if no other way, that they will have to prepare hay and straw for their flocks for emergencies—cold, dry winters—such as we are now passing through, if they would avoid a large death rate among their flocks.

Not only is the death rate large, involving a heavy loss of sheep, but the spring clip of those that "pull through" the winter, is not near as good and will not bring as good a price, as the wool clipped from sheep that have been in good condition all winter.

The loss of sheep in Tehama county so far has been comparatively small, but from information obtained from sheep raisers the percentage of lambs raised this spring will not be as large as last spring.

Again we say to farmers, don't burn your straw; and to sheep raisers, put up stacks of straw for your sheep during the winter. It is said that straw, properly stacked, like old wine, improves with age.

To Close To-day.

Stakes and purses of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.
Stanford Stakes 1884. **See Advertiseme**

THE DRAMA.

California Theatre.

During the week, to houses somewhat diminished in numbers, though not in intelligence, culture, or wealth, Mr. Sheridan has been playing the leading characters of Shakespeare—Hamlet, Iago, and Richard III. Of his Hamlet, we forbear to express an opinion, because no two leading actors in the world are agreed upon the exact interpretation of this strictly ideal and mythical character. Hence, we have a score of Hamlets to choose from as the correct one. It is enough to say Mr. Sheridan's Hamlet is good as most and scholarly as any, but it remains doubtful yet, whether Shakespeare's Hamlet has ever been or ever will be given to the world by any actor. We regret we cannot say as much for his Iago. The conception is good and well given, but it is not snakey enough, and in his method of speech he is altogether too stagy, and too identical. Perhaps, no man but old Fagan ever could give us a true Iago. The character is too much over-rated, and should never be preferred by great actors to Othello, which is one of the most perfect ever written for the stage in any age. In ambition, war, love, jealousy and death, Othello is great, but Iago is simply a snake and nothing more. We could never understand the precedence given to the one over the other by leading actors. Mr. Aveling's Othello was good in many respects, the limited capacity of his voice being the greatest drawback. Miss Henrietta Osborne's claims as Amelia were often and emphatically recognized. Next week Miss Lewis appears here, opening with Article 47.

Oakland Theater.

The houses during the week, to witness Under the Gas Light, have been large and enthusiastic. Miss Charlotte Tittle played Louisa Courtland with her usual grace and power, extracting emphatic recognition from the Oakland and city press for her performance. There is scarcely any character beyond the abilities of this rising young actress, and we hope soon to see her in the highest walks of her profession. Mrs. Ward and the company generally acquitted themselves with great spirit, little Minnie Tittle, as Peanut, and in her character songs especially, proving her popularity and talent. Red Pocket-Book occupies the stage next week.

The Vienna Garden.

During the week, Mr. Walters never gave a more popular entertainment than the present since he has been at the head of the establishment. Among the best pieces, we have to notice the acrobatic talent of the Marvels of Peru, who, in their comical act of Sullivan and Slade, kept the house in convulsions. Of the kind, it was certainly one of the best caricatures we ever saw. The Tyrolese singers were again very well received, and their performance is musically good in every respect. Miss Louise Dittmar's cornet solos have only one fault—they are too short. She is a thorough musician on almost every wind instrument known. Miss Nelson with her conjuring, trained dogs and pigeons, is quite a feature of the performance, and always received with marked applause. Next week the programme will be quite as varied and interesting, so all wishing to pass a pleasant hour cannot do better than visit the Vienna Garden.

The pooling and book-making privilege for the inaugural meeting of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, has been awarded to Charlie Bush at $4,405 per day. For the eight days the aggregate will be $35,240. It is understood that Ira E. Bride is an equal partner with Bush. The pool-men will be allowed 3 per cent. on auction pools and 5 per cent. on French mutuals, which will necessitate an average sale of $110,000 per day to make the pool-sellers whole.

Granddaughters of Vermont Black Hawk have produced forty-four trotters, with records from 2:17 to 2:30. His great-granddaughters have produced sixteen, with records from 2:19¼ to 2:30, his great-great-granddaughters five with records from 2:20½ to 2:30; his great-great-great-granddaughters one with a record of 2:24¼.

L. L. Smith, Lexington, Ky., has sold to S. C. Wells, L. Roy, N. Y., the bay colt Indicator, two years old, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾, Phallas, 2:15½, and Director, 2:17), dam by Monroe Chief, (record 2:18¼ and two miles 4:46), second dam by Mambrino Medley; third dam by Joe Downing (sire of Abe Downing, 2:20¾), for $2,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Field*, in his report of the Lagrange sale, says: "The seventeen three-year-olds fetched £5,154 or £303 each, but this average would have been just double if Archiduc had not been sold privately to Baron de Rothschild."

The stable of Mr. J. R. Keene, wintering at Sheepshead Bay, is now in charge of Harvey Welch, the well-known colored trainer. Harvey learned his business under Col. McDaniel, and as a whole has been fairly successful.

Great things are expected of the Fleetwood Stable's chestnut filly Fac Simile, three years old, by Enquirer—Farfaletta. She is a full sister to Falsetto, and will make her debut at the Lexington Spring Meeting.

The first of the get of Luke Blackburn was dropped at Belle Meade on the 1st inst., by the mare Silver Maid, by Bonnie Scotland. It is a bay colt, with a star and stripe.

"George P. Carpenter," who drove Thomas Jefferson in the great Buffalo Stallion Race, ten years ago, died in a Hartford (Conn.) hospital recently. His real name was Patrick Cochrane.

General Topics.

Even the argonauts have deigned to eulogize the weather lately, and at this time of writing, Wednesday the 27th of February, there has been such a succession of days of sun shine and balmy air that the most inveterate grumbler was forced to admit that there was nothing to find fault with thermally. February ended its reign with more than lamb-like docility. It may be that March will "come in like a lion," but that is hardly possible, and if it should, the remembrance of these glorious days will make amends for whatever rigor is in store. To properly portray how delightful they were would require pages of description, and so to abbreviate we can summarize under the word perfection. Let our readers on the other side imagine the finest May days they can remember, and our Iowa friends those in June, the early part of the month, and they will not be far away from the glorious week in this leap-year month. Immediately after the rain were two mornings when there were slight frosts. A light coating of white on the sidewalks visible to those who rose with the sun, but since then the mornings and evenings have been of the pattern of the summer openings and endings of the days in Sacramento, which means that finer it is impossible to imagine.

These fine days, of course, set the trainers to work. The horses, too, appeared to be imbued with the same spirit, galloping and trotting with a resolution that shows the exhilerating effects of the warmth and sunshine, and were glad to show it. There is life on the tracks these grand mornings, and in the afternoons there is a fine cavalcade to join in the walks. The race-horses occupy the most of the attention at present, owing to the races being so close, but the trainers of the trotters are also busy, making the most of the favorable change in the weather. The latter have to go through a longer course to fit them for the duties of the track, and though there may be no expectation of trotting for years, even the education to be successful must be continuous. The English trainers of race-horses claim that a horse cannot be gotten in first rate condition in shorter time than six months, and they also claim that the acme cannot be retained for only a short period. That a race-horse when fat must be carefully handled until a good deal of the superabundant adipose tissue has been removed is beyond contradiction, and that by "making haste slowly" time is gained is also true, but that there should be a point of perfection that only can be retained for a few hours, is not so clear, and this is shown by the many races which the horses of the present take part in, and in which they perform so well as not to show much variation.

The young race-horse has to acquire the proper step as well as the young trotter. While the gallop is the natural fast pace of the horse there is an artificiality in racing that must be taken into consideration. To fly over the ground untrammelled and unhampered by weight is an endowment of nature that is shared by all animals which have a gift of speed; to carry weight, and handle it in the most effective manner for a distance is a part that has to be taught, and there are bright and dull pupils among thoroughbreds as well as in the ranks of the trotters. The variations are not so great, however, and the scale in one case will mark a difference of a very few seconds, in the other there will be so wide a gap that between two young trotters of nearly the same breeding twenty seconds in a quarter are frequently witnessed. In both instances the sluggard may improve so much as to pass the one which starts with so much more brilliancy, and even the twenty seconds between the trotting colts be wiped out in the course of one season.

There are good news from the private training grounds, and though the reports vary all the visitors agree that there is less trouble than usual, and an immunity from disease that may be called remarkable. Distempers, influenzas, epizootics, and ailments of those kinds are not heard of, and intelligence of casualities has not yet reached us. The rains, by compelling slow work, must be credited with aiding to keep the limbs sound, though dampness is thought to be conducive to troubles of the respiratory organs, and a potent cause of the diseases above named. Among the horses we have seen there is an absence of colds and coughs, and in a tour of the stables at the Oakland Trotting Park, among the many horses domiciled there, the ailments were of a trifling character. At the most a few cases of cracked heels, and to get through the mud of the past month with so little trouble from this source is truly a source of gratification.

There was one benefit from the comparative idleness of the last thirty days. In the meantime the horses "took up flesh," and though this accumulation might be injurious hereafter, it gives a basis for the fast work which is to come. An increase of flesh means that there has been a building up of the muscular tissue as well as an addition to the fat, and one of the great secrets of training is to eliminate the oleaginous without reducing the fibres which convey the power to the framework. Only the right proportion of the fat, however, must be got rid of, as should the waste be carried to an excess there is not enough left to lubricate, and "muscle-bound" is the result. Internal fat is to be guarded against, and a surplus enveloping the heart and surrounding organs is a great drawback to speed. But flesh made in a short "let up" is mainly muscular growth, and the fatty portion is the superabundance beyond the present wants, which is not deposited until there is a surplus. Therefore, the rains came opportunely, and with fine weather for the next month the trainers will have the best opportunity to get their horses in order.

The track could not be in better shape, as there is plenty of loose dirt for the gallopers on the inside, a smooth surface and elastic for the trotters to work upon outside of the strip reserved for the race-horses. A visitor must get there early these fine mornings to see all that is going on. It is long odds that one or more of the flyers has had a brush before breakfast, and a few mornings ago one of them came tearing through the homestretch in twenty-three seconds. Which one of the fearfully fast divisions which are now stabled on the Oakland Park we will not divulge, though it is no breach of confidence to state that there are three which can show twenty-three seconds, or better down the backstretch, and it may be that there is more than one that can surmount the grade of the homestretch in that fast time. Lula Riggs, Red Oak, Della Walker, Patsy Duffy, Jocko, Haddington, Blarney, Sir Thad and Cito are the gallopers at work there, and in a few days it is expected that there will be a large delegation from the upper and lower country to give still greater briskness to the scene.

The trotters are in full force. John A. Goldsmith, in addition to those owned by M. Salisbury, has a few of the Arno colts in his charge, and these are sure to call attention to the auction sale of Mr. Valensin on the 1st of March. In the Goldsmith string are Director, Romero, Monroe Chief, Nutwood, Santa Claus and Gibraltar colts; the Arno colts being a three-year-old by Len Rose, and two two-year-olds by Buccaneer. Goldsmith is also driving James Garland's Regina, by Electioneer, a four-year-old engaged in the Chicago Stakes, and it is very likely that she will show enough to warrant transportation to the "city on the lake." William Donathan has Allan Roy, a sister to that horse which is of promise, Bob Mason, a black filly by Nutwood, and a pacer by that noted stallion which is likely to make a good mark. E. Downer has Tump Winston and a highhanded grey, and Lee Shaner has Moscow and a green one which has a handy gait. Quite a number of others are exercised on that track, the fast pacing mare Corette being among them.

This fast mare, which got a record of 2:19, and made a public trial in 2:17, the first and only season she was paced, is exercised by being led by the side of a saddle horse, and it is safe to say that there is not a trotter or pacer in the United States that can beat her "that way rigged." In her brushes she pulls the saddle horse along and goes at a 2:10 gait or faster with so little effort that it is difficult to estimate what her speed is. From all that can be gained by watching, this kind of training is likely to be advantageous, as when harnessed to a sulky she is somewhat willful unless permitted to go at her fastest. By the side of the saddle horse she is not only easier controlled, but also carries her head straight, and there is no breeching or girth to chafe her. That she will be worthy of making the eastern tour is the general opinion, and it will probably be the decision that she shall be given a chance to meet the giants of the lateral motion on their own ground.

THE RIFLE.

Matches.

To-morrow will be a gala day with the riflemen at Shell Mound. First, the much-talked-of match between Lieut. Brown, Officer Linville and Sergeant Nick Williams will take place, the latter having been admitted since the match between the former was made. It will now be a sweepstakes, and the man who makes the highest score at both ranges will take the purse, $300, and pay expenses of marker and target. The interest in this match increases as the day approaches, and of itself will doubtless draw together a large number of spectators. It is not, however, the only matter of interest there to-morrow. There will also be a match between N. Fields and P. Fields, of the police force, and Lieutenant Townsend and James Treadwell, of the N. G. C. All these four men, like the other three, are very evenly balanced in their percentages, and their friends look to their making at least 230 points each out of a possible 250. This match is for $20 a side; 50 shots, at 200 yards; military rifles. The shooting will commence at 10 A. M. sharp. While on the subject of matches we may state the Police Team have taken the initial steps to shoot the winners of the military trophy, but at present it looks anything but a certain thing either for the Field and Staff or Company A team. By to-day's report it now looks as if Petaluma had a mortgage on the handsome silver pitcher. Hence nothing definite can be said on this matter.

At Harbor View.

On Sunday the Swiss Rifle Club held their regular monthly meeting, at which the following won prizes for best center shots. The rotation was as follows: Theo. Wetsell, first prize; F. Huguenin, second prize; J. Bachman, third prize; J. Leeman, fourth prize; P. Croce, fifth prize; M. Steuber, sixth prize; H. Bruner, seventh prize. During this shooting—20 shots, 200 yards, off-hand—Wetsell made 6 bull's-eyes, Bachman 5, Leeman 6, and Croce 4. The attendance was small.

At the same time and place the Eintracht Rifles held a practice at which the following scores—20 shots were made:

Stamer	372	Tapken	265
Gumbel	357	Schwartz	264
Rourke	343	Hartmonzen	245
Klare	310	Kruger	220
Hagerup	281	Wertner	201
Shuck	272	Wollf	192

Messrs. R. C. Hanson and F. Cummings of this city have a series of matches on the tapis to settle the difference of opinion that exists between them as to superiority of certain rifles. Mr. Hanson uses the Ballard, and Mr. Cummings the military arm, and the conditions of the contest are that three matches shall be shot at 500 yards, 40 shots each, Hanson to concede Cummings ten points in each match. Time not yet fixed, as both parties desire a little practice before proceeding with the serious business.

At Shell Mound.

The regular practice of the military organizations took place at Shell Mound on Sunday last, at which some very fine scores were made. First, members of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, competing for places in the battalion team, made the following scores:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private Pierce, Co. A	45	46	91
Lieut. Brown, Staff	44	46	90
Private Burrell, Co. A	44	46	90
Lieut. Kellogg, Staff	45	45	90
Sergt. Sherman, Staff	43	45	88
Private Waltham, Co. A	42	45	87
Sergt. McDonald, Co. A	45	42	87
Sergt. Williams, Staff	43	40	83
Total			706

This shooting is 88, 25 per cent. At the same time and place, Sergt. Hovey, made the remarkable record of 93 out of a possible 100. In 20 shots, off-hand, at 200 yards, he made 13 bull's-eyes, and 7 fours, nine of the former being consecutive. If the "little Sergeant," were as good at the 500-yard range, he would be the boss rifleman of the coast.

Regimental Team of 2d Artillery, for the Month of March.

At the same time and place, this team also made a good score, averaging upon the whole as high as 83, 9-10 per cent.

Private Lods, Co. A	88	Lieut. Sime, Co. B	84
Private Notte, Co. B	86	Sergt. McClintock, Co. B	83
Private Kulhs, Co. C	85	Sergt. Beatty, Co. B	82
Captain Sprowl, Staff	85	Lieut. Lohmeyer, Co. D	81
Private Thierback, Co. C	85	Lieut. Warren, Co. A	80
Total			839

At Petaluma.

On Washington's Birthday, Company C at Petaluma made the following good shooting at 200 yards, 10 shots each:

Corporal Wallace	46	Private Zartman	42
Captain Fairbanks	45	Private Vestal	42
Private St. John	45	Private Arntll	41
Private Houx	44	Corporal Brink	41
Lieut. Zartman	43		
Total			389

This score makes a percentage of 86¼. If continued it will be difficult to wrest the Battalion Trophy from them. On the same day the company made a fair record at 500 yards. They have not hitherto practiced much at the latter range, but they intend to do so in future. The score at this range was:

Private Smith	45	Captain Fairbanks	39
Private St. John	41	Captain Wallace	39
Total			164

To-morrow at Petaluma there will be a match, 50 shots at each range, between Kuhnle and Fairbanks vs. St. John and Wallace.

Captain Whitton, of Company B, San Jose, has promised to entertain the officers of the company and team at a champagne dinner, if the trophy goesto San Jose. We hear some thing of the same from Capt. Fairbanks of Petaluma. This makes our chance of seeing the silver pitcher filled with punch by the Field and Staff team very much mixed up, and in the agony of soul we may exclaim "So near and yet so far!"

General Forman, commanding the Nevada militia, has given a series of gold medals to encourage company practice at the target. In mentioning the fact, the *Chronicle* calls him Colonel Forman. Was this *intentional* discourtesy?

The California Schuetzen Club will hold a grand prize match at Alameda Schuetzen Park on the last Sunday in March. A large number of prizes will be offered, the match to be open to all.

THE GUN.

The Trap at Gilroy.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The pigeon match so long talked of came off yesterday, and was in every sense of the word a success. Messrs. Loupe, Lipsett and Eustice, the managers of the affair, acquitted themselves finely, and came out covered with glory. The best of good feeling prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the day's enjoyment, except a painful—though, I am happy to state, not serious—accident that befel Mr. P. W. Robinson, caused by a runaway horse. Besides the many sportsmen from Gilroy, there were present several members of the fraternity from San Jose and Watsonville, Hollister, of course, not being represented. Pools were sold on Gilroy, San Jose and Watsonville, Gilroy and San Jose being the favorites.

The first match was at 12 single birds; 21 yards rise; plunge traps; $5 entrance; money to be divided in three purses, 50, 30 and 20 per cent.; California State Sportsmen's Association rules. Messrs. H. D. Bartlett and Sandy Cammeron acted as judges, and P. W. Robinson referee. Their decisions, except in two instances, were entirely satisfactory to all. Following is the score:

O. P. Wilcox	11000 w— 2	H. Frutig	000 w— 0
F. Coykendall	11101100 w— 5	W. D. Tisdale	000 w— 0
D. L. Dunham	0*111111111—11	H. G. Coykendall	10100 w— 2
H. S. Fletcher	00110 w— 2	Dan Gilroy	01110110 w— 5
John Paine	000 w— 0	Geo. Eustice	100*111111111—10
Ben. Roundtree	111101111000— 8	E. Leavesley	01100 w— 2
J. Frizzell	101111111101—10	A. Lipsett	0111010 w— 4
D. M. Pyle	101010 w— 3	J. R. Payne	1101110*11111—10
W. G. Huddleson	100111110 w— 6	J. Delmas	11111101100 w— 8
W. B. Hobson	1000 w— 1	Geo. White	1101111100 w— 6

Dunham of Gilroy won first; Payne and Eustice of Gilroy, and Frizzell of Watsonville divided second and third.

Second Match—Double birds; freeze out; $2 entrance; one money.

F. E. Coykendall	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	J. Lillard	0 1 —1
B. Roundtree	1 1 1 1 1 0—5	D. L. Dunham	1 1 0 1—3
H. S. Fletcher	1 1 1 1 1 0—5	H. Frutig	1 0 —1
J. Delmas	0 0 —0	W. B. Hobson	0 1 —1

Roundtree and Coykendall divided.

Third Match—3 double birds; $2 entrance; one money.

F. E. Coykendall	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	J. Delmas	1 1 1 1 0—5
W. B. Hobson	0 1 1 1 1 0—4	B. Roundtree	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
H. S. Fletcher	0 1 1 1 1 0—4	D. L. Dunham	1 0 1 1 1 0—4

First tie:

F. E. Coykendall	0 0—0	B. Roundtree	1 1—2

Roundtree won.

Fourth match—Double birds; freeze out; $2 entrance; one money.

F. E. Coykendall	1 0 —1	W. B. Hobson	1 0 —1
H. S. Fletcher	0 —0	D. L. Dunham	1 1 0 —2
J. Delmas	1 1 1 1—4	J. Frizzell	1 1 0 —2
B. Roundtree	1 1 1 1—4		

Delmas and Roundtree divided.

Fifth match; 12 clay pigeons; single rises; $2 entrance; first and second money; 21 yards rise.

F. E. Coykendall	101111 111111—11	B. Roundtree	110101 100011—7
H. S. Fletcher	100000 011011— 5	J. Frizzell	000100 000101—3
W. C. Huddleson	00 withdrawn— 0	J. Delmas	011110 111010—8
W. B. Hobson	011000 011001— 5	J. R. Payne	011011 100111—8
W. D. Tisdale	001001 111111— 8		

Coykendall won first.

Ties on second:

Tisdale	1 1 1 1 1 0—5	Payne	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Delmas	0 —0		

Payne won second money.

Sixth match—12 clay pigeons; single rises; 21 yards; $2 entrance; one money.

F. E. Coykendall	0 0 0 1 w—7	W. B. Hobson	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 w—4
W. D. Tisdale	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8	J. R. Payne	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 w—5
J. Delmas	0 0 0 w—0	A. Herald	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 w—5

Tisdale won.

Seventh match—12 clay pigeons; $2 entrance; 21 yards; one money.

F. E. Coykendall	001011 101110—7	D. M. Pyle	0111100 010110—6
W. D. Tisdale	111010 100011—7		

Coykendall and Tisdale divided.

* Fell out of bounds.

The day's sport concluded with a trotting race, best 3 in 5; half-mile heats between Paine's Pinto and Remmington's Alma, which was won by the former. Time, not known.

Gilroy, Feb. 24th, 1884. J. R.

A Dispensation of Dampness at Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—How do you like it? The rain, we mean. We have had all we want and some to spare; in fact, it is getting rather monotonous. Even our duck hunters, who have been imploring Jupiter Pluvius for his dispensations of the moistening fluid, are now calling for an injunction on the above-named prodigal weather clerk, lest the more than abundant supply will obliterate all traces of "blinds" so carefully prepared weeks ago. In fact, the last party who visited the duck "ground" (that is, one of them visited the ground by stepping out of the boat and going in up to his neck) reports the only ground to be seen in a radius of many miles is the half acre on which the house and stable stand, and that only accessible by floundering through mud and water belly deep to a horse. But it is fun for the ducks, giving them an immense lake to sport in out of the reach of even a Chesapeake, while the hunter has no means of approach except in his boat.

It is said of a party who visited the "grounds" last week, and who, after staying all night, came home with bags represented by double goose eggs, that a big mallard, that had been watching their futile efforts for some time, on seeing them hitch up to return home, raised himself up in the water, flapped his wings, and in a very jocular manner remarked, in the deepest of bass—haw, haw, haw, while he tauntingly placed the rear claw of his left foot to his probosal appendage. The balance of his remarks were not so well understood on account of the patter of the rain, but he was thought to have remarked that he would "take a little more water in his."

The young bloods of the town are also swearing like troopers, because they cannot exercise their fast young colts, a goodly number of which can be seen on our streets any fair afternoon, genuine steppers, too, of no mean promise. In fact, Los Angeles is fast coming to the front as a breeder of fine colts. A span of iron grey beauties, by the famous Richmond, sold by our popular livery man Nick Covarrubias to Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, will soon grace the streets of your city.

The Louisa Rial Dramatic Company, notwithstanding the rain, have been playing to good houses during the past week, placing on the boards "Taken from Life," "London Assurance," "Camile," and "Ticket of Leave Man," all of which were remarkably well rendered.

Some time in the distant future when the bow of promise shall have again appeared in the heavens, the clouds have rolled by, the waters have subsided, and the dove has returned with the olive branch or other evidence of dry land, we will have a hunt and report the condition of game, and the effect of the plenteous downpour. Until then, we remain

Yours, submerged, P.

Los Angeles, Feb. 17th, 1884.

Opening Day.

On Friday, as we stated last week, the San Francisco Gun Club opened the season with a live pigeon match at Bird's Point. The day was everything that could be desired, a soft, warm, balmy day of California, perhaps unequaled in the world, and just such a day as should honor the anniversary the people celebrated. It was the intention of the club to have held the match at the Oakland Trotting Park, and here, perhaps better than anywhere else, we may remark, that if Mr. Bird will not put his ground in good shooting order, which could be done with a trifling outlay of labor and expense, we advise them to prefer the park in future. Bird's Point could be easily made a very fine ground for pigeon shooting, but it is not so at present. The match was the regular medal contest, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, with the use of both barrels, McShane, on account of his gun, being allowed four yards. Besides the first-class gold medal which always excites the ambition of the members, Mr. Thomas Ewing's handsome $200 silver pitcher was added as an incentive, so the honors of the day were well worth struggling for. Mr. Ewing's present was worthy his reputation as a gentleman, a man of wealth, and true sportsman. In design and execution, it also does honor to the committee selecting and the manufacturer making it. As we said last week it has to be won three times before it becomes private property. Seventeen members entered the contest, Ramon Wilson leading off and killing with his second barrel. We may remark the second barrel was used a good deal all through the day, and in our opinion while the ground is left so full of dips and rises it will always have to be used frequently at Bird's Point. Although the shooting was generally good for the opening day, the chief interest of the contest lay between Messrs. Orr and Gordon, who tied each other up to the last bird. Mr. Orr came nearly losing his eleventh bird, making two very poor shots, but though challenged it was retrieved. The last bird caused considerable betting, both gentlemen being strongly backed by their friends. Mr. Orr missed with the first barrel, shooting right under, but he succeeded better with the second, and with the fall of the bird made a clean score. The moment, however, was too much for Mr. Gordon, and making a very bad miss with each barrel lost both silver trophy and gold medal. For opening day, we repeat the score generally was good.

Wilson	*101010110111— 8	Orr	111111*1*11*1*1*1—12
Berry	111110101011— 9	Butler	*110*1011101*11— 9
Randall	*1*110*110*1*111*1—10	Gordon	*111111111110—11
Crandall	*1*1010101*1*101— 8	Havens	0*1*1*1101*10110— 8
Babcock	1*110*1*11*1*1*1*11—11	McShane	100*1101*111*10— 8
W. J. Golcher	101010111111— 9	Howard	0*101*10*1011*11— 8
Fuller	011C000*10010— 4	Hansen	*1100101*1*1111— 9
Black	0*1111*1*1*10001— 8	Bacon	11*11101*111*10—10
Ewing	*10*1*11*1*1000*11— 8		

*Second barrel used.

After the grand occasion several pool matches were inaugurated, in which, as usual, the shooting was much better. The first purse with $32.50 "miss and out" was divided by Black, Hansen and Babcock tieing at the end on seven birds each. The second purse with $27.50 "miss and out" was divided by Ewing, Black, Butler, Gordon and Babcock tieing on four each. The last with $17.50 "freeze out" had seven entries, and was divided by Gordon and Butler on four each.

Gordon	4	Jansen	3
Butler	4	Brazell	2
Havens	3	Ewing	1
Smith	3		

The birds supplied by Burbank, upon the whole were a good lot, and assisted in no small degree to the pleasure of the day, both to the members and spectators.

Shooting at Gridley.

A gathering of the best shots of Butte county was held at Gridley on the 22d ult., and they made a grand day of it. For the subjoined report we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. C. N. Reed, of the Gridley *Herald:*

The first event was pool shooting. There were twelve entries, at $2.50 each. First money 50 per cent.; second, 30; third, 20. Six single birds each, 21 yards rise. The score was as follows:

L. D. Freer	1 0 0 1 0 1—3	N. B. Scott	1 0 1 1 1 0—4
C. S. Quimby	0 1 1 0 1 0—3	N. A. Harris	1 1 1 0 0 0—3
G. Herring	1 1 1 0 1 1—5	Lon Rose	1 1 0 0 1 0—3
Bruce	1 0 0 0 1 1—3	H. Biggs	1 1 0 1 1 0—4
W. J. Morgan	1 0 0 0 1 1—3	Ed. Looney	1 0 1 0 1 0—3
R. W. Smith	1 0 1 1 1 1—5	H. J. Robinson	0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Messrs. Herring and Smith divided first money, taking $12 each; Scott and Biggs doing likewise with second and third moneys, getting $3 each. An adjournment was then taken for dinner. Upon re-assembling, the regular match came off. There were twenty-two entries, at $5 each, $50-purse added, making a pool of $160. First money, 40 per cent.; second, 30; third, 20; fourth, 10. Conditions—21 yards rise, single birds, two rounds of six birds each. For convenience the shooters were divided into teams. Following are the names of the participants and the score of each:

FIRST TEAM.		SECOND TEAM.	
E. Looney	111111100011— 9	W. J. Morgan	101110111010— 8
F. Peters	001011011111— 8	L. Rose	011111111101—10
C. C. Epperson	101100110111— 8	Jas. Clements	001101010111— 7
H. Biggs	101100111000— 6	H. J. Robinson	111011010110— 8
V. Bunnel	100011100010— 5	H. H. Brittan	011111111101—10
C. S. Quimby	010010100000— 3	R. W. Smith	101010011111— 8
N. B. Scott	001111001011— 7	J. Looney	000011010111— 6
W. J. Boase	111111011101—10	G. Herring	100011010001— 5
L. D. Freer	000010010010— 3	H. Latham	000110011101— 6
G. R. Summy	010011100001— 5	G. Ditzler	011000000001— 3
N. A. Harris	111111010001— 8	A. A. Scott	101111101110— 9

Messrs. Boase, Rose and Brittan divided first, second and third moneys, taking $48 each, E. Looney and A. A. Scott doing likewise with fourth money, taking $8 each.

L. D. Freer and S. Davidson then shot at five birds each. They tied on three, and settled the matter by a "freeze-out" in which Mr. Freer killed his first bird and his opponent missed, thus giving Freer the victory.

Another pool match followed. Six single birds each; $2.50 entrance; first money, fifty per cent.; second, thirty; third, twenty. Twenty-two entries. Resulted as follows:

Morgan	1 1 0 1 0 1—4	Rose	1 1 1 0 0 0—3
Quimby	1 0 0 1 1 1—4	Smith	0 1 1 0 1 0 1—4
Harris	0 1 0 1 1 0—3	Bunnell	1 1 0 1 0 1—4
Peters	0 1 1 0 1 1—4	Brittan	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Herring	0 1 1 0 0 1—3	N. B. Scott	0 1 1 0 0 1—3
Ditzler	1 0 1 1 1 0—4	J. C. Benner	1 1 0 0 0 1—3
Freer	1 1 0 1 0 1—4	Boase	1 1 1 0 1 1—5
E. Looney	1 1 1 0 1 0—4	Robinson	1 1 1 0 1 0—4
Latham	1 0 1 1 1 0—4	W. J. Waldren	1 1 0 1 0 0—3
Davidson	0 1 1 1 0 1—4	Clements	1 1 0 0 1 1—5
Biggs	1 0 1 0 1 1—4	Epperson	0 0 0 1 0 1—2

Brittan got first money, $27.50; Boase and Clements divided second and third moneys, taking $13.75 each. This terminated the day's sport, it being nearly half-past five in the evening when the match was concluded. The poor scores made by so many really good shots is due to the fact that the birds were healthy, vigorous and very strong flyers. Many were fatally hit but managed to get out of bounds before dying. Many of the participants had to do lively work retrieving in order to win. A better conducted or more successful match has never been held in northern California.

At San Bruno.

To-morrow a very interesting match will take place at San Bruno, open to any who may desire to enter. The conditions of the match are ground trap or English rules, which permit of the use of both barrels. Twenty-five birds to each shooter; entrance fee $25. S. A. Tucker of Meriden, Conn., will be among the contestants. Crittenden Robinson, Frank Maskey, Dr. Knowles, Mr. Lambert, and others of our best shots will doubtless enter in the match. At his last visit to California Mr. Tucker got away with our local cracks. On this occasion we hope he may find that he is not the best man in America at the trap.

It has been contemplated to run a special train on the North Pacific narrow-gauge railroad for the convenience of our Sunday hunters during the summer. A very bitter opposition to this arrangement will come from the owners of good hunting grounds along the road, and very properly so. A miscellaneous and disreputable crowd of men calling themselves hunters, have for two years invaded this section on Sundays, who pay no regard to private rights, but who seem to go out especially for wanton mischief. Their vandalism, has been criminally outrageous, and excited intense bitterness among the local land-owners and farmers. There are a number of gentleman in this section who have striven faithfully to preserve and increase the game on their lands, whose property rights have been shamefully outraged, and whose pockets have been heavily assessed by these Sunday vandals in the past. These gentlemen never refuse the privilege of a day's shooting if properly asked for and properly observed, but they are determined to resist the ravages of the hordes who claim to own their property. We advise the railroad men to attend to this matter, or there will be serious trouble. We shall keep a watch on the lawless brigade during the summer, and expose them without mercy if they give us opportunity to do so.

Our legislators, who in their collective wisdom or folly allowed wild ducks in California to be shot all the year round "according to law," may, perhaps, blush when they read the following, taken from an eastern exchange this week: "The sportsmen of Harrisburg, Pa., are much pleased with the new clause relative to duck shooting in the Pennsylvania game law, which allows this sport only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. This will greatly benefit the waters of the Susquehanna in the neighborhood of their city, and attract many fowl from below. At one time the best of duck shooting could be had in this section, but the sailing on them with tugs and boats of all sorts (which is now also illegal) and the continual harrassing of them by night and day has almost ruined the sport." We have had pretty much the same experience in some parts of California this year. We may have to fall back upon the Pennsylvania policy before we reach the natural end of our legislative tomfoolery.

Yesterday closed the quail season for 1884. No person, between the 1st of March and 1st of October, can hunt, pursue, take, kill or destroy quail, partridge or grouse. These are the words of the law, and this year the poacher had better heed them.

BICYCLING.

Prince still hopes to get on a race against horses. He claims that his propositon is as near an even thing as is possible to make it, with the odds, if any, in favor of the horsemen, if the stories he bears of the staying qualities of the California vaqueros have any foundation in truth. He does not doubt that twelve horses can beat the wheel in a seventy-two-hour race, but believes in himself and his partner that they can stand the wear better than the opponent in the saddle. The test in the race is one of endurance on the part of the riders. According to Prince's calculation a horseman who can ride fifteen miles an hour for twelve hours a day, and keeps the pace for six days can surely win the match. We do not believe it would be any great feat for some of our long-distance riders, and the challenging wheelman ought to find acceptors without delay.

Fred Jenkins, the Secretary of the League of American Wheelmen, is under suspension for alleged abuse of his office. He was referee at the great wheeling tournament, at Springfield, Mass., last September. The affair was supposed to be a great success and he charged $100 for his services. The Springfield Club refused to pay that amount and also claimed the lost money on the tournament. A war ensued between Jenkins and the club, and he and the President of the club, H. E. Ducker, and A. L. Fennessy, its Secretary, are suspended until an investigation is made.

The *Boston Herald* says that the older bicycle riders in the states have come to realize that lightness, combined with strength and rigidity, is more to be desired than any certain weight. The popular fancy that heaviness is an essential to the roadster is radically incorrect. Corey, on his twenty-four hour ride, was mounted on a thirty-one-pound machine, and went over some of the worst roads that could be found, with better results than he accomplished on a forty-five-pound machine two years previous.

Philadelphia is to have a grand bicycle tournament next June. Arrangements are already being made to make it one of the grandest affairs in the history of bicycling. Prizes to the amount of $5,000 will be given, which will undoubtedly bring out the best talent from Europe and America. Arrangements are being made to have a special race between Robinson of England and Frazier of Philadelphia, for a medal valued at $500 and the championship of the world. A half-mile track will be made for the occasion.

The twenty-six-hour race at the Mechanic's Pavilion closed last Friday evening, and was a success in all respects. The records made were: Higham, 286 miles; Prince, 282; Armaindo, 258; Hull, 205; Hart, 169. Higham, Prince and Armaindo eclipsed all previous records; Higham by 29 miles, Prince by 25, and Miss Armaindo by 1 mile. The attendance was liberal, and the riders had no fault to find with the result. They received sixty per cent. of the gate-money, divided.

The Marblehead (Mass.) Bicycle Club have a road-riding record of 12,850 miles for the past season, the leading contributors thereto being: Peabody, 2,530; Shirley, 2,151; Chinn, 1,711; Hathaway, 1,000; Dolifer, 982; Schoff, 920.

The establishment of agencies for the hiring of bicycles and tricycles has become a feature of the trade in England, and the business bids fair to soon become as necessary as that of the livery stable keeper.

Prince and Higham will run twenty miles to-morrow for a small purse. Higham proposes to return to the east in a few days, and this will probably be his last appearance in this city.

G.W. Waller recently rode 200¾ miles without a dismount or stop of any kind, Agricultural Hall, London, England.

A Bull's-Head Dinner.

On Sunday, the 24th, a party of about eighty gentlemen met at the Davy Crockett saloon, at the junction of Eddy and Market streets, and proceeded from there to the six-mile house, on the San Bruno road, to attend a bull's-head dinner given by Messrs. Geo. A. Jennings, of the Davy Crockett, and Chas. Johnson, of Butchertown. The dinner proved a success and was an enjoyable affair, and although the attendance was much larger than anticipated, so liberal had been the provision made that there was enough and to spare for all. The menu consisted of barbacues of beef, veal and mutton, with roasted pigs, turkeys, chickens, etc. Van Valor and Pete Walch were the caterers, and they acquitted themselves nobly. The amusements were various, consisting of horse racing, difficult feats of horsemanship, throwing the riata, a sparring match between Messrs. J. Murphy and Frank Frayne, the whole winding up by a song and dance by Professor I. H. Hopkins, of the Walton Fishing Club. A pleasant feature of the trip out and back was the remarkable skill displayed by Charlie Johnson in handling his six spirited horses. Altogether, the affair was a grand success.

A furore was caused in Kentucky last week by the assignment of Mr. James A. Grinstead in favor of his creditors, giving preference to Mr. John T. Shelby, including all his real and personal property, except such as is by law exempt from execution. Mr. Grinstead has for many years past been actively identified with breeding and racing, and time was when his "green with pink sash" was well known through the efforts of Crockford, Waverley, St. Martin, D'Artagnan, Mistake, and others. Old Lightning, one of the first and best of Lexington's sons, stood at Mr. Grinstead's Walnut Hill Stud, and Gilroy, Alarm, Waverley, St. Martin, and Thunderstorm have succeeded him. As a breeder Mr. Grinstead was highly successful. In addition to those mentioned above, he bred Grinstead, Danger, Decoy Duck, Gabriel, Wallenstein, and many other good ones. Probably no man in Kentucky enjoyed a greater share of popularity. His wealth made him sought frequently by his fellow citizens under financial embarrassment, who never found a deaf ear. His pocketbook was always open, and hence it is probable he has often been imposed upon. His estate covers the Keene Richards farm of eighty-five acres, at Georgetown, valued at $125 per acre, and the old Coon's estate in Woodford Co. 234 acres, valued at $90 per acre; two fine residences in Lexington, and a large stud of race-horses, all of which will probably be sold, and the proceeds applied to his debts.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Mar. 1, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrie Daly (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Hubbard, T. J. Dale, Mountain View.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Elector, C. E. Perkins, Stockton.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smtih, San Jose.
Altoona, A. H. Hecox, Oakland.

STALLIONS---EASTERN.

Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Sam Purdy, F. A. Daingerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Dan Sparling, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Oakland Trotting Park.

Two weeks ago there was a short article in this paper in relation to the purchase by a joint-stock company of the Oakland Trotting Park. Since, there has been a good deal of talk in relation to it, and the project has elicited almost universal commendation. At the present time we do not know of anything that has a greater bearing on the horse interests of California, and if carried to a successful termination will add largely to the value of thoroughbred and trotting stock. Not only to these classes of horses, for the breeders of all kinds of domestic animals are interested, as on this scheme depends the future of the Golden Gate Fair. This is not an idle statement, as it is susceptible of proof that must carry conviction. To obtain an elegible situation for a fair ground in the vicinity of San Francisco or Oakland, the location must be convenient. That is accessible to both cities, the trip from the former not occupying too much time. In these hurrying days minutes are of more consequence than dollars, and though cheap fare is also an important factor in the calculation, no matter how cheap, if there is not rapid and comfortable transit, large attendance is out of the question. There is not a plot of land suitabte for the construction of a race-course a mile in circuit, with room for the other accessories of a successful fair ground, and at all to be compared in the conveniences of the Oakland Trotting Park in this respect that can be purchased for the same amount of money. In fact, none other is in the market on either side of the bay, and even when several miles are added to the distance from the City Hall in Oakland and the foot of Market street in San Francisco, there is only a small diminution in the cost of the land, while the other advantages are nearly lost. To give a fair understanding of the situation to those who are not familiar with the location, it will be necessary to give a brief description. The park is just outside of the city boundary, being the eastern portion of Mr. Wiard's property, which extends from the bay to within a short distance of San Pablo avenue. The track of the Central Pacific runs through the property, and the local trains to East and West Berkley run over the track, there being a station on it—Shell Mound. This station is not far from the entrance gate on the west side of the course, the time from San Francisco being thirty-five minutes, and the only change is from the ferry boats to the cars at the end of the mole. On the south side is another entrance, and that is one of the terminii of the Broadway street cars, which run from Broadway and Seventh streets following San Pablo avenue to Park avenue, and from thence to the track. Thus, on both sides are public conveyances occupying little time in the journey with almost nominal fares. The drives from Oakland are capital, and with Hollis street, from where it intersects Peralta and Park avenue from San Pablo, graded and macadamized, there will be no trouble in the wettest weather.

Therefore, the main feature in fair ground and race-course could scarcely be improved. The "lay of the land" is superb. It is safe to say that the south entrance gate has a higher elevation than any part of Oakland from Lake Merritt to the bay, and there is a gradual slope to Temescal creek, which runs across the grounds insuring perfect drainage. The portion which Mr. Wiard offers for $80,000 is bounded by Horton street on the west, the other boundaries being the limits of his property. This embodies a good deal more grouud than is taken up by the track and buildings, and on it are 186 lots, all of them having a frontage of 50 feet, and in most of the blocks a depth of 125 and 133 feet. A few of the lots are curtailed by the eastern boundary lines running at a different angle from the streets, while others are so much enlarged that the frontage is increased and the depth so much greater that the average will be far beyond 56 by 125. Thus in one block are six lots fifty feet in width, the shortest line 200 feet and the longest 270 feet. There are 186 lots on the plat with wide streets. To arrive at a valuation, actual sales of contiguous property is the best standard. For the lot 50 by 125 on Park avenue and Hollis street, the adjoining block to the race-course, Mr. Emery received $1,200 in cash, and we learn that the lowest price sold for was $750. Thus at the minimum price the 186 lots will be worth $139,500, and here is a basis to build upon that all will acknowledge is a substantial groundwork. We have not space at present to permit the advantages of the location as they should be set forth, though this short description will be sufficient to show that there is an actual, real value in the ground itself. The track is as good as there is. The shape is that which is the most highly approved, viz., stretches of one quarter of a mile each connected by semi-circles of the same length in the turns. Thousands of wagon-loads of manure, sand and sediment have been put on it and incorporated with the soil so that it is all that can be desired. A greater portion of the grading is done on an inside track, and a small comparative outlay will complete it, so that this valuable adjunct to a course where runners and trotters are exercised can soon be constructed. The water facilities are good. On the backstretch is a large tank and windmill with an unfailing well, near the house is another, with horse-power attachment and pipes laid to stables. There are box stalls, a number of open stalls and pens for cattle, sheep and swine, and stands with a seating capacity of 3,000.

Then in addition to the value of the bare land, there are improvements which are worth at least $20,000, having cost about twice that amount, and which can be rendered available. Now the plan is to issue two thousand shares of stock at $50 each, which will leave $20,000 to make additional improvements, and this sum judiciously expended will do a vast deal towards making it one of the finest places in this or any other country. Say $10,000 for a hotel and clubhouse, $6,000 to rebuild the stands, and $4,000 to finish the inside track, and for ornamentation in the shape of planting trees and shrubbery, etc. With these improvements completed, the property will rent for enongh to pay six per cent. on the investment, and at the end of ten years, in all probability the property will be doubled in value. In order to disseminate the shares as widely as possible, the plan proposed is to limit the number which each subscriber can hold to ten. This will extend the interest in the meetings and fairs, every share-holder being an active agent for the association.

It is manifestly too important a scheme to treat in one article, and all that can be done now is to call attention to it in this brief manner. Before the next issue of this paper, it is likely the preliminary steps will be taken to organize, and a definite plan of action marked. We have the greatest faith that it will be carried through, as nearly every man we have conversed with has signified his approbation, and very many of them agreeing to take the full limit of shares. If not greatly mistaken, by the first day of next May every share will be subscribed for, and the matter settled that this opportunity of securing the best location for the purposes intended taken advantage of. The time which has been spoken of that it shall be kept for the specified purpose is ten years, and though we are of the opinion that it would be better to extend the period, have little fear that when that period arrives it will be surrendered. In place of that, we shall look for a park which many citizens of the district will take pride in, and though the value may be quadrupled, it will be retained as a park for many years to come.

The Arno Auction Sale.

It is seldom that there is such an opportunity to get trotting stock at public auction as is presented by the coming sale on March 11th next. It embraces the entire stock of trotting horses, mares and colts owned by G. Valensin, Esq., and which were gathered by him in many years of careful selection and the payment of large prices. Mr. Valensin is an enthusiastic admirer of fast trotters, and being thoroughly versed in the blood lines of the most celebrated, a capital judge of the proper form for a fast trotter to possess, he was peculiarly fitted to make the right selections. The loss of his stallion Buccaneer, and a desire to make a European trip which will take up his time for several years, in a measure compelled him to break up his breeding establishment, and though there was a strong temptation to retain a portion of the stock, he came to the conclusion to sell all. There was another difficulty. In looking over the list in order to choose which to retain, he marked so many that there was not enough left to warrant the expense attending a sale, and the only way out of the dilemma was to sell the whole band. While, of course, there are animals among them which a large majority of experts would express a preference for, there are few which can be denominated culls. There are usually suspicions, when a "draft" is offered that only the poorest comprise the lot, when there are no reservations it is manifest that there is no cause for that kind of charges, and the "picking" left to the judgment of the buyers. In the sale catalogue are sixty-six of such a variety of blood that there is a chance for gratifying the fancy in the lines which suit. Thirty are classified as brood-mares, among them some which are tried matrons, others which can scarcely fail unless blood, form and performances are of no avail. There are three stallions, at the head of which is Crown Point, a horse of established reputation, and Arno and Punch, sons of Buccaneer from finely bred mares. There are seven two-year-olds, eighteen yearlings, and eight others classified as "trotting colts and fillies." Of the latter J. A. Goldsmith has several in charge at the Oakland Trotting Park, all of which show speed of a high character, and some of them that may be termed phenomenal. It always appears invidious to make selections and give prominence to those the writer has the most fancy for, as others may not agree in the award, and then, too, when the preferences are put in print there is a good chance that the future will not sustain the prophet in his vaticinations. That several of the youngsters offered will sustain the most highly colored prognostics, we have not the least hesitation in claiming, and as the opportunity is offered of making a close survey before the day of sale, those who contemplate purchasing can be guided by personal observation.

The sale is set for the 11th of March, at the Oakland Trotting Park, commencing at 11 A. M. Killip & Co. have charge, and of them at 116 Montgomery street, and G. Valensin, Arno Station, Sacramento Co., catalogues can be obtained.

Spring Race Meeting.

Everything is progressing favorably for the Spring meeting on the Bay District Course. In the first place the track will be in such order that the most inveterate growler will be without ground to sustain his snarling. The thorough soaking has "fixed" it so that without other moistening than a surface application, it will be easily kept as soft as it is desirable to have it. There is not a better race-course in the United States; the turns being remarkably easy for a horse to get around, and there is width enough for good starting places whatever the distance to be run. Colonel Dickey will give his attention to this important feature, and there is no risk in stating that there is not a man in California who has had more experience in this particular line. The course will be fitted for galloping upon, whenever the horses make their appearance, and it is always preferable that the finishing touches of the "grand preparation" should be given on the ground where the running has to be done. It may be considered premature to make statements on the day in which the stakes and purses are to close, but for all that we cannot resist the temptation to predict that the

coming meeting will be the most brilliant ever held on the Pacific coast. The reasons for this sanguineness will appear in proper time, and, calling upon all who have horses and colts not to forget that this is the closing day, we will defer further remarks until the entries appear.

The Stanford Stake.

It may be thought that we are over pertinacious in calling attention to this stake, but feeling that it is of major importance to the trotting interests of California we cannot forego making an effort which is at all likely to aid in obtaining nominations.

There are so many reasons why this stake should receive the support of every one engaged in breeding and rearing trotters, that, at times, it appears supererogatory to do more than call attention to the time of closing. That the main danger lies in overlooking the time for making nominations is very likely, and in that case repeated warnings are in order. Besides this, there is supineness in some, in others a fear that their colts are not good enough to compete with those which are likely to be named. But if not good enough to run the risk of a small sum in comparison with the amount to be won, will it pay to breed and rear those which the owners admit are inferior? Failure to make entries by those who are engaged in breeding trotters to any extent is an acknowledgement of inferiority which cannot be removed by any amount of talk, especially when the pecuniary circumstances are such as to warrant the outlay. This is the last chance, however, to urge that there shall be a worthy support for the Stanford Stake of 1885. *It closes to-day*, but a great number of our readers will receive the paper in time. A telegram sent before 11 P. M. that the nomination is on the way will be in accordance with the rules, and a letter bearing the post-mark March 1st is also good.

To Close To-day.

Stakes and purses of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.
Stanford Stakes 1884. See Advertisements.

The Pacific Cup.

It must be borne in mind that the Pacific Cup is a handicap, and that it is not an absolute essential that a horse should be first-class to merit being named in it. As the cost is only $20 to "declare out," it is well worth that for a chance to win first, second or third money. More than that every one interested in racing will be benefited by a good field to start for the cup, as that will show that there are horses in California the owners of which think that they can go a cup distance. There should be at least twelve nominations, and very few of these to decline the battle, as we feel confident that the allotment of weights will be satisfactory. Do not make the mistake of neglecting to make the entry to-day, and then regret that you did not avail yourself of the opportunity.

Book Betting.

As will be learned from an advertisement in the proper column, Killip & Co. have opened a "book" on the coming races, and will publish their rates as soon as the entries are known. This will give "backers" an opportunity to place their money before the opening of the pool-sales, and this is quite an advantage at times to owners and those who have the cue to what the horses are doing. It often happens that the "long odds" obtainable a month before the races take place get shorter and shorter as the weeks pass, and in this as in other cases the early bird picks up the fattest worm. The rates will be published every week in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, so that our readers will be informed of the state of the market. We are well pleased that this step has been taken, as it will enhance the interest of the public in the races, while it gives the speculators a chance to "back their fancy."

A Good Chance.

It must be an utterly "no account" race-horse that cannot find a place in the programme of the spring meeting. Distances graded from five-eighths of a mile to two miles and a quarter. Stakes, purses, selling races and handicaps, and then the consolation for those which have not been successful in any of the fifteen that have preceded the purse for beaten horses. To add to the inducements there is free entrance in purses for starters, and it is certainly better to gallop in public with a chance to win than the tiresome monotony of training.

Carefully scan the bill and remember that this day, Saturday, March 1st, is the last opportuninty.

Meeting of Board of Trustees P. C. B. H. A.

On Wednesday next, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M., will be held a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, at the editorial rooms of the *Breeder and Sportsman*.

Alameda County Sporting Club.

The annual meeting of the Alameda County Sporting Club was held in Oakland on the evening of the 28th, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, H. A. Mayhew; Vice-President, W. W. Haskell, (second term); Treasurer, W. D. Heaton; Secretary, C. R. Yates. Directors, C. A. Edson, A. F. Adams, Thos. Bennet. The club will no doubt hold it first monthly pigeon shoot on Saturday next (March 8th) at Bird's Point; notice, however, will be given as to which place the shoot will take place. The club have closed their club grounds at Mallard Station for the season from March 1st to October 1st, although the birds are very plenty there at present.

ATHLETICS.

Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Myers in N. Y. Sportsman.]

One-Mile Running.—The work necessary to run a good mile is entirely different from that prescribed for any other event I have taken up. At half a mile it is necessary to know how to sprint, and generally the man with the most speed wins at the finish, but at a mile it is quite different. Most of our best milers are men who cannot sprint at all, and when a sprinter wins at this distance it is an exception. W. G. George, the English champion, is a very poor performer at anything under six hundred yards, yet at a mile he is probably the best man in amateur ranks. It is decidedly staying power that enables a man to run a good mile. Of course the beginner cannot expect to beat five minutes the first time he tries this distance. If he can show five minutes fifteen seconds he is doing well, and there is a chance that he may become a George over a distance of ground. To run a mile it is decidedly necessary to have your stomach in good condition or else you will be sure to suffer with a stitch, in which case your chances to win will be very slim.

Long walks for men who run this distance are often a great benefit, and in any event will do no harm. In practice, I should say run half a mile every other day, and on the intervening days go about half a mile at nearly full tilt. Jogging is also very beneficial, as it helps to harden the muscles and gets you used to going a distance. You will readily see that by thus taking both fast, or half-mile running, and a long distance at a slow pace, that you will be able to strike a gait between the two, and be able to finish well.

It is a curious thing that a great many young athletes, just beginning to run, will insist on trying this distance, thinking that it is an easy thing to run at a slow pace for a long while. When they come to the race they find it quite different from running to a fire, or running from, say, Fortieth to Fiftieth street. Most of our good distance men have been or are reformed walkers. The training necessary to walk well is probably the hardest a man can go through, and besides, the men get used to going a distance (no walk being less than a mile), and when they come to run, if they have any ability in this line, they find that it comes quite easy. A prominent runner, who was once a walker, said to me not long since, that when he was walking a mile it seemed a terrible distance, but that now he had the privilege "to get up and git," that a race at this distance seemed hardly anything at all. This goes to show that the idea I have advocated all the way through these articles of a man going beyond his distance is the proper thing, for it is apparent to any one that walking a mile at a stiff pace requires more work than running the same distance.

Five-Mile Running.—The same is true of this distance what has been said of the mile. Delaney, our five-mile champion, commenced his career as an athlete by competing in one-hour runs, which were so common and popular several years ago. But I should not advise any young athlete to try such a distance until his bones are thoroughly set. Delaney has passed through the fiery ordeal, but he is an exception. If a young man of, say, eighteen or nineteen years of age has a desire to become an athlete, let him try any other game rather than distance running, and especially should he avoid a distance if his lungs are not perfectly sound. A good many mothers and fathers speak against athletic sports because they have had a son thrown into consumption, or made a wreck, as they term it, by his having undertaken something he was physically unfit for. This mistake is just as liable to occur in the ordinary course of life as it is in athletics. There are hundreds of young men to-day who are gradually dying of various diseases, and who could be thoroughly restored to perfect health by a judicious course of training. John Frazer's wife refused to sanction his training me when I first went there to be looked after, because she thought I was certainly in the first stages of consumption, if not worse off. She still thinks I have consumption, but it is a different kind, *i. e.*, of food. But there is not the least doubt in my mind that but for my timely taking up outdoor sports I would not now be alive. I shall next week take up walking, and added to my personal observations I shall give the ideas of such men as Murray, McEwen and others.

The American Team for England.

The team to represent America at the next English championship meeting will consist of L. E. Myers, Arthur Waldron, Harry Fredricks, Frank P. Murray and probably Thomas F. Delaney. The three former will represent the Manhattans and the latter two the Williamsburg club. Myers will probably repeat his successes of 1881, and Murray will show English pedestrians the fairest and fastest walking they have ever seen. The whole strength of the combination is in the abilities of those two men. The others cannot hope to obtain better than third place in any race in which they start, and in good company they will be unable to do so well. Waldron is a fast sprinter, but his being champion at 100 yards is not due to his merits. He is not as fast as was La Montague Wilmer, Lee or Stuart, and probably Wendell and Jack White, when thoroughly wound up, would beat him. He is most nervous on the mark, and though very speedy for seventy-five or eighty yards, he does not finish strong at 100 or 125 yards. He is not able to run heats, and other men with less speed repeat much better than he.

As for Fredricks, he never will "be in the hunt" at any distance over half a mile, as George, Snook and a half dozen others can give him yards and a beating under almost any circumstances. Fredricks going to England, while Delaney will probably remain at home, is most unfair to the latter. Delaney is five-mile champion; he beat Myers with ease in the 'cross-country championship in fast time; he met George when the latter was in this country and beat the English crack a minute actual time (irrespective of his handicap), and when a match race at one mile between he and Fredricks was arranged the latter failed to appear at the mark and the Williamsburger walked over for the prize. On this showing he is certainly a better man than Fredricks, and he should be sent to England as America's representative distance runner.

The team will be numerically stronger than in 1881, but its strength, from an athletic stand point, is but a little greater. Then Myers and Eugene E. Merrill represented this country, and the pair suffered but two defeats. Myers was beaten in a 100-yard race and Merrill lost the seven-mile walking championship to Raby, who is now, and probably was then, a professional. Merrill fainted from exhaustion, produced by excessive training, or he would probably have won. Myers fell shortly after starting in the 100-yard race, and thus they suffered the only defeats in a campaign lasting nearly two months. Myers and Murray may be able to do better this year, but they will be handicapped by anxiety for the success of their companions.

The Gaffney-Eisman Match.

About one hundred people were present to witness the one-fourth-mile walking match between Gaffney and Eisman at the Recreation grounds, Washington's Birthday afternoon, for a gold medal. After an inexcusable delay of one hour and a half past the announced time both men appeared at the mark. P. Jacoby acted as judge for Eisman while De Alton acted for Gaffney. Edwards, the celebrated walker from Australia, was selected as referee. The race needs little description as at report of pistol both men moved off at a rattling pace, Eisman leading the first 30 yards, at which point Gaffney assumed the lead which varied throughout from 1 to 3 feet up to within about 5 yards of the winning post, when Eisman spurted and just managed to breast the tape first. Time 1 min. 27 4-5 secs. At least three-fourths of the track is down grade, and as the Recreation ground is not a properly surveyed track, no record can be allowed. Gaffney's judge claimed that Eisman broke and of course the other judge said he did not, and the referee being called into requisition decided Eisman's walking square and consequently the winner of the event. A great many present claimed that they both ran while others contended that they both walked square. At any rate, Gaffney walked square which he most certainly did not do at the last Olympic sports. The whole affair from beginning to end was most unsatisfactory. It is to be hoped that we have heard the end of both their respective abilities, and it is well known that both men can get all the satisfaction at a regular meeting of one of our clubs, at a distance which would really show what stamina is possessed in either man without issuing boastful challenges in the daily papers.

A protest has been lodged against L. E. Myers by two gentlemen well known in eastern athletic circles, Messrs. G. H. Badeau and G. A. Avery, who aver that he is not an amateur, but a professional, and has caused great excitement. For some weeks the amateur status of Mr. Myers has been discussed in certain quarters. At a meeting recently held in Toronto, to establish a Canadian Athletic Association, it was said that Mr. Myers was considered a professional, but the person alleged to have made the statement afterwards qualified his remarks. Then the New York correspondent of the London *Sporting Life* took up the affair and a recent issue of that paper contained an article virtually accusing the champion of being a professional. These statements it is understood are based on the knowledge that Mr. Myers has received a salary as Secretary of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and that he ran at various athletic games throughout the country, when it was known that he was not working for a livelihood. How it will be decided that he had no right to receive payment for his services as Secretary to his club is difficult to understand. Mr. W. Wood, the Secretary of the New York Athletic Club, has been paid for his services, and his predecessor, Mr. C. A. Mahoney, also received a small compensation. Neither of them have ever been charged with violating the Amateur laws. As to Myers running a Pullman, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, he ran there as other athletes did, and the clubs for whom he ran probably paid his expenses.

The protest lodged against Myers was at his request and done in order to have his status satisfactorily established before leaving for England. The National Association of Amateur Athletes will take action in the matter at its next meeting.

The athletic exhibition arranged by the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expense of the gentlemen selected to go to England to represent their clubs this season, was held on the night of February 16th at Madison Square Garden, and the large place was crowded to excess. The New York *Herald* says "that a more respectable and orderly concourse of people never assembled inside of Madison Square Garden." The bad condition of the track prevented good time being made in the races, all of which, however, were keenly contested. M. W. Ford of the N. Y. A. C. succeeded in beating all previous records at three standing jumps without weights. His three jumps were 32 feet 10 inches, 33 feet ½ inch, and 33 feet 3½ inches. The best previous record was made by F. Larkin, 32 feet 4 inches, at Princeton, N. J., June 17th, 1878.

At last advices Weston had completed 2,950 out of the 5,000 miles he is to walk over the roads, byways and in various halls in England. On Saturday, the 26th ult., after a spell of spring-like weather, he started out from Blackburn (Lancashire) at 6.25 A. M. in an almost blinding snowstorm and with a very heavy road, his route laying to St. James's Hall, Manchester, a distance of twenty-four miles, which he reached at 1 P. M. He then put in eleven more miles and at 4 P. M. took dinner. After an absence of two hours and a half he resumed his journey, recording 40 miles at 7.45 and 50 miles at 10.16 P. M. As usual he rested on Sunday and on Monday added 50 miles more to his score, making a total o 2,950 miles.

The football match to take place this afternoon at the Recreation Grounds between the University and a picked team of players promises to be unusually interesting. Both teams will be very strong, particularly the picked team which includes all the best Wanderer and Phœnix players left from the old clubs. A large attendance is anticipated.

At a conference of delegates from the faculty of twenty-two colleges, held at New York February 1st, Regulations for Intercollegiate Athletic Sports was unanimously drawn up.

The American amateur athletes will make their first appearance in England, at the Lillie Bridge Grounds, London, on the 5th of July.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New Race Course Near Paterson—Wagering on the Spring Stakes—Racing at New Orleans—Gebhardt and Hunter's Dispute—James Keene's New Trainer—Eastern Stakes Open—General Notes—Sporting, Theatrical, etc.

Time draws on apace, and yet it is still "the winter of our discontent". Turfmen in this vicinity are, therefore, fain to be content with discussing the entries to the Spring Stakes, and analyzing the thousand and one rumors that are flying around this metropolitan circuit, of which Jerome Park, Fleetwood, Monmouth, Brighton and Sheepshead Bay are the enclosing lines. Still another race-course is projected in this vicinity for 1884. At Paterson, New Jersey, not on the site of the famous old Passaic track where noble Norfolk galloped away with the first Jersey Derby, but at a point near the falls, about equi-distant between the two converging lines of railway, the Lackawanna and Erie roads, on a direct line from Jobstown, near which Rancocas is situated. It is intimated Pierre Lorillard is to be the heaviest supporter of the new enterprise, but this latter report lacks confirmation. The new course will be within thirty minutes of Jersey City—very handy indeed for New Yorkers. Betting on the future events is getting quite active. A local book-maker last week bet one of the Dwyers $1,000 even that the latter's lot (six horses) in the Suburban Handicap, at Sheepshead Bay, would be beaten by the Rancocas lot (five horses) in the same race. After the wager was recorded, the horse-owner offered to go on and bet the book-maker $5,000 more that Barnes, four years, 131 pounds, beats Iroquois, six years, 130 pounds, in the same race. Barnes is said to be looking in splendid shape, and this grand son of Billet is a race-horse that fills the eye such as no horse but the thoroughbred of high class can. He was retired early last summer, and is expected to come out this spring a giant refreshed. And if he can give Iroquois two years and one pound over the mile-and-a-quarter course, it will be the greatest achievement of his career, if, of course, the Derby winner is right. In the latter case, many who prefer the chance of Iroquois, for it was claimed last fall that he could have beaten Miss Woodford in the contemplated match, she to receive 8 lbs. In the Kentucky Derby betting Bob Miles, Powhatan, Louisville and Buchanan are the favorites here, while in the west several dark colts have been backed heavily. The Corrigan colt Ten Full, by Ten Broeck, out of the dam of Checkmate, is one of these. At St. Louis he has been backed down to low figures, 3 to 1 being accepted there, while here 20 to 1 goes begging. In the same city Freeland has been warmly supported to win the Merchants' Stake, and April Fool to win the Louisville Cup. The latter four-year-old is by imp. Intruder, and last October beat Apollo and John Davis three miles in 5:43. Lida Stanhope, last year's winner, is also supported by many, while Leonatus, the ostensible favorite, has hardly a wager recorded to his name, the opinion gaining ground that he will never race again. Not so Gen. Harding, his younger companion in misfortune during 1883. This big son of Great Tom and Eliza Davis is said to be doing splendidly, and great things are expected of him this year. Unfortunately Gen. Harding, is but very heavily engaged, his owner S. Bryant having been on the black list when the Yearling Stake closed in 1882. The Withers' Stakes, in this city, has Burton and Reveller for the favorites, with Himalaya next in favor. Leo is also well thought of, but there is just a suspicion in certain quarters that the Rancocas stable will not come to Jerome this spring, owing to the bad luck of 1883 at that period. Many of the horses from Sheepshead Bay, however, including the Dwyers' formidable string, will go to Jerome next month, the Coney Island track not being fit to work on by reason of the changes going on there. Mr. Keene's horses will also go in all probability. This stable, now in charge of the noted colored trainer Harvey Welch, vice J. Barry Blagrave (of the firm of Barry & Co.) is said to be in poor fix just at present, and the late trainer has considerable sympathy from the fact that the fault for this state of affairs is not considered to be his. This is by most persons outside of the immediate Keene faction. In fact, it is an open secret that trainers generally have had a hard time of it to please Messrs. Keene and Bathgate, and between the two the trainer is like the small stone ground down by the large one. Still, perhaps, Harvey can evolve order out of chaos, and as his place is worth $1,500 for the year, and 10 per cent. on the winnings of the stable, it may be a good investment for him. He gives up his small, but select public stable to his assistant James Smith, who has been connected with him for twelve years. Of Keene's lot the best are Dutch Roller, three years, Sinaloa, three years, Burgomaster, three years, and the King Alfonso—Janet Colt, two years. This colt who took a prize at the Horse Show last November is a magnificent looking youngster. There is some little talk of a rupture between Arthur Hunter, the noted gentleman rider (and son of the well-known turfman Mr. John Hunter), and "Freddie" Gebhardt regarding the partnership known to exist between them with the race-horse Eole. If the young gentlemen are wise they will settle it among themselves, and thereby save scandal, preserve their own dignity, and keep out of the mire of petty squabbles the name and fame of the great horse mentioned. It is asserted that Hunter has made charges against Gebhardt to the Coney Island Jockey Club, which if proved will probably result in, for the second time of late, "Freddie's" being left out in the cold. In other words, expelled from membership. The gist of the matter is set forth below:

Near the close of the season of 1882 Gebhardt gave Arthur Hunter, who was then the chief manager of the Pelham stable, under whose colors Eole was racing, $5,000 for the privilege of racing the horse under his (Gebhardt's) name. All he desired was the honor of having the horse entered in his name, he agreeing to give the net earnings to Mr. Hunter. Eole won $12,000 while running under Gebhardt's colors, and Mr. Hunter says that when he claimed this money Gebhardt denied the agreement and refused to pay over the winnings. Hot words have passed, and now the Coney Island Jockey Club is asked to settle the matter. Mr. Hunter is well known as a skillful gentleman jockey, who has won more races than any other gentleman rider in the country. Gebhardt look great pride in Eole last year, and was happy when Mrs. Langtry was present to see the horse carry his colors to the front.

Racing at New Orleans, since my last letter, has been another series of postponements, but they are plucky down there and will "stick it out in that line if it takes all winter." Mardi Gras begins on Saturday next, the 23d, and that is expected to bring balmy skies once more, and large crowds of visitors. A letter received from Wren's Nest, Harrisonburgh, Va., where Mr. F. A. Daingerfield has Sam Purdy in the stud, say that the foals of the game from son of George M. Patchen and Whisky Jane all show the time and square trot of their famous sire, and that the game old hero of many a hard fought battle of protracted heats is in robust health. Mr. D. also has standing at the same place Dan Sparling by Glenelg, the winner of the Withers' Stakes of 1879, from his stable companion Spendthrift, Harold, and others. A notable stake is now open to close for stallions on April 1st with the Monmouth Park Association of this city. The Champion Stallion Stakes for two-year-olds, foals of 1883, will be run in August, 1885. It is six furlongs, and only the get of those stallions can compete whose owners have entered them on or before April 1st next. $5,000 is added to the stake by the Monmouth Park Association, and if fifteen stallions enter at $500 each, and ten horses start at $250 each, the aggregate value of the stake will be over $15,000. Of this the owner of the winner will get $7,250, the breeder of the winner $4,750, the owner and breeder of the second horse each $1,000, and the owner and breeder of the third horse each $500. This is, therefore, a stake well worthy of the attention of the breeders of the entire country. Consult the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and read the conditions in full. The Pacific coast should send six or seven entries to this rich stake, namely, Grinstead, Rutherford, Wildidle, Kyrle Daly, Joe Hooker, Norfolk, Monday, etc. On March 1st the entries close to the stakes of the Monmouth Park Association, embodied in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Entries postmarked on that day will be in time.

On the 30th of April Belle Meade Stock Farm, near Nashville, will hold its annual yearling sale. Forty-nine yearlings, the get of Great Tom, Bramble and Enquirer, will be sold. This great farm also has Luke Blackburn in its list of stud sires, and its advertisement in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN shows their fees of service, etc. These four stallions are among the best in the world, and though Bramble and Blackburn are untried, there is no doubt that they will both be worthy successors of their sire the dead son of Iago and Queen Mary, famous old Bonnie Scotland.

The theatres here are all booming, "making hay while the the sun shines," albeit that we have only had two days of sunshine here in nearly four weeks. Lent will soon be at hand, and then comes the wail of the professionals. Alpine Roses, at the Madison Square Theater, is in for a run, and good houses have been the situation of affairs from the opening night. The scenery is superb, and the well-trained company at this house leave nothing to be desired in the score of acting. Mrs. Langtry is making the circuit of the town by slow stages. Commencing at Wallack's, she then went to Stetson's Fifth-avenue Theatre, from there down town to Niblo's Garden, and next Monday she opens up town at the New Park, under the auspices of Mr. John A. Stevens. This gentleman and his popular assistant Mr. F. B. Murtha have taken a new lease of fortune since their being burnt out at the Windsor. Their plan of powerful attractions for short periods is proving successful, and for the first time since the theatre has been opened the business is on a paying basis. Mr. Daly's Country Girl is the talk of the town, and is a genuine success, while Modjeska's powerful acting in Maurice Barrymore's Nadjezda is drawing crowds to the Star Theatre. Lady Clare, at New Wallack's, is also received with favor, but the funniest bit of *potpourri* on the stage is Mes tayer and Barton's Wanted a Partner, or Have I Your Eye?

New York, February 18th, 1884. PACIFIC.

FISH.

Hints to Trout Fishers.

Of course, I cannot fish at this season, but there's nothing to hinder me from tying leaders, and in otherwise preparing myself for the summer trouting campaign. Last season I used Orvis' leaders with intied loops, and never saw anything better than they were, but I had used them all up before I struck the big fish at Tillamook, and was compelled to fall back upon leaders of my own make before I could strike any of the finny monsters that lurked in the deep pools of Wilson river. On the day that we were to break camp I sent our boys into town early in the morning to tell Mr. Hayes to come at noon with the wagon to move us to the steam-boat landing. The boys came back and said Mr. Hayes could not possibly get there before three o'clock, and here was everything packed up and ready to leave. The Conroy split bamboo rod leaned out against the tree, its nickel joints glittering in the mellow sunlight that streamed downward through the maple boughs. I gave a second glance at it, rose up and put on my wading shoes. I made up my mind to go down to "the big whirl," half a mile below the camp, as the walk was an easy one. On the first day I struck the river I had caught a half-pounder there, and never got a rise there since. The big whirl was soon reached, and I got behind the great fallen spruce that gave the water its peculiar twist. The first cast hooked a handsome fish which I soon landed. The second took a monster, who vaulted two feet into the air in his frantic efforts to shake out the hook, and as he went down, up jumped three other gallant fellows of about the same size. I became so excited that I trembled like a leaf. In half an hour I had the last fish out of that pool, eight trout weighing seven pounds dressed. All those big fish I caught on a single gut leader tied by myself, but I shall be careful to have a few Orvis leaders with me when I got down there again. They are very handy things to have in the house on occasions of that sort. Of your line parting there is but little fear, for nearly all the trout lines now in use are tapered silk, and they generally are good for three seasons fishing, at least. Nor is there much danger of your rod letting go. Most all the better class of fishermen use split bamboo. Conroy's or Leonard's are the best that you can get ready made, but if you insist on having one made to order, now is the time to order it. Sanders of Brooklyn made a compound rod for Judge Whalley on a draft made by me. The butt is twenty-eight inches, and cane-wrapped, of course. There are two middle joints, one thirty-four inches in length and the other forty-two, and there are four tips, one of thirty-four inches, one of thirty-seven, and two of forty. Now you can have a rod either eight feet, eight feet three inches, eight feet nine inches, or nine feet two inches. The ferrules of all this compound are interchangeable, so that the proportions of the rod are perfect in either of the above. If you have to fish a narrow or brushy stream, you use the short parts and fish with an eight-foot rod. The cost of Judge Whalley's rod was $45, including the handsome sole leather case in which it was packed, and when he got to his native England he satisfied some of his early acquaintances that they had been fishing for years with very common tackle, compared with what our American shops can turn out. For a shop rod I like my old Conroy as well as any I have ever seen. It has had three seasons of very hard usage, and I can see no good reason why it is not as good as the first day that I jointed it together. Well, the only way I can judge of anything of this sort is by its actual service, and if the next rod that I buy serves me as well as this one has done there will be no good cause for a growl. It will have about nine additional wraps of silk put on its tips this spring before varnishing, and then I think I will be good for my share of sport. A man cannot expect much of a split bamboo rod for less than $20, although I have seen one for $16, made by Cruttendon of Cazenovia, which is the best for the money yet seen hereabouts. It is made by a practical fly-fisher, who knows just where the strain comes, and just how to equalize it. A lancewood rod costing $6, made by the same man, was tried right along side of me last year at Tillamook by Tom Morgan, and I really believe he killed more big fish with it than I did with my own bamboo. I saw him on a half-dozen occasions, when I would not have given a quarter of a dollar for the chances of his rod, play the great Zoroaster of the pool till he wearied of the unequal struggle, and then landed him, panting and dying on the gravelly beach.

And while on the subject of rods, let me say that I have seen a good many broken ones, and for every bad rod that I have seen there have been a dozen bad anglers. Of course, no two men handle a fish alike after hooking them. There is your sanguine-nervous man who strikes so hard when he gets a bite that some part of the tackle must of necessity go apart. No matter whether the fish weighs two pounds or two ounces, he must come out at the very first jerk. Then there is your man who is of lymphatic temperament, and he insists on playing the fish till he is absolutely lifeless; and it is ten to one that he loosens his hold of the trout's head, and the fish winds his strong tail about the line and walks off with a leader and three flies. Last of all comes your cool and clear-headed angler who plays the fish till he can get him tolerably tired, when he runs him into shallow water and shoves the landing net under him. And he is the man who gets the best sport and generally brings to camp the largest number of fish. But it is absolutely indispensable that you have good leaders and that your flies are likewise well tied. Soft and mushy flies will soon get whipped out of all shape. The hardest finished flies are always the best and last the longest. You can buy flies for $2 per gross, but what are they worth when you get them? The first time you get on a big fish away he goes with your fly, and the consequence is that you don't get the fish, while on the other hand he is apt to die from pain caused by the hook. You may pull through with a different line or an off-color rod, but a bad leader and ill-tied flies will surely result in your overthrow. I prefer to carry as many hackles in my book as anything else. Have your gray hackles tied with yellow bodies as well as green, and that will save you from buying either professor or grizzly king flies. Have your black hackles tied both with red and black bodies, and you will want neither gnats nor hawthorn flies; have your brown hackles tied half green and half red, and they will be as good killers as any in the cast.

For dress, let me recommend a tan-colored canvas jacket over and above any other style of coat. It is not only the best, but a long way the best. A canvas vest is also preferable to any other. And now as to your nether habiliments, don't throw away any old pantaloons, but cut off the legs at the knees; and if they are badly worn in a portion where your eyes do not usually reach, from your sedentary and observing habits, patch them in the seat with what you cut off at the legs. Sew a strong button on each side of the leg at the knee, and have long woolen stockings reaching up so high that they can be attached to the buttons by short pieces of elastic. Then pull a pair of rough socks over these stockings, and wear a pair of low shoes, cut full of holes to let the water out as fast as it runs in. Be careful to wet your head before wading into the water, and you will never take cold in this rig. I use it for fishing in the summer and for duck shooting in the winter, and I have yet to find its equal as a woodland dress. As for gum boots and wading stockings, I would not buy them if they were sold for two bits a pair. I used to wear them years ago, and always had a bad headache to pay up for my fun. Since I have discarded them and taken to knickerbockers, I have never had a headache no matter how hot the weather. The rig looks a trifle outlandish, but what are looks compared with comfort.

And that's what you go camping for. You go for a comfort that your home does not afford you during the heated term. You go for the *dolce far niente* of a noonday under the alder and vine maples, and for the delicious sleep that follows in the train of bodily fatigue, and of all sleep there is none that so rejuvenates your frame as that which you get with your blankets spread upon the fir bough, with a top layer of moss between the boughs and the blankets. You wake up in the morning, after having inhaled the delicious odor of the fir boughs, and there is no soreness in your lungs nor catarrh in your nostrils. You feel that fatigue of the body has produced repose in the brain, and that your man's shoulders have suddenly become refurnished with a boy's head. Then, too, you are not troubled with indigestion, for your hearty exercise has set the once sluggish blood to coursing anew through your veins, and you will fancy the figures have been turned around, and that you are fifteen years of age, instead of fifty-one. Remember that your camp must be a model of cleanliness, and your blankets must be aired every morning from 10 o'clock till the meridian, as an absolute guarantee of good health. If you go to the coast, you will need a tent, but in the mountains it is wholly superfluous, unless there are ladies in the party.—*Tom Merry.*

Joseph Anderson, a resident of the Napa Redwoods, caught a number of small trout one day last week in a brook near his home, and was himself caught by a person who was on the watch for violators of the fish law. He was tried before Justice Robinson and fined fifty dollars. A number of the law-abiding sportsmen of Napa have organized a club, at the suggestion of M. M. Estee, for an aggressive campaign against the violators. They employ an officer at a stated salary, and this was their first case. They feel encouraged by their success, and expect much from the moral effect of the conviction.

A tradesman of Gilroy has evolved an outfit of tackle that includes some novel features. The rod is made out of thin cast steel, not thicker than letter paper, bent and soldered in the shape of a rod. The tip is solid steel. It weighs twelve or thirteen ounces, and has several devices that would make it more acceptable to a disciple of Isaak Walton than the split bamboo, or any other valuable rod. The reel holds line more than any other of a similar size, and is provided with a brake which can be operated while the reel is running.

The members of the Sportsmen's Club of California last year took some 320 black bass from Lake Temescal, and planted them in Lake Merced. We understand the fish have multiplied wonderfully in Merced. No fishing will be allowed for two years to come, when, from present indications, there will be an overabundance for every one. The reasons for non-success in Temescal are evident enough, and the success of the Merced experiment, we hope, will lead to many others. We cannot have too large a supply of this grand fish.

Some peppery criticisms on the peculiar position of the majority of the Fish Commission in regard to the trout law have appeared in the dailies during the last week, and from indications the solid duo feel a little uncomfortable. The provocation was the statement by Commissioner Buckingham that there was no law that protected trout. We are assured, however, that at their next meeting the erring majority will set themselves right by affirming their belief in the validity of the law, and announcing their determination to enforce it. We shall see.

The rise in the Ohio river forced those who had charge of Maud S. and several other noted trotters to leave their comfortable quarters and camp for a time on higher ground.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

BELLE MEADE

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.
And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.
Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING.
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

HUBBARD,

Chestnut, foaled in 1869, bred by R. A. Alexander of Woodburn Stud Farm, Kentucky.
Sired by PLANET.
First dam, Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe.
Second dam, Argentil, by Bertrand.
Third dam, Allegranti, by imp. Young Truffle.
Fourth dam, imp. Phantomia, by Phantom.
Fifth dam, by Walton.
Sixth dam, Allegranti, by Pegasus.
Seventh dam, Orange Squeezer, by Highflyer.
Eighth dam, Mop Squeezer, by Matchem.
Ninth dam, Lady, by Turner's Sweepstakes.
Tenth dam, Shuttle and Syphon's dam, by Patriot.
Eleventh dam, by Crab.
Twelfth dam, Sister to Sloven, by Bay Bolton.
Thirteenth dam, by Curwen's Bay Barb.
Fourteenth dam, by Curwen's Spot.
Fifthteenth dam, by White-Legged Lowther Barb.
Sixteenth dam, Old Vintner Mare.

Some of his Winning Performances:

1872, Balimore, Md., Oct. 22d—Dixie Stakes for three-year olds. Ninety nominations. Won by Hubbard beating Joe Daniels, True Blue-Woodbine, Mate, Silent, Friend, Wheatley, Experience, Oaks and Brook, land. Won by six lengths.

1873, Long Branch, N. J., July 10th—Grand Sweepstakes, four-mile heats, won by Hubbard distancing Wheatley and Bessie Lee in the first heat.

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 2d—For all ages; dash of three miles; won by Hubbard beating Harry Bassett, Wanderer and King Harry

1873, Saratoga, N. Y., August 9th—For all ages; dash of two miles and three-quarters; won by Hubbard beating Katie Pease and Boss Tweed. Total winnings in 1872 and 1873 $22,950.

Will make the season at the DALE BREEDING FARM, Mountain View, Santa Clara County, commencing February 10th, and ending June 10th, 1884.

Terms, $50. Mares not proving in foal can be bred the next season free of charge.
Good pasturage at $5 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents.
Full pedigrees can be had by applying to

T. J. DALE.
Mountain View, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS
—AT—
RANCHO DEL PASO.
For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.
At $100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon. by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.
Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST
Blood Horse Association
Spring Race Meeting.
BAY DISTRICT COURSE, San Francisco.

First Day—Saturday, April 12th.

No. 1—California Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of half a mile. Closed with 23 nominations.
No. 2—Hearst Stake.—For all ages, of $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.
No. 3—Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles. Closed with 28 nominations.
No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse $200; $25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every $100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every $100 above.

Extra Day—Tuesday, April 15th.

No. 5—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; $25 to second; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.
No. 6—Purse, $200; $50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.
No. 7—Purse, $200; $50 to second; dash of one mile.
No. 8—Selling Purse, $200; $25 to second; 1¼ miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.

Second Day—Thursday, April 17th.

No. 9—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.
No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—$50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 P. M.
No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1⅝ miles; $25 each; $10 declaration; $200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.
No. 12—Purse, $300; $50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Third Day—Saturday, April 19th.

No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds. Closed with 23 nominations.
No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds. Closed with 31 nominations.
No. 15—Purse, $300; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.
No. 16—Consolation Purse, $200; $50 to second; for horses that have run and not won at the meeting; five pounds allowed for each defeat; dash of a mile.

Conditions.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed will close March 1st, 1884.
Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting 1881.
Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M. the day preceding the race.
Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M. the day preceding race, by paying five per cent. After that time can only be excused by Presiding Judge, and in such case, ten per cent. on amount of purse must be paid.
Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the association in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.
Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.
All nominations in stakes and entries in purses must be made on or before the first day of March next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked on or before that day, March 1st.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

State Agricultural Society.
TROTTING AND RUNNING PURSES

To Close March 10th, 1884.

No. 1—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats for two-year-olds.
No. 2—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.
No. 3—Trotting Purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.
Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which to accompany nomination, remaining five per cent. payable July 15th, 1884. Those not making second payment forfeit first, and cannot start in the race; five to enter and three to start. If more than ten make second payment, $200 additional will be added; four moneys. The meeting having been extended to nine days, these races will be so arranged as to permit the colts entered in other stakes to trot in these purses.

Running.

No. 4—Running Purse $1,000; one-mile dash for two-year-olds.
No. 5—Running Purse $1,000; one mile and repeat for three-year-olds.
Entrance ten per cent., five per cent. of which must accompany nomination, the remaining five per cent. to be paid July 15th, 1884. Eight entries required to make first payment; four moneys. If more than ten make second payment, $200 will be added.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. **P. A. FINIGAN,** President.

MONMOUTH PARK.
Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my) Stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.
The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.
Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of $5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.
The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1883.
The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses bred in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless their sires are represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

Every mail lately received from Albion has something to say regarding the Archer-Wood-Walton muddle. The investigations of the English Jockey Club in the case of Charles Archer, the young ex-trainer, have developed a strange state of affairs, not the least singular fact being the arrangement said to exist last season between Lord Ellesmere and his trainer. It seems that Charles Archer and the "noble Lord" had mutually agreed that the plebian was to charge the aristocrat nothing whatever for his services as trainer, in consideration of which—and here comes the point—Lord Ellesmere was to leave the entire management of the stable to Archer's discretion. After discharging stake accounts, etc., all responsibility of the owner as to expenses was to cease. Now, this contract is not particularly new. Other trainers have frequently been entrusted with full and entire powers for similar considerations. The late Joseph Dawson trained Prince Charlie, Lord Gough, and many others with the same understanding. But when trainer so entrusted is a mere lad in years, and with comparatively very little experience in his adopted profession, criticisms cannot well be withheld on the impropriety of so injudicious a course.

A mysterious disease has broken out among the horses in the Medina district of Texas. The horses when first taken seem to be drawn together, as if in loin distemper, and appear to suffer greatly, virtually walking on the tips of hind hoofs. Then they gradually pitch forward, fall to the ground, and never get up again. The affliction does not relate to the condition of the animals in any respect, as some of the fattest horses in the county have fallen prey to the malady.

As Archiduc could not be declared a sound horse by the Messrs. Barrow of Newmarket, Baron Rothschild (of Paris) refused to take him. Whereupon the representative of the estate of the late Count Lagrange served a legal notice on him compelling the Baron to take the colt, as he was sold without a guarantee.

Calmar, 2:22, by Bourbon Chief, dam by March's Bolivar, died at Cleveland, O., Feb. 12th, the property of Warren Chisholm. Calmar was foaled in 1866, and when the property of Col. Wm. Edwards in 1881, was driven to his record by George Whitney.

J. Lucas Turner, proprietor of the new Kinlock Stud in Missouri, has entered into negotiations for the purchase of the English racehorse Skylark, a bay, bred by Lord Falmouth in 1878, by son of King Tom, from Wheatear, by Young Melbourne.

The trotting mare Phyllis, 2:17¼, owned by Chas. Wagner, of Dickinson's Landing, Can., has been barred out of the Ottawa races. Mr. Wagner was offered the handsome sum of $10,000 for Phyllis a few days ago.

Notice to Breeders

—AND—

Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open book-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

Killip & Co,
116 Montgomery Street.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

THE

STANFORD STAKES

1885.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND fillies of 1882, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of March, 1881, at which time the stake will close, $50 on the 1st day of January, 1885, and $100 ten days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1885, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1885 or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of March, 1881. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked March 1st will be eligible.

Breeders of trotting horses will see that it is greatly to their interest that this Stake should not be allowed to lapse, and now that the first payments are made so light it comes within the reach of everyone.

It is the main Trotting Stake of California, and is fully entitled to support.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judgest without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highes, prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 poun ds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

OLIVE

And Other Fruit Lands

FOR SALE

In ten, fifteen and twenty acre lots, at one hundred dollars an acre, at Sunol Glen, in Alameda county, on the Livermore, or old overland route, thirty miles from Oakland, or thirty-six miles from San Francisco, four trains a day; excursion tickets, $1.50. Terms, $25 an acre, or 25 per cent. cash, deed given, balance to be paid in three annual instalments. Trees furnished at fifteen cents a piece, land plowed, trees planted and well cultivated for one year, at $20 an acre; well cultivated each succeeding year at $5 an acre; ninety per cent. of trees warranted to grow, or will be replanted without extra cost. Choicest vineyard land on the same terms. This land is situated in a warm belt, exempt from the prevailing coast fogs, and is well supplied with wood and water. The situation is picturesque, and the climate is equal to that of Santa Barbara. Reference, by permission, is given to W. F. Goad, 603 Montgomery Street; J. A. Robinson, 509 Montgomery Street; J. F. Gawthorne, 444 California Street; Hon. C. N. Felton, 123 California Street; C. W. Crane, 318 Pine Street, room 39; Captain H. H. Ellis, T. F. Batchelder and Chas. Hadsell, Sunol Glen. For further particulars apply to

J. A. JOHNSON,
Sunol Glen, Cal.

P. S.—LOANS MADE, and FARMS BOUGHT and SOLD, on commission at modarate rates in Alameda county.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS,
HACK,
CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**

Address
W. H HOOD.
Woodland, Cal.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

Monday Evening, March 3d.

Miss Jeffreys Lewis!
Miss Jeffreys Lewis!

—AND—

OUR COMPLETE COMPANY,

IN

ARTICLE "47."
ARTICLE "47."

☞ Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., where reserved seats can be secured

☞ **Six Days in Advance.** ☜

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE ☜

This Theatre will remain closed for two weeks for thorough renovation and decorations, prior to the grand Re-opening,

Monday, March 10th,

WITH

Her Majesty's Opera Co.,

Under the auspices of

COL. J. H. MAPLESON.

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, March 3d,

Grand production of

THE RED POCKET-BOOK!

OUR FULL COMPANY.

GRAND SCENERY,
STARTLING EFFECTS!

Every Evening This Week,

—AND—

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. ☜

THE DAVIS GUN.



Choked Bored.

E. T. ALLEN, SOLE AGENT.

IMPORTER OF

FIREARMS, AMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, AND SPORTING GOODS.

416 Market Street, S. F.

Send for Circulars, and Mention this Paper.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

KILLIP & CO.

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

No. 116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

BREEDER'S SALE

BY DIRECTION OF

G. VALENSIN, ESQ.,

—OF—

ARNO STOCK FARM,

We will offer for sale at the

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

—ON—

TUESDAY.....MARCH 11, 1884

At 11 A. M.

His Entire Stud of

Brood Mares, Trotting Stallions, Colts and Fillies.

Among them are the famous stallion CROWN POINT and Brood Mares of the most fashionable strains of blood.

The colts and fillies are mostly sired by the celebrated stallion BUCCANEER.

Among the trotters is the well-known mare SISTER and several three and four year-olds heavily engaged in the various stakes to be trotted this Fall, both in California and the East.

Catalogues will be ready February 25th, giving full description and pedigree of all animals offered.

The sale will be absolute, as Mr. Valensin contemplates an extended tour to Europe.

The young horses entered in Trotting Stakes are now at Oakland Park and may be seen upon application to Mr. John Goldsmith, trainer, who has them in charge.

For other information apply to

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

THE KENNEL.

Field Trial Winners of America.

(CONTINUED FROM FEBRUARY 23D.)

Fourth Tennessee Field Trials, Nashville, Tenn., November 12th-16th, 1877, under the auspices of the Tennessee State Sportmen's Association. Judges for the Puppy Stake: D. C. Bergundthal, Gen. W. H. Jackson and Dr. J. B. Alexander. For the Brace and St. Louis Kennel Club Stakes: Gen. W. H. Jackson and Dr. Alexander.

Puppy Stakes.—For setter and pointer puppies under 18 months; $150 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third. Eleven entries—ten setters, one pointer. 1st, Gladstone (Dan—Petrel), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson; 2d, Champ (Jep—Flounce), red Irish setter dog, owned by W. W. Tucker; 3rd, Ida, Jr., (Erin—Ida), red Irish setter bitch, owned by G. W. Campbell.

Champion Stakes.—For pointers and setters of any age; $250 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third. Twenty entries. 1st, Joe, Jr., (Elcho—Buck, Jr.,), red Irish setter dog, owned by Geo. W. Campbell; 2d, Pride of the South (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Capt. Patrick Henry; 2rd, Countess (Joe—Kate), red Irish setter bitch, owned by W. A. Wheatley; and Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn—divided.

Brace Stakes.—Known as the Dupont Powder Company Stakes for braces; $150 to first, $75 to second, $25 to third. Nine entries. 1st, Clip, setter bitch, owned by L. H. Smith, and Pride of the South, English setter dog, owned by Capt. Patrick Henry; 2d, Buck, Jr., setter bitch, and Joe, Jr., setter dog, owned by Geo. W. Campbell; 3d, Dogwhip, English setter dog, and Gladstone, English setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson.

Puppy Stakes.—Known as the St. Louis Kennel Club Stakes; for puppies under 12 months; $50 silver cup to first; four entries. 1st, Rill (Dogwhip—Fanny Kean), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by Jos. H. Dew.

Fifth Tennessee Field Trials.—Nashville, Tennessee, December 2d-6th, 1878. Judges, Gen. Jackson, Dr. Young and Gen. Churchill.

Puppy Stakes.—For pointer and setter puppies under 18 months; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third; eleven entries. 1st, Maury (Luke—Daisy Dean), black and white setter bitch, owned by Jos. H. Dew; 2d, Fannie (Light—Buck, Jr.,), white setter bitch, owned by Geo W. Campbell; 3d, Dan (Rake—Fanny), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sanborn.

Champion Stakes.—For pointers and setters; open to all; $250 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third; twenty-two entries. 1st and 2d, Drake, (Prince—Dora), black and white ticked setter dog, owned by Luther Adams; and Joe Jr., Elcho—Buck, Jr.,) red Irish setter dog, owned by M. C. Campbell, divided; 3d, Dog Whip (Rake—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson.

Brace Stakes.—Open to all; $150 to first, $75 to second, $50 to third; ten braces entered—nineteen setters, one pointer. 1st, Dash III (Blue Prince—Kate), white and black setter dog, owned by Harvard Kennel Club, and Drake (Prince—Dora), black and white ticked setter dog, owned by Luther Adams; 2d, Lincoln (Dan—Lill II), white and lemon setter dog, owned by John E. Higgins, and Gladstone (Dan—Petrel), owned by P. H. Bryson; 3d, Paris (Leicester—Dart), blue belton setter dog, and Clip (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by L. H. Smith.

First National Kennel Club Trials.—The inaugural field trials of the National American Kennel Club were held at Patoka, Illinois, November 24th-29th, 1879. The heat system was here adopted in place of point judging which had previously prevailed.

Puppy Stake.—For pointer and setter puppies under 18 months; $150 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third; six entries, setters. 1st, Count Fred (Count Wind'em—Nora), black and white setter dog, 17 months, owed by Montview Kennel, 2d and 3d, Countess May (Dash III—Countess Ada), black and white setter bitch, 13 months, owned by Harvard Kennel Club, and Marchioness Peg (Druid—Peg), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by Dr. N. Rowe; divided.

Free-for-All Stakes.—For setters and pointers, any age; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. Eleven entries—eight setters, three pointers. 1st, Lincoln (Dan—Lill II), lemon and white setter dog, owned by Montview Kennel. 2d and 3d, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; Bow (Band—Luna).

Brace Stake.—For braces of pointers or setters; $150 to first; $75 to second; $25 to third. 1st, Nellie, black and white setter bitch, and Dan, black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Lincoln, lemon and white setter dog, and Count Fred, black and white setter dog, owned by Montview Kennel; 3d, Bow and Faust, liver and white setter dogs, owned by the St. Louis Kennel.

Second.—Vincennes, Indiana, November 15th-17th, 1880, under the management of the National American Kennel Club.

The Derby.—For setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after April 1st, 1879; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third; seventeen entries—setters. 1st, Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Daisy Laverack (Thunder—Peeress), lemon and white setter bitch, owned by J. J. Snellenburg; 3d, Count Nailer (Count Wind'em—Nora), black and white setter dog, owned by Montview Kennel; Bruce (Gladstone—Daisy Lee), lemon belton setter dog, owned by W. L. McDonald; May Laverack (Thunder—Spot), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. J. Snellenburg; Peep-o'-Day (Gladstone—Clip), white, black and tan setter dog, owned by D. Bryson—divided.

Free-for-All Stake.—Abandoned on account of snow and unfavorable weather.

Brace Stake.—Abandoned for same cause.

Third.—Grand Junction, Tennessee, December 5th-10th, 1881. Judges, B. F. Wilson, Maj. J. M. Taylor and D. C. Bergundthal.

American Derby.—For setter or pointer puppies whelped on or after April 1st, 1880; $150 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third. Fifteen entries—setters. 1st, Dashing Novice (Dash II—Novel), black, white and tan setter bitch, 16 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Bessie (Dash III—Countess II), black and white setter bitch, 18 months, owned by Harvard Kennel Club; 3d, Shadow (Lincoln—Daisy Dean), black, white and tan setter bitch, 15 months, owned by Dr. E. S. Carr, and Glida (Gladstone—Floy), blue belton setter bitch, 20 months, owned by Jas. H. Dew—divided.

Free-for-All Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. Twenty-five starters—twenty-three setters, two pointers. 1st, Peep-o'-Day (Gladstone—Clip), blue belton setter bitch, owned by D. Bryson; 2d, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 3d, Breckenridge (Leicester—Dart), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Captain Patrick Henry, and Ladd (Lincoln—Daisy Dean), orange and white setter dog, owned by A. M. Waddell.

Brace Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; $150 to first; $75 to second; $25 to third. Three braces started—setters. 1st, King Dash (Belton—Floss), liver and white setter dog, owned by H. M. Short, and Belton III (Belton—Floss), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by J. R. Stayton; 2d, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn, and Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), black, white and tan setter dog, same owner; 3d, Grousedale (Water's Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, owned by W. A. Buckingham, and Dashing Monarch (Dash III—Countess Moll), black and white setter dog, owned by J. C. Higgins.

Sales.

G. W. Bassford has sold Llewellin setter bitch Posha (Druid ex Pocahontas) to C. N. Post, Sacramento.

Llewellin setter bitch pup May D. (McGregor ex Posha) to S. Allen, Napa, Cal.

Zolo B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) to P. Adams, McMinnville, Or.

Reno B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) to N. A. Rideout, Marysville, Cal.

Napa B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) to H. A. Bassford, Vacaville, Cal.

Dotsy B. pointer bitch pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) to Charles Pearch, Napa Cal.

Lena B. pointer bitch pup (Prince Ranger ex Gracie Bow) to P. Adams, McMinnville, Or.

Lemmie B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Gracie Bow) to J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, Cal.

Bee B. pointer bitch pup (Prince Ranger ex Gracie Bow) to Dr. W. H. Boyd, McMinnville, Or.

Bessie B. pointer bitch pup (Prince Ranger ex Gracie Bow) to Jos. McKenna, Suisun, Cal.

Yuba B. pointer dog pup (Prince Ranger ex Josie Bow) reserved and now in trainers' hands for Pacific Coast Field Trials this fall.

The California Coursing Club will meet at the club rooms, 539 California street, on next Wednesday eveuing at 8 o'clock; every member is requested to be present, as important business will come before the meeting. All arrangements for the Spring open meeting to take place at Merced 27th-28th, will be perfected. Quite a large number of entries for this meeting are expected from all parts of the State.

"Cornkrake" has despaired of getting a match and withdrawn his deposit.

The Dominion Kennel Club will hold its second annual bench show of dogs at Toronto, Ont., March 25th and 28th. Mr. Charles Lincoln will act as superintendent, and Mr. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Can., James Watson, of New York, and Major J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky., have been selected as judges.

The coursing match held at Bridgeport, under the auspices of the Vallejo Club, did not give much satisfaction. It was late when the train arrived at the grounds, and very few hares were started.

The Pacific Coast Coursing Club will meet to draw the dogs this evening. Their spring meeting begins at Merced next Wednesday.

BASE BALL.

At the Recreation Grounds last Sunday play was resumed, with the Haverly and Occidental nines engaged. The score:

HAVERLY.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Fogarty, 3d b	5	2	1	2	1	0
Levy, c f	5	1	2	0	0	0
Donahue, s s	5	2	1	0	3	2
Sheridan, 2d b	3	1	1	1	2	1
McDonald, c	3	1	1	13	3	0
Hanley, r f	3	0	0	1	1	0
Fisher, 1st b	3	0	0	10	0	3
Gagus, p	3	1	0	0	15	0
Totals	30	8	6	27	25	6

OCCIDENTAL.	TB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Sweeney, p	5	1	3	2	16	0
Piercy, s s	5	0	0	0	2	1
Creegan, c	4	0	1	10	3	4
Bigelow, 2d b	5	1	1	1	3	0
Barnes, r f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, 1st b	4	3	1	9	3	2
Lee, 3d b	4	1	0	1	1	0
A. Levy, l f	4	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	35	6	6	24	28	9

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Haverly	0	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	—8
Occidental	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	—6

First base on errors—Haverly, 3, Occidental 2. Left on bases—Haverly, 4, Occidental, 3. Struck out—Haverly, 9, Occidental, 13. Three base hit—Sweeney. Two base hits—Taylor and Sweeney. Double play—Fisher alone. Passed balls—McDonald, 4, Creegan, 3. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpire—F. Mitchell.

Ed. Morris and Fred. Carroll have gone to Columbus where they will train in a gymnasium until the middle of March. They will then play a number of games preliminary to the ones of their club against the League clubs of 1884.

John Carroll, a good general player, and at one time manager of the Redington Club, has been playing in a nine at Dallas, Texas. He entered into a running contest recently and carried off the prize, said to be $500.

Fogarty, of the Haverly Club has accepted an offer of the manager of the Philadelphia Club, and will soon depart for the East.

BILLIARDS.

Tom Foley of Chicago is canvassing the opinions of the experts on his tournament proposition, and it meets with general favor. His plan is to divide the players into two classes, and thus make the chances even—Slosson, Schaefer and Vignaux in one class, and Sexton, Dion, Daly, Morris, McLaughlin, Catton and Wallace in another. The first class can play for the championship of the World, and the second for the championship of America. The game to be balk-line. A series of contests with the experts classified as proposed would exhibit quite interesting, earnest play, and no doubt would attract the presence of all the patrons of the game that would be in the vicinity of the contests. As regards the three great players Vignaux, Slosson and Schaefer, a touanament between them in, say, 1,800 point games, played in three evenings, 600 at each seance, would give entertainment for nine evenings, and would be a grand test of skill between the world champions.

Lou Morris has as yet received no reply to his challenge to any man in the United States, except Slosson and Schaefer, to play 3,000 points for $1,000. His offer of $300 allowance of expenses, he thinks, ought to induce an acceptor from the other side of the Rockies, as the trip hitherward would be a delightful excursion combined with a little matter of business.

A Paris cablegram of February 16th says "Mr. Jacob Schaefer, the champion billiard-player, will leave Paris for America the 26th inst. In several private encounters with M. Vignaux since the public contest Schaefer has been victorious. His play has improved with his French practice. He intends to return to Paris, having renewed his challenge to Vignaux."

The table on which the second match of 3,000 points was played by Vignaux and Schaefer was purchased by Baron Rothschild. It was of the J. M. B. & B. Co. make, with the Monarch cushion, and was shipped to Paris from New York.

Peace and quiet pervades billiard circles in this city at present. Morris' unconditional defi to play any man pin pool seems to have no effect except to silence some usually voluble experts.

Frank Maggioli, the local champion of New Orleans, and a specialist at pin pool, is on a tour, and expects to visit San Francisco before he returns to the Crescent City.

In a recent practice game at the Collender Hall, George Slosson made a run of 395 points at the eight-inch balk-line.

The President of Mexico has ordered a Collender table of special design to be made for his house.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

The Almont Stallion

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Terms. $30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.
For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX.
ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

ELECTOR, 2170.

STANDARD—See Wallace's Register Vol. V.

By ELECTIONEER, his dam Gilberta by Fred Low, son of old St. Clair. Second dam Lady Gilbert by Gen. Knox.

Will make the season of 1884, commencing March 1st, and ending June 1st.

Elector is a mahogany bay, both hind feet touched with white, 15:3½ hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds.

Terms $50 the season. Mares from a distance properly cared for and pastured at $5.00 per month. Due care taken but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

C. E. PERKINS.
Stockton.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¼. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger.

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"

SAM PURDY, - - - - - - - $50

(Magony bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45¼ 4:46.

Thoroughbred

DAN SPARLING, - - - - $25

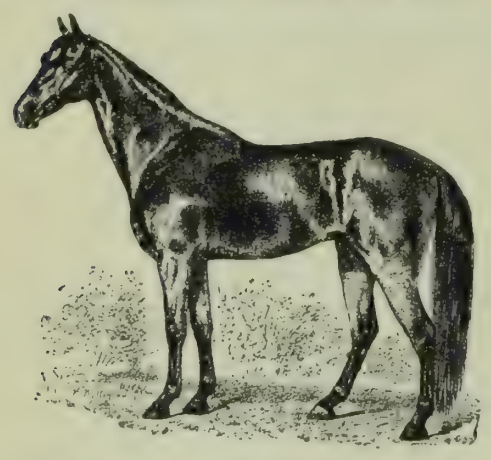
(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

FONHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¼.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¾.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10⅝; Phallas, 2:15¾); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:22¾), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¾, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¼, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17¾; and Tucker, 2:19¼; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28¼; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29¾; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23¾, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20¼; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall, also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsburg, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26¼, 2:23¾, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¼, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY.
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½; by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

FOR SALE.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca
—AND—
Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

FOR SALE

The Trotting Gelding

STARR KING.

Record, 2:22. Sound and in fine condition. Sold only for the reason that his owner's business is such that he cannot give attention to the turf. For further particulars address

C. W. Welby,
Tenth and Railroad Avenue, San Francisco.

Crown Point For Sale.

This promising Hambletonian stallion, record 2:24, is offered for sale. He is so well known for thorough game and endurance that it is almost superfluous to say anything further. He has defeated Sweetness, 2:21½, Starr King, 2:22, Del Sur, 2:24, and others of celebrity. Although having only served one season in the stud, he can show colts of as much promise as any. The dam of Crown Point has two representatives in the 2:30 list. His blood being a combination of Hambletonian, Clay, and other strains, which proves him to be of the very best breeding.

Crown Point is sound in every way, and will be ready to train, with a good show of trotting faster than ever.

For further information address

G. VALENSIN,
Arno Station, Sacramento Co., Cal.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE,

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.

FOR SALE.

An Irish setter dog, three and a half years old, well broken on all kinds of game. Sound in every way, and only sold for want of use.

Apply at the **Mint Saloon,**
605 Commercial St. S. F.



PURE-BRED POULTRY

O. J. ALBEE,
Santa Clara.
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Staggs. Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS
FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 15th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
*9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:30 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	8:40 P M
1:00 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M	and East, Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:10 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Mohave, Needles, Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M	and East, Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	8:40 P M
5:30 P M	East, Emigrant	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville,	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†1:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:10 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:10 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

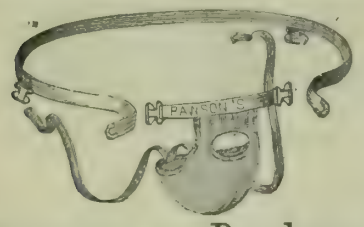
when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting)
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES. RAZORS.



TABLE CUTLERY. SCISSORS.

WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.
O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."
Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Cal. Jockey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



ANYTHING.

PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,**
2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS silver, and 1 get by mail our NEW CASH & CONTENTS, & will be proved to more READY CASH AT ONCE. It is the best method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower



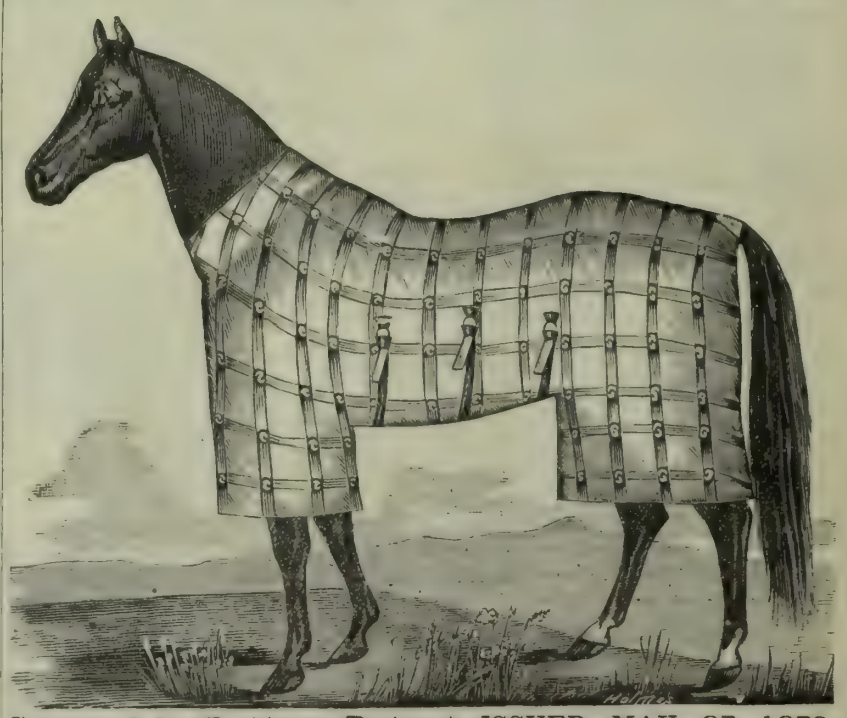
THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE

Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address
BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 10.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 8, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



STANFORD.

Stanford, By Electioneer—Annie Lawrie.

To the above admirable likeness and the name of the sire, Electioneer, there is little necessity to add more than the blood of the dam to place this young stallion in a "good light." The representation is as nearly perfect as can be, and to state further that he is of the very best color, a deep bay, or that shade of brown which is seen in the lighter shades of rosewood, with black legs, mane and tail, without any white markings, our readers can form a correct opinion of his appearance. He is an Electioneer all over, and those who have the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of July 22d, 1882, and will compare the pictures of sire and son, cannot fail to notice the "striking resemblance."

His dam Annie Lawrie was by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., the sire of George Treat and other celebrities, and his second dam Kitty was by Owen Dale. Annie Lawrie was a chestnut 16 hands high, fine fashioned and very spirited, but was never handled for speed. She could, and did show a three-minute gait on the road double. Kitty could also trot in 2:50. The Vermont Black Hawk blood has proved one of the very best crosses in trotting pedigrees, and when "backed" by that of Vermont Hambletonian, as is the case with Dave Hill, Jr., it is truly a potent mixture, and then the Owen Dale is of the "tried and true" strains of Belmont and American Eclipse. Form and blood are the sheet anchors to rely upon in breeding ventures, and people are realizing the importance of proper selection when the object is to obtain fast trotters, as has been so long the case in the rearing of race-horses. Supplemented by performances there is nothing lacking, although of the three attributes of a trotting sire, viz., blood, form and performances, the two first named are the major points. That Stanford will make a fast trotter is reasonably certain, and though he has never had even the preliminary lessons in a trotting education, he shows a fine gait which proper tuition will surely

bring speed. His temper is excellent, and this quality Electioneer appears to stamp his progeny with. As a rule, the Electioneers are the most "level-headed" trotters ever seen upon a track, the youngsters being as steady as old campaigners, and not to be thrown out of balance by influences which usually disturb the veterans. When taught that fast trotting is required, they stick to that method of progression with a pertinacity that is surprising at even the earliest ages. The weanlings at Palo Alto, after a few lessons on the miniature tracks, are not overcome by the exuberance of animal spirits so far that the motion of the whip or hand is not obeyed, and they will bound from a run into a fast trot, and with such true and rapid action, that the display to the admirers of fast trotting is more attractive than their elders when under the control of bit and rein. The dam of Stanford was bred by James B. Chase, who also owned the grandam. George Faylor bred the colt which R. P. Clement purchased when he was three years old. He was foaled in 1879. Judge Clement has several yearlings by him which bear so close a resemblance to the get of their grandsire that would be readily mistaken for the "old horse's" colts by the shrewdest observer.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Spring Signs and the Spring Stakes—Revival of the Albion Jockey Club of Gallatin, Tenn.—Good Prospects for the Southwestern Spring Meetings—The New Orleans Meeting—General Racing Notes, etc.

Judged by the signs of the seasons, an early spring is an event to be anticipated by New Yorkers, for heavy thunder storms of late, and the almost continuous rainy, moist weather of the past three weeks has about driven all the frost out of the ground. Up the Hudson blue-birds have made their appearance, along with other varieties of the bright-hued, feathery harbingers of spring, although the river has only been a few days clear of ice. Less than ten days ago the writer was at Scarborough, only forty miles north of Manhattan, and the icy hammocks of the Hudson extended almost the entire width of the stream, which is there (at the Tappan-Zee) over two miles across. And yet this same day, on shore, the birds of bright plumage were flitting to and fro as mentioned.

Among turfmen in this vicinity to-morrow, stake day, is the all-absorbing theme at present. Six associations at Washington, Baltimore, Jerome Park, Chicago, Monmouth Park and Saratoga close their books for their spring events on this 1st of March, and the same will distribute over $250,000 to turfmen throughout the country. The next great racing event to close, of interest to California turfmen, is the Champion Stallion Stakes, to be run at Monmouth Park in the summer of 1885. It closes for stallions on April 1st next, and from the conditions advertised in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will be worth not less than $15,000. As owners entering stallions will get $6,250 of this amount, in first, second and third monies respectively, it can readily be seen that your State and its thoroughbred sires should be well represented, for no colt or filly can compete next year whose sire has not been entered; and in the Lorillard Stakes for 1886 for three-year-olds, foals of 1883, with $5,000 added, also to be run at Monmouth Park, no colt or filly can be entered in August next, when this rich stake closes, unless their sire has been entered in the Champion Stallion Stakes of 1885, which closes April 1st as above. This latter condition, however, will not extend to foals bred in a foreign land.

Turfmen throughout the country generally will be gratified to hear that measures are actively under way at Gallatin, Tenn., for the revival of the famous old Albion Jockey Club of that section, and there is every probability of a fall meeting there in next October or November. It is indeed rather strange that Sumner county, Tenn., famous a century ago for its fine race-horses, did not seek to maintain its local race-course, but was contented, seemingly, to confide its energies to breeding, and to the sending out of its horses to win honors in other tracks throughout the country. This, however, has not been from any lack of appreciation of the turf, but rather from the changes consequent on the war, the losses of estates and the death of many of the old turfmen of ante-bellum days. But now recuperation is well under way, prosperity is universal throughout that section, and with the natural increase in population and the presence of a comparatively new generation comes a desire to revive the sports of their ancestors. With increased facilities, Gallatin becomes every year more easy of access, and there is no reason why in future years the meetings of the Albion Jockey Club, spring and fall, should not be among the most interesting in the southwestern racing circuits. Such Tennessians as Generals Harding and Jackson of Belle Meade, the brothers Franklin, Gen. V. L. Kirkman and others are foremost in the new enterprise, and also Mr. Charles Reed late of Saratoga, N. Y., whose Fairview Farm, near Gallatin, is already booming up as a prominent breeding center. Subscription lists are now in the hands of Dr. Lampkin, the former vice-president of the old Albion Jockey Club, and the improvement of the grounds, new stands, and stables are already under way. The old track is one of the fastest in America, and its picturesque surroundings of forest and blue-grass, with pure water for the horses, simply perfect. At other points in Tennessee, from Memphis and Nashville, come good reports of the stakes lately closed at both places. Good entries have been received to a majority of the events, and over two hundred horses are expected to take part in these meetings. They will be important, as being about the first line turfmen will get as to the capabilities of several of the most fancied candidates for the Louisville Derby and other events. The Nashville track was a foot under water two weeks ago, but was dry again at last accounts. New Orleans has been having some very good racing since my last letter. On Saturday, the 23d, the first important event of 1884 was run, the Mystic Krewe Handicap one mile and a half. The best attendance of the winter meeting was at hand, Mardi-Gras having drawn thousands of visitors to the Crescent City. In the judges' stand with Col. Simmons and Maj. Wheeler were Mr. A. J. Cassatt (Mr. Kelso) of Philadelphia, Maj. Elias Lawrence of the Latonia Jockey Club, etc. A heavy track somewhat marred the sport, but few good races were run, notwithstanding Carson, by Glengarry, won the first—a mile dash, from a fairly good field, and then Marsh Redan, late the Julietta Colt, beat nine others six furlongs in a gallop. This five-year-old seems to be in his old form of 1882, when he downed the shifty Barret at Sheepshead Bay. The race of the day came next, and eight horses started. The betting was the heaviest of the meeting, five horses selling nearly even up in the pools, but at the finish Wallensee by Waverly and Fosteral by Foster, both five-year-olds, fairly run down all opposition, the two stable companions galloping in almost alone from Brunswick, Princess, Slocum and others. Wallensee, the winner, was a good horse last year, and at Saratoga beat Gleaner, Lord Raglan, Nettle, and others in a fast-run race. Black Jack won the last event of the day, and the racing closed until to-day when it was resumed again.

An ancient tradition is resurrected regarding racing on Hempstead Plains, L. I., over two hundred years ago, for cups given by Governor Nichols, one of which is now said to be owned in this city. This was in 1665, only a year after New Amsterdam had been wrested from the Dutch, and the track is said to have existed where Garden City now stands. That section was then a plain, level as a barn door, sixteen miles long by four broad, and there was not a single tree on the wide expanse. Neither bush, tree nor shrub would grow there, it was said, and the plains were given over to sheep pasturing and these cup races, the courses being called at the time the Newmarket and Ascot courses. The British officers had fox hunts on this Ascot Heath during the Revolutionary War, and Hempstead Plains was the gayest of the gay. Now market gardens cover the spot, and in 1821 the establishment of the Union Trotting Course there removed the last vestiges of the old-time racing plains of Hempstead.

The Gebhardt-Hunter squabble is to be settled by arbitration, it seems. Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Mr. Henry I. Nichols and Judge Vanderpoel, all of this city, are the arbitrators. Mr. Hunter claims that "Freddie" owes him some $12,000, and certainly there must be some foundation, in fact, for the claim, or Freddie Gebhardt would not so readily submit to arbitration. Some capital is being made by a certain weekly sheet in this city, announcing that most of Pierre Lorillard's race-horses are for sale, giving many persons the idea that he is going to quit the turf, etc. So they are, on the principle of the man who once declared that he would sell anything he had, even his wife, *if the purchaser would pay his price.* I saw the price list of Rancocas a day or two since, and such figures as $15,000 for Leo, $10,000 for Young Duke, $7,000 for Huron, $5,000 for some of the yearlings, and others equally fabulous, are equivalent to no offer at all. The same paper that publishes these items, some weeks ago gravely printed in its advertising columns the stake advertisements of a prominent Racing Association long in advance of its being issued in the regular way. This is simply a species of blackmail, but the shaft fell short of its mark, the sheet in question being notified by the Secretary of the Association in question that they could expect no revenue from their self-imposed labor of love. If you, Mr. Simpson, don't locate the paper I mean, I lose my guess, that's all. Belle Meade Farm, Tennessee, the home of the noted stallions Enquirer, Great Tom, Bramble, and Luke Blackburn, will hold their annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings on the 30th of April next. Forty-nine head will be disposed of—twenty-three colts and twenty-six fillies, and the lot is described as an unusually fine one. The day prior to the Belle Meade sale, Charles Reed, of Fairview Farm, will hold a sale of yearlings, the get of imp. Fechter, Highlander, etc.

The declarations due February 20th to the great race for the Suburtan Handicap run at Sheepshead Bay, June 10th, are all in, and only fourteen out of the 74 entries have declined their weights. This leaves sixty horses in the contest, and there is certain to be twenty or more starters. It promises to be a great betting race, several New York book-makers having already opened books on it, 200 to 1 being laid against some of the entries. The coming horse show in this city during the last week in May is already beginning to engross public attention. The list of purses has been increased 75 per cent. to $17,500. Five hundred dollars will be given to the best trotting stallion. There will be 121 classes of exhitits in all, and entries must be made by May 1st to W. F. Wharton, 48 Broad street, N. Y. From over the water comes the intelligence of several American victories in England, all over hurdles. On February 6th Bolero, by Bonnie Scotland, won at two miles, on the 9th Golden Gate, by King Alfonso, another race at the same distance, and last week by cable was reported Sachem's win for the Sandown Grand Prize, worth about $4,000. His new owner Tom Cannon has commenced the year well. Another item from abroad shows that American stallions do not go unappreciated there, when at that date (February 10th) Foxhall's book of mares was already full. His fee was 30 guineas ($150) a mare.

The sad death of Salmi Morse, and the collapse of the play "On the Yellowstone," under Miss Blackburn's management, is the absorbing topic in theatrical circles here. The deceased author of the Passion Play was a man not thoroughly understood by the general public, and his friends are unanimous in speaking well of him. His life and dramatic end show that truth is sometimes stranger than fiction. At the theater, the Country Girl at Daly's has scored an instantaneous success. Well put on, well acted, and of clear construction, it has been witnessed by crowded houses since the opening night. Lady Clare, at Wallack's, is also having its share of favor, and Modjeska, in her new piece Nadjesda, has evoked much criticism for and against. The play is too intense and gloomy to suit the average theater-goer. Alpine Roses, at the Madison Square theater, bids fair to run through the season. The piece has a charming flavor of rusticity throughout, and the scenery, with the acting of every member of the cast, could not be improved upon. Separation, at the Union Square, is another to wheel into line with the above successful pieces, and "standing room only" has been the rule at this house. At the New Park Theater, Mrs. Langtry is doing good business. Yours,

PACIFIC.

New York, February 29th, 1884.

The Santa Claus Fillies.

The race between the two two-year-olds by Santa Claus came off at the Bay District Track on Wednesday of last week, and all bets that Lem Ullman would fall out of the sulky were bad investments, for he not only kept his seat, but won the match in good style. The betting favored Mr. Fry's colt, the odds being two to one that she would carry away the money.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, match for $100.

L. Ullman's (E. M. Fry's) b f Santa Rosa, 2 years	1	1
H. Scott's br f Josephine, 2 years	2	2

Time—3:26, 3:20.

The brown gelding Great Eastern, by Walkill Chief, record 2:18, owned by John Fox of Pearsalls', Long Island, is matched to trot Gabe Case's bay gelding Big Fellow, by Edward Everett, record 2:23½, in June next for $1,000 a side, mile heats, best three in five to harness. Each horse stands seventeen hands high.

TURF AND TRACK.

Racing and Trotting at Oakland.

Last Saturday witnessed the resumption of business on the Oakland Trotting Park, the rains having put a stop to the weekly "trials of speed," which had been a feature of the winter while the track was good. There could not be a more auspicious day, as the "weather" would have been voted beautiful at any season of the year. It does not require many words to describe the beauty of the afternoon. Sunshine, warmth, a total absence of anything to mar the pleasure of those in attendance. The track was also in fine condition, the inner portion being just right to gallop upon, and though the most favored of the trotters had to go "a long mile" from the necessity of swinging wide on the turns, the outer portion of the track was firm and smooth. The first race to be decided was heats of half a mile for a purse of $100, the entries Haddington, Red Oak, and Della Walker. That it was a *queer* race all through was the impression of a large majority of the spectators. In the first place the betting was queer. Haddington was the favorite before the start and as the selling progressed he increased in favor. It was still queerer that after losing the first heat, the winner of which showed no signs of distress, that the loser was in greater favor than ever, and that when to an ordinary observer Red Oak should have been at long odds, there were only "suckers" supporting him. It must be born in mind that Red Oak is credited with the fastest record at heats of half a mile, having run in 48½-49, and though it is not to be expected that a horse is capable of repeating his best performances every time he runs, he won the first heat so handily in 49½ seconds that his loss of ground in the betting thereafter was inexplicable on any other hypothesis than prearrangement. At all events, men wagered their money on the point that the betting indicated a "fixed fact," and there was little disappointment at the result.

The trotting race was very different. It was well contested throughout, although the third and fourth heats was comparatively an easy task to the winner after the homestretch was reached. Regina is sure before the season is ended to add another Electioneer to the "list," and as she is not yet four years old, she has plenty of time to drop into a low notch.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, March 1st. Purse, $100; half-mile heats.

J. McM. Shafter's b h Haddington, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame	3	1	1
C. Hoffman's Red Oak, by Red Oak	1	3	3
——gr m Della Walker, by Jim Glenn	2	2	2

Time—49½—50.

The second race was trotting for a purse of $150, the starters being Ed to wagon, Regina, Fannie Burns and Roanoke in harness. Ed was the favorite, bringing $26, the "field," Regina and Fannie Burns, $20, and Roanoke $9. The first heat Fanny Burns took the lead, Ed being second, and Regina third, until Fannie broke at the three-quarter pole, when Ed and Regina passed her. The latter broke about the distance-stand, regaining her trot in time to be within a neck of Ed when he crossed the score, and as he had made several runs in the heat it was awarded to the filly, Fannie Burns being third and Roanoke last. Time, 2:43. Still Ed was the favorite, bringing $25 to $17 on all the others, though the result of the second heat was rather a damper on those who supported him. In that Roanoke and Regina fought for mastery, the others never in the hunt. Roanoke led by several lengths at the quarter and half, from which point the filly kept gaining, and at the wire she was so close that the judges announced a dead heat, the time, 2:40; Ed third and Fannie Burns fourth. After that the field was the favorite at $20 to $12, and the third heat was won by Regina so handily in 2:41¾ that it was evident that only an accident could prevent her winning. In that Ed was second, Fannie Burns third, and Roanoke distanced. The fourth heat was still easier for Regina, as there was nothing fast enough to place her first position in jeopardy, winning in a jog, with Fannie Burns second and Ed third. Time, 2:40.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, Saturday, March 1st, 1884—Purse $150; heats of a mile; best three in five.

James Garland's br f Regina, in harness	1	0	1	1
W. E. Jackson's b g Ed, to wagon	2	3	2	3
Mr. Burns' b m Fannie Burns, in harness	3	4	3	2
Mr. Clauson's b g Roanoke, in harness	4	0	dis.	

Time—2:43, 2:40, 2:41¾, 2:40.

Presented to Lord Falmouth.

The scandalmongers, who wished to attribute Lord Falmouth's retirement from the turf partially to his want of confidence in the honesty of his first rider, Fred Archer, will scarcely read with pleasure of the presentation of a massive silver shield to Lord Falmouth by Matthew Dawson and Fred Archer, bearing the following inscription:

Offered for the kind acceptance of the Right Honorable the Viscount Falmouth by his trainer and jockey Matthew Dawson and Frederick J. Archer, as a token of gratitude and esteem to the best, kindest, and most generous of masters, on his retirement from the turf, January, 1884. Around the beaded outside circle are recorded the classic triumphs achieved by his Lordship's horses since they were trained by Mat. Dawson, viz.: Kingcraft and Silvio's Derby, Spinaway, Jannette and Wheel of Fortune's Oaks; Silvio, Jannette and Dutch Oven's St. Leger; Atlantic, Charibert and Galliard's 2,000 Guineas; Spinaway, Cecilia and Wheel of Fortune's 1,000 Guineas; Jannette's Champion Stakes, and Busybody's Great Challenge Stakes.

Archer rode all of the winners named except Kingcraft for the Derby, who was ridden by Tom French; Cecilia for the 1,000 Guineas, was ridden by Morris; while Fordham rode Busybody for the Great Challenge Stakes, for which she only carried 104 pounds, or about 16 pounds less than Archer can ride at.

Status of Oakland Park.

The following letter from Secretary Vail surely settles the question, if ever there was a question in the case.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25th, 1884.

L. WALKER, SECRETARY: *Dear Sir*—I have your favor of the 15th, and reply that our members are not allowed to sublet their authority; neither is one member allowed to occupy two or more different tracks during the same season without procuring separate membership for each locality administered under its membership; that is to say, a member is understood to represent the use of a trotting park either as owner or lessee during the season of enrollment, not for an entire twelve months, for the season with some members may date from the spring, and with others from some time in the fall, depending upon the time of their enrollment. The membership dues are renewable on or before the 1st of April, and consequently the right of membership will expire on the 1st of April. In your locality racing occurs during the winter, and reasonably you would have the right to exercise the authority of membership down to the 1st of April, so if you should become enrolled early in January you would practically get more than twelve months covered by the single membership, and if you should become enrolled in the fall you would get only a few months of the season in that membership. If a man should lease the track at Oakland and procure membership as lessee of that track, he would have no right to lease another track at San Francisco and claim membership for that because he had procured membership for the one at Oakland; but if he desired to administer the track at San Francisco as a member he would be required to procure enrollment for that track when under his control. Then again, we have had two or more different members using the same track in the same season; one year we had three members who occupied the Mystic Park in Massachusetts, near Boston. The track itself, independent of the management, is not considered to be in membership, but it is covered by the membership procured by the management; that is to say, if a lessee procures membership for the track it is covered by our rules during the time of his membership as such lessee, but another lessee of the same track would receive no protection by reason of the membership of the first lessee, neither would the proprietor of the track possess any rights under our rules, because his tenant, as lessee of the track, had become enrolled.

From these explanations you will observe that your Association, being enrolled with the declaration that you would use the track at Oakland, could have no right to use an additional track under that membership, but you have the right at the time of enrollment to name any track which you have procured the use of.

The proprietor of the Oakland track can not avail himself of the authority of our rules because of your membership and of your occupying the track as a lessee.

Yours truly,

T. J. VAIL, Sec'y.

Abdallah—Bellfounder.

The following description of Abdallah was written by Wm. T. Porter, the editor of the old *Spirit of the Times*, and which appeared in that paper in 1842. This was seven years before Rysdyk's Hambletonian was foaled, and though the rat-tailed celebrity was then well along in years, there was plenty of vitality as his greatest son demonstrated. In another number of that paper Mr. Porter designates Andrew Jackson as the most blood-like trotting stallion he ever saw, with the exception of Abdallah. Whatever the blood of Amazonia was, the highbreeding of his sire Mambrino was likely to give him as much finish as he is credited with, and accounts for the thoroughbred characteristics so well portrayed by the "Tall Son of York."

The account of the ancestry of Bellfounder, copied from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, comes in appropriately, these two horses representing three-quarters of the blood of Hambletonian. That Bellfounder was also a finely shaped horse is shown by contemporaneous accounts, and in addition to the high blood which he derived from his paternal ancestry, according to Mr. Jacques, who owned Bellfounder at one time, his dam was also well-bred. That the greatest of all the progenitors of trotting horses unites these strains, gives an interest to them which will never flag as long as fast trotters are held in such high estimation.

You have in some recent number mentioned Abdallah as being a trotting horse of peculiar form. Will you oblige a large portion of your readers by stating in few words, if you have not time for many, what are his peculiarities and characteristics? G. B.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

By "Rat Tailed" we meant to convey an idea of weakness in the caudal, sacral, and lumbar vertebræ. If the bones of the tail (usually thirteen in number) are light, it naturally follows that the portions of the spine belonging to the haunch (consisting of five pieces) and those belonging to the loins, are likewise deficient in power. Few horses with "light docks" can go a distance; at least none have fallen under our observation. First-raters, like Fashion and Boston, invariably have stout docks, denoting great strength of loin. Nullifier—a fair second-rate horse only at best—is said to have been the only rat-tailed one in this country that ever distinguished himself on the turf. Indeed we never saw even a fair performer, whose tail was very thinly covered with hair, with the single exception of Job. With trotting horses, not unfrequently, the case is somewhat different; Edwin Forest, Paul Pry, Beppo, and others, for example. Dutchman, Lady Suffolk, Ripton, Americus, and other cracks, however, are not deficient in this respect. It does not necessarily follow that because the tail of a horse is slightly covered with hair that he lacks power in the lumbar region. Neither Americus nor Abdallah have much hair, yet their caudal vertebræ denotes the possession of unusual strength in the bones of the haunch, loin and back.

The general characteristics of Abdallah are fresh in our memory, but as we hope to see him again in the course of a few weeks we will only undertake to say at present, that he is a rich mahogany bay, and measures about fifteen hands three inches under the standard. He has a star, and very possibly one white foot. He is presumed to be thoroughbred, but the pedigree of his dam is lost. He was bred by the late John Tredwell, Esq., at Salisbury Place, Long Island, and was got by Mambrino (a fine son of the renowned imp. Messenger—grand sire of Eclipse and a host of good ones) out of Mr. Tredwell's celebrated trotting mare Amazonia, by Messenger. He is probably now in his teens. His action is superb; in his three-year-old form Mr. Tredwell considered him equal to a mile inside of three minutes, but as there were no public purses offered at that time for trotting horses, Mr. Tredwell resolved, in consequence of his form and blood, to offer his services to breeders; consequently his abilities have never been tested on the course; in the stud, however, his success has been most remarkable—equal to that of Medoc, Leviathan, and Priam, on the race-course. A great number of his get have been trained, and on our trotting courses they nearly equal in number that of all the other sires of trotting horses whatever. Abdallah's great excellence of form consists in this, that he is a "pony built horse" of nearly sixteen hands high. Without an ounce of superfluous flesh, his bone, muscle, and strength, are placed precisely where each are wanted. Of course his loins are well arched, and supported by strong fillets; his quarters are broad and deep, his second thighs running quite down into his gaskins; his thigh and stifle unusually muscular, and his limbs are broad and flat in an eminent degree, the tendons standing out in bold relief; his hocks, like his knees, are very broad, and he stands clear and even on feet of admirable form, joined to oblique pasterns of the utmost flexibility. His barrel is a model of beauty and strength, being of good length and ribbed out strongly from the elbow to the stifle; he is well let down in the flank also, so as to present no indication of "tuck," or what is sometimes termed "fiddle-flanked;" many horses that have wide hips—an excellent "point" in itself—present such an appearance; no man or horse can sustain great exertion for any length of time that has not ample space for the carriage of his breakfast. One of Abdallah's best points is his deep and capacious chest, which allows the utmost freedom to his respiratory organs; "through the heart" he will measure with almost any crack on the turf. His fore-arm and second thigh are made up of long, dry muscle; there is nothing "beefy" about him. His neck and head, though well shaped and properly set on, are rather heavy, like most of the Messenger stock; still, his eye denotes good temper combined with a high degree of intelligence. As it is some time since we have seen Abdallah, and we have no notes whatever to refer to, our correspondent, for the present, will be kind enough, we hope, to take the will for the deed, and accept the above, which we have written from memory—for we never forget a horse that has once engaged our attention—as the best description of him we can give off-hand.

The Ancestors of Bellfounder.

The Charles Kent mare, dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was a daughter of imp. Bellfounder. In 1822 Bellfounder was purchased in England by James Boott, of Boston, and imported into the United States. He was a beautiful bay, scant fifteen hands, and a member of the tribe known as Norfolk trotters. As his blood figures so prominently in our greatest trotting progenitor, we have read with interest a sketch in the London *Live Stock Journal* of the Shales stock. Jenkinson's Fireaway, a grandson of Old Shales, foaled about 1780, was the first to make one line of descent famous. His dam was a daughter of Joseph Andrews, a thoroughbred of some celebrity in his day. Report says that Fireaway trotted two miles on the Oxford road in five minutes, and was sold for $5,000. His most successful son was Wroot's Pretender, foaled in 1788. He won a great reputation in Norfolk, extending over many years, and in 1806, when eighteen years old, was sold at auction to Robert Ramsdale, of Market Weighton, and became equally famous in Yorkshire. "If the advertisement of the sale be trustworthy, his dam was a half sister of the dam of Jenkinson's Fireaway, both being said to be by Joseph Andrews. Among Pretender's famous descendants are the Performer horses in Yorkshire and the Bellfounder horses in Norfolk." Wroot's Pretender, founder of the Bellfounder line, to which the Charles Kent mare belonged, was, it would seem, inbred to Jenkinson's Fireaway. It is reported of Black Fireaway, son of Jenkinson's Fireaway, that he trotted, February 25th, 1805, two miles on the Boston road in 6:08, and that the second mile was done in 2:50. West's Fireaway, by Jenkinson's Fireaway, out of a mare "which trotted sixteen miles within the hour, carrying eighteen stone," was the sire of Burgess' Fireaway, also called Kirby's Wildfire, who left much good stock in Norfolk, Yorkshire, London and Scotland. In July, 1819, he trotted on Sunbury Common, two miles in 5:21. "His dam's sire was a thoroughbred—Skyscraper—whose sire was Highflyer, and dam by Eclipse. The most famous son of Burgess' Fireaway was the celebrated Norfolk Cob, who, through his son, Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon, greatly influenced hackney stock in all parts of England, but especially in Norfolk and Yorkshire."

Marshland Shales, a descendant of Old Shales, from whom also descended the Fireaway stock, was a blocky chestnut with a blaze face and right hind leg white to the hock. When eight years old he trotted seventeen miles in fifty-six minutes. He died at the advanced age of thirty-three, and was cared for by Mr. Siday Hawes, of Coltis Hall. When thirty years old the stallion was shown at Tombland Fair, and George Borrow, who saw him, wrote: "There is something remarkable about that horse; there is something in his action in which he differs from all the rest." Having asked what horse it was, an old man replied: "The best in mother England. He is old, like myself, but can still trot his twenty miles an hour. You won't live long, my swain; tall and overgrown ones like thee never does; yet if you should chance to reach my years you may boast to thy great grandboys thou hast seen Marshland Shales." As Old shales was highly bred, his descendants were noted for great staying power. The Bellfounder, who was brought to this country in 1822, had the round barrel, the short legs and heavy but long neck of Marshland Shales. The sire of the Charles Kent mare was a horse of individuality, and he came from a district which for over a century has been celebrated for trotters. Although his blood cannot be definitely traced, it is reasonable to infer that he was a direct descendant of Jenkinson's Fireaway, the grandson of Old Shales. Through breeding the daughter of imp. Bellfounder to Abdallah, son of Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger, a horse was produced who founded the great light harness family of America.

At the Four Oaks Park Meeting (Birmingham, England), on the 13th inst., Lord Wolverton's aged mare Lady Jane, late Susquehanna, by Glenelg, won the Langley Handicap Hurdle race at two miles. She carried 164 pounds. She started the favorite, and won by four lengths. Passaic ran twice at the same meeting. The second time he was second for a Selling Handicap Hurdle Plate, carrying 171 pounds, and was sold after the race for fifty guineas.

The three-year-old filly Rosebud, by Gen. Washington, dam Goldsmith Maid, is said to be a perfect picture of the former queen of the turf, while in action she shows her ability to trot as fast as she likes.

Chinn & Morgan's Sale.

Messrs. Chinn & Morgan sold their stable of stock, in training at Lexington, Kentucky, at auction on the 27th ult., and the prices realized were good on the average. The sale was held at the stable of Treacey & Wilson, and the list reads as follows:

Markland, b c 4, by Springbok—Lorena; E. Heffner, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., $3,025.

Sudie McNairy, ch f 4, by Enquirer—Nannie McNairy; George W. Bowen, Shawhan, $1,880.

Banquet, ch f 3, by imp. King Ban—Belle Boyden; R. Roche, St. Louis, Mo., $1,600.

Harpoon, b c 3, by Harkaway—Sunlight; Marshall Wooding, Cincinnati, O., $550.

Hannibal, b c 3, by Harkaway—Lizzie Vic; J. W. McClelland, Brighton Beach, N. Y., $1,950.

Royal Arch, ch g 3, by Fellowcraft—Bonnie May; T. Barrett, Jeffersonville, Ind., $190.

Bay gelding 3, by War Dance—Bank Stock; J. W, McClelland, $190.

Le Logos, b c 2, by Lelaps—War Reel; E. Heffner, $1,905.

Fellow Tyler, ch c 2, by Fellowcraft—Rosaline; R. Puryear, Cincinnati, $900.

Grace J., ch f 2, by Austral—Ella Breckinridge; J. H. Miller, Lexington, Ky., $500.

Burdette, ch c 2, by Ten Broeck—Endless; R. Roche, $1,150.

Four Tens, b c 2, by Ten Broeck—Lorentia; J. T. Williams, Eminence, $490.

Long Diamond, b c 2, by Longbow—Sewell; J. Rodes, Burgin, Ky., $525.

Martini, ch f 2, by St. Martin—Bobadilla; G. D. Wilson, Lexington, Ky., $500.

Fonda, ch c 5, by Fonso—Serenade; T. Barrett, $325.

Brown colt yearling by Longfellow—Endless; Appleby & Johnson, New York, $1,000.

Chestnut colt yearling by Fellowcraft—Bonnie May; R. Roche, $1,400.

Chestnut filly, foaled in 1882, by Ten Broeck—Belle Boyden; Appleby & Johnson, $750.

Bay filly, yearling, by Longfellow—Vexation; Dallas Chinn, Harrodsburg, Ky., $300.

Bay colt yearling, by imp. King Ban—Bobadilla; B. G. Thomas, Lexington, Ky., $900.

Chestnut colt, yearling, by imp. King Ban—Ella Breckinridge; Woodward & Brassfield, Lexington, $360.

Aggregate, $21,125; 21 head averaged $1,010.

Stallion Show at Livermore.

A stallion show, after the manner usual in the east during the season, was held at Livermore last Saturday, and was quite a notable gathering of farmers and others interested in stock. The display of horses was fine, and the awards were accepted with good grace by the owners, without the controversies commonly met with at such a time. The exhibition was intended as the initiatory to the organization of a Stock Show Association in the Livermore Valley, in which all the prominent breeders of the district will be interested. The judges were J. F. Black, W. H. E. Smith, J. S. Moore, H. O. Weller, Geo. Croppy, Mile Knox and G. J. Vandervoort. Theo. Gorner presided as Chairman, with Geo. B. Shearer of the Livermore *Review* as Secretary, and C. J. Pullen as Marshal. The total entries were thirty-one, and awards were as follows:

Aged Draft—1st to Adolph, shown by D. Lafrenz, Jr.; 2d to Starlight, shown by A. Schack; 3d to Rudolph, shown by J. M. Allen.

Half-bred Norman and Clyde—1st to Eugene, Jr., shown by Ed. S. Allen; 2d to Sam Patch, shown by E. H. Frick; 3d to Rock, shown by H. Martin.

Four-year-old Draft—1st to Forest King, shown by J. Donnelly; 2d to Adolph, Jr., shown by S. Laughlin.

Three-year-old Draft—1st to Gen. Sheridan, shown by T. Egan; 2d to Sam, shown by M. Rogan.

Two-year-old Draft—1st to Garfield, shown by A. Block.

Horses of All Work—1st to Raven, shown by J. Jones; 2d to Geo. Irwin, shown by Thos. Bonner; 3d to French Spy, shown by Tim. Hayes, Jr.; 4th to Flying Morgan, shown by C. Munch.

Four-year-old, All Work—1st to Billy, shown by T. B. Downing; 2d to Gen. Marion, Jr., shown by R. Christensen.

Three-year-old, All Work—1st to Livermore Boy, shown by John Beck; 2d to Ben Butler, shown by R. McGlashan.

Roadsters or Trotters—1st to Belmont Chief, shown by Thos. Bonner; 2d to Startle, shown by J. D. Smith.

Three-year-old Roadsters or Trotters—1st to Tambolain, shown by M. Mendenhall. No competition.

Two-year-old Roadster or Trotter—1st to Grand Moor, Jr., shown by M. Mendenhall. No competition.

Runners—1st to Lancaster, shown by Thos. Bonner; 2d to George, shown by Albert Clark.

Jacks—1st to Blue Grass, shown by C. Munch. No competition.

Walking Stallions—1st to Rudolph, shown by J. M. Allen; 2d to Comet, shown by P. Harrington.

The English Hackney Horse.

This is the same kind of horse that we Americans call a roadster, and I think it unfortunate that the English bestow this improper name on the animal which is so generally useful, for hackney is derived from the French, and literally signifies "a hired horse." Roadster is much more appropriate, and covers the whole ground of his various uses, whether under the saddle or in harness.

A Hackney Stud Book is now being made up in England, and, I understand, is to be published within this year. The preface to the first volume will be mainly a history of this sort of horse, in which, doubtless, will be embodied much curious and useful information. We have an inkling of this in some contributions that the editor, Mr. Henry F. Euren, is now giving occasionally to English journals.

In speaking of Goldfinder, a brown 16¾-hand horse, he says his grandsire Volunteer walked 5 miles in 58 minutes and 2 seconds, carrying fifteen stone and a half (217 pounds), and the same day trotted one mile in 2 minutes 58 seconds, carrying the same weight. With all our improvements in the trotting horse during this century, have we one that can trot as fast as Volunteer did, and carry the same great weight? I much doubt it.

His grandsire was Trotting Jalap, got by the thoroughbred horse Jalap, out of a Yorkshire mare, which, like most of the horses of this country, was probably sired by a thoroughbred. He trotted sixteen miles within the hour, carrying sixteen stone weight (224 pounds). Years ago there were many other horses in Yorkshire bred in a similar manner, of which there is no record, but they were unquestionably a powerful and very useful class, either as roadsters or for general farm work.

Later in this century the horse breeders there much oftener than formerly crossed their cold-blooded mares with thoroughbred stallions, which depreciated the progeny for roadsters; and then, to recover their former good traits, they resorted to Norfolk trotting stallions, of blood similar, I presume, to Bellfounder, imported into Massachusetts many years ago, from which state he was soon transferred to New York, and there gave his blood as a part of the composition of our very best trotting stock.

When breeding roadsters, my brothers and self in Western York used two stallions called Bellfounder and Bellport, got by imp. Bellfounder, out of a high-bred mare belonging to Mr. Kissam, on Long Island, N. Y.—*Live Stock Journal.*

It is rather singular reasoning to claim that the good qualities came from the thoroughbred, and then there followed "depreciation" from the same mixture.

Foals.

Property of J. B. Chase, San Francisco.

March 1st, Wild Rose, by Norfall—Mayflower, by Eclipse, a chestnut colt, two white hind feet, star on forehead, by Wheatley.

Property of John G. Dunn, Merced, Cal.

February 25th, Sierra Belle, by Nephew; first dam by Gen. Dana; second dam by Lorenzo Don, a bay colt, left hindfoot white, by Mambrino Wilkes.

At Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, property of H. C. Judson.

January 14th, Nettie Brown, by Rifleman, her dam Kate, by imp. Sovereign, a bay filly, by Wildidle.

February 12th, Sour Grapes, by Norfolk, her dam Shingo Rector, by Lodi, from Becky Rector, by Jim Brown, a bay colt, by Wildidle.

February 14th, Bonanza, by Lodi, her dam Brigantine, by Billy Cheatham from Eva Ashton, by Ashland, a chestnut filly, by Wildidle.

February 24th, Lizzie Brown, by Rifleman, her dam Kate by imp. Sovereign, a chestnut filly, by Wildidle.

February 29th, Susie Williamson, by ——, a bay filly, by Wildidle.

February 29th, Monday—Mary Givens mare, a brown colt, by Wildidle. (Mare owned by Henry Williamson).

At Palo Alto Farm. Property of Hon. L. Stanford.

Thoroughbreds—February 16th, Demirep, by Melbourne, Jr., dam Methilde, by imp. Scythian, from Peggy, by Boston, a bay colt, small snip, by Flood.

February 18th, Planetia, by Planet, dam La Henderson, by Lexington, from Kitty Clark by imp. Glencoe, a chestnut filly, one hind foot and ankle white, by Flood.

February 19th, Riglin, by imp. Glengary, dam Rigamarole, by imp. Australian, from Rescue, by Berthune, a brown filly, strip, small snip, near fore-foot and ankle white, off hind leg white, by Shannon.

February 29th, Helpmate, by Planet, dam Full Cry, by Vandal, from Springbrook, by Lexington, a bay colt, small strip, off hind-foot and ankle white, by imp. Young Prince.

March 1st, Frolic, by Thunder, dam imp. Siskiu, by Muscovite, from Little Finch, by Hornsea, a dark bay colt, small star, by Flood.

Trotters—February 9th, Gertie, by Baird's Hambletonian Prince, dam Gazelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Hattie Wood, by Sayre's Harry Clay, a bay filly, by Gen. Benton. (foal died on the 12th).

February 10th, Clarabel, by Abdallah Star, dam Fairy, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from Emma Mills, by Seeley's American Star, a chestnut colt, by Piedmont.

February 12th, Mills, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam San Jose Damsel, a bay colt, by Gen. Benton.

February 16th, Mohawk Waxey, by Mohawk Chief, dam Waxey, by Lexington, a bay filly, by Gen. Benton.

February 20th, Irene, by Mohawk Chief, dam Laura Keene, by Ryskyk's Hambletonian, from Fanny, by Exton Eclipse, a bay colt, by Piedmont.

February 26th, Juniatta, by Fred Low, dam Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay, a bay filly, by Gen. Benton.

February 28th, Elaine, by Messenger Duroc dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay, twins (dead), by Piedmont.

February 28th, Miss Peyton, by imp. Glengary, dam Romping Girl, by Jack Malone, from Fanny McAllister, by O'Meara, a bay colt, hind feet white, by Electioneer.

March 1st, Alvaretta, by George Lancaster, dam Melinche, by St. Clair, a bay filly, by Electioneer.

March 2d, Nettie Benton, by Gen. Benton, dam Nellie Walker, by Thorndale, from Rosalind, by Alexander's Abdallah, a brown colt, by Clay.

March 2d, Cecil, by Gen. Benton, dam Cuba, by imp. Australian, from Bettie Ward, by Lexington, a bay filly, by Fallis.

March 3d, Prima Donna, by Mohawk Chief, dam Mater Occidentis, a chestnut filly, by Piedmont.

Breeders' and Stallion Stakes.

An incident illustrating the shortsightedness of a few breeders has recently been brought to our attention. The American Stallion Stakes, to be run at Louisville in the fall of 1885, received on January 1st, 1883, sixteen stallion subscriptions, whose get alone would be eligible for competition in the race. Mr. F. B. Harper entered Longfellow, but omitted Ten Broeck. This was a great injustice to those gentlemen who had sent their mares to that horse, and whose produce had been dropped right and left in profusion. No less than twenty-three foals by Ten Broeck were dropped by mares owned by other gentlemen. Added to this lot were six owned by Mr. Harper himself. Only eight mares foaled to Longfellow. We know that the immediate pecuniary benefit to breeders from a stallion stake is not large, but any turfman who contemplates buying yearlings invariably looks up their engagements. Among the most desirable are stallion stakes, which are valuable, in addition to which they are usually won without very severe exertions being necessary. To be eligible in stallion stakes is, therefore, to be especially desirable. So thought Mr. Harper himself, evidently, for when the time came to nominate the yearlings in this stake we find that gentleman entering three by Ten Broeck, when that stallion's get are not eligible. This will hardly be pleasant news to Green Morris, who undoubtedly bought Biersau, Freeman and Ten Stone, partly because they were entered in this American Stallion Stakes. It deprives him of an extra good chance to win some $4,000. If Morris' three Ten Broecks really cost $18,000, Mr. Harper ought, in common fairness, to remit about $4,000.—*Sportsman.*

J. H. White of Lakeville, was on last Monday evening elected President of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society in place of A. P. Whitney, deceased. John E. Gwinn was also elected to the directorship made vacant by the promotion of Mr. White.

A Spirited "Kick."

"If it is considered essential to the welfare of the turf that the gambling element should be increased, then the shortening of courses will have the desired effect; but such a policy, instead of improving the thoroughbred race-horse and heightening the tone of the turf, will certainly cause a deterioration in the horse and in the noble sport also."

Thus speaks a recent number of the *Australasian.* Were we to preach a sermon on racing we should certainly take the above as our text, for, in view of the tendency to constantly decrease the distances here in America, it is most pertinent, apropos as to time, and its statements as true as Holy Writ.

We do not desire to pose as a moral philosopher. We are not opposed to betting. We recognize the fact that under the new system there must be a greater number of races, and hence that the distances must be shortened. But we cannot see all the great weight-for-age races over a distance of ground, all the great cup races, which furnish the highest test of racing merit, abolished without entering our protest. It is time to protest when our Maturity Stakes have ceased to exist; the Monmouth Cup is reduced to two miles; the Westchester Cup, of glorious memory, is not reopened; and all the leading stakes are being cut down by quarters and half miles at a time. It is all very fine to glorify "the rapid growth of racing;" but has any one of our sporting scribes ever pondered over the physiological fact that rapid growth is not a healthy growth? The great trouble with racing is that it is depending too much upon betting for its existence. There is too much public money run for, and not enough of the owners' private subscriptions. This public money is derived from pool-selling and book-making privileges, in order to give value to which as many races as can be given are necessary, hence they must be at short distances.

The system of short sprints, which is fast monopolizing our tracks, are not the kind to develop the highest powers of the race-horse, and they are uninteresting to all save those who follow racing merely for the speculation. But our leading turfmen disclaim so unworthy a motive. They claim to race for the pleasure and excitement they derive from it, and a personal pride in the prowess of their horses. We believe there are many of them who would prefer the honors of the distance races, but they cannot indulge the humor. In order to win their share of races they are obliged to breed, select, and train with the one purpose of intense speed only in view. If they do not, they need not expect success, for, as to distance races, there are now almost none. A real stayer, such as Kentucky and Monarchist was, and Eole is, has no field for his ambition—his occupatson has gone. We still have plenty of stayers, but as we shall be obliged in future to breed for T. Y. C. flyers, such a thing as a stayer must become more scarce each season.

You cannot breed a John L. Sullivan from a patient in the consumptive ward of an hospital. If evidence of this were wanting we have only to turn to the English turf of to-day. The stout race of the West Australians, Stockwells, and Kingstons are not to be seen. Occasionally one, in the shape of an Isonomy appears, but it is the result of chance. Roarers rule the roost, the short back-ribbed brute, with an undue tendency to make gross flesh as soon as he is let up, has taken the place of the moderate-sized, hard-muscled stayer, and Iroquois, who was able to win their Derby and St. Leger, a feat performed by only nine horses in over a century, has shown himself unable to stay a mile and a half with the horses of his native land.—*Veritas, in N. Y. Spirit.*

THE KENNEL.

Field Trial Winners of America.

[Continued from March 1st.]

Trials on Prairie Chickens.—Fairmont, Minn., Sept. 4th-11th, 1882, under the management of the National American Kennel Club. Judges, E. C. Sterling, Theo. Morford, and D. C. Bergundthal.

American Derby.—For setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after March 1st, 1881; $200 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth; sixteen starters—fifteen setters and one pointer. 1st, Prince Noble (Count Noble—Nellie), black and white setter dog, owned by H. Widdicomb; 2d, Pink B. (Gladstone—Countess Key), black and white setter dog, owned by W. B. Mallory; 3d, American Dan (Lincoln—Daisy Dean), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Jos. H. Dew; 4th, Gilderoy (Druid—Princess Draco), blue belton setter dog, owned by George C. Marsh; and Scott (Rob—Flash), red Irish setter dog, owned by A. M. Decker—divided.

Free-for-All Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third; $50 to fourth; twenty-eight entries—twenty-four setters, four pointers. 1st, Don (Bang—Peg), liver and white pointer dog, owned by R. T. Vandervost; 2d, Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; and Dashing Novice (Dash II—Novel), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn, divided; 3d, Gertrude (Gladstone—Nellie), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by J. W. Orth; Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by D. C. Sanborn; and Bessie (Dash III—Countess II), black and white setter bitch, owned by Luther Adams, divided; 4th, Biz (Dash—Flora), red Irish setter dog, owned by J. S. McIntosh; and Prairie Ranger (Charm—Pearl), orange and white setter dog, owned by Sportsman's Kennel, divided.

Fourth.—Grand Junction, Tenn., December 4th-7th, 1882. Judges, Major J. M. Taylor, Dr. Rawlings Young, and Capt. W. H. Kay.

Champion Stake.—For setters and pointers which have won first in any Free-for-all Stake. Two entries—setters. 1st, Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; and Gath (Count Noble—Peep-o'-Day), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford.

The Eastern Field Trials.—Inaugural trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club, Robins Island, Long Island, December 10th-13th, 1879.

Puppy Stake.—For setter or pointer puppies; Field Cup, with $25 added to first, $40 to second, $20 to third; four entries—setters. 1st, Grousedale (Waters' Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, fourteen months, owned by J. B. Goodwin; 2d, Bessie (Ranger II—Mallard's Belle), white and orange setter bitch, ten months, owned by J. O. Donner; 3d, Banquo (St. Elmo—Flora), white and black setter dog, eleven months, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir, and Daisy, black and white ticked setter bitch, owned by E. A. Spooner—divided.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; Turf, Field and Farm Cup, with $50 added to first; $50 to second; $25 to third. Nineteen entries—eighteen setters, one pointer. 1st, Jennie (Lathrop's Dick—Harrington's Gyp), black and white ticked setter bitch, owned by W. Tallman; 2d, Raleigh (Elcho—Rose), red Irish setter dog, owned by Dr. Wm. Jarvis; 3d, St. Elmo (Pride of the Border—Jessie), white and black setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir.

Brace Stakes.—For braces of setters or pointers; $100 to first; $50 to second; four entries—setters. 1st, Glen and Ned, setter dogs, owned by Dr. H. F. Aten; 2d, Grousedale and Smut, setter dogs, owned by W. Tallman.

Free-for-All-stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third; eighteen starters—seventeen setters, one pointer; 1st, Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by D. Bryson; 2d, Peep-o'-Day (Gladstone—Clip), blue belton setter bitch; owned by D. Bryson. 3rd, American dam (Lincoln—Daisy Dean) black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Jos. H. Dew, and Carrie J. (Count Noble—Peep-o'-Day), blue belton setter bitch, owned by W. B. Gates—divided.

American Derby.—Open to setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after April 1st, 1881; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third; twelve starters—setters; 1st, Carrie J. (Count Noble—Peep-o'-Day), blue belton setter bitch, owned by W. B. Gates; 2d, Pink B. (Gladstone—Countess Key), black and white setter dog, owned by W. P. Mallory; 3d, Bessie A. (Dasng Lion—Armida), lemon and white setter bitch, owned byhi J. M. Avent.

Fifth.—Grand Junction, Tenn., December 3d-7th, 1883. Judges, Capt. Patrick Henry, Maj. Key, and Dr. Wm. Jarvis,

Free-for-All Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. Twenty-one starters—nineteen setters, two pointers. 1st, Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; 2d, Gath, (Count Noble—Peep-o'-Day), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford; 3d, Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by C. F. Crawford.

Fourth American Derby.—Open to setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after January 1st, 1882; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. Twenty-one starters—nineteen starters, two pointers. 1st, Rush-Gladstone (Gladstone—Donna J.), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by J. M. Avent; 2d, San Roy (Count Noble—Spark), lemon and white setter dog, owned by H. H. Matlock; 3d, Paul Gladstone (Gladstone—Lavalette), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. B. Gates.

Second.—Robins Island, L. I., November 29th to December 4th, 1880. Judges, Col. Jas. Gordon, Dr. Rawlings Young and Justus von Lengerke.

Nursery Stake.—Open to pointer and setter puppies under twelve months; $60 and 2,000 Winchester paper shells to first; $40 to second; $20 to third. Five entries—four pointers, one setter. 1st, Belle (Sensation—Grace), lemon and white pointer bitch, ten months, owned by D. S. Gregory, Jr.; 2d, Jennie II (Scranton's Patch—Jennie), black and white setter bitch, eight months, owned by W. Tallman: 3d, Rover, liver and white pointer dog, eleven months, owned by J. R. Raymond.

Puppy Stake.—Open to pointers and setters under eighteen months; $100 to first; $50 to second; $25 to third; $15 to fourth. Six entries—four setters, two pointers. 1st, Chief (Berkley—Duck), red Irish setter dog, fifteen months, owned by Max Wenzell; 2d, Jersey Queen (Ranger II—Silk), black, white and tan setter bitch, thirteen months owned by J. O. Donner; 3d, Baronet (Rush—Rose), lemon and white pointer dog, twelve months, owned by H. W. Livingston; 4th, Belle (Sensation—Grace), lemon and white pointer bitch, ten months, owned by D. S. Gregory, Jr.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; $200 and fox gun to first, $100 to second, $50 to third, $25 to fourth. Twenty-seven entries, twenty-two setters, five pointers. 1st, Gladstone (Dan—Petrel), blue belton setter dog, owned by P. H. Bryson; 2d, Dashing Monarch (Dash II—Countess Moll), black and white setter dog, owned by John C. Higgins; 3d and 4th, Sensation (Jim—Nell), lemon and white pointer dog, owned by Westminster Kennel Club, and Glen (Colburn's Dash—Mullin's Belle), black and tan setter dog, owned by Dr. H. F. Aten—divided.

Third.—Robins Island, L. I., November 24th-30th, 1881. Judges—T. F. Taylor, Justus von Lengerke and Washington A. Coster.

Eastern Field Trials Derby.—For pointers and setters whelped on or after April 1st, 1880; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third. Nine entries—eight setters, one pointer. 1st, Pollux (Dash III—Diana), black and white setter dog, eighteen months, owned by E. E. Hardy; 2d, Ferida (Ranger II—White's Daisy), lemon and white setter bitch, sixteen months, owned by John G. Heckscher; 3d, Sensation, Jr., (Sensation—Grace), lemon and white setter dog, nine months, owned by Luke White.

All-Aged Stakes.—Open to all pointers and setters; $250 to first, $150 to second, $50 to third. Twenty-one entries—seventeen setters, four pointers. 1st, Grousedale (Waters' Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, owned by Wm. A. Buckingham; 2d, Maida (Dick—Clio), black, white and tan setter setter bitch, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir; 3d, Lizzie Lee (Druid—Millie), black and white setter bitch, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir.

Members' Stake.—Open to members of the club only; $100 to first; five entries—setters.

Fourth.—High point, N. C., November 17th-27th, 1882. Judges, Col. James Gordon, Jos. H. Dew, J. J. Snellenburg and Hon. J. McKinney.

Members' Stake.—Open to members of the club only; Eastern Field Trials Cup, value $100, and Challenge Cup, value $250, to first; ten starters—nine setters, one pointer. 1st, Don, black and tan setter dog, owned by C. P. Stokes.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all pointers and setters; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. Thirty-three starters—twenty-seven setters, six pointers. 1st, London (Paris—Lill), blue belton setter dog, owned by H. Baily Harrison; 2d, Croxteth (Young Bang—Jane), liver and white pointer dog, owned by E. A. Godeffroy; 3d, Gladsome (Gladstone—Leila), blue belton setter dog, owned by Capt. J. W. Foster; and Lalla Rookh (Sensation's Son—Grace) lemon and white pointer bitch, owned by Luke White—divided.

Eastern Field Trials Derby.—Open to pointers and setters whelped on or after January 1st, 1881; $250 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third; sixteen starters—thirteen setters, three pointers. 1st, Darkness (Chipps—Nettie), black pointer bitch, owned by E. S. Wanmaker; 2d, Tick (Bob—Dido), liver and white pointer dog, owned by G. W. Post; 3d, Lalla Rookh (Sensation's Son—Grace), lemon and white setter bitch, owned by Luke White; and Byron (De Jonce—Jane), red Irish setter dog, owned by Wm. Mahone, Jr.

Fifth.—High Point, N. C., November 19th-29th, 1883. Judges, Luther Adams, B. F. Wilson and D. C. Bergundthal.

Members' Stakes.—Open only to members of club; piece of plate, value $100, to first; eight entries—five setters, three pointers. 1st, Rue (Snapshot—Ruby), lemon and white setter bitch, owned by Bayard Thayer.

All-Aged Stakes.—Open to all setters and pointers; $300 to

first, $200 to second, $150 to third; forty-two starters—twenty-three setters, nineteen pointers. 1st, Gath (Count Noble—Peep-o'-Day), blue belton setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford; 2d and 3d, Grousedale (Waters' Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, owned by Wm. A. Buckingham, and Don (Bang—Peg), liver and white pointer dog, owned by R. T. Vandervort.

Eastern Field Trial Derby.—Open to all setters and pointers whelped on or after April 1st, 1882; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. Twenty starters—twelve setters, eight pointers. 1st, San Roy (Count Noble—Spark), lemon and white setter dog, owned by H. H. Matlock. 2d, Poarter (Gladstone—Ress), black and white setter dog, owned by J. M. Avent; 3d, Drake (Croxteth—Lass), liver and white pointer dog, owned by A. E. Godeffroy.

Pacific Coast Coursing Club.

This club left the city last Tuesday for Merced to hold their spring meeting, and report fine sport. The air was cool, the plains in first-class condition for running, and hares quite plentiful. Coursing began on Wednesday morning, and the result is as follows:

First Ties—M. Mercedite's American Girl beat John McCormack's Robert the Devil; T. Cronin's Chicopee beat J. Dugan's Sadie; Thomas Hall's Fannie beat W. Halpin's Lady Place; J. Eagan's Tenbroeck beat T. Cronin's Martin Flynn; J. Eagan's Moll Roe beat P. A. McDonald's Antrim Maid; T. Hall's Gliding Maud beat J. L. Nickels' Sybil; C. Fowler's Longfellow beat W. J. Helm's Staten Island; M. Mercedite's King John beat T. Brady's Wee Nell; M. Devlin's Culverine beat J. McCormack's Posey Mack; M. Devlin's Chief of the Canyon beat J. L. Nickels' Diana; T. Callahan's Sierra beat J. Baker's Tornado; W. Dunphy's Pennie beat T. Hall's Modesto Belle; W. T. Rodgers' Lady Flood beat Roach's Liberator; Patrick M. Jahove's Lord Dugan beat T. Hall's Quantrell. Templar and Sallie Henry ran byes.

Second Ties—Chicopee beat American Girl; Fannie beat Tenbroeck; Gliding Maud beat Moll Roe; King John beat Longfellow; Sierra beat Culverine; Pennie beat Chief of the Canyon; Templar beat Lady Flood. Lord Dugan and Sallie Henry ran an undecided course, and an adjournment was taken to Thursday.

The Napa *Reporter* of Saturday has the following: The Vallejo Coursing Club have accepted the challenge given by the Napa Coursing Club, and the race will take place near Bridgeport, on the 2d day of March, for a $20 silver collar. Following are the names of the five Napa greyhounds: Ned McElhone's Jingler; Mike O'Day's Garfield; Pat McCue's Ben, and J. C. Talbot's Tip and Fly. Vallejo sportsmen will have to pick out five lively dogs if they expect to get away with the prize, as those mentioned above are not slow in a chase by any means. Much sport is expected.

The Vallejo coursers went to the Bridgeport grounds again last Sunday, but had little sport on account of the scarcity of hares. Only two were started, and the merits of the dogs remain undecided.

An inquiry will be found in our advertising column for a pair of greyhound puppies.

ATHLETICS.

A Record With an If.

The amateur race at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday between Moriarity and Molloy for a gold medal, value $100, distance one-half mile, resulted in favor of the former. Time, 1 minute, 59 seconds. Our eastern friends will no doubt think we have another wonderful runner, but as Moriarity and Molloy both reckon about 750 yards to the half mile, the time will be easily accounted for. The Recreation track is always reckoned as three laps to the mile, consequently any school-boy knows that one and a half laps would make a half mile, yet these runners measured one and about a quarter lap as the half mile, and ran the distance in the time given above, and yet nearly all our daily papers gave them credit for a half mile in 1 minute, 59 seconds, which, by the way, is only three seconds slower than the best English record, and that Myers obtained last visit to England. This is the second time these men have run, and on each occasion it has been given out that the race was for a $100 medal. Molloy, immediately after the conclusion of the race, in response to the question, stated that they each put up $50, and the winner was to get a $100 medal. Now this statement ought not to carry much conviction with it, as when amateurs run the winner generally gets the medal at the expense of the losing man for whatever value agreed upon. It is not likely the winner of the race will put up $50 towards the $100 medal. We will try to solve this mystery before the $100 medal winner competes in any amateur meeting of our clubs.

Kittleman Heard From.

Advices as to the whereabouts of M. K. Kittleman have been received at this office and it appears that he was neither lost in a washout or knocked out by a blizzard. On the contrary he is alive, well, and in good humor with himself and all the rest of the world, with some trifling exceptions. He left this city the day after his race with Harmon for New Orleans, in response to a summons from his friend and backer Armstrong, who sent word that he had a match on hand. Kittleman expected to return in a few days, but found, on his arrival at the Cresent City, that the match was for $2,500 a side, with Harry F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, at 125 yards. Johnson has a record of 12½, and is accounted first-class at the distance, and Kittleman declined to start against him without some time for training. So the race was set for Feb. 24th, when it was run at the Fair Grounds. Kittleman had his man beaten at the 100-yard mark, and struck the tape at the finish first by ten feet. Time, 12¼. The betting was not heavy, Kittleman being favorite two to one.

The amateur fifty-mile race between John Gassman of the North-Side Athletic Club, and P. Golden of the Gramercy Club, was held at Wood's Gymnasium, Williamsburg, New York, on Washington's Birthday. Both men were in splendid condition, but soon after the start it became apparent that Golden was overmatched, as his opponent gradually drew away, and when 34½ miles was reached by the North-Side representative, Golden left the track, being almost three miles in the rear. Gassman continued till he had completed 35 miles, when he was declared the winner. At the eighteenth mile Gassman beat the best previous American record of W. C. Davies by 31 seconds, and continued breaking American records till he left the track on the completion of 35 miles, having accomplished the distance in 4 hours 22 minutes and 42 seconds, which is 13 minutes 16 seconds better than the previous American records.

Seventeen contestants took part in a snow-shoe race at La Porte, Sierra county, last Thursday. The first race was won by Matt. Judge of Gibsonville, prize, $70, distance, 1,800 feet, and time 15 seconds. Persons from La Porte, Gibsonville, Port Wine, Scale's Diggings, and Property Hill took part in the race. 1,800 feet in 15 seconds, or 7,200 feet in one minute is faster traveling than most people in the valley, at least, are accustomed to.

Hans Rink, claiming to be the champion wrestler of Switzerland, has arrived in New York, and has deposited $100 in support of a challenge to wrestle Bibby, catch-as-catch-can style, for $500 a side. If Bibby does not accept the challenge the Swiss champion is willing to try conclusions with any other wrestler in America.

Gibson, the noted if not famous sprinter, has expressed his willingness, even anxiety, to run Kittleman 150 yards for a stake, but a proposition from Thompson to make the match and allow Gibson two yards in the 150 seems to have terminated the negotiations suddenly.

Harmon is talking of another match with Kittleman at 75 yards, but there is little probability of any such race. At 75 yards the odds would be in Harmon's favor, against Kittleman or any other sprinter in the world.

Weston is now on his last one thousand miles, having left four thousand behind him, and the English papers report that enormous crowds gather to see him pass.

At the Caledonian games held at Sydney, January 1st, A. Renfew pole-vaulted 10 feet 10 inches.

BICYCLING.

The Records Beaten.

There was a breaking of records at the Recreation Park last Sunday. Alf. Bennett in a five-mile bicycle race defeated T. W. Eck, the Canadian. The contest was to decide the merits of the riders, and an attempt was also to be made to beat the best five-mile coast record made by H. C. Finkler on last Thanksgiving day. The men were sent off, and glided away over the track swiftly and almost noiselessly. The riders alternated in taking the lead, they being so close to each other most of the time that a blanket would have covered them. The time made, considering the roughness of the track and the up grade in the backstretch, was very fast. Following is the correct figures: 1 mile, 3 min. 12½ sec.; 2 miles, 6 min. 33½ sec.; 3 miles, 10 min. ¾ sec.; 4 miles, 13 min. 26¼ sec.; 5 miles, 16 min. 5 sec.

The most interesting and best contested race on bicycles, that has ever taken place on this coast, was that between John S. Prince and Henry W. Higham. It was current previous to the race that there was an old account between the two, and that it was about to be settled. Prince took part in a twenty-mile race at a tournament in Springfield last September, in which were also Higham, Keen and James. It was a most trying contest, and the men rode as if for life. At the critical moment, when Prince expected to make a dash for the lead, he was placed in a pocket, and Higham won by three lengths in one hour six minutes and thirty seconds. Prince has since that race considered himself Higham's superior on the wheel, and the trial yesterday was a genuine test of what both men are capable of doing.

The spectators had been half in doubt as to whether this race would take place, and when the men went to the scratch there was a dash for places from which a good view of the track could be had. After the men had got away Higham cut out the work and Prince contented himself with keeping within a few feet of him. The first mile was rattled off in 3 min. 17 sec. Six minutes and thirty-seven seconds was the record for two miles, 10:17½ for three miles, 14:30 for four miles. Prince on the last lap went to the front, and Higham allowed him to lead in the fifth mile, which was made in 16:51½. The men changed positions in the last lap of the sixth mile Higham going to the lead. The record at the end of the sixth mile stood 20:14½, and as each mile was told off 23:45½, 27:10, 30:54½ and 34:21½ were recorded. Prince went to the front in the beginning of the eleventh mile, at the close of which 37:4½ was recorded. The twelfth was made in 41:27. Higham led in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth miles, 45:1½, 48:37 and 52:13 going to the record as the miles were rolled off. The men changed several times in cutting out the work from this on to the last few laps, and the figures for the distance from the sixteenth to the nineteenth miles were as follows: 55:47, 59:22, 65:57½ and 66:35. On the first lap of the twentieth mile the speed of each was increased. Higham led, but Prince pressed him close. The struggle was kept up until the first half of the last lap had been made, when Prince put on a spurt. Higham answered, and they swept down the backstretch like a whirlwind. Higham kept close to the inside of the course and took no unfair advantage. Prince lapped him, and they swept along to the finish. The last turn was a hard one for both, but Prince gained a few feet before it had been made, and he sped over the line a winner, his adversary lapwing on his smaller wheel. The twenty miles were made in one hour ten minutes one and a half seconds, the fastest time on record for the distance.

After the race Mr. Eck announced that Prince had beaten the record, and that he would match him against any trotting horse in the State for a twenty-mile race for $500 or $1,000.

During the afternoon Mlle. Louise Armando went over two miles to beat her record of 7 minutes, 35 seconds. She accomplished her undertaking in 7 minutes, 22½ seconds.

Prince Gets a Race.

A tourney of bicycle races will be given at San Jose on next Saturday, the 15th inst., at the track of the Fair Association. Prince will be pitted against E. H. Stedaker's brown roadster Capt. Lewis, ten miles out. Mlle. Armaindo will also ride against a trotting pony, mile heats, and there will be an amateur race for the Association's medal. These events will be under the management of the Fair Association. Prince has been somewhat anxious to match himself against horses, and he has got a race at last. It is an undertaking that will call for his best condition, and no trifling. If he does not win, it will hardly be his fault, for his reputation as a rider in this sort of race would be in a measure at stake.

The San Francisco Bicycle Club had a run to the park and ocean beach last Sunday. One of the members rode in the ranks on a Rugby tricycle. The day was pleasant and the spin was enjoyed by all who participated.

It is rumored that a party of four prominent French professional bicyclists will visit America next year.

Higham left for the east last Tuesday.

FOOTBALL.

University Again Victorious—A Splendid Contest.

The first match between the University and Wanderer Clubs was played at the Recreation Ground last Saturday afternoon. Both clubs brought their strongest team into the field, and a great amount of excitement was evinced by the spectators as to the result. The Wanderers appeared heavier and stronger than their opponents, but lacked condition lamentably, as was demonstrated very early in the game. Bosse, the University captain, winning choice, decided to kick down the ground, and at 3 o'clock the Wanderers kicked off from the center, and work began in earnest; after one or two scrimmages the ball was brought dangerously close to the University goal, and the only time through the game that the University goal was in danger; but the Wanderers failed to take advantage of this opportunity, and the ball, till half time, was generally inclined towards the Wanderers' goal. After the usual rest the ball was once again set in motion, and the superior condition of the University soon asserted itself; after a scrimmage or two Putnam, by a very good run, got a touch down, but Palache, who was entrusted with the kick, failed to kick it over the beam. Sutton, the half-back of the University, was playing magnificently, and well backed up by Ramm and Bosse, kept the backs of the Wanderers lively. McKee made a great many runs, which, however, did not help his side much, as he invariably runs across the ground, generally bringing the ball from the extreme left of the field to the right without getting much nearer his opponents' goal. Just before time was up Waterman got the second touch down for the University, and Palache on this occasion kicked the ball well over, thus securing the only goal of the match for the University, the University thus winning the game by one goal, and a try to nil. Sutton's play was generally admired, particularly his brilliant dodging. Ramm and Bosse did good service, and made some capital runs. Rowell tackled in splendid style, and all the rest of the team worked hard for their very substantial victory gained over a strong team like the Wanderers. For the losers Finlayson and Deane worked hard; Peterson and Cohen tackled very well a few times. Folsom, who is just from Yale University, worked very well and did some excellent collaring. A great many young ladies honored the ground with their presence, and of course lent *eclat* to the occasion.

Wanderers.—Cohen, back; Woolsey, Peterson and Sime, three-quarter backs; Deane and O'Kell, half back; Folsom, quarter back; Campbell, Finlayson, Theobald, Heathcote, Page, Goddard, Woodward and Beazley, forwards.

University.—Rowell, back; Wooley, three-quarter back; Sutton, Ramm and McAllister, half backs; McKee and Bosse, quarter backs; Dunne, Palache, Rothganger, Blanchard, Gallardo, Waterman, Turner and Putnam, forwards. Bosse captained and Power umpired for the University, while O'Kell captained and J. Sanderson umpired for the Wanderers.

BILLIARDS.

It will be remembered that one month ago Lon Morris, when he took the management of the Exchange's Pin and Fifteen Ball Pool Tables, inaugurated the money prize system, which made those games so popular in the east. He offered a one hundred-dollar bill at each of those tables, as a prize to be raffled off among the players, who, during the month would have earned chances in said raffle, in the following manner: At the Fifteen Ball game, the player had to pocket a ball from the burst stroke to get one chance, and two balls to get three chances; the fortunate man at the end of the term to be decided with the dice. At Pin Pool, it was necessary that the player, to earn a chance, had to make either a rampse, thirty-one with the sixteen ball or knock out the five pins on the opening stroke. Up to date there are but sixty-five chances in the Pin Pool game and the month will be up on the 12 inst. There are some two hundred chances at the Fifteen Ball game, and the month being up this day the raffle will take place during the afternoon. This liberal policy has had the effect of creating quite an increase around the pool tables throughout the city, over the attendance of a few weeks ago.

The cushion carom billiard match between Carter of Cleveland, and Gallagher of St. Louis, for $500 a side, 400 points up, was played in Baldwin's Turf Exchange, February 20th, and was won by Carter by a score of 400 to 327. The winner was favorite at $100 to $80. Carter's play was extraordinary, comparatively writing, for cushion carom play. He has succeeded in placing on record the highest average on a 5x10 table in 400 points up. Score 400 to 327. Average of winner, 4.8-23; of loser, 3. 54-91. Best run by winner, 33; by loser, 31. Referee, William Catton, of St. Louis, Mo.

George Slosson and Thomas Foley, of Chicago, have purchased the rooms of Michael Honahan, in the city mentioned, which contains nine tables, and will open in a short time a first-class billiard parlor, entirely renovated and newly fitted up with furniture, mirrors, fixtures, and new Collender tables of the latest design. The sale was consummated February 18th.

Carter challenged the whole earth at cushion caroms after defeating Gallagher. Sexton responded by instructing Roche of St. Louis, to make the match. Forbes of Cleveland, Carter's backer, telegraphed the alert Baldwin of St. Louis, the next day, to cancel the challenge.

Immediately after Lent the Grand Army of the Republic Posts of Oakland and this city are to give an entertainment for the benefit of the Veterans' Home. On this occasion Alonzo Morris and J. F. McCleery will give an exhibition of their wonderful fancy playing.

The next tournament in order is that of the "Parisian Pool," which is to take place in about ten days, under the auspices of the "The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co." This is the new game, a local invention, after the style of the Rudolphe and the Morris patents.

Schaefer is understood to have sailed for New York. He had intended to make a continental tour and give exhibitions, but evidently concluded there was "nothing in it."

Sexton received recently a check for $500 in settlement of his suit for $5,000 damages against the Bleecker Street Horse-car Railroad for being put off a bob-tail car after he had paid his fare.

The $400 freeze out at Pin Pool, between Morris and McCleery, will probably not take place until next week.

The late President Garfield was fond of pool, and was somewhat skilfull with the cue.

THE GUN.

Land-Holders and Game Protection.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In the last issue of your excellent paper you made complimentary mention of the names of J. P. Sargent and Henry Miller, Jr., as having recently joined the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club. Such is the fact and we feel proud of it. They are influencial and wealthy citizens, owning large tracts of land comprising our best hunting grounds. But these two gentlemen do not stand alone in our club. Mr. James Dunn and E. Donnelly, of the firm of Donnelly, Dunn & Co., are also members of the club. They rate next to Miller & Lux in their possessions of large herds of stock, and extensive tracts of land well stocked with game. Hon. Samuel Rea is also a member of wealth and influence, owning many hundred acres of land, and is a large stock raiser. Among others who reside in the rural districts, and have under their immediate control thousands of acres of our best game territory, we mention with pride the names of Cat. Messic, Ed. Osburn, W. Phegley, D. M. Pyle. The question may arise, why do we mention the names of such men (and many others might be mentioned) with any more significance than a wealthy influential citizen of some city? Merely to show that the feeling heretofore entertained by the ranchers and stock owners against the gun clubs, to the effect that they were organizations or associations of shooters gotten up for selfish motives, advocating the enactment of laws, and enforcing those on the statutes for the protection of game merely for the furtherance of their field sports; or, still further, the feeling of anger that many honest (but not the best informed) farmers have towards gun clubs, because some loafer trespassed upon his private lands, damaging his fences, injuring his stock and stealing his pet bevy, having the appearance and leaving the impression that he was a sportsman, and that every man who carries a gun and has a hunting dog is the same stripe and is dangerous. It was for the purpose of showing that such ill feeling toward sportsmen and game protection is fast passing away that I mentioned the names above. In this vicinity, the observing farmer is beginning to realize that the clubs are composed of *the best men* in our vicinity; that they not only protect their rights in field sports, but they willingly and anxiously lend their assistance to every farmer when it is necessary to bring a marauder or trespasser to justice. He finds to his great surprise that they are generous with everything they have, gentlemanly in their deportment, exceedingly civil to strangers, possessing honest-looking countenances, intelligent and interesting in conversation, and when he lays his determination to not allow them to shoot on his place aside long enough to investigate, he is soon captivated by the kindness of those concerning whom he had always entertained a false opinion. It was my fortune last year to meet one of those old crusty farmers, not many miles from our little town, on one of the mountain slopes, who started out fully determined in his prejudiced way to prohibit any shooting whatever upon his place by any sportsman. Myself and companion took his positive refusal very gentlemanly, and asked for more; he gave us many (unreasonable) reasons why he could not permit us to shoot upon his farm, but it was only a task of a few minutes until his mind was changed in regard to the matter, and we were shown the choice bevies on his place. The day was far spent, however, and we failed to locate the birds. We parted friends, and received an invitation to return sometime and we would be treated right. So it is the act of some hunter by destroying property that prejudices the rancher against any man who goes out with a gun and dog.

When our club was organized one of the men named above said many naughty things, but now, having seen what the club was aiming to do, he joined, and but a few days ago brought the suspicion to our ears that nets were placed entirely across the Pajaro river in many places. A delegation was immediately dispatched to the scene, but, owing to the bad weather, nothing was found. Messrs. Harold and Bartlett deserve credit for their watchfulness, and I pity the poacher who is unfortunate enough to fall into their grasp.

The articles published in your paper of recent date, on "Game Preservation" were ably written, and calculated to do much good in the work of framing suitable laws and enforcing them. The time is not far distant when the California State Sportsman's Association will be a power in the land, its wants will be regarded, its aims and objects accomplished. Then juries will not dare, because a man may have some influence or money to acquit him after he acknowledged his guilt. The work is quietly progressing, and I hope next fall there will be a large convention of delegates assembled. Many educated men of experience are associated with the clubs throughout the State, and from them we expect something in the matter of increasing our membership, and enlarging our work. More anon, D. M. P.

Los Angeles Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—For two long weeks we have been denied the pleasure of perusing the interesting columns of your valuable paper. Cause—the havoc of the late flood which struck our city with considerable force, causing a good deal of damage to that section of the city built, through man's insatiate greed, in the very river bed. Built upon a veritable "foundation of sand, and the floods came," etc., and the houses went down, of course, a total wreck. To the unfortunate the loss was great, because in most instances it was their all. But, notwithstanding the heartrending accounts published by our local papers under glaring headlines displayed in true side-show-poster style, the damage in the aggregate was but little, carrying away a couple of cheap-John bridges, washing away the embankment of a third, and floating off some dozen or fifteen small houses, mostly mere shanties. To the south and east of us the railroads were badly washed away, delaying all eastern trains about four days, while to the north, through the San Fernando mountains, all traces of the track for miles are totally obliterated, the railroad people assuring us that it will be the 15th of March before the track will be in order again. But we understand that the Postal Department has made arrangements with the Coast S. S. Co., to carry our mails between here and your city until the regular rail connection is effected, commencing with the arrival to-morrow of the steamer Ancon with eleven days' northern mail, among which we expect to find copies of the much-esteemed BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, from which we expect to learn how the late storm has served up-country sportsmen. The effect here has been to fill every dry lake and hollow throughout the whole country with water, and scatter our ducks in every direction, so that while they are here in abundance, as soon as they are disturbed at one point they immediately leave for another where they can remain undisturbed, which makes the shooting one of the "most onsartin of all onsartinties." With quail, however, we anticipate that the abundance of this year's rain will greatly improve the next year's sport, from the fact that the foothills and mesas will be clothed with an abundance of grass and weeds, thus giving the birds good protection for nesting and rearing their young until they are strong enough on wing to protect themselves. If our theory is well founded we expect to give our friends of the State Association, at its next meeting here in the coming fall, some rare sport with the game little bird. So, gentlemen, don't forget your dogs. By the way, could not the State Field Trials Club be induced to hold their next meeting here during the same week that the State Sportsmen's Association meets, and let us have a grand sportsman's carnival. The two organizations ought to work together with the very best of feeling, as every sportsman is interested in the development of man's truest, noblest friend—the dog. Put your oar in, Mr. Editor, and with your wonted earnestness give us a good long pull in this direction. Then, to add to this season of sport, the Sixth District Agricultural Fair commences the week following, and lovers of the turf can have another week of good enjoyment watching the many contests of speed between our trotters, or the more exciting spectacle of a bevy of young thoroughbreds with electric nerves striving—with an ambition worthy of a hero—to be first at the score.

The Louise Rial Dramatic Combination did the graceful thing while storm-bound by giving a benefit entertainment for the flood sufferers, from which was netted the comfortable sum of over nine hundred dollars. Wherever they go they will carry with them the best wishes and grateful thanks of this community. P.

Los Angeles, Feb. 26th, 1884.

Notes from Gilroy.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The Gilroy Rod and Gun Club has sent to South Carolina for eight dozen "Bob Whites," and when they arrive will doubtless be turned loose on land belonging to Messrs. Miller, Sargent and Rea. If the little southern beauties do well, the club will send for another lot next year. An effort will also be made to get a dozen or more wild turkeys. Messrs. Murphy, Branham, Bannister, and others, passed through town to-day with a couple of wagon loads of hounds. Understand they have gone somewhere in the vicinity of Sargent's Station to chase coyotes and wild cats. Nobody can object so long as they don't permit their dogs to run deer, but *can* and *will* they prevent them. The Legislature should enact a law making it a misdemeanor for hunting with hounds during the close season for deer. One man, by a little judicious poisoning, can kill more coyotes in one month than all the hound hunters in the State will kill in a year. I expect something will be done when all the deer have been run off or killed.

Gilroy, March 4th, 1883. J. R.

At San Bruno.

Last Sunday was the opening day of the season at San Bruno, and the pleasantness of the day drew together a large number of sportsmen and spectators. It was an informal gathering of our crack shots, open to all, not the official meeting of any club, and more as a compliment to our distinguished Eastern friend Mr. Tucker, the popular trap shot, than anything else. The match, as we have said, was open to all; $25 entrance; 25 pigeons each; 30 yards rise; both barrels; California State Sportsman's Association governing. Eight contestants faced the trap, including Mr. Tucker and F. Bassford, the champion of the Vacaville Club, a gentleman well known in our shooting circles, and who, on this occasion, made some very fine long shots with the second barrel. Frank Maskey was also in the list, but from want of practice he did not show his usual form with the gun. Mr. Slade made a good score, but not as high as we expected, Perhaps he was laying for Maskey at the end of the month. Mr. Eyre was unfortunate in having three birds fall dead out of bounds. Mr. Fay, like Mr. Slade, did not shoot up to his record. Perhaps, of all present, Mr. Tom Pearson did the prettiest work, only using his second barrel once or twice during the day, and this compliment is all the greater when we recollect the unexceptionally strong lot of birds Burbank furnished for the occasion. Mr. Tucker's score of 24 out of 25 again places him at the head of the score, where we have pleasure in leaving him. If, however, Pearson had not had the luck to have three terribly hard-flying, straight-away tailers, which got away with him, it is probable he would have pulled down the colors of the Kentucky giant. Crittenden Robinson, our local champion, shot very neatly and well all day, using his second barrel at times with fine effect at long ranges, but, like Pearson, he had some very tough tailers turned loose upon him, which were out of range almost before a man had time to look at them, and admire or curse their style of flying. They showed an immense desire to reach Cunningham's dove-cot, and did so without stopping to say good-bye to those who longed for a more intimate acquaintance with them. The entrance-money amounted to $200, which was divided into 70 and 30 per cent. for first and second prizes. Ramon E. Wilson acted throughout the day as referee, and his decisions were never once questioned. Mr. Tucker's share was $146, a good day's work. The score:

S. A. Tucker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1		
	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1—24
C. Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1		
	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1		1—22
T. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1—22
F. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0		0—20
D. Slade	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1		1—20
E. Fay	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	–	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0		0—16
W. Eyre	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	
	withdrawn													— 9
F. Maskey	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	w			— 6

On the shoot-off for second purse between Messrs. Robinson and Pearson, each with twenty-two birds, after a second tie was finally won by the former by one bird.

This ended the principal match, and then followed the sumptuous lunch provided by Mr. Cunningham, proprietor of the grounds, to which ample justice was done. The usual sweepstakes were then in order, the first of which was a 10-bird match, 21 yards rise, with only one barrel. The total amount was divided into two purses, $20 and $10 for first and second prizes. In this match Messrs. Bassford and Fay tied on nine birds each, and divided the spoils. The score:

Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—9	Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	9
Tucker	0	1	1	1	0	w				—3	Loynachan	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	7
Robinson	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—8	Loenstein	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5

The day's sport closed with a six-bird match at 21 yards, one barrel, for purses of $20 and $15. The score:

Tucker	1	0	0	w		Robinson	1	1	0	1	1	—5
Bassford	1	1	0	1	1	0—4	Loynachan	1	1	1	1	0	1—5

Robinson and Loynachan tying, shot off three more ties, neither missing till Loynachan missed his twenty-second bird, and Robinson killing his twenty-third, took the first money, Loynachan taking second.

At Bird's Point.

The Alameda Sportsman's Club will have their first monthly shoot to-day, 8th inst., at Bird's Point, Alameda. The conditions will be twelve birds, thirty yards, both barrels. A large crowd is expected. After this their regular monthly meeting will be on the second Saturday in every month. While speaking of this club, we understand, it is pretty certain they will have a mud-hen slaughter in a short time. With its usual spirit, the club planted a ton of wheat at their preserve for food for next year's ducks, which the mud-hens, of course, devoured per kernel as fast as sown. If all our private clubs would act in this manner, it would give good food for some thirty or sixty thousand ducks next year, that is, allowing the general average of six young ones to each brood of mud-hens this season. The result would be a good one.

Some of our crack shots went over to Bird's Point last Saturday for an hour's recreation, and where least expected made an excellent score. At 12 birds each the score stood:

I. Upham	12	C. A. Edson	11
A. F. Adams	12	H. J. Orr	10
E. Goodall	11	W. W. Haskell	8

This time our friend Orr met his match and had to take a second place.

The challenge of Mr. Slade, of the Alameda Sportsman's Club, to shoot any man in this State a live-pigeon match, except Messrs. Robinson and Lambert, the champions, has been accepted by Frank Maskey. The conditions will be fifty birds each, $100 a side, Hurlingham rules. We should have mentioned Maskey's name last week in this connection, only we thought his business engagements would not admit of his accepting the challenge. So far as known at present the match will be shot at the Oakland Race Track, and from the high reputation and character of the contestants will attract much outside attention. Ramon Wilson will act as referee.

Last week was marked by a little bit of friendliness between sportsmen, well worthy of note. Mr. Herbert Spencer, long and favorably known among our local duck and trap shots happened to mention the approach of his birthday. A few of his friends at once set about a formal recognition of the day, and on Sunday last casually dropped in at Spencer's residence, until the rooms were filled. At five o'clock dinner was served, and with the desert came a beautiful case of gun implements, more elegant and more complete probably than any hitherto seen on this coast. The case was presented to Mr. Spencer, who responded neatly and with fervor. Others added friendly words and quite a jubilee of unreserve and jollity followed. We beg to intimate that our birthday is March 15th.

A party of hunters from this city adopted a novel way of shooting robins a few days ago. They repaired to Indian Flat, to a place where the birds roost, and waited till about dusk, when they began discharging their shotguns into the small pines where the robins where known to be. After the shooting was over a lantern was borrowed from a neighboring house, and by the light the hunters succeeded in finding their game. Out of the ten dozen birds brought home, most of them were bagged in the manner above stated.—*Nevada Herald*. The *Herald*, by all means, should have given the names of the men capable of such an act.

The Gun Club of San Francisco had a meeting this week, and officially challenged the Alameda Club for the second match for the handsome silver cup given by the Messrs. Pierce, of Oakland. Last year, it will be remembered the Alameda Club won the cup for the first time. The match will probably be shot one week from to-day—15th instant.

The Ventura Rod and Gun Club, at its last meeting, decided that the Secretary should open a correspondence with eastern sportsmen with a view of stocking Ventura county with the prairie chicken. The Secretary, Mr. Granger, will immediately make an effort to procure two dozen birds. We like to record such actions in our gun clubs.

Fred Gotobed, the varmint-exterminator of El Paso Grant, last week brought in the scalps of two big wildcats which he had shot in the timber along the American river. One of the cats weighed 33 pounds. This means lots of game being saved for next season. Frank never should go to bed while wildcats are prowling round after game.

Messrs. Tucker and Crittenden Robinson had a pleasant day's quail shooting last week before the season closed in Marin county. They bagged twenty-three birds in thick cover in a few hours. Friend Tucker, we regret to say, got a severe dose of live-oak poison, which, for a few days, sorely inconvenienced him.

Since Frank Maskey has accepted Mr. Slade's challenge several others have expressed a wish to test his powers. Take your time gentlemen, you will all have a chance to be accommodated. Mr. Slade means just what he says.

The Woodland *Democrat* calls upon the local shots to organize a county sportsman's club. There are plenty of good shots round Woodland to make an excellent club. We want all the clubs we can get. Organize by all means.

A grand pigeon shoot will take place at Red Bluff on St. Patrick's Day. It will be open to the State and $450 will be given in prizes. The tournament will be under the auspices of the Tehama County Gun Club.

Putah creek again comes to the front as a paradise for those who persist in killing ducks all the year round, because the legislature sanctioned it in opposition to the laws of nature.

Governor Crosby, of Montana, has added to his list of brood-mares Amulet, a bay, foaled in 1870, bred in Kentucky, sired by Hamlet, son of Volunteer, dam by Ericsson, 2:30½, son of Mambrino Chief. She is a rangy mare, over sixteen hands, and this Hambletonian strain ought to nick well with the Mambrino and Clay strains coursing in the veins of his stallion Mambrino Diamond, 2:30. The Governor has also added to his stud a bay three-year-old stallion, Volunteer Duroc, bred in Indiana, by F. Button. He was sired by Volunteer Star, son of Volunteer, dam by Pilot Duroc (sire of Big John, 2,24¼), a son of Pilot, Jr.

As Isaac Hodgins was about to ship his trotting stallion Little Billy, formerly Monitor, from Brantford, Ont., on the 22d ult., the animal was seized by the sheriff, on an execution, and taken in front of the sheriff's office. While that official went into the building, leaving the horse in charge of Constable Halon, Isaac Hodgins, Jr., slipped the bridle off little Billy's head, jumped on his back and rode quickly away, leaving the constable standing, dumbfounded, bridle in hand.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The beautiful weather on Sunday, added to the matches for the day, drew together an unusually large crowd of people to Shell Mound who are interested in rifle shooting. From an early hour the sharp crack of the gun could be heard on all sides, and so it continued until late in the afternoon. The principal attraction was the match between Lieutenant Brown of the Fifth Infantry and officer Linville of the Police. Both men have a high reputation at the target, but it was evident Brown was the favorite with the public from his well-known nerve and reliability in a match. Although some pretty large sums were laid by individuals on their favorite, the betting generally was not as lively as we expected it would be, and after the end of the shooting at the 200-yard range, at which Brown led by four points, few seemed disposed to bet against him. At this range the score was not as large as expected. At the long range the shooting at times was very steady and good. On the third string Linville got even with his opponent for the first and only time in the match; but on the fourth he made a clean miss, a three, a two, and virtually lost the match. On the commencement of the last string he could not possibly win unless Brown made a couple of misses and other poor shots, a very unlikely thing. Hence, no one was surprised when the match ended with the large majority of thirteen points in favor of Brown. The result was warmly received by the spectators, showing very plainly the kindly feeling felt towards the popular and gentlemanly Lieutenant. Linville accepted his third defeat with good grace, but he would be more popular if he did not boast so much. At Shell Mound talking goes for nothing. It is *shooting* only that tells there. Sergeant Nick Williams was incapacitated from joining in the match by a severe accident to his left hand. Officer Nash attended upon Linville, and Lieutenant Kellogg upon Brown. Colonel Beaver and Sergeant Hovey kept the score, with Lieutenant Sime as referee. Captain Siebes' arrangements for the day were very complete. The match, as we suppose all know now, was for $100 a side, 50 shots at each target. The score:

TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

Linville	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—41
	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—46
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	4—42
	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	4—40
Total										211
Brown	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5—41
	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—43
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—44
	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—42
	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—45
Total										215

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

Linville	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	3—43
	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	3—41
	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	2—46
	4	4	3	5	5	4	5	0	2	5—37
	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—44
Total										211
Brown	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	4	5	5—45
	4	5	4	4	5	2	5	4	4	5—42
	2	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	3—42
	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—46
	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5—45
Total										220

Brown's percentage was 87, which must be considered very fair in such a long match.

The proposed match, to come off at the same time and place, between Lieutenants Townsend and Treadwell of the National Guard, and Messrs. Fields of the Police, was postponed until to-morrow on account of Mr. Treadwell's sickness. This, with other interesting shooting, will take place at Shell Mound to-morrow.

A Friendly Test.

Nick Williams of Oakland and Edward Hovey of this city shot a friendly rifle match over the Shell Mound range yesterday, the result showing some admirable marksmanship. Fifty shots were taken by each at 200 yards, off-hand, Sharp's military rifle, six-pound pull of trigger. Sergeant Hovey's score was as follows:

First round	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—47
Second round	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—47
Third round	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—45
Fourth round	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
Fifth round	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
Total (possible 250)										230

Williams' score was not so good, but was far above the average.

First round	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—43
Second round	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
Third round	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—43
Fourth round	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
Fifth round	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
Total (possible 250)										213

Sergeant F. M. Haight, of Company B, Fifth Infantry, San Jose, was at Shell Mound on Sunday, and participated in the practice. For a new beginner with the rifle the following score promises well:

200 yards	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—44
500 yards	0	2	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—40
Total										84

In the competition for company medal, F Company, Second Artillery, N. G. C., Sergeant Carl F. A. Last, won with the following scores:

200 yards	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—42
500 yards	4	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	4	4—41
Total										83

At Petaluma.

The match last Sunday at Petaluma, for a champagne dinner, between Captain Fairbanks and Lieutenant Kuhnle, and Privates St. John and Wallace of Company C, was a close and interesting contest resulting in favor of the officers by seven points. The general percentage reached 87 7-10 and 83 3-5. At 200 yards the percentage was 87 6-10. All the scores at this distance were equal and better than Linville's on Sunday. The teams, except Kuhnle, are so far unexperienced with the rifle. The score:

	200 yards	500 yards	Total
Kuhnle	42 48 44 44 44—223	44 45 45 42 41—217	440
Fairbanks	43 48 44 44 44—211	38 34 40 39 35—186	397
St. John	45 45 41 45 42—218	40 38 41 46 41—206	424
Wallace	42 42 38 45 47—214	42 44 34 38 34—192	406

Matches.

Officer Linville, we understand, seeks another contest with Lieutenant Brown of the Fifth Infantry. This time Linville names "ring target," and the accuracy of measurement which determines the count in this case, we think, will beat him worse then ever. Col. Ranlett has also sent a message to Linville that he has a man on his staff whom he will back from $100 to $500 against Linville. We are authorized also to state, that the Colonel has six or seven other men at command whom he will back against Linville, for $100 a man, in rotation, to shoot one after the other, as quick as he pleases. Owing to Linville's talk on Sunday, at Shell Mound, about shooting any man at any distance, the Colonel wants him to come right along, and not to stand upon the order of his coming. There's fun ahead.

Another Match.

The regular rifle team of the Police Force have officially challenged the Fifth Infantry, without waiting to see which team of that organization wins the Military Trophy. The infantry team will be selected from the Field and Staff, Company A of Oakland and Company C of Petaluma. According to present record it will be a hard team to beat.

While on the subject of matches we may state nothing definite has been reached about the time of the next shoot for the Military Trophy by the Fifth Infantry. It will be recollected that Company C., of Petaluma, won the last match. It lies, therefore, with them to fix the time and place for the next passage of arms. We are informed there is little doubt that Petaluma will be the place selected.

Challenges from Lillian F. Smith.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your paper of the date of November 24th, 1883, you remarked that at present there were in California two young ladies that were professional rifle shots—Miss Lillian F. Smith and Miss Hartman. I cannot ascertain of the whereabouts of young Miss Hartman, and now I will say if there is any such person or young lady we will give her a chance to make herself known, as I issue these challenges open to any one male or female on the Pacific Coast or in the world, with the exception of the last one mentioned, using the Winchester Rifle, which is only open to ladies.

Challenges.

I hereby challenge any man, woman, or child on the Pacific Coast or in the world to shoot either of these proposed matches with my daughter, Lillian F. Smith, champion rifle shot of the world (12 years of age), with the Ballard Rifle, single bullet, for from five hundred to one thousand dollars ($500 to $1,000) on a side.

1st. At 60 glass balls, thrown in the air by hand, distance fifteen feet (15 feet), using Ballard Rifle, single bullet. This match to be shot on time.

2d. At 100 stationary glass balls, distance 50 yards, using the Ballard Rifle 22 cal., single bullet. This match to be shot on time.

3d. At 300 glass balls in motion, distance 30 feet. This match to be shot on time, using Ballard Rifle 22 cal., single bullet.

4th. I will also match her against any one in the world in her great combination feats that she performs on the stage with the rifle.

In shooting either of the above matches only one Ballard Rifle shall be used, 22 cal., single bullet. One-half minute will be allowed between each twenty shots, for the purpose of cleaning the rifle, which will be deducted from the time of shooting.

5th. I will also bet that she can break more glass balls in 20 seconds, in motion, with the Winchester Rifle, than any other lady in the world.

In case of either or all of these proposed matches are accepted by any one on the Pacific Coast, or in the world, satisfactory arrangements will be made, as California proposes to back the little champion for from $1,000 to $5,000 to shoot against any one in the world. LEVI W. SMITH.

Oroville, March 4th, 1884.

To-day the Presidio Rifle Club will hold its second rifle tournament for the year at the Presidio range, the shooting to commence at 9 A. M. The Silver-Cup Trophy will be the object of contention by teams of five men each, open to any regiment of the regular army, the National Guard of California, the police of San Francisco, or any organized rifle club. The distances will be 200, 500 and 600 yards, military rifles only to be used. It will be recollected the trophy has been won twice by Troop M, First Calvary, U. S. Army, and once by Police teams No. 1 and No. 2 respectively. Like other trophies, it has to be won three times before it becomes private property. The shooting to-day promises to be very spirited, and to attract a large crowd of spectators.

Eastern Targets.

We recently culled the following from the *Forest and Stream*, published in New York, for our rifle readers, as an instance of fine shooting. If offhand, like California shooting at 200 yards, which, however, is not probably the case, it would be a wonderful score:

BULL'SHEAD RIFLE CLUB.—Thursday, Jan. 31st.—Twelve ring target; possible 120.

G. Zimmermann	118	S. F. C. Weber	105
M. Dorrler	117	D. Holland	103
C. Rein	117	S. Mehrbach	103
H. Holzmann	117	G. D. Johnson	100
A. Lober	115	J. F. Campbell	96
H. Hackmann	113	G. Wendelken	96
V. Steinbach	108	H. A. Wasmuth	95
G. F. Schroeder	106		

H. LOBER, Secretary.

We regret the paper did not give details sufficient to estimate the accuracy of this shooting precisely, and thus enable us to reach a correct comparison with our own highest scores. While we admit the general excellence of the above shooting we think if we could get at our different records, especially the California Schuetzen, it is possible we could find something as good, or nearly as good. At all events we are able to state at the Alameda range, 200 yards, off-hand, James Standon of the Schuetzen Club has made 122 out of a possible 125, and recently Otto Strecher, at the same target and off hand, made 449 out of a possible 500. To these we may add the score of Mr. Hovey at Shell Mound last Sunday week. Off-hand at two hundred yards he made ninety-three out of a possible hundred, with thirteen bull's-eyes out of twenty shots, nine of which were consecutive. These are also fine scores, and probably equal, or nearly so, if we knew the precise particulars to this grand score of the Bull'shead Rifle Club. We mention the latter in honor of our State.

As a spur to our military riflemen we also give the following scores which speak for themselves without any comment from us.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 2, 1884.—The following are the highest scores shot by each member during the week:

A. G. Hull	10	12	10	12	10	12	12	12	10	12—112
I. Davis	10	12	11	11	10	12	12	11	11	11—111
S. P. Wells	12	11	11	12	10	9	10	11	10	11—107
W. Gage	10	10	10	11	11	12	10	10	12	0—105
W. H. Gibbs	11	11	9	11	11	10	11	9	9	8—100
F. A. White	10	8	8	12	10	10	12	9	11	9—99
Howard	9	8	8	12	10	8	10	11	8	11—93
O. J. Wing	9	10	9	10	10	8	10	6	8	9—89

All these scores are worth being preserved as a matter of record.

The Coming Rifle.

We cull the following from the *Forest and Stream* as interesting to the riflemen of this coast. Without accepting the final conclusion of the writer, there is, nevertheless, much good sense in his ideas.

"The gun of the future must be one that does away with percussion primers, which, in the magazine of all repeaters, will explode by sudden jars or friction. To that alone can be referred all of the explosions of magazine guns. It seems to me that in this electric age any manufacturer of guns could produce a gun with a battery concealed in the stock, which, by pressure of the trigger, would send a direct current into the center of the cartridge as soon as one was thrown into the barrel, and explosion would follow. For the percussion primer use a copper center or a small carbon point, then all danger of the coming magazine would be averted. The coming gun of the age will be the electric gun."

We have also a rifle recently manufactured by Mr. Snyder of this city, which, in its way, promises to work great changes. The inventor claims, with much less powder than common, his gun will shoot effectively farther than any rifle known. Some of our local cracks think there is nothing in this new gun. Others do. For instance, Mr. Leeman, of the Swiss Rifle Club, says he has been out with Mr. Snyder trying his new arm; and at 1,200 yards he says he saw it do better work than he ever knew any rifle do before. We shall soon give a detailed account of this new invention.

FISH.

The Alameda Sportsman's Club are considering the propriety of paying a constable to patrol Alameda and San Pablo creeks, with a view of arresting all parties, no matter who they are, who violate the fish laws of the State. These creeks formerly gave very good trout fishing, but of late years they have been so shamefully marauded, that on the season opening, the trout were all gone. The Messrs. Pierce, of the Oakland Sportsman's store, with their characteristic energy, have resolved to pay the constable themselves should the club finally reject the proposition. It is to be hoped the club will be true to its reputation.

We are daily receiving names of parties who ought to know better, who leave this city every Saturday, and who, under the pretence of tide-water fishing, whip every trout stream within a radius of fifty miles from the city. Public feeling is becoming so intense on this subject, that we shall give the names of the parties referred to if the commissioners make no effort to have them arrested.

The Martinez *Gazette* says: "Several fine salmon trout have been caught in the San Ramon creek this week." We fail to see any record of the arrest and punishment of the person who caught these fish. We suggest to the Martinez Gun Club that it is proper matter for their considerate and prompt action.

The Walton Fishing Club of San Francisco, Clem Dixon, President, are out with very neat cards of invitation for their first trip of the season to-morrow. This club is celebrated for its pleasant parties. We regret we cannot accept the invitation for the opening day.

A devotee of the gentle sport, who lives in East Tillon, N. H., says that he has been fishing 258 times in 13 years, his catches amounting to 3,309 pounds. Come to the front gentlemen, with statistics.

Lake county, according to the local papers, is reported to be a paradise for the lovers of fishing. Since the late rains, the *Bulletin* says, trout, catfish, suckers, silver-sides, chepals, and black fish are crowding all the streams and afford no end of sport.

The Red Bluff *Cause* says the boys are catching fish by the basketful from the Sacramento river. The fish include pike, catfish, white-fish, suckers and other varieties. Two boys there recently caught a ten-pound pike.

Last week Mr. Van Dyke Hubbard caught a five and-three quarter-pound flounder at Saucelito. He had some trouble in landing the beauty.

A six-pound salmon-trout was caught last Sunday at Ross' Landing by Mr. Cook, of the Custom house.

Smelt, in moderate numbers, are beginning to run at Saucelito.

Mr. H. H. Briggs has received from Mr. Jas. H. Corbin a devoted student of ornithology, of Sacramento, a very large Golden Eagle. The bird measured eight feet two inches over its extended wings, was three feet seven inches in length, and weighed thirteen pounds seven ounces. Mr. Briggs has had the eagle beautifully mounted and placed in his office, and is devoting his evenings to the composition of an ode to the "Bird o' Freedom," which, it is expected, will upset all existing notions as to the possibilities in the way of sky-scraping poetry.

Messrs. David and Ally Bonner of New York, have purchased from S. Malcolmb Forbes, Mass., the gray mare Daybreak, by Harold, dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr. Daybreak, with very little work, has shown a mile in 2:39¼, and a quarter in :37½. She will probably be handled for speed the coming season.

Mr. Lewis Stewart, of New Jersey, has sold to Captain Cottrill, of Mobile, Ala., the chestnut horse Miser, by imp. Australian, and a full brother of Rutherford, Spendthrift and Fellowcraft. He will shortly be sent to the Magnolia Stud, Kentucky.

Five hundred dollars will be the first prize for trotting stallions at the National Horse Show in New York, to be held from May 27th to May 31st.

Judge Fullerton, record 2:18 is to be disposed of by raffle at $5 a chance.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Mar. 8, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Kyrle Daly (imp.), John Mackey, Sacramento.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Elector, C. E. Perkins, Stockton.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smtih, San Jose.
Altoona, A. H. Hecox, Oakland.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Sam Purdy, F. A. Daingerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Dan Sparling, F. A. Daingerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Spring Race Meeting.

The following list of nominations in the stakes, and entries in the purses, places the success of the Spring Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association beyond doubt. There is little necessity for adding to that forcible testimony further than to state that so far as reported the horses and colts are all doing well. Even horses which were "complaining" at the close of last season have "rounded to," so that the elder division will play their part as well as the youngsters. Having to give so much space to the list, comments will be deferred. In all probability there are entries which have been delayed from the break in the southern railway, and these may come before the paper goes to press.

No. 1—California Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of half a mile. Closed with 23 nominations.
1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abbie W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' br f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. Jas. Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Rutherford—Glenita
16. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
19. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
20. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
21. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
22. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
23. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 2—Hearst Stake.—For all ages, of $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added, second to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.
1. Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.
2. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
3. Theo. Winters' ch h Jumbo, five years, by California—Big Gun.
4. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b g Jou Jou, three years, by Monday—Plaything.
5. George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W.
6. H. C. Judson's blk c John A., three years, by Monday—Lady Clare.
7. Jas. B. Chase's ch f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly.
8. John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.
9. John Mackey's b f Lina, three years, by King Alfonso—Titania.

No. 3—Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles. Closed with 28 nominations.
1. J. K. Gries, San Buenaventura, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin, Santa Anita, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
7. Theo. Winters, El Arroyo, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters, ch f Callio Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafter, Clema, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto, Menlo Park, b c, by Norfolk—Boyadana.
12. Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
14. Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin.
15. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
16. Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
17. Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
19. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flush.
20. J. B. Haggin, El Paso, b c Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie.
21. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
22. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenuine.
23. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
24. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
25. J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenelg—Edna.
26. J. B. Haggin, ch f, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
27. J. B. Haggin, br f, My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
28. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.

No. 4—Selling Race.—Purse $200; $25 of which to second; one and one-eighth miles; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, and to carry the rule weight; two pounds taken off for every $100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every $100 above.
1. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly, $1,000.
2. Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe, $600.
3. George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W., $600.
4. T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, three years, by Wildidle—Blarney, $1,000.
5. Caleb Dorsey's b g Chris, six years, by Specter—by Veto, $600.
6. H. C. Judson's b m Neilson, three years, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson, $1,400.
7. L. J. Rose's s g Harry Rose, three years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, $1,000.
8. John Mackey's ch f Assyria, three years, by Lever—Asia, $1,500.
9. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, $600.
10. Thos. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, $700.

No. 5—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; $25 to second; dash of five eighths of a mile; winner of California stakes to carry seven pounds extra, second five pounds above rule weights.
1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, two years, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.
2. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, two years, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
3. Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch c Planter, two years, by Flood—Planetia.
4. H. C. Judson's b s Billy Ayres, two years, by Shannon—Lady Clare.

No. 6—Purse, $200; $50 to second; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds; maidens, colts and fillies that have not won a race.
1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, three years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.
2. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b g Jou Jou, three years, by Monday—Plaything.
3. W. M. Murray's — c Col. Jack Hayes, three years, by Joe Daniels—Liberty.
4. H. C. Judson's b f Neilson, three years, by Wildidle—Susie Williams.
5. Jas. B. Chase's ch f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly.
6. Jas. B. Chase's ch f Glorianne, three years, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca.
7. John Mackey's b f Rosa Bella, three years, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
8. John Mackey's b f Faustina, three years, by imp. Glenelg—Marmot.

No. 7—Purse, $200; $50 to second; dash of one mile.
1. Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.
2. Delaney & Ayres, ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, 3 years, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
4. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, 3 years, by Norfolk—Marion.
5. Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Phœbe Anderson, 3 years, by Monday—Florence Anderson.
6. John Mackey's b f Mileta, 3 years, by Lever—Malta.
7. John Mackey's b f Lina, 3 years, by King Alfonso—Titania.
8. M. M. Allan b h Patsey Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.

No. 8—Selling Purse, $200; $25 to second; 1¼ miles. Same conditions as Selling race on first day.
1. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, 4 years, by Shannon—Folly, $1,000.
2. Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., 4 years, by Monday—Bebe, $600.
3. George Green's b g Panama, 4 years, by Shannon—Abbie W., $600.
4. T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, 3 years, by Wildidle—Blarney, $1,000.
5. Caleb Dorsey's b g Chris, aged, by Specter—by Veto, $600.
6. John Mackey's ch f Assyria, 3 years, by Lever—Asia, $1,500.
7. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, $600.
8. Thos. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, $700.

No. 9—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile; winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds extra.
1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.
2. Theo. Winters' ch g, Bonanza, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glen.
3. Theo. Winters' b f Alturas, 2 years, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
4. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Playmate, by Shannon—Plaything.
5. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
6. Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch c Planter, by Flood—Planetia.
7. H. C. Judson's ch c Billy A., 2 years, by Wildidle—Bonanza.

No. 10—Pacific Cup Handicap—$50 each; $20 declaration; $500 added; second to receive $150; third to save stakes; two and one-fourth miles; weight announced April 12th; declaration April 15th, at 3 P. M.
1. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
2. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, 4 years, by Shannon—Folly.
3. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, 3 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.
4. Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, aged, by Specter—Pet.
5. H. C. Judson's blk c John A., 3 years, by Monday—Lady Clare.
6. M. M. Allan's b h Patsey Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.

No. 11—Handicap Stake—For three-year-olds; 1⅛ miles; $25 each; $10 declaration; $200 added; weights announced at the same time as the cup.
1. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, 3 years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.
2. Jas. B. Chase's ch f Glorianne, 3 years, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca.
3. L. J. Rose's s g Harry Rose, 3 years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.
4. John Mackey's b f Rosa Bella, 3 years, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
5. John Mackey's ch f Assyria, 3 years, by Lever—Asia.

No. 12—Purse, $300; $50 to second; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.
1. Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.
2. George Green's b g Panama, 4 years, by Shannon—Abbie W.
3. John Mackey's b f Mileta, 3 years, by Lever—Malta.
4. John Mackey's b f Lina, 3 years, by King Alfonso—Titania.
5. John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.

No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds. Closed with 23 nominations.
1. Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winters, b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters, ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters, br f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase, bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco, ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams, br c, Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. E. J. Baldwin, ch g, by Grinstead—Experiment.
12. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
13. E. J. Baldwin, ch c, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
14. E. J. Baldwin, br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarty.
15. E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara.
16. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
17. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
18. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
19. Palo Alto, s c, by Flood—Planetia.
20. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
21. Palo Alto, br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
22. Palo Alto, b f, by Monday—Plaything.
23. Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds. Closed with 31 nominations.
1. J. K. Gries, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
8. Theo. Winters, ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafter, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Boyadana.
12. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep.
14. Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin.
15. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Glendew.
16. Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic.
17. Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou.
19. W. L. Pritchard, br c, by Leinster—Addie A.
20. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar.
21. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flush.
23. J. B. Haggin, b c, Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie.
24. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda.
25. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenuine.
26. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope.
27. J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert.
28. J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenelg—Edna.
29. J. B. Haggin, ch f, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood.
30. J. B. Haggin, br f, My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot.
31. J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania.

No. 15—Purse, $300; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.
1. Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.
2. Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
3. Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., 4 years, by Monday—Bebe.
4. John Mackey's b f Lina, 3 years, by King Alfonso—Titania.
5. John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.

The Arno Sale.

We always feel a deep regret when from any cause a stock-breeding farm is broken up. While it is a source of sorrow, in one way, there are features which allay the bitter feeling, and a gratification that the segregation of animals, that have been secured with so much trouble, may end in advantage to the interests at stake. In the case of the sale of stock of G. Valensin, which will take place at the Oakland Trotting Park on Tuesday next, there are regrets and anticipations. An enthusiastic admirer of fast trotters, Mr. Valensin labored for years to get together a stud, the ownership of which was a pride and pleasure to any gentleman who had a fancy that way. It was such as to give reasonable grounds for the belief that the progeny would be able to compete successfully with those of the great breeding farms of California, and success here means ability to cope with the best of any country.

But there is an element in all human affairs that is more potent than judgement, an influence which cannot be overcome by the acutest mind. That is "luck." "The best laid schemes gang aft agley," and, work as we may, plan as we will, the efforts are rendered nugatory by the frowns of the dame when in a sullen mood. There were a series of misfortunes to the Arno stock, culminating in the death of Buccaneer. In this horse Mr. Valensin took especial pride. Of a great family, a great performer, handsomely formed, all these qualities were overshadowed by the promise of his sons and daughters. What was shown in public was enough to make the reputation of any sire; privately there were exhibitions which threw the others in the shade. Speed is a natural inheritance of the Buccaneers, and the owner had good cause to think that he had the peers of the best.

The loss of the stallion so highly valued determined Mr. Valensin to hasten a trip which had been planned for the future, a journey that would occupy so much time as to preclude the idea of keeping up the breeding operations on the farm by the Sacramento. There would be no pleasure, even under the blue skies of Italy, when the pets were so far away, and hence, reluctantly however, the order was given to Killip & Co. to sell.

We cannot give the space to enter into details, for to select and give preferences would entail going through the whole of the catalogue, and of the sixty-six animals offered there are so many worthy of "special mention," that a full page would be inadequate to portray their merits. For this information we must refer our readers to the catalogues, which can be obtained from Killip & Co. at this office, and of John A. Goldsmith at the Park. Those desiring brood-mares can choose among thirty of the highest breeding and of such a variety blood as is rarely found. There are three stallions, Crown Point at the head, with two Buccaneers from good dams. Crown Point is well worthy of attention on every score, a grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam by George M. Patchen, Jr., second dam by Washington, a horse with a double cross of Mambrino, and his third dam by Abdallah, a son of Mambrino. Elsewhere we write of the potency of this foremost son of Messenger, and to give it still greater

force there is that of Andrew Jackson and Bellfounder. With a record of 2:24 to his credit, good form and capital action, Crown Point is a desirable acquisition to any stud-farm.

As the stock are now domiciled at the Oakland Trotting Park, there is no lack of opportunity for critical examination before the day of sale. Should the rain stop in time to permit driving on the track the speed shown by the colts under the charge of Goldsmith will satisfy the most exacting, and will convince anyone that the claims made are not unwarranted. The gratifying portion is that in all probability a majority of the animals offered will remain in California, and though disseminated over the coast will be on hand to aid in sustaining the reputation of "our" trotters.

Member or Not?

Some one took the trouble to write to Secretary T. J. Vail of the National Trotting Association, to learn whether the Oakland Trotting Park was a member of the society. This probably arose from the action taken by the District Board of Appeals in holding a three-day's trial of a case which was based on a race paced on that track, and the display of ignorance on the part of the questioner is not so surprising when that is taken into consideration. If otherwise we should feel ashamed that there was any one in California so stupid as to trouble Mr. Vail with a question so verdant and simple as that propounded to him. Inasmuch as the then chairman of the Board contended that it was a member, and there being still a few who credited him with some ability, it is not wonderful that a moiety of those who adhered to the belief that he had some knowledge of trotting rules fell into the error. The "Committee on Nominations" at the late convention must feel highly honored by their selection of this astute member, and though it is not to be expected that these gentlemen had any knowledge of the utter incompetency of the man, the President and Secretary of the N. T. A. should certainly have possessed information sufficient to exclude him from another term. Fortunately, there is little for the District Board of the Pacific Coast to do, and as long as the other members (better cannot be found) attend to their duties, there is little to fear. If, however, they permit autocratic domination, bamboozling and imbecility to take the lead, they cannot complain if the Board shares in the obloquy.

Since the above was put in type Mr. Walker handed us the reply of the Secretary of the N. Y. A., and it seems that the query was sent at the request of others.

The Stanford Stake—Entries for 1884.

Though the nominations in the Stanford Stake are scarcely up to the expectations of what should have been the showing, but taking into consideration the erroneous impressions that prevailed for a time it is not bad. We have not the least hesitation in predicting that this stake will grow in favor, until in a few years the nominations will include every colt of promise on the Pacific coast.

1. Palo Alto's Stock Farm's b c Azmoor, by Electioneer, dam Mamie C., by imp. Hercules.
2. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Winoa, by Electioneer, dam Winona, by Almont.
3. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Grindelia, by Gen. Benton, dam Glendale, by Messenger Duroc.
4. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Constance, by Electioneer, dam Consolation, by Dictator.
5. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Ethel, by Gen. Benton, dam Electa, by Electioneer.
6. Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Harcourt, by Electioneer, dam Sallie Hamlet, by Hamlet.
7. L. J. Rose's b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Saucebox, by Sampson.
8. L. J. Rose's b c Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.
9. E. H. Miller, Jr.'s b c Hamilcar, by Berlin, dam Aristola.
10. John Mackey's b c Lohengrin, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Patchen.
11. John Mackey's blk c El Monte, by Echo, dam Lightfoot, by Hubbard.
12. John Mackey's g c Eagle, by Echo, dam Sally Come Up, by Patchen.
13. John Mackey's b f Dixie, by Echo, dam by Elmo.
14. J. T. McIntosh's b c Signet, by Singleton, dam Kate Signal, by Signal.
15. A. Patterson's ch c Boxwood, by Nutwood, dam Belle Patterson, by Belmont.
16. Geo. Cropsy's ch f Eva W., by Nutwood, dam Alice R., by Naubuc.

Sacramento and Stockton Purses.

Next Monday the purses offered by the State Agricultural Society, and those of the San Joaquin Association close. These are so nearly alike that the remarks applicable to one place will apply to the other. They are certainly liberal in amount, and the conditions are such that only five per cent. has to be risked at the time of making the entry. At Sacramento the time will be fixed so as not to interfere with the Occident and Two-year-old Stake, and as the fair extends over nine days there is plenty of time to separate them. The advertisements giving full particulars, it is only necessary to call attention to the date of closing, Monday, March 10th.

The Old-time Sires.

Elsewhere will be found a description of Abdallah, written in 1842 by William T. Porter, and accompanying it a sketch of the ancestry of Bellfounder copied from the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Very interesting to the student of trotting-horse breeding is everything pertaining to the horses which stands prominently in the pedigrees of the fastest trotters, and as long as the fancy for fast harness horses exists there will always be an interest felt in the patriarchs of the track. For many years we have regarded Mambrino as the great "fountain head" of American trotters, if any one animal can be awarded the preference. To claim that he is more worthy of the place than his illustrious sire may be regarded as a rash assertion, but when due consideration is given to the fact that from him descended the Hambletonians and Mambrino Chiefs, and that through other channels his blood has won great distinction, he is so justly entitled to a very high place, that it will be conceded by every man, who is at all reasonable, and is not carried away by obstinacy. This brings the thoroughbred one degree closer to the modern sires of the family. Had the blood of the turf been so "pernicious" as the advocates of the dunghill claim, there should have been a greater son of Messenger than Mambrino; Andrew Jackson a failure from the Barb blood derived from his sire.

A Baseless Fabric.

The proposition to match the two-year-olds Tyrant by Great Tom and Harry White by Virgil, owned respectively by Mr. J. B. Haggin and Green Morris, for $5,000 a side, is still being discussed by the eastern sporting press. The gossip has been kept alive first by the offer of Ed. Corrigan to name a colt and make the match triangular, and afterward by the statement that several other gentlemen were desirous of taking a chance on the same terms as the first named. Mr. Corrigan, in a letter to the New York *Spirit* writes in a defiant way, and the *Spirit* adds editorially "If Messrs. Morris and Haggin mean business they cannot now recede." As far as Mr. Haggin is concerned he has nothing to recede from. He never contemplated matching his colt; neither does he propose to allow any one else to make races for Tyrant. The match appears to be one of those "around the bar-room stove" affairs, so easily arranged by people who have no interest in or connection with the horses, and if any attache of the Del Paso Stable has countenanced or encouraged the idea, he has done so without the authority or sanction of his principal. As Mr. Morris personally is nowhere observable in the business, it is reasonable to assume that he understands the situation. Mr. Corrigan has been misled by rumor, and is not unlikely a little nettled by the silence with which his offer has been received at headquarters.

The Get of Anteeo.

We are extremely gratified to hear that the foals of Anteeo are fully coming up to expectations. In a letter from H. W. Seale, dated March 6th, is the following:

"Accident dropped a fine colt last evening. I think if you saw it you would pronounce him as finely a formed colt as you ever looked at. He is a bay without white, excepting a few white hairs in forehead."

As Accident is the dam of the Electioneer filly Regina, it is not out of the way to build very high anticipations on this youngster. All that we have heard from make the same report, and though prepared to receive such, it is a pleasure to have the hopes confirmed. Captain John Hackett's mare, by Mambrino Rattler, had also a fine horse foal, which was found dead in the box in the morning. She is also a very fine mare, her dam being by Belmont, and it is safe to say that, had it lived, Captain Hackett would not have taken $1,000 for him.

Of five foals we have heard from four are males. The only one we have seen is a filly from a Hambletonian, Jr., mare, and that will bear extolling. We will be obliged to those having Anteeo foals to report them, when the whole list will be published, so that every one interested can know exactly how they stand.

Echo, Jr.

There was an omission in the description of Echo, Jr., in the paper of last week, the name of his owner and breeder not appearing under the picture. In the first place it was our fault in not embodying that necessary information in the manuscript, and again it was overlooked in the office. Suffering from a severe attack of epizooty we were unable to cross the bay last week, so that the paper was out before the mistake was noticed. Echo, Jr., is owned by L. Hewlett of Santa Rita Farm, Alameda county, and will be located in Stockton during the season of 1884. The portrait shows that he is a very handsome colt, and his breeding and promise warrant giving him a high place among the get of his distinguished sire.

False Rumors.

As the races draw near there are always plenty of reports which are apt to mislead the unwary. It has frequently appeared in the papers that the Rancho del Paso horses were to leave for the East soon, and that is undoubtedly the reason why the odds against Duke of Monday in the Louisville Cup have dropped to one-half that was offered on the opening of the books. We understand that it is somewhat doubtful about Mr. Haggin's horses making the eastern trip.

AQUATIC.

The Oxford-Cambridge Boat-Race.

After their two weeks' rest the Cambridge crew went into active training about the 8th inst. On the 11th they did good work over the Ely course, rowing two stretches of a mile and a half each at a stroke, averaging 28. The wind was strong and the water rough. The crew was made up as follows:

	LB.
Bow, W. K. Hardacre, Trinity Hall	154
No. 2, E. W. Haig, Third Trinity	161
No. 3, F. Straker, Jesus	163
No. 4, S. Swann, Trinity Hall	188
No. 5, F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity	191
No. 6, J. C. Brown, Lady Margaret	178
No. 7, C. W. Moore, Christ's	168
Stroke, F. Pittman, Third Trinity	167

Wr. Heape, who acted as coxswain, coached from the stern of the boat. Of the gentlemen named, Churchill and Moore rowed in last year's race and were badly beaten.

The Oxford crew did nearly the same amount of work the same day, finishing with a stroke of 30, it being noted that "the rowing during the journey was very uniform and the feather as level as possible." The crew and weights were as follows:

	LB.
Bow, A. G. Shortt, Christ Church	159
No. 2, C. R. Carter, Corpus Christi	180
No. 3, H. H. Wolrond, Exeter	187
No. 4, R. W. Taylor, Lincoln	182
No. 5, D. H. McLean, New	186
No. 6, A. R. Paterson, Trinity	188
No. 7, W. C. Blandy, Exeter	153
Stroke, W. D. B. Curry, Exeter	142
Coxswain, W. D. Heclas, Wadham	118

This is a very heavy crew, especially the forward half, and will, no doubt, be materially changed. Paterson and McLean are the only members of last year's crew.

A four-oared race in barges took place Sunday afternoon last, over the Long Bridge course, the start being from the foot of Third street. The crews were amateurs—never having competed in a race before—and were chosen from members of the Golden Gate and South End Clubs, whose names have only recently been on the rolls of membership. The race was from a point opposite the South End Club's boathouse, to and around the buoys opposite the Rolling Mill wharf. The contest for the first mile was a lively one, the Gates soon after the start getting the lead, which, notwithstanding the struggle of their opponents they held to the finish, winning the race by about a minute.

There is on the stocks at the boat-builders of South Beach three pleasure boats that promise to prove quite lively in the next mosquito regatta, should there be one. The largest of these is being built for Alfred Desmond, and is 29 feet over all, and has a beam of 13 feet. One being built by Collins is next in size, and measures about 24 feet over all. D. Murphy has the third and smallest, an 18-footer, under way, and by the outline, although the smallest of the trio, she promises to be the prettiest in shape.

The Wherry races of the Triton Club, which have had to be postponed twice for reasons beyond the prevention of those having charge of the affair, will take place in about three weeks. There will be about twenty competitors entered for the several events, for which will be offered medals of gold and silver. The Tritons do not take part in the contests for money, but the affairs heretofore given under their auspices have not been wanting in interest on account of lack of competitors.

Hamilton Dobbin, Leander Stevenson, William Growney and several other notable South Beach oarsmen have signified their willingness to enter into a sweepstake shell race, $20 or $50, entrance divided into two prizes, to take place at the Oakland mole at an early date. Such a race would prove very interesting, as the scullers, being from different rival clubs, would try to win as much for the sake of their clubs as for the stakes.

There is at present very little being said in regard to the four-oared shell race between crews of the Ariel and Pioneer Clubs. Mr. Lyne, of the latter club, who was in the shell crew, injured his knee so badly that it was impossible for him to train for the event, and the club not having a suitable man for his oar, a postponement of further negotiations was deemed the best thing that could be done, for the present, at least.

A meeting of the San Francisco Yacht Club was held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday evening, John D. Spreckels presiding, to decide what to do with the club-house at Saucelito. Several propositions were considered, and it was finally determined to purchase three of the water lots situated near the house for $1,200, and fill in under the building with rock, which, it is stated, a contractor had agreed to do for $1,150.

"Parson" Davies has received word that John Teemer will issue in a few days a direct challenge to Edward Hanlan to row any distance for any amount from $1,000 to $5,000 a side. Teemer has good financial backing, and would be well trained for the match. If he is in proper shape he can give Ned Hanlan a hard race and come nearer than any other man in America to defeating the champion.

There is prospect of the annual Harvard-Yale eight-oared race becoming a thing of the past, as Yale seems disinclined to indorse the new resolutions of the inter-collegiate athletic conference. The resolutions, among other things, forbid assistance from professionals in training and a longer race than three miles.

Henry Peterson is almost as fine in conditon as he can expect to be, but he takes exercise in his shell daily, and often walks out to the Mission and runs a mile or two at Recreation Park. His race with Lee will take place on the 16th instant.

Lee is training in Oakland, and is said to be in good trim for his race with the San Francisco man on the 16th. The race promises to be the most interesting event since the Peterson-McInerny race in May, 1883.

James Gordon Bennet has been elected Commodore of the New York Yacht Club for the season of 1884.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Cow, the Calf, and the Pig.

Read before the North-western Dairymen's Association at Mankato, Minn., by H. B. Gurler, of DeKalb, Illinois.

I have taken these animals in connection, for the reason that they naturally go together in dairying. I have named them in the order of their importance in the new parts of the West. If I were talking before Illinois dairymen, I should change the order to read the cow, the pig, and the calf.

The cow, if properly cared for, is the most profitable animal on the farm, but if left day and night around the straw stack, and is compelled to go 40 to 80 rods for ice cold water or go without, she will not be profitable.

When I commenced dairying, my cows would average only 150 pounds of butter to the cow annually, which I could not figure in a way to satisfy me, and I commenced to test my cows by weighing the milk and testing it for cream, by setting some of each cow's milk in test tubes or per cent. glasses. I found the weight of milk to range from 18 to 40 pounds per cow, and the percentage of cream to range from 7 per cent. to 20 per cent.

I learned that the cow which produced 40 pounds of milk per day, produced 1 pound of butter per day. She was the 7 per cent. cow.

I learned that the cow which gave 18 pounds of milk per day produced more butter than the cow that gave 40 pounds of milk per day.

This butter test I applied to all the cows in my dairy, and I think it is the only reliable butter test. If a farmer is selling cream by the gauge, the weight of milk and the percentage of cream would be a sufficient test. But I predict that cream will soon be bought mostly by its butter value, and there is a great difference in the butter value of cream.

But I must return to my dairy. I commenced to weed out the unprofitable cows, and I found that I had some that would not more than pay for the feed they consumed, and that I had others that would pay $60 per year after paying for their feed. How does that compare; nothing against $60? It certainly set me to thinking, and to selling cows to the butchers, and to buying cows, and to raising heifer calves from my $60 cows. In this way, and changing from summer to winter dairying, I increased the butter yield of my dairy in a few years from 150 to 266 pounds of butter per cow, and the profit after paying for food consumed was increased from $15 to $45 per cow, an increase of 200 per cent.

For the year ending June 1st, 1880, I received $2.23 worth of milk from every dollar's worth of feed consumed by my cows.

I felt paid for the time and labor spent in this work. I thought better of myself. I began to look upon farming as a business that had as great opportunities as mercantile business. And I still think there is more room to improve and do better on the farm than in any other line of business in the West. I am fully convinced that there is more profit in winter dairying than there is in summer dairying, if the dairyman has comfortable quarters for his cows. By having your cows calve in the fall, you are milking them when the milk is of the greatest value. You have the least milking to do in the summer months, when the labor of securing the crops is driving. You have more time to test your cows, which you should certainly do. And when you find a cow that is not making you a reasonable profit, feed her what grain she will eat, and milk her at the same time, get her fat for the spring market, when she will sell for a better price than at any other time in the year. This is the only way I have found for disposing of my discarded cows at a profit. For grain feed I use mostly corn meal and wheat bran, one-half of each by measure. I feed some wheat middlings and some rye feed. For hay, early cut clover and timothy, and I think the more clover the better, if cut when in full blossom, and is well cured. I feed wild hay, oat straw, corn stalks, or any other coarse fodder in the racks in the yard. I find that my cows will eat considerable coarse fodder in the yard, if they have all of the best hay they will eat in the barn. A plenty of fresh-pumped water is essential. Ice water does not increase the flow of milk. Several years ago, one of our most successful steer feeders proposed to argue with me that there was as much profit in feeding steers as there was in feeding cows. I gave him the figures of my previous year's work with my cows, when he admitted that he could not show a profit to compare with it, and make no further talk upon the subject.

We have one patron that we paid $87.09 per cow last year. The time was two days less than a year.

One of our patrons kept an accurate account of the feed consumed by his dairy of fourteen cows last month. For grain feed, $42.00; for hay, $21.70. Total cost of feed, $63.70. The cows propuced 7,700 pounds of milk, worth $1,50 per 100 pounds, or $115.50, leaving a surplus after paying for feed of $51.80, or, in other words, one dollar's worth of feed produced $1.81 worth of milk. Feed is very high with us. The frost nearly ruined our corn crop and we have to import feed from Minnesota.

Let me repeat. Keep the cows comfortable, feed well, furnish plenty of water minus the ice, weed out the unprofitable cows. You might as well pay a man $20 per month that can only earn his board, as to keep a cow that will only produce enough milk to pay for her food. It does not require any great amount of skill to test your cows; the greatest point is to decide to do it and then go about it.

I am not living on my farm now, but I have my cows tested once per month, the 15th of each month the test is made. Each cow is numbered, and a record kept. My foreman takes great interest in this part of the work, in fact, I seldom had a man when I lived on my farm who did not take an interest in my experimental work.

I wish to state here that I have had trouble with abortion in my dairy, and I believe I have checked it by the use of bone meal fed to the cows with their salt. I feed one-quarter bone meal and three-quarters salt, and let them eat what they will of the mixture.

The calf is certainly a much more important animal with the dairymen of this section than it is with us in the Elgin section. We find but little profit in growing a steer from weaning to the butcher. But I think there is here with your cheaper feed, both summer and winter, a nice profit in steers. In fact, I suspect that is one-half the inducement for you to keep cows.

I will give you some of my experience in raising calves: I have my cows calve in the fall or early winter. I always let the calf have its mother's milk for two or three days and then commences to feed it warm, sweet skim milk, and teach it to eat a little corn meal or other grain feed as soon as we can; also hay. I warm the milk for my calves all winter, and do not wean them until turned to pasture in the spring. I have had Durham grade calves gain two pounds per day in the winter time. I have had better success in raising fall and winter calves than with spring calves.

The fall calf, if fed milk all winter, will be a large, strong animal in the spring, and by the following winter, or when a year old, will not need much more care than the older young stock. The spring and summer calf will be weaned in the fall, and the chances are it does not get the extra care it needs the first winter. I am a strong advocate of early cut clover hay for calves, as well as cows. My remedy for scours is boiled sweet skim milk, and I have found this remedy good for other farm animals. I have had my grade Durham calves weigh on an average over three hundred pounds when three months old. I cannot make grade Jerseys grow so fast, but they do make splendid butter cows.

The pigs I have tried as hard to make some money out of, as I have with my cows, and I have probably done as well with them as the average farmer, but the balance, after paying for the feed, does not compare well with the cows.

I have made many experiments in feeding hogs and pigs, and have learned this: that to have an experiment reliable, they (and all animals) must be fed on the food to be experimented with a few days before the experiment is commenced. Some of my earliest experiments were made to learn the value of skim milk for pork making, or the number of pounds of skim milk it required to produce a pound of pork.

I always attended to all my experimental work personally. The first experiment was with milk alone, and the pigs on a floor, so they could get no food except what I gave them. The result showed that it required sixteen pounds of skim milk to produce a pound of pork, live weight, or six and one-quarter pounds increase from one hundred pounds of skim milk, which with pork worth four cents per pound would make the milk worth twenty-five cents per hundred pounds.

These pigs weighed fifty to sixty pounds when the trial was commenced. I afterwards experimented with a lot of shotes weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, by dividing the lot as evenly as I could, and feeding one lot corn and water, and the other lot corn and skim milk. I first weighed up the lot fed corn and water, and found what the corn had produced. Then weighed the lot fed corn and milk, and credited the corn with the same increase it made in the other case, and the milk with the balance of the increase. The result was the same as in the other case, namely: 6¼ pounds increase from 100 pounds of milk. This trial was during colder weather than the first, and with larger animals, both points against the last experiment.

In December, 1873, 22 July and August pigs, weighing 117 pounds, gained 1 1-6 pounds per day, were fed corn and skim milk. Allowing the milk to make 6¼ pounds of pork to 100 pounds of milk, the corn made 13 84-100 pounds from 60 pounds of shelled corn.

In February, 1874, 46 June, July and August pigs, weighing 200½ pounds each, fed on cooked corn meal and ear corn, made an increase of 12 4-10 pounds per bushel of feed.

In January, 1875, 30 May and June pigs made 9 42-100 pounds increase from 60 pounds of corn meal fed dry, with water for drink, and the thermometor ranging from zero to 18 below zero.

The following month the same lot of pigs made an increase of 9 74-100 pounds from 60 pounds of shelled corn. The weather was much milder than during the previous experiment.

In December, 1875, 54 pigs, 7 months old, averaging 242 pounds made an increase of 10 3-10 pounds from a bushel of corn.

In January, 1876, the same 54 pigs produced 8 pounds increase from one bushel of corn.

In October, 1877, 54 old hogs, that had been at pasture with no other food all summer, made an increase of 2 54-100 pounds each per day, and produced 12 1-5 pounds increase from a bushel of corn.

In October, 1877, 58 July pigs fed ear corn, skim milk, and corn and oat meal made an increase of 14 97-100 pounds from a bushel of corn, after allowing for the milk what previous experiments had shown it to produce.

In July, 1878, 29 hogs, averaging 170 pounds, made an increase of 11 pounds per bushel of corn.

In 1878 I made a series of experiments to learn at what age a pig would make the largest increase from the food consumed. The first experiment was made with the sow and her eight pigs, when the pigs were 13 days old. In this experiment the sow and pigs made an increase of 14 pounds from a bushel of feed.

June 8th, the eight pigs weighed 327 pounds. June 21st, they weighed 423 pounds, a gain in 13 days of 96 pounds. They were fed 439 pounds of skim milk, and 217 pounds of corn, crediting the milk with 6¼ pounds per 100, would make 27½ pounds increase, leaving 68½ pounds increase to credit the corn with, or 19 pounds increase from 60 pounds of shelled corn. Figuring the milk at 25 cents per 100 pounds, and the corn at 30 cents per bushel (which was the market price at that time), the pork cost 2 27-100 cents per pound.

In August the eight pigs weighed 126 pounds each, and produced 15 1-9 pounds increase from a bushel of corn, after allowing for the milk fed.

My experience is that with proper food the first 100 pounds increase of weight on a pig costs less than the second 100 pounds, and that each succeeding 100 pounds costs more than the preceding one.

I wish to compare my most successful pig-feeding experiment with my most successful calf-feeding experiment.

February 22d, 1881. Two grade Durham calves, about 5 months old, weighed 732 pounds. March 1st, they weighed 767 pounds, a gain of 35 pounds in 7 days. Gain each per day, 2½ pounds. They were fed as follows: 280 pounds skim milk at 25 cents, 70 cents; 44 pounds corn meal, 25 cents; 70 pounds hay at $10 per ton, 35 cents. Total feed expense, $1.30.

Cost per pound increase 3 7-10 cents to compare with 2 27-100 cents in the pig experiment. The feed was figured at the same price in both cases. The point is here. The pig will consume a larger percentage of feed per day than the calf, and consequently must make a larger increase from the food consumed.

I feed my hogs some wheat middlings all the time when fattening. My breeding stock I feed but little other food. I think it is much better than to feed corn.

I would like to impress upon every dairyman's mind the importance of testing his cows separately. I hope you will remember this if you forget all the rest I have said to you.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Farm, at Madison, Wisconsin, holds that it is wise economy on the part of the farmer who has a great straw stack, and small herd of cattle, and some hay, and who will not enlarge his herd, to sell the hay at $7 or $8 per ton, and spend the money in buying bran at $11 and $12, and feed it with the straw, together with some oil-meal. Good bright straw is made equal to hay by the addition of the protein in the bran and meal, and the whole is thus made into a far better quality of manure than usually comes from the usual way of feeding the hay and half wasting the straw.

The *Dairy* says small cows are sometimes thought desirable for family use. The small rough Shetland cow is now proposed as a subject for importation and booming. This cow has no claims we should respect. It is a creature of untoward environments and hard fortune. It was born of sorrow and grief, and reared in misery and starvation upon storm-swept rocks and moors where no tree can survive, and where the coarse heather is its bed and food, and the lee side of a rock its shelter. It is small; very small; thirty inches high or thereabouts; but where a goat can be kept, this would make a better family cow than the Shetland. There is some poetry in this, but more truth. But we should not be surprised that it got an importation boom, all the same.

There are many kinds of concrete stone, cement, and patent floors for milk houses. The only proper material for such a purpose is one that will not absorb grease. The simplest and surest is a neatly matched pine floor, well painted. This can and should be scrubbed up every day. Mopping will not answer; nothing but hot water and a thorough rubbing. Even in a cellar this is the best kind of floor.

The *American Dairyman* says there is one point that should be deeply impressed upon the dairyman's mind, and that is, if he wants to make a first-class article of butter he must churn often. Never let the cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept. If cold it will get old, flat and rinky. If sour, the whey will eat up the best butter globules. Churn as often as you can.

POULTRY.

Selling by Weight.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The storm continuing is my excuse for coming before you again with the hope of getting the breeders to come out through the columns of the SPORTSMAN, by the permission of the editor, on a friendly discussion as to the feasibility, ways and means of taking a departure from the custom, now prevailing on this coast of selling poultry and eggs by the dozen, and sell by weight, more especially fowls. That is the practice throughout the east, fowls sold by weight, and they must find it satisfactory, otherwise they would adopt our method of selling by the dozen. I cannot see why it would not be a benefit to all concerned here as well, we, Pithin of San Jose, has expressed himself as in favor of it, and I would like to hear from all the breeders. We constantly hear complaints from the public of the poor quality of poultry found in our city markets, and if we don't try to improve the quality, I am not sure but they will be importing dressed poultry (by the use of refrigerating cars) to San Francisco, as well as eggs. I am not prepared to say the blame lies at the door of the breeders proper, as all, or nearly all, keep the large varieties more or less, consequently have the material at hand of which to grow a good quality of market fowls, it being the general opinion there is more profit in the egg trade than breeding for market purposes. It seems to me the inferior quality of market poultry is owing to the fact of so many keeping flocks of mongrels with a smattering of Leghorn blood, chiefly for the production of eggs, the cockerels being selected out very young, without any extra feeding, and sent to market to save room and feed for the pullets, in order to force them to lay as early as possible. If poultry and eggs were sold by weight, would it not be an incentive to such to keep those breeds which lay larger eggs, and take on flesh more rapidly, thereby making it more satisfactory to the producer as well as the consumer? To such I would say, if they would only try even a small pen of thoroughbred fowls, they could soon convince themselves there was more profit in them than in mongrels, to say nothing of there being far more pleasure and satisfaction in caring for a flock all uniform in size and color than one composed of all sizes, grades and color. Some advance the idea that even if the small breeds lay such small eggs, they produce enough more of them to equal the layer of the large eggs, and the feed to sustain one of the latter would keep two of the former. That may be so in some varieties, for I have often heard the remark that the Buff Cochin was capable of stowing away enough grub to keep any ordinary hog, and all they were good for anyway was to set, but they were experts in that line. But that is not the case with the Wyandottes or Langshans. They consume no more food than the Leghorn, and nearly equal them in numbers of eggs, while the quality of their egg is much superior. Methinks I hear the defender of the mongrel say that is all bosh; an egg is an egg whichever hen lays it. Therein lies their mistake. There is a vast difference in the richness and flavor of eggs. Last, but not least, when you sit down to dine off a nicely roasted Langshan or Wyandotte you have something worthy to be called chicken.

O. J. A.

Santa Clara, Feb. 17th, 1884.

The poorest and lightest sandy soil is better for fowls than any other. The rains carry downwards all the impurities, and such soil is always hard and free from mud, becoming dry in a short time. Diseases are not so frequent on light soils, especially roup, and gapes in young chicks seldom occur. This enables those possessing poor, sandy soils to utilize those for poultry raising, and in a short time the land may be fitted for growing crops. Trees are benefited by poultry, not only from the droppings left on the ground, but also through the destruction of insects. Poultry and fruit should be the object, and there are many locations that could be made serviceable in that respect.

I have tied my hens that have chicks for the last five years, and never have seen any way of confining them that suited me as well. I select a place where there is nothing in which the hen can get entangled, and tie her to a tenpenny nail, which I drive into the ground full length. I set the coop just far enough away so that the hen cannot go around it. I use a noose to go around the hen's leg made of soft leather—an old boot leg is good. A swivel is quite as useful in tying a hen as in staking out a cow.

It is a good plan to let hens run among currant bushes. We have known of patches to be always free from the currant worm from this cause, when neighboring patches were annually defoliated.

As hens require a deal of water, drinking only a small quantity at a time, it should be supplied abundantly, and kept clean and fresh.

A few fowls in separate pens are much more profitable and more easily kept healthy than in large numbers.

There is more food raised in the poultry yards of France than in the stalls and pastures of England.

Pumpkins boiled and mixed with corn meal make good poultry food.

About Mules.

It is only among some of the Latin races, as in Spain and Portugal and in the East, that the mule and his sire the ass is appreciated at his true value. With the nations of Germanic descent, and more particularly the Anglo-Saxon, a prejudice as deeply rooted as it is ill-founded prevents that familiar, affectionate association with the ass and the mule which does so much to develop the finest instincts, and humanize, as it were, the horse and the dog. With us horses are bred for pleasure as well as profit. There is some sentiment in the thing, and one rarely parts with a fine colt, at whatever price, without more or less regret. Not so with the mule. His existence is due to mercenary motives exclusively; he is looked upon merely as a vulgar drudge, destined to the rudest labor of the plow, the wagon and the cart, under the guidance of hirelings more or less ignorant, and therefore more or less brutal; he is treated as an Ishmaelite, and every man's hand, armed with a whip or a club, is against him, and when he resents such treatment that resentment is attributed to inborn cussedness, and not as it should be, to that harsh education which is addressed to his worst instead of his best instincts, to a violation of that cardinal rule which inculcates gentle kindness in the treatment of all our domesticated animals, and to rule them through their affections and not their fears.

There was a time, however, a few centuries since, when even in England the mule was the peer of his aristocratic half brother the horse; when, clad in magnificent housings, he proudly bore upon his back the abbots, the bishops and the princes of the all-powerful Roman church, nor would this have been the case had he not been deemed by the luxurious and self-indulgent prelates of that day as far superior to the horse for the purposes of the saddle.

Even as late as 1830 the mule was held to be an indispensable part of the appendage of the Bourbon dynasty of France, and whenever the court of Charles X moved from the palace of the Tuileries to Compiegne or Fontainebleau, it was in coaches drawn at a gallop of ten miles an hour by superb teams of Spanish mules, and such mules! Near sixteen hands high, matched to a hair, glossy black in color, "mealy-mouthed," with legs and eyes like antelopes, and showing in spirit, action and endurance the generous Barb blood of their maternal ancestry.

But to see the mule at his best we should go to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, to Spain and Portugal. The Arabian domination of eight hundred years on that great peninsula filled it with horses of Arabian and Barb blood, and this blood, to which we attribute the best qualities of the modern race-horse, and, paradoxical as it may seem, the sweet temper, the broad forehead, the expressive eye and beautiful ear of the massive Percheron flows, and freely, too, in the veins of the Spanish mule, and imparts to him an appearance as superior to American mules bred for the drudgery of our southern plantations, as is that of the kings of the turf to the coarsest Conestoga.

Whoever has had the good fortune to have seen the high-strung and highly bred mules harnessed to the traveling equipages of the Spanish king dashing through the Puerta-del-Sol at a ten-mile gait, or has encountered the interminable processions of gaily caparisoned mules, bearing the names of all the saints in the calendar, threading with unerring feet the dangerous defiles of the Pyrenees and the Sierra Morena, to the sound of innumerable tinkling bells, will cease at once and forever to object to the mule on the score of his appearance; and whoever has seen the large, dark-eyed, brown, dirty, ragged, but beautiful children of Andalusia gamboling as fearlessly and with as much impunity under the heels of the mules with which they were brought up as do the children in the tents of the Arab among the mares, will be compelled to admit that with the same kind treatment the mule, too, will develop traits as near akin to humanity as the dog and the horse.

We are inclined to believe that well-bred mules possess undeveloped qualities for both quick draft and the saddle for which the general public is not inclined to give them credit, and we are convinced from actual observation that for light, quick draft over long distances and continuous from day to day, and for saddle gaits, mules out of thoroughbred mares by the best Maltese jacks are fully equal and perhaps superior to our average light draft and saddle horses.

We remember a pair of mules, bred by one of the Shelbys in Kentucky, that drew a carriage containing five heavy men forty miles over an ordinary road in five hours without turning a hair or crack of the whip, and returned the next day with equal ease and in the same time.

In 1836 we saw on Red River, La., $700 paid for a saddle mule that could pace at the rate of ten miles an hour for hours together.

We have a friend in Rappahannock, Va., Tom Hughes, a regular son of Anack in size, six feet five in his stockings, big in proportion and tipping the beam at over 200 pounds, who, for several seasons, rode in the first flight to hounds hunting a country that was nearly all mountain on a mule that never made a misstep or refused a leap over fence or wall.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of hoarseness or sore throat. "They are exceedingly effective." —*Christian World, London, Eng.*

STOCKTON FAIR.

SPECIAL PURSES OFFERED BY THE

San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association for the Fair of 1884.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

$3,000—Trotting.

For two-year-olds or under, Purse $1,000 per conditions.
For three-year-olds or under, Purse $1,000 per conditions.
For four-year-olds or under, Purse $1,000 per conditions.

$2,000—Running.

For two-year-olds or under, Purse $1,000 per conditions.
For three-year-olds or under, Purse $1,000 per conditions.

Conditions.

If more than 10 paid up entries, $200 added to each purse; $100 of purse goes to winner's Sire if standing in the State. Four moneys in each race, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Six or more entries to fill, three or more to start. Only two entries allowed from any one breeding farm. Entrance 5 per cent., positively payable with nominations, which close March 15th with the Secretary. 5 per cent. additional of purse payable to Secretary July 15th, 1884, or colt is declared out and first 5 per cent. forfeited.

This Association's rules of 1883 to govern, except as specified above. Weights of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association to be carried in running races.

J. M. LaRUE, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

I. U. SHIPPEE, President.

The following trotters and trotting stallions have died during the past year: Abdallah West, 2:16½; Almont Pilot, Bazar, 2:27½; Belle of Toronto, 2:30; Bonnie Wood, 2:32; Betsy Trotwood (dam of Phallas), 2:15½; Billy Ray, 2:23¾ Columbia Chief, 2:29½; Colonel Moulton, 2:28½; Chosroes' Castle Boy, 2:21; Daisy Burns, 2.29¼; Flatbush Maid, Fred Golddust, 2:27½; Governor Sprague, 2:20½; Happy Traveler, 2:27½; Idol, 2:41½; Keno, 2:30; Lady Martin, 2:23; Lady McNair (dam of Rose of Washington), 2:21¾; Majolica Maid, Mamie B., Maud R., 2:34½; Pemberton, 2:29½; Polka Dot, 2:28,; Pride, 2:33; Rowdy Boy, 2:25; Slow Go, 2:18½; Sam H., 2:32; Sue Dudley, Tom Walter, 2:29.

D. S. Terry's Old Bones won a trotting race with S. W. Henry's black horse at the Fresno Fair Grounds one day last week. Best time, 3:04.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my) Stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of $5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1884.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
Santa Clara, Cal.

P O. Box 228.

STALLIONS
—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

Imp. KYRLE DALY.

Bay horse, by ARTILLERY.
First dam, Colleen Rhue, by Gemma-di-Vergy.
Second dam, Princess, by Retriever.
Third dam, Echidna (the Baron's dam), by Economist.
Fourth dam, Miss Pratt, by Blacklock.
Fifth dam, Gadabout, by Orville.
Sixth dam, Minstrel, by Sir Peter.
Seventh dam, Matron, by Florizel.
Eighth dam, Maiden, by Machem.
Ninth dam (Pumpkin's dam), by Squirt.
Tenth dam (Lot's dam), by Mogul.
Eleventh dam, Camilla, by Bay Bolton.
Twelfth dam, Old Lady (Starling's dam), by Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian.
Thirteenth dam, by Rockwood.
Fourteenth dam, by Bustler.
At $100 the season, due at the time of service.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bounie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Horse Fever.

Many diseases in horses have been called fever simply because feverish symptoms were present and the fact of a further examination of the animal having been absent is sufficient to justify us in assuming that those who have made this mistake were either ignorant or careless. Doubtless large numbers of horses has been lost from this cause. All the real fevers of the horse may be comprised in two: first, the pure or simple fever, constituting of itself an entire disease; and second, fever which is occasioned by inflammatory action in some part of the body, constituting itself rather the attendant of a disease than the disease itself. But it must be noted that fever cannot be present without disease being found somewhere or another. The pulse or the rapidity of breathing may be quickened by exertion or other causes, but the increase of temperature of the body can only be the result of disease.

It may be stated that fever, pure and simple, known as idiopathic fever, is comparatively infrequent in occurrence. But it requires the attention of all persons who have horses under their care, and its general tendency to degenerate into local inflammation and symtomatic fever seems to arise less from its own nature than from foul air, vicissitudes of temperature, and general bad management. If idiopathic fever is not easily reduced, the blood accumulates in the lungs, the viscera, or some other internal part of the body, and provokes inflammation; or, if a horse, while suffering under this fever, be kept in a foul or ill-ventilated stable, or be exposed to alterations of heat and cold, he speedily becomes locally inflamed from the action of the filth or exposure. The symptoms of idiopathic fever are shivering, loss of appetite, dejected appearance, quick pulse, hot mouth, and some degree of debility; generally, also, costiveness and scantiness of urine, and sometimes quickness of breathing, with such pains of the bowels as accompany colic. The surest sign is the rise of the temperature, which can be told partially by the hot mouth, but it is best to use the clinical thermometer, which should be inserted in the mouth between the cheek and molars, taking care to keep the lips well closed and to avoid the instrument getting crushed between the teeth. If the temperature is normal it will read at 100 degrees, and above that will reveal the state of the animal. A horse cannot live long if the temperature is above 105 degrees, for the heat at 106 degrees paralyzes the heart. Simple fever, unless it rises to this height, never kills, unless it passes into inflammation.

When a horse shows the symptoms we have described, it is necessary to send at once for a "vet.", but there are times and places where it is impossible to get speedy assistance, and in that case a horse may be saved by knowing what to do. If the skin is dry and burning, remedies are required to depress the circulation, and this may be done by the administeration of aconite or ordinary tartrate, or by bleeding. But when the skin is moist and perspiring, we must then endeavor to reduce the production of heat. For this there is nothing better than the application of cold water, but this must be applied cold at first. Water at blood heat—98 degrees—should be poured over the horse from a watering can with the rose on, and then gradually reduce the temperature of the water to 60 degrees—gradually but rapidly. The horse should be well douched with water at 60 degrees, and scraped, hot flannels being then used to dry the skin quickly, and afterwards dry rugs and bandages put on. This may have to be repeated two or three times a day to keep the temperature down, but need not unless it begins to rise again. The bowels must be kept open, and the system supported by nourishing diet, and stimulants, if necessary, but these the "vet." will prescribe in accordance with the special requirements of the case.

Death of Caller Ou.

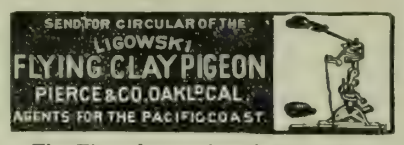
This well-known brood-mare was shot on the 1st inst., at the Iwerne Minster Stud Farm, in consequence of her having become seriously crippled by rheumatism. She was bred by the late Mr. W. I'Anson in 1858, and was by Stockwell out of Haricot, by Mango or Lanercost out of Queen Mary, by Gladiator. She made her appearance on the turf as a two-year-old, and in a dozen essays scored three successes, none of them, however, being of much account. The following year she competed seventeen times, and was the sensational heroine of the Doncaster St. Leger, for which she started at 1,000 to 15, and got home by a head from the Derby winner, Kettledrum, who was first favorite at 6 to 4. She won the Northumberland Plate in 1863 and 1864, carrying on the first occasion 120 pounds, and on the second 122 pounds, but in attempting in the following year to rival the feat of Underhand she failed to give the weight away to Brown Bread, and was beaten a neck, the winner (then a three-year-old) carrying 89 pounds, and Caller Ou 126 pounds. As a winner of Queen's Plates the daughter of Stockwell and Haricot stands out prominently, she having been credited during her career with no fewer than thirty-four, one of which she won as a three-year-old, three as a four-year-old, fifteen as a five-year-old, ten at six years, and five at seven. At the stud, perhaps the best of her produce were The Pearle, who was a smartish mare in her time, and Roysterer, who, it will be remembered, won the City and Suburban last year, and was at one time thought of in connection with the blue ribbon of the turf. We learn that Caller Ou leaves behind her a promising yearling colt by Altyre.—*London Sportsman.*

Dark Horse.

The story of the origin of the phrase "the dark horse" is as follows: Years ago there lived in Tennessee an old chap named Sam Flynn, who traded in horses and generally contrived to own a speedy nag or two, which he used for racing purposes whenever he could pick up a "soft match" during his travels. The best of his flyers was a coal-black stallion named Dusky Pete, who was almost a thoroughbred, and able to go in the best of company. Flynn was accustomed to straddle Pete when approachfng a town, and ride him into it to give the impression that the animal was merely a "likely hoss," and not a fast stepper. One day he came to a town where a country race meeting was being held, and he entered Pete among the contestants. The people of the town, not knowing anything of his antecedents, and not being overimpressed by his appearance, backed two or three local favorites heavily against him. Flynn moved among the crowd and took all the bets offered against his nag. Just as the "flyers" were being saddled for the race, old Judge McMinamee, who was the turf oracle of that part of the state, arrived on the course, and was made one of the judges. As he took his place on the stand he was told how the betting ran, and of the folly of the owner of the strange entry in backing his "plug" so heavily. Running his eye over the track the judge instantly recognized Pete, and said, "Gentlemen, there's a dark horse in this race that will make some of you sick before supper." The judge was right. Pete, the "dark horse," lay back until the three-quarter pole was reached, when he went to the front with a rush, and won the purse and Flynn's bets with the greatest ease.

Tommy Dodd, 2:24, is being driven as a mate to Frank L., at Salt Lake City. The team is owned by Mr. E. J. Travis.

Dave Muckle will handle Wilson, record of 2:16¼, next season, and Mr. Simmons expects some fast work out of the horse.



The Firm also carries a large stock of
HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,
Of every make
CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,
in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

LITTLE'S
CHEMICAL FLUID
SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to
$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for Scab in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED.

Two young greyhounds.
Address, stating age, color, price and breeding, B.
Care BREEDER & SPORTSMAN.



RUPTURE
Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.
MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

THE DAVIS GUN.



Choked Bored.

E. T. ALLEN, SOLE AGENT.
IMPORTER OF
FIREARMS, AMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, AND SPORTING GOODS.
416 Market Street, S. F.
Send for Circulars, and Mention this Paper.

THE NEW ZEALAND
Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.
LIMITED.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.
412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

FOR SALE.

KILLIP & CO.
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
No. 116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

BREEDER'S SALE

BY DIRECTION OF
G. VALENSIN, ESQ.,
—OF—
ARNO STOCK FARM.

We will offer for sale at the
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,
—ON—
TUESDAY.....MARCH 11, 1884.
At 11 A. M.

His Entire Stud of
Brood Mares, Trotting Stallions, Colts and Fillies.

Among them are the famous stallion CROWN POINT and Brood Mares of the most fashionable strains of blood.

The colts and fillies are mostly sired by the celebrated stallion BUCCANEER.

Among the trotters is the well-known mare SISTER and several three and four-year-olds heavily engaged in the various stakes to be trotted this Fall, both in California and the East.

Catalogues will be ready February 25th, giving full description and pedigree of all animals offered.

The sale will be absolute, as Mr. Valensin contemplates an extended tour to Europe.

The young horses entered in Trotting Stakes are now at Oakland Park and may be seen upon application to Mr. John Goldsmith, trainer, who has them in charge.

For other information apply to
KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE
FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.
THE LEADING THEATRE
Monday Evening, March 10th.
Miss Jeffreys Lewis!
Miss Jeffreys Lewis!
—AND—
OUR COMPLETE COMPANY,
—IN—
ALIXE! ALIXE!
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., where reserved seats can be secured
Six Days in Advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.
SPECIAL NOTICE
This Theatre will remain closed for two weeks for thorough renovation and decorations, prior to the grand Re-opening,
Monday, March 10th.
WITH
Her Majesty's Opera Co.,
Under the auspices of
COL. J. H. MAPLESON.
FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE
TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.
Monday Evening, March 10th,
Grand production of
FAIRFAX! FAIRFAX!
OUR FULL COMPANY.
GRAND SCENERY, STARTLING EFFECTS!
Every Evening This Week,
—AND—
SATURDAY MATINEE!
SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.
Admission.....25cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.
Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,
Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,
THE POPULAR
FAMILY RESORT
OF THE CITY.
The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.
Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.
G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.
ADMISSION FREE.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Racing Points.

In a late number of the *Asian* there is an article on "Arabian horses in Egypt," in which appears the following translation from a small manual in Arabic, which an experienced purveyor compels his agents to commit to memory before permitting them to buy on their own judgment. There is not a great deal of variation from the form which is the most fancied in the thoroughbred in this country, and in the main the "points" ordered to be memorized are in accordance with our ideas. Not exactly, however, as the belly might be too close to the ground, and very large fetlock joints would not be in harmony with the "finish" a race-horse should possess. While there might be considerable discussion in regard to some of the points, in the whole this brief description will not be found far out of place.

ADVICE TO THE PURCHASER OF HORSES FOR RACING PURPOSES FROM THE ARABS.

CHAPTER I.—AS TO THE PEDIGREE. *(Asl.)*

If the tribe would use him as a stallion, ask no more; that is enough, and inquiry will establish the point. The marks of pure breeding *(asalat)* will, moreover, be written on his exterior, by the pen of his maker, particularly on his skin, tail, coat, face, way of moving, and eyes.

God bear witness to the foregoing!

CHAPTER II.

AS TO GENERAL APPEARANCE.

Lengthy, like a boat, or a serpent. Low on the leg. Knit together like a wrestler; not spread out like a spider, or the stork. Eyes large and projecting. Disposition quiescent and patient. Standing over much ground.

CHAPTER III.

AS TO THE NECK.

Throat *(mizhbah,* lit, place the knife is applied to in slaughtering) large, open and clean. Neck long and strong. Windpipe free and pendulous.

CHAPTER IV.

AS TO THE BODY, OR MIDDLE-PIECE.

Belly near ground. Withers *(harik)* depressed. Shoulders very long and oblique. Great girth, and deep like the greyhounds. Back not long, but in proportion, and rising like a steep road. Broad strong loins, elevated like a mountain ridge. Ribs arched like a bow or a cask, not flat, like a wall. Ends of barrel *(shakilani)* near haunch bones *(hijbatani),* making the waist *(khasirah)* short between last rib and haunch.

CHAPTER V.

AS TO THE QUARTERS. *(Kitat)*

Broad, and spread out like the gateway of a town, with the space between them deep, and as broad as a road, having the end of the gut deeply buried at the head of it. Croup greatly elevated, compared with withers, haunches wide and broad, and their muscles strong and outstanding, not rounded, but resembling plates cut from stone or iron. Great length from croup *(majma)* to hock. If quarters sloping, no matter, provided hips are broad and open.

CHAPTER VI.

AS TO FORE EXTREMITIES.

Arms long, and their muscles great and strong. Knees powerful, with certain bones projecting laterally, like horns. From knee to fetlock, straight, short and substantial, with great well-defined sinews, like sword blades, perfectly sound, and free from all doubtful signs. Fetlock joints very large.

CHAPTER VII.

AS TO HIND EXTREMITIES.

Great long stiff thighs, well-clothed with muscle, inside and out, like a gamecock's. Straight like a camel's, not in the least sickle-shaped like the new moon. Very large clean hocks, with plenty of space between point and main part, and all the principal bones standing out under the skin, like bricks in a wall. From hock to ground, short, and inclined well forward, so as to form angle with hock.

CHAPTER VIII.

AS TO ACTION.

In galloping, brushes ground like the swallow, without raising high the forelegs, or bending the knees.

In walking, hind foot falls in front of the fore one, and to the outside of it, showing the breadth of the quarters, and spread of thighs.

Foul Air Beneath the Stable.

There is usually but a very imperfect conception of the amount of foul air given off under a stable that has been standing upon the same ground for a period of years. Where it is possible to do so, the surface beneath the stable should have good, natural drainage. Where the ground does not admit of this, thorough artificial drainage should be provided, and the floor of the stable should be tight enough to prevent the foul air beneath from passing up into the apartments occupied by the stock and the hay supply. This is especially important during the winter, as the stock is then presumed to be kept within doors, and the frozen condition of the surface without forces all foulness in the neighborhood of the stable, even for some distance beyond its walls, to pass towards the stable, as beneath, where there is no frost, there is opportunity for escape upward, while any opportunity of this kind is denied without, owing, as stated, to the impenetrable nature of the frozen earth.

There is in the soil, especially in porous soil, what is called "ground air"—the term having reference to such air as is beneath the surface and above the water line—that is, supposing that water is standing beneath the surface. Where, for want of drainage, water stands beneath a stable, it cannot be otherwise than damaging, creating dampness in addition to other contaminating influences. To show how poisonous gases seek for an outlet, and how they find it when confined beneath a frozen surface, we will mention a case where a leak occurred from a gas pipe twenty-five feet away from a house occupied by three persons. A sharp frost having shut off escape upwards, over the broken pipe, the gas permeated the soil, entering beneath the house, thence up through the floor, two of the three persons mentioned being found dead and the third in an insensible state. When the ground freezes, we see upon our wooden sidewalks an illustration of what is here referred to, namely, a free escape of vapor from the unfrozen earth beneath the walk. It does not follow, because animals are dumb beasts, that they are exempt from influences that would be damaging to the health of their owner. An important influence in the direction of the results mentioned above, rests in the fact that the warmth within a dwelling house, and the like condition in a stable pretty well filled with stock, causes the air to spend itself in the direction of this warmth, on the principle that cold air rushes rapidly towards a warmer. Carbonic acid is very abundant in ground air, and is delivered with great freedom with this current that goes under the stable and house.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Mr. J. B. Haggin's late acquisition Kyrle Daly gave his grooms a sample of his quality at Rancho Del Paso a few days since. He is kept in a box stall, the door being as usual double. The upper half was open, and directly in front of the door stood a breaking cart, but the Irishman taking a notion to go out, jumped through the open upper half of the door clear over the breaking cart without touching anything or scratching a hair. As it was necessarily, almost a standing jump, it indicates what a powerful fellow he is. What a gallant timber topper he would be in a cross country run.

THE DRAMA.

The California Theatre.

During the week Article 47, by Adolphe Belot, has occupied the stage here, in which Miss Lewis has earned great distinction by her acting. In principle the play is somewhat after the model of Camille, though in associations, contrasts, details and plot, infinitely more dramatic and consistent. It is violent contrasts that really test the power of the actor. Thus judged, we assert, Miss Lewis as Cora is greater in Article 47 than Madame Ellmenrich ever was in Camille or any other of her favorite roles. It often happened that Madame Ellmenrich was weak both from inanition and exaggeration, but Miss Lewis is never so from either cause. Her great power is in her perfect fidelity to nature, and in love, passion, rage jealousy, anger, vengeance, madness, she is just what nature requires, nothing more or less. Perhaps she is to-day the most uniform, intense, best-balanced actress on the American stage. In action, mannerism, look, attitude and costume she is faultless, and her English in every way is superb. The houses during the week have not been numerically strong, but they have been enthusiastic and appreciative. It is a great reflection upon the taste of San Francisco that this really gifted actress is not more generously patronized. Let us wipe out this disgrace next week. Grismer as George Duhamel, and Phœbe Davis as Marcelle de Rives, both acquitted themselves with effect. On Monday Alixe will be presented, in which the cast will be still stronger than in Article 47.

Oakland Theater.

For the week Red Pocket-Book has been the attraction, and we are glad to say has drawn good houses. There is little in this play for the critic to deal with, for it is not a powerful production, by any means, but Miss Charlotte Tittel as leading lady in Clarise made all of the character that could be made, and the company also did well. We sincerely hope Mr. Bert will soon find it to his interest to place Miss Tittle on the California stage in company with Miss Lewis and other stars that she may have a correct standard to guide her studies and initiations. On Monday, Fairfax by Bartley Campbell, with Miss Tittle as Gladys the heroine and her popular little sister Minnie as Verzie. The other leading characters will be taken by competent artists, so our Oakland friends may anticipate much pleasure next week.

The Vienna Garden.

Although there has been no material change in the talent during the week at this establishment, and no great change in the programme, there has been no diminution in the patronage, the house being filled every night. As we have said before, this fact occurring time after time, proves the Garden to be a most popular place, and while deserving will receive patronage. The Tyrolean singers have given several new songs of late, and are really worth hearing. The Marvels of Peru, Miss Nelson with her trained pigeons and dogs, and a good orchestra are the other attractions. We find, however, a growing desire in the public for the re-formation of the Ladies' Orchestra, and we give the information to those most interested, just for what it is worth.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

The Almont Stallion

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada.

Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Terms. $30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.

For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX,
ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

ELECTOR, 2170.

STANDARD—See Wallace's Register Vol. V.

By ELECTIONEER, his dam Gilberta by Fred Low, son of old St. Clair. Second dam Lady Gilbert by Gen. Knox.

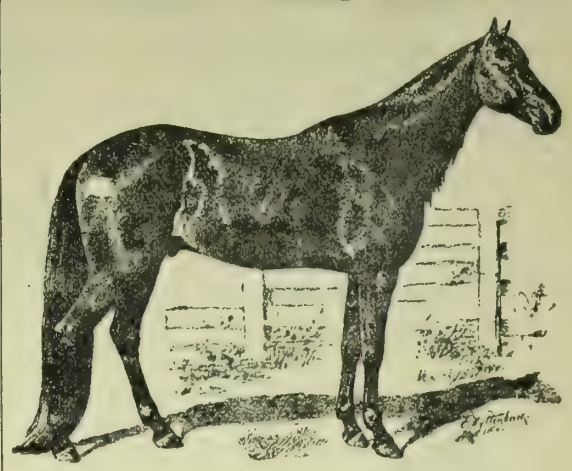
Will make the season of 1884, commencing March 1st, and ending June 1st.

Elector is a mahogany bay, both hind feet touched with white, 15:3½ hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds.

Terms $50 the season. Mares from a distance properly cared for and pastured at $5.00 per month. Due care taken but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. For further particulars address

C. E. PERKINS,
Stockton.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1881, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17¼; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¼), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¾. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES,

Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"

SAM PURDY, - - - - - - - $50

(Magony bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½ 4:46.

Thoroughbred

DAN SPARLING, - - - - $25

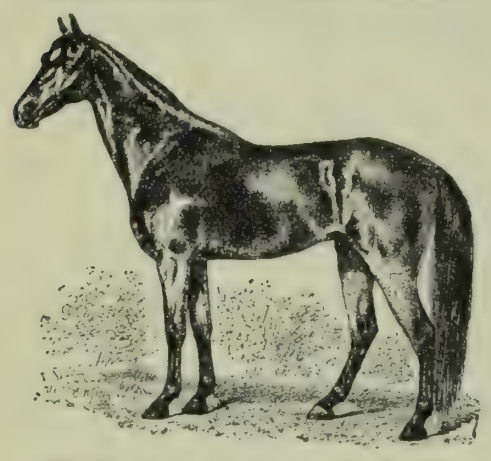
(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Cataipa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¼.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50. **FRED ARNOLD,**
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¼.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular. **M. W. HICKS,**
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. Agent.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:13½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:22⅝), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¾, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19¼; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28¼; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29¼; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20¾; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26¼, 2:23¾, 2:26¾, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¼, 2:28¼, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅞ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 573). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

FOR SALE.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca

—AND—

Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22¼, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE,

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Natwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

FOR SALE.

An Irish setter dog, three and a half years old, well broken on all kinds of game. Sound in every way, and only sold for want of use.

Apply at the **Mint Saloon,**
605 Commercial St. S. F.



PURE-BRED POULTRY

O. J. ALBEE,
Santa Clara.
Box 229.

FOR SALE—1 Cock, 4 Hens and a fine lot of Staggs. Pitt-Games imported from McDougall, warranted dead game; also all leading varieties thoroughbred Poultry.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds. Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING, VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

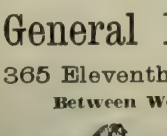
Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK, General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 15th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
*9:30 A M	Antioch and Martinez	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:30 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	8:40 P M
4:00 P M	Deming, El Paso & Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M	and East & Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Mohave, Needles & Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M	and East & Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	8:40 P M
5:30 P M	East & Emigrant	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M
	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	8:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:30 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

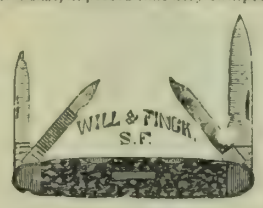
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES. RAZORS. TABLE CUTLERY. SCISSORS.



WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

416 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not bliste ror interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

ANYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.**
2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.

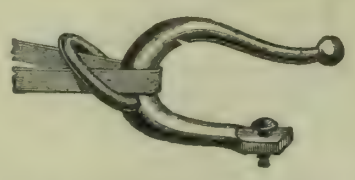


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

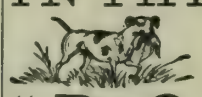
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.
Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

OLIVE

And Other Fruit Lands

FOR SALE

In ten, fifteen and twenty acre lots, at one hundred dollars an acre, at Sunol Glen, in Alameda county, on the Livermore, or old overland route, thirty miles from Oakland, or thirty-six miles from San Francisco, four trains a day; excursion tickets, $1.50. Terms, $25 an acre, or 25 per cent. cash, deed given, balance to be paid in three annual instalments. Trees furnished at fifteen cents a piece, land plowed, trees planted and well cultivated for one year, at $20 an acre; well cultivated each succeeding year at $5 an acre; ninety per cent. of trees warranted to grow, or will be replanted without extra cost. Choicest vineyard land on the same terms. This land is situated in a warm belt, exempt from the prevailing coast fogs, and is well supplied with wood and water. The situation is picturesque, and the climate is equal to that of Santa Barbara. Reference, by permission, is given to W. F. Goad, 603 Montgomery Street; J. A. Robinson, 509 Montgomery Street; J. F. Gawthorne, 444 California Street; Hon. C. N. Felton, 123 California Street; C. W. Crane, 318 Pine Street, room 39; Captain H. H. Ellis, T. F. Batchelder and Chas. Hadsell, Sunol Glen. For further particulars apply to

J. A. JOHNSON,
Sunol Glen, Cal.

P S.—LOANS MADE, and FARMS BOUGHT and SOLD, on commission at modarate rates in Alameda county.

Notice to Breeders

—AND—

Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open book-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

Killip & Co,
116 Montgomery Street.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos. Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines. C. C. Dietz' Genuine Havana Cigars.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS, HACK, CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**

Address
W. H HOOD,
Woodland, Cal.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¾. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower



Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address
BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 11.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 15, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



BUCCANEER.

The postponement of the Arno sale till next week, Tuesday, was made necessary by the unfavorable weather. The number of intending buyers from the interior of the State, who have inspected the stock, and stated their intention of attending the sale, evidences the value of the form and pedigree that is characteristic of all the horses to be sold. We present herewith a "speaking portrait" of Buccaneer, whose death was one of the principal causes that operated to bring about the sale and the closing of Mr. Valensin's establishment. Buccaneer was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and if he had lived would undoubtedly taken high rank as a sire. During his brief career in the stud he got Flight, five-year-old record, 2:29; Pride, yearling, 2:44½, two-year-old, 2:33; Privateer, yearling, 3:05¾; Cora, two-year-old, 2:44; Flirt, three-year-old, 2:35, and many other youngsters equally as promising, who only await opportunity to make their debut to show their high quality. Buccaneer was sired by Iowa Chief, son of Green's Bashaw, he by Vernol's Black Hawk. Green's Bashaw has eleven representatives in the 2:30 list, and his grandson, backed as he waa by the Blue Bull strain on the side of his dam came directly in the line of trotting inheritance.

TURF AND TRACK.

Conditional Entries.

Conditional entries are unknown on this coast, but the fashion does prevail somewhat east of the Rockies, and at the late meeting of the National Association a rule was proposed to prohibit it. Mr. Geo. F. Stearns, of Mass., made a speech on the subject which is reported by Veritas in the New York *Spirit*. We give it herewith as it contains a graphic though facetious description of how the thing works.

"I think this is the most radical change proposed by the Committee on Rules, and, inasmuch as I was the serpent that lurked in that garden and disturbed the comparative peace which reigned there, I feel bound to explain the scope and purpose of this amendment. To begin, some of you may not be aware that the public regard racing as a skin game. They say, and I believe often justly, too, that it is not honorably conducted. I know it is the truth that the associations down our way will placard, '120 entries—the most magnificent meeting ever held! 22 entries in the 2:30 class; 17 in the 2:18 class! All the great trotters and pacers!' Anything to catch the crowd and boom the meeting along. They'll give some of the reporters—a very honorable body, but, like all the rest of us, subject to the temptations that assault our natural frailty—they give them abundance of tickets and other inducements, and the whole press begins to whoop it up. 'The most magnificent meeting that was ever held, or ever will be. All the great stars and the biggest of purses.'

"Well, now, the public come to see this grand array, and out of the 22 entries in the 2:30 class four or five appear, and out of the 17 in the 2:18, three, perhaps, old campaigners, who 've been trotting in together all summer long. Instead of cracks, they are turf hacks, that everybody has seen and known for years, and are tired of looking at. What is the consequence? Why, the public go away growling, and say, '—— the business. We'll never go there again as long as we live.' And they stick to their resolutions; so that you may take a horse-trot down our way, and you can almost count on your fingers and toes the number of people in the grand stand; but when they announce a bicycle race—and I had as lief see a cat straddle a shingle at any time—(laughter) our parks will be chock-full of people. Well, why? 'Good gracious,' they say, 'there's no long scoring; the wheelmen are there, and the performance goes right along as agreed.'

"Well, now, you've got this rule. Any poor cuss of a driver makes a conditional entry. The association sits back and says, 'All right; we'll take it;' and they hold this poor devil for it as a straight entry. They drive him through the rack, and the association takes what money he has got as a compromise. There's another way in which it works. The association takes all these conditional entries, and they don't even attempt to make the driver settle. I agree to that; but they'll have fifty or sixty good straight entries, and thirty or forty conditional rat entries. (Laughter.) Then they will publish the whole number as a magnificent spectacle, that is to be held before the admiring, horse-loving American public.

"Now, what I want to get at is that no association shall take a conditional entry, and that every entry they receive and publish shall be a genuine one, and I want to undertake to do it by punishing the association that takes one, and not to deal alone with the impecunious cuss who makes one. As you've got your rule now, it is a perfect haven of rest and peace for both the driver and the association. In other words, you cork the crime up at both ends, and you've fixed it so that nothing in the world interferes or can interfere with swelling the lists with bogus entries. Now, if you adopt the amendment, it will place the punishment on the association, where it rightfully belongs, and as all members will then be afraid of the penalty, none but *bona fide* entries will be accepted, and the business will rest on an honest basis.

"I suppose the associations will oppose this, and many of you will jump up and swear you never took a conditional entry, but the facts remain as I've stated them. A lot of sham entries are on the bills, and the association that does not follow suit gets left. Those who are caught by flaming posters will not go to, say, Hampden Park; they'll go to a place where the show outpaints and outpictures us. But, in point of fact, such place has not got any more real entries than we have. Again, representatives go off on the Circuits soliciting entries. They report fifty or sixty entries secured. Great luck. We feel rich—don't we? But when we come to settle up we've to take a little off on this or that account. Another says, 'Your agent said if I didn't start I needn't pay,' and, in the end, the meeting closes with dissatisfaction all round."

Here President C. J. Hamlin of the Buffalo Association, inquired, "Will your plan prevent advertising dead horses?"

The speaker resumed: "In Massachusetts and its borders it won't prevent anyone advertising all the dead horses in the world, or from publishing a list and putting it out to the public—a list of noted trotters that they've not even the shadow or pictures of the horses to enter or show, and if the real list was known beforehand—being a lot of old screws—the entries and parties would be kicked out of town by dead spiders. (Laughter.)

"But, joking aside, as it is now, the associations make a pretense that they had good grounds for supposing the conditional entries would appear and start, when they know better; but I say, for goodness sake, if you're going to have your Massachusetts and Connecticut folks lie, make them lie out of whole cloth, and punish them for it by passing the amendment." (Applause.)

An Oregon Stallion Purse.

When the season opened this spring Jay Beach offered a purse of $500 for the get of his horse Altamont, foals of 1885, to be trotted for in 1887. $20 entrance, $10 forfeit; all entrance and forfeit money to be added to the purse. Messrs. Lindsey & Galloway, owners of Hambletonian Mambrino responded by making a similar offer to breeders who patronized their horse. Since then the suggestion has been made, and agreed to by the gentlemen named, that it be changed to a general proposition, open to the get of all stallions in the State that would contribute a like amount to the purse. With the two above named the money to be trotted for would amount to at least $2,000, and with the other prominent trotting sires of Oregon represented in the purse the amount would be swelled to $5,000 or $6,000, perhaps more. If stallion owners have a little nerve, this proposition of Mr. Beach's, intended originally only to attract business to his stable, will result in the largest purse ever hung up for a trotting race on the coast, and the establishment of a great annual colt contest as a fixed event.

Misner Bros. of Portland, Or. have bought of J. G. Scoby the bay gelding Stranger, by Signal, dam Breeze, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr. He will most likely be trained this season.

Clark Chief's Descendants and their Performances.

There is no doubt that Clark Chief was the most prepotent as well as the most successful son of Mambrino Chief, and in his early death the trotting interests of the country sustained a loss not easily to be estimated. Foaled in 1861, his death occurred ten years later, and during the greater part of his life the section of country in which he stood was involved in civil war, and as a necessary consequence the breeding of trotters as such was practically abandoned, and a more unfortunate time for a horse to demonstrate his value as a sire could not have been selected. And yet, in spite of all this, and the further fact that he died before reaching his prime, Clark Chief, with only seven years of stud-service sired seven sons and daughters that have records of 2:30 or better, and two of these seven—Tony Newell and Croxie—have beaten 2:20. This is certainly a remarkable showing, but to it there is still something on the credit side to be added, as he is also the sire of the dams of two horses with records below 2:20, they being Phallas, 2:15½, and Majolica, 2:17. There has certainly never been a horse of the age of Clark Chief at the time of his death in whose behalf such a showing can be made, and to award him the foremost position in the family founded by his sire is not in any way an overestimation of his merits.

In the maternal line Clark Chief was not a particularly high-bred horse, when the blood lines of his pedigree are taken into consideration, his dam being by Downing's Bay Messenger, and his grandam Miss Caudle, a mare whose breeding has never been established, but who became celebrated as the dam of Ericsson, another son of Mambrino Chief, and that was not only a trotter at an early age himself, but the sire of several that came to their speed in colthood. And it is, perhaps, this unknown quantity in the blood of his grandam that made Clark Chief so successful on mares with a strong dash of thorough blood in their veins, although it is far more probable that it was the strong trotting instinct that came to him from his sire that enabled him to overcome the running tendencies of these mares. From a mare by Embry's Lexington he got Tony Newell, a horse that was very successful on the turf last season, starting in with a record of about 2:30, and closing the year with 2:19¼ to his credit. But although Newell is the fastest by the record of the get of Clark Chief, it is not at all certain that he is the best of the family. Among horsemen the almost universal verdict on this point is that the place of honor should be given to the stallion Woodford Chief, record 2:22½. This horse was in every sense a first-class performer, having plenty of speed and the battle-to-the-death quality of the game-cock. Foaled in 1872, he began his turf career in 1876, being then a four-year-old, and in October of that year trotted and won at Lexington, Ky., the best race ever trotted up to that time by a horse of his age. His chief competitor was Eric, also a four-year-old, by Ericsson, and thereby related to Woodford Chief, both colts being by sons of Mambrino Chief; and the second dam of Woodford Chief's sire was the dam of the sire of Eric. The first and second heats were won by Eric in 2:28¼, 2:33¼, the time of the first heat being the best on record for a four-year-old at that time; but the next three heats and race were won by Woodford Chief in 2:31¼, 2:31¾, 2:31¼, the last quarter of the fifth heat being trotted in 34½ seconds—a 2:18 gait. This performance was enough to stamp Woodford Chief as a horse of more than ordinary merit; but he showed in the following season that it was not all he was capable of, as at Lexington, October 13th, he won over a good field in 2:25, 2:22¼, 2:25. Three days later he started at Cincinnati against Calmar, who was a remarkably good horse that fall, and trotted him to a head in 2:24¼ over a half-mile track that was anything but fast. Early the following spring Woodford Chief died, and it is a somewhat singular circumstance that both sire and son should have been lost to the breeding interests at so early an age.

The fastest of the daughters of Clark Chief is Croxie, but for all her speed and gameness she was an uncertain performer, and her record of 2:19¼ was made at a time when there was not the slightest expectation of such a feat being accomplished. This was in 1877, and at the close of that trotting season she was purchased by Mr. W. S. Gurnee, of New York, and bred to King Phillip, 2:21, by Jay Gould, by whom she produced a colt foal. In 1882, after four years of retirement, she was again put in training, making her first appearance in a "made-up" race at Chicago, the other starters being Overman, Abe Downing and King William. There was no betting on the event, it being universally conceded that Croxie could win, and in order to make the matter sure the drivers of two of the other horses had taken the pains to ask Turner, who was driving Croxie, if the mare had all her speed, and were assured that she had. In the first heat she could not, or would not, go at all, and the other drivers were obliged to exercise considerable ingenuity to avoid beating Turner, Croxie winning the heat in 2:28¼. In the next heat her speed returned as miraculously as it had departed, and some close observers of the race were surprised to notice that Overman and Abe Downing were just as close to the winner in 2:22¼ as they had been in 2:28½, and that the last half of the mile had been trotted by these horses in about 1:10. The truth of the matter was that both Hickok and Johnston, who drove Overman and Abe Downing, were trying to ascertain how fast the other's horse could go. The result was that each thought he could win when the two animals came together at Cleveland the following week, and a fierce contest occurred at that place, both Overman and Abe Downing getting a record of 2:20¾; and to make matters even all around, King William duplicated their performance at Buffalo the next week, so that all three of the starters against Croxie at Chicago, and that were beaten by her in 2:28½, were in the 2:20 class before a fortnight had passed.

The other horses sired by Clark Chief that have entered the 2:30 list are Blanche Amory, 2:26; John E., 2:28¾; Governor, 2:30, and Lady Prewitt, 2:30. This last-mentioned animal was out of a thoroughbred mare, Lady Wallenstein, by Lexington, and it is worthy of note that she also produced Wallenstein, by Waverly, that was not only a first-class performer on the running turf here, but was so well thought of by Mr. Pierre Lorillard as to be sent by that gentleman to England, where he won a number of important races, and was conceded at the close of 1882 to be the best horse in training in England—certainly a very flattering acknowledgement to make concerning a foreign-bred horse. The average speed of the seven Clark Chief representatives in the 2:30 list is 2:25.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

The movement to organize a fair association at Gilroy is making favorable progress, and a permanent organization will be effected at once.

For throat diseases and coughs. Brown's Bronchial Troches, like all *really* good things, are frequently imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

Curiosities of Trotting Statistics.

To the thoughtful student, capable of generalizing from tabulated facts, there are many singular deductions to be gleaned from the trotting statistics of the year 1883, which have filled the turf journals of the country for the past month. There is much of sameness in these tables. They have been compiled by different authorities from the published accounts of the various race meetings, and they so nearly agree that there is little fear of mistake, either from omissions or erroneous statements, no matter which table is selected for speculative deductions.

Swift-trotting horses have been multiplied so rapidly within the past decade that it is uninteresting to consider records slower than 2:20, for performers above this mark can in no manner be regarded as first-class trotting horses for present turf purposes. Fourteen years ago the peerless Flora Temple was the only trotting horse that had dropped below the twenties. She was fourteen years old when she thus reached the zenith of her fame by eclipsing all turf records. Now three baby four-year-olds (to wit, Bonita, 2:18¾; Jay-Eye-See, 2:19, and Trinket, 2:19¾) and five trotters during the first year of their horsehood (namely, Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Santa Claus, 2:18; Trinket, 2:19¼; Romero, 2:19½, and Dr. Norman, 2:19¾) have performed the same wonderful feat, which has ceased to make a sensation in the trotting-horse community. Now one-hundred and nineteen horses of all ages have scored records in 2:20 or better, and twenty with the ninety and nine left out have trotted better than 2:17, the best one making a mile in the marvelous time of 2:10¾.

These statistics illustrate more forcibly than emphasized words the rapid progress in the breeding and development of the trotting horse, which includes the important accessories of improved race-courses, more skillful equipment of both harness and sulkies, and the more scientific conditioning and training of the horses. It is not a matter of wonderment, in view of this remarkable showing, that enthusiastic theorists should have reached the conclusion that the trotting horse will eventually make as swift a record as the thoroughbred racer, although handicapped with the greater burden of pulling a wheeled vehicle, and a driver much heavier than the rider which the thoroughbred carries close to his carcass, directly in the precise location of his center of motion. If the fast trotter, with these extra burdens, can ever equal the records of first-class running horses, then the trotting action will cease to be artificial, because it will be a more speedy movement than the run, attendant circumstances considered, and the trotting horse will therefore never break into the gallop, because, when urged, the horse does not break from a faster to a slower gait. But until all these obvious impossibilities become tangible possibilities, the run will ever remain the swiftest motion of which the trained horse is capable.

For the purpose of our generalizations, we will take trotting performers in 2:20 to 2:17 as second-class, and in better than 2:17 as first-class. All these classifications are merely arbitrary, yet they are valuable aids when considering the mathematics of trotting lineage. Taking the records of those that have trotted in 2:20 or better, Volunteer stands out as the most prominent sire, for he alone has five of his produce that have beaten 2:20. It is a singular fact that all these are geldings, and his male produce overwhelmingly outrank his daughters in speed. Next to him comes his half-brother, that remarkable anomaly as a performer and a sire, George Wilkes, who is only one below Volunteer. The four trotters from his loins that have records below 2:20 are Wilson, So So, Rosa Wilkes and Joe Bunker—two daughters sandwiched between two sons—and this is a striking peculiarity of his produce. He sends winners to the turf from both sexes almost equally, while his sire and nearly all of the other sons of his sire seem to be decidedly pronounced in the successful performances of their male produce. This has generally been regarded as an evidence of greater vitality, as the controlling of the sex, as well as perpetuating the other peculiarities of the sire, undisturbed by the many influences of the maternal out-crosses of the produce, certainly indicate intense inviduality. But it is questionable whether the general success of the sons as performers is any more indicative of prepotency and individuality than the equally uniform success of the daughters of some sires in the harem whose sons rarely rise to the dignity of great performers. Glencoe produced a few great sons, but his fame rests upon the produce of his daughters, such as the remarkable brood-mare Reel. War Dance is another case in point among thoroughbreds, while Seeley's American Star, Pilot, Jr., and Mambrino Patchen among trotting sires, will be perpetuated in trotting history more honorably through the produce of their daughters than by the performances of their sons.

Dictator's Book.

Dictator's book is full, the limit of sixty mares having been reached. Regarding the breeding of these mares Maj. McDowell writes:

About one-third of these sixty engagements are made by breeders without naming the mares, but of those named all are remarkable in point of breeding, or performance, or both, and many are noted. More of the daughters of Clark Chief are represented than those of any other stallion, and included among them is Croxie, 2:19. George Wilkes furnishes six very highly bred mares, one of them being out of the dam of Phallas. Among the Harolds are two bred just as Maud S. is, that is out of Pilot, Jr., mares, and they out of thoroughbreds, and one also out of the dam of Phallas. Pilot, Jr., himself, is credited with but one, she being out of a thoroughbred, but six are engaged out of Pilot mares, including one out of the dam of Maud S, and another out of the dam of Jay-Eye-See, and Naiad Queen, 2:20¼, out of Tackey. Some of the foregoing are producers themselves; but among the producers, not otherwise described, are Old Ned, the most distinguished of all brood-mares, the dam of Clemmie G. and the others in the list; Alma Mater, the dam of Alcantara and Alcyone, and the dam of Endymion. In the list is a full sister to Jerome Eddy, a full sister to Catch-fly, a sister in blood to Trinket, and a half sister to Mohawk Chief. And among the performers are Croxie, 2:19; Naiad Queen, 2:20¼; and Cora Belmont, 2:23, as stated, and also Belle Brasfield, 2:20; Police Gazette, (Emma B.) 2:22; Lucrece, 2:23½; Carrie, 2:24¼; Magenta, 2:24½; Largesse, 2:28¾; Romance, 2:29½, and probably Clemmie G, 2:17, will fill one of Mr. Gordon's engagements. Two fast mares are now here from Pennsylvania, to be bred in '84, '85 and '86, and one from Tennessee, to be bred in '84 and '85.

Dictator is in fine condition, and although twenty-one years old he has none of the indications of age, but would readily pass for a horse eight or nine.

Phil Ready, of San Luis Obispo county, is the owner of a very superior young stallion sired by Altoona, first dam a very fast mare brought from New York, and supposed to be a Hambletonian. His horse shows a remarkable gait for his handling. He is now being jogged slowly.

The National Trotting Stud-Book.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

The burning question before the Turf Congress last week was the establishment of a National Trotting Stud Book. The proposition was earnestly discussed by the committee on rules, and finally it was agreed to recommend to the Congress a resolution committing the Association to the supervisory control of a stud-book. The resolution provided that a committee of seven should be appointed by the president to consult the views of breeders of all sections, and to agree upon a standard of registration. The committee was instructed to report its conclusions to the Board of Review at Chicago, in May, and power was given to the Board to approve the report and appoint a Board of Censors. The resolution also provided that all questions affecting the records of horses in connection with their eligibility to registration should be determined by the Board of Review, and that the written evidence upon which registration was based should be filed in the office of the Secretary of the National Trotting Association. The division which objected to the funds of the National Association being used to publish a stud-book was led by Messrs. L. J. Powers, William Edwards and Burdett Loomis, and to meet the objection Major McDowell, acting for the other party, added a clause to the effect that the funds of the National Trotting Association should not in any manner be devoted to the cost involved in the compilation and publication of the stud-book. Even after this concession the opposition talked fight, and each side made a determined effort to influence wavering votes. The Congress adjourned for dinner, and during the recess several little conferences were held. Mr. Powers came to us and proposed an easy way to avoid a wrangle. His suggestion was that the measure should be referred to a committee of seven, and that four of the committee should be satisfactory to himself. Major McDowell was called, and he agreed to the proposition. The following names were written on a slip of paper and pronounced satisfactory: H. C. McDowell, L. J. Powers, Edwin Thorne, L. Brodhead, William Edwards, Alex. Harbison and George H. Bailey. As Mr. Powers is a fair-minded man, open to conviction, he readily accepted the names suggested because they were the names of men of character. When Major McDowell, as Chairman of the Committee on Rules, read the resolution which we have summarized to the Congress, a few who knew nothing of the compromise, but who had been importuned to vote this way or that way were surprised at the calmness with which it was received. Mr. Powers took the floor, but his eyes beamed with peace and his voice was mild. He wished to amend the McDowell resolution by referring it to a committee of seven to be named by him, and to lodge final action in the Board of Review. This was agreed to, but Mr. Alden Goldsmith went through a prepared speech, although he confessed that there had been a sudden change of sentiment, and that he stood almost alone. The Congress patiently listened to him, and then voted as if he had argued in favor of instead of against the proposition. Mr. Oyster, the Washington delegate, manifested some temper. He insisted on calling the roll, and recording the ayes and nays, although he knew that he was in the minority with Mr. Goldsmith. His explanation was that he wanted to put those on record who experienced a remarkable conversion within less than half an hour. After the Congress had adjourned the Committee of Seven held a meeting, and a plan was mapped out which was carried into execution on Saturday. Messrs. Edwin Thorne, David Bonner, J. B. Houston, Shepherd F. Knapp and H. C. McDowell signed papers for the incorporation of the Trotting-Horse Breeders' Club. The capital is $10,000, divided into shares of $25 each, and the money is to be used in compiling and publishing the National Trotting Stud-Book. In a down town office on Saturday subscriptions amounting to over $3,000 were tendered to the incorporators. All legal measures have been complied with, and the organization has been perfected with Edwin Thorne, president; Shepherd F. Knapp, vice-president, and James B. Houston, secretary and treasurer. Maj. McDowell and Mr. Bonner were appointed a committee with power to select a competent person to act as compiler. A standard of registration will be decided upon before the May meeting of the Board of Review, and then, with the approval of the Board, a compiler will be set to work under the direction of a board of censors. In this little contest the *Turf, Field and Farm* was as usual on the winning side.

The petitions asking the National Trotting Association to take charge of an impartial stud-book were signed by something like five-hundred prominent breeders. Mr. A. J. Alexander wrote a letter expressing the opinion that the National Trotting Association should control and direct a trotting stud-book, and Col. West went upon record: "In my judgment this body (N. T. A.) can do nothing that would tend more to elevate and promote the breeding interest than the publication of this work." Mr. J. C. McFerran warmly commended the enterprise. "The fact that this (N. T. A.) Associatian is beyond all question, a national organization, and one that has steadily grown in favor, and the further fact that whatever it has undertaken to do has been well done, would insure for its rules and register public approval and confidence. It would determine the requisite standard, now unsettled by two or more sets of rules, and place the matter of registration beyond the control of individual prejudice, or the opinion of a few breeders." Similar expressions of opinion came from various sections of the country. Mr. Woodmansee, who manages for Com. Kittson, and Mr. De Graff, one of the largest breeders of the northwest, strongly favored the movement.

Rank of Trotting Sires.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, dam by Bellfounder, remains at the head of the list, with thirty-six performers to his credit, two of them having beaten 2:20. The extraordinary success of the pacing stallion Blue Bull commands a close second place, his quiver being filled with thirty-four sons and daughters, one of them having a record of 2:19½. The Hambletonian and Clay stallion, George Wilkes, stands third, with twenty-six representatives, being eight less than the pride of Indiana, but as four of them have trotted in the 'teens, many thinkers will place him co-equal with his sire and Blue Bull. The fourth on the list, and the first of living sires, is Daniel Lambert, who bears the highest honors of his sire, Ethan Allen, and his dam, Fanny Cook, by Abdallah. He has been credited in our table with twenty-six, but since then it has been shown that Belle Shackett is his granddaughter, and the record of W. H. Arnold is not verified, so that his real number is twenty-four, all of them good performers, however, and one of them first-class. Volunteer, by Hambletonian, dam by Young Patriot, at the time of his sire's death was generally regarded as the most prepotent living stallion. Although he is now only fifth on the list, with twenty-three trotters under his name, he has not outlived his reputation, for five of them have beaten 2:20, which is an unequaled number. The union of Alexander's Abdallah with a daughter of Mambrino Chief resulted in the production of Almont, and he has got twenty-one performers, three of them of extreme speed, which effectually establishes his fame as a sire, and it is rapidly growing as the years roll on. Happy Medium, by Hambletonian, out of the celebrated trotting mare Princess, competitor of Flora Temple, unites the blood of Messenger through Abdallah and Bishop's Hambletonian. He has got seventeen good and true trotters to his credit, from all classes of mares, and seven of them have beaten 2:25. Mambrino Patchen is the eighth on the list, and the first in the male line from Mambrino Chief, He is a son of this horse, dam Lady Thorne's dam, by Gano, son of American Eclipse. He has twelve performers of unquestionable merit, and has been wonderfully successful in perpetuating speed through his sons and daughters. Gooding's Champion is the Emperor of the Champion tribe, with a dozen in the 2:30 list. He is a highly bred horse, got by King,s Champion, Jr., son of Grinnell's Champion, dam Cynthia, grandaughter of imp. Turk. The pride of New England breeders, Gen. Knox, by Vermont Hero, dam by Searcher, son of Barney Henry, is the next in order, with a brilliant galaxy of eleven performers, who are doing him honor on the turf and in the stud. Two of them have beaten 2:20. Edward Everett, by Hambletonian, dam said to be by imp. Margrave, now claims mention, having also eleven to his credit, eight of the number having records better than 2:23. In point of real worth he should perhaps occupy a higher place in this category, as he was sold to Mr. Robert Bonner in 1869, and consequently kept as a private stallion the rest of his life. Strathmore, too, has eleven representatives, two with records better than 2:20, and four of them entered the list last season. He is a son of Hambletonian, dam Lady Waltermire, by North American.

The two remaining sires contributing eleven each to the list are Green's Bashaw, by Vernol's Black Hawk, dam by Tom Thumb, a Canadian (grandam the Charles Kent mare, dam of Hambletonian), and Young Columbus, by Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian. Both these sires have evinced great prepotency with but limited advantages. The latter is the only horse (except Hambletonian) that comes into prominence in this article as having a son just as prepotent, viz.: Phil Sheridan, dam Black Fly, by a son of Tippo, he has ten performers, and two of them of the first-class; Whipple's Hambletonian, by Guy Miller, dam by Burr's Washington; Winthrop Morrill, by Young Morrill, dam by a son of Royal Morgan, and Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, dam Woodbine, by Woodford (thoroughbred son of Koscuisko), having each placed ten representatives in the 2:30 list, making a total of eighteen sires entitled to classification in our present statistical view. Our article begins with Hambletonian, and ends with Woodford Mambrino, but leaving its fixed limits and throwing the sword of age and opportunities into the scale, we may record our conviction that future years will place the son of Woodbine far higher up in the scroll of fame.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Coming Trotter.

In height 15½ hands, weighs 1,000 pounds, with the thoroughbred's neck and head, wide between the jaws, eyes full and brilliant, flashing with nervous energy, long, strong arms, flat legs, prominent stifles, length from hip to hock 46 inches, coat dark in color glowing like the rich tints of polished satin; in motion 19 feet every stride—Time 1:35. Don't smile, dear stranger, for it will be done as surely as the world lives. It may not come in ten years or in fifty, but the law of evolution will as surely bring this result as that of steam, as a motive power will be superceded by some power now not fully known. I am an old man fast "falling into the sere and yellow leaf." I have watched and participated in the training and the great races of this country since trotting was first looked upon as a test of a horse's endurance and speed. I remember when to be known as a man fond of race-horses, or of driving a fast horse, was social ostracism, and no business man dare to own a horse who would show ambition enough to keep his head in front of his fellow. I was once asked to take a hand in a social game of cards but declined, stating I did not know the game; with a burst of astonishment, the gentleman said: "Well, you are an anomaly. I always supposed that a man who runs to horses was necessarily an expert card-player." "Yes," I replied, "or in other words a 'Blackleg.'" Now, as the gentleman had been educated for a minister of the Gospel, it was equally strange to me that he should be so conversant with the game, and I think it was universally considered by nearly all society that a man who spent his time and money in the pleasure of developing a trotter's speed was linked with the vices. But now, how changed.

One of the noblest men in this country, one who by his industry, intellect and genius has made a colossal fortune and an honorable reputation—makes use of his wealth to gratify his inborn taste for the horse, and developed him into the instrument of pleasure, health and the willing slave of his master—man. Robert Bonner has never lowered his dignity, and no one dares to question his integrity or honesty of purpose. His action, in this particular, has done much to elevate and foster that which will bring out to their fullest extent the powers of the trotter. With the advent of trotting the thoughtful brains of some of the best men, with large expenditures of money, sought to develop the capabilities of the horse, to confine his gait to the trot, and show great flights of speed. Then commenced the evolution.

When I was a boy the trainer of the stallion Henry Clay gave him sixteen miles before breakfast every day, at a good stiff gait. Horses then could go two or four-mile heats, but did not possess so much speed as now. The modern trainer would be looked upon as crazy if he should work his horses that way. We have shortened up the work and distance, bred for years to a certain standard, cultivated the muscles where they were needed, given more play to the shoulders and action to the knee, balanced the form, developed the brain power, perfected the stride and opened the stifle action. Look at Jay-Eye-See when he is going his best clip. See that wonderful hock motion; every touch of the ground shoots him into the air like an arrow from the bow.

There are some who do not like our present mode of training, saying we are sacrificing everything to speed. Perhaps we are, but we are getting a higher order of animal life. The old stage coach has given way to the palace car, and the steam engine will give way, in time, to that power which will be as much superior as steam is to the old coach. With all these changes the horse will no longer be needed as of old. His usefulness as a coacher, plow horse, or for long journeys, will be obsolete, and nature, with man's intellect will make for him a new existence. The amphitheatre as large as the Coliseum of Rome will hold its thousands to watch the marvelous flights of speed shown by the American trotter, and the equine hero, who will be crowned with laurel, will make a record many seconds below two minutes.—*Telemaque, in Western Sportsman.*

The Future of Trotting in Victoria.

[Melbourne Leader.]

We much regret to observe that, from present indications, trotting is not progressing in the opinion of those who delight in sports wherein our equine companions and servitors play so prominent a part. For some time past a club has been in existence in Melbourne with the avowed object of promoting the sport and encouraging people to breed, keep and train trotting horses. This they have endeavored to do by getting a trotting track and holding periodical meetings, in which trotting events were made the chief features. Thus the club tried to popularize the sport, but so far with but little success. The simple cause was that there were not enough competitors to render a contest either close or worth going to see from a spectacular point of view. Remembering that trotting events in this colony have to be compared with the splendid and exciting displays of summer flat racing and winter steeple-chasing, such as we have been accustomed to, it is not surprising that the public thought nothing at all of such trotting contests as have taken place at Elsternwick Park. In fact they cannot imagine that trotting could ever be made half so beautiful and exciting as some of our racing finishes, and the only conclusion they can come to, when the great popularity of the sport amongst Americans is quoted, is that Americans cannot know what racing really is. In the present state of opinion amongst supporters of the turf, we may safely assert that if Jay-Eye-See and Maud S. themselves contested a match in the vicinity of Melbourne it would be the novelty of the display, and that alone, which would attract an attendance; and as soon as it had worn off we would want our flat racing finishes and pounding-match steeple-chases and hurdle races again. Another cause which has militated against trotting being looked upon with favor here is the number of harassing peculiarities and "Yankee notions" by which it is surrounded. Horses are fixed up with all kinds of arrangements which the general public neither knows nor cares anything about. It is not the custom of the sporting public to make a study of technicalities; and there is but little likelihood of widespread interest being taken in the sport which abounds with them. Only the few who are "up" in the business will feel great interest in the results. For a sport to be popular it must be easily understood, and it is absolutely essential that it must be exciting. This refers more particularly to amusements in which the performers are horses and professional jockeys. In such games as cricket and football, of course, the number of amateurs who take part assist, by means of friends who are interested in their individual doings, in spreading a feeling of enthusiasm on behalf of one side or the other. Horse-racing is simple, and is therefore thoroughly understood by the large majority of spectators. Also, the excitement is pleasurably worked up to the starting time, from whence to the finish of the race it is short but incisive. It is our opinion that no trotting event in the world could produce momentary—but all the more thrilling—excitement equal to that experienced by the watchers of a Melbourne Cup race, or the second round over the five jumps in front of the stand in a steeple-chase. If this opinion is right, our kind of sport will always remain the more popular. There are other causes which have done much to prevent trotting growing into favor with the public here. One of these is the fact that so many of the results at Elsternwick Park and elsewhere have been eminently unsatisfactory. It is but seldom that the public were satisfied that the best horse won. For this the club have not been at all to blame; it is to be said to their credit that they have rigorously punished anyone suspected of working a dodge whenever the evidence would justify them in proceeding to extremes. That section of "sports" connected with the turf who are always on the lookout to make money—honestly if they can but anyhow to make it—do not yet seem to understand that the lynx-eyed judges at Elsternwick are able to see through certain little games which have been tried there, and that the stewards are prepared to punish offenders. At the last meeting the trotting events were of such a questionable character as to disgust the public who would be willing to support trotting for the good it is calculated to do our breed of light-harness horses. The other cause alluded to as aiding in keeping trotting, as a sport, unpopular, lies in the fact that there are but few trotters here to compete. If we had a few dozen good horses to bring to the post and make a good finish for a race, there would, of course, be more enthusiasm raised, and even if some of the starters were not run on their merits their want of success would not be so glaring, and, therefore, would not produce the same effect on the public mind as at present. However, we have not got many trotters, and those we have we do not seem to know how to handicap properly, and until these things are improved public interest in trotting will remain in a state of stagnation. There is but little doubt that many of our thoroughbred or half-bred mares, who might be useless for breeding either racers or good hacks or harness horses, would probably breed stock of the latter description if mated with English or American trotting stallions; and this being admitted the American institution of trotting if fostered here may assist, as we have already stated, in materially improving the paces and physique of our harness horses. Thus there is cause for regret that trotting shows no sign of becoming more popular amongst us; but things being as we have endeavored to outline in this article, the fact is not to be wondered at. As a sport trotting will not "go down" with the Australian patrons of the turf; and if it is ever to occupy the place which its admirers think it deserves, we are strongly of opinion that it must be conducted apart altogether from flat, hurdle and steeple-chase racing, for it only suffers by comparison with them.

Sale of Trotters in Australia.

Messrs. Campbell, Pratt & Co., on January 3d, offered for sale, at Kirk's Bazaar, several young trotting horses, on behalf of Mr. J. A. Roberts. There were two colts and one filly, each two years old, and sired by Mr. Roberts' well-known American sire Boccaccio. There was only a moderate attendance, and biddings fell considerably below the owner's idea of the value of his animals. King of Bronte, b c, was passed at 110 guineas, the reserve being 200. Bronte Boy, bk c, was passed at 40 guineas, the reserve being 100; and Queen of Bronte, ch f, was passed at 75 guineas, the reserve being 150 guineas; Patchen Chief, a chestnut colt, three years old, by San Jose Patchen, an imported American stallion belonging to Walter Lamb of New South Wales, was also offered, but was passed at 80 guineas, Mr. Roberts' reserve being 150 guineas.—*Melbourne Leader.*

Dr. C. L. French, of San Luis Obispo, has sold to Gen. P. W. Murphy his brood-mare Flora, by Chieftain, and a yearling colt by Nutwood, Jr. The Doctor has also sold to Maj. Hollister a very promising colt by Duke McClellan, dam by San Francisco Patchen, second dam by Kentucky Hunter, third dam by Belmont.

Longfellow and Harry Bassett.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

"I will never forget," says Mr. Wheatly, "as long as I live, his first Saratoga Cup—the one with Kingfisher. We started them, you know, at the head of the stretch. When the flag dropped Kingfisher shotaway first; as he did so the big brown horse wheeled and gathered himself for a spring. He seemed to rise into the air as he made his bound, but it was the most awful one you ever saw, and in an instant he was past Kingfisher as they went off. In the last time round, as they raced between the half and three-quarter poles, I never saw such a thing in my life—Longfellow seemed to run faster than anything I can compare it to. He must have strided twenty-six feet. No one will ever know how good Longfellow was."

Kingfisher's heart broke after running the first mile in 1:40. But his party were not satisfied. They began bantering for a match, but Mr. Harper refused. He wanted to return to Kentucky, but he was bantered, and almost bullied into staying for the four-mile dash, which closed the meeting. Meantime Kingfisher let down, and it looked as if Longfellow would have a walk-over, and Mr. Harper indulged him. In doing so he made a fatal mistake, for at the eleventh hour "the tough customer," Helmbold, appeared upon the scene as a contestant. The night before the races a heavy rain fell, and although Longfellow ran a dead game horse, Johnny McClellan, who rode Helmbold, never let him get his breath, and beat him badly. Longfellow then returned to Kentucky, and at Lexington had an easy victory over Pilgrim, at two-mile heats.

Mr. Harper had quite made up his mind to retire Longfellow to the stud, but the amazing form of Harry Bassett, as a three-year-old, placed a new champion in the field. Harry Bassett had won every race for which he started in 1871, in a common canter, from a mile and a half upwards, and only capped the climax by beating the seasoned old four-miler, Helmbold, at four-mile heats in mud. The eastern men believed him unbeatable, and began bantering for a match. Mr. Harper never made matches, but sent word that he would be at Monmouth Park, and if Bassett's friends wished to meet him in the cup, he was prepared. It is doubtful if any race during the century has attracted greater attention, not excepting the Eclipse-Henry or Boston-Fashion contests of olden time. The Monmouth Cup became the absorbing theme in racing circles, and people whose knowledge of racing was limited to newspaper reading talked of Harry Bassett and Longfellow with scarcely less interest than of "the Liberal movement," and the prospect of Mr. Greeley's endorsement by the Baltimore Convention. Harry Bassett seemed none the worse for his three-year-old labors when he began his preparation at Jerome Park, and we can never recall without a smile the persistency with which we touted his gallops. They had Tubman and Abdel-Koree at him by turns, but he could always do them, although McDaniel did not hurry him.

When Longfellow came east it was in great state. A special car was reserved for the "select party," consisting of he, Lyttleton and Platina. The car bore the device, "Longfellow on his way to Long Branch to meet his friend Harry Bassett." The stable reached Monmouth safely about the end of May, and shortly after Lyttleton and Platina were sent to Jerome Park. Mr. Harper had purposely engaged Lyttleton in the Westchester Cup, knowing that Bassett would start for it, and thus enable him to get a "line" through Lyttleton of Bassett's real form, as he had tried Lyttleton with Longfellow, and had a pretty clear idea of their respective merits. "That frightens me, Uncle John," remarked McDaniel, pointing to Lyttleton's superb condition when the brown arrived at Jerome; but, "Oh, I guess you'll have your horse all right when the time comes," was the only answer the old Kentuckian made, but he looked thoughtful when Bassett cantered away from the brown.

At last the eventful day dawned. It was one of the warmest of the season. As usual the accommodations were totally inadequate, and how the 30,000 people who gathered there ever did so without an accident is a miracle, for the push and crush on boats and cars was something dreadful. The seating capacity of the Monmouth stand was not what it is now, and threw the people out into the grounds, and hence showed the attendance to splendid advantage. All the way along the rails there were a heavy black fringe of people, and inside the field the crowd was great. Longfellow was the first to show, and was heartily received, but when Harry Bassett came out, with Jimmy Roe in the "blue and red," the applause was terrific, causing the glorious chestnut to arch his neck and dance nervously. The horses took their places amid suppressed excitement. They got off together, and ran yoked for three-quarters of a mile, in 1:18¼, amid terrible cheering, and the mile in 1:44, nor was there any difference a quarter of a mile further, in 2:10¼. But opposite the stand Longfellow drew away, and the wild yell of the Kentuckians fairly reverberated among the sands of Sandy Hook. The race was over, for Bassett sulked and Longfellow drew away, and won as he liked. Of course the eastern men were amazed, and of course there were plenty to hint about a "bucket of water," and other dark insinuations. Two days later Longfellow defeated his future consort, Susan Ann (who was destined to breed Thora to his cover), in the mile heats, three in five. Harry Bassett had gone to Saratoga, and thither Longfellow followed him, and July 16th, or fourteen days after their last meeting, they again faced each other for the Saratoga Cup, which has become memorable as one of the most savage struggles in racing annals. Bassett dashed off like a quarter-horse, setting a mad pace, as may be judged when the two miles was timed in 3:30. Here Longfellow drew up to him. It was at this point that Roe has often related that as they entered the straight he saw Longfellow change his feet and disappear. Longfellow's colored jockey rose in his stirrups, and began flogging, and, like the Old Guard at Waterloo, the magnificent brown answered every call with a courage which was extraordinary; but it was Bassett's day, and the chestnut won by a length, in 3:56. Longfellow pulled up a magnificent ruin. He was completely broken down, and had lost half of one of the plates on his fore-foot. Whether the accident happened at the three-quarter pole, where he was seen to falter, or in pulling up after the race, has always been a debated point. That he struck himself was clear. His faltering at the head of the stretch gave color to the belief that he hit himself at that point, hence his courage in finishing upon three legs has often been compared for gameness to Dundee's memorable finish for the Derby, as the pain he endured must have been intense. Others claim that it was his jockey's suddenly pulling him up at the finish too abruptly that caused him to grab his plate and hit himself. At all events, in defeat Longfellow scored his greatest victory. While Bassett's victory was well received, the great popular heart went out to the brown, whom it had adopted as its idol, and cheered him tumultously.

Longfellow was led back to his stable a splendid wreck. Old John Harper felt it keenly, and, with a heavy heart, returned to Kentucky. He, however, had long cherished the hope of seeing his pet at the head of his stud, but it was not to be, for when the spring came the aged Kentuckian succumbed to age, disappointment and the domestic affliction which had weighed upon him for more than a year. His nephew, Mr. Frank Harper, assumed control, and one of his first acts was to name the old farm the Nantura, in honor of the brood-mare whose sons had made it noted throughout the country by their conquests.

State Fair Colt Entries.

Entries to the purses offered by the State Agricultural Society for two, three and four-year-olds closed on the 10th. The running events failed to receive the number of nominations required by the conditions, and were declared off. The entries in the trotting purses were as follows:

No. 1.—Trotting; purse $1,000; mile heats, for two-year-olds.

Palo Alto's b c Azmoor, by Electioneer, dam Mamie C.

Palo Alto's b c Norval, by Electioneer, dam Norma.

John Mackey Sacramento, b c Lohengrin, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Patchen.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b f Reina, by Sultan, dam by Mambrino Patchen.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b s Kismet, by Sultan, dam by Sampson, son of Hambletonian.

No. 2.—Trotting; purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for three-year-olds.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Alta Belle, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Argo, by Electioneer, dam American Girl.

J. Sorensen, Portland, Or., ch f Susie S. by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Bellfounder Girl.

G. W. Trahern, Stockton, br c Voucher, by Nephew, dam by Vermont Patchen.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.

John Mackey, Sacramento, ch c Robert Lee, by Nutwood, dam a Blackbird mare.

J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, ch c Judge S., by Nutwood, dam by Volunteer.

E. Giddings, Lemoore, b c Bay Rose, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.

D. S. Rosenbaum, Stockton, br f Tabbie Rosenbaum, by Nutwood, dam a Blackhawk mare.

John Williams, Stockton, ch f Leleeps, by Nutwood, dam a Clay mare.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, b c Bedouin, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.

No. 3.—Trotting; purse $1,000; mile heats, three in five, for four-year-olds.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Helen, by Gen. Benton, dam Alameda Maid.

John F. Shaffer, Gridley, ch c Happy Jim, by Brigadier, dam Snip, by Norfolk.

E. H. Miller, Jr., San Francisco, blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.

Fred Arnold, Stockton, br s Ha Ha, by Nephew, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk.

J. H. Tennant, Pinole, b f Twinkle, by Echo, dam by Ethan Allen.

James Garland, Oakland, br m Regina, by Electioneer, dam by Elmo.

James Cropsey, Pleasanton, ch c Redwood, by Nutwood, dam Alice R.

John Williams, Stockton, br m Lucille, by Nephew, dam by Gen. McClellan.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, ch g Don Carlos, by Del Sur, dam by the Moor.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, g g Centaur, by Sultan, dam Belle View Maid.

Names Claimed.

By Huntley & Clark, River Side Stock Farm, Montana, 1883.

Beckey Bishop, for bay filly foaled June 2d, by Bishop, dam Becky Bird, by Balsora.

River Side Patchen, for black colt foaled April 27th, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Bell Dair, by Ward's Flying Cloud.

River Side Maid, for sorrel filly foaled June 4th, by Kentucky Volunteer, record 2:32, dam Blackhawk Maid, by Tippoo Saib.

Norma Patchen, for bay filly foaled May 19th, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Blaze Face, by West Wind.

Wyoming, for sorrel colt foaled June 11th, by Victory, dam Cicada, by Clermont, record 2:30.

Ethel West, for black filly foaled April 13th, by Abdallah West, dam Ethel, by Contractor.

Hambletonian Bishop, for bay colt foaled May 12th, by Bishop, dam Eugenie, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Reality, for brown filly foaled June 16th, by Bishop, dam Ideality, by Cuyler.

Tulu, for bay colt foaled April 3d, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam Indian Queen, by Indian Chief.

Hail Storm, for brown colt foaled June 21st, by Bishop, dam Lady Graves, by Smuggler, record 2:15.

Bishop's Hero, for bay colt foaled June 7th, by Bishop, dam Lida Kendall, by Hero of Thorndale.

Marie Wilkes, for bay filly foaled April 19th, by Geo. Wilkes, record 2:22; dam Marie, by Long Island Patchen.

Abe, for bay colt foaled May 9th, by Aberdeen, dam Mag, by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.

R. Dean, for bay filly foaled May 9th, by Aberdeen, dam Mag, by Mambrino Pilot, Jr.

Della Dean, for bay filly foaled May 28th, by Bishop, dam May Bonner, by Robert Bonner, Jr.

Junietta, for bay filly foaled June 2d, by Kentucky Volunteer, record 2:32; dam Mollie Cole, by Cardinal.

Kentuckyanna, for bay filly foaled April 28th, by Indianapolis, record 2:21; dam Molly Goldsmith, by Goldsmith's Abdallah; record 2:30.

Belle Bishop, for bay filly foaled July 23d, by Bishop, dam Ristori, by Northland.

Addie D, for black filly foaled June 13th, by Kentucky Volunteer, record 2:30; dam Stella McDonald, by Clark Chief.

Tiny Tim, for bay filly foaled April 24th, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam Tunica, by John Morgan.

Clipper, for bay filly foaled April 29th, by Steamboat, dam Belle M, by Commodore Belmont.

Mattie Bishop, for bay filly foaled May 31st, by Bishop, dam Mattie, by Bill Cook, by Geo. Wilkes.

Mr. W. H. Wilson's first annual sale, at Paris, Ky., in spite of the floods, was a success; sixty-four head fetched $18,350, or an average of $282. The brown stallion Cyclone brought the highest figure of the sale, $3,000.

How to Buy a Horse at Auction.

There can no longer be any doubt that breeders are sending more of their best trotting stock to auction than formerly. The admirable system of combination sales has opened a way for small breeders to appear in sales of sufficient size and variety to draw a full public attendance, which formerly could only be commanded by those who bred on a large scale. Many land-owners take pleasure in breeding a few trotters, who have not the peculiar faculty of effecting favorable sales, and some of them breed exceedingly well. Hence it has resulted that many capital horses for both road and track have been secured at auction, usually at prices that favored the buyer.

Some buyers have obtained several prizes, showing that other elements than mere luck enter into the question of success in buying at auction. The mistake made by many is in not taking sufficient time to examine the horses before the days of sale. Owners who have good horses usually have them on hand in good season for this purpose. Those who have much to conceal usually send in their horses at the last moment, giving little time for examination before they are up for sale. The buyer who makes no examination before the sale opens, finds it impossible to do so as it progresses, and, by bidding haphazard on what appears to be selling low, seldom gets a prize. It is usually wise to avoid bidding on animals that there has been no opportunity to examine before the sale. Another mistake frequently made is in not buying early enough in the sale. By this we mean, that having a limit in price, many buyers wait for a favorite animal, that finally sells, as it should, at two or three times the amount of their limit. They then regret, too late, that they did not purchase earlier lots within their limit, richly worth far more than they brought. Then, as the sale progresses, and many buyers begin to realize this fact, and bid on animals more nearly corresponding to their limit, prices commence to strengthen, and at the last end of the sale, as a horseman puts it, "things bring every dollar they are worth, and some of them more."

At the combination sales many horses have been purchased on the first day, and resold before the sale was over, at an advance, hence the first day has come to be called "bargain day." Owners prefer to avoid it, but the rule of apportioning each consignment equally between the several days of the sale, always causes some excellent offerings to be placed on the first day, and a large proportion of the best horses that have been secured at auction were sold on the first day. As not one owner in twenty warrants a horse, though he may know him to be worthy of warrantee, buyers will see the necessity of examining before the days of sale, and of avoiding animals that are not there two or three days in advance, for that purpose. This takes a little time, but it is time well spent, considering that it takes more time still to look about at private purchase. Examinations should be made before the sale opens. The detail of conducting the sale, prevents showing horses while the sale is in progress, and it then becomes necessary to close the stable doors against visitors.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Caller Ou.

As a two-year-old she ran twelve races, winning three. Caller Ou's "salad days" were full of promise. She could gallop clean away from anything in the paddock, and the veteran trainer, John Scott, was so impressed by her that he assured I'Anson that he had another Blink Bonny. In her trials she was always ahead, and could outdo the entire stable for work. As a two-year-old she was tried at even weights with the four-year-old Donati, and beat him so badly that I'Anson could not believe it, and tried them over again with the same result. In the Oaks she was beaten, owing to Challoner's not understanding her, but, previous to the St. Leger, Harry Grimshaw, who had ridden her, liked her so well that he backed her to win him three hundred. Still I'Anson offered her to Mr. Robinson of Australia for fifteen hundred, and Grimshaw took a change of fancy, and, a day or two before, came to Doncaster and begged I'Anson to release him from the mount. The night before the St. Leger Lord Stamford had the refusal of her for £1,200, and Challoner was again given the mount, to "let her do what she liked with her head." He did so, and at the Red House she was going so well that he felt sure of a place. Then Kettledrum joined her. It was nip and tuck, but Challoner sat perfectly still, and outpaced the Derby "crack," notwithstanding his tremendously game finish. She was, indeed, the most sensational of St. Leger winners, as she started at 1,000 to 15. In all she ran seventeen races that year. She won the Northumberland Plate in 1863 and 1864, and in 1865 was beaten only a neck by Brown Bread, who had 89 pounds to her 126 pounds. As a winner of Queen's plates Caller Ou is credited with no fewer than thirty-four, one of which she won as a three-year-old, three as a four-year-old, fifteen as a five-year-old, ten at six years, and five at seven. Altogether she ran ninety-eight races, and won forty-nine. When Blair Athol made his debut in the preliminary canter for the Derby, I'Anson sent Caller Ou to lead her gay nephew, the appearance of the pair creating great enthusiasm, as she was the pride and pet of the northerners.

Retired Drivers.

"Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage," said the poet. In borrowing the quotation we do not mean to say that the veterans of the sulky are superfluous; on the contrary, many of them are well able to give their youthful opponents many useful hints pertaining to the art. We were led into this train of thought by the report that the veteran Wm. H. Doble intended to return to active service this season. "Uncle Billy" is a performer himself, and a sire of performers. Like the actor who has spent the best years of his life in the glare of the footlights, the driver who has made a competence feels unhappy away from the old life. Of all the occupations of man, the profession of handling horses is conducive to longevity, provided the vices of the turf are steered clear of. The open air and healthy excitement incident to a race are stimulants that leave no bad after effects.

Dan Mace, while enjoying an income which would be satisfactory to most men, could not allow a year to pass by without driving a race or two, to save his life. Dan Pfifer, another of the Old Guard, is still open for engagements. Jarvis Joslyn, in spite of his years, can drive a good race. Uncle Jack Bachelor has his time taken up with the runners at present, but his hands have not lost their cunning, and Woodmansee *pere*, who piloted old Pocahontas years ago, only last summer placed a sister of Dexter in the 2:30 list. So it goes. They cannot keep away. There is no such thing as absolute retirement, unless through death or physical disability.—*Sportsman.*

At Dilley, Oregon, Messrs. Hallett & Beach are building a covered half-mile track, and have it about half roofed in.

ATHLETICS.

Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Myers in N. Y. Sportsman.]

Walking.—As everyone knows I am not much of a walker, and am, therefore, unable to give from experience any ideas of my own. I have, therefore, secured the ideas of three of the best amateur walkers of modern times on the subject, and give herewith their ideas. Eugene E. Merrill of Boston, Mass., says: Nearly every athlete with a will of his own has his particular ideas of training. It is just possible that my ideas may conflict with those of other prominent athletes, but I shall give them to you for what they are worth.

First.—When I am training for a three mile race, for instance, I go different distances on different days. To-day I may walk one mile very fast, to-morrow one and a half or two miles at a fair rate of speed, and then again, if I am not feeling well, I may only go half a mile. Of course this work is done after I have gone through my slow work and the process of getting my stomach in good condition.

In practice I believe in doing pretty fast work, but not to walk as fast as you can. The last hundred or two hundred yards should be finished with a spurt, as in this way you will be enabled to respond to the spurt of your opponents at the finish, and think nothing of it.

Second.—I do not believe in going the full distance in practice. If you are asked to go the distance too often you will grow tired of it, and will not, therefore, take the proper interest in your work. In fact, you will find yourself making excuses for leaving off your work altogther. I believe that by practicing shorter distances you will get strong and fast, and that on the day of the race you will be able to go the distance as well as if you had gone it nearly every day in practice. I used to walk from 100 to 200 yards nearly every day, after finishing my regular day's work, as fast as I possibly could. Another reason for not having a man go his distance too often is that it is more or less a trial, and trials are a great deal worse than the races themselves, as in the former case there is no excitement to help carry you along, and it is pound, pound, with the thoughts of "what's the use?" ringing in your ears the whole way.

Third.—The arms should be swung across the chest, but not as high as most walkers do.

Fourth.—I believe in swinging the arms well back, so that when one arm is back it causes the opposive hip to be thrown well forward, thus lengthening the stride.

I do not believe in the stiff arm motion you refer to; I think it tires your arms, and when the arms are tired your body follows suit. I think it is better that the arms should have a free swing, and the hips be called upon to do the most work. A person can readily see that this should be the case, as the hips are the seat of power. This throwing the arms in the air with a wild, spasmodic movement, is no doubt the cause of most of our walkers going to pieces before they are half through their races.

Frank P. Murray, our present representative walker agrees with Merrill's ideas in most respects. He also believes in going from about one-half to three quarters of your distance at a faster rate than could be maintained for the whole distance. He says: "It's just as I feel as to my work in practice. If I'm feeling well after doing half a mile, I'll say to myself, 'Well, I guess I can manage three-quarters; it's only two laps more, and after I go these two extra laps, if I'm still not at all distressed, why I finish out the mile.' It's just as I feel, but as a general thing I only go about half the distance of my race." Murray, unlike Merrill, believes in the stiff-arm motion, as anyone who has seen him walk can testify. He often gets his arms above his head when he is finishing a race. T. A. McEwen is almost entirely unknown to the athletes of to-day as a walker, although some of our skippers have known him to their sorrow as judge of walking.

There are a good many gentlemen who are now interested in amateur athletics, and who claim that McEwen was the fastest and fairest walker that ever trod the cinder-path, either amateur or professional. His style when in form is described as simply perfect, and one old-timer, who can now be seen at every athletic entertainment given in or around New York, declares that McEwen could at one time walk below 6m. 20s. without a skip or a break.

McEwen believes in going alternately over the distance at a slow space, and under it, or say from half to three quarters of the distance, at a fast pace. He believes in the stiff-arm motion, and when spurting carries his arms well up. McEwen always wound up his daily practice with a burst of from 100 to 200 yards as hard as he could walk. G. D. Baird, who won our three-mile walking championship, has the queerest notions of walking of any of our walkers. He says: "If you are fast, practice a distance, and if you have staying qualities and no speed, practice speed." He is a great believer in trials, and says that the knowledge of what he can do to almost a yard gives him confidence. He also believes in walking according to a schedule, which he almost invariably does. He has tried both the loose and stiff-arm motions, and found it made no difference to him. His natural style, however, is the stiff-arm motion, which is most jerky in appearance, owing to the fact that he is so very short in stature that he is required to take about seven steps to most of his opponents' six, to go or the same rate of speed. W. H. Parry also walks with a stiff-arm motion. W. H. Meek and W. H. Purdy swing their arms somewhat alike, that is between the style of Merrill and Murray.

It will thus be seen that walkers of prominence differ as to style. Unlike running, walking when practiced to race, is in an acquired gait. I would, therefore, suggest to young walkers to try the different styles, and to adopt the one that comes easiest and at which he can walk the fairest. By stiff-arm motion is meant that the arms should be held stiff at the elbow and swung from the shoulder across the chest. Those athletes in or around New York who desire to become walkers can at any time during the coming season have an opportunity of seeing the different styles of progression as practiced by our different representative walkers. They can choose for themselves. Walking means that both feet shall be on the ground at the same time, that is, while the heel of the foot thrown forward is on the ground the toe of the other foot shall also be on the ground. Contrary to general opinion, I maintain that a man can walk fairly with a bent knee; but as this style is always questioned by our judges, the beginner had better practice at the outset to throw the knees well back. Just as it is possible that a man can walk with a bent knee, so is it possible to run with a stiff one. This latter style is known as the stiff-legged run, and is the style of most of our walkers of to-day. For the sake of knocking a few seconds off their records this trick is often resorted to, and, I am sorry to say, often passes muster. I can count on my fingers the men whom I think fair walkers that amount to anything at all. Most of our walkers would make good hurdlers, and one of them has recently become an adept at this latter game.

There has appeared in the daily papers various paragraphs which lead to the conclusion that Jos. Masterson will shortly desert the amateur ranks. Of course not very much confidence is to be placed in these statements of the daily press, yet rumors have been current of late that point to that end. The running season is rapidly approaching, and there is every prospect that R. S. Haley will again join the cinder path, and as there are at the least two men who will, after their season's rest, be worthy foemen for our best sprinters it would be expedient for Masterson to wait a few months before joining the professional ranks, if he seriously intends doing so. A great amount of difference of opinion exists regarding the speed of our best sprinters, and now as there is every prospect of bringing all the men together this season it is to be desired that the competitors will not place any obstacles in the way of their meeting.

At the regular meeting of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, held March 4th, at Philadelphia, the rules adopted at the conference of the colleges of the eastern and middle states for the government of inter-collegiate athletic sports were submitted to the board and rejected. By adopting the rules the Pennsylvania University would be debarred from contesting in a cricket match with the many clubs of Philadelphia, and the rejection of the rules of this alone is justifiable.

The Midland Countess cross-county championship of England brought twelve clubs in competition on February 9th. W. C. George of the Mosely Harriers led the whole field home, followed by his club-mate Carter, notwithstanding this Birchfield Harriers secured the championship with the small total of forty-four.

The return football match between the Wanderer and University Clubs will take place to-day week at the Recreations Grounds. This will give the Wanderer Club plenty of time to get in condition, and a splendid contest for superiority will, no doubt, be witnessed by the spectators.

The fifth annual Boxing and Wrestling Championship Meeting was held March 1st at Tammany Hall, New York, under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club. Large and enthusiastic audience. Boxing very poor on the whole; wrestling only fair.

The challenge of George Smith to run any other sprinter in the country 100 yards, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, has been accepted by M. K. Kittleman. The principals will meet shortly to complete arrangements for the race.

The 100-yard foot-race between George Cahill of Galveston, and Louis Peco of Houston, Texas, the champion sprinter, for $1,000 a side and the championship, was won by the former. Heavy odds had been laid in Peco's favor.

The Birchfield Harriers won the Midland Counties cross-country championship February 9th, by 28 points, the Mosely Harriers gaining second honors. There were 120 competitors.

Regis Senac and Albert Vaughn are matched to fence for the title of "Champion of Arms," and a gold medal valued at $125. The competition will take place at Tammany Hall on April 5th.

At Phœnix, Arizona, on the 27th ult, three amateurs ran a race of 5 miles and 300 yards. The scores were: Jackson, 34:20; Agard, 35:50; Recarte, 38:16.

J. McLaughlin defeated R. Prescott in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match for $400 and gate at Streaton, Illinois.

Mr. Folsom, of the Wanderer Football Club, was stroke for four years in the Yale College crew.

CRICKET.

The Secretary of the Portland Cricket Club in a communication to a gentleman of this city, states that their cricket team is desirous of arranging a match with a San Francisco eleven the coming season. A cricket match between Portland and San Francisco would give the game a great amount of impetus on the coast, and it is to be hoped that our cricketers will try to arrange the match as soon as possible so that both teams will have plenty of time to get in good form. There is no reason why we should not have an annual match with Portland; when the ball is once set rolling, each succeeding match will create a public feeling in the game hitherto unknown on the coast. Cricket, is now one of the few games which is played for love of sport alone and consequently ought to take a leading place on our coast among gentlemen who appreciate manly exercise.

A cricket match was played at Lima, Peru, on December 22d, 1883, between H. M. S. Swiftsure and H. M. Fleet. H. M. Fleet scored 66 runs in the first attempt and 41 in the second. H. Dawson secured 12, and Lieutenant Evan-Thomas 6 of the wickets. H. M. S. Swiftsure made the fine score of 114 in the first essay. E. H. Neat, 9; C. Henderson, 17; H. Dawson, 30; Captain Aitchison, 12, and Lieutenant Knapton, 12, being the chief run getters. The Swiftsure team thus winning by an inning and 7 runs.

On December 26th, 1883, a representative team of Lima opposed a team selected from the H. M. Ships Swiftsure, Satellite, and Constance, and which resulted in the defeat of the Lima team on the first innings by 14 runs. H. M. Fleet, first innings, 77 runs, second 87. Lima in their only innings compiled 63. H. Dawson against bowled remarkably well. The principal scores from the Swiftsure delegation were Lieutenant Evan-Thomas, 29; E. H. Neat, 15; J. S. Luard, 21, and Captain Aitchison, 8.

At the annual meeting and dinner of the Portland, Oregon, Cricket Club, held February 7th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. M, Molson; vice-president, John Cran; secretary, J. E. Greame; treasurer, John Andrew; executive committee, J. Readman, Jr., A. L. Rome and W. H. Kinross; captain, A. L. Rome. A number of new members were proposed and elected.

John S. Prince, the bicyclist, has been fraternizing with our local cricketers. Prince was a professional player for some years in England.

The turf is about to receive a new acquisition in Senator McPherson, of New Jersey. Already the Senator is celebrated as a breeder of fine Jersey cattle, but he as become infected with the prevailing fondness for racing, and is about to establish a breeding-stud, and also meditates maintaining a select racing stable. Being a gentleman of wealth he will be able to form both upon the proper principles, since in these days of fancy prices it requires capital in order to secure the proper building material.

BICYCLING.

A decided boom will be inaugurated in college bicycle-riding during the coming summer. Claflin, of Harvard, who is said to be the fastest of the college racing men, will compete at the inter-collegiate games at Mott Haven on May 21st. As he will probably meet Norton, of Harvard, Maxwell, Hamilton and Crawford, of Yale, Reed and Load, of Columbia, as well as representatives of Princeton, Amherst, University of Pennsylvania, and other colleges, it is highly probable that the two-mile college record, 6 minutes and 51 seconds, will be reduced nearer the amateur record—6 minutes and 2 seconds.

Bicycles and velocipedes are allowed to roll through the streets of Paris, Munich, Pesth, Brussels and other large European cities, subject in some of them to more or less regulation and restrictions on the part of the police authorities; but in Vienna they are rigidly excluded from the streets. Several Viennese clubs, devoted to bicycle and tricycle propulsion, are now agitating for a repeal of the regulations, and are getting up petitions on the subject.

The bicycle races at San Jose, in which the *piece de resistance* is Prince's attempt to beat the roadster, Captain Lewis, ten miles out, have been postponed till next Saturday the 22d, as the association desired more time in which to get the track in order and properly advertise the events.

The bill prohibiting bicycles on the pikes in Jefferson county, which has been in the Kentucky House of Representatives for some time, was decided in favor of the bicyclers.

Some of the big daily newspapers of London are using tricycles for their city deliveries.

A coat of vaseline makes an excellent rust preventive for wheels.

Louisville, Ky., now has three clubs, and a fourth is talked of.

THE DRAMA.

The California Theatre.

During the week the Jeffreys Lewis Company, one of the best general companies, by the way, we have had on our local stage for some time, have been principally occupied with Alixe, a French production. The piece is essentially emotional. In construction it is faulty, but contains some fine dramatic scenes, and a moral that ought to come home closely to many people in San Francisco. Considering the foundation of the plot, the leading characters especially, Alixe and her half-sister Lurienne, and Madame Vallory, the mother of both, are brought together in a strained, unnatural manner, which makes the piece sometimes heavy, and its performance difficult and trying. Still, in pure as in unholy love, Miss Lewis is as excellent in Alixe as she was in Cora, and repeatedly drew tears from the audiences. Miss Phœbe Davis' Lucienne had many strong claims to recognition. Although she has matured, or rather matronized greatly since her marriage, the old lovely voice, bewitching eye, and graceful manners are still prominent in her. Of the male characters Frank Wright's Duc De Mirandol, was far the best, though Thayer's Count de Somerive gave us some chaste and exquisite elocution in the interview with his faithless wife, Madame Vallory, after a separation of twenty years. The recital of his wrongs was a rich scholarly test. Grismer's voice, attitudes and walk on the stage will bear much improvement. Altogether the company is worthy of patronage. Alixe was admirably mounted. The attractions next week are very strong, especially for St. Patrick's Day.

A Prospective Treat.

Somewhere on or about the 27th of April, a marvelous musical combination will appear in this city, for which we predict the greatest popularity, far exceeding that of the Spanish Students. This musical novelty is styled the Arch-Duke Joseph's Hungarian Gypsy Band. Before coming to California they will appear only in Boston and along the route. The orchestra contains thirteen performers, some of whom use instruments never yet heard in America, the leading one of these being the Schlag-zither, and almost as large as a piano. The performance and music of this organization is said to be wonderfully beautiful, and far superior to that of the popular Spanish Students. The leadership is entrusted to the celebrated violinist C. T. T. Barath, who also plays the Schlag-zither. They will appear at popular prices either at the California theater or the Grand Opera House.

The Vienna Garden.

There has been a strong addition to the stock company at this place of amusement this week in the persons of Courtwright, Hawkins and Dixon, the minstrels, who will be strongly reinforced next week by others of prominence in their line. As a tenor singer Dixon has a grand voice, but his immense lungs at times carry him away, and he is altogether too loud. Courtwright and Hawkins were warmly received on their reappearance. The Tyrolean singers, and the Marvels of Peru in their specialties are still prominent and meritorious features of the programme. Great changes and great attractions next week. The houses during the week have been very large in proportion, about the best we saw in the city.

Oakand Theatre.

The attendance during the week to see Under the Gaslight, though somewhat threadbare, has been up to the average standard. We understand it was not the fault of the management that Fairfax had to be withdrawn after being advertised. Next week My Geraldine, by Bartley Campbell, will occupy the boards with Miss Tittel as Geraldine, and Minnie Tittel as Little Geraldine. The cast generally is strong.

Regarding the weather in Kentucky this spring the *Live Stock Record* of the 8th, says: March has come in like a lion, and there is no change for the better in the weather. Snow fell Friday, Saturday and Sunday to the depth of some eight inches. The weather was quite cold Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday a cold rain began to fall which turned into sleet, and while we write the houses, ground and trees are covered with a heavy coating of ice, the trees look like they were enamelled with glass. This weather prevents horses from even taking walking exercise except under shelter, and almost suspends training operations.

General Topics.

Where do the California weather El Mahdis stand now. The "knowing ones" who, a few weeks ago, were predicting aridity and desolation, and sending hay and oats up, up, up, until another week of delayed rains would have sent these mainstays of the stable out of sight, were joyously wrong. Gloriously came the rain that set the keynote for the frogs, and equally glorious was the extra fine weather which followed. Never were May or June days finer than those which February wound up with. The grass grew apace. When the boys led out the horses on these bright afternoons the wild oats and alfillerilla was up to the eyes of the steeds, when they buried their noses in the sweetly scented herbage. March, for three days, cut the cloth from the same web, and then to put the croakers to an abject surrender the rains came again. There was devastation in places, and the southern rivers overflowed the banks, and from the canyons came torrents which washed out embankments, and railway trains were delayed. But these later rains ensured that there would be no frosts, and the bursting of flower buds on the fruit trees did not terrorize the horticulturists, as it gave a reasonable assurance that the bloom would be followed by fruit.

Nevertheless, the trainers became uneasy, and there were murmurings that on other courses there would be a good chance to gallop. Not a few pondered over the wet weather track at Palo Alto, and imagined that all that Walsh had to do was to stand under an umbrella and watch the colts breezing over as good footing as anyone could desire. They are not aware that the thoroughbreds are domiciled at Matadero, and the galloping track is not a whit better in rainy weather than either the Bay District or Oakland courses. But, after all, these warm rains are not so bad, even to the trainer of race-horses, and though such a down-pouring as came on last Sunday may be somewhat trying, there are lots of such days in the east at the most favorable season of the year.

The worst feature of the storm, to those who are training on the Oakland course, was the raising of the flood-gates at Lake Chabot, and, consequently, a torrent in the creek which crosses the track, resulting in slight damage. This was soon repaired, and the chances are, that before this paper goes to press the course will be in the best order. After the many pessemistic prophecies that there would be a "water famine" in Oakland owing to the reservoirs being so scantily filled, the necessity for disposing of the surplus as early as before the middle of March will make amends for the washing away of a few yards of dirt.

The channel of Temescal creek is so deep now that the only harm from even so violent a storm as that of Saturday night and Sunday is the cutting away of a portion of the earth from the abutments of the bridges. The overflows in former years, when the water spread over the low lands adjoining, left a valuable legacy. This is in the shape of "sediment," a fine kind of deposit, the very best material for the top coating of the track. It is a light soil, a small proportion of which will correct the most stubborn adobe, the mixture being easily handled, and at the same time not inclined to "cup." On either side of the creek there is an accumulation from previous floods, so that the furthest distance to haul is a quarter of a mile, as the creek divides the track in nearly equal parts.

Owing to the California tracks being kept in such good order the trainers in this country are somewhat hypercritical in relation to having the best ground to work upon. The peculiarities of the climate entails the necessity for almost daily sprinkling during the summer, and sprinkling renders compulsory the harrow and leveler. The services of one man and a pair of horses have to be called into requisition with, at times, additional help. Water tanks and sprinkling wagons are part of the paraphernalia of every course in the State, and an expenditure of at least $1,000 a year is obligatory to keep each of them in order. A trifle too hard, any unevenness of the surface, call forth remarks that are anything but pleasant, and some of the trainers are prone to account for defeat on the score that the state of the ground forbade getting their horses in condition.

When a "natural method" of treating the feet of horses comes into vogue there will be less growling about "hard tracks." The present practice of cutting away that which was intended for support, weakening the structure further by soaking, stuffing and the application of hoof ointments that are detrimental, is bad enough. When that treatment is supplemented by placing a narrow band of metal to *accentuate* the blow on the weakened part, it is not surprising that there should be flinching when the two solids are brought together. In that case there is no chance for the frog and sole to do their part, and there is a decided improvement in having a soft surface which will permit the shoe to sink so that the natural guards against concussion can exert an influence.

The pernicious practice of bandaging aids in crippling the feet. The horn is supplied from the vessels which form a network around the coronet, these are united above the ankle into a few ducts that convey the fluid. Bandaging retards the flow, and in a measure cuts off the supply. Bandages may be used advantageously, though the common practice of enveloping the leg from the knee to the foot rigidly when the animal is warmed by exercise, is certainly injurious. Confining the vessels which deposit the horn interferes with the growth of the foot, and the supply being inadequate the diminution ends in contraction. The quality of the horn is impaired as well as the quantity. Elasticity gives way to brittleness, bandage and shoe completely foiling the efforts of nature.

There are cases where artificial pressure assists Nature in performing a cure; and wrappings which prevent evaporation and retain the heat may be beneficial. Indiscriminate use, however, is not in accordance with sound reasoning or the results of practice, and many animals have been ruined by the ligatures which are so unskilfully applied. There are other bad effects beside those which restrict the deposit of horn. The evils of tight lacing by females have been oftentimes so graphically depicted that there is little necessity for repetition. People understand the danger there is from undue pressure on what is considered the vital portion of the frame—human and animal—but the extremities are thought to be exempt from injury from that source of trouble. Tight boots give pain, and to add to that acknowledged feature it is safe to assert that if Kittleman were to wear a compressor of the metatarsals for any length of time he would soon lose his hold of the championship.

A tight bandage on the limbs of horses is only admissable as a part of surgical treatment. Pressure may assist the absorbent to get rid of that which is injurious, or the support may be required to tendons that are not in a normal condition. The advocates of the actual cautery justify the treatment on two grounds. One is the counter-irritant, the other that the cicatrix forms a permanent bandage. On the theory that two violent inflammations cannot exist in juxtaposition, that which results from the hot iron may overcome the more deeply seated. Grant this, and admit that the cautery has remedied the hidden trouble, and what necessity is there for temporary or permanent bandage? There are many cases when "bowed" and "sprung" tendons have become sound from allowing Nature to work a cure, and in every case there has been no thickening of the skin. It is just as elastic as it was before the injury, and without rigid bands such as follow the artificial method of cure.

To retain heat, and as a preventive of evaporation, bandages are useful. To obtain these benefits without injury it is essential that they should be applied as loosely as can be and retain the place. An expert will apply them so that there is scarcely any pressure, and yet they will keep the desired position better than when bunglingly put on, if even drawn tight. For this purpose bandages should not be elastic to any great degree, as the rolling around the leg will stretch the fabric if it gives easily, and of course followed by contraction. If there are abrasions of the skin, woolen bandages are inadmissable.

To those who are commencing to learn the art of training horses, advice may be given with some hope that it will be followed; many of the old professors are loth to forsake the paths they have trodden for so many years, and look upon innovations with horror. A safe plan is to adopt suggestions, and those only that appear to have a common-sense basis, and when advice is not supported by reasons that seem just be careful in accepting it. There are some things that have been found beneficial difficult to account for, others which have an appearance of plausibility fail. There is no "royal road" to success; in this, as well as other pursuits, diligent study is the only thing that will lead to knowledge, and that accompanied by practice. Theories, however plausible, are of "little account" unless supported by the tests of actual trials, and the reverse is nearly always true, that success can be demonstrated to result from known causes.

Already there are surmises and arguments regarding the weights that should be alloted in the handicaps. Fortunately there are only two in the programme, one of these restricted to three-year-olds. We say fortunately, as there is bound to be carpings, growlings and fault-findings, and some there are so prone to criticise unfavorably whatever is done that they denounce without reason, and grumble when they are aware that they are wrong. There is another class who assume knowledge of what horses should carry, when they know little of the effects of weight. Every tyro who makes pretentions to turf lore, thinks that he can adjust the weights in a handicap far more equally than some old hand at the business. Admiral Rous, Weatherby, Dowling, Wheatley, and others of the Nestors are held to be far inferior in penetration to the critic, who, perhaps, does not know a horse-shoe nail from a the position they take. Differ they must. It is essential that carpet tack, and cannot advance an argument to sustain they simulate knowledge, and the easiest way to impress those who are equally ignorant with the vastness of their acquirements is by finding fault. The task is not a hard one for them, though it has tried the capacity of men who have given a life study to the subject, and yet not feel competent.

The Cup is more trying to the handicapper than when the ages are the same. In the former there may be doubts whether the regular schedule is a fair apportionment or not, and there is age to govern as well as capacity. In order to equalize the chances the handicapper may be compelled to impose a heavier "topweight" than he would otherwise, as a good aged horse and a poor three-year-old could not be brought together without. Still, for two-and-one-fourth miles the task is easier than for a shorter distance, and it is not likely that there will be much trouble in fixing the weights without putting on a crusher.

D. Cole of Portland, Or., has sold to J. W. Myers of Dallas, Polk county, the trotting stallion Magna Charta, by Old Magna Charta, dam by Vermont Hero.

THE RIFLE.

A Long Range Shot at Dr. Pardee.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—I have, within the last year, received several copies of your paper, evidently sent to me by Dr. Pardee, and presumably for the purpose of having me read his articles on the subject of "Ancient and Modern Arms." Having been an afore-time correspondent of his, I took occasion to thank him for his kind remembrance of me, and (presuming he would expect it) I made some comments upon various points embraced in his articles. These were made in a rather jocular and careless manner, and never designed for publication, else I had been more particular in my choice of words. I had no desire to publicly criticise his work, and did not ask him to explain (either publicly or privately) any points therein contained which to me appeared obscure. In his article No. 21 he has seen fit to publish an extract from my private letter. His only inspiration for doing this must have been a desire to parade me before your readers as a man lacking in "genius and the higher grades of mathematics." Possibly I deserve this ridicule, Mr. Editor, for being unable to grasp all the ideas presented by your learned contributor. In fact, I am beginning to suspect that I have but a poor comprehension of the English language. For instance, in concluding his article, No. 19, the doctor makes a "statement," and then rather jauntily invites "the owner of Old Pioneer" (or any other man) to take the affirmative of that statement, when he will be glad to reply, etc. Being of a combative disposition I felt inclined to take the affirmative, but, upon studying his statement to ascertain what the affirmative really meant, I confess I found myself at fault. In this dilemma I come to you, Mr. Editor, for assistance, and, to save you the trouble of looking up the doctor's statement, I will here quote it.

"In concluding this article, Mr. Editor, I have not yet stated the maximum working of a cannon, but will state, that the gun with a new projectile force are yet to be married that will throw a shot twenty-four miles, and if the owner of the Old Pioneer long range rifle, made by Remington & Son a score of years ago, will take the affirmative, I will gladly reply," etc. "Or the champion of small bullets, who lives way up on the Sacramento river, with a shop full of old rusty muzzle-loading guns," etc, and finally winds up by saying, "Let your voices be heard, gentleman, from the Sierras to the sea."

Now, what does he want the owner of Old Pioneer (or any other man) to affirm? Does his statement mean that such a gun and force as he refers to will yet be developed, or does it mean that they never have been and, per force, never will be? In either case the doctor intimates that he is prepared to demolish the arguments of any person who will take the affirmative of a statement which he himself makes, and apparently in accordance with his convictions. There is little doubt of his ability to maintain his position on either side of a question if permitted to formulate the argument for the opposite side also, as instanced in his article No. 20, wherein he discusses the relative merits of cylinder and choke-bored guns, and puts the makers and advocates of choke bores in the position of saying that the guns are so made in order to obtain the maximum of friction, and thereby secure the proper upset of the bullet. As though, the makers of that style of rifle considered *friction* and *upset* indispensible in the make-up of a good shooting rifle. I have been a maker of rifles for thirty-eight years, mainly of the choke-bore variety. Have conversed with many other gun makers upon this topic, and do not remember ever having heard one of them advocate friction as a desirable feature in any gun. To a certain extent it cannot be avoided. The best that can be done is to reduce it to its minimum, and this, I try to do by the very means which the doctor most condemns; namely, by giving to the inside of the gun a moderately coarse finish rather than the extremely high polish which he so strongly advocates. Most mechanics know that two pieces of metal may be so closely fitted to each other that when placed squarely in contact the air becomes excluded from between them, and it will require much force to slip one along the surface of the other, or to force them apart; also, that a metal pulley highly polished, will adhere better to a smooth-surfaced belt, than would the same pulley with a coarser finish on its surface. The same principle holds good in a rifle with a smooth and highly polished interior, and having a patched bullet perfectly fitted to this surface. The utter exclusion of air between the adjoining surfaces creates a tendency to stick (one to the other). I get best results from a coarser grade of finish, and, with me, it is no longer a question why? The idea of a continuous upsetting of the bullet from breech to muzzle of gun may have been entertained by some rifle makers, but the doctor is hardly fair in attributing such belief to all of them. In my opinion, the ordinary long-range bullet will be as effectually upset in a 6-inch barrel as in one of 36 inches, and that, too, without regard to inside polish of barrel. There are several other points raised by the doctor in his articles, and quite summarily disposed of, which, to my mind, could yet be discussed with advantage to the science (or practice) of gunnery. But as I have no desire to play the role of critic, I will close by suggesting to the doctor that he should brush up his common arithmetic a little. For I noticed that in his article No. 21, after making one correction of the footing of the strings made with his cylinder-bored pet, he still makes the aggregate three-eights ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch longer than it should be. He also refers to two occasions when he had made strings of 10 shots aggregating under 4 inches, but immediately following he gives the measurements of them respectively as $4\frac{1}{8}$ and $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Now I apprehend that this is not as the doctor would have it, and I can only account for this discrepencies by the supposition that he did his figuring by algebra, or some other high grade of mathematics.

Wilcox Gunmaker.

Wilcox, Penn., February 28th.

At Harbor View.

The Eintracht Rifle Club met at this range on Sunday to hold their regular monthly medal match. Twenty-seven members faced the pitiless storm, which speaks well for their enthusiasm. Out of the list we have selected the following score as standing the highest:

Fred Kuhls, Champion Medal	381	Schubert	250
Stamer	349	Schwartz	235
Ropke, First Class Medal	345	Hagerup	275
Klare	313	Schuck, Third Class Medal	304
H. Gumbel, Second Class Medal	334	Salzman	93
G. Beckert	293	Kruger	266
Hartmansen, Last Best Shot, 24 rings	269	Leu	283
Streuber	312	Wolf	190

There are no end of matches on hand and in prospect. In some the time is the only thing not definitely fixed.

At Shell Mound.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather on Sunday, our gallant riflemen, both civil and military, faced the storm at Harbor View and Shell Mound, and, considering the disadvantages under which they labored, did some very creditable work. The most notable event at Shell Mound on Sunday was the Messrs. Fields of the Police, and Lieutenant Townsend and Corporal Treadwell of Company B., First Infantry match. The conditions of the match were twenty shots each, at 200 yards, for $20 a side. Considering the strong gale and fierce showers which at times obscured the targets, often even breaking them, both sides did themselves great credit by the scores made. As shown below, the Policemen won by fourteen points:

A. T. Fields	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—41	
	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45	
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4—45	
	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—44	
	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—44	—219
N. T. Fields	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	3	4	5—41	
	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	5—43	
	3	2	3	4	5	4	3	3	4	4—35	
	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—39	
	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	3	4—41	—199
Aggregate											418
Jas. Treadwell	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39	
	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4—43	
	4	5	4	5	5	3	3	4	5	3—41	
	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5—39	
	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—42	—204
L. R. Townsend	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5—40	
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3—39	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4—40	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40	—200
Aggregate											404

At the same time and place Battery B, of Second Artillery, had their regular company shoot, and making the same allowance for the weather in their case, as above, their shooting also was quite creditable. The delegation was large, so we select only the best scores.

Private Nolte	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—43	
Sergeant Beatty	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	5—41	
Lieutenant Sime	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40	
Private Darcy	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	3—40	
Private Cummings	3	3	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—39	

Colonel Ranlett and a portion of the battalion, also facing the storm, were out for practice, and, taken all round, made the best shooting of the day. They shot four strings of ten each at 200 yards.

Colonel Ranlett.... 41 42 40 43—166 | Sergeant Hovey.... 45 44 42 43—175
Lieutenant Kellogg 43 45 45 47—180 | Major Parsons..... 42 41 45 41—169

This is good shooting for the day, and gives each a good percentage. Taken in rotation, as named, the percentage will be 83, 90, 87½, 84½.

In qualifying for the match with the Police Team, Kellogg made a grand score, considering the inconvenience of shooting at the 500-yard range. He was the only one who tried that range.

Kellogg, 200 yards, 45, 47; 500 yards, 44, 45.

This is a total of 181 out of a possible 200, or 90½ per cent.

It was the intention of Company C, First Infantry, to have had their regular medal shoot on Sunday, but as they could not use the 500-yard range they postponed the contest until to-morrow.

The third competition between the Field and Staff and the companies of the battalion will also take place to-morrow.

Matches.

The California Schuetzen Club, the most distinguished of our citizen clubs, will have a grand gala day at Alameda Schuetzen Park to-morrow. A large attendance is expected. We acknowledge friend Jacoby's kind invitation, and will be present about lunch time.

Since writing the above we have received the programme of the day. There will be *thirty* money prizes given altogogether; the highest $25, the lowest $1.50, the first and last bull's-eye in forenoon and afternoon $4 each. For these prizes each man will have four shots. At the honorary target shooting there will be *fifty* valuable prizes of silverware and jewelry. All shooting off-hand at 200 yards distance; targets 37 inches in diameter, divided into 25 rings; all rifles (not over 45 caliber) and sights (with exception of telescope) allowed. Distribution of prizes Monday evening, March 17th, 8 o'clock, at Verein Eintracht Hall, 316 Post street.

Lieutenant Fred Kuhls, president of the Eintracht Rifle Club, is out with a challenge against any rifleman who dares meet him under certain conditions. The Lieutenant, who is known as one of our leading shots, and a great bull's-eye man with military rifle at the ring target, 200 yards distance, is willing to meet any man who is willing to accept his terms. For the sake of good shooting we hope the challenge will be accepted.

On Sunday, 30th inst., Company C, Fusileers, of Second Artillery, and Company C (the Nationals) of First Infantry, will have a match at Shell Mound. The conditions are 25 men in each team, 200 yards, 10 shots each. This match is only a friendly rivalry affair, the losing party to pay for the dinner. These matches should be encouraged as much as possible by the officers of the different corps.

We also acknowledge Capt. Siebe's card of invitation for the Thirteenth Annual Picnic of the Bremervoerde Verein at Shell Mound to-morrow. There will be shooting, dancing, prize-rolling and all sorts of fun. Being the opening event of the season the beautiful grounds, doubtlessly will be crammed as usual on such occasions. We hope to be present.

The match at the Presidio, mentioned last week to have taken place last Saturday, was postponed until to-day, when, according to programme published, the Silver cup will be again contended for.

Battery B of Second Artillery, and Company B of First Infantry are also anxious to test their superiority. All that remains is to arrange the details for a match between them.

The match between the Police Team and Fifth Infantry is all arranged. The date is fixed for Sunday, 23d inst. This is expected to be a close and exciting contest.

The Directors of the National Rifle Association met in New York on the 4th inst. Col. John Ward was elected Secretary. A Finance Committee, consisting of Col. J. H. Cowperthwaite, Major Ackerman and Major Fincke, was appointed, as was also a Range Committee composed of Col. Joseph G. Story, Gen. Charles H. Robbins and Capt. C. L. Zalinski. A committee was appointed, the members of which are Gen. Robbins, Col. Story and Lieut. Zalinski, to draw up plans for a President's match, a Governor's match, a Merchants' match, and a Bankers' and Brokers' match, to be shot at Creedmoor, and to solicit subscriptions for prizes for these matches.

THE GUN.

International Gun Trials.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* announces a series of gun trials to take place on the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club, Bergen Point, N. J., beginning on Thursday, April 3d, at 10 A. M., the entries for which will close March 25th. The object is to prove by competitive tests what makers' guns are the best for penetration and range, or in other words those most suitable for work in the field. There will be two classes, without regard to hammers or hammerless guns. First 12-bore, not to exceed 7¾ pounds; second, 10-bore, not to exceed 10 pounds in weight; the trigger-pull not to be less than 2 pounds for either class; the ammunition for the 12-bore guns to be limited to 3½ drachms, and the 10-bore 4½ drachms Hazard electric No. 6 powder. The shot 1⅛ ounces for No. 12 and 1¼ ounces for No. 10-bore guns; Tatham's patent finish drop shot, American standard size No. 7 (291 pellets to the ounce). The best quality American paper shell and wadding made by Union Metallic Cartridge Company will be used. No concentrators will be allowed.

Both barrels must be loaded and at full cock each time the gun is fired. The guns will be shot in order drawn by lot, using a tripod muzzle-rest; each competitor to be allowed four shots from each barrel, and to have the privilege to reject one target. The other three to be counted according to the terms of the trial. The targets will all be at forty yards distance, measuring from breach of gun to target. The pattern is to be registered in a circle 30 inches in diameter. In the centre of the 30-inch pattern-circle, on the side furthest from the gun, a square will be cut in target, leaving a solid back, allowing the pad for penetration to set flush with target. Dennison Company's pad of sixty sheets of brown paper, 5 inches square for testing penetration will be used. The figures of merit agreed upon is the average of three shots for each barrel, as follows:

Pattern	20
Penetration	20
Evenness of distribution in charge	20
Breech action (safety and ease)	15
Locks (strength and simplicity)	8
Quality of barrels	7
Workmanship	5
Poise	5
Total	100

The following gentlemen have been invited to act as judges: Prof. A. M. Meyer, Dr. Wm. Crenshaw, T. C. Abbott, John Mcfarlane, Wm. Hoey, F. P. Sands, and Col. H. G. Litchfield, and Maj. Geo. Shorkey of the United States Army.

Analytic Scoring.

Some years ago we endeavored to obtain a change in the scores kept at pigeon matches, and drew up something of the subjoined form. The total number of birds killed, according to the old form, gives us the winners of the prizes, it is true, but it gives us no information of the true character of the birds, which after all determines the true character of each man's shooting for it frequently happens that under the circumstances of the hour a loser may really shoot better than a winner of prizes. We are indebted to our friend Dr. Knowles, for the excellent analysis of the birds and shooting at the pigeon match at San Bruno last week, given below. It coincides entirely with our views of what a report should be, and we hope, hereafter, it will be the established form on all such occasions. The little additional trouble is nothing in comparison with the information gained. We recommend all clubs in the state, or individuals who shoot pigeon matches, to keep a copy of the form we now publish.

NAME.	Number of Trap. 1	2	3	4	5	Tailers.	Inflyers.	Quarterers.	Tailers missed.	Inflyers missed.	Quarterers missed.	Total missed.	Killed 1st barrel.	Killed 2d barrel.	Total killed.
Robinson	6	3	3	8	5	18	3	4	3	0	0	3	15	7	22
Bassford	5	3	4	6	7	12	12	1	5	0	0	5	16	4	20
Tucker	1	5	11	3	5	17	3	5	1	0	0	1	21	3	24
Maskey	2	3	2	3	0	5	2	3	3	0	1	4	5	1	6
Eyre	3	3	4	8	0	9	3	1	4	0	0	4	5	4	9
Slade	6	3	6	3	7	17	4	4	5	0	0	5	11	9	20
Fay	5	6	4	3	7	17	5	3	7	1	1	9	10	6	16
Pearson	6	6	4	4	5	15	7	3	3	0	0	3	17	5	22
Totals	34	32	38	33	86	110	39	24	31	1	2	34	100	39	139

In sending us the analysis, Dr. Knowles made the accompanying remarks which, we think, will be interesting to all. He says: "The unequal distribution of the traps amongst the different shooters, which depended wholly upon chance and the large percentage of tail birds, are especially noticeable. To give an idea of the character of the shooting it may be stated that out of seventy-three quarterers and inflyers, but three were lost. The average was eighty per cent., a glance at the table will dispel the popular superstition that Mr. Robinson always has easy birds."

Notice.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Messrs. Pierce, 969 Broadway, Oakland. In hardware for houses, and implements for gardens, the firm claim to have the finest assortment in the State, and a personal inspection we made this week of the stock seems to confirm their claim. Their fishing and hunting stock is very complete, and embraces four hundred different kinds of flies. We also inspected the cartridge-filling machine of Mr. Frank Pierce, worked by water power, by which a man can charge five thousand cartridges a day quite easily. Alameda may be proud of having such an establishment.

The firm are the sole agents on this coast for the Ligowsky Clay Pigeons, of which they have an immense stock, and which they sell to clubs at $30 a thousand. Large, however, as their stock is of the imitation bird, they think it will not be large enough to meet the demands of the season.

The Slade-Maskey match is fixed for Sunday the 23d inst., one week from to-morrow, most probably at the Oakland Trotting Park. The conditions of the match do not bar any man from entering, except the champions Robinson and Lambert, although we cannot hear of any third man being so disposed. Whoever wins, the match will doubtless lead to others. The contestants both stand high in our shooting circles, and their friends are mutually backing them in a lively and determined manner. So far, neither has any great preference in the betting. Maskey represents the California Wing Club; Slade the Alameda County Club. These are our leading gun organizations, and from this fact springs the great interest taken in the match. The best man this time will take the honors.

The California Gun Club will not have their medal shoot until Sunday, 30th inst.

Straight Stock, a prominent writer in the eastern papers, speaking of the proper load for guns, says: "The term 'express' would hardly apply to a 40-90-500 cartridge. The 500-grain bullet might be best for the grizzly bear (grizzly bear hunters are rather scarce), but I think that 300 grains of lead in the right place is better than 500 grains somewhere else, and it is large enough for any game in the United States." If Straight Stock had ever had to meet one of our early-day, full-grown, old grizzlies, say about 1,200 pounds, on the rampage in the woods, face to face, he would think a mitrailleuse, or a gattlin gun, loaded plum to the muzzle, none too big or too much for some game in the United States. At such a moment there must only be one shot. It must tell to death, or some one might get hurt.

Another writer, speaking of loading for clay pigeons, says: I use a Lefever hammerless gun, 10-bore, full choked, weight, 9¼ pounds. I always use paper shells. For glass balls I use 4¾ drachms of F. F. Hazard or No. 3 ducking powder, two No. 9 pink edge wads over powder, 1¼ ounces No. 9 chilled shot, card wad over shot. For clay-pigeons I use 5 drachms No. 3 ducking powder, two pink wads, 1¼ ounces No. 8 chilled shot, card wad over shot. If "Clay Pigeon" will load in the above manner, and hold his gun right when the hammer falls, he will have good results. If he tries it, would be pleased to hear from him.—H. B. W.

From all parts of the State we hear pleasant tidings of the rapid increase of deer. This certainly is owing to our wise laws of preservation. At Storm's ranch, a very public thoroughfare near Nevada and Grass Valley, a dozen or more have been seen lately, some of which, the narrator says, were the largest he ever saw. In Plumas county, amidst this improvement, the lonely, privileged Indian comes to the front and clubs three snow-bound deer to death. We beg to inform the Greenville *Bulletin* of that county that the California State Sportsman's Association will give $50 for that Indian's arrest and conviction. Will no one in the district earn this standing reward of the Association? Is there no District Attorney in that region?

At the same time, we regret to hear of violations of the game laws from all parts of the State where birds are concerned. Two-thirds of those owning guns seem determined to be vagabond poachers. From Butte county word comes to us that while hunters generally spare the quail, they are exterminating the doves, the close season for which commenced 1st January and will continue to 1st June. In Fresno county a white sneak sport kills quail with a stick in violation of law. Again we state, the State Sportman's Association has a standing reward of $50 for every conviction of violating the game laws, and will also give every assistance in their prosecution. Will no honest people in the interior counties where these vagebond vandals operate assist the association in procuring their conviction? It is their duty to do so.

The Alameda County Club have accepted the challenge from the gun club of San Francisco to shoot their second match for the silver cup presented by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland. The time of the match is definitely fixed for the 22d instant, a week from to-day. It is not yet determined which place to select, the Oakland Trotting Park, or Bird's Point, Alameda. The committee of arrangement—Messrs. Babcock, Orr, and Butler on one side, and Messrs. Knowles, Bennett and Haskell on the other, will determine this point, and give due notice through the press. This is expected to be a closely contested match, and has already excited some betting, without preference on either side.

Last year we had a tale of several hundred wild ducks going through a broken pane of glass in one of the grain warehouses of Chico, and falling victims to their rapacity. We remarked at the time that going through a broken pane of glass in the window was rather a shrewd thing on the part of the birds, and something we could not quite understand. This year the tale comes to us in another shape. It is now claimed by the Red Bluff *Cause* that two hundred ducks went through an open door into McIntosh's warehouse at Chico, left open long enough to entice them to enter. The change of base is a relief to us. We decidedly prefer the open door to the broken pane of glass.

The Kansas City *Journal* remarks: "If other cities are equally supplied, the number of hunters in the field must amount to an army, and the slaughter going on must be immense. No country can stand such a drain as is now going on, and unless more stringent measures are taken for the protection of game in the west all kinds must soon be extinguished. Too little attention is paid to game laws, and more stringent ones should be enacted." Then why do we not have more stringent laws? When the press universally demands them we shall have them. For the general benefit of the country let the press, as in this case, do its duty.

As we have already stated, the Tehama County Gun Club will hold a grand pigeon shoot on St. Patrick's day, 17th inst. The prizes are large and the tournament open to all. We hope some of our crack shots will be present, but we doubt whether Frank Bassford, Frank Maskey or Golcher, Sr., will venture an appearance in that district. On the same day Dr. Tibbetts and George Watson of Sacramento will shoot a match for $20 a side, the former being allowed two birds on the start.

The weather last Saturday and Sunday interfered with the trap shooting more than it did with the rifle engagements, and consequently several matches appointed for those days were necessarily postponed until to-day and to-morrow. The disappointment for a week doubtless will increase the interest in the shooting at Alameda to-day and San Bruno to-morrow, and draw out a large attendance of contestants and spectators.

A writer in *Hygiene Practique* states that boots and shoes may be rendered waterproof by soaking them for some hours in thick soap water. The compound forms a fatty acid within the leather, and makes it impervious to water. There is philosophy in this suggestion, and as it can be tried with little trouble and expense, it may be useful to our hunters next season.

It is said that the last cold blizzard in southern Oregon killed thousands of robins and blue-jays, which usually winter in that latitude with safety. The birds have had no such experience since 1862. We can stand the loss of the squaking blue-jays, but the loss of the useful robins is another thing.

The first monthly shoot of the Pacific Gun Club will be held at Bird's Point, Alameda, to-morrow, Sunday, March 16th, 10 A. M. Members and visitors will please take 9:30 Narrow Guage boat from San Francisco.

On Whidby's Island, in Puget's Sound, are found numbers of white deer. Scarcely a season passes without two or three being killed, and that is the only place in the territory, so far as known, that they have been seen.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Mar. 15, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Elector, C. E. Perkins, Stockton.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Altoona, A. H. Hecox, Oakland.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.

STALLIONS---EASTERN.

Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Sam Purdy, F. A. Daingerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Dan Sparling, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Krik's Guide.

H. G. Crickmore is well worthy of being placed second to Colonel Bruce, when awarding positions to those who have labored for the advancement of thoroughbred interests in the United States. His calendars complete the work. The lines of blood are brought to a practical conclusion by the registry of what has been accomplished, and adepts and students in the mysteries of breeding have data to go upon, a sure guide to direct them in future operations.

In stating that the compiler of the Stud-Book was the only person in the country that could have carried the business through so successfully is susceptible of proof, and it is just as clear that in the popular "Krik" the calendars have also the benefit of superior talent for the task that may well be termed genius. A genius which improves with the work done, so that volumes which were thought as nearly perfect as could be have been improved upon in each succeeding year, and the last from the press, received a short time ago, is the best of the series. It is unfortunate, however, that the labor is not fully appreciated, especially on this coast. Every man who has the least fondness for the sports of the turf should purchase a guide. The trifling outlay will be returned many times over by the satisfaction of having at hand correct information as to what has been done, and those who "speculate," if even confined to the purchase of a mutual ticket occasionally, will be in a situation to make their investments with great intelligence, and consequently with better chances of success.

Now that the turf has become one of the great institutions of the country, when its importance demands that every daily paper of standing gives it proper consideration, the necessity of having this "ready reference," by all who write on the subject, is so apparent as to do away with argument. The few dollars expended, when compared to the advantages that follow, are an investment that pays hundreds per cent., and the amount of labor saved is not so important as being enabled to make accurate statements. The work is furnished in two parts. Subscription $15 for the two volumes of the Guide and the supplementary parts issued monthly during the racing season. Address H. G. Crickmore, New York *World*, 31 Park Row, New York.

Bruce's American Stud-Book.

The fourth volume of the American Stud-Book is about ready for delivery, and this event will be hailed with pleasure by every breeder of thoroughbreds in the country. The owner of blood-horses must be far behind the age who does not realize the importance of the genealogical record, and though it is not to be expected that Colonel S. D. Bruce will ever obtain one-tenth of the pecuniary reward he has so richly earned, there is some satisfaction in finding that the labor of forty years is appreciated—appreciated so far as to realize the importance of the work and the benefits that have accrued to the breeding interests, though they are few, indeed, who know the immense amount of work the compilation entailed. We doubt if there is another individual in the whole country who would have carried the business through to such a point of perfection as the Colonel has done. The delay in the publication of the first volume was highly advantageous, as it afforded the chance for corrections and additions that made the work as nearly perfect as it could be after so long a period as had elapsed from the first importations in the United States until Colonel Bruce commenced the work.

The summer of 1868 we spent in New York, and for a great part of the time resided with Colonel Bruce. Besides the papers and books in the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm* there was a large closet in the house, the shelves of which were loaded with manuscripts in relation to the pedigrees of the old-time horses. Correspondence from all parts of the United States where the blood-horse was known, clippings from old journals, long articles, essays, minute scraps, a mass of material that would have apalled the bravest worker to arrange, not to speak of the labor which was necessary to gather them. The "genius of persistency" carried the work through, and now when the breeders are beginning to realize the importance of returning the foals of each year, the task has become comparatively easy.

To make it less troublesome for those who desire to obtain the forthcoming volume, or any which have been published previously, on receipt of the orders at this office we will forward them, so that a number can be shipped at one time. Every agricultural society that offers premiums for thoroughbreds should possess the series, as without them the question of pedigree cannot be determined.

What a Reformer!

Were it not for the slur on California trotting sport, the following paragraph cut from the *Turf, Field and Farm* of the 7th inst., would be hugely funny. We will pay a liberal premium to any one who will show one instance of "Judge Shafter" having broken up a pool-box combination, unless at Petaluma, when it was publicly claimed that in declaring pools off on the pretext that the winning horse laid up heats, he was interested in another of the contestonts. Inasmuch as an associate judge stated the presiding official favored giving the second horse the first place in the betting, it may have been true.

The decision in the double-team race at Santa Cruz was a terrible effort at reform, not to speak of the famous Sunday race on the half-mile track, and the latest effort between Haddington and Red Oak which has elicited so many comments. He may claim "reforming" the decision of the judge who gave Bonnie the heat when Fred Arnold was so clearly entitled to it, but it must be borne in mind that in that case it was Shafter in the Board vs. Shafter in the stand, and the knowledge that if he did not agree with his associate it would be brought before the Board of Review, had something to do with it. Although Captain Smith is entitled to all the credit of remedying, so far as laid in his power, the wrong-doing of his associate, we will credit the "Judge" with this one effort at reform, and if he will continue the good work and give evidence of an entire change of conduct, will heartily congratulate him on his success as a reformer. It is an up-hill task, and when completed he will have easy work with the "pool-box combinations."

In a letter inclosing his subscription for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Judge Shafter says he would not have consented to serve on the Board of Appeals for the Pacific District had he not felt that by so doing he could promote the interests of the turf by breaking up pool-box combinations. President Grant thinks that Judge Shafter is making headway in his fight for reform in California.

We have not the least idea on what ground President Grant bases his opinion that "Judge Shafter is making headway in his fight for reform in California," as it is certainly unknown to anyone here that Judge Shafter has ever engaged in a battle of this kind. Then again, it is the opinion of every one from here who has visited the eastern tracks, that trotting in California is more honestly conducted than on the other side of the mountains, and in place of there being pool-box combinations Messrs. Killip & Co. carry on the business fairly and honestly, and more than that honorably.

Since the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association was organized the racing under its auspices has been beyond reproach, and, with one exception, every attempt at fraud has been nipped in the bud and punishment followed. The exception was the notorious Sunday race which was run on a track under no organization, but as the parties John A. Cardinell and Judge Shafter were members of the club Judge Shafter brought it before the Board of Trustees in order to compel a restitution of $150 which the prosecutor wagered on the match. All the parties to the transaction should have been expelled, and in this one case the association was derelict in performing its duty. Condoning this gross outrage against the decency of racing, in lieu of exemplary punishment, is the only blot on the fame of the P. C. B.H. A.

As President Grant has never been on a trotting track in California, and his stay in San Francisco being limited to short visits, and his time taken up with important business affairs his knowledge of the status of trotting on this coast is not sufficient to speak authoritatively. That is doubtless why he "thinks" as he does. Again, we must state that there is less rascality practiced here than in the East on the trotting tracks, and that the pool-selling is conducted better by Killip & Co. than any other firm east or west.

Purchase of Oakland Park.

There is very little question now that the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park will be made as heretofore outlined in the *Breeder and Sportsman*. So favorable is the outlook that a bond will be signed by the owner, E. Wiard, giving a privilege of sufficient time to get subscriptions to the stock. The following is a copy of the agreement to obtain signatures, and in all probability thirty days will be sufficient to obtain the required number of subscribers:

We, the subscribers, agree to pay the sums set opposite our names on the following conditions: The purchase of so much of the Wiard property in Oakland township, Alameda county, California, as lies between Horton street and the east line of said property, containing sixty acres, more or less, and on which are the race-course and all the buildings, stands, stabling, sheds, pens, etc., which is known as the Oakland Trotting Park. The amount to be paid for the land and appurtenances to be eighty thousand dollars ($80,000). Twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) to be invested in improvements as directed by the Board of Trustees. The property to be kept for a fair-ground and race-course for a period of at least ten years. That two thousand shares of stock be issued at the par value of fifty dollars ($50) per share, and that the number of shares which any subscriber can hold to be limited to ten, unless it is found that it is necessary to increase the number in order to place the whole amount of the stock. Whenever one thousand or more shares are subscribed for, that a meeting be called to elect seven trustees who shall have the entire management of the affairs of the Association for their term of office, and until then successors are chosen. At this and subsequent elections each share shall be entitled to a vote, and at the first meeting held articles of incorporation shall be drawn, and the Association incorporated under the laws of California. The subscriptions to be paid as follows: Twenty-five per cent. within thirty days after organization, twenty-five per cent. more within sixty days after the first payment, and the remaining fifty per cent. whenever the trustees call for it.

This was thought a better plan than to organize and incorporate before placing the stock, as it will enable the stockholders to elect the Trustees by a general vote.

We have yet to meet a man who does not admit the cheapness of the property. Taking the absolute value of the improvements into consideration, that is the actual *worth* of them for race-course and fair ground, and the price paid for the land will fall below $1,000 per acre. There is not an acre on the whole tract that would not sell for twice that if the land were placed in the market in subdivisions. It is so eligibly located for the purpose intended, and the situation admirable for building, that it is a rare stroke of good fortune to be able to secure it so much below the real value.

Spring Race Meetings—Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.

So far as can be learned of the condition of the horses and colts engaged, there is a capital outlook for the spring race meeting. The entries are so numerous that with all the mishaps that are likely to occur there will be large fields of starters left. Up to the present time there has not been a single case reported of serious injury, and though the trying ordeal has yet to come, there is a fair prospect that casualities will be fewer than ordinary. While the late heavy rains retarded the training, the tracks have been so thoroughly soaked that without another drop of rain until after the meeting comes to a close the training grounds will be in good condition.

It is too early yet to enter into speculations regarding

the chances of the various stables, and confident prognostics we seldom indulge in, either written or oral. Not emulous, therefore, to acquire renown as a prophet, at no stage will any "plumping" be undertaken, and still we have no hesitation in predicting that the coming meeting will be superior to any of its predecessors. By turning to the list of entries in the stakes and purses, those who have the least acquaintance with turf sports will not require additional proof of the correctness of the assumption; those who do not possess the requisite knowledge can feel assured that never before in California has there been such a brilliant array of young aspirants for turf honors. The great breeding farms of the State show in full force, and outside of these nurseries of flyers are some that may be troublesome competitors. The prospects of an extraordinarily good meeting are so generally acknowledged that already there is more talk about it than is usually the case when the meeting is close at hand, and guided by this general and absorbing interest, we hazard the prophecy that more people will assemble on the Bay District Course on the racing days than have been seen on a track for many years. Fortunately the means of conveyance are adequate, no matter how many thousands desire to go, and the accomodations on the grounds will ensure their comfort.

Race Meeting—Oakland Trotting Park.

The P. C. B. H. meeting closes on April 19th; the following Saturday, April 26th, another opens on the Oakland Trotting Park. Thus there will be time enough for the horses to recover from the tasks finished, with renewed energy for those that are to come. There are six day's racing on the programme with an aggregate of thirteen stakes and purses. These are well arranged so as to give all ages a good chance and with varying distances to add to the interest. It is unnecessary to recapitulate what appears in the advertisement as that gives full information, and the inducements to owners to make engagements are also apparent.

It is virtually a series of races at home, the horses being practically on the ground when the distance to be overcome is the short route between the two parks. The date of closing is March 28th, and by that time trainers will be enabled to give a shrewd guess where to place their horses and colts. The lessee, M. M. Allen, has had so many years experience in all pertaining to racing that the track will be in prime condition, and the details carried out in a satisfactory manner. We anticipate a long list of entries.

The May D. Stake.

A letter from William Appleby brings the intelligence that the Sonoma and Marin Associations have sent Mr. Judson, the owner of May D., $375, which is the aggregate of the stakes and added money in the race which the mare won at Petaluma at the last fair. We felt positive that the Association was not at fault in the matter, and when convinced that Mr. Judson was entitled to the amount, it would be paid. The members we have met of the Association are fair-minded, liberal men, and had they not been led astray by a man who was considered competent to advise, there never would have been any trouble in relation to the matter. It is safe to assert that if Donathan had appealed to the Directors the fine imposed on him would have been remitted. It is not likely that they will be led into these mistakes hereafter, and those who determined not to take the chances of similar treatment in the future will change their views when they learn of the action. We are much pleased that it has been settled satisfactorily to the owner of May D., as it also re-establishes a confidence in the Sonoma and Marin Association which was shaken by the rulings at the last fair.

Elaine's Twins.

It was altogether too bad that Elaine lost her foals We cannot recall an instance when sire and dam had as fast a record. Smuggler, Phallas, Jerome Eddy and Director are the only stallions with a faster record than Piedmont, and there are so few mares that have a lower mark than Elaine, that without other data than that which memory supplies, it is altogether likely that the twins were entitled to the first place in this respect. It is singular that dual foals at a birth should be so certain to die. Probably in ninety-five cases in a hundred one or both are fated, and the only instance that has come under personal observation where both lived was the Albert W. foals owned by H. Scott. In that case it was fortunate that there was a man in attendance who knew what to do, as without proper care it is nearly certain that there would have been the usual fatality. The best care, however, does not succeed in averting the tendency to loss of one or both, and hence it is unfortunate that there are cases of double conception. Especially so from parents of the stamp of Piedmont and Elaine.

Racing, Trotting and Pacing—Capital Turf Club.

Still the games go on. Three days after the Oakland Meeting comes to an end that of the Capital Turf Club at Sacramento begins. Again it is only a question of a few hours to journey from Oakland to Sacramento, and the railway station is convenient to both tracks. It is well worth a long journey to visit the capital city in the merry month of May, without other enticement than the beauty of the place at that enchanting season, and when to this is added the attractions of the race-course the cup of enjoyment is well filled. It is a very pleasing bill that is offered, as in the fine days there is an opportunity to witness all of the fast gaits of the horses, running, trotting and pacing being duly provided for. The entries close on April 5th, and as the conditions are fully set forth in the advertisement, there is no necessity for rehearsal at this time. That there will be a full response is certain, as the meetings of this club are always popular, and by the date fixed, May 6th, the new track will be in prime shape.

State Fair Trotting Entries.

The published list of entries in the trotting purses for colts at the State Fair show that quite a number took the hazard of a chance, and the liberality of the Association has elicited a correspondingly liberal response. Eleven in the three-year-old, ten in the purse for those a year older, and though the youngest class is restricted to five, the aggregate is so satisfactory that the wisdom of offering these large purses for trotting colts is fully vindicated.

That the running did not fill is due, in a measure, to the greater uncertainty attending the training of gallopers, the chances of going wrong being much increased, and a forfeit of $50 too much for the amount to be won. Then again, there was an uncertainty about what rules would govern, not recognizing the fact that the code in force at the time of making the entry would obtain, unless there was a specific condition to the contrary.

The Stockton Purses.

Owing to the advertisement not being in the number of the *Breeder and Sportsman* which laid on our home desk there was a mistake made in stating that the closing day was the same as those of the State Agricultural Society. Reference to the advertisement in the same number, however, showed that it was wrong, and that to-day, March 15th, is the correct date. By again consulting the paper of last week the conditions will be learned. Letters plainly postmarked to-day will make the entry valid.

Speed Programme State Fair.

The speed programme of the California State Agricultural Society came too late for extended comments this week. That it will be found in the main satisfactory we are inclined to think, from a hasty glance of the copy, as all the classes appear to be provided for. Hereafter we will give a thorough analysis, as so much depends on this programme for the government of the District Fairs.

State Fair Speed Programme.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last Wednesday evening, the following speed programme for 1884 was submitted and adopted. The purses and added money foot up $16,650.

First Day, September 11th—Trotting.

No. 1.— Occident Stake. Closed in 1882 with 30 nominations.
No. 2.—Purse $1,000; 3-minute class.
No. 3.—Pacing; purse $1,000; 2:25 class.

Second Day, September 12th—Running.

No. 4.—Introduction Stake, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $50 to second horse, third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 5.—California Derby Stake, for three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles. Closed in 1882 with 16 nominations.
No. 6.—Del Paso Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 for feit, $200 added; $75 to the second, third to save stake; three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7.—Selling purse $200; entrance free; second horse $50. Fixed valuation $1,000, two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. Dash of one mile and an eighth.

Third Day, September 13th—Trotting.

No. 8.—Purse $1,000, for four-year-olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9.—The Annual Two-year-old Trotting Stake. Closed January 1st, with 21 nominations.
No 10.—Purse $1,200; 2:27 class.

Fourth Day, September 15th—Running.

No. 11.—Maturity Stake; dash of 3 miles. Closed in 1883 with four nominations.
No. 12.—Premium Stake, for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, of which $50 to the second, third to save stake; dash of three-quarter mile.
No. 13.—California Annual Stake, for two-year-olds. Closed in 1883 with 19 nominations.
Fo. 14.—Free Handicap Stake; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $350 added, $75 to second, third to save stake; dash 2¼ miles. Weights announced September 5th; declarations to be made by 8 P. M., September 8th.
No. 15.—Free purse $300, for all ages; $50 to second, $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, September 16th—Trotting.

No. 16.—Purse $1,000; for three-year-olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with 11 entries.
No. 17.—Purse $1,200; 2:40 class.

Sixth Day, September 17th—Running.

No. 18.—Orange Stake, for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to the second horse; dash of five-eighths mile.
No. 19.—Breeders' Stake for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles. Closed in 1883 with 17 nominations.
No. 20.—Selling purse $250; entrance free; for all ages; $50 to the second horse; dash of 1⅛ miles. Fixed valuation $1,000, two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above, fixed value.
No. 21.—Free purse $400, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; for all ages; one and one-half mile and repeat.

Seventh Day, September 18th—Trotting.

No. 22.—Purse $1,200; 2:25 class.
No. 23.—Purse $1,200; 2:30 class.

Eighth Day, September 19th—Running.

No. 24.—Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds, $50 each $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second, third to save stake dash of one mile. Winner of ¾ mile dash on second day penalized five pounds; of California annual stake on fourth day, five pounds, of both, ten pounds.
No. 25.—Shenandoah Stake, for three-year-olds, $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 for second, third to save stake: dash of 1⅛ miles. Winner of the California Derby on the second day penalized five pounds; of the Breeders' Stake on the sixth day, five pounds; of both, ten pounds.
No. 26.—Nighthawk Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $75, third $50. If the best time in the State (1:41¾) is beaten, $200 additional will be added, and if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten, stake to be named after winner.
No. 27.—Pacific Coast Handicap, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, $20 declaration, $400 added, of which $150 to second, $100 to third; dash of three miles. Weights to be announced September 16th; declarations to be made September 17th, by 8 P. M.

Ninth Day, September 20th—Trotting.

No. 28.—Purse $1,000, for two-year-olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29.—Purse, $1,500; free for all. Director to wagon.

BILLIARDS.

The coming "Parisian Pool" Tournament is attracting such attention that a description of the game and the board on which it is played is apropos. The latter, like the Morris Patent, has a brass plate which permits the ball to leave the bed of the table to that of the board which extends the entire length of the short rail and is nine inches deep. On the surface of this board are distributed twenty-five holes in two rows, each cup or hole being numbered and situated so that a ball can be driven to a cushion and made to return, with a true stroke, of course, to any particular one without touching and being thrown out of direction by an other. It is in the happy distribution of these numbered cups that the inventor, Mr. Emanuel Brunswick deserves credit, as he has overcome the evil of the chance shots so prevalent in the other patents of this kind. This being a new game, certain rules to govern the players were adopted after mature consideration as to the necessities of the play. The tournament to be held is simply to arrive at a conclusion as to who may claim the palm as first in the science of this interesting game. The rules govering the tournament will be much like those of Pin Pool, thirty-one being the number played for to win. Any player making more than that will be declared "bursted."

Morris, in reply to a letter from Thomas Foley, the veteran billiard manager of Chicago, asking his views on the Sexton Classification System, and his intentions in regard to entering in the proposed tournament, has answered his approval of the system, and said that he would enter if the management would allow those players who happened to be away from Chicago at the time their fare to and from that city. It is customary, and Morris says that in both the challenges he issued a short time since he offered to allow his opponent $300 for traveling expenses.

A. B. Cole and C. Montgomery having made a tie in the Ball Pool raffle for $100, which took place last Saturday afternoon, wisely concluded to divide the prize. On Wednesday the second hundred at the Pin Pool table was won by Charles O'Neil, who was fortunate enough to shake three sixes. As usual, dame fortune smiled upon the holder of but a solitary chance, leaving the possessors of six and eight chances out of 67 in the raffle out in the cold.

Benjamin Saylor and J. F. B. McCleery are to come against each other for the fourth time. The match will take place, and inaugurate the elegant parlors to be opened this evening by the Saylor Brothers. This game, though only spoken of as an exhibition of fine playing will no doubt be very interesting, as Professor McCleery has never been in better condition to make the score, even with his younger opponent.

Last Wednesday evening the Grand Army of the Republic, represented by delegates from the Lincoln, Garfield, Meade, and Thomas Posts met, to make arrangements about bringing to a successful issue the proposed billiard exhibition. It was decided that April 19th would be the best evening, and that a general admission of one dollar would be charged to enter the Metropolitan Temple on that evening.

It is probable that Schaefer and Slosson will be matched to play a five-nights' contest, in Central Music Hall, Chicago, upon the return of Schaefer from abroad. New York would turn out en masse for the privilege of witnessing such a contest, because Slosson has been ostracized for the past two years, and both have shown great form and improvement in play during that time.

The entries for the Detroit Pool tournament, which will begin March 19th, are Malone, Frey, King, Sutton, Manning, Knight, Lambert, Dankleman, Leonard, Burleigh, and Bessunger. Mr. Jas. Kelly will officiate as referee. The new championship rules will be enforced by the Messrs. Armstrong Brothers.

In her morning mail, the other day, Mme. Patti found a circular sent by one of our local and enterprising professors at billiards, soliciting the pleasure of teaching her that game. It is a well-known fact that the diva is quite an expert.

Daly is traveling about, and was last heard of in Naples, where he had been dangerously ill with gastric fever, but through that great medicine, a faithful wife, he was so far restored as to prepare for a direct return to home.

Sexton is said to have declared his preference for the champion's game. He never did like the balk-line. Reason why, to use his own words, "because I can't win at it."

HERD AND SWINE.

Test of Cooked and Uncooked Food for Swine.

In January, 1883, Messrs. D. R. Sperry & Co. of Batavia, Ill. offered a prize of $50 for the best test in feeding pigs for three months on cooked and uncooked food. It was understood that the award would be made by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, full particulars to be forwarded to them by the parties competing for the prize. For some reason, however, they did not take charge of the matter, and the award was made by Messrs. D. R. Sperry & Co. to Mr. H. Ginsback of Le Mars, Iowa, who gives the following particulars in reference to the test:

I put ten hogs in each of two pens. They were all barrows, between five and six months old. I put them in on January 15th, all in one stable, a partition between them. I send the city weigher's tickets, which show that the pigs fed on cooked food weighed, at the commencement of the test, January 15th, 1883, 860 pounds, and those fed on uncooked food, 960 pounds. April 14th, at the close of the test, those fed on cooked food weighed 2,300 pounds, and the others 1,620 pounds. I fed of cooked food 3,535 pounds, and of uncooked food 4,005 pounds. The feed was corn meal, bran, and shorts, mixed in about equal parts, and was all weighed correctly. The hogs were about the same age and size. Those fed on uncooked food were heavier at the commencement than those fed on cooked food, but the latter soon went far above the former. I could see the difference after they were in about four weeks. From January 15th to March 1st I let the water boil in the kettle, then put the feed in and boiled it from eight to ten minutes. I had to stir it to prevent the feed burning; then I dumped it into a barrel, and covered it and let it stand about twelve hours. After March 15th I boiled the water in the kettle, and then poured it on the meal in the barrel, and, as before, let it stand twelve hours. I think the first way is the best, but the latter the easiest. The fuel I burned was cobs and slack coal. I did not test it, but I think the cobs from the corn would cook the feed if two or three kettle's-full were boiled in succession, so as not to let the kettle get cold.

I am glad that I have made the test, so I can see at least what is made by cooking feed.

This experiment presents some remarkable results. The ten pigs fed on cooked food gained 1,440 pounds in 89 days, on 3,535 pounds of corn meal, bran and shorts. This is one pound gain in live weight to 2.42 pounds of food or equal to a gain of 23 pounds to a bushel, if we consider the food equal to corn meal.

If there is no error in this statement, it is the largest gain to the amount of food on record. It has heretofore been considered a maximum result, in the best method of cooking, to make a gain of 16 pounds to the bushel, or a gain of one pound live weight from 3.5 pounds of food. These ten pigs average a gain of 1.6 pounds in live weight per day on 3.97 pounds of food.

As a method of cooking is given, we must say that it would not be considered very thorough. Eight to ten minutes is not long enough to burst all the grains of starch in a mass of corn meal, and when the meal was put into the barrel, and boiling water poured over it, it did not raise the temperature of the meal above 110 degrees after it was all stirred together, and this would be pretty poor cooking. It would warm it so as to ferment somewhat rapidly, and thus soften and render it more digestible. If there is no error in these figures, as we have them, it is certainly the most remarkable result yet reached. The experiment should be repeated with great care for accuracy in details, and if such a result can be reached as a reliable standard, then the profits of pig-feeding will be established in spite of an adverse market.

The other ten pigs fed upon the same kind of food uncooked came up to the ordinary standard—they gained 660 pounds on 4,005 pounds of food; this is one pound gain to a little over six pounds of food, or 9 1-3 pounds to the bushel. This is a fair result, but is only two-fifths the gain of the other pen.—*Live Stock Journal.*

High-Grade Swine for Profit.

Many farmers are of opinion that it is more profitable to raise and fatten high-grade hogs than the full-bred. Except in the largest breeds, like the Great Yorkshire and the Red Jersey, or Duroc, and the Berkshire—which latter is wanted pure for choice hams and bacon—this may be so; because the lesser breeds, like the Suffolk, Prince Albert, Small Yorkshire, and Essex, cannot usually be grown large enough in eight to ten months for salting and barreling, for which purpose, owing to the fatness of their pork, they are so suitable. The boars of small breeds are admirable for crossing on good-sized common sows. The produce of these are hardy, grow rapidly, and fatten kindly. Well fed and cared for, they may attain about 300 pounds weight, or a little more or less, at the age of nine to ten months. This is now thought the most profitable weight for slaughter, as a general rule, although there are instances where larger hogs are wanted for salting and barreling for a particular purpose. But surely the pork of the smaller ones is sweetest and most tender. Boil this after salting, let it stand in a cool place over night, and then set it on to the breakfast table the next morning. Cut it in thin flakes, and spread on thin slices of bread, and for delicacy and sweetness it is not inferior to good butter. Not so the pork of the larger breeds, which are unfit to slaughter till sixteen to eighteen months old. This is, coarse and rank, in comparison with the smaller sort.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The *Sydney Mail* says: "The mail steamer City of New York brought to this colony ninety-seven American sheep. Including this shipment, since last January, no fewer than 557 of such sheep have been landed on these shores. In February, twenty-four came, and these were followed closely by a lot consisting of about a dozen. These realized very high prices, being bought for the greater part by breeders who wished to try an experiment. The results of the sale returns were quickly telegraphed to the States, and flock-owners there immediately jumped to the conclusion that a great market had been opened." The *Mail* compares this to sending coals to Newcastle, pointing out that the numerous wool exhibitions must have taught Americans that there are no better Merinos than those of Australian breeding. It would also appear, from American papers, that in order to push the Australian trade, American breeders are seriously weakening their own stud-flocks. The *Mail*, in conclusion, says: "If the experiments made in crossing, with a view of increasing the weight of fleece without lessening quality, prove successful, it is probable that there will be a slight demand for American rams of the best quality; but in the meanwhile the market must remain slack, and we counsel our friends across the water to wait further advice before again trying it."

Testing Individual Cows.

In this time of unusual interest in improvement of dairy cows, when tests are made for extraordinary yields of milk and butter, the owner of common herds should not neglect to do his part in improving the dairy.

In listening to the remarkable stories now afloat of the productions of certain Jerseys, people are apt to forget that a great producer may be found in many herds supposed to be very common. Dairymen know so little of their own cows, except what they learn by massing the milk of the whole herd together; in delivering the milk at the factory, the cows are all lumped off together; no effort is made to find out individual excellence or individual worthlessness. There are few herds of twenty cows that do not contain three to five worthless cows that do not pay their keeping, although having the same care and expense bestowed upon them as the rest. We have often greatly wondered at the absolute neglect of the general dairyman to learn the individual character of his cows. If he knows of a cow that yields, through the season, a large amount of milk, he holds her of very exceptional value, and still is not prompted to take the small amount of labor required to learn the yield of each cow in the herd.

With a pair of accurate spring scales (which most dairymen have) hung in the stable, the milk of each cow may be hung on and weighed in a moment. A small book is kept with the name or number of each cow in it, against which the weight of the milk is placed. This weighing is done one day in each week, say on Wednesday. These several weighings being added together, and divided by the number of weighings, give a sufficiently accurate average yield of milk through the season. And if the dairy is kept wholly for quantity, being delivered at the factory for cheese, this will be all that is required.

Who does not believe that after this simple test had been made in a dairy of ten cows some would not be for sale, and some would be much better appreciated? In a dairy of twenty cows it has often been found that the profit was all paid by seven or eight cows, three to five being kept at a constant loss, amounting sometimes to the whole profit on two of the best cows. These poor cows must be got rid of. It would be better to give them away than to keep them. If they have been in the herd three years they have eaten their heads off.

The dairyman may find six or seven cows that are neither good nor bad. They do not pay much profit nor incur loss. Such cows may, perhaps, pay to test with better keeping. Sometimes the cows lack such liberal feeding as will show their best. But the preliminary to knowing what to do with a herd is to know what each cow produces. After testing his herd the dairyman will soon have a standard below which he will not keep a cow.

The above testing has been for simple quantity of milk, which would be all that is required if designed for the cheese factory only; but suppose the herd is kept for butter, or is used for butter for some four or five months, and the milk sent to the factory through the hottest part of the season?

It now becomes important to know the quality of the milk for butter. This test can only be made by churning the cream of each cow separately. The bulk of cream is no test. It will be a sufficient test to learn the particular quality of the milk of each cow by setting her milk for two or three days by itself, and then churning the cream by itself. The amount of milk set should be weighed. This test may be as well made two or three weeks after calving. A small churn is easily made by taking a small crock and making a dasher for it. Such cream will usually churn to butter in ten to fifteen minutes, so that the labor is not great. In this way you will get the actual richness of milk.

And when this test is made the dairyman will sometimes find the middling cow, that yields a moderate quantity of milk, the best cow in the herd for butter. This, of course, is not always the case. When this butter test is made the dairyman will know both the quantity and quality of the milk from each cow in his herd, and he can, without mistake, select those he wishes to keep and those he wishes to sell. And by such selections, and building up his herd with the best, he will soon find the profit doubled, or even trebled. Let not the dairyman wait to change the blood of his herd, but make the best of the blood he has. He will, of course, find it profitable to seek a full-blood sire of the breed he desires to cross on his selected herd, and then he will be able to perpetuate their good qualities.

Hog Quinsy.

Reports of a troublesome disease among hogs have come from several localities lately, and from description of the symptoms the complaint is the same in all these cases, a species of quinsy. An experienced hog breeder discourses as follows to the Reno *Gazette*, and there is no reasonable doubt that the trouble he mentions is the prevailing epidemic: I have had considerable to do with the disease; I have seen it over fifty times in our bands in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas several years ago. Some people called it one thing and some another, but quinsy is, I think, the true name for it. The symptoms are a swelling in the throat, bunches will form about the tonsils, and I have seen bunches form behind the shoulders. The animal will wheeze and cough, a heavy fever sets in, and unless relieved soon is sure to die. I think it is epidemic, but the remedy which I have used with success is very simple. It is simply feeding the sick animal cracked grain, either barley or wheat, with charcoal mixed in the proportion of one-quarter in bulk. The hogs will readily eat it, and relief is almost immediate. I have seen them eat the charcoal without the grain, taking in chunks as large as my fist. I have used this simple remedy in over fifty instances, and never knew it to fail. The diseased animals should be kept in a dry place, on ground, which is just as well if not a little better than flooring. The charcoal may be mixed dry with the feed. It is also good to give hogs which show no signs of the disease. Another expert says that powdered sulphur will cure hog quinsy. He says to give about two ounces per day to hogs of a year and over, and half the amount to younger animals, mixed in their feed.

The expected departure of Wm. Donohue to ride F. T. Walton's horses in England attracts some little attention in turf circles. That it is a wise move on the part of the Plunger is more than evident, for at least one of his racers abroad, Girofle, will be greatly assisted by "Billy's" familiar form in his accustomed place once more. It is our opinion that in spite of all the talk of the hostility likely to be shown to Donohue from other jockeys in England, Girofle, if right, will do better under his guidance than she has yet shown in Albion, for if ever there was a bit of nervous, fretting horse-flesh, ill-suited to be the mount of every jockey willing to take "a leg up," she is one. But Donohue and Girofle were inseparably connected during the mare's career here in the same manner as Isaac Murphy and Checkmate, McLaughlin and Hindoo, Barrett and Parole, and others that could be named. —*Sportsman.*

FISH.

Salmon or Salmon Trout—An Angler's Theory.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Anglers are in high glee down here over the fishing prospects for the coming season. The creeks are all "booming," and it is claimed by the "knowing ones" that they will be full of trout in consequence. Am sorry to say that I don't feel so hopeful; my experience is that there are very few, if any, *real* trout in this section, the fish called trout being nothing but young salmon, or *salmon trout*, as one of our local anglers persists in calling them. Whether there is such fish as salmon trout or not I am not sufficiently versed in fish lore to say, but certain it is that the salmon, so called, that come up the small coast streams in no wise resemble the salmon caught in the Columbia, Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. On the contrary they are almost the very picture of the trout that inhabit the Truckee river, differing only in respect to thickness. Now it is from this salmon or salmon trout, as you please, that we get our supply of trout, and as very few of them have been permitted to pass the nets at the mouth of the Pajaro river for the past three or four years, and as ninety-nine out of every hundred that do succeed in evading the nets are killed with spears and other infernal contrivances before having an opportunity to deposit their spawn, it naturally follows that the supply of young salmon will be very light. Three years ago it was an easy matter to catch a nice string of these fish in a few hours in any of our small streams, but since the beginning of net fishing at the mouth of the river angling in this vicinity has been getting poorer each year. Last year I visited every stream in this section, and didn't catch as many as two dozen fish the entire season, and I am by no means a "slouch" at the business either. It being clear, then, to my mind, that the so-called salmon that come up here from the ocean and our trout are identical, I think they ought to be protected. The only way it can be done is for the Legislature to enact a law prohibiting the use of nets, traps, spears, etc., in any except navigable streams, both in and above tide water. A law of this kind would be of benefit to all, and would work a hardship to none except to a few mercenary fishermen, who have no interest in this country beyond that of filling their pockets with our coin. I would like for the Sportsmen's Club of California to take this matter under consideration. I mention that club more particularly because I have been informed that its members are enthusiastic anglers, and have and are still doing good work for the cause. If some gentleman connected with it will send me his address, with a promise to interest himself in the matter, I will send him a few specimens as soon as it is lawful to wet a line, and he will then be better able to judge as to the correctness of my theory. J. R.

Gilroy, Cal., March 8th, 1884.

An interesting case in maintaining the Trout law of the State, has recently occurred at Napa. Our readers will recollect that a man named Anderson some two weeks ago was arrested, tried, convicted and fined $50 for the violation of this law. The culprit was arrested through an association of private gentlemen of that district, who pay a man $2.50 a day to patrol the Napa Valley district in search of such offenders. It appears there was some informality in Burrow's appointment made by the sheriff, and so the poaching culprit, Anderson, since his conviction, has charged him with personating an officer, battery and false imprisonment. The first two charges have been dismissed in the justice's court, but up to writing the third was still under investigation. Senator Spencer is defending the private agent, and the State Sportsman's Association is aiding the defence by every means in their power. The private association of Napa gentlemen, who instigated this movement against the systematic poaching which has so long disgraced their district, deserve every credit for their enterprise and firmness.

The Martinez *Gazette* informs us San Ramon creek is so full of suckers that numbers are caught with the hands. It also says, Mr. Frank Webb has a dog which takes great delight in plunging into the stream and bringing out the fish with his paws, not jaws. If all this be true the fish must be veritable suckers, and it is to be regretted they are not more generally to be met with. We make no attempt to explain how the dog gets out of the water with his paws full of fish.

In a private letter recently received, we understand, shad have become very numerous in our waters, and that they are also of finer flavor than those in our southern waters. The transplantation of shad by our old commissioners has proved a grand success, and is an honor to their memories. All the present commissioners have done, or the majority, is to expend $9,000 without results, and mortgage the State appropriation for a long time to come.

In the Big Meadows the Indians are reported not to have waited for the ice to disappear, but have been taking trout, with the thermometer down to zero. A fine chance for the white man's enjoyment and food when the season opens. Is it not time some change should be made governing the liberty of the red man to do as he pleases?

The Truckee papers say the ice in the river is fast disappearing, and the fishermen of that section, in consequence, are already going into camp. This information should stir up the Commissioners. If it did no other good, to make proper examination into the case would give them $10 a day, anyhow.

The officers in the employ of the Commission have been active of late among the fishermen on the Sacramento river, and within ten days fourteen violators of the law have been arrested and convicted. The guilty parties were all Chinese, Greeks and Italians.

J. C. Frazier, of Placer county, will have charge of the State fish hatchery at Shebley's, the present season. A consignment of 50,000 trout eggs are expected to arrive in a few days from Cloud river, and other shipments are to follow.

The Walton Fishing Club of this city wisely postponed their opening party for the season from last Sunday until tomorrow. Members are requested to be at the wharf in good season.

United States Fish Commissioner Ellis is distributing from the National Fish Hatchery at Northville, Mich., 75,000,000 whitefish minnows for the chain of great lakes.

The Reno *Gazette* says: George D. Winters will plant 18,000 young eastern brook trout in Smoke creek, in a few days.

The Fish Commissioners will hold their regular monthly meeting at Sacramento next Monday.

A Plea for the Ass.

Devoted as you are to the horse and his achievements upon the turf and the road, the admission to your columns of a plea for the mule exhibited a degree of liberality which warrants the hope that you will do the same for the mule's progenitor, the ass.

Buffon, the father of modern natural history and the most eloquent writer of his day and nation, asserted that if the same loving labor which has been for ages bestowed upon the breeding and education of the horse had been devoted to the ass, the latter would have proved the equal, if not the superior of the former, in all those useful qualities for which both are so highly prized.

As the lion figures so prominently on the escutcheon of our old Mother England as typical of the attributes which have placed her in the forefront of nations, so ought the ass, as progenitor of the mule, to figure on the heraldic shield of Kentucky as the chief factor of the agricultural wealth of the great Blue-grass State.

Through a prejudice due to ignorance of the real nature of the animal, and altogether unfounded in fact, the unfortunate ass is held by a majority of civilized nations to be the emblem of indolence and stolid stupidity; but we should bear in mind that this false judgment is pronounced upon a creature degenerated and brutalized through long ages of a domesticity darkened by neglect and ill-usage. How different the wild ass! What a noble image of freedom he is made by the inspired poet who composed the book of Job!

"Who has sent out the wild ass free? or who has loosed the bonds of the wild ass?

"Whose house I have made the wilderness, and the barren lands his dwellings.

"He scorneth the multitudes of the city, neither regardeth he the crying of the driver.

"The range of the mountains is his pasture, and he searcheth after every green thing."

There is neither poetical license nor exaggeration in this description of the poet, for it is fully confirmed by recent explorers of central Africa, who describe the wild ass as dwelling in the remotest recesses of the desert, and galloping daily twenty miles to water, and returning with the ease and almost swiftness of birds upon the wing, and so astute and wary as to defy the stratagems and pursuit of the most cunning hunters.

Xenophon, in his Anabasis, written more than two thousand years ago, tells of the great herds of wild asses ranging the plains of Mesapotamia, "so fleet that the horsemen could only overtake them by dividing themselves into relays, and succeeding each other in the chase." In our own time, Layard, who, while engaged in revealing to the world the buried secrets of ruined Ninevah, had rare opportunities of studying the habits of wild asses, describes them as "equal to the gazelle in fleetness, and to match them is a feat which only one or two of the most celebrated mares have been known to accomplish."

Sir John Chardin, in a narrative of his travels published in 1686, tells us that the wild asses of the Steppes of Asia, spirited, fleet and wary, were held by the Persians as the noblest objects of the chase, and that a superior breed of domesticated white asses was reserved for the exclusive use of the nobility and dignitaries of the state; and now in our day there is a noble variety of white asses bred near Mecca, in Arabia, so spirited and yet so gentle, so swift and yet so easy under the saddle, as to command such prices as to put them beyond the reach of all but the very wealthy. At the sale of the effects of a deceased pasha at Cairo in 1868, three of these Mecca-bred asses brought, under the hammer, fifteen hundred dollars each, but they could for days together cover eighty miles between sun and sun, without a stumble, and at a gait as easy as the motion of a boat on smooth water.

In parts of the east, as in Syria, four distinct breeds of asses are recognized, and the pedigrees of the noblest of these are as carefully registered by the natives as are those of our own blood-horses.

With the very slight effort given to breeding asses in Kentucky they have been greatly increased in size, in some instances attaining nearly, if not quite, sixteen hands; but this breeding, like that of hogs and cattle, was for mere bulk, to the neglect of the more desirable qualities which we carefully cultivate in the horse. The concurrent testimony of the Bible, of such writers as Xenophon and Chardin, and of modern travelers in central Asia and Africa, certainly justifies the opinion of Buffon, that in a state of nature the ass is quite the equal of the horse, and that under similar treatment he would develop qualities equally valuable.

That diminutive variety of the ass known as the donkey, unfortunately so rare in North America, is of incalculable value where he is more numerous and better known. In those countries he is the friend and companion of the poor man and the partaker of his toil, while he is the playmate and living hobby-horse of his children, and those who know him best cannot defend themselves from a kindly regard for him.

Who that has read the immortal work of Cervantes has not had his merriment checked by the homely pathos of poor Sancho's address to his donkey, when he abdicates the government of his island and retires to private life: "Coming to Dapple, he embraced the quiet animal, gave him a loving kiss on the forehead, and, with tears in his eyes, 'Come hither,' said he, 'my friend, thou faithful companion and fellow-sharer of my trials and miseries. When thee and I consorted together, and all my cares were but to mend thy furniture and feed thy little carcass, then happy were my days, my months and years. But since I forsook thee and clambered up the towers of ambition and pride, a thousand woes, a thousand torments and four thousand tribulations have worried my soul.'"

In the towns and villages of the east, and notably in Egypt, the small donkey supplies the place filled by the cars and the hacks of Christian cities, and there are but few travelers who have threaded the narrow and intricate, but picturesque, streets of Cairo on the backs of these jiggling, but easy-going and indefatigable little creatures, who do not retain them in kindly remembrance. Independent of his value as a beast of burden and a drudge, the donkey is actually good to eat, though few Christians are prepared to admit the edible excellence of his flesh as exceeding that of the ox. Xenophon extols it as resembling that of the red deer, but far more tender, juicy and palatable, and our modern hippophagians, growing so numerous in the capitals of Europe, concede the flesh of the mule to be much superior to that of the horse, and atttibute this superiority to the mule's paternity.

Little does the unphilosophical feeder, who revolts at the idea of eating the flesh of an ass, know that when he is devouring with gusto the popular sausage of Bologna, and the yet more delicate saucisson of Aarles, that the excellence of both is due to the flesh of young donkies which is their chief constituent.

Nor is it generally known that the diminutive donkey possesses a degree of combative courage which should give dignity to any creature, however humble.

To within a very few years back there existed at Paris the Queen of modern refinement, an institution as inhuman as disgraceful to modern civilization, called the Barriere-du-Combat, where on each recurring Sabbath a variety of animals, such as red deer, bears, wolves, and even donkies, were baited by savage dogs, trained for the purpose; the only one of the victims to the inhuman sport which invariably came off victor, was a small donkey, who, while trotting rapidly around the arena, fought with teeth and hoofs with the courage and skill of a trained gladiator. In the combats in the wilderness between the stallions and the wild donkies, the latter are described as invariably the victors, seizing their antagonists by the throat, and holding on with the tenacity of a vise until life is extinct.

In the "Zoo" at Cincinnati, the keeper proudly exhibits the skin af a lioness fairly killed in single combat by a small donkey belonging to that institution.—*F. G. S., in Turf, Field, and Farm.*

On the first day of the Croyden, England, March meeting, on the 4th, the Grand International Hurdle race was the principal feature on the cards. The distance was two miles and a quarter, over nine flights of hurdles. It had eleven starters, including Mr. Tom Cannon's American-bred horse Sachem, who, with a penalty of twelve pounds, incurred by winning the Sandown Grand Prize, carried 173 pounds. He ran a grand race, but was not quite equal to the occasion. Mr. W. Gregory's four-year-old Chicard, at 143 pounds, winning by four lengths, with Sachem second and Mr. J. L. Davis' five-year-old Freney, at 141 pounds, third.

The trotting stallion Poscora Hayward has been shipped to Humboldt county, where he will make the season in charge of W. H. E. Smith.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In considera'ion of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my) Stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of $5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1884.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $50 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING.
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42½, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS

— AT —

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bradon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wananita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

When butter has been properly churned, both as to time and temperature, says an expert, it becomes firm with very little working, and it is tenacious, but its most desirable state is waxy, when it is easily moulded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled gilt-edge. It is only in this condition that butter possesses that rich nutty taste and smell, and shows up a rich golden yellow color which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value many fold. It is not necessary, when it smells sweet, to taste butter in judging it. The smooth, unctuous feel in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and rich aroma indicate a similar taste, and the bright, golden, glistening, cream-colored surface shows its height of cleanliness.

Many notice at this time of the year, says a dairyman, an unaccountably bitter taste in their cream. You feel that you have done your duty in keeping your cream vessels scalded, and have had a nice sweet place to keep it in. This bitter taste is produced by keeping your cream too long at a low temperature. It is claimed that the acid that produces this taste will not form when the cream is kept above 45 degrees; hence we often find our patrons' cream better, who think they are taking the best of care by keeping it "cold and sweet." The remedy, then, would be, as to temperature, to keep your cream a very little above 45 degrees at all times, if you wish to furnish the best cream.

The commissioners appointed to examine the swine industry of the United States report emphatically that there is no condition surrounding the industry that tends to propagate disease or render pork unhealthful. Examination has shown that the greatest care is taken in every department of packing, transportation, and that all stock-yards are fully and rigiuly inspected. Hog cholera is not dangerous to human health, and the meat cannot be cured to deceive the most superficial examiner. Our pork is fully equal, if not superior to that of France or Germany. No general disease exists, and the occasional presence of trichinæ is comparatively unimportant.

Notwithstanding low prices in England, Australian farmers are shipping grain in large quantities. In January, from Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney and Queensland was shipped 420,000 bushels of wheat and 800 tons of flour. For corresponding period last year 40,000 bushels of wheat only were forwarded, though prices were then higher. This increase is significant.

Hens cannot make eggs out of nothing any more than your tailor can produce a suit of clothes from your shadow. To give good returns in eggs the fowls must have more than barely food enough to sustain life. Feed them liberally and remember that they are as fond of a variety as you are. Bones and oyster shells pounded fine supply a needed element for egg production.

In ancient times among the Slavonic tribes which inhabited the Steppes of Russia horse-stealing was considered such a crime that the punishment inflicted was loss of liberty for life and a confiscation of all the property of those found guilty. If such views were taken in modern times it might have a tendency to lessen such work.

Every farmer should grow his own grass seed as far as practicable, and thus avoid this channel for the introduction of foreigh weeds. If you must buy grass seed select the very cleanest you can find even though you pay double for it. Better to put the money into keeping the weeds off the farm than to spend it in getting rid of them when introduced by using cheap seed.

BILLIARD PARLORS.

The

SAYLOR BROS.

BEN and HANK

Will open their beautifully fitted up rooms at

No. 210 Dupont Street,

This Saturday Evening,

and invite all their friends to call and assist in the dedication.

Six Jacob Strahle & Co. tables of the finest pattern are placed at the disposal of patrons.

Litania, the last daughter of Lexington, died a few days ago. She was in foal to Virgil, and was highly prized by her owner, Mr. Swigert, of Kentucky.

Carriage Horses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box: Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

OAKLAND PARK

Spring Meeting.



—WILL COMMENCE—

Saturday, April 26th, Tuesday, 29th and 30th, May 1st, 2d and 3d.

SIX DAYS.

No. 1. The Ferry Stake.—Half-mile dash, for two-year olds, $50 each, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second.

No. 2. Occidental Hotel Stake. For two-year-olds, $50 each; half forfeit, with $200 added; $75 to second; three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3. Palace Hotel Stake. For three-year-olds, $50 each; half forfeit, with $200 added; $100 to second; one and one-quarter miles.

No. 4. Baldwin Hotel Stake.—For three-year-olds, $50 each; half forfeit, with $200 added; $100 to second; one and three-quarters miles.

No. 5. Peruvian Bitters Stake.—For all ages, $50 each; half forfeit; $150, second horse, third to save stake; two and one-quarter miles; $500 is added in honor of the stake by the Peruvian Bitters Company.

No. 6. The Russ House Handicap. Purse $200; $50 to second; half-mile dash for all ages.

No. 7. Galindo Hotel Handicap.—Purse $200; $50 to second; heats of three quarters of a mile.

No. 8. Purse $200; $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds; heats of a mile.

No. 9. Purse $200; $50 to second; selling race; horses entered for $1,500 to carry their weight; $1,000, 5 pounds; $750, 10 pounds; $500, 15 pounds; surplus to be divided between second horse and Association. For all ages; heats of a mile.

No. 10. Owners' Handicap.—Purse $200; $50 to second; to start at the weights named at the time they enter; heats of a mile.

No. 11. Purse $200; $50 to second; seven-eighths of a mile; for all ages.

No. 12. Purse $200; $50 to second; one and three-eighths of a mile; for all ages.

No. 13. Purse $200; $50 to second; selling race for two-year-olds; $1,000, to carry their weight; $800, 5 pounds; $600, 10 pounds; $400, 15 pounds; any surplus, the same as in No. 9. Five-eighths of a mile.

Entries to the above stakes and purses close March 28th, 1884.

Entrances to purses, ten per cent.

Entries to the above races to be addressed to M. M. Allen, Oakland Park, or in care of Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association Rules to govern.

Weights in Handicap announced April 5th, declaration April 11th. All purses and stakes to be run, good days and races. Good stabling free of charge. The track will be kept in the best of condition. The programme of each day's racing will be arranged after the closing of the stakes and purses.

M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

PROGRAMME OF RACES

—OF—

The Capital Turf Club,



COMMENCING MAY 6, 1884.

FIRST DAY.

No. 1. RUNNING—Half-mile dash; free for all two-year-olds. Purse $200. Winner of half mile dash at Oakland to carry 5 pounds extra.

No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 3. RUNNING—One and one-quarter miles; free for all. Purse $250.

SECOND DAY.

No. 4. TROTTING—Mile heats, two in three, for two-year olds, for horses owned in Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Sacramento, Yolo and Yuba counties, on January 1st, 1884. Purse $200.

No. 5. Trotting 2:35 class. Purse $500.

THIRD DAY.

No. 6. RUNNING—Sacramento Derby; free for all three-year-olds; one and one-half mile dash. Purse $800.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $400.

No. 8. RUNNING—Consolation purse for beaten horses; dash of one and one-eighth miles. Purse $200.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 9. PACING—For horses that never beat 2:20. Purse $500.

No. 10. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $800.

FIFTH DAY.

No. 11. TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse $500.

No. 12. PACING—For pacers owned in Sacramento county January 1st, 1884, which have never beaten 2:30. Purse $300.

CONDITIONS—All trotting races are three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three or more to start; National Association rules to govern, all purses; divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses. All running races, five to enter and three or more to start; Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern, where not otherwise specified. In all races where entries exceed ten $200 will be added. Entrance to all races, 10 per cent. of purse, money to accompany nomination. All entries to be made in writing, giving name, color and sex of horses, also name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, April 5th, 1884. Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope. By order of

J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary.
P. O. Box No. 422, Sacramento.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Sims, of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the New Zealand Stud and Pedigree Stock Company, Limited, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, Duke of Newcastle, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

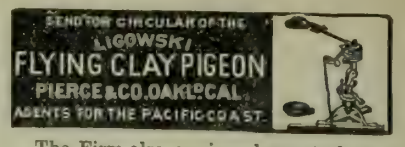
Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.
412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.



The Firm also carries a large stock of
HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,
Of every make
CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,
in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

WANTED.

Two young greyhounds.
Address, stating age, color, price and breeding, B.
Care Breeder & Sportsman.

THE DAVIS GUN.



Choked Bored.

E. T. ALLEN, SOLE AGENT.

IMPORTER OF

FIREARMS, AMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, AND SPORTING GOODS.

416 Market Street, S. F.
Send for Circulars, and Mention this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

Monday Evening, March 17th, St. Patrick's Day.

ROBERT EMMET

—AND—

LIGHTS O' LONDON

For the week.

☞ Box office open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., where reserved seats can be secured

☞ Six Days in Advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Mission Street, above Third.

Monday, March 17th.

Her Majesty's Opera Co.,

Under the auspices of

COL. J. H. MAPLESON.

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

Twelfth Street near Webster, Oakland, Cal.

Monday Evening, March 17th,

Grand production of

MY GERALDINE,

—BY—

BARTLEY CAMPBELL,

OUR FULL COMPANY.

GRAND SCENERY,
STARTLING EFFECTS!

Every Evening This Week,

—AND—

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ Special Notice—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE.

THE KENNEL.

Field Trial Winners of America.

[CONTINUED FROM MARCH 8TH.]

Nebraska Field Trials.—Milford, Neb., September 30th to October 2d, 1880, under the auspices of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association. Run on prairie chickens and quails. Judges, B. E. B. Kennedy and Gen. R. R. Livingston.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers. Ten entries—setters; 1st, Lizzie (Druid—Millie), English setter bitch, owned by George Waddington; 2d, St. Elmo (Pride of the Border—Jessie), English setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir; 3d, Dorr, Gordon setter dog, owned by Fred. A. Taft.

Pennsylvania Field Trials.—Held at Lancaster, Pa., October 26th 29th, 1883, under the management of the Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association.

All-Aged Stake.—For setters and pointers owned in the State of Pennsylvania; $100 to first; $50 to second; $25 to third. Thirteen entries—twelve setters, one pointer: 1st, May Laverack (Thunder—Spot), black and white setter bitch, Snellenburg; Thunder (Pride of the Border—Fairy II), blue belton setter dog; Button (Bob—Fan), liver and white pointer dog—all owned by J. J. Snellenburg, and Belton III (Belton—Floss), black and tan setter dog, owned by I. R. Stayton—divided, race being unfinished; 2d and 3d dash—roan setter dog, owned by S. S. Brown; Doctor (Ranger—Pera), white, black and tan setter dog, owned by Wm. Seager; Pat II (York—Countess), red Irish setter dog, owned by H. C. Steadman; Roxey (Leicester—Nellie), black and white setter bitch, and Countess (Leicester—Pocahontas), black and white setter bitch, both owned by I. Yearsley, Jr.; King Dash (Belton—Floss), setter dog, owned by J. R. Henrick; Biddy (York—Countess), red Irish setter bitch, owned by H. C. Steadman; Little Lady (Leicester—Nellie), owned by I. Yearsley—divided, race unfinished.

Puppy Stake.—Divided equally among dogs not withdrawn.

Nursery Stake.—Same as above.

Second.—The second annual field trials of the Pennsylvania State Field Trials Association, Grand Junction, Tennessee, December 12th–15th, 1881.

Members' Stake.—Open only to members of the association; piece of plate, value $100, to first; silver cup to second. Six starters—setters. 1st, May Laverack (Thunder—Peeress), lemon belton setter bitch, owned by J. J. Snellenburg, and Biz (Dash—Flora), red Irish setter dog, owned by J. S. McIntosh—divided. 2d, King Dash (Belton—Floss), lemon and white setter dog, owned by J. R. Henrick.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; Westley Richards gun, value $415; Parker gun, value $225, to second; $50 to third. Thirteen starters—setters. 1st, 2d and 3d, Nellie (Belton—Dimple), black and white setter bitch, owned by D. C. Sanborn; Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by Mr. Sanborn, and Dashing Monarch (Dash II—Countess Moll), black and white setter dog, owned by J. C. Higgins; Grousedale (Water's Grouse—Daisy Dale), orange and white setter dog, owned by J. C. Higgins, and King Dash (Belton—Floss), lemon, white and tan setter dog, owned by J. R. Henrick—divided.

Derby Stake.—For setters and pointers whelped on or after January 1st, 1880; silver set, value $100, to first; breech-loading gun, value $75, to second; $25 to third. Fifteen starters—fourteen setters, one pointer. 1st, Dashing Novice (Dash II—Novel), black, white and tan setter bitch, 16 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 2d, Kinnikinick (Druid—Bessie Lee), black, white and tan setter dog, 23 months, owned by George Knowles, Jr.; 3d, Pet Laverack (Thunder—Peeress), black and white setter bitch, 20 months, owned by J. J. Snellenburg; and Mack Laverack (Thunder—Peeress), orange and white setter dog, 20 months, owned by D. McK. Loyd—divided.

The Louisiana Field Trials.—Inaugural trials of the New Orleans Gun Club, Amite City, La., November 25th—27th, 1881. Judges—Col. James Gordon, M. M. Bankson, Judge Thompson.

All-Aged Stake.—For setters and pointers owned in Louisiana that never won a prize at a field trial; solid silver cup to first, gold medal to second, silver medal to third. Eight starters—five setters, three pointers. 1st, Flossy (Rake—Daisy), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. K. Renaud; 2d, Gordon, (Rupert—Whip), black and tan setter dog, owned by C. B. Maginnis; 3d, Dot of Dixie (King Philip—Ada), liver pointer bitch, owned by W. C. Percy.

New Orleans Gun Club Stake.—For setters and pointers whelped after November 1st, 1878 (owned in the State), that have not won a prize at any previous field trial: gold medal to first, silver hunting watch to second, fine collar and chain to third. Three starters—pointers. 1st, Spot (Dick—Vic), liver and white pointer dog, 11 months, owned by J. K. Renaud; 2d and 3d, Marquis of Lorne (Faust—Juno), liver and white pointer dog, 24 months, and Hector (Tasso—Di), 16 months, owned by J. L. Harris.

Arcola Kennel Club Stake.—For setter and pointer puppies whelped after April 1st, 1881, owned in the State of Louisiana. Five entries—three pointers, two setters. 1st, Spot (Dick—Vic), liver and white pointer dog, 11 months, owned by J. K. Renaud; 2d, Dash II (Dash—Di), black setter dog, owned by G. S. Watson; 3d, Tip (Dic—Vic), liver pointer dog, owned by J. G. Watson.

Second.—Opelousas, La., December 11th, 1882. Judges, Col. Jas. Gordon, J. M. Thompson, and M. D. Wallace.

New Orleans Gun Club Stake.—Open to club members only; silver cup to first; game bag to second. Twelve starters—seven setters, five pointers. 1st, Flossy (Rake—Daisy), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. K. Renaud; 2d, Tyler (Uno—Flirt), lemon and white pointer dog, owned by H. S. Humphries.

Opelousas Derby.—Open to setter and pointer puppies whelped on or after April 1st, 1882; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third. Eight starters—seven setters, one pointer. 1st, Pink B. (Gladstone—Countess Key), black and white setter dog, 19 months, owned by W. B. Mallory; 2d, Countess Magnet (Count Noble—Spark), liver and white setter bitch, 18 months, owned by D. C. Sanborn; 3d, Nellie Bly (Count Noble—Nellie), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. M. Avent.

Free-for-All Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; $200 to first, $150 to second, $75 to third. Twenty-two starters—seventeen setters, five pointers. 1st, London (Gladstone—Clip), blue belton setter dog, owned by M. Coleman; 2d, London (Paris—Lill), blue belton setter dog, owned by H. Bailey Harrison; and Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by C. Fred Crawford—divided; 3d, Count Noble (Count Wind'em—Nora), black, white and tan setter, owned by D. C. Sanborn, and Flossy (Rake—Daisy), black and white setter bitch, owned by J. K. Renaud—divided.

Third.—Canton, Miss., December 10th–14th, 1883. The Southern States Field Trials, under the management of the New Orleans Gun Club. Judges, Maj. W. H. Key and Hon. Jas. M. Thompson; referee, C. B. Whitford.

New Orleans Gun Club Stake.—Open to members of the New Orleans Gun Club; silver cup and gold collar to first. Eight starters—six setters, two pointers. 1st, London (Gladstone—Clip), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. H. Coleman.

The Waterloo Cup.

This principal coursing event in England was run over the grassy meadows of Altcar, near Liverpool, on the 20th, 21st and 22d ult. As usual, it attracted enormous attention, and as often has been the case, it was won by a rank outsider. The favorites were all beaten before the deciding round was reached. The winner was Mr. John Mayer's black and white dog Mineral Water, by Memento, out of Erzeroum. He was bred in England and represented an English nomination made by Mr. C. E. Marfleet. On the first day Mineral Water beat the English dogs Fitzfulke and Quicklime, on the second day he beat the Irish dogs Royal Stag and Pinkerton and on the third day he beat the English dog Middleton and the Scotch dog Greenstick. The last-named is also a black and white dog and had run remarkably well up to the deciding round, when he showed so tired that Mineral Water won easily. The owner of Mineral Water, a dog never before very successful, did very well, for in addition to the £500, his share of the stake, he won £6,000 in bets. The odds against Mineral Water during the contest were 1,000 to 12 on the evening of the 19th. After he had won two courses 18 to 1 was offered; when only four dogs were left in 4 to 1 was offered and taken, while for the final 9 to 4 was laid on him. That outsiders have some show for the Waterloo Cup it may be said that last year 100 to 1 was offered against the winner, Wild Mint, on the night of the draw. Wild Mint in turn was beaten easily in the first round this year.

The conditions of the contest are 64 subscribers at £25 each, the winner to receive £500, the second £290. The two dogs beaten in the fifth round to receive £50 each; the four in the fourth round £30 each; the eight in the third round £20 each and the sixteen in the second round £10 each. The thirty-two beaten in the first round for the cup run for the Waterloo Purse dividing £215, of which £75 to the winner, the others to receive £30, £15, £10 and £5 each. The sixteen defeated in the second round for the cup to run for the Waterloo Plate, dividing £145 pounds, of which the winner received £75, the others £30, £10 and $5 each, which uses up the £1,000 obtained by the original subscription. The only subscribers not receiving some portion of the stake being the owners of the sixteen dogs beaten in the first round for the purse. The final result for the purse was its division by the owners of the English dog Escape and the Scotch bitch Gladys, the plate being won by the Scotch dog Cocklaw Dean.

The Pacific Coast Coursing Club returned to the city last Sunday and Monday, the storm having put an embargo on coursing. The prizes were distributed as follows: Old Dog Stake—T. Cronin's Chicopee, Thomas Hall's Fannie and Gliding Maid, M. Mercedite's King John, F. Callahan's Sierra, William Dunphy's Pennie and E. Talbot's Templar, $20 each; P. K. Jacoby's Lord Dugan and John Dugan's Sallie Henry, $10 each. Sapling Stake—D. L. Levy's Pacific Life and Mardi Gras, Thomas Hall's Muldoon, J. O. Bliss' Vanity and T. Cronin's Thornhill, $5 each.

A San Luis Obispo paper describes a good dog they have down there of the Collie species. He can overtake any coyote, and like St. Paul "fight a good fight." He is a good watch-dog, sleeps in the day time, and guards all live stock, from cattle to chickens, in the night. He is equal to two men at driving and herding stock.

Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, of Los Angeles, has a fine deerhound bitch, by the champion dog of England, on the way to this country, and she is expected to arrive in a few days. She will be bred to Sheik.

It is not unlikely that the California Coursing Club will omit their usual spring meeting this year. The stormy weather, and consequent floods in the upper San Joaquin are the impelling causes.

At both the Cincinnati and Cleveland bench shows, which will be two of the most important in this country during 1884, the Malcolm Standard has been adopted for judging the Gordon setter.

The greyhound Snowflight, winner of the Waterloo Cup, (the dog Derby) in England in 1882, and second for it last year, has been sold in England for $2,500.

Arrangements are being made for a bench show at Washington, D. C. The time has not yet been announced. Mr. Lincoln has been applied to manage.

Geo. W. Ellery, of Sacramento, has sold his Llewellin bitch Topsy (Dan ex Sybil) to Lieut. J. B. Barber of this city. Price $145.

A movement is on foot in Boston, Massachusetts, looking toward the organization of a New England Kennel Club.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

The Almont Stallion

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

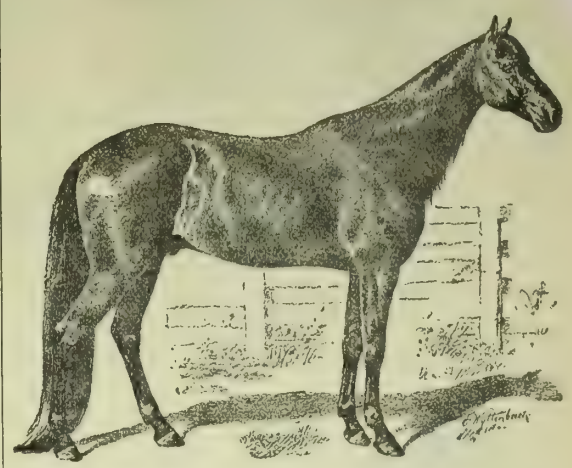
Terms, $30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.

For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX,

ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE, San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19½; Manetta 2:21½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out or selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17¼; Adelaide 2:19⅜; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,

San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:09½, Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"

SAM PURDY, - - - - - - - $50

(Magony bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45¼—4:46.

Thoroughbred

DAN SPARLING, - - - - - $25

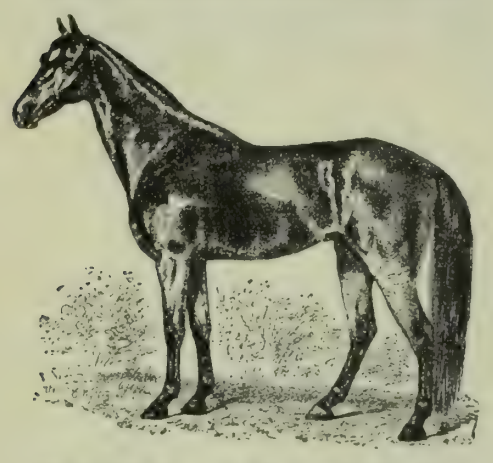
(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¼.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28½, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Phallas, 2:13½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:25), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $4 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing mane and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17¾; and Tucker, 2:19¼; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathdan, three-year-old, 2:29¼; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:24½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall, also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:35, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30½, 2:30½, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¼, 2:23½, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Bonnerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30), 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE.

STALLIONS FOR SALE

HAVING ACQUIRED MORE STALLIONS THAN he has present use for, the owner offers for sale the high-bred and well-known trotters



Inca
—AND—
Gibraltar.

INCA, RECORD 2:27, FOALED 1874, BRED BY L. J. Rose, got by Woodford Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief; first dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Madame Kirkman, by Canada Chief, son of Davy Crockett; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

GIBRALTAR, RECORD 2:22½, FOALED 1872, bred by Geo. O. Tiffany, got by Echo, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam the Tiffany mare, said to be by Owen Dale, son of Williamson's Belmont.

For terms and other particulars apply to

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND COMBINATION SALE.

Commencing April 10th, 1884,

AT THE

Bay District Race Track,

AND CONTINUING SIX DAYS.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

750 HEAD OF STOCK

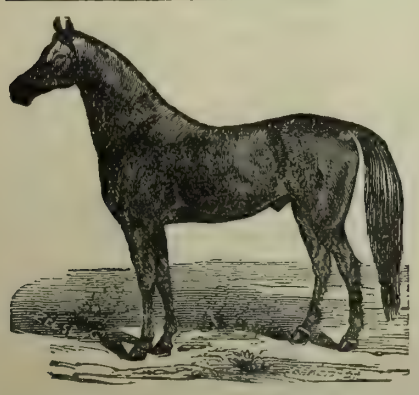
Have already been entered for sale and further instructions from leading breeders are daily arriving.

Breeders and owners desirous of entering stock for this sale should apply at once to

S. C. BOWLEY,
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

The benefit of the combination sale to breeders and stockmen cannot be too highly estimated. Combination sales have been found of immense advantage in the East, and such a sale as this, comprising, as is anticipated, not less than 3,000 head of fine stock from all the leading breeders of the Coast, cannot fail to attract a large number of buyers from Honolulu, Australasia, and the East. The fame of California trotters is world-wide, and when it is known that for this sale already are entered the get of Electioneer, The Moor, Almont, Nutwood and all the best known stallions on the Coast, the advantages to both breeders and purchasers must be obvious. Large or small lots will be taken for sale. As soon as the catalogues can be prepared they will be distributed all over the world; so it is necessary for those desirous of taking advantage of the sale to send in their lists of stock, with complete pedigree, at an early date.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves,

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 15th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
*8:30 A M.....	Antioch and Martinez.....	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*3:30 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:00 P M... }	Deming, El Paso { Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M... {	and East { Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M... }	Galt and { via Livermore...	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M... {	Stockton { via Martinez.	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	{ Merced, Madera, {	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	{ Fresno and Tulare {	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	{ Mohave, Needles { Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	{ and East..... { Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M... }	Ogden and { Express.....	8:40 P M
5:30 P M... {	East { Emigrant.....	10:10 A M
8:00 A M... }	Red Bluff { via Marysville..	5:10 P M
8:00 A M... {	and Tehama { via Woodland..	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M.....	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
.....	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	8:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00 — 3:30 — 4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00 — 5:30 — 6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00—8:00—9:00 — 10:00 — 11:00 — *12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30 — *7:00— *7:30 — *8:00 — *8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30 — *6:00 — *6:30 — 9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00 —*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 — *8:30 — 9:00 —9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30 — 8:00—*8:30 —9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30 — 12:00 — 1:00 —2:00—3:00 — 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY — *6:00 — *6:30 — 7:00 — *7:30 — ‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00 —11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00 —*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23 *8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23 — *6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda) — *5:15 — *5:45 — ‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND— *5:30 — *6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00 — 7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 —11:00 — 11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00 — 3:30— 4:00 — 4:30—5:00 —5:30—6:00—6:30 —7:00 — 7:57 — 8:57 — 9:57 — 10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37 7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07 — 10:37 — 11:07 —11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07 — 3:37 —4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07 — 8:06 — 9:06— 10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22 — 6:52 — *7:22 — 7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22— 9:52 — ‡10:22 — 10:52 — ‡11:22 — 11:52— ‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52 —4:22 —4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15— 7:45—*8:15 — 8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45 — ‡11:15 — 11:45— 12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15 — 5:45 —6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15 —7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45 — 10:45 — ‡12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15 — 12:15 — 2:15 — 4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M.		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M,	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M.
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A.M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A.M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche an shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

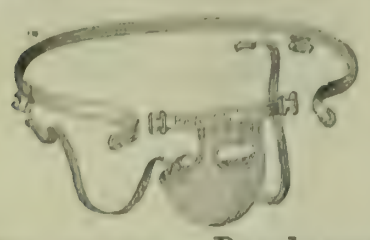
when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) RAWSON'S 1884 U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

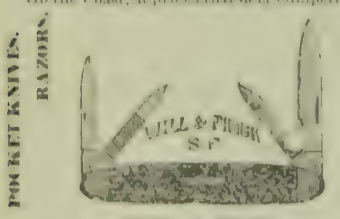
Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Debility and Disorder mailed free. Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON, Send by mail. Patentee, Cardinal Square, N.Y.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.



WILL & FINCK,

Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.

SPORTING GOODS.

Telephone, 5159.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,

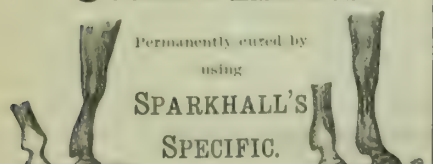
116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has secured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,

Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.** Pittsburg, Pa.

2y1

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though I am trotting alone, it is only for the stock belonging to the public, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family, but aims to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Membrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks, Almonts, Membrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Bloodwood, Central, American Clay, Administrator, Northstar, Membrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Bashaw, Hovey's Membrino and Hoover. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed producing trotting crosses, close to the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 1y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.

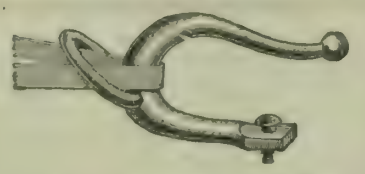


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in **Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.** And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

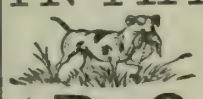
A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

'DORR."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of St. Catharoy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. H. Nesbit, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 124 California street, San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you will get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

OLIVE

And Other Fruit Lands

FOR SALE

In ten, fifteen and twenty acre lots, at one hundred dollars an acre, at Sunol Glen, in Alameda county, on the Livermore, or old overland route, thirty miles from Oakland, or thirty-six miles from San Francisco, **four trains a day; excursion tickets, $1.50.** Terms, $25 an acre, or 25 per cent. cash, deed given, balance to be paid in three annual instalments. Trees furnished at fifteen cents a piece, land plowed, trees planted and well cultivated for one year, at $20 an acre, well cultivated each succeeding year at $5 an acre; **ninety per cent. of trees warranted to grow,** or will be replanted without extra cost. Choicest vineyard land on the same terms. This land is situated in a warm belt, exempt from the prevailing coast fogs, and is well supplied with wood and water. The situation is picturesque, and the climate is equal to that of Santa Barbara. References, by permission, is given to W. F. Goad, 603 Montgomery Street; J. A. Robinson, 509 Montgomery Street; J. F. Gawthorne, 444 California Street; Hon. C. N. Felton, 123 California Street; C. W. Crane, 518 Pine Street, room 39, Captain H. H. Ellis, T. F. Batchelder and Chas. Hadsell, Sunol Glen. For further particulars apply to

J. A. JOHNSON,
Sunol Glen, Cal.

P. S.—LOANS MADE, and FARMS BOUGHT and SOLD, on commission at moderate rates in Alameda county.

Notice to Breeders

—AND—

Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open book-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

Killip & Co,
116 Montgomery Street.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
S. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos. Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines. C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS, HACK, CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

- at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**

Address
W. H HOOD,
Woodland, Cal.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¾. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.

By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower



THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address

BAKER & HAMILTON,
San Francisco, Cal.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV., No. 12.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 22, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

ur old friend, Charles J. Foster, never wavered in his al giance to the noted stallion who was the sire of the subje of the present illustration. From the time when he first m le his acquaintance—and that was a long time ago, until h vent the way of all horses, he was ready to take up the c gels in his defense. He had predicted a glorious career; w n a foal he was nourished on cow's milk with a dash of ol rum to give it flavor, and gloriously the colt fulfilled the p mises. He was the foremost trotting stallion of his day, a after giving due weight to the circumstances attending hi life, it can be safely said that he ought to rank with the be of any day.

George Wilkes, first called Robert J. Fillingham, was bred by Harry Felter, Newburgh, N. Y. He was foaled in 1856, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Dolly Spanker, by Henry Clay, his second dam by Baker's Highlander. His trotting record is brilliant, obtaining a score of 2:22 in 1868, and in a well-attested trial he made two miles in 4:44. A horse of fine action, although he had a peculiar method of moving his hind legs, given them such a long sweep that at the furthest rear extension the foot was further back than in any other horse we ever saw. A long, easy stride, and yet with so much energy of action that there cannot be a question that with the improved training of the present time his mark would have been in the lowest notch for entire horses.

Mambrino Wilkes is very like his sire in conformation, excepting that he is a good deal larger. He is black, with a tinge of tan color, sixteen hands in height, with fine length and great substance. In fair condition he weighs over 1,200 pounds, and much of this is owing to his fine muscular development. His "middle piece" is capital, showing a large girth around the chest, with corresponding length of back, ribs, quarters and shoulders well clothed with muscles. He has a very handsome head and a clear eye, with the kindliest expression. He was bred by B. J. Treacy, of Fayette county, Ky., foaled April, 1874, and his dam combined the Mambrino Chief and Pilot, Jr. "backed with thoroughbred."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The March Stakes—Walton and the English Campaign—Betting on the Spring Fixtures—Racing at New Orleans—Notes from the Training Quarters—General Sporting News.

On the 1st instant no less than six racing associations closed their books for the summer races, Washington, Baltimore, Jerome, Chicago, Monmouth Park and Saratoga having "hung up" as added money to the same no less a sum than $240,000. That these munificent offers to turfmen have been appreciated the long list of entries received by Secretaries McIntyre, Ferguson, Coster, Hall and Wheatley show most clearly, and also that the great progress made by the American racing turf is onward, still upward. Over two thousand nominations have been made to the above stakes, and such a showing as this will speak for itself in any part of the world, wherever racing is carried on. It looks to be only a question of time when racing stakes in America will be of higher value than those in the old country even. Monmouth Park, Saratoga and Chicago, of course, have the bulk of this large aggregate. At Long Branch several California stables have entered, Palo Alto having in half a dozen of its best three-year-olds, and E. J. Baldwin's Santa Anita Stable making a number of entries. The Stallion Stakes for 1885, at the popular track, is still open, to close April 1st, and your State should, after consulting the conditions of the stake as set forth in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, send on at least half a dozen subscriptions. The stake will be worth over $15,000, and no colt or filly can compete whose sire has not been entered by the 1st of next month.

The departure for England on Saturday last of Wm. Donohue, the famous middle-weight jockey, in the interest of F. J. Walton the Plunger is exciting no little interest in turf circles. His intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities and eccentricities of the famous Lemington mare Giroffe is so well known—as also the fact that she *won* all her great races here under his pilotage—that it will be a great advantage to Giroffe in her races this spring to have Donohue in the saddle. She is a very nervous, high-strung, excitable bit of horse-flesh, and not one jockey in a hundred can do as much with her as Donohue can. Giroffe is nicely handicapped in the City and Surburban at 105 pounds, and if she cannot absolutely win at that weight, she ought to come very near doing so. It is arranged for Donohue to return to New York in May, in time for the spring races here. He will carry with him many good wishes for his and Giroffe's success.

Betting on the Suburban Handicap at Coney Island has opened with much animation. From 10 to 200 to 1 is laid against each of the sixty entries, and it is the best evidence of the impartial handicapping that all the subscribers have taken. Those most in favor at present appear to be Barnes 131, Iroquois 130, Parole 120, Gen. Monroe 117, Jack of Hearts 114, Bella 103, Thules 90, Vibrator 85, and Sandoval 85. The betting thus far is confined to the middle and light weights exclusively, the heavy bettors and the backers of the light weights having yet to show their hands. About Sandoval, a three-year-old for whom $10,000 is asked, $1,000 to $4 was laid this week, and it looks as if the taker of the odds has a long ways the best of it; $600 to $40 about Gen. Monroe; $500 to $20 Jack of Hearts, $500 to $15 Bella, are some other wagers recorded. On Louisville events some big bets have been made here; $6,000 to $1,000 was laid against Bob Miles for the Kentucky Derby, the taker being in the interest of J. T. Williams, the owner; $4,500 to $150 was laid against Exploit; $1,000 to $100 against Powhatan; $1,200 to $100 Buchanan, $1,000 to $50 Conkling, and smaller amounts for Tenfull, Eva S., Kosciusco, Richard L., Ensign, Loptin and others. It is a very open race this year, more so than ever before, apparently, and at least a dozen horses are finding strong backing. For the Louisville Cup $1,400 to $200 was laid recently against Harry Gilmore, and his price is now 6 to 1. Leonatus is not looked upon as a portable starter. The opinion seems to be general that this famous horse has run his last race. Lida Stanhope, April Fool and John Davis are next in favor, the gelding Duke of Monday, from the Haggin stable, is at 20 to 1. If any of your readers desire to invest on any of these races they can write or telegraph the writer, who will cheerfully undertake any commissions entrusted to him. Wallensee is at 20 to 1. In the Merchants' Stakes, Queen Ban, Gleaner, Freeland, John Davis, etc., are most sought after, while about Sweetbriar and Winnemucca, your two three-year-olds, 25 to 1 can be had. Altogether, the betting promises to be very heavy this spring.

Racing at New Orleans has been going on steadily during the last ten days and some exciting struggles have taken place. Morris' stable has regained some of its lost prestige through the doings of Fellowply, Manitoba, Zamora and Slocum. Athlone, six years, by Dickens or Narragansett, has loomed up with Marsh Redon and Wallensee as the equals of the best. His mile and three furlongs in 2:24½ has only once been beaten in a public race. The weather has got settled at the Crescent City now, and on Saturday Fellowply ran a mile in 1:42½, the race being one of a mile and half a furlong, run in 1:49½. Richard Lond, the Derby candidate now at New Orleans, is progressing so well that there has been quite a run on him in the books. Lida Stanhope, in the same stable, the last year's winner of the Louisville Cup, is in her old form again. If so, she is very likely to credit her name with the Cup for this year also. Susan Beane, the dam of Sensation, died last Friday night. Also Redowa, the dam of Montreal, etc. Father John, three years, by Glenelg, has been sold by C. Reed of Gallatin, Tennessee to W. L. Cassidy of St. Louis, for $3,000. Horses are now held at high figures, anything with four good legs and a pedigree is eagerly snapped at, especially in this vicinity. The Chinn & Morgan sale in Kentucky week before last drew a large crowd of buyers, and the twenty-two head brought an average of over $1,000 each, larger figures than was anticipated by the most sanguine. At the same sale Ringmaster sire of Hock-Hocking was sold for $40. Certainly the yearling sales in Tennessee and Kentucky are more than likely to realize larger amounts than ever before from the way thoroughbred stock is held just now. The supply, owing to the great increase in racing, is not equal to the demand, and breeders have matters all their own way as regards high prices. They deserve their success, however, for most of them are gentlemen who contribute largely toward the turf in more ways than one. Future years will no doubt see more horses in training if the present racing boom keeps on. Training here and in Kentucky has been a dead letter lately. A foot of snow and ice on the ground, and the mercury near zero every other day has made enforced inactivity a necessity. Yours, PACIFIC.

New York, March 10th, 1884.

TURF AND TRACK.

Imported Medley.

As few horses imported to America did more for the improvement of our race-horses than imp. Medley, his memoir we feel assured will be most acceptable to our readers.

Imp. Medley, gray, foaled 1776, bred by Mr. Medley, and imported by Mr. Malcolm Hart into Virginia about 1784; by Gimcrack, 1st dam Arminda by Snap; 2d dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus; 3d dam by Midge (by a son of Bay Bolton); 4th dam by Bartlett's Childers; 5th dam by Honeywood Arabian; 6th dam dam of the two True Blues.

Gimcrack, sire of imp. Medley, was a gray, foaled in 1760, bred by Mr. Green; by Cripple, out of Miss Elliott by Grisewood's Partner, her dam Caelia by Partner, out of Gray Brocklesby by Bloody Buttocks, etc.

Gimcrack made his first appearance at four years old, when he ran seven races and won seven. At five years old started six times and won five. At six years old he was sent to France and we are unable to say what he did that year. At seven years old he returned to England, started in seven races and won four. At eight years old started six times and won three. At nine years old started six times and won four. At ten years old started three times and won once, and at eleven years old started once and won. Most of his races were over a distance of ground from two to four miles heats, and it will be seen his career was remarkably long and successful.

The following are among the best of his get: Imp. Clockfast, Comedy, Grey Robin, Knick-Knack, Little Gem, Maiden, imp. Medley, Phaeton, Scramble, Surprise, Vestris, etc. He died somewhere about 1779, as he was not advertised after that year.

Arminda, the dam of imp. Medley, ran some five races and walked over for one.

Snap, the sire of Arminda, the dam of Medley, was a brown, foaled in 1750, by Snip, out of Sister to Slip by Fox, her dam Gipsy by Bay Bolton, 3d dam by Duke of Newcastle's Turk, etc. Snap did not start until he was six years old, and won four races, all he started for, two of them matches in which he beat Mask for 1,000 guineas each, won a four-mile heat race, and walked over for 50 guineas at Durham.

At seven years old beat Sweepstakes, 126 lbs. each, Beacon Course, for 1,000 guineas and was retired to the stud.

The following are among the best of his get: Snapina, Roxana, Havannah, Snap Dragon, Snip, Specimen, Harold, Druid, Hecate, Snipe, Petrucio, Tartuffe, Tortoise, Metaphysician, Darling, Goldfinder, Torch, Virago, Creden de Burbade, Susan, Faggergill, Lady Jane, Snorum, Titus, Tetotum, Ancient Pistol, Nosegay, Fiddlestring, Almira, Gnawpost, Golden Fleece, Juniper, Barbara, Raton, Cockspur, Maria, Papillon, Count Hussar, Mexico, Slyboots, Speculator, Ratcatcher, Mexican, Sarpedon, etc.

Snap died in 1777, aged 27 years.

Medley was a gray, not exceeding 15 hands high. He is described by old turfmen as a horse of uncommon beauty and great appearance of blood, to which he united such just symmetry, that although of great substance for a horse of his size, yet, on a cursory view, he seemed light; still all his parts were strong.

He started once at three years old, at Newmarket, Medley, three years, 113 lbs., and Post Boy, three years, 109 lbs., ran a dead heat across the Flat for 50 guineas.

At four years old started six times and won three. Newmarket, Medley, four years, beat Hymen, four years, 112 lbs. each, Beacon Course, for 100 guineas. Same place for Fortesque Stakes of 30 guineas each, ditch in (11 subs.), for four-year-olds, colts 119 lbs., fillies 116 lbs., won by Imperator; Buccaneer second, Hugh Capet third, Medley fourth, and three others. Same place, second spring meeting, for £50 for all ages, Duke Course, over 2 miles, won by Guildford, five years, 118 lbs., Fierifaclas, four years, 103 lbs., second; Wickham, four years, 103 lbs., third; Medley, 103 lbs., was fifth in a field of eight. Same place, first October Meeting, Medley, four years, 114 lbs., beat Jockey, 118 lbs., Beacon Course, for 100 guineas. Same place Medley, four years, 112 lbs., beat Leapfrog, 121 lbs., Beacon Course, for 100 guineas. Newmarket Houghton Meeting, Reputation, 112 lbs., beat Medley, 114½ lbs., ditch in, for 200 guineas.

At five years old started seven times and won six. Newmarket, Medley, five years, 112 lbs., beat Farmer, 108½ lbs., Duke Course, for 100 guineas. Same place Medley, five years, 113 lbs., received 20 guineas compromise from Marygold, 97 lbs., Beacon Course. Same place, Medley, 111 lbs., beat Bridget, 118 lbs., Beacon Course, for 200 guineas. Epsom, for a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, four miles, Medley, 107 lbs., first; Golden Dun, 100 lbs., second; Fame, 114 lbs., third; Guildford for Members' Plate, £50, four-mile heats, Medley, 119 lbs., 1st 1st; Sir J. Shelley's bay filly, four years, 102 lbs., 2d 2d; Sportley, five years, 116, 3 dr. Same place for Town Plate, £50, two-mile heats, Medley, five years, 119 lbs., 2d 1st 1st; Telamen, five years, 119 lbs., 5th 3d 2d; Mercury, five years, 119 lbs., 3d 4th 3d; Ulysses, four years, 110 lbs., 1st 2d d; Drousy, six years, 125 lbs., 4th dr.; Lilly of the Valley, four years, 110 lbs., distanced. Bath, for the Cup, by subscription of 10 guineas each, four miles, (13 subs.), Burringdon, five years, 119 lbs., first; Medley, five years, 119 lbs, second.

At six years old started six times and won two. At Newmarket Medley, 110 lbs., beat Fame, 112 lbs., ditch in, for 100 guineas. Same place for £50, Duke Course, Boxer, 119 lbs., first; Medley, 119 lbs., second; Clandon, 119 lbs., third. Reading for £50, four-mile heats, Standby, aged, 134 lbs, 2d 1st 1st; Medley, six years, 124 lbs., 1st 2d dr. Egham for £50, four-mile heats, Copperbottom, six years, 119 lbs., 1st 1st; Medley, six years, 119 lbs., 2d 2d. Aylesbury for 50 sovs., four-mile heats; Slender, four years, 102 lbs, 4th 1st 1st; Starring Tom, six years, 123 lbs, 2d 2d 1st; Medley, six years, 121 lbs, 3d 3d dr.; Copperbottom, six years, 126 lbs., fell. Epsom, Medley, 116 lbs., beat Hesodina, 108 lbs., two miles for 50 guineas.

At seven years old started four times and won two. Carlisle for 50 sovs., four-mile heats, Smart, five years, 118 lbs, 3d 1st 1st; Medley, aged, 130 lbs., 1st, fell; Golden Dun, six years, 128 lbs., 2d dis.; Pinks, six years, 128 lbs., distanced. Reading for 50 sovereigns, four-mile heats, Medley, aged, 1st 2d 1st; Copperbottom, aged, 3d 1st 2d; Freeholder, aged, 4th 3d dr.; Omea, aged, 2d dr. Canterbury for £50 plate, four-mile heats; Sussex, five-years, 115 lbs., 1st 1st; bay mare, five years, 112 lbs., 2d 2d; Medley, aged, 126 lbs., 4th 3d, grey colt, four years, 101 lbs., 3d dr. Newmarket, Challaby beat Medley across the Flat for 50 guineas.

This ended his racing career, and he was imported to America, and he made some eight seasons in this country, and died the property of James Wilkinson, Southampton county, Va., in 1792, aged sixteen years. According to the number of mares put to imp. Medley, and the number trained, he sired more successful race-horses up to this day than any horse that preceded him in America. From his mares and sons we are indebted for some of our best thoroughbreds. Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky, the four great breeding states up to within the past twenty years, are mainly indebted for some of their best stock to the Medley cross. The following will give some idea of the part that imp. Medley blood has played in our thoroughbred stock: Arminda by Medley, left a great family who has come down through Dido (dam of Dungannon), Gray Fanny, (dam of Gray Medoc), Blue Bonnet (dam of Little Arthur, Nebula, Alice Jones, Lightning, Thunder, Loadstone and Lancaster), Kate Aubrey, Minnehaha, Asteroid, Sue Lewis, Jonesboro, Longstreet, Mary Martin, Annette, Cariboo, etc. Atlanta by imp. Medley, is represented by Bet Bounce, Flora, Coquette by Sir Archy, Arab, Tariff, Brilliant, Eliza Riley, and Gen. Brooks. Coquette was the dam of Janet (Virginia Lafayette), Virginia Taylor, Bonnie Bess, etc. Calypso, by imp. Medley, was the dam of Malvina by imp. Sterling, Surprise by Americus, Julia M. by imp. Spread Eagle, Rosalie by imp. Knowlesly, and Trafalgar by imp. Muftl. Helen by imp. Medley was the dam of Thornton's Medley by imp. Punch. Little Moll by imp. Medley was the dam of Cora by imp. Bedford, and Wiltona by imp. Stirling. A Medley mare produced Miss Jefferson by imp. Diomed, Carolina by imp. Saltram, Roanoke by imp. Magic, Carolinain by imp. True Blue, Vanity and Reality by Sir Archy. Reality was the dam of Bonnets O' Blue, the dam of the renowned Fashion and Mariner. Fanny Blue by imp. Medley, produced Fanny Archibald, dam of John Randolph by Gracchus. Pandora by imp. Medley was the dam of Greyhound by imp. Spread Eagle. Vixen by imp. Medley was the dam of Ogle's Oscar. Yarico by Medley was the dam of Hebe, by Dare Devil, who produced Medley by imp. Bedford. The race-horse and sire Bellair was by imp. Medley. Jones', White's, Wilkerson's and Ridgley's Medleys were sons of imp. Medley, and Little Medley was by him also. Grey Diomed, the sire of Amanda, the dam of Duroc, who sired American Eclipse, was by imp. Medley. Boxer, Melzar, Lamplighter, Wild Medley and Barry's Grey Medley were sons of imp. Medley. It will be seen that the blood of imp. Medley is mingled with the best and most successful strains of blood in this countay. It was said of Medley that he seldom failed to get a race-horse, and the qualities which marked his stock made them known wherever seen. They were remarkable for clean, bony legs, short backs, and good loin, round barrel-like body, large sinew, and solid bulky tendons. Monsieur Tonson, Sir Richard Tonson, Sir Henry Tonson, Champion, Jerry, etc., who did much for the stock of Tennessee, descended from imp. Medley, through his son Barry's Grey Medley, who sired their grandam. Gimcrack, Randolph's Roan, Quicksilver, Opemeco and Fitz's Medley were sons of his. A great number more of successful race-horses might be given having a cross of Medley, or of imp. Clockfast who was by the same sire, but the above is sufficient to establish the fact that a large majority of our earlier (and at the present day) most distinguished race-horses are deeply imbued with the Medley blood, showing its great value and superior character over any of the earlier importations.—*Live Stock Record.*

Calling on Tom Cannon.

[Correspondence N. Y. Spirit.]

"Very glad to see you if you care to come down and have a look at the horses," Tom Cannon had written to me, and it was in answer to this invitation that I found myself at Stockbridge station a few mornings since. A brougham with a good-looking horse in the shafts is waiting for me, and I am soon on my way along the ups and downs of the Hampshire road, the windings of the river Test making a picturesque feature as we drive along. An abrupt turn presently shows a glimpse of white rails marking a track on the green downs; the stands of the Stockbridge race-course are visible on one side, and on the other are the many roofs of Danebury, which, with all the stabling and outbuildings surrounding the house, looks quite like a little village in itself.

As I drive up some of the horses are filing out of the stable-yard on to the adjoining downs—Stockbridge race-course extends to the very doors of Danebury—but before looking critically at these to recognize old friends on which I have won or lost money, I have to exchange greetings with the genial Tom, who receives his guests with the hearty Hampshire welcome.

"It's very good of you to think of giving me this treat, Tom," I say, and I mean it, too, for I do not know a pleasanter place to visit.

"Very pleased to see you down, Mr. R.," he replies, and then follow the questions about "taking something," a ceremony which they think should be often repeated in this south country; but I propose to get up a tremendous appetite for lunch, and proceed at once to make inquiries about the horses.

"We'll go and see them now, if you like," Tom Cannon says, "they are all out—all the morning lots, at least. They have not been very bright, some of the young ones," he continues, as we stroll across the yard towards the downs which open beyond. "I've had several of them out of sorts, but they're all well now, or getting well, I'm glad to say."

"And the Derby colt, how's Fritz?" I ask, for Cannon's own colt, a brother to Beau Brummel, who would have won the Derby last year for Lord Hastings if he had stood his preparation, is a subject of much interest at present, and is backed already for the great Epsom race.

"He's been laid up, too, but he's coming on well again. Ah! there they are!" he adds, and I see a long string of sheeted horses walking about in a circle under the supervision of Olding, Tom Cannon's head man.

"That's Sachem, isn't it? How well he looks! And isn't that Pontiac?" I inquire, as Olding rides up to receive instructions.

"Let them all canter, and then we'll see about the jumpers. Sachem must go over the hurdles with The Dethroned, and we'll have Jolly Sir John, Beechfield, Nosegay and Saville over the steeple-chase course."

Olding rides off to give the necessary instructions, and Mr. E. M. Owen, a gentleman who lives at Danebury, and helps in the management of the horses, as well as riding them over a country or over hurdles, canters off to see the jumpers properly booted, for they do not want any over-reaches or cut legs to interfere with preparation. Meantime the others come cantering towards the spot where Cannon and I stand.

"There's Picador."

"Well in the Lincoln handicap?"

"Yes, he is. He'll probably run second or third, as he has done in the last five races he has been for, but something always comes and beats him at the finish," Cannon remarks. "Yes, that's Rollo," he continues, in reply to my observation. "I thought well of him last year, just as you did, but I could not train him; however, he's all right now. There's Fritz. Looks well, too, doesn't he? Not grown much? No, but he's big enough if he's good enough, and I dare say he'll go ahead now that he's well again."

"Well, Tom, I'd like to see him win. I suppose he won't be out till the Derby?" I say.

"No. He's not in the Two Thousand. Ah! it's a difficult thing to win the Derby! I should like to win it on my own horse, but I don't quite see how I'm to beat some of the rest. There's the Adelaide filly, for one. Jewitt was down here the other day, and he gives a good account of her. And there are some other good ones, too, but I mean to have a try, if the colt has kept his form. I don't know more than you do about that at this time of year. There's Pontiac. He disappointed me at the Houghton meeting last year. I did think he'd have won that Nursery! I'd rather win a race for Mr. Lorillard than for myself. I would, indeed; but I can't do it if he doesn't send me the horses."

So the string went by, some five-and-twenty in number, and we strolled through the plantation, which crowns a rise in the downs so as to afford shelter for the horses whichever way the wind is, and took up our station by one of the hurdles. Here Cannon got on Mr. Owen's horse and galloped off, while Owen and I waited to see how Sachem would jump. Presently we heard the thud of hoofs on the turf.

"*Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula camp um,*" to quote Virgil's famous onomatopœic line, and round the corner of the plantation comes the chestnut, one of the best-looking horses in the country, with the sun touching his golden chestnut coat, and that disappointing beast, The Dethroned, second best, though placed third to Corrie Roy in the last Goodwood Stakes, and formerly known as the Monarch, till the fact of his "not behaving as such" seemed to make a change of name desirable.

On they rush to the hurdle where we stand. Some dozen feet from it Sachem takes off, I can hardly say rises, for he scarcely seems to do that, and rapping it a bit lands a dozen feet from it on our side, and away without a pause.

"Look out. I'm coming!" Cannon shouts, and we, who have been examining the hoof-prints, clear the way as the great jockey, the master of Danebury, canters up and larks over the jump.

After that we stroll up to one of the steeple-chase jumps, and see the four come safely round, and then turn towards home. A rabbit scurries across the green lane, intersected by the low fences over which the jumpers are taught the rudiments of their business, from one strip of plantation to the other.

"We'll bring our guns this afternoon, and see if we can get one or two of those," Cannon remarks, as he notices Bunny scuttle away.

I readily acquiesce in the suggestion that we should go round the stables as soon as the horses are done up, as I wanted to tell you about Mr. Lorillard's contingent.

"I've only six of the American's here now," Cannon says, arming himself with a pair of scissors, for he has noticed that some of the tails looked ragged, and thinks he will utilize his time by trimming them up a bit. "I couldn't recommend him to keep ones that were no use. There's De Soto," and he stopped at the commodious box (the Danebury stables are remarkably spacious and airy), wherein was a chestnut with three white legs. "Never been tried. Too ill all the summer. A long and low animal, you see, with good legs and feet. There's Pontiac. Yes, I fancy he's the best. He ran well in the Woodcote at Epsom, and in the New stakes at Ascot, but he had the bad luck to meet Wild Thyme in both races, and she was a bit better than he. I certainly thought he would have won that race at Newmarket in the autumn, but we'll hope for better luck this year."

Out of one stable into another, along row after row of boxes we pass, and presently come to Fritz's residence—one must use respectful terms in writing about such colts as this.

"Not much the matter with him," his master says, as he proceeds to trim his tail with the scissors.

"We'll make him look like a hunter, and then we'll get a longer price about him," Cannon jocularly observes, and I take a lock of the clippings to have something made of it, if, after all, Fritz should get his head in front on the 28th of May next, which, however, I fear is too much to be reasonably expected.

There is no mistaking Sachem, whose box we soon entered. It is padded all round to the height of four or five feet. Cannon looks at him critically.

"Here, boy; just trim his tail a bit," he says, handing the scissors to the horse's attendant, and looking slyly at me. "If I went near him in this long coat he'd kick me to the other side of the Grand Stand," he says, as the lad cautiously makes the chestnut's tail square, Sachem squirming and lifting up his feet uneasily meantime.

"That's another of Mr. Lorillard's—Comanche. He's grown and thickened, and isn't at all a bad-looking horse. That's one that would do well over hurdles, if Mr. Lorillard cared for it. There's Emperor. He was very backward. He can stay a bit, I fancy, from a rough up he had in the autumn, but he's got no speed. Choctaw's bigger—he's grown, certainly; whether he's better I can't tell yet. The other one of Mr. Lorillard's is Nirvana. She comes out with the afternoon horses."

In the afternoon I see her being led about, and passing a good deal of time on her hind legs. "Very moderate; little speed," is her trainer's verdict.

A question which I do not feel quite justified in putting to Cannon, but which I should like to have answered, was about the younger Loates, who has been Cannon's boy for the last two years. Rumor has it that S. Loates has ceased to go straight, and has joined "the school," as the little clique of untrustworthy jockeys is called. The lad is, thanks to Cannon's instruction, a remarkably good rider, and if he has gone wrong it is a sad pity. Seeing, as he must have done during his residence in Cannon's stable, how much respect and esteem straight running earns for a jockey, and, in addition, what wealth his master has honestly acquired, Loates must be an idiot if he has done wrong. All this I thought it more delicate not to introduce as a subject of conversation as we sat and smoked after dinner, and after Cannon, Owen and I had beaten the covers and got some of the rabbits we saw in the morning, or at any rate, some of their relations, I have no authority for saying anything of the sort, but I shall be surprised to see Loates in the popular crimson and white hoops which he has worn constantly since the beginning of his short career.

As we chatted, I took up a piece of what looked like ivory from the mantel-piece.

"A horse's tooth, Tom?" I ask.

"Yes; Bay Middleton's," he replies, and I see the name written on it in ink. Bay Middleton, who won the Derby and Two Thousand for Lord Jersey in 1836, lies buried, with Crucifix, at Danebury, and many still declare that Bay Middleton, in his best days, was as good a horse as ever lived. With the tooth in my hand, I reflect on "the brave days of old," and I am sure it is the wish of every man who wishes well to the turf that another horse, as good as Bay Middleton, may issue from the Danebury stable.

It is reported that W. J. Gordon recently offered $25,000 for Director, but Mr. Salisbury holds out for $35,000.

Monmouth Park Association.

The Monmouth Park exhibit of entries for the stakes which closed last year, together with those that closed on March 1st, is the largest ever made by a racing association in this country, a fact that is not at all surprising, considering that three of its associate members are Mr. George L. Lorillard, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, and Mr. D. D. Withers, and that several other large owners confine their entries for the summer meetings exclusively to that of the Monmouth Park Association. In the matter of racing no association in the country constructs its programmes with greater skill, looking alike to the fact that the number of starters shall be large enough to furnish good sport both to the betting and non-betting element of the daily attendance, and at the same time not put owners to any severe test in training their horses for long distances. That the admirers of old-fashioned races should find fault and regret the decadence of American thoroughbreds is not surprising. But owners like the Dwyers very naturally say that those who find the most fault never paid for a bag of oats in their lives, and that they would quickly alter their minds if they had two or three horses break down while they were being prepared for races at two miles or over. No doubt with this idea the Monmouth Park Association reduced the distance for its cup race to two miles, the entries for which are as follows: Clipsiana Stable's Sandoval; Dwyer Brother's Checkmate; Barnes' George Kinney and Miss Woodford; F. Gebhard's Eole and Eolest; C. Littlefield's Free Gold; G. L. Lorillard's Monitor, and Pierre Lorillard's Herbert, Pinafore, Drake Carter and Huron. The full entry for the stakes to be run during the meeting is as follows:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.		West End, 1½ miles	59
Hopeful, 5 furlongs	82	Barnegat, 1½ miles	40
July, ¾ miles	79	Raritan, 1¼ miles	47
Tyro, ¾ miles	83	Elizabeth, 1⅛ miles	33
Sapling, ¾ miles	85	Palisade, 1⅛ miles	46
August, ¾ miles	88	Newark, 1 mile	53
Criterion, ¾ miles	97	Trenton, 1⅛ miles	41
Atlantic, ¾ miles	77	FOR ALL AGES.	
Seabright, ¾ miles	79	Eatontown, ¾ miles	41
Red Bank, ¾ miles	79	Freehold, 1½ miles	27
Camden, ¾ miles	80	Passaic, ¾ miles	43
Optional, ¾ miles	61	The Cup, 2 miles	13
Moet & Chandon, ¾ miles	48	Ocean, 1½ miles	24
Homebred Produce, ¾ miles	69	Champion, 1½ miles	28
FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.		Long Branch Handicap, 1¼ miles	59
Lorillard, 1½ miles	93	Shrewsbury Handicap, 1½ miles	42
Monmouth Oaks, 1¼ miles	69	Midsummer Handicap, 1 mile	54
Stockton, 1¼ miles	67	Harvest Handicap, 1¼ miles	52
Stevens, 1 5-8 miles	64	Navesink Handicap, 1¼ miles	37
Omnibus, 1½ miles	105	Monmouth Handicap, 1½ miles	50

Grand total of entries.....2,194

In addition to the above stakes there is the Champion Stallion Stakes for two-year-olds at $250 each, with $5,000 added, at three-quarters of a mile, the entries for which will be made the day previous to the day designated for the race, which entries are confined to the "get" of the following twenty-two sires entered at $500 each, all of which will go to the winner, less $3,000 to be divided by the second and third for the race:

E. Baldwin's Grinstead,	N. Kittson's Reform,
A. Belmont's Kingfisher,	G. Lorillard's Sensation,
A. Belmont's Ill-Used,	P. Lorillard's Duke of Magenta,
H. Bernard's Springbok,	P. Lorillard's Falsetto,
Clay & Co.'s Billet,	P. Lorillard's Mortimer,
F. Harper's Longfellow,	Power & Son's Volturno,
F. Harper's Ten Broeck,	D. Swigert's Glenelg,
W. Harding's Enquirer,	D. Swigert's Monarchist,
W. Harding's Great Tom,	D. Wither's King Ernest,
N. Kittson's Alarm,	D. Wither's Stonehenge.

Another feature of the meeting will be the races for the Ocean and Champion Stakes. The former is at a mile and a furlong, and will no doubt be a Fourth of July fixture, and as Iroquois, Eole, the Dwyer cracks Barnes, George Kinney and Miss Woodford, and the best of the three-year-olds are entered, a specially grand race may be expected, which will be renewed later in the meeting for the Champion Stakes with perhaps Monitor and Bob miles as additional starters.

Pony Trotters.

A writer in the Texas *Live Stock Journal* eulogizes the Texas ponies for speed. He mentions the following performances:

Last fall, a four-year-old colt was taken up off the grass, never having been under shelter even before, and in about a month's time paced three heats a good second, time 2:57, 2:56, 3:04½. This was in September. In October, at the regular meeting here he paced fourth, three heats, time in two of them, 2:28 and 2:28¼.

The colt is not five years old yet, and is said to have paced a mile in 2:26.

Texas Bill, gray gelding, no pedigree, bought for a trifle on the street, trotted November meeting, 2:30 class, first heat 2:29¼, fourth heat 2:29½, and seventh heat 2:29½. At the Dallas meeting he trotted in 2:26¼. He is a Texas horse, branded with a heart.

The horse Keno, which Campbell campaigned all through the northern grand circuit in the 2:25 class, was bought out of a delivery wagon in Denison, Texas, for $140. He was a Texas horse, had speed, and was a stayer.

Brown Jug, Jr., is another little Texas pony that with a little handling developed wonderful speed, yet sold after pacing a mile down in the twenties, for less than three hundred dollars.

Kentucky thoroughbreds ran at the fall meeting a half mile in 51¾; the cow ponies, same conditions, 52½. The pony Cyclone who, third time he was hitched and after six miles of hard work, paced a quarter in 40½ sections. He has done a great deal better since and goes the full mile with less than one month's handling. Noyes hitched a mixed gaited cow pony to a cart February 3d, and putting on what he calls his "pacing harness," trotted him a quarter in 39 seconds. He commenced driving another mixed gaited brown Texas horse less than a month ago and now trots him in 2:35 easy.

Tips in Chicago.

Mr. J. L. Day of Chicago, in a private letter to the editor of this paper, makes the following reference to tips:

Col. R. S. Withers of Kentucky wants to know about tips. I can say that our North Side Street Car Company has been using tips on all of its horses for a year or more. They travel on cobble stones day in and day out. I have watched their horses, and think they go better by far than ever before. They have used them all winter, and we have experienced a hard, cold winter, with plenty of snow. I am a friend of the tips, and hope to live long enough to see every man using them on his driving horse, should he own one. I am driving my mare Kate Allen the pacer, a six-year-old, barefoot now on the snow; as soon as spring opens up shall put the tips on for road use.

Leonatus is being slowly trained for his engagements. It is reported that his leg is all right and that he will surely run barring any unforeseen accidents.

California Abdallah.

In response to numerous requests we reproduce the following description and pedigree of the first son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that made the journey to the Pacific coast, called at the time of his importation simply Abdallah, but since generally known as California Abdallah. We quote from an advertisement printed in 1860, at which time the horse was owned by Ben Fish and was in the stud at the owner's stable.

DESCRIPTION.—Abdallah was raised by Charles Hultz, of Orange county, New York; sold and went to New Jersey, where he took the first premium as a yearling and as a two-year-old at two successive fairs in that state over all competitors from that and other states. Abdallah stands sixteen hands and half an inch high, mahogany bay, black mane and tail, clean head, well set on, beautiful neck and sloping shoulders, well ribbed up and very heavily quartered, tremendous stifle and gaskin, short canon bone and sound feet. In short, a perfect picture of magnificent horse-flesh. A good one to look at and a good one to go; has a remarkable turn of speed, with a very level and square gait, gentle and kind in saddle and harness of any kind, and high courage; as fast if not faster than any horse in the country at trotting, and can outwalk them all. Abdallah has never been trained, but trots his mile in 2:50 to harness.

PEDIGREE.—Abdallah was foaled March 29th, 1884; was sired by Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by old Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Hambletonian's dam was the Charles Kent mare, by imp. Bellfounder, grandam old One Eye, by old Hambletonian, he by imp. Messenger, his dam also by imp. Messenger, and the dam of old One Eye by imp. Messenger. The dam of Abdallah was sired by imp. Roebuck, his grandam by Sir Henry, the celebrated race-horse that ran Eclipse. The pedigree of all Abdallah's ancestry is pure.

William M. Rysdyk, of the town of Chester, Orange county, state of New York, being first duly sworn, says that the above pedigree is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn to this 4th day of February, 1858, before me
F. A. OLMSTEAD,
Justice of the Peace.

A Little Mistake.

During the late meeting at New Orleans Stoval the jockey incurred the displeasure of his employers by making the mistake of winning a race. In the Mystic Krewe the Louisiana Stables had two starters, Wallensee and Fosteral. The owners backed both entries, but stood to win much the larger sum on Fosteral. They officially notified the judges that Fosteral was to be the winner, if possible, and instructed Stoval, who rode Wallensee, if he saw that Fosteral could win, to let him do so. In the race, at the end of a mile or so, Fosteral made a determined move for the front, but it was quite apparent to everybody that he could not get there, seeing which, Stoval, who was lying close behind with Wallensee, at once set sail for the lead, and soon had everything behind him. In the meantime, Fosteral had crept up to second place, and when the run for home was fairly begun the race was virtually between the two stable companions. About the eighth pole Stoval looked back to see who was next him, but apparently he did not know it was Fosteral, for Wallensee continued on and won. After dismounting Stoval said that so much mud had been thrown in his face (the track was bad) that he actually did not know that Fosteral was second on the homestretch. There is no question at all that Fosteral could have won if Wallensee had been pulled back near the string, and it doubtless was Stoval's duty to let him do so if he knew how matters stood on the homestretch. While this is so, if the backers of Wallansee had seen Stoval deliberately pull him in front of the grand stand, would't there have been a howl? The luckless jockey was bound to come in for censure, no matter what he had done.

Sale of Thoroughbreds.

In connection with the numerous sales of thoroughbred yearlings which will shortly take place in this country, together with the very important sale of the horses in training, the property of Lord Falmouth, which will be sold at Newmarket, England, on the 28th prox., it is announced that Mr. Wm. Easton, late Superintendent of the American Horse Exchange, and Col. S. D. Bruce, the compiler of the American Stud-Book (the fourth volume of which will be ready in a few days), have formed a copartnership for the sale by auction and at private sale, and for the purchase on commission of both thoroughbred horses and cattle of all kinds. They have taken offices at No. 4 West Twenty-fourth street (Fifth Avenue Hotel), where information concerning thoroughbreds generally will be furnished. The rooms will also be made attractive in a general way for those who wish to discuss "horse" from a racing standpoint.

Archer and the Grand National.

During the week ending the 23d ult. there was a left-handed rumor afloat in England that Fred Archer might wear his brother's colors, and ride Dog Fox in the forthcoming Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase. Dog Fox is nominated by Charles Archer. He is five years old, by Xenophon, and is handicapped at 145 pounds. He won the Second Royal Oak Steeple-chase at Liverpool last November, and was subsequently purchased by Charley Archer for 230 guineas. It is scarcely possible, even if Dog Fox runs for the Grand National, that Fred Archer will ride him. If he does, he will not be the first Archer that has rode over the Liverpool course, for in 1858 William Archer, the father of Fred and Charles, rode the winner, Little Charley, at 147 pounds. He beat a field of fifteen in 11 minutes 5 seconds. The odds, at last advices, were 33 to 1 against Dog Fox.

The Turf in Mexico.

The breeding of thoroughbred and American stock in Mexico has greatly increased. The programme of the Mexican Jockey Club devotes $7,950 for purses. The races that are interesting to foreign-breds are as follows: First meeting—Sunday, April 20th, purse of $1,000, for Mexican half-bred horses, four-year-olds; a purse of $800, for thoroughbred three-year-olds; a purse of $300, for trotters, to sulky, 3,000 metres distance. Second meeting—April 27th, purse $300, all-aged handicap, half-breeds. 1,500 metres distance: purse $2,500, for thoroughbred three-year-olds. Third meeting—May 4th, purse $1,000, all-aged handicap, for thoroughbreds, 2,400 metres distance; a selling purse, $500, 1,500 metres distance. The Jockey Club proposes to give two meetings more, and will devote $5,000 to purses for foreign-breds.

Bodine, the old time campaigner, is now doing duty on the road at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Killip & Co.'s Book.

The following are the quotations in Killip & Co.'s books for the spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association:

No. 1 California Stake—For two-year-olds; one-half mile dash.
Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane..... 2 to 1
Theo. Winters' b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette..... 4 to 1
Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss..... 3 to 1
Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abbie W..... 4 to 1
Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika..... 5 to 1
Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion..... 3 to 1
Theo. Winters' br f, by Hooker—Kitten..... 6 to 1
J. B. Chase's bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra..... 8 to 1
G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi..... 8 to 1
J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy..... 6 to 1
James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease..... 10 to 1
Jas. Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake..... 12 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom..... 5 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy..... 2 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Rutherford—Glenita..... 6 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner..... 2 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia..... 4 to 1
Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop..... 5 to 1
Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin..... 2 to 1
Palo Alto's b f Monday Plaything..... 4 to 1
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist..... 15 to 1

No 2.—Hearst Stake.—For all ages; three-fourth mile dash.
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepard..... 2 to 1
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton..... 4 to 1
Theo. Winters' ch h Jumbo, five years, by California—Big Gun..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto's b g Jou Jou, three years, by Monday—Plaything... 2 to 1
George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W. 5 to 1
H. C. Judson's blk c John A., three years, by Monday—Lady Clare..... 6 to 1
Jas. B. Chase's ch f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly..... 8 to 1
John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.. 2 to 1
John Mackey's b f Lina, three years, by King Alfonso—Titania..... 8 to 1

No. 3—Winters' Stake—Three-year-olds; dash one and a half miles.
J. K. Gries, San Buenaventura, b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels—Mary Wade..... 15 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's, Santa Anita, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson..... 5 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita..... 6 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's, ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D..... 4 to 1
E. J. Baldwin's, ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C..... 5 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy..... 3 to 1
Theo. Winters, El Arroyo, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion..... 2 to 1
Theo. Winters, ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A..... 3 to 1
Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda..... 9 to 1
P. J. Shafter, Ciema, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen.... 9 to 1
Palo Alto, Menlo Park, b c, by Norfolk—Boyadana..... 5 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Nova Zembla..... 5 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin..... 2 to 1
Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Glendew..... 4 to 1
Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic..... 2 to 1
Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps..... 4 to 1
Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou..... 3 to 1
W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flush..... 6 to 1
J. B. Haggin, El Paso, b c Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie 3 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda..... 5 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenuine..... 5 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope..... 6 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert..... 6 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenelg—Edna..... 7 to 1
J. B. Haggin, ch f, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood..... 3 to 1
J. B. Haggin, br f, My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot..... 5 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania..... 6 to 1

No. 4—Selling Race.—one and one-eighth miles.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly, $1,000..... 2 to 1
Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe, $600..... 3 to 1
George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W., $600..... 5 to 1
T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, three years, by Wildidle—Blarney, $1,000..... 5 to 1
Caleb Dorsey's b g Chris, six years, by Specter—by Veto, $600. 8 to 1
H. C. Judson's b m Neilson, three years, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson, $1,400..... 9 to 1
L. J. Rose's s g Harry Rose, three years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, $1,000..... 3 to 1
John Mackey's ch f Assyria, three years, by Lever—Asia, $1,500 6 to 1
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, $600..... 8 to 1
Thos. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, $700 10 to 1

No. 5—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; dash of five eighths of a mile.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, two years, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, two years, by Shannon—Miss Peyton..... 1 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch c Planter, two years, by Flood—Planetia..... 1 to 1
H. C. Judson's b s Billy Ayres, two years, by Shannon—Lady Clare..... 3 to 1

No. 6—Purse, $200; one mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds that have not won a race.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, three years, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto's b g Jou Jou, three years, by Monday—Plaything... 1 to 1
W. M. Murray's — c Col. Jack Hayes, three years, by Joe Daniels—Liberty..... 5 to 1
H. C. Judson's b f Neilson, three years, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson..... 3 to 1
Jas. B. Chase's ch f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly.... 5 to 1
Jas. B. Chase's ch f Glorianne, three years, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca..... 5 to 1
John Mackey's b f Rosa Bella, three years, by King Alfonso—Miranda..... 2 to 1
John Mackey's b f Faustina, three years, by imp. Glenelg—Marmot..... 2 to 1

No. 7—Purse, $200; dash of one mile.
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd..... 2 to 1
Delaney & Ayres, ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton..... 4 to 1
Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, three years, by Norfolk—Mattie A..... 3 to 1
Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, three years, by Norfolk—Marion..... 1 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bl f Phebe Anderson, three years, by Monday—Florence Anderson..... 2 to 1
John Mackey's b f Mileta, three years, by Lever—Malta..... 5 to 1
John Mackey's b f Lina, three years, by King Alfonso—Titania 5 to 1
M. M. Allan b h Patsey Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A..... 3 to 1

No. 8—Selling Purse. Same conditions as Selling race on first day; one and one-fourth miles.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly, $1,000..... 2 to 1
Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe, $600..... 3 to 1
George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W., $600..... 5 to 1
T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, three years, by Wildidle—Blarney $1,000..... 5 to 1
Caleb Dorsey's b g Chris, aged, by Specter—by Veto, $600..... 8 to 1
John Mackey's ch f Assyria, three years, by Lever—Asia, $1,500 6 to 1
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, $600..... 8 to 1
Thos. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, $700.. 10 to 1

No. 9—Purse, $200; for two-year-olds; dash of five-eighths of a mile.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, two years, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon..... 3 to 1
Theo. Winters' ch g, Bonanza, two years, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glen..... 2 to 1
Theo. Winters' b f Alturas, two years, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.. 3 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Playmate, by Shannon—Plaything.. 2 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton. 2 to 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's ch c Planter, by Flood—Planetia..... 3 to 1
H. C. Judson's ch c Billy A., two years, by Wildidle—Bonanza 5 to 1

No. 12—Purse, $300; for all ages; heats of three-quarters of a mile.
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd..... 2 to 1
George Green's b g Panama, four years, by Shannon—Abbie W 3 to 1
John Mackey's b f Mileta, three years, by Lever—Malta..... 3 to 1
John Mackey's b f Lina, three years, by King Alfonso—Titania 3 to 1
John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.. 1 to 1

No. 13—Gano Stake—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds.
Theo. Winters, ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane..... 2 to 1
Theo. Winters, b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette..... 4 to 1
Theo. Winters, ch f, by Hooker—Puss..... 3 to 1
Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Abby W..... 4 to 1
Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika..... 5 to 1
Theo. Winters, b f, by Hooker—Illusion..... 3 to 1
Theo. Winters, br f, by Hooker—Kitten..... 6 to 1
J. B. Chase, bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra..... 8 to 1
G. Pacheco, ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi..... 10 to 1
J. W. Adams, br c, Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy..... 10 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, ch g, by Grinstead—Experiment..... 6 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita..... 8 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, ch c, by Grinstead—Jennie D..... 4 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarty..... 2 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner..... 2 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto, s c, by Flood—Planetia..... 4 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop..... 5 to 1
Palo Alto, br c, by Shannon—Riglin..... 2 to 1
Palo Alto, b f, by Monday—Plaything..... 7 to 1
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H, by Hock Hocking—Maid of the Mist..... 15 to 1

No. 14—"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarter miles for all three-year-olds.
E. J. Baldwin, b c, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson..... 5 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, b f, by Rutherford—Glenita..... 5 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—sister to Clara D..... 3 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, ch f, by Grinstead—Josie C..... 4 to 1
E. J. Baldwin, br f, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarty..... 2 to 1
Theo. Winters, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion... 2 to 1
Theo. Winters, ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A..... 3 to 1
Jos. Cairn Simpson, b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens—Lady Amanda..... 7 to 1
P. J. Shafter, b f Bonita, by Shannon—Napa Queen..... 12 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Norfolk—Boyadana..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Nova Zembla..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto, br f, by Monday—Riglin..... 2 to 1
Palo Alto, b c, by Shannon—Demirep..... 2 to 1
Palo Alto, bl f, by Wildidle—Frolic..... 3 to 1
Palo Alto, br f, by Norfolk—Lizzie Whipps..... 5 to 1
Palo Alto, s f, by Norfolk—Frou Frou..... 3 to 1
W. L. Pritchard, br c, by Leinster—Addie A..... 6 to 1
W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Bazaar—Tibbie Dunbar..... 5 to 1
W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster or Bazaar—Minerva..... 7 to 1
W. L. Pritchard, ch f, by Leinster—Flush..... 4 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b c, Winnemucca, by imp. Billet—Lottie..... 2 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Miranda..... 4 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by Pat Malloy—Glenuine..... 5 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Heliotrope..... 6 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by Monarchist—Alert..... 6 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by imp. Glenelg—Edna..... 7 to 1
J. B. Haggin, ch f, by imp. Glenelg—Susie Linwood..... 7 to 1
J. B. Haggin, br f, My Love, by Virgil—Lightfoot..... 8 to 1
J. B. Haggin, b f, by King Alfonso—Titania..... 5 to 1

No. 15—Purse, $300; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd..... 1 to 2
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton..... 3 to 1
Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe..... 5 to 1
John Mackey's b f Lina, three years, by King Alfonso—Titania 2 to 1
John Mackey's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis.. 1 to 1

Tom Merry on Carriage Horses.

The want of good carriage horses is as great to-day as it was fifty years ago, and yet there are not a dozen Pacific coast breeders who have set at work to fill "the long-felt want." In some parts of the country they are crazed on the subject of trotters, without regard to service in the plow or dray; while in other sections they want nothing but dray and truck horses big as elephants, and wholly unserviceable except for moving great loads at a slow pace. About Walla Walla they won't breed to a horse without a track record, and in Linn and Lane counties they won't breed to a horse that has a record. Our own idea of a horse suitable for livery purposes is to breed a large and perhaps coarse mare to a highly-formed and bloodlike thoroughbred stallion, and to breed the fillies of that cross to a well-gaited and good-sized son of Volunteer, Almont or Happy Medium. In this way good size and ability to pull weight may be preserved, without destroying the trotting gait and fine action in harness. People have become too fond of the little fifteen-hand horse that can spurt for two or three miles in a basket phæton, and have neglected the big and rugged horses of the Kemble Jackson or Monroe Chief type, that can take up four wheels and trot nearly as fast as with two. There is a splendid opening in Oregon for this method of breeding coach horses, and they can invariably be sold at a profit, as they will require but little training. A man breeds for trotters, and gets one in twenty which he can sell for $2,500, after spending $1,500 to develop him. Let the same man breed coach horses on the above formula, and he can sell the whole twenty for $300 each, without spending over $600.

Pigskin Thrift.

The noted jockey James McLaughlin, who has been identified with the stable of the Dwyer Bros. for a half dozen years, bought last week on Eight avenue, Brooklyn, a magnificent residence costing $25,000, into which he will soon be domiciled with his wife and their little laughing young ones. Less than ten years ago McLaughlin came to the stable and began work sweeping the litter along the walk and in front of the stalls. He was then too small for any work that would pay for what he could eat, but he pegged away, doing the light chores about the place, and in a short while he could hold on to the back of a gentle horse walking in the circle of the stable yard, and gradually he went up until he could be trusted to gallop and finally to run a race for prize money. The boy took to the business from the beginning. He was never a run-a-round as most boys are who have a chance, but showed a greater familiarity with and love of the song "Root, little pig, or die," than he did of the habits of juvenile idlers. If he was ever seen drinking or dissipating in any way with those of his age and class the writer knows not of it, and he has had ample opportunity to see and know pretty much the character of those whose occupation confines them to the turf circle. Few make a more rapid transit from poverty to wealth than the subject of our remarks. The field for others who are poor and unable to compete at labor with stout-bodied men is large, so large that any boy who will study business habits, give up the fooling of children, and behave himself quietly and good-mannerly, can find the same change to be a man of some consequence, and gain for himself a position of wealth and pleasure.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Mr. P. Lorillard, Jr., has taken the Hunter Farm, formerly known as the Anniswood Stud-Farm, near Baychester, Westchester county, N. Y., and has established a breeding-stud, at the head of which he has placed the very handsomely-bred imported horse Siddartha, by Pero Gomez, son of Beadsman.

Names Claimed.

By Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco, Cal.

SIR WHIPPLE, for brown colt foaled May 4th, 1883, by Whippleton, dam Lady Loeber.

MUSKETEER, for brown colt foaled March 7th, 1884, by Privateer, dam Belle Brown, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

DAD UNKLESS, for bay colt foaled March 13th, 1884, by Alexander, dam Maggie R., by Whippleton.

PENALTY, for black colt foaled June 1st, 1883, by Pinole Patchen, dam Annie Long, by Dave Hill.

"130," for bay colt foaled March 31st, 1883, by Inca, dam daughter of Mary Fish.

By Prof. J. D. Smith, Livermore, Cal.

ADDIE S, for bay filly, small star and snip, hind feet white half way to hocks, right forefoot white half way to knee, left hoof white; by Steinway; first dam Aldane, by Wissahickon; second dam, Winthrop Girl. Wissahickon, by William Welch, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Roadster Trot at the Bay District.

An interesting roadster race came off at the Bay District Course last Wednesday which attracted quite a concourse of park and road riders. All the contestants were to wagon.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, March 19th—Stake $340; mile heats, three in five, to wagon.

Owner's b g Roanoke	1	3	2	1	2	1
Owner's b g Barney	2	1	3	3	1	2
Owner's b g Pilot	3	2	1	2	3	3
Owner's b g Dictator (pacer)	4	4	4	4	4	4

Time—2:53, 2:49½, 2:52, 2:53, 2:55, 2:56.

State Fair Three-year-olds.

Since the nominations to the colt purses offered by the State Agricultural Society were published Secretary Smith has received the following additional one in the three-year class.

Chas. Thomas, San Diego, gr c Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

L. D. Babb, of Suisun, also named Nora Y., by Admiral, dam Flora, but as he mistook the date of closing, the consent of the other nominators will be necessary to allow this entry to start. All that have been heard from have given their consent, and there is no probability that any objection will be made.

Sale of Draft Horses.

Last Tuesday the draft stock of the California Sugar Refinery was sold at auction, S. C. Bowley officiating. The prices realized indicate the demand for horses of this character, and, as the sale was absolute figures generally may be taken as under the market. Thirty-three lots were sold, realizing $8,997.50, an average of $273.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* of March 9th says: The judges are just at present engaged in investigating a serious charge made against several touts at the race-track, and a colored rubber employed in Cassidy's stable, of poisoning Carson before his race on March 1st, in the mile and an eighth. Examination by a veterinary surgeon showed that the horse had an ulcerated throat, and this and other facts caused his veteran trainer to suspect foul play. Every effort will be made to prove the truth or falsity of the charge. A later dispatch says that nine professional touts were ruled off.

At the late meeting of stockholders of the Fresno Fair Ground Association the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: Lewis Leach, President; A. B. Butler, Vice-President; W. W. Phillips, Secretary; Farmers' Bank, Treasurer; M. J. Donahoo, F. A. Woodworth and Thos. M. Hughes, members of Board of Directors.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

A Question of Feed.

J. C. SIMPSON:—It has been my custom during the five years last past to cut my entire crop of oats while quite green, and after remaining in the bunch (as left by self-raking reaper) a sufficient length of time to dry, have it bound into sheaves and stocked, and during the winter, or at any time when it was necessary to feed hay to the young horse-stock or brood-mares, have the same (the oats I mean) run through the horse-power feed-cutter and fed to them in large dry-goods boxes, hogsheads, or large troughs, placed at such distances that all could have a chance at it, and up to this winter felt satisfied that this was the very best way of utilizing a crop where it was intended to be fed on the farm. This fall, however, I, by accident, "fell down on" a plan that is likely to throw my feed-cutting machinery into the market, and this is how it came about: An irrigating ditch that runs above where my stacks and sweep, or lever horse-power stood, overflowed, and freezing around the power had it about out of sight before I noticed it. Severe weather coming on soon after, I commenced feeding by pitching out the sheaves and simply cutting the bands; when the horses had eaten all they wanted the dairy cows were turned out to clean up the balance. After feeding in this way a few times I learned just how much was required to give each all they would clean up, and having practiced this method for four months am convinced that it is the "boss," provided, always, that you have clean ground to feed it on, and the oats is not sufficiently ripe to shell out. Every one of your readers that has tried feeding oats in the sheaf has doubtless realized how unsatisfactory it is, owing to the horses simply eating off the heads and tramping over the balance. This trouble is most effectually done away with by cutting and feeding in boxes, as by this method the stock is obliged to eat the straw with the grain; and for stock that are not worked I have found it quite strong enough, colts coming out in the spring very much better than those that were fed plenty of the best of timothy hay, and this spring my dairy cows look better and milk better fed on the refuse than they did when I fed them all the wild hay they would eat. The oats should be cut as soon as it begins to turn, so that the straw will, when dry, have quite a green cast, thus avoiding the "shelling out." In relating the result of my first four years of feeding cut oats, and the "new departure" of this winter in feeding uncut and using cows or other stock as scavengers, a friend remarked: "If you are not going to cut any more, why don't you sow wheat, cut it green and rake up same as hay?" and that's what *I* want to know. Which do you consider the best feed, wheat, hay or half-ripe, unthreshed oats? It has occurred to me while writing the above that an inquiry of this kind was rather more in the line of an "agricultural" paper than the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and I can only offer in apology the statemant that, after *breeding* the horse, the next

important matter was to *feed* him; and if after giving your opinion you should deem it prudent to inflict this on your readers, I shall fondly hope that while, perhaps, a few will kindly give the result of their comparative tests, some of the others may be classed with the unwilling witness which the shrewd attorney, failing to bring out the point he wants, exasperates him with something like the above, and he "kicks" out just what is wanted. Respectfully,

Deer Lodge, Montana, Feb. 27th. DYE A. MONDE.

P. S. A friend at my elbow says: "Incorporate somewhere in the communication the query how much seed should be used to the acre where the wheat is to be used as hay?"

D. A. M.

Care of Colts.

I have experienced fifty years of farming, and can look back and see where many mistakes were made in the care of stock, and in not giving such feed and care as the best interests of both stock and owner required to accomplish the best results. It has been said if farmers would publish their failures, the reading farmer would see and note them, and so avoid them in his practice, which is true in many cases, no doubt. I will cite a few such cases.

I had a fine colt in the fall when it came into winter quarters, that was hooked by some horned animal, a cow, as was supposed; it was called an accident; the colt died. A neighbor lost one last fall in the same way; an accident, of course. The writer called his simply carelessness, and for years past has taken care that colts and horned cattle do not run in the same yard together, so no such loss has occurred in that way. Many colts at this season of the year are exposed to storms day and night, except, perhaps, a shed open to the weather or the sides of a barn or a stack of hay or straw. Many such colts are lost during the winter or spring and if not, are very poor, and in many cases covered with vermin; it takes quite a portion of the following summer to get them growing as they should do if well fed and protected during the winter.

The writer has tried both methods, that is a careless and scant feeding and housing, and also good feeding and housing, and finds it pays much better to feed liberally and house carefully from all cold, wet storms in the fall and early spring, also all snow storms and cold weather in winter. They should have plenty of room to exercise in, and plenty of time to do it in during all fair weather, as sunshine in winter is both life and health to all farm stock. We now have a box stall about twelve feet square for our colts to be wintered in, where they are kept nights and stormy days, and with such protection, and two quarts of oats and two quarts of shorts mixed, and fed one-half at night the other half in the morning, our colts grow finely during the winter, and go into the pasture in the spring as yearlings strong and healthy, and with good care during the summer following they will make a fine growth that any farmer might well be proud of.

I will mention an instance of a colt my son wintered one year ago for a neighbor; the colt was offered for sale in the fall for $40, without a purchaser. My son, having a suckling colt to winter of the same age, was persuaded by the neighbor to winter his, he supplying oats to feed his colt night and morning, two quarts at each feed, with hay and a box-stall as mentioned. Some of our other neighbors said we would spoil the colt under such feed and treatment. Both colts had a stall side by side; both were turned in a yard all pleasant days. The summer past the neighbor hired his colt pastured on an adjoining farm with four other colts that had been well wintered, all of the same age; his outgrew them rapidly, and this fall when he brought his colt from the pasture, the writer weighed him; weight 950 lbs.; he had gained one pound daily both winter and summer, and the past summer here was one of extreme drought; consequently the feed was very poor the last part of the season. Had the usual rains fallen and the pastures been good, the colt would have weighed more than 1,000 lbs. at the close of the pasturage season. The price of the colt now is $200, even at half that it has paid extra well to give him the good care he has received.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

A real good horse never lacks for a purchaser. Everybody who sees him wants to buy him whether he is for sale or not. All people like a fine horse. If he is of good size, well proportioned, stylish, he appeals to that innate sense of beauty, planted by the Creator in every human being. The horse has been made beautiful to cause people to love and admire him, just as flowers have been made beautiful that men and women may love them and cultivate them.

But all horses are not beautiful, because no pains have been taken to make them so. They have not been properly mated. No care or skill has been exercised in their breeding. Fine, stylish mares have not been selected, and the cheapest stallions have been secured, and thus farmers, by their lack of judgment, have got on their hands horses difficult to dispose of that will not command half the prices they would if properly bred.

The value of the horse stock in this country might easily be more than doubled by the exercise of more care and skill in breeding, and at this season of the year farmers should ask themselves what they can do to improve their horse stock. They should ever bear in mind that great law of breeding, that "like produces like"—that to have fine horses they must breed to them, that to obtain the best, they must breed to the best.

A Belgian veterinary surgeon reports to the Minister of Agricultural that he has cured confirmed glanders by giving at first five and then three granules of the sulphate or arseniate of strychnine every two hours for ten days; the dose was then reduced to two granules. A solution of sulphate of zinc was injected into the nostrils, and the farcy balls cauterized. There had been no return of the disease for a year the time the report was made. Distinguished veterinarians, however, informs us that they should hesitate to pronounce the case a cure. They seem to think the disease liable to reappear at any time, and that the only safe course is to kill an animal known to be suffering from this malady. It is to be hoped, however, that experiments with the treatment of the Belgian will be continued until the truth is demonstrated beyond cavil. If the results are confirmatory the life of many a valuable horse may be saved.

A correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette* says: In answer to inquiries I will give a sure remedy for lice on colts. I have used it on a two-year-old colt, the worst case I ever saw, with perfect success. I used Insect Powder (for sale by all druggists). Apply liberally with a bellows used for that purpose; it blows the powder among the hair to the skin. I applied it four times at intervals of two days. The little pests were all killed or disappeared. The colt received no injury from biting, and thereby eating more or less. It is harmful only as regards insects, and can be used in the coldest weather when you can not use liquid washes. I have recommended it in many cases with equally good results.

At this season of the year there is no doubt more mares to be found throughout the country that are heavy with foal than at any other time, and at no other time should they receive more attention. Their feed is no insignificant matter. The condition of the colt no doubt depends very much upon the nature of the food the mother receives during the time of pregnancy and especially during the last few months of this stage. Nature does not provide the amount of milk, nor is the milk of as rich a quality in the mare as it is in many other animals, hence the necessity of food which tends toward increasing or enriching the supply. This matter should be thoroughly studied by every one who has the care of a brood-mare.

HERD AND SWINE.

Our Particular Friend.

The cow leech, or common cow doctor, is a funny fellow, whose ways are as odd and unreasonable as they are cruel and barbarous. Withal he is a wise man, not only in his own imagination, but is thus regarded by his unsophisticated neighbors or townsmen, who resort to him as to an oracle, and place unlimited faith in his ability to cure any and all diseases of live stock classed under his limited vocabulary, which is as droll as it is fantastic and void of common sense. He is the fellow who knows all about "hollow-horn," "tail-slip," "tail-ail," "mad-itch," "bloody murrain," "the humps," and,—and,—etc., etc.

Well, to digress from our customary dry, scientific lore, let us trespass on the domain of the man who knows more about it, and possesses more secret cures than we do, of course. He may laugh at our ignorance, or threaten us with dire consequences for so doing, but imagining ourselves secure behind our fighting editor, we will proceed to discuss the pet subject of "tail-ail," at least we will give another version of it than he does.

If a cow or an ox become afflicted with a chronic disease of any of the internal organs—with loss of appetite, of flesh, of vigor, or of strength—the tail is examined (by our wise friend), and the disease is pronounced to be the tail-slip or tail-ail. Are the secretions of the milk glands diminished or suspended—the disease arises from tail-ail. Has paralysis of the extremities commenced—it is produced by the tail-ail. Nay, even if the poor beast has been "witched," it is the tail-ail. We are informed that this disease originated in or is located in the end of the tail; that unless something is done, it soon passes along the cow's tail to the back, and the animal must then lose the use of her legs; she falls off in appetite, the milk ceases to flow and she will soon die, unless some remedy is applied for the tail-ail. And what is that remedy? Why, cut off the cow's tail, and you then get rid of the disease and the part affected. Some, however, less cruel or more scientic in their treatment, simply make an incision into the under surface, allow the wound to bleed freely, and then bind up the part, filling the wound with a mixture of tar, salt, etc. The disease in ordinary cases is said to consist in a softening of the bones about the extremity of the tail, and is to be distinguished by the point of the tail being easily doubled back upon itself, and having at this doubling a soft and rather crepitating feel.

But let us inquire what is the healthy state of this organ, and what is its use? The tail is lengthened out to the extent of about three feet, and is formed like a common whip. Towards the extremity the bones terminate gradually, becoming insensibly smaller as they approach to their termination. At this point is found a soft space, which is said to be the seat of this disease; beyond this, again, a firm swelling cartilaginous portion is found, covered with hair, to brush off the flies within its reach. Now, why have we the long column of bones, the termination with a soft space of a few inches, and this thickened, hard, cartilaginous part of the very extremity, and that extremity covered with hair? Why, but with a view to form a whip to drive off, with the greatest possible effect, the insects which wound and torment the animal. Here the column of bones form the shaft or handle of the whip; the soft part the connection between the handle and the thong—the coupling; while the thickest extremity may be easily recognized to represent the thong, and the hairs to form the lash or point. They have thus a whip to drive, and a brush to whip off their enemies as these make their attacks, and so complete a whip is it, and so readily wielded, that one is led to think that even the coachman himself has borrowed a lesson from its flourishes. The softness of the extremity of the tail, then, is not a disease, for every cow would otherwise be diseased; it is the natural structure, intended to allow a free and extensive motion. In some cases mortification may have attacked the extremity of the tail, as the result of violence or local external injury, or from being frost-bitten, but this is not the kind of tail-ail to which the cow leech has reference when he talks about tail-ail.

Successful Dairying.

[San Luis Obispo Tribune.]

Mr. A. Tonini paid us a visit on Saturday last. He is engaged, in company with his brother, in dairying, owning a tract of 1,730 acres of the Corral de Piedra Rancho, upon which he grazes 140 cows and a small number of young stock cattle. Mr. Tonini usually milks 100 cows, and makes an average of two boxes of butter to each cow, which he says is the usual average in this county, although one box and a half was thought a good average in Marin county, where he was engaged in the same business for a number of years previous to 1872, when he came to San Luis Obispo. Mr. Tonini usually receives very near the highest price for his butter in San Francisco, which is his market, the price averaging him over 30 cents per pound, or about $30 a box of 92 pounds. He raises upwards of one hundred calves each year, worth $20 each when one year old, and a small number of swine, and all this is done by the family's work with the hiring of one and sometimes two men. His place is on the eastern part of Corral de Piedra in the foothills of the Santa Lucia, he purchasing a number of years ago, when the rates of land were much less than at present, but the fancy prices now ruling do not disturb him. He cultivates no land but a small garden for household purposes, saying it does not pay to feed cows, that when the grass is insufficient the cows should be given a rest from milking, and that when they again commence giving milk they do much better than if kept up by being fed and milked later the preceding fall. This is not what is generally advocated by the best farmers who cultivate mangel wurtzal, carrots, pumpkins, corn and hay, and make silos and ensilage, and import meal and oil cake, and sow alfalfa and evergreen millet, and Australian rye grass, and do many other things for their cows, but the object of all is to make money, and this Mr. Tonini has done. With 1,730 acres of hilly land without cultivation, 140 cows and the labor of six persons, an income of eight or nine thousand dollars, of which—not counting interest—seventy per cent. is profit or pay for the family's labor. We do not advocate the style of dairying that never provides other than grazing for cows, and would like to compare the result with dairies of equal capital, where improved stock and the most advanced methods of cultivating and importing feed, patent machinery, etc., are employed.

Feeding Young Pigs.

A correspondent of the *Rural and Stockman* says: Please tell your friends that sweet milk is not good for pigs. For the first day or two new milk may be good with occasionally a very little molasses in it. Put this in if the excrement is hard and then perhaps in proportions of a teaspooful of molasses to a quart of milk. But never give sweet milk longer than two or three days. And here I will mention some other facts that some readers may not know. The important point in feeding sows with pig is to feed light, loosening food to a great extent. More than one-half the pigs lost at birth are victims of the feverish condition cased in the sow by too exclusively feeding of corn and other heating food. Sows are often furious and refuse to let the pigs suck from the same cause. Therefore first and foremost keep the bowels moderately lose during the period of pregnancy. And I may here mention that the same is true of all animals and especially horses. Remember, too, never to let a sow, either when with pig or with suckling pigs, have any milk from a cow freshly come in, until the milk is good. It is almost sure death to the young.

Hog Quinsy.

Remedies for this disease multiply. It is stated by breeders who have had experience with the trouble that sulphur and pine tar mixed and given to the hogs is an almost certain cure. It may be put into the feeding troughs, and there is no danger from overdoses. Others have used sulphur and slacked lime sifted over the feed in the troughs with complete success. The disease requires strong antiseptic treatment, and while charcoal will answer in the earlier stages, the sulphur and lime will be most satisfactory as to results in advanced or well developed cases.

Hogs are expected to live in, be surrounded by and thrive upon more filth than any other of our domestic animals. Indeed many people never think of cleanliness in connection with hog-raising. This is a mistake which reveals itself very strongly in the sanitary condition of our swine. It is well known that hogs are more liable to epidemics than any other stock, and this fact is to be accounted for largely by the fact noted. A writer on the hog says that impure water has destroyed more hogs than any other one thing. They can be induced to drink filthier water than other domestic animals, and they get it. They are made to drink the least desirable water and get least of it, when in fact they need a great deal of water. During dry seasons swine diseases prove quite fatal along water courses, because the water becomes stagnant and impure. Many diseases are due to minute disease germs, the vitality of which is preserved for some-time in water. Swine ranging in low, swampy lands, where vegetable growth decays, are subject to this decay and the heat and poisonous gases in connection therewith.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* recommends the following to restore healthy action after calves have been suffering from scours: "Take powders of rheubarb, carbonate of potash, dry or green peppermint plant and powders of cinnamon—of each equal quantity by weight. Pour on these boiling water to make a strong decoction, and give in repeated small doses every hour, or several times a day, according to urgency, until the discharges become natural, or discharges of digested food instead of ferment discharges." It is generally known that scalding the milk before feeding will usually remedy scours in calves if taken in time. Checking the discharges too suddenly is a common mistake, as the drugs usually given for this purpose permanently injure the digestion, which is all important for the animal either for beef or milk.

The grass crop is by far the most valuable grown in this country, or, for that matter, in almost any other; and yet how many farmers are able to tell just what grasses are produced on their premises, and whether substitutions could not be made which would be beneficial? The man who knows all about the varieties of wheat, corn and oats which he is growing is frequently at sea in respect to his pastures and meadows. This is not to be wondered at, inasmuch as our grasses are so largely a natural product, and the selection of seed has received so little attention. However, it is undoubtedly true that increased pains can be devoted to this department of farming with fully as much profit as to any other.

Two or three cows in even a large dairy will often so reduce the average production of the entire herd as to render a business unprofitable which would otherwise yield satisfactory returns. With the same amount of labor, care, food, etc., necessary for the maintenance of a poor cow as for a good one, it is not difficult to see how some men make money when similarly circumstanced with others who complain of loss. Have productive cows even at double the cost at which mean ones can be procured.

The fact that a boom in a breed of fine stock may expend itself, and prices sink to a lower level, is not to be taken as evidence that it is falling off in public favor. It often only indicates that it is really getting within the people's reach, the reduction only adding to its availability and popularity. This is well illustrated in the history of the Shorthorn in America. It was after the great Shorthorn craze had spent itself that this stock came to be so widely and thoroughly disseminated as it now is.

Bakersfield *Californian:*—A great many fat sheep are shipped from here to the San Francisco and other markets. Buyers are here constantly. One of these informs us that he has shipped to the San Francisco market, since the 26th of last month, 18,000 head, Messrs. Williams & Kerr, within the same period have shipped 4,000 head, and smaller lots have been sent away for slaughtering purposes by other parties. Fat mutton sheep constitute one of our principal exports.

Hog cholera prevails to a considerable extent in the western part of Iowa, where many fine herds have succumbed. Farmers along the Missouri river are becoming considerably alarmed, fearing a repetition of the devastation of 1877.

The American Government has received an invitation through the Imperial German Legation in Washington to participate in the exhibition of dairy products at Munich, from the 2d to the 12th of October, 1884.

General Topics.

The advance guard of the swallow regiment has appeared. Tuesday afternoon the welcome visitors alighted on the eaves of the stable, fluttered about the nests in careful survey, and twittering their approval in cheerful notes sailed away to report. By the time the first month which ranks in the calendar as springtime has passed away there will be a whole colony, as not a nest has been disturbed, and a trifle of work in the shape of plastering the cracks will be all that is required to make the outside of the domiciles perfect. The inside decorations will probably be freshened up a bit, and an addition to the down on which will repose the delicate eggs, and while this is going on there will be air-waltzes and concerts, and the swish of the tiny wings.

Hirondelles brings the comforting assurance that the long rains have come to an end, and that from now until the haymaking showers there will be only a slight dispensation from the clouds. A patter of diamond drops through which the sunshine glitters and paints on the Contra Costa hills the bright colors of the rainbow—the bow of promise—more refulgent from the base resting on the green which the rains have given from slope to summit. Fervently were uttered the prayers for the soaking rains, and now that these have been so bountifully answered, the springtime showers will come acceptably. Those of the evening are the most enjoyable, as then the morning gallops are not interfered with, and the dust is laid, and the ground softened without the aid of the water-wagon.

There was some damage done to the tracks. At the Bay District the big tank fell, and a part of the bulkhead on the first turn gave way. That damage was soon repaired by laying pipes to connect with the Spring Valley mains, and there was only a trifle of sand which slid into the course. At Oakland, the surplus from Lake Chabot came in such a volume that the deep channel of Temescal creek was not enough to carry it away, and waterways were cut on each side of the bridges which carry the track across. These were also soon repaired, and though for a few days there was a necessity for turning around and "reversing the gallops" this was only a trifling drawback, if drawback it could be termed. At all events, it broke up the monotony of going round and round, and changed the strain on the legs from left to right.

Three weeks yet to the opening day of the spring meeting, and if the omen of the swallows is a true token there will be slight breaks in the exercise in these twenty-one days. From this time on it will be rarely indeed when there is not lively work on the sunshiny mornings. Brushes and breezes and by-and-by trials, in some of which the hands which hold the watches will tremble with excitement at the tale which the slender pointer tells, and in others there will be blank looks and countenances that show disappointment, notwithstanding the efforts to hide the exhibition of frustrated hopes. Frustrated for the time although there is generally a reaction, and the causes apparent why the run was unsatisfactory. This is a pleasant feature, as the best at times fail to come up to expectations, and the uncertainty attending the performances of the known cracks mitigate the failure of the untried.

There have appeared in the Eastern papers many paragraphs alluding to the withdrawal of George Lorillard from the turf. That these have been premature is evident from the following copied from the N. Y. *Herald* of the 12th inst.:

No gentleman is held in higher respect on the American turf than the popular President of the Monmouth Park Association, whose blue jacket with orange sleeves and cap have been borne first past the post so many times to the gratification of the thousands who patronize our race tracks. The announcement, therefore, which was made on Sunday, that he was about to retire at once from all connection with racing, dispose of his breeding-farm, valuable breeding-stock and horses in training, was the occasion of many expressions of regret. More particularly was this the case on account of the reason assigned—the serious ill-health of Mr. Lorillard, who was represented as being completely prostrate.

By way of setting the whole matter at rest, Mr. Lorillard was communicated with and yesterday replied as follows:—

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 11th, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:
I have no intention of withdrawing from the turf. Have offered Westbrook for sale without race-horses.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD.

The prospects for a successful season for the Westbrook stable were never better than at present, and the horses in training are reported as being in excellent health and ready for the opening of the track exercise. Monitor is still to the front and has been entered in all races of his distance. Among the three-year-olds are such good ones as Reveller, Mentor, Louisette, Economy and Thackeray, while the new invoice of two-year-olds is likely to be as dangerous a lot as ever appeared when "George Lorillard wins" was the cry which arose all too frequently in the opinion of other owners. The youngsters most heavily engaged in the stakes which have closed this year are: Hopeful, bay gelding, by Glenelg, dam Misfortune; Triton, brown colt, by Sensation or Tom Ochiltree, dam Ocean Queen; St. Augustine, bay colt, by King Alfonso, dam Crucifix; Hawthorn, bay gelding, by Great Tom, dam Woodbine, and Roysterer, chestnut colt, by Pat Molloy, dam Schottische. Mr. George Lorillard is one of the few owners who give appropriate names to their horses, and the foregoing are excellent specimens of happy nomenclature.

This popular turfman is not so easily dismayed by a little adverse turn in the luck that followed the Westbrook colors a few years ago, when first, second and third in the same race was the announcement of the telegraph board. Even the discouragement of invalidism is not sufficient to dampen his ardor, and it is the sincere wish of every turfman that the bland air of Florida may work a complete cure. Could Mr. Lorillard be persuaded to purchase a breeding farm in California, there is scarcely a doubt that a residence here would prove more beneficial than on the southern peninsula. Located in the neighborhood of Santa Anita and Sunny Slope, there will be no danger from the malarial troubles of the present retreat, and there will also be the further benefit of outdoor life induced by overlooking the breeding and training of his favorites. From all that is printed in relation to Florida, it is not the proper place to breed fine horses, and any drawbacks to the production of the equine race are certainly inimical to the human family.

There are times when we are impressed with the idea that our southern breeders have advantages which must give them the pull over those that are north of Santa Barbara. Then, when we take into consideration the "stern logic of facts," theories are dispelled, and the conviction that any portion of California from Chico southerly can successfully compete with the more favored region. And yet when the statistics are carefully studied Los Angeles county looms so prominently as the birthplace of fast trotters that for the number bred it is doubtful if the showing can be equaled. There is a long list of celebrities of the track which were produced there, and every year adds to the number. What can be done in the way of race-horses has yet to be proved, for though at the present time the north has the best of it, there has been such a preponderance of breeding-stock that the trial is somewhat one-sided.

Romero, Gibraltar, Sweetheart, Belle Echo, Echora, Del Sur, Eva, Ruby, Neluska, Len Rose, and many others testify that wine and fruits are not the only products of that country that merit celebrity, and then among the gallopers are Gano and Lucky B., the first named being regarded by many as the best race-horse ever bred in California. Without coinciding in this view, he was such a high-class two-year-old that it is presumptous to rank him with the best of his years east or west, and the big colt Lucky B., in his race at Stockton and the four miles at Oakland, showed capacity for speed and endurance which gives him a good place in the calendar. Before it can be authoritatively claimed which section is the best adapted for the breeding and rearing of fast horses, the contest will have to cover many years of the future with the chances that there will be many variations in the scale, and very likely the question will be still open with many differences of opinion.

That before this mooted point is near a settlement, we have full faith that California will have established the claim of being par excellence the race-horse region of this continent, and that by testimony that will be clear and convincing. At first we reasoned from a theoretical standpoint, since then there have been practical corroboratives and supremacy granted by those who ridiculed the idea a few years ago. The eastern victories of the trotting colts reared at Palo Alto and Sunny Slope are the forerunner of what may be expected on the turf, and as both sections have shown superiority, whatever is gained by one is an indorsement of the value of the other. It is evident that there is a joint interest, and no matter in what portion of California the colts are reared the breeders of the whole State can share in the benefit. That there will be local strife is beyond question, though it will be better to say a cordial emulation to excel, and the vanquished at home can cheerfully join in applauding the victories abroad.

There is no question that valitudinarians are benefited by spending as much of their time as possible in the open air. That is when the atmosphere is of suitable temperament, and with plenty of sunshine. There is nothing so likely to give a relish to outdoor life as the breeding and training of horses. There is continual excitement which has hygienic influences, and the interest awakened makes a pleasure of what would be otherwise irksome. To sit on a balcony, or stroll along walks which even in winter time are bordered with flowers, is all very well, but is nothing in comparison to the visits to the paddocks where the foals are gamboling, and the horses on the training grounds when the colts are at exercise. These are enjoyments that never pall. From the purchase of the parents, until the eagerly expected foals are old enough to show their mettle, the interest never slackens, and a truly ardent turfman never falters, though there is a run of bad luck which would discourage in any other pursuit. The pleasing occupation is a relief from bodily infirmities which goes a long way towards effecting a cure, and when the climate is such to permit nearly daily indulgence in fresh air and sunshine, the benefits are increased.

There are very many days in southern California when it is compulsory for an invalid to stay within doors, and for that matter it is not necessary to go far from San Francisco to find a climate which will be suitable. Residents of several places within a radius of fifty miles of the metropolis claim an immunity from summer fogs, and with a temperature which is seldom chilled by the ocean breeze. Individually we are well suited with that of Oakland, the fogs not being a bugbear, and though the western winds at times come with a good deal of force through Golden Gate, our residence being directly opposite that famous strait, there is exhileration in the current which makes ample amends for a trifle of chilliness. When there is a stiff breeze within a half mile of the eastern shore of the bay, a few miles will bring comparative calm. Alameda, Fruitvale, and even the foothills in the neighborhood of Berkeley are in quietness, and looking across the water the smoke from the chimneys in San Rafael rises in a perpendicular column.

Such being the case, it is readily admitted that a score or more of miles must have still greater influence in moderating the harshness of the trade winds. We beg pardon for calling them harsh, as on "our side of the bay" that is altogether too harsh a term to apply. From Pleasanton we hear that there has been scarcely a day during the winter when the track was not in order to exercise upon, though that is owing to the character of the soil. A friend brings the information, however, that the weather there is as balmy as that of Los Angeles, and then comes another who resides in the "warm belt," a little south of Niles, and makes the same statement. At the old Mission San Jose, we saw an orange tree of large size, which was so ladened with the golden fruit that the yellow overpowered the dark green of the leaves so that it fairly glowed with the refulgence of the coloring. Considering the many advantages of being near San Francisco, it is fair to infer that the breeder of race and trotting horses can find locations not so far off as those which lie between the San Gabriel river and the Cocomungo mountains, and though the latter be duly accredited with being the choicest spots on the footstool for the rearing of flyers, the "Bay District" is not far behind.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*		*								*	*

At Alameda.

On Saturday last the Alameda Sportsman's Club had its first medal match of the season, and the attendance was quite up to the membership, twenty-five gentlemen facing the trap. The conditions were 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. The day was calm and warm, with the birds sluggish, and yet the shooting was not up to the average standard of the club, only six getting into double figures. The winner of the medal, Mr. Adams, is one of the senior members of the club, who made a clear score of twelve kills in a style that elicited general admiration, and made some of the youngsters feel very queer. Some of the scores were very poor, and if it were not the first shoot of the season we should suppose the presence of some members of the Gun Club, with whom they shoot to-day for the Pierce trophy, taking notes might have scared them. Some are mean enough to say that as the Alameda men have the call in the betting in the match to-day they did not want to give themselves away. When such men as Tuttle and King withdraw, and Haskell only gets five, it does look funny, if not suspicious. The shooting of Messrs. Upham, Edson, Havens, Knowles, and West was in very good style, accurate and clean. Mr. Upham with more practice bids fair to astonish some of our champions before the season closes. The birds were a good lot, supplied by Burbank. The score:

Upham	1*1*1110110111	10	
Edson	1110*1*1*11*1111	11	
Haskell	000*1*1*1001001	5	
Havens	1*1*1011*1*11011	10	
Knowles	0*1111*111101	10	
Mortimer	000*11*10*100*10	5	
Norton	1*1111000*1111	9	
Adams	*1*1*11111*111*1	12	
Haile	*10*1110*1*11111	10	
Haughton	1*10*10106*1100	6	
Goodall	*10*1*1*1*110*101	8	
Chisholm	*10*11*10110111	6	
Risden	10101*1001010	6	
Wilkie	*10101000*1*100	5	
Mathew	*1*1111000011	9	
Platt	0101000*100110	5	
King	000	withdrawn	
Tuttle	10101	withdrawn	
West	11*1*1100111*1	10	
Williams	11111*1101010	9	
Smith	*1101000*1*1*10	6	
Edwards	1100101101011	7	
Wadsworth	*1*1110001110	8	
Bell	11111111000	9	
Girardelli	001011	withdrawn	

Taken altogether, the score makes a poor percentage, and the club must shoot better to-day if it means to score another victory for the Silver trophy.

At the same place and time the Pacific Gun Club also had their first medal match for the season, but the attendance was very poor, only five members putting in an appearance. Although the club contains some men of repute with the gun, the shooting was as bad if not worse than the attendance. The conditions were twelve birds each, twenty-one yards rise, plunge traps. There was considerable betting on individual shots, the fielders having a good day. Precht and Schwerin tied on eight, and they shot off to decide the medal ownership at three pair of double birds, eighteen yards rise, 100 yards boundary, with four minutes to retrieve. They had quite a contest, and it took nine pair of birds before Precht got the prize. His scores, however, all through were nothing to what we have known him make.

CLUB SCORE.

Precht	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—8
A. Schwerin	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	—7
Stewart	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—6
T. Schwerin	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—8
O. Brown	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—5

TIES AT THREE PAIRS.

Precht.	0	1	1	1	1	0	—4	1	1	1	0	0	0	—3	1	0	1	1	1	1—5
Schwerin	1	1	1	0	0	1	—4	1	0	1	0	1	0	—3	1	1	0	1	0	0—3

After the above shoot Haile and Edson shot a match at three pairs of double birds, which was won by Edson.

Precht and Brown then put up $25 each for a match of five birds, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules. This stake was won by Precht, who killed four of five, in good style.

Mr. N. E. White, for several years editorially connected with the Sacramento *Bee*, and widely and favorably known as a sporting journalist, has resigned his position in the *Bee* office. Report says; he will be identified with a new evening paper soon to be started in Sacramento.

The Gilroy Rod and Gun Club will hold their first clay pigeon shoot of the season next Friday 28th instant. A Winchester rifle will be presented to the member making the best score, a trophy worth winning.

The white quail has long been spoken of as a *rara avis* seldom met with. Now comes a story that a jet black quail was lately seen in a bevy in Calaveras county, by a citizen who is quite reliable and sober.

The Tournament at Red Bluff.

Our readers are aware the Tehama County Gun Club were to have a live pigeon tournament at Red Bluff on 17th and and 18th of this month. As the event was a novelty in the county, the entrance open to the State, and the prizes large, it proved, as it ought to do, a perfect success in every respect, and reflected great credit on the committee of management. The attendance was very large, embracing many of the best shots from many sections of the State. In some cases the hotel proprietors had to procure beds in private houses for the accommodation of their guests. The hospitality and kindness of the Tehama Gun Club towards the visitors, are warmly commended. Among the leading spirits of the trap present, we notice the names of Crittenden Robinson of San Francisco, Merrill of Stockton, the Bassford brothers of Vacaville, McIntosh of Chico, Magonigil of Arbuckle, Scott of Chico, Hopping of Petaluma, and Mr. Tucker, the popular Parker gun agent. The day was everything that could be desired, excellent for the contestants and enjoyable to the spectators.

By ten o'clock, the hour appointed for the match to commence, the grounds were covered with vehicles, pedestrians, and refreshment tents, where the wants of the inner man were amply supplied on reasonable terms. Forty-five gentlemen entered the lists. Messrs. Edward Landis and Oscar Robinson were appointed judges; Jackson Hatch and L. C. Kersey scorers, and Michael Barnes trapper. The decisions of the judges were acceptable to all, and perfect harmony prevailed throughout the match. It was determined the forty-five contestants should shoot in squads of nine, the position of each squad and the men forming it to be decided by lot, each man to have four birds, and that the rules of the State Sportsman's Association should govern. The shooting was very good, no less than fifteen men out of the lot making a clean score of four, and seventeen killing three birds. The following is the score of the first shooting:

FIRST SQUAD.

J. T. McIntosh	1	1	1	1	G. Herring	1	1	0	0
C. C. Epperson	0	1	1	0	H. A. Bassford	1	0	1	1
F. J. Bassford	1	1	1	1	P. D. Weeks	1	1	0	1
C. A. Merrill	1	1	1	1	W. Thomas	0	1	0	1
L. L. Huntley	1	0	0	0					

SECOND SQUAD.

J. Deveny	1	0	1	1	W. J. Boast	0	1	1	1
J. Vance	1	0	1	0	F. H. Kruse	0	1	1	1
J. R. Magonigil	1	1	1	1	W. J. Morgan	1	1	1	1
C. L. Simpson	1	1	1	1	H. H. Brittain	0	1	1	1
H. M. Albeny	1	1	1	1					

THIRD SQUAD.

A. Brearcliffe	0	1	1	1	N. Leininger	1	0	0	1
N. B. Scott	1	1	1	1	E. Z. Smith	1	0	1	1
Lou Rose	0	1	1	1	D. B. Lyon	1	1	0	1
J. B. Clements	1	1	0	1	W. J. Walter	1	0	1	1
D. Harrolson	1	1	1	1					

FOURTH SQUAD.

C. B. Swain	1	1	1	1	H. T. Hopper	1	1	1	1
Frank Freeman	0	1	0	1	R. Fichter	1	0	1	0
A. L. Theil	wd				C. Robinson	1	1	1	1
J. Lopez	1	1	1	1	E. R. Sommer	1	0	1	1
J. W. Todd	1	0	1	1					

FIFTH SQUAD.

G. W. Parker	1	1	0	1	C. M. Harrolson	1	0	1	1
G. S. Barham	1	1	1	1	J. A. Walker	1	1	0	0
J. Crothers	1	1	1	1	L. C. Graupner	1	1	0	1
H. M. Kirkwood	0	1	1	1	S. A. Tucker	wd			
J. Spurge	1	1	0	0					

We now come to the shoot-offs for the different prizes. For the first money, $150, there were four contestants. Contrary to first report, Merrill of Stockton beat Frank Bassford, the latter missing his two last birds. The score was:

Merrill	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	17
Bassford	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	00	16
Magonigil	00	11	11	wd						
Morgan	10	11	00	wd						

This closed the first day, with Merrill taking first prize, $150; Bassford second, $100; Magonigil third, $75; Morgan fourth, $50.

The second day opened inauspiciously, the rain commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continuing nearly all day. The shooting began with those with eleven birds to their credit, and the following nine men faced the trap in spite of the rain.

McIntosh	11	10	00	wd						3
Week	10	00	01	wd						2
Scott	11	10	10	wd						4
Smith	10	10	10	wd						3
Hopper	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	17
Robinson	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	10	wd	14
Crothers	11	10	11	wd						5
Harelson	wd									
Barham	11	10	wd							2

The result gave Mr. Hopper of Petaluma fifth prize, $40; Crittenden Robinson sixth, $20; Crothers seventh, $15. Much excitement prevailed while Hopper and Robinson were shooting, but they were too evenly matched to encourage large bets. For some reason we have not learned, Robinson did not shoot at his two last birds.

This closed the regular shooting, but the day was finished with several outside matches at pigeons and glass balls. We have not space to give the full details of all these, and must content ourselves with the names of the winners. In the live-bird matches, the first six double birds Simpson, won with five birds, taking $15, with Harelson second, taking $5. Then came an unfinished double bird match, commenced the day before, between Lopez, Deveney, Harelson brothers, Simpson and Parker, for a $35 purse. A. J. Harelson won with a clean score. The concluding match was a freeze-out for $35, which Clements won with a clean score. The records of the glass-ball matches, received by this morning's mail, must be laid over until next week. The shooting was good in these matches.

In reference to the general management we have only heard one complaint, viz., that there was a great deficiency of birds. The local papers say the county was scoured for birds, and all obtained that possibly could be obtained for love or money. Perhaps, therefore, the Committee of Management is not so much to blame in this matter as some appear to think. During the tournament only one man was seen under the influence of liquor. We record this fact with much pleasure, for it upsets the doctrine of the Salvation Army folks, that legitimate sports encourage dissipation and immoral practices. The tournament wound up with a grand ball at the Opera House, which is said to be the very finest ever given at Red Bluff.

The Parker Gun Club, containing a number of promising young shooters who only want a little experience to make a name, met last Sunday at Colma, for a practice, preparatory to shooting for the club gold medal. Colma, is spoken of as a pleasant place for such meetings.

There will be no trap shooting at San Bruno until Sunday, 30th inst. Then the crack California Wing Club will hold its opening medal match for the season. Owing to the inclemancy of the weather this match has been postponed two weeks in succession.

To-day, at Bird's Point, Alameda, the second match between the Gun Club of San Francisco, and the Alameda Sportsman's Club, for the silver cup given by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland, takes place. It will be remembered, that last year the Alameda Club won, contrary to general expectation, as the Gun Club contains some very fine shots. This year, of course, the latter are the challengers, and it is quite an open question, whether they will not get beaten again, as the Alameda Club is strengthened by the addition of some very steady shooters. Both clubs have put forth their best men to-day, and whichever win they will make a close and exciting contest. Betting is about even on both, with a slight preference for the Gun Club. The teams are as follows:

The Gun Club.—H. Babcock, Thos. Ewing, Ramon E. Wilson, C. W. Randall, C. P. Gordon, A. W. Havens, W. H. Hanson, W. J. Golcher, J. K. Orr, and F. S. Butler. We presume Mr. Orr will captain the team.

The Alameda Club.—Knowles, Upham, Crellin, Edson, Wadsworth, Williams, West, Haile, Mayhew and Adams, with four good men as reserve to choose from, viz.: Goodall, Edwards, Norton, and Haskell. Mr. Thomas Bennett will act as captain. Those taking pleasure in trap shooting should certainly attend Bird's Point to-day.

To-morrow, at the Oakland Trotting Park, Messrs. Slade and Maskey will shoot their much-talked-of match, the conditions of which have been so often given that it is unnecessary for us to repeat them now. We may, however, give some specialties mutually agreed upon. The match will be shot under the Association Ground Trap rules, with these exceptions: A shooter killing a bird on the ground with his first barrel is allowed another bird; a shooter has a right to "no bird" a non-flyer, before half a minute has elapsed from the word pull being given. After that time the judges are compelled to order him a fresh bird. There is little use in spectulating on the winner in this match. Both are known to be able men at the trap, and both have a host of staunch friends and admirers who will listen to no compromise in supporting their favorite. Hence, betting in the match is unusually brisk, both sides offering odds, pretty large ones too, on their choice. If Maskey is in form and shoots up to his record, he is always a dangerous man to meet at the trap. Slade has the reputation of being very uniform in his shooting, and at the distance stipulated may have perhaps a slight advantage. Now, gentlemen, on the outside, take your choice.

At the Montgomery Market, on the Market-street side, we saw the largest black bear, on Wednesday, it was ever our lot to see. When dressed it weighed 872 pounds, and was very fat. The brute had a history which we got from Hoffman and Wienne, who keep the market. For a long time he had been committing depredations in Mendocino county, on a large scale, and at last the Supervisors offered $100 reward for his carcass, dead or alive. This started out a hunter named Dennis on the bear's haunts, who followed him up for nine months, plugging him at times with balls, but never fatally until a few days since. As the carcass hung up dressed we counted seven bullet holes quite plainly to be seen, four in the head and three in the body. Two holes in the back were very large, but sending a bullet into that mass of fat was little better than sending a bullet into a bale of cotton. Finally Dennis found a soft spot, and got his $100. Mendocino rejoices at being free from that big black bear.

THE RIFLE.

At Alameda, Schuetzen Park.

The event of the week was the gathering of the California Schuetzen Club, last Sunday at the Alameda Park for their first festival of the year, and the number of members present, and the scores made were worthy the occasion. Over one hundred members contested for the eighty prizes provided, which, in cash and articles of value, amounted to over $750. If anything were wanted to prove the healthy condition of this distinguished organization, these two facts do it completely. The number of spectators not participating in the shooting was greater than the number of members, another fact that must have been gratifying to the club, as showing the interest taken by the general public in the festivals of the Schuetzens. A better day for good rifle shooting could not have been enjoyed. The atmosphere was clear and cool, without sufficient wind to interfere with the accuracy of the shooting. While the old leading shots of the club, such as Messrs. Stanton, Jacoby, Kuhls, Strecker and others, sustained their reputation by making fine scores, it was noticable they were crowded closely this year by several younger members of the club, whose shooting is of the highest promise. The latter were neatly complimented by President Jacoby on Monday evening, as each received his prize at the distribution. At noon, as usual, the shooting was suspended to partake of the elegant lunch always served at the festivals. On this occasion, Mr. Philo Jacoby, as president, entertained some distinguished guests who were present, viz: H. L. Childs, president of the Bodie Rifle Club; Thomas H. Rule, a member of the same association; Captain Greiner, who commanded the California team at Philadelphia in 1876; H. C. Smith, who won the diamond trophy in the same year, and several other gentlemen. At 1 o'clock the contest was resumed, and the firing became more rapid as the hour of closing approached. On Monday evening we accepted the president's invitation to be present at the distribution of prizes. The money prizes for the greatest number of rings came from the entrance-money of the contestants, and ranged from $25 to fifty cents. The prizes of silver-ware, jewelry, watches, pictures, etc., for highest scores at the honorary target were presented by outside friends and members of the club, and generally were wisely selected both for ornament and use. After the distribution was over the grand goblet of the club, won at Philadelphia in 1876, as usual was filled with champagne, and every one present took a hearty draught in commemoration of that great triumph and in wishing the club prosperity. Then followed a general lunch and general fun, good-natured jokes flying round hot and fast on all sides. Before closing we ought, perhaps, to state the shooting was off-hand at 200 yards; all rifles not over 45 caliber, and all sights except the telescope were allowed. A bull's-eye counted either 24 or 25. Strecker, on receiving his $25, first cash prize, was warmly greeted, all present testifying to the grand character of his shooting. The score:

A. Strecker, 92 rings, $25; Philo Jacoby, 91, $20; H. C. Smith, 91, $17.50; J. Utschig, 91, $15; J. Stanton, 90, $12.50; C. Adams, 89, $10; F. Boeckman, 87, $9; A. Rahwyler, 87, $8; F. Kuhls, 87, $7; C. Rhapp, 86, $6.50; C. W. Lingenfelsen, 85, $6; F. Freese, 85, $5.50; J. H. Fischer, $85, $5; Charles Sagehorn, 84, $5; J. H. Browning, 84, $4.50.

Prizes of $1 were given for the first and last bull's-eyes made in the morning and afternoon, and these were won by J. H. Fischer, first bull's-eye in the morning; last bull's-eye in the forenoon by C. Rhapp; first in the afternoon, J. Stanton; last in the afternoon, F. Freese.

The prize-winners of the honorary target number 65 in all. The following twelve made the highest scores, as here seen, together with prizes selected:

First—W. Ehrenpfort, 71 rings, silver soup spoon.
Second—Philo Jacoby, 70 rings, beautiful painting, called "Scheutzen Lisel."
Third—H. C. Smith, 70 rings, silver watch.
Fourth—J. Utschig, 69 rings, cameo ring.
Fifth—J. Fischer, 68 rings, silver goblet.
Sixth—J. Stanton, 68 rings, set of silver spoons.
Seventh—A. Strecker, 68 rings, set of silver spoons.
Eighth—L. R. Fuller, 67 rings, set of silver spoons.
Ninth—A. Rahwyler, 67 rings, gold sleeve-buttons.
Tenth—C. Sagehorn, 66 rings, buggy robe.
Eleventh—F. Kuhls, 66 rings, china tea set.
Twelfth—F. Boeckman, 65 rings, gold ring.

At the Presidio.

The postponed match between the two Police Teams and Troop M, 1st Calvary, came off at the Presidio last Saturday, ending in a victory, this time, for Police Team No. 1. The next match will most probably settle the ownership of the Silver Trophy, as it has now been won twice by Troop M, twice by Police Team No. 1, and once by Police Team No. 2. The contest, on Saturday, was not all close, No. 1 beating No. 2 by 25 points and the Calvary Team by 48. The score:

POLICE TEAM NO. 1.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Nash	22	22	23	67
Hook	19	23	24	66
Gano	21	20	23	64
Peckinpah	22	24	17	63
Linville	19	21	19	59
Total				319

POLICE TEAM NO. 2.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
McCarthy	21	22	22	65
Bailie	20	19	20	59
Fleming	19	21	19	59
Field, N. T.	21	23	15	59
Field, A. T.	19	18	15	52
Total				294

TROOP M, FIRST CAVALRY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Sergeant Dougherty	18	21	22	61
Private McCoy	20	20	20	60
Sergeant Landreth	19	19	16	54
Sergeant Raymond	20	18	12	50
Captain Harris	21	23	2	46
Total				271

Presuming some members of the police teams engaged last Saturday will shoot again to-morrow at Shell Mound in the match with the Fifth Infantry Team, the above record becomes interesting as a guide to gauge to-morrow's struggle. The percentage of No. 1 was 85 7-10ths; of No. 2, 78.40; together the records reached 81.73 which is quite good, but it is not good enough, as we show below. Yet, although the Fifth Infantry Team appear, at present, the stronger, whoever may be selected in the Police Team, we do not regard it as a "dead thing" for either side by any means. To win will require some very good shooting.

At Shell Mound.

Colonel Ranlett and his command were out on Sunday shooting for positions in the match to-morrow, and all parties did good work. The Colonel has fourteen good and true men from whom to select his team, and their practice on Sunday shows the following scores. The first ten shots at 200 and 500 yards were as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Private Pierce, Co. A	44	45	89
Lieutenant Kellogg, Staff	43	45	88
Private Waltham, Co. A	43	45	88
Major Parsons, Field	45	43	88
Colonel Ranlett, Field	42	44	86
Sergeant Williams, Staff	44	42	86
Lieutenant Brown, Staff	40	45	85
Sergeant Macdonald, Co. A	45	40	85
Sergeant Hovey, Staff	43	40	83
Sergeant Sherman, Staff	40	42	82
Private McEwen, Co. A	42	40	82
Totals	471	471	942

This score gives each of the eleven men an average of 42.8, or a percentage of 85 6-10ths, or in putting them all together it gives the good percentage of 85 6-10ths. In addition, St. John and Wallace of Co. C., Petaluma, have to be heard from. Afterwards, the following eight men, of the Field and Staff alone, had a practice with equally satisfactory results:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Colonel Ranlett	42	42	84
Major Parsons	45	46	91
Lieutenant Kuhnle, at Petaluma	44	48	92
Lieutenant Kellogg	43	44	87
Lieutenant Brown	40	41	81
Sergeant Hovey	43	46	89
Sergeant Sherman	40	41	81
Sergeant Williams	44	45	89
Total			694

Percentage 86.75.

We have been careful in selecting the last shooting of the contestants for to-morrow that the public may reach a fair estimate of their strength. The match is exciting much interest and speculation, with the "brave soldier boys" a little ahead in popular favor.

At San Jose.

Under the rules of Fifth Battalion for marksmen making first-class, 90 to 100 per cent.; second-class, 80 to 90, at 200 yards, the following members of Company B, San Jose, have reported as qualified for January and February in first ten shots in competition, viz:

Sergeant F. M. Haight	44—88 per cent.
Sergeant J. B. Clow	43—86 per cent.
Sergeant A. W. Ingallsbee	43—86 per cent.
Sergeant Milton S. Loryea	43—86 per cent.
Private G. W. Beach	42—84 per cent.
Corporal A. M. Barkee	41—82 per cent.
Corporal T. I. Rivers	41—82 per cent.
Private A. E. Friant	40—80 per cent.

This battalion is becoming so conspicuous for good shooting, that it is to be hoped that the members of Company B will imitate the example of Sergeant Haight, their comrade, and qualify now at 500 yards as sharpshooters.

So far Lieutenant Fred Kuhls has heard of no acceptance of his challenges to the police riflemen. Like the Lieutenant, we do not think he will. What between Ranlett and Kuhls, who mean what they say, it will not be wise, in future, to use an idle banter of shooting any man in the State at any distance. Such talk does not sound well to some men. Kuhls makes the eighth man in this neighborhood who is ready to accept the banter. Surely that's plenty to choose from, if a man is not too dainty in his taste.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Mar. 22, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Elector, C. E. Perkins, Stockton.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smtih, San Jose.
Altoona, A. H. Hecox, Oakland.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Sam Purdy, F. A. Daingerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Dan Sparling, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Busy Days.

We have a number of letters from warm friends, that remain unanswered, and, try as we will, there is an absolute necessity to defer replies until the spring meeting comes to a close. They demand other attention than curt notices of having "come to hand," and the pleasure of receiving them would be marred if only brief acknowledgments were tendered. To give an idea of the reasons for the delay it may be proper to state how the hours are occupied. Breakfast at six o'clock, and from then until half-past seven, writing. Living about three-quarters of a mile from the track, and with only one jockey, Sir Thad and Cito compel a double trip, and before they are attended to it is within an hour of high noon. Antevolo has to be looked after, though his work is mostly confined to jogging on the road under the care of the man who has him in charge. Then there are buildings going up, improvements of the little place, especially superintending the erecting and finishing of the shop and the machinery therein, planting trees, shrubbery, etc. Before noon luncheon, and then the trip to the city, which in many instances has to be given up. Back in time to see the colts after their walk, and, if possible, oversee them during that part of their exercise. Dinner at six, though with a hearty appetite the noonday meal is the mainstay, and from that time a glance over the papers, and write until bedtime at ten o'clock. There are, of course, experiments going on, and the personal care of the feet of the colts, and new boots to try, that is new patterns for the horses, and a new device in saddles, and tests of the malleable tips, etc. The secretaryship of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, dictating letters on that and other business, and yet the sketch is incomplete, as there are a few mares of our own and those of others on a visit to XX to look after. The eight years' fight in relation to the use of tips has not ended, and there is not a day when that and the proper treatment of the feet does not claim a good portion of thought and study. When there is any variation from ordinary procedure the whole is carefully noted in the daily journal, nothing being left to memory, and this at times entails retrospection, and looking over old volumes of manuscript to learn what former trials have been shown. As we have frequently stated, little faith is put in theories until verified by actual practice, and we trust that these busy days may prove beneficial to others, and make amends for the negilence which unanswered correspondence implies. "After the races" we shall endeavor to bring up the work, and make visits so often promised.

Elaine's Twins.

In the short article in relation to the death of the twins from Elaine, some thought that there was an implied charge of want of attention as being the cause of their loss. This was far from our intention, and such a construction could only be based on the statement that in one case the saving of life was due to the care bestowed by the attendant. Whoever is acquainted with the admirable system that prevails at Palo Alto need not be informed that such a thing as lack of care is out of the question, and that mares which rank many degrees lower than Elaine are as carefully looked after as it is possible to have them. The object in referring to the case of the Albert W. twins was to show the remarkable escape from the usual course, and the lives of these hung in the balance for many hours. Had they been deprived of the care awarded even the great luck of living after birth would have been of no avail. In thirty years close attention to the breeding of horses this is the first instance we have known twins to live, and in conversing with men who have had still longer experience, the chances of both living are rated as being less than one per cent. of the number born. There are some strange instances. A year ago a mare we bred and brought to California had twins. One was evidently a month further in advance than the other, and the double conception and the appearance of the foals agreed with the services which were thirty days apart. The most careless would give proper attention to as distinguished a brood-mare as Elaine. With the system and perfect arrangement at Palo Alto neglect is out of the question, and the least deviation from the requirements ensures instant dismissal.

Champion Stallion Stakes.

A reference to the advertising column will give the particulars of the Champion Stallion Stakes, Monmouth Park for 1885, and from that it will be seen that it is of importance enough to warrant several of our California sires being named in it. In the first place it is one of the largest stakes in the country, aggregating for this year $16,000 besides the stakes of the colts which will be entered, and then again the right to name in the Lorillard Stakes is restricted to the get of those named in the Champion Stallion Stake. Having received numerous enquiries regarding this stake the conditions may be more clearly understood by repetition, and some change of phraseology. Thus an owner of a stallion or those interested in his get signs a contract after the form given in the advertisement, filling the blank with the name of the horse, and the other spaces with the singular or plural, as the case demands. The amount of subscription is due on July 1st, 1885, and this renders all of that horse's get of the proper age foals of 1883 eligible. The Association adds $5,000; $3,000 of which is divided between the owner of the stallions whose colts run second and third, and the men who name them in the two-year-old stake, that nomination being open until the day before the race. For instance A, B and C are the stallions named, and the colts which rank first, second and third in the race are in the same order as written above. The winning colt receives the whole amount of the stakes excepting $3,000. Of this the stallion B gets $1,000, the colt of B $1,000, C gets $500, and the colt of C $500. Should B be the sire of second and third, B would get $1,500, and his colts the same amount. But a subscription in the Champion Stallion Stakes also entitles the right to name in the Lorillard Stakes for 1886. This is a stake of $500 each, to which $5,000 is added by Pierre Lorillard, with only $10 forfeit if declared by January 1st, 1885, and $50 if declared January 1st, 1886. The Stallion Stakes close on the 1st of April next, and the Lorillard on the 15th of August next. The Association adds $1,000 which goes to the second in the race, so that there is a liberal return for the investment, when both these stakes are taken into consideration. It is also manifest that the get of a stallion named in the above has an increased value, and this is well understood in the East that men who do not race enter into the engagement for the purpose of enhancing the price of the colts they rear to sell. It is beyond question that to make the breeding of race-horses profitable in California there must be other ventures than those offered at home. To attract purchasers it must be made palpable that the breeders have confidence in the stock they are rearing, and this strong enough to name them when they will come in competition with the best of the land. Even that will ensure the attention of those who are ready to pay large prices for those which are likely to prove winners, and when the superiority of California-bred colts is established by actual performances on courses where buyers congregate, there will be a demand far beyond the supply of many years in the future. We have such an abiding confidence in the advantages that California presents for the breeding and rearing of race-horses, that we consider it as nearly certain as anything not yet decided, that the superiority will be placed beyond dispute if the chance be given to bring it to a test. There is nothing like these important stakes to make excellency manifest. The winning of a score of purses or that many minor stakes will not make the impression that victory in the Champion or Lorillard will ensure, and if a fair proportion of California sires are represented, one shall feel like "shouting" whenever the returns show that this has been done. There are seven sires here, at least, well worthy of being named, and the investment of $3,500 will be worth many times that sum to the racing interests of California.

Book-Betting.

Killip & Co. make public the rate of which they are willing to lay against any named colt or horse winning the stakes and purses in the list. These are, of course, subject to be changed owing to the support given, and odds may be increased or shortened as the races approach. Book-betting is a comparatively new feature of racing in California, and it will take time to educate the general public to regard it with much favor. As an adjunct to pool-selling it is valuable, giving people an opportunity to make investments previous to opening the pools, and those who cannot be present can "back their fancy" by letter. In that case it is necessary to be explicit and instructions given, if the public rates are changed, what to do. That the odds will appear "short" to those who are familiar with what is offered in countries where this kind of wagering prevails is certain, but when there is scarcely a chance for support of more than a few it is a necessity if the book-maker desires to be at all conservative. There is a good feature, however, that if the odds are not satisfactory there is no law which will compel backers to accept the offer, and in that case they can "fix them" in the pools. This is the advantage which pools have over books, as the rates are made by those investing, and in place of having to accept the offer of an individual, the prevailing opinion is the governing power.

There is no necessity for commenting on the rates, as we have not the least desire to criticise or give opinions as to chances of winning. Necessarily this form of speculation has to be p. p., and those who take the offer of the book-maker must bear in mind that their money is lost if the animal supported does not start, unless there is an express stipulation to the contrary.

Belle Meade Sale.

This important sale of thoroughbred yearlings will come off on April 30th, Belle Meade being within six miles of Nashville, Tennessee. So many of the crack race-horses of the past twenty years have been bred on this celebrated stud-farm, that to give their names would seem like copying a chapter from "Krik's Guide," and that this was to be expected is manifest when the pedigrees of sires and dams are studied. There are forty-nine in the catalogue, copies of which can be obtained at this office, and in the whole lot of dams there is not a pedigree that will not bear inspection. The favorite strains of fifty years ago are blended with the best of the present, and the combination of speed and stoutness in the parents cannot fail to ensure excellency in the progeny. The breeding of a large number of the yearlings offered is peculiarly adapted for this coast, being just the strains that are needed to mingle with those already here. We sincerely trust that our folks will avail themselves of the opportunity to secure the blood, and some of the very best are the get of Bramble, and as he yet ranks as "untried" it is a fair inference that they can be obtained for prices that will make the investment surely profitable.

Mr. J. B. Haggin will hold the first auction sale of Rancho del Paso yearlings early in May next. Only trotting colts will be offered at this sale, and all of the get of Echo, Algona and Alaska, foals of 1883, will be on the catalogue. These colts are from selected mares, and will be a superior lot.

Oakland Race Meeting—Closing of Stakes.

Next Friday the stakes and purses of the race meeting close, and though this is not very long to keep it in mind, there is apt to be a lapse of memory unless there are constant reminders not to forget. There is scarcely ever a stake in which, after the closing, but what some one, and generally a number, desire to get in, and the Secretary is put to the trouble of writing to each subscriber to obtain consent to the addition of the "sleepers." As there are thirteen stakes and purses an opportunity is given for choice of distance, and varying conditions which give a chance to all. That the track will be in first-rate condition is a foregone conclusion, and the only thing necessary to ensure a successful meeting is the co-operation of those having horses to engage.

FISH.

The Fish Commission.

The commissioners held their monthly meeting at Sacramento last Monday. The following is the *Bee's* report:

The Secretary read a communication from R. A. Smith, of Navarro Ridge, Mendocino county, complaining of the inability of the Commissioners to protect the fish in that county from sawdust and improperly constructed dams. The writer was somewhat caustic in his remarks about the powers of the Board, and said that if the Commissioners had no power to protect the fish, the people were taxed needlessly for their support, as they (the Commissioners) took from the people and gave nothing in return. The writer, whose letter was written previous to the calling of the extra session, thought that perhaps Governor Stoneman could be prevailed upon to make fish preservation a portion of the "extraordinary occasion" for convening the Legislature.

Commissioner Dibble said the matter had already been considered by the Commission, and they had arrived at the conclusion that action by them had been throttled by the work of the last Legislature on the sawdust question. He thought, however, that the question could be dealt with under the Sawyer decision. By complaining of the dumping of sawdust into the streams as a nuisance, and the District Attorney of Mendocino county would be so advised. Mr. Dibble also stated that since the last meeting he had written to the District Attorney of Solano county urging him to prosecute those persons who were violating the fish laws in the straits of Mare Island.

Commissioner Buckingham said that he had been in Vallejo himself looking after the wrongdoers. Five Chinamen were arrested, who were taking fish of all sorts and sizes with a curiously constructed line 3,000 feet in length, and which contained 8,000 hooks. They were tried by jury and found guilty—the first conviction for violating the fish laws which had ever taken place in Vallejo.

Secretary Dibble informed the Commissioners that he had written to E. A. Brackett, Fish Commissioner of Massachusetts, for plans and specifications of the fish ladders in that commonwealth. He thought they were the best in the world, and recommended that upon the arrival of the plans copies thereof should be mailed to all mill owners and dam propretors. Commissioner Redding stated that some one had written him an anonymous letter charging that the dam of the railroad company in Monterey county, built to supply the Hotel del Monte with water, was not constructed so as to be passable to fish. On investigation, he had found the dam supplied with the most perfect fish-ladder he had ever seen. Morever, the railroad company has, at its own expense, hired a gentleman who was formerly in the employ of the Fish Commission to foster and protect the fish interests in that locality, and under his supervision a large number of trout eggs had already been distributed thereabouts. Mr. Redding thought the company should be applauded for their good work in that direction, and the other two Commissioners concurred.

R. McIntosh, Superintendent of the Glenn Box Manufacturing Company, at Camp 25, on the Truckee river, wrote to the Commission that it was the desire of the company to aid in the protection of fish in that stream.

W. B. Bradford, representing the Sacramento Packing Company, wrote a letter replacing a lost draft for $200 contributed by that company, and took occasion to compliment the Commission upon its work.

President Buckingham informed his brother Commissioners that 30,000 land-locked salmon eggs had just arrived for this State, from the United States Fishery at Bucksport, Maine, and are now at the express office.

Commissioner Dibble made announcement of the appointment of one Frazer to the Superintendency of the Shebley hatchery in Nevada county, and said that everything there was progressing favorably and satisfactorily.

Commissioner Buckingham said that he had received a communication from Livingston Stone, in which that gentleman stated that if a United States fishery car visited this coast this year he would send a lot of black bass.

Commissioner Redding said that a parcel of black bass had been placed in the Crystal Springs reservoir in San Mateo county, by the former Commission, and the last he heard from them they were doing nicely.

President Buckingham stated that there is at present a growl among local Sacramento fishermen over the use of spike-nets in the river. These nets were now in use in considerable number on private lands where the river had overflowed. He did not think the subject a serious one, however, and the Commission took no action in the matter.

A long and informal discussion then ensued regarding carp as a food fish. Commissioner Dibble thought them of little value, and said that he knew of a gentleman in Grass Valley who had 10,000 of them in private fish ponds, and could not get rid of them, because nobody wanted carp.

Commissioner Redding thought that the prejudice which has arisen against carp as an article of food was in a great measure due to the fact that the people did not understand how to cook them properly. He then proceeded to give his way of cooking a carp, and the description was so tempting, and the deliciousness of the carp so effectively drawn out, as to disarm Mr. Dibble's carping criticism, and make his mouth water.

President Buckingham then spoke of the outlook for the coming spawning season. He said it should be a most successful one, as the fish had had wide range, and no fishing had been indulged in up to the present. "From this time on, however," said he, "the fish will have to run the gauntlet, for there are 1,300 nets in the Sacramento river between the Straits of Carquinez and this city."

There being no other business before the Board, it adjourned until the time of its next regular meeting.

The State Fish Hatchery.

Mr. J. C. Frazier, who has charge of the State Fish Hatchery at Shebley's on the line of the Nevada County Narrow Guage Railroad, has made improvements in the establishment which will largely increase its hatching facilities, and will enable him, if the spawn can be procured, to hatch as many as 1,000,000 young trout in a single season. He finds that there is an abundance of pure water for all the purposes of an extensive hatchery, and considers the location on this account excellent, together with the facilities for railroad transportation by which spawn can be received with the least liability to injury, and that the young trout can be shipped when ready for distribution to any part of the State. Mr. Frazier is making arrangements to secure spawn of Lake Tahoe trout, and will go up to the lake in a few days to attend to the forwarding of the same. A shipment of land-lock salmon is also expected soon from the East, and besides these the Fish Commissioners are endeavoring to secure several shipment of spawn of the Modoc or Rainbow trout. Mr. Frazier is confident that he will be able to obtain sufficient spawn to hatch out at least 500,000 young trout of different kinds the present season.—*Grass Valley Union.*

More Illegal Fishing.

We learn that on Monday Frank Derriman, of Soscol, came into town and lodged a complaint against four Chinamen for fishing in Soscol creek for trout, and for using a net. Officer Baddeley immediately started after them and brought them into town. One of them exculpated the others and pleaded guilty to two charges. He was fined by Justice Hunt $50 on each charge, which he paid. Half of this amount will go to the informer, and the other half to the district attorney. The great trouble in these cases so far as activity in our district attornies go, is that they are only paid for their trouble if the prosecution is successful. The law should certainly be altered in this respect. We intend to agitate the question when the proper time arrives. If the district attornies had sufficient inducements to prosecute all such offenders, poaching would soon become a losing business.

California Trout Distributed.

A dispatch from Chatanooga, Tenn., states that the United States Fish Commissioners' car from the Wytheville, Va., hatchery had arrived with four thousand California trout to be distributed in the streams of East Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. It is the most valuable lot of fish ever sent south.

Fish Commissioner Blackford shipped Friday last from New York, by steamship Maine, ten thousand California trout eggs, which have been presented to the Deutsche Fischari Verein at Gestemunde, Germany.

In order to encourage the healthy sentiment now coming to exist in the public mind in reference to the illegal and vagabond destruction of fish during the close season, we think it our duty to reproduce the following letter of D. N. on the subject. Almost every day we hear complaints of the same nature, and are assured the rascality prevails in almost every county in the State. As we have no hope of redress from the Fish Commissioners and county officers, we refer the Wildcat stream depredators to the Alameda County Sporting Club. It will do no harm to extend the circulation of the subjoined letter.

Being a lover of angling, and consequently a protector of the finny tribe, I thought it but just to call the Fish Commissioners' attention to the depredations committed daily—especially on Sundays—by vandal poachers. In open violation of the law, poachers are depleting the streams of Wildcat in Alameda county, San Lorenzo creek and the San Mateo creek in San Mateo county. If the Sportsman's Club, which is supposed to protect game and fish in these counties, would trouble themselves a little and visit the above streams any Sunday, they would find a splendid harvest to swell the treasury of the county. D. N.

The officers in the employ of the commissioners are credited with much activity of late in hunting up violators of the law on the Sacramento river. While we rejoice the alien brigands and thieves are being properly attended to near home, we think the commissioners might extend their sphere of action and look after the white American citizens guilty of the same crime all over the State. A case in point came to our knowledge this week. Last Sunday, a score of shameless fellows stationed themselves at the junction of San Rafael creek and slough, and as it was too muddy to fish in the latter, slaughtered the salmon going up to the spawning grounds with shotguns, spears and clubs. A nice occupation this for white American citizens. Surely the commissioners might look after the miscreants capable of such barbarity.

The Sierra Valley *Leader* says, trout are now biting voraciously in Independence Lake. How is that fact known except by violation of the law? Is Sierra Valley an independent country governed by its own laws, or is it within the jurisdiction of California? We should like to hear from the law officers of the district upon this point. Of course, when once elected and safely in office, the judges, district attorney, sheriff, and constables are under no obligations to the people to enforce the laws. Some day before long there will be a shaking up among the dry bones of insolence and negligence of duty that will astonish a good many people.

Trout are reported plentiful in the streams of Mendocino county. How this fact comes to be known there, as elsewhere, without a violation of law, we cannot understand. If the streams all over the State remain high, as is now most likely, the prospects for a good trout season are promising.

Referring to the report of the Fish Commissioners, which we publish in full, we regret, they did not give their promising declaration of the validity of the trout law. The public are anxiously waiting for that declaration.

On Sunday last a gentleman caught a basketful of sea trout off the Lighthouse, Point Bonita. The fish ranged from half a pound to two and a half pounds each. The sea trout is a fine table fish.

Some fine flounders were caught on Sunday by private parties at different points on the bay, but all seemed inclined to keep the locality to themselves.

The Walton Fishing Club will not have an excursion party until next month, when the weather will have settled.

Smelt now give good sport off Saucelito. The run was strong on Sunday, and the fish large.

ATHLETICS.

A Funny Wrestling Match.

The *World* gives this description of the second tilt between Bibby and the Jap, which came off on the evening of the 10th inst.

Four hundred persons attended a wrestling exhibition according to Japanese rules at Clarendon Hall. They were at once disappointed and amused. They had expected to see a wrestling match, but they saw instead an affair which was neither a purring nor a butting contest, though it had the general characteristics of both. Matsada Sorakichi and Edwin Bibby were the contestants. Matsada is a Jap, twenty-three years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. He was stripped to the waist, wore red trunks and had his hair done up after the fashion of a car-horse's tail on a muddy day. Bibby is an Englishman, who looks something like Charles Rowell. Prof. Hoeffler seconded Bibby and Steve O'Donnell waited on Mr. Sorakichi. They wrestled according to Japanese rules, which Bibby did not understand. He was thrown at the first assault, as he put his hands on the floor. He denied the Jap's claim for the fall, but as the Jap is as ignorant of the English language as Bibby was of the rules, a wrangle ensued and the crowd roared with laughter and ventured advice to the principals.

A pantomime in which Pop Whittaker the referee and the principals were the actors followed, and at its termination the Jap seemed to have the better of the argument. The fall was not allowed. Then they were ordered together again and the same tactics were displayed by the Jap as in the preceding round. He clapped his thighs, stamped his feet and then sat down on his "hunkies" and the crowd roared. Then Matsada sprang at Bibby like a "streak of greased lightning," butted him on the head and rolled him over, his hands touching the floor. Everybody laughed again, and Bibby laughed the loudest. Then "Pop" Whittaker said: "Mr. Sorakichi wins a fall," and Mr. Sorakichi raised himself on one leg and slapped his breast.

In the next buckle the men hopped around for 26¼ seconds before Bibby's hands touched the floor. Matsada hit him a resounding thwack on the back, and looked pleased. Bibby looked scared. The crowd yelled.

In the fourth bout Bibby went on his hands in 10¼ sec., but it was decided no fall. Then they struggled for what proved to be the final fall. Bibby butted the Jap and the Jap butted Bibby. The yells of the crowd were deafening. At the end of 52 seconds the Jap knocked the champion of Jersey City on his face and hands and won the match. As an exhibition the affair was amusing; as a match contest it was a hoax.

Kittleman's Race with Johnson.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of February 25th, gives this report of the Kittleman-Johnson race:

About five hundred people assembled at the Fair Grounds yesterday evening to witness the great running match between M. K. Kittleman and H. M. Johnson. The match was one hundred and twenty-five yards, mutual consent start, for $2,500 a side. The hard part of the track was rolled and prepared for the race, the course measured off, and the track divided by a string into a track for each of the runners. The run was toward the grand stand, and Kittleman had the side of the track nearest the stand.

W. R. Armstrong, Kittleman's backer, acted as his judge, and E. C. Howard acted for Johnson. These gentlemen also acted as timers. Pat Duffy was the stake-holder and referee.

The men appeared on the track very near 3 o'clock. Both were dressed in white tights and undershirts. Johnson wore dark blue trunks, and Kittleman's trunks were of a brighter shade of blue. The men made several unsuccessful breaks, and finally succeeded in starting themselves. Kittleman was the quickest in getting away and took the lead. Johnson ran close behind him, and the pace for the first one hundred yards was a rattling one. After this Kittleman increased his lead perceptibly, and Johnson seeing he could not win, slackened up. Kittleman won easily by six or eight feet. The time was announced as 12¼ seconds, and none of the watches held by outside parties made the time longer. Kittleman displayed the qualities of a great sprinter, and if he goes to Europe will doubtless prove a match for the crack professionals there.

Both men were in fine physical condition, Kittleman weighing 166 pounds and Johnson 172 pounds. The muscular development of the men was the subject of much admiration. Kittleman's muscles seemed more compact and better knit together. The betting before the race was 2 to 1 in favor of Kittleman.

The Merton College sports of Oxford University were held February 28th, and were remarkable by the splendid performance of M. H. Paine, who won no less than six events: 100-yards race, 11 seconds, won easily; high jump, 5 feet 4 inches; 150-yards race, 15 3-5 seconds; 120-yards hurdle race, 10 flights, 20 3-5; wide jump, 19 feet 3 inches; throwing the cricket ball 105 yards. Every event is a creditable performance, taking in consideration the bitter cold weather which prevailed on the day of the sports. Paine is the gentleman who ran so brilliantly against Macaulay of Cambridge at Lillie Bridge last year.

We have been informed by a gentleman who measured the track at the Recreation Grounds just prior to the Merion games on Washington's birthday, 1883, and who is in every way competent to know, that three times around the track is a trifle over a mile; hence the writer of the letter to Tuesday's *Chronicle* from Tacoma, W. T., is entirely ignorant of the measurement of the track at the Recreation Grounds.

The wrestling match between Muldoon and Whistler takes place Monday evening. The sale of seats began Thursday morning and by evening everything was marked off except the main floor. It will doubtless draw an immense house.

The Williamsburg Athletic Club have secured a new ground. A fifth of a mile cinder track with easy raised corners will be made at once.

Archibald Maclaren died recently at Oxford, England. Maclaren's works on training are the very best ever published.

We understand that Ross and Peter McIntyre have arranged a three-mile race to take place shortly in this city.

The old bay stallion Tom Bowling, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler by imp. Albion, has been sold to N. Armstrong of Glendale, Montana, and will do stud duty in the territory. He is fourteen years old.

Caldwell will be the starter at the Chicago Driving Park, both at the regular and mid-summer meeting.

THE KENNEL.

Field Trial Winners of America.

[CONTINUED FROM MARCH 15TH.]

Puppy Sweepstakes.—For setters and pointers whelped on or after January 1st, 1882; $40 to first, $30 to second, $10 to third. Eight entries—setters. 1st, Countess C. (Dashing Lion—Armida), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by J. M. Avent; 2d, Rush Gladstone (Gladstone—Donna J.), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by J. M. Avent; 3d, Poarter (Gladstone—Ress), black and white setter dog, owned by A. G. Renaud, and Pride of Dixie (Gladstone—Countess Druid), blue belton setter dog, owned by C. E. Wallin—divided.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; $250 to first; $150 to second; $100 to third. Nineteen starters—eighteen setters, one pointer. 1st. Sue (Druid—Ruby), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. H. Bryson; 2d, Gath (Count Noble—Peep o' Day), blue belton setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford; 3d, London (Gladstone—Clip), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by W. H. Coleman; Foreman (Dashing Monarch—Fairy II), black, white and tan setter dog, owned by C. F. Crawford; and Grousedale (Water's Grouse—Daisy Dale), owned by William A. Buckingham.

Champion Stake.—Open to winners of first in any free-for-all stake; $250 and silver cup to first. Two entries—setters. 1st, Gath (Count Noble—Peep o' Day), blue belton setter dog, owned by W. J. Crawford.

Gilroy Field Trials.—Inaugural field trials of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, Gilroy, Cal., November 7th–8th, 1881. Judges, C. Robinson, H. H. Briggs.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers; silver cup and bamboo fly-rod to first; gold medal and Frank Forester's sporting work to second; silver medal and five sacks of shot to third. Six entries—setters. 1st, Rock, English setter dog, owned by Mr. Whittier; 2d, Sam, English setter dog, owned by C. Miller; 3d, Juno, English setter bitch, owned by E. Leavesley.

Puppy Stake.—For setter and pointer puppies; silver cup and bull-dog pistol to first; gold medal and Stonehenge's "Dogs of the British Islands" to second; silver medal and five sacks shot to third. Five entries—setters. 1st, Phil, black and tan setter dog, owned by M. W. Stackpool; 2d, Juno, English setter bitch, owned by E. Leavesley. 3d, Joe, English setter dog, owned by J. W. Orear.

Second.—Gilroy, Cal., November 27th–29th, 1882. Judges D. M. Pyle, H. Horton, H. D. Bartlett and H. H. Briggs.

All-Aged Stake.—For setters and pointers, any age. Seven starters. 1st, Daisy, setter bitch, owned by E. Leavesley; 2d, Belle, setter bitch, owned by H. H. Briggs; 3d, Count Warwick, setter dog, owned by H. H. Briggs.

Puppy Stake.—Ten starters. 1st, Scott, owned by F. G. Abell; 2d, Duke, owned by E. Leavesley; 3d, Bess, owned by F. G. Abell.

Third.—Gilroy, Cal., December 3d–6th, 1883. For dogs owned in California, Nevada, Oregon and Arizona.

All-Aged Stake.—For pointers and setters, any age. 1st, Queen (Belton II—Belle), black and white setter bitch, owned by E. H. Farmer; 2d, Ola (Count Warwick—Leah), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by P. G. Auzar; 3d, Cap (Count Warwick—Flora), lemon and white setter dog, owned by L. G. Horton.

Puppy Stake.—For setter or pointer puppies. 1st, lemon and white setter dog, owned by L. G. Horton; 2d, Fannie (Fred—Gypsie), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by C. B. Kading; 3d, Maude (Joe—Juno), black and tan setter bitch, owned by J. M. Donahue.

Robins' Island Club Field Trials.—Inaugural field trials of the Robins' Island Club, Robins' Island, L. I., November 27th, 1882. Judges, C. E. Pratt and H. D. Polhemus.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to members of the club only; dog collar to first; engraved dog whip to second; dog whistle to third. Twelve starters—setters. 1st, Fred, setter dog, owned by A. T. Plummer; 2d, Romeo, setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir; 3d, St. Ives, setter dog, owned by L. Waterbury.

Second.—Robins' Island, L. I., November 20th–21st, 1883. Judges, Dr. S. W. Bridges and C. W. Pratt.

All-Aged Stake.—For setters and pointers owned by members of the Robins' Island Club; silver goblet to first, silver goblet to second, silver-mounted whip to third. Sixteen entries—fifteen setters, one pointer. 1st, Maida (Dick—Clio), black, white and tan setter bitch, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir; 2d, St. Ives (St. Elmo—Maida), lemon and white setter dog, owned by L. Waterbury; 3d, Don, liver and white pointer dog, owned by W. B. Dickerman.

Brace Stakes.—For braces of pointers or setters owned by club members. Two braces entered—setters. 1st, St. Ivers, lemon and white setter dog, owned by L. Waterbury, and Doctor (Sid—Fan), setter dog, owned by W. H. Force.

Robins' Island Club Derby.—For pointers and setters. Six entries—five setters, one pointer. 1st, General Arthur (Emperor Fred—Wanda), blue belton setter dog, owned by Dr. S. Fleet Speir.

First Pacific Coast Field Trial.—Walltown Timbers, near Sacramento, Cal., November 26th–28th, 1883. Judge F. W. Dunn.

Puppy Stakes.—For setters and pointers owned on the Pacific Slope whelped on or before April 1st, 1882; $25 to first, $15 to second, $10 to third. Six nominations—five starters. 1st, Butte Bow (Ranger Boy—Josie Bow), liver and white ticked pointer dog, owned by H. A. Bassford; 2d, Beatrice (Shokoe—Clark's Nellie), red setter bitch, owned by H. C. Chipman; 3d, Bow Jr. (Ranger Boy—Josie Bow), liver and white pointer dog, owned by G. B. Cosby.

All-Aged Stake.—Open to all setters and pointers owned on Pacific slope; $25 to first, $15 to second, $10 to third. Thirteen entries—seven starters. 1st, Dorr (Don—Lady), black and tan setter dog, owned by F. A. Taft; 2d, Beautiful Queen (Dilley's Ranger—Queen), liver and white pointer bitch, owned by J. M. Bassford, Jr.; 3d, Belle, native Irish red setter bitch, owned by H. H. Briggs.

We learn that the membership list of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club is growing, and that indications point to a good trial this year. The Derby will have a large list of entries and many of them the peers, in natural qualities, of any dogs in the world. Mr. Bennett, the President of the club, is actively at work, and is determined to place his club on a par with the best of the older clubs in the eastern states. The estate of D. C. Sanborn has sold to Mr. G. W. Watson of Sacramento, a brace of Count Noble—Dashing Novice puppies which will start in this year's Derby.

Mr. Thos. Bennett, President Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, has presented to Mr. Walter W. Haskell a black, white and tan dog puppy, whelped February 12th, '84, by Bennett's Regent ex Royal Duke—Gift, out of Waddington's Daisy ex Carlowitz—True.

The Waterloo Cup.

The following is the *Sporting Life*'s account of the meeting:

After the result of the Waterloo Cup the glorious uncertainty of coursing, of which certain sporting scribes are so fond of prating, may for the time being at least take a back seat. As most people who know anything about coursing are aware, the Waterloo Cup is a sixty-four dog stake, and is justly regarded as the blue ribbon of the leash, just as the Derby represents the highest possible honor attainable by an owner of horses. On last Wednesday night, when in accordance with the time-honored custom the drawing took place at the Waterloo Hotel, 12 to 1 was still forthcoming against the favorite nominations of Messrs. Pilkinton and Miller. As, however, all the favorites were done with long before the fifth round was coursed, I need only refer at present to the odds forthcoming at the outset against each of the nominations that fought out the final phase of the battle. Against Mr. Deighton's representative, Middleton, who ran gallantly through the stake until the continuous victors were reduced to a quartette, and then only succumbed in the fifth round to the ultimate winner, Mineral Water (Mr. Marfleet's nomination), 40 to 1 was freely laid. Lord Sefton's nomination, Petrarch, who only just failed to get into the final, being cleverly defeated in the same round by the representative of Mr. Caruthers, Greentick, was almost friendless at 50 to 1. Of the two greyhounds that met in the deciding course, Greentick was thought so little of at the start of the coursing that 66 to 1 was to be had about the nomination for the asking, while as for the actual winner, Mineral Water, Mr. Meyer, who owns the dog, although he was nominated by Mr. Marfleet, had no difficulty in securing the nice bet of $20,000 to $200 about him, and 100 to 1 was freely laid against the nomination until Mineral Water had won his first course. The Waterloo Purse was divided between Mr. J. Evan's bk d p Escape, by Hubert—Evangeline, and Mr. R. Jardine's bk d Glady's, by Misterton—Annie Macpherson. The Waterloo Plate was won by Mr. Gibson ns (Mr. J. R. Marshall's) r w tk d p Cocklaw Dean, by Lindahl—Blewearie, beating Mr. J. Winder (Mr. J. T. Crossley's) ns bk d p Cyril, by Humbert—Meg. Although backers fared shockingly as far as their operations went in taking the long odds, those who traveled to Altcar probably got their money back and a bit besides, as the results of the individual courses were, on the whole, considerably against the layers. If people must bet on coursing events, they had better confine their operations to speculation on the individual courses. "But," says the bold backer in reply to my well-meant caution, "I cannot get away from my business to attend coursing meetings, and a man wants to be on the spot to bet on the courses if he is to have any chance of coming out ahead." To which I make answer by quoting the dictum of a veteran sportsman who played the game both high and low in his time, and who some few years ago retired with a princely fortune, "there are only two classes of men that have any right to bet at all. Those who have no other business that makes any demand upon their personal attention, and those who are sufficiently wealthy to be able to lose every bet they may make without feeling the loss." For my own part, while I am an ardent admirer of the leash, and can enjoy a day's open coursing, when the hares are strong and the country free from those wretched drains that have proved the grave of many a good greyhound, I look upon any trifle I may be persuaded by kind, but invariably too sanguine friends to invest on the "longtails" on much the same principle that I regard an investment in Mexican mines or Transvaal goldfield shares. By-the-by, the Queen, who abhors horse-racing, takes something more than a languid interest in coursing, and when Lord Lurgan's Master M'Grath won the Waterloo Cup in 1871 for the third time, Her Majesty issued her royal mandate that the clever brute should be brought before her. The grayhound was duly presented to the Queen and received sundry pats from the royal hand with much equanimity, but to tell the truth M'Grath was sufficiently imbued with the spirit of democracy to fraternize with evident delight with the domestics in the servants' hall, where he was subsequently hospitably entertained with chicken bones and other unconsidered trifles dear from immemorial to the canine palate.

The pedigree of the winner is thus given by *Belle's Life*:

At last we have got back to a dog winner again for the Waterloo Cup, and this is fortunate, as for the last three years the other sex have had the best of it, through Princess Dagmar, Snowflight and Wild Mint, and in ten years six bitches have won it against four dogs. If only one of the last four, Middleton, had pulled through it would have been a very notable instance of high-breeding by the Waterloo Cup winner, Misterton, out of a double Waterloo Cup winner, Coomasie, and at no long interval, as Coomassie won in 1877 and '78, and Misterton in 1879. A Waterloo Cup has never yet been won by a combination of such great winners, the nearest approach to it being when Cock Robin, by King Death out of Chloe, was the runner up to Master McGrath in 1868. Mineral Water, the last addition to the great roll of winners, has nothing like such honorable parentage to boast of, though he has a lot of good blood in him, and traces in somewhat remote ancestry to Waterloo winners of the highest order. He is by a dog that belonged to his nominator, Mr. Marfleet, namely, Memento, an ordinary runner only, by Blackburn out of Miriam. Blackburn was also the sire of Mr. Brigg's Braw Lass, the runner-up for the Cup in 1877; but he was not a first-class runner, though a well-bred one, by Lancaster, a very fast son of Cardinal York, and the dam of Blackburn, Kitty Malone, was by Canaradzo, the Waterloo winner of 1861. Here was the close hitting of Canaradzo and Cardinal York. Then the dam of Lancaster was Hurrara, by Sackcloth, who won the Waterloo Cup for Lord Sefton in 1854, and another well-known name appears in Mineral Water's pedigree, namely, Seacombe, the sire of Wee Nell, the dam of Brigadier, winner of the Waterloo in 1863, as Miriam, the dam of Memento, was by Mustapha out of Minuet, and Mustapha was by Seacombe out of Bribery. Ezeroum, the dam of Mineral Water, was by Peasant Boy, the sensational runner-up for the Waterloo Cups in 1873–4. The Waterloo Cup has been by no means remarkable in giving additional lustre to fashionable sires, although, of course, there are a good many that have belonged to that category. Dervock, the sire of Master M'Grath, was by no means well known, and few had heard anything about Celebrated, the sire of Coomassie. Snowflight brought Bothal Park into notice, and now there is Memento made famous for the first time, though we fear, from the time that has elapsed since he appeared on a coursing field, that he must have gone over to the majority.

Judge Gale's Laverack setter dog Prince, died at Oroville, last week. Prince was by Pride of the Border—Fairy II, and was imported by Judge Gale at a cost of about $350.

AQUATIC.

Petersen Defeats Lee.

A more orderly and better natured crowd of spectators than assembled on the new wharf of the South Pacific Coast Railroad Company, last Sunday, to witness the Lee–Petersen shell race, could hardly be found in any city in the Union on a similar occasion. Mostly composed of young people there was no lack of enthusiasm, and the confidence they manifested in the ability of the San Francisco sculler to outrow his rival was something most remarkable; it appeared to be more the expression of feeling, however, than the result of cool calculation. There were older heads present, and judging by the appearance of those who invested in the pools, it was the possessors of these who ran up the figures on the eastern man until he brought two to one on the San Franciscan. There were few pools sold at such odds, however, the oarsmen and city-front boatmen, with their small amounts, advanced their favorite a few points so that fifteen was bid for him against twenty for his opponent. Considerable money changed hands at these figures.

The course chosen for the race was the strip of water just north of the railroad wharf and between it and the breakwater, but a south-west breeze blowing roughened it up to such an extent that only a man accustomed to rowing a shell in rough water could hope to make any headway in it. Lee protested to the referee to having the race take place over the course named in the articles, and Petersen was asked to row on the north side of the breakwater. He was willing to do this, but could do nothing unless his backer was consulted. After a long delay the latter was found, and when told that Lee would not row unless the course was changed to the smooth water he consented; he ordered the stakes to be set in the channel. This change necessitated a long delay, and it was nearly half past four o'clock before the course was cleared, and the men took up their positions at the starting point for the word. Lee appeared to be in very fine condition, and sat his boat in a manner that convinced one that he was thoroughly at home in it. The fact that he had a shell just suited to him, and that his race was against a man not nearly so well boated, led many to think he could not fail to win.

Petersen had made all possible of the time he had had to train in, and he showed to great advantage the result of having a trainer well posted on all the fine points known to trainers of athletes. Although Petersen has scarcely gained his majority, being merely a boy in years, in stature and strength, his superior could scarcely be found.

There was a hush on the wharf as the men were seen to take position at the line for the send-off. Petersen had won the choice of position and chose the south side, the one nearest the railroad wharf.

On the Referee giving the word the men caught the water with their sculls almost at the same instant, but Lee was the more lively in getting away. Petersen quickened his stroke after he had covered a short distance, and at a point about two hundred yards from the start he took the lead. Lee made a great struggle to hold him, and Petersen redoubled his efforts to outpace him, and the struggle was a desperate one for both until the turning stakes were reached. Petersen turned his stake first about six lengths ahead of his competitor, and set out at a lively rate for the starting point, cheer after cheer going up from the multitude on the wharf as he bent to his sculls. Lee turned his stake and set out after his rival, but he soon comprehended that he was beaten and settled down to a steady stroke, the slowness of which plainly indicated to his friends that he had met with an oarsman who had proven more than his match.

Amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, Petersen crossed the line two hundred yards in advance of Lee, who was also cheered when he had reached the referee's boat. The time made by Petersen 21 minutes 8¾ seconds was not as fast as it would have been had he been forced to exert himself more. The course was fully three miles having been carefully measured and marked off a few days previous to the race. James Cochrane and Albert Branch acted as judges for Petersen and A. Stevenson and John Cotsford for Lee. Charles G. Yale officiated as referee.

After the contestants had rested a few moments they rowed to the boat-house above the bridges, where the friends of Petersen warmly congratulated him. His coolness throughout the race was remarkable. One of his admirers remarked that throughout he seemed to have no more concern than if it was an every day affair for him. Many expressed the belief that if Hanlan were here a match would be made and the champion would have to row as he never rowed before to get away from the California oarsman.

The happiest man in California after the race was Con. Lynch, Petersen's trainer. He has an affection for the boy equal to that of a father for a son, having been his adviser since Petersen, when a boy, derived his greatest pleasure in racing in Whitehalls. Petersen will probably go east during the summer, but whether he will try conclusions with any of the leading oarsmen while there is yet a matter of conjecture.

The paper shell rowed by Petersen last Sunday was owned by J. E. Goble. Goble ordered a shell through the agent of the eastern builder in this city, but when he received it he was surprised to notice that its measurements were not as he had ordered. The builder had got his order mixed up with that of some other oarsman. The agent of the builder, to satisfy Goble, traded off a boat he had received for his own use, and then sent back for a new shell for himself. This shell was shipped on the railroad, but when it had got to this city it was found to have been so badly broken on the way that it was useless. The paper shell loaned Petersen by Goble proved a pretty good one, after all, and should there be another race between the eastern man and the California boy, which seems at present likely, Petersen may stick to the boat that has already done such good service, instead of sending east for a wooden one.

Four scullers have entered for a sweepstake race to take place at the new course near the South Pacific Coast Railroad wharf, Alameda, on the 30th inst. Leander Stevenson and Samuel Watkins will row the first trial heat, Robert Christie and William Growney the second, and the winners of these two heats the third. These trial heats will be over a one-mile straight away course, and the winner of the last event will be required to row against Austin Stevenson in a three-mile race, the Vallejo oarsman to allow his rival one minute. There are two prizes to be competed for, one of $150 and one of $50.

The Sacramento Yacht Club has elected the following officers for six months: H. G. Blackman, president; F. F. Tebbets, vice-president; P. J. Shields, secretary; Colonel E. R. Hamilton, treasurer; L. P. Martin, J. T. Griffits, W. E. Osborn, F. M. McKeever, and H. W. Rivett, trustees.

The race between Wallace Ross and George Bubear was a slow affair after the prognostications of some of the English sporting writers as to the capacity of "the best oarsman in England." It was rowed over the Thames Championship Course, from Putney to Mortlake, 4 miles 440 yards, on the 10th. Ross pulled in his Ruddock boat, and although conceding Bubear ten seconds start, was even with when the course was half covered and finished as he liked, winning by fifteen lengths in 26:10. Betting about even. It would seem that England is without a first-class sculler at present.

The Stockton Yacht and Boat Club christened their new four-oared barge last Sunday and named her Van R. Paterson, after a well known citizen of the windmill city. The barge was built by J. D. Griffin of this city, and is thirty-five feet six inches long, three feet four inches wide, and weighs 245 pounds. The newly-organized club now has three good boats—the L. Howard, a single scull; the J. D. Peters, a double scull, and the barge Van R. Paterson.

George H. Hosmer of Boston, says he will give odds in the stake money to get on a race with Charles E. Courtney and will give George W. Lee five seconds start in a race of three miles, for $500 a side. Hosmer considers Lee and Courtney third-class men, and rates Ross, Teemer, Hamm, Conley and himself inferior only to Hanlan.

George H. Hosmer and Albert Hamm have arranged to row a three-mile race for $500, the course, date and referee to be decided on May 12th. The articles call for a race not later than June 20th. Hosmer, it is said, thinks seriously of selecting the Charles river, Boston, as the place for the race.

The eighteen-foot sloop Lark was thrown on the rocks of the breakwater last Sunday by the swell of a ferry-boat. Her planking was broken, but the injury was not serious enough to make her unsafe to sail across to her moorings in Mission bay.

The schooner yacht Virginia, until recently the Con. O'Connor, has had a thorough overhauling. New state-rooms have been arranged in her cabin, and inside she has been greatly changed in appearance.

The Fleur de Lis has been at Saucelito during the past week. The sails have been scrubbed, and the yacht has been put in fine order. She will be brought to this side of the bay to-day.

Jim Pilkington now offers to back Wallace Ross to row any man in the world for $1,000 a side, or he will back Ross and a mate against any pair in a double sculling match, for $2,000 a side.

The sloop Hattie, the largest and finest craft owned by any resident of Stockton, will be ready for her first sail of the season in a few days.

James A. Ten Eyck of Poughkeepsie, offers to row James H. Riley of Saratoga, a three-mile with turn race for any reasonable amount.

John Kennedy, who rowed Hanlan at Point of Pines, will this year train and coach the crews of the Potomac Club of Washington.

The Lively is at Stockton. She will be in readiness for the season's commencement in about a week.

James Gordon Bennett left Nice on the 16th inst, in his yacht, for a six weeks' cruise in the Levant.

SHEEP.

Management of Pregnant Ewes.

The Merino ewe is something like the Texas cow—not the best of mothers. A native of the desert, she still retains in her blood a remnant of nomadic, oriental wildness. An industrious, insatiable feeder, accustomed to rove widely in search of her living, not tranquil and sedentary like the large-uddered English ewe, she is apt to abandon her young, like the ostrich, to take care of itself. She needs watching, she needs a certain pressure to be brought to bear upon her too feeble maternal instincts.

Extended experience has taught me that a Merino ewe which has a copious flow of milk is seldom failing in duty toward her offspring. The first and paramount duty of the shepherd, therefore, is to pursue such a preliminary course as will best secure this desideratum. A regimen of roots, oil-cake meal, bran, fodder, clover hay, etc., will readily suggest itself; but, valuable as these are, they are not for the Merino ewe of the very highest importance. The article which, in my opinion, holds this rank is grass, and (perhaps scarcely secondary in value) the exercise which is necessary to obtain it. There is no other domestic animal which so eagerly craves and industriously searches for a morsel of green food cropped directly from the surface of the earth. And it is this wrestless, vagabondizing, gormandizing propensity of the Merino which the shepherd can take advantage of and promote to the end, that he may develop the rather feeble maternal instinct. It is as profoundly and universally true of the lower animals, and especially of the pregnant ewe, as of man, that they ought to work for their living. Pasture (that is, a daily run on a sod, whether it furnishes much or next to nothing) means work, and work means health; while roots mean cold-blooded and watery idleness. There is nothing else which so strengthens the frame and enriches the system with warm, red blood (and, by necessity of the inseperable relation between them, that of the unborn lamb also) as a frequent rambler over the pasture lot. Even when quite sedentary, the ewe may be made to give milk with tolerable success by judicious feeding on oilcake meal (perhaps as good a way as any is to make it into a slop with wheat bran, a tablespoonful of oilcake to a pint of bran per head); but unless she has frequent and abundant exercise, the lamb will be weak, and will need close watching if dropped on a frosty night. In the course of my experience, I have had large, rangy grade ewes—and a grade is popularly supposed to be hardier than a full-blood—which had been full fed and warmly housed, drop large, finely formed lambs, which yet were so flaccid and so nerveless that it would be hours before they could stand alone, and that only after the most assiduous attentions of the shepherd, warming them before the fire, rubbing them with wisps of straw, etc. On the other hand, I have had full-blooded ewes, which had roved nearly all day during the winter through a corn stubble, getting next to nothing in it but the exercise, drop lambs on so cold a night that their feet were frozen and deformed; yet they got up, sucked, and were lively as crickets in the morning, without having received a particle of assistance from the flockmaster.

The English sheep books abound in directions for the making and administering of cordials, syrups, etc., and for rendering assistance to ewes in labor, but a few teaspoonfuls of grass-made milk are worth more than all the nostrums ever compounded. Neither is it necessary to defer the season of lambing until grass has grown green in April, though I steadfastly hold that for the average wool-growing flock in the latitude of southern Ohio April is the best month in which lambs are to be dropped. But if the owner wishes them to come earlier, a good orchard grass rowen preserved for the purpose, with its admixture of weather-beaten herbage and green beneath, is well adapted for the purpose. Of course the flock must be watched when turned afield on the windy days of March, lest lambs should be dropped and chilled before assistance can be rendered. If the paddock is distant from the sheep-house—which it should not be—on very blustering days it may be necessary to deprive the flock of their exercise altogether.

So important do I hold the matter of exercise that in very cold, snowy seasons during the winter I have my shepherd chase the breeding ewes about in a large, roomy sheep-house or in the feeding yard. A great part of the time I have them driven some distance every day—first making a stout, dry flock break the road through the snow—to a brook to drink, as I consider ice water with exercise much preferable to cistern water without.

The pregnant Merino ewe needs to "rough it," but always with a wholesome, dry place to sleep in at night. She wants plenty to eat, but especially plenty of water and exercise. Move them about and stir their blood. If in rushing pell mell through a gap to the feeding yard one falls down and a half dozen pile together in a heap above her, no harm will be done. If one is doubled to a right angle around the door-post, she will suffer no injury.

I said they need always a wholesome, dry place to sleep in. When ewes range on an old sod or a piece of rowen, through February, March and April—it is best to reserve the best rowen for the latter stages of pregnancy—they void much more urine than when confined to dry feed, compelling the master to clean out the sheep house oftener. But this extra labor will have its reward in the prosperity of the ewes and lambs. The ammonia must be kept down at all hazards. There is no one thing incident to the artificial house life of the sheep which is a more deadly enemy to it than ammonia.
—*Country Gentleman.*

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined, which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my) Stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of $5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1881.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st 1885; or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

BELLE MEADE

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.
And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING.
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42½, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms or season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bradon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Ellie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Reminiscences of John Murphy.

Murphy first became famous after riding Dexter against time, to beat 2:19, which he did (with a break in it) in 2:18¾. He was then with the king of drivers Hiram Woodruff, since which time Murphy's services as a driver have been greatly esteemed, more especially by New Yorkers among whom he has always lived. To undertake to name the many noted horses Murphy has driven would be a difficult task, while a few will not be amiss. Mr. Bonner's horses are mostly driven by Murphy; he drove Mr. Work's great team Swiveler and Edward to record of 2:16¾. He drove Frank with running mate in 2:08½, the fastest mile heat any man ever rode behind a trotter or pacer, and among his last not least great ones was Majolica, which he drove last summer (his first season out) in 2:17, and he assured me that if Majolica had kept all sound he expected to make him trot considerably faster at either Pittsburg or Cleveland, but he was so discouraged with his being lame at Pittsburg that he determined to ship him home, but after considerable coaxing he was persuaded by the management to stay and trot him against Jay-Eye-See. But after all, he said he did not like Pittsburg, as he did not dare to go to bed barefooted, on account of the coal dust on the carpet sticking to his feet. On one never-to-be-forgotten night he bathed his feet previous to retiring (allow me to explain to your readers that it is not the fact that Mr. Murphy bathed his feet that is never to be forgotten, but the sequel to that event), looking round he could see no means of reaching his luxurious couch, without again falling a victim to the contamination of coal dust. With him to resolve is to do, so with the graceful agility of a frog he gave one jump and alighted on the doomed bed, when crash, down it went, "and great was the fall thereof." One grand trait in Mr. Murphy's character as a driver is, that it matters not to him whether his employers are millionaires or people with little or no money, he treats them all alike, kindly and honorably. All the money in the world would not make him swerve from the right when his honor is at stake. It is to be hoped that he may make his appearance this season with a successful string of horses, and that he will not confine his exploits to Gotham alone, but seek a wider field and visit the west, where laurels are always to be won, and honesty never fails to be appreciated.

How to Tell Good Eggs.

It is impossible to tell whether eggs are fertile or otherwise before putting them under hens or into an incubator, except by breaking them. Then if one be an expert, he can tell for a certainty whether the eggs would have hatched. The proper way is to set the eggs, and within a week (and with some varieties sooner) the fertilized eggs can be selected from the barren ones. The eggs that will hatch will appear dark; there will be a dark spot that may readily be distinguished when held against a strong light, and that spot is the embryo chick. On opening a fresh egg that is fertilized the germ can be discovered on the yelk. It is about the size of a small pea, and frequently, not always, floats to the top on opening. When within the shell this germ is supposed always to remain uppermost, and during the period of incubation receives the greatest amount of warmth.

The examination of eggs against a strong light is the safe guide as to their condition. When the whole shell is full and dark, the egg is within a day or so of hatching, and if the chick is alive it may be heard if placed to the ear. If all is still and dark, the chick is dead. Often the little thing dies owing to the toughness of the shell, or to a sudden blow that may have been received. Eggs for hatching must be handled with care, and should be slightly moistened when hatching, if set in a dry place. If on the moist earth it is unnecessary. Fresh eggs may be separated from stale ones by examining or "candling." If fresh, the air bladder is small, no larger than a pea; if stale, it will be of the size of a nickel, or if very old, an old-fashioned copper will barely cover the air space. The general gritty feel of the shell is sometimes a guide, but not always correct. In selecting eggs for incubation, choose rather those of medium size and pointed or tapering to the small end; an unusually large, or an exact oval egg seldom hatches. If the fowls are in a healthy, vigorous condition, there is little doubt.—*C. B., in Country Gentleman.*

Major Adam Lilburn, of Haverstraw, who bred Edward Everett, formerly called Major Winfield, and sold him to Mr. Robert Bonner, remarked in our office yesterday that he saw Seely's American Star driven double with one of his daughters at Goshen, when he was twenty years old, a mile in three minutes. He was a long-bodied horse of low action, and looked like a thoroughbred. He was greatly abused during his life time. He was frequently driven on the ice of Orange Lake, back of Newburgh, until he was almost ready to drop. He was broad between the eyes and had any quantity of nerve force. Major Lilburn also remembers the Charles Kent mare, the dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He says that Dr. George Gorden, who was well acquainted with Charley Kent, a dissipated butcher, told him that Kent knew nothing of the breeding of the mare. The dam of Hambletonian was driven on the streets of New York to a butcher's cart, until she became lame, and then was bred to Abdallah.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Boys to gallop the horses in training are wanted at almost every stable in the land. No one has exercising lads enough to train his horses properly. The pay of a good boy for this purpose is more than any laborer can earn.

The harness should never fit horses so illy that it will shave the hair off where it touches them. If the harness is kept properly oiled as it always should be, this trouble is not liable to occur.

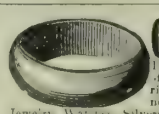
Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.



GIVEN AWAY!

This is a beautiful solid wedding ring and of Henry Rolled Gold plate. Engraving warranted. We want to introduce our new and beautiful Catalogues of Clocks, Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c., at once. SPECIAL Offer: Send us 38c. in stamps and we will send you this elegant ring. We will also send you FREE, as a present, the "Little Wonder"



TIME KEEPER,

just as shown in cut. A thoroughly reliable teller of the time of day in a handsome Silver Nickel Hunting Case. Cut one-third size. Address

BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF THE LIGOWSKY FLYING CLAY PIGEON

PIERCE & CO. OAKLAND, CAL.

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

Carriage Horses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box: Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

OAKLAND PARK

Spring Meeting.



—WILL COMMENCE—

Saturday, April 26th, Tuesday, 29th and 30th, May 1st, 2d and 3d.

SIX DAYS.

No. 1. The Ferry Stake.—Half-mile dash, for two-year-olds, $50 each, $25 forfeit, $200 added, $75 to second.

No. 2. Occidental Hotel Stake.—For two-year-olds, $50 each; half forfeit, with $200 added; $75 to second; three-quarters of a mile.

No. 3. Palace Hotel Stake.—For three-year-olds, $50 each; half forfeit, with $200 added; $100 to second; one and one-quarter miles.

No. 4. Baldwin Hotel Stake.—For three-year-olds, $50 each; half forfeit, with $200 added; $100 to second; one and three-quarters miles.

No. 5. Peruvian Bitters Stake.—For all ages, $50 each; half forfeit; $150, second horse, third to save stake; two and one-quarter miles; $500 is added in honor of the stake by the Peruvian Bitters Company.

No. 6. The Russ House Handicap.—Purse $200; $50 to second; half-mile dash for all ages.

No. 7. Galindo Hotel Handicap.—Purse $200; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 8. Purse $200; $50 to second; for maiden three-year-olds; heats of a mile.

No. 9. Purse $200; $50 to second; selling race; horses entered for $1,500 to carry their weight; $1,000, 5 pounds; $750, 10 pounds; $500, 15 pounds; surplus to be divided between second horse and Association. For all ages; heats of a mile.

No. 10. Owners' Handicap.—Purse $200; $50 to second; to start at the weights named at the time they enter; heats of a mile.

No. 11. Purse $200; $50 to second; seven-eighths of a mile; for all ages.

No. 12. Purse $200; $50 to second; one and three-eighths of a mile; for all ages.

No. 13. Purse $200; $50 to second; selling race for two-year-olds; $1,000, to carry their weight; $800, 5 pounds; $200, 10 pounds; $400, 15 pounds; any surplus, the same as in No. 9. Five-eighths of a mile.

Entries to the above stakes and purses close March 28th, 1884.

Entrances to purses, ten per cent.

Entries to the above races to be addressed to M. M. Allen, Oakland Park, or in care of Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association Rules to govern.

Weights in Handicap announced April 5th, declaration April 11th. All purses and stakes to be run, good day and track. Good stabling free of charge. The track will be kept in the best of condition. The programme of each day's racing will be arranged after the closing of the stakes and purses.

M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

PROGRAMME OF RACES

—OF—

The Capital Turf Club,



COMMENCING MAY 6, 1884.

FIRST DAY.

No. 1. RUNNING—Half-mile dash; free for all two-year-olds. Purse $200. Winner of half-mile dash at P. C. B. H. Meeting to carry 5 pounds extra.

No. 2. RUNNING. Three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $600.

No. 3. RUNNING—One and one-quarter miles; free for all. Purse $250.

SECOND DAY.

No. 4. TROTTING—Mile heats, two in three, for two-year-olds, for horses owned in Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Sacramento, Yolo and Yuba counties, on January 1st, 1884. Purse $200.

No. 5. Trotting—2:35 class. Purse $500.

THIRD DAY.

No. 6. RUNNING—Sacramento Derby; free for all three-year-olds; one and one-half mile dash. Purse $300.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $400.

No. 8. RUNNING—Consolation purse for beaten horses; dash of one and one-eighth miles. Purse $200.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 9. PACING—For horses that never beat 2:20. Purse $500.

No. 10. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $800.

FIFTH DAY.

No. 11. TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse $500.

No. 12. PACING—For pacers owned in Sacramento county January 1st, 1884, which have never beaten 2:30. Purse $300.

CONDITIONS—All trotting races are three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three or more to start; National Association rules to govern; all purses; divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses. All running races, five to enter and three or more to start; Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern, where not otherwise specified. In all races where entries exceed ten $200 will be added. Entrance to all races, 10 per cent. of purse, money to accompany nomination. All entries to be made in writing, giving name, color and sex of horses, also name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, April 5th, 1884. Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope. By order of

J. W. WILSON, President.

C. H. TODD, Secretary.

P. O. Box No. 422, Sacramento.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

From Monday Evening, March 24th, for One Week Only.

The Great European Specialty Co.

☞ Popular prices until further notice. ☜

Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)...75cts
Balcony.....50cts
Gallery.....25cts

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday, March 24th.

Her Majesty's Opera Co.,

Under the auspices of

COL. J. H. MAPLESON.

FRED'K W. BERT,

Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, March 24th.

Grand production of

MY GERALDINE,

—BY—

BARTLEY CAMPBELL,

OUR FULL COMPANY.

GRAND SCENERY, STARTLING EFFECTS!

Continued for One Week More.

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....35cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. ☜

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.

HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

BILLIARDS.

The opening of the Saylor Brothers' new parlors, which took place last Saturday evening, was an undoubted success. The initial attraction was a game in 500 points between Benjamin Saylor and J. F. B. McCleery. The reputation that these two players have earned by hotly contested matches, whenever they have met over the green cloth and ivories, attracted as large an audience as could possibly enter the rooms. Saylor won the lead off and missed. In the 6th inning he scored 23, followed by a neat run on the rail which was suddenly brought to a close by a miscue on the 43d carom. McCleery seemed to be laboring under great difficulty, the cushions on the new table appearing a little too lively for him who had become habituated with the slow "Monarch" and the consequence was that at each cushion carom his ball which would have the proper direction on a slower table would rebound, after taking the cushion, with too much rapidity to be affected by the English, and a miss would follow. The 11th inning showed: Saylor 78, McCleery 12. At this stage the latter by elegant play managed to get the balls on the long right rail, and the way his points rolled up made many believe that his assertion, "If I ever get them on the rail, the game will be mine," made before the game began, was about to come true. When the caller sang out 55, McCleery stopped to chalk up, at the same time offering to wager $25 to $20 on the result of the game. There were no takers and he continued his play, but it was evident his interest was flagging. Four more counts were scored when he missed the second object ball by not giving enough force to his. In the 19th inning Saylor scored 47, and after McCleery's miss he followed up with a beautiful rail run almost making the circuit of the table and counting 109 points. No doubt his run would have been much higher had he paid less attention to the deafening cheers which accompanied the completion of his 100th point. From this on Saylor had it all his own way. McCleery did succeed in holding the rail once more, when he made 58 points and missed, leaving the balls in such good position that Saylor counted up 111 points more, and in the 46th inning completed his 500 points with an unfinished run of 74 points, McCleery having but 263. Winners' average 10 20-23. William Roach acted as referee.

A word of praise should be said about the fancy shots with which Mr. McCleery entertained the large audience which assembled at the Saylor Parlors last Saturday. He was unusually successful, as the many rounds of applause he received will attest, and held the people there more than an hour, practically demonstrating the unlooked-for curves and angles a skillful player can command the ivories to take.

W. R. F. Lowry, the ex-champion of the Pacific coast, has returned from a long trip through the country. He has been giving exhibitions in most of the small towns of the coast; his report of the billiardistic condition where he has been is "that things are booming." Inducements have been offered him to give entertainments in Santa Cruz, and it is probable he will depart for that place before long.

The amateur billiard tournament, at Chico, proposed by Tom Foley, began last Monday with eight contestants. The first prize is $40 and an emblem suitably inscribed, the second $30, third $20, and the fourth $10. The game will consist of 150 points.

The billiard rooms of the Palmer House, Chicago, recently refitted, are pronounced the handsomest hotel billiard rooms in the world.

Mme. Adelina Patti has had a table placed in her apartments at the Palace, by the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.

The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. and the H. W. Collender Billiard Co. have been consolidated.

THE DRAMA.

The California Theater.

During the week the Lights o' London, has been played in a very creditable manner by the regular company of the establishment, and embellished with the original Union Square scenery. The play itself needs no comment from us, as its principal features, merits and demerits are familiar to our public. It is one of those stage productions in which we take but little pleasure, and with which we have but little sympathy. There is too much vice, suffering and folly in it to suit us, with too little intellectual power to suit a San Francisco audience. Still, it cannot be denied, it contains some fine dramatic scenes, which the company made the most of. Of the male characters Grismer as Seth Preene, and Simms as Joseph Jarvis of the legitimate, were decidedly the best, and more than good all through. The best female character beyond question was Miss Barry's Hetty Preene. In the interview with her father after her fall, in which a sense of duty and the attractions of dress and jewelery incident to a life of shame struggled for mastery, was a fine piece of acting, faithful in spirit and true in conception, though she was sometimes at fault in the tone and expression of voice. This young lady is certain to rise in her profession. Miss Phœbe Davies and Miss Fanny Young also acquitted themselves with ability, as usual. The gem of the performance, however is little Minnie Tittle's Tim, a poor outcast waif of London. How this child only seven years old comes to have such a correct conception of the various characters she plays is something really wonderful, and can be ascribed only to real native genius. She was regularly applauded and called back to make her salutation to the audience. But this is generally the case whatever character she plays. Next week the attractions at this theater will be very great, and we expect to see crowded houses. Beginning on Monday night, for one week only, the Great European Specialty Company will appear. The performance of this troupe will be well worthy the patronage of San Francisco.

The Vienna Garden.

The audiences during the week have been very large and enthusiastic. They were, however, nothing more than the excellent performance merited, for it contained varieties enough to suit all classes and all tastes. The Marvels of Peru with Siegrist as Clown appear to grow in popularity, as their engagement continues. Courtwright and Hawkins, in their amusing specialties, comic sketches, songs, duets, dances and lectures, give universal satisfaction. Then last, though not least, is the elegant ballet of Mlle. Rose, assisted by four young ladies of established reputation as danseuses. It is true the stage is not large enough to do full justice to their performance, but nevertheless it is evident they are all artists of ability and thorough training. Altogether, Mr. Walters gives an excellent entertainment, and deserves his success. The attractions next week will be equally strong.

Oakland Theater.

The beautiful and touching Irish drama of My Geraldine has run to very good houses all the week, and will be continued for one week more. The cast is very strong. Miss Charlotte Tittle is gaining golden opinions among the Oakland people. Some ladies at the head of households object strongly to our suggestion that Mr. Bert should bring her to the California in order to give her better chances to improve herself by playing with artists of national reputation. Having had the good fortune to aid and advance her professional career, we are well pleased to hear these expressions of approbation, and are content for the present she should bide her time. It will most surely come. My Geraldine as presented at Oakland is well worth seeing.

BICYCLING.

W. Snook, a prominent amateur bicycle rider of England, is on his way to this city where he purposes following his profession as a surveyor and architect. Mr. Snook has a great reputation for long distance riding, and will be a great acquisition for our local wheelmen.

Anderson, the long distance rider, is in the city and will accept Prince's challenge for a seventy-two-hour race if the terms are made to suit him. His objection to the conditions published are not serious, and there is a prospect that the race will be made.

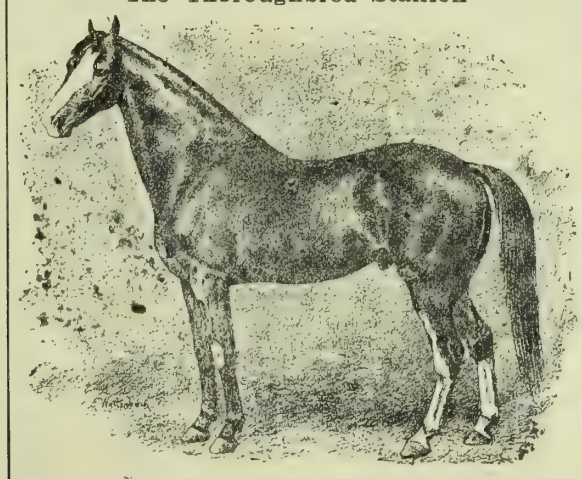
John S. Prince has made a match with R. M. Burns for a twenty-mile race, to take place at the Oakland Trotting Park on Sunday the 30th inst. Prince to ride his bicycle and Mr. Burns to drive Jackson's roadster Ed. to harness. Stake $250 a side.

The Capital Bicycle Club of Washington have issued a general invitation to all wheelmen of the United States to visit them during their races which occur May 16th.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will relieve bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumptive and throat diseases. *They are used always with good success.*

Schaefer has arrived from Paris and expresses himself pleased with his trip. Maurice Daly is much better and will return home in a few days.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Cledius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th. 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

The Almont Stallion

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

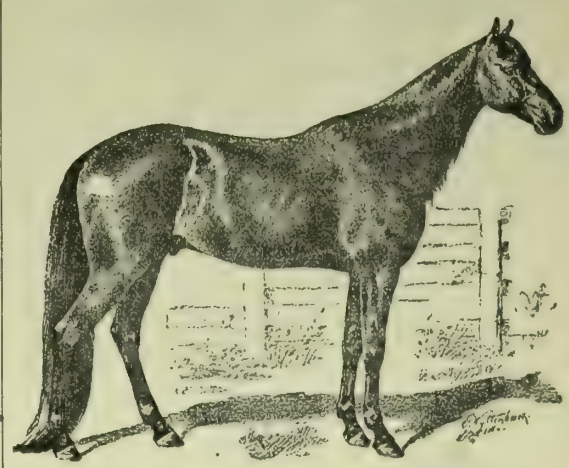
Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Terms, $30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.
For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX,
ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19¾; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19¾; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29¾; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:11. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29¾; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¼ Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"

SAM PURDY, - - - - - - - $50

(Magony bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20¼, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½—4:46.

Thoroughbred

DAN SPARLING, - - - - $25

(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glencig, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha; Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¼.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD.
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¾.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS.
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¼ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:14½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¾; Onward, 2:25½, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¾, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19¾.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 20, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 11 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2.18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 16th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:34½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30½, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:25½, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¼, 2:28¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON, FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅞ hands high, and weighs 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bussris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41 ; by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boatswegers, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

THE DAVIS GUN.



Choked Bored.

E. T. ALLEN, SOLE AGENT.

IMPORTER OF

FIREARMS, AMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, AND SPORTING GOODS.

416 Market Street, S. F.

Send for Circulars, and Mention this Paper.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND

COMBINATION

SALE.

April 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th,

Commencing at 11 o'clock each day,

—AT—

33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

Stock received up to two days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready next week.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.
Auctioneers.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
421 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 15th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
*9:30 A M.....	Antioch and Martinez.....	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M.....	" "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:00 P M.. }	Deming, El Paso { Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.. }	and East { Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.. }	Galt and { via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*1:00 P M.. }	Stockton { via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:10 A M
*9:30 A M.....	{ Merced, Madera, {	*12:40 P M
1:00 P M	{ Fresno and Tulare {	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	{ Mohave, Needles { Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	{ and East..... { Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M.. }	Ogden and { Express.....	8:40 P M
5:30 P M.. }	East { Emigrant.....	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.. }	Red Bluff { via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.. }	and Tehama { via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M.....	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
.....	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	8:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00 — 3:30 — 4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00 — 5:30 — 6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00—8:00 — 9:00 — 10:00 — 11:00 — *12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30 — *7:00— *7:30 — *8:00 — *8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30 — *6:00 — *6:30 — 9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00 —*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 — *8:30 — 9:00 —9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00— 5:30 — 6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30 — 8:00 —*8:30 —9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30 — 12:00 — 1:00 —2:00—3:00 — 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30— 7:00— 8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00 — *6:30 — 7:00 —*7:30 — ‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00 —11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00 —*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23 *8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23 — *6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda) — *5:15 — *5:45 — ‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND— *5:30 — *6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00 — 7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 —11:00 — 11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30— 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30 —7:00 — 7:57 — 8:57 — 9:57 — 10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37 7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07 — 10:37 — 11:07 —11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07 — 3:37 —4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07 — 8:06 — 9:06— 10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52 — *6:22 — 6:52 — *7:22 — 7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22— 9:52 — ‡10:22 — 10:52 — ‡11:22 — 11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22— 1:52— 2:52—3:22—3:52 —4:22 —4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15— 7:45—*8:15 — 8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45 — ‡11:15 — 11:45—12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15 — 5:45 —6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15 —7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45 — 10:45 — ‡12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45 — *7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15— 3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15 — 12:15 — 2:15 — 4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jeweiers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager, T. H. GOODMAN. Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NORTHERN DIVISION

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†1:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday —good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche an shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

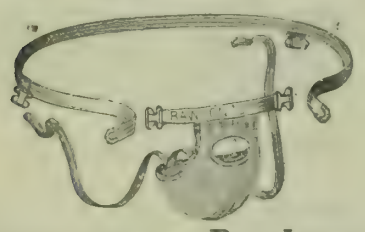
when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

RAWSON'S (Self-Adjusting) U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES. RAZORS. TABLE CUTLERY. SCISSORS.



WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.
O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles -price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. send C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,**
2yl Pittsburg, Pa.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
2 17yl **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.
Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

C A R L,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $10.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, Sen[d] [ti]ger by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS [y]ou will [k]eep cool to more READY CASH AT ONCE. [T]han any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

OLIVE

And Other Fruit Lands

FOR SALE

In ten, fifteen and twenty acre lots, at one hundred dollars an acre, at Sunol Glen, in Alameda county, on the Livermore, or old overland route, thirty miles from Oakland, or thirty-six miles from San Francisco, four trains a day; excursion tickets, $1.50. Terms, $25 an acre, or 25 per cent. cash, deed given, balance to be paid in three annual instalments. Trees furnished at fifteen cents a piece, land plowed, trees planted and well cultivated for one year, at $20 an acre; well cultivated each succeeding year at $5 an acre; ninety per cent. of trees warranted to grow, or will be replanted without extra cost. Choicest vineyard land on the same terms. This land is situated in a warm belt, exempt from the prevailing coast fogs, and is well supplied with wood and water. The situation is picturesque, and the climate is equal to that of Santa Barbara. Reference, by permission, is given to W. F. Goad, 603 Montgomery Street; J. A. Robinson, 509 Montgomery Street; J. F. Gawthorne, 444 California Street; Hon. C. N. Felton, 123 California Street; C. W. Crane, 518 Pine Street, room 39; Captain H. H. Ellis, T. F. Batchelder and Chas. Hadsell, Sunol Glen. For further particulars apply to

J. A. JOHNSON,
Sunol Glen, Cal.

P S. -LOANS MADE, and FARMS BOUGHT and SOLD, on commission at modarate rates in Alameda county.

Notice to Breeders

—AND—

Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open book-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

Killip & Co,
116 Montgomery Street.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars

---

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS, HACK, CARRIAGE;

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**
Address
W. H HOOD.
Woodland, Cal.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower.



Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address
BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 13.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAR. 29, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



BOB MASON.

In the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of September 16th, 1882, there is an illustration representing Exile, and the above representation is that of his "full" brother. It is rather a singular phrase which horsemen have adopted of denominating colts of the same parentage as full brothers, but inasmuch as a query oftentimes follows the omission of the adjective, it is interpolated to express the idea that Exile and Bob Mason are by Echo from Belle Mason by Belmont. It is no mean praise to state that Echo and his sons and daughters have furnished five illustrations for this paper, and others of his get are well deserving of a niche in the pantheon of equine notabilities. Neither is it a rash assertion to state that, for harmony of proportions and beauty of color, the trio which have appeared would be hard to excel if shown among a picked hundred of the whole country. Belle Echo is nearly a model of the highly bred trotter, and so are the brothers. The three are alike in combining the blood of Echo and Belmont, so that it is not surprising that there should be a likeness, and the "happy nick" has not only given good looks, but the still more highly prized qualities of speed and endurance. Back of the Belmont in Bob Mason are the stoutest of thoroughbred strains. His grandam was Lucy Johnson by the Poney, a son of imported Leviathan, and a game, honest runner, with stamina to carry him over the longest courses. Leviathan was one of the most successful stallions ever imported into America, and in his day stood at the very front of the sires of the period. The stars of the southern courses were chiefly Leviathans forty years ago, and his daughters proved as successful in the stud as they were on the turf. They were generally large, "roomy" mares, and their produce had the faculty of running to the end of the route as well as a great flight of speed. Peytona, who won the great stake at Nashville, heats of four miles, and who beat Fashion two years afterwards at the same distance, was by Glencoe from a Leviathan mare Giantess, and there is scarcely a doubt that she was the best mare of her size that ever faced the starter in this, or, in fact, all countries. The third dam was Catalpa, by Frank, and Frank was a son of Sir Charles, and his dam was Betsey Archer, by Sir Archy. The fourth dam was by John Richards, so that there is a preponderance of Diomed blood, which many of the most thorough students of trotting lines hold to be as good as that of Messenger; not a few consider it superior. Frank being a "double Archy," and John Richards a son of the "patriarch of the American turf," there are three strains from these sources alone, and were the pedigree carried out on both sides, it will be found that there are few who have so much of it. The junction of Messenger and Diomed blood has so many exemplars of the potency of the mixture that it is as well to have plenty of both, and this Bob Mason has.

TURF AND TRACK.

Stockton Colt Races.

Entries to the purses offered by the Stockton Fair Association to two-year-old, three-year-old and four-year-old trotters closed on the 15th with the following nominations:

Two-year-olds.

E. Giddings, Lemoore, b c Promise, by Prompter, dam by Weyland Forrest.

S. K. Trefry, Sacramento, b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.

G. W. Trahern, Stockton, b c Paul Shirley, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc.

Ira L. Ramsdell, Los Angeles, blk f Luella, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis, by Vermont.

W. B. Todhunter, Sacramento, ch c Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam by Buccaneer.

Palo Alto, b c Azmoor, by Electioneer, dam Mamie C., by imp. Hercules.

Palo Alto, b c Noval, by Electioneer, dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, blk f Reina, by Del Sur, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel b c Kismet, by Sultan, dam Saucebox, by Samson.

Three-year-olds.

E. Geddings, Lemoore, b c Bay Rose, by Sultan, dam by The Moor.

A. A. Yeager, Suisun, b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.

J. A. McCloud, Stockton, b c Mt. Vernon, by Nutwood, dam Daisy, by Chieftain.

G. W. Trahern, Stockton, br c Voucher, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen.

D. S. Rosenbaum, Stockton, br f Tabbie Rosenbaum, by Nutwood, dam by Blackhawk.

J. A. Goldsmith, Oakland, s h Judge S., by Nutwood, dam Kate, by Volunteer.

John Williams, Stockton, H. C. Smith's s c Lelaps, by Nutwood, dam a Clay mare.

J. C. Simpson, Oakland, br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.

Palo Alto b f Argo, by Electioneer, dam American Girl, by Toronto Sontag.

Palo Alto, br f Alta Belle, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.

J. E. Durham, Pacheco, b c McVeagh, by Conductor.

C. Thomas, Oak Grove, g c Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

L. J Rose, San Gabriel, br c Bedouin, by Sultan, dam Gertrude, by The Moor.

L. U. Shippee, Stockton, b f Quaker Girl, by Nutwood, dam by Henry Clay.

Four-year-olds.

E. Giddings, Lemoore, b g, Alpha, by Algona, dam by Hinman's Consul.

James Garland, Oakland, br f Regina, by Electioneer, dam by Elmo.

W. F. Smith, Sacramento, blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy.

John Williams, Stockton, Mrs. Lucy Goff's br m Lucilla, by Nephew, dam by General McClellan.

George Cropsey, Pleasanton, ch c Redwood, by Nutwood, dam Alice R., by Naubuc.

Palo Alto, b f Helen, by General Benton, dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian.

L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, g g Center, by Sultan, dam Belle View Maid, by Idol.

L. J. Rose, s g Don Carlos, by Del Sur, dam by The Moor.

A Backward Year.

[New York World.]

That the weather has scarcely been fit for training is perhaps only too well known, seeing that scarcely a day passes without more or less rain or snow, and that the mud is almost bottomless. But with St. Patrick's Day checked off the stables' calendar, owners and trainers know that with a few warm and spring-like days the winter will have been forgotten, and that before one can scarcely realize it May will be here, and with it racing both east and west. Then the advantage that wealthy owners and large stables have in being able to exercise their horses all winter under cover, with the ground covered knee deep with straw, will be shown, as a month of brisk work out of doors will put a majority of their horses in a condition for the opening races. Under such favorable circumstances it is not surprising that the horses owned in such stables as the Brooklyn, Rancocas, Westbrook, Brookdale, Erdenheim, Chester Valley, and the Preakness, are monopolizing the attention of the speculative public, not only of this city but in all large cities.

In the west, owing to the absence of inclosed gallops, the horses are said to be fully a month behind in their work, which is not surprising in view of the following weather and training report from Kentucky and Tennessee in the current issue of the *Live Stock Record:*

"There has been little or no change for the better in the weather during the past week. We have had either rain, sleet or snow. The horses in central Kentucky, as we have said before, are fully from four to six weeks behind. During our visit to Tennessee last week we found the horses fully as backward as those here, owing to continued bad weather. There are some one hundred and thirty-three horses at Louisville, and trainers there have the same complaint -continued bad weather. The horses trained in the south this season will certainly have a great advantage over those in Kentucky and Tennessee."

From such a report it will be seen why such western racing events as the Kentucky Derby, Louisville Cup, and Merchants' have so far failed to attract the attention usually given them early in the season. So far—at least so several of the New York commission firms report—the only horses backed for the Kentucky Derby are Bob Miles, Buchanan, Powhatan, Louisville, Conkling, Richard L., Exploit, Ten Full and Eros II, with occasional inquiries for some "dark" candidate. The current odds obtained both in New York and the west against the horses named range from 5 to 15 to 1. But, as backers generally ask for more, they will probably let the race alone for a few weeks until something tangible is learned of the doings of at least the prominent candidates. In the meantime backers in this vicinity can either turn their attention to the Suburban Handicap at Sheepshead Bay, which will be the largest betting race of the spring season in the east, or they will take a "flyer" at such immediate English races as the Lincolnshire Handicap, Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase, or the City and Suburban Handicaps, with occasional ventures at the Withers' Stakes, as they hear good or bad reports.

The New Orleans Row.

The recent scandal at New Orleans in regard to the poisoning of Carson has created something of a stir in the turf circles of that locality, and has led to the ruling off of several parties. The New Orleans *Picayune* of March 12th gives the following account of the trouble:

On Saturday, March 1st, Athlone won a dash of a mile and a quarter, in which Carson finished behind Princess and John Sullivan. Carson was the favorite in a number of pools and in the books. He had been thought in good condition for the race, and his running fourth was a surprise.

Mike Welsh, his trainer, claimed the horse was poisoned. For some days there was no proof against any one in connection with the affair, but suspicion fell upon Dick Parks, a negro employed as Carson's rubber, in whom great confidence had been reposed. There was no other evidence against him except his sudden departure, and it was claimed that he had spoken of going for several days previous, his month having expired. Nevertheless a telegram was sent to the Chief of Police at Mobile to arrest Parks if found on the train and search him. No answer was received to the dispatch.

The judges received testimony that Thomas Redmond, formerly a jockey and now said to be a "tout," went to a grocery in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds on the night before the race and sent for Parks. The two were in consultation and were again together the next morning. The night after Redmond had money, while Parks seems to have had sufficient money to buy a railroad ticket, although Mike Welsh claims that no wages were due Parks and he gave the negro one dollar, out of kindness, before he left.

A veterinary surgeon was called to examine Carson, but as it was two or three days after the race he could not state positively that the horse had been poisoned. The horse, however, had a sore throat, emitted a disgusting odor and showed other signs of suffering. He has not yet recovered from his illness.

The investigation by Colonel Simmons and Major Wheeler developed the evils of the touting system, and it was determined to wage war against the set of touts infesting the Fair Grounds. Captain Ed. Flood, the guardian of the track, and Sergeant O'Rourke, the commander of the police of the precinct, were kept busy in one of the intervals between the races hauling up persons singled out to the judges' stand. Thos. Durham, Wm. Mahoney, one of the brothers who formerly owned Lute Fogle, C. Smith, Jno. Riley, Edward Wallace, John Conrad and Jas. Hedrick were warned to keep off the track. They will doubtless obey the warning after the statement that if caught on the track they will be ruled off of every race track in America, and lodged in jail for trespass besides. Hedrick is a negro, better known as Longfellow, who formerly trained Carter Harrison for Mr. Whalen. The latter suspected that Carter was stuffed in a race he lost to Princess and discharged Hedrick.

Dick Parks was ruled off, while Redmond was given a chance until to-day to clear his character. He does not deny having won on the race, but says it was upon his own judgment. He denies having met Parks the night before or having been near the Fair Grounds. On the morning of the race he went to the Fair Grounds, claiming that he had the right to do so, and saw Tilford beat Carson a half a mile. He knew that Carson could not be right, and therefore bet against him.

Another phase of the case is Beardslee's note to Regan, guaranteeing that Carson would beat Athlone, which Carson did not do. Beardslee is out of town and could not be examined. "Tiny" Quantrell, the jockey who rode Athlone to victory, said Beardslee did not give him any instructions, except to ride to win. Beardslee is said to claim that he had seen Carson go a fast trial; thought that Athlone could not beat him, and therefore advised his friends to back Carson.

The investigation was a thorough and commendable one, and will do much towards retaining the confidence of the public in the fairness of the sport provided for their amusement.

Duncan's Mac.

A correspondent at Salem, Or., sends us the following, cut from a Tacoma, W. T., paper, and asks if the statements as to pedigree and record are correct:

"P. D. Forbes has sold his celebrated stallion Mac to Thos. J. Edmunson of Portland, for $2,000; record 2:26, at Bay View Park, San Francisco. Mac is from celebrated stock, as the subjoined pedigree, copied from Wallace's Trotting Register, testifies: Mac was sired by Sawyer's Colt, he by Stockbridge Chief, he by Vermont Black Hawk; Stockbridge Chief's dam by Sir Charles, he by Durdock Messenger, he by Diomed, son of Duroc, his dam by Messenger, he by imp. Messenger, he by Mambrino, his dam by Turf, grandam by Regulus, he by Starling, he by Fox. Dam of the Sawyer Colt was San Jose Damsel, by Easton's David Hill, he by Vermont Black Hawk, his dam the dam of Dashaway, the celebrated two-mile horse. Mac's dam was by General Taylor, out of a thorough mare imported to the state from Missouri by — Haskell, Esq.; General Taylor, by the famous Morse Horse, he by imp. Norman (from France); dam of Morse Horse by Ogden's Messenger, he by imp. Messenger, his dam by Katy Fisher, by imp. Highflyer, grandam by Jersey Eclipse."

This horse was known in California as Duncan's Mac. There are some errors in the foregoing extract, none of which are material ones, however, except that in regard to record. Mac has no record of 2:26. Mr. Duncan used to claim that he could show a 2:40 gait, but never, to our knowledge, was any such showing made in public. The horse does not figure in the records at all, but may have done such a thing as a mile in 2:46. Possibly it was a typographical error that reduced it suddenly to 2:26. The sire of the Sawyer Colt was not Stockbridge Chief, but a son of that horse called by the same name. Old Stockbridge Chief was a chestnut horse, and was never in California, Wallace's Register to the contrary notwithstanding. The Stockbridge Chief that sired the Sawyer Colt was a gray horse, bred by Fance Patten of Troy, N. Y., from whom he was purchased by P. G. Vibbard, who brought the horse to California. He was a son of Old Stockbridge Chief, his dam Fanny Dawson, a mare that was called a "Messenger," but we know nothing further of her breeding. Mac loses by this error of omission. There are also some variations in the pedigree of the Morse Horse, but they are not of great moment.

The editor of the Toledo *Journal* is in receipt of a letter from a prominent breeder in Olean, N. Y., under date of February 20th, which gives some sensational points on some of Smuggler's colts. It is claimed that Pilgrim trotted in private last year in 2:12 and Hugenot, another of Smuggler's sons in 2:14. It is also claimed that Ilka trotted a mile in 2:18, and another Smuggler filly, Smuggler's Daughter, a trial in 2:16 on a half-mile track. This gentleman claims all these sons and daughters will be cut loose this year. If so, Jay Eye Case may go into a state of chronic despondency.

The Breeding of Wilson's Blue Bull.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* in reporting a recent conversation with R. J. Wilson regarding Wilson's Blue Bull, said: "The suggestion that his sire was Pruden's Blue Bull was made by Colonel R. S. Strader, and then the stallion was christened Blue Bull."

Now comes editor Randall of the *Western Sportsman*, Indianapolis, Ind., and tells a straightforward story about what he knows of the subject and promises to exhume some more interesting facts in the near future. He says:

Now, the truth is that the sire of the great Indiana horse was not called Pruden's Blue Bull, nor anybody else's Blue Bull, but he was a sorrel horse with enough white hairs in his coat to be called by some a roan, brought from somewhere in Ohio to Petersburg, Ky., by a man whose name has slipped our memory at this writing, in 1856 or '57. He was a very fast pacer to saddle, and was never known by any other name than Old Sam. In 1857 Old Sam stood for mares at Petersburg, Ky., and Rising Sun, Indiana, dividing his time equally between the two places, and it was during this season that Dan Dorrel bred a mare to him that he always claimed to be by Blacknose, and the produce was a sorrel colt, a natural pacer from the moment he was able to stand alone. This colt Mr. Dorrel named Little Sam, under which name he was shown at fairs in Kentucky and Indiana. When old enough to break to saddle he never failed to win a premium for speed, but was never shown in harness. When five years old Mr. George Loder farmed him, and he made a season at Petersburg, Ky., under the name of Little Sam, where he sired Purity, the first of his get to trot in 2:30. After he was sold to Mr. Wilson he paced a race at Indianapolis against old Red Buck, being named in the entry "Wilson's sorrel horse Sam," and he was never known by any other name until about the time his daughter Mila C. made her debut in trotting circles.

More than once the late James Wilson assured the writer that when he bought the horse Dan Dorrell told him his name was "Sam;" that he was got by a pacing horse owned in Kentucky, and that he was out of his Blacknose mare. Mr. Wilson also declared with a good deal of "emphasis" that his name was not Blue Bull; but that name had been applied to him by others, and as the newspapers were speaking of him as Blue Bull, and strangers therefore knew of him only by that name, he did not think it of enough consequence to go to any trouble in correcting the error, though he regretted that he had not done so. He added that there was a family of horses in Rush county before he purchased Sam that were called Blue Bull; they were almost universally of a blue or mouse color, with a black stripe along the back, and generally pacers. To this fact he attributed the application of the name to his horse, as he did not know of any other circumstance that could possibly have suggested it.

The facts with regard to breeding and history of the horse before he came into Mr. Wilson's hands were furnished us by reliable citizens of Petersburg, Ky., who were intimately acquainted with Dan Dorrell, and familiar with both sire and dam as well as with "Little Sam" himself. We believe every word they told us, and feel confident their assertions will be confirmed by further investigation which we intend to make in the near future.

The English Season.

The official English season under the rules of the Jockey Club began at Lincoln last Monday and will continue with scarcely a day's intermission to the last Saturday in November. As usual, the first week will be divided with three days at Lincoln and three at Liverpool. At the former the Lincolnshire Handicap, one mile straight, to be run on Wednesday, the 26th, is the principal event, while at Liverpool the Grand National Steeple-chase, about four miles and a half, to be run on Friday, the 28th, will as usual command the most attention. Up to within the last three weeks the weather in England had been very mild and open, but just as the real hard training work began for the early events the weather changed, and at last advices there was a general report of unfavorable weather with considerable rain and snow. As has been the case for the last three or four years, an American-bred horse is holding a somewhat prominent position in the Lincolnshire betting. This year it is Lord Elesmere's Abbotsford—known a few years ago as Mr. P. Lorillard's Mistake, by Waverly. He is in the hands of Charley Archer, and with 101 pounds is thought to have a very good chance by several usually good authorities. Readers must not forget, however, that Abbotsford is a patched up cripple that is likely to break down entirely at any day, although on the 3d he did a mile and a quarter in good style. The favorite for the race is R. C. Naylor's Fulmen, by Galopin. He was bred by Prince Batthyany and was sold by reason of the Prince's death for 5,000 guineas. He had a great reputation, but was a disappointment, and he ran three times last year without being placed, but as Archer has been engaged to ride him that is some reason for his popularity. Mr. J. W. Smith's Tonans, the second favorite, is another horse of great expectations, for after running fourth for the Cesarewitch he was second both for the Cambridgeshire and Liverpool Autumn Cup.

Trotting at the Bay District.

The first of the two matches between Vanderlynn and B. B., for $500 a side, was trotted at the Bay District last Saturday. The morning opened with rain, and an impression was abroad that the race would be postponed, which caused the attendance to be only moderate. The conditions required both horses to draw 170 pounds, which is the amount of pressure Mr. Farrell puts on his sulky when in his average condition of health and appetite. The track was fair for the season. Pools favored Vanderlynn, the average rate being $55 to $40.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, March 22d—Match for $500 a side.

P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn	2	1	1	1
Geo. Leihy's blk g B. B.	1	2	2	2

Time—2:35, 2:31½, 2:31, 2:37.

After this race had been disposed of a match was trotted between the roadsters with this result.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Match $—— a side, to road carts, heats of a mile.

Mr. Burn's b m Fannie Burns	2	1	1
Mr. Fletcher's b g Pilot	1	2	2

Time—2:47, 2:43½, 2:44½.

The workmen who tore up the flooring of the old bookmakers' hall at Sheepshead Bay Track found the business quite profitable, five men engaged in the work divided $40 in gold and silver coin at the end of the first day. Several bank notes were also discovered, but the rats and mice had cut the money for building their winter quarters, which rendered it unfit for anything else.

Unkless & Co. have leased the Petaluma fair ground, and are putting the track and accessories in condition for the season's business.

The Height of the Race-horse.

The best part of a century and a half has elapsed, generations of turf celebrities human and equine have come and gone since that experienced breeder and sportsman Bracken pronounced his famous dictum—"A great good horse must beat a little good one." Since speed depends mainly on length of stride, and the frequency with which it can be repeated, it stands to reason that it must be so. The dictum, therefore, is as true now as then; but, reasoning from experience, it would, perhaps, be more in accordance with fact to say that a good little horse will always beat a bad great one at any weights over any distance; and, it might be added, that to one great good one there are to be found ten medium-sized good ones—that is to say, animals ranging between the respective heights of 15 hands, and 15 hands 3 inches.

Bracken's dictum tended to incite breeders to aim at size and size only, and from that time to this size has been considered the *summum bonum* in the race-horse, until we have attained it with a vengeance, in such animals, for instance, as Prince Charlie, Wild Oats, Rayon d'Or, Ambergris, Round Shot, and a host of others. Trainers will tell us that the T. Y. C. is the distance most suitable to animals such as these. Veterinary surgeons will tell us that nine roarers out of every ten are big, over-grown, long-necked horses. Rayon d'Or had to be starved, or he would have roared in his box when the Yankees came to look at him.

It would seem, therefore, that we have somewhat overshot the mark in the competition for size, that we should cry content with 15:3 or 16 hands at the most, and persuade ourselves that every inch over that height represents so much loss of power. If, while adding to the supports, we could at the same time be adding to the framework of the machine, we should soon produce a colossal race-horse, but it cannot be done. Man is conceited, and thinks he can twist and turn nature's work, according to his fancy; but Darwin tells us of a power over which we have no control. It is called correlative variation, and while we are at work in one direction this power set in motion by our interference is at work in another, counteracting our efforts, and rendering them useless.

There is another power that can save us and help us to retrace our steps, and that is selection. Select the medium-sized animals for stud-purposes. Discard the camel. Small mares will throw quite large enough foals, often too large ones. What then can we expect if we invest in what are falsely termed "great roomy mares," but which are in reality great coarse-boned brutes. There are many such at the stud, but one could count on one's fingers those of them which produced good runners.

It is interesting to trace the steps by which the race-horses of the last century attained their size. There were two agents at work effecting this object. The one was the selection by breeders of the finest specimens for stud purposes, assisted by the natural propensity of the eastern horse to expand under the influence of climate and good keep, and this was the most powerful; it worked slowly but surely. The other was the use of common blood infused into the race-horse of that day through the native English mares. For it is inexplicable how any one who has studied the subject can conceive that our race-horse is "the pure eastern exotic, whose pedigree may be traced for two-thousand years, the true son of Arabia Deserta, without a drop of English blood in his veins."

Very few eastern mares were imported to this country, and it is extremely doubtful if all the mares imported by Charles II, and called royal mares were of eastern blood. Some, it is reported, came from Hungary, and we know that the term "Turkish horse" at that day included many different breeds. What, then, were the unknown mares to which we come if we trace back the most fashionable pedigrees of to-day? They were undoubtedly English mares improved by eastern blood from the reign of James I downward.

Berenger tells us that there were English horses on the turf when horse-racing was still in its infancy; he names several that could go fast enough to beat Irish hobbies, and imported Barbs. These were undoubtedly common brutes—a mixture of every kind of horse under the sun, and the majority of them must have been little better than ponies, for we find their descendants at the beginning of the last century, after many infusions of eastern blood, averaging about 14 hands in height; and the eastern horse would have increased rather than diminished their size. The importation of the Darley Arabian at the beginning of the last century, and his use as a stud-horse did a great deal to increase the size of these Gallo ways, and even where he was put to mares entirely of eastern blood, such as Betty Leeds, the dam of the two Childers, a gradual increase in size was noticeable.

The Darley Arabian himself was 15 hands, and was a pure Arab horse of the family called Kehilan Rasel Fedawi, which signifies the Arabian horse of the family called the headstrong. His son Flying Childers was the same height. Almanzor and Aleppo, sons of his, are described as being fine horses, which at that time meant 15 hands or more. Shakespeare, a great grandson of the Darley Arabian, through Aleppo and Hobgoblin was 15:3, Marske, the sire of Eclipse, another of his great grandsons was 15 hands. The Godolphin Arabian next gave a further fillip to size; he wa shimself 15 hands, and his stock averaged about that height, among them being Lath, Regulus, Cade and Matchem. The Byerly Turk's line had in the meanwhile reached the same height evidenced by Tartar, the sire of King Herod. Immediately after this our horses seem to have rapidly increased in size, for we find Eclipse 15:3 or 16 hands, the result of a combination of the Darley and Godolphin Arabian's blood; King Herod, 15:3, a combination of that of the Byerly Turk and Darley Arabian, and not many years later another hand was added by the sons of Herod and Eclipse.

There were some horses by small eastern stallions, whose sudden increase in stature is not easy to be accounted for, except on the supposition that their dams were big, common mares, and it is noteworthy that these were all out of dams with many flaws in their pedigrees, suggesting the introduction of English blood. Among such may be enumerated Bay Bolton, foaled in 1775, a half-bred horse of whose stock Osmer says, "They were victorious on the turf, masters of any weight in the chase, and fitter for the coach, too, than any horses I ever saw"; the large Hartley mare, foaled in 1740, the dam of the giant Babraham, who stood sixteen hands; Sampson and his stock who are described as large and of great bone, though inferior race-horses, especially under heavy weights. Mambrino was a grandson of his, and certainly from Stubbs' portrait of him he appears to be a common brute, more fitted for harness than anything else. Makeless, by the Oglethorpe Arabian, out of an unknown mare, must have been a big horse, judging from the size of his stock.

This common blood we must blame for the common, coarse individuals which are to be met with now and then among our race-horses; positively ugly some of them are, with narrow foreheads, small, dull, vicious-looking eyes, Roman noses, ewe necks and drooping croups—these are not heirlooms derived from the eastern ancestor. Thus it will be seen that between the years 1715 (the birth of Flying Childers) and 1745 (the birth of Shakespeare) the stock of the Darley Arabian had gained three inches in height, notwithstanding the fact that most of the brood-mares at that time were little more than ponies.

There are many persons at the present day interested in the welfare of the thoroughbred who assert that he has deteriorated, and the assertion is by no means new; it was made early in this century soon after the effects of increased size on the powers and constitution of the race-horse began to make themselves known.

These alarmists base their argument on the fact that out of the enormous number of thoroughbreds annually produced so many turn out useless and unsound, and of those who do stand training so few can stay. A combination of speed and stamina, and the ability to transmit these qualities to the offspring has always been the test of purity of blood. It is said our thoroughbred cannot stand this test, that even if a genuine animal himself, his stock are frequently useless; that his unsoundness and want of constitution can only be remedied by fresh infusions of Arab blood.

Experiments have been tried in this direction, but have in most instances failed owing to the consequent loss of size and speed.

In one instance success resulted. Lilias, winner of the Oaks in 1826, was out of a mare called Fair Ellen, by the Wellesley Grey Arabian, from Maria, by Highflyer, and moreover, this Grey Arabian, although a fine animal, was not a pure Arabian.

Our horses are accused of being wanting in symmetry and true proportion. It is asked how many race-courses must be visited before one can meet with a Barcaldine, a Reputation, or a Galliard; and are we not in such a search far more likely to stumble upon a Macheath?

A frequent answer to the charge of want of stamina is that the animal really can stay, but is trained for short courses, and never gets a chance of exhibiting his powers. But the trainers tell a different tale. Take a good-looking horse like Whitechapel, by Cremorne, for instance. He is a stayer, if appearances go for anything, but his trainer could tell that it is useless running him over a distance of ground, as he would never win. None of our race-horse's most enthusiastic supporters will dare to stick up for him in the hunting-field, or as a hackney on the hard high road. Any one who has had experience of him could give heaps of reasons. And as a sire of hunters and roadsters he is not all that could be desired.

The question then is, whence is the regenerating fluid to be derived? Mr. W. S. Blunt of Crabbet Park, Three Bridges, Sussex, is attempting to solve the difficulty. Mr. Blunt accompanied by Lady Ann Blunt, who is also an excellent judge, has been to Arabia, and purchased some pure Arab horses. As he is conversant with the language, manners and customs of the Arabs, and is on intimate terms with some of their sheiks, he has had opportunities which have been afforded to few Englishmen, and has been able to persuade them to part with some of their best animals. Mr. Blunt has at Crabbet eighteen brood-mares and a stallion; most of them come from Northern Arabia, and belonged to the Anezah tribe of Arabs, who possess the finest animals of the breed, and the most likely from their superior size and length to get race-horses. The Anezah have possessed the best horses in Arabia from time immemorial. They are nomads; a nomadic life suits the Arabian horse; whenever he finds his way into some town stud he, like his master, deteriorates. The excellence of the Anezah horse has been maintained by repeated selection, and it may not be generally known that the first selection of five Arabian mares called Kehilets was made by a certain Salaman, a descendant of Ishmael, about the year 1635 B. C., 600 years before the time of David, King of Judah, so that an authentic family of horses is known to have been preserved by the Arabs for 3,500 years.

Mr. Blunt's stallion, called Kars, is a bay horse 14 hands 3 inches in height, foaled in 1874. He is of the family called Seglawi Jedran. He is a beautiful horse, and is kept in good, hard-working condition. In winter he carries Mr. Blunt, who is by no means a feather-weight, to hounds. His condition presents a great contrast to some of our pampered stallions who not unfrequently fail to stint their mares, and are so loaded with fat that they can barely carry themselves, much less anyone on their backs.

We often hear it said of one of them: "He is a bit light and shelly at present, but after he has been at the stud a bit he will let down into a magnificent horse." Don't believe it, breeder; his belly may, but his back ribs never. Mr. Blunt's mares are all good. The white Sherifa's head is perfectly lovely, and defies description. We English are inclined to attach little importance to a horse's head. We say, "He doesn't go on his head." "We don't want him to be too clever, the brains should be in his rider's head." We forget that cleverness and cunning are not necessarily synonymous; that the brain, besides being the seat of reason, is the centre of the nervous system—the mainspring of motion. A breeder who was lamenting some coarseness or deficiency in the head of a colt of which he had expected great things, in reply to the consolation a friend was offering by pointing out the colt's otherwise almost perfect form, remarked: "Never mind the rest of the body; if the head had only been all right the body would have grown to it, but now his body can never get beyond his head." Most of Mr. Blunt's mares range between 14:2 and 15 hands, and they possess every point that could be wished for in a turf horse.

The chestnut Rodania, of the family called Kehilet Ajuz, foaled in 1869 and bred by the Roala tribe, is a splendid mare of perfect symmetry. One forgets one is not looking at a big one. Her chief characteristics are great depth, very lengthy quarters, short, strong limbs. She stands over a great deal of ground, at the same time having a short muscular back. The main difficulty Mr. Blunt has to contend with in producing a rival to our race-horse is want of size. He does not admit a deficiency in speed. Speed, he says, is inherent in the Arabian horse. Make him as high as our race-horse and his speed will not be inferior. But it would be strange if in the course of two centuries selection and education have not increased the speed of our horse. Be this as it may, Mr. Blunt is speedily mastering the other difficulty—want of size. Good keep without undue forcing has already done wonders. He has now at Crabbet a chestnut filly two years old, by Kars—Hagar, measuring already close on 15 hands. Her sire is 14:3, her dam just about 15 hands, so that if she makes 15:1, which she will do at the least, Mr. Blunt will have gained an inch in one generation.

This is wonderful, and goes far to show us of what worthless stuff the majority of the imported horses of the last century were. Few of them were pure Arabs; most of them stunted ponies, lacking that capacity to expand so noticeable in the Anezah horse. No wonder, then, that increase in height was in those days gradual.

Mr. Blunt thinks that the pure Arabian can be enlarged without fear of losing those qualities inherent in his nature, such as indomitable courage, a generous disposition, a good constitution, stamina, soundness of wind and limb, and that superior density of bone, muscular and horn fibre which marks his race. And he maintains that if our race-horse had been bred entirely from pure stock there would now be no fault to find with him. It is to be hoped Mr. Blunt may be rewarded; his object is certainly a patriotic one. It is probable that before long a race for pure-bred Arabs will be re-established at Newmarket; race-goers will then have an opportunity of inspecting some of Mr. Blunt's productions, and judging for themselves whether they will not make as good instruments of gambling as the plater of to-day, while at the same time they are serving other useful purposes.—*Darley, in Land and Water.*

The Champion Family.

There has been, at one time and another, a large number of trotting stallions to whom the name "Champion" has been given, but of the entire lot only two, Gooding's Champion and King's, have become noted as the sires of a sufficient number of horses that have entered the 2:30 list to entitle them to be ranked among the leading sires of the country; and even of these two it can not be said that their get have been particularly successful on the turf.

Gooding's Champion, now in his thirty-fourth year, is a son of King's Champion, and has sired twelve horses with records of 2:30 or better. Of these the fastest is undoubtedly Naiad Queen, whose record of 2:20¼ is the best ever made by a member of the Champion family in any of its branches. But all the credit of her speed should not by any means be given to her sire, as her dam, Tackey, was a famous trotter in her day, and made a record of 2:26 as long ago as 1867, and in those days a 2:30 horse was far more of a rarity than is one that trots in 2:20 at the present time. Tackey was by Pilot, Jr., a horse whose blood has done much for the trotting interests of the country, and it was natural that after being retired from the turf she should achieve distinction in the breeding ranks. But her daughter, Naiad Queen, while having plenty of speed, has not yet shown herself to be a first-class performer; and in these days the mare ability to trot one mile at a high rate of speed does not at once place any horse among the number of those considered first-class. Jack Phillips, who developed Naiad Queen and drove her to her record, is a thorough horseman, brought up in the school which produced the Dobles, father and son, John Turner and others, and it is doubtful if in other hands Naiad Queen would have been as successful. Phillips has always been a good man with nervous, flighty animals, and his handling of Ettie Jones, whom he gave a record of 2:20 after others had pronounced her too uncertain in temper to ever be of value on the track, was a masterpiece in its way.

Another champion that was a good one in his day way Castle Boy, that died in New York city a few weeks ago, and in Mike Roden's hands he achieved a measure of success that would not be accorded him at the present time. His record was 2:21, and he and Naiad Queen are the only Champions that have beaten 2:23, although from that point to 2:26 the family is quite well represented, York State, Novelty, St. James, Elmer and Swallow having records from 2:23¾ to 2:25¼. None of them were distinguished on the track, however, either for speed or gameness, and in the last-mentioned particular there has always been a suspicion that the Champions were not all that could be desired. A great fuss was made over St. James the first year or two he trotted, and he was sold at a long price to a Californian, but after reaching the Pacific Slope did nothing to enhance his reputation. Novelty got her record two seasons ago, but that she will ever beat it is not probable, and Billy Weeks, in whose charge she was last year, has no very high opinion of her. The rest in the 2:30 list—York State, Elmer, Eva, Schuyball, Lady Sargent, Edwin A., Champion Girl and Chauncey M. Bedle—have never done anything to distinguish themselves, and may justly be dismissed with this brief mention.

King's Champion, who was also commonly known as Champion, Jr., was by Grinnell's Champion, a son of Almack, he by Mambrino, son of Messenger, and on his dam's side the blood lines were mostly those of the thoroughbred. His representatives in the 2:30 list are eight in number, they being Nettie Burlew, 2:24; George B. Daniels, 2:24; Charley B., 2:25; Golden Girl, 2:25¼; Myrtle, 2:25½; Mollie, 2:25½; Col. Barnes, 2:28½, and The Auburn Horse, 2:28½. Of all these the last-named will no doubt be remembered when the others are forgotten, as he was without question the fastest of his sire's get, and by many thought to be the fastest trotter of his day. Being owned during the latter part of his life by Mr. Robert Bonner, his speed was, of course, not shown in public contests where a record could have been obtained, but so cautious and competent a man as Hiram Woodruff states in his book that The Auburn Horse drew him faster than any trotter he had ever ridden behind, and the force of this statement is enhanced by the fact that Woodruff was at that time training Dexter, and considered him capable of beating 2:20. The breeding of the dam of The Auburn Horse was unknown, and this may be said regarding the dams of many of the Champions. Nettie Burlew was a remarkably fast little piece of horseflesh, but an uncontrollable tendency to pull seriously impaired her value as a trotter, and she was early put to breeding.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Legal Phase of Racing Forfeits.

The question of the legality of obligations created under turf rules is about to be tested in Kentucky. Tom Bowling, recently purchased by Mr. N. Armstrong, of Montana, has been attached in a suit of Col. F. Waters against Mr. Armstrong, for forfeit due on the filly Annie Louise, and for which Col. Waters holds an order from the Louisville Jockey Club. Mr. Armstrong claims that having retired from the turf, he is not liable for the forfeit, which would not seem to exonerate him. In the suit is involved the questions whether at law forfeits can be collected, and whether the law against gambling will invalidate the contract. The progress of the case will be watched with a good deal of interest by turfmen, and the precedent established by the decision of the court will be a valuable one as a guide for similar cases in future. By apparent general consent the penalty of non-payment has been only that declared by the rules; that is, suspension until the forfeit is paid. That an entry under published and well-understood conditions as to amount to be paid and the time of payment is a contract, cannot be questioned, but whether courts will hold it to be one of those that are deemed to be "against public morals," is the question in the case. Mr. Armstrong's claim, that as he has retired from the turf he is not liable for the forfeits, has no moral merit, and he might as justly set up that if he sold his horses he thereby would cancel all liabilities he might have incurred with trainers and feed dealers.

The purses offered by the Stockton Association for running colts did not fill, and have been declared off. The speed programme for 1884 will be issued during the coming week.

Closing of Stakes.

Champion Stallion Stakes, 1885, Monmouth Park, April 1st, Tuesday next.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, racing, trotting and pacing, April 5th, Saturday next.

See Advertisements.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso, 1884. Property of J. B. Haggin.

January 13th, b c, star in face, by Echo, dam by Elmo.

January 29th, b f, by Algona, dam Flora by Benton out of Flora McDonald.

February 3d, ch c, star in face, by Algona, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian, grandam by Chieftain, great grandam by Billy Wallace.

February 19th, b f by Algona, dam Oak Leaf, by Gen. McClellan (Stockton).

February 19th, b c, near hind foot white, few white hairs in forehead, by Exile, dam Columbia filly, by General Dana, grandam Columbia, by Belmont.

February 27th, b f, by Norwood, dam Weasel, by McCracken's Black Hawk.

March 3d, b f, by Algona, dam Drew Girl.

March 8th, ch c, few white hairs in forehead, hind feet white, by Kilrush, he by Whipple's Hambletonian out of Lady Livingston; dam by Alexander; grandam by son of Owen Dale out of Little Blossom.

March 9th, b f, few white hairs in face, by Exile, dam Kate Hays.

March 10th, b c, strip in face, by Exile, dam Queen Bess, a Kentucky mare of Denmark stock.

March 12th, b c, little white on both hind feet, by Echo, dam Dido, by Whipple's Hambletonian; grandam by Chieftain, great grandam by Billy Wallace.

March 12th, ch c, by Algona, dam Sally Bernhardt, by Governor Booth (Pilgrim); grandam sister to Western Girl, by Richard's Bellfounder.

March 14th, ch c, star in face, near fore and near hind foot white, by Algona, dam by Gray Eagle, he by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., out of Fanny Harper, grandam by St. Clair.

March 16th, b f, by Algona, dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., grandam Old Nell, by Morse Horse.

March 18th, b f, by Echo, dam Victoria, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., grandam Victress, by Williamson's Belmont.

March 20th, b c, off hind foot white, by Echo, dam by Winthrop Morrill.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm. Property of Hon. L. Standford.

March 8th, Maggie Mitchell, by Clay Pilot, her dam Mignonette by Dr. Spaulding's Abdallah, a light bay colt with star, by Electioneer.

March 10th, Fairest, by Kentucky Prince, her dam Fairy by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, a brown colt, near hind foot white, by Gen. Benton.

March 10th, Lily B., by Homer, her dam Maggie Lee by Blackwood, a brown filly, off hind foot white, by Electioneer.

March 10th, Prussian Maid by Signal, her dam Lady Jasper, a bay colt, by Electioneer.

March 12th, Guess, by Electioneer, her dam Gazelle by Primus, a bay filly, by Gen. Benton.

March 12th, Brunette, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, her dam Kate by Bellair, a bay filly, small snip, hind foot white, by Gen. Benton.

March 12th, McCa, by Almont, her dam Dolly (dam of Director) by Mambrino Chief, a bay filly with star, by Clay.

March 16th, Nancy, by John Nelson, her dam by Illinois Medoc, a bay filly, large star, by Piedmont.

March 16th, Julia, by Fred Low, her dam Lady Hawkins by Jeff Davis, son of Argyle, Jr., a brown colt, star and snip, by Bentonian.

March 16th, Glencora, by Mohawk Chief, her dam Lady Gilbert, a brown colt, near hind foot white, by Gen. Benton.

March 17th, Addie Lee, by Culver's Black Hawk, her dam the dam of Index, a chestnut filly, blaze face, by Gen. Benton.

March 18th, Fidelia, by Volunteer, her dam by Roe's Abdallah Chief, a bay filly, star, white feet, by Electioneer.

March 19th, Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief, her dam Sontag Nellie by Toronto Sontag, a brown colt, by Piedmont.

March 21st, Sister to Irene, by Mohawk Chief, her dam Laura Keene by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, a bay filly, small spot in forehead, by Fallis.

March 21st, Mozelle, by Monday, her dam Camilla Urso by Lodi, a bay filly, blaze face, by Fallis.

March 23d, Urania, by Kentucky Prince, her dam Lady Belmont by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, a bay colt by Gen. Benton.

March 23d, Mohawk McCa, by Mohawk Chief, her dam McCa by Almont, a bay filly, by Fallis.

Thoroughbred.

Rancho del Paso, 1884.

January 3d, Gipsy, by Lodi, ch c, no marks, by imp. Time, he by Cambuscan.

February 9th, Irene, by Leinster, ch c, star and snip in face, hind legs white half way to hocks, by Longfield.

January 20th, Rebecca, by Hubbard, b c, white face, little white on underlip, near fore foot and pastern white, off hind foot and pastern white, extending higher up in front than behind, by Wheatley.

March 1st, Wild Rose, by Norfall, ch c, off hind pastern white above ankle, large star in face, snip on nose, by Wheatley.

Property of J. B. Haggin, (foaled at Major B. G. Thomas' Dixiana Stud, Lexington, Kentucky).

March 8th, Lady Middleton by imp. Hurrah, dam Lady Lancaster by imp. Monarch, foaled a bay filly with blaze face and four white feet, by imp. Kyrle Daly. Mare will be bred to imp. King Ban.

March 18th, Bonnie Kate, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, her dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch, from Fashion, by imp. Trustee, a bay colt, small star, right hind foot white, by imp. Kyrle Daly. Mare will be bred to imp. King Ban.

At Palo Alto Stock Farm.

March 8th, Frou Frou, by Asteroid, her dam Ducatoon by Wagner, from Picayune by Medoc, a chestnut colt, by imp. Young Prince.

March 13th, Lady Amanda, by imp. Hurrah, her dam Lady Lancaster by imp. Monarch, from Lady Canton by imp. Tranby, a bay colt with star, by imp. Young Prince.

March 21st, Tippera, by Tipperary, her dam Vic by Austerlitz, from Mary K. by Oliver, a bay filly, by Don Victor.

At the Washoe Valley Farm of Theodore Winters.

March 2d, 1884, Faralone, bay mare, by Norfolk, dam Golden Gate, by imp. Leamington, bay colt, white face and two hind feet white, by Joe Hooker.

March 21st, bay mare by Norfolk, dam Kitten, by imp. Eclipse, bay colt, star and snip, one hind foot white, by Three Cheers.

At Santa Anita, 1884. Property of E. J. Baldwin.

February 21st, gr m Ophir, s c by Rutherford, both hind feet white up to ankles.

February 27th, s m by Lexingtor, dam Kate Beler by imp. Glen Athol, s c by Grinstead. Marks, white strip in face, right hind leg white to hock, left fore leg white to ankle.

March 13th, br m Maggie Emerson, br c by Grinstead. Marks, small snip on point of nose.

March 23d, Clara D., b f by Grinstead. Marks, little white on coronet of left hind foot. Died March 24th, after living 24 hours.

February 28th, b m, owned by J. W. Adams, s c by Rutherford. Marks, star in forehead and strip in face.

Names Claimed.

By F. W. Loeber, Vineland, Cal.

DIA BUTZ, for bay colt foaled April 11th, 1882, by Guss, son of Milliman's Bellfounder, dam Princess, by Woodford Mambrino.

BANKER, for bay colt foaled May 9th, 1883, by Whippleton, dam Belle, by Belmont.

GENTLE L., for brown filly foaled April 9th, 1883, by Whippleton, dam Lady Lincoln.

EMMALITA, for black filly foaled March 13th, 1883, by Whippleton, dam by Black Hawk.

WHIPPLESS, for black filly foaled February 13th, 1884, by Whippleton, dam Princess, by Woodford Mambrino.

FREE WILLEY, for brown colt with star, and hind pasterns white, foaled March 9th, 1884, by Whippleton, dam Sally Gorham, by Werner's Rattler, grandam Lady Rotan.

HELENA, for black filly foaled March 22d, 1884, by Whippleton, dam by Black Hawk.

By John W. Williams.

ARMONT, for bay colt foaled April 15th, by Abbotsford, dam by Belmont.

The Saddle-Horse of Tennessee.

Tennessee was settled mainly from Virginia and North Carolina, and the pioneers brought with them a strong fondness for the contests of the turf. At the time when General Jackson was carrying on his unsuccessful struggle with Haynie's Maria (the only opponent that he never succeeded in overcoming), racing was probably more popular than it has ever been seen in Tennessee. Not only did the wealthy and influential citizen own his thoroughbreds and back them with a recklessness that seems to us incomprehensible, but almost every cross-roads or village had its quarter-path, and every farmer was ready to bet on his favorite quarter-horse.

These quarter races were seldom under three hundred or over six hundred yards. They were run under a sort of unwritten code, which left ample room for jockeying, and success in them often depended more on the shrewdness and patience of the owners or the intelligence and good temper of their horses than on mere speed. In a race for so short a distance nearly everything depended on the start; hence it was necessary for a successful quarter-horse to combine great quickness with docility and even temper—or as we now say, "level-head." It was found that the thoroughbred, bred as he was for the long distances and heat races then in fashion, and often uncertain in temper, was not so good a quarter-horse as the half or three-quarter bred. It became, and for that matter still continues, a favorite practice of farmers to breed their saddle-mares to the nearest thoroughbred stallion, provided always he was sound, for they will have nothing to do with an unsound horse. Activity was and still is a second indispensable qualification for a successful saddle stallion. It is easy to see why more stress should be laid on these points here than in the northern and eastern states. No man is willing to risk his neck day after day by riding a clumsy or unsound brute, while such horses will occasionally make fair roadsters. Even now, when we leave the main thoroughfares, we must travel on horseback to get along with either speed or comfort. Forty years ago this was still more emphatically true. Of course, no one who could buy a smoothly gaited animal would have a rough one.

If this account of the origin of our saddle-horses and of the circumstances which made them what they are is correct, two or three things should naturally follow; one is that they should be characterized by general soundness and freedom from hereditary disease; and just here I am going to make a strong assertion—that is, I believe the Tennessee saddle-horse to be the soundest horse in the United States to-day.

He ought also to be intelligent, being descended from several generations of animals kept for daily use under the saddle because of their docility; and in fact, it is rare to find one vicious or flighty. Great obscurity and confusion would naturally envelop many pedigrees, the carelessness of the average farmer in such matters being proverbial everywhere. And this is also true; when I was a boy there was in every country neighborhood an endless string of Eclipses, Lexingtons, Copperbottoms (all roan horses were either Copperbottoms or Tom Hals), Clippers, etc. These names by no means indicated any relationship to the families from which they were selected, and usually evidenced nothing more than the taste or caprice of the owners; but some pedigrees can be traced with accuracy and these almost always run into some of the older thoroughbred families after the second or third cross, but not at all in the sense of going to an absolutely thoroughbred mare; usually one or two such crosses terminate the pedigree.

About the year 1840 several saddle stallions were introduced into Middle Tennessee, as appears from Kentucky. One of these was Kittrell's Tom Hal, and another was Pilot, sire of Brooks.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* advocates a summer meeting over the Vallejo track, and adds: Not very long ago meetings were held at Agricultural Park several times a year, and a large number of visitors were in attendance, who patronized our hotels and left considerable money in our town. Of late years the track, which has cost a large sum of money, has been allowed to go to ruin, but if the proper men should make a start in the matter new life could be infused into it and successful race meetings held here. We do not have to depend on this immediate neighborhood for patronage, as we have Napa, Sonoma and the northern part of this county to rely on for assistance. If the track had been located at Napa we have not the least doubt but that it would have been a success, as the citizens of that place would not allow the interest to die out. Every horseman who has visited our track say that it is one of the best in the State; yet, with all this recommendation, it remains idle year after year, with the exception of exercising a few colts.

Nine yearlings by the celebrated horse Hermit have been sold for a little over $42,000. This is the best record of any horse on the English turf last year.

CRICKET.

Australian Team vs. Fifteen of New South Wales.

This match was unfinished on January 28th after three days' play, and consequently was drawn. New South Wales Fifteen compiled 374 runs in their first inning; Moses, A. Gregory, Evans and Powell were the principal scorers, with 149, 49, 39 and 35 respectively. Australian Eleven responded with 272 runs—McDonnell 57, Murdock 52, Griffin 21, Midwinter 43 and Boyle not out 44, headed the list. The Australian Eleven lost six wickets for 356 runs in their second inning. The betting in this inning was very consistent, all securing double figures as follows: McDonnell 24, Murdock 22, Giffen 58, Midwinter 17, Bonnor 64, Bannerman 81, Blackham not out 45, Boyle not out 16, sundries 29. Total for six wickets 356 runs. Match drawn. The Sydney Fifteen made a splendid showing with their not very strong team.

New South Wales vs. Victoria.

The thirty-second intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and New South Wales took place on the 8th, 9th and 11th of February, at Sydney, and resulted in favor of the New South Wales team by 201 runs. New South Wales first innings 169 runs—Murdock 25, H. Moses 43, Evans 28, P. Marr 29, were the heaviest scorers; second innings 289 runs—Massie 21, Bannerman 91, H. Moses 85, Evans 23, did the run-getting.

Victorians in their first attempt only reached 102, and in the second 154 runs. Evans, of the New South Wales team, secured in the two innings ten wickets at the cost of 91 runs, and bowled throughout both innings of the Victoria team without being taken off.

Australian Eleven vs. Combined Eleven.

This match was commenced February 15th at Sydney. The Combined team were all Sydney players, with the exception of Lewis of Melbourne. Australian Eleven first innings 318 runs—McDonnell 61, Murdoch 83, Bonner 67, Midwinter 46, Palmer 24, being the chief contributors. Combined team first innings 220 runs. Jones played brilliantly for 88. Second innings 113. The Australian Eleven soon compiled the necessary 16 runs, but not before Giffen lost his wicket; the Australian Eleven thus winning by nine wickets. Giffen secured the whole ten wickets in the second innings of the Combined team.

THE DRAMA.

The California Theatre.

During the week the European Specialty Company have occupied the boards, and given an entertainment that for variety and excellence ought to have drawn crowded houses and delighted everybody. It is seldom so many specialities are given with such excellence, such good taste and judgment. We are bewildered where to begin or where to end in selecting the most deserving of praise. But certainly among the best, most racy, and entertaining are the bicycle riders, with the little female child phenomenon Lolo; Daly's comic talk and wonderful concertina playing; and Wainratta on the wire. Then comes admirable dancing, character sketches, comic songs, and caricatures of living artists that extort the constant laughter of the audience. The endurance and poetic motion of Lottie Elliott, with her skipping rope is worth the admission fee itself. Altogether, it is a most enjoyable performance, and those who have not seen it should make a point of doing so either to-night or to-morrow. On Monday night the great Kiralfy Excelsior Combination opens in its entirety, with original company, scenery, and effects. The success of this great combination is already assured for everybody speaks of going to see them. Those who appreciate intellect and talent on the stage will be foolish, indeed, if they do not go. We doubt if there is another company existing with the same claims to patronage.

The Vienna Garden.

It will, perhaps, cause regret in some to learn that this week closes the engagement of the Marvels of Peru, Courtright and Hawkins, and Mlle. Rose's ballot, at this popular establishment. The minstrel leaders, with a strong company, and under an able manager, take the road, not like Black Bart, to rob, but to please the intellect and make people happy. The destination of the Marvels we did not learn. On Monday night, until further notice, the lovers of good music will be pleased to learn that the Ladies' Orchestra re-occupies the stage, interluded by the New York Lyric Quintette in classical selections, and other performances of a pleasing character. Miss Bertha Neuber, the distinguished violinist, will not resume the leadership of the orchestra, but her place will be well filled by Prof. Louis Ritzau, whose violin solos during the week were so much admired and applauded. Ritzau is a genuine and accomplished musician capable of filling any position. Mr. Walters is exerting himself to justify the flattering patronage he has received, and we have no doubt he will succeed.

Oakland Theatre.

During the week the regular California Theater Company, with Grismer and Phebe Davies in the leading roles, have played Chispa to the usually good houses that have distinguished the Colosseum since Bert assumed its management. On Monday, for one week only, Jay Rial's Mammoth Double Dramatic Company will give the popular drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin. This combination is now in its seventh year, and is allowed by all critics to be greater than ever. It is unnecessary to say a word of recommendation in behalf of this great sensational drama, only that never before in Oakland has it been produced on so maguificent a scale. Popular prices will continue, and no additional charge for reserved seats.

One of the unpleasant episodes of winter racing at New Orleans occurred on the 18th, when business was suspended on account of the rain, three parts of the track and the centerfield being under water. Several stables, including those occupied by Morris & Patton, C. H. Pettingill and J. J. Merrill had to be abandoned, and the horses quartered in Machinery hall.

For coughs and throat disorders use Brown's Bronchial Troches. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of." —*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*. Sold only in boxes.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Climatic Influences—Jerome Park in March—Training Notes from Louisville—Death of a Promising Derby Colt—Closing Days of the New Orleans Winter Meeting—Betting in New York—General Sporting News, etc.

At last the hour of our deliverance from the thraldom of winter is at hand. St. Patrick's Day has come and gone, and with that always famous display of Celtic enthusiasm and antiquated tall hats, New Yorkers generally associate the coming of spring, inasmuch as the March rains of these latitudes (nine times out of ten the precursors of a disappearance of frost), in just the same proportion, dampen the ceremonials of the noted street parade, the bulk of the processionists being then wet inside as well as out. This year, however, the jovial Knights of St. Patrick were favored with a fine day and good going, with no "casualities" to speak of. Since then, however, incessant rain has greeted the passage of the sun across the equinox, and to-day the downpouring of the elements is very great. This has again stopped any attempted work of the racing clans at the various race-courses, and all the horses are from five to six weeks behind in condition. Jerome Park is in better order, just at present, than any of our metropolitan race-courses. Last Monday the horses were working on it in quite the old accustomed style, and a few day's sunshine will place it in fine condition. New animals are coming in at this course every day. On Sunday the Kittson string of fifteen horses arrived from Erdenheim farm, near Chesent Hill, Pa., in charge of James Lee, formerly trainer of the Saratoga stable of Mr. Charles Reed. The best looking of the lot are the three-year-olds Panique and Issaquena, both by Alarm. They were superior two-year-olds last year, and bid fair to sustain their reputation in the colt and filly stakes of 1884. Five two-year-olds are in this string, and as they are of good size, and the get of Alarm and Reform, these two noted stallions will doubtless have more than 'one win to their credit during the coming racing season. Duchess, three years, in Snedeker's string looks a worthy daughter of Kingfisher and Lady Blessington, and a much improved filly from last fall. The Wizard of Westchester, also surnamed Ephraim the Silent, has taken already much pains with Duchess, and evidently thinks well of her now that they have taken his pet Girofle across the water. A trio of fine-looking brothers are Eole, six years, Eolist, four years, and Eolite, three years, the property of "Freddie" Gebhardt. The former great horse is in splendid robust health, and his superfluous adipose tissue has increased so much during the winter's interim that it will take many a stiff gallop before Snedeker can get him in proper fix for the June races. His younger brothers, especially Eolist, are very promising, but as their turf careers are yet to be accomplished, we will spare them any encomiums until they earn them in actual warfare. The latter part of the week the Dwyers' horses are expected at Jerome from Sheepshead Bay. A year ago this formidable stable reached Jerome in such an acme of condition that the other trainers there declared "they make one's horses look sick." This season's backwardness will put all hands on more of an equality. Gen. Monroe is another horse now at Jerome that will, if looks go for anything, outdo this year even his former fine record. A powerful brown, with a white face, this best son of Tom Bowling, with his short, daisy-cutting action, is likely to be a hard nut for the best to crack in the races to come, and he should carry his 117 pounds in the Suburban Handicap like a bird, provided he earns no penalties beforehand. Just now old Checkmate, 117 pounds, is most in demand for this race, parties that ought to know, as to the old gelding's likelihood to stand training, being eager to take him at the prevalent odds, twelve to one. Barnes, 131 pounds, Iroquois 130 lbs., Parole 120 lbs., Monitor and Monroe 125 lbs., are also supported among the heavy weights in the great handicap, and Bella 103 lbs., Eolist 107 lbs., Jack of Hearts 114 lbs., Hilarity 109 lbs., Thules 90 lbs., and Sandoval 85 lbs., among the middle and light weights. The handicap is certainly the best effort to bring a lot of horses together ever made in America. It is the work of Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, the Secretary of the Coney Island Jocky Club, and this usually very successful handicapper has cleanly outdone himself on the present occasion. From Louisville the news of the training stables there is not very startling. None of the horses have had much chance to do any work and, of course, they are generally very backward. Bob Miles and Powhatan the Derby candidates, look well, but there is just a slight suspicion that Loftus, the stable companion of Powhatan, is the better of this pair. Many good judges in Louisville is incline to this way of thinking, notwithstanding the fact that Powhatan showed best in 1883. As regards Bob Miles, however, there is nothing now the matter with him, all reports of his recent sickness to the contrary notwithstanding, and he is certain to be, barring accident, a hard horse to beat in the Derby. One of the prominent candidates for the race, Ten Full by Ten Broeck, the property of E. Corrigan, died on Saturday last of lung fever, after a bad attack of influenza. He had been well backed to run the Derby, and Mr. Corrigan had refused $7,000 for him. He was heavily engaged in nearly every three-year-old stake at Memphis, Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, Latona and Chicago. This makes his loss particularly hard, as his owner will have some $1,200 forfeits to pay. Leonatus and Gen. Harding are in fine health. Diverse opinions are prevalent regarding the former's ability to stand a preparation, but as regards the other horse it is almost certain that he will. The son of Great Tom was a magnificent two-year-old, and his appearance at the post in 1884 will be marked with interest. The trials and tribulations of the management of the winter meetings at New Orleans are not yet over it seems. Very heavy rains there this week have flooded the track and several of the stables, and the racing will probably be abandoned until April 14th, when the regular spring meeting will begin. The last day's racing was on Saturday last, when four events were run over a heavy track, the winners being Jerry Black, John Sullivan, Queen Esther and Mart Boorham. Sorrel Dan, a very fast half-miler, has been purchased at New Orleans to take to Los Angeles. He can run heats in about forty-eight seconds. Speculation there is lately confined to the Kentucky Derby and the English Spring Handicaps, the first of which the Lincolnshire will have been run before this reaches you. Abbotsford, formerly Mistake, is doing such good work for this race that its being credited to an American horse for the first time in its history is not beyond the bounds of possibility. C. W. Bathgate, of the Keene stable abroad, sailed for Liverpool yesterday per steamer Republic, to look after the interests of his four-footed charges in England. Blue Grass, the Pat Malloy four-year-old of this stable, is well into the City and Suburban at 110 pounds, and his chance ought to be a good one at the weight. With Girofle and Blue Grass in this race 1884 may witness a repetition of Parole's triumph in 1879. The board of arbitration, to which the claims of Mr. Hunter to a share of the winnings of the horse Eole while the latter has been in Gebhardt's hands were submitted, have not yet decided the matter. It is expected that it will be settled some time in the next few weeks, certainly before the spring races begin.

PACIFIC.

New York, March 20th, 1884.

FISH.

How to Choose Gut.

In choosing gut of any kind be not too much guided by an apparent thickness, but, as far as your time and patience will permit, select such as is perfectly round; and to prove it so try each piece by turning it quickly between the forefinger and thumb, for if it be in anywise flat this will only be effected with difficulty, and then you may safely condemn it. Each piece or length should be also to the teeth hard, like wire, colorless and transparent as glass, which testifies strength, free from unraveled fibres, which are attended with an inclination to split or peel; knotted roughness, which shows almost actual rottenness; the spaces between the knots when pulled lengthways between the fingers being soft and weak, or flashing lights, when seen in a slanting direction, which indicate flatness, and consequent weakness. It should possess stiffness in bending, and with this should be combined elasticity, so that after being doubled upon itself—in the shape of a loop, for instance—if in thus doubling it assumes anything like an angularity it will not do, for it surely possesses unequal degrees of strength, even if, where it forms into such angles, it be not absolutely rotten. Salmon gut may be in substance as thick as you can find it, and you will possess a treasure if in one hank many lengths are as thick as a middling-sized pin or stout knitting needle. In length, the part for use should run from sixteen to eighteen inches at least, and the longer the better, provided the substance be uniform. The thicker trout gut should be of the diameter of ordinary sewing silk, whilst the thinner sort may be almost the very finest you can procure, provided it be "round and sound," and keeping in view all other requisites for strength. Ten to sixteen inches is the usual length of each strand.—*Chitty's Flyfisher' Text-book.*

A New Fish.

During the past week a new fish has been brought to the attention of the wholesale trade in Boston. Its appearance here is the result of the United States Fish Commission's efforts to bring to public notice such newly discovered fish as are marketable for food. This fish is commonly known as the black codfish, and is found in great abundance in Puget Sound, and may be very easily taken.

Ontside of its dark color the fish closely resembles our own cod, but is rather smaller, if those shown are of average size. It has an oily taste that would hardly make it popular, in our market at least, if prepared for the table as our codfish are. The specimens were dry salted, as they would most naturally be marketed in that way. But coming at this time, when our market is unusually full of native cod and with no especial fear of a scarcity for years to come, the Puget Sound cod is very likely to receive little attention. It is well, however, to know of its existence as a food fish.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Our readers will recollect the reference we made a fortnight ago to the case of Burrows, the especial agent of certain gentlemen, in Napa valley, who made up a purse to pay him for watching the trout streams of the district, and protect them from poachers in the daily habit of violating the law. From some informality in Burrow's appointment by the sheriff, and perhaps some slight irregularity in his own conduct, he was afterwards charged by a colored man living in the district, whose boy and girl, mere children, he caught fishing and with trout in their possession, with falsely personating an officer, battery and false imprisonment. The last charge was sustained in the Justices' Court, and Burrows, under bonds, committed for trial at the next sitting of the Superior Court. We have, during the week, been informed how this retaliatory proceeding was instigated by two local lawyers, who felt much joy in the prospect of getting some ham for a square meal, to the injury of law and order in the district. If the facts coming to us be true, they are disgraceful indeed, and as soon as we have satisfied ourselves of their truth we shall ventilate the case thoroughly, no matter who suffers, for it has become of public importance. It is notorious half the crime of the State is committed by the mercenary interference of lawyers for a contingent fee, and the evil can only be stopped by exciting public opinion against them. We propose to make this a test case if it proves to be as reported to us, to see whether society is to be governed by wise laws, or the shameless effrontery of designing men, who, by such acts, disgrace their manhood and profession.

We have read the last report of the Fish Commissioners, which we published in full last week, very carefully over, and fail to find in it a single word that gives us hope of better things from them in future. We understand, at the last meeting, they were to give a distinct official announcement of the validity of the trout law and their determination to enforce it. True, such a declaration might not amount to much, but in the wholesale, illegal fishing going on every day in all parts of the State, it would have had a good effect, in alarming some and encouraging others. In their wisdom or indifference they deny us this small boon, and throw the responsibility of protection upon the individual, who also pays his quota of the $5,000 annual appropriation. We feel like making another suggestion for consideration at their next meeting in order to test their fidelity to the public. Supposing the Commissioners to be aware of the constant complaints from all parts of the State of illegal trout fishing, we suggest they give up their junketing trips at $10 a day, and thus make a fund to pay Constable Jones to visit different localities in search of offenders. The fact that the intrepid Jones might be here, there, or anywhere, at any time, would do more good in a month than the Commissioners can hope to do in a lifetime, if judged by their official shortcomings. This is a fair proposition, and its adoption or rejection will test their fidelity to the people. It is, perhaps, asking too much. We shall see.

Mr. John Millzner of Kearney street, at Saucelito, last Sunday, caught twelve fine flounders, ranging from two to three pounds each. The largest, however, turned the scale at six pounds three quarters. This is said to be the largest flounder yet caught at Saucelito. It took Millzner nearly an hour to land the fish. There is no killing a flounder by the usual rod and line tactics, and so it just takes time to land one of that size. Millzner lost four others so large that, he says they looked like halibut. Perhaps there may be a halibut bed off Saucelito.

Of all the provoking things I ever had, that four-dollar fly-rod was the poorest and the meanest. Something was eternally giving out, either in the guide rings or the ferrules, and there was work for the repairer eternally. At last came the point of culmination. I went out to Bear valley, Grant county, near the soda springs, for a week's camping, with Dan Reamer and Tony Hacheney, and the fishing was simply glorious to relate. On the fourth day I was whipping a broad riffle overgrown with some sort of grass or weeds at either side, when suddenly out of the weeds darted a trout not over ten inches in length, and grabbed the fly with the voracity of a shark. Never did I see a fish make the fight that fellow did, and I gave him the line, but it fouled in the guides, and before I could say "Jack Robinson" he had "got in his work" on that wretched rod, and completely unjointed it, having split the ferrule of the butt so that the second joint fell out completely. The line held him, however, and I played him about until I worried him out altogether and landed him on the bank. But from that time to this hour I have had no use for anything in the shape of cheap rods, yet if a man is wholly without experience in fly-fishing, he had better learn casting with one of these cheap ash rods, and either give it away or throw it away at the end of the season.—*T. B. Merry.*

The effect of saw-dust on fish is thus explained by an observer who has seen much of it. He says: "We all understand that the salmon, as well as other fish, go into the smaller streams to spawn, in many instances where saw-dust is abundant. The large salmon (as well as the small as soon as they are hatched) come in contact with the saw-dust in the water, and in their breathing the saw-dust is drawn into their mouth. Then, in discharging the water and saw-dust through their gills, the splinters work into the soft membranes of the gills, which causes the gills to inflame and fester and rot out, and the consequence is the fish perishes. The little fishes suffer more than the larger ones, from the fact that they like to get into the eddies of the streams, and the saw-dust finds its way in large quantities into the eddies.'

Some two years ago Mr. John Bird, of Bird's point, Alameda, caught a fine silver eel on the mud flats near his place that measured some twenty-seven inches or more. This, we believe, was the first evidence of the success of the Eastern silver eel plant made in the bay by the late Fish Commissioners. Since that time other people have often caught eels at the same place when the tide is out. About ten days ago a young boy gathered in at least half a water pail full of young eels ranging from fifteen to twenty inches. These Mr. Bird wished to purchase to plant in a private pond, but he was too late, the boy having got away with them. We have arranged to have a day's fishing for eels with Mr. Bird as soon as convenient. We confess, once more in life, we wish to have a four-round knock-out with a good old-fashioned eel pie.

From different exchanges, we find several large whales have recently been stranded along the coast, some of them being quite valuable. Three large ones were captured lately at San Diego. This, it is held, indicates severe wind-storms at sea. Whether the fact has any value as an "earthquake sign," we leave the Academy of Science to settle.

If J. R., our correspondent from Gilroy, speaking of the fish found in the local streams and known as "trout," will send us one preserved as soon as legal, we will submit it to the Academy of Sciences, that its identity may be established.

We may add, letters like his last will always be welcome.

Charley Ohm, of Market St., a man as expert with the gun as with the rod, caught a salmon trout weighing 8½ pounds. Ohm, however, never will tell his favorite localities. As he always brings home a fine lot of fish, it will pay to watch him.

In return for giving our readers fond of fishing all the "points" we know about the best localities, we hope those taking advantage of them will act on the square, and furnish us the results of their weekly trips.

We only heard of one solitary smelt being caught at Saucelito last Sunday. It was a larged-sized one, and so full of spawn that the catcher returned it to the water as it was not hurt by the hook.

Charles Shuppert, caught a codfish on Sunday, at Kirshaw Point, opposite Saucelito, that weighed over 14 pounds.

Closing of Stakes.

Champion Stallion Stakes, 1885, Monmouth Park, April 1st, Tuesday next.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, racing, trotting and pacing, April 5th, Saturday next.

See Advertisements.

Foreign Turf Notes.

The race cups won by the late Count Lagrange were recently sold at auction in Paris for £1,392, or about one-fifth of their reputed value. For instance, the Goodwood Cup, valued at £300, won by Monarque in 1857, when he beat the English horses Fisherman, Gemma di Vergy, Gunboat, Arsenal, Reseber, Melessa and Anton and the American horse Pryor, brought £63. Among the other things sold were Gladiateur's bit and bridle, which brought £21, while twenty pictures by Harry Hall realized £307. The highest-priced picture was Gladiateur, with Tom Jennings at his head, which sold for £97. It was presented to the French Jockey Club.

Of Mr. Walton's horses in training at Epsom, Sutler, Deceiver, Mr. Pickwick and Girofle did a mile at a good pace on the 3d. None of them have as yet been quoted in the betting. The next mail or two will probably show Girofle quoted on the strength of money sent late in February, providing the odds asked for were obtainable.

The latest quotations for the Two Thousand Guineas (run April 30th) is 100 to 8 against Beauchamp. For the Derby (run May 28th) 20 to 1 against Cambusmore, 25 to 1 Beauchamp, 50 to 1 Garb 'Or, 50 to 1 Prince Henry, and 100 to 1 each against Sevenoaks, Lord Sefton and the colt by Hermit out of Departure's dam.

The "Low Tout" of the *Sporting Times* says that neither Fulmen nor Tonans will win the Lincolnshire, but that Mr. Adrian's Prince (112 pounds) will beat all the top weights. He also favors Abbotsford and Picador.

All chances for Tom Cannon to win the Derby with Fritz, the once promising brother of Beau Brummel, are at an end. The illness he had during the winter has left him a roarer.

During the coming season no gambling of any kind will be allowed on the grounds of the Narragansett Driving Association. If no pools are sold, a small attendance must be expected.

General Topics.

The "procession of the equinoxes" is nearly forgotten since we have been a resident of California. The sun crosses the line on this longitude without kicking up the bobbery that his journey occasions in the East, and it is fair to infer from the past that the inhabitants of this coast are under the especial protection of his majesty, and so much in favor that neither vernal nor autumnal visits are made in anger. Friday, the 21st inst., the sun entered the first point of Aries and a finer day could scarcely be. The days in that week which preceded that important date were also beautiful, and the Saturday following was the only reminder of the boisterous weather of the orient. The morning was grey, warm showers fell until midday, and then the wind veered into the north and there was an unpleasant commotion in the atmosphere. The harrow did the work finely on the Oakland Course, and the dampened soil fell free from the teeth, making a soft bed for the feet of the horses.

Enough rain fell in the forenoon, so that many supposed the Bay District Course would be too wet to permit the match between Vanderlynn and the Oregon champion Ben B. A. to come off. This was an erroneous calculation, however, and as will be seen elsewhere, the race was trotted and a victory won by the horse of the long name. The slowness of the time was in all probability not entirely owing to the state of the track. This was the third time the race had been advertised, the breaks having been caused by bad weather. With horses "pointed" for a certain day, and then come interruptions so that neither the race can be decided or work given, there is a certain loss of condition and inability to perform according to expectations based on previous capacity. Postponed races are nearly sure to be unsatisfactory, and when more than one interruption intervenes the trouble is aggravated. The horse is prepared to trot on the day selected, rains come, and it is some time before the exercises can be resumed. Laid over for a week, from Saturday until Saturday, and it will not answer to give hard work only a day or two before that fixed for the race. Thus condition is lost, and with trotters there is apt to be waywardness and incapacity to show the speed that is expected. That neither Vanderlynn or Ben B. A. could trot within ten seconds of what is within their limit was apparent, and those who never take into consideration the causes which occasion the difference are prone to ascribe it to unworthy motives.

We have good reason to think that Kittleman and Harmon can hold a good position with the best of the English sprinters, though the following paragraph, cut from the *Referee*, shows that the task is anything but an easy one.

Admirers of high-pressure rates may be interested to learn that at Newhall Grounds, Sheffield, on Monday, Hutchens ran 127¾ yards in 12 seconds. This was not so good as he has done; I once saw him beat evens by, I think, 8½ yards, and two years ago he was said to have beaten it by 9 yards, when he won the Sheffield Shrovetide handicap. Hutchens is a phenomenon; although 127¾ in 12 seconds does not seem so very much after his other shows, no other man has ever succeeded in doing it. Sprinters are vastly different now from what they were twenty years ago, when even-time was a term supposed to be expressive of all known as well as of all unknown ability. The knowledge that Hutchens was in fairly good form and intended trying, took thousands to the ground on Monday and Tuesday, where otherwise there would only have been hundreds. It was pretty well known that Hutchens would not win—could not, if two of the others kept on their legs—and this was proved in the final. He had to give Tattersall of Clitheroe, a man who can always run 121 yards in 12 seconds, 7½ yards. To Ratcliffe of Huddersfield, well known as better than quarter-second, he had to give 9¾ yards. So, remembering the old saying, that in races of this sort, you have not only to catch your man but to pass him if you want to get in front, it was not difficult to foresee that Hutchens, wonder as he is, must finish behind both these leniently treated rivals. He did finish behind them, but was close enough up to secure the third money, £5. It is to be hoped the proprietors of the ground did not forget in their most practical manner how valuable Hutchens had been to them as a gate-money attraction.

Heretofore we have noted the inconsistency in our trans-Atlantic cousins placing so much importance on the time records when it related to pedestrians, and totally ignoring it in the case of horses. That not so much dependence can be placed on the watch on the race-courses of England as on the "tracks" of this country, is evident to those having the least acquintance with the differences. There the training is done on heaths, and the galloping grounds are as widely different as ours are uniform. Up and down grades, the start and finish a long way apart, the sod on one day springy, so elastic that there is scarcely any concussion, the next, perhaps, so soft that the feet sink, and then again times when it is so hard that the clatter of the feet is heard for more than a quarter of a mile away. A mile there may be so trying that 1:50 is a first-class run, and in other situations with advantages which enable the same animal to subtract a good handful of seconds from the time.

A circular course, or one of any shape that is connected so as to bring start and finish at the same point, must have the ascents and descents equal. When there is much difference in the grade, the point of starting has a good deal to do with the time record. Thus at Fleetwood a horse could make the mile in less time if start and finish was at the half-mile pole. Before the late improvements were made there was twenty-one feet fall from the judges' stand to the 880-yard mark, and horses accustomed to the course would go down the grade many seconds faster than they could come home. The down accelerated the speed, the up retarded the horse so much more that Fleetwood was held to be three or more seconds slower than a majority of the eastern courses. Now-a-days more care is observed in bringing the surface to a uniform grade, and a few feet, in some cases a few inches, mark the elevation above the depressions. Then if the soil is not suitable, the proper material is carted on, and the latest improvement is to cover with sods set on edge, and this plan has proved so successful at Providence that it is likely others will follow the example.

The track at Dexter Park, Chicago, was only eight inches from a "dead level," and it was proposed to build a rim on the inside and outside, so as to flood it for ice driving in the winter. As the turns were "thrown up," so as to make the outside four feet higher than the inner and general level of the track, the plan was given up, as the inner embankment on the curves and both on the stretches would necessarily have to be that height in order to flood the whole of the track. Twenty years ago there was grand sport for the trotting men during the winter in Chicago. At that time the river was frozen solidly from mouth to the city limits, and on a sunshiny afternoon the bridges would be crowded with spectators to witness the exciting contests, which rarely ended until the day came to a close. When the manufacturies of various kinds multiplied on the banks, and the sewage was so loaded with filth that the stench was strong enough to keep it from freezing, driving on the ice came to an end. Ice that was formed under a temperature at times within a degree or two of that which would congeal mercury was too brittle for safety, and the only chance to use the light and skeleton sleighs was when there was snow enough on the avenues, and there were no such vantage points for the sightseers as the bridges afforded.

We shiver now as we think of the times when so much delight was felt at being *slid* through the keen air, notwithstanding the beard was a mass of frozen vapor, and it might be a tiny icicle pendant from each eyelash. Not so long ago either. The winter of 1869–70 we drove A. W. Richmond, the favorite course being the "sloughs" that cut up the big island above Sabula, Iowa. A cutter which, shafts and body, weighed forty pounds, and with only a trifle more than the regulation weight in the seat, there was scarcely more resistance than the quick flight through the air offered. Jerusalem! how he *could* trot in that rig. A two-minute gait sure. The straight-away work did not effect the bad leg, and when assured that there was no danger of a break the reins could be dropped on his back, and though a "longstrider" there was a quickness of action that made the rip-rip of the sharp calkins cutting into the ice come as rapidly as the roll on a snare drum. Should he ponder over the past, as unquestionably horses do, the old horse must think it strange that winter is so long coming, and it may be with all the comforts of the glorious climate he has enjoyed for the past ten years there are yearnings for the old times, and the frantic rush over the ice of the Mississippi is still remembered with pleasure.

It will soon be twenty-two years since we saw Richmond for the first time. It was the early part of April, when an eight-days-old foal, he made his first visit to Bird Farm, and was black all over as the typical raven's wing. His mother was entirely white so that there was plenty of contrast in color, and his owner was startled when we prophesied that he would eventually turn grey. He was shown at the Davenport the fall after he was a year old and then he was as handsome a steel grey as could be conceived. At four years old he was dappled and when he came to this country nearly white, with a tendency to "fleabitten" on his neck and shoulders. A photograph which his owners sent us last September shows that the specks are still there, and, though difficult to tell as the picture is very light, probably cover the whole body. While his dam's coat was nearly a pure white, her skin had a bluish tinge, and two of her colts were white with black spots resembling the picture of a horse which graced the advertisements of "Mexican Mustang Liniment." Her last foal is Nourmahal, now owned at Rancho del Paso, sister to Richmond and a year younger. The "reversion" in her case was, doubtless, to her maternal great grandsire called Spotted Ranger, probably an Opelousas horse though called an Arabian, and her filly by Steinway is marked much as Nourmahal was at the same age.

The union of Old Blackbird and the white mare with the skin that denoted "blue blood" is likely to result in something more than ordinary excellence, through the son and daughter which came to this coast. It is something to have a scion in the teens, and that when a five-year-old, though we have great faith that there are higher honors in store. A son of Romero is named in the three-year-old purses at Sacramento and Stockton, and as the entry comes all the way from San Diego he must have shown capacity more than ordinary ability, to be thought worthy of the honor of meeting the cracks that were sure to be in the field. As we are personally interested in another grandson of the horse which went at such a merry clip on the ice of the Mississippi, we cannot write that we hope Pope Leo may win. But this much we can say in good faith, that if unable to get to the winning score first there will be a great deal of satisfaction in witnessing the victory of one of the clan. When a filly by Len Rose shows that she has inherited the family traits, and not only trots fast for a three-year-old, but displays a "manner of going," that is a promise of future speed. That the Richmond mares will prove as good as the sons there is not the least doubt. Columbine is the only one that we are acquainted with that the progeny has been trained, and her sons certainly justify awarding her as high a place as any mare that has been no longer in the stud.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The event of the week in our rifle world was the match between the Fifth Infantry and Police Teams, the challenge coming from the latter. The men of the gallant Fifth, including some fifteen crack shots, have chiefly risen into reputation by the competitive practice enforced by Col. Ranlett as far as he can in his command, have been very successful in their private and public shooting of late, the crack Police Team under Captain Douglas, itself one of the most distinguished in the State, determined to test their mettle without waiting to see which team of the Fifth won the military trophy as first determined upon, and so the match on Sunday came to take place. The terms were 10 men with military rifles, each man to shoot 10 shots at the 200-yard, and 10 shots at the 500-yard target, the losing team to provide a dinner for all. The day was everything that could be desired; the wind, though strong all the time, not being sufficient to interfere with the accuracy or convenience of the men. There was very little betting on the result of the match, but the respective scores of Linville and Brown, who are old opponents at the target, caused several good purses to be made, this time in favor of Linville. At the close of the 200-yard shooting the military team were only a few points ahead, but the tug of war was well known to be at the 500-yard target, and so at that point things were about even. It was only as the end approached that victory seemed to prefer the military, but only through accident. Police officer Hook is known to be one of the best marksmen at 500-yards in the State. On this occasion, however, he made five consecutive misses at his favorite range, and thus lost the honors of the day. It is impossible to say whether the blame lay with the man or the gun, but Hook himself blames the man, though after the match at the same range he made 47 out of a possible 50, a performance that cannot be gainsayed. There was one thing in this match that must be avoided strictly in future, or some day in a closely contested match it may cause unpleasantness. Both parties on Sunday violated the rules governing such matches—Colonel Ranlett in changing McEwen's "coacher," and Captain Douglass in changing Hook's gun. Both these things are forbidden by the rules. We thought, in at once receding from a false position, the Colonel showed a better spirit than the Captain. As we have often been asked about the rules we shall endeavor to publish them next week. In reference to the result, we never like apologies for defeat in any case. It will come at times in spite of all man can on to avoid it, and therefore it should be accepted gracefully. In this case it was accepted in such a generous and proper spirit as to reflect credit on the Police Team. An analysis of the score will show that, allowing for Hook's misses, five in succession, a thing that probably will never occur again, the match one way or the other would only have been won by some three points. This fact gives additional interest to the next contest between the same teams, which is certain to take place in a short time. The score:

FIFTH INFANTRY—200 YARDS.

Lieutenant Kellogg	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—44
Major Parsons	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	3	4—42
Private McEwen	4	3	5	3	4	3	3	4	3	3—35
Lieutenant Brown	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—41
Sergeant Williams	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—44
Sergeant Macdonald	3	5	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	5—40
Lieutenant Kuhnle	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4 46
Private Waltham	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—45
Private Burrell	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	4	4 42
Private Pierce	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5—41
Total										420

500 YARDS.

Lieutenant Kellogg	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5 49
Major Parsons	4	2	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—42
Private McEwen	4	3	4	5	4	5	3	5	3	4—40
Lieutenant Brown	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	3	5—44
Sergeant Williams	5	5	2	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
Sergeant Macdonald	4	2	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—44
Lieutenant Kuhnle	5	5	5	3	4	3	5	4	4	3 41
Private Waltham	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	2	4	5 39
Private Burrell	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	3	3—43
Private Pierce	5	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	4	5—42
Total										422
Grand Total										849

POLICE TEAM—200 YARDS.

Sergeant Nast	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—42
McCarthy	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
N. T. Fields	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—42
Peckinpah	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5 44
A. T. Fields	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—44
Fleming	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
Linville	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—44
Hook	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	5—41
Geary	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—45
Gano	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4—40
Total										422

500 YARDS.

Sergeant Nast	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	3—38
McCarthy	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	2	5 42
N. T. Fields	2	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5 -45
Peckinpah	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—48
A. T. Fields	5	4	4	4	4.	4	5	5	5	2—42
Fleming	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	3—44
Linville	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	3—44
Hook	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	5	3—19
Geary	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—46
Gano	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—42
Total										410
Grand Total										832

The total gives a good percentage on both sides, though by no means as high as expected.

After the match came the dinner, the pleasantest part of the affair, at the expense of the losers. Of course lots of toasts were given and speeches made, but in a crowd of jolly spirits as were present fun could not be controlled by courtesy, and the cross-firing, at very short range at times, called forth peals of laughter. At dinner Captain Douglass presented Peckinpah with the handsome revolver presented by Col. Beaver to the officer in the force making the largest score of the day. Peckinpah said he was prouder of the reward coming from Col. Beaver than he was of the score winning it. He well might be. The dinner did Captain Siebe much credit, and we can testify how amply it was done justice to. We found ourselves thinking several times whether riflemen always eat so voraciously. However, we hope the same good spirit will always prevail in such matches, for it is the spirit of the generous and true man.

To-morrow Company C of Second Artillery and Company C of First Infantry will meet at Shell Mound. The range will be confined to the 200-yard target; 25 men in each team, with ten shots to the man. The losing party pays for the dinner.

At Harbor View.

The Eintracht Rifle Club had a practice last Sunday at Harbor View range, under the usual conditions, 20 shots each at 25-ring target, making a possible of five hundred. The score was:

Mr. Stamer	369	Mr. Hartmansen	253
Mr. Ropke	348	Mr. Hagerup	245
Mr. Streuber	338	Mr. Wirtner	239
Mr. Gumbel	335	Mr. Klare	239
Mr. Schuck	304	Mr. Wollf	204
Mr. Tapken	259	Mr. Lotz	151
Mr. Schwartz	257	Mr. Eff	148

To-morrow being the last Sunday in the month, the Swiss Rifle Club will have their regular shoot at Harbor View.

Another Richmond.

We understand Lieut. Geo. W. Strong, rifle inspector of First Regiment, proposes to organize a regimental team, to commence practice next month. Here comes another Richmond in the field, which neither the Fifth Infantry nor the Police must deal with slightingly, for it will bring a strong force and recognized power to the range. This is the true spirit which should animate our militiamen. Drilling, of course, is well enough in its place, but a soldier, after all, doesn't amount to much if he cannot shoot well.

The time for the contemplated match between Hanson and Cummings has not yet been definitely fixed. Both are long-range shooters, and represent different arms. Mr. Hanson says he desires a little more practice, and that he prefers the Presidio range. It will not be long, however, before the match comes off.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*										*	
Trout		*	*									*

Pigeon Shooting at Bird's Point, Alameda.

The two principal events of the week were the inter-club match between the Alameda County Sportsman's Club and the San Francisco Gun Club, and the private match between Slade and Maskey, bringing together, as the contests did, men distinguished as sportsmen and shooters. In reference to the former it looked on Saturday morning as if the match were again to be postponed on account of the weather, but this time the fates were generous. About noon the rain cleared off leaving a bright sky and cold wind, which, on the grounds, later in the day, amounted to a young hurricane, and gave the birds such a twist on starting, and such a speed when fairly on the wing, that it was two to one against the gun all day. As our readers know the trophy shot for on Saturday was the silver cup given by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland, which, last year, in the first match, the Alameda team won by two or three birds only. The clubs now stand even, a fact that will invest their next meeting with additional interest. The conditions under which the match was made were ten men from each club, twelve birds, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules. From the evenness of the score up to the tenth round, the teams regularly alternating two or three birds ahead, the betting was lively, but only among the partizans of the teams and the friends of individual members backing their favorite men. A harder day to shoot on, owing to the wind from the north-west, or a better lot of birds to shoot at, we have seldom seen, and every man in the team, except two, who, by the way, are reliable and safe men to back, made some remarkably fine shots at long ranges. Some of the long shots indeed, on Saturday, will bear comparison with any ever made at the trap. Many, owing to the high wind, lost birds out of bounds, especially Mr. Orr, who had two just float a few inches beyond the boundary, without apparently moving a wing. As will be seen by the asterisk the second barrel was much needed and much used to count a score. As we have said, on the opening of the tenth round the match was virtually over, for the Gun Club could not lose unless by some unusual mishap. The best shooting of the day was done by Messrs. Orr, Babcock and Gordon for the Gun Club, and Messrs. Knowles, Mayhew and Haile for the Alamedans. It is not our place, perhaps, to characterize the style of individual shooting, but we thought Messrs. Gordon and Haile handled themselves about as neatly at the trap as any men we ever saw. We shall be much mistaken if both these gentlemen next year do not rank with our local champions. Among others, on Saturday, viz., Wadsworth, Randall, Ewing and Havens in long shots, who were called upon to exert their abilities to the utmost, Ramon E. Wilson was also conspicuous for several very fine, clean kills. Although the general score was not large, owing to the gale, the shooting all through was creditable to both clubs. The judges were Messrs. Putzman and Ault, with H. H. Briggs as referee. Mr. Bird deserves credit for the improvements he has made on his grounds. The accommodations are now very complete. All parties commended the excellence of the clam chowder served to the hungry crowd about 2 o'clock P. M. The praise was not exaggerated. Owing to the late hour at which the match closed there was no pool-shooting afterwards, as usual on such occasions. The score:

GUN CLUB.		ALAMEDA.	
Butler	10111001*0111— 8	Knowles	001111111011*— 9
Wilson	01*101*1*000111— 7	Upham	01*100001*1010— 5
Ewing	10001*1*1*1*111*0— 8	Crillan	1011*1*01*1001*0— 7
Randall	00011*1*110111— 8	Edson	101101001111— 8
Gordon	11*11*1*1*1*01111—11	Wadsworth	1*0101*1110101— 8
Orr	111010111111—10	Haile	01*1*111101*110— 9
Golcher	11*0101101011— 8	Williams	101*11111*0011— 8
Havens	0001001*01*101— 5	West	1101*0100011*0— 6
Hanson	1*1101011*1101— 9	Mayhew	101111110010— 9
Babcock	11*111*1011111 —11	Adams	111001000111— 7
Total	85	Total	76

Wild pigeons, we learn, are beginning to arrive in the foothills of Mendocino county, especially in the vicinity of Ukiah.

At the Oakland Trotting Park.

The much-talked-of and interesting match between Messrs. Slade and Frank Maskey came off on Sunday at the Oakland race track, in the presence of some three hundred persons, friends of the contestants and outsiders interested in shooting. Frank Maskey has long been known in the community as one of our best and most successful short range shots, while Mr. Slade's power, gradually becoming thoroughly recognized, lies at the long range, and it was perhaps in the nine yards' difference that the popular Maskey found his Waterloo. The match was the result of Mr. Slade's bold challenge in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN some weeks ago to shoot any man in the State for $100 a side, twelve birds each, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules, except the two established champions Messrs. Robinson and Lambert. Burbank was commissioned to secure one hundred of the best birds he could obtain, and he filled his order so well that both contestants assured us personally on the ground that they never stood before better birds in their lives. The small scores attest the character of the birds. Before and at the start Maskey had the call in the betting, and for some time he felt sure he had the match secure. At the fortieth bird they stood even, with twenty-seven kills each on the record. Before this, however, the betting had changed to even from Slade's determined fight, and then Maskey broke all to pieces, and the match ended in favor of Slade with three birds ahead, the final score being Slade thirty-five to Maskey thirty-two. Both men did fine execution with the second barrel, and made long-range shots that drew forth loud plaudits from the spectators. In point of luck, there is always some allowance to be made in this respect; the odds were against Maskey, no less than six of his birds falling a few feet out of bounds, after being cut all to pieces. No one will deny this always discomposes a man at the trap more than anything that can happen him. But then, we must recollect it's dead birds that tell, and the man whose birds drop inside are evidently better shot than the birds of the man that drop outside the magic circle. The fact of birds dropping outside the bounds is the poorest apology and the poorest consolation that can be offered the loser in a match; yet it ought to be recorded. Ramon E. Wilson acted as referee, W. L. Eyre as scorer. On examining the analysis below it will be seen that Slade had the advantage with the center trap, having it twice as many times as Maskey. This is a great advantage, and it is great luck also, for it is above any act of volition on the part of the shooter. Tom Pearson will now have a chance to test the powers of the "coming man." The score:

NAME.	Number of Trap. 1	2	3	4	5	Tallers.	Killed.	Missed.	Quarterers.	Killed.	Missed.	Inflyers.	Killed.	Missed.	Killed, 1st bbl.	Killed, 2d bbl.	Total killed.	Total Missed.
Slade	8	9	6	8	9	30	16	14	13	12	1	7	7	0	23	12	35	15
Maskey	13	11	8	9	9	25	11	14	20	17	3	5	4	1	19	13	32	18

After the match two sweepstakes, at 30 and 21 yards respectively, brought such cracks as Crittenden Robinson, Frank Bassford and Mr. Hopper, the "little giant" of Petaluma, together. Robinson sustained his reputation, and came out ahead with clean scores. The betting was very lively on the gun.

Red Bluff Tournament.

We find we have unconsciously fallen into an error in reporting the opening shoot of the tournament at *four* birds instead of *twelve*, the usual number on such occasions. We were led into this error by the report of the local papers, the *Cause* and *Sentinel*. On Wednesday following the match we obtained a copy of the *Cause* from Mr. Fisher's office, and copied our figures from its columns. This paper, in its report, said:

"The Secretary reported that forty-five had entered the contest. It was decided by lot in what order they should shoot, and that they should be divided into squads of nine, each member of the first nine to shoot at four birds, to be followed by the other nines in succession in like manner, the match to be conducted under the rules of the State Sportsmen's Association."

In reference to the number, this statement does not say that each man in each squad should go on shooting until he had twelve birds, but that each squad should succeed each other with four birds to the man. That was our interpretation. On Thursday we got a copy of the *Sentinel* from Mr. Hopper of Petaluma, but there was no difference in the figures given by the *Cause*, except that the *Sentinel* added the details of the shoots-off by the ties on four and three birds. We were led to accept the unusual number of four birds to the man, because it would take 540 birds to supply the forty-five entries at twelve birds each, and we felt quite certain the managers could not get 1,000 birds together, and thus, as it happened, there would be a deficiency of birds before the tournament ended. It was only on receiving the *Weekly Sentinel*, after our paper had gone to press, we became aware of the mistake. We gladly correct the error as far as possible by publishing the full score of the first shoot at twelve birds:

SQUAD NO. 1.

J. T. McIntosh	111111111101—11	G. Herring	110011110010— 7
C. C. Epperson	01101111w — 6	H. A. Bassford	10111011110w— 7
F. J. Bassford	111111111111—12	P. D. Week	110111111111—11
C. A. Merrill	111111111111—12	W. Thomas	0101w — 2
L. S. Huntley	100011111111— 9		

SQUAD NO. 2.

J. Deveney	101110w — 4	W. J. Boaze	011111101111—10
S. W. Vance	10100w — 2	F. H. Kruse	011001100w — 4
J. R. Magonigil	111111111111—12	W. J. Morgan	111111111111—12
C. S. Simpson	1010w — 2	H. H. Brittin	01111011w — 6
H. M. Albery	111110110w — 7		

SQUAD NO. 3.

Abe Brearcliff	011111111101—10	N. Lanahan	1001w — 2
N. B. Scott	111111111110—11	F. Z. Smith	101111111111—11
Lou Rose	01111110w — 6	D. B. Lyon	1101w — 3
J. B. Clements	110111110110— 9	W. J. Walton	101111111110—10
D. Harelson	11110100w — 5		

SQUAD NO. 4.

C. B. Swan	11111010w — 6	H. T. Hopper	111111111110—11
F. Freeman	010w — 1	A. Fichter	101011110011— 8
A. S. Thiel	000w — 0	Crit. Robinson	111111111110—11
Jo. Lopez	11011001w — 5	G. R. Summy	101101100100— 6
J. W. Todd	1011ow — 3		

SQUAD NO. 5.

G. W. Parker	110101101111— 9	C. C. Harelson	101111111011—10
G. L. Barham	111111111011—11	J. A. Walker	1100w — 2
J. Crothers	111101111111—11	L. C. Graupner	100w — 1
H. M. Kirkwood	011111001010— 7	S. A. Tucker	0w — 0
J. Spurgeon	110010010001— 5		

Glass Ball Shooting.

Before the Red Bluff tournament ended there were two glass-ball matches owing to the deficiency of live pigeons. The conditions were 12 balls to the man; entrance, $2.50; the usual distance; revolving trap. Mr. Tucker did not enter. Messrs. Landers and Hatch of Colusa were judges, and Mr. O. Robinson referee. The score was:

Scott	111111111111—12	McIntosh	101111011111—10
H. Bassford	111111111111—12	Harelson	110101111111—10
Merrill	111110111111—11	F. Smith	011111111110—10
Weeks	111111111110—11	Rose	001111100100— 6
Lanahan	111101111111—11	Hopper	0110w — 2
Thomas	111111011111—11	Simpson	1000w — 1
Kirkwood	011111111110—10	Boaze	00w'n — 0

H. Bassford and Scott divided first and second prizes.

Second Match.

This was shot under the same conditions as the above.

H. Bassford	111111111111—12	Scott	110111111110—10
Morgan	111111111111—12	Rose	110111011111—10
Merrill	111110111111—11	McIntosh	110111111110—10
Lanahan	011111111111—11	Simpson	111110111011—10
Thomas	111111101111—11	Kirkwood	011111111110—10
Harelson	111111111101—11	Weeks	no score given.
Smith	111111111110—11		

H. Bassord and Morgan divided first and second money.

If our country friends again fall short of live birds in their tournaments, we advise them in that case to use the clay pigeon which the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland supply to clubs at $30 a thousand. They are as far superior to glass balls as live pigeons are superior to glass balls.

A True Sportsman's Warning.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Last Friday, March 21st, 1884, I went to my blind at Alvarado to have a little duck shoot and pack up boat, decoys, and clothes for the season. I succeeded in bagging ten ducks, and among the number there was a female mallard, and as usual I plucked it with the rest as soon as I reached my cabin, but greatly to my surprise I had an opportunity to inspect the first shelled mallard's egg taken prematurely. So by this, fellow sportsmen, you can see that I did wrong in hunting after March 1st, 1884, and I duly hope you see my fault and not do as I have done in the future. I hope all lovers of wild fowl will have the ducks protected by putting their heads together and have a protective law passed in the coming Legislature, if possible.

DIS-REMEMBER.

A correspondent from Texas to an eastern paper says: "Texas, at present, is indeed a fine field for the sportsman. Game of all kinds is abundant. Of the feathered class, we have the wild turkey, prairie chicken, geese, ducks innumerable both as to quantity and kind, plover, various species of snipe, and two species of quail—the Bob White and blue quail, as he is called here. The Bob White is the most abundant and by far the best game bird, indeed with me he is the ace of all birds. The blue quail is about one-third larger than the Bob White, bluish color, with speckled breast and crested head, presenting a handsome appearance. They are usually found in coveys ranging from twenty-five to sixty, are fleet of foot, and will not take to wing except when hard pressed. While the covey remains unbroken they will not lie to a dog or anything else. When broken and very much scattered, if they have good cover, they will sometimes lie, though are quite unreliable. They are 'no good' for the sportsman, but are the chief delight of the pot-hunters who frequently kill as many as a dozen at a shot. As a table bird they are about the same as the Bob White. They inhabit only the extreme western part of the state. Plenty of them in this immediate vicinity, and pot-hunters are now daily bringing in large quantities. "M. M."

We give this for perusal as we find it verbatim, because there is some prospect of the Texas quail being introduced into California, if he is not already here. Grand bird as our own quail is in many respects, there is a heap of the Indian in him in other respects, and the inter-mixture of the Texas bird, we think, is not likely to improve him. We have lately heard the Arizona quail compared with his Texan brother for his bad qualities. We give these opinions as they come to us, that those who seek the introduction of either bird amongst us may make due inquiries as to their correctness before spending money on the enterprise. That is all we seek.

The Missouri game law says: No person shall catch, kill or injure, or attempt to catch, kill or injure any wild buck, doe or fawn, between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September, or any wild turkey between the 1st day of March and the 15th day of September, or any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of August, or any ruffled grouse, commonly called pheasant, or any quail, sometimes called partridge, between the 1st day of February and the 15th day of October, or any woodcock between the 10th day of January and the 1st day of July, or any turtle dove, meadow lark or plover, betwen the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August. This is a bright example set by Missouri to her sister states, and we are glad to find it followed by many in every part of the Union. There are fools in California, rogues, if not fools, who claim our laws are too stringent in protecting doves from indiscriminate slaughter, which means speedy annihilation. But to the dove Missouri adds the lark. Good, indeed, for that grand state. We hope, our country papers will copy this statement.

Mr. James McIntosh, president of the Butte County Sportsman's Club, and one of the truest sportsmen we have in California, informs a local paper that his club will meet next week to arrange for a live-pigeon tournament to be held at Chico on or about 25th April. Prizes to the amount of $500 will be given. This tournament is being gotten up at the earnest solicitations of some of the best shots in the State, who desire to visit that locality. We advise brother McIntosh to commence early in getting his birds for he will have a large host of visitors. If live birds in abundance cannot be obtained, then again we advise him to use the swift flying, whirring, clay pigeon. Any blind man can break a glass ball, but it takes keen shooting to capture the imitation fellow. Under Mr. McIntosh's management this will be a tournament of the year.

Dr. Carver, in his match to shoot 1,000 bats in eighty minutes, which took place at New Orleans on the 9th instant, won, with nine minutes to spare. He killed 1,003 bats in seventy-one minutes. The bats were thrown into the air two at a time by a negro attendant, the doctor standing at a distance of eighteen yards. He used two guns, including his famous "Old Widow" built by Greener.

A match for $100 between Frank Haile of the Alameda Sportsman's Club and W. L. Eyre has been arranged, and $25 forfeit put up. The match is to be at thirty yards' rise, Hurlingham rules, and will, in all probability, be shot at the Oakland race track to-day. Mr. Haile is rapidly rising into prominence as a trap shot, as we said elsewhere. It takes a good man to beat him now.

The opening pigeon shoot of the California Wing Shooting Club, postponed from time to time on account of the weather, will take place, we understand, to-morrow, at San Bruno, weather permitting.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Mar. 29, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Elector, C. E. Perkins, Stockton.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smtih, San Jose.
Altoona, A. H. Hecox, Oakland.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Clisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Sam Purdy, F. A. Daingerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Dan Sparling, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Champion Stallion Stakes.

Last week we referred to the above stake and the great importance it is to the breeders of thoroughbreds. Distant as California is from the course where the stake will be decided, there is no section of the country which will derive more benefits from the engagement. Breeding thoroughbred horses so far from the principal markets can only be made renumerative by bringing the stock prominently before the men who will pay the longest prices. Engagements in Eastern stakes give publicity, winning some of them ensures still more favorable estimates, and the excellence established in this way overcomes the drawback of thousands of miles between buyer and seller. It will not require many victories to cause purchasers to look to this part of the word for racing colts. There is a growing tendency among men who, in a measure, make a business of racing to purchase in lieu of breeding, and breeders are turning their attention to a separation of the branches in order that there may be full confidence that none are withheld in the public sales of yearlings. In some respects the division is beneficial, as it enables the breeder to give his whole attention to production, and, per contra, the buyer is benefited by having a wide field for selection and without the expense of keeping up a stud-farm. As the yearling sales in the East are held before the closing of the main stakes, the purchaser can make the engagements. But in the case of Stallion or Produce Stakes the breeder takes the risk—if risk it can be called—in order to enhance the value of the colts. Naming a stallion gives all of his get a chance to participate, and though one representative may appreciate in value to many times the cost of the engagement, there is not one that will not rate higher than if the sire was left out. There is another advantage in subscribing to the stake under consideration. At Monmouth Park there is an assemblage of those who will pay a great deal of money for a promising colt, and any animal which displays capacity will find many eager to purchase. Should the owners of California stallions enter generally into this stake we have the strongest faith that the two-year-old of 1885, and the Lorillard of 1886 will be placed to our credit. If only half a dozen are named that faith will be firm, and even when restricted to the get of three, confidence will not be shaken. Norfolk, Kyrle Daly, Monday, Wildidle, Joe Hooker, Grinstead, Rutherford, Wheatley, Shannon, Flood and Lexingtor possess the necessary qualifications in their individual right, and sufficient mares have been bred to each to warrant the outlay. There are others that could be added although their foals are limited. With ten nominations the outlay will be $5,000, and without taking into consideration the chances of winning, the advertisement of California stock would warrant the expenditure. As the stake closes next Tuesday this will be the last opportunity for us to urge through the *Breeder and Sportsman* the importance of making the engagement. We do so sincerely, as there is not a doubt that if the advice is followed that the investment will pay."

The Turf in Tasmania.

From the following account of the opening of the race meeting at Elwick, Tasmania, which is copied from the *Federal Australian*, it will be seen that the "royal sport" is a popular institution so far south of the equator. In all the colonies of Australia it is the pastime above all others, and as has been oftentimes stated in these columns, the breeding, rearing and training of thoroughbreds has been carried to such perfection that it is doubtful if any country can surpass them in the quality of the product. In the first place, the best stock were purchased for progenitors, these were scientifically mated, good care taken of parents and offspring, and then the superiority of the climate "put on the polish." The purpose in view in publishing the quotation, however, was not to panegyrize the horses, but rather to lay before our readers a pleasantly written interlude to the description of the racing, and also to show that our system of mutual pools was growing in favor in other countries. The title has been changed to totalisator, and that is certainly a better name than the one in vogue here. There is another thing we desire to call attention to, that being the "chronograph at the back of the judges' box, immediately opposite the grand stand." The large dial enables the spectators to mark the speed of the fractional parts of the race, as well as the whole of the distance, and is far better than the blackboard and chalk, while it puts an effectual stop to tampering with the time. As it is placed on the back of the judges' stand it also shows that the official who occupies it is on the right side of the course to observe, viz., on the outside.

"Ay, that's a colt indeed, for he doth nothing but talk of his horse," was the fair Portia's contemptuous appreciation of a horsey, although princely, suitor in the middle ages. But *tempora mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis*, and to profess now-a-days an ignorance of, or an indifference to, the national sport would be sufficient to relegate an embryo lover to the shades of "grim and comfortless despair." That the denizens of the island colony are in no whit behind their continental brethren in their love for the national pastime was demonstrated at the annual carnival held here within the current month, and of which Wednesday the 13th was the opening day. The weather had been singularly unpropitious for the previous week, but Jupiter Pluvius relented at the last, and the morning of the 13th ushered in as brilliant a day as it was possible to imagine. Too brilliant, indeed, for comfort, for the burning midsummer sun poured down his rays unchecked by even a passing friendly cloud, untempered until the hour for his setting was at hand by even a whiff of the customary sea breeze, which usually comes rippling up the broad estuary of the Derwent, and converts a dog day into one of comparatively *tranoi de froid*. The *habitues* of the turf, and the votaries of pleasure generally, sought the trysting-ground by the various modes at disposal. Road, rail and river each were largely indented on. From the well-appointed and remarkably neat four-in-hand of the Hon. John Lord, M.L.C., president of the club, and others of the same description obtained for the occasion, to the humble cart of the itinerant fruit-vendor, was the six miles of road which led to the course well occupied by. The four steamers which plied were well patronized, while the Main Line Railway, which runs trains at intervals of half an hour, discharged cargoes of living freight. On the whole the attendance is stated not to have been up to the mark of previous years. The railway returns show 3,676 passengers booked from Hobart, against 3,887 last year, the freight of the up trains being estimated at about equal for the two years, and there was a slight falling off shown by the other returns.

His Excellency, the Governor, accompanied by several ladies and Commodore Erskine, drove up in a four-in-hand before the racing commenced, and was received by the committee and conducted to that portion of the grandstand set apart for the Government-house party. The large amount of rain which had fallen had made the "going" excellent, and had given a freshness and a verdure to the surroundings not usually to be met with at this season of the year. A new feature at the meeting was the addition of a handsome chronograph, presented to the club by Mr. W. Golding the well-known jeweller in this city, placed at the back of the judge's box, immediately opposite the grand stand. It is worked on the same principle, and is of the same description as the one at Flemington, and, therefore, demands no particularising here. The gift is a costly one, and Mr. Golding further devoted a considerable amount of time to the erection of this instrument, and to the perfecting of the mechanism after being placed in position. Through his liberality Tasmania can boast of being one of the only two colonies possessing such a convenience. Another novelty was the introduction of a totalisator on the lawn, and worked under the authority of the stewards. This innovation was bitterly inveighed against by the talent, who complained of a considerable falling-off in whilom constituents. Be this as it may, certain it is that the totalisator in question received considerable support, £2,165 being the total of the three days' takings, the percentage on which supplemented the funds of the club by $104 5s. Equally certain is it that many who profess to regard the ring with abhorrence, and to view betting as a snare of the Evil-one, have no such qualms when risking a modest sovereign in the totalisator. Staid distinguished members of the medical profession, high legal luminaries, Ministers of the Crown, aye, even occupants of the Bench itself, were to be seen among the worshippers at the shrine of the fickle goddess, as represented by her high priest, the manager of the totalisator, conducted under the auspices of the club. Without the charmed circle was another similar instrument, equally well patronized, to which many from within resorted to for hedging purposes. One gentleman effected an extraordinary *coup* in connection with the two. The totalisator without announced payment to the first horse past the post, while the one working under the control of the stewards displayed a written notification from the secretary that payments would accompany stakes. In the steeple-chase the gentlemen referred to backed Shamrock in the official machine, and Tandstickor in the one without the pale. Tandstickor won the race, and his number went up; but he was subsequently disqualified on a protest that he had run inside a post, and the race was awarded to Shamrock, the second horse. Consequently the lucky investor received from both totalistators under the rule each was working under.

Closing of Stakes.

Champion Stallion Stakes, 1885, Monmouth Park, April 1st, Tuesday next.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, racing, trotting and pacing, April 5th, Saturday next.

See Advertisements.

The Spring Race Meeting.

Barring the rains, which have delayed the trainers in completing the grand preparation, everything is progressing favorably for the Spring Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. As the opening day is yet two weeks off it may prove that with fair weather from this on the horses can be got in fine condition, and it is not entirely out of the question that the "order" may be better than if there had been no break in the work. Very frequently the trials of a month previous have been superior to the actual racing as every trainer is well aware, and in other cases, when it was thought that the work had been altogether too light for success, the animal has made the best race of his life. In a short article elsewhere, copied from the New York *World*, the writer claims that the large stables have a great advantage over those which have not the same facilities for winter exercise. The superiority consisted in straw gallops laid under cover, and on which only slow exercise could be given. In this country there has been scarcely a day when the horses were confined to the stable, and very few when they were restricted to walking. We imagine that those at the Oakland Trotting Park have labored under greater difficulties than at any other training grounds, and yet it has been possible to give some kind of exercise. The roads in the neighborhood of the Sacramento Course are capital to gallop upon, and we will venture the assertion that Henry Walsh has had his string moving up the nice park from the San Jose road to the bridge across the creek near the trotting stables of Palo Alto. From a drive across "the grant" we are of the opinion that Patsy Duffy has kept the colts at Rancho del Paso moving, and that after two weeks' sharpening they will render a good account of themselves. What little we have seen of Santa Clara, there is little doubt that Appleby has not been idle, and certainly the Alameda gives an opportunity for work in any weather. There has been a good deal of inquiry lately on the part of those who desire to speculate in the book of Killip & Co., and questions of "what are the horses doing?" have been frequently repeated. There are few fast brushes and runs to report by the most diligent investigator, and so previous performances and pedigree have to be depended upon for a guide. The largest wager reported is $100 to $500 on Glorianne for the maiden three-year-old to be run on the extra day, and the backwardness to back others is doubtless due to the uncertainty prevailing on account of the absence of information. It is surprising how much importance is given to reports from the training grounds. A "breeze" of a mile is magnified by the distance the rumor travels into a wonderful run, and "brushes" are colored by the pigment of a rosy imagination until the original hue is entirely lost.

While the copious rainfall has retarded training, it has assured a track to run upon which will be as good as as can be, provided the coming month is of the usual character. As a general rule a wet March is followed by little rain in April, and the abundant supply of the past forty days gives reasonable expectations that the following thirty days will be all that can be desired. Should not another drop fall, the Bay District Course has been so thoroughly saturated that a slight sprinkling of the surface will be all that is needed to put it in such

order that it cannot fail to please the most exacting of trainers. Then, with the bright sunshine of the middle of April, and an immunity from the trade winds that prevail during the later season, the coming meeting will be so attractive that any one at all interested in turf sports cannot afford to stay away.

California and Australasia.

As nearly as anything in the future can be foretold, there must be a community of interest between this country and the Australian colonies, and which, in the course of a few years, will insure an exchange of products to the advantage of both parties. The interchange of live stock can be made mutually profitable. From this section trotting and carriage horses, and cattle of breeds that are not as yet plentiful on that side of the equator, will go from here, and in return thoroughbred horses and Hereford cattle, etc. In another article we allude to the superiority of the race-horses of Australia, and we consider the excellence so well established that all who are acquainted with the history of the antipodean turf will concede the merit claimed without a dissenting voice. These will be of immense value in the California breeding-studs, and in lieu of importations from England preferable animals will be obtained with less trouble and at smaller cost. While our breeders of thoroughbreds are benefited, the interchange of blood-stock will also be beneficial to them, the mingling of the best blood of the two countries giving promise of a still higher degree of excellence than has yet been attained. Live stock will not be the only interchangeable commodity. There is a wide field in that country for American machinery, and many kinds of goods that America has become celebrated for fabricating, but were the trade confined to horses and cattle, and the fittings that belong to the light-harness horse, there is enough in it to attract attention. On this account we take pleasure in calling attention to two advertisements which appear in this paper, and to which we call especial attention. One is that of the New Zealand Stud and Pedigree Company of Auckland, New Zealand, and the other of Brown Bros. & Co. of Sydney, New South Wales. From the most reliable sourses of information, the fullest dependence can be placed on the company and firm, and every claim is based on substantial grounds. The thoroughbreds of the New Zealand company have achieved distinction, and the wonderful performances of Martini-Henry have given a world-wide renown to the produce of Musket and the finely bred mares in the paddocks. Clydesdale horses are so well and favorably known here that the only requirement is to state that those belonging to this company are as good as can be found in any land, and for heavy draft purposes they have no superiors. While their power in the collar is granted, it is not generally known that a portion of the blood is of great value in the coacher. Three-quarters thoroughbred and one-quarter Clydesdale will give an animal of size and weight enough, and many of them possessing quality sufficient for the purpose, and all thus bred being valuable for heavy work on the streets. There is a happy combination of activity, size and strength, and as "general purpose" horses, they deservedly rank high. Every one of our acquaintance who has seen the Hereford cattle which have been imported from Australia speak in the highest terms of them. That this breed of cattle is worthy of a foremost place in the ranks of beef-producing animals has been established beyond cavil. It is the only one that has been able to come into successful competition with the Shorthorn, and taking into consideration the large numbers of the improved "Teeswater," it is surprising that the "white-face" has come out so well. For the first time in California there will be a show of Herefords at the autumn fairs, and we have no hesitancy in predicting that the display will gain them many friends. Our old friend Sotham, after a war of fifty years, had the satisfaction to know that their merits were appreciated before he died, and this main object of his long life appeared to sustain him and give him the nerve to carry over fourscore winters and summers as jauntily as most men of middle age. When our people see more of the Herefords there will be a desire to purchase, and there is no market where they can be obtained with as little trouble and as little cost, for really good animals, as in the colonies. The trustworthiness of the parties can be implicitly relied upon, and orders to either the New Zealand company or Brown Bros. & Co. will be carried out as satisfactorily as though a special agent was sent, and thus save a large portion of the expenses.

The auction sale of trotting colts at Rancho del Paso will be held about the middle of May. The catalogue is now in preparation, and will contain a list of yearlings and two-year-olds of a very high order of breeding.

Imp. Kyrle Daly's book is full, and no more mares will be accepted for him this season.

Early Training.

The miniature race-courses at Palo Alto, in which the weanlings are given their first lessons, were thought to be the earliest method of commencing the education known, but Captain Hutchinson informs us of a still earlier plan of trying the quality of racing colts. Near his place of residence live a number of old Californians, who were under the impression the native horses were more than a match for any other breeds, and thought the superiority could be shown while the colts were still sucklings.

Captain Hutchinson it the owner of Hock Hocking, and the first of his get were by the side of their dams. There were only three from thoroughbred dams, while there were bands of the natives to select from. A smooth piece of road was the race-course, the foals being held while the dams were led away a few hundred yards. The colts were slipped after the manner of greyhounds, and even at the first trial there was excitement enough to bring out the speed. Succeeding trials increased the ardor, and after a few runs there was an evident disposition to beat each other, besides the motive to reach the mother. Each of the Hock Hockings could down the best of the natives, and one of the trio was the superior of his companions. This was St. David, and to prove that the early trials was a "true line," he has been victorious whenever they met on the course. It was by these performances the present owner of St. David was guided in the purchase, and as he has been offered a large advance on the price paid in that instance, the judgment was correct.

Two Commotions.

Tuesday last we were treated to two startling events, one not unusual here, the other the first that has occurred since our residence in California. The "trembler" was only ardent enough to shake the upper stories, little damage being done. A half dozen of telegraph poles shattered on the mole gave the young men who travel on the local trains their first sight of the result of a thunderbolt in the way of "knocking out." Should the latter be the means of introducing the lightning-rod fiend to the notice of California, we can never forgive old Jove for allowing the random dart to fly in this direction, and hope in that case that the gnome who has charge of the subterranean dynamite will scare the glit-tongued advocate of points and insulators out of the country. As the poles struck were only a little over a mile from where we were the flash and report were close together, so that it recalled the old days in a forcible manner. The dogs were sure there was necessity for their vigilance, and the terrier that stays in the barn rushed to the door to repel the intruder which he supposed was making a determined attack. We were in hopes that the thunderstorm was an indicative that the rain was ended, especially when the following day the sky was clear and the wind came from the west, and then this idea was proved fallacious when from early on Thursday morning until the middle of the forenoon there was the heaviest fall of the season. In regard to the weather we will be well suited without eastern innovations, at all events until the race meeting comes to a close.

Santa Anita Troubles.

A letter from Albert Cooper, trainer of the Santa Anita Stable, gives the reasons for not making entries "up country," as Albert terms it, and worse than that the storms had such a depressing influence on the mares that quite a number of them "slipped" their foals. In this and the "barren" list are Blossom, Glenita, Jennie D., Jennie B., Josie C., Experiment, Katie Beler, Santa Anita, and Sister Annie, and this is not only a great loss to Mr. Baldwin, but is a serious mishap to the racing interests of the coast, as the progeny from any of these mares by the Santa Anita stallions could scarcely fail to prove race-horses that would be a credit to the State. To use Albert's words, "The reason we did not enter up country was on account of the weather. Our track was washed away, the horses were taken sick, and at one time it was nearly three weeks before we could get out of the stables to gallop. Work we could not, as it was impossible to get on the roads that were suitable to exercise upon. We have fourteen horses in training so far off from being fit that it will be two months from now before they are in any condition to run. We were all disappointed, as the programmes are satisfactory, and had the dates been later would have been pleased to participate."

For once in the ten years of our experience in California the "lower country" has been troubled in this way, and the only time that winter training has been hindered. The previous immunity has caused the people to neglect making provisions to guard against a contingency that was thought to be beyond probability, and it is safe to say that even a repetition of the phenomenal weather of this year will find them guarded at all points.

Closing of Stakes.

Champion Stallion Stakes, 1885, Monmouth Park, April 1st, Tuesday next.

Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, racing, trotting and pacing, April 5th, Saturday Next.

See Advertisements.

Silverheel.

Twelve years, when associated with D. A. Gage at Atwood Place in horse-breeding, we held a public sale. Among the fillies was a very handsome one by Logan, the dam Fanny Stratford, and as she was a "full sister" to John A. Rice was held in high esteem. Little did we imagine that in the "whirligig of time" a son of hers would be met in California, and that, too, by the great Indiana sire Wilson's Blue Bull. The filly was named Maggie Rice, and the purchaser R. B. Chisholm, the locator of the celebrated Emma Mine in Utah, and now R. B. Chisholm, Jr., of Oakland, is the owner of the son which he has christened Silverheel. He is a very handsome colt, and as with a short training when a four-year-old Simon Anderson drove him in Chicago three heats inside of 2:40, he has the trotting step of the family. We copy from the *Western Sportsman* a short history of Blue Bull, and inasmuch as the editor, N. A. Randall, has been in the best position to know of what he writes, his statements are more reliable than the guessing of others.

Stockton Colt Races.

It is sufficient to call attention to the list of entries published elsewhere in the Stockton purses for trotting colts, as in addition to the number the very best blood of the trotting world is represented. Nine in the two-year-old; fourteen in the three-year-old, and eight in that for four-year-olds, must certainly gratify the managers, and also satisfactory to breeders. As we have oftentimes stated, the great feature of California track-sports hereafter will be the trotting of youngsters, and this view is becoming so well fortified by the best of evidence that few will dispute the correctness of the prophecy.

AQUATIC.

In anticipation of witnessing the wherry races of the Triton Club at North Beach, last Sunday, the Golden Gates and the South Ends rowed around from the South Beach, the former in the Perkins and the latter in the barges Garfield and Flyblister. The oarsmen had accomplished most of the distance without mishap, but on turning the corner of Meiggs Wharf they encountered a heavy ground-swell, and notwithstanding their efforts their barges were carried inshore, where the breakers were rolling with considerable force and swamped. The racing barge of the South-End Club collided with the barge of the Dolphin Club, and was stove in about four feet from the bow. There seems to be considerable surprise among the members of the North Beach Clubs that such an accident could have occurred, but the barges used by them in their rowing are much better sea boats than the low racing boats of the South Beach Clubs, being deeper and of heavier construction. The South-End Club are not placed *hors de combat* by the accident to their barge, for should there be a race gotten up it will be for best and best boats, in which event they will enter their four-oared shell crew.

The affair gotten up and called a sweepstake race in which a few oarsmen have joined their fortunes with a manager of a sporting resort, is denounced by the leading spirits of the boat clubs as a scheme for securing gate-money. There may be a great many such races if this one enables the venturesome capitalist to take in at the gate ten times as much coin as he promises to give those who help to get his chestnuts out of the fire. The public have heretofore held the boating fraternity in high esteem, but if the pastime is turned into a means of money getting and placed on a level with slogging matches, respectable young men will avoid having their names coupled with those who take part in the sport only for the sake of what can be made out of it.

There was a strong nor'west gale on the bay Wednesday, and but few vessels were out under sail. A small sloop-yacht, which appeared to have a pleasure party aboard, beat down the channel under one reef. Sailors aboard of the vessels in the stream watched her closely, evidently thinking she would capsize or get swamped. The seas swept over her so that at times her hull was lost to view. The sloop was put about when off the Presidio, and as she was afterwards safe at anchor in Mission Bay, those who saw her will entertain no fear that she met with any mishap.

A challenge has been sent by Tom Flynn, who backed Petersen in his race against Lee, to Hosmer, offering to make a match for one thousand or two thousand dollars. Hosmer has not sent a reply but it is expected he will accept, as he recently offered to give Lee a long start in a three-mile race. If Hosmer should accept an effort will be made to have the race take place on this coast.

There is nothing being said regarding a second race between Petersen and Lee. Lee has evidently come to the conclusion that he underrated the California sculler, and prefers not to hazard the chance of being a second time defeated.

Walter Blake, of the Ariel Club, has just received a new wherry from the shop of Al. Rodgers. The boat is a very handy one, and while too heavy for racing will be found to be just the style of a wherry for ordinary use about the bay.

The Lolita was launched from the ways at Hunter's Point last Wednesday. She has been overhauled and painted, and her cabin neatly fitted up.

The races of the Triton Club, which had been put off several times for various reasons, were again postponed last Sunday.

The Magic has been taken to Antioch, where men will be set to work fitting her up for the season.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Ergotism.

The late sensational reports of the appearance of the foot and mouth disease in Kansas having been satisfactorily exploded by the surgeons who investigated the matter, the following notes of the real trouble may be of interest to stock raisers. The examiners decided that the direct cause of the loss of feet and limbs is from freezing, being rendered sensitive to the cold for want of circulation in the extremities, which was retarded by the ergot poison contracting the blood vessels. The highest authorities agree that ergot, when taken as a poison, produces the disease known as ergotism, and this disease is of two kinds—spasmodic or convulsive, and the gangrenous. The symptoms in man of the spasmodic form are, irritation of the skin, coldness of the body, cramps and numbness of the limbs, and pains in the head and back, followed in from one to three weeks by gastralgia, giddiness, fainting and convulsive movements of the muscles; frequently the skin becomes spotted with vesicular eruption. Great exhaustion and craving for food ensue. The gangrenous ergotism begins with weariness and pain of the limbs; the skin grows dull in hue, and at length dry gangrene attacks the extremities, and when death does not supervene, the parts affected are generally lost. The poisonous action of ergot on various animals has been shown by the celebrated chemists, Boujean, Diez, Gross, Parola, Wright and others. Boujean was the first to produce the extract known as "ergotin," used in medicine to check hemorrhage. Ergotism in animals is found to produce the following symptoms. It causes first: redness of the eyes and ears, then coldness of the limbs and swelling of the joints, and finally gangrene of the extremities and intestines, and death during convulsions. The highest authority on the subject is that in animals gangrene always attacks the legs, resulting, whether in warm or cold weather, in the sloughing off of the parts affected—the same as the telegraph has informed us is the case with the cattle disease in Kansas. Ergot is of a parasitic origin, attacking rye principally, but also some other starch-producing cereals. When this vegetable parasite begins to perform its work in the ear of rye a fermentation takes place, and there exhudes from it a sweet yellowish mucous, which after a time disappears, the ear loses its starch and ceases to grow, and thus by a chemical change the rye is transformed into ergot which, according to the same authorities, has power of reproduction, especially when it falls upon wet earth. Hence it may be scattered and spread in various ways—in the shipment of hay or grain in which it is found, or the moving of cattle which have fed on it. The ergot grains have usually marked features which distinguish it from rye, principally in this—the entire absence of all starch, it is hard and brittle, it has two lateral furrows, while rye has only one, a disagreeable rancid taste, and it has a faint fishy odor. Many of the most serious epidemics in both man and beast have been traced to ergot poisoning, the latest of which among the human family, of which medical authority gives any account, was in Loraine and Burgundy, in 1816, which swept off thousands of their inhabitants. This epidemic was directly traced to ergotized rye flour. The rye being raised in damp, cold soil, which condition of the soil is found to be particularly favorable to the reproduction of ergot. Whether "gangrenous ergotism" is contagious or not, that is, whether it can be transmitted by contact, carried in the clothes, or by contact between animals, is, according to the latest authorities, left in doubt. All agree it is epidemic, however, attacking large numbers at a time, and covering large areas of territory.

Successful Lithotomy.

The Portland *Oregonian* records the following case of a successful operation performed by a veterinary of that city:

The operation of lithotomy, or cutting for stone in the bladder, was performed after urination, on Wednesday last, by Dr. McLean, a veterinary surgeon of this city. The animal was a brown mare, nine years old, the property of Harrison B. Oatman of this city, and the operation was effected without administering chloroform. The mare has been troubled for nearly two years, and as she was rapidly growing worse, her owner conceived the idea of having this operation performed upon her. The surgeon found the stone to be in a solid mass, and was obliged to remove it in fragments, which he accomplished by breaking it up with a pair of forceps. The pieces removed weighed a trifle over three ounces, and were evidently formed of fine particles of mica and sand. Only a few minutes sufficed to perform an operation which alleviated pains of two years' duration, and the mare stood up almost exhausted. She rallied quickly, however, and the doctor told Mr. Oatman he could drive her on the following day, but Harrison preferred to take the safe side of the case and let his mare become thoroughly rested up before he would risk driving her. This is apt to occur to animals kept in pastures at the foot of mountain ranges, and I have known several such cases in northern California. One was a stallion and another a gelding, both of which died under the knife.

French doctors assert that horses are liable to typhoid fever; that they suffer very much as men do, and are cured by a similar treatment. The chief difference is that with horses the disease is infectious—it is so also with donkeys—but it is not with men. The period when they are most liable to typhoid is when they have attained their full growth, and country horses are especially liable to it the first winter they spend in town. The symptoms are painfully identical—loss of strength and appetite, listlessness, prostration and bleeding of the nose. Sometimes the horses get nearly bald before they recover. Then there are the same complications of lung and larynx.

No animal should be kept too fleshy when in foal; a thrifty condition is all that is necessary and required during this period. Where the animal supports too much flesh it makes parturation difficult, and in some cases the lives of both dam and progeny are sacrificed at this time. You must certainly feed your mare on nutritious food, but not in too great quantities, during her present condition. The food fed should be sound and sweet, and of that character that agrees with the stomach and bowels, both of which must be kept in a normal condition, or as near to it as possible.

The annual fair of the Sonoma County Agricultural Association will be held on August 18th to 23d, 1884, inclusive. The committee appointed on premium list is Guy E. Grosse, Edward Fitton, J. H. Laughlin, B. M. Spencer and E. W. Davis. Committee subject to call of Guy. E. Grosse, chairman.

The Petaluma Horse Show has been set for next Saturday, April 5th, unless the weather again compels a postponement, which is not likely. The exhibition will be varied by some races for local roadsters.

HERD AND SWINE.

What and When to Feed Hogs.

[An address read before the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Swine-Breeders' Association.]

This is a question I do not feel able to handle, and when I see around me some of the best breeders and feeders in the State, men that have grown grey on the farm and have fed hogs and pigs for a life-time, I feel diffident in giving the method I would or do pursue. However, I am willing to give my ideas on the subject, and if wrong hope to be shown the error of my ways.

I will commence with young pigs from three to four weeks old, when we first commenced to feed them separate from their dam. As soon as they are three weeks old, and sometimes sooner, they will begin to look around for something to eat besides what they get from their dam. At this age I would build a small compartment that they can run in and out at pleasure, so that the sow cannot disturb them, and commence feeding them a little skimmed milk, also some shelled corn which has been soaked at least twenty-four hours, and a few unground oats; and after feeding in this manner for perhaps a week would put ground oats or wheat middlings into the milk, never feeding at one time more than they will eat up clean; at the same time feeding the sow three times a day all she will eat up clean of equal parts or soaked corn, bran and ground oats, and plenty of good pure, clean well-water, and, if possible, let them run out in clover or blue-grass pasture. If you cannot let them run in the pasture they must have a large yard where they can take plenty of exercise, and all the fresh-cut grass they will eat given them at least once a day. This kind of feed will produce plenty of bone, muscle, blood and fat. They will thrive, and you will be surprised at the rapidity of their growth. At the age of about two months I would wean them from the sow, continuing about the same kind of feed, and increasing the quantity as the pigs increase in size and their appetites increase, being careful to never give so much that any is left in the trough. If, whenever you go to feed your pigs, there is any left in the trough take it all out and give it to some of your older hogs, and feed them less. If it is left in the trough it gets sour and sours the fresh feed, and by having it constantly before them they soon lose their appetites, and also lose flesh, so that it will take quite a number of days to get them back to the same good condition. I would continue this course of feeding through the summer, shoving them along as fast as possible. If they are not quite fat enough to suit you increase the proportion of soaked corn.

It is supposed, of course, that you have planted a nice lot of sweet corn for your pigs, as there is nothing they like better or will grow more rapidly on. I would commence feeding it as soon as the kernel begins to form, cutting up and feeding stalks and ears, all they will eat up clean. I would feed the stalks until the ears get quite hard, and then, if you have plenty of it, feed only the ears, snapping them off and letting them husk it themselves.

I would feed hogs in this manner, shoving them along as fast as possible, whether for breeders or pork, until they are at least seven or eight months old; but if for pork, I would then feed them all the soaked and new corn they would eat, with some bran and a little ground oil-cake in their drink, getting them as fat as possible, and selling at about ten months old. With this course of feeding they will average about 250 pounds. If they are to be kept for breeding I would not feed so heavily of fat-producing food, but more of the muscle and bone-forming food. Avoid keeping in small pens. Let them have a large yard—a pasture is better. I do not think heavy feeding injures pigs for breeding if they have plenty of exercise.

When the winter sets in our hogs get a large feed of roots once a day, a little corn twice a day, and plenty of bran or middlings in their feed. These are brood-sows I am now speaking of. We think a great deal of roots for brood-sows, as it keeps them from becoming constipated and makes them healthy; they are also cheap feed. By manuring freely 800 to 1,000 bushels can be raised on an acre of ground. When farrowing time comes I would put the sow by herself a few days before I expect her to farrow, so that she would get accustomed to her pen, feeding her nothing but bran or middlings, with a very little ground oil-cake and water. Usually, for twenty-four hours after farrowing, I would feed nothing but water or swill; then for a week or ten days feed very light, increasing their feed only as their appetite increases, as it always does. Under this plan I never had but one sow that refused to breed, never lost a sow in farrowing pigs, and have never had to help or assist a sow in farrowing.

I want to say just a word about feeding hogs and pigs for the show-ring. About all there is to it is to get them as large and fat as possible, observing that they do not break down on their feet, which they will not do if they have plenty of exercise. The fatter you get your hogs for show purposes the surer you are of the prizes, notwithstanding it is a detriment to the hog. If your hogs are to show, and you get them so fat that they can scarcely walk or breathe, nine times out of ten you will get the first premium, I do not care who the committee is. I find the practice of quite a number of breeders is to fit their hogs for show in this manner, and when through to sell them for pork; but if you say anything to them about it they say, "Oh, no, they are not fat; they are in just breeding condition, that's all!" Well, how can you blame them for doing it? They have got to do it if they want any premiums, and they always will do it as long as the committee give prizes for fat, no matter what you say in the premium lists about it.

"Mavericks."

All range cattle are branded with the private mark of the owner. This is chiefly done while they are calves, the ownership of the young animal being determined by the brand given its mother. In Texas it was once a legitimate and universal practice to capture any animal unmarked and affix your own to it, no matter to whose herd it belonged so long as it was one year old and unbranded. During the year just following the break-up of the war branding "Mavericks," as these young, unmarked animals were termed, was the most profitable business a cattle man could follow. Their attention was chiefly directed to females, which was found in great abundance ranging from one to five years old. The queer title then bestowed upon these unbranded animals still clings to them. It is derived from an old Frenchman named Mauvric, who began stock raising in that section with a very few head of cattle, and in a remarkably short space of time had secured an enormously large herd. It was finally discovered that he actually branded fifty head for each cow he owned.

A careful flockmaster in Tulare county reports 1,048 lambs from 1,240 ewes, an increase of nearly 85 per cent.

County Fat-Stock Shows.

It is not claiming too much to say that the show held at Chicago has been more useful than any other one exhibition of an agricultural nature held in the United States. But it needs no argument to prove that its direct influence has reached only a small percentage of the meat producers of Illinois even. Indirectly, vast numbers have been benefited; directly, only a small percentage have attended or even read carefully of this exhibition. Many farmers have the feeling that this great show "isn't practical," that it is mainly for fancy breeders and rich amateur farmers.

It is believed to be easily practicable to secure good displays of fat-stock in many counties, or comparatively small districts in the leading breeding districts; collections which will do honor to the exhibitors and to the county, and which will also do much to stimulate the less progressive farmers of the region round about—teaching them to study animals carefully, and to compare them with others. Object lesson teaching is wonderfully effectively. We remember what we see better than that which we hear about. We are more influenced by example than by argument or exhortation.

Such an exhibition need not be very large, and the expenditure necessary is small. It is not probable that at the first there would be a great attendance. Either from the funds of the society, or from a reserve contributed by farmers and citizens, butchers, shippers, etc., the greater part of the cost would probably have to be paid. In many county towns a good stable with adjoining sheds could be secured for the exhibition, needing little to fit it for the purpose. In other places a large building can be found vacant. The season for holding the show would make the fair grounds unsuitable, usually.

Large premiums would not be necessary. My plan does not contemplate a "great show," nor that exhibitors will have gone to much additional cost in fitting the animals for exhibition or in getting them to it. On the other hand, it is a not unimportant part of the merit of the shows, as I think of them, that they would not only be instructive but pleasant; not only would they give successful exhibitors honor and some money, but that they would make an exceptionably good market for some "holiday fat stock," giving butchers in the smaller cities opportunity to secure such stock, and shippers opportunity for collecting them for shipping to the great markets.

In most cases I would not advise making distinct classes for the different breeds. Either very small premiums would have to be given, or the footing of the prize list would be large. For the purpose of such an exhibition a fat steer of any breed might be shown with those of like age, and we may say "a hog is a hog." In regard to sheep, the case is somewhat different. It is hardly practicable to compare Merinos and the Down breeds. Probably where the different classes of sheep are fed it would be better to make two or three classes. In Champaign county there would be little breed rivalry in cattle, most of the better fat stock being grade Shorthorn. With a satisfactory committee, I do not think exhibitors of different breeds of hogs would much object to competing together.

I would suggest an arrangement something like the following: In cattle have classes for animals three, two and one year old, letting those of either sex compete; fourth class for cows three years old or over. The premiums might be $15 and $10 in each class, with a sweepstakes for best beast of $25; one for best three or five, of like amount. Where suitable arrangements could be made, prizes for carcasses might be offered, but there would be difficulties about this in shows held only a day or two. With hogs, there might be simply classes for those over one year and under two; and those under one year, allowing sexes to compete together with prizes of, say $8 and $5, and sweepstakes for best animal, and for best lot, of $10 or $15 each. A somewhat similar classification might be made for sheep, with or without division into general classes. The total for such a list need not be over $250 to $300, even if poultry were included; and it is probable better success might attend a poultry show in a county exhibition than has been true of the attempts at Chicago.

These suggestions are given in the belief that a show conducted in the line indicated would be useful in a high degree. Of course there may be indefinite enlargement. Classes may be multiplied; premiums made larger; special prizes offered to any extent. In some localities it might be advisable to add space and convenience for the exhibition and sale of other classes of stock. These side features, however, should never be permitted to overshadow the main purpose of the meeting.

Silo Rules.

The experiments with the silo in British India have been attended with the most complete success, and the following simplified rules have been evolved, which apply directly in the climate of California, notably in the southern part of the State and in the upper valleys where the summer heat is intense:

1. It has now been ascertained that freshly cut, green forage of all sorts, when still wet with rain or dew, can be preserved in silos for many months, or years.

2. Fodder thus preserved is found to contain about twice as much nourishment as the same amount of grass, etc., made into hay, and to be more easily digested than green fodder.

3. To insure success in the preservation of green fodder, the air must be almost entirely excluded from the silo, and great pressure must be applied from above.

4. When opened after many months the ensilage generally has a brown, mossy, and sometimes mouldy appearance, and a vinous or sometimes a sour smell. Horses and cattle eat it greedily, preferring it to any other forage.

5. A silo may be made in the form of a trench or pit, wholly or partly underground, or in the form of a building. The sides and ends of a silo must be smooth, and the upper portion of them (for about five feet) should be perpendicular, the lower part of them should slope slightly inwards, to cause lateral pressure as the fodder subsides.

6. When the silos are constructed wholly above ground, and not inside barns or other buildings, it is desirable, if possible, to give them a northern rather than a southern exposure, and to avail one's self of any shade that is to be obtained. Hot weather prejudicially affects the ensilage, and it tells most on silos above ground.

7. Walls should be smooth, to facilitate settlement. When pits are dug in strong soils, where there is no fear of flooding, the walls may, nevertheless, be smoothly plastered with advantage or lined with planed boards set up on end, which is better than having the boards laid horizontally.

8. When the fodder is cut it should be got into the silo as soon as possible. The longer it is allowed to lie and wither in the field, the less likely it is to keep well.

9. Crops for the silo are best cut when young and succulent. Cereals should be cut about the time when the head begins to be formed; vetches, clovers and grasses as soon as they come into flower.

10. The stronger and more elastic the stems of the plants, the more weight will be requisite to compress them. When crops such as Indian corn, etc., are allowed to stand till the stems become old and woody, it may be preferable to pass them through a chaffing machine, as they would then pack well, with less weight.

11. It is not necessary, with our ordinary fodder plants, to mix straw, or other dry material to absorb the moisture. Indeed, such admixture would be likely to do more harm than good, so far as regards the preservation of the ensilage.

12. If you have dry fodder that you wish to make more palatable to the stock, a small quantity might, for the purpose, be mixed with very succulent crops; but you must be careful not to add too much, or you may endanger the condition of the whole. Few of our crops would admit of the addition of a tenth part of dry fodder.

13. Rain need not prevent the storage of crops in the silo. More damage is likely to arise from letting the crops lie long on the ground than from pitting them in a moist or even wet condition, but for all that an excessive quantity of water should be avoided.

14. Salt is not required for the purpose of preserving the fodder, but a moderate quantity may be useful to the stock.

15. Weight amounting to 200 pounds to the square foot should be placed on the top of the silos.

Milking Cows at a Loss.

The statement made at the recent meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, that one-third of the cows are milked at a loss, another third with neither profit nor loss, and the other third make up the losses of the first and provide the profits of the business, doubtless does not accurately represent the real proportions, but is nevertheless in the main correct. A very considerable proportion of the profits made by the farmer from good cows is consumed in supporting the poorer cows in the same herd that do not produce enough to pay for their care and keep. But the scales are handy, cream tubes and test churns are inexpensive, and beyond his own attention to the details of his business, there is no reason why any one should maintain an unprofitable dairy cow. If any one feels any great desire to know which ones are unproductive he can very easily ascertain, and it is not difficult to weed them out and supply their places with others which may prove better. The ease and promptness with which an exact knowledge of profit and loss can be arrived at whenever it is thought worth while to examine the question, is one of the advantages of the dairy business, but with a little more figuring and careful observation it is possible to ascertain the profits and losses in all the other departments of the farm. And in all departments these should be studied and understood. Poor dairy cows are not the only class of live stock sometimes maintained on the farm at a positive loss or with negative results. Indeed, considering the value of the labor employed on the farm, the expense in keeping it up, taxes, and interest on the investment, it is probably true that a very considerable proportion of the live stock consuming farm products do not pay for their care and keep. This is, unfortunately, too seldom appreciated. The farmer puts in his own labor, and his farm being all paid for he does not feel under obligation to consider the item of interest, and not being in debt at the end of the year, or perchance having a few dollars in his pocket, is satisfied with his lot, and makes no inquiry as to whether he has lost or made any money, or in what direction. Unprofitable live stock consumes so nearly the entire product of his labor and capital, that notwithstanding the continual practice of small economies, year after year passes with no improvement in condition. This is not right; the cost should be ascertained and the element of profits considered. It is not enough that one hand wash the other in farming, that the dollar lost in the feeding lot is replaced by a dollar made in the field. Weigh and figure, and weed out the unprofitable stock, whether it be individual animals in the dairy or classes of animals in the pasture. And if there be any department of farm industry that continuously does not pay, either improve its methods or drop it. Do not undertake to support it by profits realized in other directions.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Abortion in cows is generally accredited to that persistent old enemy "bad luck," but in a great majority of cases it is but the result of bad management or no management at all. Very many instances have been noted of abortion from a cow being hooked by another, and during the brief period of danger the unruly and vicious ones should be kept apart from their better disposed companions. A cow has been known to lose her calf from fright, on being attacked by a savage dog. In fact, external causes are much more frequent and fatal than internal ones, and a little care will make abortion so rare in the herd that it will never be a reasonable risk to be anticipated in calculating the chances of increase.

It is well known that good, steady feeding gives an even fibre to the wool, and that poor feeding, even for a few weeks, changes the fibre and produces what is called a "break" in the wool. Uniformity of feeding is most important to the even quality of the wool. Poor pasture should be counteracted by extra feeding at once. Uniformity in feeding is the most important point in wool growing. All good feeders know the effect of sudden change in feeding on wool, but it would be an interesting point to study the effect of yolk upon the wool during a period of poor feeding. An excessive amount of yolk might be supposed to furnish pabulum for the wool during this lack of full rations.

In many places milk is so valuable that it sends many calves to the butcher that should be saved for cows. With milk until it is a week old it may be largely dispensed with thereafter. We have found nothing better for young calves than finely-sifted oatmeal boiled into a thick porridge and diluted with water, and, if possible, a little milk. At two weeks also the calf will begin to nibble at clover hay, and a little should be given daily. Even when we have had plenty of skim milk we have sometimes economized in its use by feeding oatmeal in order to save the milk for fowls. There is nothing better at this season to make hens lay than wheat bran mixed with skim milk.

One important advantage in growing cows on a farm is that they lose nothing in becoming wonted to the place, will always eat well and be quiet. It is true the farmer can often buy cows cheaper than he can grow them, but he cannot be so sure of their quality as when he raises a heifer calf from a good milking strain on both sides. A heifer will pay her way and something more after she has her first calf, and for several years will increase in value, especially if she proves desirable as a cow.

An observing breeder of pigs has discovered that it is unsafe to allow them to run on sawdust. He lost some from causes that were not clear until a post mortem examination revealed that they had eaten sawdust enough to cause death.

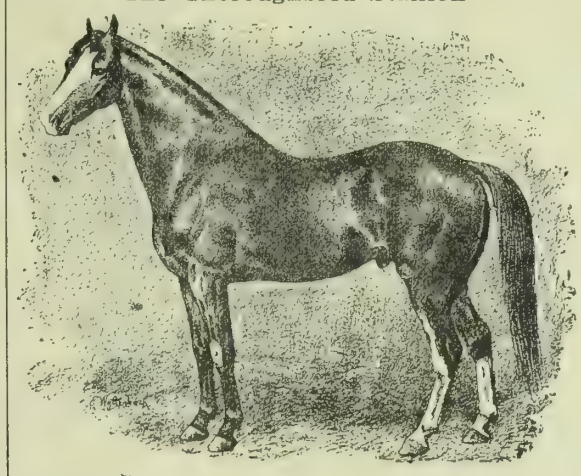
A good cow should not be fat, even when not giving milk. Her sides should appear flat, but rather by the deepness of her body than by its narrowness. Her head should be small, neck thin and flat and chest deep. In a very young heifer it is impossible to decide what her bag and teats will be, but an animal that shows these points is worth saving and trying as a cow. One that has a round body and a coarse, bull-shaped head will be worth more for beef than for milk.

Mrs. E. M. Jones of Belvidere, Ontario, was in poor health a number of years ago, and her husband gave her a few Jersey cattle, on condition that she should superintend their care. From this small beginning she has become an enthusiastic Jersey breeder, her health is restored, and she warmly advises her lady friends to take the same course that has proved so successful with her.

Phil Sheridan, the sire of nine horses with records better than 2:30, including Adelaide and Phyllis, died at the home of his owner, Robert Dalzell, Washington, N. J., on February 27th. Phil Sheridan was by Young Columbus, out of Black Fly, a Canadian mare, by a two-year-old son of Tippoo. He made his first appearance on the turf in 1870, and obtained a record of 2:35, which he reduced to 2:26 in 1874, and in the fall of the year he forced Smuggler to trot in 2:23 at Mystic Park, Boston, and won the second premium in that champion stallion race.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

BELLE MEADE

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Distinguished Visitors at Belle Meade.

The Southern Immigration Association adjourned to visit Belle Meade, by invitation of the proprietor of that historic place.

Among others availing themselves of the opportunity were Gov. T. T. Crittenden, the distinguished and popular Chief Executive of Missouri; Gen. W. H. Sebring, of Florida; Col. Charles E. Hooper, of Mississipi; Col. Thos. Essex, of Arkansas, and Col. S. H. Nowlan of the same state.

The party arrived at the Belle Meade mansion about 4 o'clock P. M., and having met Gen. Jackson and lady, and the venerable but still active Gen. Harding for a few moments in a pleasant manner, time being short, the whole body of the visitors proceeded to the fields and stables under conduct of the accommodating and very hospitable proprietor. The first round taken was to examine the forty-nine thoroughbred yearling colts which are to be sold at the annual sales the 30th of next month. Gen Jackson's memory of pedigrees places the lineage of every animal on the place trippingly upon the end of his tongue, and the readiness with which he ran back upon the genealogies of Bramble, Luke Blackburn, Enquirer and Great Tom was the marvel of all present. Gen. Harding, though seventy-five years of age, accompanied the party in their rounds, and took as much delight in the gambols of Enquirer and Great Tom, who were turned loose by the grooms in their paddocks, as any man present. It struck the writer as being something remarkable to see a man of seventy-five looking at and enjoying the very supple caperings and elegant movements of a horse of fourteen years old. Enquirer, the celebrated beater of Longfellow, and the breaker of old man Harper's heart, is fourteen years old, and cost his present owner $10,000, not very long since, and it was the same noble old horse prancing and capering about his grass lot, upon which Gen. Harding looked yesterday with almost youthful glee.

Returning to the house the party were introduced to a most lovely bevy of little misses, and, as usual, Gov. Crittenden's magnetism and handsome physique carried off all the favors. Mrs. Jackson's health was then heartily subscribed to in a parting glass, and the visitors bid their hospitable entertainer good-bye in time to reach the city by dark.

Mr. Bonner's Horses.

Mr. Robert Bonner returned last Tuesday from his breeding-farm, where he had been making a visit of inspection. He informed a *Herald* reporter that he has found his horses in excellent condition, and had to report the first foal of the season, a colt by Eldridge, dam Lady Stout, the mare that startled the trotting world in 1874 by trotting a mile in 2:29 when three years old. Eldridge is one of the three sires kept at Mr. Bonner's farm, and is by Edward Everett out of the dam of Majolica. The other sires are Startle, the first horse to turn Fleetwood track in 2:19, and Nutbourne, by Belmont, dam Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S. Among the long list of trotters on the farm are Manetta by Woodford Mambrino, who has trotted her mile in 2:16¾; Molsey, with a public record of 2:21¾, and who has shown a trial in 2:18¼; Convoy, with a public record of 2:22½; Maybird, 2:21; Maud Macey, who has shown a mile in 2:16½. In addition to those named, there are many who have shown great speed, and others valuable for their choice breeding. At Mr. Bonner's town stable in Fifty-fifth street there are eight trotters located. Dexter looks as fresh and clean about the limbs as a three-year-old, although now twenty-six years of age. This winter he has not been driven on the road, but has only been given walking exercise. It is his owner's intention, however, to drive him as soon as the roads are in good condition. "I have also got Rarus," continued Mr. Bonner, "Edwin Forrest, whose mile to wagon in 2:14½ has never been beaten; Pickard, Music, Keene Jim, a greatly improving horse; a young mare of rather strong breeding, being by the sire of Maud S. out of the dam of Jay-Eye-See; and the eighth and last is Schuyler. That is the horse that trotted to the half-mile at Fleetwood in 1:05 the day that Majolica made his record. It was to top wagon, and I think Schuyler the fastest horse of all I own or have seen for that distance. He cannot go the full mile, but for half a mile his speed is phenominal."

John Wesley Johnson, colored, who died suddenly on the sidewalk of Park avenue on Thursday from a hemorrhage, was once well-known in turf circles. Over forty years ago he rode Black Maria to victory in a sixteen-mile race at Seldner's race-course on the Franklin Road, about six miles from the city. The contest was in four four-mile heats, and the excitement when Black Maria won, beating Trifle and Collier, was tremendous. The day after Black Maria's victory Trifle ran and won a match race with a horse called Scrimmers, and the day following that again Trifle beat Black Maria in a four-mile race. A ball was given in honor of Black Maria in the old Assembly Rooms, and a large picture of the animal was chalked upon the dancing floor. Black Maria was owned by John C. Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., the owner of the yacht Maria, famous in its time.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Thoroughbred Short-Horns for the Musselshell.

[Rocky Mountain Husbandman.]

Mathew Ryan, of the firm of Ryan Bros., Leavenworth, Kan., writing from that city under date of March 2d, concludes his letter as follows:

"I am glad to know cattle has done so well on the Musselshell this winter. Will send out in April two hundred head of thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls to put with the cows there, as we want to bred up so Montana can show as good cattle as old Kentucky. There will be a good many Texas cattle go into Montana next summer. Stock cattle are very high here as well as there. I like your paper very much."

Mr. Ryan's herd ranges on the Musselshell, where the fall of snow has been light, and the cattle have, no doubt, come through in good condition. His stock were wintered on Snake river and driven to the Musselshell last summer. So far as we can learn it is the pilgrim cattle that arrived too late last year that have suffered most. His proposed addition of two hundred Shorthorn bulls will be a great acquisition to the Musselshell range.

Skylark, the well-known English race-horse for which J. L. Turner of St. Louis was in treaty will not come to America. Mr. Turner has received a reply from England that Lord Falmouth will not part with him at private sale, as he has stated to the public that his entire stud will be offered at public aution.

Charles Wagner has recently refused $10,000 for Phyllis, 2:17¼, from parties in New York, and a like offer was make by a gentleman in Canada.

There are now 119 horses that have scored records in 2:20 or better, twenty of which have trotted better than 2:17.

George Wilkes was the sire of four trotters with records below 2:20—Wilson, So So, Rosa Wilkes and Joe Bunker.

There will be over 800 entries at the Midsummer Meeting of the Chicago Driving Park.


AND NOT WEAR CUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. Birch & Co., 28 Dey St., N. Y.

CarriageHorses For Sale.


AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

FOR SALE.


A pure Irish red dog pup, five months old, in perfect health, for sale cheap.

Address, B., this office.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.


ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

FOR SALE

DANVILLE MAID, dark brown mare, 15 hands and ½ inch high, six years old, by Speculation, dam by Niagara. A fine and fast roadster, sound; and of the best disposition. In foal to Belnor by Steinway.

Also an eastern-made buggy and a Hill harness, nearly new and in complete order. Will be sold low, as the owner is about to leave for the East. Mare and other property can be seen on application to Bridge's Stable, 212 Sutter street, above Kearney.

Farmer and Dairyman.

A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest references offered. Address

L. K.
42 Nevada Block,
San Francisco.

PROGRAMME OF RACES

—OF—

The Capital Turf Club,



COMMENCING MAY 6, 1884.

FIRST DAY.

No. 1. RUNNING—Half-mile dash; free for all two-year-olds. Purse $200. Winner of half-mile dash at P. C. B. H. Meeting to carry 5 pounds extra.

No. 2. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $300.

No. 3. RUNNING—One and one-quarter miles; free for all. Purse $250.

SECOND DAY.

No. 4. TROTTING—Mile heats, two in three, for two-year-olds, for horses owned in Butte, Colusa, Tehama, Sacramento, Yolo and Yuba counties, on January 1st, 1884. Purse $200.

No. 5. Trotting—2:35 class. Purse $500.

THIRD DAY.

No. 6. RUNNING—Sacramento Derby; free for all three-year-olds; one and one-half mile dash. Purse $300.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $400.

No. 8. RUNNING—Consolation purse for beaten horses; dash of one and one-eighth miles. Purse $200.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 9. PACING—For horses that never beat 2:20. Purse $500.

No. 10. TROTTING—Free for all. Purse $800.

FIFTH DAY.

No. 11. TROTTING—2:27 class. Purse $500.

No. 12. PACING—For pacers owned in Sacramento county January 1st, 1881, which have never beaten 2:30. Purse $300.

CONDITIONS—All trotting races are three in five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three or more to start; National Association rules to govern; all purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent. to first, second and third horses. All running races, five to enter and three or more to start; Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern, where not otherwise specified. In all races where entries exceed ten $200 will be added. Entrance to all races, 10 per cent. of purse, money to accompany nomination. All entries to be made in writing, giving name, color and sex of horses, also name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close with the Secretary on Saturday, April 5th, 1884. Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope. By order of

J. W. WILSON, President.
C. H. TODD, Secretary,
P. O. Box No. 422, Sacramento.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

From Monday Evening, March 31st.

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, March 31st, for One Week Only.

Jay Rials' Uncle Tom's Cabin.

GRAND SCENERY,
STARTLING EFFECTS!

SATURDAY MATINEE:

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

ATHLETICS.

Athletes will be pleased to know that the track at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland, is to be put in order next week so that all may start in training for the opening meet of the season, to be held by the Olympic Club on Decoration Day, May 30th. The meeting this year will no doubt excel in merit, competition and attendance any athletic meeting ever held on the coast. Judging by the great number of new men who are going to take part in the different events, it will not be surprising if some latent talent is developed, particularly in the shorter races. It is a peculiar fact that nearly all men try sprint running on this coast, and as the competition is always a great deal more keen than in the longer races, this is a matter to be wondered at. There is a great opening at our meetings for well-trained men at long distances.

It was announced in the Australian papers that Joseph O'Brien would attempt to run against all previous records from 1 to 10 miles on March 17th at Melbourne, Australia.

On a fifth of a mile gravel track O'Brien made a mile in 4 minutes 18¾ seconds, running through a large field of competitors, and the Melbourne *Sportsman* claims that he ran a three-quarters of a mile race in 3 minutes, but the track must have been short as the time is altogether too fast. At any rate, O'Brien is a wonderful runner, and there is every reason to believe that on a good track and under favorable circumstances he can beat Cummings' record of 4:16 1-5 for 1 mile.

On February 16th, at Sydney, Australia, J. W. Byrne cleared, with apparent ease, the great height of 5 feet 3 inches in a standing high jump in a match against J. A. Byrne. This performance is tie with the best previous record, and which was made by E. W. Johnston in Baltimore, May 27th, 1878. In another match, the week following this event, Byrne essayed to beat the record, but owing to a severe strain he did not jump up to his record of the previous week.

The only two football matches played this season have been won by the University team. No doubt the other clubs are beginning to find out that they cannot defeat the University without a great amount of practice, and as they do not particularly care to practice there would appear little hope of any more games this season.

T. M. Malone, the once famous amateur runner of Ireland, is now a professional runner in Australia. Malone defeated Myers in the great international race at Burmingham, England, 1881, after an exciting finish by one-half a yard, and was the first amateur that ran even time for 120 yards.

The professional events held at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday were all very uninteresting, the time in all cases being slow, and the competitors were very unevenly matched.

Weston completed his 5,000-mile walk on March 15th. The last mile was made in 9 minutes 17 seconds, and which was the quickest mile in the whole walk.

At a football match in England between two schools S. Brutton, fourteen years old, kicked thirteen goals out of fourteen attempts.

J. Robinson defeated R. Ashworth in a 150-yards foot-race at Bathurst, Australia, for $500 a side, in the alleged fast time of 14 4-5 seconds.

A. E. Nuttall and T. H. Marsh both cleared 5 feet 7½ inches running high jump at the Cambridge Sports, March 3d.

National Cross-Country Championship.

The eighth annual contest was held at Four Oak Park, near Birmingham, Eng., March 1st, and resulted in the victory of the Mosely Harriers' defeating Buchfield Harriers, South London Harriers, Cheshire Tally-ho Hare and Hounds, and the Small Heath Harriers. This is the fourth year running that the Mosely Harriers have carried off this championship. W. G. George was the first home in 64 minutes 47 seconds, and was followed a minute later by his clubmate Carter.

BILLIARDS.

An interesting game of three-ball billiards was played a few days since at the Palace hotel, the contestants being Mme. Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini, and it is absolutely as that gentleman expressed himself in regard to his opponent, "She has a genius for everything." The game has few intricacies Madame cannot master, and after winning the lead-off shot she continued to play with that perfect grace she displays all her undertakings on and off the stage. In the third inning Mme. Patti, after making a couple of caroms, with a delicate draw shot succeeded in cornering the balls by driving the first object one the whole length of the table, making it return almost dead to the lower rail. After this masterly stroke on the part of a lady she turned to her adversary, her large eyes fairly sparkling with pleasure, and said: "I will surely win now," and her confidence was not amiss.

As the time rolled on so did the score, the run netting her 17 points, the largest that lady has ever completed. M. Nicolini held his own from this on, but Madame with runs of 3, 5 and 8, and very few misses, managed to reach her fiftieth point and game, leaving him with only 41 points to his credit. Madame Patti is a great lover of this game, and frequently practices until the small hours in the morning after coming from the opera, and she never misses an occasion to do so between visits during the day.

The billiard table on which the game took place is situated in a room adjoining Madame's parlor, which is ornamented with the necessary racks, cues, markers, etc. The table itself is of a small pattern of the Brunswick make, and Mr. Nicolini says that if it were possible to have an addition to the boudoir car he would take it along to relieve the monotony of the travel across the continent.

Jacob Strahle & Co. have offered a purse of $50 to be played for this evening by Benjamin Saylor and J. F. B. McCleery. It is very probable that now that the Saylor Brothers are no longer restrained by feelings of delicacy that stopped them from accepting McCleery's bets during the last game they played will come forward in side issues on the result of this game. Of course, McCleery then could have no excuse of a lack of interest in the play.

The game between W. R. F. Lowry and McCleery, which took place in the first part of the week, in Watsonville, was won by the latter, the score standing 400 to 395. Winners average 10¼.

Billiards in all the hotels except the Occidental seem to have taken a little livelier turn within the last few days.

The Chico *Record* quotes Charley Sherman as saying that he did not think there would be any spring meeting at Chico this year.

THE KENNEL.

Visits.

To Fred. A. Taft's Gordon setter Dorr.

January 14th, 1884, Gordon bitch owned by F. W. Dunn of Battle Mountain, Nev.

February 28th, 1884, English setter bitch Queen, owned by A. E. Brown of Rocklin, Cal.

March 24th, 1884, Irish setter bitch Daisy, owned by E. J. Heins, of Carlin, Nev.

Mr. Neil's splendid Irish red setter bitch Lena whelped twelve puppies on 22d inst, by his dog Pat O'More, which with Lena he recently imported from a celebrated eastern kennel. There were five bitches and seven dogs in the litter. Four of the former were drowned, Mr. Neil keeping only one for his own kennel. There are, perhaps, no better bred dogs in the State than the sire and dam of these puppies. Mr. Neil is a young enthusiast in thoroughbred dogs. In forming a kennel which he intends at a later date to make prominent, he has commenced well. We hope he will have good luck in raising this first and fine litter. They are all beauties.

Mr. Jones of this city, who recently imported a brace of pure English spaniels, we understand, has been out on an extended hunt in Humboldt county to try them, and returns thoroughly satisfied with the work that they performed. We are endeavoring to obtain the pedigree of these spaniels. Some day before long the spaniel in California, as in England, will become a great favorite with gun men. It only needs his many good qualitles to become known. There is no more keen, enduring, faithful or attractive dog.

A number of dogs have been poisoned in St. Helena and vicinity in the last few days, no less than a half dozen dying from the effects of the fatal dose. Some of the dogs were quite valuable. We should like to know whether this comes from carelessness in some or villainy in others.

Farriers will please notice an advertisement of a red Irish setter pup for sale in another column.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Long Branch, New Jersey,

The Following Stake is Now Open.

THE CHAMPION STALLION STAKES for 1885, for colts and fillies two years old (now yearlings), to be entered at the course by 4 o'clock P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race, of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of his sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half of the money remaining after the foregoing deductions; the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify the get of this stallion, if the subscription be paid; each nomination to be accompanied by a contract in the form subjoined which, if not fulfilled punctually by the subscriber, may be transferred to and fulfilled by any owner or owners entering in the race the get of the stallion, and such owner or owners shall in that case be entitled to start and to the benefit accruing to the subscriber from first, second or third place in the race, and to recover from him the money contracted to be paid, if no benefit accrues; fifteen subscriptions to fill. Three-quarters of a mile.

Form of Contract.

In consideration of the money to be added by the Monmouth Park Association to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, and in further consideration of the increased value given to the get of (my) Stallion by the right of entry therein, which right of entry is not to be invalidated by (my) decease, (I) agree to pay to the Monmouth Park Association, or order, five hundred dollars on the first day of July, 1885, at its office in the city of New York.

The subscription of stallions to the above stakes will close and name on April 1st, 1884. Subscriptions to be addressed to J. H. Coster, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

Mr. Lorillard continues his gift of $5,000 to the Lorillard Stakes. The Champion Stallion Stakes and the Lorillard Stakes are intended to be permanent.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, with the following conditions, will close and name on August 15th, 1884.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885; or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886; or $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886; with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for the second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885. One mile and a half.

GEORGE L. LORILLARD, President.
J. H. COSTER, Secretary.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

The Almont Stallion

ALTOONA,

BY ALMONT; first dam Theresa B., by Prophet, Jr.; second dam Molly Floyd, by Mohawk; third dam, by Davy Crockett, a Canadian pacer; fourth dam Puss, a fine road mare imported from Canada. Prophet, Jr., by Prophet, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk.

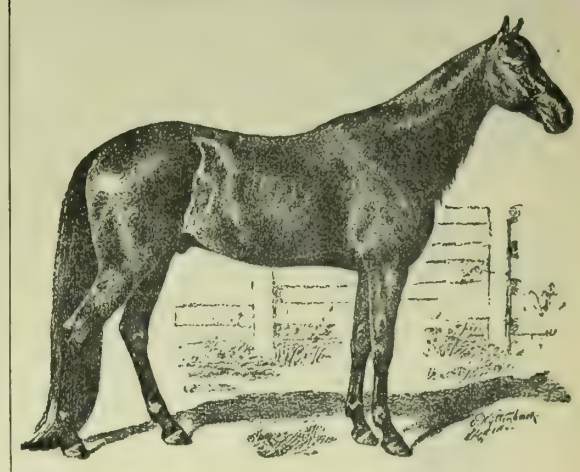
Altoona was bred by Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, is a dark bay, a little over fifteen and three-quarters hands, of high form and breeding.

He will make the season of 1884, ending July 1st, at the ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Terms, $30 for the season, due on or before July 1st.
For further information apply to or address

A. H. HECOX,
ALMONT STABLES, 1352 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:21½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¼ Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

Wren's Nest Stallions.

THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"

SAM PURDY, - - - - - - - $50

(Magony bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., ("California Patchen"), dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½—4:46.

Thoroughbred

DAN SPARLING, - - - - - $25

(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp. Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19½.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¼.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¼ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:13½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¾); Onward, 2:22¾), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19¾.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:16.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Pennistou, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28¼; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27½.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bustris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41—, by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,160 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29 and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist, 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, 4th dam by Leffler's Consul, Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

THE DAVIS GUN.



Choked Bored.

E. T. ALLEN, SOLE AGENT.

IMPORTER OF

FIREARMS, AMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, AND SPORTING GOODS.

416 Market Street, S. F.

Send for Circulars, and Mention this Paper.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND

COMBINATION

SALE,

April 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th,

Commencing at 11 o'clock each day,

—AT—

33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

Stock received up to two days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready next week.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.
Auctioneers.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

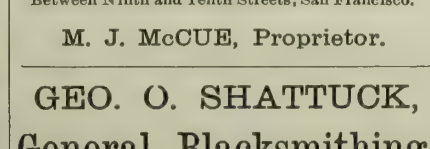
REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to entei into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.



For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 15th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
*8:30 A M.....	Antioch and Martinez.....	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:30 P M.....	" " "	6:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Deming, El Paso and East Express... Emigrant	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....		7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*1:00 P M.....	Stockton via Martinez.	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" "	3:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M.....	Ogden and Express.....	8:40 P M
5:30 P M.....	East Emigrant.....	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	and Tehama via Woodland..	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	"	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	Vallejo	*12:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
.....	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	8:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00 — 3:30 — 4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00 — 5:30 — 6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00—8:00— 9:00 — 10:00 — 11:00 — *12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30 — *7:00— *7:30 — *8:00 — *8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30 — *6:00 — *6:30 — 9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00 — *8:30 — 9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30 — 5:00— 5:30 — 6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30 — 8:00 — *8:30 —9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30 — 12:00 —1:00 —2:00—3:00 — 4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00 — *6:30 — 7:00 — *7:30 — ‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00 —11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00 —*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23 *8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23 — *6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15 — *5:45 — ‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30 — *6:00 — 6:30 — 7:00 — 7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30 —11:00 — 11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00 — 4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30 — 7:00 — 7:57 — 8:57 — 9:57 — 10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37 7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07,— 10:37 — 11:07 —11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07 — 3:37 —4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07 — 8:06 — 9:06— 10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52 — *6:22 — 6:52 — *7:22 — 7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22— 9:52 — ‡10:22 — 10:52 — ‡11:22 — 11:52— ‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22— 1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22 —4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15— 7:45—*8:15 — 8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45 — ‡11:15 — 11:45—12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15 — 5:45 —6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15 —7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45 — 10:45 — ‡12:45 — 1:45 — 2:45 — 3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE.
Gen. Manager,

T. H. GOODMAN.
Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday —good to return on Monday — to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES. — Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche an shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

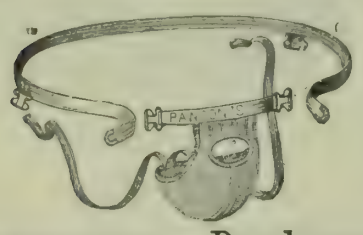
when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS.



WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.
I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.
O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."
Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.
This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

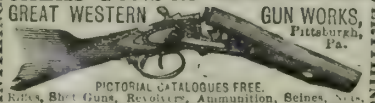
W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.
ANYTHING. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** 2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.
B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in **Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,** And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT

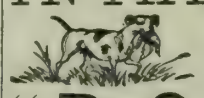


CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.
Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"D O R R."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

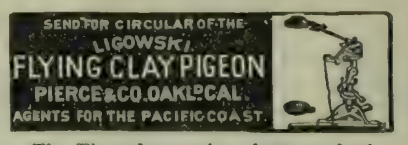
BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If You will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co, 122 Nassau st. New York.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

Notice to Breeders

—AND—

Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open book-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

Killip & Co,
116 Montgomery Street.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

——AGENTS FOR——

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS, HACK, CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**
Address
W. H HOOD,
Woodland, Cal.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¾. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower.



THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

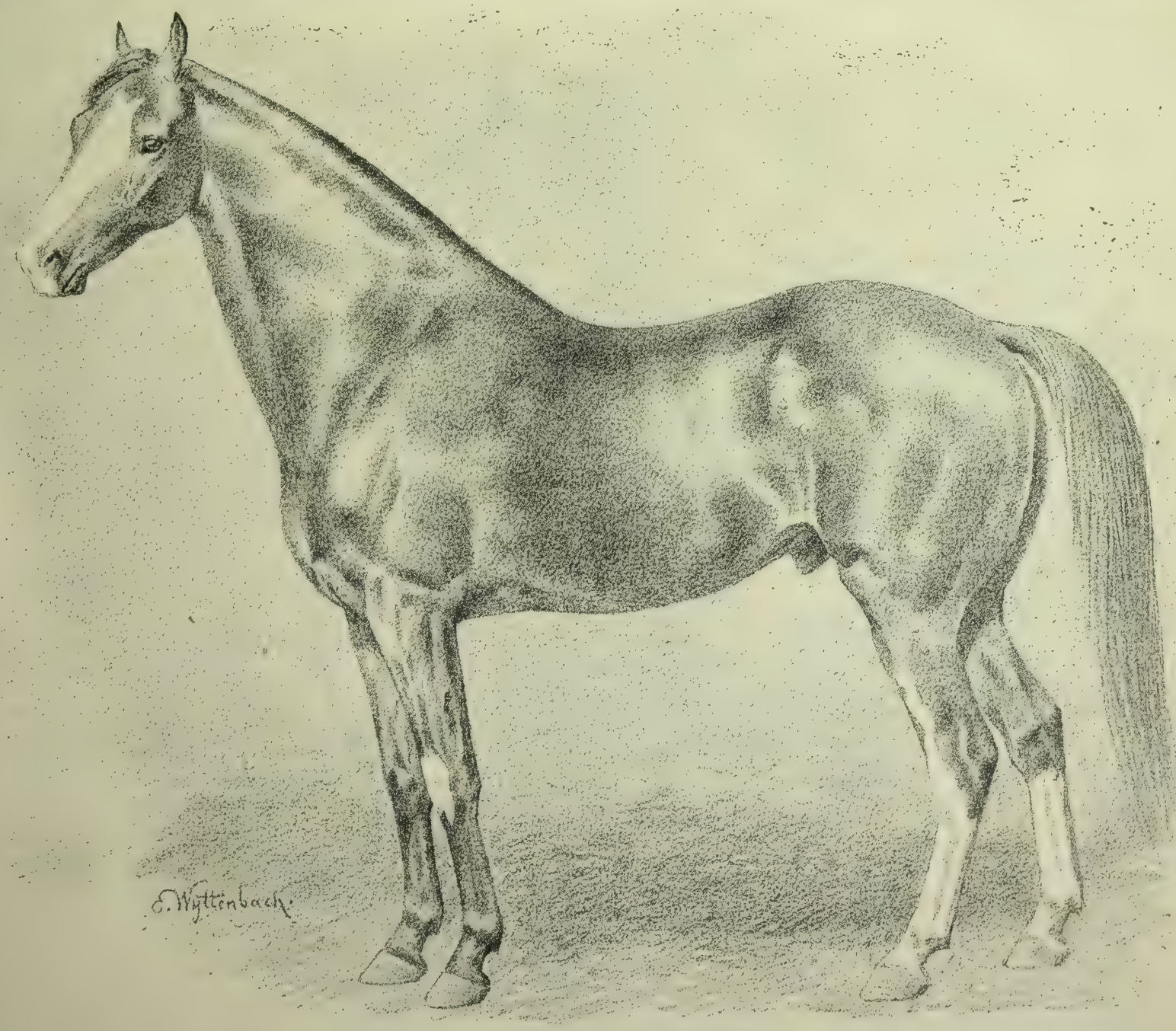
Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address
BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. ...

NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



JOE HOOKER.

Joe Hooker, chestnut horse, foaled 1872; bred by A. Mailliard, Marin county, California, by Monday.
First dam, Mayflower, by imported Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imported Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam (Mad. Bosley), by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imported Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imported Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imported Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by imported Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imported Monkey.

Fourteenth dam, imported mare from stud of Harrison, of Brandon.

To those who are well up in the genealogy in race-horses this is sufficient, but it does not tell the whole story only to the few. It is a rare combination of the best blood, Monday by Colton, his dam Mollie Jackson by Vandal, and the second dam Emma Wright by imported Margrave. Colton by Lexington, his dam Topaz by imported Glencoe, second dam Emerald by imported Leviathan, and the third the imported mare Eliza by Reubens. Imported Eclipse by Orlando, his dam Gaze by Bay Middleton, second dam Flycatcher by Godolphin, and the third the sister to Cobweb by Phantom. This is one of the best pedigrees in either country, and the descendants of Prunella by Highflyer have been the star performers of nearly every era. Orlando was by Touchstone from Vulture by Langar. Then the second dam of Joe Hooker is Hennie Farrow, the dam of Privateer, Shannon, Mollie McCarthy, Ralston, Flood, Electra, etc.; Mayflower was also the dam of California and Warwick. The sire of Hennie Farrow was imported Shamrock, and her dam Ida by imported Belshazzer.

To present a little of the claims these animals have would require chapters, and these condensed into so little space as would not do justice to their merits, embracing so many of the late celebrities on the turf and in the stud, and these backed by the stoutest and speediest of the old-time strains. When Mr. Winters first got Hooker he bred him to four mares and sent him to his ranch in the upper country. Every one of these colts could run, and as has been stated before there never was one of his colts trained that had not a fine turn of speed.

John S. Prince.

Of the many professionals of the various forms of athletics who have appeared among us, few have made for themselves so enviable a name for genuine ability and manly qualities as the subject of this sketch. Physically of a powerful mold, years of activity in his chosen profession have developed him into a fine specimen of manhood. His correct personal conduct and candid, genial manner have been a passport to the respect of all classes of our citizens. He has been an athlete from boyhood, having been a professional cricket player of acknowledged ability when seventeen years of age. Three years later he transferred his affections to the silent wheel, and from that time to the present his career has been one of continued success. He won the first race he started for, and after proving his superiority by defeating the best men in England, he migrated to the United States in 1881 and expects to remain here for the rest of his life. He has beaten all comers in this country except in a few instances where circumstances were unfavorable. He defeated Rollinson five times for the championship. He has repeatedly beaten Woodside champion of Ireland, and Morgan champion of Canada, and is open to run them any day in the year. As he holds nearly all the professional records from one mile to one hundred, and never was so full of vigor and "speed" as now, he would be more than pleased to meet either or both of them. Prince began his American career in Boston, where he created a lively interest in wheeling, and conducted a flourishing school for bicycle instruction until the attractions of the arena induced him to travel. He trained Hendee for his great races at Springfield, and predicted his victory over Robinson, as he early recognized in Hendee a rider who would become famous in bicycle annals if he persevered. Prince established himself in the good graces of the Bostonians, and has had several urgent requests to return there and train the candidates for bicycle honors in the coming inter-collegiate meeting. As a rider, Prince is graceful and steady, with great powers of endurance, and a marked ability to spurt quickly and fast. As a man he is affable, honest and unobtrusive, an every-day acquaintance in disposition, a gentleman always. He once ran a six-day race against horses, in Boston, and was beaten, the score being 736 miles for the horses to 717 for the wheelmen. This was Prince's first attempt at this style of race, and he knows now that he did not do himself justice. He ran a six-day race in Chicago, against men, which he won with a score of 889 miles, Morgan second, and Woodside third; but ever since that Boston affair he has been sighing for vengeance on the horse. His first demonstration after his arrival in San Francisco was aimed at our California mustangs, which he had heard were the toughest in the world, and that was the sort he was looking for. He has made a series of races that promise to give him plenty of the severest kind of work. He rides to-day (Saturday) at San Jose against a stout road horse, ten miles out, and hopes to win. To-morrow (Sunday) he will ride his wheel twenty miles against a trotter at Oakland Park, and on the 16th inst. he will begin a seventy-two hour race against Anderson, the famous long distance rider at the Mechanics Pavilion. Anderson will have fifteen horses and Prince will be relieved by Armaindo, who will take his place every alternate hour. From Anderson's experience in long distance racing and his knowledge of the sort of horses required it is almost a certainty that all former records will be left far in the rear. Prince will depart for the east soon after the finish of the race to attend to his summer engagements there.

A ladies' tricycle club was organized last month in New York. The officers are Mrs. Fred G. Bourne, president; Mrs. Elliot Mason, vice-president; Miss Anna Babetta-Huss, secretary and treasurer. The club which numbers 10 members have secured club rooms. This is the first ladies' tricycle club formed in America.

President Hodges, of the Boston Bicycle Club, left Boston yesterday week for a trip to California. He is accompanied by Louis R. Harrison.

T. W. Eck offers to run any wheelman in America, except Prince and Higham, five miles, for any reasonable stake.

In the cup at Louisville Harry Gilmore is still the money favorite in spite of the favorable reports from Leonatus. If the latter famous horse does come to a race this spring, the Merchants or Turf is more likely to be his effort than a bruising race over two miles and a quarter for a first effort. George Rice, the trainer of Harry Gilmore, and his friends are very confident of the chances of the son of Buckden, and the "Count," a short time since, put $200 on with Riley of Chicago at 6 to 1. Certainly his Garden City Cup last year in 4:04¾, beating Lida Stanhope, John Davis and others, looks like winning form for the Louisville Cup of this year. Wallensee and Aretino are the best liked of the others, judging by market movements, the St. Louis pair, Davis and April Fool, not being in quite such good favor.

The first of old Glenmore's get was dropped at the farm of Mr. Wm. Jennings in Maryland last week. It was a chestnut filly out of Slipper Dance, by War Dance out of Slipper (dam of Long Taw), by Planet. There are other mares in foal to the renowned chestnut.

Licensing Jockeys.

[N. Y. Spirit.]

Prominent members of the American Jockey Club are seriously agitating the expediency of adopting a new rule similar to that inforced in England, compelling jockeys to take out a license to ride at the beginning of each successive racing season. The English rule, which forms part of Rule 54 of the Rules of Racing, reads as follows:

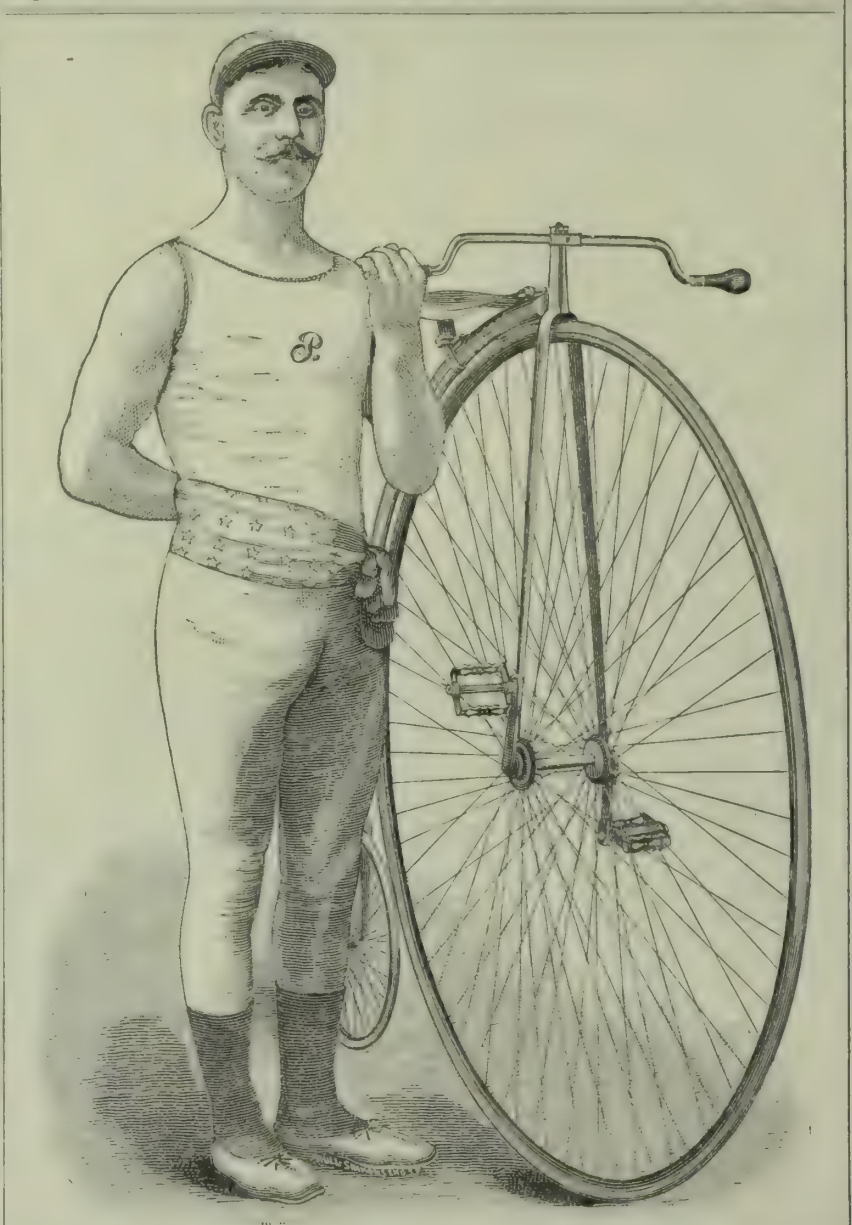
No jockey shall ride in races on Newmarket Heath, or elsewhere where these rules are in force, until he shall have obtained a license from the Stewards of the Jockey Club, on application at the Registry Office, but no rider will be required to take out a license until the last day of the week in which he shall have ridden a winner for the first time.

Every jockey shall, on application for a license, furnish Messrs. Weatherby with his full name and address. A list of the licensed jockeys shall be published annually in the "Racing Calendar."

Any rider who shall infringe these rules will be reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, who may suspend him from riding.

Any owner or trainer, or both, who shall knowingly employ an unlicensed jockey, shall be fined not less than £25 each.

The arguments advanced by those favoring the adoption of this rule, or one embodying its provisions, are that it will have a tendency



to check fraud, if not to render it impossible. They hold that under our present rules fraud may ride triumphant over every course unless the judges are in possession of positive proof, which is seldom the case. The judges may have a moral conviction that a jockey has prevented a horse from winning by pulling him or otherwise, but they are powerless to interfere, unless they have proof that he did so, and such proof is seldom forthcoming. His fellow villians are not going to expose him, and unless he pulls the horse so openly as to remove all doubt, the case is one which cannot be reached. People may talk as they will, but he can stand that; his purpose is to keep the judges off him. It is held that an artistic jockey, who is able to pull a horse so expertly as to escape detection, and secure from impeachment among his clique, is thus enabled to defy all reformatory or disciplinary action on the part of the Jockey Club officials. The promoters of the new rule claim for it that it will successfully combat this abuse and kill it. As it is, ruling off is the only method of punishment, but, as has been repeatedly stated above, it is impossible to rule a jockey off unless there exists some tangible proof. You cannot rule him off on mere suspicion, however well founded that suspicion may be. But under the license system the Jockey Club would have matters in its own hands. If a jockey was suspected of wrong-doing, nothing would be easier than to refuse him a license upon his application the following season. This would make the Jockey Club master of the position, for jockeys could only follow their calling at the pleasure of the Jockey Club, which could suit itself in the matter.

But we are mistaken if such a measure as that proposed has any likelihood of adoption during the present season. The chief difficulty lies in the want of officials who will sufficiently interest themselves, and another obstacle is the want of concerted action on the part of the jockey clubs. In England the case is very different, for there all the meetings of importance are under the jurisdiction of the jockey club. Here there is too great a conflict of interests and conflict of authority, for while, as a rule, there has been a sort of reciprocity in regard to forfeits and disciplinary measures, it exists only by courtesy, and is not mandatory upon the different clubs. Some time since we questioned Mr. Withers in regard to the probability of the adoption of the rule, when he stated these facts, and while impressed by the value of the proposed rule, feared that in consequence its adoption was unlikely. Mr. Withers stated that himself and those associated with him in racing could speak but for two clubs, the American Jockey Club and the Monmouth Park Association. The Coney Island Club might ratify their action, but he had no assurance that it would. Allowing that it did, there would be but three clubs out of the score of similar organizations in the country, and the singular spectacle would be presented of a jockey outlawed at these meetings riding unrestrained at the others. Again, Mr. Withers claims that a very different state of affairs exist in this country as compared to England in respect to the jockey club officials. There the stewards, who have sole power, are either noblemen or gentlemen of wealth and leisure. To them racing is a pleasure, to which, having abundant time, they can devote it, but here our racing men are preoccupied. Nearly all of them are engaged in business; racing is merely a recreation, and they have no leisure to devote to its legislation, nor have they the inclination. Here the matter stands, and, to say the least, it is to be regretted that a piece of legislation so appropriate and important should suffer neglect, for, while we could fain hope that the jockey club will not be ultimately driven to it, we have our own fears that such will be the case, and its prompt adoption now would be of a nature so admonitory as to check the evil which, sooner or later, must provoke prompt action.

In the list of distinguished trotting representatives, Volunteer, thirty years, is the oldest living stallion; Lucy, twenty-eight years, the oldest mare, and Dexter, twenty-six years, the oldest gelding.

John Splan's String.

John Splan has the Kittson group of horses at Cincinnati. One day last week, says the Cincinnati *News-Journal*, a countryman saw a dark bay horse in the yard of Splan's stable and said: "That 'ere hoss has the makings of a durned clever buggy animile, and I think I could gin $150 for him."

This last remark settled Splan. It caused a rupture in his heart large enough to allow the passage of a load of hay through it. "Well, blast your buttons! Do you know that horse?" "Can't say that I do," retorted the bucolic. "That, sir, is Johnston, the greatest pacer in this country. He has covered a mile in 2:10—the best time on record." "Oh, say, Curnel, that's all right. Perhaps you can force that down some people's gizzards, but I'm out of the question. I suppose that 'ere old gray draught horse over there could beat Dexter, couldn't he, too? I hain't got much money, but I'll bet $2.25 that both of them 'ere horses are driv on milk wagons." The mention of the gray brought poor Dunn into the altercation, and the fact that Cincinnati's favorite (Joe Bunker) should be thus maligned caused the latter to shed tears, and, gathering the countryman by the horny fisted paw, he said: "Stranger, you may know all about pumpkins and radishes, but you are off on horses. I'll take you over to a place where you can buy a green mare for $10 that you might use as 'buggy animile.'" And Dunn and his new ——— and started for Maud S.'s quarters.

"So that ——— K it? Small, isn't he?"

"No, he is about medium, but one of the cleverest horses I ever handled."

"What will be done with him this season?"

"Well, Mr. Woodmansee, who manages Mr. Kittson's horses, has had a great deal of correspondence in regard to pacing him on exhibition, and it is about decided that that will be his summer's work. There has been a great deal of talk about matching him against Rich Rall for $10,000, but there is nothing in that. Mr. Woodmansee, having already given his word to exhibit him, could not very well throw up those engagements to devote his time to one race. Still we do not feel at all afraid of any horse in the world, and I am confident that he is the greatest of them all. Another thing that leads us to pace him against time is that Mr. Robert Bonner, who has had Little Brown Jug—up to last year the fastest pacer in the country—in his care all winter, believes that his lameness, which was in his feet, is all gone, and if so we will put him in the free-for-all pace. If he is himself I shall keep all those other sidewheelers well to their work. Then we have Gem, who has paced a mile in 2:13¾, to start in the same race if Jug is off."

"How much of a string will you have this season?"

"I have here, in addition to Gem and Johnston, Minnie R., record 2:19; the stallion Von Arnim, 2:19½; Fannie Witherspoon, 2:17, and Pilgrim, an untried stallion, for whom Commodore paid $13,000. This is quite a stable, as you can see. If Witherspoon had Von Arnim's head she'd be the greatest mare in the world."

The *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* is quite enthusiastic over the horse outlook in that territory. It says: Our trotting-bred horse interest of Montana is fast coming to the front. We have a number of intelligent breeders devoting their time and ample means to it who may yet be expected to contribute many promising youngsters to the charmed 2:30 list, and furnish many gentlemen of leisure back east with a stepper or team that will carry them to the front while on the road. There is no longer doubt about our pure water, pure air, strengthening bunch grass, dry and limestone soil producing horses second to none. By natural exercise on our hillsides their muscles will be developed, and by running on our dry ranges their hoofs will be hard, and a flat, soft foot will never be found or heard of. To take in sufficient of our very light atmosphere their lungs must naturally be expanded and their nostrils large. To build upon we already have nearly every fashionable family represented, and good individual stock horses from nearly every leading stallion in the states. We boast of horses in our studs by such sires as Old Volunteer, Mambrino Patchen, George Wilkes, Cuyler, Gen. Knox, Indianapolis, Victor Von Bismarck, Messenger Duroc, Almont, Belmont and Dictator, besides youngsters from many other good sires not so well or favorably known. All we ask to prove our assertion is a few years to develop the youngsters.

Commodore Kittson's chestnut colt Sir Hercules, two years, by Alarm—Susan Beane, died at Jerome Park on the 25th of March. His loss following so closely upon that of his dam is a severe blow to the hopes of Commodore Kittson and Major Hubbard, who regarded the colt as the apple of his eye. He was a rich golden chestnut, with the family blaze and white feet, and although he resembled his dam in color he had none of her raggedness but had the rotundity of his sire, and was a colt of faultless action and high promise. On the 26th the stable met with another loss in the two-year-old half-brother to Spinaway known an Sibley, being by Reform out of Megara, by imported Eclipse. Like Sir Hercules, Sibley was very promising and was heavily engaged.

TURF AND TRACK.

Entries at Oakland Park.

The entries for the meeting to be given at Oakland Park by M. M. Allen, commencing on the 26th inst., closed with the following nominations.

No. 1. Ferry Stake—For two-year-olds; half a mile. Did not fill.

No. 2. Occidental Hotel Stake—For two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; did not fill.

No. 3. Palace Hotel Stake—For three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter.

L. J. Rose's ch g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.

L. Shaner's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.

H. C. Judson's blk c John A., by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 4. Baldwin Hotel Stake—For three-year-olds, one mile and three quarters; did not fill.

No. 5. Peruvian Bitters Stake.—For all ages, two and one-quarter miles.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, by Shannon—Folly.

M. M. Allen's b h Jocko, by Cariboo—Reply.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, by Leinster—Hattie A.

H. C. Judson's blk c John A., by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 6. Russ House Handicap.—For all ages; half a mile.

L. J. Rose's ch g Harry Rose, 3, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.

Lee Shaner's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.

C. B. Hoffman's —— Red Oak.

G. L. Richardson's —— A. A. P.

Geo. Green's b g Panama, 4, by Shannon—Abbie W.

No. 7. Galindo Hotel Handicap.—Heats of three-quarters of a mile.

L. Shaner's b h Haddington, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame.

Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, br h Bryant W., by Monday—Bebe.

Thos. Hallett's —— Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.

Geo. Green's b g Panama, by Shannon—Abbie W.

No. 8—For maiden three-year-olds; heats of a mile; not filled.

No. 9. Selling purse—$1,500, weight for age; $1,000, 5 lbs; $750, 10 lbs; $500, 15 lbs. Heats of a mile.

T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, 3, by Wildidle—Blarney, $750.

T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, br c Bryant W., 4, by Monday—Bebe, $750.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, 4, by Shannon—Folly $1,000.

G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, $750.

Thos. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, $750.

No. 10. Owner's Handicap—Horses to start at weights named at the time they enter; heats of a mile.

Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd, 100 lbs.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton, 90 lbs.

L. Shaner's b h Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame, 100 lbs.

M. M. Allen's b h Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply, 80 lbs.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Hattie A., 80 lbs.

No. 11.—Dash of seven-eighths of a mile, for all ages; did not fill.

No. 12.—One and three-eighths miles for all ages.

M. M. Allen's b h Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Hattie A.

Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, b c Bryant W., 4, by Monday—Bebe.

No 13. Selling Purse—Did not fill. Trotting races will be substituted for the numbers that failed to fill.

The National Trotting Association Incorporated.

The General Assembly of the State of Connecticut has granted the following charter:

Section 1. That James Grant, William S. Tilton, George Sturges, John Shepard, George M. Stearns, Lewis J. Powers and Thomas J. Vail, together with such other persons, corporations, associations and organizations as shall hereafter become associated with them as members, their successors and assigns forever, be and they are hereby created and made a body politic and corporate by the name of the National Trotting Association.

Sec. 2. The object of said corporation shall be the improvement of the breed and the development of horses by the promotion of the interests of the American trotting turf, the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds thereon, and uniformity in the government and rules of trotting and pacing. And for those purposes it shall have power to make all needful contracts and agreements, and all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and enforce them by fines and penalties, which it shall have the right to collect or enforce by suit or by suspension, or expulsion from the membership or privileges of said corporation or of any of its members; and it may hold and own personal property or real estate necessary for or incidental to the above purposes, not exceeding at any one time the sum of $100,000, and shall have power to sue and be sued.

Sec. 3. Said Thomas J. Vail may call a meeting of said corporators hereinbefore named by giving a written notice of the time and place of said meeting, by mail, to each of them at least fifteen days before the time of said meeting, at which meeting a majority shall be a quorum, and whenever a certificate of the acceptance of this charter, signed by a majority of said specified corporators, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, said corporation shall have authority to perform all acts authorized by this charter. Said corporators at said meeting or any adjournments thereof may choose proper officers, pass and enact the rules, regulations and by-laws hereinbefore authorized, and elect or admit and provide for the future admission of all such additional members of such corporation as they may think fit.

Sec. 4. The office of said corporation shall be at Hartford, in this State. It shall be lawful to hold meetings of said corporation elsewhere than in the State of Connecticut, in the manner and at the times provided for in the by-laws.

Sec. 5. This resolution may be amended or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Suggestions for New Features at Trotting Meetings.

[New York World.]

Dates claimed for trotting fixtures during the coming season make an imposing display in the sportling weeklies. They show, as do the running lists, that associations at every point are willing to cater to the public taste, and that there is a large increase in the number of meetings. They also show that the "circuit" business is on the increase, a feature that is almost a necessity to trotting, as it is impossible for owners to leave the regular lines of travel for a meeting of any single association, whether the programme is a paying one or not. Thus the first circuit organization, which included the Cleveland, Buffalo, Utica and Poughkeepsie Associations, has grown until it is now "The Grand," with some dozen or more of lesser importance in all sections of the country to claim the attention of owners with purses varying in amounts from one hundred to ten thousand dollars.

Naturally, with such an impetus it is not surprising that the breeding of trotting horses has increased enormously during the last ten years, that special papers teem with the announcements of the services of scores of stallions and the sales of horses for breeding, for the road and for the track, while so numerous are the improvements in the way of vehicles, harness and labor-saving appliances that before the newness of some is fairly worn off they are relegated to the store-rooms of old-fogyism.

In connection with public trotting it was demonstrated during the recent Congress of the National Association held in this city, that there is a feature in the circuit business not quite agreeable to all, especially for the associations so located that they are the tail end of the circuit. It was found that after the first three or four meetings that the public have so thoroughly learnt the "form" of the horses that even the races for classes under "twenty" fail to attract, for the simple fact that, barring an accident or an occasional "job," there is no doubt as to the result, whether three, five or more heats are trotted. In this respect the running associations are vastly better off, as they can vary their programmes with races at every distance and under every imaginable condition as to weights. In trotting it is not so. It is one everlasting round of mile heats, three in five, with "time" as the handicapper. Consequently, trotting associations are at the mercy of the half dozen owners of trotting stars who, knowing that the public will not turn out *en masse* unless some of them are to show a fast mile, are able to dictate terms as to compensation, and to violate all manner of rules by making as many conditional entries as they like, to which associations must give way to or see a rival association, by not being quite so particular, capture all the money in the country and fill its stands to overflowing.

Various remedies have been suggested, but in preparing programmes for the coming season it would seem that associations can materially help themselves by varying their programmes in such a way that the public will see new interests. Instead of two or three contests each day at mile heats, why not have one at mile heats, three in five, under the time classification, one at a mile and a quarter or a mile and a half, best two in three, and a dash of two or three miles. As now conducted, owners have no encouragement to either breed or train horses to go a distance. With such a programme some of the great mile stars that have almost annihilated time would find themselves badly beaten at two miles, or utterly unable to repeat in thirty minutes after a fast mile and a half. We certainly no not lack horses able to go a distance; the road shows that. Thus by introducing such special features on one or more days of the meetings, associations can give the public a new sensation in trotting. With the small agricultural associations it will give young horses ample chances to show their speed without obtaining what seems to be a ban to many a mile record, for they can trot three-quarter-mile heats, and not tempt the honest deacons of the town church to lie by announcing the time several seconds slower than the watches they hold in their hands show. How little has been done in trotting at a distance of late is shown by the dates when the best records were obtained, viz.: Two miles in harness, 4:46, by Monroe Chief in 1881; two miles under saddle, 4:56, by George M. Patchen in 1863; two miles to wagon, by Dexter, 4:56¼, in 1865; three miles in harness, 7:21¼, by Huntress in 1872; three miles under saddle, 7:32½, by Dutchman in 1839; three miles to wagon, 7:53½, by Prince in 1857.

"Fashionable" Pedigrees.

Pedigree, unsatisfactory and imperfect as it is, is the only standard by which the breeding world, shut off from personal knowledge of the individual merit, can arrive at any estimate of the value of animals. It gets abroad slowly throughout the land, after a time, that there is a bull down in Kentucky which has become noted through all that favored section for his excellence as a sire, and breeders scan the pedigree, and do not regard it as mere paper, to see that they are getting for their own use the offspring or the allied blood of this distinguished sire; and the inquirers may be many, and the animals to supply them few. But is it proper to say that, because in their anxiety to secure representatives of this good blood breeders pay more than the so-much-per-pound which a vulgar butcher would pay, "they are votaries of fashion," "given over to whims and fancies" and "their own delusions?" Rather should we not ascribe something of their anxiety to a commendable and honest desire to improve or maintain the excellence of their own stock by an infusion of the same blood which had proved so potential for good in other herds. Somebody, of more than usual skill or good fortune, brings out a "family which, in his hands, and in those who first come into possession of it from him, proves to be almost universally "good ones," and people buy and the sort becomes a favorite one, because the breeding public have reason to believe that it possesses unusual merit. And because more is paid for them, in proportion to live weight or merchantable beef or butcher's estimate, than is paid for common average Short-horns, shall we ascribe it to fashion merely, and deny that breeders are actuated under any circumstances by a sincere desire for improvement? And is it not a fair and reasonable presumption, that if one secures animals of blood and breeding closely allied to these "good things," a proper selection of crosses will secure some of their excellence? or are not the chances better of securing good things in this way than by the selection of cattle at random, none of whose "uncles and aunts or cousins" were ever known to hold up their heads in public? And if so how can it be pretended that a pedigree is a mere meaningless piece of paper? "Piece of paper," or whatever it is, it is all the public has or can have under the present order of things.

Muybridge is about to resume his experiment of photographing animals in motion, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania University at Philadelphia. Fast trotting horses and well-bred cattle, as well as wild animals from the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, will be utilized.

The Ethan Allens.

In the present era of phenomenal speed at all ages, Ethan Allen would not be regarded as a particularly successful sire, albiet he has nine representatives in the 3:30 list, because none of them were particularly speedy—the fastest being just able to beat 2:24—and with the exception of Hotspur, none were noted for gameness. And these admitted defects in them as track horses may fairly be laid to their sire—certainly with as much fairnsss as are their merits—as their dams were, with three exceptions, well bred. Ethan Allen himself was without question one of the most remarkable horses that this country has produced, and when we consider the treatment to which he was subjected, both in the earlier and later years of his life, the wonder is that he ever managed to accomplish as much as he did, both in the way of trotting himself and in founding a family of trotters. His harness record of 2:25½ was a creditable one, for in 1868 the 2:30 list was not the cumbrous document it has now become, and stallions capable of beating those figures were not to be found standing for mares in every state in the Union, as is now the case. And, although the mares that were sent to Ethan Allen were, as a rule, well bred, the continuous training to which he was subjected, even during the years when some of his best ones were got, undoubtedly operated against the ultimate success of the horse as a sire, and hence it is not a matter of surprise that the fame of the Ethan Allens has been perpetuated and kept bright by a son of the founder of the family, and certainly no one will dispute that had it not been for Daniel Lambert and the twenty odd trotters with records better than 2:30 he has sired, there would be very little indeed said about the Ethan Allen blood in these days, because, with the exception of the horse known as Woodward's and Cornell's Ethan Allen, no son of the old horse save Daniel Lambert has sired six or more 2:30 horses.

Woodward's Ethan Allen has six in the 2:30 list, and it is a curious fact that the dams of none of them have been traced. The fastest of the lot, Sheppard Boy, 2:23½, was out of a grey mare owned by Bryan Wadden, of this city, but all that is known concerning her is that she was used in her early days as a short-distance runner, and won a number of races of that character. Sheppard Boy was never able to duplicate his record after making it, and it may therefore fairly be assumed that the figures to his credit represent the greatest speed for a mile of which he was capable. One fact about the get of Woodward's Ethan Allen worthy of note is that they were all handicapped with the fatal gift of being able to break from a trot to a run and back again at the pleasure of their drivers, and it is doubtful if anything will more surely prevent a horse from becoming a first-class trotter than this.

There have been plenty of "handy" horses possessed of great speed, but the universal experience of drivers with them has been that when hard pressed in a race the inclination to indulge in a run is too strong to be overcome, and it is a universally admitted fact that no trotter, "handy" or otherwise, can go as fast a mile with a break as without one. And this handiness in recovering from a break is not confined to the particular branch of the Ethan Allen family that is under consideration, but pervades all its members to a greater or less extent, and no doubt this characteristic is in some measure responsible for the reputation generally given them of being quitters. That they have this reputation is not to be denied, but it does not necessarily follow that it is deserved. A "handy" horse is always placed at a disadvantage by his facility for skipping and taking little runs during the mile when he is called upon to meet a horse that is about his equal in speed, and the "handy" fellow is asked to win.

But in the matter of going with a running mate the Ethan Allens have always led the way, and they stand to-day without equals at this somewhat bastard style of trotting. Ethan Allen himself became famous in his old age by beating Dexter a match over the Union Course, and trotting a mile with running mate in 2:15, and that record stood from the time it was made until 1881, when Billy D., a grandson of Ethan Allen, reduced the figures to 2:14½. In 1882 Yellow Dock went a mile in 2:11 with running mate, thereby transferring the honors for the time being to the Morgan family that descended from Long Island Black Hawk. Last year, however, the Ethan Allens were after first place again, and the battle between H. B. Winship, a grandson of the old horse, and Frank, a great-grandson, was a fierce one, finally culminating in Frank getting a record of 2:08½ and Winship one of 2:10¾. —*Breeders' Gazette.*

Man's Ingratitude.

"Hopeful," writing of the recent sale of Small Hopes, says: "But if we take age, tracks, circumstances, etc., into consideration there is one that stands far ahead of all others, and that is Small Hopes. As there never was a horse that ever lived that could have stood the banging about from Dan to Beersheeba on railroads and across country, trotting as many races a week as he did, but what he could beat and beat easily; still I do not think it fair to claim that he could beat Maud S.'s record, 2:10¾, although I have repeatedly said that he could trot, everything favorable, in 2:10. But at that time so few believed that 2:14 would ever be beaten that there was hardly any reply to my assertion, only 'you are crazy.' On several occasions I assured Mr. Vanderbilt (his owner at that time) that the horse could trot a mile in 2:10, as I had seen him go at that rate. This was shortly after Mr. V. had driven him and Lady Mack in 2:23 to buggy over old Fleetwood, a very slow track at the time, and Small Hopes drew Lady Mack, wagon and all, the last quarter, which not only made himself the greatest pole horse living, but made his owner and driver famous as a double-team driver, before which time he was only known as about a third or fourth-class road driver, but since that time he has not only stood at the head of road drivers, but at the head of professionals as well. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt assured the writer that he would not sell Small Hopes for $250,000, as he was such a wonderful horse, either double or single; but how things are changed! Poor old Small Hopes has been sold in his decline of years for, no doubt, a very small amount. When I first read the account of his sale I laughed at it, and said it was all bosh, that Mr. V. was not so hard up but that he could feed poor old Small Hopes the remainder of his life for the good he had done in making him first noted as a driver; but now, I am sorry to say, it is too true. The old horse is sold, and, quite likely, will be sold and resold until he will be the property of God only knows who, to be starved and abused in his last days. Alas! for the ingratitude of man; Maud S. may meet the same fate when she is no longer Queen of the Turf."

E. Corrigan's three-year-old Ten Full, by Ten Broeck, dam Full Cry, and consequently half brother to Checkmate, died recently at Louisville. He was thought to have had an outside chance for the Kentucky Derby, and had been backed to win some money at 10 to 1.

The Petaluma *Argus* gives it as a probability that Nellie R. will make a tour of the eastern circuits this year.

Dexter's Early Days.

I fell into conversation lately with Isaac Woodruff, who has experienced many ups and downs in the pursuit of his calling. He has both ridden and driven trotting horses all his life, and also brought thoroughbreds to the post, fit to give battle long and well; besides he is an intelligent, steady man, and a worthy brother of the lamented Hiram. He possesses an extraordinary fund of turf information, and I generally get an unwritten chapter from him in relation to some famous horse. In this instance our talk drifted on Dexter's early days. Said he: "I remember well the day Mr. Alley and Mr. Bradford drove up to Hiram's house, with Dexter hooked double. Mr. Alley said: 'I wish you would drive that horse to a sulky and tell me what you think of him.' Hiram put his finger alongside of his nose, and sort of cutely answered, 'No, no, George; he dumped you out twice. I don't take no chances with him.' Then Mr. Alley turned to me and said: 'Ike, will you do it?' I told him I would, as I took a sort of fancy to the little fellow right there. He was a d——n pretty little horse with a whalebone look about him, quick to notice what was going on, even to a butterfly passing before him, and at the same time no fool. At this Hiram put in: 'You take your own sulky and chances,' which I did, and jogged him out on the track. I found he was chock full of go, but I coaxed him back until I got him in a quieter humor, and then let him step off about a half. I thought I never drove one that appeared to say so plain. 'I can trot as fast as you want me to.'"—*Veritas, in N. Y. Spirit.*

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

March 22d, ch filly, strip in face, hind legs white, by Exile, dam by Langford.

March 22d, b c, star in face, both hind legs white, by Exile, dam Pet Throckmorton by Yellow Jacket.

March 23d, b filly, no marks, by Echo, dam Hathaway by Belmont.

March 27th, b filly, no marks, by Algona, dam Martin Mare by St. Clair.

Thoroughbreds.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

March 22d, ch filly, star and snip in face, by Longfield, dam Sophie by Bazar, out of Sophie Jennison.

March 22d, ch filly, no marks, by Longfield, dam Belle S. by Bazar, out of Avail by Leinster.

March 23d, b c, star and snip in face, by Jim Brown, dam Maggie O'Neil by Lodi, out of Mary O'Neil by St. Louis.

At Rancho del Rio, property of Theo. Winters.

March 24th, Golden Gate by imp. Leamington, her dam Naptha by imp. Eclipse from Echo, by Lexington, bay colt by Norfolk.

March —— Neopolitan, by War Dance, her dam Eliza Davis, by imp. King, out of St. George, from imp. Melrose, by Melbourne, a bay filly by Norfolk. The name of Chatelain is claimed for this filly.

At Walla Walla, W. T,. Property of J. S. Trask.

March 16th, April Fool, by Waterloo, her dam Fanny Daily by Blacknose, from Ann Harper by imp. Luzborough, a brown filly, by Marmaduke.

March 18th, Victoria, by Vanderbilt, son of Norfolk, her dam April Fool as above, a bay filly with star, both hind feet white, by Marmaduke.

March 18th, Viney, by Vanderbilt, her dam April Fool as above, a bay colt, with star, left hind foot white, by Marmaduke.

March 22d, Georgie A., by Longfellow, dam by Knight of St. George, a dun filly, by Steamboat Charley, full brother to Oregon Manda. (Mare owned by Joseph Lamar).

Scratchings.

Notification has been filed with the Secretary of the following scratchings for the entry list of the spring meeting of the Blood-Horse Association.

The California Stake.

Theo. Winters' ch f, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
Theo. Winters' b f, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.
Theo. Winters' b f, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
Theo. Winters' b f, by Joe Hooker—Illusion.
Theo. Winters' b f, by Joe Hooker—Kitten.

The Hearst Stake.

Theo. Winters' ch h Jumbo, by California—Big Gun.
No. 9. Purse for two-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile.
Theo. Winters' b f, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.

The Gano Stake.

Theo. Winters' ch f, by Joe Hooker—Puss.
Theo. Winters' b f, by Joe Hooker—Abbie W.
Theo. Winters' b f, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeika.
Theo. Winters' b f, by Joe Hooker—Illusion.
Theo. Winters' b f, by Joe Hooker—Kitten.

The Secretary of the Washington Park Club of Chicago forwards the following as having been struck out from the American Derby:

Chinn & Morgan's (Thos. Barrett's) Royal Arch.
Mr. Kelso's Equipoise.

Sales at Fairlawn.

Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., has sold the following trotting stock:

Helen Hendard, b m, foaled 1868, by C. M. Clay, Jr., dam by imp. Champion. Fred Hardwick, Liverpool, O..... 200
Monticello, b c, 1882, by Almont Lightning, dam by Country Gentleman. T. W. McDermott, Leroy, O..... 400
Agatha, b f, 1883, by Happy Medium—Allena, by Almont. Captain W. F. Anderson, Macon, Ga..... 750
Fortuna, b m, 1879, by Almont, dam by Sentinel. George B. Loring, Phœnix, Arizona..... 400
Alladin, br h, 4 years, by Almont—Madam Cogar, by Mambrino Chief. F. B. Rix, Topeka, Kan..... 1,250

The following brood-mares were sold to John B. Robertson, Amherst C. H., Va.:

Chicita, b m, 8 years, by Crittenden, dam by Alexander's Abdallah..... 300
Parthenia, b m, 5 years, by Lakeland Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Chief..... 500
Drusillo, gr m, 10 years, by Belmont—Dahlia, by Pilot Jr..... 400
Hopvine, b m, 7 years, by Melbourne, Jr.—Hopsie, by imp. Mickey Free..... 300
Mahlette, rn f, by Limestone—Emmah, by imp. Fysaul.. 350

Total, $4,850.

Names Claimed.

By E. Newland, Oakland.

CHISPA, for chestnut filly, star in forehead, foaled March 2d, 1884, by Poscora Hayward, dam Lady Lightfoot by California Abdallah.

The Latest Arrival from England.

"Vigilant," in the New York *Spirit*, gave the following description of Characsus, the latest importation from England:

Characsus is a deep bay, with a star and a slight snip of white above his nostrils, and black legs. His mane and tail are a clear roan, which gives him a rather odd appearance. He is of the English type of horse, standing about 15.3, with a handsome head and neck, and stands well on his feet. He has some daylight under him, but has fine quarters. His legs were swathed in bandages, and presented no opportunity for an examination. In 1878, as a two-year-old, he ran five times, winning once the Liverpool Nursery, beating six. In 1879 he ran nine times, winning three, viz., the Worcester Welter Cup, the Alexandra Handicap, at Alexandra Park, and the Shobdon Welter Cup, at Nottingham. In 1880 he started three times, without winning. In 1881 he ran eight times, winning three, viz., the Herefordshire Cup, at Hereford, beating six; the Birmingham Autumn Plate, at Four Oaks Park, beating six; and the Worcester Autumn Handicap, at Worcester, beating three. In 1882 he ran twenty-three races, winning seven. These were the Easter Handicap at Four Oaks Park, beating six; a Welter Handicap at Bath, beating three; a Welter Race at Croyden, beating four; the Worcestershire Stakes, at Worcester, beating four; at the same place the Tradesmen's Cup, beating four; at Kempton Park the Shipperton Handicap, beating seven; and the Queen's Plate, at Hampton, two miles. Last season, 1883, he started seven times, winning but once, viz., the Craven Stakes, at Goodwood, one mile and a quarter, beating Piræus, Passaic, Sutler, Frontier, Louis d'Or, and two others. In the Trial Stakes, at Newmarket, Houghton, he ran third to Geheimness and Toastmaster, with Lowland Chief and three others behind him. He is by Distin, from Sappho, by Kingston; 2d dam Sacrifice, by Volunteer; 3d dam Virginia, by Rowton; 4th dam Pucelle, by Muley; 5th dam Medora, by Selim. This is a family of great excellence. Virginia was the dam of the famous Virago, by Pyrrhus the First.

The two-year-old bay filly by Scottish Chief—Acacia, which sailed with him, died during the passage. He is imported by Mr. Sandys, of Roanoke county, Virginia, and will be trained by Mr. Edward Day.

Wales in Person.

Great Britain is to be congratulated upon the fact that the Prince of Wales is about to go into business. It is cabled that in the forthcoming Grand National Steeple-chase Wales will come out in his own colors, and run his horse Scot. The attempt to run a candidate of the same name in a grand national steeple-chase in this country some years ago was a dead failure, but Wales may be more successful. He has tried the turf before, not under his own colors by considerable, but in a very shady sort of way with the fear of his august mother before his eyes. For a series of years he had his friend Chamberlain and others to help him to lose. But now that he is going in horse-racing as a matter of business, and with his past and bitter experience, he ought to make money. Plunger Walton and other experts get rich, and a prince should do as much as a plunger. Wales' debts are now estimated at £2,000,000, and if he should succeed in making enough from the turf to pay even a portion of the amount he need not longer wait impatiently for his mother to make her final family dividend, nor call on Parliament for a special appropriation to wipe out his indebtedness. The colors worn by the rider will be purple, with gold braid, scarlet sleeves, and black velvet cap with gold fringe. These colors are the same that the horses of George IV and William IV raced under when each of those sovereigns was Prince of Wales.—*World.*

Trotting at Oakland.

The second of the series of matches between Vanderlynn and B. B. was trotted at Oakland Park last Wednesday. The track was soft and Vanderlynn's handicap of a wagon rather broke him up, and the account between the two was squared to date by a win for the Oregonian.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, April 2d.—Match for $500 a side.

Geo. Leiby's blk g B. B. (harness).....	1	1	2	1
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn (wagon).....	2	2	1	2

Time—2:35, 2:29½, 2:34, 2:36½.

A second race followed with Nellie Burns and Tump Winston to road carts, and Ed to sulky. Drivers were changed on both Burns and Winston before the race was finished, and there were manydisgruntled pool buyers when the purse was finally awarded to old Tump.

SUMMARY.

Same day; purse $——

E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.....	2	1	2	1	1
R. E. Burns' b m Nellie Burns.....	1	3	1	2	3
E. T. Jackson's b g Ed.....	3	2	3	3	2

Time—2:37½, 2:35, 2:39, 2:35, 2:40.

It would be difficult to find a prettier sight than that of Tom Cannon making friends with one of his young ones. It seems to be his rule never to go up to the horse, but to let the horse come to him. Some of the high-bred, sensitive little creatures are extremely nervous. When their master goes into their box they get as far from him as possible, and eye his proceedings suspiciously. They show a disposition to start from his hand, however gently it is outstretched, and this they watch at first with apprehension. Presently they look up to his face, see the kindly smile, hear the persuasive tones of his voice, and by degrees, with their soft little muzzles outstretched, only showing slight timorousness by the movement of their ears, they approach him. A sniff seems to have a wonderful reassuring effect. I never saw one that was not very soon nestling its dainty little head and rubbing its nose confidingly against its master, evidently appreciating his caresses and soft words. The spectacle is delightful for a man who loves animals. I feel certain that if Sachem had been at Danebury—or rather at Houghton—when he was a foal, there would have been no occasion to pad his box. Who can say, too, what effect this mutual confidence between man and horse may not have when the race comes to be run? That young horses invariably do their best when Tom Cannon rides them is notorious, yet he treats them as carefully as if they were children. If in all stables the young ones were treated as they are at Danebury, there would be fewer rogues and cowards when it comes to racing.—*London Sporting News.*

At the raffle for Judge Fullerton, record 2:18, which occurred March 15th, at Phil. Milligan's hall, Broadway, New York, each ticket-holder was allowed three throws with three dice, the highest possible being fifty-four. Several throws of forty-four were made, and near the close one of forty-five for Mr. Ira McClellan, a hotel proprietor of Gettysburg, Pa. The winning throw, however, of forty-seven was made by Mr. H. B. Winship for the ticket No. 287, owned by himself, and W. H. Smith of the Hoffman House. Five hundred tickets had been sold in all.

Wanderer, the sire of One Dime, Lizzie S., Wakefield and other race-horses, seems to impart all of his well-known eccentricities, nervousness, etc., to his progeny. As affording an instance of this the case of the last-named horse, now known as Weasel, can be cited. The well-known "beach-comber" is noted for the singular fact that he will only eat at night. This was ascertained about a year ago when the horse had run down in flesh for apparently no known reason, and day after day he would refuse his feed, until his trainer almost gave him up as a hopeless case, but one night by accident the horse gave evidence of his noctural feeding propensities, and since then he was humored in this respect, and steadily made flesh and improved. Neither will he accustom himself now to any other stable than his own at Coney Island. When taken south this fall he fretted and worried himself completely off, and could not run a bit at Washington and Baltimore, and at Jerome, also, he was of no account from the same reason.

The current issue of the *Live Stock Record* speaking of the weather and training in Kentucky, says: There has been a very welcome improvement in the temperature of the weather in Central Kentucky, it having turned warm and springlike, and under a few and scattering bright days of sunshine the fields and woodland pastures are carpeted with green; still for training operations we have had too much rain, the track being deep in mud and slush. Trainers have been exercising to a limited extent upon the grass, and we hear that at Louisville some of the horses have been moving along rapidly. The report is that Powhatan and Loftin moved a mile in 1:50. The elements are beyond human control, and we can only hope for more genial weather, and if we can have a few days of bright, warm sunshine, the tracks would soon be in good condition for galloping.

The Executive Committee of the Brighton Beach Association have had submitted to them a case which is of considerable interest at this time. Mrs. Daly, wife of W. C. Daly, has made certain entries of two-year-olds in several stakes at the track, and the entries have been received subject to the action of the committee. Mrs. Daly also wrote to the committee of the Coney Island Jockey Club on the same subject, and has been assured that no one can object to her entries, providing she can show receipts testifying to her ownership of the two-year olds. As she is no doubt prepared to do this, we really cannot see any objection to her entering and running her property. The only thing to regret in the matter is the necessity which has arisen requiring Mrs. Daly to come forward openly as a horse-owner.

The Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase, run on March 28th, was won by Mr. Boyd's six-year-old Voluptuary, carrying 145 pounds, with Mr. Mather's Irish mare Frigate, at 157 pounds, second, and Captain Fisher's Roquefort, at 145 pounds, third. The odds were 10 to 1 each against Voluptuary, Frigate and Roquefort. Among the other starters were Captain Machell's Regal, the winner in 1876, and Lord Rossmore's Cortolvin. The Prince of Wales entry, The Scot, started, but was not placed. It was a little singular that the Prince should in his first appearance in this race be so emphatically beaten by a scion of his august mother's stud, for Voluptuary was bred by the Queen at the Hampton Court Paddocks, whence he was sold as a yearling to Lord Roseberry.

The legitimate English racing for 1884 opened at Lincoln on Monday, March 24th, and the Lincolnshire Handicap, the first important event of the year, was run on Wednesday, March 26th, and won by J. W. Smith's chestnut gelding Tonans, six years old, by Thunder, out of Splash by The Spy, her dam Breakwater by Buccaneer, out of Surf by Storm, etc., carrying 116 pounds; Lord Zetland's brown horse Toastmaster, seven years old, by Brown Bread, dam Mayoress by The Marquis, 116 pounds, second; and J. C. Murphy's brown colt Boulevard, four years old, by Uncas, dam Madeline by Plum Pudding, 94 pounds, third. Twenty-nine started.

The affairs of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association were in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state when the new officers took charge, some time since, but they have employed an expert to balance the books and ascertain the exact indebtedness, which will be paid by assessment on the stockholders. New measures will be taken to put the Association's fall fairs on such a prosperous footing as the great breeding interests of the State demand.

Mr. Charles Hoppin, of Yolo, Yolo county, has purchased from James E. Clay of Paris, Ky., the brown colt Cubit, full brother to Cyclone, 2:26¾, foaled 1882, by Caliban, dam Camelet by Hamlet; price, $1,000. Caliban is by Mambrino Pilot, dam Cassia by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr. He is also the sire of Coaster, 2:26¼. Cubit comes from a good family, and, from his excellent pedigree, should make his mark in California.

Jim Renwick has been taken east to fill his numerous engagements there, and if we do not hear a good report of him we shall be disappointed. He will be managed during the season by Walter J. Welch.

A. H. Hecox has sold his Almont stallion Altoona to Geo. Steele, of San Luis Obispo, and the horse will remain permanently in that county where his colts show the highest promise.

Goldsmith Maid has been stinted to General Washington, the son of her old rival, Lady Thorne. She has been barren for three years.

Shyness and Timidity.

In common "horse language," these propensities are confounded one with the other, or else no proper and right distinction is made between them. A horse may be timid without being shy, though he can hardly be said to be shy without being timid. Young horses in their breaking are timid, frightened at every fresh or strange object they see. They stand gazing and staring at objects they have not seen before, fearful to approach them, but they do not run away from or shy at them; on the contrary, the moment they are convinced there is nothing hurtful in them, they refuse not to approach or even trample upon them. This the shy horse will not do. He cannot be persuaded to turn toward or even to look at the object he shies at, much less to approach it.

Timid horses, through usage and experience, get the better of their timidity, and in time become very opposite to fearful; but shy horses, unless worked down to fatigue and broken-spiritedness, rarely forget their old sins. The best way to treat them is to work them, day by day, moderately, for hours together, taking no notice whatever of their shying tricks, neither caressing nor chastising them, and on no account whatever endeavoring to turn their heads either towards or away from the objects shied at.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

H. W. P., Healdsburg.

1st. What stock is "Telegraph?" a horse owned near Chico, I believe. 2nd. I have upon pasture two colts. Pasture located within three miles of town—rolling meadow interspersed with large oaks. At eight or nine months old I took the colts home (during the late heavy storms) and kept them there until the cold, protracted rains had ceased. When I took them from pasture I noticed several small warts about their noses. I turned them out again, and about a month ago went to see them. The warts upon one had not visibly increased, but the other one's nose was fairly coated with them—looked absolutely like a multitude of little pearls set solid into some surface. I have a trotting horse in the same field—none are to be seen on his nose. None of the aged horses seem to be so affected. I also looked at a yearling half Norman, owned by the proprietor of the farm. His nose was perfectly clean—not even a small wart on it. Now, what's the cause of this thing? Is it a contagious disease? Is it something in the feed? Some contend one thing, some another. Have you witnessed it yourself? An old horseman told me said warts would go away themselves by the time the colts were three years old. It is extremely annoying to me. I have a two-year-old now home that spent some time in the same pasture. She had several warts around the nostrils and lips; they have partially gone since then. Colts in other pastures in this neighborhood do not have warts, that I am able to ascertain. A two-year-old, the property of the proprietor, was the first animal I noticed in the band that showed any sign of warts. He had a solid phalanx around one nostril, rather, under the nostril. Since then the wart business has spread considerably. Pardon me for particularizing, but I am anxious to ascertain the cause of this thing, and I am not alone in the desire. 3d. In working a bitting-harness on a colt (a two-year-old say) if they are bitted rather high the first few times, their necks will swell slightly, from the ears back, eight inches to a foot. What is the cause, and how long should the swelling last, and would any other application than cold water be advisable? If so, what? 4th. State the pedigree of Whipple's Hambletonian. 5th. What was the best record of Alameda Maid? 6th. Is the breeding of Col. Lewis known? 7th. How is the age of a colt figured by trotting or racing rules? For instance, if a colt was foaled the 15th of April, 1883, would he be a yearling the following 1st day of Jauuary?

1st. Telegraph is by Tilton Almont; the breeding of his dam has never been reported. Tilton Almont, by Almont, dam by Clark Chief.

2d. The small warts mentioned frequently are seen on young colts, and in every case that has come under our observation the excresences have disappeared when the animal reached maturity and generally before. It is not likely that the pasture field mentioned has anything to do with the growth of warts, and the abnormal appearance is not due to locality. Never having thought that these small warts were of any consequence, we have not sought for the causes which produced them, and, therefore, cannot give an opinion that would be entitled to any weight.

3d. The swelling is due to the constrained position of the muscles, the same effect following as in violent exertion, like the "cording" in race-horses; warm water with cloths to retain the heat and moisture is better than cold. "Bitting rigging," viz., that which is left on while the colt is left to itself is injurious, especially if the check and side reins are drawn tight. The better method is to confine the lessons to when the animal is under the direct control of the educator.

4th. By Guy Miller, his dam Martha Washington by Burr's Washington, grandam by Abdallah; Guy Miller by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

5th. 2:27½.

6th. It is fully authenticated that Colonel Lewis was by Rifleman, son of imported Glencoe, and his dam probably of Oregon "short stock," i. e. horses that could run fast for short distances.

7th. Trotting and racing rules are alike. Foals rank as yearlings the first of January that follows the birth, and, of course, a year is added for each first of January succeeding. Thus a foal dropped in any month of this year will be called a yearling, January 1st, 1885, and retain the appellation until the first of January, 1886.

Waikapu, Hawaiian Islands.

Waterford gr h foaled 1871, bred by Theodore Winters, by Langford. First dam Margretta, by Lexington; second dam Eleanor Margrave by imp. Margrave; third dam Fanny Wright by Silverheels; fourth dam Aurora by Lloyd's Vingt'un; fifth dam Pandora by Grey Diomed; sixth dam by Hall's Union; seventh dam by Leonidas; eighth dam by imp. Othello; ninth dam by imp. Juniper; tenth dam by Moreton's imp. Traveller; eleventh dam imp. Selina by the Godolphin Arabian.

Record—Sacramento, Cal., May 4th, 1874, won Golden Eagle Hotel Plate for three-year-olds, mile heats, beating Woodbury, Electra and a colt by Norfolk. Time—1:46, 1:47, 1:49. Sacramento, September 21st, 1874, won purse for three-year-olds, one mile and a half, beating Electra, Belle Mowry, Lady Amanda and Bill Hazel. Time—2:42½. San Francisco, April 24th, 1875, won a race of two-mile heats, taking second and third heats in 3:37, 3:39, beating Woodbury and Hock Hocking. Woodbury won the first heat in 3:36¾.

J. R. K., Fort Jones.

Keystone was bred by Jas. A. Douglas, of Woodland and Mr. Douglas' stock record describes him as a brown colt with no marks. He was a light-bodied, leggy colt. Mr. Douglas sold him when three years old to H. S. Brown of Modoc county, and we have no knowledge of his whereabouts since. He was stri ctly thoroughbred. Sired by Langford, first dam Yolona by Norfolk; second dam Mary Longstreet by Ashland; third dam Lola Montez by Grey Eagle; fourth dam Corinna by Trumaptor; fifth dam Directress by Director; sixth dam by Old Potomac; seventh dam by Gimcrack; eighth dam by imp. Flimnap. Keystone was foaled May 4th, 1876.

Platt Bros., Los Angeles.

Patchen Vernon was by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Lady Vernon. The breeding of Lady Vernon has never been established. She was bred in the East, and had a record of 2:29½, made over the old Union Course, Long Island. She was the dam of Oakland Maid, record 2:22, by Speculation. Patchen Vernon made several seasons in the stud and was sold to go to the Sandwich Islands where he now is. The best of his get is the grey gelding Allen Roy, record 2:23, made last season.

E. H. P. Carpenteria.

Any claim that Gen. McClellan was sired by Whipple's Hambletonian is untrue. McClellan was by North Star, a son of Bullrush Morgan, dam by Brown's Bellfounder, son of imp. Bellfounder; second dam by Sherman Morgan. 2nd. The pedigree you inclose is a good one, and a horse so bred ought to be a first-class sire for roadsters.

J. G. D. Merced.

Idol and Todhunter's Mambrino are different horses. Idol (Peck's) by Mambrino Chief, dam by American Eclipse. Todhunter's Mambrino by Mambrino Chief, dam by Potomac.

Charles S. Napa.

We are unable to say what year Bullett first trotted in 2:38. The other records you mention were made as follows: Annie Laurie 3 years, Belle Echo, 4, Echora 8, Gibraltar 6.

BILLIARDS.

Saylor Defeats McCleery.

The match game of billiards, in 500 points, which took place last Saturday night for a purse of $50, between J. F. B. McCleery and Benjamin Saylor, was the best attended affair of this sort which has taken place here in a long time. Before banking McCleery made his usual offer to wager on the result of the game. This time Benjamin, who was in no way backward, immediately took up $50 of the $150 which his opponent desired to bet, the balance being divided between a few of the spectators. The game opened well with a close bank, McCleery winning the lead off and scoring five points, followed by Saylor with thirteen. On the fourth inning each had 48 caroms to his credit. On the seventh inning, however, Saylor forged ahead with a run of 80, the greater part of which was made around the table. The score stood, on the tenth inning—McCleery 62, Saylor 126, and the latter increased the gap between them in each successive play. At this stage of the game the players were most unfortunate with their cues. Saylor, who was using an old stick, had had the tip sand-papered almost to a wafer, and McCleery had brought in use two new tips, very high and round, but the result for each player was the same, a succession of mis-cues. Saylor had the benefit of this, he only making five to McCleery's eight. Of course this kind of play had the effect of reducing the average as well as the necessary confidence of the contestants. Benjamin, whose forte is the right rail, never could bring the balls to that position. Twice he reached the left rail, scoring 74 and 98, but always at the critical moment when he attempted to reverse the mis-cue would have its effect. McCleery did a great deal of fine-around-the-table play, but had not a single opportunity of displaying his skill in close work. Taking all in all, the game was perhaps more pleasing to the spectators, on account of its difficult positions, than if fine nursing had been done; but neither of the players felt satisfied with his showing, the balls having broken so poorly. At the close the game stood—McCleery, 262; Saylor, 500; winners' average, 10 30-47; losers' average, 5 27-47.

The Veterans' Home Benefit.

Great interest is being taken in the billiard entertainment to be given on the 19th of this month for the benefit of the Veterans Home. Each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of the California department has appointed a committee of three members to visit the community for subscriptions, and to judge by the lists we have seen the Metropolitan Temple will never have held as large an audience as it will on that evening. It is to be regretted, however, that those who will be most benefited by the favorable re-action this exhibition will have on billiards, are those who are the slowest in helping along the affair. The manufacturers and keepers of billiard halls are certainly not acting exactly right in this matter. The players on that evening will be Messrs. Alonzo Morris and J. F. B. McCleery, the former handicaping himself 300 points in 800. After the game Lon will execute his brilliant fancy shots, and it is expected that, as he is in excellent play, he will be still more successful than he was at the Mechanics Pavilion last year, when, for two hours he held an audience of two thousand people watching his masterly efforts with fingers and cue.

Jacob Schaefer says the challenge from Slosson means nothing. Slosson wants to make the game 500 points for the balk-line championship, and names Chicago as the place for the match, whereas it is settled under the rules that the game must be 800 points and played wherever the champion designates. Schaefer says he will go to Chicago shortly and endeavor to make a match with Slosson, but will not play any other games until the balk-line championship has been settled, which must be before April 6th, as the championship emblem will be his property after that date.

This evening a 1,000 point game will be played by McCleery and Benjamin Saylor for $300 a side, with the privilege of a $200 increase of stakes before the game takes place. McCleery seems indefatigable, and he certainly deserves credit for putting as much life in billiards as he does. This branch of sports would be lively indeed, if other billiardists followed his example.

Lon Morris has heard no direct answer to his challenge. Eastern players seem to think the distance out here too great to travel. As the stake he offers to play for is a pretty good sized one, ($1,000 a side) and $300 expenses allowed, it strikes us one of them ought to make an effort and brave the tedious journey if he were not uncertain as to the result.

W. R. F. Lowry is in town; he seems to have retired from match playing here to give his cue full sway through the country.

William Roach is thinking of challenging one of our local ball pushers; more will be said of this later on.

The English jockey Gifford arrived at New York city on March 26th, with the imported race-horse Charaxus, bay, foaled 1876, by Distin, dam Sappho by Kingston, her dam Sacrifice by Volunteer, out of Virginia by imp. Rowton, etc. He was a fair race-horse, running some fifty-eight races from two to seven years old, winning fifteen. It is reported that he will be taken to Virginia and placed in the stud.

Mr. Henry Jones of East Portland, Or., has sold to T. W. Slusher, Dufur, Wasco county, the black stallion Black Stranger, Jr., by Black Stranger, dam by Milliman's Bellfounder, grandam by Dr. Lindsey. Terms not reported.

Mr. Theo. Winters' bay mare Golden Gate by imp. Leamington, dam Naptha by imp. Eclipse, dropped a fine bay colt on the 24th ult., her first foal in four years. Mr. Winters has named the youngster Extra Session.

A cough, cold, or sore throat should not be neglected. Brown's Bronchial Troches are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

FISH.

A Scotch Fish Story.

A friend sends us the following clipping from an English paper, showing the quality of the sport, and also the sportsmen in that country.

Mr. Colin Wood, one of the best rod-fishers in Scotland, succeeded a few days ago in hooking a salmon, considered to be the largest that has ever been hooked in the North Esk. The skilful manœuvres of the angler were brought into play, but hour after hour wore away, and still the fish was as strong as ever, the moon rose and set, and still the fish was master of the situation. All arts had been tried, but the enemy was too wary. Mr. Wood had held his rod and kept his tackle fast for ten and one-half hours, but the work proved too much for him, and he relinquished his rod with great reluctance into the hands of Mr. A. Bower, in order to allow of a little repose. Subsequently, Mr. Wood got the rod into his hand again that he might have the honor of landing him, while another party went for the clip. But all these preparations were of no avail. The salmon returned to his old abode, and disputed the victory for long hours. As gentleman after gentleman came on the ground in the morning they were astounded to hear that such a contest had been going on all night. At nine o'clock there was still no appearance of the fish surrendering, and several meetings of rod-fishers were held to consider what should be done in the circumstances. But master salmon struggled manfully, and baffled all the combinations that were formed against him until one o'clock, when he made a clean run into the stream, and the hook came out of his mouth with a piece of the fish attached. For nineteen hours and forty-five minutes, with the exception of one brief hour, did the salmon contend with one of the keenest and best fishers in the three kingdoms, and, to the great mortification of Mr. Wood, eventually escaped. The fish was twice or thrice seen, and, by men well able to judge, he was supposed to be about sixty pounds weight. We remember an instance some years ago of the late Mr. Henry Haden of Nottingham, hooking a salmon in one of the Scotch rivers, and playing him throughout the night. When finally the fish succumbed it was found that he had been hooked "foul." The weight was twenty-eight pounds.

The close season for trout ended last Tuesday, but we find the lovers of the rod and line did not avail themselves of it to the extent of preceding seasons. Several good reasons may be assigned for this apparent apathy. In the first place, the weather has been so uncertain and inclement that it required more than average devotion to the sport, glorious as it is, more than the average courage of the amateur sportsman to face the inconveniences of a trip to the interior under such conditions. So far as we learn, our best city anglers have postponed their first trip to the streams until May, which, by the way, is as early as most of them ever venture out. For next month we hear of several parties being formed. Another reason is the high water at present in our streams. For ourselves, we congratulate the true sportsmen of the State that the waters are so high. This will preserve the trout in every section from the rascally and criminal marauderings of thieves and poachers who claim to have the right to steal and destroy State property by any and every available means. From this time until the end of the season, according to the abundance of feed, trout will grow from one to two inches a month, so that fish caught now, mere fingerlings, unworthy the true angler's skill or a place at his table, will next month and afterwards be worthy of both. For this reason we hope the water will remain high in our streams. It is better a few true men should be delayed in the enjoyment of legitimate pleasure, than trout, as a public property, should be criminally slaughtered by vagabonds without principle or conscience, no matter what class of society either belong to.

During the week, Mr. Geary, well known in legitimate sporting matters, accompanied Messrs. J. C. Moore, formerly sporting editor of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, and J. Tobin of the Dublin Athletic Club, to San Mateo creek for a day's trout fishing. The party were reasonably successful both in the number and size of the day's catch. They returned to town with about four dozen nice trout in their kreel. We bid our visitors a hearty welcome to California, and on their return from Los Angeles, whither they have gone for a short sojourn, we shall be glad to receive a call from them and exchange the courtesies of the profession, as well as ideas on the sport of the old and new worlds. This is the only party we could hear of.

American Cricketers in England.

A London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* announces that the following games have been officially arranged for the Philadelphia eleven to play in England, next summer:

June 10th, at Dublin, vs. Gentlemen of Ireland; 12th, at Dublin, vs. the University; 16th, at Lords (London), vs. Gentlemen of Marylebone Club; 20th, at Stockport, vs. Gentlemen of Cheshire; 23d, at Leicester, vs. Gentlemen of Leicestershire; 27th, at Southampton, vs. Gentlemen of Hampshire; 30th, at Cheltenham, vs. Gentlemen of Gloucestershire.

July 3d, at York, vs. Gentlemen of Yorkshire; 7th, at Liverpool, vs. Gentlemen of Liverpool C. C.; 10th, at Newcastle, vs. Gentlemen of Northumberland; 14th, at Derby, vs. Gentlemen of Derbyshire; 17th, at Oval (London), vs. Gentlemen of Surrey; 21st, at Brighton, vs. Gentlemen of Sussex; 25th, at Maidstone, vs. Gentlemen of Kent.

A series of one-day matches with the elevens of several public schools (Eton, Harrow, and others) will also be arranged. In the matter of bowling the writer says:

I understand that Alfred Shaw, whose bowling proved so destructive in the matches Daft's team played a year or two ago in Philadelphia, has received a letter from Daniel T. Newhall, inviting him to pay a visit to Philadelphia before the team leave for England, bringing with him the best left-hand, round-arm bowler whose services are to be obtained. This is, no doubt, a wise move, as the Philadelphians are undoubtedly placed at a great disadvantage in meeting foreign elevens, because year after year they bat the same bowling, while their opponents, in the course of a season are opposed to every variety of pace, delivery and pitch. I do not, however, think that Shaw will be able to cross the Atlantic this spring, as he is just bound by an engagement to Lord Sheffield, a young nobleman, who takes a very lively interest in the English national game. The Nottingham player has, however, recommended Peate and Flowers as two professionals perfectly well qualified to coach the Philadelphians, and as the first-named bowler was undoubtedly the champion performer in his line last season, having taken 214 wickets at an average cost of but a trifle over eleven runs per man, while Flowers took over a hundred wickets at an expense of 14.3 each, I do not see how "our boys" could have any better mentors.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

One of those friendly competitions of skill with the rifle, which do so much good in a variety of ways, but chiefly in fostering a kindly feeling between contending parties, took place at Shell Mound on Sunday. The match was between 25 men from Company C of First Infantry (the National Guard), and 25 men of Company C, Second Artillery Regiment (San Francisco Fusileers), the losers, to pay for a dinner. The conditions were ten shots to the man, at 200 yards, two sighting shots allowed; Springfield rifles. This is the third contest between the two corps, and as was generally expected the result was again in favor of the National Guard, though, upon the whole, on Sunday their shooting was not up to their average standard, nor as uniform as the shooting of their opponents. This was evidently from the want of regular practice, for the Nationals are known to be strong men with the rifle, a defect which, as we stated last week, Lieutenant Strong intends to remedy by forming a regimental team who will practice regularly at the range, commencing early this month. The men shot in pairs, as indicated by the score. The strongest rivalry, but accompanied by the best of feeling, prevailed throughout the match, a condition of things we always hope to see in such contests, for it is the only thing that can make them successful or beneficial in the end. Private Carson, in the Infantry with 46, and Lieutenant Mangels and Private Thierbach of the Artillery with 42 each, head the score. Captain C. L. Tilden was judge for the Nationals, and Lieutenant M. N. Laufenburg of Company C of the Second for the Fusileers. Rifle Inspector Major A. F. Klose of the Second Brigade acted as referee. The defeat was rather a bad one, being 950 for the Nationals against 904 for the Fusileers.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Lieutenant Klein	42	Sergeant Jansen	36
Captain Templeton	42	Private Dunn	34
Lieutenant Palmer	40	Private Warff	38
Private Kelly	42	Private White	27
Private Welch	36	Private Kennedy	29
Private Pool	42	Sergeant Klein	44
Private Sherman	42	Corporal Lehn	34
Sergeant Ruddock	38	Sergeant Shook	39
Private Will	34	Private Carson	46
Private Goodrich	30	Private Dispaux	27
Private Ray	47	Private Cumming	45
Private Simpson	42	Private Perkins	41
Private Corns	33		
Total	950		

SAN FRANCISCO FUSILEERS.

Lieutenant Huber	37	Private Wiegmann	35
Captain Bruer	40	Private Wacker	36
Lieutenant Mangels	42	Private Hoake	35
Corporal Marcus	36	Private Ralph	33
Sergeant Wulburn	38	Private Frank	32
Private Ruttiger	24	Private Scheurer	33
Private Thierbach	42	Private Thussen	35
Private Barbich	35	Private Kuhle	41
Private Peteri	38	Private Ruth	34
Private Siebe	38	Private Schmiser	37
Private Brooks	34	Private Koch	33
Private Paterick	32	Private Lemcke	38
Sergeant Will	37		
Total	904		

As might be expected from the good feeling shown during the match, the dinner proved a very happy re-union. As at the dinner with the Fifth and Police, each man showed up in splendid condition for slaughtering the good things provided by Captain Siebe. Whether this was from previous dieting as with Parsons and Kellogg the week before, or from the bracing breeze that comes up to the range so refreshingly from Golden Gate across the bay, we cannot tell. Still, it is a fact, our riflemen show fine form at a good dinner. There is no tumbling down there before the round is fought out. We are glad to hear the Fusileers, like true soldiers, intend to have another contest.

The Military Trophy Again.

This coveted trophy will be shot for again on Sunday, 13th inst., a week from to-morrow, each company shooting at its own range, the Field and Staff and Company A of Oakland at Shell Mound, Company B at San Jose, and Company C at Petaluma. The Field and Staff have won two matches, Company A two and Company C one. All calculations and hopes were so thoroughly upset by the Petaluma men winning last time that it is now too open a question to speculate upon the winners next time. If San Jose wins, Captain Whetton, the commanding officer, offers to entertain his officers and the team to a champagne dinner, and we hope the inducement offered will be sufficient to secure a victory, though it will prolong the time of the cup being filled with champagne. As this may be the final contest, by either the Field and Staff or Company A winning, each team on the 13th will be the strongest that can be formed. If the day be fine we may expect some good scores, as each man will do his best to win.

At Harbor View.

On Sunday last the members of the Swiss Rifle Club had their regular monthly prize shoot, though, as of late, the attendance was again much smaller than ought to have been. The shooting on the average was good. The following is the list of prize winners, with the most bull's-eyes made during the day. Each man had twenty shots.

BEST CENTER SHOT.

First prize, J. Huguenin; second prize, P. Croce; third prize, T. Wetzell; fourth prize, J. Leeman; fifth prize, M. Stuber; sixth prize., P. A. Giannini; seventh prize, J. Bachman.

MOST BULL'S-EYES.

First prize, Giannini 8; second prize, Huguenin 7; third prize, Bachman 6; fourth prize, Croce 5; fifth prize, Leeman 4; sixth prize, Mariani 3; seventh prize, Stuber 3.

After the shooting the members of the club adjourned to Mr. Harmon's house and partook of their regular, dinner which is always well served and very social in character.

On Sunday the members of the Eintracht Rifle Club had a practice shoot at Harbor View, when the scores made in some cases were good. The shooting, as usual, was 20 shots each, 25-ring target, 200 yards.

Stamer	369	Hartmansen	253
Steuber	338	Hagerup	245
Ropke	348	Wirtner	239
Gumbel	335	Klare	239
Shuck	304	Wolff	204
Tapken	259	C. Lotz	151
Swartz	257	Ell	148

To-morrow, the 6th instant, the above distinguished club have a match at Shell Mound with the German Guard Fusileers, for a handsome silver cup presented for competition by Captain Stettien, commanding the German Guard Fusileers. The Eintrachts meet their brother riflemen at the steamboat wharf, and escort them with military honors to Shell Mound. In such cases the Eintrachts never do things by halves, and their guests on this occasion may be assured of a royal entertainment.

At the Presidio.

On Friday of last week, too late for insertion in our paper, there was another, a second match, between Lieutenant Townsend and Corporal Jas. Treadwell of N. G. C., and the Fields brothers of the San Francisco Police. The conditions were 30 shots each at 200 and 500 yards. The Policemen again won by 26 points.

	200 yards		500 yards.	
N. T. Fields	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5	43	5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5	47
	5 2 4 3 4 4 3 5 5 4	39	3 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5	42
	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4	41	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5	47
Totals		123		136
A. Fields	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 3	42	4 3 3 3 4 5 3 3 5 4	37
	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4	43	5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5	47
	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4	46	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5	47
Totals		131		131
Grand total				521

	200 yards		500 yards.	
Jas. Treadwell	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5	42	5 4 4 4 4 5 3 4 4 3	40
	4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4	40	5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5	46
	4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5	39	4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 3 5	43
Totals		121		129
L. R. Townsend	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5	42	3 2 4 4 3 2 3 5 3 2	31
	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	45	3 5 3 3 5 3 5 5 4 5	41
	4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5	44	4 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 5	42
Totals		131		114
Grand total				495

One Eye or Two.

The old controversy about using both eyes in rifle shooting has again sprung up with considerable vigor, this time in England. The originator of the renewed controversy is a Mr. McDougall, head of a well-known gun and rifle manufacturing firm, who occasionally take contracts to supply the English army with arms. He contends simply that the reason soldiers in battle are so deficient in slaughtering their enemies is because they do not use both eyes while shooting, and that this want of slaughter will continue until soldiers in battle are taught to use both eyes while firing. Mr. McDougall wrote quite a long letter to the English Government upon the subject which some friend was kind enough to send to us personally.

We give the following quotation, as it explains Mr. McDougall's position and ideas sufficiently. He says: "When I first began to ventilate the subject (but by no means claiming that I had invented the 'two-eye' system) in the London press, about the years 1855–56, I was received with a shout of derision. But the derision has passed away, and all the best shots whom I have had the opportunity of consulting tell me that they now never think of closing one eye. This is not done in driving a nail, in playing at cricket or billiards, and why is it done in rifle shooting? Because we have got into a wrong groove and think it is the proper thing to do, not knowing that, as the cookery books say, there is 'another way,' and a better one.

"The subject is too serious to be briefly discussed, and I fear to intrude unduly upon your space. To enter upon the whole question is not beyond my ability; but I should prefer, before doing so, that some experienced military men would give this short letter their consideration. In the first place, I would suggest that military rifles be fitted with plain folding 'leaf sights,' say, for 100, 200, 300 and 400 yards, and without complications. Beyond 400 yards, I fearlessly assert that much more deadly fire would be delivered upon a moving or shifting enemy by the judgment and common sense of the soldier, trained to keep both his eyes open and to exercise his faculties, than by the use of fine mechanical adjustments, which (he being taught to depend on them) can only puzzle and bewilder him when there comes the real tug of war. 'Our grandsires drew a good bow at Hastings,' but I never heard of any bowman, from Robin Hood down to the still existing and highly expert Royal Scots Archers, voluntarily depriving themselves of one-half of the ocular powers granted them by nature."

As a settlement of the question may be useful to our riflemen, we have made it our business during the last three weeks to find out the opinions of our local crack marksmen, and we find the majority largely in favor of using both eyes while firing, the only prominent man dissenting being our old friend Dr. Pardee, who probably will have a close-range shot at us on account of this article. We find Colonels Fletcher and Beaver, Fred. Kuhnle and Fred. Kuhls, Crittenden Robinson and Frank Maskey, who are both as proficient with the rifle as with the gun, distinctly in favor of using both eyes, with many others equally well known in our rifle circles. Fred. Kuhnle, of all we have consulted, gives the best and most philosophic reason. He says he only used one eye for years until he found always shutting the left eye affected the nerves of the right eye so much that the target would at times jump up and down before him, and make his shooting quite uncertain. Since he has put an equal strain on both eyes all this, he says, has ended. In pigeon or field shooting it is only when the bird has got over the usual distance, or has been missed with the first barrel, that a good marksman especially uses his right eye only. How far and how much the left eye may be made a factor, or is naturally a factor in rifle shooting, is proved by one of Lillian Smith's best exhibition tricks. At times she puts a card over the barrel of her rifle so that the sight is obscured entirely from the right eye, and still breaks all the balls aimed at as easily as if shooting in the common way. This shows conclusively she does so by the use of the left eye only, that the organ, if left open, will always form an exact angle with the sight on the rifle, and that it must, therefore, when used alone or in conjunction with the right eye, become an important auxiliary in accurate shooting. While we are prepared to believe a good deal in the two-eye theory, we altogether differ with Mr. McDougall when he cites a man playing at billiards, cricket, and when driving a nail into wood. These are not parallel cases, and can have no weight in the argument. There is, however, more in this two-eye theory than is, perhaps, generally imagined. Its discussion may do good in the revival of rifleism among us. We shall be glad to receive any letters on the subject that may tend to its elucidation.

On the 13th inst. the river at Nashville rose so high that it flooded the race-course and compelled the stables quartered there to leave. Two were shipped to Louisville and one to Gallatin. The others went to the Nashville fair grounds.

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last week a purse of $1,200 for the 2:22 class was added to the programme.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon							*					
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Pigeon Match at San Bruno.

The California Wing Shooting Club, after several postponements, had their first medal shoot for the current year, on Sunday, at San Bruno, and with their appearance at the trap, the work of the season may be considered fully inaugurated. It is pleasant to record the interest of the members of this prominent club in its success for the season, as shown by the attendance on the opening day, no less than thirty members being present, most of whom took part in the events of the day. The weather was propitious, what wind there was being in favor of the birds. Among the spectators, who were quite numerous, several ladies were to be seen, drawn thither, perhaps, as much by the pleasures of a fine day at San Bruno as by the excitement of the sport, and the exploits of their relatives and friends at the trap. The three club medals were the prizes of the first match, the conditions being 12 birds each, 21 yards, 80 yards boundary. At the commencement the shooting was under the usual system, each man coming to the trap on his name being called. As the large number of nineteen members had entered, it was soon found this system would occupy too much time, so after a few rounds, by a vote of those interested, they shot in squads of four. As the change enabled every man to know the trap from which his bird would come, we did not use the new and comprehensive system of scoring, which we have lately given in several cases. The birds generally were strong and flew high, causing some remarkably fine shots to be made by different members, especially in the second match, when Messrs. Jellett and Fay did the best work under adverse circumstances. The shooting on the average was good. The record shows two clean scores, seven elevens, two tens and five nines. The percentage of birds killed was a fraction over eighty-three. There is, perhaps, no man among us with a longer list of eleven birds killed to his credit than Mr. Golcher, senior. By some fatality, difficult to understand, he always losses one bird, and this time it was the fourth. The man, however, who is good on the average for eleven kills out of twelve shots, is worthy of contending with the very best men of any country. The first medal fell to the lot of Mr. Walsh, who is a keen and steady man at the trap; Mr. Lauenstein took the second; Mr. Brand third. The score:

Walsh	12	Kerregan	10
Lauenstein	12	Ellon	9
Robinson	11	Lachman	9
Fay	11	Thompson	9
Precht	11	Bogart	9
Golcher	11	Berwick	9
Jellett	11	Graham	8
Brand	11	Spencer	7
Roche	11	Hayes	7
Slade	10		

Dr. Hayes, formerly of this city and a member of the club, but of late a resident of Grass Valley, was present, much to the pleasure of his old companions. The doctor is a true and thorough sportsman.

The second match at seven birds each, thirty yards, both barrels, was the most interesting of the day from the remarkable shots made in it. Jellett, as we said above, did good work, and took the purse with a clear score.

Jellett	7	Hopper	3
Fay	6	Thompson	2
Slade	5	Bogart	2
Robinson	4	Precht	w 1
Loynachan	4	Buckley	w 0
Lachman	4		

The last match, four birds each, 30 yards, ground traps, both barrels, had 10 entries, and, considering some of the contestants were getting tired called forth some good shooting. Robinson won with a clean score; Graham second with three; Hopper third with two. This closed the opening day, which, though unfortunate for the champions, was much enjoyed by all, and, perhaps, as much on that account as any other.

At Oakland Race Track.

The match announced for Sunday, at this place, between Messrs Haile and Eyre for $100 a side, did not take place, owing to the former not putting in an appearance, but there was one in which Messrs. Jones and Eyre were opponents. We need scarcely say Jones is an assumed name by a gentleman prominent among our trap-shooters. The conditions were 18 birds each, 30 yards rise, both barrels. The score was:

J. Jones	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0	12	W. L. Eyre 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0
			8

Then came a sweepstake, 6 birds, 30 yards, with five entries at $5 each, divided into purses of $17.50 and $7.50. Jones was again successful with a clean score for first money, Stuart taking second with five birds.

Jones	1 1 1 1 1 1	6	Pearson 0 1 1 1 0 w
			3
Stuart	1 1 1 0 1 1	5	Rivar 1 0 1 0 1 0
			3
Jackson	1 1 1 1 0 0	4	

A similar match as to conditions closed the day here with Golcher, Jr., winner with a clean score, and Jackson second, with five birds. The score:

Golcher, Jr.	1 1 1 1 1 1	6	Jones 1 0 1 0 0 1
			3
Jackson	1 1 1 1 1 0	5	Pearson 1 0 0 w
			1
Smith	1 0 1 0 1 1	4	

In these matches Pearson, one of our best men at the trap it will be seen, could do nothing. To-morrow at the same place he meets Dr. Slade in a $100 match, and we hope he will be in his usual form.

Good pigeons for the trap are already getting scarce. What will it be as the season advances. At present prices, it would certainly pay people who have the proper accommodations to raise pigeons for this purpose.

Bears are said to be getting numerous and often seen around Olema, Marin county. We hear the same thing from several other localities. Where are the mighty nimrods who delight in bear hunting?

Match To-morrow.

When Dr. Slade and Frank Maskey made up their match, which ended in favor of the former, Mr. Tom Pearson wished to come in, but Maskey objected on the ground that he understood it was to be an individual between himself and Slade. As we intimated in our last issue, Pearson would soon have a chance to meet the coming man. Without delay, on coming out winner, Slade wrote to Pearson, according to promise, and offered him a match on the same terms, which offer was at once accepted. The match will come off to-morrow at Oakland Race-track, the shooting to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The match is exciting much attention, with Pearson slightly ahead in the betting, though he shot so badly last Sunday. Some remarks have been made about the small number of birds killed by Slade and Maskey. This was natural. Most of them were raised near the track, and as soon as they took their surroundings in they started for their old homes like a flash of lightning. Burbank informs us he has just such another picked lot of birds for to-morrow. If all goes well the match will be well worth seeing.

At Bird's Point, Alameda.

A very pleasant return match for honor took place on Saturday, at Bird's Point, between six members of the San Francisco Gun Club. In the former match between the same parties, Mr. Ewing's side won by a small majority of three or four birds. This time Mr. Orr's side won, so another match must decide the final victory. Each man had 15 birds, 30 yards, both. The score:

Orr	14	Ewing	10
Butler	12	Gordon	13
Babcock	12	Havens	9
Total	38	Total	32

Two freeze-outs concluded the day's sport in which Messrs. Orr and Ewing divided first, and Messrs. Ewing and Eyre the second.

Mr. Taft, of Truckee, made us a call this week on his way home from a visit to the Bassford brothers, in search of a goose hunt. He reports no geese and no ducks near the ranches. The Yolo *Mail* makes the same statement, and further, that it never knew such a scarcity of such birds in that vicinity, concluding by adding the farmers are proportionately happy. Is not this a cutting satire upon the tomfoolery of those legislators who last session voted for killing ducks all the year in order to relieve the farmers from their ravages? When there are no ducks to eat grain, why protect the farmers against them? It was only a miserable plea for pot-hunting and poaching. Such men should be sent to Stockton instead of Sacramento. The lunatic asylum, not the Legislature, is their proper place, All this proves that wild ducks should be protected by law after 1st of March.

The Portland *Oregonian* says: "On Wednesday evening about dark, as Dick Long was going home to Canemah, he saw an animal, which he thought to be a cat, standing on the walk by the Imperial mills. He spoke to it, when the animal made a spring at him. He kicked it away, but it renewed the attack. Mr. Long succeeded in killing the beast. It proved to be a muskrat of the largest size, its body proper being thirteen inches in length and its total length from tip to tip twenty-three inches." Once when camping out in the mountains near Centreville, on a hunting excursion, we had a similar experience with a common large rat that interviewed the party while under the blankets. At the second charge, or jump, he sent his teeth through our cheek. Rats of all kinds will fight.

Messrs. Ewing and McShane went to the Twelve-Mile House below San Jose a week ago to have some snipe shooting. They found the usual haunts either overflowed or too wet for the birds and had no sport. From this cause it is likely the spring flight of snipe will be much below the usual average. While out one day on the swamps a mallard duck rose up a few yards before them. Proceeding on they came to her nest with twelve eggs in. This is another instance of the criminality of shooting ducks after the 1st of March. The incident gives additional force to the letter from a sportsman of Alvarado which we published last week. Let all true sportsmen, and the vagabond slaughterers also, bear this in mind.

The ingenuity of man never rests, especially when a few dollars may reward the production of novelties. The last case of the kind comes to us through an exchange in the following shape. It says: The kind-hearted sportsman of the future is to be equipped with a dry-plate, instantaneous picture-taking breech-loader in the outline of a double-barreled shotgun. If he aims correctly, he can bring home a photograph of the grouse on the wing. If he misses, his dry plate will show nothing but the surrounding trees and hills.

All persons, we presume, are familiar with the old tale of the "three black crows," illustrative of the growth of a tale by circulation. Some two or three weeks ago we stated a black quail had been seen in a bevy in Calaveras county. A local daily fond of using our sporting items made it a "bevy of of black quail," and so the item has been generally copied. Those who desire to have correct news on sporting news should take the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. It is the only reliable journal of the kind in the State.

Mr. E. H. Farmer of Gilroy, has turned out two pair of pheasants on the Sargent ranch in that district, to try the experiment of propagation. If such a thing be possible, Mr. Sargent, who is a member of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, will see these birds are protected from vagabond marauders who shoot everything they meet with. We suppose they are Japanese pheasants. We wish the experiment all success.

The Lakeport *Bee—Democrat* says: "A resident of Scotts Valley informs us that it is a very common thing to hear hounds belonging to residents of the valley running deer in the neighborhood. Persons owning hounds addicted to such habits are requested to keep them under control, as a number of gentlemen have decided to kill hounds found running deer. A hint to the wise ought to be sufficient."

The California Wing Club had a meeting this week for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. We shall publish a full account next week. We are glad to learn the association is in a flourishing condition and that several new members were admitted, with several others seeking admission. This is as it should be.

The San Jose Sportsmans' Club have made a new but good departure. At a late meeting it was decided to admit ladies. Things will now be kept straight in that club, and we predict for it greater success in future than it has had in the past.

We hope Mr. McIntosh of Chico will keep us informed of the progress of his pigeon tournament at that place.

THE KENNEL.

Trick Dogs.

The following article, copied from the New York *Herald*, is worthy of attention were it for no other reason than the inculcation to observe kindness, and this advice is adapted to the breaking of all kinds of animals. Although there has been great improvement on this score in late years the necessity for kindness cannot be too firmly impressed on the minds of those who profess to be educators, and when the opposite prevails the tutor is wanting in the main characteristics of a successful trainer. We cannot agree in the statement that cross-breed animals are the most intelligent. The two most intelligent trick dogs that we ever saw were a white poodle and Captain Harris' coach-dog. Outside of those which come under this designation it has been the same, and through five generations of incestuous crosses may result in idiocy. Scientific inbreeding intensifies mental as well as physical powers. "Once in and twice out" is an old maxim among the breeders of race-horses, but it must be born in mind that the out-crosses are of the same blood, if removed for several generations. Then it is considered an out-cross to breed from Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief strains, and yet the heads of these two families had the same paternal grandsire. Apart from the advocacy of the intelligence of mongrels the article is instructive as well as interesting.

"He's in here, a trainin' 'em," said the call boy of a well-known theater, showing the reporter into a small, dingy dressing room behind the scenes.

The visitor had just managed to hold his breath long enough to squeeze himself through the half closed door, when suddenly what appeared to be a small avalanche fell from the ceiling on the back of his neck, producing a smarting sensation as if he had been struck simultaneously by four pin cushions.

"She's a jumper, ain't she?" smilingly said Professor Parker, as he disengaged the claws of a ten-pound snow white female cat from the reporter's shoulder, which he then shut up in a little box. "I was just putting the finishing touches on her. She's a flyer from Flyville and no mistake, but it's almost broken my heart to train her. She can jump twenty-five feet without trying, and the Lord only knows how much further if she took a notion. She's never appeared in public yet, but her mother here is an old stager. It took me four solid months to break the old one. I've been putting 'six months' work on this one. She's exactly opposite in disposition to her mamma. The old lady was always holding back; the young 'un would rather jump than eat. It's impossible to keep her quiet.

"How are cats broken to go through a hoop of fire? Why, I put the cat in a small box open at one end, where the hoop is held. The other end of the box is movable, and when pushed in the cat is so crowded that it has to get, so it goes through the fire. She soon gets used to it, and don't mind the fire in the least. Yes, 'cats are ten times harder to break than dogs', and unless perfectly broken they are always acting mean and uncertain. I have only broken two. Dogs," continued the Professor, "are far more satisfactory to work with than any other kind of animals. Since I first exhibited at the Tivoli I have broken a great number, some eighty dogs in all. Sixty of them were for my own use. I have now four troupes—one with Ross at Savannah, Ga., valued at $2,100; one in charge of Wingfield, with Doris' circus in Texas, and another with Charles J. Greggory, in Michigan."

"A breaker of trick dogs must find it difficult to make a proper selection of stock?"

"Yes. In the first place, I never touch a dog until he is between one and two years old. He has then had the distemper, and his body and mind have matured. I have tried all breeds, and my experience teaches me that the most discouraging dogs to teach are black and tan terriers. Pugs are always idiots. Setters and pointers are mean dogs to rely upon, and so are Scotch and Skye terriers. So no more of these kinds for me."

"What are the easiest dogs to break?"

"Why, Russian poodles, caniche, spaniels, greyhounds and all cross breeds."

"Mongrels?"

"Certainly. I can almost always get good work out of the cross-bred dogs. 'Why?' Simply because they are generally very intelligent. I know mongrels are despised, but it is wrongfully. They have twice the brains and pluck of most the 'pure bloods' that are frequently stupid and timid from inbreeding. Take a collie, for instance, the most intelligent dog in the world, and by inbreeding for five generations you produce an idiot. This has been demonstrated in England.

"When I began to break dogs years ago I used a whip, but I at once discarded it for fear I might lose my temper some day and intimidate my pupil. One thing I can also say, I never once kicked a dog, as hundreds of dog owners do. Had I done so I could never have lifted my foot to walk that the dog would not have shrunk from me. I do all my breaking with a light check cord fastened to the dog's collar. It takes me from one to six months to thoroughly break a dog, the length of time depending entirely upon the disposition of the dog in hand. Some dogs are wonderfully quick to learn and immensely intelligent. I divide dogs in my business into two classes—jumpers and trick dogs. The former must have short backs, good loins and long legs. I have found greyhound bitches easy to break, even more so than the dogs of the same species, as the bitches seem to possess better dispositions. The trick dogs are selected for the act they are intended to do.

"Dogs to walk on their forelegs, for instance, must possess a natural balance. This is not found in but one dog out of three hundred. For clown dogs I always use poodles. They are always broken to work simply by the sight of certain objects, not by any special routine of programme. When my clown sees the hurdle he knows he is to crawl under it; when he sees the wicket hoop he knows he is to creep through it, and so on. Some tricks are very easy to teach, while others are very laborious. Now, the strange thing of it is that the very hardest acts to teach a dog are those that are least appreciated by the audience. For instance, it takes a long time to perfect a dog in putting on a collar and taking it off. But the most difficult of all is to break a dog to jumping on its hind legs, or walking on a moving object like a barrel. It has taken me months to put a dog in show order for the jumping act. It is far easier to break a dog to walk up Broadway on two feet than to get one to jump a hurdle or skip a rope on its hind legs. I have spent whole weeks in teaching a dog to jump a hurdle standing up. I begin by making it stand on its hind legs and follow me walking everywhere. I then place a low hurdle between us and call the dog to me, holding at the same time a piece of food high in the air. The dog will jump, but naturally tries to alight on all four feet. Before it can do so I catch it under the chin with one hand and give it the scrap of food with the other. This is repeated thousands of times, until the dog alights in a standing position."

"But one would think," said the reporter, "that the noise and confusion behind the scenes and the glare of the footlights and applause of the audience in front would distract the attention of the dogs?"

"So it would if I did not accustom the dogs to noise and the gas beforehand. After I have gotten a dog perfect in his business I take him on the stage, light the footlights and have two men with big drums and cymbals pounding away in the orchestra. At each exit in the wings I have a man stationed with a whip. Should the dog try to leave the stage he has to confront a man with a whip. He don't fancy this, and back he comes, thinking I am his best friend in the world. He never attempts to run away again.

"Dogs can be taught anything if the breaker only uses kindness and judgment. I am now breaking two dogs to spar with boxing gloves. I call one Sullivan and the other Slade. They sit up and knock each other out in the square style. It seems strange to me that sportsmen, as a rule, do not use better broken dogs. I am fond of shooting, but I rarely see a dog whose education has not been sadly neglected. But it's time for me to go on," said the Professor, bidding the reporter good afternoon, and the reporter went to the front of the house, where he soon heard the audience applauding vigorously the canines in their wonderful performance.

Another Bench Show.

In answer to letters asking about the responsibility of those who are now professing an intention to conduct a Bench Show in this city in April or in May, we may say that in our opinion the professions are made by people who have no reason to expect the confidence and support of sportsmen in such an exhibition. There is no Kennel Club now in existence on this coast, and in so far as we know, no prospect that one will be formed.

The old Pacific Coast Kennel Club was made up largely of lovers of greyhounds, and of the various breeds of non-sporting dogs. In greyhounds this coast has dogs equal in blood and superior in ability to those of any portion of the world, unless it be the dogs of England and Ireland. In the non-sporting classes there are few or no good specimens. A bull or two, a few graded terriers, a crossed St. Bernard, a few graded mastiffs, with a rough stag-hound brace, and the list is completed. A bench show cannot depend for sustenance and interest upon the exhibition of dogs of these classes, even in localities where there are many and good representatives. Least of all here, where there are so few of the dogs and those so inferior. The pointer and setter men are in greater number and have some well-bred dogs, there being, perhaps, thirty or forty good dogs of these breeds in this State, and scores of dogs showing more or less quality derived from some fixed blood strain. But the owners of these dogs are so scattered over the State, and many of them so remote from San Francisco as to make it unlikely that more than a fractional part of the number would be present with their animals at a bench show, even if it was given under decent and proper auspices, while at a show organized by a man speculator, such as the one mooted for April would be, it is fair to presume that the exhibition would include none but the common "curs of low degree," such as have disfigured the shows previously given here. We disclaim all desire to ruffle the silken locks of any admirer of a bad dog, but we believe it true that the bench shows heretofore given in San Francisco, while they have catalogued a few good dogs, have yet done their best work in demonstrating the ignorance and fatuity of most of our self-styled connoisseurs in dog flesh. The ignorance of these local lights was shown by the character of their entries, and their fatuity by their persistence in adhering to dogs of no form. The lesson was a bitter one to many, but it has been salutary. And while making this demonstration our former shows, the last one particularly, have taught that the best results can not be reached, as long as a bench show is conducted by one whose executive ability is slight, and whose sole aim is to get as much and give as little as may be. It is unfortunate that our initiatory shows should have proved so disastrous, because the experience has influenced about all owners of really good dogs in California to withdraw from participation in what might and should be most pleasant and profitable events. We are ready and willing to forward in any way the best interests of sportsmen, but appreciating as we do the gravity of the evils certain to result from a repetition of the wretchedly conducted affair of a year ago, we feel compelled to advise owners of good dogs to refrain from co-operation with the speculator who proposes to get up a show this year, nominally under the auspcies of some club, but really under his own control and for his personal aggrandizement.

The life of John Calhoun Kay came to an end at Sheepshead Bay when Saturday morning, March 22d, was twenty minutes old. His trouble was malarial fever, which effected the kidneys. He was sick only a few days, and, as he had always been looked upon as a sort of pine knot, his death was a surprise to his friends. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., and after an eventful career he passed away on his fifty-eighth birthday. He was in the Mexican War with Gen. Scott, and was a Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army. A nomadic life seemed to suit him best. He chafed under the restraints of the drawing-room, and was happier in the freedom of the camp fire. From boyhood he was associated with the thoroughbred horse, and years ago he became a professional trainer. He took pride in his work, and always slept within call of his horses. He had been on all the race-tracks of the country, and was widely known. Prominent among the racers educated by him were Morgan Scout, Sam Harper and Pilgrim. He was a keen observer and not a stranger to philosophy. He was among the earliest contributors to this paper, and several articles from his pen the past winter were extensively copied. He always had something striking to say, and he said it with that directness which is certain to arrest attention. He lived frugally, and he attributed his long enjoyment of good health to the fact that he spent so much of his time in the open air. He was buried on Sunday at Gravesend.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Mr. Isaac Cohnfield's Helene, 2:21, has a penchant for dainties. She is reported as having indulged, with evident relish, on various occasions, in ham and eggs, broiled beefsteak, fried oysters, and sponge cake.

Geo. Breck of Helena, Montana, has lost the thoroughbred filly Miss Harper by Harper, son of Longfellow, dam Scythia, by imp. Scythian. She slipped on the ice and broke her leg.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, April 5, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smtih, San Jose.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS--EASTERN.

Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Sam Purdy, F. A. Daingerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Dan Sparling, F. A. Dangerfield, Harrisonburg, Va.
Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Some Advantages Recognized.

Mr. H. D. McKinney (Mambrino) has the following proposition in the current issue of the *Breeders' Gazette:*

We noticed recently in one of the turf papers a communication from Mr. A. G. Danforth, of Washington, Ill., recommending colt stakes for Illinois-bred colts. Now what is really needed is a North-western Breeders' Organization, embracing the states of Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the territories east of the Rocky Mountains.

The breeders of these states should meet at an early day in the city of Chicago and organize under a code of laws similar to those governing the National Breeders' Association, which is practieally an eastern association.

Our seasons are unfavorable to the early maturing and development of the speed of our colts without forcing them too much, and we can make races suited to their age. We certainly cannot compete with California, where, as may be seen in the California turf papers, foals are dropped in January on the leading stock-farms of that state. Feither can we fairly compete with Kentucky. While that state has but little advantage in the spring it has a month or two the advantage of us in the fall.

In the matter of aged horses in open classes we will ask no favor of any section, for we have as good blood from which to breed in the states mentioned as can be found in the Union, and slow maturity may, and undoubtedly will, give us a hardier and more enduring aged animal than the more early maturing of the warmer climates. The blood that has made Kentucky and California famous came originally from the northern states and Canada—Pilots, Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, American Stars and Clays, all of northern origin. If the climatic effects, as claimed, have had such beneficial influences in Kentucky and California, why may we not look for continued improvement in the "climatic cross," when our breeding animals, bred in Kentucky, are brought under the influences of the dry and bracing atmosphere of the higher latitudes. The fastest pacer upon the turf is a Wisconsin-bred horse (Johnston). The two fastest trotters in the world (Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See), although bred in Kentucky, were developed north of the Ohio. The three fastest stallions on the turf were either bred or matured north of the Ohio river (Smuggler, Phallas and Jerome Eddy), but they became prominent only as aged and matured horses.

Undoubtedly the effect of such a movement, inspired by the reasons set forth by Mr. McKinney, would have the effect of inducing similar organizations in other sections not now so represented, and finally in the arrangement of the breeding interests into good divisions with climatic lines of separation. While California, of course, prefers the "competition open to the world" plan, from the manifest and acknowledged superiority of the horses bred here, we cannot expect it in all cases, and must be satisfied to allow others to take such measures of protection as the circumstances may demand. This plan of marking the map will eventually redound to the benefit of the Pacific coast. The battle of breeds and crosses will be heightened by the additional element of a conflict of sections, and we go into such a competition with the fullest confidence. The tendency of the times, both with trotters and thoroughbreds, is to separate breeders and turfmen into two distinct classes. The first named find it profitable to bred for the market and let the turf alone. By giving his entire attention to the farm with the records and the lessons of the circuits before him he is enabled to go steadily forward, all he asks is a market for his young stock to prevent undue accumulation and make the business pay. On the other hand the active turfman finds it greatly to his advantage to purchase highly bred young horses and develop them on the track, rather than maintain an expensive breeding establishment for the purpose of producing them. He is given a greater range of selection and the expense is less, for one large establishment can be conducted with less outlay than many small ones. He buys only the best offered, and is not encumbered with that certain percentage of useless colts that go to make the breeder's loss. The patron of the turf who buys his horses wants the best. He has no prejudices of state, county, or climate. California proposes to supply this class of horses, and can afford to be set off as a separate jurisdiction. Further than that this coast will be able to supply the proposed North-west Association with breeding stock as well, for the climatic effects which so overshadows their home-bred stock becomes a fixity in a short time and precocity an inheritance.

Two Codes.

There is danger in too much law. The old saying that the best government is that which governs least is applicable to the turf as well as general interests. Terse rules that cover all necessary points are far better than those which amplify until in the multitude of words there are so many meanings that even "Philadelphia lawyers" are puzzled to give anything like correct definitions of the import.

Two codes in force must double the danger and lead to endless disputes and quarrels. Some few weeks ago we called attention to the wish on part of a few to amend the present rules, or rather to throw aside those which have proved satisfactory for the past six years, and adopt others which, in lieu of being an improvement, are conspicuously faulty, the main reason urged being that it was beneath the dignity of the California State Agricultural Society to work under other laws than those promulgated by it. At the best this is peurile reasoning, and scarcely worth answering in a single paragraph. To be consistent the laws of the National Trotting Association should also be discarded and a new set adopted for the government of the harness division. Were there a likelihood that the gratification of this fancy—peculiar though it be—would not be detrimental to turf interests, we would not write a word in opposition. But though the intention of a majority of the directors of the State Society is undoubtedly good, it has a bearing which will certainly be inimical, and engender bitter feelings. The ignoring of the laws that have been in force since 1878, laws which have not only been satisfactory to those who bear the burden of buying, breeding, rearing and training race-horses, but under which the old-time corrupt practices have been obliterated, and the confidence of the public established on the plea offered, can only result in the antagonism of the people who own nine-tenths of the thoroughbred stock of the State. It will inaugurate war when it is essential there should be peace; induce rancor when there should be friendship.

The California State Agricultural Society is in no sense a "jockey club." While racing is a prominent feature of the annual exhibitions, and the managers have done all in their power to foster the breeding of the highest type of the horse, were it to assume the functions that by right belong to a turf organization, or should it take the place of the National Trotting Association in supervising all of the trotting in the State, its main purposes would have to be surrendered. As adjuncts to a successful fair, racing and trotting are of great importance. That those should be governed by proper rules is also manifest, but that the laws to govern should bear the imprint of the society, and these alone, is as absurd as to claim that the only Stud and Herd Books which could be consulted were those printed under its auspices, and with its great seal attached. Then again it is not shown that the rules which have controlled the racing at the fairs for several years past do not answer the purpose, and that it is necessary to supersede them by another code. The *set* which has been so far sanctioned as to have been printed twice over is certainly inferior, the first issue being so ludicrously absurd that had it been adopted the society would have incurred the derision of everyone who had the least knowledge of racing law. The second proof-sheet is somewhat better, and though the comical parts have been eliminated, the innovations are, to say the least, grave mistakes. It is not our intention at present, however, to enter into an analysis or institute comparisons. That will be attended to when there is more time to give and more space at command. The inconvenience of two codes does not require long arguments to show, and we will not so far underrate the sense of our readers as to present that phase of the question at length.

The Spring Race Meeting.

One week from the day this paper is dated the Spring Race Meeting will open. That it is sure to be successful in every respect we fully believe. For a time, when rain followed rain, and the bright days were few and far between, there were misgivings and dire forebodings. When the horses were wallowing through the mud or pounding over the macadam on the Oakland streets, and the wind hung in the wrong quarter, and the visages of the trainers were elongated, and, sanguine as we are, the outlook was gloomy enough. But the break came. March "went out" lamblike and bland, and the first of the April mornings saw busy life on the track. At this time there could not be a better prospect for favorable weather, and the chances are that the rains are over until the usual pluvial visitation when the hay is in the swarth. From what we have seen the horses are not so badly off as was thought. As an illustration, Wednesday morning one of them that had no work, according to the belief of his trainer, whirled around the turn in 25½ seconds, to the half in 51½, and to the three-quarters in 1:20. The trainer telegraphed to the jockey, and he galloped home in 1:50¼, and when pulled up there was not the least sign of fatigue. The track was deep, and he ran very wide on the turns so that the "breeze" was quite a stiff one. Now this working in the mud at a slow pace and trotting on the road may prove equivalent to ever so many brushes and runs on a good track, and, with the "sharpening" that will be the rule the coming week, the racing is likely to be of the best order. The course is sure to be in the best condition, and everything else appertaining in prime fix.

It is useless to offer speculations regarding the chances of the horses which will take part. Predictions as to the winners are usually of little value so far in advance of the time, and how some "newspaper men" can be so confident in their assertions is puzzling. The fields are likely to be so strong that the sharpest of the trainers can only hazard a guess, and in a majority of the races there will be "hot-and-hot" fights from start to winning score. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks that were deemed so serious, we will venture the prophecy that the coming meeting will be a very fine exhibition, and that the racing will be of the best character.

Yearling Sales.

Colonel S D. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, has attended the sales of thoroughbreds for many years, and given his attention to executing commissions. There is not a better judge of race-horses in this or any other country, and in forming estimates of what youngsters are likely to do he is without a peer. As evidence of this, he selected Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Foxhall, and many others when yearlings, and some of the earlier, too, when other good judges did not concur in the opinion. His knowledge of the bloodlines, familiarity with the great horses of the turf for the past forty years, and correct judgment of form, give him a peculiar adaptability for the business. He will leave New York April 21st, after which time his address will be Maxwell House, Nashville, Tennessee, and Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky. We trust that several of those offered at the coming sales will be purchased by Californians, and guarantee that if Colonel Bruce is intrusted with the selections, the animals will sustain all that we predict.

Capital Turf Club.

The entries for the stakes and purses of the Capital Turf Club close to-day, and those who have delayed until the last must see that their letters are postmarked plainly. Under the trotting rules, an entry mailed on the day of closing is valid, provided the stamping is plain, but it must be borne in mind that the letter must be deposited in the P. O. in time. This has always been the rule in racing, and letters should be in the P. O. not later than 2 P. M. as the mail goes at 3 P. M. It will be safer not to wait so long and attend to the business before noon.

The Death of Lodi.

Two months ago we received a memorandum from a friend at Napa, to the effect that Lodi was reported to have died some time in November of last year, in Washington Territory, of pink eye. The report was so meagre, with no date or locality given, that we waited for further confirmation. We thought it strange Tom Merry, located at Portland, should not know it if it were true. Indeed from his interest in old-time horses, we should expect him to detect a funeral tone in the atmosphere, even if no one told him that Lodi was dead. But Tom made no sign. Shortly after the receipt of the memorandum referred to we met Mr. J. S. Trask of Walla Walla, and spoke to him about it. He had never heard it before, although he considered himself well posted in the equine matters of the territory. He promised to investigate as soon as he should reach home, and this week we received a letter from him that the report was correct. But beyond the bare facts that the horse died and was buried he could learn nothing. The evil star that chose the old brown as the *locus* of its malign influence followed him to the end, and conspired to obscure even the time and place of his taking off. He was brought to this State in the hope that he could lower the colors of Norfolk. It was a vain hope, but the spirit that prompted it must needs be satisfied, and Lodi was the victim of a sacrifice. His performances might have illumined the turf records of California if he had lived in some other time. It is something to his credit that to defeat him, Norfolk set a mark on the record that has stood unbeaten for twenty years and is likely to stand till the end of the century. But defeat is apt to throw a shadow on all else, and Lodi is known generally as a racer who could not win. He was relegated to the stud, but was there again confronted by his victorious opponent. He had few opportunities, but it is questionable if he would have proven a great sire even if differently situated. Some of the cherished blood of this coast is that of sires who had as few or fewer opportunities, but they possessed a superabundance of quality that asserted itself even under adverse circumstances. He drifted north, and was lost to view. The same blood that flowed in his veins has reached the Pacific slope through other channels and proven its eminent merit. His sire, imported Yorkshire, was also the sire of the dam of Marion, the royal matron that has produced to the cover of Norfolk, the Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk. His dam, Topaz, was a daughter of the patriarch Glencoe, and will always have a place in the regard of the horsemen of California, because she was the grandam of Monday. But Lodi lacked the individuality that characterizes these other descendants of the same ancestry, and fate ever pursued him proclaiming his failures. But he will always retain a placa in the annals of the turf, for one of the brightest pages in Norfolk's history is his early races in California, and that story can never be told without some slight tribute to the sturdy racing qualities of Lodi.

Mr. Bowley's Sale.

S. C. Bowley's first combination sale begins next Wednesday the 9th inst., and continues four days, commencing at 11 o'clock each day. The catalogue contains seventy-seven numbers of well-bred and desirable horses, including Fred Arnold's brown stallion Ha Ha by Nephew, and the get of such sires as Whipple's Hambletonian, Steinway, Nutwood, Grand Moor, Newland's Hambletonian, Thad Stevens, Joe Daniels, Belle Alta, Eugene Casserly, Alexander, Abbotsford, Elmo, and others of lesser note. Mr. Bowley announces that there will also be offered some 250 head of horses not catalogued and a long list of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Merino sheep. The horses to be sold comprise roadsters, saddle horses, double teams, trotting stallions, colts, fillies, mares, draft stock, general utility horses; in fact, the variety is so extensive and infinite that something will be found to meet every conceivable want in the horse line. Catalogues may be had by application to Mr. Bowley, at 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street, or at this office.

Oakland Race Meeting.

As will be seen from the entries in another column there is a fine prospect for the meeting on the Oakland Trotting Park, which will follow that of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. It does not follow that the winners at the Bay District will be able to repeat the performance at the second meeting. The defeated at the first may be so much improved by the races as to turn the tables, and the "glorious uncertainty" is always still more glorious in the springtime.

Mr. Hickok will leave for the East with his stable of trotters on the 20th inst., and Mr. Haggin's runners will go in the same car. No recent advices have been received from Andy McDowell, but we presume he will go by the southern route, probably in company with the Santa Anita stable.

The Secretary of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association has been notified to strike out all the Palo Alto nominations for the Spring Meeting of the Association. The horses have all been thrown out of training, and will start in no races until after the return of Gov. Stanford, and the funeral of his son.

The regular annual meeting and election of Directors for the ensuing year of the California Rifle Association will take place Friday, April 11th, 1884, at the armory of Company B, Second Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., No. 590 Mission street, at 8 o'clock P. M.

ATHLETICS.

Advice to Young Athletes on Training.

[L. E. Meyers in New York Sportsman.]

Broad Jumping.—This game, when indulged in by athletes who know how to perform, is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating events that appear on our programmes. Unfortunately, most of our broad jumpers know very little about the game—in fact, the average athlete who tries it generally gives it up after a trial or two.

A few years ago a man could take off from where he pleased, the jump counting from toe to heel. The English rule has always been that he must take off from a line, on the same principle as a man jumping a brook. It can be readily seen that if a man were asked to clear a brook and he should step over the brink, his jumping ability would be of little use. Or, on the other hand, if he should by taking off three feet too far back land three feet short, the result would be very little better. I explain why the rule is from a scratch line instead of from toe to heel, because it is a question very often asked.

When I was in England, in 1881, I noticed that the "take off" at all the grounds was from a board imbedded in the ground with a slight ditch in front of it. I also noticed that competitors were allowed to toe over this board as long as the foot did not touch the ground. By this jumping from the edge of the board the jumpers got several inches the best of the measurement, besides an extra good take off. The jumper who was fortunate enough to strike this board just right generally made an extraordinary jump. This seemed to me very unjust, but again the brook argument was brought in, and I had to admit that the theory advanced was very good. Our association has since adopted this rule, and all broad jumping governed by N. A. A. A. A. rules must be measured in this way where the ground will admit of it, or from a scratch line where this is not possible. Probably the best amateur broad jumper that the world has ever seen is J. S. Voorhees. He introduced a novel and effective way of coming up to the scratch at full speed. He found by measuring his strides that at a certain point from the take-off he was in full stride, and that by running through he would reach the mark with the foot he jumped from almost to a dot. He measured off this distance and found it to be about 86 feet. On the day of a competition he could always be seen measuring off this distance, and very seldom indeed did he foul or miss the mark more than an inch or two, and this, too, at full speed.

It is very necessary for a jumper to have speed. All jumpers of any note, both in this country and England, have been more or less noted for their sprinting ability. I should advise a beginner to first practice sprinting until he has acquired a good style and a fair amount of speed before trying to jump. Besides helping him in his jumping it will also help to set the muscles, and thereby prevent strains and sprains, which are very likely to occur if the beginner starts out with such violent exercise as jumping.

A Great Race Proposed.

M. K. Kittleman, having had his attention directed to the offer to admit him to the Smith-Broadbent race at Echo Park, Philadelphia, is of opinion that it offers nothing but glory, and authorizes us to make for him the following proposition: He will enter in a race with Smith, Geo. H. Johnson, and H. M. Rodgers (open also to Fred Harmon if he desires to participate) for a stake of $2,500 each; heats of 100 yards, best 2 in 3, Sheffield rules. The race to take place in this city, and M. M. Allen will add $2,500. Second man to save his stake, all the rest of the money to go to the winner.

In case the proposition is not accepted, Mr. Kittleman will run either Smith or Johnson 100 yards for $5,000 a side, and will give or take $500 for expenses.

The first of these challenges if accepted would result in the greatest athletic event the world ever saw. With four of the best men at the distance in America engaged, and a prize of $10,000 to the winner, it will be a red-letter day in the annals of sprint running. As a betting proposition it would undoubtedly exceed any sporting event that ever took place on this coast, if not on this continent. Kittleman desires to make and run the race before he leaves for England, and would be pleased to hear from the parties named as soon as convenient. As California has a reputation for big things to sustain, we hope they will reply affirmatively.

Olympic Spring Meeting.

The Olympic Club have announced the following events for the spring games to be held at their grounds, Oakland, May 30th.

1. One hundred yards maiden race, open.
2. One hundred yards scratch race, open.
3. One hundred yards handicap race, open.
4. Two hundred and twenty yards handicap race, open.
5. Four hundred and forty yards scratch race, open.
6. Five miles scratch race, open.
7. Putting sixteen-pound shot, open.
8. Running wide jump—Hailey and Masterson barred—open.
9. Obstacle race, open.
10. One mile handicap walk, open.
11. One mile maiden scratch bicycle race, open.
12. One-half mile scratch bicycle race, open.
13. Five miles handicap bicycle race, open.

Gold medal to the first and silver medal to the second in each event. Entrance-fee fifty cents for each event. Entries will be received up at the Olympic Club rooms up to 9 P. M. May 16th; handicaps announced May 19th.

At the annual athletic exhibition of the American Athletic Club at Tammany Hall, New York, on the 19th ult., Malcolm W. Ford cleared 29 feet 2½ inches at standing broad-jump, beating the record 11 inches.

William B. Curtis, athletic editor of the New York *Spirit*, is probably the best-known athlete in the world. In 1868, while living on Sixth avenue, in that city, he rigged up a frame upon which to lift heavy weights, at which he was unrivalled. He lifted a dead weight of 3,239 pounds, the best on record. He also lifted 3,300 pounds and 3,500, but the latter performances were done in practice, and do not form records. He has the best recorded "hand-lift," lifting 1,230 pounds, or thirty pounds more than Dr. G. W. Winship, and eighty pounds more than H. Buermeyer. He was also a most remarkable oarsman, and previous to removing to New York was a member of the celebrated North-western Crew of Chicago. While in Chicago in 1874 Mr. Curtis rowed a fifty-mile race against time. He completed the distance in 10h. 11m. 55s. The course was on the Calumet river, and was one mile in length, to be rowed up and down until the distance was completed. Mr. Curtis was President of the New York Athletic Club for several years, but is now a member of the American Athletic Club. He was a member of the champion tug-of-war teams of 1877, 1879 and 1880; wonthe championship at throwing the 56-pound weight in 1878; was champion hammer thrower in 1876, 1878 and 1880. In 1874, with Frank E. Yates, he won the double-scull championship. In 1873 and 1874 he won senior single-scull championship of the Harlem river, at the spring regatta. In 1870, 1873 and 1874 he won the senior single sculling championship of the Northwest at Chicago.

Kittleman and Harmon have signed articles for a race of heats; distance 75 yards, best two in three, for $1,000 a side, the race to take place at the Oakland Trotting Park on Sunday the 13th inst. There will be no pistol business, as the agreement is for a mutual start. At this distance it can only be a question of a few inches between these men. Harmon should win the first heat if in equal condition, but the handicap of a repeat will bring the chances of final victory so nearly even that he must be a keen observer who can select the winner before the start.

Malcolm W. Ford of the New York Athletic Club, on the 23d ult., accomplished the feat of clearing 5 feet 3½ inches at a single hand-vault. The best previous record was 5 feet 2½ inches. The trial to beat the record was made by Ford in the gymnasium of the Crescent Club. Mr. Ford afterward vaulted 5 feet 5¾ inches, but as his body touched the bar in going over, was decided no vault. George D. Phillips and A. H. Curtis were the judges and measurers, and they measured the jump from the center of the bar to the floor with a new steel tape.

March 22d, at the armory of the 14th Regiment, Brooklyn, L. I., on a board floor, in a 50-yard handicap run, M. W. Ford won his first trial heat in 5 5-8 s., his second trial in 5¾s., and ran the final, which he did not win, in 5 5-8s. The fastest previous record was 5 7-8s., by G. G. Neidlinger, made April 24th, 1880. Referee, W. B. Curtis; starter, J. MacMasters; timekeepers, G. H. Badeau, L. E. Myers, and W. B. Curtis.

Arrangements have been concluded for a general athletic competition between M. W. Ford, New York A. C., and J. C. Keane, Pastime A. C. Nine events will constitute the programme, viz.: 100-yards race, 120-yards hurdle race, high jump, long jump, pole vaulting, running hop step and jump, putting 16-pound shot, throwing the 16-pound hammer, and throwing the 56-pound weight.

"Blower" Brown, the somewhat famous English go-as-you-please pedestrian, died at Fulham, England, on the 19th ult. It will be remembered that he was third in the first contest for the Astley Belt in 1878, won by O'Leary, and that in 1879 he won the second Championship of England belt with a record of 542½ miles, which record he subsequently beat by covering a trifle over 553 miles.

All arrangements have been perfected for a visit of a Lacrosse team to England. The players will be chosen from the clubs of the United States, and will be under the immediate control of the United States National Lacrosse Association of America. A series of matches against the most prominent clubs in England is already arranged for, and the team will start in May.

The three-mile race between Peter McIntyre and W. A. Ross, for $250 a side, will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Recreation Grounds. The wonderful improvement shown by Ross of late is sufficient proof that if McIntyre is to hold the championship of the coast he will have to run a great deal faster to-morrow afternoon than he has yet run in public.

The Pythian Athletic Club have organized with the following officers: president, W. T. Welch; vice president, James A. Low; recording secretary, Henry Smith; financial secretary, J. Williams; treasurer, James McGovern; board of directors, P. Tormey, J. T. Smith, R. C. Kent; sergeant-at-arms, J. N. Petersen.

The following gentlemen have been elected as officers for the Nautilus Swimming Club for the ensuing year, viz.: president, Fred. E. Miller; vice-president, Louis Cooper; treasurer, George T. Branch; secretary, Chas. H. O'Connor; sergeant-at arms, William Arnold.

After forty years' service on the staff of *Belle's Life*, the veteran Ned Smith has been compelled to abandon his professional duties on account of declining health. Mr. Smith has always been regarded as the authority on trotting and pigeon shooting in England.

Chas. Rowell, Patrick Fitzgerald, Robert Vint, George D. Noremac, D. J. Hertz, Frank W. Hart, Peter Napoleon Campana and the half-breed Nitow Eglow will compete in the six-days' go-as-you-please match to be held in New York the latter part of this month.

One thousand five hundred people witnessed the winter meeting of the Harvard Athletic Association at Boston, March 22d. Atchinson '85 cleared 7 feet 3¾ inches in the two-handed vault thus beating the amateur record 1¾ inches.

R. S. Haley is rapidly convalescing. In a trial run last week the affected leg acted splendidly, and there is every reason to hope that the fleet-footed Bob will again lead many a large field home this season.

M. W. Ford is credited with running fifty yards in the best amateur time of 5 5-8 seconds at the spring games of the Adelphia athletic held March 22d, at Brooklyn.

Fine Birds.

By the Steamship Idaho, which arrivied this week, we received a fine addition to our stock of Japanese pheasants. Two pair arrived, one silver and one golden, consigned to Messrs. Goodall & Company. Governor Perkins takes the golden pair to his private residence, and Captain Goodall the silver pair to his. The male of the silver pheasant is a magnificent bird. They reached San Francisco in splendid condition.

POULTRY.

Raising Ducks With Profit.

Ducks can be kept and raised quite as profitably as chickens, with only water sufficient for drinking purposes. Indeed, they become a greater source of profit if limited in their runs. They consume a large quantity of food if allowed access to it, but after a certain amount the surplus food is rather a disadvantage, and should be kept from them, for it is consumed at a waste. Ducks should be kept separate from the other fowls, as they are apt to create disturbances. Ducks are great foragers and will live largely on insects, like other fowls, if kept from the neighborhood of running streams. When once given access to a running stream they become difficult of control. If kept like other fowls they give no more trouble.

There are many varieties of ducks, but the common gray duck is about as profitable as any. They are good layers, and the young mature early, and are fit for market by midsummer, when they bring good prices. A duck will lay from fourteen to sixteen eggs, when she will sit. The period of incubation varies from twenty-six to twenty-eight days, according to the weather and the steadiness of the sitter. Ducklings are not hardy; indeed, I think they are more delicate than our common chickens, until fully feathered. The growth of young ducks is very rapid where well fed, in which case they are quiet, and are little trouble if given a place of resort where they can do no mischief. They are mischevious if allowed access to the garden, as they will destroy the young vegetables. If given a place by themselves, with a shallow trough of water to bathe in, renewed daily, they will give no trouble when well fed. The mother will lay two, and where well kept, three clutches of eggs, which may be put under hens if it be desired to keep the ducks in laying, which they will do if well fed, and also mother the ducks of the first hatching. Ducklings that are raised by the natural mother are the more profitable, as she leads them in ways agreeable to the instincts of their nature.

Ducks' eggs always command high prices in the market, and are valuable for home use. Ducks do not pine in confinement, but take to their quarters naturally, providing they are kept furnished with food and water regularly. The feathers of ducks are worth more than those of the turkey or fowl. When given full run of all the premises they, as well as other fowls, become a nuisance. There is no need of it. Ducklings should be fed much the same as young chickens, and like them are fond of green food.—*Country Gentleman.*

Hatch Early.

Poultry Monthly:—You know the proverb of the early bird? Well, say you do. You know early hatching is advised by the majority of veteran poultrymen under certain conditions and facilities, for they know by practical observation and experience that it pays to do so. It is not a very difficult task to get the chicks safely out of the shell, but from that time till the birds lose their downy coats and put on their dress of feathers, they require extra care, food and attendance to bring them safely through the usually inclement days of early spring.

As spring time has come again, bringing along the experience and wisdom of the past year to poultry breeders, we suggest to the thousands of farmers, cottagers and artisans scattered over our vast country, to improve their stock and rid themselves of the mongrels, or common fowls, kept by them for generations. To procure eggs from pure-bred stock to begin with, or some good birds for the same purpose, for a single trio will, in only one season, produce quite a flock of young chicks, enough to start a fair sized yard of pure breeds the next year. Early hatching is desirable, particularly with the large breeds, in order to enable them to make large and heavy birds by fall. They take longer time to mature, and they must be well developed before cold weather or they will fail to meet our expectations in the show room or in egg product. But, with the Leghorns, Hamburgs, Polish and such like small breeds, early hatching is not so especially desirable, as the weight of flesh is not so much an object. They being quick growing fowls, show precocity at a very early age if proper care, food, and attention are given them right along.

After much experimenting with the various popular breeds of poultry, the *Rural New-Yorker* concludes that for eggs black Hamburgs or white Leghorns are the first preferred. For table, market and eggs, Plymouth Rocks; second choice, light Brahmas. The same authority mentions wheat as the best food but favors giving corn twice a week during the winter.

A Missouri poulterer is of the opinion that it pays better to feed grains ground and cooked, claiming that he has found that a smaller quantity satisfies the hens, and that they fatten faster and lay more freely than when it is given to them uncooked. He feeds it to them warm, but not hot, and only in such quantity as they will pick up clean.

Coal ashes may be utilized to good advantage in the hen house by sifting them around on the floor. The fine dust that flies about and settles on every exposed surface will do no harm, and that which falls on the floors and under the roosts will act as a disinfectant and deodorizer.

A hen-house arranged with a sloping floor would add much to the convenience of saving the droppings, as these could easily be scraped out. This should be done every week, and the inside frequently whitewashed and kept scrupulously clean.

Eggs are sent by mail in England, under the parcels post system. They are placed in boxes specially prepared for keeping the eggs separated from each other, and it is claimed thot none are broken.

Hot food for laying hens during cold weather will increase the yield of eggs.

There will be no rivalry between the Rancocas and Dwyer Brothers' stables for the principal events of the June meeting at Sheepshead Bay. The Dwyers have Barnes, Checkmate, Miss Woodford and Burton in their Brooklyn stable, and among the Rancocas lot are Iroquois, Drake Carter, Pizarro, Parole and Aranzo. The Dwyers have bet $1,000 that their stable will beat Rancocas, and $500 that Checkmate will beat Iroquois.

Buford, Farris & Co. of Townsend, Montana, have lost two fillies from distemper, viz: Sawyer's Actress, 3 years, by Tom Sawyer, dam Actress by imp. Harrington, and Lucid, 2 years, by London, dam by Glencoe.

There are 1,130 horses nominated for the great stakes at Jerome Park, Monmouth Park, Saratoga, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington, against 954 last year and 927 in 1882. Most of the increase is in the two-year-old events.

The fact that a stallion is registered in some stud-book, or is eligible to registry, does not always guarantee him an animal of merit. While this ic a consideration of great importance, there are other points of paramonut value that should be looked up before selecting. A breeder of individual merit is preferable to a stallion with nothing but his pedigree to recommend him.

S. E. Larabie, Deer Lodge, Montana, has purchased from T. Anglin, Lexington, Kentucky, the black colt Patchen Wilkes, foaled May 10th, 1882, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen. Patchen Wilkes stands 15 hands 1 inch high and is very promising. His dam is the dam of Anglin, 2:27½, and Wilkes Boy, 2:30¼ at three years of age on a half-mile track.

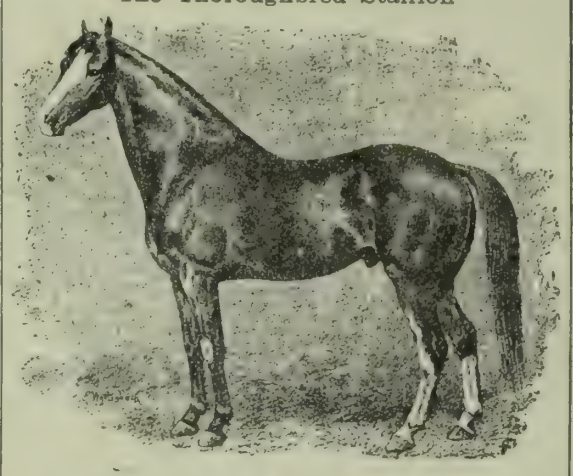
Russian Spy, 2:26½, a thirteen-year-old Canadian trotter has been purchased by a Toronto dealer for, and shipped to, Mr. Henry Geddings, formerly of Toronto, but now of Vienna, Austria; $1,800 was the price paid.

O. W. Dimick, of Lexington, Ky., the oldest driver of any note in the United States, is seventy-four, and says he can handle a trotter and drive a race as well as he ever could.

The directors of Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., will offer a $10,000 purse for the 2:20 class, the race to be on the programme of their regular circuit meeting this season.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1884.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

BELLE MEADE

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.
And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, 49 in number, will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42½, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Luana Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HERD AND SWINE.

Baby Beef and Pig Pork.

Too many hold the ancient and erroneous opinion that an animal must have completed growth of frame before it can be profitably fattened. This may be true of some coarse breeds of swine and cattle, or of scrub stock, and wild hogs, but it is not true of well-bred cattle or swine. Nature teaches us, in the calf and pig, that so long as the dams furnish enough milk to meet the young animals' wants, they make rapid growth, and it is uniform. Bone, muscle, fibre, and fat are produced at the same time, and the young are plump, fat and thrifty, so long as the supply of milk is ample. This shows that when the food is adapted, in quality and quantity, to the wants of the animal, a harmonious development of the carcass follows. As soon, however, as the milk supply shrinks, the young animals shrink in flesh, and growth is checked.

We may conclude, first, that when the food is adjusted to the wants of the animal, it will thrive and fatten at any age from one week upward. Second, that if the food supply is not so adjusted, the animal of any age will shrink. Milk and grass in abundance make the young and old grow rapidly and symmetrically. This proves that it is more a question of food than of age. The problem, then, of early maturity of animals intended for beef or pork is rather one of suiting the food to the wants of the animals. Milk is a perfect food; that is to say, it contains every element required to build up the animal's body. Whatever food we substitute for it, when the milk supply fails, must possess its chief elements and in like proportions so far as possible. No one grain contains them all or so nearly all as to make it a complete substitute, but experience and analysis of the cereals show that by a combination of the cereals and grasses in a manufactured or dry state, a mixture may be made which will meet the wants of the animal economy so completely, that in a change from milk to other food there is no need of shrinkage or check in growth.

It has been shown by the experiments of Lawes, Sanborn, Miles and various experiment stations, that the older and larger an animal becomes, the more food it requires to make a pound of growth. If this be accepted, it follows that the farmer cannot afford to neglect feeding his cattle and shoats well until they have made desired growth of bone or frame. It has been proved that it takes 18 pounds of good hay per day to keep alive a steer weighing 1,000 pounds. A 2,000 pound steer will take 36 pounds to keep him alive and from shrinking; or in other words to furnish heat, and repair the waste of tissue that is constantly occurring in the animal economy. It will be seen here that the longer an animal is kept, the larger the per cent. of its food which goes to furnish merely the food of support. It is also evident that the per cent. diminishes as the days of existence are lessened.

In the case of pigs the food of support, up to 16 months, is found to be 2½ pounds of meal daily. If we make a 300-pounds pig in ten months, or 300 days, the food of support will be 700 pounds of meal. If, however, we make it weigh 300 pounds in 20 months, the food of support will be 1,500 pounds, a difference of 800 pounds of meal. It is evident then that we cannot make pork as cheaply from pigs 20 months old, as from those 10 months old. The keep of one has been 700 pounds of meal and of the other 1,500 pounds. Now the quality of young beef and pork is in no way inferior to that of the older animals, and then as the risk and interest increase with their age, we reduce these greatly by bringing our meat producing animals to the block as soon as the animals can be developed for it.

With breeds that lay on flesh early, and with food so adjusted to meet the wants of nature that there shall be no check in growth from infancy to maturity, there is far greater profit in feeding for early maturity. The report of the agricultural farm at Guelph, Ont., shows a gain of 30 per cent. in favor of two-year-old steers above those fed till three years old. It is about time that the farmers woke up to the facts, and quit consuming four years of time and many more tons of food in producing a 1,500-pound bullock, when a better one can be made in half the time on less food. The baby beef and pig pork are the cheapest and best meat.—*Country Gentleman.*

A Condensed Code.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association last year offered prizes for the best essays on butter-making, the essays not to exceed 250 words. Competition was active, and many valuable little treatises was the result. The first prize was won by D. W. Curtis, of Fort Atkinson, and reads as follows:

Cows.—Select cows rich in butter-making qualities.

Feed.—Pastures should be dry, free from slough-holes, well seeded with different kinds of tame grasses, so that good feed is assured. If timothy or clover, cut early and cure properly. Feed corn stalks, pumpkins, ensilage and plenty of vegetables in winter.

Grain.—Corn and oats, corn and bran, oil meal in small quantities.

Water.—Let cows drink only such water as you would yourself.

Care of Cows.—Gentleness and cleanliness.

Milking.—Brush the udder to free it from impurities. Milk in a clean barn, well ventilated, quickly, cheerfully, with clean hands and pail. Seldom change milkers.

Care of Milk.—Strain while warm; submerge in water 48 degrees. Open setting 60 degrees.

Skimming.—Skim at twelve hours; at twenty-four.

Care of Cream.—Care must be exercised to ripen cream by frequent stirrings, keeping at 60 degrees until slightly sour.

Utensils.—Better have one cow less than be without a thermometer. Churns without inside fixtures. Lever butter-worker. Keep sweet and clean.

Churning.—Stir the cream thoroughly; temper to 60 degrees; warm or cool with water. Churn immediately when properly soured, slowly at first, with regular motion, in 40 to 60 minutes. When butter is formed in granules the size of wheat kernels, draw off the buttermilk; wash with cold water and brine until no trace of butter-milk is left.

Working and Salting.—Let the water drain out; weigh the butter; salt, one ounce to the pound; sift salt on the butter, and work with lever worker. Set away two to four hours; lightly re-work and pack.

To fatten a hog speedily and cheaply give him the most comfortable and cleanly quarters you can. Undoubtedly cooked food will cause a more rapid increase of fat than uncooked. Take especial care to keep them in good health. It is well to mix a little sulphur in their food occasionally.

To make economical pork the pig should be kept in a continuously growing condition from the day of his birth until he is delivered into the hands of the butcher.

Packing Butter in Brine.

A method of packing butter for its more perfect preservation, and one which is very effective, has long been in use in England. It has been recommended in this country, but has not been adopted so far as we know. It is to pack the butter in cylindrical bags of muslin, which are put in a mould for the purpose. These bags hold about two pounds, and when filled are tied tightly and packed away in brine in tubs, pails or casks, and are headed up just as pickled pork is. The butter will absorb no more salt; is perfectly free from atmospheric exposure; is enveloped in an antiseptic fluid; and is therefore entirely safe from change, excepting so far as this may occur internally by the natural process called ripening, and which is due to the change of the milk sugar (lactose) in the butter into milk (lactic) acid, this into butyric acid by a well understood chemical transformation of the elements. But this change goes on so slowly that the butter merely acquires a high and agreeable flavor, and no strong scent or taste is developed which would approach rancidity.

This manner of packing butter has long been in use in some districts of England, and the supplies furnished at the large universities at Oxford and Cambridge have been put up in a similar way for many years. The butter is made in long rolls about two inches in diameter, and these are wrapped in muslin and the edge secured by some stitches, the ends being tied. This form of roll is well known as "college butter," and is found very convenient for use by cutting off thin slices, each of which is a single ration for a student. It might be found very convenient here for the use of hotels and caterers, who would be relieved of the trouble of moulding their own cakes, which to some extent injures the quality of the butter.

Holsteins for Crosses.

The value of the Holsteins as dairy cattle has been fully set before the public within the last year. A correspondent of the *Country Gentlemen* gives the opinion that aside from their high excellence as a distinct class they are among the best available crosses for Jerseys and other butter strains. He says: I am individually acquainted with two persons in this vicinity, each of whom has a cow crossed between Holstein and Jerseys. They certainly are very fine-looking cows of good size, and are regarded by their owners as being the very best of cows for milk and butter. There is no doubt that if unregistered or high grade Jersey cows were crossed with a thoroughbred Friesian or Holstein bull they would produce one of the most valuable herds for dairying purposes. As regards the progeny selling to better advantage, of course either breed (if thoroughbred) would command a higher price than crosses; but high grade Holsteins or Friesian to-day command double and triple the price of natives. Nearly all the surplus male calves of this breed are sold for this purpose to good advantage.

The following waterproof branding ink is good for marking sheep: Shellac, two ounces; borax, two ounces; lampblack sufficient. Boil the borax and shellac in water till they are dissolved, and withdraw from the fire. When the solution becomes cold complete twenty-five ounces with water, and lampblack enough to bring the preparption to a suitable consistency. When it is to be used with a stencil it must be made thicker than when it is applied with a brush. The above gives a black ink; for red ink substitute venetian red for lampblack; for blue, ultramarine; and for green, a mixture of ultramarine and chrome yellow.

The *American Dairyman* says: "The art of butter-making will never reach perfection until we stop putting salt in the butter. It is a depraved taste that requires a salt taste in butter. The most critical judges in the old country never think of allowing salt to come near the butter, and after getting accustomed to it there is all the difference between the two that there is between salt and fresh fish, flesh or other dried or prepared food. The true epicure could eat a pound of unsalted butter at a sitting. It will be money in the dairyman's pocket when salt is abandoned in the dairy."

Where hogs cannot be allowed to run at large, as is the case on many farms, F. D. Curtis, an excellent authority, favors the planting of artichokes and sweet corn, or the sowing of oats, rye and alfalfa, the object being to secure more green food than is given in the common way of raising hogs.

It is probable that appetites vary as much in animals as in human beings. This makes it very essential that frequent changes of diet and a considerable variety of food should be provided in order to avoid a continued sameness which tends to dull the appetite and thus injure the general health.

The Colorado *Live Stock Record* says: "Mr. George Bartholomew will have a great attraction to present to the eastern race-tracks the present year. It will be a tandem trotting team, consisting of an ox, an elk and a camel. The three will draw a chariot weighing ten hundred pounds, and will be backed to trot a mile in three minutes and a half or better. The ox is of the Texas breed, and was raised at Deer Trail, Colorado. The elk came from Wyoming, and the camel was bred in Arizona."

TROTTING STALLIONS.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:30 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:30.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:23½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25½; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw acomparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19½; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam by Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¼), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10; Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

THE DRAMA.

The California Theatre.

During the week, from Monday, the Kiralfy Excelsior Grand Combination have occupied this establishment. Taking the performance in all its varieties, its magnitude, its excellence, and artistic scenery, it is really one of the most difficult to describe, so as to do justice to all its claims, that we ever undertook to analyze. Beyond the transformations and conception of the grand in scenery, there is little, perhaps, of intellect in the performance, but taken as a whole, it is truly magnificent from beginning to end, while its appeals to the senses are overpowering. The effect upon spectators is charming beyond measure, as all combinations must be embracing as this does, beauty of person, elegance of costume, poetry of motion, and an apparent immensity of space. It has been stated the late Italian Opera was a revelation to people on this Coast of what opera is capable in proper hands. If this be a correct view on that subject, we claim the Kiralfy performance is equally a revelation of what the ballet is capable in proper hands, for, in immensity, combination and delight to the senses, certainly nothing like it was ever seen in California before. The great feature of the performance is the dancing of the immense corps in platoons, like a regiment of soldiers in drill, and the tableaux in their kaleidoscopic changes, ever new and ever wonderful, are exquisitely charming. At the same time there is much individual ability shown in the performance. For instance, Mlle. Nina in her dancing, in our opinion, is superior to Mlles. Caralba and Caroulha in the Michael Strogoff ballet. Again, in the Cosmopolitan reunion, the dancing of Kiralfy himself and others is clever and laughable beyond measure. No wonder the house has been packed to the door every night, and we predict will be for weeks to come, for the performance is something new to all of us, and something old and young can enjoy with the same fullness and the same intensity. Excelsior is the right word. Manager Bert has made a wise selection this time.

The Vienna Garden.

The restoration of classical music performed by accomplished musicians, has been warmly recognized by the public in spite of attractions elsewhere. The programme is more than usually attractive. Independent of the Ladies' Orchestra, beyond question the best in the city, there is the phenominal violinist young Larsen, son of the jeweller on Kearny street. Though a mere boy his performance is really wonderful, and was warmly received. The singing of the New York Lyric Quintet is also very good, and their selections beyond criticism. The new tenor Herr Anchuetz, recently from New York, is a great addition to our musical world. His voice is sweet and flexible, of sufficient range and volume, and his style, inflection and intonation all bespeak the cultured and thorough musician. We bid him welcome as filling a void long felt. The Happy Hottentots of the Healy Brothers comes last, and they, too, are well received.

The Oakland Theatre.

The over affecting drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a tale endeared to the American heart by heroic deeds and the love of liberty, has drawn well during the week as if never seen before, and we hope this ever will be the fate of such plays. At this time we need our national devotion and sense of duty to country pretty strongly shaken up, and Jay Rial's dramatization and company are quite capable of the task. Next Monday the interesting melodrama of The World with new attractions will be presented. The cast in this will be very strong.

The Grand Opera House.

To-morrow night Chispa will be presented, with a strong cast of characters, prominent among whom are Henrietta Osbourne, Phœbe Davies, Grismer and other well-known artists. Chispa runs through the week.

Frozen Fish.

The Reno *Gazette* says: "Geo. A. Smith and A. P. Marker came in from Washoe yesterday. They report the ice in the lake broken up and a good body of water passing out through Pleasant creek. They say that the cold winter has apparently played hob with the catfish, chubs, perch and suckers; thousands upon thousands of these were caught in the ice as it froze during the cold snap, and these are now being released from their ice prison. They lay in piles along the banks of the lake, and as they passed Pleasant creek the Indians were seen shoveling these dead fish out of the stream and piling them up on the banks, while the squaws were assorting and sacking them. There did not seem to be any trout among the dead fish. The few days of warm weather has caused decompositien to set in already, and the gentlemen report that the smell was more than refreshing as they came along. The query is, In what market are the Indians selling those dead fish?"

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has offered $20,000 for Cleora; W. H. Saunders asks $10,000 for Index, 2:26¼, and the same is required by Mr. Whitehead for Crown Point Maid. Mr. J. C. McFerran of Kentucky demands $12,000 each for Day Dream, 2:21¾, and Algath, 2:23.

AQUATIC.

The S. F. Yacht Club.

The annual meeting of this club was held last Tuesday evening, and the election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore, C. H. Harrison of the Frolic; vice-commodore, W. Letts Oliver of the Emerald; secretary, Charles G. Yale; financial secretary, George T. Bohen; treasurer, Franklin Bangs; measurer, Matthew Turner; trustees, John Lee, F. A. Hyde, C. W. Kellogg, Mervyn Donahue, F. T. Hoyt. The matter of fixing the date of the opening day was deferred until the question of where the club would establish its headquarters should be decided. Mr. Donahue offered an easy solution of the club-house problem by tendering a lot for the building and anchorage for the yachts at Point Tiburon for nothing. The cost of removal from the present site was estimated at $1,000, and Messrs. Harrison, Kellogg, Gutte, Hyde, Lee, Yale and Eldridge were appointed a committee to visit the place, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held next Tuesday evening. The initiation fee has been abolished by this club.

In order to test Wallace Ross' sculling powers a number of Thames and Tyne oarsmen have arranged a handicap race on the Thames for April 12th. Ross gives from fifteen to sixty seconds start. Ross is now giving exhibitions to crowded houses at the South London Palace. He illustrates various styles of sculling, among others those of Hanlan and Bubear.

Mr. J. A. St John, of St. Louis, offers to back Jacob Gaudaur against Austin Stevenson, of Vallejo, Cal., $250 a side, the race to be rowed at Creve Cœur Lake, near St. Louis.

Charles Courtney has signed the articles of agreement to row Wallace Ross a three-mile sculling race at Oak Point on Decoration Day.

Saturday, May 3d, has been fixed upon as the date of the four-oared gig races between the classes of the University of Pennsylvania.

Wallace Ross has written to James Pilkington to say that Jack Largan, the English sculler, is on his way to this country.

George W. Lee left for the east Wednesday afternoon.

Peterson started eastward last Friday on a visit.

A cablegram from Melbourne, Australia, via London, announces that the great three-year-old colt Martini-Henry, by Musket, has further added to his fame by winning the first week in March the Australian Cup and Australian St. Leger. The cup is over a distance of two and one-quarter miles, and the winner's weight was 124 pounds. The top weight, 145, was carried by Commotion. The St. Leger is one mile and three-quarters and one hundred and thirty-two yards. Martini-Henry carried 122 pounds.

On March 12th, Sim Timpleman, the once celebrated English Jockey, died at his residence at Heworth, York, England, at the ripe age of 79. His achievements on the turf are numerous, and amongst his many victories are the Derby in 1839 on Bloomsbury and the Leger in 1851 on Newminster. He was regarded as one of the most straightforward of jockeys.

The ages of the three fastest pacers are: Johnson, 7; Little Brown Jug, 8; Sleepy Tom, 16. Trotters: Maud S., 10; Jay-Eye-See, 6; St. Julien, 15.

At the American Horse Exchange, New York city, there were sold at auction on March 18th, 19th and 20th, 164 head of trotting stock, which brought a total of $52,330, an average of $309.

FOR SALE.



A pure Irish red dog pup, five months old, in perfect health, for sale cheap.

Address, B., this office.

Dog Collars and Furnishings



The above sketch represents a sportsman using one of our **American Hound Leashes.**

We claim that the snap used on this Leash is the only one of American manufacture, and the best in use for coursing. The springs being encased in a solid brass frame, it is impossible for anything to interfere with the perfect working of the snap, and it is less liable to rust and wear, than any of the snaps now in use. We are now manufacturing three different styles of the Leash, and will send them to any part of the country on receipt of price.

No. 1	**Is a Flat Leather Leash**	**Price $3.75**
No. 2	" " **Round** " " **machine stitched**	" **$4.75**
No. 3	" " " " " **hand stitched**	" **$7.50**

We also manufacture all styles of **Dog Collars** and **Furnishings.** Send **25cts.** for our 1884 Illustrated Catalogue containing 64 pages of cuts and descriptions of

Dog Collars, Locks, Leaders,
Bells, Couplings, Brushes, Blankets,

and all goods pertaining to the Dog. Ask your dealers for the great Dog Soap SAPINDUS.

Dealers sending for Catalogues be sure to enclose business card to insure trade discount sheet to accompany Catalogue.

MEDFORD FANCY GOODS CO.,

101 Chambers Street, New York.

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME!

This Offer HOLDS GOOD UNTIL JUNE 10th ONLY.

$40,000 IN PRESENTS, GIVEN AWAY.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER GETS A PRESENT.

The proprietors of the well-known and popular weekly paper, **THE GOLDEN ARGOSY,** being desirous of introducing their paper into every home where it is not now taken, have organized a stock company with an **AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF $200,000** for the purpose of publishing the **Argosy** extensively, and have decided to give away to all who subscribe before June 10th, 1884, **$40,000** in presents. **Read our Great Offer.**

FOR ONLY FIFTY CENTS

We will enter your name on our subscription books and mail **THE GOLDEN ARGOSY** regularly for Three Months, thirteen numbers, and immediately send a receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following **MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS:**

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY:

5 Cash Presents of $1,000 each	$5,000	10 Elegant Bicycles, $85 each	$ 850
5 Cash Presents of $500 each	2,500	5 Silver Tea Sets, $100 each	500
10 Cash Presents of $200 each	2,000	5 Sets Parlor Furniture, $100 each	500
10 Cash Presents of $100 each	1,000	10 Elegant Boys' Suits, to order, $20	200
10 Cash Presents of $50 each	500	10 Girls' Outside Garments, $15 each	150
5 Elegant Upright Pianos, $300 each	900	50 Gold Pens and Holders, $2 each	100
5 Elegant Cabinet Organs, $100 each	500	500 Extension Gold Pencils, $1 each	500
25 Sewing Machines, $30 each	750	500 Pair Nickel-Plated Skates, $2 each	1,000
20 Gents' Solid Gold Watches, $40 ea.	800	500 Large Photograph Albums, $2 each	1,000
50 Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, $25 ea.	750	500 Pair Roller Skates, $2 each	1,000
20 Beautiful Diamond Rings, $30 ea.	600	500 Two-Dollar Greenbacks	1,000
20 Gents' Solid Silver Watches, $15 ea.	300	500 One-Dollar Greenbacks	500
25 Ladies' Dutchlase Watches, $10 ea.	250	500 Magic Lanterns, $1 each	500
50 Boys' Silver Watches, $10 each	500	500 Boys' Pocket Knives, $1 each	500
100 Waterbury Watches, $3 50 each	350	500 Ladies' Pocket Knives, $1 each	500
20 Gents' Solid Gold Chains, $20 each	400	1000 Oil Pictures, $1 each	1,000
20 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, $15 each	300	500 Solid Gold Rings, $2 each	1,000
20 Solid Gold Bracelets, $ 5 each	100	1000 Autograph Albums, $1 each	1,000

And 92,532 OTHER USEFUL AND VALUABLE PRESENTS, RANGING IN VALUE FROM TWENTY-FIVE CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR, making a grand total of 100 000 presents to be given to the first one hundred thousand subscribers received. **Every one gets a Present.** All of the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner, full particulars of which will be given hereafter. Among the last 92,532 presents are 50,000 of one article, which we manufacture and own the patent, and that retails at One Dollar the world over and never sold for less; it is something needed in every home, and is well worth Five Dollars in any Family; millions have been sold at One Dollar each. Being owners and manufacturers we can afford to give 50,000 to our subscribers, believing that you will be so well pleased that you will always be patrons of the Argosy; besides all this you may get one of the most valuable presents offered in our list.

THE AWARD OF PRESENTS will positively take place June 10th, 1884.

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY IS A WEEKLY PAPER for the Father, the Mother, the Boys and the Girls, filling in at One Dollar the world over and never sold for less; it is something needed in every home, and is well worth Five Dollars in any Family; millions have been sold at One Dollar each. Being owners and manufacturers we can afford to give 50,000 to our subscribers, believing that you will be so well pleased that you will always be patrons of the Argosy; besides all this you may get one of the most valuable presents offered in our list. **BEAUTIFUL, USEFUL, ENTERTAINING, INSTRUCTIVE AND POPULAR WEEKLY** published. It has the best corps of first-class authors in the United States, including such as **HORATIO ALGER, Jr., EDWARD S. ELLIS, OLIVER OPTIC, HARRY CASTLEMON, FRANK H. CONVERSE, Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE,** and a host of others too numerous to mention. It is **Beautifully Illustrated,** and its reading matter is a original from the pens of noted authors. Its regular subscription price is **50 cents for Three Months; $1.00 for Six Months; $1.75 for Twelve Months;** without present or premium; but in order to secure **100,000 subscribers** at once, we make the **FOLLOWING LIBERAL OFFER:**

FOR 50 CENTS we will send you **THE GOLDEN ARGOSY,** weekly, for 3 months, and one receipt, good for **one present. FOR $1.00** we will send **THE GOLDEN ARGOSY,** weekly, **six months,** and **two** receipts, good for **two presents. FOR $1.75** we will send **THE GOLDEN ARGOSY,** weekly, for **one year,** and **four** receipts, good for **four presents.**

A FREE SUBSCRIPTION TO YOU. If you will **Cut this Advertisement Out** and show it to your **friends, acquaintances and neighbors,** and get five to subscribe for three months, and send us **$2.50,** we will send you your subscription free, and **one** receipt, get ten to subscribe and we will send you **two** receipts and the **ARGOSY** for six months; get twenty to subscribe for three months and we will send you the **ARGOSY one year,** and four receipts, good for **four presents.** A few hours' work will give you a **subscription free, and a prospect to win one of the most valuable presents. SAMPLE COPIES FREE.**

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is a well-established weekly paper, and is backed by **AMPLE CAPITAL** so that every subscriber may be sure of **getting just what we promise. List of the Awards** will be forwarded to all subscribers immediately after June 10.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Send small sums, from 50 cents to One or Two Dollars, by **Postal Note,** Cash or Stamps; larger sums should be sent by **registered mail or post office order.** Address all orders to

THE ARGOSY PUBLISHING CO 81 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

REMEMBER, the above **Presents are given absolutely free to our Subscribers.**

CUT THIS OUT and show it to your friends, neighbors and acquaintances. IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

"WORK AND WIN."

A NEW STORY BY HORATIO ALGER, Jr.

Commences next week in the ARGOSY. It is one of the very best this Popular Author ever wrote. It is fascinating, instructive and helpful, and will inspire courage, dignity, and noble resolutions. EVERY ONE SHOULD READ IT.

WHAT SUBSCRIBERS SAY.

I cannot speak too highly of the ARGOSY; my boys **think they could never do without it.**
MRS. M. E. AXTELL, West Richfield, Ohio.

THE ARGOSY has been **so good** this year **I must have it another;** enclosed is $1.75.
DAN. W. HUNTINGTON, Boston.

I have taken a number of papers, but **I never had one I like as well as** THE ARGOSY. To sit before the fire these cold evenings and read it **is the best enjoyment I know of.** To-night I am reading my old papers over again.
W. S. KNOWLTON, Portland, Me.

I should take the ARGOSY another year **if I had to sit up nights to earn the money to pay for it;** enclosed is $1.75.
ED. L. PEMBERTON, Ansonia, Conn.

I am so **deeply interested** in the ARGOSY **I should be lost without it;** please extend my subscription another year.
WINNIE S. MOORE, Audubon, Ia.

I have been a reader of **the ARGOSY** the last year, and **cannot now do without it, let it cost what it will.**
D. E. BROTHWELL, Wakefield, Kan.

THE ARGOSY is **the very best paper** of the kind published. **I would not do without it for twice $1.75.**
FRANK G. JOHNSON, Painesville, O.

I prize the ARGOSY above all youth's papers. Its high moral tone and instructive reading **is sure to leave a lasting impression with its readers.**
MRS. IDA AUSTIN, Fort **Halleck, Wy.**

I have read the *Golden Days, Youth's Companion,* and *Wide-Awake,* for boys and girls, **but give me the ARGOSY. I would not give it for any other paper I ever saw.**
A. B. WILLIS, Brooklyn, Ill.

NOTICES FROM THE PRESS.

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is handsomely **printed on tinted** paper, and **is freighted with reading matter that can be safely placed in the hands of our youth.**—*Herald,* Norristown, Pa.

It is **sparkling and pure,** interesting and **high-toned.** The best authors in America contribute to its columns.—*Journal,* Lewistown, Me.

Parents and guardians who would place fascinating, as well as instructive, reading before their children, **would do well to subscribe to it.**—*Church Union,* N. Y.

Full of **life** and **vim,** it commends itself to those desiring to be entertained and instructed. The illustrations are **superb.** We commend it to the reading public.—*Family Fair,* San Francisco, Cal.

It has taken a **leading place** among the best papers of its class. The publisher **evidently understands** boys' tastes.—*Times,* Indianapolis, Ind.

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY is a **bright, sparkling** paper for boys and girls; **neither sensational on the one hand nor dull on the other.**—*Press,* Philadelphia, Pa.

The GOLDEN ARGOSY is a youths' paper, and **contains more interesting reading matter** than any other semi-monthly publication in the country.—*Telegraph,* Dubuque, Iowa.

It is a first-class paper, fully equalling the *Youth's Companion,* and, being once introduced into the home, will be sure to remain.—*Herald,* Camden, Me.

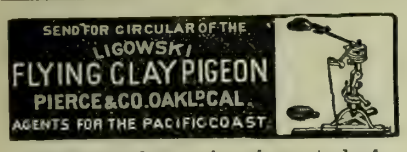
THE GOLDEN ARGOSY **is as far removed from the proxy insanity of Sunday-school literature as it is from the demoralizing sensationalism of the half-dime dreadfuls.**—*N. Y. World.*

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY **is not only beautiful in appearance,** but every way **commendable** in the character of its contents. **It is one of the few papers for young** people that **judicious fathers and mothers care to put** in the hands of their children.—*Detroit Free Pres*

STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE.
Box 274, New York City.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies: or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

CarriageHorses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP.**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Farmer and Dairyman.

A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest references offered. Address

L. K.
42 Nevada Block,
San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

☞ THE LEADING THEATRE ☜

Monday Evening, April 7th.

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Sunday Evening, April 6th,

CHISPA! CHISPA!

WITH A STRONG CAST.

Monday, April 14th, entire change of bill,

☞ Popular prices until further notice. ☜

Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)...**75cts**
Balcony.....**50cts**
Gallery.....**25cts**

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, April 7th,

THE WORLD!
THE WORLD!

☞ *PERFECTLY CAST!*
NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS! ☜

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....**25cts.**
Reserved Seats.....**50cts.**

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE ☜

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



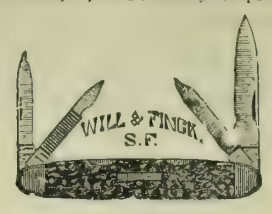
VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

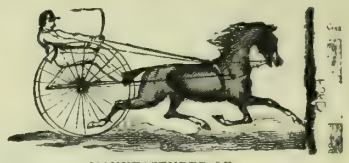
POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS.



WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco,

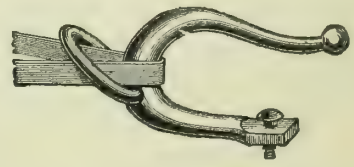


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.



Gordon Setter

"DORR."

Six years old, V. H. C., and winner of medal and special money prize at Boston as a performing dog. Winner in Nebraska field trials, and winner of first prize Pacific Coast field trials, also winner of second prize as a Gordon, and first as the best performing dog at San Francisco, 1883. Fee, $25.

FRED. A. TAFT,
Truckee, Cal.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....**$40.00**

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Wren's Nest Stallions.

"THE CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE"

SAM PURDY, - - - - - - - $50

(Magony bay, black points, sixteen hands, 1,200 pounds), by GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., "California Patchen", dam Whiskey Jane, by Illinois Medoc. Record, 2:20½, Buffalo, N. Y., August 2d, 1876. Public trial two-mile heats, on Bay District Course in San Francisco County, Cal., 4:45½ 4:46.

Thoroughbred

DAN SPARLING, - - - - $25

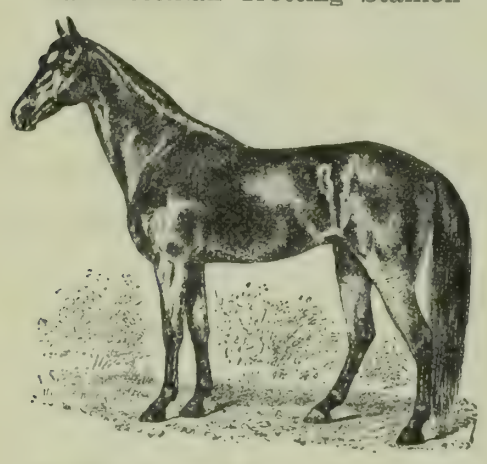
(Blood bay, black points, sixteen and one-quarter hands), by imp Glenelg, dam Item (own sister to Tom Ochiltree). Item is also the dam of Idalia, Bob Woolley, etc.

TERMS CASH AT TIME OF SERVICE.

Address the undersigned at Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

FOXHALL A. DAINGERFIELD, Owner.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¼.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD.
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¾.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS.
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., sire of Geo. Treat, record 2 25½, he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS.
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Phallas, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:225), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiecmar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st, and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19¼; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28¼; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29¼; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:36, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:24½, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:28¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose), 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (3,963). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist, 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect: is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS,
HACK,
CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**

Address
W. H HOOD.
Woodland, Cal.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND

COMBINATION

SALE.

April 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th,

Commencing at 11 o'clock each day,

—AT—

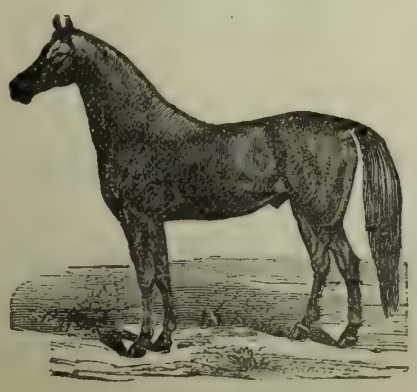
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

Stock received up to two days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready next week.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.
Auctioneers.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C.H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 15th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
*9:30 A M.....	Antioch and Martinez..	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:00 P M...	Deming, El Paso (Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M...)	and East) Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M...)	Galt and (via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M...)	Stockton (via Martinez.	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione.....	5:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	) Merced, Madera,)	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	(Fresno and Tulare (..... ...	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	(Mohave, Needles (Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	(and East..... (Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M...)	Ogden and (Express.....	8:40 P M
5:30 P M... (	East) Emigrant.....	10:10 A M
8:00 A M...)	Red Bluff (via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M... (	and Tehama (via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*8:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
.....	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	8:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE.
Gen. Manager.

T. H. GOODMAN.
Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		††:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche an shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

RAWSON'S (Self-Adjusting) U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles


BEFORE USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.


AFTER USING.

Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok. Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 20, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it.

C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,

Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower



Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address

BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.

Notice to Breeders

—AND—

Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open book-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

Killip & Co,
116 Montgomery Street.

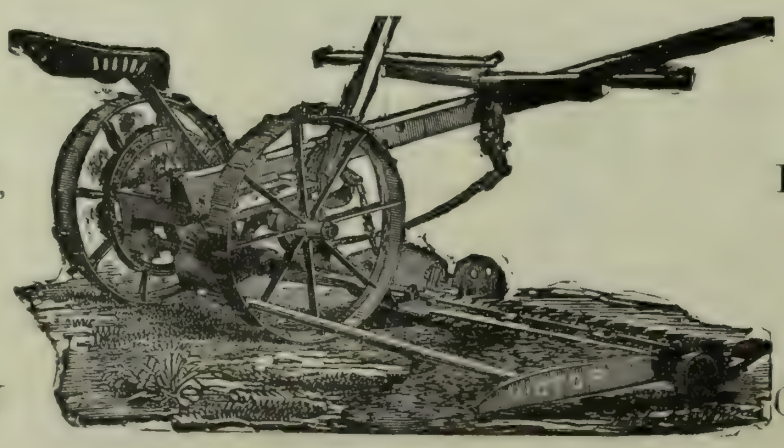
CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

The only Mower made on this Coast, and the best Machine made in the United States

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, OF CHICO,

says: "I bought one of the Victor Mowers last Spring, and my Superintendent says too much can not be said in its favor."

GUN METAL BOXES INSTEAD OF BABBITT, AND STEEL GEARS INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT, AND NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES NECKS

For the season of 1884 we shall make four sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

THE VICTOR IS GUARANTEED TO DO MORE WORK, AND WITH LESS HORSE POWER, THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE MADE.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND. 329 Market Street, San Francisco.



Vol. IV. No. 15.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ATHLETICS.

Kittleman's Reasons.

LICK HOUSE, April 12th, 1884.

TO EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: *Dear Sir*—In answer to some articles in the *Clipper* and *Turf, Field and Farm*, in which my name is mentioned, please allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few propositions, and state on what terms I will accept the offers held out to me to compete in some eastern races.

First, Rogers and Broadbent are to run at Echo Park, Philadelphia, this month, for $1,000, and the notice given that it is open for Harmon, Smith, Johnson and myself, but on what terms it fails to say. But in either event, whether it is a purse or $500 a corner, I could not compete, as it is now too late. The second proposition is a purse to be given at Allegheny City, Penn., July 5th, for a dash of 100 yards, $500 to first, $200 to second and $100 to third; and further, "a solemn oath is required from each entry that he will run to win." Now, Mr. Editor, this may be a very good way of determining which is the fastest sprinter in the United States, provided all the men considered champions should run, and it certainly deserves credit for its novelty, but in my opinion a money consideration is a much better incentive for men to "run to win" than an oath, and I don't feel willing to run against such contestants for such an amount; although not objecting to binding each man by an oath, no such proceeding would be necessary in the following proposition made by M. M. Allen, Esq., a popular and responsible sporting man of the Pacific coast, who offers to give a purse of $2,500 for a race open to the world at $2,500 "a corner" or stake each, 100-yards heats, best two in three, Sheffield rules, for four or more entries. With four entries this would make ten thousand dollars clear to the winner, who would feel well paid in showing himself up as the champion of the United States. A competent pistol firer could be brought from the east for a fee of $500 and expenses. L. E. Meyers, W. B. Curtis, any first-class man who fills that place at the Philadelphia handicaps, would be sure to give satisfaction to all, and insure every man a square, fair start. 20 minutes to be allowed between heats. Another thing in favor of this race taking place in California is that sprinting and every kind of legitimate sport is better patronized here than anywhere in the United States, and the climate is particularly adapted to outdoor sports. This race can be arranged without doubt, and Mr. Allen only awaits replies from the numerous champions to place satisfactory deposit.

But in the event of this race not filling, my money and man is ready at the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S office to make a match with either Smith, Rogers, Johnson, Broadbent, "or any other man," 100-yards dash, or best 2 in 3 heats, Sheffield rules govern, for from $2,500 to $5,000 a side, and I will give or take $500 for expenses, for choice of ground, and state. Hoping to hear from some of them soon. I remain,

Most respectfully yours,

M. K. KITTLEMAN.

Ray Locke.

Has any of our clubs taken steps to find out the representations made by Ray Locke to the N. A. A. A. A. regarding his reinstatement? Locke's professional escapades were numerous, and are well known to many of our readers. It is hardly probable that the N. A. A. A. A. would re-instate Locke if they were fully informed of his performances. It it no use disguising the fact that a great many athletes will not compete against Ray Locke in the five-mile race at the Olympic Meeting. It is manifestly unfair that amateur runners who have never tried this distance will have to meet a professional runner of the experience of Ray Locke. The attendance and patronage of the general public last season showed a very gratifying increase, and there is every indication that the approaching meeting will be the most successful ever held on the Pacific slope, but the Committee of Athletic Clubs can rest assured that if the antics indulged in at the last Olympic meeting by the winner of the mile race are not nipped in the bud, the confidence of the public will soon disappear. Conduct unbecoming a gentleman at amateur meetings needs prompt and decisive action.

The fastest time ever made for three miles is 15 minutes 12 seconds, *Daily Papers*. Sporting scribes on the daily press always look up the records and don't take the statement of spectators.

William Steele and T. C. Herbert have been matched to run 10 miles for $1,000 and the Championship of America.

Another Sprinting Event.

M. M. Allen has decided to offer a purse of $500 for a handicap race of 150-yards heats, $300 to first and $200 to second man, to be run at the Oakland Trotting Park two weeks from to-morrow. Entrance free. The handicapping will be carefully attended to, and starters will be brought as near together as possible. The race is a genuine free-for-all, and Mr. Allen invites the attention of Harmon, Kittleman, Geary, Masterson, McIntyre, Gibson, Lewis, Ross, Ryan and Thompson. Here is an opportunity which these runners should have no hesitation in availing themselves of, for they can lose nothing except their time and trouble, and may make a handsome winning. The $200 to the second man increases the chances of pulling down a piece of the purse, and if some of them mean what they say they will enter at once.

McIntyre vs. Ross.

According to the scribes of the daily press both men stripped in excellent condition for the three-mile-race for $250 a side. To our thinking Ross was too fine, and before the finish of the race this fact was very apparent. McIntyre kept with his man till the last quarter of a mile, the pace up to this point being of a very ordinary description, and when the speed was increased Ross was very soon in difficulties, leaving McIntyre finish alone in 16 minutes 26 seconds. Ross will no doubt run McIntyre a five-mile-race, when a little more judgment thrown into his training will help him considerably.

A Splendid Performance.

By cablegram we learn that W. G. George ran ten miles in 51 minutes 20 seconds. The event most probably occurred at the London Athletic Club games, held on April 5th at Stamford Bridge grounds. The general opinion prevailed that George would lower his own record of 52:53 this season, but few expected that the Mosely Harrier champion would beat the best professional time ever made. The best previous time for ten miles was made by L. Benett (deerfoot) 51 minutes 26 seconds, on April 3d, 1863. Wm. Steele holds the American record with 52 minutes 10 1-5 seconds.

Cross-Country Running.

Both the Olympic and Merion Clubs have announced their intention of holding a cross-country run. The Merions will hold their run on the afternoon of Saturday May 3d, and all arrangements will be completed very early next week, when a meeting of all participants is to be held in order to explain details. It is absolutely necessary that participants start in and do a little exercising, and the sooner the better. No untrained man should take part in this exhilarating exercise.

Nearly all our athletes will, no doubt, find something to suit in the varied and liberal programme of the spring meeting of the Olympic Club, and published in the last issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Bicyclists will take advantage of the liberality of the Olympic committee and fill up the three events set apart for them. A very important event omitted from the programme is the mile race. When this event could be won in 6 minutes, we always had one in the programme, and now when we have the material of making the mile well under 5 minutes, it is omitted. This is much to be regretted.

Some unusually good performances were made at the Leys School Sports, England, held March 19th. E. A. Bainbridge, who is only seventeen years, cleared 5 feet 6¼ inches in the high jump, and secured second place in the running jump with 17 feet 10 inches. M. H. Horsley who is but sixteen years old, in his first attempt at running long jump, registered 19 feet 10½ inches, in the second 20 feet 1½ inches, and the third 20 feet 8 inches. The latter jump was, however, not allowed. On the same day the 150-yards Stranger's Race was captured by C. H. Lowe in 15 seconds after a hard finish with Tindall.

Oakdale *Wheat Grower*:—A base ball club has been organized and games are played every Sunday upon the common. The nine contains two or three players of considerable local fame. We think it will be conceded by all that R. H. Parkison is "the boss." He has played in several games against noted San Francisco clubs, and has each time distinguished himself for brilliant catches and swift running. Parkison is a pretty good all-around athlete, and we should not be surprised if he was some day offered a position in some club east of the mountains.

The "Putting Weight" contest" between D. A. McMillan and M. Keenan was the opening event at the Recreation Grounds last Sunday. McMillan allowed his opponent ten feet in the aggregate of the best throw with the 20, 25, and 30-pound weight.

	20 lb.	25 lb.	30 lb.
McMillan	30 ft. 9 in.	35 ft. 8 in.	40 ft. 7 in.
M. Keenan	26 ft. 9 in.	31 ft. 11 in.	35 ft.

It will be seen that McMillan won notwithstanding the handicap.

At Los Angeles, last Sunday, a sprinting event came off between a recent arrival from the east, calling himself Harry C. Taylor, and a local runner Andreas Ybarra. The stakes were $200 a side, genuine cash, and Taylor conceded Ybarra 12 feet in 100 yards. The Los Angeleno won easily by three feet and a half in the slow time of 12 seconds. The track was fine and fast, and if "Taylor" was preparing the way for future matches he overdid the business.

At the next athletic meeting a face very familiar with the patrons of our club games will be greatly missed. We refer to one of our best all-round men, C. Slater, who will shortly leave the city on a business trip to Washington Territory, for an indefinite time. We are sorry to lose such a staunch supporter, and only hope that the trip will be financially successful. Drop us a line occasionally concerning the athletic prowess of our northern friends.

The third annual entertainment of the Nemean Athletic Club will take place next Friday evening at their club room corner Twenty-first and Howard streets. A varied athletic programme has been arranged, and as a great many prominent performers of the other clubs will participate, a splendid evening's entertainment may safely be anticipated.

The Cornell athletes believe in plenty of physical exercise. Their gymnasium is lighted by electricity, and consequently the most popular time for exercising is during the evening.

The Harmon–Kittleman race, set for to-morrow at the Oakland Trotting Park, has been postponed till Sunday the 20th, on account of the bad condition of the track.

The Portland Lacrosse Club have just received from the east all the necessary implements for the playing of the game, and will very soon start in practicing.

Six representatives of Cambridge University defeated a like number of the Blackheart Harriers at a cross-country run, March 15th.

The initiation fee of the New York Athletic Club will be increased from $25 to $50. The annual dues are to be $30 instead of $25.

Scotland defeated England by one goal to nothing March 15th, and on March 17th England defeated Wales at Association football.

Bell's Life is now issued twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday.

A Mr. Riley is reported as catching a trout on the headwaters of Pescadero creek weighing nine and a half pounds. There must have been an earthquake on the Pescadero about then. Such things will happen.

Van Dyke Hubbard reports good sport on San Mateo creek during the week. One day he himself caught 160 trout, some weighing a pound. The same report comes from other anglers.

The best fishing on Paper Mill creek is between Taylorville and Olema. There are also small streams in the vicinity of Ross station where fair catches may be made.

The bay fishing was not very good during this week. Large flounders at Saucelito were again the order of the day.

Mr. P. Lorillard has the largest collection of two-year-olds of any turfman in the world.

The Gallatin Jockey Club, Tenn., now in process of reorganization, possess in the famous old Albion course one of the fastest tracks in the country. It is admirably situated near Gallatin, within easy reach of the railroad station of the L. & N. R. Surrounded by beautiful scenery of field and forest, with good water. It is in the midst of great turf interests.

Captain Lewis 2:20, owned in Rochester, N. Y., who has been kept quiet since the season of 1882 on account of a sprain, is now pronounced to be all right again.

Coughs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to alleviate coughs, sore throat and bronchial affections. Sold only in boxes.

TURF AND TRACK.

Imported Margrave.

This distinguished horse did much to improve the stock of the country, and while we do not expect to throw any light upon his breeding, performances and his get, we may instruct some whose connection with the turf bears date since he and his get figured upon the turf.

Margrave, bred by Mr. J. Dilly, in 1829, was by Muley, dam by Election; second dam Fair Helen by Hambletonian; third dam Helen by Delpini; fourth dam Rosalind by Phenomenon; fifth dam Atalanta by Matchem; sixth dam Lass of the Mill by Oroonoko; seventh dam by Old Traveler, eighth dam Miss Makeless by Young Greyhound; ninth dam by Old Partner; tenth dam Lambton's Miss Doe, dam by Woodcock; eleventh dam by Croft's Bay Barb; twelfth dam Desdemona, dam by Makeless; thirteenth dam by Brimmer; fourteenth dam by Dickey Pierson; fifteenth dam by Burton's Barb mare.

Muley, the sire of Margrave, was a bay, foaled 1810, bred by Sir T. C. Bunbury, by Orville out of Eleanor, by Whiskey, her dam Young Giantess (Sorcerer's dam), by Diomed out of Giantess, by Matchem.

Muley did not run at two, three or four years old. He started four times at five years old, and won twice. Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, for a Handicap Plate, £50, for three-year-olds and upwards, across the Flat, Muley, 5 years, 122 pounds, beat Castrella, 3 years, 88 pounds, and ten others. Same place, Second October Meeting, for a sweepstakes of 25 guineas each, for five-year-olds and upwards, Beacon Course, Idle Boy, 5 years, 120 pounds, beat Cwrw, 6 years, 126 pounds, second, and Muley, 5 years, 120 pounds, third. Same meeting, for a Subscription Plate, 50 guineas, across the Flat, Anticipation, 3 years, 100 pounds, beat Muley, 5 years, 123 pounds; Streamlet, 3 years, 100 pounds, third, and eight others. Same place, for a Handicap Plate, £50, for all ages, ditch in, over two miles, Muley, 5 years, 124 pounds, beat Emily, 5 years, 114 pounds, second; Caper, 3 years, 103 pounds, third, and four others. This ended his racing career, and he was retired to the stud.

The following are among the best of his get: Little Wonder, winner of the Derby in 1840; Vespa, winner of the Oaks, 1833, Margrave, winner of the St. Leger, 1832; Hassan, Amy Huntress, Milto, Monimia, Morisco, Neil Gow, Leviathan, Muleteer, Purcelle, Lucy, Vicar, Dandina, Tommy Tickle, Columbus, Gazelle, Winton, Atlas, Marpessa, Muley Moloch, imp. Britannia, Salute, Musselman, Lansdowne, Malibran, Maid of Underley, Cantata, Dick Gilbert, Gurney, King of Clubs, Manfred, Ratsbane, Gibraltar, The Plover, Hautboy, etc. Mudley died in 1837, after covering a few mares, aged 27 years.

The dam of imp. Margrave never appeared in public, and was put to the stud in her fourth year, and the following is a list of her produce.

1820—Brown colt Chatham, by Waterloo or Blucher.
1821—Principessa, by Blucher.
1822—Chestnut colt, by Soothsayer.
1823—Foal, by Rainbow. Died.
1824—Chestnut filly, by Corrino.
1825—Bay colt, by Walton.
1826—Bay colt, by Orville.
1827—Bay colt, by Orville.
1828—Chestnut colt, by Muley.
1829—Chestnut colt Margrave, by Muley.
1830—Chestnut colt, by Muley.
1833—Bay colt, by Muley.
1834—Bay colt Marquis, by Muley.
1835—Chestnut filly, by Muley.
1836—Bay filly Marchioness, by Muley.
1837—Brown colt Meerut, by Muley.
1838—Chestnut colt, by Peter Lely.
1840—Chestnut colt, by Physician.

Barren in 1831, 1832, 1839, 1841 and 1842, and died in the spring of 1843.

Election, the sire of Margrave's dam, was a chestnut, foaled 1804, bred by Lord Egremont, by Gohanna out of Chestnut Skin, by Woodpecker, her dam Silver's dam, by Herod out of Young Hag, by Skim, etc.

Election started once at three years old, and won the Derby, 1½ miles, colts 119 pounds, fillies 114 pounds; bay colt by Sir Solomon second, Coriolanus third, and eleven others

At four years old started eight times and won six. Goodwood for the Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, for all ages, two-mile heats, Election, 4 years, 144 pounds, 1, 1; Epsom, 4 years, 144 pounds, 2, 2; Tom Piper, aged, 167 pounds, distanced. Ascot for Swinley Stakes, 25 guineas each, 15 f., for all ages, 1½ miles, Election, 4 years, 122 pounds, first; Stripping, 4 years, 122 pounds, second. Lewes for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Election, 4 years, 144 pounds, 1, 1; Bob Booty, 4 years, 144 pounds, 2, drawn. Same place, for Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, for all ages, 4 miles, Election, 4 years, first; Bob Booty, 4 years, second. Newmarket for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, Beacon Course, Election, 4 years, 144 pounds, first; Rambler, 4 years, 144 pounds, second; Snug, 5 years, 160 pounds, third. Same place Eaton beat Election, 115 pounds each, across the Flat, for 200 guineas. Same place for Oaklands Stakes, of 30 guineas each, Bunbury mile, 7 furlongs 208 yards, Election, 4 years, 119 pounds, first; Weaver, 3 years, 100 pounds, second; colt by Hambletonian, 3 years, 91 pounds, third, and three others. Same place, Deceiver, 116½ pounds, beat Election, 4 years, 121 pounds, Abingdon mile, for 200 guineas.

At five years old started five times and won three. He was unplaced for Oaklands Stakes, ditch in, over 2 miles, won by Bachanal, 4 years, 115 pounds; Election, 5 years, 125 pounds; nine started. Same place, Newmarket, was unplaced to Subscription Plate, T. Y. C., won by Agnes, 3 years, 126 pounds; Hyman, 3 years, 119 pounds, second; Election, 5 years, 126 pounds, and four others unplaced. Brighton for Pitworth Stakes, 10 guineas each, 4 miles, Election, 5 years, 119 pounds, first; Nymphania, 5 years, 116 pounds, second. Lewes for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Election, 5 years. 160 pounds, 1, 1; Sunbeam, 4 years, 144 pounds, 2, 2; Hippomones, aged, 170 pounds, 3, 3; same place, walked over for the Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, four miles.

At six years old started seven times and won seven. At Goodwood walked over for the Ladies' Plate, 10 guineas each, 20 guineas added, two-mile heats; 3 subs. Guilford for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Election, 6 years, 168 pounds, 1, 1; Guothe, aged, 170 pounds, 2, 2; Brighton for a Plate, £100, 4 miles, Election, 6 years, 124 pounds, beat Gaudy, 5 years, 118 pounds. Lewes for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Election, 6 years, 168 pounds, 1, 1; Discount, 5 years, 160 pounds, 2, drawn. Same place, for a sweepstakes of 10 guineas each, 20 guineas added, 4 miles, 7 subs., Election, 6 years, 124 pounds, first; Gaudy, 5 years, 114 pounds, second. Same place, walked over for the Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, 4 miles. Egham for Gold Cup, 100 guineas, by subscription of 10 guineas each, 4 miles, 13 subs., Election, 6 years, walked over.

At seven years old started three times and won once. Guilford walked over for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats. Lewes for His Majesty's Plate, 100 guineas, four-mile heats, Wild Boy, 4 years, 144 pounds, 2, 1, 1; Election, aged, 100 pounds (rider fell), 1, 2, dis. Same place, for Ladies' Plate, 60 guineas, 4 miles, Scorpion, 6 years, 121 pounds, first; Election, aged, 123 pounds, second

This ended his racing career, and he died in June, 1821, aged 17 years. The following are among the best of his get: Elector, Leah, Manfred, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas in 1817, Motley, Annabel, Barleycorn, M. P., Admiral, Hospitality, Lovemore, Gustavus, winner of the Derby in 1821, Electress, Blood Royal, Plumper, Tipsy, Regent, Aaron, Don Carlos, Haja Baba, Minima, Cramer, Gavotte, Rufus, Tontine, Waltz, Nigel, Pigmy, Freeholder, the dam of Margrave, etc.

Description of imp. Margrave. Margrave was a rich dark chestnut, without white, and stood full 16 hands high. He was a horse of immense substance and power, with large bone, good action, excellent constitution, which he imparted to his stock, excellent temper, and a sure foal getter. He was not what would be called a handsome horse in his general contour, still highly and powerfully formed, and would strike one a horse capable and suitable to get horses for all purposes.

Performances of imp. Margrave. At two years old started four times, won three and second once, Stockbridge for sweepstakes, 50 sovs. each, h. f., for two-year-olds, colts 119 pounds, fillies 116 pounds; three-quarters of a mile, Margrave first, Eleanor second; Revealer third; Nannette fourth. Winchester for sweepstakes, 50 sovs. each, h. f., colts 117 pounds, fillies 115 pounds; T. Y. C. Margrave walked over. Newmarket, for Clearwell Stakes, 30 sovs. each, 20 f., colts 117 pounds, fillies 115 pounds; T. Y. C. Emiliana first, Margrave second, and eleven others unplaced. Same place, for the Criterion Stakes, 30 sovs. each, 20 f., over five furlongs (36 subs.), Margrave first, Archibald second, and seven others unplaced.

At three years old started five times and won three. Epsom, for the Derby Stakes, 50 sovs. each, h. f., colts 119 pounds, fillies 114 pounds, mile and a half (101 subs.), St. Giles first, Perion second, Trustee third, Margrave and eighteen others unplaced. Doncaster, for the Great St. Leger Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. f., colts 118 pounds, fillies 115 pounds; about one mile and three-quarters, 73 subs.; Margrave first, Birdcatcher second, and fifteen others unplaced. Same place, for Gascoigne Stakes, of 100 sovs. each, 20 f., for three-year-olds, St. Leger Course, 11 subs.; Margrave 122 pounds, first; Julius, 118 pounds; second. Newmarket, for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, 50 sovs. each, colts 119 pounds., fillies 115 pounds.; across the Flat; 15 subs.; Margrave first, Salute second, Oalata third, and two others.

At four years old started twice and won once. Newmarket, for Claret Stakes, 200 sovs. each, h. f., colts 119 pounds, fillies 114 pounds, ditch in, 2 miles and 97 yards; 8 subs; Trustee first, Minster second, Beiram third, Margrave fourth. Same place, Margrave, 4 years, 121 pounds, received 100 guineas forfeit from Bassetlan (dead), 114 pounds, Abingdon mile.

Margrave went to the stud in 1834, and made the season of 1835 in England. In the fall of 1835 he was purchased by Messrs. Merritt & Co., and imported into Virginia. The following are some of his get in England: Margravine, Mulberry Wine, Percy, Fame, Mazurka and Margaret, the latter the best. Margrave made his first season in Virginia, in 1836; he also stood at Nashville, Tenn., at Lexington, Ky., two or three years, and the last place we find him published as a stallion was Selma, Ala., at T. B. Goldsby's, and he died in 1852, aged 23 years, at Selma, Ala., the property of Major Gee of Alabama.

The following are among the best of his get in this country: Alamode, Blue Dick, Brown Dick, Doubloon, Crisis, Emma Wright, Eleanor Margrave, Florin, Fanny G., Henry Perritt, Highland Mary, Landscape, Mark Young, Patsey Hatcher, Tom Payne, Lady Margrave, Utilla, Yellow Rose, Gosport, and Earl of Margrave. Of his sons none were very successful as sires, Brown Dick and Doubloon being the best, but his mares have left a number of first-class descendants. Countess was the dam of Katona by Voucher, from whom Tom Ochiltree, Metairie, Item, Bob Woolley, Idalia, etc., have sprung. Crisis was the dam of Donerail, an excellent race-horse by Lexington. Ellen Hoe produced Grace Darling and Katy Darling, from the latter came Derby, a good hurdler and steeple-chaser. Emma Wright is the dam of Laura Farris, Mollie Jackson, Miss Doyle, Earring, Woodstock, Jerseyman, George Wilkes and Emeti. Mollie Jackson is the dam of Monday, sire of Mollie McCarthy, Sue Morrissey, the grandam of the great Foxhall, etc. Fanny, by Margrave, was the dam of Edward Everett, the sire of Judge Fullerton, record 2:18. Fanny G. produced Liz Mardis, Endorser, Lady Dan Bryant, Emma Maratta, Estella (grandam of Alcantara, four-year-old record 2:23, and Alcyone 2:27) and Vidette (the dam of Camargo). Lady Margrave was the dam of Undine, Levine, etc., the former the dam of Uncle Vic, who raced well and proved a good sire. Margaret Hunter was the dam of Kate Bateman by Glencoe, Sally by Sovereign; Greek Slave by Glencoe, Stumps by Lexington, Roxana by West Roxbury, etc. From her have descended Sarong, the dam of Aristides, Eagle, Maggie Storm, Long Nine, O'Malley, La Reive, Lampi, Strychnine, Arsenic, Punch, Tipperary Girl, Gus Matthews, etc., an excellent racing family. The dam of Iceberg, Fatima, Rebecca T. Price (dam of Mahlstick and Apollo), Capitola (dam of King Alfonso), Mary Churchill (dam Nettie Viley, Florence Wallace, Hamburg, Wade Hampton, etc.), Versailles, The Grand Duchess by Vandal, Oakland, Leisure, etc., were by imp. Margrave. Margravine was the dam of James A. Connelly, a great race-horse, Blind Tom, etc. Utilla was the dam of Young Utilla, Ulverston and Uitima; the latter dam of Aurora Raby (dam of Bill Bruce, Charley Gorham, Respond, etc.), Nuisance, Sunrise, Atilla, etc., Victoire was the dam of Omer, Zaidee (dam of Dublin, Nannie McDonald, etc.), Lilla (dam of Gen. Duke, Chillicothe, Lilly Duke, etc.), Vandalia (dam of Ceylon, Volusia, etc.), Estella by Star Davis (dam of Henry Owens, etc.).

It will be seen from the above though Margrave, like Leviathan and many other imported sires, left no sons to perpetuate their line, his mares have been of the greatest benefit to the stock of the country. The great mistake made with Margrave was the same as that made with Leviathan; they were not, as a rule, crossed with the proper blood. Marpessa by Muley was bred to Glencoe, and produced the great Pocahontas, who, in turn, crossed with The Baron and Harkaway, gave England some great stallions in Stockwell, King Tom and Rataplan. The Muley blood crossed upon Sultan, and that again topped with Whalebone blood, as found in The Baron, Harkaway, Touchstone, etc., has been one of the most successful ever made in Great Britain. We have always believed that the successes of both Margrave and Leviathan would have been greatly increased by crossing them on Sultan blood, as found in Glencoe, his sons and daughters; and if the late A. Keene Richards had selected Margrave and Leviathan mares for Knight of St. George, who was a compact, short-muscled horse, his success at the stud would have been greater, they would have lengthened the muscles and reach of his get, which they so much required. It will not do to breed race-horses either from prejudice, economy, or convenience. If you wish to be successful examine the breeding of the winning horses, ask yourselves how these strains are to be had, and when the answer is obtained breed your mares as near as you can to their standard.—*Live Stock Record.*

Lord Falmouth's Sale.

On the 28th an event will take place at Newmarket, England, equal in importance to any event of the month, viz., the sale by auction of Lord Falmouth's horses in training. The sale is not a winnowing out of the chaff from the grain, but a genuine one of all the horses that Matthew Dawson is now training with as much care as if it was intended for them to carry the famous magpie jacket and cap. Among those to be sold is one of the favorites for the 2,000 Guineas—Harvester—who is also highly thought of for the Derby. There is also a choice lot of two-year-olds, equal in breeding to those which, for the last ten years, have put Lord Falmouth's name among the largest winners on the English turf. For the information of those who may not be able to obtain a catalogue of the sale, they are given herewith as follows:

Four-year-olds.

Ch c Grandmaster, by Kingcraft, dam Queen Bertha.
Ch c Prince Maurice (own brother to Dutch Oven), by Dutch Skater, dam Cantiniere.

Three-year-olds.

B c Titlark, by Skylark, dam Placentia.
Br c Harvester, by Sterling, dam Wheatear.
Br f Lady Bountiful, by Silvio, dam Lady Golightly.
B f Busybody, by Petrarch, dam Spinaway.
B f Baloon, by Queen's Messenger, dam Whirlwind.
Ch c Woodpecker, by Petrarch, dam Gertrude.
Br c Songster, by Skylark, dam Mavis.
Ch c Gyrth, by Queen's Messenger, dam Lady of Mercia.
Ch c Littlejohn, by Kingcraft, dam Jannette.
B c Lillibullero, by Silvio, dam Lilian.

Two-year-olds.

B c Louisbourg, by Hampton, dam Chevisaunce.
Ch f Jael, by Silvio, dam Jannette.
B f Esther Faa, by Skylark, dam Wheel of Fortune.
B f Lady Chatelaine, by Silvio, dam Lady Golightly.
Ch f Armida, by Childeric, dam Mavis.
Ch c Palladio, by Albert Victor, dam Placentia.
B c Tiverton, by Honiton, dam Ante Diem.
B c Cocoanut, by Silvio, dam Palmflower.
Ch c Tressillian, by Silvio, dam Lilian.
B f Themisto, by Childeric, dam Hurricane.
Ch f Queen's Color, by Queen's Messenger, dam Cecilia.
B f Vivacity, by Childeric, dam Agile.

A glance at the breeding of these horses is almost a condensed history of the Derby, Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand Guineas and the St. Leger for the last fifteen years, these events having either been won by the sires and dams represented, or by some of their progeny. All the horses in the catalogue are engaged in the most prominent stakes, and will be sold under Lord Exeter's conditions. It is understood that several American owners will be represented at the sale through Messrs. Bruce & Easton, of New York, as the representatives of the Messrs. Tattersall. There has also been some discussion as to the prices likely to be realized, and in one quarter 1,000 guineas is the price fixed for Harvester. And it is not unlikely that such a figure will be obtained should the Duke of Portland, Sir Frederick Johnstone, the Duchess of Montrose, Lady Stamford and other wealthy owners enter into competition for him.

Downing the Favorites.

At New Orleans, on the 1st, occurred one of those rare bettor's benefits which are so cheering to the small investor. In three races out of four the favorites were beaten. Bookmakers were not so badly scorched as the report of the result would seem to indicate, for although they offered 15 to 1 against P. Line, the unexpected winner of the second event, there were few takers even at those odds, and the books were won nearly clean.

The weather was clear and warm, but somewhat windy, which made the track fast and dusty. The details are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $——, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.
H. Ellsworth's ch g Boz Sedam, 5, by Hurrah, dam Alborac, 85 lbs.....(Caldwell) 1
La Masney Bros.' b m Little Buttercup, aged, by Hurrah, dam Bonnie Kate, 65 lbs.....(Williams) 2
D. L. Bergamini's ch f Gilt, 4, by Tom Sawyer, dam by Gilroy 75 lbs.....(McCarthy) 3
D. L. Klauberg's b g Allanoke, 4, 78 lbs.....(Church) 0
Time—1:16¼.
Pools.—Gilt, $40; Boz Sedam, $20; Little Buttercup, $4, and Allanoke, $4. Post odds 8 to 5 against Boz Sedam.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $——, for all ages; selling allowances; five furlongs.
P. Roach's ch g P. Line, 5, by Pat Malloy, dam Mary L., 91 lbs.....(McCarthy) 1
La Masney Bros.' ch m Lillie Dale, aged, by Young Australian, dam Lizzie Palmer, 94 lbs.....(Williams) 2
E. Green's b g Claude Brannon, aged, by Buckden, dam Lucy Dudley, 100 lbs.....(Sax) 3
Blonger & Todd's ch g Sorrel Dan, aged, 100 lbs.....(Walker) 0
M. T. Danaher's b f Matrimony, 4, 93 lbs.....(Church) 0
J. J. Carroll's b f Polonia, 4, 104 lbs.....(Conklin) 0
T. H. Dillard's b g Nat Trimble, 6, 94 lbs.....(Rivers) 0
Time—1:03¾.
Pools.—Field, $20; Sorrel Dan, $15. Post odds 15 to 1 against P. Line.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $——, for all ages; selling allowances; seven furlongs.
F. Berninger's ch g Riddle, 5, by Lelaps, dam Puzzle, 88 lbs.....(McCarthy) 1
J. J. Carroll's ch g Bagdad, 6, by Ventilator, dam Queen of Scots, 104 lbs.....(Conklin) 2
H. Ellsworth's br m Ida B., 5, by Monarchist, dam Katinka, 101 lbs.....(Garrison) 3
J. Grayer's ch g Joe Cooper, 5, 91 lbs.....(Johnson) 0
Time—1:30.
Pools.—Riddle, $20; the field, $10. Post odds 2 to 1 on Riddle.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $——, selling allowances; seven furlongs.
J. W. Thayer's ch h Mart Boorhem, 5, by Jack Rowett, dam by Capt. Elgee 91 lbs.....(Caldwell) 1
M. T. Danaher's ch g Callao, aged, by Planet, dam Betty Ward 109 lbs.....(Stoval) 2
Morris & Co.'s ch m Queen Esther, aged, by Bulletin, dam Glendafly, 94 lbs.....(Sax) 3
W. B. Jenkings' ch g Torrid Zone, aged, 85 lbs.....(Church) 0
Time—1:30.
Pools.—Queen Esther, $20; Mart Boorhem, $11; Torrid Zone, $10; Callao, $9. Post odds 2 to 1 against Mart Boorhem.

The Chicago Handicaps.

The weights assigned the two principal handicaps to be run during the inaugural meeting of the Washington Park Association at Chicago, between June 28th and July 28th, are as follows:

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, at $100 each, half forfeit; $15 only if declared by May 1st, 1884, with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $150 out of the stakes; winners of any race after the publication of the weights on April 1st of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of $2,000, 10 pounds extra; mile and a half.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Force, 6	121	Nellie Peyton, 5	103
Patsy Duffy, aged	120	Ella Rowett, aged	103
Gen. Monroe, 6	120	Shady, 4	102
Apollo, 5	116	Ada Ban, 4	102
Lida Stanhope, 6	116	George L., 4	102
Harry Gilmore, 5	115	Shenandoah, 3	101
Duke of Monday, 5	114	Musk, 4	101
Duke of Montalban, 6	114	Idle Pat, 4	100
Wedding Day, 6	112	Frolic filly, 3	100
Boatman, 5	112	Lloyd Daly, 3	100
April Fool, 4	111	Tilford, 4	100
Wallansee, 5	111	Melikoff, 3	98
Topsy, 6	110	Trix, 5	98
Aliunde, aged	110	Kiohba, 4	98
Barney Aaran, 5	110	Ta-ha-ta, 4	98
John Henry, 5	110	Japonica, 4	97
Grismer, 5	110	Rosaline, 4	97
Matt McGinness, 5	110	Jennie Blue, 4	97
Markland, 4	110	Banquet, 3	97
Hilarity, 5	109	Rita, 3	96
Little Ruffin, aged	109	Lycurgus, 4	96
Vera, 4	108	Longmate, 4	96
Queen Ban, 4	108	Monticello, 4	96
Fair Count, aged	108	Bob Cook, 3	95
Monogram, 5	108	Exeter, 4	95
Lizzie, 6	107	Planet, Jr., aged	95
Cardinal McCloskey, 4	107	Fosteral, 5	95
Barnum, 5	107	Colorado, 4	95
Slocum, 5	106	Atwood, 4	93
Joe Mitchell, 4	106	Fanny Brown colt, 3	93
Dave Yandell, 5	106	Glenbar, 3	93
Brad, 6	105	Farandole, 3	92
Bonero, 4	105	Exploit, 3	92
Mandamus, 5	105	Katie Fletcher, 4	92
Northland, 5	105	Little Joker, 5	92
Annie G., aged	105	Boreas, 3	90
John Sullivan, 5	105	Eros, 3	90
Avalon, 5	105	Butter Bird, 3	90
Chantilly, aged	104	Red Fox, 6	90
Taxgatherer, 5	104	Glendair, 3	90
Sovereign Pat, 4	104	The Ute, 3	90
Bob Pate, 4	103	Maria D., 3	87
Aleck Ament, 6	103	Pearl of Savoy, 3	82
Ascalon, dead.			

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages, at $50 each, half forfeit; $10 only if declared by May 1st, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; winners of any race after the publication of the weights on April 1st of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds extra; mile and a furlong.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Meditator, 5	121	Hailfellow, 4	101
Force, 6	121	Longmate, 4	101
Jim Renwick, 6	118	Lloyd Daly, 3	101
Gen. Monroe, 6	118	Flanders, 6	100
Fellowplay, 6	116	Valet, 5	100
Harry Gilmore, 5	115	Lady Loud, 3	100
Mammonist, aged	114	Northland, 5	100
Duke of Monday, 5	114	Hirondelle, 3	100
Freeland, 5	114	Sweetbriar, 3	100
John Henry, 5	113	Jennie Blue, 4	100
Ascender, 4	112	Beechenbrook, 4	100
Saunterer, 6	112	Mona, 3	100
Markland, 4	112	Ta-ha-ta, 4	100
Wedding Day, 6	112	Trix, 5	100
Wallansee, 5	111	Baccarat, 4	100
Disturbance, aged	111	Phœbe Anderson, 3	99
Grismer, 4	111	Musk, 4	99
Monogram, 5	110	Lord Lyon, 6	98
Hilarity, 5	110	Billetta, 4	98
Topsy, 6	110	Jase Phillips, 3	97
Barney Aaron, 5	110	Bob Cook, 3	96
April Fool, 4	110	Japonica, 4	96
Lizzie S., 6	109	Miss Goodrich, 4	96
Long Knight, 4	109	Strickland, 3	96
Vera, 4	108	Ailee, 3	96
Fair Count, aged	108	Tenstrike, 3	96
Aretino, 4	108	Savanna, 3	96
Brunswick, 5	108	Farandole, 3	95
Ada Glen, 6	108	Exploit, 3	95
Princess, 4	108	Red Fox, 6	95
Cardinal McCloskey, 4	107	Sportsman, 6	95
Queen Ban, 4	107	La Belle N., 5	95
Brad, 6	107	Fosteral, 5	95
Mattie Rupture, 6	107	Tom Martin, 3	95
Wapakonita, 5	107	Harpoon, 3	95
Joe Mitchell, 4	106	Hannibal, 3	95
Chantilly, aged	106	Lady Trump, 3	95
Olivette, 4	106	Colorado, 4	95
Bonnie Bird, aged	106	Slippery Dick, 5	93
Avalon, 5	106	Little Joker, 5	93
Gus Matthews, 5	106	Boreas, 3	92
Taxgatherer, 5	106	King Robin, 3	92
Finality, 4	106	Bennitta, 3	92
Boz Sedam, 5	105	Berlin, 3	91
Sovereign Pat, 4	105	Transit, 4	90
Sadie McNairy, 4	105	Bonanza, 3	90
Dave Yandell, 5	105	Hanap, 3	90
Nellie Peyton, 5	104	Twilight, 4	90
Richard L., 3	103	Peter L., 3	90
Glengarine, 5	103	Whisperine, 3	90
Carley B., 5	103	Maderson, 3	85
Polonia, 4	103	Pearl of Savoy, 3	85
Aleck Ament, 6	102	Ed Butts, 3	84
Rosaline, 4	102	Atchison, 3	84

Palo Alto Stock Farm has sold to T. F. Lynch and Lee Shaner the bay gelding Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything by Alarm, from The Pet by Vandal. Jou Jou is three years old, and a clinking good colt, but being a gelding had to give way in the process of relieving the crowded quarters now going on at Palo Alto.

Townsend Bros., of Wheatland, Oregon, have purchased of E. J. Dawne, Salem, the chestnut stallion Albute by George Wilkes (son of Asteroid), dam Sparrowhawk by Humboldt. The consideration was $1,500.

Trotting Horse Breeders' Club.

An association has been formed in New York under the above title, for the purpose of compiling a trotting stud-book. The following prospectus has been mailed to breeders, owners and others interested in the matter.

This club has been recently organized under articles of incorporation by virtue of a statute of the state of New York.

The trustees to manage this business for the first twelve months are the undersigned incorporators, from whom Edwin Thorne has been selected as president, Shepherd F. Knapp as vice-president, and James B. Houston as secretary and treasurer.

Its principal place of business is the city of New York.

The capital is $10,000 (to be increased if deemed advisable) in shares of $25 each. All subscriptions to be paid in full as made.

The object is to compile and publish a Trotting Horse Stud Book.

It is proposed by this organization to purchase, if practicable, the two existing stud-books, and discontinue their publication, substituting "The National Trotting Stud Book," a work to be compiled, owned, controlled and published by this club.

The primary object hoped to be obtained is the improvement of the breed of trotting horses by an elevation of the standard, by the truthfullness of the pedigrees, and accuracy of the records required for admission to registration. Trotting horses have been long enough bred on scientific principles for breeders to realize that certain strains of blood are recognized, and that to educate the public and protect buyers from imposition breeders should make some standard that would eventually lead to as well an established class of the trotting horse as that of the thoroughbred running horse. To do this a standard based on the 2:30 list is deemed the best plan, and the rules adopted in The Breeders' Trotting Stud Book approximate what is desired by those taking the most interest in this movement. But in order to obtain the views of as many breeders as possible we ask you to write to Mr. L. Brodhead, Spring Station, Woodford county, Ky., making such suggestions as may present themselves, and we further ask that you will attend a meeting to be held at Chicago, at Grand Pacific Hotel, on the 12th of May, at 12 M., to consider this matter.

It is expected that this club will be admitted as a member of the National Trotting Association, and that as such it will have access to its accurate and valuable official records for use and publication in the stud-book, and what is of even more importance, to its well-organized and able tribunals for a hearing and decision of such questions as may arise between the breeder and the compiler, on the refusal of the latter to record a pedigree or acknowledge a record.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association is, as a general rule, composed of men of recognized position, good judgment, accustomed to hear and decide kindred questions to such as will arise here, and above all, men that are free from prejudice and theories.

The fact that this court meets often, and at different and convenient points in the country, and that in the exercise of its discretion it can so punish a wrong-doer as to impair the value of his property (the animal sought to be wrongfully registered), makes it the best, and in fact, the only competent tribunal for such questions.

That the National Trotting Association will lend its aid in this much-needed and good work was shown by the overwhelming vote at its last congress.

Should you desire to subscribe to the capital stock of this club, a letter addressed to "J. B. Houston, secretary, Mills Building, New York city," inclosing a check for the amount of stock desired will receive attention.

The object in laying this before you is not so much to get pecuniary aid as that breeders throughout the whole country may become interested in this movement.

Edwin Thorne, David Bonner, Shepherd F. Knapp, James B. Houston, Henry C. McDowell, incorporators.

Ages of Noted Thoroughbred Brood-Mares.

The annexed table shows the years foaled and ages of mares which have been rendered distinguished by the performances of their produce. There are many noted mares in the stud-book, the dates of foaling and death of which are not known, in consequence of the carelessness with which records were kept in former times. We glean from an examination of the produce of the mares mentioned below another very interesting feature, in being able to ascertain at what age the best foals were produced, and we find that the majority of the best race-horses were dropped when their dams were over nine years old. Imp. Babta foaled Glenelg at 8 and Cleopatra at 13; imp. Bernice dropped Electra at 10 and Bertram at 15, both by Kentucky, and good race-horses, and at the advanced age of 22 she foaled Bella, by Fiddlesticks, a very speedy filly. Voucher, by Wagner, was foaled when his dam, imp. Britannia, was 11, and Verona by imp. Yorkshire, the dam of Vauxhall, was foaled when Britannia was 22. At the age of 5 Cairngorm produced Coral by Vandal, the dam of Wanderer, Austral, Uncas and Rambler, and Eltham Lass produced Kingfisher at 8. When the great imp. Australian saw the light, his dam imp. Emilia had reached the ripe old age of 18, and her last foal Ulrica was dropped at 23. Imp. Filagree became the dam of Fiddlesticks at 14, and imp. Gallopade, the fountain-head of the great Dance family, produced the world-renowned Reel, by Glencoe, at 10, and imp. Maud produced Alarm at 10; imp. Target was 15 when she dropped Creedmore, imp. Weatherwitch was 19 when Fonso was foaled and 11 when Florence, the dam of Hindoo, came into being. Alabama had reached 15 when she gave birth to Madge, by imp. Australian; Alice Carneal was 14 when Lexington, the emperor of stallions, was foaled, and at 19 produced Lavender, by Wagner, the dam of Helmbold and Baden-Baden, two of the best race-horses this country has produced. Old Balloon, by imp. Yorkshire, foaled True Bull at the age of 17, and Revolver at 10. Bay Leaf was one of the most famous brood-mares of this or any other country having had thirteen foals, the majority of which were good race-horses. At 8 she produced Beacon, 10 Bayswater, 12 Bayonet, 14 Preakness, 15 Bingaman, and at 19 Bay Final—all good race-horses. At 10 Bonnets o' Blue gave birth to Fashion, by imp. Trustee, the sensation of her day and the conqueror of Boston, and King Alfonso came into the world when Capitola was 14. At the age of 15 Dollie Carter dropped the phenomenal Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, and Hennie Farrow produced Mollie McCarthy when 20 years old. Hymenia was 13 when Virgil was foaled, and Idlewild 11 when she gave birth to the illustrious Wildidle.

Tom Ochiltree was foaled when Katona was 15. Laura, by Leviathan, foaled Harry of the West at 16. Lavender was 11 when Helmbold was foaled, and 19 at the birth of Baden-Baden. Levity dropped Lightsome at 10; Mildred, the dam of Monarchist, Minx, Stamps, etc., at 11, Lever at 18, and Legatee at 21, her last foal. Lucy Fowler at 13 foaled Tom Bowling, at 14 Aaron Pennington and at 15 Calvin; and Madeline was 16 when she produced Maggie B. B., the dam of Iroquois. Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe, one of the best brood-mares this country has ever had, died at the age of 23, having placed to her credit thirteen foals; at 15 she produced Daniel Boone, at 19 Skedaddle, 20 Kentucky, about the best son of Lexington, 21 Gilroy and 23 Victory. But few mares have ever lived which left a brighter escutcheon than that of Magnolia. Mildred produced Minx at 10, Monarchist at 12, Sultana at 17, and Frederick the Great at 18. Miller's Damsel produced American Eclipse at 12. At 12 Nantura had Longfellow. Reel was 12 when she produced Lecompte, 15 when Prioress was foaled, and 21 at the foaling of War Dance, who was her last. Tokay gave birth to King Lear at 12 years of age, and St. Martin at 21. Topaz was 10 when she produced Waterloo, foaled Colton at 13 and Lodi at 16. Zero was foaled when Zenobia was 10, and Jerome Edger when she was 19. Novice produced Norfolk at the age of 8. Nina was 7 when Planet was foaled, and left to her credit fifteen foals. Rescue, by Bethune, was 21 when Abd-el-Kadee was foaled, and 24 at the birth of Abd-el-Koree, her last and best foal. Maiden was 11 years old at the birth of Parole, 17 when she dropped Powhattan, and 18 at the birth of Parthenia, her last. We might give instances of living mares that have produced race-horses comparatively young, and some whose first foals were their best, yet in the majority of instances the best horses have been foaled when their dams were well along in years. Of the mares which have produced their best foals early, Jamaica is the most noticeable example. Foxhall, one of if not the best horse of the present age, was Jamaica's first foal, and was dropped when she was only 7. Lyttleton was foaled when Fanny Holton was only 5, and Ten Broeck, her last foal, at the age of 10, when she died. The above facts seem to indicate that the breeding capacity of mares improves as they grow older, if they have been kept breeding regularly. Below we give table of ages:

AGES OF PROMINENT THOROUGHBRED MARES.

	Foaled.	Died.	Ag'd.
Allegrante (imp.), by Young Truffle	1831	1849	18
Babta (imp.), by Kingston	1858	1883	25
Bernice (imp.), by Stockwell	1858	1883	25
Cairngorm (imp.), by Cotherstone	1859	1874	15
Eltham Lass (imp.), by Kingston	1859	1874	15
Emilia (imp.), by Young Emilius	1840	1872	32
Filagree (imp.), by Stockwell	1859	1880	21
Gallopade (imp.), by Catton	1828 about	1848	20
Heads or Tails (imp.), by Lottery	1831	1853	22
Maud (imp.), by Stockwell	1859	1872	13
Target (imp.), by Rifleman	1858	1883	25
Weatherwitch (imp.), by Weatherbit	1858	1879	21
Alabama, by Brown Dick	1856	1884	28
Anna C., by imp. Glencoe	1854	1883	29
Ariel, by imp. Saroedon	1844	1871	27
Balloon, by imp. Yorkshire	1852	1879	27
Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire	1853	1873	20
Belle Brandon, by Hugh L. French,	1857	1874	27
Blue Bonnet, by imp Hedgford	1839	1866	27
Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles	1827	1857	30
Capitola, by Vandal	1858	1883	25
Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe	1854	1880	26
Fashion, by imp. Trustee	1837	1860	23
Heiress, by imp. Scythian	1860	1883	23
Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock	1853	1878	25
Heraldry, by imp. Herald	1846	1876	30
Hymenia, by imp. Yorkshire	1851	1868	17
Idlewild, by Lexington	1859	1883	24
Katona, by Voucher	1857	1874	17
La Henderson, by Lexington	1865	1883	18
Laura, by imp. Leviathan	1846	1871	25
Lavender, by Wagner	1855	1878	23
Lilla, by imp. Yorkshire	1856	1881	25
Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion	1857	1879	22
Maiden, by Lexington	1862	1880	18
Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe	1841	1864	23
Margaret Wood, by imp. Priam	1840	1868	28
Mildrid, by imp. Glencoe	1856	1881	25
Miriam, by imp. Glencoe	1882	1879	27
Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse	1855	1873	18
Nina, by Boston	1848	1879	31
Novice, by imp. Glencoe	1853	1878	25
Peytona, by imp. Glencoe	1839	1864	25
Picayune, by Medoc	1835	1861	26
Reel, by imp. Glencoe	1838	1860	22
Rowena, by Sumpter	1826	1842	16
Susan Beane, by Lexington	1868	1884	16
Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire	1851	1873	22
Topaz, by imp. Glencoe	1844	1864	20
Volga, by imp. Glencoe	1856	1876	20
Verona, by imp. Yorkshire	1856	1879	23
Zenobia, by imp. Zenganee	1840	1869	29

—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Dwyer Two-year-olds.

"A Veteran" correspondent writing to the Brooklyn *Eagle* gives some interesting details of the Dwyer stables, including the prices paid for the two-year-olds now in training, and as the information was, no doubt, obtained from one of the brothers, it will be found of interest. Names and prices paid are as follows:

B c Elmendorf, by Virgil, dam La Polka	$5,100
Blk g Electric Light, by Enquirer, dam Vesper Light,	3,500
Br c Emmet, by Enquirer, dam Mariposa	3,000
B c Richmond, by Virgil, dam Alert	2,000
B c Petersburg, by Monarchist, dam Bonbon	2,000
Br f Miss Palmer, by Billet, dam Belle Palmer	1,500
B c Executor, by Enquirer, dam Brunette	1,400
B c Lennox, by Lisbon, dam Spinola	1,300
Blk c Detective, by Virgil, dam Tincture	1,100
Ch c Greenfield, by Glen Athol, dam Lotta	725
Br c Sumner, by Glen Athol, dam Kathleen	700
Ch c Sea Foam, by Lisbon, dam Maggie Hunter	600
Ch c Bolter, by Bramble, dam Quartet	575
Ch f Rippalette, by Lisbon, dam Blandina	575
B c Col. Clay, by Billet, dam Lucille Western	500

As to the prospects of these youngsters the writer says: "They are all untried, but out of the above there four who will make their mark this season. One of the fillies will be as good as, if she does not excel, even Miss Woodford in speed. I think she will be one of the grandest two-year-olds I ever put eyes on. Another of the fillies, although somewhat under size, I think will turn out to be another Katie Pease. A more racing-like nag it would be hard to find. I think this is one of the most formidable racing stables ever got together in this country, and one it will be very hard to beat this year. Well may Brooklyn be proud of the Brooklyn Stable." In New York there is an opinion that the cheapest in the lot—Col. Clay—will be found to be as good as any of them.

Santa Claus and Overman are in the stable of John E. Turner at Philadelphia.

Capital Turf Club.

Entries for the Spring Meeting of this association closed last Saturday. The following is the list:

No. 1. Running—Purse $200; free for all two-year-olds; half-mile dash. Winner of half-mile dash at P. C. B. H. meeting to carry five pounds extra. This race did not fill, and the club substituted a prize of $250 for all two-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile. Entries to close April 21st.

No. 2. Running—Purse $300, for all ages; three-quarters of a mile and repeat.

Lee Shaner's b g Jou Jou, three years, by Monday—Plaything.

Lee Shaner's b s Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame.

John Mackey's b f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly.

John Mackey's b f Mileta, three years, by Lever—Malta.

M. M. Allen's br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe.

W. L. Pritchard's b h Frank Rhoads, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.

Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

Fred Bridges' s g St. Patrick, aged, pedigree not given.

No. 3. Running—Purse $250, for all ages; one and one-quarter miles.

L. J. Rose's s g Harry Rose, three years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.

John Mackey's b f Rosa Bella, three years, by King Alfonso—Miranda.

John Mackey's ch m Glorianne, three years, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca.

M. M. Allen's b s Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply.

W. M. Murry's br s Birdcatcher, aged, by Spectre—Pet.

W. L. Pritchard's ch f Lizzie Dunbar, three years, by Bazar—Tibbie Dunbar.

W. B. Todhunter's b s John Funk, five years, by Monday—Susie B. Moore.

Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly.

4. Trotting—Purse $200; for two-year-olds owned in Butte, Colusa, Sacramento, Tehama, Yuba and Yolo counties on January 1st, 1884; mile heats, 2 in 3.

S. K. Trefry's b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail.

Worth Ober's br c Reveille, by Admiral, dam by San Bruno.

John Mackey's b f Visalia, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden.

John Mackey's gr c Eagle, by Echo, dam Sally-Come-Up.

R. H. Newton's blk c Sur Del, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph.

W. B. Todhunter's s c Cannon Ball, by Prompter, dam Gazelle.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse $500; 2:35 class.

W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, four years, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.

L. H. Todhunter's b g Mack, by Gen. Reno, dam by Norfolk.

L. N. Billings' blk g Slim Jim, by Tyler's Black Hawk.

J. T. McIntosh's b g Telegraph, by Tilton Almont.

J. W. Donathan's b s Bob Mason, by Echo, dam Belle Mason.

No. 6. Running—Sacramento Derby; purse $300; free for all three-year-olds; one and one-half miles.

L. J. Rose's s g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge.

P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.

John Mackey's b f Faustina, by Glenelg—Marmot.

John Mackey's ch f Assyria, by Lever—Asia.

W. M. Murry's s c Col. Jack Hays, by Joe Daniels—Liberty.

W. L. Pritchard's ch f Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazar—Tibbie Dunbar.

No. 7. Running—Purse $400, for all ages; one mile and repeat.

Lee Shaner's b h Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame.

John Mackey's ch f Glorianne, three years, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca.

John Mackey's b f Rosa Belle, three years, by King Alfonso—Miranda.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A.

Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.

No. 8. Running—Consolation purse.

No. 9. Pacing—Purse $500, for horses that have never beaten 2:20.

Henry McConn's br g Fairmount.

S. C. Tryon's br g Prince, by Missouri Chief, dam by Belmont.

M. M. Allen's dn g Johnny Weigle.

J. T. McIntosh's b g Fred Ackerman, by Washington.

M. F. Odell's b g Shaker.

No. 10. Trotting—Purse $800; free for all.

A. Waldstein's b s Albert W.

J. A. Goldsmith's gr s Romero.

P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.

This race failing to receive the requisite number of entries the Secretary was ordered to correspond with each nominator, stating that the club will give a purse of $500 for the three horses named, if it will be satisfactory.

No. 11. Trotting—Purse $500; 2:27 class.

George Leihy's blk g B. B., by Milliman's Bellfounder.

W. F. Smith's b g Adair, by Electioneer.

M. M. Allen's ch g Tump Winston, by Primus.

J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.

This race fell short one entry, but the club decided to offer the purse for the four entries.

No. 12. Pacing—Purse $300; for pacers owned in Sacramento county, January 1st, 1884, which have never beaten 2:30.

F. H. Slack's br g Gen. Garfield, by Tecumseh, dam a Nelson mare.

Worth Ober's b g Johnny Catch'em, by Primus.

L. H. Todhunter's gr s Revenue, by Ulster Chief, dam Marysville Queen.

Albert Teitjen's b m Patti, by Crisman's Patchen, dam by Gen. Knox.

J. W. Wilson's b g Roden, pedigree not given.

P. Potter's ch g Ned Forrest, pedigree not given.

Lem Ullman is arranging the programme for the Blood-Horse Meeting at the Bay District. He will leave for the east soon after the close of the meeting, about the 20th, to attend to the programming in the circuits, commencing at Philadelphia. Lem has enjoyed himself since he arrived in San Francisco, and will return next fall at the close of the eastern season, and continue the experiment of wintering on this side of the continent.

Dr. L. Herr, Lexington, Ky., recently sold six yearling trotting colts for $5,200.

George Wilkes.

It is doubtful whether a more thoroughly representative trotting sire appears on the records to day than Geo. Wilkes. He was a trotting-bred horse, a trotter of exceptional merit at all ways of going, and with a comparatively brief period of years in the stud, part of the time under circumstances not the most favorable to a stallion's success, he has already to his credit in the 2:30 list twenty-seven sons and daughters with records ranging from 2:16¼ to 2:29¼. Four of these have beaten 2:20, three others have beaten 2:22, and there are fourteen of his get with records better than 2:25. This is certainly a grand showing for any horse to make, and to it must be added the fact that the fastest of the Wilkes have been the best—something not to be said of the get of many horses.

As stated above, Geo. Wilkes was a trotter both by inheritance and performances, being a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of Dolly Spanker by Henry Clay. This breeding, as the merest tyro in horse lore knows, includes two strains of blood that have always been recognized as possessing great individual excellence, and their union has, in almost every instance, been attended with the most successful results. While the Clays have not, as a rule, been trotters of the highest type, the daughters of the family have added greatly to the reputation of their sire by producing many noted winners and sires of winners, and the Hambletonian blood has been that with which they have nicked most successfully, as witness Gazelle, Geo. Wilkes and James Howell, Jr., by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with Clay dams; St. Julien, Bodine, Unalala and St. Remo, by Volunteer out of Clay mares, and many other instances that might be given. With this combination of blood lines, therefore, it is not strange that Geo. Wilkes should have been a trotter, and he was one of the best as well as one of the earliest of the Hambletonians to appear on the turf. Naturally a precocious horse in point of speed, there is little doubt that too much was asked of him ere his bones were made solid by age and his muscles hardened by careful development. But for all this he got a record of 2:22 in 1868, and, at that time, horses that could do this, were anything but plentiful. He was also a rare good one in the matter of pulling weight, and an old-time trotting-wagon, with a good-sized man in it, would not stop him. His action, while good, was peculiar, especially behind, Wilkes throwing his hind feet out when at speed in much the same manner that a duck does when swimming, and this peculiarty has been inherited in a marked degree by several of his get.

The fastest of the family, Wilson, 2:16¼, is not by any means the best, and it should not be forgotten that his record was obtained in a race which he lost to Director at Cleveland last summer, and in which he had the help of all the other starters in the race, barring the black stallion. In appearance Wilson is a horse that strikes one favorably, having plenty of size, a well-modled body set on legs that are not bad. And in these respects he has greatly the advantage of most of the family, the chief fault with Wilkes as a sire being the fact that his get came in all sizes, and that none of them were particularly handsome or well-proportioned. Lumps, 2:21, a mere pony, is probably the fastest trotter of his inches ever foaled. So-So, 2:17¼, on the other hand, is a most ungainly animal, with a head that is almost a deformity. But in the great points of getting a uniform high rate of speed, siring level-headed trotters and that come to their speed at an early age, Wilkes is, perhaps, the best of modern trotting sires, Electioneer always excepted. Joe Bunker, 2:19¼, who was got by him out of a mare by Seely's American Star that was famous around New York as a roadster a generation ago, was about the hardest horse in the country to beat during the latter part of 1882 and the spring of 1883. Always a horse of great speed, he was uncertain in temper and performances until a driver who possessed intelligence and sympathy took him in charge, and then his career was one of almost uninterrupted success, until a complete loss of form after his race at Chicago last July retired him for the season. Whether Bunker will be one of the trotting stars of 1884 remains to be seen.

May Bird, one of the first of the family to trot, was also one of the best, and as an "all-round" trotter it is doubtful if she ever had an equal, when her best rate of speed is considered. Her strong point was in being an exceedingly consistent performer, and with anything but the best of attention and care she made in one season a record of 2:21 in harness, 2:19¾ under the saddle, and 2:24½ to wagon. Mr. Robert Bonner was not long in discovering what a really good one she was, and her purchase by him deprived the turf of a trotter that, had she been allowed to remain in active service, would no doubt have added materially to the fame of her sire.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

McDowell's Patent.

Habitues of the Los Angeles race track have noticed lately that Andy McDowell drives all his horses with close-fitting hoods on their heads. It was noted as somewhat curious as none of them had the epizootic or any other affliction, except voracious appetites, but questions failed to bring satisfactory answers. Finally it percolated that McDowell had devised some new arrangement of bridle, bits and reins, and used the hood to hide it and protect his genius from people too lazy or too stupid to do anything in the discovery line themselves. A gentleman who spied the whole thing out has described it to us, and with a distinct understanding with the reader of this that he will keep it to himself, we will impart the great secret. He takes the near rein and makes a loop around the horse's nose, passing the rein through the ring of the bit and back to the sulky. With this half hackamoor arrangement he manages his horse with the one rein, like the captain of a prairie schooner. He keeps the off rein in his right hand, slack, to be ready for emergencies, and at the same time urges his horse along by thumping his or her ribs with the slackened rein, after the manner of the ancient granger. There are advantages in the plan, while horsemen can readily perceive if they try it. We would not give this "new process" away now if we did not feel sure it must soon become generally known. The season is advancing, and when old Sol lolls in a lurid sky and the mercury bubbles in the thermometer those hoods must come, and then everybody can see for himself. In the meantime it is probable that the protection of the United States will be thrown around the idea, and when his patent steering gear is fairly on the market McDowell expects to wear a velvet vest all the year round.

The Cook stock farm has lost two highly prized fillies by death. Princess, 3 years, by Administrator, dam Priceless by Volunteer, stepped on a snag and died of lockjaw. The other, Collette, by Steinway, dam Nourmahal by Simpson's Blackbird, was taken off in a mysterious way. She was found dead in the pasture with nothing to indicate the cause of death except a mark between the eyes suspiciously like the impress of a hammer.

Occasionally From Chico.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Horse news up here is very scarce, although there are quite a number of colts being worked. Mr. Jas. Hasty is breaking a fine two-year-old, by Singleton, dam by Gen. Reno, weighs 1,040 lbs., and can trot quarters in 45 seconds. Palmer Garrett has a colt, by Tilton Almont, they say can show a forty gait, a Buccaneer three-year-old, owned by Jas. Abrams of Chico, and a colt of his own by Plumas or Prompter, dam Princess, by a son of Ethan Allen. At Mr. McIntosh's ranch they have built a mile track and a row of stalls 14x14, with lattice-work shed to cool out under and walk horses in during stormy weather. Singleton and La Harpe are looking fine and are being well patronized, Singleton having served thirty mares up to date. Jas. Sullivan is working the trotters at this ranch. His string consists of Ackerman (pacer, record 2:26½) by Washington, dam by Signal, second dam by John Nelson; Telegraph, by Tilton Almont, dam by John Nelson (Sullivan is quite sweet on this big fellow); the two-year-old bay filly Delight, by Singleton, dam by Volscian, and a two-year-old gelding, bay, white face, four white legs, named Signet. He is named in the Stanford Stakes for 1885, and is as fine, rangy a colt as one would wish to see. He is by Singleton, dam Kate Signal, by Signal, his dam by Illinois Medoc, and if nothing happens him I am sure someone will find he will be a hard one to beat. C. L. Denman is jogging his black filly Starlight by Singleton, dam by Reave's Blackbird. I suppose you have already received an ad. from the Butte county Sportsman Club. Mr. McIntosh informs me that the club have made arrangements for 1,500 pigeons and that they will be sure to arrive in time. It is the intention of the club to make this the tournament of the season, and every one interested in this exciting sport will find that no obstacles will prevent this from being what it is intended. This club knows no such word as fail.

I have noticed several articles in your paper lately in regard to the duck law. Now, Mr. Editor, why would it not be a good idea to let those counties have a law protecting ducks that wish it, and no law where they, the ducks, are worse than a nuisance. If some of those gentlemen who write so ably in defending the ducks were losing two or three thousand dollars a year from ravages made by ducks, I think they would hesitate before censuring others for protecting their property. I think the law should be general in protecting the mallard.

I see you quote an article in your last issue from a Tacoma, W. T., paper in regard to the stallion Mc, or, as you write, Mac. Your version of his pedigree is correct, but I think you err as to his record. In the winter of 1875 Budd Doble had him at the Bay District race-track, and started him in a race against Alameda Maid, Denver Dan and some others whose names will not come to memory. Mac won two heats, if my memory serves me right, one in 2:36½. Denver Dan won two heats. Race postponed, rained next day, and I think it was three or four days before the race was finished. Mr. Hinchman should be able to give you his record, as he was secretary at that time. OCCASIONALLY.

CHICO, April 9th.

Foals.

At Bay Stock Farm, Chico, Cal. Property of J. T. McIntosh.

February 25th, black colt, by Singleton, dam by Buccaneer.

March 16th, black colt, by Singleton, dam Bessie, by Reavis' Blackbird.

March 25th, black filly, by Singleton, dam by Henry Wilson.

April 1st, chestnut filly, by La Harpe, dam by John Nelson.

April 6th, chestnut colt, by Singleton, dam by Reavis' Blackbird.

April 8th, chestnut filly, by La Harpe, dam by Ophir, son of Kentucky Hunter.

February 3d, black colt, by Singleton, dam by Lancet (property of Wm. Mathewson).

April 2d, chestnut filly, by La Harpe, dam not traced (property of Wm. Mott).

Crown Point Destroyed.

Mr. Valensin's chestnut stallion Crown Point, by Speculation, was destroyed at Arno Farm a few days ago, all hope of his restoration to health having been given over. The horse had been ailing for some months, and there have been various opinions as to what the trouble was. We are informed that the veternary in attendance diagnosed it as a form of distemper. From the evidences obtainable it would appear that the horse took a severe cold which resulted in lung fever and finally in quick consumption. In the latter stages other complications set in as is usually the case. It was found that treatment was of no effect to avert the collapse, and the horse was shot to end his suffering. The mortality among stallions at Arno Farm has been somewhat remarkable.

Races at Oakland Park.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, April 5th. Purse $500.

Geo Leihy's blk g B. B.	4	1	1	1
J. A. Goldsmith's b f Sister	1	3	5	2
E. P. Downer's ch g Tump Winston	2	2	2	3
P. Farrell's b g Barney B	5	4	4	4
L. Shaner's ch g Frank Moscow	3	5	3	5

Time—2:30½, 2:27¼, 2:29, 2:29¼.

SAME DAY—Running—purse $75; five-eighths of a mile.

Foster Bros.' gr m Della Walker	1
L. Shaner's br h Haddington	2
——ch g Red Oak	3

Time—1:03.

The transfer of Leander calls to mind an incident in his turf career when, not under the name of Dr. Lewis, but Flexible, he appears on the old trotting park in this city (Manchester, N. H.), and made strange havoc among the betting fraternity, who bought heavily of Ed Chapin or Chas. R., in a slow class, trotted October 5th, 1875. There were twelve starters, and Flexible drew ninth position. The chairman of the judges, who has a keen eye for a ringer, called the attention of one of his colleagues to the well-drilled manner of the brown horse when the bell to recall the field to score again was sounded, and then let them go. Flexible got a bad send-off, but he was fully equal to it, for he handily trotted around every horse ahead of him in the race, winning the heat in 2:35, though his actual time from wire to wire was 2:29½. He easily won the next two heats in 2:37 and 2:37½. Later on in the meeting he won another race in straight heats, but the boys who got caught in the first instance placed no money on him in the second. Some time afterwards he was sold as Dr. Lewis to Vanderbilt, who changed his name to Leander. So says the *Mirror and Farmer*.

BICYCLING.

Mlle. Armaindo.

The accompanying portrait of this lady will be recognized as an excellent presentation of the distinguished original. Few of her sex have made a name for themselves in the athletic world, beyond that based on sufferance, or sort of tacit permission induced by the natural gallantry of the sterner half of creation; but Mlle. Armaindo asks no such favor for herself. She holds the title of champion bicyclienne by a claim so thoroughly established that it no longer finds challengers, and she has won almost equal credit in contests when the masculine element was in determined opposition, and represented by stars of the arena. Mlle. Louise is something of a phenomenon. Physical power came to her as an inheritance, and nature made her an athlete without unsexing her in the least. In adopting an athletic profession she but follows in the path nature plainly marked out for her, and from her notable ability and unbroken success hers is evidently not a case of mistaken calling or lost opportunities. While she can drive a bicycle at a whistling pace, her singular strength is not alone of the flexor muscles. She has with one hand raised and put to arm's length over her head a 90-pound dumb-bell, and has raised an 85-pound bell in the same manner seven times. These may not in some quarters be deemed feminine accomplishments, but how many of her sex there are who would gladly exchange the smiles of a bountiful fortune for a tithe of the muscular and nervous energy concentrated in Mlle. Armaido. Her bicycle career began about two years ago. She placed herself under the instruction of the since unfortunate Prof. F. W. Rollinson, and was so apt a scholar that in two days she had mastered the machine, and in three weeks could run a mile better than four minutes. Four months later she appeared as a professional, and her first race was a handicap in which she met and defeated her teacher. All the lady riders she has beaten in the most hollow manner, and she is the only woman who ever won a championship race from men in any athletic contest. She holds one of the most important records, that of seventy-two hours. This was made in Chicago in May of last year, when Mlle. Armaindo ran 843 4-13 miles, winning the race handily, with Woodside and Morgan in the ruck behind her. She has appeared in all the principal cities of the Union, and has many handsome and valuable evidences of her personal and professional popularity. Mlle. Louise will assist Mr. Prince in the race against Anderson and his horses at the Mechanics' Pavilion next week, riding each alternate hour, and will do her share towards making that event notable, by reason of the skill and endurance exhibited and the record made.



—o—

The Alameda Bicycle Club will shortly be organized. Four of the club members are to engage in a Mile Handicap Bicycle Race for a gold medal, and as all the participants are satisfied with their handicap a more than ordinary finish will be the result. The race will probably take place at the Olympic meeting.

Bicycling at San Jose.

The Two-mile Amateur Bicycle Race resulted in a victory for F. Gibson of this city, in the slow time of 9 minutes 1 second. Louise Amaindo defeated a trotting pony 2 miles in 7 minutes 31 seconds. T. W. Eck is credited with riding one-half a mile in 1 minute 27½ seconds, which is the best time made on the coast. The ten-mile race, J. S. Prince against Mr. Snedbakin's trotting horse must have been a very soft thing for the bicyclist, judging by the time made, viz., 39 minutes 16 seconds.

The Six Days' Race.

Prince and Armaindo start for their 72 hours race against Anderson and his 15 horses, at the Mechanics Pavilion, next Monday at 12 o'clock noon. How the contest will result it is impossible to predict, but the prospect is excellent for a great score of miles and a hard fought battle. Prince is quite confident that the wheel has the best of it, but from Anderson's known ability, and the character of his horses, we opine that the wheelman underestimates the probable number of miles that will be covered. He affects to believe that 1,150 miles will take the money, but Anderson ought to ride 1,200 if his past performances are any index to what he can do. Prince and Armaindo may be able to do as well as that if occasion requires.

The Massachusetts Bicycle Club have taken measures for the formation of a corporation, with a capital of $10,000.

Bicycling at the Oakland Trotting Park.

Louise Amaindo defeated Mr. Jackson's Tom in 22 minutes 17 seconds, for the 5-mile event, and the 20-mile race between Prince and the trotting horse Ed was secured by the bicyclist in 1 hour 21 minutes 50 seconds.

BILLIARDS.

Saylor and McCleery—A Notable Game.

The match game of billiards, 1,000 points up, for $500 a side, between J. F. B. McCleery and Benjamin Saylor, took place last Saturday evening before a very large and enthusiastic audience. On the strength of Saylor's previous victories over this opponent, he was the favorite in the betting; in some cases odds as high as two to one being offered. No such offers, however, were refused by McCleery while his bank roll lasted. Before the opening stroke, which scored a goose egg for Saylor, there was over $1,400 up pending the result of the game. All in all, this was one of the hardest-fought battles which has ever taken place over the green cloth in this city. During the entire game, and especially at the beginning, the balls broke wretchedly for McCleery; his splendid execution around the table won great applause, but the points were hard earned, and it was very slow work. In the eighth inning Saylor reached the right rail, and it was astonishing with what ease and rapidity his points rolled up. He froze on the 52d carom, and missed the spot shot. A few innings later he reached the left rail, ran the balls the length of the short one, where he got them in excellent position on the right rail; a few more caroms, and he had turned to the long rail, where, with a circuit and a half of the table, he completed 223 points, the largest run ever made in a match game by a local player. The audience had not come prepared for such a run; their plaudits began with the first 50 points, and grew louder at each additional half hundred until 200 points were reached; then the crowd quieted down, keeping in its boisterous feelings, being anxious to see the player outdo himself. The balls froze on the 221st carom, and when Benjamin succeeded with the spot shot the people for quite a distance must have wondered if they were still in a civilized community. The score stood: McCleery 70, Saylor 354. It was a settled thing in the mind of those present who was to be the winner. Mac was making desperate efforts, and in the face of repeated frozen balls and the greatest of ill-luck he succeeded in reducing the gap between the two scores to 102 points, when Saylor completed his five hundredth point in the thirty-seventh inning. An intermission was allowed the boys, after which the play was something grand. Saylor's first two runs netted him 140 points; Mac's next two amounted to 187. The score stood in the thirty-ninth inning: McCleery 588, Saylor 642. By this time considerable hedging was going on among the betting people. Saylor reached the right rail again in the forti-the inning, and scored 131 points more, followed by Mac with 60. A few minutes later Benjamin rolled off another run of 105, answered by Mac with 103 in the fifty-seventh inning. Saylor completed the 1,000th point in the sixty-first inning, McCleery having but 868 points to his credit. Winner's average, 16 24-61; loser's, average 14 7-15; time, 4 hours 3 minutes. William Roach acted as referee. In the 59th inning, a most embarrassing technical point rose for the referee to decide. McCleery was in hand, the balls were on the long right rail, 100 caroms had been counted when Saylor claimed that the balls were frozen. McCleery examined them, said nothing, but walked to the other side of the table presumably to continue his rail run, or to play the spot shot according to the decision that would be rendered. The referee thinking that McCleery was satisfied the balls were tight without examining them himself picked them off the table to place them on the spots before McCleery's cry of "don't touch them" reached his ear. Mac insisted that the balls did not touch, Saylor insisted on the contrary, and for a moment it looked as if the referee was in an embarrassing position, as the mistake was undoubtedly his, as he should have looked at the balls before moving them. After twenty minutes of pretty hard talking, and the referee not having yet rendered a decision, Saylor was prevailed upon by his friends to do the right thing, and allow the player in hand the benefit of the doubt. The balls were replaced as near as possible to their original rail position, and McCleery allowed to continue.

Another interesting game is on the tapis, to take place this evening at No. 8 Sixth street, between W. R. F. Lowry and McCleery. These two gentlemen are very evenly matched, and have not crossed cues for many months in this city. The game is to be in 500 points for a purse of $50. After the game McCleery will give a fancy shot exhibition.

Messrs. Troesher and Bensinger of the New York and Chicago houses of the J. M. Brunswick and Balke Company are here at present on a visit. They intend returning about the 1st of May.

Both Schaefer and Slosson will do the bulk of their practicing in private rooms.

The death of a veteran English nobleman and turfman is announced—Lord Mostyn, who recently died at the advanced age of ninety. He owned the famous mare, Queen of Trumps, by Velocipede, who won the Oaks of 1835, in grand style, and followed it up by winning the St. Leger. Queen of Trumps was the great-great-grandam of Mr. Belmont's Fair Barbarian, by Hermit. It was Lord Mostyn who bought Lord George Bentinck's entire racing stud at a bargain. Among this lot was the famous mare Crucifix, and her then yearling son, Surplice, who in due time won the Derby for Lord Mostyn, an honor Lord George Bentinck had never achieved.

—o—

One of the most successful trotting horse trainers on Long Island was asked a few days ago if the present backward spring would not interfere with the drivers of trotting horses in preparing their animals for the spring meetings. "Well," said he, "don't mind what the trainers say. I tell you a matured horse can be put in condition in about two weeks. I am out of the business now, and I can speak plainly. I used to ask for six months to get a horse fit, but if a horse has been regularly exercised he will trot as fast after two weeks preparations as he ever will."

—o—

AQUATIC.

In the friendly race between the crews of the Alert Boat Club of Vallejo, last Sunday, the old four won very handily. The race was three miles with a turn, and the winners covered the line in 21:45, the losers time being 22:15. The personal of the crews was: Seniors, George Roe, stroke; Henry McManus, 1st waist; James Keyes, 2d waist; Frank Davis, bow. Juniors, Henry Lazelle, stroke; C. B. Rand, 1st waist; James Jackson, 2d waist; J. J. Smith, bow.

On Sunday afternoon Alfred Tuckey, who is regarded as the Hanlon of the Triton Boat Club, had a narrow escape from drowning. He was out in his shell, and on rounding Black Point was capsized. But for the efforts of two of his friends, who put out to his assistance, he would certainly have been drowned.

An eastern writer declares that the best mule that can be imagined may be had by breeding a race-horse to a Percheron or Norman mare, and using the offspring as a broodmare for mule colts. The colt, however, out of a heavy, dull mare by a jack, would not be termed first-class in the mule-growing states. An infusion of racing blood is necessary for spirit, stylish carriage and those characteristics which make a mule bring fancy prices.

There is no better food for horses than oats. A mixture of oats and bran is healthy and strengthening, and is better than any other known food for horses. An exchange says: "Chemists have long ago discovered aveneid, a nerve stimulant, in oats, and to this may be attributed its good effect on horses. Farmers had long ago discovered the same thing, only they had not given it a name."

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon								*				
Trout	*	*	*							*	*	

Pigeon Match.

The match, for $100 a side, between Dr. Slade and Mr. Tom Pearson, which sprang out of the match between Messrs. Slade and Maskey, the week previous, excited much interest, and drew together a large number of spectators. The shooting upon the whole was not what was expected, from the reputation of the contestants, Pearson winning with 38 birds out of 50, to Slade 35. The latter gentleman was evidently nervous, and did not shoot up to his record, but then where is the man who always can do so. Pearson, on the contrary, was in fine form, steady, quick, and confident. The birds were a good lot, furnished by Burbank, 36 of them regular tailers, as will be seen by our analysis. The day was pleasant, but there was not wind enough to carry off the smoke from the muzzle of the gun, which made the second barrel almost useless. Indeed, both man took several blind shots with the second barrel on the chance of killing, once or twice doing so, but oftener missing. We are inclined to prefer a moderately brisk wind on such occasions; it may make the birds quicker in flight, but it gives better chances for the second barrel. With the birds, both men were about equal, though Pearson had a slight advantage in the trap they came from. The birds killed were grassed very cleverly, those missed were also missed very badly. The betting was extremely lively both on the result and individual shots all through the match. Towards the close, when Pearson had only seven birds left, Slade, though behind, had a chance to have made the match a draw. Pearson, got three tailers, and missed them all in succession, but the chance seemed to unsteady Slade and the match was lost. The result will be another contest between the men, for the same amount, to come off at St Bruno in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Ramon, E. Wilson acted as referee. The score:

NAME.	Number of Trap. 1	2	3	4	5	Tailers.	Killed.	Missed.	Quarterers.	Killed.	Missed.	Inflyers.	Killed.	Missed.	Killed, 1st bbl.	Killed, 2d bbl.	Total killed.	Total Missed.
Pearson..	7	7	11	12	14	15	7	8	19	15	4	16	16	0	27	11	38	12
Slade....	12	10	4	11	13	20	11	9	17	11	6	13	13	0	26	9	35	15

Pearson had one towerer.

After the event of the day, which was over in good season, the sport was continued with sweepstake matches. The first was at six birds with two purses $15 and $10. In this Dr. Slade got first money by a clean score. Pearson and Fay tied on five birds each, the former winning second money on the shoot-off. The score:

Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	Walsh	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
Pearson	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	Brown	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Fay	1	0	1	1	1	1	5								

The next was similar in conditions, with the entrance raised to $10, the whole divided into two purses of $27.50 and $12.50. In this Pearson gathered in the big purse, with five killed, Slade and Fay tieing on four each. On the shoot-off Fay took the second pot. The score:

Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	Slade	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Fay	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	Brown	0	1	1	0	0	1	3

The shooting concluded by a match at 21 yards between Fay and Walsh, resulting in the victory of Walsh, with sixteen kills out of 20 birds, to Fay's 14 kills.

At Bird's Point, Alameda.

The Alameda County Sportsmans' Club had their regular monthly medal shoot on Saturday last, at Bird's Point. The conditions of the match were as usual, 12 birds each 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. Twenty-three members entered the contest, which speaks well for their enthusiasm. The large number contending made the shooting tedious after a while, and this, perhaps, may account for the comparatively poor score on the average. We doubt, however, if any other club in the State could pick out the same number of members and make a better score with such birds as they had on this occasion, and shoot at 30 yards. The handsome medal this time finally fell to the lot of Mr. Adams, who, with justifiable pride, wears it on his bosom, though it is not the first time, we believe, he has enjoyed the honor. The score:

Adams	1111101111101	10	Upham	0110111110001	7
Edson	1111101011111	10	Wilke	0110101101000	7
Knowles	1111000111111	9	Platt	0111000100116	
Carneal	1001111111109		Haile	1100100110106	
Norton	1111110010119		Mortimer	1101011100006	
Mayhew	0101111011108		Tuttle	0110001001116	
Goodall	1011101111103	8	Smith	1101110010006	
Haskell	1100111010119	8	Bell	0010111100016	
Havens	0110110101119	8	Houghton	1010000001115	
Williams	0001110111119	8	Chesholm	0001000111015	
Eastman	1111001011019	8	Risdon	0010011100004	
West	1111000111019	8			

In reference to the above club we find a number of its members met last week and formed another club without separating from the present club, and gave it the name of the Neophyte. From inexperience at the trap they do not consider themselves capable of coping at present with the cracks. At any sport, if a man is at all ambitious, it is anything but pleasant or encouraging to be always behind, and to avoid this, on the principle of first and second eleven in a cricket club, lies the wisdom in forming the Neophyte Club. It must not, however, be supposed they are really Neophytes with the gun. On the contrary, many of them are very capable men in the field, only they need experience at the trap. They intend to shoot at Bird's point with live pigeons on the third Saturday of every month. The club has started with twenty charter members, twenty-five being the limit. At the meeting referred to the following gentlemen were elected to act as officers for the current season: Isaac Upham president, Henry Wadsworth vice-president, Thomas Bennett treasurer, W. W. Haskell secretary.

The Butte County Sportsmans' Club have definitely arranged their tournament for Monday, 21st instant, and the following day. As announced, the tournament is open to all, and the prizes are certainly large enough to attract the best shots in the State. The entrance is fixed at $12.50; 1st prize, $120; 2d, $100; 3d, $70; 4th, $60; 5th, $50; 6th, $40; 7th, $25; 8th, $20; 9th, $15; the entries to close with the secretary at 8 o'clock A. M., on Monday, 21st. The conditions are 12 birds each, 21 yards rise, rules of the California State Sportsmans' Association to govern. The members of the Butte County Club are known for their true sportsmanship, and have, no doubt, made their arrangements after mature deliberation. One of our local contempories, nevertheless, takes the management to task about selecting Monday as the opening day, and the largeness of the cash prizes. We do not see the force or consistency of the two suggestions made. We believe no objection will be made to traveling on Sunday by those intending to be present, as it will save the loss of an entire day to business men in going to Chico, and as to the amount of the prizes our experience has taught us that contestants in these matches prefer cash to trophies, however elegant, as the money helps to pay expenses. As to the suggestion of having the pool-shooting on first day, and the tournament on second day, there may be some weight, but it would be a revolution in such affairs, and, therefore, is one which, after all, is best left for the local managers to decide upon. In our opinion the tournament will be a perfect success.

Mr. McIntosh of Chico, who is at the head of the tournament, is already collecting pigeons, and says he thinks he can guarantee 1,500 birds. Mr. McIntosh is one of the truest sportsmen in the State, and, as a gentleman also, we are sure he will make no promise he has not a prospect of fulfilling.

Every true sportsman will be glad to hear that the California Wing Shooting Club, in spite of its defeats by the old Cosmopolitan Club, in the latter days of its existence, is in a better condition than it has ever been before. At the meeting of the club, which we referred to in our last issue, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Crittenden Robinson president, O. H. Bogart vice-president, S. E. Knowles secretary and treasurer. Directors, Edward Fay and John Kerrigan. These are all names which ensure wise and energetic management, and the adoption of all measures for the furtherance and extension of legitimate sport. Last week, also, the following gentlemen were admitted to membership: H. E. Laurenstein, Wm. Golcher, Sr., A. S. Thompson, C. H. Graham and Charles Precht. Several other applications for admission are on file. Financially and numerically the club never was in such a prosperous condition. It was decided at last week's meeting to hold a shooting tournament, open to all, on 23d and 24th of May next, for which a large number of birds have already been secured. Under the auspices of the California Wing Club, this will certainly be the tournament of the season. San Bruno, as the locality, is most favored at present. We beg to recommend Oakland or Alameda in preference, if attendance is to be considered. We beg to acknowledge the politeness of Dr. Knowles, the secretary, in furnishing us these particulars, and regret they reached us last week too late for publication.

Chas. S. Hopper, of Yountville, proposes to arrange a shooting match to be held on the 26th of April at St. Helena, about the 1st of May in Napa, under the following conditions: He has a fine large mule, well broken, and valued at $300, which he proposes to offer as a prize. Twenty-five dollars entrance will be charged, and there must be twelve entries. The match is to be shot at 12 birds, according to the customary rules, and Mr. Hopper will furnish birds, traps, etc. When the entries are all made the question of location will be left to a vote of the majority of the entries. Mr. Hopper would rather the match be shot at St. Helena, however, as it will be easiest to obtain the necessary number of pigeons there. Entries can be made with Mr. Hopper or at the office of the Napa *Reporter*.—*Exchange*.

It seems to us it would have been better and more consistent with the purpose if the mule in question had been guaranteed as free from gun-shyness. If such a thing is possible as training a mule to be steady under fire, this one would have been more valuable to our hunters, especially when after geese. The omission, we fear, will be fatal to the owner's enterprise.

To-day the S. F. Gun Club will hold their regular monthly medal shoot at Bird's Point, Alameda. Besides the gold medal the silver cup presented by Mr. Ewing, will be again shot for. Our readers will recollect Mr. J. K. Orr won both last month after a most severe and interesting contest with Mr. Gordon, who only failed making a tie with Mr. Orr on a clean score by missing his last bird. The contest to-day will be equally interesting.

A pigeon-shooting match took place at Petaluma last Saturday between Henry Hopper and W. F. Timms, 15 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, for $50 a side. They tied on 12 birds, and shot off at freeze-out, Timms winning on the second bird. Nevertheless, Mr. Hopper is a terror at the trap for all that defeat.

W. H. Pomeroy, in a letter in the New York *Spirit of the Times*, warmly supports Captain Stubbs, the famous wing-shot, who is about to challenge Carver and all comers.—*Exchange*. This may be so, but Stubbs and his backers, like Carver and Bogardus, have been given too much of late to boasting and bragging.

The next match between the Alameda County Club and the San Francisco Gun Club, for the silver cup given by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland, will come off about the end of the month or the beginning of May. The clubs stand even at present, each having won one match.

The San Francisco Gun Club hold their annual picnic shoot on 30th of May next, Commemoration Day. The old grounds will probably be selected. We gladly accept the invitation to this agreeable re-union, and shall allow no engagement to prevent our being present.

A genuine vampire was recently captured in Los Angeles. The only way to account for its presence is that it was brought from South America on some vessel and escaped. The horrible appetite for blood attached to the vampire is very mythical.

The great Northamptonshire Handicap, run on the 2d, was won by the Duke of Hamilton's bay colt Loch Ranza, three years, by Wild Tommy—Loch Tanna, carrying 103 pounds; P. Lorillard's bay colt Comanche, four years, by Virgil or Glenlyon—China, 107 pounds, second, and Lord Ellesmere's brown filly Lizzie, four years, by John Davis—Vocalist, 116 pounds, third. Four others ran. Lizzie was the favorite at 7 to 4.

THE RIFLE.

The California Rifle Association.

The leading event in our rifle world is the spring meeting of the above Association, which takes place at Shell Mound on Sunday the 27th. As the events of the day are numerous, the shooting will commence at 9 A. M. sharp. From a programme kindly furnished us by Col. Dickenson, we find the following events arranged for the day. The first match will be for the medal presented by ex-Governor Perkins, open to all members of the association, the National Guard of California and the army and navy; entries unlimited; rounds ten, with any military rifle; distance 200 yards; ten cash prizes, namely, $10, $7, $6, $5, $4, $3, $3, $2, $2, $1, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize, to become the property of the marksman who shall first win it three times at regular meetings of the California Rifle Association; entrance fee, $1.

The medal has been won as follows: November 21st, 1880, Captain J. Robinson, score, 47; May 29th, 1881, Sergeant, N. Williams, 47; October 16th, 1881, Lieutenant F. E. Kuhnle, 48; October 29th, 1882, Lieutenant F. E. Kuhnle, 48; May 26th, 1883, Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, 48; October 23d, 1883, P. D. Linville, 49.

Second match, short range—Open to all members of the the association, the National Guard of California, army and navy; distance 200 yards, seven shots with any military rifle at a ring target; entries unlimited; entrance-fee $1; nine cash prizes—$15, $10, $7, $6, $5, $4, $3, $2, $1.

Third match, for the California Powder Works Medal—Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, army and navy; distance 200 and 500 yards; seven shots at each distance, with any military rifle; entries limited to one each; to become the property of the marksman who shall first win it three times at regular meetings of the California Rifle Association; competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works; four cash prizes, namely, $5, $4, $3, $2; entrance-fee $1. Won October 28th, 1883, by Private George C. Thaxter—30, 34, 64.

Fourth match, team match—Open to teams of six representatives from any military company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or rifle club now in existence; with any military rifle at 200 and 500 yards, seven rounds at each distance; individual prizes, $5, $4, $3, $2; entrance-fee $10.

Fifth match, team match—Open to teams of six men from any company of the National Guard, with Springfield rifles, at 200 and 500 yards; rounds, seven at each distance; individual prizes, $5, $3, $2; entrance-fee $10; Company C, First Infantry, will not enter in this match.

Sixth match, team match—Open to teams of six men from any company of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches; individual prizes, $5, $3, $2; rounds, seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards; entrance-fee $6.

Seventh match, team match—Open to teams of six men from any company in the National Guard who have never made more than 60 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches; individual prizes, $5, $3, $2; rounds, seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards; entrance-fee $6.

Prizes in each team match for teams and also for individuals will be given; they are not announced because of lack of time to select them.

Pool shooting—200 yards and 500 yards, rifle pools; 10 cents a shot; 60 per cent. divided among bull's-eye holders.

A pistol match, under the auspices of the association, will be held at a date to be hereafter announced.

The rules are as follows:

Rule 1. Creedmoor rules are to govern in all respects.

Rule 2. All teams must be certified to by their officers.

Rule 3. Two sighting shots allowed in all 500 matches.

Rule 4. Weapons must not be loaded until at the firing point.

Rule 5. Teams may be entered at any time at 402 Montgomery street, room 17.

Rule 6. Entrance of teams will close at National Guard Armory, 318 Post street, at 10 P. M., April 26th. Post entries can be made up to the opening of the match upon the payment of $2.50 extra.

Rule 7. All matches will be called at 9:30 A. M. Teams not answering to forfeit entrance-money.

Rule 8. Dues to the Association may be paid on the grounds, and must be paid before shooting, to entitle winners to receive prizes in competitions where membership is required.

At Harbor View.

On Sunday last the Eintracht Rifle Schuetzen section had their medal shoot at this range. Upon the whole the record shows a good average. The winners were as follows:

CHAMPION MEDAL.

Mr. Stamer	386	Second Class, Mr. Gumbel	322
First Class, Mr. Ropke	341	Third Class, Mr. Hagerup	322

Last best shot, Fred Wirtner, with 23 rings.

GENERAL SCORE.

Mr. Stamer	386	Mr. Wehle	275
Mr. Kuhls	352	Mr. Wirtner	271
Mr. Ropke	351	Mr. Hartmansen	253
Mr. Gumbel	322	Mr. Leu	231
Mr. Hagerup	322	Mr. Tapken	225
Mr. Streuber	318	Mr. Wolff	225
Mr. Klotz	300	Mr. Kruger	190
Mr. Schuck	287	Mr. Eff	185
Mr. Klare	286	Mr. Beckert	149
Mr. Schneider	278		

In our last issue we spoke of the match which this wholesoul club would have with the German Fusileers, for the Cup presented by Captain Stettien of the latter. We then made an error in the time of the contest. The match will be to-morrow, 13th inst., at Shell Mound, and not last Sunday as already stated. The Eintrachts will be out in their new uniforms.

A Change of Date.

Owing to several prominent men of 5th Infantry, who are always selected in the teams contending for the Military Trophy belonging to the Knights Templar, the date of next match is postponed from to-morrow to Sunday 13th. The Knights have a grand service at the Pavilion to-morrow, in which the gentlemen referred to wish to participate.

On Sunday week, April 20th, the California Schuetzen Rifle Club will have their regular shoot at Alameda Park for $100, given by the club, and divided into forty prizes, for best center shot during the day. Members only allowed to compete. Shooting to commence at 9 A. M. sharp, and close at 3 P. M.

At Alameda.

The Turners had a picnic and Scheutzen-fest at Alameda last Sunday, which proved a very pleasant and successful day. The attendance was unusually large. The prizes in coin and articles of value amounted to $150. The following is a list of the winners:

Company Target—First prize, Philo Jacoby, 58 rings; second, Otto Burmeister, 58; third, John Utschig, 51; fourth, Capt. C. K. Zimmer, 50; fifth, J. H. Seyden; sixth, H. Plagemann; seventh, Chas. Hubert; eighth, A. Pracht; ninth, J. Castor; tenth, C. Bruce; eleventh, D. Worth; twelfth, S. Friedlander; thirteenth, Chas. Sagehorn; fourteenth, D. Schoenfeld; fifteenth, L. Hintz; sixteenth, R. Finking; seventeenth, Jos. Wagner; eighteenth, H. Hagedorn; nineteenth; F. Acker; twentieth, H. Krall; twenty-first, C. Terklenburg, twenty-second, H. Turk; twenty-third, F. R. Lorick; twenty-fourth, G. Schwarzman; twenty-fifth, H. Bilay; twenty-sixth, R. Volkmann; twenty-seventh, H. Hermann.

Prize Judges—First prize, John L. Koster; second, H. Bendel.

Public Target—First prize, Philo Jacoby, 93 rings; second, Jas. Stanton, 91; third, A. Strecker, 89; fourth, Wm. Ehrenpfort, 89; fifth, F. Boeckman, 89; sixth, J. Utschig, 88; seventh, F. Freese, 87; eighth, C. W. Lingenfelser, 87; ninth, A. Rahwyler, 87; tenth, H. C. Smith, 87; eleventh, O. Burmeister, 86; twelfth, Treadwell, 86; thirteenth, H. Bendel, 84; fourteenth, Jolly, 83; fifteenth, Zecker, 80; sixteenth, Rapp, 79; seventeenth, Krahmann, 79; eighteenth, Haape, 78; nineteenth, H. Plagemann, 77; twentieth, Capt. C. K. Zimmer, 74.

First bull's-eye, forenoon, H. Bendel; last, H. Plagemann. First bull's-eye, afternoon. P. Jacoby; last, John Utschig.

At the same time and place San Francisco Schuetzen-Verein had their regular prize shooting. The winners of the five prizes were: 1st, D. Wertheimer; 2d, C. Rapp; 3d, F. Freeze; 4th, F. Broeckman; 5th, Philo Jacoby.

Look Out Young Men.

If our young aspirants for military and rifle fame, separately or combined, do not mind their ps and qs now, they are likely soon to have something else to do than fal-da-la with their incipient mustaches. The Solano *Republican*, says:

"We understand that several of our young ladies have organized a rifle team to compete with the Vallejo Rifles for the first prize at the picnic in Dixon next month. The aspirants for the honors of superior marksmanship have made the life of the innocent 'chippie' between Suisun and the cemetery a burden, for upon every pleasant afternoon the rifle team sallies forth to practice. The ladies are improving, for on their last trip they actually scared one bird from its resting place upon the cemetery fence."

It is all very well for the editor of the *Republican* to sneer at the shooting of the Lady Rifle Brigade of Solano, and it is also very mean of him to do so. We will bet a crook any one of them can beat him, at any distance he likes to name. We hope they will persevere and succeed.

In giving the details of the match between Company C of First Infantry and Company C of Second Artillery, last week, we made a mistake in putting Private Carson at the head of the score with 46. On looking over the record more carefully we find Private Ray with 47 is entitled to that honor. The latter is comparatively a new man, but very able with the rifle. He is regarded as a rising man in the corps, and it would be an ungracious thing not to rectify the mistake referred to.

We had hoped this week to have furnished our riflemen with a cut showing the wonderful accuracy of the four great shots which Philo Jacoby made a fortnight ago in his world-beating record of ninety-nine out of a possible hundred. We are desirous of doing our old local champion all the honor the occasion demands, but we were not furnished with the cut referred to in time for this week's issue.

The Carson riflemen on the 7th inst. did some remarkable shooting. In a rifle-shooting match with Captain Galusha on that day George Thaxter scored 457, the largest score ever made at 200 and 500-yard targets. A team of four men averaged .92½ at the same range. Such shooting is honorable to any country, and would trouble the veritable Swiss sharpshooter to beat.

At a recent meeting of the National Rifle Association a committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Board submitted a report recommending that spirit levels be used on Military rifles in all matches authorized by the association, unless specially prohibited by the terms of the match. The report was adopted, and the British Rifle Association will be notified.

Company B., 2d Artillery, had a practice at their butt on Sunday, at which the shooting 200 yards was fairly good.

Private Nobie	42	1st Sergt. Beatley	39
Lieut. Sime	41	2d Sergeant McClintock	39
Private Elliott	41	Private Johnson	36
Private D'Arcy	46	Private Graham	35

CRICKET.

Merion Cricketers—Resume of Events of 1883.

The following report was presented at the annual meeting of the Merion Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 31st, 1884.

To the members of the MERION CRICKET CLUB, San Francisco, Cal.

GENTLEMEN:—We, the members of the Board of Directors of the Merion Cricket Club, present the following report of the operations of the club during the past year.

The season just over has been the most successful one in the history of California Cricket; not only has the play in general been of a better order, but a larger interest has been manifested, both by the players and by the public; whilst one of the most gratifying results has been the development of new talent. The Merion Club can congratulate itself upon its own success during the past season, as the summary of matches played, which is given below, shows it to have taken a decided and successful stand against their older opponents.

One of the pleasant features of the Merion Cricket Club's past season is the trip to Grass Valley, taken last September, which not only resulted in a complete victory for the team, but also served to establish a very cordial relation between the cricketers of the two cities. The members who composed the team were as follows: W. G. Harrison, B. S. Benjamin, B. A. Benjamin, Chas. Banner, L. G. Burnett, Chas. B. Hill, R. B. Jones, J. Mathieu, George Theobald, J. J. Theobald, and F. H. Webster. The results of the matches played will be seen in the general summary below.

On July 4th, 1883, the Merion Cricket Club won the Olympic Club Cup, offered for competition at the club sports that day. Later in the season the President of the Merion Club, W. G. Harrison, Esq., offered a handsome silver cup as a trophy for a series of five matches between the Merion Cricket Club and Occident Cricket Club which was also won by the Merion, with four games to their credit. In this series of matches the prize for best Merion average offered by J. T. Cross, Esq, was won by the captain, B. S. Benjamin. And in the match played September 15th and 22d, the batting prize offered by Mr. Harrison was gained by J. J. Theobald the vice-captain.

Summary of Matches.

Played by the Merion Club during the season of 1883.

Opponents.	Where played.	Date 1883.	Merion 1st In	Merion 2d In	Opponents 1st In	Opponents 2d In	Result won by
Matches Won.							
Occident C.C.	Oakland	June16	60	—	33	—	27 runs
"	"	July 4	50	20	32	20*	(* 4 w down) 18 runs
"	"	" 14	71	—	29	16	innings and 26 runs
"	"	" 28	71	—	55	—	16 runs
"	"	Aug. 4	44	98	31	—	13 runs
"	"	" 11	57	—	38	35*	(* 4 w down) 19 runs
Union C. C.	Grass Vall'y	Sept. 3	111	62	53	11	109 runs
Gr'ssVall'y 1s	"	" 5	68	13*	45	34	(* o w down) ten wickets
Occident C.C	Oakland	"15,22	45	79	51	32	41 runs
Matches Lost.							Lost by
Occident C.C.	Oakland	June 2	46	—	97*	—	(* 9 wickets down) 51 runs
"	"	" 9	29	—	40	—	11 runs
"	"	July21	35	—	67	—	32 runs
"	"	Sept29 Oct 6	79	36	107	72	64 runs
Australian Tourists	"	Nov 24	64	—	67*	—	(* 9 wickets) 1 wicket
Matches Drawn.							
Occident C.C.	Oakland	Oct 13	65*	—	—	—	(* 4 wickets) unfinished.

Batting Averages.

Merion Cricket Club members, compiled from club matches played 1883.

PLAYED IN AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF THE CLUB MATCHES.

NAMES.	Games.	Innings.	Most in 1 inning.	Times not out.	Total runs scored.	Average.
B. S. Benjamin	15	20	40*	2	210	11.67
R. B. Jones	8	11	36	0	83	7.55
J. J. Theobald	14	19	17	1	124	6.89
C. B. Hill	14	19	17	1	94	5.22
B. A. Benjamin	15	20	22	3	80	4.70
G. Theobald, Jr.	10	14	20	0	64	4.57
T. W. Armitage	5	8	9	0	34	4.25
L. G. Burnett	13	17	21	0	69	4.06
C. Banner	11	15	14	3	38	3.17
J. Mathieu, Jr.	11	15	8	1	42	3.00
F. L. Mathieu	5	7	6	0	20	2.86
T. D. Davidson	9	11	2	7	7	1.75
C. L. Miel	6	8	4	0	12	1.50
H. H. C. Jaffa	5	5	0	0	0	0.00

PLAYED IN LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE CLUB MATCHES.

F. H. Webster	2	4	14	3	28	28.00
E. W. Eyre, Jr.	1	1	10	0	10	10.00
J. H. Roller	1	1	8	0	8	8.00
C. Creighton	2	2	3	0	5	2.50
F. Barkworth	1	1	2	0	2	2.00
F. M. Day	2	3	4	0	5	1.67
J. H. Spiro	1	2	2	0	3	1.50
C. Goervey	1	1	1	0	1	1.00
W. G. Harrison	1	2	0	0	0	0.00
C. Mathieu	2	2	0	0	0	0.00
M. Ludovici	1	1	0*	1	0	——

The bowling averages have not been strictly kept. The following figures will give some idea of the work done in this department. In the case of Mr. C. Banner, especially, the full record is needed to do him full justice.

C. Banner bowled in 11 matches, taking 65 wickets.
B. A. Benjamin bowled in 11 matches, taking 31 wickets.
J. J. Theobald " " " " " 25 "
F. H. Webster " " 2 " " 14 "
C. B. Hill " " 6 " " 14 "
B. S. Benjamin " " 7 " " 12 "
J. Mathieu " " 1 " " 2 "

As well as the club matches, special mention should be made of the match played by a combined San Francisco team against the officers of H. M. S. Swiftsure, in which the Merion Club was represented by the following six players, viz.: B. S. Benjamin, B. A. Benjamin, C. Banner, L. G. Burnett, C. B. Hill and J. J. Theobald. The combined team won on score of first inning by 42 runs.

Besides the progress made by the club in cricket, the department of athletics received considerable attention this year. In the first place two meetings were given, the first of which, held on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22d, 1883, opened the season auspiciously, and also served to develop a number of new contestants, many of whom were club members, as follows: G. M. Ashe, C. Creighton, J. B. Benjamin, B. A. Benjamin, J. H. Spiro, F. L. Mathieu and B. S. Benjamin, all of whom gained medals. At this meeting the coast record for a one-mile walk (8 minutes, 8 seconds) was secured by a club member, J. B. Benjamin.

At the Occident Athletic Club games, May 30th, the following Merion Cricket Club members secured medals: G. M. Ashe first in a quarter-mile handicap, and B. A. Benjamin second in 100-yards handicap.

At the Union Athletic Club games, November 14th, 1883, the quarter-mile handicap was won by C. Creighton (M. C. C.), B. A. Benjamin (M. C. C.) second.

At the Occident Athletic Club games, November 30th, the one-mile handicap walk was gained by J. J. Theobald (M. C. C.) against a large field of competitors, with J. B. Benjamin (M. C. C. and O. A. C.) second, C. Creighton (M. C. C.) took place in the quarter-mile handicap. In this meeting A. B. Tennant (M. C. C.) ran very well in two or three events, but with poor fortune; winning his trial in the 100-yards, and falling almost at the tape in the one-furlong run.

On December 8th the Merion Cricket Club held the second of their meetings, when the following new members made their first appearance and won events, C. B. Hill and F. Barkworth. Besides this Creighton again secured a first medal; H. Tenney (M. C. C.) secured the coast record in the half-mile bicycle race for the club (1m. 31⅕s.), while R. B. Jones (M. C. C.) won the 120-yards hurdle handicap race, open, from the scratch.

Of old members who have left the city the following remarks may be noted: Gaston M. Ashe, at the fall meeting of the Freshman Class, Harvard College, won the 100, 220 and 440-yard races, with consummate ease; though severely handicapped, he also showed to advantage in the Association Meeting. A. M. Cox, Columbia, is secretary and treasurer of the Intercollegiate Cricket Association of America. A. P. Theobald, a former captain of the Merion Cricket Club, now at Cain's College, Cambridge, has distinguished himself on the cricket field there on more than one occasion.

In conclusion we may state that the Merion Cricket Club is the only club that has had representatives at all the athletic meetings. In all, fifteen first and four second prizes have been secured by club members. The success attained is very gratifying, and it is to be hoped the members will all endeavor to sustain this prestige during the coming season. The unfavorable state of the weather on the occasion of each of the athletic meetings given by the club served to make their financial results decidedly unencouraging, whilst carelessness in the payment of dues has sometimes made it necessary to call upon the officers to meet the club debts.

The report of the secretary and treasurer for the eighteen months between October 1st, 1882, and March 31st, 1884, is hereto appended; it shows a balance remaining on hand of $11.90. The club is liable in the following amounts:

Medals due and being made	$36 00
Settlement of outstanding accounts, say	9 00
Total	$45 00

But this indebtedness is more than balanced by the members' arrearages on the books. It is almost superfluous to add that both the sides of this account should be settled at once. Finally, we wish to make the following suggestions:

1. That the larger scope of the club affairs demands a correspondingly larger monthly subscription.
2. That the growing popularity of cricket on this coast suggests the need of a cricket association to advance the interests of the game, and procure a suitable ground.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Treasurer's Report, October 1st, 1882, to March 31st, 1884.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Dues and assessments	$125 22	Stationary and postage	$ 15 31
Entrance and gate money February 22d	193 00	Expenses Field Day, February 22d	231 35
Hat room receipts June 1st.,	35 00	Expenses party June 1st, 1883	91 00
Loans	49 95	Payment of loans	49 95
Entrance and gate money December 8th, 1883	114 25	Expenses Field Day, December 8th, 1883	77 00
		Rent of grounds	30 00
		Incidentals	4 80
		Balance April 1st, 1884	11 91
Total	$517 42	Total	$517 42

CHAS. B. HILL,
Sec'y and Treas.

A cable dispatch to the London *Sportsman*, dated Melbourne, March 11th, is as follows: This morning the fourth team of Australian cricketers left Melbourne *en route* for England, They voyage, *via* Adelaide, in the P. & O. Steamship Sutlej, and should, all well, arrive in England by the last week in April. Almost at the last moment Spofforth was induced to join; whilst on neither Evans nor Ganet accepting, Scott was asked to complete the team and consented. The following compose the party: G. Alexander, manager; A. C. Bannerman, J. M. Blackham, G. J. Bonner, H. F. Boyle, W. H. Cooper, G. Giffen, P. S. McDonell, W. Midwinter, W. L. Murdoch (captain), G. E. Palmer, H. Scott and F. R. Spofforth.

At the annual meeting of the Merion Cricket Club the folfowing officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, W. Greer Harrison, (re-elected); vice-president, C. Creighton; captain, Ben Benjamin, (re-elected); vice-captain, J. J. Theobald, (re-elected); secretary and treasurer, C. B. Hill, (re-elected); directors, F. L. Matthieu, R. B. Jones, and George Theobald, Jr.

Next week we will give the averages of the Occident Cricket Club, and a short *resume* of the Gentlemen of Philadelphia team shortly to start for England.

Mr. Harrison will again present a splendid trophy to be contested for by the local clubs.

Spring Races at Visalia.

The Visalia Fair Association have made up the following programme of racing for their spring meeting, to begin May 1st. The district for which these purses are open comprises Tulare, Fresno and Kern counties.

First Day—Running; purse $100; dash of 600 yards. District horses.

Trotting; purse $100; 3:00 class. District horses.

Second Day.—Trotting; purse $150; 2:50 class. District horses.

Trotting; purse $100; for district three-year-olds; mile heats.

Third Day.—Trotting; purse $150; free for all, open to the State; half-mile heats.

Running; purse $50; for saddle horses; dash of half a mile.

All these purses are divided into three moneys, 60, 30 and 10 per cent. Entries close April 30th.

Summer Meeting at Portland.

The Portland, Oregon, Driving Park Association announce a Summer Meeting commencing June 19th, and continuing three days. The programme is as follows:

First Day.—Trotting; free for all three-year-olds and under. Purse $300.

Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $300.

Second Day.—Running; for all ages; five-eighths of a mile. Purse $250.

Trotting; free for all two-year-olds or under. Purse $200.

Third Day.—Trotting, 2:50 class. Purse $250.

Trotting, 2:32 class. Purse $300.

L. B. Lindsey is in charge of the track, and entries will close with him at the Holton House, Portland, on the 20th inst. The association has made application for membership in the National Trotting Association, and will be duly enrolled before the date of the meeting. A summer running meeting will also be given, commencing July 20th.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has a bay gelding five years old, bred at Fashion Stud Farm, by Gen. Washington, out of Mountain Maid, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, which he has been driving to pole with Aldine. He has given the mare all she could do, even carrying her off her feet, and it is predicted that he will trot a full mile in 2:20 this season. Mr. Vanderbilt is so pleased with him that he purchased a few days ago, from Mr. H. N. Smith, the bay gelding Rex, four years old, by Gen. Washington, out of Lady Banker (2:23), by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the price being $1,500. The two sons of Washington will be driven to pole, and they promise to make a rapid team.

A mixed running and trotting meeting will be held at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on April 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, April 12, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Not Correct.

For the past two weeks rumors have been flying about to the effect that the horses at Palo Alto were about to be sold off, and the establishment broken up. These reports have no foundation. Governor Stanford has given no such intimation either to Mr. Lathrop or Major Rathbone, and neither of these gentlemen have suggested such a probability. The impression has probably arisen from the frequent reports of late of horses sold from the farm. Several have been sold within the past few months, and more will be disposed of to make room in the crowded quarters. There are now over six hundred horses on the farm, and the increase is, of course, very large. The present management of the breeding department is such that this spring the foals represent eighty-three per cent. of the mares bred, as against fifty and fifty-five per cent. in former years. Over a hundred foals were dropped this season. Two hundred and seventy, five mares are being bred on the farm this year, and, all reasonable and unreasonable chances taken into consideration, the additions from that source next spring will number over two hundred. The accommodations of even Palo Alto have a limit, and as the heavy increase threatens to interfere with the regular order of business there, sales have been, and are being, made to keep the number within reasonable and convenient bounds.

The Trotters Down South.

Andy McDowell is making headway with the stock he has selected for the eastern campaign, and they are reported as progressing well. The Sunny Slope colts are all doing wonders under his tutelage. They could scarcely do otherwise with intelligent handling. They have been bred with singularly faultless judgment, and in the high percentage of creditable performers for the number of colts produced, Sunny Slope probably ranks any establishment in the world. Neluska is reported to be giving promise of brilliancy, and she will be one of Mr. McDowell's corps of invaders. He will also have in his string Mr. Titus' mares Echora and Belle Echo, and as Belle has been caught a half-mile in her work in 1:08½, it would appear that these daughters of Echo are recovering their old-time form. We congratulate their genial and deserving owner, and indulge the hopes that they will give such a report of themselves as to revive in him the interest in turf sports, and induce him to return to the quarter-stretch where in times not long agone he took such an active and honorable part. That Los Angeles county is destined to achieve a national reputation for its horses as it has already done for its fruits and wines we firmly believe. With many natural advantages, it has also many intelligent breeders and a general public appreciation evinced by a liberal support of local jockey clubs and fair associations, will develop what will be found to be a great source of material wealth and a substantial adjunct to the commercial importance of the community.

The Accident to Mr. Hickok.

The unlucky contretemps that threw Mr. Hickok "out of trainining" as it were was not so serious as at first reported, and he is at this writing much improved and still improving. He was working Ruby with a runner in harness next to the pole, and the pacing mare Lucy on the outside and a little behind. On the back quarter, while going at a fast pace, the runner shied and the sulkies collided, Mr. Hickok being thrown out. The fall was not severe, but Lucy went over him stepping on his head. His stiff hat broke the blow a little, and by a lucky chance the grey mare's foot was planted on Mr. Hickok's cheek bone and did not strike fairly on his skull. He was insensible for a time but rallied under proper medical attendanee, and has been steadily gaining since. His physician pronounces it a mild case of concussion of the brain, and the probability of inflamation intervening is considered very remote. Mr. Hickok's departure for the east may be delayed a few days beyond the time fixed, which was the 20th. He will take with him St. Julien, Ruby, Eva, Louise a two-year-old Sultan filly, Connaught and the pacing mare Lucy. None of the horses mixed up in the collision were injured. Ruby ran for a mile and came to a trot, turning the track three times at that gait before she was caught,

Record of Duncan's Mac.

Our Chico correspondent "Occasionally," whose letter will be found in another column, thinks we were in error when we stated that the brown stallion Mac, known as Duncan's Mac, had no record at all, and thinks Mac should be credited with 2:36. We were in error when we said the horse had never appeared in public, but we were not far wrong on point of his capacity. The race our correspondent refers to, where Mac trotted under the management of Budd Doble, occurred at the Bay District on February 7th, 1876. The starters were Alameda Maid, Dan, Mac, Maid of the Plains, Yellow Jacket, Roan Charley and Ed. McCook. Dan won the first and second heats in 2:40½, 2:36, Maid of the Plains the third in 2:38¼, Mac the fourth in 2:40, and Alameda Maid the the fifth, sixth and seventh in 2:40¼, 2:43½, 2:45. Mac should be credited with 2:40.

THE KENNEL.

A Well-bred Setter.

On April 1st last the English setter bitch Daisette, ex Bennett's Regent Waddington's Daisy, whelped ten healthy puppies, five dogs and five bitches. Daisette is owned by D. M. Pyle, Esq., of Gilroy, and was stinted to Carl, a Leicester—Dart, owned by Mr. J. Y. Ross, of this city, on the 1st day of last February. Daisette is unexceptionally bred, and is one of the best-framed setters in the State, being of good size, well coupled with much bent stifles, deep, flat chest, good shoulders, legs and feet, and showing lots of that indefinable yet indispensable thing designated as "quality." She has shown in puppy form a superior nose and high courage, and has speed and staying power. She is a good bitch. In casting about for a stud dog the breeding and qualities of the English setters of the State was thoroughly canvassed, and Carl was at last chosen, for several good reasons. The dog himself is not a first-rate type of setter. He has a good coat and much quality, but is too much on the ground, is too long in the back, and cannot be either a great goer or a lasting dog. He is not the equal in bench form of either Paris, Clip, Strathroy, Pride of the South, Maude or Jennie, his brothers and sisters, but he has form enough to enable him to do a good deal of work, and with it has shown superior nose. But if his form was worse, and if he had shown no capacity in the field, there would yet be good reason for utilizing him in breeding from pure bitches, because the lack in him individually would assuredly be merely an instance of variation in hereditary transmission, which, within limitations, does not amount to much in a blood strain that is as fully established and well defined as is that from which Carl descends. The descendants of Leicester and Dart in the first degree removed made a record for themselves in field-trial competitions that has been unequalled in America. In the earlier American trials, out of one hundred and forty-two starters in various states, six were sons or daughters of Leicester and Dart, and brothers and sisters of Carl. In the stakes for which this great number of dogs started there were thirty-six purses, and the six Leicester—Darts took fifteen of them, nearly one-half. At this day it might be urged that this result showed merely that the Leicester—Darts were in better hands than the other dogs, and with some reason, because the eastern trials have long since ceased to be trials of the dogs only, and have come to be exhibitions of the skill of various dog handlers. But when trials were inaugurated in America, and before the development of extraordinary skill such as is now shown by Short, Nesbitt, Tallman, Whitford, Avent, Taft, and others, the dogs were more nearly equal in acquired qualities, and at that time the Leicester—Darts showed magnificently. And this showing stamped the cross as a "nick." That the quality of the descendants of these dogs is not due to either sire or dam alone is shown by the fact that both Leicester and Dart got winning dogs when bred out. Leicester with Nellie and Pocahontas got winners, and so did Dart with Rake get Dog Whip and Stafford, both winning dogs and good ones. There is no blood that has shown greater adaptability to the needs of the field sportsman than that of the Leicester—Dart cross. And since Daisette comes, on both sides, from pure dogs of great field power, it seems fair to conclude that in so far as blood can insure excellence in the field this litter of Daisette should be good shooting dogs. But they never will be if my old friend Pyle sits down content with the possession of perfectly bred animals, and trusts to the intuitions of the youngsters to make them what he would like them to be. As well might Mr. Watson, of Sacramento, who has purchased in the east two Count Noble—Dashing Novice pups, and one from Dashing Monarch—May, which Mr. Post is to raise for him, expect his puppies to grow into Count Nobles, simply because the blood of that homely but grand dog runs steaming in their veins. Good blood is good, not because it lessens the labor necessary to proper training and development, but because it gives such large returns in actual usefulness, and because it can be certainly perpetuated. There is a disposition among quackish sportsmen to dilate *ad nauseam* upon the pedigrees of their pets. Which is nonsensical except at proper times, and such times are when pedigrees are being discussed, or the suitability of a dog for breeding purposes is being inquired into. Ordinarily, as to any dog, the question should be, not, what was his sire, or dam, but, is he steady under the gun, or, does he retrieve perfectly, or has he a good nose, or, is he a backer. If there were but two dogs in all the world, one of them Truman's retrieving bull-terrier, of which he told such affecting stories at the Gilroy Trials, and the other Prince Laverack, how long do you suppose Mr. Editor, the practical sportsman would hesitate in choosing between them for his own use. Manly love for setters and pointers becomes sentimental, not when it inclines owners to harp continually upon the one string that leads back to some great ancestor. It may be in a degree excusable when setter and pointer men in gameless New York, or barren New Jersey, talk much about pedigrees and bench shows, but in this State the talk should be of field excellenees and of field competitions. And in behalf of such competitions, I would like with your permission to note at an early day some conclusions forced upon me by the logic of the few last sportsmen's years. X.

A Mysterious Death.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—There have been so many reports as to the circumstances of the sudden death of my greyhound Templar that I deem it proper to make a statement of the matter. On Sunday the 30th ult., in company with a few other gentlemen, I took Templar to Newark for the purpose of settling a question of superiority between him and Sybil by the test of actual work. There were present Wm. Halpin, Mr. Nicol, John Sillery, Thos. Brady Mr. Foster the owner of the ground where we coursed, Mr. Jacoby the slipper and myself. When the dogs were put into the slips I noticed that Templar faltered, his actions attracting my attention particularly as he was always an ambitious dog, and usually prompt to go forward. He won the course however, but was immediately taken sick. I administered salt, the only remedy available, and he vomited freely, revived and seemed to be much better, but shortly after I returned home he died. These are the facts. The symptoms were those of poisoning, but how, when or where the potion was given him I know not. Templar was by Lord Beaconsfield, out of imported Teresa. I imported his dam from England at a great expense, and my dogs represent an actual investment of $1,000. Surely sportsmen will find little to encourage them in expending their time and money to procure superior animals if they are to be bespoiled by villainies like the poisoning of Templar. EDWARD TALBOT.

San Francisco, April 10th.

Orear's "Joe."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I notice a slight error in your report of "Field Trial Winners of America" in the issue of March 22d, which I would like to correct. In Gilroy Trial of 1881, Puppy Stake, you say 3d prize won by "Joe," English setter dog, owned by myself. Now, the fact is "Joe" is a Gordon setter, and a very fine one, too, being by Blossom, (5,090 English Kennel Club Stud-book) out of Moll (7,250 E. K. C. S. B.), and bred by Dr. Niven of London, Ontario, Canada. He has improved on his puppy form, and is likely one of the best Gordons in the United States. He is sire of Maud, 3d prize winner at Gilroy last fall.

Very truly yours

Downeville, April 5th, 1884. J. W. Orear.

Royalty at Seattle.

On the last trip of the O. R. N. steamship Columbia to Portland the Purser Mr. Maynard, was invited by the Duke of Portland, formerly well known to the select sportsmen of San Francisco as Mr. Harry Catton, to accompany him in a royal progress to one of his outlying principalities, Seattle, there to shoot mud birds, not "skinkdoos" but clay pigeons. The Duke and party on reaching Seattle were received with much concern. The local paper intimating that the presence of so many strangers should lead the Chief of Police to renewed vigilance, and should prompt him to double his force while the visitors remained. On the day after reaching Seattle the party in company with Captain Stackpool, better known here as Commodore McCafferty, shot many matches with varying winners. The Duke was particularly benignant. In the afternoon he ceased to exact homage to the "divinity which doth hedge a King," and insisted on saluting Commodore McCafferty as "Pa," very much to the Commodore's embarrassment, until the latter entered into the jest and answered His Grace by calling him "son." The royal party, after repeated but ineffectual efforts to plumb the depths of the loyal feelings of the Seattle people, and very successful efforts to conceal what of food and liquids were offered, retired to the Duchy of Portland in rather bad order. Mr. John P. Bolus of San Jose, seemed particularly overcome, and sat weeping through all the homeward journey. Mr. Maynard was charmed by the graceful condescension of the Duke, and feels as though he could almost foreswear his allegiance to California.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Arrival of an English Race-horse—The Walton—Girofle—Donahue Puzzle—The English Spring Handicaps—Death of Two Fine Colts—Betting in New York —General Notes, etc.

The National line's steamer Greece, that reached this port on Wednesday last, from London, brought over some fine stock, the most noteworthy importation being an eight-year-old thoroughbred stallion Charaxus, by Distin, out of Sappho, etc. Looking at this latest animal in the equine line as he stood in Stoddart's bonded stables, on Greenwood street, he is at once seen to be a blood-horse of the highest type, of good size, and decidedly racing-like in appearance. He was a good race-horse in England, defeating Boswell, Laburnum, and many other well well-known racers, and as he is still sound in every way it is proposed to give him an opportunity to face the horses on this side of the water, at Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth Park, and elsewhere. The Hon. E. Sandys, the owner of Charaxus, brought over with him also an English trainer and jockey and may possibly make this horse the nucleus of a racing stable here. He has purchased a stock-farm in Virginia in the neighborhood of Ellerslie, the home of Eole, Eolist and Eolite, and will install Charaxus there when the horse is through racing. You remember I wrote you of the departure for England of the jockey Donohue on March 8th, whither he arrived on the 17th, ostensibly to be the mount of Girofle at Epsom next month, and of other of Plunger Walton's horses in the English spring handicaps. Since then the matters of Walton, Girofle and Donohue have got so decidedly hazy and mixed as to elicit the following opinions in well-informed quarters, slightly different from those held by the rumor criers, the general public, *et al:* First, Walton is still here in this city, in spite of a cablegram a week ago that he was in London! This causes wagers to be freely offered that he does not go to England at all this spring. Secondly, advices from Albion voice the opinion that Girofle's backward condition is such as to render it improbable of her being seen at the post before summer or the early fall. Heavy offers are made in this city to wager that no one can name the first race she will start in in 1884. Thirdly, and most surprising conjecture of all, in view of all the enthusiastic glamour attaching the last month to the Donohue-Walton Girofle, it is quietly whispered and hinted around among a select few that Billy Donohue *will* ride in the City and Suburban on the 23d of April, as first announced, that he *will* ride an American horse, but not for Walton; in short, that his English trip has more to do with Mr. Keene's interests at Epsom next month than with those of the Plunger; that the run in London the last four weeks on another Yankee horse in the City and Suburban, albeit where it is now hard to procure 10 to 1 in London, and the hurried departure for England last week of Mr. Bathgate, the manager abroad of the Keene Stable, is verly likely to be further supplemented by the announcement that Donohue's mount in the City and Suburban on the 23d of April will be in the "white and blue spots" of Mr. Keene, on no less an animal than the four-year-old son of Pat Molloy—Blue Grass. This colt was generally considered last August as the equal of Ossian, the St. Leger winner, whom he defeated at a difference of 5 pounds. No animal from this side that has ever attained turf honors in England, not even excepting the famous horses Parole, Iroquois, or Foxhall, would be more popular with American admirers than Blue Grass, if he attains high honors there, for the colt is more essentially American-bred than either of the famous trio named above. Of these the first two are English on their sire's side, as is also Foxhall through his grandsire's side, imp. Phæton, while Blue Grass comes direct from our stoutest home-bred stock, through his sire Pat Molloy by Lexington, and his dam Amy Farley by Planet. The last English mail represents, however, that Blue Grass is coughing, and he has gone back in the betting somewhat. The results of the first notable events on the English turf have doubtless been wired to you ere this. Tonans, the winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap, is an Australian-bred horse, and was taken to England in 1880 as a two-year-old. He won a big stake for the Thompsons of Melbourne, who never tired backing the horse, according to English advices. In this city very little money was bet on the race. The Great National Steeple-chase at Liverpool last Friday was won by a comparatively unknown horse, who was heavily backed, solely by reason of his private reputation, his public doings not warranting the supposition that he would go one-half of the trying course. Voluptuary, however, is a well-bred animal, and as a yearling brought 660 guineas. In this vicinity everything pertaining to turf matters is in *statue quo*. The late season has played the d——l with the chances of some of the horses, and only last week Commodore Kittson's stable at Jerome Park, after walking ten or twelve miles from the Pennsylvania ferry in this city to Fordham, in a driving snow storm, were all taken down with colds, resulting in the cases of Sir Hercules and Sibley, the two-year-olds, by Alarm, in pneumonia, which carried them off in a few days. These colts were worth $10,000 at least, and much more in prospective. Betting in this city has been quite animated since my last letter, what with the New Orleans races, the English events, and the "futures," as the Kentucky Derby, Louisville Cup, Wither's Stakes, etc, are styled. Kentucky Derby betting has brought out ten or twelve horses, well backed, and a late candidate introduced is Farandole the half brother to Glidelia. This son of Enquirer has been backed in one bet of $200 against $3,500, and is now at 10 to 1 in the books. Eva S., another prominent Derby candidate, has been sold this week to Chicago parties for $4,500 and a percentage. She is a very cheap filly at these figures, seemingly. Bob Miles and Powhatan are now at 6 to 1 each, and Buchanan is at 7 to 1. This latter horse will be Isaac Murphy's mount in the Derby now that Ten Full is dead, and Buchanan has been backed for a large amount. Also his stable companion Ensign, whom Stoval will ride. Richard L. is down to 8 to 1 in Chicago. This colt is at New Orleans, and is said to be doing finely. Loftin and Exploit are at 10 to 1, and are expected to do as well, by most good judges, as their more fancied stable companions Powhatan and Farandole. Conkling, by Hyder Ali, is also at a short price, and so the list goes on. The race is a more open one than any for many years. The weights for the Chicago handicaps are published. Patsy Duffy, Jim Renwick, Grismer, Shenandoah, and the other Californians have not been over favored by the handicappers, but still have a fair chance, apparently. Up to date, fifteen stallions have entered in the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885, with your coast to hear from. Yours,

New York, March 31st, 1884. PACIFIC.

FISH.

During the week, by inquiring around in the proper quarters, we find the opening of the trout season was taken advantage of to a much greater extent than we supposed at first. In fact, every available stream has been visited and on some, we learn, the crowd was so large that there was, at least, a man for every fish, and the real pleasures of the sport thus diminished in proportion. In such promiscuous crowds the success of the trip varied, of course, being governed, as it must needs be, by chance and the ability of the angler. Still, the catches by competent men have been moderately good. Of the character of the catches, the most important thing to the true lover of sport, we regret we cannot say as much. On pushing inquiries with those claiming to have made good kreels, we soon found a suspicious hesitancy in giving the exact size of the fish, and in every case we felt satisfied that, with the exception of a few good-sized trout, to the party worthy the skill and the table of a true sportsman, the great proportion were poor, miserable, worthless fingerlings. Whether this can ever be avoided we do not pretend to say, but there most certainly ought to be some legal limit to such sized trout being caught. Section 636 of the Game Laws has a distinct reference to this practice, only the effect of the section, in its prohibitory character, is nullified by that stupidity so often found in our State Legislation. First, it says, "Every person who, by seine or any *other means*, shall catch the *young* of fish of any species, and who shall not return the same to the water immediately and alive, or who shall sell or offer for sale any such fish, fresh or dried, is guilty of a misdemeanor." Had the section in its restrictive power ended there, it would have been to-day a misdemeanor in any one to catch these little fingerling trout. Unfortunately it is nullified afterwards by the words "It shall not be lawful for any person to buy or sell, or offer or expose for sale, within this State, any kind of trout (except brook-trout) less than eight inches in length." And so it comes to be there is no avoiding the destruction of young brook-trout by thousands every year, though the evident spirit of the section referred to is against such vile practice. This is a very proper subject for the interference of the State Fish Commissioners. It is their especial duty by law to correct this gross absurdity and wrong in our legislation. But to expect any salutary action on their part, aiming at the benefit of the State, is like looking for a miracle to cure the leprosy. The only way we see to give the people proper brook-trout to catch and eat, is to prohibit trout-fishing *in toto* for a number of years. In the meantime go on, boys, and catch all the fingerlings you can. Then, commissioners or no commissioners, law or no law, you will destroy it effectually yourselves. It is from the want of a privilege grossly and shamefully abused that the best laws and reforms oftentimes come.

It has long been notorious that Sonoma creek, in the trout season, has been marauded year after year by men and boys, with guns, clubs, spears, and giant powder, from the mouth of the creek to the Lenni Fish Ladder. What poor fish escaped the army of marauders and reached the ladder, on its way to the spawning grounds, was either gigged or lifted from the ladder by hand and deposited in *private* ponds. To this shameful conduct, we this week hear of some young men, whose social position should save them from being law-breakers, using giant powder on another stream in Sonoma county, and defying public opinion in doing so, because their father is rich. A gentleman who loves the fish is on the track of these young *gentlemen*, and we shall soon be in a position to make a statement authoritatively that will surprise the community. Here is another reason why the Fish Commissioners should send Constable Jones on a prospecting tour into Sonoma and Napa counties. We are getting about tired of doing their detective work. Is it not time they should quit junketing and attend to business?

It is said the State Fish Hatchery at Grass Valley is now capable of hatching out a million trout eggs. Perhaps so, but how are the eggs to be obtained? The Commissioners have mortgaged the annual appropriation to the amount of $4,000, and therefore nothing can be done in that line, either now or for some time to come. It was not so with the old Commissioners, of blessed memory, at San Leandro. There they did not care so much about the capacity of the hatchery as they cared about actually hatching, out trout and no season came round when 100,000 trout eggs, at least, were not hatched out and the young distributed for the benefit of the State. How different, to be sure, is the sense of duty in different men. We would rather, in principle, have one hatchery that turned out 100,000 young trout every year, than a thousand hatcheries with the capacity of a million that turns out nothing. Under the circumstances, such a boast is simply contemptible.

Benjamin Burling, who may really be regarded as the Isaac Walton of the coast, made a fine catch on the opening day at the head waters of Lagunitas. He returned home with 125, the whole ranging from five to six fish to the pound. To keep off interviewers, we suppose, Burling always returns with a huge bowie-knife and ugly revolver conspicuous on his person.

George McBoyle last week caught 60 fine trout that averaged well. When it came to the locality of the creek his memory, however, was as treacherous as the witnesses in the Sharon case. It was somewhere in the State, he was sure of that, but the name of the county or district he could not recollect, for the life of him. There are many like friend McBoyle just now.

Judge Joachimsen caught a salmon trout that tipped the scales at 9 pounds on Paper Mill creek last week. This would be one of the best streams in the State if it were not for Taylor's dam. The dam case still lies before the Supreme Court on appeal. For this delay many good anglers say damn the Supreme Court. That's naughty, though.

To-morrow the Walton Fishing Club make their first excursion of the season. No more genial set of men ever handled line than the Waltonites, and we are really sorry a previous engagement we cannot neglect prevents us accepting their kind invitation to be present. Clem Dixon's bottle of dark stuff will be there, and other good things, too.

It is reported that a striped bass weighing 20 pounds was caught this week near Vallejo. If so, it must be one of the first plant by the old commissioners, and gives up hope that our waters may soon be full of this splendid fish. Another honor to the memory of the old commissioners.

John Millsner had only moderate sport on Lagunitas. On this creek and Paper Mill creek last week the crowd was terrible. The reports from Wild Cat, Walnut and San Rafael creeks are not very encouraging. The water in each is still high and muddy.

THE DRAMA.

The Grand Opera House.

During the week Chispa has been the attraction, a play in its construction and material that recommends itself to California life, not so much because it is startling and curdling in its main features, as that the tale at the same time is well and naturally worked out. The leading character, Chispa in the life, trials and suffering she is called upon to lead and suffer, is well suited to Miss Phœbe Davies' dramatic genius, but she was suddenly taken ill, and with only a few hours notice it had to be assumed by Miss Charlotte Tittel, whose wonderful conception of character and power of impersonation we were the first to assert, and afterwards maintain until they were fully recognized by all leading theatrical authorities. Her singular success as Chispa, an entirely original conception, for she had never seen it performed before she undertook it on this occasion, is very gratifying to all who know her, as it plainly shows what she is capable of doing in more important characters. Every paper in the city of authority has emphatically endorsed her acting in Chispa, but generous as it is, we hope it will not divert her from her studies and lead her to imagine she has nothing more to learn. In point of delicacy it may not be quite the proper thing to compare the abilities of our two most promising young actresses, yet the press has done so very strongly in this case, and unaminously preferred Miss Tittle to Miss Davies. That is our judgment also. The last scene, in which Chispa goes mad on finding herself married to the man who murdered her mother, was true to nature without a fault, in fact really wonderful for its artistic power in a young and inexperienced girl, not yet eighteen years old, and who has only been on the legitimate stage about fifteen months. Actresses, like poets, are evidently born not made. The other parts were all fairly sustained, though we never did and never shall like the acting of Grismer. Next week there will be an entire change of programme, with great attractions.

The California Theatre.

Having last week described the character, incidents, scenery, embellishments, transformations, performances, and the grand *tout ensemble* of the Kiralfy Excelsior, there is nothing new to add this week, except, that it continues it career with the same excellence, attraction, and popularity. Outside the Thomas' concerts, or the late opera, it is no exaggeration to say there has been nothing in our city presented for popular acceptance during many long years, so successful among all classes as the gorgeous spectacle now filling the California every night to its utmost capacity. This is only what we predicted on seeing it the first night, and we run no risk as to judgment, in saying it will be so until the last night. This unqualified success is a triumph for Mr. Bert, for which we sincerely congratulate him.

Oakland Theatre.

The well-known and interesting melo-drama, The World, has been warmly received in our sister city, and again assures us that with good plays well performed, the Collosseum in Oakland is an established fact. This is a credit to our sister city, which we by no means wish to under estimate. With the plays presented, at popular prices, it is calculated to do much local good in many ways. Next week the elaborate and romantic drama, Rosedale, will be presented, with Charlotte Tittel, we believe, in the principal character. Her precocious little sister Minnie, so wonderful as a child actress, will also appear in Rosedale. Both are established favorities in Oakland. The piece is well written, full of interest, and will, we doubt not, be successful.

The Vienna Garden.

Although the weather has been unpropitious for theatrical managers, this popular place of amusement has been well filled to hear the Ladies' Orchestra. Judging from the excellent class of people it seems as if the Vienna was the favorite place in town for a pleasant evening and quiet lunch. This is certainly the best evidence of successful management that can be given. Next week the ladies retire for a short season previous to appearing at the Telegraph Hill pavilion, and their places will be taken by Wyatt's Minstrel Combination, which has the credit if being good. This will give us a chance of hearing the popular California quartette again.

The Telegraph Hill Observatory.

In connection with Mr. Walters' enterprise and spirited management, we have this week to say a few words about the opening of this new and magnificent musical institution which will be about 1st of May next. We have visited the Observatory, and find it large and well constructed for its principal purpose—grand musical entertainments. The Observatory has been built by a stock company, with F. O. Layman president, and Gustave Sutro vice-president. To reach the observatory comfortably a cable-line has been built from the junction of Powell and Greenwich streets, and as the horse-car line, running from the South Pacific Railroad depot on Townsend street, at the foot of Fourth, will give transfers, the fare to the top of the hill will be only five cents. Attached to the really fine building, below the concert hall are restaurant, bar, and numerous private rooms which will be under the supervision and management of Mr. Walters of the Vienna Garden, who holds a pecuniary interest in the enterprise. The concert hall is large, well constructed for music, and handsomely furnished with variegated woods on the ceiling and walls. Concerts will be given every afternoon and evening under an able musical director, and among the attractions will be the Ladies' Orchestra that has so long delighted the lovers of music at the Vienna Garden. In the circular room above the concert hall a number of powerful field glasses will be at the disposal of visitors, and in the lofty cupola above that room an immense swinging telescope about six feet long. From both these rooms a most extensive and enchanting view of the bay, the city and their surroundings can be had, far exceeding anything we know elsewhere, extending as it does, from Golden Gate to the mountains in the south, and embracing every object of interest in that vast distance. On gala days, yacht races, and so forth, when our grand bay will be invested with additional interest, the observatory will be the best place to see the pageants as they pass in panoramic form and beauty before the vision. At all times this will be the most enchanting place to pass a few hours we have in the city. Taken all together it is a bold and costly enterprise, but it has been matured with such liberality of expenditure, and such sound business judgment that we cannot doubt its success in the end. As an ornament to the city, and as an evidence of our progress and spirit, the enterprise richly deserves success.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Improvement of Colts.

The first thing to do in the art of breeding is, to prepare the sire and dam for the stud. They should be raised to the highest state of health and vigor, in order to elevate the character of their colts. They are generally left in their natural state, without any preparation. In that state, the soft relaxed muscles and dull, spiritless action, will be reproduced as dormant energies in the foal. The colts will partake of the condition of the parents at the time of conception. How shall we condition the parents for breeding so as to improve the quality of their offspring? How shall we improve the natural state by artificial cultivation? are the questions that come up to confront us. The high state of health and vigor in the animal race is brought about by exercise, sweating, grooming, good food, artificial cultivation, warmth, and cleanliness. Hard muscular form and great nervous energy at conception will be entailed to the offspring.

Exercise hardens the muscles, strengthens the limbs, expands the chest, and prepares the wind and body to stand severe exertion. Sweating draws out of the body superfluous fat, that acts as dead weight to retard the movements. It clears the wind, quickens the circulation of the blood, stimulates the nerves that feed the motive power that moves the body. Grooming and rubbing clean the body, open the pores of the skin to the insensible perspiration, promote a healthy vigorous action in the muscular organs, and prepare the vital forces to keep up continued exertion without exhausting physical powers.

The grand preparation for the stud may be said to lay the foundation for the improvement of our horse stock. It is one step in advance. It will effect a radical change in the constitution of their colts, if it does not produce a complete revolution in the progressive power and supple action of our breed of horses. The expense or preparation for the harem is not extravagant. Much of the exercise can be performed at intervals of labor.

The breeder can not afford to breed from diseased cripples, or old, broken-down screws, or from parents out of condition, deprived of health and vigor, to perpetuate the good qualities of their family to their successors in blood. The sire should be in superb condition, because he begets a multitude in his own likeness. The reason that one colt often excels all others in the same family results from the fact that the parents were in better condition when that colt was begotten than at the conception of any other foal in that individual family; hence, one colt proves to be king of his co-relatives. It has been found from experience, when a stallion has been used for labor, that he gets colts superior to himself or the breed from which he sprang. The reason is obvious. He was in robust health, from daily exercise, and imparted that vigorous condition to his colts. The consequence was, that the produce developed a hard-bottomed constitution, superior to the blood lines of the family. Some stallions, well bred, have not been able to stand the grand preparation; they never could be conditioned to get anything of value, while their full brothers have proved successful progenitors in the stud.

Stallions gifted with the prepotent power of perpetuating their leading characteristics to the third and fourth generation of their descendants have a precious inheritance. That strong vitality is more valuable than the lead to a gold mine; it is an hereditary power that shapes the destinies of multitudes of the equine race; it holds dominion over the brute creation. All the great families in the equine race have been formed, perpetuated, and preserved through the prepotent influence of famous stallions; they have perpetuated the good qualities of great ancestors to their successors in blood for many generations. Messenger, landed upon our soil 96 years ago, had a prepotent inheritance that survived his remains. A great family came down from his loins, whose branches have spread over a continent. It has fertilized the blood of American trotters till they have produced the champions of the world.

Great credit is due to the dam as well as the sire for the produce of celebrated colts. Some mares have been prolific in renowned progeny that have reflected credit upon their maternal origin and distinction to their race. The noted brood-mare Clara by Seely's American Star, bred three colts to Hambletonian that have gained a place in the charmed circle of the 2:30 trotting class. Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, dropped Thorndale, Onward, and Director, whose average record on the trotting course is 2:21¼. Flora, by Sayers' Harry Clay, dropped St. Julien, record 2:11½, St. Remo, and Unalala. Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., has produced three colts whose average record is 2:17¾. Green Mountain Maid, by Sayers' Harry Clay, bred to Messenger Duroc Prospero, record 2:20, Dame Trot, 2:22, and Elaine 2:20. Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay, has no less than four of her produce in the 2:30 class. The mare Ned, by Edwin Forrest, has dropped three colts to Magic and one to Strathmore that have made an average of 2:22½.

These flyers must have derived their speed from the maternal line, because their sires never got such remarkable trotters out of any other mares. These facts and figures show that the mare is an important factor in the production of the most renowned champions of the trotting turf. They have produced kings on the road as well as conquerors on the turf. The remarkable performance of one colt from a dam has sold the whole produce at high figures, even before they matured, on account of the fame of their mother. From these premises we must draw the conclusion that we must have first-class sires and dams to get very superior colts. "Like produce like" is an axiom in genealogy as old as the art of breeding. When a mare breeds one superior colt from a horse, all other things being equal, if coupled with the same horse she will produce another colt of equal merit.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Horse's Back.

Upward of twenty years ago an English authority on the breeding of horses, Mr. W. Dickenson, in a letter addressed to the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, drew attention to an important principle to be observed in the selection of horses for various purposes. In order to make his meaning more clear we will begin with an illustration which he uses after stating the results of his own careful observation of draft horses. It is that of the arch of a bridge, which, from its structure can bear great weight placed upon it, whereas, an inverted arch would fall to pieces, or a pressure far less than that of the incumbent weight, brought to bear upon the arch from below, would break it up.

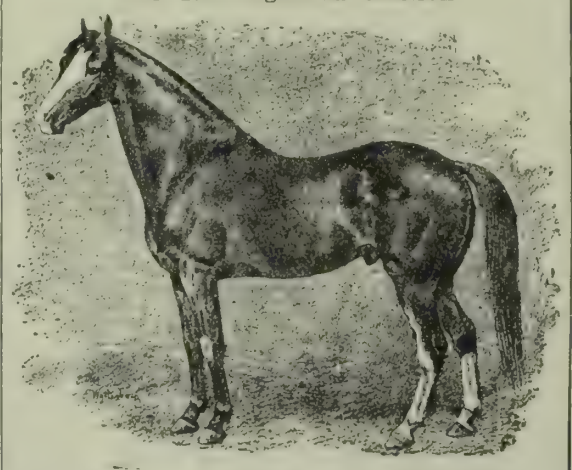
Mr. Dickenson had observed that his low-backed, or, as they would be commonly called, rather hollow-backed horses, working in harness, kept their condition well, while those with high backs lost flesh. A less quickly observant man would not have noticed this fact, perhaps, in the course of his life-time. He would have seen that some horses were always full-fleshed, others poor after much work, and he might have satisfied his curiosity to know the reason by assuming that some horses had better constitutional powers of endurance than others, or he might have gone off on a false scent, and have endeavored to classify the fat and the lean, the untiring and the soon wearied, according to color, possibly discovering that horses of this color were mostly in good, of that color mostly in bad condition; but it just occurred to him to observe the forms of the horses so differently affected by their work, and he was at once struck with the fact to which reference has been already made, that the horses which lost flesh all had high backs. Every time he noticed this he put to himself the question, "why?" But the discovery of a sufficient answer cost him much time and trouble. At length the idea of the arch flashed across his brain as the happy solution of his perplexing question, and this was confirmed by the discovery that the horse which could best draw a weight was least able to bear a weight upon its back, while the horse unable to bear the strain of draft could beat the other any day in carrying a weight. The line of the vertibræ, he found, indicates the sort of work for which the horse is fitted. If it is high the weight must be on the top, to press it together; if low, the pressure must be from below, for the same reason. So, if a high-backed horse were to try to push a heavy weight back, the spine, already bent in the wrong direction for the purpose, is bent to a still higher arch, the arch is opened and the power lost. The low-backed horse, on the contrary, can push back almost any weight, for the pressure is brought to bear upon the under part, which, in his case, is the convex part of the arch, thus strengthening it. A downward curvature, therefore, is the best form of spine for a draft-horse, so that when he bends his body for a pull, or when his body is necessarily forced into a heap by the effort to push back a weight, the force of the movement does not escape (if we may put it so) through a yielding arch. For a proof of the principle, Mr. Dickenson proposes that a high-backed and a low-backed horse should be put to the plow side by side, and the experimenter observe whether the high back does not bend higher in the work, and the low back remains in its ordinary position. The back which bends is the back which is weak for that sort of labor.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Horse-raising in Modoc Co.

Horse-raising, in this county, has not received the attention which the importance of the business demands. The natural facilities are very great, and the demand for good horses is far in excess of the supply. We have here, in Modoc, one of the best horse countries in the world. There is an abundance of summer range of the finest of bunch grass, and, as a general thing, horses will make their own living during the whole year, and even if they do require feeding hay is so cheap that the cost of feeding is very small. It costs no more, hardly as much, to raise a horse for market as it does a steer, and, at even the present high prices for cattle, one good four-year-old horse will sell for as much as two or three steers of the same age. To illustrate the profits of horse-raising I will mention the case of one of our Davis Creek ranchers, who, twelve years ago, brought to this country one mare and colt. From the increase of these he has sold fifteen hundred dollars worth of horses, and now has about twenty head of horses, mares and colts left. He considers that the use of the mares on the road and ranch have amply paid for all the feed and care of them, and that the increase and profits are nearly all clear gain. If there is any other stock business that can show a greater percentage of profits then that I would like to know what it is. People are already beginning to see that a larger grade of horses are the most profitable, and within a few years several very fine stallions have been imported into this county. Modoc county horses have, in the lower country, the name of being the hardiest and most durable horses in the market, and with the increase in size, which will result from crossing with the Clyde and Percheron horses that have lately been imported, will make as good a breed of work horses as any in the world.—*Adin Argus.*

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile; 1:42½, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36), the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms or season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1881, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HERD AND SWINE.

Poisonous Weeds and Grasses.

Dr. E. W. Gerwer, of Erie, Penn., furnishes a local paper with the following readable screed on ergotism and similar diseases caused by poisonous weeds and grasses.

For several months news was received from different parts of the United States about a mysterious disease amongst the cattle. The affected animals commenced to tremble all over, looked wild with their eyes, and lost their hoofs and feet by gangrene and died miserably. In the neighborhood of Erie, at Grahamsville, a herd was affected and all agreed that the animals were kept in the best possible order; that they had a good stable, plenty to eat and good drinking water, and the owner was an intelligent man who understood his business. Some said the animals had frozen their feet; others claimed it was the mouth and foot rot, without a sore mouth, as this part showed no disease, others thought something else; but the animals suffered and died in spite of all the theories. Finally two days ago a flash from the telegraph brought some other news from Neosho Falls, Kansas, where a herd was affected. Some veterinary surgeons examined the fodder of the sick animals and discovered in it an abundance of poisonous ergot, spurred rye, secal cornutum, which the Germans call brand or mutterhorn, and which is a favorite prescription for our midwives, and creates a good deal of mischief given in large quantities. Mixed with the cereals it will poison men and beasts and cause gangrene of the fingers and toes, and finally death. It grows particularly in wet years, where it is not wanted, like its comrade the darnell grass—lolium temulentum—which the Germans call very nicely swindle oats—"schwindel hafer" or lolch—a miserable counterfeit of the honest oats, like the oleomargarine and the suine of the cow butter. The ergotism is no new disease and existed 500 years ago. During the war between the Guelphs and Ghibbelius in Italy, and when the forefathers of the modern Salvation Army, the Flagellants or whip-brothers made their capers and marched from place to place in old Germany, singing and praying and whipping each other, the disease showed itself in places, where rye bread was the principal food food of the people. From the funny creeping feeling the patients got in their mortifying fingers and toes they called it creeping disease—Kriebel Kranheit. Francis Petrarch, who described the plague, also mentions the ergotism. As an antidote the bread of the monastries was recommended and to be sure the old monks understood how to make wholesome bread. Whole families and communities were affected in Germany. At the first appearance of the disease the people accused the Jews of having poisoned the wells, also some old women who passed as witches, and made short work with them. When the disease did not abate after the burning of piles of witches, researches were made in other directions according to the historian. Finally the true inwardness of the disease was discovered in the poisonous plants mixed with their daily food, and the official occupation of the Jew-killers and witch-burners was played out. The different governments issued sanitary regulations for the prevention of the disease, for instance Saxony, and since it has almost disappeared. In the smallest village school in southern Germany you find nowadays on the wall some colored pictures of the prevailing poisonous plants—mostly Loerchers, printed at Ulm. There you see the ergot, the darnel grass, the night shake, the balladonna, the water hemlock, the cowbane, the hellebore, the foxglove, the aconite, the fools' parsley and the deadly toadstools. The scholars impress these pictures in their minds and remember them when they find the plants again often far away from the old home. Such pictures might also be useful in our schools, and you have just to tell it to the school directors, so they won't forget it before next meeting. Our farmers should also remove a few more poisonous weeds from the fence corners, and it would be more profitable than to throw their money away for blood-cleaning medicines, cattle powder and other stuffs. It will take a long time to convince some cattle owners of the poisoning of their animals with spurred rye and darnel grass, but time will fetch them. Many a man believes now in the ravages of the pork worm—trichina spiralis—who used to crack jokes about it, and microscopes are now used by people who looked at them a few years ago as foolish playthings.

There is a law in Japan which would raise havoc around here. There they flog publicly men who have too many poisonous weeds in their fields. Here in Erie we find in the fall of the year in the alleys, along some sidewalks, and in some unoccupied lots, wagon loads of the poisonous thornapple, or Jamestown weed, and often small children get poisoned by eating the seeds. If you talk to the proprietor he often feels insulted and looks at you like an innocent landlubber at a steamboat. Generally such a nuisance will not be removed unless the youngest member of the family come home squealing with his little hands full of thorns and with symptoms of poisoning. It is about the same trouble with some farmers. It is also no wonder if occasionally some cattle get sick, particularly during the winter, while locked up in the stable and forced to eat poor hay, sandwitched with the infernal ergot and darnel grass as the Feosho cattle in Kansas.

The discovery of the cause of this mysterious disease is no small relief to the little stock-raisers on the homesteads, and to the wealthy cattle kings of our great west; and at the same time it is another encouragement for the men who have spent their lives, perhaps, in poverty, to investigate the secrets of nature.

How Long Should Cows be Retained in the Dairy.

Cows that are becoming aged do not pay to keep. They lose more by depreciation in value than they return in profit on their keeping, unless they are extraordinary milkers. Those who make the most money by dairying turn their cows before they can properly be called old—while they will fatten readily and make good beef. Holding on to them too long spoils them for this purpose. The flesh of old animals is tough and insipid, and full of gristle or cartilage, and it costs very much more to put fat and flesh on them than on younger animals. It is true with animals generally that as they advance in years, assimilation goes on more slowly, while waste is more rapid, and digestion slower and less complete. Depreciation in the power of assimilation begins as soon as animals get their growth, and even before. A pig ten or twelve months old does not assimilate with as much vigor as one two or three months old, although it will continue growing slowly for some time longer. A pig two months old will put on a pound of live weight from the consumption of ten pounds of milk. At twelve months old it will require from fifteen to twenty pounds of milk to make the same gain. The life of the domesticated hog is short, and soon terminated at the best, and accordingly it begins early to depreciate in the activity of its vital forces. The bovine race have a longer period of longevity, and their vital activity does not begin to abate so soon, but it begins to depreciate before growth is completed. It has been found by beef producers that it costs more food to effect a given weight of gain upon a steer five yearsold than upon one, two or three years old, and more even on a three-year-old than on a two-year-old steer. Meat producers are all leaning towards the practice of making meat from young animals, because they make it at less cost than older ones. The dairymen should not lose sight of this general rule in the operation of the vital forces of the animals under his care. Making meat and making milk are similar operations, and depend on the same vital laws for their accomplishment, and the intelligent dairyman may well expect that similar results will occur in his line of production that do in meat-production, and it is so. It costs more to make milk from old cows than it does from young ones having the same milk-producing capacity. The period of profitable milking does not terminate at the same age with all cows alike. Some hold out longer than others, but, as a rule, the best effects do not often reach beyond the eighth year of the cow's age. The quantity of milk given generally keeps up till a cow is about ten years old, and sometimes it will considerably longer; but after a cow has reached her eighth year her milk is produced at a greater cost of feed, and after that age it costs more to fatten her, and her flesh depreciates in quality, so that some of the most thorough-going dairymen think it the most profitable to turn them at eight, while they will fatten easily and make good beef, than to retain them till their milk and flesh and feeding capacity all fail together, as they will usually do at about the age of ten. The body of a cow that is kept till her milk fails is just about lost. It is really not worth anything as a basis for putting more flesh on. If anybody outside the dairy can make any use of her so as to give something for her, he is the man to handle her. The dairyman had better let her go for whatever he can get. It will not pay him to feed her for fattening. She will eat herself up, so to speak, before she is fit for food. I have tried this way of disposing of superannuated cows several times, and always lost by it. The cost of fattening was more than the animals would bring after feeding, and if disposed of to a local butcher, there was very sure to come back a growl about the quality of the meat.

The best disposition I ever made of cows to be turned off was to turn them at eight or nine, keeping them farrow the last year I intended to milk them, and feed and fatten while milking them. The milk helped to pay for the feed for fattening, and sometimes for the whole of it. The milk under high feeding gradually reduced in quantity, and became very rich and valuable. I have had it rich enough to get a pound of cheese from seven and a half-pounds of milk, and a pound of butter from twelve and three-quarter pounds, the cows fed being common natives. Milk so rich as that does not require a large quantity to pay the cost of keeping, and give the owner a clear profit on the gain in weight and quantity of flesh.

Leasing the Ranges.

A Colorado representative has introduced in congress a bill to tax cattle feeding on the public domain. The bill provides in substances as follows:

First—that the grazing of the public lands shall be leased without price to the state or territory in which it is situated for all time, or so long as the lands are the property of the government, and no longer.

Second—That the state or territory may charge and collect a grazing fee of not more than ten cents per head per year for all cattle and horses, and not more than two cents per head for sheep.

Third—That the rental so collected shall be applied to the building and maintaining of school houses, colleges, asylums and other institutions of learning or homes for the afflicted as the state or territory may direct.

Fourth—That said grazing lease shall be no barrier to the disposal of the public domain, but when any piece or parcel of land shall be disposed of by sale, grant or homestead, then such piece or parcel shall be released from such lease, and no sooner.

Lice are worse on cattle that have been neglected, but sometimes manage to find a footing on those that are well cared for. In many cases the afflicted animal will die from irritation unless relieved. This may be done by an application of Irish potato water, or water in which the potatoes or pealings have been boiled. Apply about the head, neck, along the backbone and back of the fore-arms. There are numerous other remedies, such as tobacco water (weak), sulphur, lard and tobacco mixed, and coal oil alone, apply from the can in moderate quantity. Too much will remove the hair. Young calves suffer intensely and constantly from this pest when they are once infested, and it is cruel and dangerous not to give them immediate relief.

Wm. Bihler, of Lakeville, who owns General Dana and many other fine horses, was somewhat nettled by a proposition from the owners of Anteeo to purchase General Dana to be used for menial purposes, and thereupon challenges the owners of Anteeo, or any of his colts, to trot yearlings of the two horses at the fair for $300. Or he will back one of General Dana's sucking colts against any Anteeo colt, the owners of each to put up $25 every month till the colts are three years old, when the best one shall take it, gate money and all. As the owners of Anteeo are what the boys call "blooded," we shall expect the match to be made at an early day.—*Petaluma Argus.*

The chestnut mare Magdallah by Primus, owned by Charles Crocker, will be trained this year by John Williams, at Stockton.

The Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association has fixed upon August 18th to the 23d for the next annual exhibition.

It is proposed to hold a spring racing meeting on the new track at Fresno, some time next month.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

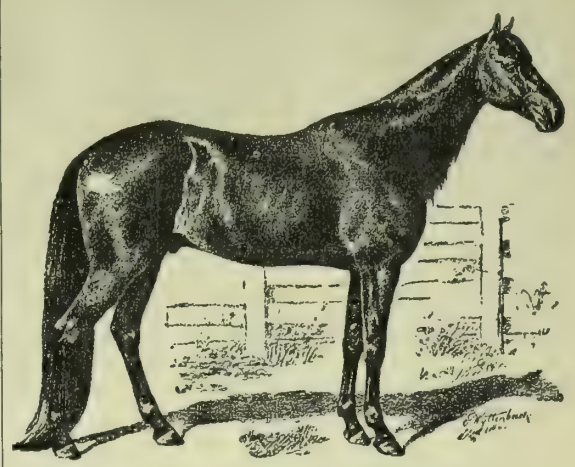
BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:21½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING February 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15¾ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¾), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:09¼, Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbredson of imported Messenger

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

The Guaranty Stakes of $10,000 for 2:19 horses, which called out so many entries last year, and which resulted in a brilliant contest, in the presence of crowded stands, will be given again this year by Charter Oak Driving Park. The first subscription of $250 is due May 1st, the second June 10th, and the third August 12th, when subscribers are required to name their horses. The final payment of $250 must be made the night before the race. Horses with records not better than 2:19 on May 1st will be eligible for the race. The richness of the prize and the conditions of entry will draw out as big a field of starters this year as last year.

SHOOTING

TOURNAMENT.

FREE FOR THE STATE.

$500,00.

Grand Pigeon Tournament

—AT—

Chico, Cal.

—ON—

Monday and Tuesday, April 21st and 22nd, 1884.

Under the auspices of the Butte County Sportsmen's Club.

First Day.

Twelve Single birds, 21 yards rise. Entrance $12.50. First Prize, $120; Second, $100; Third, $70; Fourth, $60; Fifth, $50; Sixth, $40; Seventh, $25; Eighth, $20; Ninth, $15.

California State Sportsman's Association Rules to Govern.

Second Day.

SWEEPSTAKE AND POOL SHOOTING.

☞ No postponement on account of weather. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

C. B. SWAIN, Secretary. *J. T. McINTOSH,* President, B. C. S. C.

FIRST

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Fine Trotting Stock.

Harness, Carriage and Work Horses.

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO

(J. B. HAGGIN.)

COMMENCING

FRIDAY, May. 16th. 1884.

At 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing until finished.

Rancho del Paso is five miles from Sacramento, on the Central Pacific R. R.

Catalogues and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Ranch, or to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Jacob Strahle & Co.

—ESTABLISHED 1852.—

BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS.

Sole owners of the celebrated

DELANEY'S STEEL SPRING CUSHIONS.

The Old Reliable and Pioneer Billiard House on the Pacific Coast.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,
BILLIARD GOODS,
BILLIARD CUSHIONS,
BILLIARD LAMPS,
SPORTING GOODS,
PLAYING CARDS,
PARLOR AND CLUB GAMES,
TEN PIN GOODS AND ALLEYS,
GYMNASIUM AND SKATING GOODS,
BAR FIXTURES,
PLATED GOODS,
GLASS WARES, MIRRORS, ETC.,
COCOA MATTING,
LINOLEUM,
TAPESTRY.

515 Market Street 515

San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Bentham Convex Mirrors.

The bay trotting gelding Charley Knox 2:31½, purchased a short time ago by Senator J. H. Morrison, of Lowell, Mass., for $1,500 cash, and his George H., met with an accident on the Brighton Beach Road, Boston, last week, from which it became necessary to kill him. He was being speeded by the Senator, and one of his hind shoes caught a quarter boot on his fore foot, throwing him violently and breaking a leg.

Another large transaction is to be recorded in the sale of the fast three-year-old filly Eva S. by Billet, out of Mamie S., by Mahomet. Messrs. Weidman & Day of Chicago, have given Gilman Bros. $4,500 for a three-fourths interest in her.

National Association

OF

Trotting-Horse Breeders.

FIXED EVENTS AND STAKES

FOR

1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.

To Name and Close Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

The Executive Committee announce, in addition to the six stakes for three-year-olds, and the Wilson Stakes for four-year-olds, the present value of which is $9,100, already closed, the following fixed events, to name and close THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1884, to be trotted for during the EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, to be held at the grounds of the New York Driving Club, Morrisania, N. Y., Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th, 1884.

THE UNION STAKES, for four-year-olds, foals of 1880, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at four years old or under.

THE MANHATTAN STAKES, for five-year-olds, foals of 1879, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:25 at five years old or under; $200 entrance in each stake, payable in the following forfeits; $20 to accompany the nomination May 1st, 1884; $80 additional July 1st, 1884, and the remainder ($100) twenty days before the meeting of 1884, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE PACIFIC STAKES, for four-year-olds, foals of 1880.

THE INITIATION, THE CONFIRMATION, THE HOPEWELL, THE STANDARD and THE SEQUEL STAKES, for 2:30, 2:25 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:40 and 2:30 mares, respectively, will close Aug. 1st, 1884, the conditions of which will be duly announced.

In addition to the foregoing, the following are the stakes and fixed events for 1885 and 1886, to name and close THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1884.

1886.

The National Trotting Sires Stakes, for foals of 1883 by stallions only for whom the sum of $50 each is subscribed. Closed for sires May 1st, 1883, with the following subscriptions, amounting to $900, which is added to the stakes: b h Dean Sage, b h Electioneer, b h Gen. Benton, b h Bona Fide, b h Mambrino Dudley, b h Buccaneer; all of whose get (foals of 1883) are eligible only to May 1st, 1884, at $100 each, payable in the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomination, May 1st, 1881; $15 additional May 1st, 1885; $25 additional May 1st, 1886, and the remaining $50 twenty days before meeting of 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE ANNUAL NURSERY STAKES, for foals of 1883; $150 entrance, payable in the following forfeits: $15 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1885; $40 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder ($75 twenty days before the MEETING OF 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE JUVENILE STAKES, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under.

THE EVERETT HOUSE STAKES, for foals of 1883 by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old or under; $100 entrance in each stake payable in the following forfeits; $5 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884, $20 additional Jan. 1st, 1885; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder ($50 twenty days before the MEETING OF 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

1887.

THE NATIONAL TROTTING SIRES STAKES, for foals of 1884, only by sires subscribed for whose get have never beaten 2:30; subscription for sires $50 each, to accompany nomination of sire May 1st, 1884 (when the subscription for sires closes), and for their get $100 each payable in the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomination, Jan. 1st, 1885; $15 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder ($50) twenty days before the MEETING OF 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE MATRON STAKES, for foals of 1884, only the produce of mares subscribed for at $25 each, which must accompany nomination of May 1st, 1884, and is added to the stakes; and for their produce (foals of 1885), $100 each, payable in the following forfeits: $15 to accompany nomination Jan. 1st, 1885; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; $35 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder (75) twenty days before the meeting of 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.

Conditions.

In all Stakes and Trials of speed the rules of this Association shall control. All nominations shall be in writing, in the name of the owner, addressed to J. W. Gray, Treasurer, P. O. Box 516, New York City, inclosed in a sealed envelope and plainly marked "Nomination," with a bank draft, postal order, or certified check for the amount of first payment; which envelope must bear the post mark of not later than the day upon which the Stake closes. A nomination by telegraph received by the Treasurer before the hour of closing, and confirmed by a properly written entry, as above prescribed, posted not later than the following day, shall be deemed valid. The number of nominations by one owner is unlimited, but only one can start in a race. Nominations shall state name, color, marks, age and sex, whether horse, gelding or mare, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, and her sire, if known. Nominations shall follow the ownership of the horse, provided notice of change of ownership shall be forthwith filed with the Secretary. All entries shall close at midnight of the day named at the office of the Treasurer, unless otherwise provided. Only horses owned or bred by members, or the get of stallions owned or stood by members, shall be eligible to entry. Money paid on entry in any of the Stakes opened by this Association wherein ALL nominations fail to make FINAL payments, shall be regarded as forfeit to the treasury of the Association. All races to be in harness, mile heats best three in five, except for three years old and under, which are to be mile heats unless otherwise provided in the first announcement of the Stake. If three or more horses start in a Stake race, two-thirds of the Stake shall be awarded to the winner, two-ninths to the second horse and one-ninth to the third horse, except other-wise provided in the published conditions of the race. If not more than two horses start, only first and second money shall be awarded, and in case of walks over only the first money shall be awarded, and it shall be optional with the Executive Committee whether the horse shall or shall not appear. A horse distancing the field shall only be entitled to so much of the money as the starters in the race could have won. In all races best two in three, the distance shall be eighty yards; and in all races best three in five, the distance shall be one hundred yards; except in heats wherein eight or more horses start, and th rein the distance shall be one hundred and fifty yards. In all stakes for three-year-olds offered by this Association ten or more nominations required to fill, and in a Stakes for four-year-olds and over five nominations required to fill.

H. W. T. MALL, President.
L. D. PACKER, Secretary.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1884.

Forty-one head the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy, imp. Glen Athol, Lisbon, &c.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring P. O., Woodford Co., Ky., or at this office.

The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 13th and Elmendorf May 14th.

OAKLAND PARK

Sunday, April 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE

Great Foot Race

For $2,000,

75 YARDS AND REPEAT,

Between the two Champions of America,

FRED HARMON,

Of New Brunswick.

—AND—

M. K. KITTLEMAN,

Of Michigan.

ADMISSION $1.00

M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

Notice to Breeders

—AND—

Turfmen in General.

For the benefit of those desirous of taking the advantage of long odds on the coming meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and before pool-selling is opened, we, the undersigned, will open book-betting on the different events previous to said meeting. Books will be opened, and a list of prices advertised as soon as all nominations are made. Odds subject to a change at any period.

Killip & Co,
116 Montgomery Street.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower



Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS:

Address
BAKER & HAMILTON,
San Francisco, Cal.



New York 'Singer' Model Sewing Machine only $15

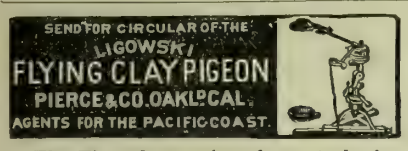
A Corder, Ruffler, Tucker, Five Hemmers, Binder, Thread Cutter, Needles, Oil and full outfit with each.—Guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years. Don't pay double for machines no better, when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Runs light with little noise. Handsome and durable. Circulars with hundreds of testimonials free.

GEO. PAYNE & CO, 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE.
Box 274, New York City.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Farmer and Dairyman.

A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest references offered. Address

L. K.
42 Nevada Block,
San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, Finest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a oal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

CarriageHorses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

BIRCH'S WATCH WIND SHOWS AND NOT WEAR CUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 78 Dey St., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

THE LEADING THEATRE

Monday Evening, April 14th.

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, April 14th.

HOOP OF GOLD!
HOOP OF GOLD!

Popular prices until further notice.

Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)...75cts
Balcony.....50cts
Gallery.....25cts

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, April 14th,

ROSEDALE!
ROSEDALE!

PERFECTLY CAST!
NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS!

SATURDAY MATINEE!

SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES. RAZORS.

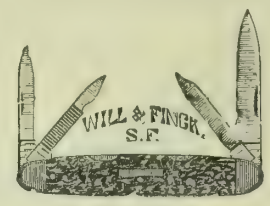
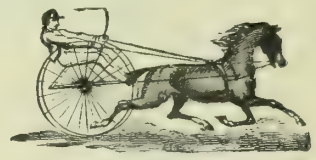


TABLE CUTLERY. SCISSORS.

WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco,

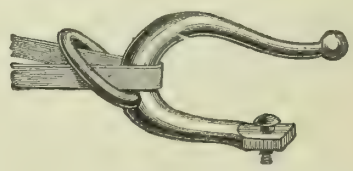


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will be to you more than READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

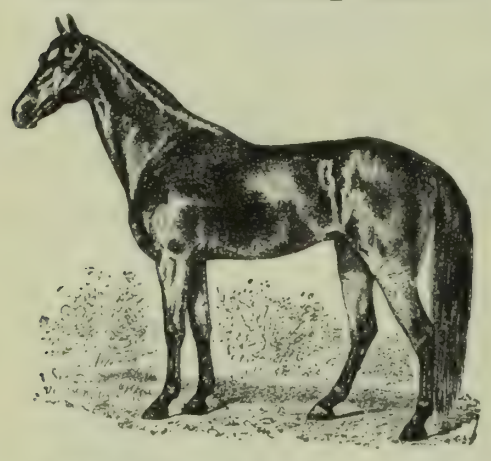
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¾.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05½.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS.
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¼ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS.
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:22¾), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19¾.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:16.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:24 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¼, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whiteball, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whiteball; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:36, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26¾, 2:24½, 2:26¾, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27½.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅞ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bussris, thoroughbred (No. 3730). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Esmé, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwoods), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Esmé's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1,081). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

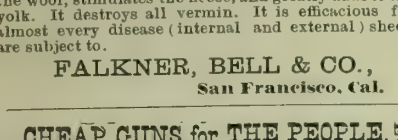
Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

ANYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,**
2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS,
HACK,
CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES
—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**

Address
W. H HOOD.
Woodland, Cal.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.,

GRAND

COMBINATION

SALE,

April 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th,

Commencing at 11 o'clock each day,

—AT—

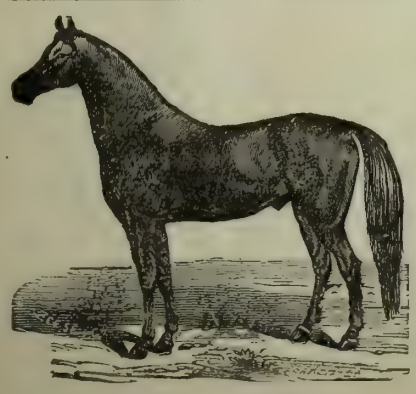
33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

Thoroughbred Horses and Standard Trotters, Roadsters, Jersey, Durham, and Devon Cattle, Spanish, Merino, and Leicestershire Sheep, from all the principal breeding establishments on the Pacific Coast.

Stock received up to two days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready next week.

S. C. BOWLEY & CO.
Auctioneers.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

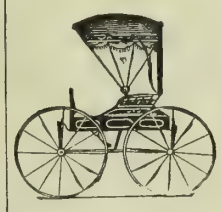
R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 15th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
*9:30 A M.....	Antioch and Martinez.....	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:30 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:00 P M.... }	Deming, El Paso { Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.... {	and East { Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.... }	Galt and { via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*4:00 P M.... {	Stockton { via Martinez.	*12:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	{ Merced, Madera, }	*12:40 P M
4:00 P M	{ Fresno and Tulare {	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	{ Mohave, Needles { Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	{ and East..... { Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M.... }	Ogden and { Express.....	8:40 P M
5:30 P M.... {	East { Emigrant.....	10:10 A M
8:00 A M.... }	Red Bluff { via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.... {	and Tehama { via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding...	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	8:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
.....	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	8:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:30 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 4:30 P. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Benicia; and that leaving at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE.
Gen. Manager,

T. H. GOODMAN.
Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportemen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche an shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

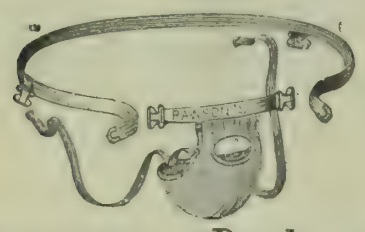
when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not bliste nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,

San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled-ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.

O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."

Hartford, Conn., March 29, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,

Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

MECHANICS' PAVILION.

ONE WEEK

— COMMENCING —

Monday, April 14th, from 12 M. to 12 P. M.

A GREAT SIX-DAYS' RACE, 12 HOURS DAILY.

—:o:—

HORSES vs. BICYCLES.

The Great Event of the Year.

For $1,000 a Side.

Between

CHARLES M. ANDERSON,

Of Los Angeles, Champion Equestrian of the World, to RIDE 15 HORSES, and to Change them at will, Against

JOHN S. PRINCE and LOUISE ARMAINDO,

—:o:—

Champion Bicyclists of America, to relieve each other EVERY OTHER HOUR.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.

Reserved Seats for Ladies and their Escorts.

CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

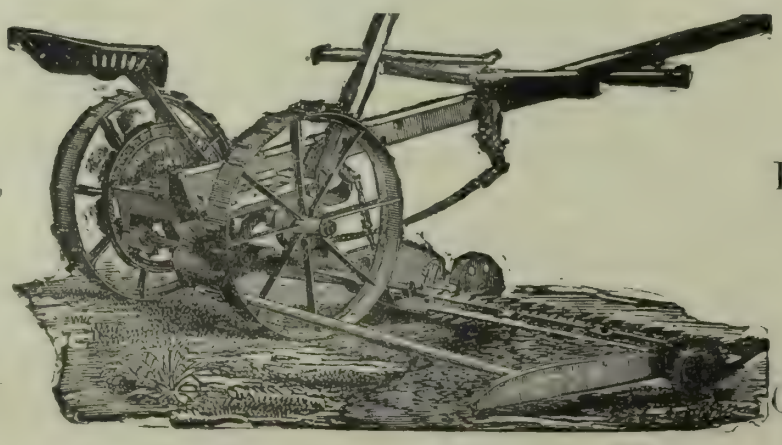
The only Mower made on this Coast, and the best Machine made in the United States

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, OF CHICO,

says: "I bought one of the Victor Mowers last Spring, and my Superintendent says too much can not be said in its favor."

GUN METAL BOXES INSTEAD OF BABBITT,

AND STEEL GEARS INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT,

AND NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES NECKS

For the season of 1884 we shall make four sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

THE VICTOR IS GUARANTEED TO DO MORE WORK, AND WITH LESS HORSE POWER, THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE MADE.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND. 329 Market Street, San Francisco.



Vol. IV. No. 16.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ATHLETICS.

Death of W. P. Phillips.

Lovers of athletics will be extremely sorry to hear of the death of this deservedly popular runner and oarsman. Mr. Phillips died very suddenly, of quinsy, on April 3d. He was 6 feet 2½ inches high, and weighed 170 pounds. His record of 11 4-5 seconds for 120 yards has never been beaten, while his 220 yards in 22 2-5 is the best on record.

From an interesting article in the London *Sporting Life* we select the following paragraphs:

The deceased gentleman was born at Hendon, in the year 1858, and was educated at Eton, where he developed a taste for athletic sports, and he was never happier than when attending or participating in an athletic meeting or regatta. He stood 6 feet 2½ inches high, and scaled in condition about 12 stone 2 pounds. He entered Eton College in 1871, and rowed 6 in the Eton 8 in 1876, and in the following year was second captain of the boats. At the college sports he won the 100-yards, quarter, 120-yard hurdles, and high jump, besides running third for the mile. He was also a good foot-ball player, and was in the ranks of the Oppidans against the Collegers at the wall game, November 30th, 1876. Phillips left Eton, Easter, 1877, and joined the London Athletic Club, making his debut at the first meeting held at Stamford Bridge, where he won the open 120-yard handicap, with four and a half yards start in 12 1-5 seconds. Subsequently he turned his attention to rowing, and stroked the Kingston eight and four at Henley Regatta that summer. In the Grand Challenge Kingston was beaten by London by a quarter of a length; but they managed to win the Wyfold, and on the following day also took the fours at Maidenhead and Marlow Regatta.

In May, 1878, Phillips won the L. A. C. 220-Yards Challenge Cup in remarkable time. At Henley, Phillips again stroked the Kingston boat in the Grand Challenge and Stewards' Cups, but was beaten in both events. In the following September, at the L. A. C. meeting, Phillips won the 220-Yards Challenge Cup for the second time, and ran second to H. Crossley for the 110-yards Challenge Cup. At the next meeting of the crack metropolitan club Phillips won the 220-Yards Challenge Cup for the third time, in 22 4-5s., from Sturt, and it consequently became his own property. In February following he left England and visited Portugal, residing at Oporto. Whilst there he rowed for Oporto against Lisbon in a four-oared race on the Tagus, the distance being two miles. The King of Portugal took great interest in the proceedings, and the Oporto crew visited His Majesty on his yacht. In the race Phillips rowed No. 3 in the boat, but they were defeated by half a length, the stroke in the Oporto boat nearly giving up after the first mile.

Phillips returned to England in March, 1880, and on May 1st he won the L. A. C. 150-yard open handicap from scratch, by three yards, in 15 1-5s. On the 22d of this month he accomplished a marvelous performance. It was the Civil Service Athletic Meeting at Lillie Bridge, and the lacrosse gathering at Stamford Bridge on the same afternoon. At the former gathering Phillips started from scratch in the 150-yard handicap, and won his heat in 15 1-5s. He then went to the L. A. C. Grounds, and contended in the trial heat for the 120-yard handicap, which, starting from scratch, he won in 12s. Returning to the Civil Service gathering, he won the final heat of the 150-yard handicap in 15s.; and, again visiting the lacrosse meeting, he won the final heat of the 120-yard handicap. Thus, on the same afternoon, he ran 120 yards twice in 12s., and 150 yards in 15s., all of them at the time being bests-on-record. At the first championship held under the management of the Amateur Athletic Association in 1880, Phillips won the 100-yard race in 10 1-5s. After this Phillips visited Spain, and remained at Zerez until the following Easter Monday. At the L. A. C. meeting, on May 28th, 1881, he won the quarter-mile Challenge Cup easily in 50 4-5s.

When Myers made his visit to his country, Phillips was looked upon as being the most likely of our athletes to lower the colors of the American pedestrian. They met at the L. A. C. meeting at Stamford Bridge, on June 25th, in the quarter-mile level race, which Myers won by eight or nine yards, in 49 4-5s. On July 16th Phillips ran at the championship meeting at Birmingham, and in the quarter-mile contended against Myers. In the final heat of the 100 yards he defeated Cowie by a foot. In the quarter-mile Phillips tried forcing the pace, but Myers went to the front at the turn into the straight, and won easily, looking round, by five yards, in the extraordinary time of 48 3-5s. Although defeated, Phillips was far from disgraced, as he must have run that quarter-mile in a second better time than any other English athlete had ever done. On July 1st, 1882, at Stoke, Philips won the 100-yard championship for the third time in succession, beating Cowie and Malone, and finished second to Ball for the quarter. In the following year, July 1st, 1883, at the Championship Sports, at Lillie Bridge, Phillips did not start for the 100, but won the quarter in fine style in 50 4-5s, defeating Cowie and Lock.

On several occasions Phillips beat record time, and five of his performances have never been eclipsed by any athlete residing in the United Kingdom, viz., 120 yards in 11 4-5s., Stamford Bridge, March 25th, 1882; 150 yards in 15s., Lillie Bridge, May 22d, 1880; 220 yards in 22 2-5s., Stamford Bridge, September 28th, 1878; 300 yards in 32 1-5s., Stamford Bridge, May 20th, 1882; 440 yards in 49 1-5s., Aston Grounds, July 16th, 1881.

Phillips was the eldest son of Mr. W. P. T. Phillips, of The Grange, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and was a J. P. for the county. He was also a lieutenant in the 3d Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, gazetted March 18th, 1882. During the recent Egyptian campaign, under the command of Sir Garnet Wolsey, Phillips visited Egypt, and, at the athletic sports held at Alexandria, he competed in nearly every event, conceding long starts to all the athletes there located, and for his fine performances was lustily cheered by the Bluejackets and officers of the Garrison.

Boston's Great Athletic Grounds.

The grounds of the Boston, Mass., Union Athletic Club, to be laid out in that city, will cover 134,000 square feet. The grand stand will be located on the northwest corner of Irvington street, near Huntington avenue, and will cover 7,023 square feet. On each side of the grand stand there will be uncovered seats, each side seating 1,500 people. This will make the seating capacity as follows: Grand stand, 1,589; seats, 3,000; boxes, 60; total, 4,649. The athletic and bicycling track will be twenty feet wide and five laps to the mile, measured twelve inches, according to the English standard, from the pole. It will be constructed in the best possible manner, the aim being to make it one of the fastest and finest tracks in the country. The foundation will be of broken stone. Over this will be layers of binding gravel, and over all fine cinders. The grounds will be inclosed by a fence twelve feet high, and everything will be in readisnes by the 26th instant.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Harmon and Kittleman.

These two celebrated sprinters come together again to-morrow for the third time. This time the race in 75 yards and repeat—mutual consent start—for $1,000 a side, and promises to be the most closely contested event ever seen in this sport, and we predict there will at no time in the race be a foot of daylight between the men. Both men are splendid starters in this way, and the man that gets six inches the best of either of them on the start will have to lay it to some accident. Speculation is rife on the result, particularly on account of this being Harmon's favorite distance, and claimed by his backers to be the fastest in the world, while Kittleman's staunch supporters claim that while it is somewhat short, even at this distance, he is second to none. We look for a splendid race, and a large attendance.

As to Ray Locke.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: *Dear Sir*—In your issue of last week appears an article under the heading "Ray Locke." In justice to him I will state: As one of the signers of the petition to the N. A. of A. A. for the reinstatement of Mr. Locke, that his acts as a professional foot-racer were fully presented to that Association. As regards his conduct in the last mile race given by the Olympic Club, he apologized to me, as an officer of the club, for his actions, assuring me that it should never occur again, so far as he was concerned.

Very truly yours,
WM. C. BROWN.

A wrestling match to decide a wager took place last Sunday in a resort on Broadway, the contestants being William Schwartz and Hubert Bosworth. The match was Græco-Roman, best two falls in three, and was witnessed by only a few intimate friends of the participants, and the reporters. Schwartz, while the smaller of the contestants, was in the best fix, and displayed the most science throughout, acting principally on the offensive. Bosworth finding himself overmatched made a few attempts at the outset to throw his adversary before his strength entirely failed, but the wary Schwartz was ever on the alert, and won the two falls necessary to give him the match very handily, the first in five minutes, and the second in three minutes.

An Italian pedestrian has performed the remarkable feat of walking or running from Caserta to Naples in an hour and fourteen minutes. The railroad cars do the distance in an hour, though this need not say much for them. Of course, the pedestrian intends soon to start for America.

Ross attributes his recent defeat in the race he ran against McIntyre to lack of condition, and says he may try McIntyre again in the near future. He is anxious to again meet Geary, but over a longer distance than in his recent race with this light-footed runner which was for two hundred yards.

F. Rogers, of Trenton, defeated Wheatly in a 100-yards race at Philadelphia, March 31st, in the alleged time of 9¾ seconds. Wheatly did not try much till near the end. He claims to be a Canadian, but it is generally believed that he is an Englishman.

Darley's Easter Handicap was to have taken place at Sheffield, England, on April 14th and 15th. Hutchens was scratchman. George Smith 4½ start and M. K. Kittleman 6 yards start were entered for this event, but, of course, did not start.

The wrestling match between Dunn and Herbert Slade, Cumberland style, drew only a very moderate audience last Sunday. Dunn gained the battle without much exertion, winning every fall. Slade was clearly overmatched.

In a match, Cumberland style, back hold, five falls out of nine, last Sunday, Harry Dunn defeated Herbert Slade in five straight falls. The match was witnessed by about two hundred spectators.

The American athletes have engaged passage on the steamship Aurania, which leaves New York June 4th.

The American Lacrosse team will sail for England from New York, on May 3d, by the steamer Austral.

The Petaluma Turn Verein have engaged a San Francisco teacher to train them up in athletic feats.

An Oakland Lawn Tennis Club has recently been formed. Three courts are now being prepared.

Measures are to be taken to-morrow to organize a baseball league for the season of 1884.

AQUATIC.

The South-End Club contemplates challenging the Ariel shell crew to a three-mile race for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Cup, won the first time by the last-named club in 1882. The matter will be soon brought up in the club, and should the South-Ends send such a challenge the heavy barge crew will be given the shell and trained up for the race. The Ariels have done but little rowing of late, and the crew would require some time to prepare, should it be challenged.

Henry Petersen is announced to row at the opening of the New Oak Point Course, New York, against Hosmer, Lee, Ross and Plaistead. When Petersen was out here he would not consent to row against more than one man at a time, and it seems a little singular that he should go into such a race when he might get a match with each of the competitors named if he were so inclined. If he shows them his best speed it is doubtful if they will give him a trial singly.

A novelty in the way of sailing craft is a catamaran which has just made its appearance on Mission Bay. The craft has two 25-foot hulls, each having a centerboard and is rigged with jib and mainsail. In ordinary weather the craft appears remarkably speedy, making considerebly better time than a yacht of her length. The novel craft is owned by J. E. Gobel.

Fred Smith, of the Ariel Club, has signified his willingness to meet Wm. Growney, of the same club, in a race in shells, for from $100 to $250 a side, the race to be over a three-mile course. As Growney was the first one to broach the subject of a race with Smith, it is now evident he will either have to row or explain.

The Chispa, during a wind storm last Tuesday morning, parted her mooring line while in Mission Bay, and drifted foul of a schooner. The greatest damage done was to one of the yacht's masts which was considerably marred in the collision.

The sloop Annie had out a party of gentlemen last Sunday for the first sail of the season. The yacht is always in fine trim, but her neat appearance last Sunday was exceptionally noticeable.

The sloop Fawn has made her appearance in white, which makes her look a great deal prettier than the green she had on last season.

Owing to the rain-storms last week, the work of fitting up the yachts was greatly interfered with.

TURF AND TRACK.

Ages of Noted Thoroughbred Stallions.

For the general information of our readers, who often send us queries regarding the ages and eras of various noted thoroughbred stallions, imported as well as native, we have compiled a table below showing the dates of foaling and of deaths of those stallions to which the best stock of America traces its origin, trotting as well as running. It is interesting to notice to what families the greatest longevity belongs, as indicating good, strong constitution, which, as well as speed, is a very important element in the make-up of a racehorse or trotter. The oldest horse of whose death we have any authentic record in America was Young Langford, by imp. Langford, dam Caroline, by American Eclipse, who died at the age of 35 years, and American Eclipse, his grandsire, lived to 33 years, and sired colts the last year of his life. Diomed, Glencoe, Janus, Messenger, all lived to a mellow old age, and their descendants have inherited their lease on life with almost as much uniformity as they have their racing and trotting qualities. Of the sons of Glencoe, Wild Irishman died at 26 years of age; Rifleman at 28; Star Davis, 27; France, 23; Crichton, 21. Imp. Trustee died at 27; his son, Revenue, at 25; and Planet, son of Revenue, at 20. Sir Archy died at 28, and Sir Charles, his son, at 17. Lexington died at 25; sired War Dance, who died at 22, and Uncle Vic, who passed away at the same age. Hunter's Lexington, who lived to 23, and Daniel Boone, Grey Eagle and Wagner were about the same good old age of 28 when they died, and Joe Stoner, son of Wagner, inherited his sire's longevity to carry him to 20 years. To the Sovereign family belongs John Morgan, whose dam was Sally Lewis, by imp. Glencoe, the dam also of Hunter's Lexington. Brown Dick was a son of imp. Margrave, and out of Fanny King, by Glencoe. Hiawatha was a son of Albion, out of a Wagner mare. Lodi was a son of Yorkshire, out of Topaz, by Glencoe, who died foaling Rivoli at the age of 20. The longevity of the Glencoe family is especially striking, and applies equally to the daughters of that grand old horse. Columbia, by Glencoe, died in 1883, aged 28; Magnolia, dam of Daniel Boone and Kentucky, died in 1864, at the age of 23; and there are various other instances of the long life of the Glencoe mares in the stud-book.

In glancing over the years which follow in the table, the most striking one in the list, and one which is, perhaps, the most memorable in American turf history, is the year 1780. This was the first year of the classic Derby, and the year imp. Messenger, the father of the trotting family, saw the light. The first winner of the blue ribbon of the English turf, Diomed, came to America, and, like Messenger in trotting annals, is the fountain head of thoroughbred aristocracy, to which the most brilliant performers of the present day trace their origin:

Imported horses.	Foaled.	Died.	Age.
Albion	1837	1859	22
Australian	1858	1879	21
Bonnie Scotland	1853	1880	27
Diomed	1777	1808	31
Eagle	1796	1826	30
Eclipse	1855	1878	23
Glencoe	1831	1857	26
Janus	1746	1780	34
Jolly Roger	1741	1772	31
Leviathan	1823	1846	23
Leamington	1853	1878	25
Messenger	1780	1808	28
Margrave	1829	1852	23
Monkey	1725	1754	29
Phæton	1865	1874	9
Priam	1827	1847	20
Shark	1771	1796	25
Sovereign	1836	1862	26
Tranby	1826	1841	15
Trustee	1829	1856	27
Whip	1794	1825	31
Yorkshire	1834	1859	25
Native horses.	**Foaled.**	**Died.**	**Age.**
American Eclipse	1814	1847	33
Bertrand	1821	1838	17
Billy Cheatham	1853	1876	23
Boston	1833 wint'r'49–'50		17
Brown Dick	1851	1879	28
Crichton	1858	1879	21
Daniel Boone	1856	1876	20
France		1877	23
Grey Eagle	1835	1863	28
Hiawatha	1855	1879	24
Hunter's Lexington	1859	1882	23
Jack Malone	1858	1872	14
Joe Stoner	1856	1876	20
John Morgan	1858	1882	24
Kentucky	1861	1875	14
Langford (Young)	1840	1875	35
Lexington	1850	1875	25
Lodi	1860	1883	23
Monmouth Eclipse	1826	1850	24
Planet	1855	1875	20
Revenue	1843	1868	25
Rifleman	1855	1883	28
Sir Archy	1805	1833	28
Sir Charles	1816	1833	17
Star Davis	1849	1876	27
Uncle Vic	1857	1879	22
Vandal	1850	1872	22
Wagner	1834	about 1862	about 28
War Dance	1859	1881	22

—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

An Oregon Debutante.

Captain Julius Sorenson's beautiful chestnut filly, Susie S., is entered in the great three-year-old stake at Sacramento, at the next California State Fair. She is being handled by John Pendar, of Vancouver, who feels very well satisfied that she is no ordinary nag. She has wintered well and grown finely, and her feet are in better condition than they have ever been since she was first broken to harness. Her action is low and mechanical, while her great size and fine muscular development betoken an ability to improve with age. She unites the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian through a son of Menelaus, sire of Cleora (2:18), with that of old Bellfounder, the greatest stallion America ever saw, when we considered his limited opportunities. Heretofore I have inclined to the belief that, owing to great climatic advantages, California can surpass Oregon in the production of young trotters, say three and four years old, yet our own State can furnish equally good horses when they acquire full age and perfect their form; but Susie S. may yet prove an exception to the general rule and carry the beaver colors to the front. Certainly, she is the finest young mare yet produced in Oregon.—*Oregonian.*

The Kentucky Derby.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." In the spring, also, half the population of Kentucky, and a liberal sprinkling from other states, turn their thoughts to the *pros* and *cons* of the Louisville Derby. To keep up with the procession, it will not be out of place to give a few facts and pointers anent the classic event. At this writing it looks as if there might be at least a dozen starters, a majority coming from the lot which showed in public in their two-year-old form. The most prominent of these are Bob Miles, Buchanan, Richard L., Eva S., Powhattan, Kosciusko, Conkling, and Loftin. In the matter of public performance there is not much difference between the five first named, albeit Bob Miles' victories at Baltimore in the fall might possibly entitle him to the post of honor. He started much oftener than any of the others, and scored the greatest number of victories—eight out of twenty-seven starts. His record is not such as to deserve special mention, being something on the in-and-out order. In the summer, particularly at Long Branch, he was beaten in all sorts of company, not often securing even a place. He did better at the close of the season, his Baltimore triumphs being quite creditable, considering the company he vanquished. All in all, though, his record is just fair to middling, barely sufficient to make him first favorite in the Derby. He beat some of those he is to meet in that event, and some of them beat him, making it something of a stand-off. All of them, however, had to take a back seat, and generally away back at that, when they tackled General Harding.

In addition to the fact that Buchanan and Richard L. were fair average performaners last season, they will have an advantage over other Derby starters, that of being in training, light or otherwise, during the winter or spring. The former is trained at Mobile, and the latter here. As the season in Kentucky and Tennessee is a month or so behind for training purposes, it can very readily be imagined that animals prepared in this latitude will have a decided advantage over their rivals in the colder climate. A case in point was furnished by the Derby of 1882. Apollo was trained here, and when he reached Louisville he was simply in the pink of condition. It was thought the great Runnymede would have a virtual walk-over, so much was he the superior of the other animals engaged, but the seasoned and matured sons of Lever captured the prize, while the superior animal, lacking the necessary work, had to be content with second place. The relative merits of the two animals was well-illustrated the next time they met, for Runnymede beat the Derby victor half a furlong. Thoughtful speculators would do well to bear all this in mind, especially as both Buchanan and Richard L. are doing finely. The latter has grown and thickened since last season, and is moving like clock work, while Buchanan, as I learn from Mobile, has materially improved on his last year's form. If anybody can bring him to the post fit for a Derby run, Bill Bird is the man. Richard L. never did anything wonderful, reaching the winning post five times in twenty-one starts. He beat some of those he will meet in the Derby, and this, with his southern preparation and improved form, ought to render him pretty formidable if he comes to the post all right. Buchanan has yet to score his maiden victory. He started only in five races, but he was placed every time, being second in four of the events, while quite a lot of average performers were behind him.

Considering the number of starts, Eva S. has the best record of any of those named. She faced the flag nine times, scoring five victories. Still, not one of them was what might be called notable. She was either pressed very close to the finish, or her company could not be called formidable. As it is, however, she will find staunch support, and it will not be so very surprising if 1884 should signalize a filly victory in the Kentucky Derby.

The stable companions Powhattan and Loftin ran east and west last season, the former going to the post twelve times and the latter sixteen. In the only race won by Powhattan, which was the Barrett Stakes, at Latonia, Bob Miles was one of the contestants, and did not get a place. Buchanan was also one of the starters, and came in third. Miles, however, carried 10 pounds more than each of the others. Powhattan ran into a place in several of his races, but there was nothing above mediocre in any of his achievements outside his single victory. Louisville advices report him as quite an improved animal from last year, and the same is said of Loftin. The latter has two wins to his credit, and at one time last season, the early part of it, he was considered decidedly superior to his stable companion. Both are likely to start in the Derby, and local pride, if nothing else, will give them a boost in the betting, although they are likely to be backed on assumed intrinsic merit.

In the matter of public performance Conkling and Kosciusco do not rank with those named. The former started thirteen times, with three victories to his credit, but neither of them of the notable kind. Kosciusco won twice in four starts, the company being poor in quality and very limited in numbers.

There are a few other possible or probable Derby starters that performed last season, but they can hardly be classed in the formidable list. Among them are Admiral, Royal Arch, and Bob Cook. Admiral is a very speedy little fellow, but he will be lost after going a mile. The capabilities of Bob Cook and Royal Arch are not up to a Derby standard, and life is too short to seriously discuss them.

Decidedly the most promising ones in the dark division, which may furnish five or six starters, are Exploit and Ensign. The former is by Enquirer—Fanny Malone, and is owned by Wooding and Puryear, Cinninnati. Private advices from Louisville represent him as a powerful looking colt, and his performance is said to be quite up to appearance. A thorough judge of horseflesh writes me that if Exploit can have sufficient preparation, he stands a rosy chance of capturing the big event. Ensign is by Buckden—Bannerette, and is the property of Cottrill & Brown. There are some who allege he is a better colt than Buchanan, and if such is the case, why, it leaves the Derby problem very much muddled.

From the above resume—and I saw nearly all the races referred to—it can readily be inferred that extraordinary uncertainty attaches to the coming Derby. It is almost equivalent to the toss of a penny as to which of half a dozen or so should get there first. Of course, condition and preparation will have something to do with the result, but, granting all the starters to be fit and well, the classic event may emphatically be set down as "anybody's race."—*Broad Church, in N. Y. Spirit.*

It may be a loss of considerable time, but it does not pay to work horses in the rain. Slow, drizzling rains are worse on them than hard rains. When it cannot be avoided their shoulders should be well protected.

Mares that have colts before the grass has made its appearance in the spring should be fed bran mashes frequently. This will increase the flow of milk and benefit both mare and colt.

The 2:30 List of 1883.

The following list carefully revised by the *Breeders' Gazette* of Chicago, is believed substantially correct:

Alexander, b g, by Happy Medium, dam by Bully King 2:26¼
Alcyone, br h, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen 2:27
Adelaide, b m, by Milwaukee, dam by Bay Mambrino, 2:26½
Almont Gift, b h, by Almont Chief, dam by Mambrino Gift 2:29½
Almont M., b h, by Bostick's Almont, Jr., dam by Vermont Boy 2:30
Almonarch, b h, by Almont, dam by Asteroid 2:24¾
Alleghany Boy, rn h, by Wood's Hambletonian 2:27½
Arab, b g, by Electioneer 2:24¼
Allan Roy, gr g, by Patchen Vernon 2:23
Anglin, b g, by George Wilkes, dam Betty Brown, by Mambrino Patchen 2:27½
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam by Culver's Black Hawk, 2:30
Astoria, b m, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Seely's American Star 2:29½
Addie E. C., b m, by Burger 2:30
Bonnie L., ch g, by Lark, dam by Cayuga Star 2:28
Backman Maid, b m, by Charles Backman, dam by Godfrey's Patchen 2:25¼
Belle Shackett, ch m, by Daniel Lambert, dam by De Long's Ethan Allen 2:27½
Billy R., b g, by Clay Pilot, dam by a son of Seely's American Star 2:29
Blanch H., blk m, by Blue Bull, dam by Tom Hal 2:26¼
Blue Jay, rn g, by Ben Lomond 2:29½
Beal's Whirlwind, b h, by Whirlwind 2:27½
Belle F., b m, by Hambletonian Star, by Magna Charta, 2:29½
Burns, b h, by Kirkwood, dam by Mambrino Eclipse .. 2:30
Banker, ch h, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Joe Downing 2:29½
Barney B., b g, by Budd Doble 2:27½
Bay Frank, b g, by Tornado 2:20
Bonnie, b f, by General Benton, dam America, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 2:25
Bonnie Wilkes, b m, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Bob Johnson 2:29½
Baby Mine, rn m, by Stonewall Jackson 2:27¼
Baybrino, b g, by Swigert, dam by Mickey, son of Mambrino Messenger 2:28½
Bayonne Prince (4), blk c, by Kentucky Prince, dam by State of Maine 2:27½
Bay William, b g, by Clear Grit 2:27¼
Big Lize, b m, ... 2:24¼
Billy Ford, ch g, by Clark's Mohawk, Jr 2:30
Billy Sheridan, b g, by Phil. Sheridan 2:29½
Black Diamond, blk h, by Mambrino Drummond, dam by American Clay 2:30
Black Jug, blk g 2:27½
Blanch, b f (4), by Little Eastern 2:30
Blanchard, b g, by Daniel Lambert, dam by Smith's Young Columbus 2:25½
Breeze Medium, b m, by Happy Medium, dam by Frank, son of C. E. Lo[illegible] 2:29¾
Buffalo Bill, rn g, by [illegible] Hambletonian, dam by Anthony Wayne 2:29½
Cunard, b g, by Von Moltke, dam by Gen Knox 2:30
Center, gr g, by Sultan, dam Belle View Maid, by Peck's Idol 2:29½
Carrie C., br f (2), by Electioneer, dam Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay 2:27½
Centurion, blk g, by Black Pilot 2:27½
Cobden, ch h, by Daniel Lambert, dam by Ethan Allen 2:28¾
Coriander, b h, by Iron Duke 2:29¾
Coupon, dn g 2:29¼
Cyclops, b g, by Marshal Ney, dam by Frank Pierce, Jr. 2:27
Dixie Sprague, br m, by Gov. Sprague, dam Dixie by Pilot, Jr 2:25¼
Dutch Girl, ru m, by Abdallah Boy 2:27½
Doctor Frank, rn g, by Blue Bull 2:27½
Duquesne, ch h, by Tippoo Bashaw, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 2:17¾
Defender, blk h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Ward's Flying Cloud 2:26
Durango, blk h, by Strader's Clay, dam by Almont ... 2:23¾
Day Dream, ch f (4), by Cuyler, dam Lucia, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 2:21¼
Elvira, blk f (3), by Cuyler, dam by Mambrino Patchen 2:27
Erebus, blk g, by Scott's Hiatoga, dam by Ladd's Bush Messenger 2:28¼
Earl, ch g 2:26¼
Elmwood Chief, b h 2:28
Emerald, b g 2:29½
Ensign, b h, by Enchanter, dam by Volunteer 2:28¾
Iola, gr m, by Belmont, dam by Scott's Blue Bull 2:29½
Exception, b g 2:26½
Freestone, b g, by Republic, son of Mambrino Patchen, dam Fanny Dodge, by Dodge's St. Lawrence 2:28½
Felix, b g, by Nutwood, dam by Abdallah Chief 2:25¼
Flora Jefferson, b m, by Thos. Jefferson, dam a Morgan mare 2:28¾
Fides, b g, by Gen. Stanton 2:27½
Fugue, b f (4), by King Rene, dam Fuga by George Wilkes 2:27½
Fulton Maid, b m, by Clay Pilot, dam by Green's Bashaw 2:29¼
Flash, blk m, by Bonesetter, dam by Sir Alfred 2:27¾
Frank Moscow, ch g, by Moscow 2:27½
Flight, b m, by Buccaneer, dam by Flaxtail 2:29
Farce, b m, by Princeps, dam by Golddust 2:29½
Faustina, b m 2:28¼
Flora B., b m 2:28
Frank Patchen, b g, by Seneca Patchen 2:28½
Fred Neil, b g, by Bay Tom 2:29½
Flora Belle, ch m 2:29¾
Golden Girl, b m, by Golden Bow, dam by Sterling Eclipse 2:28¼
Glenwood, ch h, by Wapsie 2:27¾
Gilbird Sprague, b h, by Governor Sprague 2:29¼
Glamis, gr g, by Godfrey's Patchen 2:25
Glen Miller, gr h, by White Line 2:28¼
General Hancock, b g, by Lightning 2:25
General Lee, blk h, by Black Sultan, dam by Hiram Drew ..... 2:30(?)
Geo. D. Sherman, blk g, by Black Ralph 2:29½
Golden Bow, ch h, by Satellite, dam by Volunteer 2:27¾
Grey Dan, gr g 2:30
Happy, wh m 2:30
Harry Mills, br g, by Sweepstakes, dam by Eureka 2:27¼
Harry Pelham, gr g, by Thomas Jefferson, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 2:28½
Harry Pulling, b h, by Menelaus, dam by a son of Ethan Allen 2:29½
H. B. Winship, blk g, by Aristos, dam by Colonel Moulton 2:20¾
Henderson, ch g, by Strathmore, dam by Brignoli 2:27¼

Hersey, br h, by Macedonian, dam by Young Jupiter.. 2:25¾
Hetty Pearl, b m, by Princeps, dam by Birmingham.. 2:27
Hinda Rose, b f (3), by Electioneer, dam by The Moor 2:19½
Huntress, ch m, by Admiral, dam by Black Prince.... 2:28
Idlewild, blk m.... 2:29½
Index, b g, by J. R. Reese, dam by Sayre's Harry Clay 2:26½
Ingomar, rn g, by Dick.... 2:28
Ino, b m, by Chenery's Grey Eagle.... 2:21½
Isaac, b g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Patchen Chief.... 2:29¼
Jack Splan, b h, by Almont, dam by Star Denmark.... 2:30
James Halfpenny, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by the Pearsall Horse.... 2:30
Jay Bird, b m.... 2:30
Jennie, ch m.... 2:29¼
Joe Young, blk h, by Star of the West, dam by Green's Bashaw.... 2:29½
John H., b g, by Daniel Lambert.... 2:26
John Love, b g, by Billy Denton, dam Trusty by Marlborough.... 2:28¼
Judge Davis, b g, by Joe Brown, dam by Milliman's Bellfounder.... 2:22
Kit Sanford, b m, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam by Billy Denton.... 2:29¼
Kitty Birch, ch m.... 2:28
Kitty Patchen, ch m, by Jeb Stewart.... 2:22¼
Kitty Van, b m, by Walker's Morrill, son of Winthrop Morrill, dam by Magna Charter.... 2:24
Lady Elgin, b m, by Legal Tender, Jr., dam by Blue Bull.... 2:26¾
Lady Lucas, ch m, by Tramp, dam by Green's Bashaw 2:29¼
Lady Scud, b m, by Edward Everett.... 2:29¼
Laura M., bm, by Washington, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian.... 2:27
Lee W., b g, by Berlin Blue.... 2:26¼
Little Miss, b m, by Goldsmith's Abdallah.... 2:26½
Lizzie D., br m.... 2:30
Longfellow Whip, b h, by Whip Clay.... 2:23¼
Lucille, b f (3), by Nephew, dam by General McClellan 2:28¼
Mambrino Sotham, blk h, by Mambrino Gift.... 2:26¼
Morocco, b g, by J. R. Reese, dam by H. B. Patchen 2:30
Majolica, b g, by Startle, dam Jesse Kirk, by Clark Chief.... 2:17
McClure, blk g, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Raven, son of Hill's Black Hawk.... 2:30
Mambrino George, b h, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, dam by Field's Royal George.... 2:30
Madeline, b m, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Nancy Whitman by Seely's American Star.... 2:23¼
Mollie Middleton, b m, by Bay Milleton, dam by King's Champion.... 2:30
May H., ch m, by Chicago Volunteer, dam by Plow Boy, 2:26¼
Mattie H., b m, by Blue Bull, dam by Davy Crockett,. 2:29½
Melvina, b m, by Fearnaught Spy.... 2:24¼
Modoc, b g, by Aberdeen.... 2:19¾
Mambrino Sparkle, b m, by Mambrino Gift, dam by Sparkle.... 2:29½
Mystery, b g, by Magic, dam by Ned Forrest.... 2:24½
Maybird, b m, by Jimmie, dam by King's Champion... 2:26¼
Maggie Morrill, ch m, by Lark.... 2:29½
Magic, b g, by Jim Fisk, dam a Morgan mare.... 2:25¼
Maybird, b m, by Blue Bull.... 2:30
McMahon, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Almont.... 2:27
Meander, b h, by Belmont, dam by Pilot, Jr.... 2:30
Minnie D., br m, by Bedford Beauty.... 2:30
Mistletoe, blk m.... 2:30
Mohawk Gift, ch h, by Mohawk, Jr., dam by Campbell's Hiatoga.... 2:29¼
Mollie B., br m.... 2:30
Nellie Burns, b m, by Milliman's Bellfounder.... 2:27
Neva, b m, by Strader's Hambletonian, dam by Tom Strader.... 2:23½
Nobby, Jr., b g, by Nobby, dam by Sir Wallace.... 2:25½
Nino, gr m, by Deucalion, dam by Billy Denton.... 2:30
Nora Temple, b m, by Belmont, dam by Lexington... 2:29¼
Ossian Pet, b g.... 2:29½
Ottowa Chief, b h, by Byron, dam by Scammell.... 2:25
Pancoast, b h, by Woodford Mambrino, dam by Harold.... 2:25¾
Pathfinder, Jr., b h, by Pathfinder.... 2:30
Pearl, b m, by Regulus.... 2:29½
Phallas, b h, by Dictator, dam by Clark Chief.... 2:15½
Pilot Knox, blk h, dam by Colonel Ellsworth, son of General Knox.... 2:24¼
Polka Dot, ch m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Blue Bull.... 2:28
Prince, b g.... 2:26
Prince, blk g, by Royal Revenge.... 2:28
Princess, b m.... 2:28
Rifleman, b g.... 2:29¼
Robin, gr g, by Enfield, dam by Black Hawk Vermont. 2:26½
Roscoe, br h, by Rescue.... 2:25
Sallie Benton, gr f (3), by General Benton, dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief.... 2:30
Scandinavian, br g, by Vermont Black Hawk, Jr.... 2:27
Schuyball, b g, by Gooding's Champion, dam by Andy Johnson.... 2:26½
Silas Wright, b h, by Alexander, dam by Gov. Wright, 2:28¼
Sister (4), b f, by Admiral, dam by Black Prince.... 2:29¼
Sleepy Joe, br g, by Joe Johnson.... 2:19½
Smith O'Brien, b h, by Sweepstakes, dam by Columbus 2:29¼
Smuggler's Daughter, b m, by Smuggler, dam by Mambrino Patchen.... 2:29½
Speedress, b m, by King Phillip, dam by Star.... 2:25¼
Stephen G., b g, by Knickerbocker, dam by Volunteer. 2:23½
Stormer, b h, by Surprise.... 2:29¼
Strathlan, br h, by Strathmore, dam by Peck's Idol... 2:29¼
Stuart, b g (3), by Strathmore, dam by Coaster.... 2:28
Tecumseh, ch h, by Mambrino Gift, dam by Night Hawk.... 2:29½
Texas Bill, gr g.... 2:29¼
Tilton Almont, blk h, by Almont, dam by Clark Chief, 2:26
Tony Newell, b g, by Clark Chief, dam by Embry's Lexington.... 2:19¼
Toronto Maid, blk m, by Captain, dam by Toronto Chief.... 2:30
Troublesome, br m, by Messenger Duroc, dam Lady Bryant by Brignoli.... 2:29½
Tucker, ch g, by Strathmore, dam by Bob Henry.... 2:19½
Tucker B., b g.... 2:30
Urbana Belle, b m.... 2:29¼
Vladimir, ch g, by Woodburn Pilot, dam by Ethan Allen.... 2:28¾
Wallace, b g, by Whalebone Knox.... 2:29½
Western, ch g, by Tramp Dexter, dam by Green's Bashaw.... 2:25¼
Westmont, b h, by Col. West, dam by Mambrino Sherman.... 2:27½
Winnie Wick, blk m, by Swigert, dam by Richard's Bellfounder.... 2:26¾
Woodlake, b g, by Darlby, dam by Denmark.... 2:27¼
Zoe B., b m, by Blue Bull, dam the dam of Mila C., 2:26½, 2:20¼.

Preparing Yearlings for Sale.

In a few days the great annual sales of yearlings will be upon us, that of the Belle Meade Stud breaking the ice during the closing week of April, and the Fairview following it closely in Tennessee, to be followed after only a short interval by the Woodburn, Elmendorf, and Runnymede in Kentucky early in May, while the sale of Mr. Belmont's Nursery lot will follow late in the same month. To those who take a keen interest in breeding, separate from its relation to the sport to which it owes its growth, nothing can be more agreeable than the meetings held within the shadow of old Bonnie Scotland's paddock, round the time-honored ring at Woodburn, or under the shade of the Nursery apple trees when the *jeunesse doree* of the turf are led forth for competition. Everything reveals such a bright view, is surrounded by such promise, and seems to predict such grand results; and we are only too willing to drink in the inspiration of the moment of enthusiasm when some crack yearling comes out to be knocked down at a fancy price, the buyer is indulging in ecstacy over future Belmonts and Dixies, and to feel that the scene is but the prelude to a great career under silk. That there is a kindred feeling all around the ring no one who has taken part in such scenes can doubt; hospitality is abundant, friends are met on every hand. Their talk is all of the likeness this colt and that filly in the lot bear to some distinguished sire or dam around, whose names cluster a world of pleasant racing reminiscences, and, having eaten and drunk to our satisfaction, we feel on the best terms with ourselves, our host and the world generally.

Yet these pleasant occasions are not without their drawbacks. It is quite the correct thing for the foolish, as well as the wise, to make a tour of the boxes for an inspection of the lots to be offered, and how seldom can such a tour be made without raising doubts in the minds of the tourists, whether those offered are in a bodily condition favorable to the tasks which will be imposed upon them. Nothing can be more attractive than the satin-coated, well-groomed juvenile standing in the cheerful shadow of his clean-littered box, as his stud groom shows him to a throng of devotees at the door. Maybe it was but a short time previous that we saw him in his natural state, cantering in his muddy paddock, with patches of his winter coat still visible. His mane was all of a tangle, and he looked rough, but he looked healthy withal. There was some fire in his eye, exuberance in his spirits, and he seemed to feel the inspiration of the warm spring sun. But how changed he now is. His mane scrupulously clean, and arranged as neat as a dude's bangs, tell of the water-brush and comb; his feet are as bright as patent leather shoes, and it raises doubts whether he has had a good square gallop in the paddock for a month past. His coat is as sleek as a piece of satin, the result of the oil cake internally, and external applications of the brush and rubber. Is it any wonder, then, that he is voted a "thing of beauty," and his condition, taken in connection with a fashionable pedigree, is calculated to make him sell. Probably the end justifies the means; but while this preparation may make colts sell better, it is certainly not the method by which to develop racing power. If it were short-horn cattle, we could see less objection to the process of undue stuffing with food; but to animals like race-horses, destined for the intense activity of training and racing, instead of the serene repose of a cattle-show, its effects are not without danger.

As a rule, these yearlings are taken up within a couple of months after the sale, and bitted, mounted, and given some work, and eventually a trial spin or two in the autumn. Indeed, in these progressive days, it is not uncommon to hear of yearlings having had their trials early in August, for as a majority of the great two and three-year-old stakes close on the 15th of that month, owners are desirous of knowing the "form" of their lot with a view to suitably engaging them. Now, any one at all conversant with training methods knows that nothing would be more fatal to a horse, young or old, than to put him into active work if he is gross in condition. Accordingly, many of these yearlings, hog fat on the day of sale, are unfit for the task set them, and it too often happens that a sharp spin does them up so completely that they never realize the anticipations formed of them. The long housing and artificial feeding has had a tendency to make them tender, and it is not to be wondered at that so many get "buck-skins," break down, train off, or go amiss so early.

Yet the breeders are not in the least to blame. If you talk to them about it, while they will not admit all you charge, they will answer that were they to take their yearlings up rough from the paddocks and send them into the ring no one would look at them. Buyers seem to demand that colts shall be "made up" for sale just as a belle is made up for a ball.

Probably they would deny this by word, but they generally affirm it by action, for, let a colt be brought into the ring rough and natural, and instead of exciting competition he will actually call out remarks about "bad keeping," etc. Hence, breeders are compelled to consult the taste of their customers, and are thus compelled to bow to a custom and fashion which demands that yearlings, the primary mission in life of which is high condition and strong exercise, should come from the sale ring into the hands of their trainers as fat as prize cattle.

The same state of affairs has long prevailed in England, if we are reliably informed, and furnishes one of the reasons why the private studs have been so successful in producing race-horses over the great public studs, many of which have collapsed after a few seasons from want of patronage, owing to the want of stamina and constitution on the part of their colts. With the exception of Galopin, we do not think any of the Derby winners for the past ten years were bred at any one of the large public studs of England, and the same would be found to be the case if the investigation were carried further back. The success of the late Sir Joseph Hawley was attained through his home-bred colts, and the same was the case with Mr. Merry, and has since with Lord Falmouth, whose success has been truly phenomenal. Probably Mr. Chaplin is now the most successful of the English breeders who breed for public sale, but he breeds upon very different principles. Formerly he maintained a great racing stable, and has unlimited experience to draw upon. His stud is limited in numbers, and the yearlings are developed with an eye to usefulness on the turf.

There can be no doubt that yearlings are better fitted for their future career as race-horses by being allowed the amplest range and liberty for galloping. It opens and gives strength to the lungs, regulates the respiratory action, gives tone to the heart, and strengthens the muscles and tendons. No one understood this better than Mr. Welch, while he was in charge at Erdenheim. It was the common impression that the Leamingtons were delicate and had bad legs and feet; but by allowing them the freedom of spacious paddocks, Mr. Welch overcame this, and no strain of horses ruled the turf more despotically than did the Leamingtons. Harold retired sound in his legs; Rosalie raced until six, Iroquois is sound at six, and Parole at eleven is still on the turf, the wonder of the age, and as sound as on the day he was foaled. Probably no European turfman was more successful than the late Count de Lagrange, who made it his boast that his yearlings were taken up and put at work in July, after galloping in forty-acre paddocks. Mr. Day, in his work, "The Race-horse in Training," relates that Sir Tatton Sykes pursued a similar policy, and while he (Mr. Day) trained many of them, he never knew one to suffer from "sore shins," that *bete noir* of two-year-olds. Very happily, the practice of "making up" yearlings has never reached the proportions here that it has in England, but with the increased number of public studs and the greater competitian each year, the practice is becoming more general. The resort to confinement, the oil-cake, and other flesh-making, coating-glossing condiments may for a day facilitate sales, but the reaction must be felt by the breeder if disappointments disenchant buyers, for it is the belief in well-informed circles, that it is such feeding that produces "big head," and other kindred maladies. Such condiments can only result in impairing digestion, and confinement in affecting the wearing qualities; and, while it is possible, a resort to natural treatment might at first entail pecuniary loss, it would be more than balanced in future sales.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Fashion of Doubting Pedigrees.

The following very sensible remarks from a correspondent of *Bell's Life* ought to be read with interest at the present time, when, as is the case in England, there seems to be an epidemic of doubt regarding the pedigrees of certain animals:

Let me in conclusion touch another point in "Woldsman's" last letter—his attack on the legitimacy of Silvio and Galopin. I would say at the outset that this system of reasoning seems to be an exceedingly dangerous one. Any hypothesis may be made to hold water by denying the facts which conflict with it. This was the system of reasoning adopted by the late Dr. Shorthouse, a man undoubtedly of very great acuteness, but also of strong prejudices. He had a firm conviction that no good horse could spring from the Blacklock blood. If facts conflicted with these beliefs, so much the worse for the facts. On this principle he necessarily explained away the existence of such obtrusive phenomena as Queen of Trumps, Ratan, Cossack, Speculum, and (when he bade fair to be a good horse) Ryshworth. Likeness may be a usual accompaniment of kinship, but it is not an invariable one. If we are to doubt the pedigree of every horse who is unlike his sire we had better burn our stud-books at once. Where was the likeness between Melbourne and Blink Bonny, Lord Clifden and Hampton, Rataplan and Blinkhoolie? Has "Woldsman" never seen two puppies of one litter wholly unlike?

But I would in both these cases go much further, and say that there was nothing in the appearance of either Silvio or Galopin to make their recorded pedigrees improbable. "Woldsman" thinks that Silvio was got by Macaroni. It is candid of him to take this view, for if so the horse comes from "Woldsman's" side of the account to mine. But "Woldsman" seems to forget that Macaroni was a grandson, and Blair Athol a great-grandson of Gladiator. Not only that, but Silvio's dam Silverhair was by a son of Venison, and Venison and Gladiator were both by Partisan. Now, surely in such a case one would expect Silvio to show the Partisan peculiarities of appearance (as he did) whether Macaroni or Blair Athol begot him. Before leaving this question I would mention two instances which came under my own observation, and which, to my mind, strongly confirm Silvio's legitimacy. Two years ago I saw a two-year-old at Newmarket called Birdcatcher, by Blair Athol out of Coimbra. I believe he never ran. Coimbra, be it remembered, was almost identical in blood with Silverhair, being got by Kingston from a Birdcatcher mare. Now, this colt was built just on the lines of Silvio, except that he did not stand over as much ground. His trainer remarked to me that he was the image of Kingston. I never saw Kingston, but, judging from pictures and descriptions, I have no doubt it was so. Now, here there could by no possibility be a case of Blair Athol versus Macaroni and Coimbra, since the latter horse had left Cobham before the colt was begotten. Again, some of your readers may remember a filly belonging to Mr. Stirling Crawfurd, called Malay, by Blair Athol out of Polynesia, by Kingston. She, like Silvio and Birdcatcher, entirely "favored" the Kingston family in appearance.

Then as to the case of Galopin. Size and substance are not at all inseperable attributes of the descendants of Blacklock. I will mention a few instances taken from the somewhat limited period covered by my own memory. Speculum, Flotsam, Underhand, The Spy, Kaiser, Vauban, Rosebery, and Gardevisure were all light-framed animals. So I should suppose from descriptions were Hetman Platoff, Cossack, Physician, The Cure, and Fandango was no big one. The very multiplicity of the parentage assigned to Galopin seems to me an argument against the truth of the various rumors. I have been gravely told that he was by Promised Land. Now I believe Promised Land was living north of the Tweed or thereabouts at the time when he is supposed to have disturbed the domestic happiness of Vedette. Then Galopin was affiliated on Lacydes. Now, it seems to me that no improbability of appearance (even if it existed, which I deny) would be so great as the improbability of Lacydes getting one of the best horses of the century. Now we come to the theory broached last week, as far as I know, for the first time, which would father Galopin on Delight. I, as an advocate of in-breeding, might certainly claim this as a triumph. For Delight's sire Ellington, and Galopin's dam Flying Duchess, were, I need hardly remind your readers, both got by the Flying Dutchman. I have also a profound respect for the Dutchman's blood, and a firm conviction that Delight was a really good horse, and that if he had stood up Lord Lyon would have won no Derby. But with all my good opinion of him, and my belief in inbreeding, I shall be rather staggered at finding such brilliant results brought about by the union of aunt and nephew. And if we are to argue from the probabilities of personal appearance, the Delight theory seems a very unlikely one. For the male descendants of the Dutchman have almost always long middle pieces, and slack loins, and assuredly those are not the failings of Galopin and his sons. Of course, if "Yorkshire" has any written or oral testimony on the point, that is another matter. But in the absence of such evidence I shall hold to my belief that Galopin is the son of Vedette and the representative of Blacklock.

In a private letter to a friend in New Orleans Col. Lewis Clark, President of the Lousville Jockey Club, said that the first race on the first day of the May meeting would be a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds or thereabouts, and that it would be run over the straight course. Should such be the case, with a good day and track, the record of 1:13, made by Force over the same course last year, will be apt to be reduced. Col. Clark also said that the course was in fine condition, that he had accommodations for 600 horses, and that forty-four or fifty races will be run during the meeting for a total of $25,000 in added money and purses.

Foals.

At Ranco del Paso. Property of J. B Haggin.

March 28th, bay filly, star in face, by Algona, dam Young Dimple, by Charles Dickens, (brother to Purdy), grandam by McCrackens' Black Hawk, great grandam by Rifleman.

April 3d, dark bay filly, a little white on left hind foot, by Echo, dam Woodbine by Woodburn, grandam Victress by Belmont. (Woodbine is sister to Monarch.)

April 5th, bay colt, by Exile, dam Carmen by Charles Dickens, brother to Purdy, g.d. Fashion Filly by Correct, he by Belmont out of Mary Blane by Boston, g.g.d. Fashion by Langford.

April 7th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Half Moon by General Dana, g.d. Fashion Filly by Correct, g.g.d. Fashion by Langford.

April 7th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Shasta by Gladiator, he by Belmont.

April 9th, chestnut colt, star in forehead, by Algona, dam Maude by Whipple's Hambletonian, g.d. Young Vernon by Easton's David Hill, g.g.d. Lady Vernon.

April 9th, chestnut colt, star in forehead, both hind legs white half way to hocks, by Algona, dam Dew Drop by Mambrino Hambletonian.

April 9th, gray filly, by Exile, dam Riley mare by Hercules.

April 11th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Breeze by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

April 14th, bay colt, star and stripe in face, off fore and both hind feet white by Echo, dam Susie Allen by Ethan Allen, Jr., g.d. Santa Clara by Owen Dale.

April 15th, bay filly, by Exile, dam Kinney mare by Whippleton, g.d., Little Blossom by Billy Blossom.

April 15th, bay filly, star in forehead and near hind ankle white, by Exile, dam brown Kinney mare Blackie by Commodore, son of Mambrino Patchen, g.d. Little Blossom by Billy Blossom.

Thoroughbreds.

At Ranch del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

March 30th, chestnut colt, hind feet and legs half way to hocks white, strip in face, by Wheatley, dam Annie Lawrie by Hubbard, grandam Mayflower by imp. Eclipse.

March 31st, chestnut filly, white face, and left hind ankle white, by Double Cross (X X), dam Eliza by Norfolk, grandam May Wade by Woodburn. This filly is of many crosses on both sides.

April 2d, chestnut filly, strip in face, left hind foot white, by Jim Brown, dam Nanny Hubbard by Hubbard, grandam Demirep.

April 13th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, near fore and both hind feet white, by Longfield, dam John Boggs' mare by Norfolk.

At the Cienega Ranch, Los Angeles county. Property of Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.

March 19th, Sunday, by Monday, her dam Pele by Belmont, from Liz. Givens by imp. Langford, dropped a chestnut colt by Rutherford. Colt has been named Holiday.

Governmental Recognition of the Turf.

We are pleased to learn that there is some prospect of Congress appropriating a certain sum annually for racing prizes, on principles similar to those governing the bestowal of the Queen's Plates in England. It is but natural that we should welcome such a movement, but, apart from purely selfish considerations, apart from our connection with racing as an institution, we deem the purpose, on its merits alone, as worthy of favorable action. The subject has frequently been broached in the public prints at various intervals, but it has never taken shape, but we think we can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that of the many measures which have passed the different houses of our national legislature, and become laws, the passage of this would not have been the most unpopular.

Whatever progress racing may have made as a great popular diversion it owes nothing to the Government. On the contrary, it has been in spite rather than by reason of the Federal, State, or municipal governments, for while the Federal branch has remained passive, the State Legislatures, through the coalitions of Puritans and politicans, have thrown every obstacle in its path; the Puritan hates racing for the reason that because he has no taste for it he thinks no one else should; the politician, not because he dislikes racing, but because he hopes by throwing obstacles in its way he can exact tribute from its promoters. It is a fact worthy of note that in no other country has racing met with anything but encouragment. There is scarcely a government in Europe but encourages racing by offering valuable prizes for competition. Not only that, but the continental governments maintain large studs at a great cost for the purpose of breeding and improving the breed of racers.

England set the example in the work of encouraging contests of speed, as she has in almost all the great reforms of civilization. But her continental sisters have been apt scholars, and have carried the work much further. The fact is, the European States were not slow in perceiving the immense advantages accruing from contests of speed. Racing tends to the highest development of the best qualities of the horse for all purposes, except, perhaps, heavy draft. The man who cannot perceive the superiority of the thoroughbred is either blind to the lessons of experience, or a pur-blind fanatic. Persons who imagine the thoroughbred a racing machine, pure and simple, are guilty of eggregious error. The cases of Maud S., Smuggler, Jay-Eye-See, and many others, all tend to the conviction that the blood of the thoroughbred is potent in the production of the highest type of the trotting horse. The thoroughbred improves every breed with which he is matted. He gives constitution, symmetry, intelligence, courage, fine action, and endurance. For cavalry purposes the thoroughbred is invaluable. Copenhagen, the horse upon which the Duke of Wellington rode through his most arduous campaigns, was a thoroughbred, and nearly all the most brilliant exploits of the English arms have been through the medium of their mounted forces, notably the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Whether in harness, under saddle, or to the plough, the thoroughbred can out-work half a dozen cold bloods. Oysterman, the steeple-chaser, could trot in 3:00; the horse Fleetwood for four years did eight hours' daily work before a milk wagon; Bay Rum worked during the winter, drawing a cart during the construction of the elevated railways in this city, and won steeple-chases the following summer; Weathercock, one of the best two-year-olds of 1873, has for years been speeding the plough in Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Gosper Horse and Cattle Company, organized under the laws of Arizona, by J. J. Gosper, Silas W. Cook and J. L. Beveridge. The capital stock of the company is $100,000, and its principal place of business Prescott.

Training the Race-horse.

The training of the race-horse is a profession that requires as much skill and practical experience as other professions, and even requires considerable intelligence, more so than some suppose. Of course, I can understand that almost every strapper or jockey of a few years' experience considers himself a trainer. Some experienced trainers advocate full feeding, sharp work and free use of the sweat blanket, while others give the preference to a certain fixed allowance of food, slow but long exercise, and scarcely use the blanket at all. Surely, there ought to be some middle course. These methods have been in existence almost as long as the existence of the race-horse. Many a fast and true horse has been sold at a low figure, that proved more valuable when he entered into another trainer's hands than before, but I hold that there is a middle course, and, having had some experience in the training of the race-horse, will here fully explain the *modus operandi* I advocate, and shall give the reasons for doing so.

By all means feed by a fixed allowance, but of course subject to certain exceptions, and at regular hours, for the stomach of the horse is very small in proportion to the man, and the overloading would not only be injurious to his digestive powers, but retard the very object the excessive feed was given for—to make muscle (tissue). To make muscular tissue the functions of digestion must be perfect, and regular feeding aids that requirement.

As for exercise. Experience has shown me that while sharp work quickly brings your horse into form, hardens him, "clears his pipes" (as it is termed), it tends to injure the most vital portions of his body—his legs and feet. There can be no argument against sharp work in bringing the horse into fine racing form, except while doing this you may have an elegantly-trained animal without legs to stand on; therefore I suggest, in place of such a trying ordeal on the horse's legs, fast walking exercise at the commencement of training, a distance of ten to fifteen miles twice a day, with a light blanket over the neck, shoulders, and extending only as far as the back of the saddle, a sort of a half blanket.

The object of this blanketing is to assist in opening the pores and get free perspiration, but from those parts that a reduction of fatty matter is necessary; the loin and hind parts being the machinery of locomotion, and the strength in that portion of the body, should be encouraged by friction; the free and strong use of the brush (called elbow grease) will soon harden the soft muscles. The horse, after his walks, should be well scraped off and treated in the same manner as if at a canter. It must be remembered that the opening of the pores, the free perspiration (sweat), has a tendency to weaken the parts, reduce the softer tissues, which is beneficial to the neck and trunk, for the lighter the throttle is, and the thinner the muscle over these parts, the better for the respiration of the animal, and a heavy-loaded, muscular neck would be a weight to the horse in a race. Then opening the pores around the thoratic regions thins the muscle and gives elasticity to the parts, aids the action of the lungs during its expansion in a race; but in the hind muscles all this is unnecessary, and the using of a blanket over these parts is but a relic of antiquity, and it has done more to weaken a horse and lessen his speed than is imagined. I am aware it is hard to get my granny to give up her frill cap, but in order to get at perfect training these abuses of the past must be stopped, and let us stride along with the times.

After three or four weeks of such walking exercises you may commence to canter five to six miles a day, then increase the distance, not the speed, except just at the finish. Continue this up to about two weeks of the time you propose to race. Then gradually increase the work a little faster and a lesser distance up to within a week of the race. Then set your horse at the distance you propose to race him, with certain modifications, as every rule is subject to many exceptions.

The cordial ball is prepared nonsense, not that it is not beneficial in certain cases, but the free use of it to almost every horse is ridiculous. The purgative ball (the curse of the race stable) has hurt seventy-five per cent. of animals, and in such a manner that the very owner of the horse thinks that he has benefited him by the dose. A horse gets constitutionally weaker after a purgative, and the race-horse requires great strength and vitality, and every other means should fail before the purgative ball be given, and, when given, the horse goes back fully two weeks as to strength before he can regain the loss of tissue. An owner gives a horse a purgative ball because he don't eat well, another because he is a very hearty feeder, and to clear him out; another when he comes in to train and when he goes out; another "because my horse ain't doing very well"; another because "my horse is feeding and doing splendidly, and I want to keep him so." All these remarks I have heard expressed.

The best medicine for the race-horse (I do not mean a sick horse) is good feed, in proper quantities and at regular hours, plenty of elbow-grease, long and slow work, limited use of the blanket.

The proper attention of the trainer to these requirements (not leaving it to another man to see it done) is all that I think essential, but experience must be had before he can train at all, rule or no rule. And these few lines are not to make trainers, but to assist trainers with any information I possess, if it be of any value to them.—*Sportsman.*

From Gay to Grave.

The old Metairie race-grounds in the Crescent City, famous as the scene of so many noted races of past years, is now a cemetery. There it was that Brown Dick ran the first heat of three miles ever run below 5:30. There, too, Allendorff was the first horse to run a mile below 1:45, which was the lowest record for thirteen years. And last, but not least, there it was that Lexington crossed the "dead line" of 7:20 at four miles. Such a seeming incongruity deserves an explanation, and the following is from a letter of a resident correspondent to an Ohio journal: "Metairie was formerly the fashionable race-course of New Orleans, owned by a club composed of a number of prominent citizens. The president of the Louisiana Lottery Company desired to join the club, but the respectable gentlemen connected with it did not care to be mixed up with any 4-11-44 business, and promptly blackballed him. He made effort after effort to get in, but was black-balled every time. At last he grew indignant, and said to them: 'It's not much of a race-track, anyhow. I will buy it and make a cemetery of it.' He kept his word. Before long the sporting club was in difficulties, and the lottery man got possession of most of its stock. As soon as he was able to control it he tore down the grand stand, laid the whole place out in burial lots, and the old race-track is now the fashionable cemetery at New Orleans."

Walter Welch has purchased the interest of his partner in the trotting stallion Income, for $4,000 cost, and is now sole owner. Income was sired by Inventor, a son of Jay Gould and Lucy.

Names Claimed.'

By E. Newland, Oakland.

Derby, for bay colt foaled May 22d, 1882, by Newland's Hambletonian, first dam Phaceola, by Silverthreads; second dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief. Newland's Hambletonian by Speculation, dam Mamie by Joseph.

New Orleans Notes.

The following interesting brieflets are from the correspondence of the New York *Sportsman:*

Princess has won more races than any horse or mare during the winter meeting, starting 20 times and finishing 11 times first. In her last races she showed signs of soreness. It would be queer if she did not.

Marsh Redon came back slightly lame after his last race, and his ankles are, at present, highly colored with iodine. The track has been hard enough to make a sound horse sore, and there are many who cannot half extend themselves—notably John Sullivan. Woolly Douglas goes tied up, and he has been let up, and will be physicked.

The story circulated that Felicia was broken down is the merest humbug, for there is not a word of truth in it.

Captain Cottrill was at the races to-day one week ago. He came over to see about shipping a thoroughbred mare to parties in Mexico. He expressed himself well pleased with the manner in which Bird was handling his horses. Buchanan, who was troubled with a swelling under the knee last year, had been blistered, and was doing well. "They may beat this colt for the Derby," said the Captain, "but if he is beaten it will be by one of the dark division, and not by any of those high up in public estimation." He believes his chance for the Oaks with Matinee is just as good as for the Derby. She has grown and spread since last fall, and with good health she will stay the mile and a half when Bird puts the finishing touches on her.

The book-makers here have taken the preliminary steps to organize a Western Association, similar to that in the east. It meets with favor among the pencillers.

The two-year-old Sam Walton pulled up lame after doing a fast quarter last week.

While out grazing last week Eliza gave Peter L. a severe kick on the hip. Mark my word, when Peter starts it will take a smart one to head him, and the stable is as sweet on him as a lover on his Dulcina in the spring. Some doubt his ability to stay. I would like him best in a short spin.

"Stammering" Stoval is under a written contract to ride Wallensee for the Louisville Cup, and Buchanan for the Kentucky Derby.

Longfellow, the colored trainer who was warned off recently, has been reinstated, and touts as persistently as in the days gone by.

Old man Brannon and his eldest son William, shot a Nashville negro named Bittick, three times at the race-course last Monday. The wounded fellow, who is said to be a bad-tempered, impudent chap, is recovering. All the witnesses say the Brannons were justifiable, and nobody sympathizes with the Tennessee coon. The Brannons being advised to "vamose" did so, and are now supposed to be sitting on the banks of the Cumberland river waiting for the Nashville races to commense. Richard Brannon was arrested as an accomplice, and locked up for three days. He is out on $500 bail.

Torrid Zone, a deformed son of Bonnie Scotland and Arizona, broke his maidenhood this week. He was sold when a yearling for $60 at the same time John Happy, Bilaxi, Glidelia, and Luke Blackburn were sold. Mr. Jennings recently bought him for $200, with the privilege of returning him if he did not suit. Jennings will not return him.

Callao appeared in blinkers in his last race, and acted like a gentleman.

Green Morris discharged his foreman, Tip Williams, last week, because he failed to put the burr on Voltaire in the race in which Lillie Dale beat him a head. It was the best race Voltaire has run this winter.

A delegation of turfites during the intermin next week between the winter and regular spring meeting, will visit Mobile to take a look at Captain Cottrell's horses. The captain has extended them a cordial invitation.

Joe Cooper limped back after the last race he ran in.

Ben Stewart, a well-known colored steeple-chase jockey, who has ridden Katie Creel in all her jumping races, died here of small-pox this week.

Ed. Beardslee, who trains Manitou and Athlone, was badly injured this week by a negro boy, who struck him over the eye with a brick. Gabe Caldwell and Beardslee also had a fight last Monday. All of the fights mentioned in this letter originated about the alleged bad riding of Athlone by Johnny Caldwell in the mile and a quarter won by Slocum.

Kisber, by Billet—Miss Knight, has been sent home. He was entered, but did not start on account of a large bundle of forfeits.

Edgar M. Johnson, the famous Cincinnati lawyer and President of the Queen City Jockey Club, was here last week and acted as one of the judges.

McDougal & Co., book-makers, again took their stand in the betting ring last Thursday.

The happiest man at the races yesterday was the owner of War Sign, who scored his maiden victory.

Pete Bratton, who rode Knight Templar in his three-year-old form, has been engaged by the Hurstbourne stable.

The prettiest race of the whole winter meeting was between Boz Sedam and Bonnie Australian, one and one-sixteenth miles, in 1:49¾, the first-named horse winning by a head.

Lillie B. in her last two races shows that she is no disgrace to the Hermit line of blood in her veins. She ran the fastest seven-eighths ever run over the track, and yesterday ran five-eighths in 1:02¾.

Morris' great crack, about which so much has been written, yesterday came out and disgraced him as a race-horse. Melikoff is what they call him, and he was decidedly "off" yesterday. As soon as he appeared on the track he threw Conklin, and it was with difficulty he was persuaded to go around the course. He again threw the jockey after cantering a mile. He was a hot favorite at 5 to 3 on him, but after showing his temper the public would not have him, and at 10 to 11 against him the book-makers got but little money. He was very soft and not fit for a race. He is just what "Crescent" wrote about him some time ago—a poor race-horse.

"Crescent" makes the following selections for the stakes to be run at the spring meeting: The best of Loud's pair for both the Pickwick and Cottrill Stakes; Blue-eyed Belle or Ramlal for the Hurstbourne Stakes, Manitou for the Bush Stakes, and Wallensee for the Howard.

In the note made last week of the loss of stock at the Cook Farm there was a mistake as to Princess. It was Priceless, the the dam of Princess, that died of lock-jaw. The error was by our informant, who says he inadvertantly gave the wrong name. Princess is alive and well.

The Dwyer Brothers' stable, consisting of twenty-two, arrived at Jerome Park on Tuesday, at 11:30 A. M., all safe and well. The majority are very forward in condition, looking almost fit to run, after their steady work at Prospect Park. Their arrival caused a decided stir among the trainers. As the long cavalcade of brilliant racers wound round the road and descended the hill they presented an imposing appearance, walking with

"Stately step and slow,"

swinging their tails in that proud, majestic manner so peculiar to the high-bred horse. All hands gathered to receive and inspect them. "What's the use of a poor man trying to fight such horses as those?" sighed one of the Jerome Park trainers, as he gazed wistfully at the glittering procession of "cracks," and the sentiment was but an echo of the general feeling.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

"A few days ago I was at Topeka, Kan., and had a talk with Harry Gilman. I find he is willing to trot McGregor against either Director or Phallas for $5,000 to $10,000 a side, and no monkey work either. This isn't exactly meant as a challenge, but you can say that it is business on the first floor. I told him I would send it to you. He said: 'That suits me.' I honestly think McGregor can beat 2:15. I like Phallas, and also admire that game little black rascal, Director, but when either of them ranges up alongside of McGregor, my money goes on the Kansas horse."

Leonatus, the favorite for the cup and several other Louisville fixtures, broke down at Louisville on the 1st inst. After having had his work he showed lame, and on examination it was found that the leg injured last year was swollen and filled and quite feverish.

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas are said to be under engagements to trot at Columbus, O., on July 3d and 4th, and that they will do the exhibition business all through the grand circuit if special premiums are offered.

Steve Maxwell is now in the road team of Col. A. L. Snowden, director of the Philadelphia Mint. The grey gelding has a harness record of 2:21½; two miles 4:48½; and to pole with running mate 2:16½.

There are thirty-five horses, all told, in training on Mr. Rose's track at Sunny Slope, most of them belonging to the place. Others are the property of J. W. Mackay, L. H. Titus and B. S. Gibson.

Cy. Holloway arrived from Los Angeles by the steamer of last Wednesday. He says the rains were so incessant that nothing could be done at San Anita, and he concluded to take a few days' trip.

CRICKET.

Occident Cricket Club.

Batting Averages.

PLAYED IN AT LEAST ONE-THIRD OF THE CLUB MATCHES.

NAME.	Games.	Innings.	Most in an inning.	Times not out.	Total runs scored.	Average.
J. S. Purdy	11	16	26	1	132	8.80
H. O. Bristowe	11	15	33	0	116	7.25
J. Sanderson	10	15	17	1	101	7.21
A. Waterman	11	14	10	1	52	4.00
W. Carr	11	14	10	0	50	3.57
Aitken	7	11	8	1	31	3.10
Cross	5	6	5	1	12	3.00
Stuart	7	9	13	0	22	2.45
Fraser	10	12	9	1	22	2.00
Knocker	8	10	5	3	13	1.86
Sherrott	6	6	3	0	11	1.83

PLAYED IN LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE MATCHES.

E. B. Deane	2	3	45*	1	60-	25.00
Mott	1	1	15	0	15	15.00
Levy	2	2	11	0	11	5.50
Waddington	2	3	4*	1	5	2.50
Read	1	2	4	0	5	2.50
Campbell	1	2	2	1	2	2.00
O'Connor	4	4	7	1	10	1.57
Kip	2	4	2*	2	3	1.50
Cookson	1	2	3	0	3	1.50
Davenport	1	1	1	0	1	1.00
Fisher	1	1	1*	1	1*	——
O'Reilly	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
A. C. Stuart	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
McGrotty	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
McGavin	1	1	0	0	0	0.00
Callingham	2	3	0*	1	0	0.00

Professional Engagements.

The Deleware Club of Wilmington have chosen Samuel Morley as groundsman and coacher. The St. George Club of this city have retained Smithson as professional. Isaac Chambers, one of the Nottingham colts of 1883, goes to the Longwood Club of Boston. P. J. Murphy, a new importation from Yorkshire, England, has been engaged by the Montreal Club. W. Pannel, who has been at the Oval, London, England, for the past two seasons, has been secured as professional by the Pittsburg Club.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

C. E. G., Alma.

1. We never heard of the horse Walker. Write to W. W. Baker, *North Pacific Rural Spirit*, Portland, Oregon.

2. We should certainly keep a colt sheltered in stormy nights to prevent its getting chilled, but would be cautious about putting the mare in a stable or any confined place where the colt might get injured. It will do best in the pasture, if the weather is not too bad.

3d. As Gibralter is at Carson City, Nev., it would not be convenient to do what you suggest.

J. F. L., San Jose.

1. American Girl beat Goldsmith Maid several times. At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 4th, 1868; Union, Long Island, July 4th, 1868; Prospect Park, N. Y., May 28d, 1869; Union, L. I., June 2d, 1869, Boston, June 11th, 1869; Same place, June 18th, 1869; Narragansett, Providence, R. I., June 26th, 1869; Fleetwood Park, July 9th, 1872.

2. 2:20 was first beaten October 15th, 1859, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, when Flora Temple trotted the third heat in 2:19¾.

Silver D., Rogue River Valley.

Scamperdown, by Norfolk; first dam Nettie W. by Williamson's Belmont; second dam Lady Davis by Red Bill; third dam Maria Collier by Collier; fourth dam by Gallatin.

BILLIARDS.

Ever since the California department of the Grand Army of the Republic decided to give a billiard exhibition for the benefit of the Veterans' Home, that particular branch of sports has been kept alive in the mind of the public in general. Each of the members of the many posts of this city and Oakland were detailed to canvass the community and sell the admission tickets. This was done, and at a meeting of the organization, held a few evenings since, reports were handed in, showing a magnificent sale. There is hardly a doubt but what the Metropolitan Temple will be crowded to its utmost this evening. The first game will be between J. F. B. McCleery and Alonzo H. Morris, the latter to be handicapped by 300 points in 800. Mr. Morris is the expert who, two months ago, forwarded to the eastern champions, barring Schaefer and Slosson, a challenge to play the balk-line champions, or straight games, for $1,000 a side, allowing $300 for expense money, and which has not yet been accepted. McCleery's proficiency with the cue is well known. The second game will be in 300 points, between Benjamin Saylor and McCleery. The last game these two played, a full account of which was in last week's BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, was the best game ever played here between two local experts; the averages being over 16 for the winner and 14 for the loser in a 1,000-point game. Morris and McCleery, after this, will give an exhibition of fancy shots, and in that kind of execution lies their forte.

The 1,500 points game between W. R. F. Lowry, and J. F. B. McCleery for a purse of $100 was won by the latter, Lowry having but 1,357 points at the finish. The game began last Tuesday, and continued until Thursday, 500 points being played each evening. The first play McCleery won by 26 points, but on the second night Lowry reached his 1,000, with an advantage of 126 points. The third evening was the most interesting, as McCleery had to complete 626 points to win, while Lowry needed but 500. The latter kept the lead until McCleery reached the rail, and knocked out 113 points which sent him to the front and virtually gave him the game. McCleery's best runs were, 86, 95, 113. Average, 13¾. Lowry's best runs were, 83, 99, 103. Average, 11 9-17.

The game which took place last Saturday evening between W. R. F. Lowry, the ex-champion of the Pacific coast, and McCleery was an interesting one in the respect that it was a very close one, the latter gentleman only winning by 9 points in a game of 500 points up. The balls used on this occasion were very much out of true, aud were naturally an interference in easy execution. The players were the most punished for choosing a poor referee, as his decisions, though he meant them to be just, were at variance with the established rules of three-ball carom. McCleery's best runs were 47, 72, 89; average, 10 6-13. Lowry's best runs were 43, 78, 80; average, 9 11-12.

A billiard tournament is to be held during the week, commencing next Monday, at the Saylor Brothers' Parlors. One hundred dollars will be divided in three prizes; $50 to the first; $35 to the second and $15 to the third. So far the following players have entered: Benjamin Saylor, J. F. B. McCleery, W. R. F. Lowry and Adam Klesser. It is probable that William Roach will enter before the contest begins.

BICYCLING.

Horses vs. Bicycles—A Spirited Contest.

This interesting and novel contest at the Pavilion has drawn quite a large attendance of spectators throughout the entire week, and the closeness of the respective scores at the time of our going to press warrants an enthusiastic audience this evening. There is now little doubt but that both the horseman and bicyclists will ride more than 1,050 miles. All the competitors are in good condition and some fine runs may be expected near the finish. For the information of "Spoke" in the *Mirror of American Sports*, we state that Charles Anderson is the acknowledged champion long-distance rider of the world, and to make it very plain for "Spokes," Charles Leroy of Boston is to Charles Anderson of California as a long-distance rider, as W. J. Morgan is to John S. Prince as a bicyclist.

	HORSES. Anderson.	BICYCLISTS. Prince.	Armaindo.
Monday	128 miles.	78 miles.	61 miles.
Tuesday	172 "	90 "	86 "
Wednesday	178 "	86 "	87 "
Thursday	182 "	88 "	85 "
	660	342	319—661

On the first day nine hours were only ridden, owing to a late start, the three hours behind will be made up Friday and Saturday.

Recently, in Brooklyn, Mr. Alexander R. Black read a paper on "The Pains and Pleasures of Bicycling." The speaker said that sport was always regarded with great distrust in America. In England it was not considered beneath the dignity of any man—or woman—to engage in robust pastimes; while in America anything that was distinctively sport is decried as frivolous. The effects of these differing views were notorious. It was only the American college boys that got any proper exercise, and, having attained to a decorous maturity, the American must swing his dumb bells in secret. Baseball was left to professional clubs; tennis or practice with the arrow were relegated to "society." It was possible that the bicycle might still want recognition in this country were it not that some practical utility had been associated with it by the postman, newsmen and physicians of England and France. The Rev. Mr. Pentecost had said: "If I could not get another bicycle I would not give mine for its weight in solid gold." With this enthusiastic indorsement from the clergy, following upon many enthusiastic indorsements from the medicine men, Mr. Black said there seemed to be no obstacle in the way of a bright future for the bicycle.

D. J. Canary and Wood of Chicago, will shortly contest for championship in fancy or trick riding on a bicycle or part of a bicycle.

Prof. Wilmot defeated Jones in a five-mile bicycle race in 17 minutes 12 seconds, at Denver, Colorado, on April 2d.

The trotting season at Philadelphia will begin with a four-days' meeting at Suffolk Park, on May 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, to be followed by four days at Belmont Park on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d. For the week following the circuit will be renewed at Washington.

THE DRAMA.

The California.

Again, for another week, Kiralfy's Excelsior has drawn crowded houses, and sent all who witnessed its inspiriting scenes home delighted and happy. It is one of those peculiar spectacles of grace in human action, immensity in combination, adaptation in scenery, excellence in music, richness in costume, that never wearies the imagination or palls upon the senses. As usual, the dancing of Mlle. Nani has been unrivalled, but, however much we may admire her perfect grace and harmony of motion, we must not overlook the claims of Mlles. Milon and Spiraponte, for they are little or nothing behind the premiere in those charms which make the accomplished danseuse so attractive to all persons. The three ladies, who add so much to the success of Excelsior, have taken a great hold of popular favor in San Francisco. Next week is advertised as the last, and we predict the house will be crowded to the end.

The Grand Opera House.

During the week, and for one week only, according to advertisement, Maubury and Overton's Hoop of Gold Combination have occupied this theatre, but for reasons not quite clear to us not with the success the piece or the acting deserved. It is useless, however, to inquire into the reasons now, but we hope the remainder of it's presentation will be better patronized. The popular prices here ought to fill the house every night. On Monday, the 21st instant, Sheridan, the first of American tragedians, will appear at the house in a play worthy his abilities and the patronage of San Francisco. His popularity is established here, and we predict him another triumph.

Oakland Theatre.

There has been a strong combination here during the week of the Grand Opera and the Oakland regular companies, with Rosedale, with new scenery and effects, as the attraction. It has been well performed, and being an interesting composition has drawn very well. Grismer and Phœbe Davies take the leading characters with good effect, especially the latter. We should be sorry to have it supposed we have changed our good opinions of Miss Davies' dramatic abilities. In dealing with public matters and professional reputations we divest ourselves entirely of personal prejudices, and write only as public interests require. We have been a steady supporter of Miss Davies' abilities since she first appeared on the stage, but we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that she is neither as faithful to herself nor the public as she was before her marriage. We freely admit her fine abilities and many qualifications for the stage. It will be her own fault if she loses her dramatic power on, and her personal popularity off, the stage. Rosedale, as presented, is well worth seeing. Next week will witness an elaborate production of the romantic drama The Danicheffs. The citizens of Oakland should patronize it liberally, and we have no doubt they will. It will be well and ably presented.

The Vienna Garden.

The present week witnessed an entire change in the performance by the engagement of the minstrel troupe under the management of H. C. Wyatt. Considering the miserable weather the houses have been very good, in fact, flattering to the proprietory and management. Minstrelsy, in principle, however, is not what it was in former days, and its present poverty in invention predicts greater decay. We do not see why the genius that produced so many good things originally, cannot, if it still exists, give us some good novelties at present. But modern minstrelsy is becoming fearfully stale, and its old gags of twenty years standing painful to listen to. Stir up, ye spirits of minstrelsy, and give us something new. Wyatt's company, however, is good as any we know, and contains an excellent quartette, with the sweet singer Morant as tenor. They are nightly encored. The lovers of music will be pleased to learn that much progress has been made on the Telegraph Hill Observatory, and its opening about the first week in May assured. It will be a lasting honor to its originators, both in the design of the building and the purposes to which it will be devoted.

At the Santa Anita ranch of E. J. Baldwin twenty thoroughbreds are in hand, and will be actively trained as soon as the condition of the track will allow. The string intended for the eastern campaign will contain eight, if they can be brought around in time.

There was one of the original Missouri races at Boise City one day last week between Cy. Mulkey's Monte Christo and Tom Mahan's Starlight, half-mile dash, the stakes being both horses. Monte Christo was the winner, and Mulkey took Starlight home with him.

The Petaluma Horse Show was not so complete a success as the managers hoped to make it. The many postponements and the continuous rains interfered with the show, but they expect to make good all deficiencies another year.

An extended popularity. Brown's Bronchial Troches have been before the public many years. For relieving coughs and throat troubles they are superior to all other articles. Sold only in boxes.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

AT THE

Saylor Brothers,

No. 210 Dupont Street,

COMMENCING

Monday, April 21st,

BETWEEN

BEN. F. SAYLOR, J. F. B. McCLEERY, W. R. F. LOWRY and ADAM KLEISER.

There will be $100 in prizes. First prize, $50; second, $35; third, $15. The games will be 300 points straight billiards, crotch barred. Game will commence at 8 P. M. sharp.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*						*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon											*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Pigeon Match, at Bird's Point.

The Gun Club of San Francisco held their regular monthly shoot at Bird's Point, on Saturday, at which, in spite of the uncertain aspect of the weather, twenty-one members were present, a circumstance highly creditable to the club. The usual conditions prevailed, 12 birds each, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The birds were a fair lot, supplied by George Bird, and the strong wind prevailing gave them an extra rapidity of flight. Besides the club medal, the Ewing silver cup, so much coveted by the members, was again the object of contention and for the second time fell to the lot of Mr. J. K. Orr, who finished as he so often does, with a clear score. We only know one or two gentlemen in the State who can compare with Mr. Orr for style, quickness, and accuracy in shooting. One more triumph and the cup reverts to him by right of conquest. Who is there now, with two wins to his credit, that can wrest it from him? The average score was not good. Out of twenty-one at the trap there were only one 12, one 11, three 10's, and four 9's, the rest ranging from 8 to 4. This would not be much over 50 per cent. killed. The place of Mr. Gordon, who so hotly contested the last match with Mr. Orr, was taken by Mr. Howard, who, although inexperienced at the trap shot with much nerve, judgment and skill. Like Mr. Gordon in the former match he broke down on his last bird, and failed tieing Mr. Orr by one. In the character of birds they were about equal. Mr. Orr had one tailer, no incomers, nine right and left inside quarterers, and two straight quarterers. Mr. Howard had one incomer, one tailer, six right-hand inside quarterers, and two straight quarterers. Perhaps of the two Mr. Orr's were a little the more difficult because more diversified. Mr. Gordon, usually a close and always a graceful shot, was all adrift, killing only eight, and Mr. Havens was again the same. It is difficult to understand the latter's falling-off of late. We must look to some cause than his being left-handed and his birds chiefly going to the right, for neither explains it. Messrs. Butler, Babcock, Shorb, W. Golcher, and Black, shot well in the kills they made. No club has a more pleasant time when at the trap, and the present occasion was no exception to the rule. The score:

W. Glocher	101*11*0110111— 9	Grant	11*0010011010— 6
Orr	1111*11*111111 12	Ewing	011*1*11*1001*1*1— 9
Randall	101*111*01*11*01— 9	Griffith	011*1*01011111 - 9
Berry	01011*0011110— 7	Howard	1*1*1*111*1*11110—11
Babcock	11*1111011110—10	McShane	1*1*00111*00000 - 5
Wilson	111101010001— 7	Shorb	1*11*1*011*01*1*1*1- 10
Black	1*11*0111*1*1110—10	Crandall	1*101001*0001*1— 6
Al. Havens	1*0001*1111101— 8	Fuller	000101010101— 5
Gordon	0001111011*11— 8	Smith	0001*001*01010 4
Butler	001111111111*1—10	Bacon	1111*01*1*01*011- 9
Bent	01111001*1*111*— 9		

After the main match Messrs. Butler and Haile had a set-to at 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, which the former won. During the week, we understand Haile has challenged Butler to shoot for $100 a side, which that gentleman declines. We are disposed to think rightly. In a pecuniary point of view there is nothing in these $100 matches for they cost the winner about $70 every time, and, besides giving much trouble, they are apt to engender partisan feelings, which, among members of the same club, it is decidedly better not to encourage. For these reasons we approve of Mr. Butler's decision.

Match At Colma.

On Sunday, the Parker Club held their regular monthly meeting at Colma, which, being in the immediate neighborhood of the city, is said to be the best and most convenient place we have for such sport. The club uses clay pigeons, 15 each, 18 yards rise. The Parker is a modern club organized May, 1883, composed of young men in business, but already contains many very promising shots who, in future, will take the place of our champions with equal distinction. The club has a membership of twenty-five. The day was somewhat misty, and in a measure interfered with the sight, yet the general score was certainly good, there being one 14, one 13, one 12, and two 10's out of fifteen men. The first medal was won by Phil Beckert, the second by P. McEnroe, the third by John Tenscher. The officers of the club are: P. Beckert, president; Wm. Foley, vice-president; Alfred A. Brown, secretery; Fred Seegers, treasurer; and T. Buchanan, sergeant-at-arms. The score:

P. Beckert	14	J. Patchel	8
P. McEnroe	13	H. Piper	8
J. Tenscher	12	J. Balstedt	8
J. McEnroe	10	T. Casey	7
H. Casey	10	J. Fisher	7
A. Piper	9	F. Seegers	4
Al. Raisch	9	W. Foley	2
W. Patchel	8		

Another Match.

To-morrow, at the Oakland Race Track, there will be another match, the result of the one between Messrs. Slade and Pearson. This time there will be three contestants, Mr. Jones making the third man. The conditions of the match are $100 a man, 50 birds each, 30 yards rise, both barrels, the winner to take the pool and the lowest man to pay all expenses. These terms are best suited to good shooting, as neither of the three will care to be last. The shooting commences at 11 o'clock sharp. There will be lively betting on this match, for there really is not a bird between the men, when shooting in their best form.

The citizens of Napa fond of true sport have recently been enjoying an old-fashioned coon hunt. Uncle Aleck, a colored man of experience in that line, headed the expedition which was successful. Uncle Aleck, speaking of the animal, says, "de coon is de fightingest small animal dat runs, but he is powerful good when roasted wid sweet taters." We have repeatedly tried the table merits of the coon, and found them powerful good without the sweet taters.

International Gun Trials.

Dr. Wm. Crenshaw, John Macfarlane and T. C. Abbott, the judges selected by the *Turf, Field and Farm* in the gun trials for prizes given by the proprietors of that paper, which was held at the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club, near Bergen Point, N. J., on the 3d inst., have announced their decision. They were assisted by Thos. Lloyd and W. W. Walsh. Both first prizes were won by foreign makers—Lang & Son, of London, being successful in the 12-bore class, and Rigby & Company, of Dublin, in the 10-bore class. In the 10-bore class Parker's American made gun was second, although in killing ability it was superior to the winner by two points, but fell so short in its breech action and general workmanship that its total was 12 points behind the Rigby gun. The same degree of killing excellence was also noted for the 12-bore gun, by Parker, the total points in pattern, penetration and evenness being 58, the same as the successful gun by Lang & Son, but in workmanship it fell so far behind that it only secured a total of 84 points, and was sixth in the list; an American-made gun from Schoverling, Daly & Gales, of this city, being the fifth.

TWELVE-BORE CLASS.

MAKER.	Pattern.	Penetration.	Evenness.	Breech action.	Locks.	Barrels.	Workmanship.	Poise.	Total.
Joseph Lang & Son, London; gun No. 6,244; full choke; weight, 7¼ lbs.	19	20	19	15	7	7	5	5	97
W. W. Greener, Birmingham; gun No. 20,478; full choke; weight, 7 lbs. 7 ozs.	20	18	20	15	6	6	4	5	94
J. Rigby & Co., Dublin; gun No. 15,348; modified choke; weight, 7 lbs. 9 ozs.	18	18	16	16	8	7	5	5	92

The other contestants included J. & W. Tolley, Birmingham, England; gun No. 5,813; weight, 7¾ pounds; 89 points. Charles Daly, New York City (Schoverling, Daly & Gales); gun No. 2,340; weight, 7 pounds 5 ounces; 88 points. Parker Bros., Meriden, Conn.; gun No. 35,633; weight, 7½ pounds; 84 points. H. Pieper, New York City (Schoverling, Daly & Gales); gun No. 8,333; weight, 7 pounds 10 ounces; 74 points. James Wholley, Malden, England; weight 6 pounds 15 ounces; 74 points.

TEN-BORE CLASS.

MAKER.	Pattern.	Penetration.	Evenness.	Breech action.	Locks.	Barrels.	Workmanship.	Poise.	Total.
J. Rigby & Co., Dublin; gun No. 14,483; weight 8 lbs.	16	20	20	15	8	7	5	5	96
Parker Bros., Meriden, Conn.; gun No. 36,436, weight 9 pounds 15 ounces	20	20	18	13	5	2	3	3	84
C. Daly, (Schoverling, Daly & Gales), New York city; gun No 2,613; weight 9½ pounds	18	18	17	14	5	4	3½	4	83½

The other contestants were H. Pieper (Schoverling, Daly & Gales), New York; gun No. 8,379; weight 9 pounds; 83 points. P. Webley & Son, Birmingham; gun No. 12,189; weight 9 pounds 5 ounces; 83 points. W. Greener, Birmingham; gun No. 11,217; weight 8 pounds 5 ounces; 80 points.

The prizes were a silver cup and diploma for the best gun in each class and diplomas for each of the other guns, showing their special qualifications.

A Big California Lion.

The Modesto *Journal* of April 8th says: "Ed. Jones, a sixteen-year-old son of Humphrey Jones, and I, James, succeeded in killing one of the largest California lions that was ever seen in California, Saturday. It will be remembered that young Jones has made himself quite a hero during the past ten days as a hunter. Only a few days ago he killed a lion that was supposed to be as large as they ever grow, but the one they killed Saturday morning weighs at least one hundred pounds more than the first. It weighed three hundred pounds, and was nine feet long. The young men heard it among the sheep, and on going out saw it walking off with a full-grown sheep in its mouth. Their dogs started after it and treed Mr. lion about two miles from camp. The boys got up as near as they could and blazed away. The lion fell out of the tree badly wounded, but had power enough left to clean out the dogs. The brush was so thick that the boys could not get close enough to see the beast until they had started a fire with leaves and brush. They then went up to within about ten feet of the king of California beasts and put an end to his life. One of the fore paws is in this office, and is as large as the paw of a full-grown African lion." We like to record such deaths for they mean the preservation of lots of wild game. A deer has no more chance with these voracious brutes than a young colt or a sheep. By some strange instinct they always select the best in the band for their meal.

Two entirely white opossums, with dark eyes, were recently found at Hot Springs, Arkansas. We appreciate the genius of the newspaper sharp who got off the above idea. When we are treated to something new we like it thoroughly new. To beat the old, stale, Albino animal, with pink eyes, is just grand and suits us precisely. Just think of pure white 'possums with black eyes! That's the thing! But the next novelty of the kind we find gravels us. It is said a rabbit was captured in Pine valley, Union county, Or., recently. It is of pure white, and the toes of its feet are about three inches long, with regular webs between them like a duck's. But, in place of being used for swimming, they are a sort of snowshoes to hold its weight on top of the soft snow when in search of food. Good for Oregon! Arkansas is now nowhere with its white 'possums. We have no remarks to make about that Oregon rabbit, only we rejoice the color of the eyes is not given. Those feet are enough at one time.

The Forester Club of Sacramento, held their monthly meeting on Sunday at Agricultural Park. It was a shoot for a medal, in which the fourteen members present all shot on even terms, at twelve birds, at twenty-one yards' rise. The weather was blustery, and the birds being a good lot a great many got away or were carried beyond the boundary. The medal was won by J. W. Todd, the newly elected president of the club, and the following was the score: Todd 11, H. Gerber 10, Schroth 9, Eckhardt 9, Young 9, Miller 8, Chapman 8, Zuver 8, Verity 6, Ruhstaller 6, W. Watson 5 and F. F. Tebbets 5. Between the two latter there was a side bet of $20, the former to beat the second two out of the twelve to be shot, and the bet was therefore won by Dr. Tebbets. The club has arranged for a valuable prize, to be awarded at the close of the season to the member who shall have killed the most birds in the regular club contests, exclusive of shoot-offs.

A Maryland gentleman informs the writer of this paragraph that it is impossible even for epicures to distinguish a red-headed duck from a canvasback duck when either is brought on the table with the head cut off, and that when he has been out shooting it is his custom to present any canvasbacks he may have killed to his friends, they appreciating the compliment, and he and his family enjoying red-headed ducks worth $1.50 a pair just as much as canvasback ducks worth $5 a pair. Such information, however, need not be too highly prized by the managers of hotels and restaurants.—*Harper's Weekly.* We said the same thing last season about the mallard. We still think there is much nonsense in the preferance given to canvasbacks over all other ducks.

Preparations for the Chico Tournament are about matured to the satisfaction of the managers. *Twelve* hundred pigeons have been *secured* up to date, and three hundred more are confidently expected. The *Enterprise* says: San Francisco will send eighteen or twenty shootists, Stockton a dozen, Petaluma ten, Sacramento perhaps fifteen, Colusa about ten, Orland and Red Bluff as many more, Oroville eight, Biggs and Gridley half a dozen each, and with the membership of the town club it is highly probable that there will be a hundred or more of the best pigeon poppers in the State. We hear of several in this city who intend being present, but we think the number given above too high.

George W. Ellery, of Sacramento, has distributed in various places near Sacramento the Arizona quail recently received by him, with a view to propagation. Some of the birds have been placed on the State preserves at Folsom. Mr. Ellery is a young and ardent sportsman, a member and officer of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club, and a gentleman earnest in his endeavors to do good in his day and generation. We hope these efforts to propagate the Arizona quail will be successful. The indescriminate slaughterer of game is the only obstacle in the way.

The Neophyte Club will have their first meeting since organizing to-day, at Bird's Point, Alameda, the shooting to commence at half past one, sharp.

The Marysville Gun Club had a clay pigeon shoot last Sunday, in which the pools were won by Messrs. George Griffiths, Wescott and Holder.

The eastern exchanges report a terrible destruction of grouse and quail by the heavy snow storms of last winter.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The event at Shell Mound on Sunday was the match between the Eintracht Schuetzen Rifles and the German Fusileer Guard, for an elegant silver goblet presented by Captain Stettin of the latter. As usual, the Eintrachts, who are a very able and splendid corps, came off victorious, beating their opponents 43 points. The conditions of the match were 10 men to the team, 10 shots each, 200 yards distance. This allowed a possible 50 points to the man, or 500 to the team. Captain Fred. Kuhls captained the Eintrachts, and Captain Stettin the Fusileers. Only two out of the twenty men got over the charmed line of forty, and they belonged to the Eintrachts. These were Kuhls and Ropke, both of whom hold a distinguished position among our local riflemen. Kuhls, as usual, shot very steadily, making 46 out of a possible 50. The day was cold, which, perhaps, accounts for the low scores generally made. After the match both teams sat down to an elegant repast furnished by Captain Siebe, for which the losing party paid. The kindliest feeling prevailed throughout the day, especially during dinner, when, according to the custom of our fun-loving German citizens, no one was spared when a joke could be made. We understand it is probable the same teams will have another match before the season ends. A handsome gold medal was donated by Mr. F. Gruner for the highest score among the Eintrachts, if they proved victors. Among his other trophies, this one fell to the lot of Captain Fred. Kuhls. The score:

EINTRACHT SCHUETZEN SECTION.		FUSILEER GUARD.	
Captain Kuhls	5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—46	Captain Stettin	3 4 5 3 2 4 5 4 4 4—38
Ropke	4 4 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 4—41	Hagemann	4 3 4 3 3 4 5 3 4 4—37
Klare	3 4 4 4 4 4 5 2 4—38	Huber	3 4 4 4 5 4 4 0 4 4—36
Beckert	4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4—37	Bohlmann	4 3 4 3 3 5 4 4 2 3—35
Stamer	4 4 4 0 4 5 4 4 4 4—37	Schwane	4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 3—34
Schuck	3 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4—36	Bemerer	0 2 4 5 5 4 2 4 5 4—34
Schneider	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3—36	G. Schaefer	3 3 3 2 4 3 4 2 4 4—32
Bock	4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 5 3—36	Titjen	3 2 4 3 4 4 3 2 2 3—30
Wehle	3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4—35	C. Schaefer	3 3 4 4 4 2 4 3 0 3—30
Hartmansen	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 0—34	Ekley	3 0 3 0 2 0 4 4 0 4—20
Total	376	Total	327

On the same day and place, another phenominal specimen of rifle shooting was given, this time by Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, one of our leading marksmen who never makes a poor score. It was an attempt to beat the record of Geo. W. Thaxter, the famous rifleman of Carson, Nevada. Some fortnight ago the latter attempted to make a standard record of his ability with the rifle, and took 50 shots at the 200-yard and 50 shots at the 500-yard target. At both ranges he made the remarkable aggregate of 457 out of a possible 500, which was 91 2-5 per cent. This was regarded a wonderful performance even for such a sharpshooter as Mr. Thaxter, and stood, up to Sunday, as a challenge to the world. Our California pride became uneasy under the challenge, and so our able representative, S. I. Kellogg, undertook to beat it and succeeded most gloriously in doing so; beating, as he did, under the same conditions, the score of Thaxter by four points, the total being 461 or 92 1-5 per cent. It is probable at such distances no two such records were ever made before. Doubtless there are others among us who could equal Thaxter's performance, but in so gallantly beating it Lieutenant Kellogg has done himself and the State to which he belongs an honor that cannot be under-estimated, and will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Kellogg used a Remington Military rifle, regulation cartridges, sights and pull on trigger. The score:

	200 yards.	500 yards.
S. I. Kellogg	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5—46	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—48
	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5—46	5 5 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 3—45
	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—41	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5—47
	4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5—46	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50
	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—48—227	5 4 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 4—44—234
Aggregate		461

To-morrow the sixth shoot of the teams of the Fifth Infantry for the military trophy will take place at Shell Mound. So far, the Field and Staff and Company A of Oakland have won twice, and Company C of Petaluma once. Company B of San Jose may be considered in, but the Vallejo Rifles are clean out. From what we hear, the Ladies' Rifle Team of Solano will have no difficulty in beating the Vallejo boys, if they meet, as probably they will, during the summer.

At Shell Mound range last Sunday, Lieutenant H. J. Mangels, Company C, 2d Artillery, and Mr. F. Hagemann had a friendly match, 50 shots each, at 200 yards, Mangels giving Hagemann 15 points. The Lieutenant won by 8 points over all. With one or two exceptions, it will be seen, the fours and fives prevail on both sides. Springfield rifles were used. The score:

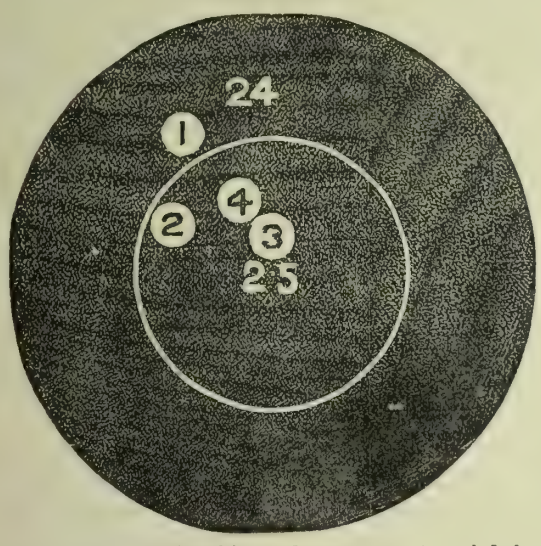
H. J. Mangels.	4 5 3 5 5 4 5 4 4 5—44	F. Hagemann.	5 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4—37
	5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42		0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—37
	5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—44		4 4 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 3—40
	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—44		4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 3—40
	5 4 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4—43		4 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 4—40
Total	217	Total	194

Company C, of 2d Artillery, have a regular medal match every month, and a regular prize match every half year. Both happen together this time, and both will be shot off to-morrow, at Shell Mound. The distance will be at 200 and 500 yards, with United States Springfield rifles.

At Alameda.

The regular monthly prize and medal shooting of the California Schuetzen Club took place Sunday at Alameda, Schuetzen Park. The highest scores on record in the first, second and third classes were made. The following marksmen won: Champion prize, H. C. Smith, 422 rings; first-class prize, F. Boeckman, 430 rings; second-class prize, J. Utschig, 409 rings; third-class prize, W. Lingenfelser, 414 rings, and fourth-class medal, M. Golly, 308 rings.

Jacoby's Performance.



Four shots, actual position and measurement copied from the target, shot by Philo Jacoby on Sunday, March 30th, at Alameda, Schuetzen Park, off hand, at 200-yards distance, score 99 out of a possible 100, measurement 2¼ inches. Shot in presence of Jas. Stanton, H. C. Smith, Chas. Sagehorn, Otto Burmeister, Finking and Mr. Rule, of the Bodie Rifle Club, and others of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein and Turner Sharpshooters. This record comes in well with that of Kellogg and Thaxter, as showing the accuracy of rifle-shooting on this coast. We can still add another, that of Lieutenant Fred Kunhle, who some time ago made 457 out of a possible 500, off-hand, at 200 yards alone. These records place California in a high position, giving her, as they do, three men whose shooting will bear comparison with the world. We may remark in conclusion that Jacoby still shoots with a rifle made for him in San Francisco twenty years ago by Chas. Shotterbeck, and which, during that long time, has never been touched inside the barrel in the shape of repairing.

Since writing the above we learn that Howard Carr, of Klein & Carr, Market street, also made 457 off-hand, 200 yards, at Shell Mound, last year. This adds another laurel to California's history.

The Rifle Association.

The regular annual meeting of the California Rifle Association was held last evening at 590 Mission street, H. W. Sime acting as secretary. Seventeen members were present. The following gentlemen were elected as the Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year: Colonel Ranlett, Sergeant Nash, Lieutenant Sime, Captain Sprowl, Lieutenant Townsend, Lieutenant Kellogg, Captain Fairbanks, Colonel Tobin, Lieutenant O'Brien, Captain Collier and Colonel Dickinson. The Association then adjourned and the new Board convened. The following officers of the Association were elected: President, Colonel H. D. Ranlett; vice-president, Lieutenant H. W. Sime; secretary, Captain E. G. Sprowl. The election of treasurer was postposed until the next meeting. On motion of Lieutenant Kellogg the following committee was appointed to organize and further the interests of the California Rifle Team: Lieutenant Klein, Captain Sprowl, Colonel Tobin, Colonel Ranlett, Colonel Beaver, Brigadier-General Dimond and Major-General Cosby.

On motion of Lieutenant Sime the following gentlemen were elected honorary members of the Association for life: General John McComb, Major-General Charles Foreman and Colonel A. Andrews.

Since the above election the new directors have met and postponed the day of shooting from the 27th of April to May 11th. They have also added some new and interesting features to the programme, which will be published next week.

Good Scores at Carson.

A match with rifles was shot at Carson last Sunday week, between Geo. C. Thaxter, of that city, and C. H. Galusha, Captain of the Emmet Guards, of Virginia City. The conditions were 100 shots at the 200 and 500-yard ranges, 50 shots apiece at each range. The contestants both used the Hopburn Remington. The scores are unusually high, that of Mr. Thaxter's (457) beating all records ever made in the United States. The best previous record was that of H. G. Parker, 453. The score stood as follows at the close: Thaxter at 200-yards target, 225; at 500 yards, 232; total, 457. Galusha at the 200-yards target, 219; at the 500 yards, 233; total, 452. Thaxter, Galusha, Saffell and Crawford then scored 370, making an average of .92½.—*Virginia Exchange.* Thaxter and Kellogg would do to travel and shoot against the world. We presume, it is the record in this match that Kellogg beat on Sunday.

We stated some weeks ago that Mr. Herman Hopf, a prominent member of the Swiss Rifle Club, was going to settle down in Santa Rosa. We are glad to find this is not the case. He has recently associated himself with Mr. Crittenden, 1785 Market street, manufacturer of Stomach Bitters. Mr. Hopf is an enthusiastic rifleman, and we are glad the distinguished club he belongs to will still enjoy the benefit of his active membership.

Tom Gallagher, formerly Captain of the Sarsfield Guard of Gold Hill, and now a member of Colonel Ranlett's crack team of California, on Thursday of last week shot a friendly match with George C. Thaxter, of the Carson Guard, twenty shots at the two ranges. Thaxter scored 94 out of a possible 100, and Gallagher 89.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Care of Stallions and Brood-Mares.

In a series of articles upon the experience of breeders Dr. Elwood Harvey says:

"I think a stallion should be kept in good condition all the year and that there is no change needed in the stud season. He should be liberally fed, have all the water he wants when he wants it, should have a comfortable stall—that is, well lighted and ventilated, a gentle man for attendant, and plenty of exercise at such work as will be expected of his progeny. He should not be conditioned for racing during the stud season, but if of racing blood he should be fit to show some speed at any time. I do not believe in stimulating his system during the season by excessive feeding, warm dressing, and inaction, nor in allowing him to 'run down' when out of season for want of sufficient food and exercise. A horse should not be allowed to serve mares before he is mature. It certainly hinders the development of any male animal to copulate before maturity, and it seems to be true that the best foals are begotten when sires are well advanced in years.

"Stallions are commonly allowed to serve as many mares as are taken to them, to the number sometimes of more than a hundred in a season, and cover two to five in one day, and none the next, just as happens. I do not know that any bad results follow to the horse or his get. Such a custom is not much different from what happens in freedom. The great popularity of Hambletonian was that he took more mares to his embrace than any other horse of whose stud service we have a record. It is true that there were a number of good mares that produced great trotters to the cover of Hambletonian, but it is also true that many other good mares that were bred to him produced offspring of quite inferior quality, inferior to their dams in speed and spirit. I cannot doubt that the general quality of Hambletonian get would have been much higher if he had served fewer mares, and had been given a little fast work in competition with other horses every year between seasons.

"In my own limited experience I have observed that horses are more keen to serve after they have been warmed up by exercise, and particularly after a lively brush with another horse on the road. I should certainly prefer to have my mares covered when the horse was in that condition, and by a horse that was frequently put so by such means.

"I have no facts by which to satisfactorily answer the question as to the best time in the heat to put the mare to the horse. This I know, mares show their heat more in the latter part of it, and most on the last day. If a mare shows it only on one day of the heat, it is sure to be the last day. About one-third of the mares brought to my horses were in heat the day before, but not so then. The owner thinks it had just come on the day before, and expresses a confidence in her being bred to the horse that is based on her excessive heat all day yesterday, which was the first he had seen of it. I infer from this fact that the last day is the surest time, but I do not know. I neither have any facts to base an opinion on in regard to which sex preponderates in the get of horses advanced in years and heavily taxed in stud service. Nor have I observed any causes that seem to determine the sex of the foal.

"In answer to the question at what interval of days after coupling should the mare be tried again, I would say that in the spring and summer mares come in heat about every three weeks, and that it remains on about one week—that the heat is on for one and off for two. The mare may be served every day for a week or more. It is a pretty good rule to try the mare again, after any copulation, in a little less than three weeks, and repeat the trial every two days for a week. I never knew a mare to refuse the horse on the ninth day after foaling, and it is a time when she is likely to become impregnated. Some breeders prefer the day when the foal is four weeks old to any other period of her brooding, considering it the surest time. A mare is more likely to get with foal when bred if her diet has been gradually lessened for a few weeks before. She should, in other respects, be treated as has been advised in regard to stallions, if circumstances allow it. That is, she should be in the best of condition as to health, strength, spirit, endurance, etc., for to transmit these qualities to her offspring they should exist in full force to her. The best treatment after service must be that which nearly approaches the unrestrained actions of both mare and horse in a state of freedom. It is a well-recognized fact that the surest way to get a mare with foal is to allow her the freedom of a field. The common belief is that the horse should be a two-year-old. This has grown out of the fact that two-year-old stallions are oftner at pasture than the old ones. But young stallions are not surer foal-getters than old ones.

"My horses are used every day in any practice. I keep none but stallions. They are treated and used just as geldings and mares are. They stand tied by their harness bridles for hours in the streets of a city, and give me no trouble. They do stud service to the extent of about forty mares each every season, which is the whole year. They serve mares in a stall of their stable and never anywhere else. After service they go directly to work in my wagon, ready any day for a brush on the road with whoever gives or accepts a challenge. The average percentage of mares that get with foal is about seventy-eight."

The *National Stockman* says: The patient, gradual development which the best drivers of fast horses practice in bringing out their best young animals might be profitably followed by those who have the handling of horses for heavier work. Many horses are ruined by being over-worked before they are inured to the hardships through which they are compelled to go.

Veterinary practice was recommended to young men at a recent meeting of the Kentucky Medical Society. The horses of the country being valued at $800,000,000, it is estimated that the annual loss from want of sound advice and treatment amounts to $15,000,000.

Laws of Breeding.

Finley Dunn, Jr., in a lecture before the Edinburg Veterinary College, said: "Our every day experience of the production and development of plants and animals at once suggests the existence of the great natural law embodied in the old familiar saying 'like produces like.' In accordance with this law, the peculiar properties, characters and qualities of the parent, whether good or bad, healthy or diseased, external or internal, are transmitted to the offspring, or in a word are hereditary. Many interesting and valuable facts have been recorded which prove, beyond all doubt, the hereditary tendency of the physical, mental and moral qualities of man. Parents transmit to their children their own, or at all events similar external forms, similar intellectual capacities, temperaments, dispositions, virtues and vices, as well as similar tendencies to particular diseases. Among horses we find, as in the human subject, ample illustration of the hereditary tendency of external form, disposition, habit and disease. The parent transfers to its offspring size, shape and general conformation similar to its own, and the aphorism 'like produces like' is as applicable to faulty and disproportioned as to beautiful and symmetrical form, to diseased and debilitated as to healthy and vigorous constitution. Beside the general constitution of the parents, their special condition at the time of copulation also appears to be to a certain extent transmitted to their offspring, and hence the necessity of selecting for breeding purposes only animals of a strong and healthy constitution, and of using them only when they are in full possession of their physical energies. For a high state of the physical energies at the time of impregnation is believed to produce a correspondingly great development of physical power in the offspring. On the other hand, we find that even a slight and temporary debility at the time of copulation exercises a marked deteriorating effect upon the spirit and vigor of the offspring. Hereditary diseases are less effectually treated by ordinary remedies than other diseases. Thus, although an attack of rheumatism, or constitutional opthalmia, may be subdued and the patient relieved of his pain, the tendency will still remain, and be greatly aggravated by each attack. Hereditary diseases do not necessarily show themselves at birth, in horses and cattle. There are only a few that do so, but most of them develop themselves only a considerable period after birth, and the inherent tendency may even remain latent during many years, and sometimes remain latent for a generation or two, and afterward reappear with all their wonted severity, and such cases are not of unfrequent occurrence. Diseases produced during the lifetime of an animal occasionally become hereditary, but not usually so. Blindness produced by injury or ordinary external causes, and roaring produced by phlebitis or even bronchitis, are seldom hereditary; and it appears as a general rule, admitting, however, of some exceptions, that a local injury or disease produced by accidental causes is not likely to be hereditary, although a general deteriorated state of health, however produced, is very apt to be so."

Against Horse-Shoeing.

One of the most intelligent and prosperous Michigan farmers has entirely abandoned the practice of shoeing. He says that if never shod his horses rarely have tender feet, their feet keep in good shape, and he finds they are far less apt to be lame. He even finds that those which have never been shod have such sharp hoofs that unless the roads are very icy they stand to draw quite a load. When so icy as to make it dangerous to drive, which is seldom more than two or three days in a year, he can well afford to let his team rest, or draw wood or manure on the farm where they can almost always travel safely.

A recent writer in a scientific journal takes precisely the same ground in reference to roadsters and even horses on the race-course. He says of his own unshod horse that after having been for years the victim of the farrier, it is remarkable that he should work as he does barefooted. "Shod, he 'brushed' and stumbled badly; barefoot he does neither." He tells of a doctor's horse that in five years has traveled in London streets a distance of more than 13,000 miles. He was never shod, yet his hoofs are the admiration of veterinary surgeons, and show no sign of undue wear. Several other cases even more significant are cited.

The writer has a pair of rather light mares which he drives on the road exclusively. For the past three years he has suffered them to go barefoot, and is more than ever satisfied with the result. Their feet have been much improved, and they are much more free from lameness, or a cramped gait. Possibly horses with hoofs congenitally tender, those whose feet have been ruined by the shoer, and those driven continuously on hard roads may need to be shod, but do not many farmers visit the blacksmith more than is necessary or wise? is a question upon which many if not by far the most of our farmers may profitably meditate.—*Amateur, in N. Y. Tribune.*

Cross Breeding.

With one of Hark Comstock's articles I heartily concur, that the old rancour between the breeders of the different families of trotting horses has largely died out and given way to a natural pride by the different owners in having representatives, and leading ones, of all of the best families. The illustration of this would be an exceedingly interesting article. And from the multitude of the facts in his possession, it would be very gratifying to me if Mr. Comstock would apply the reasoning he gives to Hambletonian to the value of cross-breeding. Maud S., the fastest mare in the world, is the result of a violent outcross—a Hambletonian stallion upon a pacing-bred mare. If her grandam's breeding could be sustained as by Boston, we would have the three sharpest outcrosses in the world, the trotting-bred, the pacing-bred and the running-bred, in immediate conjunction. St. Julien, the second fastest, was by an outcrossed Hambletonian, not a Clay, upon a Clay mare. Clingstone, the greatest of all for his opportunities, is by an outcrossed sire, the very sharpest—by a trotting-bred sire out of a running-bred mare. His dam was also sharply outcrossed. Trinket, who can run, pace and trot fast, without slacking to change her gait, is by an out-bred sire, sired by an out-bred sire, out of a Hambletonian mare, with many pacing instances in the family, though their source has not been definitely fixed. Messenger Duroc's successes, like those of his sire, Hambletonian, have generally, if not universally, been upon the Star and Clay outcrosses, and it has worked well in the second generation through Rysdyk, with the thoroughbred or outcross.—*Country Gentleman.*

A little freedom in the evening after a hard day's work is greatly enjoyed by horses, and it certainly does them good. There entire system is bent in but the one direction during the day while at work, and a change from that in the way of a good romp and a roll when freed from the harness cannot but be beneficial.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, April 19, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smtih, San Jose.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.

Pluvial Unpleasantness.

It is not a novel experience for the Blood-Horse Association to see portentous clouds and hear the pattering of rain-drops when, of all times, they would have clear skies and a good "outing" atmosphere; but the Spring Meeting of 1884 has been held under more unfavorable and disagreeable climatic conditions than any other in the history of the Association. Instances are few in this or any other country where dates have been so rigidly adhered to and programmes fully carried out in the face of such untoward circumstances as in the first two days of the meeting. For this particular season the meeting began two weeks too soon, but such an April deluge was not suggested by previous experience, and could not be foreseen. Ordinarily, the dates were in the regular order with meetings east of the mountains. To enable horses to be taken east in time for the opening of the season there, the California spring events cannot be delayed later than the middle of April. These eastern engagements were the main cause of the "rain or shine" announcements in the advertisements of the Blood-Horse Association this week. Saturday's races were run between showers, in splashing mud, and when the storm increased instead of diminished, and from occasional showers intensified into a steady downpour, it seemed next to impossible to go on. A meeting of the Trustees was held on Monday to consider the situation, and it was decided not to postpone on any account. The second day, Tuesday, was a repetition of the first, rain, mud and a skeletonic attendance of spectators. But the sport was good for those who did attend. The races were well contested and the best horses won. Racing in the mud and rain are sights not often seen in California, where habitues of the track are accustomed to fine weather and dry courses all through the racing season, but they are not uncommon in other parts of the country. Perhaps if the race-going public were to try the experiment once they would enjoy such affairs quite as well as any other. Heavy tracks have the effect of reducing the number of starters, for "weeds" cannot hope to keep in the company. Only the sturdiest and gamest from the stables face the starting flags on such occasions, and the battle is confined to a select few, but that fact makes the racing the more interesting. All of the horses that have started during the meeting have performed well, and no finer test of their quality could be given. Their ability as "mud horses" has been proven, and for one eastern campaigner the possession of this peculiarity is of the greatest value, inasmuch as showery weather and heavy tracks will surely be met many times in the course of the season on that side of the Rockies. In California we have racing earlier in the spring and later in the fall than in other parts of the United States, because the climate, as a rule, permits it, and in the division of time with other districts we must expect to give and take, so as to prevent clashing as far as possible. As the eastern season is shorter than ours, and every day must be utilized to allow the horses to get around the circuits, our important meetings will necessarily be respectively early and late in the year. As the number of associations is steadily increasing on this coast, the time is not far off when the dates will be so filled that there will be no margin of time for postponement, and events must be decided on the days set apart for them. The general public will find some advantages in this, as it will remove all uncertainty as to when particular races are to be run, and save many disappointments. People who come from a distance to attend these meetings will be able to make their arrangements with certainty, and the number of these out-of-town attendants will be thereby increased. All will find, by observation and experience, that great battles may be fought on the turf without tracks pointed to perfection and without any record breaking. We cannot expect the old-time leeway, that allows races to be continued almost indefinitely to obtain any longer. While we most heartily concur in the general idea of starting races promptly at the time announced, there are exceptions, and last Tuesday was one of them. We naturally feel a great interest in the association and all its affairs, financial and otherwise. We hardly think that any stable would have materially suffered by a delay of two or three days, and the association would have been largely the gainer by such a postponement. But regrets are useless, and the association must make the best of it on the ecclesiastical principle that "whatever is is right."

Spring Meeting at Fresno.

The Fresno Fair Association will give the first racing meeting over their new track this spring, commencing May 20th and continuing five days. The excellent programme will be found in our advertising columns, and we bespeak for it a careful consideration at the hands of our horsemen and others interested in the sports of the turf. The running events are numerous and varied, all distances being provided for, from a quarter to a mile and three-quarters. For two-year-olds, dashes of half a mile and three-quarters of a mile are offered; for all ages, a quarter dash, half-mile dash, half-mile heats, three-quarter dash, mile heats, and a dash of a mile and three-quarters. These races are all stakes with added money. The trotting fixtures that are open to the State are a $400 purse for the 2:40 class, a $1,000 purse for the 2:27 class, and a $100 purse for a race of mile heats, with gentlemen drivers. In addition, there are some district races on the programme, making in all fourteen numbers. The running races will be governed by the Blood-Horse Rules, and as the society is a member of the National Trotting Association, all racing will be to rule, and the full protection of the law extended. Fresno is favorably situated, with all rail communication with the other principal points of the State and coast; easy of access, and in a great producing district, where expenses must naturally be at the minimum. The association is composed of the leading citizens of an enterprising and thriving town. The track is constructed on scientific principles, and is a good one. We hope the association will meet with a liberal support from all concerned, as a successful result of this first venture will establish Fresno as a permanent member of the California circuit. Entries close May 5th, with W. W. Phillips, Secretary, at Fresno, or with Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The great success attending S. C. Bowley's first Combination Sale, which amounted to about twenty-one thousand dollars, has induced Mr. Bowley to make another one of these Combination Sales that are becoming so popular all over the county. The next sale will take place in October next, of which due notice will be given.

The Messrs. Fritsch, owners of Nellie R., deny that they have any intention of sending her East. She will be kept at home this year and go around the California circuit as usual.

We have been bombarded with inquiries as to what California horses will go East this year. The only direct answer we can give is that we don't know. The horses in training are so backward that they cannot be selected with any certainty. Mr. Winters expects to start about the end of the month, and his calculation is to take six, but what their names will be will depend on the trainer's reports during the next ten days. Mr. Haggin intended to ship five, but the list has not received final revision. Mr. Baldwin will send eight if their condition warrants, but not otherwise; and so it goes. The Palo Alto colts have been doing well, but on account of Gov. Stanford's bereavement all the spring and summer engagements of the stable have been cancelled, and the horses will be kept at home. Of the trotters we have already given Mr. Hickok's list. He will go about the 1st proximo. The Palo Alto trotters will not leave the farm until orders to that effect are received from Gov. Stanford, and if such instructions come at all it will not be until late in the season. That is the situation all round. We will undertake to keep our readers posted as far as we can, but the unknowable knocks us out.

Training in Kentucky is still backward, although sharp work has at last begun. Most of the horses are in good health, and as far forward as could be expected, with some prominent exceptions. Tyrant has been sick, but is improving, and there is a rumor that Gen. Harding is complaining in a leg. Farce met with a slight accident, and it is doubtful if he is ready for the Louisville meeting. The best trial reported is that of Mr. Haggin's mare Nellie Peyton, who ran on the inside track, sixty yards short of a mile, in 1:44¼. Others have shown miles in 1:49 and 1:50.

The attention of dairymen and admirers of fine cattle is called to the advertisement of the Palo Alto farm of two bulls for sale. A Holstein and an Ayrshire pure-bred, registered cattle. They are sold because of an over-stock, and probably no finer animals for dairy crossing can be found in the State.

The Blood-Horse Meeting.

There seems to be some fatality in the fixtures of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association as in both their Spring and Fall meetings the glorious climate is found to be averse to the sport, and we are generally treated to cold and wet weather. This season has not proved to be the exception, and, as many of the horses that entered for the various races here have also valuable engagements at the east, and as also a postponement of the meeting would have seriously interfered with those of Oakland and Sacramento, that follow next week and the week after, it was decided and announced that the races would come off rain or shine. There was a great difference of opinion in regard to this policy, and many arguments can be adduced for and against, the chief point on the latter side being that it will be a serious blow to the financial result of the meeting, owing to the great falling off in the attendance. As usual, under the energetic and constant supervision of the executive officers, the races came off promptly, and beyond the wretched state of the track on the two first days, there was not a hitch in the entire proceedings.

On Saturday, the inaugural day, the cards showed a woeful falling off in the number of starters for the two and three-year-old stakes, owing chiefly to the absence of any nominations in Mr. Haggin's name, and to the withdrawal of the Palo Alto and Baldwin Stables, the former declaring forfeit owing to the recent bereavement of Ex-Governor Stanford, and the latter stable having been much retarded in the preparation of their horses by the heavy storms that have raged at the south all through the spring. Thus, in the California Stake, a dash of half a mile, for two-year-olds, that closed with twenty-three nominations, there were but four starters, Alta and Estill belonging to Mr. Winters, Hidalgo originally nominated by Mr. J. B. Chase but now belonging to Mr. J. B. Haggin, and Mischief, a Katy Pease filly from Judge Mee's stable, that was too high in flesh to contest with her speedier opponents. The betting was $50 in favor of the Winters' pair, $15 for Hidalgo and $5 for Mischief. The result was an easy victory for Mr. Winters, who ran first and second with Estill and Alta, Hidalgo being a fair third.

SUMMARY.

April 12th—California Stake.—For two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Closed with twenty-three nominations.

Theodore Winters' ch c Estell, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 pounds... 1
Theodore Winters' b c Alta, by Norfolk—Ballinette, 110 pounds..... 2
J. B. Chase's bl c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra..... 3
James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease, 107 pounds 0
Time 0:53.

The second was the Hearst Stake; a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, in which Premium and Susan represented the Haggin Stable, at $100 against $50 for Joe Howell. Premium, as usual, got off in fine style, while Susan lost four or five lengths at the start, but closed up the gap on the home-stretch, the result being an easy win for Premium, with Howell a fair second.

SUMMARY.

The Hearst Stake.—For all ages; $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $200 added; a dash of three-quarters of a mile.

J. B. Haggin's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor, by St. Louis, 115 pounds..... 1
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shephard, 115 pounds..... 2
J. B. Haggin's ch f Susan, three years, by Warwick—Folly, 101 pounds 3
Time—1:21.

The third race was the Winter's Stake, a mile and a half, that closed with twenty-eight nominations, and which resulted in an easy victory for Mr. Winter's fine colt, the Prince of Norfolk, that, owing to his showing as a two-year-old, sold at $100 against $30 for Rosa Belle and Hirondelle that represented the Haggin stable.

SUMMARY.

Winter's Stake.—For three-year-olds; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake; closed with twenty eight-nominations.

Theodore Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, 100 pounds..... 1
J. B. Haggin's ch f Hirondelle, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood, 95 pounds 2
J. B. Haggin's b f Rosa Bella, by King Alfonso—Miranda, 95 pounds 3
Time—2:49.

The last race of the day was a Selling Purse, in which there were nine starters, Harry Rose being made first choice at $60 against $40 for Bryant W., $35 for Laura, and $40 to the field, in which were Blarney, Chris, Neilson, Assyria, Billy the Kid, and Zubilee. It was a pretty race all the way round, Harry Rose winning handily by a couple of lengths from Bryant W., with Laura a good third, thus the favorite carrying off each event.

SUMMARY.

Selling Race. Purse $200, of which $25 to second. Horsese entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry entitled weight; two pounds off for each $100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above; 1½ miles.

L. J. Rose's ch g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, by Norfolk, 3 years, $1,000, 99 lbs..... 1
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, blk c Bryant W., by Monday—Bebe, by imp. Nena Sahib, 4 years, $600, 110 lbs..... 2
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, by Shannon—Folly, by Planet, 4 years, $1,000, 113 lbs..... 3
T. F. Lynch's b c Blarney, by Wildidle—Blarney, by Blarneystone, 3 years, $1,000, 102 lbs..... 0
C. Dorsey's b g Chris, by Specter—by Veto, 6 years, $600, 111 lbs..... 0
H. C. Judson's b m Neilson, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules, 3 years, $1,400, 109 lbs..... 0
Jno. Mackey's ch f Assyria, by Lever—Asia, by imp. Australian, 3 years, $1,500, 112 lbs..... 0
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, by Newry, aged, $600, 111 lbs..... 0
Thos. Hazletts' ch g Jubilee, by Norfolk—by Lodi, aged, $700, 113 lbs..... 0
Time—2:03.

Second Day.

On Tuesday, the second day of the meeting, the weather was raw, the track in a very heavy condition, and as there was no great event on the card the attendance was light. The first race was a dash of five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, in which there were but two starters, J. C. Simpson's Cito and H. C. Judson's Billy Ayres. The latter was a great favorite, and, making all the running, won in an easy style.

SUMMARY.

April 15th; purse $200; for two-year-olds, of which $25 to the second; a dash of five furlongs.

H. C. Judson's b h Billy Ayres, by Shannon—Lady Clare, 110 pounds..... 1
J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, 107 pounds..... 2
Time—1:15.

The second race was a purse for three-year-old maidens, a mile and an eighth, in which Mr. Haggin's two mares Glorianna and Rose Bell were highly thought of, bringing $50 against $30 for Jou Jou, and $10, Jack Hayes and Neilson as the field. The pace was cut out by Rose, with Glorianne and Jou Jou close, while Neilson was trailing behind. At the third turn Rose was beaten, and when well in the straight Glorianne followed suit, then Neilson came with a rush, but too late; Jou Jou winning by a hand.

SUMMARY.

Purse $200; $50 to second; a mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds that have not won a race.

T. F. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything..... 1
H. C. Judson's b f Neilson, by Wild Idle—Susie Williamson..... 2
J. B. Haggin's ch m Glorianne, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca..... 3
W. M. Murray's ch c Jack Hayes, by Joe Daniels—Liberty..... 0
J. B. Haggin's b f Rose Bella, by King Alfonso—Miranda..... 0
Time—2:10.

The third race was a walk-over for Callie Smart, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Patsey Duffey paying forfeit.

SUMMARY.

Purse of $200, of which $50 to the second; a dash of a mile.

Theodore Winters' ch m Callie Smart, 3 years, by Norfolk—Mattie A...w. o

The last was a selling race, in which Laura and Bryant W. sold at about even rates, say $40, but with the former as first choice, and Chris and Billy the Kid sold in the field at $10. Chris cut out the pace for three-quarters of a mile, when he gave way to Bryant W., who led Laura by a length, but at the half-mile post they were on even terms, and after a desperate run home Laura was beaten at the grand stand, and Bryant W. won a good race, with Billy second.

SUMMARY.

Selling purse of $200, $25 to second; a mile and a quarter. Horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry rule weights; two pounds taken off for every $100 below that valuation, and three pounds added for every $100 above.

T. H. Williams Jr.'s, br h, Bryant W., 4 years, $600, by Monday—Bebe; 110 lbs..... 1
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, $600, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson, 111 lbs..... 2
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, 4 years, $1,000, by Shannon—Folly, 113 lbs..... 3
Caleb Dorsey's b g Chris, aged, $600, by Specter—by Veto, 111 lbs.... 0
Time, 2:23¾.

Third Day.

The Association had their first successful day on Thursday, when, with fine weather, a fairly attractive programme and a very much improved track, the attendance showed a notable increase. The card as usual contained four events, the first being a purse of $200, for two-year-olds, a dash of five-eighths, in which Mr. Winters' colt Bonanza was the favorite, against Mr. Judson's Billy A., and succeeded in landing the long odds laid upon him.

SUMMARY.

Bay District Track, April 27th.—Purse of $200 for two-year-olds; dash of five-eights of a mile. The winner of either of the preceding two-year-old races barred; second to carry five pounds above rule weight.

Theodore Winters' ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glenn, 107 pounds..... 1
H. C. Judson's ch c Billy A., by Wildidle—Bonanza, 110 pounds... 2
Time—1:05.

The second race was the Pacific Cup, a dash of two miles and a quarter; for all ages. That was divested of much of its attraction through the declaration of Trade Dollar, Sir Thad and Patsy Duffy. In their absence the talent siezed on Mr. Judson's John A. and made him favorite at $60, although as a three-year-old he was conceding thirty-four pounds to Mr. Dorsey's Birdcatcher, who sold for $40, Delaney & Ayres' Laura bringing $25. Birdcatcher made all the running, with John A. in close attendance, and in the straight on the last mile he challenged the leader, and won by a good neck, with Laura third.

SUMMARY.

Pacific Cup Handicap; $50 each, $20 if declared; $500 added; second to receive $150, third to save stake; two miles and a quarter.

H. C. Judson's blk c John A. three years, by Monday—Lady Clare. 97 pounds..... 1
Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, aged, by Spectre—Pet, 90 pounds... 2
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four years, by Shannon—Folly, 105 pounds..... 3
Time—4:13¾.

The next was a handicap for three-year-olds, a mile and three-eighths, in which there was some heavy wagering, those who had won of Harry Rose's previous victory backing him freely against his only opponent Glorianna, at $100 to $35. The colt made all the running, but Glorianna kept close up, and gaining the inside on the turn into the home stretch appeared to gain with every stride, but was beaten out by more than half a length in 2:29¼. A complaint of foul riding was made against the rider of Rose for crowding Glorianna into the fence, and was allowed, after an examination of the track and a very deliberate discussion on the merits of the case. This was the only time the favorite won in the day, and by a scratch at that.

SUMMARY.

Handicap Stakes for three-year-olds; a mile and three-eighths; $25 each, $10 if declared, with $200 added.

J. B. Haggin's ch f Glorianne, by Joe Daniels—Rebecca, 113 pounds, 1
L. J. Rose's ch g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, 109 pounds, 0
Harry Rose was disqualified for foul riding.
Time—2:29¼.

The final race was a three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for a purse of $300, which was won in two straight heats by Mr. Haggin's Premium, after a hard run with Delaney and Ayres' Joe Howell, the mare being the favorite. The final heat was the best-contested race of the day.

SUMMARY.

Purse of $300, $50 to the second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

J. B. Haggin's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—by St. Louis, 115 pounds..... 1 1
Delaney & Ayres' b g Joe Howell, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd, 117 pounds..... 2 2
Time—1,17¼, 1:17¼.

A Talk with Fred. Archer.

In connection with the publication of an excellent colored portrait of the great English jockey Fred Archer, by the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, that paper published a very interesting talk with Archer, in which he explained the reason why he is so often a winner, and why for eleven years he has stood at the head of the list, and which contains so much solid sense for our own riders that it may do them some good to reprint it. The only one of them who conspicuously follows Archer's ideas is Jimmy McLaughlin, of the Brooklyn Stables, who, as he sits well up on his horse, with a firm but easy grip of the reins, his horse thoroughly under control and ready to be off at the slightest move of the starter's flag, has won more admiration and success than any other rider in this country, and this, too, without disparagement to Haywood, Huges or Murphy, all of whom are quick, Hughes especially when riding two-year-olds. But McLaughlin certainly illustrates Archer's idea better than any of the others. Here is an extract from the interview:

"I should like to know, only I suppose you really can't quite tell yourself, how it is that you keep up your average of wins year after year."

"Well," Archer replies, with a smile, "I really don't quite know. I never throw away a chance in a race if I can help it, am always looking out to see how I can steal a length or two by getting the rails, or anything of that sort; and then, I think, I generally manage to get well away. But what people say, and what I sometimes read in some of the papers, about the starter favoring Archer, and his being 'off a couple of lengths to the good' is not true, all the same; in fact, it's rubbish. Of course I don't mean to say that I don't do my best to get away when the flag falls; but it isn't the getting away first so much as how you get away, how you set your horse going, I mean, that makes all the difference. You can't set a horse going at once if you have a tight hold of his head. You often see a jockey at the post on a five-furlong race, pulling at his horse, as nervous as he can be, watching the starter. The flag falls and he lets go of the reins, but his horse isn't ready to slip off at his best pace. I've always got my horse ready to go, but not pulling at him, and then when we do start I'm at full speed at once. If you watch you'll often see that some jockey is off a couple of lengths before me, but if his horse wasn't just ready, he doesn't keep his advantage."

Size in Breeding.

A correspondent of an exchange gives a few ideas that may be of value to those interested in breeding horses. He says: The shape of the foal takes more after the sire than the dam. Some few mares breed more to themselves than the horse, but, as a rule, most breed to the horse in regard to make and shape, and, therefore, if you were to put a number of mares to the same horse, and one mare to different horses in succession, the foals by the same horse would bear a greater resemblance to the sire, and, therefore, to each other, than the one mare's foals would bear to her in appearance, shape and outline. The size of the foal depends more upon the size of the dam than the sire. In order, therefore, to secure full-sized animals it is more necessary to have a large, roomy mare than a large horse; while, on the other hand, in order to be more certain of obtaining a particular shape or outline, it is more important that the sire should be of the shape you wish to obtain than the dam. Or, to put it shorter, you ought to breed from mares which are the size you want, and horses which are the shape you want.

The imported horse Silverstream, has been taken back to England. Silverstream is a bay horse, bred by Mr. R. Jardine, in 1875, and imported by the American Horse Exchange in 1881, and was for a long time held for sale in New York without getting a customer. He was finally purchased by Mr. R. B. Forbes, Jr., of Massachusetts, for mere nothing. About two weeks ago Mr. John Davis received a telegram from Mr. Tattersall, to find out the whereabouts of the horse, and, repurchasing him, returned him to England. It seems that since he left England his blood has become highly fashionable. His sire Tynedale has got the noted horse Border Minstrel, and his dam Lena foaled Ishmael, another fine horse. Silverstream is a son of Tynedale (son of Warlock), out of Lina by Stockwell; 2d dam Selina (Caterer's dam) by Orlando; 3d dam, Ladye of Silverkeld Well, out of old Emma. Mr. Asnenden, so long connected with the American Horse Exchange, hunted him up, and, securing him, had him shipped to England.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

"Now that horseback riding has become so fashionable, I wish it would extend to the drivers of trotters," said Isaac Woodruff, the other day. I agree with him that it is the one thing needful to bring about a revival of trotting under saddle. In talking of old-time races, he said: "I drove Western Gray Eagle twenty miles, in harness, beating Bevin's Lady Clay. I also drove a dark-spotted gelding, 15.2½ hands, called Spangle, fifty miles, on the Union track, inside of four hours, with wagon and driver weighing 400 pounds. How is that for endurance? I think he was by a Canadian horse by the name of Sportsman, said to be the sire of Tacony. I rode Ajax a twenty-mile race, to saddle, and won it. I think he could have done the distance in fifty-eight minutes and a half when in his prime. He was a dark brown gelding, 15.1 hands high, short tail, and as pure a gaited one as ever you saw."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Betting Rumors and Transactions in Manhattan—The Daly-Jim McGowan Case—Jerome Park Filling Up—News from England—General Sporting Notes, etc.

On Tuesday of this week the speculative fraternity of this city had a bad scare. A telegram to the Associated Press reached here from Louisville that Col. R. A. Johnson, the owner of the much-fancied Derby colts Powhatan and Loftin, had been murdered by a negro boy employed as a hostler. At once all was consternation in the various betting resorts, for the death of this gentleman meant the disqualification of his colts, the losing of all the money already bet on them, the making of new stakes in the race, and many other complications too numerous to mention. On looking up the entry, however, made in 1882, it was found that the horses had been nominated by R. A. Johnson *& Co.*, which effectually saved the subscription, and on the heels of this came a second dispatch that the unfortunate gentleman who had lost his life was R. H. Johnson, another person. So the Powhatan and Loftin men breathed more freely; but for the time being there was a bad stampede.

Yesterday Mr. Hugh McIntyre, Secretary of the Washington Jockey Club, called on me while on a short visit here. He informed me that the Baron Von Seidlitz, the recent purchaser of the steeple-chaser Jim McGowan for $4,500, was in Washington last week in the endeavor to have the horse's expulsion last fall rescinded. The Executive Committee of the Jockey Club held a meeting, and the young gentleman rider stated his case, but the Committee refused to entertain the application. The case of Daly and this horse was a very flagrant one, and the occasion demanded an example at the time. It had the desired effect, and drove W. C. Daly, the culprit, out of business, he disposing of most of his horses; but it seems like straining the point a trifle to still bar out the best steeple-chaser in the country, now owned by a gentleman in good standing, like the young Hungarian Baron. The Washington Jockey Club, however, believe that they are doing right in refusing to lift the ban of expulsion from the horse, and that is the way the case stands. It is rather hard on the Baron, who had expected to run Jim McGowan for the great Hempstead steeple-chase at the Rockaway Hunt meeting on May 10th next, and also for a similar event the week after at Garden City where the Meadow Brook Hunt hold their meeting. In either of these races he could very likely win back the horse's purchase-money, and also lend additional interest to the meetings. Betting in this city on Kentucky events has been rather quiet, and as the New Orleans racing has stopped for a week, the fancy, have had only the Suburban Handicap at Sheepshead Bay, and the Withers' Stakes at Jerome to claim their attention. All accounts point to the first-named race as likely to prove one of the great racing events of the year, and indications tend to the belief that from twenty to twenty-five horses out of the sixty acceptances will be seen at the post. Fully that number have been already well backed at prices ranging from 10 to 200 to 1, and the latest to receive heavy support are Turk, 3 years, 91 pounds; Eolist, 4 years, 107 pounds, and the great Iroquois, 6 years, 130 pounds. Here are a light, middle and top-weight represented, and they show plainly enough the good work done by the handicapper, Mr. J. G. K. Lawrence, who has framed perhaps the best appointment of weights ever made public on any American race of note. Turk, by the Ill-Used, won a solitary race last year with 81 pounds up. He belongs to Appleby and Johnson, the book-makers. His owners have backed him to the extent of $300, at 45 to 1. This means a bet of $300 to $13,500 that Turk wins the Suburban. About Eolist, the four-year-old brother to Eole, still heavier money has gone on. $500 has been placed on him with such responsible firms as Wm. Lovell, Kelly & Bliss, and Cridge & Co. of this city, at the odds of 40 to 1. The money emanates from Gebhardt, through a friend, and means a bet of $500 against $20,000 that Eolist wins the Suburban. It is an open secret that this colt, who only ran twice last year, is very little inferior to Eole his great brother, and if this estimate of Eolist is a correct one, it makes his chance a very good one, indeed. The great Iroquois, however, has his friends in spite of his "steadier" of 130 pounds. $1,500 to $100 was written about him yesterday by Lovell, and the latter was a speculator who knows pretty well the state of affairs at Rancocas. Certainly, the great son of Leamington is expected to retrieve his laurels this year, and that he is capable of doing so when in condition, few who saw his game rush last August at the finish of the Monmouth Stakes will deny. The horse was then comparatively just off the ship, and he subsequently got off, as his Baltimore running was not up to his Long Branch mark. No more popular victory than that of Iroquois could happen in June next, and he will have every chance given him by Mr. Lorillard to show that his English victories were no second-rate affairs, as some have claimed, since his bad luck here. Jerome Park now presents a very busy scene. The remodeling and improving of the Coney Island track has driven the stables there to seek other quarters. Some went to the old Prospect Park Trotting Track, others to Brighton Beach and Monmouth Park, but the most of them, including twenty-two horses of the Dwyers' and half as many more from other stables, went to Jerome on Tuesday of this week. A visit there yesterday revealed a very busy scene, and the track is now in fair order. Though we had a snow storm five days ago it was very light, and since then the weather has been good, and now appears settled. The Dwyers' horses look a grand lot. Old Checkmate is in lusty health and apparently sound. Barnes, ditto, also, Kenny, while Miss Woodford is the same piece of steel and whipcord she showed herself to be last fall. Burton and El Dorado are the best of the three-year-olds, while Col. Clay and Miss Palmer are thought to be the pick of the youngsters. No grander lot of horses are to be found in one racing stable in the world. News from England is to the effect that Mr. Keene's Blue Grass met with an accident at Epsom recently, and was scratched for the City and Suburban, March 24th. A very unfortunate occurence, as the horse's chances of success were first-class. Girofle is taking mile canters, and will, it is thought, strip in fair condition on the 23d of this month. Donohue, her jockey, rode Sutler for Mr. Walton, at Lincoln, and finished seventh in the Lincolnshire. Frank McLaughlin, the young brother of the noted Jimmy, is said to be in a fair way of having his sentence of expulsion rescinded. Col. Clark and Mr. F. M. Hall, two of the judges who expelled him, have signified their willingness to give the young jockey another chance.

Yours,

New York, April 10th, 1884. PACIFIC.

Jim Renwick has been received with becoming honors in New York.

FISH.

Walton Fishing Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I cannot say that we are the first in the field this year, as we have been in years gone by, as other fishermen were on the alert at the same time. The W. F. C. had two postponements previous to the 13th of April on account of the stormy weather, and Secretary Carnes issued for the third time the usual postals for the date above, "without fail." Saturday, the 12th, gave encouragement to the boys, as the sun shone out brightly, so much so that Manager McElhinny clothed himself in a bran new suit at the prospect of the morrow being a grand excursion. It was his first attempt to cater for the W. F. C. To make things doubly sure an old and much respected relative of his was seen running to and fro, at the time the electric lights were being put out, in search of an express wagon to convey the provender at early dawn down to the foot of Washington street. Mc was on hand, but with downcast countenance he lifted his right optic heavenwards, and towards the southward he beheld black clouds enough to make a captain order reef top sails; but Mc blurted out, "Oh, my God, another postponement!" and dived into his pockets for his book of expenses. As the time approached for sailing, 8 A. M., the boys began to turn up. At 9 the Elia cast off in tow of the Annie Hart. Members present: Messrs. Norman, Dr. Hughes, Jennings, Muller, Hopkins, Barry, Pitcher, Fogg, Potter, Klose, Hager, Peterson, McElhinny and Dixon; guests, Messrs. Peck and Feehan; destination, south, to east side of Alcatraz. We passed close along side the fine British ship Mitredale, Capt. Currie. President Dixon welcomed the Captain back again to 'Frisco, who kindly invited us on board; not accepted, with thanks, as the Waltonians were eager to come in contact with the finny tribe. On we speed, all hands preparing their lines to haul in the multitudes of hungry fishes that were laying in ambush. Down goes the anchor, down goes lines. Bless your dear old soul, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, your many readers know you are authority on all matters, always willing to give advice appertaining to sports, we were sorry you were not with us, as you might have given us a "tip" in the *modes operandi* of making a big haul. The bible speaks of five loaves and two small fishes among the many; to be candid, we left S. F. with the number of loaves, and Messrs. Dr. Hughes and Barry caught the "twa sma" fishes. Devil another fish or nibble was had on the glorious 13th of April. Up anchor and made tracks for the west side of Angel Island, where Major McElhinny and a boats' crew landed. They proceeded to a cottage in the far distance to interview the dwellers; on arrival an old Irish woman made her appearance, and Mc began about fishing, but the old woman shut him up in the first round; she would not talk business on Easter Sunday, and the gallant Major retreated. Again we got underweigh for our old ground north side of the island. In the meantime a very prominent member introduced a little game called "Stud-Horse or Thoroughbred Stallion," I know not which, as I heard such well-know names mentioned as Anteeo, X X, Joe Hooker, etc. Professor Hopkins, with a gang of men, went on shore to manufacture the chowder. Everything was on hand but the pepper and salt. A delegation inquired of Mc where the spice could be found, but Mc was too much absorbed in studying the "Stud-Horse" book to give the desired information, except that he might have left it in the neighborhood of Ranch del Paso on his last visit. The chowder was tip top. At 4:30 P. M., living, dead or otherwise, all on board, we started by way of Tiburon to take a bird's-eye view, and to have a last fond look at the once formidable bear ship "Alaska," now to be consigned to cremation. Homeward, the word. As some of the boys had front seats at Patsy Hogan's benefit by 6:30, all were landed from whence they came; in all my trips with the W. F. C. it has always been a pleasure, and with truth to record, a good, pleasant and enjoyable day's sport; but, alas, the elements and non-attendance of members put a damper on the first trip of the season. The manager got a little bewildered at the finish, but Messrs. Peterson and Hughes at the last moment, as brothers should do unto each other, assisted brother Mc in gathering together the pots and pans ready for transportation to the store-room, to await further orders. APRIL SHOWERS.

The Fish Commission.

The late meeting of the Fish Commissioners, a report of which we give below, is worthy a careful reading, as showing the spirit of complaint growing up in all quarters at the criminal destruction of fish in our waters. Public sentiment on any subject cannot long be defied by officials without ruin to themselves and the interests it is their duty to conserve. Let us hope the constant complaints now personally brought before the Commissioners may lead them to adopt a more energetic policy.

The Fish Commissioners met at Sacramento last Monday. Present —Commissioners Buckingham and Dibble.

The Commission decided to contract with the Leuni Fish Propagating Company of Sonoma county, to furnish the Board with 25,000 young trout at $5 per 1,000, to be placed in the streams of Sonoma county.

Mr. Woodson, a fish propagator of Modoc county, was empowered to plant 12,000 young trout in the streams of that county.

James McM. Shafter of Marin county called the attention of the Board to the obstruction to the ascent of Lagunitas Creek to trout, caused by a dam on the property of Samuel T. Taylor, and his refusal to comply with the law. Mr. Shafter says that Taylor has been convicted of maintaining a nuisance, and has appealed to the Supreme Court, and that a decision will never be reached until the Commissioners move in the matter. Commissioner Dibble said that the Board has, through counsel, urged immediate action.

A letter from Loren W. Green, of the United States Fish Hatchery, at Baird, Shasta county, stated that owing to high water the outlook for trout eggs from McCloud river the present season was discouraging. He would ship none east, but would give the entire spawn to the Commission.

Secretary Dibble reported that since the last meeting of the Commission 30,000 land-locked salmon eggs had been placed in the Shebley Hatchery, in Nevada county. These were received from the hatchery at Bucksport, Me., with only the loss of 2,000, or 7½ per cent. The eggs have been hatched out, the young fish are in excellent condition, and will soon be ready to be planted. The Commission is ready to receive applications for the same. They are to be placed in public and deep waters.

It is expected that 200,000 young fish will be obtained from the Shebley Hatchery for distribution this season. The eggs are in excellent condition.

Commissioner Buckingham stated that he had recently placed between 200 and 300 carp in the overflowed districts along the Sacramento.

The Sacramento River Packing Company at Collinsville complain loudly of the Chinese fish-traps planted in the straits about and below Vallejo, in violation of law. These traps were destructive to the nets of white fishermen, one of whom alone lost 175 fathoms of new netting on April 2d. The Benicia Cannery had also suffered much from the same cause. The Commission promise to have the nuisance abated. It is stated that the Chinese have complete possession of that great stretch of fishing ground.

Commissioner Dibble reported obstructions in Truckee river, within the state of Nevada, which prevent the fish from making their way up to the spawning grounds which are in the head waters, and mainly within the State of California. These obstructions consist of dams at Wadsworth, Reno and Essex, or West Verdi Station; the latter especially being unprovided with a fish ladder or passage of any kind, presents an insurmountable barrier to the ascent of the fish. Mr. Dibble said: "Seated on the banks of the river, I watched the fish in their desperate efforts to jump the dam and go to their spawning grounds. In less than half an hour I counted two score of splendid, athletic trout that made the effort and fell back in the waters below." He believed, however, that the attention of the Fish Commissioner of Nevada, having been called to the matter, he would take the necessary steps to have the obstructions remedied.

Complaints from Plumas county were received, stating that the Dutch Hill Mining Company's canal, at the head waters of Feather river, carried the fish from the river into a lake where, unable to get out, they died by millions. He said the streams thereabout, which a few years ago literally swarmed with fish, have now scarcely any. Superintendent Frank Miller of the mine said that if the canal interfered with the fish interests the company would gladly obviate the difficulty.

Commissioner Dibble will investigate and report on the matter at the next regular meeting of the Board.

The report we published last week about a 20-pound striped bass being caught near Vallejo is confirmed. We forget at this moment the number of this grand fish planted by the late commissioners, or the exact time, but, we believe, this is the first one of the first lot that has been caught in matured form. It can scarcely be the only one that survived, and therefore the fact gives us hope that with the last lot of 300 planted about two years ago our waters will soon be full of them. This is another honor to the memory of the old commissioners who now rest in their graves. It is only by degrees we find out their fidelity to themselves and the State.

The bay fishing during the week was also very poor. Even the Walton Club on its opening day only caught two or three small fish. They tried several favorite places, but it was still the same—"ne'er a nibble." This ill luck caused Clem. Dixon's bottle of dark stuff to suffer in proportion. It is a great calamity truly in which no consolation is found. The fog-whistle keeper at Lime Point reports several fair catches of good-sized rock-cod, chiefly in deep water, from 100 to 120 feet deep.

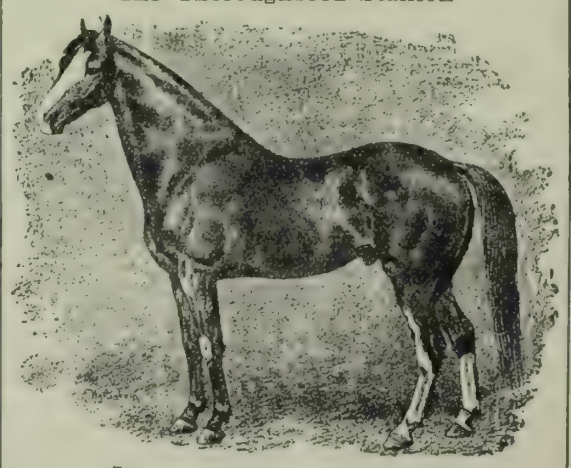
The late rains have stopped trout fishing for a time, and there are no reports to make for the week. We hope it will be so for a month. It is pleasant to find our article last week on killing young fish, especially fingerling trout, had such a good effect. It set many to thinking about the matter who never before thought the action really criminal. There is no end of room for reform in this matter among all classes. We shall continue to expose and denounce all such wrongs.

It is reported from San Mateo county that last Sunday J. G. Chesley, W. H. Cameron and W. Douglass caught 382 trout near La Honda, 312 of which were taken out of one stream by Messrs. Chesley and Cameron. So says an exchange, and we would give a dollar to know the exact number of fingerlings in the lot caught.

Another bed of oysters has been found in Hood's canal, Puget Sound.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42½, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HERD AND SWINE.

Don't Doctor the Stock too Much.

Some one writes in the papers that in the south every farmer has his medicine chest full of bottles of one thing and another, and that all sorts of drugs and medicines are administered to the cattle continually. We do not know how far this may be general, or how far it may simply be a description of exceptional cases falling under the observation of the writer, but it certainly is not a fair statement of what may be found in other sections. Too much medication is likely to work great injury to stock, and as a general rule it is safer to rely upon pure air, an outdoor life with shelter in inclement weather, and good, wholesome food, as the ordinary and constant conditions of mainstenance, and then to let medicine and drugs alone, exeept in the case of some acute malady.

Administered by a competent veterinarian, who can properly diagnose a disease, there is no doubt ailing animals could often be helped by the medicines selected. But the unprofessional stock-owner, with no guide but a "veterinary book," cannot often diagnose a disease accurately or select the proper remedies, and is likely to do more harm than good if he attempts it. None of them will take a book describing in a single volume all the diseases to which the human body is subject, and undertake to determine what is the matter with a particular patient or what particular course of medication will relieve him. On the contrary, a professional doctor is employed, and, as a general thing, if he is wise he simply assists nature or permits it to take its course, and if he is unwise will likely do more harm than good. But the fact is, the average man can doctor himself, and all his family, and all his neighbors from a book, with much greater success than he can doctor his cattle. The human patient can talk, and tell just how he feels, and how he has felt at various times, and describe all the sensations which are symptoms of his disease, and locate and give the character of every pain or weakness by which it is attended; and for him diseases and their remedies can be more accurately set down in the books. But in the case of an animal all these must be "guessed at." Some few strong, aggravated symptoms can of course be recognized, but they may indicate several things, and the judgment must be well trained which can always tell what importance to attach to each. The animal may indicate that it is in pain, but cannot tell enough to enable the unprofessional to exactly locate it, neither can it describe it in such a way as to enable the inexperienced to determine the cause or probable consequence of the pain. Take a book and find some of the symptoms of the worst maladies almost duplicated in comparatively simple ones, and those simple ones accompanying the very worst diseases —consider that animals, like men, have their individual peculiarities, and that diseases rarely occur in a simple form, but are complicated with each other, and these complications varying in different animals as a consequence of their constitutional peculiarities or their condition at time of attack—and it will be seen how difficult it is to come to any really satisfactory conclusions.

There are cases, of course, where attacks are of such a nature that an animal will die before nature can do anything for its relief—quick-running diseases that give nature no chance. In such cases, of course, something must be done. If the proper thing the animal is relieved, and if not the proper thing it is probably no worse than if nothing had been done. So it is well enough to do the best one can and take the chances. But as a general thing, when animals are not suffering from either a very acute or chronic trouble, it is better to let them alone without medicine than to take the chances of a blundering administration of drugs.

Pig Papers.

One of the most important points in the management of sucking pigs is to prevent the robbing of young litters by those that are older. Unless timely and proper measures are taken this is almost as certain to occur as that the appetites of young pigs will grow with the growth of the pigs themselves. As an easy way of satisfying this increasing appetite, the older litters soon acquire the habit, if opportunity offers, of driving the younger from their dams, and taking their milk themselves. Plundering and foraging are the first traits of lively character shown by young pigs. The present good is all they care for, and when litters of different ages are allowed to run together, no amount of extra feeding will prevent the older and stronger from taking the milk intended for the younger. The only way, therefore, to have all do well is to keep the litters apart while young. After they are five or six weeks old, if thriving well and following their dam with that earnest, well-to-do and saucy air usual with hearty, good-feeding pigs, there is less danger of their being imposed upon by older ones. A litter of vigorous, high-feeling pigs will whip out in a moment any that would dare to intrude upon their rights as sucklers. The habit of robbing comes only by degrees, and, as a rule, it is only the younger litters, which have not yet begun to enjoy fully their happy lot in life, or such as have never been of strong and hearty growth, that are liable to suffer from the impositions of older comrades. The young and weak cannot be expected to grow and do well unless protected in a way that will insure to them the milk of their dams. The separation of the litters will not only accomplish this, but will make it possible to keep the larger pigs from getting an undue share of any choice feed that may at times be had for distribution.

The keeping of the litters apart is some trouble, to be sure, but let any one try the experiment for a few weeks, and he will find it time and care well invested. If, as they grow older and learn to eat by themselves, they are well and regularly fed, the owner will feel well repaid for the extra attention given, by the increased growth and thrift of the little pigs. To the farmer's boy who likes fun there is pay of another kind, viz., in the entertainment to be had from an occasional innocent and gallant little pig fight. When two litters, after being kept in this way for a time, as strangers to each other, are brought together, by letting the older into the premises occupied by the younger, it will amuse almost any one to see the dust fly in the regular pitched battle which is sure to take place. One not used to seeing these encounters will be surprised also to find the smaller pigs the victors, unless the difference in weight is nearly as two to one against them, and then, when the fight is over, how proudly the little fellows stand on their ground while the big strangers scamper away. These little battles are not, of course, suggested as a necessary part of the rearing or training of the pigs, nor are they mentioned here to encourage the boys in this kind of sport. But, however they may occur, whether from accident or design, they show that young pigs which have been well kept are generally able to defend themselves.—*Phil. Thrifton, in Breeders' Gazette.*

Milk the Young Heifers.

It is not new advice to recommend that the young heifers be milked carefully the first season, instead of being simply allowed to run with a calf. The treatment after the first calf determines in a large measure the usefulness and value of the future cow, and if proper care is given, more can be done towards establishing and confirming the milking habit at this period than at any other time. I have often observed this, but fresh illustration and experience may not be without value in enforcing and teaching what should be already understood, but which those who do understand do not always practice. I have a heifer that came in with the first calf a few days before Christmas. She gave at that time five quarts per day—certainly not an extra showing. By careful milking since, without any perceptible change in feed, she has gradually increased her milk, until now, March 25th, she is giving seven quarts, and is still increasing, and I am confident that by continuing the same careful milking she will develop with her next calf into a grand cow.

I think a mistake is often made in breeding heifers too soon after their first calf. There is a natural tendency in cows to drop off somewhat in milk after getting in calf, and by breeding the young heifer too soon the milk secretion commences to diminish before it has been developed to the highest point. My idea is not to breed them until their milk has been brought to the highest point, and the habit of milking well and long becomes firmly established. The longer the young heifer is milked with her first calf the longer will she be likely to hold out in milk with her subsequent ones.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

The great majority of farmers' cows drop their calves in the spring so as to have the first flow of milk while the cows are at grass. It is, therefore, timely to urge those who have good milking or butter strains to keep the heifer calves for cows. Butchers will usually pay more for a calf of five or six weeks old than the owner can realize by keeping to sell; but a good cow is worth twice or three times as much to keep as a poor one, and there is, and should be, increasing difficulty in se curing the best cows, except by breeding them on the farm where they are to be kept.

New milk weighs 8 pounds 8 ounces per gallon, skimmed milk 8 pounds 9 ounces, cream 8 pounds 4 ounces, buttermilk 8 pounds 8½ ounces, and water 8 pounds 5 ounces. Those who believe in testing milk by the lactometer, or any specific gravity test, will observe that three gallons of skimmed milk and 1 gallon of water will have the same specific gravity as a gallon of milk.

Garget or caked bag is often a trouble that goes along with the best cows of the herd. The following is recommended as a cure: Eight drops of tincture of aconite dropped on a piece of bread and mixed with the food at night. Next morning four drops more given in the same manner will generally complete the cure.

Another remedy for lice on cattle, which we find afloat, is this: Mix together one part of coal oil and four parts of hog's lard, and apply a light coat to the affected place once or twice a week.

The largest cow in America, it is believed, belongs to John Pratt, of Chase county, Kansas. She is three years old, twenty-two hands high and weighs 3,200 pounds.

Always treat your cows kindly, have quiet attendants, feed well, milk quickly and cleanly. Discharge all help that are noisy or would strike a cow.

It is better to sell a cow from the herd to get money to buy feed than to have a larger herd of half-starved cows.

BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING.
Nashville, Tenn.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

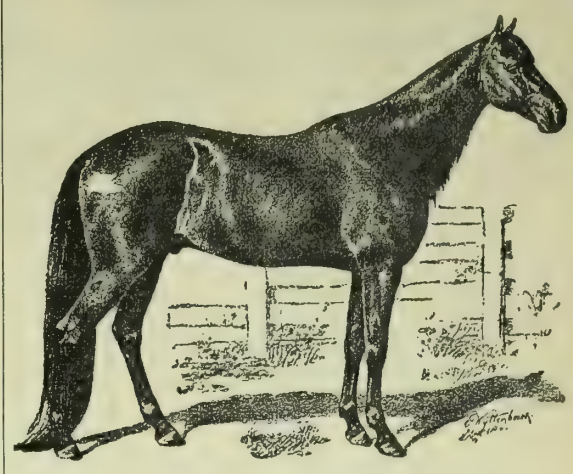
BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine olts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19¼; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24¼; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29¾; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire, of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent.
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms. $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¼ Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Pay master, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbredson of imported Messenger

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

SHOOTING

TOURNAMENT.

FREE FOR THE STATE.

$500,00.

Grand Pigeon Tournament

—AT—

Chico, Cal.,

—ON—

Monday and Tuesday, April 21st and 22nd, 1884.

Under the auspices of the Butte County Sportsmen's Club.

First Day.

Twelve Single birds, 21 yards rise. Entrance $12.50 First Prize, $120; Second, $100; Third, $70; Fourth, $60; Fifth, $50; Sixth, $40; Seventh, $25; Eighth, $20; Ninth, $15.

California State Sportsman's Association Rules to Govern.

Second Day.

SWEEPSTAKE AND POOL SHOOTING.

☞ No postponement on account of weather. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

C. B. SWAIN, Secretary. *J. T. McINTOSH,* President, B. C. S. C.

OAKLAND PARK

Sunday, April 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE

Great Foot Race

For $2,000,

75 YARDS AND REPEAT,

Between the two Champions of America,

FRED HARMON,

Of New Brunswick.

—— AND ——

M. K. KITTLEMAN,

Of Michigan.

ADMISSION $1.00

M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

SPRING

Racing Meeting

OF THE

FRESNO FAIR GROUND

Association

FRESNO, CAL.

May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

First Day.

No. 1. Running—Ogle House Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of half a mile.
No. 2. Trotting—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Second Day.

No. 3. Running—Grand Central Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; dash of one and three-quarters miles.
No. 4. Trotting—Purse $200; free for all horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on the 1st of March, 1884.
No. 5. Running—Colonies Stakes. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; dash of one-quarter of a mile.

Third Day.

No. 6. Running—Vineyard Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; mile heats.
No. 7. Running—Fresno Saloon Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.
No. 8. Trotting—Purse $150; 3:00 class; open for horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on March 1st, 1884.

Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running—Grady Opera House Stake. For all ages; $10 each, $100 added; dash of half a mile.
No. 10. Dexter Stable Stakes; for all ages; $15 each; $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.
No. 11. Trotting—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class; five to enter and three to start.

Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running—Farmers' Bank Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; half-mile heats.
No. 13. Pacing—Purse $150; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20.
No. 14. Trotting—Purse $100; gentleman drivers; mile heats.

All trotting races are three in five; three or more to enter and start, unless otherwise specified. National Association rules to govern. All purses to be divided at the rate of sixty, thirty and ten per cent.

All running races, not less than three to enter, and three to start. Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern. In all running races second horse to save entrance.

Entrance to all purses ten per cent., money to accompany the nominations; all entrances to be given in writing, giving name, color, and sex of horse; also, name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close May 5th with W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Fresno, or KILLIP & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Excursion tickets to Fresno $7.

W. W. PHILIPPS, Secretary,
FARMERS' BANK, Treasurer,
LEWIS LEACH, President,
A. B BUTLER, Vice-President



New York 'Singer' Model Sewing Machine only $15

A Corder, Ruffler, Tucker, Five Hemmers, Binder, Thread Cutter, Needles, Oil and full outfit with each.—**Guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Don't pay double for machines no better, when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Runs light with little noise. Handsome and durable. **Circulars with hundreds of testimonials free.**

GEO. PAYNE & CO, 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE CHICAGO

Trotting Meetings

1884.



$75,000.00.

—:o:—

Summer Trotting Meeting

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

July 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

First Day—Friday, July 4th.

No. 1. Purse $2,500. 2:17 Class.
No. 2. Purse $2,500. Open to all pacers ("Johnston" barred).

Two Special Races on this day, to be announced hereafter.

Second Day—Saturday, July 5th.

No. 3. Purse $2,500. 2:40 Class.
No. 4. Purse $2,500. For five-year-olds and under.

Third Day—Monday, July 7th.

No. 5. Purse $2,500. 2:30 Class.
No. 6. Purse $2,500. 2:27 Pacing Class.

Fourth Day—Tuesday, July 8th.

No. 7. Purse $2,500. 2:19 Class.
No. 8. Purse $2,500. 2:17 Pacing Class.

Fifth Day—Wednesday, July 9th.

No. 9. Purse $2,500. 2:24 Class.
No. 10. Stake $2,500. For three-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.

Sixth Day—Thursday, July 10th.

No. 11. Purse $2,500. 2:35 Class.
No. 12. Stake $2,500. For four-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.
No. 13. Purse $2,500. 2:35 Pacing Class.

Seventh Day—Friday, July 11th.

No. 14. Purse $2,500. Three-minute Class.
No. 15. Purse $2,500. 2:22 Pacing Class.

Eighth Day—Saturday, July 12th.

No. 16. Purse $2,500. 2:27 Class.
No. 17. Purse $2,500. 2:21 Class.

In addition to the Regular classes, a large amount of money has been set aside for Special Races, and exhibitions of speed by Johnston, Jay-eye-see, St. Julien, Trinket, Clingstone, Phallas, and other horses whose records or performances bar them from the Class Purses, for Double Team Races, Trotting with Running Mate, or a Stallion Race, should one be deemed advisable.

Total Amount for the Meeting, $60,000.

CONDITIONS.

All the within purses (except Nos. 2, 6, 8, 13 and 15 pacing), are for trotting, and are divided, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to the second horse; fifteen per cent. to the third horse, and ten per cent. to the fourth horse.

Mile heats best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association, except as hereafter specified.

Entrees in all purses close on Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, as follows: 2½ per cent. cash, which must positively accompany the entry; 2½ per cent. on Monday, June 2d, and the remaining 5 per cent. from those who start at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street. No entry will be accepted or considered unless the 2½ per cent. cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry be allowed to compete unless the second payment of 2½ per cent. is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 2d, 1884; and any entry on which the last payment of 5 per cent. is not not paid at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the day set for the race, shall be considered drawn, and will not be permitted to start; but no entry shall be held, or liable for any amount beyond the first payment of 2½ per cent., but failure to pay either of the payments when due shall be considered as a withdrawal, and shall disqualify the entry from competing in the race. It is the intention to place the whole matter of entrance on an absolutely cash basis, and no deviation from these rules will be allowed in any case or in any particular.

Address communications and entries to

D. L. HALL, Secretary.
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING TROTTING MEETING

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

June 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

First Day—Tuesday, June 3d.

No. 1. Purse $1,000. Three-minute Class.
No. 2. Purse $1,000. 2:29 Class.

Second Day Wednesday, June 4th.

No. 3. Purse $1,000. 2:30 Class.
No. 4. Purse $1,000. 2:22 Pacing Class.

Third Day—Thursday, June 5th.

No. 5. Purse $1,000. 2:45 class.
No. 6. Purse $1,000. Open to all pacers ("Johnston barred").

Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.

Fourth Day—Friday, June 6th.

No. 7. Purse $1,000. 2:26 Class.
No. 8. Purse $1,000. 2:30 Pacing Class.

Fifth Day—Saturday June 7th.

No. 9. Purse $1,000. 2:35 Class.
No. 10. Purse $1,000. 2:18 Class.

Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.

All the above purses (except 4, 6, and 8 pacing), are for trotting, mile heats, best three in five in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association. All purses divided into four monies, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to second; fifteen per cent. to third, ten per cent. to fourth.

Entries to close on Monday, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, five per cent. of which is **Cash,** and must positively accompany the nomination, the other five per cent. from those who start only, is due and must be paid on or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening preceding the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street.

No deviation from these conditions in any particular.

Total Amount for the Meeting, $15,000.

Address communications and entries to

D. L. HALL, Secretary,
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1884.

Forty-one head the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy, imp. Glen Athol, Lisbon, &c.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station P. O., Woodford Co., Ky., or at this office.

The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 13th and Elmendorf May 14th.

National Association

OF

Trotting-Horse Breeders.

FIXED EVENTS AND STAKES

FOR

1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.

To Name and Close Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

The Executive Committee announce, in addition to the six stakes for three-year-olds, and the Wilson Stakes for four-year-olds, the present value of which is $9,100, already closed, the following fixed events, to name and close THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1884, to be trotted for during the EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, to be held at the grounds of the New York Driving Club, Morrisania, N. Y., Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th, 1884.

THE UNION STAKES, for four-year-olds, foals of 1880, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at four years old or under.

THE MANHATTAN STAKES, for five-year-olds, foals of 1879, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:25 at five years old or under; $250 entrance in each stake, payable in the following forfeits: $20 to accompany the nomination May 1st, 1884; $50 additional July 1st, 1881, and the remainder ($200) twenty days before the meeting of 1884, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE PACIFIC STAKES, for four-year-olds, foals of 1880.

THE INITIATION, THE CONFIRMATION, THE HOPEWELL, THE STANDARD and THE SEQUEL STAKES, for 2:30, 2:25 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:40 and 2:30 mares, respectively, will close Aug. 1st, 1881, the conditions of which will be duly announced.

In addition to the foregoing, the following are the stakes and fixed events for 1885 and 1886, to name and close THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1884.

1886.

The National Trotting Sires Stakes, for foals of 1883 by stallions only for whom the sum of $50 each is subscribed. Closed for sires May 1st, 1883, with the following subscriptions, amounting to $400, which is added to the stakes: b h Dean Sage, b h Electioneer, b h Gen. Benton, b h Bona Fide, b h Mambrino Dudley, b h Buccaneer; all of whose get (foals of 1883) are eligible only to May 1st, 1884, at $100 each, payable in the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomination, May 1st, 1881, $15 additional May 1st, 1885; $25 additional May 1st, 1886, and the remaining $50 twenty days before meeting of 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE ANNUAL NURSERY STAKES, for foals of 1883; $100 entrance, payable in the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1885, $40 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder $75 twenty days before the MEETING OF 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE JUVENILE STAKES, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under.

THE EVERETT HOUSE STAKES, for foals of 1883 by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old or under; $100 entrance in each stake payable in the following forfeits: $5 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884, $20 additional Jan. 1st, 1885; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder ($50) twenty days before the MEETING OF 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

1887.

THE NATIONAL TROTTING SIRES STAKES, for foals of 1884, only by sires subscribed for whose get have never beaten 2:30; subscription for sires $50 each, to accompany nomination of sire May 1st, 1884 (when the subscription for sires close), and for their get $100 each payable in the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomination, Jan. 1st, 1885; $15 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder ($50) twenty days before the MEETING OF 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE MATRON STAKES, for foals of 1884, only the produce of mares subscribed for at $25 each, which must accompany nomination of May 1st, 1884, and is added to the stakes: and for their produce (foals of 1884) $150 each, payable in the following forfeits: $15 to accompany nomination Jan. 1st, 1885; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; $35 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder (75) twenty days before the meeting of 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.

Conditions.

In all Stakes and Trials of speed the rules of this Association shall control. All nominations shall be in writing, in the name of the owner, addressed to J. W. Gray, Treasurer, P. O. Box 516, New York City, inclosed in a sealed envelope and plainly marked "Nomination," with a bank draft, postal order, or certified check for the amount of first payment; which envelope must bear the post mark of not later than the day upon which the Stake closes. A nomination by telegraph received by the Treasurer before the hour of closing, and confirmed by a properly written entry, as above prescribed, posted not later than the following day, shall be deemed valid. The number of nominations by one owner is unlimited, but only one can start in a race. Nominations shall state name, color, marks, age and sex, whether horse, gelding or mare, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, and her sire, if known. Nominations shall follow the ownership of the horse, provided notice of change of ownership shall be forthwith filed with the Secretary. All entries shall close at midnight of the day named at the office of the Treasurer, unless otherwise provided. Only horses owned or bred by members, or the get of stallions owned or stood by members, shall be eligible to entry. Money paid on entry in any of the Stakes opened by this Association wherein ALL nominations fail to make FINAL payments, shall be regarded as forfeit to the treasury of the Association. All races to be in harness, mile heats best three in five, except for three years old and under, which are to be mile heats unless otherwise provided in the first announcement of the Stake. If three or more horses start in a Stake race, two-thirds of the Stake shall be awarded to the winner, two-ninths to the second horse and one-ninth to the third horse, except otherwise provided in the published conditions of the race. If not more than two horses start, only first and second money shall be awarded, and in case of walks over only the first money shall be awarded, and it shall be optional with the Executive Committee whether the horse shall or shall not appear. A horse distancing the field shall only be entitled to so much of the money as the starters in the race could have won. In all races best two in three, the distance shall be eighty yards; and in all races best three in five, the distance shall be one hundred yards; except in heats wherein eight or more horses start, and therein the distance shall be one hundred and fifty yards. In all stakes for three year-olds offered by this Association ten or more nominations required to fill, and in a Stakes for four-year-olds and over five nominations required to fill.

H. W. T. MALI, President.

L. D. PACKER, Secretary.

Dog Collars and Furnishings



The above sketch represents a sportsman using one of our **American Hound Leashes.**

We claim that the snap used on this Leash is the only one of American manufacture, and the best in use for coursing. The springs being encased in a solid brass frame, it is impossible for anything to interfere with the perfect working of the snap, and it is less liable to rust and wear, than any of the snaps now in use. We are now manufacturing three different styles of the Leash, and will send them to any part of the country on receipt of price.

No. 1 Is a Flat Leather Leash ..... Price **$3.75**
No. 2 " " Round " " machine stitched ..... " **$4.75**
No. 3 " " " " hand stitched ..... " **$7.50**

We also manufacture all styles of **Dog Collars** and **Furnishings.** Send **25cts.** for our 1884 Illustrated Catalogue containing 64 pages of cuts and descriptions of

Dog Collars, Locks, Leaders,

Bells, Couplings, Brushes, Blankets,

and all goods pertaining to the Dog. Ask your dealers for the great Dog Soap SAPINDUS.

Dealers sending for Catalogues be sure to enclose business card to insure trade discount sheet to accompany Catalogue.

MEDFORD FANCY GOODS CO.,

101 Chambers Street, New York.

GOLD WATCH FREE!!

The publishers of the **Capitol City Home Guest**, the well-known Illustrated Literary and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for June: The person telling us the longest verse in the Bible, before June 15th, will receive a **Solid Gold, Lady's Hunting Cased Swiss Watch,** worth $50. If there be more than one correct answer, the second will receive an elegant **Stem-winding Silver Watch;** the third, a key-winding **Silver Watch.** Each person must send 26 cents with their answer for which they will receive three months' subscription to the **Home Guest,** a 50 page Illustrated Book and our Bonanza Premium Collection of 32 portraits of prominent persons, 26 needlework designs, 40 popular songs, 30 popular games, 30 money making receipts, 46 chemical experiments and lessons in magic. Pubs. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONN. **SPECIAL:** An imitation Steel Engraving of Washington, size 15 1-2 x 16 inches, **free to the first 1000** persons answering this advertisement.

Jacob Strahle & Co.

—ESTABLISHED 1852.—

BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS.

Sole owners of the celebrated

DELANEY'S STEEL SPRING CUSHIONS.

The Old Reliable and Pioneer Billiard House on the Pacific Coast.

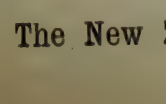
BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,
BILLIARD GOODS,
BILLIARD CUSHIONS,
BILLIARD LAMPS,
SPORTING GOODS,
PLAYING CARDS,
PARLOR AND CLUB GAMES,
TEN PIN GOODS AND ALLEYS,
GYMNASIUM AND SKATING GOODS,
BAR FIXTURES,
PLATED GOODS,
GLASS WARES, MIRRORS, ETC.,
COCOA MATTING,
LINOLEUM,,
TAPESTRY.

515 Market Street 515

San Francisco, Cal.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Bentham Convex Mirrors.

CarriageHorses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

FIRST

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Fine Trotting Stock.

Harness, Carriage and Work Horses.

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO
(J. B. HAGGIN.)

COMMENCING

FRIDAY, May, 16th, 1884.

At 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing until finished.

Rancho del Paso is five miles from Sacramento, on the Central Pacific R. R.

Catalogues and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Ranch, or to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE,
Box 274, New York City.

Farmer and Dairyman.

A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest references offered. Address

L. K.,
42 Nevada Block,
San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a oal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.
412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

☞ THE LEADING THEATRE ☜

Monday Evening, April 21th.

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, April 21th.

W. E. SHERIDAN!

And an Immense Combinatton of Talent.

☞ Popular prices until further notice. ☜

Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)....**75cts**
Balcony.....**50cts**
Gallery.....**25cts**

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, April 21th,

The Romantic Drama

THE DANICHEFFS!

WITH ELABORATE ADDITIONS

☞ *PERFECTLY CAST!*
NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS! ☜

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....**25cts.**
Reserved Seats.....**50cts.**

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.



WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco,

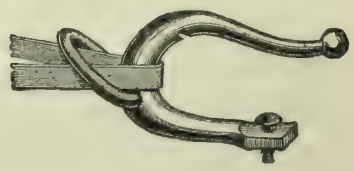


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required. ☜

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....**$40.00**

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

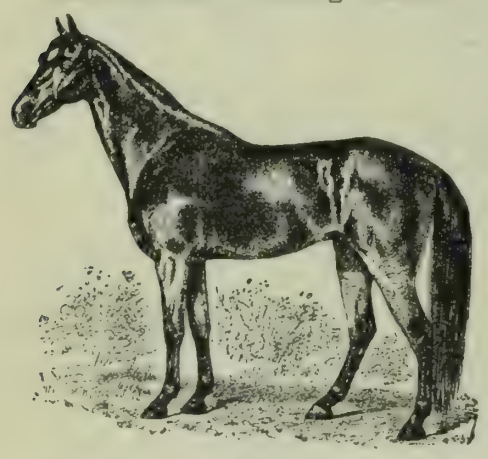
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¼.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½), by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¾.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS,
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¾ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¾; Onward, 2:22¾), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19¾.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:16.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,250 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19¼; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26¼, 2:23½, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅞ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bustris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (6811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References;
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. P. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING. ANYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS, HACK, CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

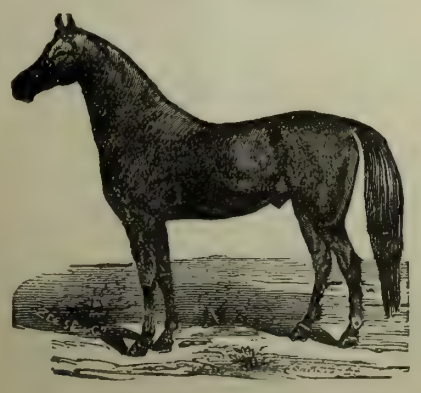
—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**

Address
W. H HOOD,
Woodland, Cal.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St., ... San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 16th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M....	Byron and Martinez.....	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
‖*1:00 P M....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M....	Deming, El Paso & Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M....	and East & Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M....	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M....	Stockton via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M....	Ogden and Express.....	7:40 A M
5:30 P M....	East Emigrant.....	11:40 A M
8:00 A M....	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:10 P M
8:00 A M....	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	7:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, - - - - NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportemen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche an shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

RAWSON'S (Self-Adjusting) U. S. ARMY



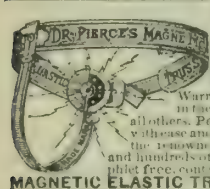
Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 60 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Unlike different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Sloane, of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full explanation.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

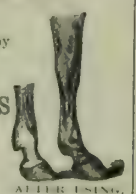
Cockled-Ankles



BEFORE USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



AFTER USING.

Which does not blister nor interfere with the horse's work. It strengthens the joints and tendons, restoring the limbs to their normal condition. Has cured many cases of chronic lameness and muscular rheumatism after other treatment had failed.

Testimonials:

From O. A. Hickok, Esq.,
San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1881.

I can with confidence recommend Sparkhall's Specific to any one owning a knee-sprung or cockled ankled horse, being fully convinced that it will cure those deformities without injury to the animal.
O. A. HICKOK.

From Hon. C. M. Pond, Breeder of the celebrated trotter "Clingstone."
Hartford, Conn., March 20, 1882.

This may certify that I have used Sparkhall's Specific in my stables, and consider it an extraordinary remedy, accomplishing in most cases all that is claimed for it. C. M. POND.

The Specific is sold in quart bottles—price, $2.00, by

WAKELEE & CO.,
Montgomery and Bush Sts., under Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

MANUFACTORY, BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

See our New Ball Joint Champion Mower



THE NEW HOLLINGSWORTH HAY RAKE.

Tiger and Hollingsworth Rakes.

Send for CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS.

Address
BAKER & HAMILTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regulator, Rassora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

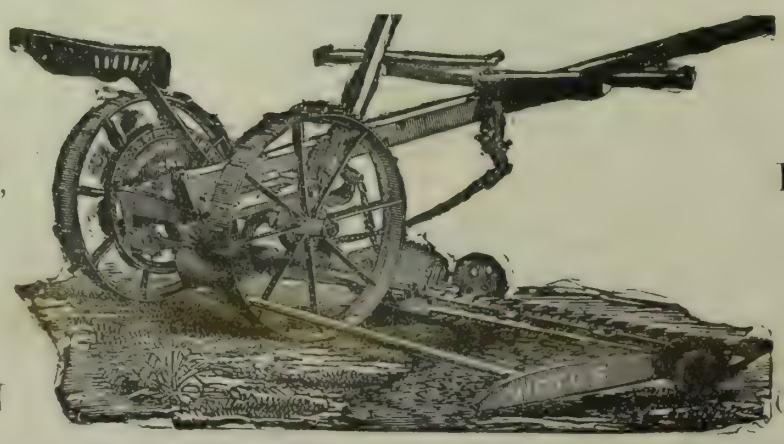
CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

The only Mower made on this Coast, and the best Machine made in the United States

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, OF CHICO,

says: "I bought one of the Victor Mowers last Spring, and my Superintendent says too much can not be said in its favor."

GUN METAL BOXES INSTEAD OF BABBITT, AND STEEL GEARS INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



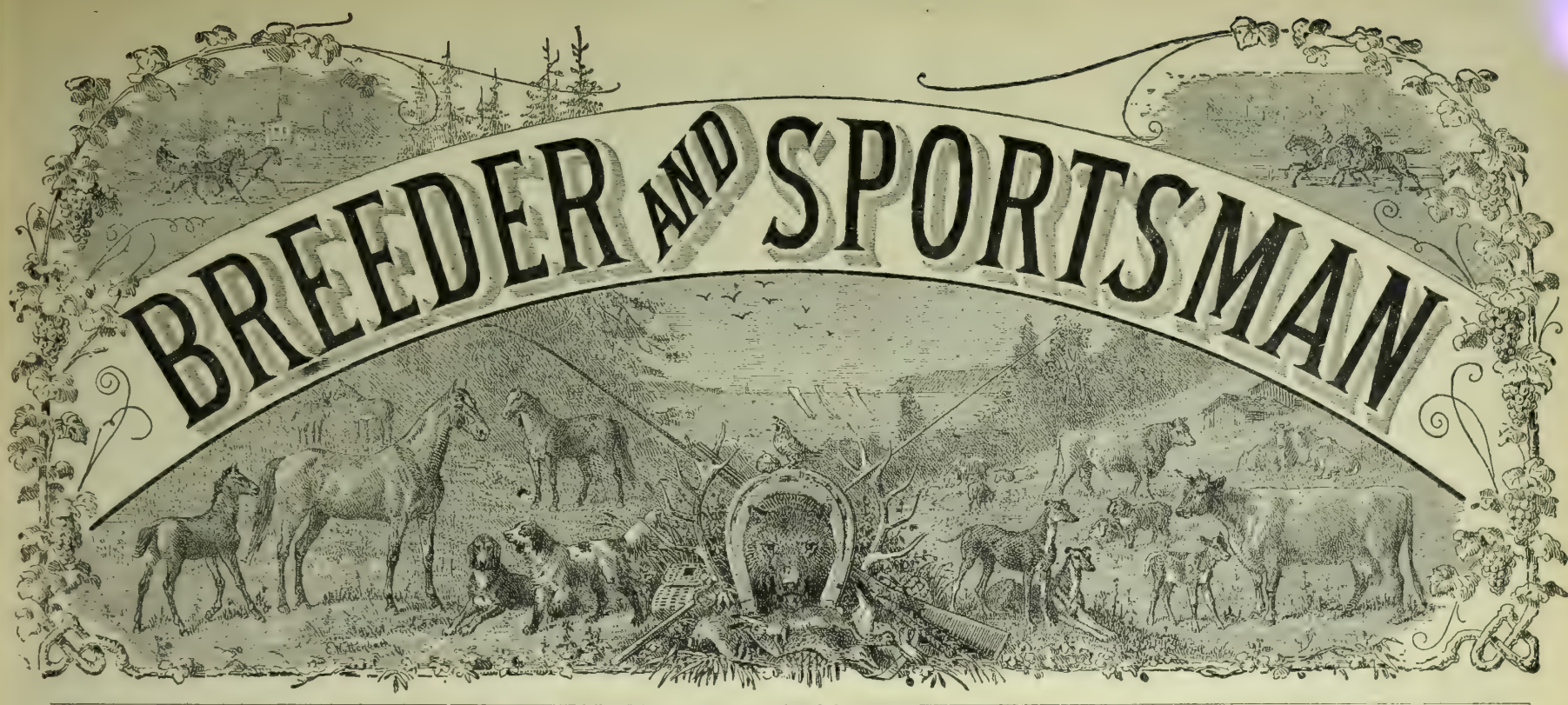
GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT, AND NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES NECKS

For the season of 1884 we shall make four sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

THE VICTOR IS GUARANTEED TO DO MORE WORK, AND WITH LESS HORSE POWER, THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE MADE.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND. 329 Market Street, San Francisco.



Vol. IV. No. 17.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ATHLETICS.

Nemean Athletic Exhibition—A fine Programme and a Large Audience.

Tho third annual exhibition of this club took place Friday evening, April 18th, at the club rooms, Twenty-first and Howard streets. It must have been extremely gratifying to the club members, and particularly the gentlemen who worked so indefatigably, to notice such a large and enthusiastic audience present to witness their efforts. The programme opened with groupings and pyramid ladders, in which the following club members participated, viz.: Wm. Elder, Geo. Nachtrieb, J. H. Donlon, H. F. Marsh, Jr., W. E. Nachtrieb, George Day, C. T. Morrison, C. H. Miller, W. M. Meeker, W. Day, F. C. Morgan, S. Silverstone, G. Grabill, and J. O. McKown. The horizontal bar performance by C. J. Shuster, C. Shuster, J. Garbutt, R. T. Stombs, and S. Silverstone gained much applause. Hiram Cook's club swinging was as usual very good. The following members gave an exhibition on the parallel bars, C. T. Morrison, W. M. Meeker, Geo. Nachtrieb, W. E. Nachtrieb, Wm. Elder and S. Silverstone. The clown act by R. T. Stombs and J. Garbutt caused a great deal of amusement. Chas. W. Sprague, W. H. Cook and Hiram Cook next gave an exhibition with the biceptor. The tumbling antics indulged in did not add effect to the exhibition. R. T. Stombs and J. Garbutt then gave an exhibition of acrobatic feats, which were not up to their generally high standard. The boxing by T. McCord and W. S. Arnold was very spirited, but the former gentleman showing a very slight advantage. The smallness of the stage interfered with the success of the tug-of-war. The songs and recitations interspersed throughout the programme were all capitally rendered, and the flag swinging of the young ladies of the Turn-Verein showed excellent training. The Nemean Club have splendid material, and it is to be hoped that some of them will will compete in the next Olympic sport.

Cross-Country Run.

Everything connected with the run to be held under the auspices of the Merion Club is progressing favorably. The following gentlemen have already consented to take part, viz.: W. R. Stewart, Fell Day, B. A. Benjamin, C. B. Hill, L. G. Burnett, T. Davidson, T. Jennings, C. Creighton, E. B. Deane, R. B. Jones, Falkenstein, Bancroft, F. Mathieu and A. B. Tennant. The ground has not yet been decided on, but the run will most probably take place at Berkeley. We will give our readers every particular next week. The following paragraph concerning this exercise, clipped from the Christmas number of the *N. Y. Spirit of the Times*, will be of interest to a great many.

"Hare and Hounds, or paper-chasing, as now played in this country by the New York Hare and Hounds and American Club Harriers, is, in our judgment, one of the most enjoyable and invigorating forms of exercise introduced. It is a manly sport and a most paternal one, as the competitive element is wanting. Instead of being pitted against each other, the 'harriers' enjoy companionship. It requires little or no training, and the exercise, while vigorous, is not so severe as to exhaust the energies or to impair the vital organism. Its surroundings are ever changing and often picturesque, thus the eye and mind are diverted and pleased, the muscles strengthened, and the blood assisted in circulation and purified. In short, we have no hesitation in prescribing it to our friends as the best medicine for improving a delicate constitution and preserving a strong one."

B. Nickles and C. L. O'Malley, both members of the London Athletic Club, and generally acknowledged as good all-round athletes, recently contended in a walking match, fair, heel and toe, from Westminster Bridge, London, to the Pavilion, at Brighton, a distance of 51½ miles. O'Malley who received half an hour start covered the distance in 9 hours 48 minutes, and Nickles in 10 hours 8 minutes.

A foot-ball match will take place next Thursday afternoon on the ground at the corner of Sutter and Pierce streets, between the High School Football Club and the Urban Academy Football team. Both teams are sanguine of success, and a most spirited game will be the result. Game called at 2:30 sharp.

At Melbourne, Australia, on March 17th, O'Brien was unsuccessful in the attempt to lower the ten-mile record. He made the first five miles in 26 minutes 10 seconds, and finished the ten miles in 55 minutes 45¾ seconds.

Kittleman Victorious.

The 75-yard race, best two out of three, between the celebrated sprinters Fred Harmon of New Brunswick, and M. K. Kittleman of Kansas, for $1,000 a side, took place at the Oakland Trotting Park last Sunday afternoon, before a large number of spectators. Kittleman was a heavy favorite. The first heat was captured by Harmon. There were a large number of timers, none of whom, however, were official, consequently every one gave out a different time. An experienced timer caught 8 seconds which we believe to be nearest the mark. Kittleman captured the second heat, the watches showing 7¾ secs. and 7 4-5 secs. The final heat also fell to Kittleman, the watches again showing 7¾ and 7 4-5 seconds. The track was altogether too soft for fast time. The starting was by mutual consent. The special commissioner, sent over by the *Chronicle*, announced in the paper next morning that the time for the first heat was 7¼ seconds, and that half the distance (37½ yards) was made in 3¾ seconds. It is about time for the sporting editor of the *Chronicle* to see that a little common sense is displayed by their reporter in the description of a foot-race.

Myers not a Professional.

The committee of the National Amateur Association declare him to be an amateur.

The charges made by James Watson that L. E. Myers, the champion short distance runner, was not an amateur, was deposed of by the committee of the National Association of Amateur Athletes; on the night of April 15th, in this manner: Resolved, that upon all the charges made against Mr. L. E. Myers, and all the testimony submitted in support of the charges, the opinion of the committee is that Mr. Myers has not violated the definition of an amateur, as adopted by, this National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, and is an amateur: Gilbert H. Badeau, president; Geo. W. Carr, pres. M. A. C.; A. H. Curtis, N. Y. A. C.; E Van Tambacht, A. A. C.; J. W. Edwards, S. I. A. C.; J. W. Wainwright, inter-collegiate, A. C.

Extortion.

Every person running or exercising at the Recreation Grounds, is now charged 25 cts. for that privilege on every occasion, or, we understand, regular monthly arrangements can be made by applying at the business office in the bar room. This new arrangement of extorting money out of the runners is in perfect keeping with the management, but we advise all who are compelled to use the grounds not to pay this money, as we believe they cannot legally charge any one for the use of the ground; and again we propose to thoroughly investigate the whole business and will give our readers the result next week. The ground is rapidly becoming a pasturage for *goats*.

Kenney and McIndoe are matched to swim for the championship of Australia, at the three distances—one-fourth, one-half and one mile, for $500 a side. From our latest exchanges from Australia we glean the fact that Kenney won the first event in 6 minutes 38½ seconds. Kenney is not quite eighteen years old.

An athletic exhibition will take place at the Gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association, next Tuesday Evening, April 29th. Complimentary tickets, for young men only, can be secured on application of the office.

A grand National Swimming Tournament is talked of for Cincinnati this summer. A great many prominent swimmers have already consented to participate.

An athletic club is about to be organized at Victoria, B. C. Victorian athletes are fortunate in having such a fine ground as Beacon Hill Park.

All the leading Tennis players in America are expected to take part in the tournament to be held on May 16th and 17th at New York.

Professor Miller announces in the Melbourne *Sportsman* that he will start for San Francisco, on May 22d, on the Zealandia.

Leonatus broke down in his right fore leg while exercising on the track at Louisville, Kentucky, April 2d, and will now be retired to the stud. It was a renewal of the injury he received at Monmouth Park last summer, and it is thought that he cannot recover from it. He won the Kentucky Derby last season with ease, after which $20,000 was refused for him. He was entered for some of the coming races and had many friends who were willing to stake their wealth on his ability.

CRICKET.

Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

Fixtures.

June 10—Philadelphia vs. Ireland, at Dublin.
" 12—Philadelphia vs. Dublin University, at Dublin.
" 16—Philadelphia vs. Marylebone Club, at Lord's.
" 20—Philadelphia vs. Chestershire, at Stockport.
" 23—Philadelphia vs. Leicester, at Leicester.
" 27—Philadelphia vs. Hampshire, at Southampton.
" 30—Philadelphia vs. Gloucestershire, at Cheltenham.
July 2—Philadelphia vs. Somersetshire, at Lansdowne.
" 4—Philadelphia vs. Castleton Cricket Club, at Rochdale.
" 7—Philadelphia vs. Liverpool, at Liverpool.
" 10—Philadelphia vs. Northumberland, at Newcastle.
" 14—Philadelphia vs. Derbyshire, at Derby.
" 17—Philadelphia vs. Surrey, at the Oval.
" 21—Philadelphia vs. Sussex, at Brighton.
" 25—Philadelphia vs. Kent, at Maidstone.

The above fixtures have been arranged for the gentlemen of Philadelphia who are shortly to leave for Great Britain. The following native-born Philadelphians have been selected to represent that great American cricketing centre, viz.: Young American Cricket Club—Chas. Newhall, Robert S. Newhall, Howard MacNutt, Hazen Brown, Francis E. Brewster, E. W. Clark, Jr. Merion Cricket Club—John B. Thayer, Sutherland Law, W. C. Lowry, Joseph N. Fox. Belmont Cricket Club — David P. Stoevei, J. Allison Sott. Two more gentlemen are to be included in the list, but the vacancy will be left open a little while longer in the hope that Dan Newhall and Wm. Brockie will yet be able to accompany the team. Robert S. Newhall has been selected as captain, and the team have been of late doing plenty of work. The second week in May the team will engage in a match with an All-New-York Eleven, to be selected by Cyril Wilson. A great many ladies and gentlemen will accompany the team throughout the tour, and as the matches have all been arranged by the M. C. C. of England, there will be a great amount of pleasure and enjoyment connected with the trip. This is the first cricket team ever to visit England from the U. S. The matches arranged will be a fair test for our cricketers, and we think the constant playing together that the Philadelphians will make a very creditable showing. International cricket matches have been played in America with the following teams: Geo. Parr's professional team in 1859; Willishe's professional team, 1868; W. G. Grace's amateur team in 1872; Australian cricket team 1878; amateur team, captained by Lord Harris; Dalf's professional team, and a team of Irish gentlemen visited us in 1879. Sham's professional team in 1881, and the Australian Eleven in 1882.

South Australia vs. Victoria

South Australia, 1st inning.....	334	Victoria, 1st inning.....	285
" 2d "	319	" 2d " 6 wks. for	369
	653		654

Won by Victoria by 1 run with 4 wickets to spare. Trinnick 109; W. Giffen 89, and Jarvis 91, were the chief scorers.

In the "sporting column" of the *Daily Examiner*, there have frequently appeared wild statements, to the effect that the Merion Cricket Club were engaged in cricket matches with players among whom were noticed the names of prize-fighters, etc. The officers of the club have requested us to deny these statements, as well as certain other remarks *re* local cricket, and we would suggest that the gentleman having charge of this column should exercise some care in the compilation of his notes, so that they should have at least some little veracity.

During the Combination Sale, at Portland, Oregon, last week, a fine game old sorrel mare with a blaze and some white feet, was led into the ring. Mr. Richardson, the auctioneer, raised himself up, it seemed to us, a foot higher than usual when he said, "Gentlemen, this mare is by Old George out of the dam of Big Gun." This makes her a full sister to Big Gun, the dam of Jim Renwick. The crowd rushed up around the old mare as though the dead had been brought to life. Just how old this descendent of Old George is no one knows, but in many respect she is young and blood-like. Her purchaser, E. J. Dawne, of Salem, will breed her to a thoroughbred horse. The *Rural Spirit* suggests that she be sent to Joe Hooker.

TURF AND TRACK.

Recollections of Sim Templeman—Ghosts of Dead Turf Scandals.

Sixty-five years have passed away since a raw country lad of fourteen was first tossed into the saddle, with a silken jacket upon his back, to ride old Sykes' bay mare Unity at Malton and Grimsby. His seat was as bad in 1819 as it remained nearly thirty years later, when he accomplished the extraordinary and unparalleled feat of riding two Derby winners and two Oak winners—Cossack and Miami. Surplice and Cymba—in 1847 and 1848; but, despite the niggling and inartistic finish for which he was always renowned, Sim Templeman was gifted with that delicate touch upon the bridle which constitutes what is called a perfect hand. It was proudly said by Edmund Kean, the greatest actor that these islands have hitherto produced, that when he gained his greatest laurels in the character of King Richard III, "the pit rose at him." In those days the lords paramount of the stage cared little for the verdict of "the gods" or the dress circle, so long as the occupants of the pit—then almost entirely uninvaded by the encroaching stalls—were pleased with the performance. Of no race in which Sim Templeman came in first could it ever have been said with truth that the spectators of his triumph "rose at him" with an outburst of spontaneous applause. His finish was so ungraceful and jerky that it resembled the action of an old woman with a pump handle in her grasp. Old Tom Taylor, who was for many years trainer to Lord Chesterfield the magnificent, and whose son, Alec Taylor, still prepares horses for their engagements with no ordinary skill and experience at Manton, in Wiltshire, used to grunt like a wild hog transfixed by "the spear of honor" upon the dusty plains of torrid Hindostan when he saw Sim Templeman upon the back of a horse turned out from the Brethy stable. Not dissimilar were the emotions of the still living and ever-green trainer, John Kent, when he saw Sim Templeman entrusted by Lord Clifden and Mr. Francis Villiers with the steerage of Surplice for the Derby of 1848. Yet it was the happy portion of Sim Templeman that he realized the words often employed by the original founder of the house of Rothschild, "It is better to be born lucky than rich." The hero of a thousand victories in the saddle never was a good jocky, but, nevertheless, the "the good thing" was in the habit of coming off when it depended upon his manipulation of the reins.

It has often been debated among turf veterans whether there is any—perhaps we ought to say, to what extent there is—truth is the oft repeated allegation that the Derby has again and again been won by horses which were more than three years old. Be this as it may, there can be no sort of doubt that the oral tradition of the race-course (which is handed down from father to son, and repeated when all chances of authorative verification or contradiction lies buried in the grave with the putative authors of some successful turf robbery) has always credited the winner of the Derby in 1839 with having had one, perhaps two years, in hand when he first went past the winning post with Sim Templeman upon his back. The history of Mr. William Ridsdale's bay colt Bloomsbury, by Tramp or Mulatto out of St. Giles' dam, will forever lie shrouded from our gaze by that impenetrable veil of mystery which also conceals from our time the story of his brother or half brother, St. Giles, who won the Derby for John Gully and his confederate Robert Ridsdale, in 1832, with Bill Scott in the saddle; and which permits us—without quoting other more recent instances of suspected fraud—we know nothing as to the true causes which made the incomparable Plenipotentiary—one of the best horses of the century—unable to raise a gallop at Doncaster in 1844 upon the St. Leger day. There is, perhaps, no other field of human enterprise, pursuit, and speculation in connection with which there is so much difference between its written and its unwritten history as in the case of the turf. Those who have been lovers of horse-racing for forty or fifty years, and during the whole of that time have been able to enjoy, or at any rate to occupy, a position which enabled them always to get behind the scenes, will be little likely to deny that the villainy and roguishness, from which horse-racing can never hope to be entirely emancipated, are, in nine cases out of ten, perpetrated through the agency of jockeys. Far be it from us to insinuate that frauds are originated and conceived by those abridgements of man who are able to go to the scale at various weights ranging from 122 pounds to half that amount of avoirdupois. To say the truth jockeys are by education, training and experience, altogether unfitted for embarking upon those intricate and occult conspiracies which owe their origin undoubtedly to keener, warier, and more secretive brains. Between such masters of fineness and intrigue as the John Gully whom Mr. Charles Greville has sketched for us in undying characters, and the jockeys whom he controlled, there is no more analogy between a great captain, like Napoleon or Wellington, and the simple soldiers whom he launches like thunderbolts into the field. What deep-seated plots, what slippery manœuvres, what complicated conspiracies might not the history of horse-racing reveal; if the pen which traced it were in the unmasking hand of one who writes down all that he knew *avec connaissance de cause*. Rarely is the opportunity afforded to a heavy backer of horses of learning the true story of some great race upon which, twenty or thirty years before, he may have lost his thousands. When, however, such opportunities do occur, and when tongues are unlocked and no secrets are hid, a backer of this kind will generally discover that he has to thank some jockey, whose strings were pulled by one or more skilful manipulators in the background, for some irretrievable loss, which has perhaps altered the course and shape of his whole future life.

Fifty years ago there can be no doubt the "Derbys by arrangement" were far more common than is now the case. We have no desire to engage in an unprofitable discussion upon the question whether the turf between 1800 and 1840 was purer or less pure than the turf between 1840 and 1880. In all probability there is not much difference, as regards general integrity, between the two epochs. "*Ubi pecunia, ibi dolus,*" said the old Roman satirist; and so long as the nature of man remains unchanged—that is to say, so long as the world lasts—fraud and intrigue will prevail where money is to be won by them. In the meantime, it should not be forgotten that, when Sim Templeman, Sam Chifney, Bill Scott, Harry Edwards, Tommy Lye, Jem Robinson, Sam and John Day, and Job Marson filled the same position which is now held by their modern successors, there was no fierce light of publicity and of instantaneous knowledge of race-course poured upon their performances in the saddle.

Robert Ridsdale—whose death in a garret at Newmarket, with three half-pence in his pocket, Matthew Dawson and Judge Clark can well recall—was, in his time, no ordinary man. Originally a groom—or, as some have incorrectly alleged, a footman—in the employ of the grandfather of the present Earl of Durham. Bob Ridsdale was, from about 1825 to 1835, the man of the greatest weight upon the British turf—of still greater weight, in fact, than those two aristocratic worthies the Duke of Leeds and the Hon. Edward Petre, whom the famous caricaturist "H. B." has immortalized in a well-remembered sketch. There are those still living at York and in its neighborhood—among whom we may name Mr. Rudston Read, "Billy Williamson," and Col. George Thompson—who can remember the princely establishment maintained by Robert Ridsdale in his palmy days at Merton, near the northern turf metropolis. A well-known description of his refined and luxurious home appeared in the "Bye-Lanes and Downs of England," by "Sylvanus," and men born in that deviner ether which is supposed to be breathed by the upper ten thousand have often been heard to avow, that no host resident in a country famed for its hospitality knew better how to entertain and make his guests comfortable than this quondam groom. The finest wines, the most exceptionable cruisine, and rooms elaborately and even splendidly furnished, testified to that inborn good taste which made Bob Ridsdale a conspicuous pattern—a man, in short, whom his superiors in rank did not disdain to imitate at home and in the hunting field. Major Yarborough, an old English gentleman of the Sir Roger de Coverley type, left it on record that he had seen nothing more comfortable and more elegant than Risdale's house at Merton. The grounds and stables which encompassed it were all *en suite*. A noble stud of hunters occupied the boxes, and it was generally admitted that no man rode better or more like a gentleman at the tail of the streaming hounds than this unpretending owner. His taste in dress was faultless, and his manner natural and unassuming. Beyond the garden stretched the paddocks, in which more than one hundred head of the finest thoroughbred mares were installed. Such was Robert Ridsdale in the years immediately subsequent to the victory of St. Giles for the Derby of 1832.

Unfortunately, it was soon found to be necessary that no year should come round without bringing a race with it in which, as in the case of St. Giles, the owner of this magnificent home at Merton might win nearly £50,000. A quarrel between Gully and Ridsdale ensued, and the brawny Gladiator so far forgot himself as to publicly horsewhip his former friend, co-conspirator and confederate (who was not much more than half Gully's weight) in the hunting field. To the the satisfaction of all who knew the two men, Ridsdale brought an action against his assailant, and received from a jury of their fellow countrymen a *solatium* of £500. Luck, however, began to turn against Ridsdale, and when Mr. —— now Lord —— Mostyn's peerless filly the Queen of Trumps, with Tommy Lye upon his back, beat Hornsea, ridden by Bill Scott, and a large field, for the St. Leger of 1835, "all the wheels were down." Ridsdale was a defaulter upon that race for many thousand pounds, and the place which he had long filled in the ring knew him no more. His horses were all sold under the hammer, and his name passed out of the recollection of his contemporaries, just as names of men who fall in battle are forgotten by their survivors upon a sanguinary battle-field. One little colt foal, indeed, there was who failed to find a purchaser when Ridsdale's stud was dispersed by old Dick Tattersall. This foal was as funny and unpromising as another little animal sold ten years later in another part of Yorkshire—we allude to Sweetmeat, by Gladiator, whom the late Henry Wadlow bought for 20 guineas at the sale held at Barnby Moor upon the death of Mr. George Clark, who had long kept that once famed hotel and posting house upon the Great North road. Nothing more was heard of the forgotten foal that no one would buy at Merton, until he was stripped for the first time at Epsom, and won the Derby of 1839, as Bloomsbury, with Sim Templeman on his back. It was a remarkable year, foreshadowing in one respect its successor of 1867, when Mr. Chaplin's Hermit won the Derby, after breaking a blood-vessel, and with odds of 1,000 to 15 offered against him as the flag fell. In 1839, no less than in 1867, the Banstead Downs were white with snow, and in the former year—in which the late Lord Herbert of Lea retained a lively recollection until the hour of his death—the wind howled and raved athwart the hills, and down the valleys of Surrey like a pack of wolves. The odds at starting against Bloomsbury, who, as we have already said, had never run before, were 25 to 1; but the race was additionally memorable for the large stakes won upon it by that undying community from which the turf will never be free—the family of "Sharps." It was the first big stake ever handed by Harry Hill, who was soon to mount the ladder of fame as the trusted commissioner of Lord George Bentinck, and as the winner of the Oaks with Cymbia, in 1848, Sim Templeman being again in the saddle. Of William Ridsdale, in whose name the so-called Bloomsbury won the Derby of 1839, history has no more to relate. Whether Bloomsbury was in reality the son of Tramp or Mulatto out of St. Giles' dam, or whether he was, as too many were ready so believe, a nameless four, or perhaps a five-year, imported for the purpose from Erin's Isle, who shall now venture to say? "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will hang round it still"; and it cannot be denied that the unsavory aroma attaching to Bloomsbury's Derby long continued to hang round those who rightly or wrongly were supposed to have pulled the wires upon this interesting occasion. Mr. Fulwar Craven, the owner of Deception, who ran second to Bloomsbury, lodged a protest against the latter on the ground that in the *Racing Calendar* he was described as by Mulatto, whereas, in the stud-book he appeared as by Tramp or Mulatto. In these days the objection would probably be fatal to Bloomsbury's chance, but the Stewards of Epsom races, after hearing William Ridsdale's explanations, resolved that the horse was entitled to run, and if he won, to receive the Derby Stakes. There the matter ought finally to have rested, but Mr. Craven insisted upon bringing it into a court of law.

The case was tried at Liverpool on the 22d of August, 1839, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the decision of the Epsom Stewards.

Meantime Sim Templeman, who probably knew no more about Bloomsbury's age or pedigree than the stable boy who groomed him, suffered in the estimation of some from the fact that he had steered the colt in his first and greatest race. To the end of his career in the pigskin there were occasional mutterings herd in which the name of Bloomsbury was censoriously syllabled, and, although the veteran jockey who has just expired won the Derby upon Surplice in 1848, he was displaced when the St. Leger came round; Flatman was substituted for him in the latter race, and won the victory at Doncaster upon one of the laziest and most lurching goers that was ever extended upon a race-course. The "Druid" has hymned the final struggle between him and Canezou in his "Lay of Doncaster Moor:"

Now Pigburn! now Newmarket! Lord Stanley's mare prevails;
No! Surplice runs with lurching strides betwixt her and the rails;
They're head and head, they're stroke for stroke, Nat's whalebone 's in the air,
Surplice is past the judge's box, with half a neck to spare.

Racing men have short memories, and are, for the most part, unversed in the history of races which were run in the days of their fathers. It may, therefore, be not unnecessary to state that John Scott, "the wizard of the north," was in the habit of moving his Doncaster horses to a farm which he rented at Pigburn, within a few miles of the famous town moor to which he had taken Canezou, where she was about to meet the redoubtable Derby winner, over whose Epsom victory Lord George Bentick had heaved that "superb groan" commemorated by his noble biographer Lord Beaconsfield.

Another mortification was in store for Sim Templeman, when, at the last moment, the late Lord John Scott refused to allow him to ride Connobie for the Derby of 1856, and put Sherwood (who had been upon Wild Dayrell's back in the previous year) in the saddle, to run third to Ellington and Aldcroft. No slight, however, was sufficient to damp the elastic spirits and gay, good humor of a jockey who was a general favorite with all who came across him. His broad Yorkshire dialect, and the vein of quiet fun which ran through his conversation, were reproduced with admirable mimetic power by the last Sir William Milner but one—the father of the present baronet, who owns Nunappleton. In the hunting field Sim Templeman, although never a bruising rider, was always prominent among those *qui brillent au second rang*, and his cheery face was a welcome sight to the habitual members of the York and Ainsty field, when he rode down from his house near Pocklington-upon-the-Wolds to meet Mr. Bateman and old Will Dauty, at Melbourne, in the Vale of York. To recapitulate the various jackets that he wore during his long career in the saddle would be tantamount to traversing the history of the British turf during the four decades which intervened between 1820 and 1860. Among the most famous of them, however, may be mentioned the chocolate banner of the Duke of Leeds, the black with white cap of Lord Derby, the yellow ensign of Sir Thomas Massey Stanley, the cherry of Sir Joseph Hawley, not to mention the colors of Gen. Anson, of Mr. Rudston Read, of Mr. Stanhope Hawke, of Mr. Pedley, of Mr. Harry Hill, of Lord Clifden, and last but not least, of the first Marquis of Westminster. For many years before his death Sim Templeman's eyesight had become so impaired that equestrian exercise, in which at all times he took such delight, was totally denied to him. With him the recollection of many small and once flourishing Yorkshire meetings—such at Catterick Bridge, Northallerton, Richmond-upon-Swale, and Malton—seems itself to pass away. Like many other jockeys who have ridden scores upon scores of races, and hundreds upon hundreds of trials, and have been admitted to the confidence of owners and of trainers without end, Sim Templeton would doubtless have had a singular tale to unfold had he given the rein to what Burns calls "his tinkler jaw." He was one of those prudent and self contained men, however, who deem it their business in life neither to make nor to mar reputations, and when the grave closes over the steerer of Surplice and Bloomsbury, and Cossack—of Newminster, of Miami, Cymba, and Marchioness, and a host of other winners, it will be remembered of him, by those few contempories whom time have still spared, that he never spoke a disrespectful word to any of his employers; that he never applied hot and rebellious liquor to his blood; that, in short, he was a jockey of the old school, to whom manners and practices of many of his successors in the saddle, who might be his grandsons in years, would be as distasteful as holy water to the lips of his Satanic Majesty.—*London Field.*

The Arab and His Horse.

I can almost see them now as I have seen them many a day in Africa, standing on the desert where their master had dismounted, with their heads thrown down, their beautiful eyes half closed, their large nostrils so wide that you could run your hand up them, thin and palpitating, their forms so attenuated that you could see the action of their lungs, their legs wide-spread—rather ugly-looking animals. In a moment their rider leaps on their back and the whole horse changes. He raises his head proudly, tossing his long mane to the wind, his eyes gleam with life and pride, and every motion indicates the keenest joy.

Everybody knows that they are the best horses in the world, and the reason of that is the marvelous care and love which the Arab bestows on them. He never uses bit or bridle. A slender silken cord tied round their head is bridle sufficient. He never hitches his horse. I have seen five hundred of them in one of their grand bazars, all standing together with their heads down waiting for their riders. When one of those riders wanted his horse he would only whistle for him, and the horse would proudly prance out from among the rest. The Arab continually talks to his horse in the low, soft, musical monosyllables of their tongue. They are a silent race, but they make their horses their confidants. They eat and sleep and fight on horseback. The affection between the horse and the rider is something we cannot understand. I never knew one of them to sell his horse. They would starve to death first.

It is marvelous how these men learn to shoot on horseback. You will see a horse come sweeping down on the camp with terrific speed, without a rider apparently. Presently you will see a long rifle gleam over the horse's ears, and in a moment you her the sharp report of a gun, and the man at your side has been shot. Then an Arab will straighten up on the horse and dash away like a whirlwind. Pursuit would be worse than useless. This is the way they fight. They never have pitched battles. They always come tearing down like a mountain torrent, but if they find an attack hazardous they discharge a volley and retreat. They fight mostly at night.

Nutwood is a reddish chestnut, left hind coronet white, and star in forehead, 15¾ hands, kind and docile as a kitten. As he stands he is my kind of horse from the ground up. I care not what others may wish or say; as for me, give me Nutwood. Why, I can go out in the lot to-day among one hundred weanlings, and pick out his get nineteen times in twenty. Does any man want to bet I can't? There is a man at my elbow who laughad at the idea when I intimated as much to him. He did it himself; now I do the laughing. Being out of the dam of Maud S., and by one of the very best sons of Alexander's Abdallah, Nutwood is very popular, and is dead sure to become more celebrated. I would breed to him to-day, if I know myself, in preference to any horse in Kentucky. My style may not be the height of fashion now, but I predict that within five years this horse of my choice will have a goodly number in the 2:30 list, and men will be forced to admit his superiority.—*Pilgrim, in N. Y. Spirit.*

It is rumored that "Councellor" Crawford will manage the Case string this season. Jay-Eye-See looks lusty, and weighs 960 pounds; Phallas weighs 1,120 pounds, and is in fine shape for "the grand preparation." Gurgle, the pacer, will set a high mark, if nothing happens, and Victoria Sprague will "put another there" for Dictator.

The Three Great Sons of Dictator.

Not only was Dictator from a family of trotters and a horse of great speed at the trotting gait himself, but after being sent to Kentucky he was bred to some of the very best mares to be found in that state; and it will be noticed, when reading his list of 2:30 trotters, that the fastest of them are out of the best mares. And of his six representatives in the 2:30 list whose dams are known no less than three are out of mares that produced at least one other 2:30 horse. Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾, is out of the dam of Midnight, 2:20½; the dam of Director, 2:17, is also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25½. Crop, the dam of Code, 2:26½, foaled to the cover of Clark Chief Blanche Amory, 2:26; and the dam of Donald, 2:27, was also the dam of Rosalind, 2:21¾. With these facts in mind, the reason of Dictator's wonderful success as a sire is not hard to discover. He is a trotting-bred stallion that trots, and when bred to high-class mares he naturally and, one might say, inevitably, gets a large percentage of trotters that are exceptionally good, even when in the company of notable flyers. It was this extraordinarily high form that made three of Dictator's sons—Jay-Eye-See, Phallas, and Director—the sensational trotters of last season; and it is fair to presume that, with a continuance of life and health for the next five years in Dictator, more of the same kind will follow. By virtue of that best of all tests, public performances, Jay-Eye-See must be given the place of honor among the Dictators, as well as a like position among all the trotters of his age that have ever been foaled, as his record is but half a second slower than the fastest ever made by a horse in harness, and is more than seven seconds better than that ever made by any horse of his age. Although in these days of phenomenal young trotters it is a harzardous matter to indulge in prophecy, it is not at all probable that the 2:10¾ of Jay-Eye-See as a five-year-old will soon be equalled or surpassed. That, in addition to being a horse of wonderful speed, Jay-Eye-See is also one of pronounced gameness is beyond dispute, as his seven-heat race at Chicago, when a four-year-old, amply attests. The thoroughblood which comes to him from his second dam, who was a daughter of Boston, was for a time a serious bar to his attaining the place to which his great speed fairly entitled him, and is yet occasionally manifested in a wild, running break that shows most strongly in contrast to the beautiful trotting action which he has inherited in such pureness from his sire. It is the same action that enabled his illustrious uncle, Dexter, to astonish every one in his day by covering a mile in the then unprecedented time of 2:17¼; and Budd Doble, who drove Dexter on the occasion of his obtaining that record, remarked to the writer, after driving Jay-Eye-See a mile in 2:22¾ as a four-year-old, "There is another Dexter; he acts precisely like the old horse." The theorists who have been arguing so lustly that Jay-Eye-See's speed at the trot is derived from the Boston blood that comes to him through his grandmother should ponder on this fact, and remember that the statement was made by a man who stands the equal of any one in his profession and who weighs his words before uttering them. That Jay-Eye-See gets his speed from both dam and sire is not to be doubted by reasonable men, as the sire of his dam, Pilot, Jr., although of pacing origin himself, was the founder of a family of trotters that were among the best of their time, and his daughters have been more than ordinarily successful in the breeding ranks, the dams of the two fastest trotters in the world—Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See—being by him; while others of the family have produced Noontide, Naiad Queen, McCurdy's Hambletonian and other trotters of note. This is the breeding that makes Jay-Eye-See the greatest trotter of his age in the world—the blood of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and American Star on one side, and that of the pacing-bred Pilot, Jr., on the other

Next to Jay-Eye-See, in point of speed, as shown by the record, is Phallas, whose mile in 2:15½ at Cleveland, last summer, is within a quarter of a second of the fastest ever trotted by an entire horse; and should average good fortune attend him during the coming season, it is entirely within the limits of probability that Smuggler's record of 2:15¼ will be lowered. Like the other sons of Dictator that have trotted fast, Phallas is well bred in the maternal line, his dam being by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief, and a horse that, with a very brief stud experience, and not the best of opportunities, left half a dozen descendants that have beaten 2:30, and sired the dams of two horses that have beaten 2:20—Phallas, 2:15½, and Majolica, 2:17. Phallas is a much larger horse than either Jay-Eye-See or Director; but, like them, came to his speed early, getting a breeder's record of 2:22¼ when five years old, and following it the next season with 2:15½. That he is a better horse than Director his friends have always claimed; but the facts do not bear them out in this assertion, as will be shown further on in this article. But for all that Phallas is a horse for whom no excuses or apologies need be made, as his work speaks for itself more eloquently than could the lips of his most ardent admirers. He has accomplished, in point of obtaining a fast record, more than any other horse of his age can lay claim to, and, in addition, has proved himself a remarkably honest horse in races, and a good campaigner. The few colts that have been dropped to his cover partake, in a marked degree, of the characteristics of their sire, and there is no reason to doubt that they will also inherit his speed. Last fall, after a campaign that must have taxed the energies of even so robust a horse as he undoubtedly is, Phallas was permitted to serve something like thirty mares; and whether this action on the part of his owner was a wise one time alone can tell. The prestige which his fast trotting had given him caused the very best of mares to be sent to him, and the result will be watched with interest by the advocates of the theory that a stallion whose vitality has been called upon to submit to great and exhaustive drains by the necessities of a trotting campaign is not in the best condition to produce offspring that will be a credit to him. There are, of course, two sides to this matter, and the forces arrayed on both sides are about numerically equal, but the question involved has never been tested in a thorough manner.

Director, the third of the Dictators whom it is proper to mention in this article, is by not a few horsemen of experience and intelligence thought to be the greatest of them all, and certainly a careful review of his performances from the age of three years to the present time cannot fail to impress strongly the most casual observer of such matters. It is not claimed for Director that he possesses the wonderful speed of Jay-Eye-See, but the assertion is freely made, and with the most substantial grounds, that he is the very best race-horse ever seen, and that no trotter that does not excel him in speed at least two seconds to the mile has the slightest chance of beating him a race; and the record of last season would seem to fully warrant this assertion, as, barring Jay-Eye-See, Director never met a horse that he did not either beat or show conclusively that he was his superior before the season was over. This is a broad statement to make, but the facts will prove its truthfulness. Director started in last season with a record of 2:23¾, and before completing his eastern campaign he had lowered it to 2:17½, and beaten all the best horses in the country that were entitled to meet him on even terms. Early in the season Joe Bunker, then in the very best of condition after his careful wintering in Georgia, beat Director in a race at Fleetwood Park, only one heat of which was better than 2:20, but that he could have repeated the performance later in the year even the most ardent admirers of Bunker will hardly claim. From this time until the close of his campaign Director's career was one of almost uninterrupted success. He won races both in his class and for all stallions, beginning by defeating Monroe Chief at Chicago, in a contest that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. At Cleveland he achieved a notable victory over Wilson, that horse trotting one heat in 2:16¼, and being assisted by every horse in the race except Director. It was in this race that Director obtained his record of 2:17, and when the fact that in doing so he trotted for three-quarters of a mile on the outside of three horses is considered, the merit of the performance will be appreciated. That 2:17 under such adverse circumstances is fully equal to 2:15 on a good track, with the pole and with nothing to contend against, is the opinion of many horsemen who have nothing to prejudice them; and that Director's race at Cleveland was far and away the best ever trotted has never been disputed. But it is not alone in the matter of speed that Director is conspicuous. Perhaps his most notable quality is his gameness, and in this respect it is doubtful if his equal has been seen. It has enabled him to win where other horses would have had no chance for victory, and to this quality may justly be ascribed the greater measure of his success. There are plenty of horses that can trot a quarter as fast as Director, but the one that cannot beat him to the quarter-pole and can beat him a mile, is yet to be found. In all his races there have been trotters that could easily take the pole from him at the commencement of the journey, but on the homestretch, or even before that was reached, the little black has forced them to lower their colers. In point of actual performances he is clearly the superior of Phallas, as he beat that horse on every one of the four occasions they came together last summer, and in addition to that beat other good horses as well. After winning all kinds of races in all parts of the country, Director started for the great $10,000 purse at Hartford, and, with every horse in the race against him, defeated a field consisting of Wilson, 2:16¼; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Phallas, 2:15½; Adele Gould, 2:19, and three others of equal note. This was a famous victory indeed, but Director accomplished it with comparative ease, once he set to work at the job; and he followed it up by winning again at Albany and Boston, at both of which places he defeated Phallas and other good ones, so that as to the merit of his Hartford race there can be no possible question. In point of breeding Director is by far the best of the Dictators, his dam being the famous Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, she being also the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼, and Onward, 2:25½. With equal points of merit in other respects, a horse that is out of a dam whose excellence has been proven is, without doubt, the superior of one that has not this recommendation, and therefore it is only fair to award Director first place among the entire sons of Dictator. —*Breeders' Gazette.*

Care of Yearlings—A Reverse Description of Eastern Methods.

We recently published an article from the New York *Spirit* on the methods in vogue among the great breeding establishments of preparing yearlings for the annual sales. The following from the *Turf, Field and Farm* tells quite another story, and one much more creditable to the breeders who, after all, were only charged with putting their colts in presentable and attractive condition.

An article appeared a few weeks since in a contemporary which does gross injustice to the large breeding establishments of the country, and is calculated to mislead new beginners in the art and science of breeding for the turf. One would suppose, being unacquainted with the facts, that the large breeding establishments kept up and fed their colts like pigs in a pen, stuffed with the most fattening foods, allowed no fresh air nor exercise, and groomed until the coat shines like satin. Such, however, is the contrary to the facts. No one of the large breeding establishments, such as Mr. Chas. Reed's Fairview Stud, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf, and Runnymede, has ever practiced the habit of feeding oil-cake, or making an undue application of the brush to the coats of yearlings. It is seldom that a brush or comb is used upon any colt in any one of these establishments until a few days before the annual sales, when a new, fresh-shedded coat of hair gives the colts their true appearance of vigor and health. The colts, from the time of weaning until brought to the hammer, are fed a liberal allowance of clean, sweet oats and fragrant hay, and in very bad weather and at night are housed in order that each animal shall consume its own food, else some would fare badly with the gluttons. This practice gives the colts some eight or nine hours of open air exercise, and experience and the success attending the plan have been found worthy of imitation, as it tends to the formation of both bone and muscle, and prevents flatulency, inflammation, and other ills to which horse flesh is heir. The time to make a race-horse is before he is born, by giving the dam the best care, and the produce will show it when dropped, and, as all the most valuable stakes are run at two and three years old, it is absolutely necessary that the colts should be bountifully fed. Air and exercise are indispensable to convert the food into wholesome nourishment, promote circulation of the blood, add firmness and strength to the muscles, increase the strength, texture, and growth of the bone, assist digestion, prevent flatulence, and enable the animal to endure fatigue. Without constant and regular exercise a horse cannot enjoy good health, and experienced breeders know and appreciate this fact. It will be news to the breeders to learn that their colts are kept up for months and stuffed with oil-cake, with feet as bright as patent leather shoes, and coats sleek as satin from constant application of brush and rubber. There is little or no difference in the general treatment of all the great establishments, either in the east or west. All are bountiful feeders, and allow free range, the only restraint being to separate the colts in pairs, and allow a number of fillies to exercise in the same paddock. This course of procedure has enabled Belle Meade to breed such grand race-horses as Bramble, who ran forty-nine races up to five years old, and won thirty of them, including in one year the Baltimore, Westchester, Saratoga, Monmouth and Brighton Cups; Bootjack to start in eighty-four races, win forty-nine, and run second in nineteen; Bancroft to run until six years old, starting in forty-three races, winning twenty-three, and being second in five, including in one year the Louisville, Cincinnati and Brewers' Cups, with many other very fast races, defeating the best horses on the turf; Brambaletta to run fifty-six races, win thirty-two, and run second in eleven, seventeen of which were run at two years old, winning ten, and running second in four, when really only half trained; and such race-horses as Bounce, mile heats in 1:42, 1:41½; Boardman, one mile in 1:40½, the fastest ever run in a race with other horses; Barrett, who crossed the ocean twice, and but for temper a first-class race-horse; Vandalite, winner of eleven good races at three years old, including the Annual at Jerome, the Dixie and Breckenbridge Stakes at Baltimore, two miles in 3:35½ and 3:35, with the penalty, the fastest these two races were ever run by one and the same horse. The same generous course of treatment at Woodburn resulted in the production of the unconquered Asteroid and Norfolk, the latter being credited with the fastest three-mile heat race on record, 5:27½, 5:29½; Springbok and Preakness, the two famous stake and cup horses, running a dead heat in the Saratoga Cup, two and a quarter miles, in the fastest time on record at the distance, 3:56¼; Harry Bassett, winner of all his stakes in his two and three-year-old years, including the Belmont and Champion at Jerome, Travers and Kenner at Saratoga, Jersey Derby and the great Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats at Baltimore; Duke of Magenta, winner of four out of seven stakes at two years old, and eleven out of twelve in his three-year-old year, and is sound to this day in his legs and feet; Tom Ochiltree, a winner at all distances from one to four miles; Glenmore, winner of the best three heats of four miles ever run, 7:29½, 7:30¼, 7:31; Abd-el-Koree, Abd-el-Kader, Wildidle, winner of four miles in 7:25¼; Fellowcraft, four miles in 7:19½; Spendthrift, Uncas, Bayswater, Beacon, Vauxhall, Wanderer, Monarchist, Madge, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Foxhall, winner of the Grand Prix de Paris, Cesarewitch, and Cambridgeshire Handicaps, with weight no horse ever carried to win it, and a host of others which raced through years at long distances, and with high weights. The same results have followed a similar mode of treament at Elmendorf (Preakness), where Monitor first saw the light. He has raced successfully at all distances under the highest weights, and is credited with the fastest two miles and a furlong ever run, 3:44½, and is now aged and sound. Ferida, the best mare which has appeared for a decade, her four miles in 7:23½ never having been equaled by a mare. Postguard, one of the best timber horses in the country, Strathspey, Aella, Clara D., Jennie B., Judith, Little Minch, Little Ruffin, Marchioness, Vigil, winner of the Dixie and Breckenridge, Vera Cruz, Vagrant, winner of Phœnix Hotel Stakes, Kentucky Derby, and Grand Exposition Stakes at Philadelphia. The same general system was pursued at Stockwood, where the phenomenal horse Hindoo was foaled, who won seven out of nine races at two years old, and eighteen out of twenty at three years old, including all the large stakes, and five out of six at four years old, including the Louisville Cup, Merchants' and Turf Stakes, the Coney Island Stakes and Cup, in which he defeated the great Eole and Parole. The results at Runnymede have strengthened the practice of generous feed and plenty of air and exercise, as the performances of Runnymede, winner of six important stakes at two and three years old; Barnes, winner of seven large stakes; Belle of Runnymede, a creditable performer, and last, though not least, the famous Miss Woodford, winner of five out of eight stakes at two years old, and ten out of twelve at three years old, including the Champion Stallion Stakes, and over fifty thousand dollars in money clearly show. The identical course of treatment at the Kennesaw Stud gave the turf Luke Blackburn, one of the best race-horses ever foaled in America, and winner of 22 out of 24 races at three years old, including the American Stallion Stakes, at Louisville, Ky., and making the fastest time at one and a half miles on record, 2:34; Aranza, which crossed the ocean twice, and is still sound and winning; Glidelia, one of the grandest mares which has ever graced the turf, and Geo. Kinney, a winner of 12 out of 18 races in 1883, defeating all the best horses on the turf. The paddocks at Chestnut Hill, during the successful career of Leamington, produced many horses with badly developed feet and legs, and many of them broke down and were retired at a very early age. The practice there was generous treatment and good exercise, but there was not room to allow the same range as is to be found at the other studs. The same general system is followed at Rancocas, Brookdale and the Nursery, and covered paddocks are used in bad weather. Location, soil, climate and grasses have much to do with early maturity and development. Certain it is that none of the great breeding establishments have ever resorted to the suicidal policy of confinement, and oil cake or other soft flesh-making or coat-glossing foods. No horse within our knowledge bred at any of these public sale establishments was ever afflicted with big head. All colts are more or less liable to become buckshined, especially when hurried in preparation over hard, rough and dry tracks, but the complaint is rather an exception than the rule. Horse-breeding is at best a great lottery and full of disappointments; an accident may destroy the best; but the horses bred and sold at the largest breeding studs of the country have more than sustained the reputation of their breeders. Nearly all the valuable fixed events have been won by horses bred in them, and the number remaining on the turf to a good age and retiring sound is in proportion to their excellence, and is not excelled in England or any country. It is seldom that any colt bred in any private establishment has ever proved a first-class race-horse, and not one good race-horse can be named either on or off the turf that ever proved a good one where the starving process has been resorted to in raising colts. No man ever grew to maturity strong and healthy that had been starved and housed in his infancy and youth, and the same general law of nature applies to all the brute creation.

Dewey & Stewart's Indorsements.

These leading Michigan breeders, who raised the famous stallion Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, and other fine animals, write in the following terms of the great remedy for sprung knees and cockled ankles, known as Sparkhall's Specific:

Owosso, Michigan, February 16th, 1884.

R. H. SPARKHALL: *Dear Sir*—Having used your Specific with good success, we think highly of it, and do cheerfully recommend it to the public as a most excellent liniment.

Yours,

DEWEY & STEWART.

Dates Claimed.

Oakland Park, M. M. Allen, Lessee, April 26th to May 3d.
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 6th to 10th.
Visalia Fair Association, Visalia, May 1st to 3d.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, May 20 to 24th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, Aug. 18th to 23d.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

It is reported that Mr. Pierre Lorillard has purchased a farm near Red Bank, N. J., where he will breed and train trotting horses. If Mr. Lorillard gives the subject as much attention as he has given the gallopers, he will sure make a success of the new enterprise.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso, property of J. B. Haggin.

April 7th, bay filly by Exile, dam Primrose, by Son of Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., grandam Blackbird by Blackbird.

April 16th, bay filly, both hind feet white, by Echo, dam Sister to Alexander.

April 18th, bay filly, star and snip, off fore ankle and off hind foot white, by Buccaneer, dam Queen of Hearts Filly by Young Echo.

April 19th, bay filly, star in forehead, by Exile, dam Ann Mary, by Charles Dickens, grandam Mary Ann by Pilot Temple.

April 19th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, and near hind foot white, by Algona, dam Charming by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., grandam Charmer by Belmont.

April 20th, bay colt, star in forehead, and off hind foot white, by Echo, dam Sister to Ruth Ryan by Lodi.

April 21st, bay colt, few white hairs in forehead, both hind feet white, by Echo, dam Lyons' Mare by old St. Clair.

April 21st, bay colt, near hind foot white, by Exile, dam Sally Coward by May Boy.

Thoroughbreds.

April 18th, chestnut colt, off hind leg and near hind foot white, by Wheatley, dam Rosemary by Joe Daniels.

April 20th, 1884, chestnut filly, white face, and near hind foot white, by Wheatley, dam Winefred by Joe Daniels.

April 21st, chestnut filly, star and snip, near hind foot white, by Longfield, dam Grecian Bend by Lodi.

Property of F. L. Duncan, Santa Rosa.

April 15th, Nellie H. by Signal, her dam by Henry Clay, a dark bay filly with black points, by Anteeo. The name of Nellie D. is claimed for this filly.

The Turf in Australia.

By the last steamer dates to March 26th reached this city. The autumn meeting of the Victoria Racing Club began on March 1st at Flemington, and the local press reports great sport. From the Melbourne papers we summarize the principal events.

First day. Ascot Vale Stakes—Of 20 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added for two-year-olds; second to receive 100 sovs., and third 50 sovs. Six furlongs.

Hon. J. White's b c Bargo, by Maribyrnong—Guelder Rose, 122 lbs... 1
Mr. S. Barnard's ch c The Broker, by Goldsbrough—Melody, 129 lbs. (including 7 lbs. penalty).... 2
Mr. E. De Mestre's b or br c Sirocco, by Piscator—Zephyr, 122 lbs.... 3
Time—1:18¼.

Betting 5 to 4 against Bargo; 100 to 30 against the Broker. Six horses started.

The St. Leger Stakes—Of 25 sovs. each, with 300 sovs added; for three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs., and third 25 sovs. One mile and three-quarters and 132 yards.

Hon. J. White's b c Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, 122 lbs..... 1
Mr. W. Branch's b c Off Colour, by King Cole—The Gem, 122 lbs..... 2
Mr. A. F. Smart's br c Archie, by Rapidity—Eugenie, 122 lbs..... 3
Time—3:24½.

Betting 3 to 1 on Martini-Henry who won in a canter by a length. Five started.

Newmarket Handicap—Of 20 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs., and third 20 sovs. Six furlongs.

Mr. J. O. Inglis's b c Malua, 4 years, by St. Albans—Edella, 119 lbs... 1
Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, 3 years, 122 lbs..... 2
Mr. J. Whittingham's b or br c Claptrap, 4 years, 110 lbs..... 3
Time—1:15¼.

Betting 7 to 1 against Malua; 100 to 5 against Le Grand; 15 to 1 against Claptrap. The favorite Segenhoe finished fourth. Thirty-one started.

Second Day. Australian Cup.—A handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each 10 sovs. forfeit., or 5 only if declared before 4 P. M. on Monday, 4th February, with 500 added. For three-year-olds and upwards. The handicap weight of the winner of the V. R. C. St. Leger to be not less than 110lbs., and the winner of any handicap of the value of 100 sovs. after the declaration of the weights to carry 3 lbs. extra; of two or more such races, 5 lbs. extra. The second horse to receive 100 sovs., and the third 50 sovs. out of the stake. Two miles and a quarter.

Hon. J. White's ch c Morpeth, by Goldsbrough—Goldfinch, four years, 117 pounds..... 1
Mr. W. Gannon's br h Sweet William, five years, 121 pounds..... 2
Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, three years, 110 pounds..... 3
Time—4:03¾.

Betting 3 to 1 against Morpeth, 7 to 1 against Sweet William, 8 to 1 against Le Grand. Seventeen started.

The last day was the sensational one of the meeting by reason of the defeat of Martini-Henry for the Champion Stakes, three miles, for which he started a strong favorite.

Champion Stakes.—Of 25 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added. Weight for age. Second to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stake. Three miles. Horses foaled north of the line allowed 7 lbs. 59 subs.

Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, by Epigram—Legend, three years, 110 pounds..... 1
Mr. W. Branch's b c Off Colour, three years, 110 pounds..... 2
Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, five years, 131 pounds..... 3
Time—5:26½.

Betting, 2 to 1 on Martini-Henry, 100 to 30 against Commotion, 7 to 1 Navigator, 8 to 1 Off Colour, 10 to 1 Le Grand, 100 to 8 Sting.

The following are the Melbourne *Sportsman's* notes of the running.

The big event of the meeting, the Champion, followed. Martini-Henry maintained his place in the market to the last, 2 to 1 being laid upon him. He looked well, but good judges were of opinion that he was not so fit as he was in the spring. Commotion, who found numerous friends at 3 to 1, appeared to be in grand condition. Navigator was rather big, but both Off Colour and Le Grand were in the pink of condition. Sting was also as fit as he could be made. Mr. Watson did not keep them long at the post. Iron Hand at once went to the front, the favorite heading the next division. Mr. Pearson's colt kept a lead of quite fifty lengths round to the turn, where Martini commenced to draw up, and passed him at the entrance to the straight. He led past the stand with a couple of lengths, cheers going up from the excited spectators. Rounding the home-turn another cheer showed that Commotion was being sent in pursuit of Mr. White's colt, and the pair were soon racing in earnest. Approaching the bridge, however, Martini-Henry had had enough of it, and tried to cut by attempting to bolt, and it took Hales all his time to keep him on the course. Commotion passed him at the back, and, followed by Off Colour and Le Grand, kept the pace very warm. At the home-turn the pair joined him and passed him. The race was now between Le Grand and Off Colour, and at the distance the Queensland colt, answering every call of O'Brien's, came away, and won with a little in hand, by half a length. Off Colour, who ran very gamely and consistently, was second; Commotion was third, three lengths off, Sting fourth, Navigator fifth, Martini-Henry, who was not persevered with, 100 yards off, sixth, and Iron Hand last. The owner and rider of the winning horse were applauded when the weighing-in was accomplished. The winner has run most consistently during the meeting, being second in the Newmarket Handicap, and third in the Australian Cup. Commotion, however, could have been closer to him, but for the way he tackled Martini-Henry and raced him down. Off Colour ran very gamely. Martini-Henry's defeat was greatly felt by his backers.

Observations at Louisville.

After four days most delightfully spent in Henderson I could not resist the temptation to pay Louisville a visit before returning to St. Louis. I wanted to see if I could note any change in the horses at the Jockey Club grounds after the two weeks of fine weather which had elapsed since I left the Fall City. I arrived here at daylight yesterday morning, and after performing the necessary ablutions, in company with Col. Clark I drove to the course. The Colonel likes a good breakfast, and made me wait until he could order one to suit his special palate, before we left. I came very near going without him, as I wished to be early on the track, and as it was we missed several horses that had already worked before our arrival, and these I may not see at all. One of those we missed was Brazil, and he was reported to have worked uncommonly well. I have always fancied this colt, for I know he has great speed, and I wished to see what action he would show after going more than a mile. The horses at Louisville have improved vastly since I last wrote you, though I fear some may be hurried a little too fast. The best run that has been made thus far was a one and a quarter miles, by Harpoon, which he covered in 2:18½, doing the mile in 1:48½. Several have worked a mile in 1:50 or better, but none so good as: 148½. Powhatan and Loftin worked together in 1:50, some days since. I saw them cover one and a half miles yesterday in 2:53—the first quarter in 30s., the second in 28s., the mile in 1:51, mile and a quarter in 2:22, mile and a half in 2:53. Loftin could not be pulled back to Powhatan until after he had gone a little over three-quarters of a mile, and looked as though he could have gone away from him at any time until they were pulled up. Loftin was much more backward than Powhatan when I first saw them, and is yet, but to my notion he is the better horse of the two, and I still think if Col. Johnson wins the Derby it will be with Loftin, but I don't believe he will win it at all. Bob Miles was worked, but not pushed; he did a mile in 1:53¼. Exploit and Farandole are both doing extremely well—moving as well as could be asked; they did one mile and a quarter in 2:21, making the mile in 1:51. Bob Miles suits well enough. The only question with me is, "will he be fit on Derby day?" I am inclined to think he will be, for I know Mr. Williams will do all in his power to bring him to the post well and in order. He knows the colt thoroughly, and he is in splendid form now—better than any one on the track—while by the record is vastly the superior of any he has to meet. I don't hesitate to say, barring accidents, I think he will win. This idea of twelve or fifteen horses having a chance is, to me, a curious notion. Now, I think Richard Loud has as good a chance as any of the outsiders, yet I can't consider him in the same class as Bob Miles any more than I would class Bramble with the Duke of Magenta. A horse that has never shown might be named as a probable winner, but of those now before the public, as the horses are to-day, I can't see how one can be named to beat Williams' entry. This I state after careful examination and due consideration. The Oaks is a different venture. I believe it will, good day and good track, be the best Oaks ever run. There are four or five extremely fine fillies in it, and several that have private tips of the highest class. It will not be a walk-over for either Matinee, Eva S., or Modesty. In fact, I consider it almost as uncertain as the Merchants'. I have not time to discuss this stock at present, but may do so at some future day; if I do, then I will tell of a very dark one that will come very near being first, if she keeps good. Evs S., did a mile in 1:50¾ on Friday last—so I was told by a gentleman who timed her—so you see she is keeping up her promise of being "the best-looking filly on the track," as I wrote you in my last. Lizzie S. is a little flighty, but when it comes for real action she will be found ready for the fray. Brown Dick gave her a mile in 1:50½, and repeated in 1:50; he also worked Belle of the Highlands and the Admiral together, in very nearly the same time. His two-year-olds were not given any fast work. The fastest two-year-old run made was accomplished by Col. Churchill's Aristides and Ruffin fillies; the former is a little the better of the two. They covered the ground in 51⅜s., which seems to me almost too fast for this early; yet it was a trial in which they were expected to show something, as I noticed Col. Churchill had several of his friends to see what they could do.

I did not see Mr. Pate's Derby horses work, as I have already stated, but I looked them over afterwards and found them quite fine, especially Conkling, who shows high form. Monogram looks well, but showed slight signs of lameness after his exercise. I fear his legs may not stand a preparation, but if they do you may expect to hear from him. Bob Pate (the Cowl) takes kindly to his work, but I am afraid to express an opinion of him. Aretino did not move as I should like to see him. He will have to improve over his present way of going to beat Richard Pryor's pair, old John Davis and April Fool. He was my first choice for the Cup. Perhaps after Lee Paul gets on his feet he may bring him around, for the colt looks good and should do well.

Right here I want to call the Gilmore men's attention to one fact—the Cup is occasionally run in mud, and if the ground should be heavy that day Gilmore will not be in the race. I have no idea he can beat Davis or April Fool on any kind of ground, all fit, but in the mud it would be a walk-over for April Fool as between them.

Cardinal McCloskey has a slight splint; were it not for that he, in his greatly improved condition, would be very dangerous, and may yet be, as Dick is endeavoring to have him right and well on Cup day. Vera is doing slow work; her best mile was in 1:58. I can't agree with you in considering Wallensee as a Cup candidate. I think he belongs to an entirely different set. His race at New Orleans was nothing. Such horses as Fosteral and Princess, Slocum and Brunswick (not well) are a poor lot to win Cup honors over. I think Wallensee a fair-selling plater at 1¼ miles, and nothing more. Should he start in the Cup, as I believe he will, it is my opinion that he will be in great luck if he gets to the distance stand when the winner crosses the score. Yet it is difference of opinion that makes betting.

Islington shows better on the track than in his stable. He is, without doubt, a great colt, better than I considered him in my last letter. This crop of two-year-olds is one of remarkable strength, perhaps the best in many years. There are so many good ones that one is lost in doubt when he begins to compare them. Brown Dick has a good one in Spanish King. He worked him a quarter in 25 seconds, yet I believe he has a better in his string, but as this one is the pick of the stable I will not name mine, yet time will show if he has not a better colt than King Spanish. I have already given an account of the two-year-olds, so will not speak further of them.

I have not seen Corrigan's string at work as yet. They are about as I last wrote, only improved from the good weather. Freeland is still the great tip for the Merchants'.

There has been some talk of a new jockey club being organized here and gotten up in conflict with the old Association. I have made inquiries on the subject, and don't believe it is very seriously thought of, and doubt if it will ever go further than a little talk. For what reason should this club be inaugurated? Louisville now has the leading association of the south and west. Every turfman and owner in the country has thorough confidence in the club and its officers. Its very name is a guarantee to everything that is straightforward and enterprising on the turf. Its stakes are not only valuable in a moneyed point, but a winner of the Derby, Cup, Merchants', or turf, has at once an increased value, because it is an established fact that none but a racehorse can win these events. It would be singular, indeed, if turfmen would be willing to give up these great advantages to try a venture of which they know nothing, to say nothing of the business community who fully realize that the Louisville Jockey Club have done more to advertise the city than any feature in its history. The society element would never consent to give up these meetings.—*Cor., N. Y. Sportsman.*

About Forfeits.

It is thought that Mr. Noah Armstrong, of Montana, who has retired from the turf, and who has declined to pay a stake forfeit of $50, due Col. Frank Waters, of Lexington, will fight the question in the courts. His only plea is that the forfeit is a debt which cannot be collected under the gaming act, but Col. Waters proposes to meet the issue squarely, and he will not be satisfied until he has a decision from the highest court of Kentucky. In two of the states the courts have held that a stake liability cannot be evaded under the gambling act, and Col. Waters will risk his reputation as a lawyer that the courts of Kentucky will adopt the same view. On Saturday last, at Lexington, we heard Gen. Robinson, President of the Kentucky Association, Mr. Simonds, the lessee of the track, and Col. Waters discuss the policy of adopting the cash system of entry to stakes. The plan suggested was 2½ per cent. to accompany the nomination and the rest to be paid in like instalments at designated times. This would do away with all credit and enable the association to pay to the winner of the stake the entire amount due him as soon as a decision from the stand is rendered. It would give no trouble or annoyance to the owner of the winning horse, and it would be easy on the owners of the losing horses, because it would not force them to shin around for money after the day had gone against them. The man who is compelled to pay after all hope is lost feels the bitter sting of the debt. The only argument advanced against the plan was that horse owners are just as good stake-holders as an association or a jockey club. In view of the fact that there have been in recent years many accessions of men of doubtful responsibility to the nomination list, the opposing argument does not rise much above the gravity of school-boy declamation. If a club has standing enough to secure entries it should be looked upon as a much safer stake-holder than scores of individuals who constantly figure in the forfeit lists.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Trotting Foals at Palo Alto.

DATE.	SEX.	DAM.	SIRE.
March 23	Bay c	Urania	Gen. Benton
" "	" f	Mohawk M. Ca	Fallis
" 27	" c	Lizzie Collins	Electioneer
" "	" f	Barnes	Gen. Benton
" 28	Brown c	Lady Thom, Jr.	Electioneer
" "	Ch f	Asthore	Gen. Benton
" 30	Bay f	Columbine	Electioneer
" 31	Lt bay c	Wilmina	Bentonian
April 1	Bay c	Ashland	Clay
" 2	" f	Lady Scully	Electioneer
" 4	" c	American Girl	Piedmont
" "	Brown c	Beautiful Bells	Electioneer
" 6	Bay c	Frolic	Gen. Benton
" "	" f	Barnes Idol	Fallis
" "	" "	Blarney	Bentonian
" 7	" "	Lodema	Gen. Benton
" 8	" c	Glendale	Bentonian
" 9	Roan c	Daisy Miller	Gen. Benton
" "	Ch c	Lady Beecher	Piedmont
" 14	Bay f	Emma	"
" 15	" c	Aurora	Electioneer
" "	" f	Sontag Dixie	Bentonian
" 16	" "	Euticia	Gen. Benton
" "	" "	Monte Belle	Fallis
" "	" c	Mary	"
" 17	Ch c	Idabell	Piedmont
" 18	Bay c	Millie	Gen. Benton
" "	" "	Edith Carr	Electioneer.
" 19	" f	Violet	Gen. Benton
" 21	" "	Mecca	Piedmont
" "	Lt bay c	Mamie	Electioneer
Thoroughbred Foals.			
March 30	Ch c	Jennie C.	Monday

English Trotters.

Although trotting races in England are now confined almost exclusively to country fairs, the trotter was fairly well recognized in English sporting circles during the greater part of the eighteenth century. The best performance of a trotter in England a century ago was from forty-five to fifty seconds slower for a mile than the present American record. In 1792 a mile was trotted in a few seconds less than three minutes, and sixteen miles were made in an hour on a common road, the weight being 224 pounds. A unique and valuable sporting book published in England in 1844 gives some interesting information regarding old-time trotting and running races in that country. From the time of James I down the turf has been under the direct patronage of the royal family. King James possessed a fine stud of race-horses during the period Cromwell ruled the nation. During Queen Anne's reign the interest in racing and in the breeding of fine stock was at fever heat, and it was at this period that the famous "Royal Plates" were established. The most flourishing period of the turf was from 1766 to 1784, there being over ninety courses at that time in England alone, and about 105 altogether in the United Kingdom. In the record of trotting performances it is noted that in 1810 ten miles were made on the Epsom road in thirty minutes and ten seconds. The greatest performance in harness with a light wagon was two miles in 6:36. A grey gelding is recorded as making fourteen and a half miles in several seconds less than an hour. The chief of the best trotters within the last half-century were Scharles of Scott, a trotting stallion got by Blank, a race-horse, and Useful Cub, a trotting stallion got by a black cart horse out of a Chapman's mare. These two stallions have been the progenitors of a great number of trotters of the highest qualifications.

L. M. Morse of Lodi, has sold to a gentleman of this city his pair of four-year-old geldings, John O'Brien and mate, for $2,500. These colts are both sons of Mambrino Wilke's, and were very cheap at the figure named.

Drivers of 2:20 Horses.

The following drivers gave the best records to trotters and pacers in the 2:20 list:

John Splan—Rarus, 2:13¼; Wilson, 2:16½; Charley Ford, 2:16¾; Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17; Clemmie G., 2:17; Wedgewood, 2:19; Adelaide, 2:19¾; Mattie Hunter, 1:12¾; Gem, 2:13¾, and Sweetzer, 2:15.

Charles S. Green—Lulu, 2:15; Lucille Golddust, 2:16¼; Red Cloud, 2:18; Great Eastern, 2:18; Thos. L. Young, 2:19½; Fleety Golddust, 2:20; May Queen, 2:20, and Humboldt, 2:20.

John E. Turner—Trinket, 2:14; Edwin Thorn, 2:16½; Hannis, 2:17¾; Nettie, 2:18, and Daisydale, 2:19¾.

John Murphy—Majolica, 2:17; Pickard, 2:18¼; Patchen, 2:18¾; Croxie, 2:19¼; Keene Jim, 2:19¾; Edward and Dick Swiveller, 2:16¾, double team, and Frank and Mate, 2:08½, trotter with running mate.

Orrin A. Hickok—St. Julien, 2:11¼; Santa Claus, 2:17½; Lucy, 2:18¼; Overman, 2:19¼, and Camors, 2:19¾.

Daniel Mace—Hopeful, 2:14¾; Darby, 2:16¼; Josephus, 2:19¾; Prospero, 2:20, and Sorrel Dan, 2:14.

Budd Doble—Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; Gloster, 2:17; Dexter, 2:17¼, and Judge Fullerton, 2:18.

Geo. W. Saunders—Clingstone, 2:14; William H., 2:18½, and George V., 2:20.

James H. Goldsmith—Alley, 2:19; Driver, 2:19½; Flora Belle, 2:13¾, and Change, 2:19½.

Peter V. Johnston—Piedmont, 2:17½; Monroe Chief, 2:18¼; J. B. Thomas, 2:18¼; Bodine, 2:19¼; Aldine, 2:19¼, and Johnston, 2:10.

Charles Marvin—Smuggler, 2:15¼; Bonita, 2:18¾, and Hinda Rose, 2:19½.

Edwin Bither—Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾, and Phallas, 2:15½.

Wm. W. Bair—Maud S., 2:10¼, and So-So, 2:17¼.

Gus. Wilson—Hattie Woodward, 2:15½, and Alexander, 2:19.

John A. Goldsmith—Director, 2:17, and Romero, 2:19½.

George W. Voorhis—Black Cloud, 2:17¼, and Cozette, 2:19.

James Golden—Dick Swiveller, 2:18, and Comee, 2:19¾.

A. B. Cook—Rosa Wilkes, 2:18¾, and Joe Bunker, 2:19¼.

Frank Van Ness—Albemarle, 2:19, and Bonesetter, 2:19.

Wm. H. McCarthy—Minnie R., 2:19; Von Arnim, 2:19½, and Little Brown Jug, 2:11¾.

A. McDowell—Sleepy Joe, 2:19¼; Fuller, 2:13¾, and Lone Jack, 2:19.

Jas. A. Dustin—Troubadour, 2:19½, and Deck Wright, 2:19¾.

Wm. E. Weeks—Tony Newell, 2:19½, and Capt. Emmons, 2:20.

S. C. Phillips—Etta Jones, 2:20, and Sleepy Tom, 2:12¼.

Ed. Geer—Dr. Norman, 2:19¾, and Annie W., 2:20.

David Muckle—Proteine, 2:18, and Princess, 2:19¼.

Mr. Wiley of the Cook Farm, called upon us this week, and reports everything blooming at the ranch. He says, regarding the death of Collette, noted two weeks ago, that he is satisfied the filly was kicked by some of the other horses in the pasture. Mr. Wiley has a new love in a bay filly foaled by Steinway from Katie G., by Electioneer, second dam Fanny Malone by Niagara. He declares her to be the finest foal he ever saw, without exception.

Director has found more business in the stud than Mr. Goldsmith anticipated, forty mares being already booked. A few more will be accepted as it has been decided not to train the horse this year.

Wm. Frasur of Portland, Oregon, has sold to C. M. Forbes, same city, the bay colt Editor, by Kisber, dam by St. Lawrence, for $400.

FISH.

Webfoot Fish Liars.

Fishermen are allowed great license in story-telling, but sailors can double discount them, and when the latter have taken to shore life and turned riggers, etc., they can outlie any other class of people. Half a dozen of these worthies were collected in Justice Bushwiler's office yesterday, the court being absent. A reporter called and the gang turned themselves loose for his benefit. "Singular thing that," said one, "about the Cotesworth. When she was hove down a sword fish's sword was found sticking in her bottom. It had pierced clean through one of her iron plates and penetrated the lining over an inch."

"Yes," said another, "and it had cut a piece out of the flange of an angle iron as clean as a whistle."

"How long was that lamper eel found sticking to the rudder?" asked a third.

"Twelve feet," said a fourth; "I measured it myself, and it was nine inches in diameter."

"Those were large barnacles in her bottom," said a fifth.

"Yes," said the sixth, "I took home several as big around as a soup plate."

The leader then commenced a yarn about a lumberman in Maine chopping down a tree and finding half a bushel of herring in the center, which seemed to interest the others, but did not interest the reporter, who went softly out expecting to see lightning strike the place in less than a minute.—*Oregonian.*

From all quarters we again hear of high and muddy water in our streams completely stopping trout fishing with success. No doubt, this state of things will continue for three weeks, at which we rejoice. Then when the true lover of trout fishing tries our streams, the fish he catches will be worth bringing home. During the week, we learn of several good men being out, but in each case they enjoyed no sport. Flies were no temptation, however delicately or accurately cast. On trying coarser baits, occasionally a trout would rise lasily and flop over for the fun of the thing, but showed no desire to take the bait. We predict, towards the end of next month, great success in this enchanting sport.

From high and muddy water the streams around Petaluma are undisturbed for the present. The only reliable report of fair catches this week reaching us came from Redwood creek in Alameda county. This stream is in the hills a few miles beyond Oakland, and runs toward Contra Costa county.

The fingerling sharps, who call themselves trout-fishers, and boast of their large catches, are getting very shy when we approach to interview them, their memories, all at once, becoming very treacherous. No use gentlemen, we are ubiquitous, and you can no more hide your evil-doings from us than you can hide the light of day from man. Be true sportsmen and then you need not fear our interviews.

Taking the points about good localities given weekly in our columns, some fifty or sixty persons went over to Saucelito on Sunday, and, what is better, every one made a fine catch of large-sized flounders. We understand our efforts were freely discussed, and generally commended. That's just as we desire. Read the Breeder and Sportsman, next to your bible, dear public, and California will soon be distinguished for her true and honest men in every branch of legitimate sport. The only way for a man to really enjoy his own privileges in this grand country is to respect the privileges of other men. When that happy day comes there will be an abundance of sport for all.

Deputy-Constable Jones is doing good work on the Sacramento river, being reported last week as having captured three boats and arrested six men on San Pablo bay, on Saturday night, they being engaged at that time in the illegal catching of fish. Two pleaded guilty and paid their fines, while the other four will be tried in Benicia some day soon. Two weeks ago four Chinese fisherman were find $50 each in Solano county. This is all good news, but why are the efforts of this brave and enterprising officer confined to the Sacramento river? The reason, we fear, is easily found. If Jones was sent out on a round tour of the State it would do more good than the annual appropriation of $5,000, or anything that a score of Fish Commissioners could do in a life-time. He would reap a rich harvest in every county. We must eventually have a State Fish Warden, and officer Jones is our man from first to last for the position.

The eastern papers say there is nothing much new in fishing tackle, save several new reels that are described as combining all possible good qualities. *Forest and Stream* thinks that perfection has at last been reached in these important devices for the angler.

If those curious in such things, will visit Mr. Golcher's store, on Montgomery street near Washington, they will see in the new Raised Reel which he has recently received from the East, and in the Leonard's Catsgill Fly and Light Split Bamboo Rod, something that is indeed new and worthy the inspection of all fond of fly fishing. At Mr. Ladd's on Kearney street, near Sacramento, and at Mr. Allen's, 416 Market street, there is also a general assortment of new goods in this line that would do credit to any country. From reading the paragraph quoted above, we were induced to make an inspection of novelties on hand in our city, and this is the result.

Indian Tom and his squaw came in last week with about 300 pounds of river trout, some of which must have weighed twenty pounds. Tom and his mahala toted them on their backs to their tepee, and are now satisfied they have plenty of grub for the present. The fish were speared and netted near Pyramid Lake.—*Truckee Republican.* Can this destruction last long? While the Indian hunts and fishes for food perhaps no objection can be taken to his doing so, though it gives him privileges very galling and very unjust to the white man. But when the slaughter is unreasonable in game or fish it is another thing, and should and must be reduced to proper limits. It may be nobody's business just now to stop the slaughter, but if left alone it will lead by and by to everybody's want.

Oregon eels are a curious fish. They have a mouth built on the model of a sucker's. They climb falls by attaching themselves to the rocks at the side, and by striking the water with their tails they leap a short distance along the rock, and then take a fresh hold. At the falls on Eagle creek hundreds of them can be seen trying to pass the obstruction in this manner. The greater number of them are thrown down many times, but return and try again. It is a very singular spectacle to see a dozen or two of snaky-looking fish hanging to the wet rock, their tails in the swift water, which keeps them flapping about like whip lashes. Some people eat them.

James Nagle, steward of the steamer Oregon, brought down on the last trip a rare and ugly-looking sea monster, caught in the northern waters. It is called by some a sea spider, on account of its resemblance to that insect, but it is more generally known as a horned crab. It weighs about ten or twelve pounds, and measures about three feet from claw to claw. It has teeth like a dog, and two huge claws in front. If we knew more of the great deep we should be less surprised at the monsters it sometimes yields up. We know nothing of them yet, but the sea is full of them in greater ugliness and greater number than to be found elsewhere.

In fish culture the good work goes bravely all over the Union. The last item of importance is as follows:

"Nearly 2,500,000 lake trout, 1,200,000 whitefish, 50,000 brook trout, 10,000 landlocked salmon and 8,000 California trout are ready for distribution at the Spitit lake and Anamosa hatching houses of the Iowa Fish Commission."

Santa Cruz county contains many very fine trout streams. Bowlder creek especially enjoying a great reputation. The local papers report some good catches, but the streams are too high for general sport. We know several devoted and expert anglers in this city, who visit Bowlder creek every season, and we give this for their information.

A. J. Rhodes came down from Independence Lake last week with 100 pounds of fresh fish. They were beauties and no mistake.—*Sierra Valley Leader, April 4th.* Is not 100 pounds rather too many to catch at one time? As the exact number of pounds is given we should like to be informed of the means by which the fish were caught.

From Oregon to San Diego we daily hear gratifying news of the abundance of shad of large size. Near home, San Pablo bay is reported to be the best place for catching this delicious fish, some being recently caught there weighing eight pounds each. It will soon be the same with striped bass. What a glorious monument to the memory of the old commissioners. Let us all remember them with gratitude, now we see the grand results of their unselfish labors.

The *Silver State* says: Senator Marker, of Washoe, has planted 20,000 eastern brook trout on his Humboldt broad domains. It is thought there is no known cause why they should not do well, and in a few years not only stock the waters on the Marker place, but many of them also find their way into the Humboldt river.

The New York *Mail* and *Express* says, the trout supplied the New York markets come chiefly from "private preserves." What a reflection on the administration of law in that State! It will be the same, however, in California, if we are not warned by the fate of New York, and soon change our evil ways.

The Philadelphia *Call* forcibly remarks: It is not against the law to fish for trout now in Pennsylvania, but it is a grievous waste of time. We wish our fingerling sharps to cut out this paragraph and read it every day. Otherwise it will soon be the same in California as it is in Pennsylvania.

Bay fishing generally was not successful last week. The few instances of moderate sport coming to our knowledge, if we reported them, would not redeem the general failure, and might mislead.

THE KENNEL.

A Possible Kennel Club.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—I am sorry to see by yours of the 5th inst. that the prospects for a good bench show in San Francisco this spring are not promising. Cannot owners of sporting and non-sporting dogs unite and form themselves into a kennel club for the purpose of holding yearly bench shows? The smallest beginnings sometimes develop the best. A love of the dog, unity, and a little energy would be all the capital required.

Los Angeles, April 11th. Authur J. Hutchinson.

Captain Hutchinson's imported stag hound bitch Grulach, arrived from England without accident and in fine health. The description of this bitch and some notes of collateral matters, which the captain says he mailed to us, never reached this office, much to our regret.

We regret to hear that the dog of Mr. Jones' fine brace of Cocker spaniels died soon after his return from his hunting trip to Humboldt county. Fortunately, the bitch had a litter of four puppies before the dog died, so the breed will not be lost to us.

Sybil 2d visited Regent on the 20th instant. The result ought to be a valuable addition to Mr. Bennett's kennel.

THE DRAMA.

The California.

The Excelsior Combination have had no reason to complain, during the week which is advertised as positively the last in San Francisco, of poor business, for the house every night has been crowded to its capacity. We have nothing to add to what we have already said as to the excellence of the performance, and nothing to detract. No doubt the house on the remaining exhibitions, Saturday's matinee especially, will be suffocating from the crowd. In very many quarters we have heard a decided hope expressed that this distinguished company would perform for a week or two in the Grand Opera House, at popular prices. All we have to say on this matter is, that if they were to do so they would reap a richer harvest than they have done already, flattering as must be the patronage they have received in our city from the first night. The suggestion is worthy of Mr. Kiralfy's consideration.

Since writing the above we are glad to find the arrangement we suggested above is to be carried out, and that Excelsior will be given at the Grand Opera House.

The Grand Opera House.

During the week Bert's complete dramatic company have given Rosedale in a manner both as regards mounting and performance that deserved a much better patronage. We cannot recall any play in which we ever saw the company to better effect than in the interesting drama of Rosedale. The plot is well constructed, full of good dramatic incidents, eloquent language, lofty sentiments, and quite free from improbabilities, except in one character, Sarah Sykes, maid of all work, and this is again one of those extravagant burlesques which cannot possibly exist in good English society, but which is ever the fate of these characters. The other characters were all well taken and well sustained. If we must give preference to any we give it to Miss Louise Calvert and Harry Mainhall, who, all through, sustained their characters with much ability. Grismer and little Minnie Tittel were very properly called before the curtain—a compliment well earned. May Tittel made all that could be made of Sarah Sykes, impossible as the character is, and gave evidence of being one of the keenest mimics and best soubrettes on our local stage. We regret Rosedale, was not better patronized.

Oakland Theatre.

For the week, at this theatre the Russian Slave, has been the attraction, but for some reason other than the merits of the performance the houses have not been as good as usual. The people of Oakland, however, have been so liberal in their patronage since Bert opened the Colosseum, that we do nothing more than record the falling off for the week, assured, as we are, the cause is only accidental. Miss Charlotte Tittel took the character of the Slave, and acquitted herself with her usual grace, power and ability. The piece was admirably mounted, and performed with much spirit and accuracy. During the week Miss Tittel received a most earnest call before the curtain. Next week Sheridan will appear in Marble Heart and Camille, supported by Misses Davenport, Phœbe Davies and Charlotte Tittel.

The Vienna Garden.

Wyatts Minstrel Company have been well patronized during the week. The first part is certainly good, with some new jokes and racy dialogues well worth hearing. The singing was also much appreciated. In the after pieces, Gus Stanley, in his female impersonations, gained most applause, but at times, his robust, unfeminine action detrasts from his merits. We scarcely think Charley Coghill, good and useful man as he is in his line of business, will make a fortune as a play-writer. Some of his sketches are very weak, hardly, indeed, worth presenting to an intelligent audience such as frequents the Vienna Gardens. The quartette sang well during the week, Morant being as popular as ever. Wetter, the bass, has a good voice, but his mannerisms are unpleasant. Altogether, however, the engagement is successful.

The Gypsy Band.

This distinguished musical corps will arrive here tomorrow and open at the Standard Theatre on Monday night. A few weeks ago we gave the leading particulars of the band. Since then we have been reading the European criticisms on their music, and the verdict in their favor is as unanimous as it is pronounced. In music, the band far excels the Spanish Students, brilliant and charming as they were; in instrumentation, fulness and power, they equally excel Thomas' choras or Gilmore's band. The Gypsies, in fact, are marvellous. Their advent here is an epoch in our musical history. As everything really good is liberally patronized in San Francisco, we predict for the Gypsies a furore equal to that excited by the Excelsior Combination, simply because they are good.

The Capital Turf Club have offered $500 for the free-for-all for Vanderlynn, Romero and Albert W., and the owner of those horses have accepted. So the race goes.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*								*	*	*
Trout												

Fish and Game Seasons in Sierra.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of March 22d I see a piece about fishing in Independence lake, Sierra county. (I think it was taken from the *Bee*). It goes after our District Attorney, and insinuates that we were living under a legislation of our own. Now, I want to say that the trout do not commence to spawn until the latter part of April and in May, and in the mountain lakes as late as June, so they do not get any protection from the law whatever in this county. Our trout streams are among the finest in the State, and a great number of trout are taken every year with scarcely any diminishing in number. The laws for game and fish are altogether wrong for this section, and our sportsmen will not abide by them. We had the best law that could be made for this part of the State. Sportsmen take no interest in the matter now and will shoot when the right time comes. We have some genuine sportsmen here that have heretofore lived up closely to the law, but will commence shooting by first of September as before. If they should wait till the first of October there would be no birds to shoot, as the quail frequently commence leaving during August, especially if nights are cold and windy, and by the first of October they have all left for the lower country. So it's shoot in September or not at all. The sportsmen that had the new law passed in the last legislature did not know anything about the country here or the habits of the birds; if they did they would have left the law as it was for Plumas, Lassen and Sierra counties.

HIS NIBS.

Downieville, April 18th, 1884.

[To suit the interests of all counties, and produce harmony of action among all true sportsmen, we believe an effort will be made next Session of the Legislature, to have the law sectional instead of general. It will certainly remove many complaints.—ED.]

Match at Oakland Race Track.

Although the score made in the triangular match between Messrs. Pearson, Slade and Jones, on Sunday, at Oakland Race Track, was not up to the standard of the men's reputation at the trap, the match, during its progress, as we anticipated, excited much interest among the many spectators who gathered at the track to see it, and the betting all through on the final result, and especially on individual shots, was brisk and heavy. Pearson, from the announcement of the match, had decidedly the call in public favor, but still considerable sums changed hands. The conditions were $100 to the man, 50 birds each, 30 yards rise, ground traps, both barrels, of course, the winner to take the pool and the lowest man on the score to pay all expenses. The birds were supplied by Burbank, and proved a good lot, the proportion being tailers with a pronounced inclination to prospect the adjacent country. To this peculiarity in the birds is ascribed the low average of the birds killed. Although there was little difference in the character of the birds as they rose to each man, Pearson certainly did the steadiest shooting, at one time killing fourteen in succession in excellent style. Considering the fineness of the day, suited as it was in every respect to trap shooting, each man made several misses very difficult to understand, but this is the case in all such matches. The men stood on equal terms as to the trap, as it was decided for by throwing dice. In point of what is called "luck" the fates were most hostile to Dr. Slade, eight of his birds falling dead beyond the boundary lines. This thing is the most disconcerting of all to a man at the trap, but we dislike to make it an apology for losing, because it is evident that, although at times it cannot be avoided, the birds so lost are not as well shot as those that fall within the line, and to kill his birds is just what a man goes to the trap for. Still, for all this, we must not forget that Slade's proportion of birds so lost, in this case, is unusually large, and but for the mishap he would have beaten or tied Pearson's score. It is seldom incompetency so much as nervous anxiety that causes this loss. As usual, there were some fine long shots. The best of these were in the shoot-off between Slade and Jones, the former's second bird and the latter's third being killed at very long range with second barrel, in grand style. Mr. T. Williams acted as referee. The score:

Pearson	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0	—6
	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—9
	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	—9
	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1	—5
	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	—4
Total		33
Jones	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0	—4
	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1	—8
	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	—5
	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	—6
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	—8
Total		31
Slade	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	—9
	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	—4
	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0	—6
	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	—4
	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1	8
Total		31

The latter gentlemen, tieing on 31 birds, shot-off to see who the wicked man was and the fates were still against Slade, as he lost by two out of four birds. During the week we heard incidentably that Mr. Jones has had enough of trap-shooting matches, and that he bas put his gun by until duck season again comes round. The report is, he would not undergo the mental and nervous strain again for $1000, and that having got out of the scrape he intends to keep out. If such is his organization, perhaps the resolution is a wise one.

At Bird's Point, Alameda.

As announced, the Neophyte Club had its first medal shoot on Saturday, at Bird's Point, fifteen out of the twenty members facing the trap. As we remarked on the formation of this association, formed chiefly for practice which they cannot get when shooting with the Alameda County Sportsmans' Club, to which they all belong, many of the Neophytes are only so in name, as the score shows, for out of the fifteen there were two clean scores, one eleven, two tens, four nines and two eights, which is a good average. Two gentlemen who are really neophytes at the trap gave great promise for the future, Messrs. E. Brown and E. Chapin, the one killing nine, the other ten out of twelve birds, which is a fine record for their first appearance at the trap. Mr. Upham's clean score of twelve, winning the first gold medal, did not surprise us, for he is well known as a steady, fine shot in the field, but Mr. Bennett's clean score, winning second medal, was somewhat unexpected, but equally creditable as showing what he is capable of. Mr. Pollak's eleven proves him to be at the trap what he is also known to be in the field, a very capable man with the gun. The style of Messrs. C. Kellogg and J. J. Roach the lawyer was much admired, in both cases being keen, quick and clean, showing they only want practice to win reputation at the trap. Mr. Roach, like Mr. Goodall, had hard tailers and quarterers all through, with a disadvantage of the trap also, Mr. Goodall only having the center trap once, and Mr. Roach twice. Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Edson did not shoot up to their average. They also had more than their share of tailers, and the center trap only twice each. Mr. Haskell had only one incomer, and the center trap twice, but he killed ten birds in good style. Mr. Upham had two incomers, and center trap five times, his birds being chiefly difficult tailers and quarterers. Mr. Bennett did not have the center trap once, and his birds, with the exception of two incomers, were chiefly tailers and quarterers. Most birds were killed with second barrel, except in the case of Mr. Edwards who used a single barrel gun. The best long shots were Mr. Brown's tenth bird with second barrel, and Mr. Bennett's first bird. Altogether it was a very creditable beginning. Indeed it would not surprise us to hear of the Neophytes soon challenging the parent club to a contest at the trap. The score:

Upham	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—10	9
Pollack	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	—9	11
Wadsworth	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	6	6
Haskell	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	—8	10
E. Brown	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	—8	9
E. Chapin	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1	—8	10
Edson	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	—7	9
Platt	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0	0	6
Edwards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—10	12
Pollack	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	—9	11
Dean	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	—7	8
C. Kellogg	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0	—8	9
Michaels	0 0 0 w		
J. J. Roach	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1	—5	9
T. Bennett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—10	12
Goodall	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	—7	8

A sweepstakes match, $2.50 entrance, $15 to the first and $5 to the second, was shot, with the result following:

Edwards	1 1 1 0 1	—4	5
Wadsworth	1 1 1 1 0	—4	5
Edson	1 0 1 0 1	—3	5
Haskell	1 0 1 1 0	—3	5
Bennett	0 0 1 1 0	—2	5
Hill	1 0 1 1 1	—4	5
Pollak	1 0 1 1 0	—3	5

Edwards, Wadsworth and Hill then shot off the tie. The first-named failed to get his bird, and the others divided the money.

The Trap Tourney at Chico—Notes of Other Events.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The long-talked of and much-looked for tournament, under the management of the B. C. S. C., came off as per announcement, and was an immense success, so far as entries, planning, and carrying out details, everything that would conduce to the comfort and convenience of the shooters and spectators, of which there were a goodly number, a large proportion of which were of the fair sex. The decisions of judges and referee gave general satisfaction, and nothing transpired to mar the pleasure at any time. There were forty entries, divided in four teams of ten each. There was plenty of birds, and, as a rule, strong tailers. The weather was simply magnificent. Just cloudy enough to keep the sun from glaring, and first enough wind to make it comfortable and not to interfere with the guns.

First match, 12 single birds, 21 yards rise.

FIRST TEAM.

C. Robinson	011111111111	—11	L. D. Freer 111010011w
G. W. Raney	111111111111	—12	W. J. Morgan 101011011w
C. J. Hass	111101111111	—11	J. R. McGonigle 110001110100 6
F. N. Lestetro	111100w		T. P. Hendricks 000w
C. A. Merrill	011111110w		W. J. Boase 100111111110 —10

SECOND TEAM.

John Crothers	111111011111	11	N. A. Harris 011111011111 —10
W. M. Thomas	101011001110	—7	B. Gerber 00w
Lon Rose	110111w		A. L. Thiel 1110111100w
J. D. Lopaz	111111111111	—12	T. J. Bassford 111111111110 —11
W. Hunlin	101111101111	—10	J. H. Brown 111111111111 —12

THIRD TEAM.

R. F. Hockey	1110111010 w		Chas. Cochran 101111111110 —10
W. G. Fickert	110010 w		E. W. Widderin 111111110011 —10
E. D. Looney	011111111000	—8	N. B. Scott 111100011001 — 7
J. Spurgeon	011111111100	9	R. M. Smith 011011 w
J. McIntosh	111111111111	—12	C. B. Swain 101110 w

FOURTH TEAM.

H. G. Hopper	111111101111	—11	T. H. Barnard 111111111110 11
G. T. White	11011111 w		L. L. Huntley 110111011 w
O. McDonald	111101111111	—11	Geo. Thomasson 111101110101 9
H. A. Bassford	1010 w		G. L. Barham 11110 w
C. S. Quimbey	101000 w		

The ties on 12 were shot off at double birds, with the following score.

G. W. Raney	1 1 1 1 1	—6	Brown 1 0 1 0 1 1 -4
J. D. Lopaz	1 0 1 0 1 1	—4	J. T. McIntosh 1 1 1 0 1 1 —5

TIES ON ELEVEN.

C. Robinson	1 1 1 1 1 1	—6	H. T. Hopper 1 1 1 0 1 1 —5
C. J. Hass	1 0 0 0 1 1	—3	S. McDonald 1 1 1 1 1 0 —5
John Crothers	1 0 0 1 1 0	—3	Bassford 1 1 1 1 1 1 —6
T. H. Barnard	1 0 1 0 1 1	—4	

G. W. Raney, Suisun, first prize, $120; J. T. McIntosh, Chico, second prize, $100; J. D. Lopaz, Petaluma, third prize, $70; J. H. Brown, Stockton, fourth prize, $60; C. Robinson and Bassford divided fifth and sixth prizes, $90; Hopper and McDonald seventh and eighth prize, $55; T. H. Barnard of Chico, ninth prize $15.

Freeze out, 11 birds, 30 yards.

Boasse	11111111111	—11	C. Robinson 0
Lartreto	11111111111	—11	J. T. McIntosh 1
Hass	11111111111	11	Bassford 11111
Quimby	111		F. J. Bassford 111
N. B. Scott	11111111111	—11	Hopper 11111111111 —11
Freer			Thomas 11111
N. A. Harris	11111111111	—11	Lopaz 1
McDonald	0		Raney 0
Huntley	111		Evans 11
C. A. Merrill	0		Brown 11111111111 —11
Spurgeon	11		Walton 11111111111 —11
Hulen	0		

Monday evening there was a lively dispute among some of our local breeders of game cocks. Several fights were made, and considerable money and wine was wagered on the results —that is, there was fully two hundred spectators, among them being many strangers and some of our most respectable citizens. It was an invitation affair, and some really good chickens were produced.

Our board of Agricultural Directors have issued their programme and claim the first week in September. The committee who canvassed the city collected about two thousand dollars. The Standard Ministrels showed here last night to standing room only, and gave a splendid performance.

OCCASIONALLY.

Melbourne Gun Club, Australia.

The following will be interesting to our Australian as well as American readers, showing, as it does, that with the exception of the two first fifteen straights at 31½ and 31 yards, the average scores scarcely equal the same of our local clubs.

There was a good attendance of members on Friday to take part in the second competition for the Club Fund Cup, which, according to the conditions, has to be won three times before becoming the property of any shooter. Messrs. F. M'Evoy and G. Peppin tied, each killing 15 birds without a miss, and it was agreed to shoot off for a trophy the following Friday, after dividing the £1 optional sweep in which all competitors joined. Eleven birds each.—*Sportsman.*

Mr. F. M'Evoy, 31½ yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mr. G. Peppin, 31 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mr. P. W. Jackson, 31½ yards	0 0 R
Mr. W. Dalrymple, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
Mr. N. Wilson, 30 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mr. P. Glenister, 24 yds	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1
Mr. A. W. Pearson, 31½ yds	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mr. J. G. Robertson, 29 yds	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 R
Mr. S. Reid, 30 yds	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Mr. W. Sayer, 31 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mr. W. D. Clarke, 31½ yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
*Mr. J. James, 31½ yds	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 R.
*Mr. J. Vesper, 25 yds	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 R.
Mr. W. Woolcott, 28 yds	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 R.
Mr. A. R. Inglis, 31 yds	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
*Mr. Michael, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 R.
Mr. H. G. Fullerton, 27 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 R.

*Assumed names.

Another match for the Australian Cup Handicap shows a better record. It was won by M'Evoy, the crack shot, after a tie by four, nine birds each.

Mr. F. M'Evoy, 31 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Mr. F. Gannon, 31 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
*Mr. J. James, 30 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Mr. J. Hamilton, 30 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Mr. L. Clarke, 31 yds	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Mr. W. Sayer, 30 yds	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Mr. N. Wilson, 29 yds	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
Mr. G. Peppin, 29 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—8
*Mr. H. Rivers, 29 yds	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Mr. R. Grant, 26 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—8
Mr. E. R. Green, 26 yds	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—8
Mr. E. Govett, 25 yds	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—8
*Mr. Stokes	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
Mr. P. Glenister, 24 yds	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Mr. J. H. Smith, 26 yds	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—7

Tom Pearson, last Sunday, killed fourteen straight; Messrs. Upham and Bennett, twelve straight, on Saturday; Messrs. Robinson, Lambert, Orr, Golcher and others, scarcely ever shoot without killing eleven or twelve straight. Comparing the *number* of shooters, California, we think, will stand good with any country. In the last match above, twenty-six faced the trap, besides those named.

Another Tournament.

The California Wing Shooting Club of San Francisco have sent us a handsomely printed circular containing the programme of their contemplated tournament, which the members propose to hold at San Bruno on 3d and 4th of May next, accompanied by a polite invitation from the president to attend. Under such a distinguished and liberal club, we need not say everything will be done to secure the success of the tournament and the pleasure of the visitors. The prizes promise to be large, and from the character of the gentlemen who are certain to be present, hotly and closely contested. Next week, as the time approaches and the arrangements mature, we will give more particulars. At present we can only publish the list of prizes.

Saturday, May 3d—First match—Fifteen single rises, twenty-one yards, entrance $15; second match—twelve birds, Hurlingham rules, entrance $10.

Sunday, May 4th—First match—Twelve birds, Hurlingham rules, entrance $12.50; second match—six double rises, entrance $7.50.

Prizes in above divided into 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent. Following the regular matches, as above, on each day sweepstakes will be shot, prizes in which will be divided into 50, 30 and 20 per cent. California State Association Rules to govern, excepting as to ground-trap rule No. 8. Shooting shall be in squads. Entries, excepting sweepstakes, close on Friday, May 2d, with S. E. Knowles, Secretary of the California Wing Shooting Club, corner of Post and Dupont streets.

The Sacramento Foresters' Club.

This club shot their regular medal match last Sunday, with very unfavorable weather. The strong wind is said to have carried an unusually large number of birds outside of the boundaries. The shooting was for a new medal, the old one having become the private property of W. P. Gerber. In the club shooting the medal was won by J. W. Todd, the new President, with a score of eleven. The three Gerber brothers scored ten each, and after the club match they shot at three pairs each, Henry Gerber winning the fraternal contest by a score of 5 out of 6. The usual pool shooting followed the main match, and there were several impromptu matches at clay pigeons. The score of the shooting for the medal is as follows:

Todd	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	—11	Young 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9
H. Gerber	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	—10	W. E. Gerber 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Schroth	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	—9	Miller 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1— 8
Eckhardt	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	—9	J. Gerber 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Verity	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	—6	Ruhstaller 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0— 6
Watson	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	—5	Chapman 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1— 8
Teobets	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0	—5	Zuver 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1— 8

The Pacific Sportsman's Club, of Sacramento, have their regular live pigeon match at Agricultural Park to-morrow. The officers of this club are: President, Randolph Petler; vice-president, Frank Kunc; treasurer, Charles Flohr; secretary, J. E. Morrell; captain, Horace Greenwood. The club has a membership of 22, and ample funds.

It has been suggested to agitate a grand state tournament at Sacramento during the next State Agricultural Fair. The idea is worthy of support, and will, no doubt, be carried into effect. But is it not too soon to agitate the matter effectually?

Mr. Charles Pierce of Oakland, whose firm are the sole agents for the Ligowsky clay pigeons, was at Petaluma on Sunday last, and got his work so well in as to give him hopes of an excitement in that kind of shooting. He reports a healthy feeling in all sporting matters at Petaluma.

The Gun Club of San Francisco and the Alameda Gun Club have fixed 10th of May next for the third and deciding contest for the Silver Cup Trophy presented by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland.

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club, with its first and second classes, held their regular monthly shoot at Colma, which we are informed is a good place for the purpose. Like the Parker Gun Club we believe the Lincolns shoot at clay pigeons, 15 birds, 18 yards rise, which we still think in many ways, especially economy, are the better birds to shoot at to attain quickness and accuracy. The scores on the occasion were as follows:

Edler	110111110111111—13	Drinkhouse	0601011110111111—10
Bruns	0000110111111100— 8	Palmer	1101110101011110—10
Heins	1111111111111101—14	Johnson	0101110101101001— 9
Potter	1100110111111111—12	Richter	1011011110111110—11
Lohner	0100110010111011— 8	Parks	1111111111100100—11
F. Venker	1110111111101101—12	Lucy	0111111111111001—12
H. Baker	1000001000010010— 4		

The score in the shoot for second class was as follows:

Hank	0100000010011100— 4	Calvert	0000000100100000— 2
Schendel	0100110101101110— 8	Merguire	1011111000000010— 7
H. Northrop	0001111111101100— 9	Christie	1110110011101111—11
Seyden	0000001101000030— 3	W. Northrop	0101101010101101— 8
Frisch	1011110001000000— 6	Washauer	0101011110010100— 8
Karmy	0001010000011011— 5	Cohen	1010100C0110010— 6
Holmes	0101000110001100— 5		

In the gulches back of Fairfax, under Mount Tamalpais, Messrs. Fischer, Hoz and Mentz of this city, and Mr. Obitz of San Rafael, killed, on Sunday week, a large black bear, which weighed, when dressed, about 300 pounds. Another immense California lion was killed last week near Hollister.

The Lincoln Gun Club of this city have elected Geo. Edler, president; F. Drinkhouse, vice-president: F. Yonker, secretary; Wm. Schendel, treasurer, officers for the ensuing year.

THE RIFLE.

The Military Trophy Match.

The range at Shell Mound was very much crowded on Sunday, partly to witness the sixth match for the Military Trophy between teams of the Fifth Infantry, Colonel Ranlett commanding, partly to practice for the Spring meeting of the California Rifle shooting, and partly because the day was lovely in itself and admirably suited for rifle shooting. The principal event of the day, of course, was the match for the Military Trophy between the the teams of Field and Staff and Company A, the other companies interested in the contest shooting at their own ranges at Petaluma and San Jose, and at Vallejo, that is, if the last shoot, which is doubtful. The match on Sunday was the sixth of the series, two being credited to the Field and Staff, two to Company A of Oakland, and one to Company C of Petaluma. In order to prolong the contest many in the teams, especially Colonel Ranlett, were anxious that Company C should again come to the front, but by returns received on Tuesday morning from Petaluma, giving Lieutenant Kuhnle's score of sixty-nine, which has to be added to the score of the Field and Staff, we find the struggle is over and victory belongs to the Officers. Kuhnle had only to make fifty-seven to beat Company A the next in number, and so the difference gives the Officers' team quite a respectable majority. Last match Company C of Petaluma, the winners, beat Company A of Oakland four points; this time the order is reversed and the A's beat the C's four points.

The Oakland Boys, who are a fine lot of marksmen, claim they had to substitute two men who were not as good as those whose places they filled, but they doubtlessly put their best men forward, and their percentage 83 1-15 is so good it needs no apology. The percentage of the winners is, of course, a little higher. The teams on Sunday were 10 men each, not nine as formerly, with 15 shots to the man; this would make 75 the possible of the man and 750 the possible of the team. We understand it is likely the handsome silver cup will be again put up for contest. This, no doubt, is a wise arrangement to keep up the *esprit de corps* of the battalion. After it is filled with champagne we shall be glad to see Colonel Ranlett's ideas on this point carried out. The score:

FIELD AND STAFF.		COMPANY A, OAKLAND.	
Kuhnle	69	Macdonald	69
Kellogg	67	Pierce	67
Williams	66	Waltham	65
Honey	65	Mason	63
Parsons	64	Burrell	62
Alborn	64	Moore	61
Brown	64	McEwen	61
Gallagher	63	Burchard	59
Sherman	61	Carroll	59
Ranlett	53	Wright	57
Aggregate	636	Aggregate	623

COMPANY C, PETALUMA.			
Private St. John	67	Captain Fairbanks	60
Corporal Wallace	65	Corporal Brink	59
Private Houx	64	Lieutenant Zartman	59
Private Zartman	62	Private Dreese	59
Private Winens	62		
Private Smith	62	Aggregate	619

We regret not being able to obtain the particulars of Company B's score of San Jose, in time to publish in full. In the true spirit of citizen soldiers they turned out a team of ten men, and made, we believe, a record of 590. Quite respectable for new beginners. The Vallejo company, as usual, did not contend.

Lieutenant Townsend, Company B, First Infantry, who takes a great interest in rifle shooting, and is very regular in his attendance at the target, had a friendly match on Sunday at the same place, with Captain Teller, of Company E, of same regiment. Captain Teller proved victorious. The score:

Teller..... 42 42 44 42—170|Townsend..... 42 39 41 43—165

Mr. Townsend afterwards made 45, 45, 42, 41—a total of 173.

Out of the army of sharpshooters present who got tired at looking on, seven of them made up a match for a dinner, those making the three lowest scores to pay the bill. The conditions, 10 shots at 200 and 500 yards. Major Klose, Mr. Last and Lieutenant Laufenberg were the unfortunates. The score:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieutenant Sime	44	42	86
Sergeant Nash	42	42	84
Captain Ed. G. Sprowl	44	38	82
Captain Fred Kuhls	43	37	80
Lieutenant Laufenberg	43	31	74
Major A. F. Klose	43	30	73
Mr. Last	35	23	58

Company C of Second Artilery, as well as other companies, also were out, but the score made by them, owing to reasons not understood, as the Leviathan daily *Stealer* says, were withheld from the public. These reasons are quite understood. The greatest is, the enthusiasm which the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN has infused into rifle shooting. It is well now for companies to keep their scores dark.

Company C, First Infantry, also had its crack team out practicing, with the exception of one man. They did some fine work. Out of a possible 100, Perkins made .93 and Kelly .91. The others were all large scores, altogether making percentage up to 88 2-5.

At Schuetzen Park, Alameda.

There were some fine scores made by members of the Schuetzen Club at their range on Sunday, but then, this is always the case with this distinguished body of sharpshooters. One hundred dollars were divided into forty prizes, each man allowed thirty shots at 200 yards off-hand, the nearest center shot to count. The first prize was won by Philo Jacoby with ten points (1-25 of an inch), the second by J. F. Freeze with eighteen points; third, Klotz; fourth, J. H. Browning; fifth, H. Plageman; sixth, C. Rapp; seventh, McCloughlin; eighth, H. C. Smidt; ninth, John Utschig; tenth, A. Strecker; eleventh, A. Bertelsen; twelfth, Krahman; thirteenth, William Ehrenpfort; fourteenth, Rahwyler; fifteenth, Heeth; sixteenth, James Stanton; seventeenth, D. Schoenfeld; eighteenth, Vonder Heyden; nineteenth, Eckman; twentieth, John Hortsman; twenty-first, William Hatje; twenty-second, L. Mueller; twenty-third, O. Burmeister; twenty-fourth, C. W. Lingenfelser; twenty-fifth, K. Wertheimer; twenty-sixth, Polly; twenty-seventh, A. Utschig; twenty-eighth, L. Haake; twenty-ninth, Lehman; thirtieth, Mangels; thirty-first, Pollack; thirty-second, Gumbel; thirty-third, H. Bell; thirty-fourth, Boeckman; thirty-fifth, Zecher; thirty-sixth, Bachman; thirty-seventh, Captain Greiner; thirty-eighth, Charles Sagehorn; thirty-ninth, Burman; fortieth, F. G. Schneider.

At the same time and place the Turner Sharpshooters, who also rank high in our rifle world, were out, and did work becoming their record. The following carried off prizes in the following rotation: First, D. Schoenfeld; second, C. K. Zimmer; third, J. Utschig; fourth, H. Kummer; fifth, O. Burmeister; sixth, H. Pracht; seventh, C. Sagehorn; eighth, H. Krall; ninth, D. Worth; tenth, J. H. Seyden; eleventh, Lorick; twelfth, L. Herz.

Qualified.

Under the rules established for markmanship in Fifth Infantry the following is a recapitulation of all who have been reported at Headquarters as qualifying as Sharpshooters and Marksmen, during the three months ending March 31st, 1884.

Sharpshooters (First ten shots at each range).

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Per cent.
Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, Jr., Staff	44	49	93
Lieutenant Fred. Kuhnle, Staff	45	48	93
Private C. F. Waltham, A	46	47	93
Private Ed. Pierce, A	47	46	93
Lieutenant Geo. H. Brown, Staff	45	46	91
Sergeant Ed. Hovey, Staff	43	46	89
Sergeant Nick. Williams, Staff	44	45	89
Private C. St. John, C	43	45	88
Private H. H. Burrell, A	44	44	88
Major T. J. Parsons, Field	45	43	88
Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Ranlett, Commanding	41	46	87
Sergeant J. A. C. MacDonald, A	45	42	87
Corporal R. G. Wallace, C	42	44	86
Private G. H. Beach, B	42	44	86
Private W. H. McEwen, A	43	43	86
Sergeant F. H. Mason, A	40	44	84
Sergeant F. M. Haight, B	44	40	84
Private A. A. Smith, C	44	40	84
Sergeant C. L. Sherman, Staff	41	42	83
Captain D. B. Fairbanks, C	42	40	82
Private W. T. Carroll, A	40	40	80

Twenty-one officers and men making 1,834 out of 2,100, or 87⅓ per cent.

Marksmen (First 10 shots at 200 yards.)

	200 yards.
Private W. D. Houx, C	44—88 per cent.
Private W. H. Zartman, C	44—88 per cent.
Corporal H. O. Brink, C	44—88 per cent.
Private R. Moor, A	43—86 per cent.
Sergeant A. F. Daniels, A	43—86 per cent.
Sergeant A. W. Ingallsbee, B	43—86 per cent.
Sergeant J. B. Clow, B	43—86 per cent.
Sergeant Milton S. Loryea, B	43—86 per cent.
Private J. J. Folmer, B	42—84 per cent.
Corporal H. M. Barker, B	41—82 per cent.
Corporal T. J. Rivers, B	41—82 per cent.
Lieutenant L. W. Allum, Staff	40—80 per cent.
Private A. E. Friant, B	40—80 per cent.
Corporal Edwin McAffee, B	40—80 per cent.
Private L. J. Winans, C	40—80 per cent.
Lieutenant Alex. Powers, D	40—80 per cent.
Private C. Rice, D	40—80 per cent.
Private Thos. Coffee, D	40—80 per cent.
Private Harry Terwilager, D	40—80 per cent.

Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, Inspector of Rifle Practice of Fifth Infantry, has completed his plan for the promotion of practice in the battalion. Colonel Ranlett, his commanding officer, has accepted it in detail without alteration, as the system hereafter to be followed in the corps. The plan is for competitions at the double distance, to determine the fifteen best shots in the command, to be divided into sections of five men each. These sections will be graded by the results of the competition which began last Snuday—the five best scores to be put in the first section, the next best five in the second section, and the other five in the reserve. Each man in the first section must hold himself in readiness to defend his place from any man in the second at least once a month, and every one in the second section must in like manner answer any challenge from one of the reserve. And, although the plan has not yet been extended so far, in the end the reserve will have to answer challenges from the remainder of the battalion. The competitions in all cases will be fifteen shots at the 200 and 500-yards targets.

Another Great Performance.

Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle, the celebrated California Rifleman, at the Petaluma Range, Thursday week, while practicing for the Military Trophy match last Sunday, made another score that is well worth recording. He shot, of course, off-hand at 200 yards. His two-sight shots struck outside in the 6th and 7th rings, to the left of the bull's-eye, above and below, but in good line. He then put *ten* consecutive shots in the bull's-eye (8 inches), making a possible 50. Two shots were in the center ring, three in the next, three in the next, and two in the next. This is a really fine performance, and for the sake of our California records we hope our friend Kuhnle will imitate Jacoby and have a wood cut of this score published in our columns, that the public may better understand and appreciate the accuracy of his shooting. The target on which this score was made was sent to Colonel Ranlett, and by him loaned to us to write this paragraph.

We mentioned last week the number of men in California and Nevada who had made 457 and better out of a possible 500. Among others, we mentioned Howard Carr of Market street. Beside his acknowledged record of 457 he also claims one of 459, which some authorities reject. The two shots in dispute are both over three-fourths in the bull's-eye, and why he should not be allowed their full measure in counting we do not clearly see. It is a fine record, and we think it a pity any dispute should exist about its correctness. The target can be seen at Mr. Scott's store, and it certainly goes to substantiate his claims to the 459 record.

Another Challenge.

An eastern gentleman has challenged Dr. Pardee to shoot a match for $2,000, provided he was allowed some time to get the funds. This time has been granted, but we could not obtain an interview with Dr. Pardee to learn all particulars in time for this week's issue.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Owners of stallions cannot be too careful in selecting their grooms. If there is one place in horsemanship in which position, good judgment and common sense is required above another, that place is in the handling of a stallion during the breeding season. Yet how often we find men who are too lazy to do anything else applying for such position and how often just such men are employed. The old idea, that a man who has courage enough to handle a stallion is the man for such a position should be a thing of the past. To properly take care of a stallion means work, and to properly manage one means brains and thought. A horse may be able to do a certain amount of service during the season without injury if properly handled. Yet the same horse may be permanently injured or ruined by doing but a small portion of this work if improperly handled. The reputation of a stallion depends greatly upon the offspring which he produces and the offspring is often effected by the care the stallion receives during the season of service.

The writer in the *Humane Journal* declares that it is not humane to refuse your horse sufficient and good water; to give him decaying or insufficient food; to let him go ungroomed; to scratch his skin with an iron or wire-tooth curry-comb; to shear his mane or tail; to use over-checks or blinders; to put frosted bits into his mouth; to work him when his shoulders are sore, or ride him when his back is galled by a cruel saddle; to drive him upon stone pavements, or icy roads with smooth shoes; to drive him in a storm, or let him stand in one without protection; to let him stand in the cold without blankets or other covering; not to furnish him good and sufficient bedding at all times; to drive him too fast; to jerk him by the bits; to whip him up hill, or to raise ridges upon him with a whip; to strike him if he shies; to strike him if he stumbles; to whip him or beat him if he balks; to work him more than twelve hours a day; to turn him out when old to die of neglect and starvation.

An exchange says there are several facts taught by the experiments of breeders who have made the raising of blooded colts a specialty, among them that a pacing mare always throws a trotting colt, whether bred to a thoroughbred or a trotting stallion, and that mares that are kept for a long time on the turf, though excellent as performers, do not fill the expectations as brood-mares. Aged mares sometimes produce their best colts when over twenty years old, and stallions that were failures in the east have proved very valuable when transferred to blue-grass pastures. It will do no damage to work mares in foal, provided the work is not too laborious. In fact, light exercise daily is the best thing for them, and the food should always contain a large proportion of ground oats. A liberal allowance of clean hay, with ground oats and fine bran, will keep the mare in first-class condition, as well as enable her to bear her colt without danger of milk fever.

The old Spanish proverb "A wise man changes his mind, but a fool never does," has a great deal of truth in it. It would be a dull season, or week, or day, that an observing man could not find some manner of treatmont or management of his horses that he could improve upon. Yet if improvement in such things is the mark of an observing man, how few do we find among horsemen! A large proportion of our farmers, it is safe to say, use the same kind of harness, and attach their horses to the wagons and plows in the same manner that they did when they were boys. The same harness is used for the plow that is used for the wagon, and everything is done with a view to economy, without the thought of comfort to the animal.

Our English contemporary, the *Stock-Keeper*, states that the owner of a milk factory gives his horses buttermilk to drink instead of water. Each horse gets his allowance daily throughout the year, and the system, having been continued now for above a year, and found to answer in a most satisfactory manner, is not likely to be abandoned. There can be no doubt, our contemporary remarks, that the valuable solids in the buttermilk do the animal a very great deal of good, and prevent the necessity of such large corn feeding, while there is at all times a healthy smack about the drink which leads many people to drink it. The idea is a novel one, although not entirely new.

The most progressive farmers are not only engaged in "breeding up" their horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but their grains, vegetables, etc., as well. It is as wise to raise mongrel stock as mongrel crops. Nearly everything in the line of farm crops have been greatly improved by judicious selection and careful cultivation, and the farmer who would keep abreast of the times should be careful to see that he has secured the best of each variety, rather than be content with growing the variety raised by his father and grandfather. Often a few dollars invested in a change of seed will double the value of the crop.

Eight cents per pound is the price of choice cuts of "horse steak" in some of the markets of France and Germany. After being unfitted for service by old age the horses of these and many other countries of Europe find their way to the meat markets of the large cities. Large quantities are used in the manufacture of sausage. It is said that at Strasburg alone thirty head a week are slaughtered and sold for food.

A horse has been known to live to the age of 62 years, but the average life-time is between 25 and 30 years. From one of the New England states comes the report of a horse, now past 38, which is hale and hearty and able to draw as heavy a load as most of the young horses. It is a noticeable fact that when horses of remarkable ages are found they are generally from well-bred stock.

Mr. L. J. Rose has sold the chestnut gelding, Harry Rose, three years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge by Norfolk, to William M. Ayres for $1,000. This colt was a good performer as a two-year-old, and did himself credit at the late meeting of the Blood Horse Association, where he ran under Mr. Ayres' management.

The fair of the Thirteenth District will be held at Marysville on August 26th to 30th inclusive. The society is in better condition than it was last year, and will be correspondingly liberal in the premium lists.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, April 26, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Prompter, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Privateer, M. W. Hicks, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr., Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.

National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

In the proper department of this paper will be found the advertisement of the above named Association of the stakes, and fixed events of 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887. We hope it is not necessary for us to reiterate what we have so frequently voiced in these columns, regarding the advantages to be reaped by breeders through the medium of the association, and we trust that the Pacific coast nominations in the various stakes will be in number proportionable to our claims as a breeding country. In the circular letter issued with the programme the executive committee says:

The Executive Committee, in announcing this, the eighth annual programme of the association, desire to call especial attention to the fact that the conditions imposed in the several stakes express the result of their earnest endeavor to so far realize and appreciate the comparative advantages of breeders and owners of trotting stock, as will command for these events their hearty approval and support.

The first cost of entering in these stakes for the younger classes is so small, and the ensuing payments so easy, that those having eligible colts cannot well afford to forgo so favorable an opportunity to engage them.

Every colt nominated in one of these stakes is at once brought prominently and favorably before the public, as is his sire and dam, and a colt well engaged bears substantial testimony to the good opinion in which he is held by his owner, is appreciated in value, and offers special inducements to intending purchasers.

The following stakes, which have already closed, constitute a portion of the programme of the coming Fall Meeting:

The Mali Stakes, for foals of 1881; $250 each. Present value $1,500 with 20 nominations, from whom an additional payment of $50 each will be due May 1st next, and a final payment of $50 each Aug. 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Produce Stakes, for foals of 1881; $150 each. Only the produce of mares subscribed for at $25 each, May 1st, 1831. Present value $2,275, with 11 nominations, from whom a final payment of $50 each will be due Aug. 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The National Trotting Stallion Stakes, for foals of 1881; by stallions only represented by the subscription of the amount of their season's service fee for 1880. Present value $1,270, with 19 nominations, from whom a payment of $15 each will be due May 1st, 1884, and a final payment of $60 each August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Juvenile Stakes, for foals of 1881; by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under; $100 each. Present value $975, with 22 nominations, from whom an additional payment of $25 each will be due May 1st, 1884, and a final payment of $40 each August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Everett House Stakes, for foals of 1881; by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old and under; $100 each. Present value $655, with 15 nominations, from whom an additional payment of $25 each will be due May 1st, 1884, and a final payment of $40 each August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Annual Nursery Stakes, for foals of 1881; $150 each. Present value $925, with 13 nominations, from whom an additional payment of $25 each will be due May 1st, 1884, and a final payment of $75 each August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

The Wilson Stallion Stakes. Present value $9,100, with 49 nominations, from whom a final payment of $50 each will be due August 20th, 1884, from those who declare to start.

It is a matter of real congratulation that never within the history of the society has it been in so prosperous a condition as now, having in its treasury over $3,000 of earned money, with a membership never so large and steadily increasing. It is thoroughly equipped, and its influence upon the breeding of trotting horses has been of the best possible character, and every year is becoming broader and deeper.

It welcomes to membership all respectable breeders and admirers of trotting horses, whoever or wherever they may be, the only pecuniary responsibility being $10 initiation fee and $10 annual dues, and it points with pride to its past record and present position to justify the claim that it is entitled to receive at least this much of their substantial and moral support.

The Oakland Meeting.

The Spring Running Meeting at Oakland Park, under the management of M. M. Allen, begins to-day and continues on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of next week. The track is now in prime order, and as the horses were brought forward by the active work of the Blood-Horse Meeting, performances that approach the best may reasonably be expected. The programme, which will be found elsewhere in this paper, contains three events for each day, and Mr. Allen's ability as a manager is sufficient assurance that all the arrangements will be perfect. He deserves success, and we hope the outcome of this meeting will justify him in his undertaking.

We have received the third volume of the Percheron Stud-book, containing a record of the Percheron horses imported into the United States and Canada, and those of pure blood foaled in the United States, since the publication of the volume II, and not included in the previous volumes. The book also contains a translation of the introduction to volume I of the Percheron Stud-book of France, a record compiled under the authority of the French Government. The book under consideration is embellished with a portraite of M. Fardonet, President of the *Societe Hippigue Percheronne* of France, compiled and published by J. H. Sanders of the *Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago. The Percheron Breeders Association of America, under whose auspices these Stud-book sare issued, is the oldest organization of draft horse breeders in existence, and its stud-book, the first volume of which was published in January, 1877, was the first stud-book of draft horses of any breed ever published in the world. The value of pedigree and consequent history in the draft horse has been amply demonstrated by breeders, and with drafts, as with any other class of stock, the breeder who would avoid the danger of reversion to worthless ancestry must breed to established blood lines, with qualities fixed by many generations of selection and perpetuation. The day of accidental draft horses has gone by, and this Percheron Stud-book is the best assistant to success in existence.

The bay pacing mare Corette by Winthrop will, we are informed, go East with the Los Angeles contingent, and make the tour of the circuit this season. It is intimated that Mr. Hickok will probably be her driver, Mr. Yates having sold his half interest in the mare to his partner Mr. Parker. Corette is very fast, and with her record of 2:17 will be thrown in the best company, but Mr. Parker's estimate of her abilities is of that bubbling and enthusiastic character that ignores figures and past performances, and scorns the thought of anything less than first money.

Mr. Hickok has so far recovered as to be able to jog his horses again, and will leave by the Central overland train to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon with his stable. Mr. Haggin's runners will go in the same car, and the prospect is good for fine weather and a pleasant trip.

Budd Duble is now in the carriage business in Chicago.

Blood-Horse Meeting.

Saturday was the last day of the meeting, and was favored with beautiful weather, and consequently with a notable increase in the attendance. This was the stake day, but unfortunately their attraction was sensibly diminished by the absence of the Baldwin and Palo Alto stables, and Mr. Winters again carried off the two and three-year-old events, although his horses did not appear to be in first-class racing trim. The first event was the Gano Stake for two-year-olds, in which the backers of the favorites laid $50 on Mr. Winters' pair, Alta and Estill, against $12 for Mr. Haggin's Hidalgo. The start was a fair one, and the running was made by Estill and Hidalgo, but on nearing the straight run in the former was outfooted and Alta had to move up at a lively pace to claim the victory, which he did by half a length, from Hidalgo.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, April 19th, 1884—The Gano Stake for two-year olds; $50; $25 forfeit with $250 added; a dash of three-quarters of a mile; the stake to be named after the colt that beats Gano's time; closed with 23 nominations.

Theodore Winters' b c Alta, by Norfolk—Ballinette, 110 pounds..... 1
J. B. Haggin's blk c Hidalgo, entered by J. B. Chase, by Joe Daniels—Electra, 110 pounds..... 2
Theodore Winters' ch c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 pounds... 3

Time—1:16½.

The second race was *The Spirit of the Times' Stake*, which was also reduced to a match between the Winters' and Haggin stables, the former being represented by the Prince of Norfolk and Callie Smart, and Hirondelle sporting the pretty green and orange colors. The betting was $100 to $45 on Mr. Winters' pair, and Callie Smart was sent out to make the running, but she quit at the end of six furlongs, and then the Prince moved up, but could only get the best of Hirondelle within a few yards of the wire, winning finally by two lengths.

SUMMARY.

The Spirit of the Times' Stake; for three-year-olds, $100 each, $25 forfeit, with $300 added, a mile and three-quarters; closed with thirty-one nominations.

Theodore Winters' ch c, Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, 118 pounds..... 1
J. B. Haggin's ch f Hirondelle, by Glenelg—Susie Linwood, 113 pounds..... 2
Theodore Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk—Mattie A., 113 pounds..... 3

Time—3:11½.

The third race was a free handicap, a mile and repeat, in which Bryant W. was made such a hot favorite that even as much as $120 to $20 was laid on his chances against those of Quebec, and it really appeared as if it were picking up money, as the black horse won easily in straight heats in 1:45½ 1:49½.

SUMMARY.

Free Handicap; purse $200, a mile and repeat, for all ages.

T. H. Williams, Jr.'s, blk h Bryant W., by Monday—Bebe, four years, 110 pounds..... 1 1
Mr. Stovell's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk—Jenny Hull, aged, 92 pounds..... 2 2

Time—1:45½—1:49½.

The programme was brought to a conclusion with the Consolation purse, a mile dash, in which that promising mare Neilson sold at $110 against $35 for Jubilee and Billy the Kid, and won in a very handy manner; Jubilee; as usual, showing good speed for a short run, but seemingly lacking in staying powers. As usual, the programme was carried out in a punctual manner, and everything passed off smoothly, save in the case of the contested race on the foul, and the only regret was that the weather was not more favorable for the interests of the association.

SUMMARY.

Consolation Purse, $200; for beaten horses during the meeting; a dash of one mile. Horses beaten once allowed five pounds, and twice ten pounds.

H. C. Judson's b m Neilson, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson, 3 years, 87 pounds..... 1
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson 109 pounds..... 2
T. Hazlett's ch g Jubilee, aged, by Norfolk—by Lodi, 114 pounds 3

Time—1:44.

Clearing Up at Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—After our long siege of wind, rain and washouts, we are again in communication with the outer world, our sky is clear, our weather balmy, our air filled with the fragrance of a thousand flowers and the songs of our feathered warbles, our roads dry, and our hills and plains spotted with every tint of the rainbow according to the predominence of this or that variety of wild flowers. In short, we are supremely happy, as a community on the high road of prosperity should be.

Our race track being again in good order—and, by the way, we have got one of the best ones in the State—a goodly numbers of fine flyers are exercised every morning, many of whom are developing into excellent steppers, and should their owner's expectations be realized they will give you a brush in the coming fall, and try to establish our claims as a breeding country. The game season being over our sportsmen are beginning to look to the trap as their only source of amusement for the coming summer, and the domestic pigeon and his clay substitute will soon become the victim of the sportsman's leaden pellets.

Our theatre goers have been especially favored during the last two months, having had an abundance of entertainments of every description. The Louise Rial troupe, while weather bound after playing a couple of weeks, gave benefits to the flood sufferers and the Eagle Corps (our local militia), and, in turn, our citizens tendering a complimentary benefit to the talented young actress. Then came the Katie Putman Combination for a season of one week, followed by Hart the pedestrian, and the Sullivan Combination, and a reported match between Sullivan and a Tucson blacksmith, which called out a packed house to find that the T. b. appeared on the handbill only. Considerable indignation was manifested by the crowd, but Sullivan's reputation and the muscle he exhibited had such a soothing effect that they all retired satisfied, only to be again bilked by Muldoon's exhibition of Graeco-Roman wrestling with a straw man, so to speak, that he walloped about the stage with perfect ease. Children with twice burnt fingers are doubly afraid of the fire. So the next hippodroming affair of the Sullivan-Muldoon order can expect a slim house here.

P.

Los Angeles, April 16th, 1884.

For years Gen. Jackson, at Belle Meade, has been laboring to solve the question as to how to properly administer sufficient exercise to his colts and fillies, but at last he has so subdivided his lots, and by cut-offs in the lanes approaching them secured a run of over a half mile, which the youngsters gallop over twice each day, besides their rompings in the paddocks. By his judicious system the colts and fillies have an opportunity of learning how to extend themselves, and the flesh that accumulates upon these youthful animals is as firm, and their muscles are as well developed as though obtained through regular work on the track.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

California Stallions Entered at Monmouth Park—Accidents Among the Racing Cracks—Trotting Stakes to Close in the East May 1st—Racing in the South—The Great Yearling Sales—General News, etc.

Last week the entries were made public for the Champion Stallion Stakes of 1885, to be run in August, 1885, at Monmouth Park, New Jersey. Seventeen sires are represented by a subscription of $500 each, and your coast has the nomina tions, Mr. E. J. Baldwin entering for Santa Anita farm his chestnut horse Rutherford by Australian, while El Arroyo and Mr. Theodore Winters have put in their Joe Hooker by Monday, out of Mayflower, etc. The others in the list are Belle Meade's Bramble, Great Tom and Enquirer; Rancocas' Mortimer, Duke of Magenta, and Saxon; Elmendorf's Glenelg and Virgil; Erdenheim's Alarm and Reform; the Nursery's (Belmonts) Ill-used and Kingfisher; Brookdale's Stonehenge; Runnymede's Billet and Islip's Sensation. Only foals of the above seventeen sires will be eligible to the Lorillard Stakes for 1885, which close next August. If 1884 should develop a promising yearling or two-year-old by Ten Broeck, Longfellow, King Alfonso, Glen Athol, Pat Malloy, Lisbon, Aristides, King Ban, Himyar, Lelaps, Aramis, Kyrle Daly, or Wildidle, the most prominent of the absentees, he or she will be debarred from competing in the rich stallion stakes as a two-year-old, or the Lorillard Stakes as a three-year-old, by the parsimony or carelessness of the owners of these absent sires. The fund of the Stallion Stakes now comprises $13,500, and with twelve starters the race will be worth the snug nest egg of $16,500; of this sum the owner of the winning colt or filly will get $8,250. The owner of the stallion siring the winner $5,250. The owner of the second horse, and the owner of the same's sire each $1,000, and the owner of the third horse, together with the owner of the same's sire, each $500. The Lorillard Stakes, with $5,000 added, will not be much less in value than the Stallion Stakes, and some breeders and racing owners are likely to regret the failure of certain stallions to enter the Monmouth Stakes for the class of 1885. Since the foregoing was penned I learned from Secretaty Coster that there will likely be a prominent addition to this great event for next year. Maj. B. G. Thomas' imp. King Ban by King Tom, whose entry was formally mailed in time to the Monmouth Park Association prior to April 1st, but was never received. It must have been lost in the mails, and a correspondence was at once begun between Maj. Thomas and Capt. Coster with the result that the last-named gentleman has written personally to each of the ten subscribing owners to the stake, asking their consent to the admission of King Ban, which acquiescence will undoubtedly be cheerfully given. This will make then 18 entries to the great stake, with a fund so far of $14,000.

Accident, death and disability have removed of late so many of the racing cracks of all ages, that many owners, trainers and backers are shaking in their shoes wondering where or on whom the blow will fall next. Beginning some weeks ago by the deaths in Kentucky of the promising colts Ascalon, Cridge and Ten Full, the list of "fallen ones by the wayside" was further extended by Barney Aaron's misfortune at New Orleans, Chatter's ditto at Fleetwood farm, quickly followed by Free Gold's lameness at Monmouth Park, and the letting down of the great Leonatus at Louisville. Back to Jerome Park the scene shifted to the Kittson stable, where Sir Hercules and Sibley, the two $10,000 colts, fell victims to exposure and pneumonia, and again to Louisville, where the Derby colt Farandole runs away on Saturday last, kills his negro jockey, and badly injures himself. Jerome has the next visitation in the Dwyer's splendid two-year-old filly Miss Palmer by Billet injuring her head so badly in her box that lock-jaw was feared, but fortunately averted. A few days after Eolist and his great brother Eole, in Snedeker's string, pulled up so lame that a break-down was feared in the latter's case. Both had to be let up at once, and though they are working again it is said their earlier engagements are likely to be forfeited. Of these, Eolist had just been backed, some two weeks ago, to win over $20,000 in the Suburban Handicap, which makes his accident a particularly hard one to his party. "Freddie" Gebhardt is in hard luck, first Lilly, and now his horses going back on him. Since Monday last the regular spring meeting at New Orleans has been in the act, and to-day the meeting closed with great *eclat*. During the six-days' racing some exciting events were contested, and the racing season of 1884 finally inaugurated. That it will be the greatest one ever known in America is reasonably certain, providing racing officials keep the procedings free from all scandals of any sort whatsoever. A fine two-year-old was developed at New Orleans on Wednesday, Ramlal by Glen Athol winning his maiden race, half a mile in 51½ seconds. Bred at the famous Woodburn farm in Kentucky, this colt was sold last spring at the regular sale of yearlings for the low price of $210. This shows what has been time and again demonstrated what a lottery the sales of yearlings are, and that the last very often is first. Col. Bruce of this city will undertake any commissions at the regular sales of yearlings, beginning in Tennessee at Reed's sale near Gallatin. General Harding's grand lot by Enquirer, Great Tom and Bramble to be sold April 30th, at Nashville, and two weeks later the Kentucky sales at Woodburn and elsewhere. Consult the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, or inquire at the office on Montgomery street for all information on these points. Mr. A. J. Alexander, at Woodburn, and will offer in the get of Glen Athol, Pat Malloy, Lisbon, Falsetto, etc., some unusually great bargains this year, and likewise those to be sold by Gen. Harding at Belle Meade, noted above. Send on your commission racing owners and breeders of the Pacific coast. Jim Renwick arrived at Jerome Park a few days since. He looks in fair shape, considering his long trip, and for a three-quarter-bred one (as is alleged) shows quality all over. His first start is likely to be in the Fordham Handicap, May 30th, as Welch says he will not send him to Chicago until the middle of June, if then. On May 1st, some very rich trotting events close with the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders in this city, P. O. Box 516, N. Y., and with the Chicago Driving Park, 116 Monroe street, Chicago. To trotting interests on your coast these associations make some very liberal offers, which are set forth at length in the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Consult the conditions, then Messrs. Hickok, Haggin, Rose, Goldsmith, Rathbone, Walsh, Pritchard, Simpson and others, and mail your entries on or before Thursday, May 1st.

NEW YORK, April 19th. PACIFIC.

Katie Creel, with a stable boy in the saddle, recently ran away at New Orleans and ran five miles. When stopped she was found to be very sore and lame in the left hind leg.

BILLIARDS.

The billiard tournament which is being held at the Saylor Brothers' parlors, has attracted great crowds every evening during this week. The games are 300 points up, crotch barred. The opening game took place last Monday evening, and was between W. R. F. Lowry, and J. F. B. McCleery. The latter won the bank, scoring 3, followed by Lowry, with a well-executed around-the-table-run of 47. On the sixth inning McCleery ran 97 points, followed two innings later by one of 92 points, the score standing then 209 for McCleery, 99 for Lowry. The playing during the game was very good, and was warmly applauded. McCleery completed his 300th point on the 25th inning. Lowry having but 204 points to his credit. Winner's best runs, 96, 98. Average, 12. The second game of the tournament was played on Tuesday evening, the contestants were Benjamin Saylor and Adam Klesser. The playing was not remarkably good. Saylor was so confident of defeating his opponent that he seemed to use but little exertion in the play. Klesser won the lead off, but lost the game. Saylor completed his 300th point on the 34th inning, Klesser having then but 113 points. Saylor's best runs were 51, 61. Average, 8, 14-17. The third game took place Wednesday evening, between McCleery and Adam Klesser. The former opened the game with a run of 36, and another of 15, Klesser in the meantime scoring but 4 points in 7 innings. On the 14th inning McCleery had 127 points against 32 for Klesser. At this stage, however, Adam played cautiously, and astonished the audience with his fine display of rail nursing. His runs were not large, but were oft repeated, so that on the 24th inning the score stood McCleery, 206, against Klesser's 173. At this rate a few more innings and the champion of Wisconsin would leave the Professor in the rear. Those innings, however, were never to take place, Mac railed the balls, and with steady execution ran the game out with 94 points. Winner's best runs, 58, 94. Average 11½. The fourth game was the best game ever witnessed here; it took place on the next evening between Benjamin Saylor and W. R. F. Lowry. Saylor won the lead off and missed, Lowry scored 17 on his inning. On the 4th inning Saylor railed the balls, and with delicate nursing ran them the length of the long rail, turned to the short one, and completed a run of 136 points; two innings later, the game standing Lowry 46, Saylor 176, the latter ran the balls down the right rail once more and won the game. Following is the score: Lowry, 17, 2, 10, 17, 0. Average 9 1-5 Saylor, 0, 1, 34, 136, 5, 124. Average 50. It took exactly 28 minutes to play the game. William Roach acted as referee for all the games. The game which took place last evening finished after this paper went to press. The game this evening will be between McCleery and Saylor.

The billiard exhibition which took place last Saturday evening at the Metropolitan Temple for the benefit of the Veterans Home was not, as far as the attendance went, the success that was anticipated. However, in a financial sense everything was satisfactory, as the sale of tickets amounted to nearly $1,000. The first game was played by Lon Morris and J. F. B. McCleery; the latter playing 500 points to his apponent's 800. McCleery won the lead-off, and remained ahead until the 36th inning, when Morris ran 64 points followed on the next inning by 136 carroms. The score stood then—McCleery 350, Morris 462. The latter was in very poor play as he had not touched a cue in over two months. On the 39th inning Mac scored 63 points; Lon followed with a specimen of what he is capable of doing on the rail, by completing a run of 213 points, the greater part of which were made *a la* balk line. The game then stood McCleery 418, Morris 682. After this Lon made desperate attempts to reach the rail again, but did not succeed. Mac made 57 more points on the 43d inning, and won the game on the 50th, Lon having but 745 points to his credit. McCleery's best runs were 57, 63, average 10. Morris's best runs were 136, 213, average 15 10-49. W. R. F. Lowry acted as referee. The second game, on account of the lateness of the hour, was in 150 points, between McCleery and Ben Saylor, and resulted in a victory for the latter. As it was only an exhibition, no official score was kept. The fancy shot exhibition was a treat indeed, for those who stayed to witness it. Lon did not seem to be out of practice in this style of handling the cue, while McCleery did very creditably.

BICYCLING.

Horses vs. Bicycles.

This contest resulted last Saturday night in a bare victory for the Bicycle riders. The excitement of the large concourse of people present near the finish was intense, and the enthusiasm displayed demonstrated the appreciation of the entertainment. Regarding this kind of contest it is now very plain to a great many, that with such a rider as Anderson, and with proper length of time to select stock, that the horseman can very easily defeat any two living bicyclists. Anderson's plugs were clean done up near the finish, and in the early part of the evening what promised a victory for the horseman was averted by the splendid riding of Prince and Armaindo. The plucky little Canadian lady surpassed all her previous achievements and was lustly cheered every round by the spectators. In the seventy-two hours' run, the Bicyclists rode 1,073 miles, Prince 549½ and Armaindo 523½, while Anderson with the fifteen horses made 1,071½ miles.

Oakland Bicycle Club Annual Run.

On the 10th of May the O. B. C. will hold their annual run. They will start some time on Saturday afternoon, from Oakland and ride down to San Jose where they will camp for the night. The next morning will be spent in cycling around the Garden City, and the party will come up on the afternoon train. All California Bicycle clubs have been invited to join in the run, which will be replete with the conviviality common to these occasions. The cameras of the many photographers in the O. B. C. ranks will doubtless be along. We will anxiously await some specimens of their "snap-shot," as well as an early report of any comets and etc. that may be discovered by the telescopist of the party.

The fourth annual meet of the L. A. W. will be held on the 19th and 20th of May, at Washington. 20,00 wheelman are expected to be in line for the grand parade on the 20th.

Mr. Salisbury lost a valuable brood-mare by death last week. She was a daughter of Volunteer, and commonly known as the Crazy Mare. She died suddenly from causes unknown, although Mr. Goldsmith's opinion is that the damp weather soured the clover and brought on indigestion.

AQUATIC.

Pacific Yacht Club.

This club will inaugurate the season on next Saturday, May 3d, with the usual ceremonies at the Club house. The order of events on the water will be as follows:

Saturday—Yachts will leave Front Street Wharf for Saucelito about 1 P. M.

Sunday—Sail in squadron from the Club house to a stake boat off Hunter's point; returning will try rate of sailing back to Club house, passing the middle ground buoy on the starboard hand.

The following circular has been issued by the Club, which interests intending visitors:

At a meeting of the yacht owners and Directors of the Pacific Yacht Club, it was decided to open the season of '84 on Saturday, May 3d, when the usual ceremonies will be held at the Club house.

You are requested to apply to W. H. Martinstein, s. w. corner Battery and Pacific Streets, for tickets for yourself and friends.

There will be a charge of $1.00 for each ticket issued.

Your attention is called to the fact that no tickets will be issued at the gate on "Opening Day," and admittance refused all parties who present themselves at the gate without a ticket. It has been found necessary to adopt this rule to protect the Club from imposition, and it will be strictly adhered to.

Members are requested to give the names and addresses of their guests upon application for tickets.

Invitations are now ready, and may be obtained from date until 3 P. M. Saturday, May 3d.

Hanlon in Australia.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Since the last steamer left, the sporting fraternity have been on the *"qui vie"* for Hanlon's arrival, and preparations were made for a grand reception to the champion sculler. The steamer arrived about 8 P. M. on Saturday evening, and Hanlon landed and went to a quiet hotel, where he stayed till Monday morning by which time the steamer was at the wharf. By 10 o'clock a great crowd had collected, and a formal reception given to him, he having gone on board at 9 A. M. Since then he has been the lion of the city. He has made no matches yet, though challenged by Beach. He has been examining the waters for the best course, and has decided to row his matches only on the Nepean river, which is about thirty miles from Sydney, and which he pronounces the finest he has ever seen. On Saturday next he gives an exhibition at Manly, which promises to be a success financially. There are four or five of the local men anxious to contest with the champion who will probably accommodate them.

The Australian Cricketers sailed from Adelaide last week for England. They return by way of San Francisco, and will likely arrange a match for there. You may expect them about September. The team is not considered a very strong one, much better players being unable or unwilling to make the trip. I will keep you posted on Hanlon's doings by every steamer. He expects to be here some time, intending to visit all the colonies. I. M. F.

SYDNEY, March 27th.

POULTRY.

Among the other indispensible duties is that of looking to the cleaning of pens and roosts before the windows, doors and woodwork are fitted up and made snug for the fowls before cold weather sets in. Whitewash the walls, nest boxes, roosts and feed trough thoroughly. Don't spare brush nor whitewash; thrust it into the cracks and crevices, and give no quarter to the enemy, though they show the white feather or beg for truce. The whitewash should be put on hot, and if an ounce of carbolic acid be added to the pailful it will make it more effective. It is not a hard task to whitewash, where there is a will. All one has to do is to draw on a pair of overalls, roll up his sleeves and go to work. He need not be particular how it may splash, if it only penetrates and purifies every place where a vagrant parasite or louse might take refuge. There is really no limit to the whitewashing process. —*Poultry Monthly.*

Dr. Jacob Brandmier, who has had years of experience in raising chickens, says that the "cholera" has always appeared among them in the fall of the year when they are very fat, and has never occurred in the spring, for the reason that the chickens are poor at the time. He says when they become very fat in the fall a yellow, oily liquid oozes from their mouth, which indicates the appearance of "chicken cholera," and the only remedy is to keep plenty of oak bark in the water they drink, and also mix their food with water off of the bark.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* recommends wire netting four and one-half feet wide as the best material for poultry-yard fences. It does not shut out the light and air, and hence is well adapted to small enclosures. In making a yard of this material the posts should be quite small at the top, and not come above the netting, and there should be no railing, but let the netting make the fence, then the hens not being able to see the top will not attempt to fly over.

A poultryman asserts that a hen should never be set in a box above the ground or floor of the chicken house, if possible to do otherwise, as the eggs dry too fast and lose their vitality. Much better success may be expected if the nests are made on the ground.

The *Rural New-Yorker* finds that 34 eggs of the new Wyandotte fowls weigh four pounds, or 8½ eggs to the pound, rather a small average size. The eggs vary in color much the same as do those of Light Brahmas.

Many poultrymen favor making a total change of fowls every three years, and keeping but few or none over two years, on the ground they will be stronger and healthier and give better results in every way.

Mr. Goldsmith in behalf of Mr. Salisbury has added the filly Sister by Admiral to his stable, having made an exchange with Mr. Valensin. Sister will be worked for speed this season, and if she trains on will be campaigned; otherwise she will be bred.

Jay Beach's mare Maggie Arnold, by Almont Lightning, has foaled a fine bay colt by Altamont. This colt is doubled deep in Hambletonion and Mambrino Chief blood, and is the highest-bred youngster Mr. Beach has yet brought out.

HERD AND SWINE.

Feeding Stock.

The time in the world's history when feeding stock was an occupation in which the indolent and ignorant man could successfully engage has passed away, and an age in which the man of science and energy can find enough to call into activity all the powers of his intellect to a greater profit, and grander end than any other calling in life, has come. Watch the operations of two stockmen who have spent the summer in raising and saving feed for their stock through the coming winter, and mark the results of their labor, which are frequently as follows: The one will use all the feed he has prepared during the summer, and if his stock was weighed in the spring it would weigh less than it did in the fall, and if offered for sale would bring less per pound than when he commenced feeding. Thus, he loses all his feed and labor, besides the loss sustained in the value of his stock. The other will sell enough of increase alone to pay for all the feed he laid up in the fall, and enough over and above to pay the cost price of the original stock. And there is perhaps, no material difference in the grade of the stock fed by the two men. The question now arises, where does the secret of success or failure lie?

After over twenty years of experience, experimenting and careful observation, I have come to the conclusion that any kind of stock will pay if it is properly handled in the proper place. Locality should be carefully considered. If you are located on a river bottom or level prairie, where improved farm implements can be successfully used, and the soil will produce an abundant yield, cattle and hogs will prove most profitable, from the fact that cattle, and especially hogs, require more grain to prepare them for market. Those located on high lands that are better adapted to sheep and less fertile will find sheep the most profitable. But while these are facts perhaps well understood by every observer, there are in every locality those who make a greater profit from stock of any kind than others, with the same or even less labor.

There is no class of stockmen among whom the degrees of success and failure reach farther than they do among sheepmen. Let us try and explain the difficulty of analogy. Imagine a man in the woolen-mill business. He purchases his outfit of machinery, arranges all the appliances necessary, purchases a limited quantity of wool, and then turns on the steam. Now, to make the analogy fair, we must agree that the steam once applied, and the machinery once in motion it cannot be stopped and started again. So the supply of oil, coal, etc., must be kept up, whether there are goods turned out for sale or not. Now, what will be the result if the operator has only secured wool enough to run the mill at its full capacity one day in the week. It is evident that he would be losing heavily the remaining five. To divide the amount of work done among the six days will produce the same general result, for remember he cannot stop his machinery, and he must keep up his supply of oil to prevent loss or damage from friction, and he must also have a certain number of employes to prevent the machinery from getting out of order, loss from breakage, etc. So that loss is inevitable unless it is run something near up to its full capacity. Just so it is with the stockman—every animal he keeps is a machine in constant motion, subject to laws that produce results analogous to the wear and tear of machinery. So that the profit in feeding stock will decrease and increase in proportion as the work done by your animal machinery falls short of or approaches the full capacity or force provided by nature to run it.

Starting Tame Grasses.

A Kansas *Farmer* writer says red clover, alfalfa, orchard grass, blue-grass and meadow oat grass are best sown in the spring. Timothy does best if sown in the fall or spring, and some persons sow blue-grass in August or September. Clover and timothy, timothy and red top, red top and blue-grass and white clover (for lawns) may be sown together. Timothy does well sown on rye ground immediately after the grain. All the other seed above named should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is fit to receive it. Have the ground in the best condition, clean and fine. If seed is sown broadcast, harrow lightly, and if possible scatter straw or hay, or strawy manure all over the sown ground. This serves to protect against wind, which often uncovers seeds and blows them away. If the ground is dry rolling will be good after the harrow. If a drill is used no harrowing need be done, but the roller is useful. Quantities to sow per acre: Red clover, ten to twelve pounds per acre; alfalfa, twenty-five pounds; timothy, fifteen pounds; orchard grass, twenty pounds; Kentucky blue-grass, three bushels if for lawn, one-half that much for pasture; red top, twenty pounds; Johnson grass, one bushel; meadow oat grass, twenty-five pounds. Our advice to all beginners is to prepare a piece of ground and divide it into plats, on each one of which sow different kinds of seed, and thus by experient learn what will suit your particular soil and climate best. As soon as the weeds get high enough to cut, mow them down, but not very close to the ground, and let them lie; do this as often as necessary during the first year. Don't attempt to make hay during the first year. Mow the weeds, and if any of the grass is high enough to be cut, very well; but mow for protection to the root, not for hay.

Depraved Appetite in Cows.

Cattle sometimes evince a craving for materials not usually consumed by ruminants, such as wood, old leather, dry morter, sand, stones, clothing, bones, etc. The animals do not always swallow these things, but merely show a desire for chewing them. This is generally due to a deficiency in thier food of certain elements that are necessary for the animal economy. That such is the case is evidenced thereby that such depravity generally appears among a number of cattle simultaneously in the same neighborhood, or on the same premises. A deficiency in certain earthy salts necessary for the maintenance of the bony structures of the body, sooner or later results in softening of those structures. The rapidity with which this ailment develops in animals depends upon the extent of the deficiency of the necessary nutrients in the herbage or food. As the disease is dependent upon the nature of the herbage, etc., it will be proper, with a view of aiding treatment, to change the food, and give one or two rations a day of a mixture of flaxseed meal (not oil cake) and ground oats and corn, wetted with a pint to a quart of lime water, which latter is prepared by slacking freshly burned lime in a proportionally large quantity of water, stirring it briskly, and, when the undissolved portions have settled, pouring off the clear liquid for use. As the lime water readily absorbs carbonic acid-gas from the atmosphere, only so much of the liquid should be prepared as is used each day. The animals should at all times have access to common salt, which should not be mixed among their food, but placed in separate receptacles within their reach. The use of depletive remedies, sedatives, physicking, bleeding, etc., is not to be recommended.

Selecting Breeders from the Spring Litter of Pigs.

The most promising selections for show purposes will not, as a matter of course, be the best pig to set apart to be used as a breeder. Natural tendency to fatness and fatness in the fully developed state, are necessary in the show-pig; but pretty much all high-bred swine, as bred in these days, have as strong a tendency to obesity as it is safe to encourage in breeding animals, if we expect to count eight or ten pigs in a litter, pretty much all having a good lease of life from the start. The best show pig may come from the smallest sow in the herd, yet as a rule it is not wise to select breeders from that class. We want the most size in the shortest time, and, as stated, there are hardly any pigs in these days that do not inherit ample fattening proclivities, so that we can quite safely forego a little of the fat that we may secure in the prospective breeder roominess and tendency to growth. All litters, no matter how well bred, show variations at weaning time, and appearances indicate that we can know the best pig for future almost from the start. These appearances, however, are often deceptive, as we find a few months later, the best pig at weaning time may not do as well as expected during the next following three or four months; hence it is best to notice the development, eventually choosing those having size and with greater width, depth and length, combined with the finest points. The practice which many have of discarding the old sow and filling up from the young litters is very unwise, providing the dams are of equal merit and breeding with the pigs. If, however, a young sow be kept till she is a year old, well-fed in the meantime, before being bred, she will bring as strong and growthy pigs as the older sow. The notion that a sow should be bred early that she may become a good suckler, is erroneous. Maturity in growth of the whole body is quite necessary to the development of the milk glands, and so we have proved to our satisfaction by sufficient tests. The well-nourished sow, dropping her first litter at one year to sixteen months, will be as stated, bring as good pigs as the older sows, and is quite as likely to have an ample supply of milk.

Value of Good Bulls.

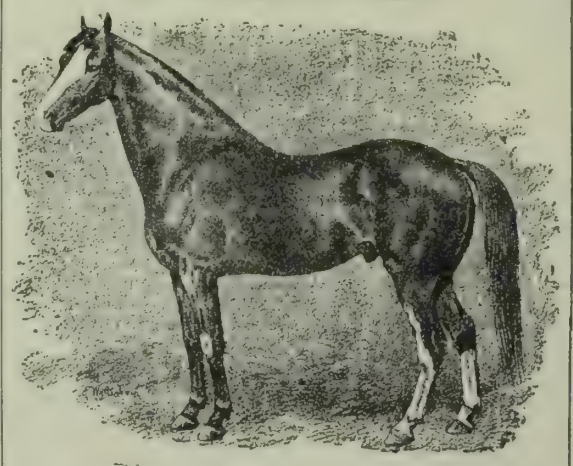
A correspondent of a Chicago stock paper writes this: "Last year I spent a couple of weeks in Iowa, and I could not help noticing the difference of the grade of stock, even in the same locality. Some farmers would have a fine herd of high grades, others the worst of scrubs; and the breeder of scrubs would talk of the high grades of his stock and give me a long pedigree of his bull, and ask many questions in regard to the Texans, and about the long-horned, wild, range cattle, when, in fact, the Texas grade of to-day is better than the average of his own herd. I call to mind several cases where good, thrifty farmers were using a sire that was inferior to many a western grade. The fact of the case is, western men do not hesitate to pay from $100 to $500 for a sire that is what they want, and thus, so far as I have seen, the range cattle are improving faster and becoming more uniform in size and style than the average stock kept on farms."

The foreman of an extensive creamery makes the following excellent suggestions for butter makers: Cream can't swell in churning if it is shut away from outside air. There are two great mistakes made by dairymen; one that cream must be sour, and the other that it must be churned hot. Air the cream by frequent stirring, so that the oxygen of the air will ripen it; churn in revolving churns at about 54 deg. or 55 deg., and wash out the buttermilk with brine and set the color at the same time. These are the three great things for dairy people to know.

Throat diseases commence with a cough, cold, or sore throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms or season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X,

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Auteco. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SHEEP.

Sheep and Wool in the Colonies.

The visitor to Australian shores is at once impressed with the overshadowing importance of sheep husbandry. Before he lands from the steamer that has so long been his home, his eyes are greeted with the sight of warehouses and wharfs loaded with bales of wool, which are being rapidly swung by immense cranes moved by steam power into vessels destined for foreign ports.

In no other country is the business of wool-growing so extensive; in no other land is so large a percentage of the talent and capital of the people concentrated on flock increase and improvement. Flocks aggregating thirty animals for each inhabitant in the colonies insure for their protection the guardianship of law, the co-operation of science, and every accessory to success that ingenuity can devise or money secure. Throughout the country districts the preponderance of wealth and intelligence is with the flock owners, while in the cities the leading merchants are those who have been able to secure a commission on the greatest proportion of flock products.

There are in Australia in round numbers ninety millions of sheep, divided among the seven colonies about as follows:

New South Wales	35,500,000
Victoria	13,000,000
West Australia	4,000,000
South Australia	8,000,000
Queensland	13,500,000
Tasmania	2,000,000
New Zealand	13,000,000
Total	89,000,000

The extent of the country thus occupied is immense beyond any preconceived ideas of the average observer. Thus there are in

	Sq. miles.
New South Wales	323,437
Victoria	88,198
West Australia	978,298
South Australia	914,730
Queensland	678,600
Tasmania	26,215
New Zealand	122,600

When the total of 3,132,078 square miles is compared with the area of the United States, and is found to equal the latter, excepting only the Territory of Alaska, a more definite idea of its immensity may be gained. It will also be noted that the distribution of sheep is by no means uniform throughout the country. Thus, New South Wales, with less than one-tenth of the entire area, has about one-third the aggregate number of sheep. Victoria, with less than one thirty-fifth of the territory, has one-eighth of the sheep. Several causes combine to bring about this condition. The two colonies named contain the principal seaports of Australia, viz., Sydney and Melbourne; and as a consequence emigration and capital, both essential to the establishment and development of sheep husbandry, have there been first attracted and employed. Then, again, in a country extending over thirty degrees of latitude, and stretching from east to west a distance of 2,500 miles, there will be found much territory not so well adapted for pasturage as that lying between the extremes. Extending to within ten degrees of the equator much of the so-called "hot country" is yet undeveloped—some of it unexplored—while the native "black fellows" still hold undisputed sway over large tracts in the interior. The remoteness from markets for selling products, and securing supplies have hitherto operated to retard the occupancy of large sections of country not favored with the presence of navigable rivers, and until railways are pushed further inland the rapid spread of sheep husbandry beyond its present confines need not be looked for. Cattle-raisers have the extreme frontier pretty much to themselves at the present time.

This is not intended to intimate that the number of sheep is not likely to be augmented. Quite the contrary. It seems apparent that the same incentives to development that have made and marked the sheep husbandry of Australia as unprecedented in the history of that industry in the world's annals, will operate for its further improvement long into the future. This can be accomplished by a more thorough occupancy of territory now available; by augmenting the yield of wool from the flock, rather than by adding to its numbers; by enhancing the carrying capacity of the land when occupied, rather than by adding to its area. The attention of the more intelligent and enterprising flock-owners is already directed to the achievement of these results; and a prediction of their success seems warranted by a contemplation of what has already been achieved.

Australian sheep husbandry has many natural advantages. Though its founders and promoters are entitled to praise for what they have accomplished by unwearied devotion to their business and unstinted expenditure of their money, still they have done no more in these directions than have breeders in some other countries. But upon them nature has looked down with her most benignant smile. Every prospect pleases; shade is at hand as a refuge from the scorching heat of summer, and every wind of winter is tempered to the weaklings of the flock. A temperature rarely down to the freezing point permits perennial pasturage, never disappointing the husbandman who has not overstocked his runs.

Under such circumstances what wonder that Anglo-Saxon pluck and intelligence, backed by the incentives of a steady demand and fair prices for wool in the markets of the world, should have seen the opportunity and so magnificently improved it.—*A. M. G., in Breeders' Gazette.*

Shearing Sheep.

Shearing should be done on a clean floor. We shear on the barn floor, with the sheep penned in a small stable floored on a level with the shearing floor; this saves unnecessary lifting. The stable should be kept well covered with sawdust or straw; sawdust we like best. We use a bench about knee-high—a little higher for small sheep and somewhat lower for large ones.

The shearer sets the sheep on its rump on the bench, and standing with his left foot upon the bench, lays the sheep's neck across his left knee, with its right side against its body, commencing at the brisket and opens the fleece down the right side of the belly to the right flank or stifle; shear the belly in course, turning the wool to the left. Begin at the brisket and shear up the under side of the neck to middle of under jaw, shearing the left side of the face and neck to the left ear. Turn the sheep slightly around with its feet toward you; shear from left ear down neck and side, taking foreleg and shoulder, to left flank; next shear top-not, if it has any, and head to right ear, down the neck and side, shearing well around to the middle of the back and down to where other courses stopped; incline sheep to you, begin at the back of left hind leg, shearing in courses with the leg to the thigh joint. Lay the sheep down on the right side, shear left hip to the tail; shear lengthwise of the tail and well under on the right hip; while in this position shear and twist and inside of hind leg. Raise up the sheep, keeping a little wool under the right hip that it may rest comfortably, turning the shorn side to, with its head again across your left leg; shear from right ear and jaw down the neck to right foreleg and shoulder; shear the right side down to the flank, inclining the sheep to you while you shear down. The sheep is then laid on its left side and the wool shorn from its right hip and leg, finishing at the hoofs of same.

The more quietly and gently you handle the sheep, from the time it is penned till shorn, the better for both it and you as regards life and character.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Advices received from Australia mention the fact that scab appeared in the flocks of American sheep shipped from this country last summer, and that, to prevent the spread of the disease, the government had destroyed all infected and exposed sheep, together with the buildings, pens, etc., with which they had recently been in contact. As the sheep in question had been through the government quarantine, had been twice dipped as precaution against the possible presence of disease, and had, some time before the appearance of the disease, been examined by the government inspector, and given a clean bill of health and permit to travel anywhere in the colony, the source of infection is somewhat of a mystery. The sheep had, for some time previous to the appearance of the disease, been two hundred miles in the interior, where they were to be held for the annual sales in July next.

A Celebrated Old-time Trotter.

The Philadelphia *Record* has an old print of the once celebrated trotting horse Whalebone, with the following inscription attached:

Whalebone. A Noted Horse for Speed & Bottom, Bright bay, 15 hands, 3½ inches high, has strong points & shews great blood was sired by Hamiltonian & Hamiltonian by old Messenger. He was bred by General Coles of Long Island. Amongst his numerous performances are the following. 1827. He was matched on the New York trotting Course, against time 15 miles within the hour in harness which he accomplished in 54 minutes & six seconds, with great ease performing his last mile in 3 minutes and 2 seconds his then owner Mr. Ellott after the match offered to trot him seventeen miles within the hour but was not taken up. May 15 1528, won the Hunting Park Association purse of $200, & a Silver Cup, value $50, beating in two heats Creeper, Lady Kate, Gray Squirrel, & Moonshine. October 15, 1829 on the Hunting Park Association course he trotted under the Saddle rode by Mr. Spicer, sixteen miles in four-mile heats in the unprecendented of 46 minutes and 11 seconds, performing the third heat in 11 minutes & 17 seconds, (the day previous he trotted 8 miles in harness against Sir Peter. October 23, 1830, won the Hunting Park Association purse of $300, 3 mile heats, winning the 3d. & 4th, heats, beating Sir Peter, Jerry, Comet & Top Gallant, and distancing all on the 4th heat. October 28, 1830, on the Union Course, Long Island, he won the trotting Club purse of $200, beating the Calf, Comet & Sir Andrew, winning the 2d. & 3d. heats, the Calf taking the first. December 6. 1830. He beat Sweet Brier in harness 7 miles round the Hunting Park Course winning each mile, except the 2d & 5th. On the New York trotting Course Decr. 1828 he performed a 2nd., 3 mile heat in harness in 8 minutes 20 seconds And on the Hunting Park Course, October 14th, 1829, a second 4 mile heat in harness in 11 minutes 18 seconds, and is justly considered the best bottomed horse in the Country."

BELLE MEADE

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING.
Nashville, Tenn.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

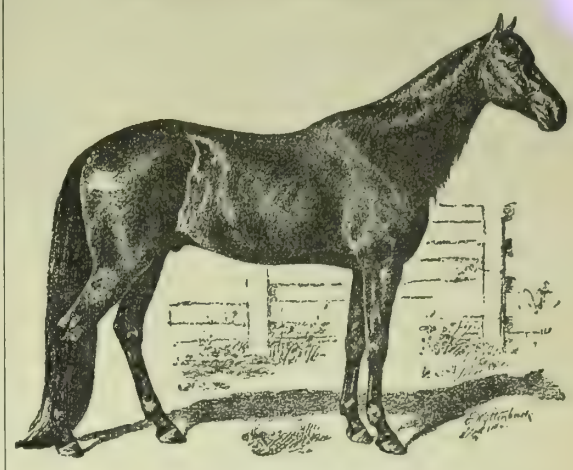
BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19½; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18½), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¼. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbredson of imported Messenger.

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

Among the Fancy.

Never was a truer saying than the one of London being a world within itself. It is not the casual visitor that finds out these facts from experience, because it takes years of constant residence, and a wonderful degree of curiosity on the part of the sojourner to fathom them even then.

London, of all cities in the world, is one in which wealth and poverty, virtue and vice, dwell in absurd proximity to each other. Few of the thousands of rich folks who loll about the grand *allee* of Covent Garden (with its curious collections of rare fruits and flowers) dream of the miserable haunts so close at hand as those in Charles street, Hanway Court, and other streetlets which go to make up the quarter of Drury Lane, nor do the thousands of fair ladies and fine gents who drive and promenade down Oxford street and around Soho Square conceive what their fellow-creatures in the Dials and the streets running into them are like. Yet, to know London and get initiated into the resorts of the "Fancy," not only must these places be read of, but become familiar by constant frequentation, and the *habitues* of them cultivated.

In King street, just a few doors from the *Five Dials*, is the famous little public, for years kept by "Jemmie Shaw." Now, how can a man be posted on London *sports* without having made the acquaintance of this character? Old Jemmie could and did boast of having shaken the hands of as many "haristocrats"as any man in "Henngland." A *seance* at his house *partickerler* party was on, was indeed a scene not to be forgotten. Leading out of the little, low, dingy tap-room was a parlor—a long, narrow room, low in the , ceiling and furnished with one table in the center, and two cushioned benches on either side of it, and occupying its entire length. At the far end was seated the veteren host; always in his shirt sleeves, arms half bared, and wearing in the purple ruffle of his shirt a pin representing a bull dog's head (claimed to be the gift of Lord Waldegrave), a most fitting emblem for one so high an authority on that breed of the canine family. Upon the chimney shelf sat the playful Jennie (a monkey), whose pranks and tight rope performance were both odd and extraordinary. Thus the apartments looked before the guests assembled, provided the programme of the evening's entertainment did not include a dog fight; in that event the places near the host would be occupied by several of the animals, Jennie would have conditioned to tackle any that might have been brought in to meet them. Should it be a small *mill* or a *bout* betwern *chanticleers*, then the arrangements were made accordingly. It was usually not until after the opera that the expected scions of great families would congregate, but the moment they did begin to arrive then those customers on the outside were supposed to withdraw.

The mills in most instances were between novices picked up by some of the guests, and therefore no notorious battles were ever fought there (nor indeed was it Jimmie's custom to hold dog and cock fights, save those gotten up among these aristocratic guests), many of the conflicts so held would have put to blush a fair equivalent number of those carried on more openly. Pluck and endurtnce were required to furnish the noble spectators with that thirst for blood which the common people had to gratify at public exhibitions. The spectators seldom failed to be satiated, because the poor creatures who underwent the cruel punishment for their amusement sadly need what they always got—plenty of sovereigns. There was never any rowdyism at Jimmie Shaw's, for whether his parlor was occupied by titled "swells," dog, or bird fanciers, in every instance he persisted upon having and enforced good order.

Mambrino Chief.

As the name of Rysdyk's Hambletonian lives and reigns in the Empire State, so does that of Mambrino Chief in Kentucky, the state of his adoption. Unfortunately for turf history, none of the writers of the bluegrass region noted the special excellences of form and character which Mambrino Chief possessed. Neither did the artists preserve his appearance on canvas. It pleased them better to waste their talents on some flash animal, long since passed into oblivion. Trotting stallions of lasting merit are never very numerous, and it is most desirable to learn all we can as to the fathers of families. Knowing what a fund of turf lore Isaac Woodruff has stored away in his memory, I sought him lately to have a little chat about Mambrino Chief. I found he knew the great horse well, and that he was instrumental in having him taken to Kentucky. Said he, "When Chief was owned by Dr. Cockroft, of Chrystie street, I was living at 115 Third avenue. He brought him to me, and I speeded him on the avenue. Joe Burr and others who stood in front of my door said he could beat 2:35. He was driven in 2:34 on Centreville Course before they took him to Kentucky."

"You mentioned that you had something to do with his going there."

"Yes; I met Jim Clay, who asked me if I knew of a stallion suitable to cross with Kentucky mares. I told him I knew of just the horse, a big one, with plenty of bone and action, and I directed him where to find him."

"I wish you would give me a general idea of his make up, style and way of going."

"Well, he was a great, big, dark brown horse, almost a black, very big boned, a sensible head, broad jowl, but clean throttle, moderately long neck, prominent breast, and deep shoulders. He was almost as high over the rump as at the withers, rather a round turned one, very little dropping quarters, and not to call long hipped, large, powerful gaskin, good mane and tail. To sum it up, he was a very fine-looking, big horse, with fine style, rapid gaited, and level headed."

"Did you ever see him after he left here?"

"Indeed I did. Why, I handled him at the State Fair when he was exhibited in the amphitheatre, near Lexington, against Alexander's Norman and others, in 1859 or 1860."

"Who received the first premium?"

"Norman; but it was a wrong award, and the people cried shame as they saw Chief, with his fine style and powerful gait, outshow, out-look, and out-act him, and Norman couldn't trot. I heard it was done to pacify Mr. Alexander, who complained of unfair treatment in the thoroughbred class. After the decision I took Chief out on the track to show his gait, and he trotted a quarter there in 37 seconds without any work. He was handy as a pony, and went without weights or boots. I tell you, he was a great horse, and it was a pity he died just as he began to make his mark in Kentucky."—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Col. H. S. Russell has bought the green stallion Hill's Smuggler, bred by N. H. Hill, of Boston, Mass., by Smuggler, dam by imp. Consternation. He has been sent to H. C. Woodnutt, of Mineola, L. I., where his speed will be further developed, and he will probably be entered in this year's races, as he can now trot in 2:30. Col. Russell has also bought of G. A. Newell a brown mare, by Smuggler, dam by Godfrey's Patchen. She is 7 years old, and is said to be a very promising trotter.

The Belle Meade Stud, property of Gen. W. G. Harding, has lately been transferred to Messrs. W. H. Jackson and U. S. Senator Jackson under whose charge it will be hereafter.

James Elliott, who owned and drove Early Rose, has refused $2,000 for her yearling brother, now in Kentucky. The dam of Early Rose is in foal to Belmont.

The Arabian race at Newmarket, England, in July, is likely to be an interesting one. Several Arabian horses are now on the way from India to take part.

Banquet and Tyrant are both looked upon with great favor for the Kentucky Derby. The odds are still long against them.

SPRING

Racing Meeting

OF THE

FRESNO FAIR GROUND

Association

FRESNO, CAL.

May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

First Day.

No. 1. Running—Ogle House Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of half a mile.
No. 2. Trotting—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Second Day.

No. 3. Running—Grand Central Stake. For all ages: $15 each, $150 added; dash of one and three-quarters miles.
No. 4. Trotting—Purse $200; free for all horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on the 1st of March, 1884.
No. 5. Running—Colonies Stakes. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; dash of one-quarter of a mile.

Third Day.

No. 6. Running—Vineyard Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; mile heats.
No. 7. Running—Fresno Saloon Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.
No. 8. Trotting—Purse $150; 3:00 class; open for horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on March 1st, 1884.

Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running—Grady Opera House Stake. For all ages; $10 each, $100 added; dash of half a mile.
No. 10. Dexter Stable Stakes; for all ages; $15 each; $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.
No. 11. Trotting—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class; five to enter and three to start.

Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running—Farmers' Bank Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; half-mile heats.
No. 13. Pacing—Purse $150; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20.
No. 14. Trotting—Purse $100; gentleman drivers; mile heats.

All trotting races are three in five; three or more to enter and start, unless otherwise specified. National Association rules to govern. All purses to be divided at the rate of sixty, thirty and ten per cent.

All running races, not less than three to enter, and three to start. Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern. In all running races second horse to save entrance.

Entrance to all purses ten per cent., money to accompany the nominations; all entrances to be given in writing, giving name, color, and sex of horse; also, name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close May 5th with W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Fresno, or KILLIP & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Excursion tickets to Fresno $7.

W. W. PHILIPPS, Secretary,
FARMERS' BANK, Treasurer,
LEWIS LEACH, President,
A. B BUTLER, Vice-President

Abdallah, the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and the value of whose direct descendants is estimated at $200,000,000, was sold in his old age to a fish peddler for $35, and being unable to work was turned out on the seashore to die of starvation.

One hundred and ninety thoroughbreds are in training at Louisville, Ky.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
116 Washington St., San Francisco.

SPRING

MEETING



Running Races

—AT THE—

OAKLAND PARK

COMMENCING

Saturday,.....April 26th

And Continuing Four Days.

FIRST RACE. Russ House Handicap.—Purse $200; $50 to second horse; a dash of half a mile, for all ages, in which are Harry Rose, three years, 95 lbs; Jou Jou, three years, 98 lbs.; Red Oak, aged, 117 lbs.; Panama, aged, 100 lbs., and A. A. P., aged, 105 lbs.

SECOND RACE. Purse $200; $50 to second; a dash of one and three-eighths miles; for all ages: which will be a hot contest. The fastest horses on the track are entered, viz.: Jocko, Patsy Duffy, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Bryant W.

THIRD RACE is the Galindo Hotel Handicap.—Purse $200; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile, in which are Haddington, 110 lbs.; Joe Howell, 122 lbs.; Trade Dollar, 110 lbs.; Bryant W., 95 lbs.; Quebec, 90 lbs. and Panama, 95 lbs.

Tuesday, April 29th.

FIRST RACE. Palace Hotel Stake.—For three-year olds; one and one-fourth miles; $50 each, $25 forfeit with $200 added, $100 to second horse, in which are Harry Rose, Jou Jou and John A.

SECOND RACE. Owners' Handicap.—Heats of a mile for a purse of $200; $50 to the second, in which the horses start with weights as entered, viz.: Patsy Duffy, Jocko, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Haddington.

FINAL DAYS.

Thursday, May 1st.

FIRST RACE. Selling Purse of $200; $50 to the second, heats of a mile, in which are entered, viz.: Blarney to be sold at $750; Bryant W., $750; Laura at $1,000; Billy the Kid at $750; and Jubilee at $750.

SECOND RACE. Handicap Purse of $150; $40 to the second; dash of a mile and one quarter; for all ages; to close April 26th, at four o'clock P. M., at the track.

THIRD RACE. Purse $100; a dash of five-eighths of a mile, for all ages, to close at the same time as the preceding race.

Saturday, May 3d.

The
Great Peruvian Bitters' Stake

Will be the first race. The Great Event of the meeting. $500 added by the Peruvian Bitters' Company in honor of the above-named Stake.

FIRST RACE. Two and one-quarter miles; for all ages, $50 each; $25 forfeit with $500 added; $100 to the second and $50 to the third, in which are entered Trade Dollar, Laura, Jocko, Patsy Duffy and John A.

SECOND RACE. Purse $150; a mile and one-eighth, for all ages, to close on the 26th, at four o'clock P. M., at the track.

THIRD RACE. Consolation Purse, a mile and one-quarter, for horses beaten at the meeting.

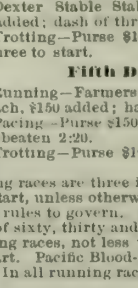
The Blood-Horse Association Rules to govern. Races to commence at 2:30 o'clock P. M. sharp. Excursion rates to and from track during the Meeting. Ten per cent. entrance-fee for all the above purses. Pools will be sold by Killip & Co., at 327 Bush Street, every evening during the Meeting.

Admission to the Track.....$1.00.

LADIES FREE.

M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

New York



'Singer' Model Sewing Machine only $15. A Corder, Ruffler, Tucker, Five Hemmers, Binder, Thread Cutter, Needles, Oil and full outfit with each.—**Guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Don't pay double for machines no better, when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Runs light with little noise. Handsome and durable. **Circulars with hundreds of testimonials free.**

GEO. PAYNE & CO, 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE.
Box 274, New York City.

THE CHICAGO
Trotting Meetings
1884.



$75,000.00.

—:o:—

Summer Trotting Meeting

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

July 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

First Day—Friday, July 4th.

No. 1. Purse $2,500. 2:17 Class.
No. 2. Purse $2,500. Open to all pacers ("Johnston" barred).

Two Special Races on this day, to be announced hereafter.

Second Day—Saturday, July 5th.

No. 3. Purse $2,500. 2:40 Class.
No. 4. Purse $2,500. For five-year-olds and under.

Third Day—Monday, July 7th.

No. 5. Purse $2,500. 2:30 Class.
No. 6. Purse $2,500. 2:27 Pacing Class.

Fourth Day—Tuesday, July 8th.

No. 7. Purse $2,500. 2:19 Class.
No. 8. Purse $2,500. 2:17 Pacing Class.

Fifth Day—Wednesday, July 9th.

No. 9. Purse $2,500. 2:24 Class.
No. 10. Stake $2,500. For three-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.

Sixth Day—Thursday, July 10th.

No. 11. Purse $2,500. 2:35 Class.
No. 12. Stake $2,500. For four-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.
No. 13. Purse $2,500. 2:35 Pacing Class.

Seventh Day—Friday, July 11th.

No. 14. Purse $2,500. Three-minute Class.
No. 15. Purse $2,500. 2:22 Pacing Class.

Eighth Day—Saturday, July 12th.

No. 16. Purse $2,500. 2:27 Class.
No. 17. Purse $2,500. 2:21 Class.

In addition to the Regular classes, a large amount of money has been set aside for Special Races, and exhibitions of speed by Johnston, Jay-eye-see, St. Julien, Trinket, Clingstone, Phallas, and other horses whose records or performances bar them from the Class Purses, for Double Team Races, Trotting with Running Mate, or a Stallion Race, should one be deemed advisable.

Total Amount for the Meeting, $60,000.

CONDITIONS.

All the within purses (except Nos. 2, 6, 8, 13 and 15 pacing), are for trotting, and are divided, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to the second horse; fifteen per cent. to the third horse, and ten per cent. to the fourth horse.

Mile heats best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association, except as hereafter specified.

Entrees in all purses close on Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, as follows: 2½ per cent. cash, which must positively accompany the entry; 2½ per cent. on Monday, June 2d, and the remaining 5 per cent. from those who start at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street. No entry will be accepted or considered unless the 2½ per cent. cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry be allowed to compete unless the second payment of 2½ per cent. is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 2d, 1884; and any entry on which the last payment of 5 per cent. is not not paid at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the day set for the race, shall be considered drawn, and will not be permitted to start; but no entry shall be held, or liable for any amount beyond the first payment of 2½ per cent., but failure to pay either of the payments when due shall be considered as a withdrawal, and shall disqualify the entry from competing in the race. It is the intention to place the whole matter of entrance on an absolutely cash basis, and no deviation from these rules will be allowed in any case or in any particular.

Address communications and entries to

D. L. HALL, Secretary.
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING TROTTING MEETING

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

June 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

First Day—Tuesday, June 3d.

No. 1. Purse $1,000. Three-minute Class.
No. 2. Purse $1,000. 2:22 Class.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 4th.

No. 3. Purse $1,000. 2:30 Class.
No. 4. Purse $1,000. 2:22 Pacing Class.

Third Day—Thursday, June 5th.

No. 5. Purse $1,000. 2:45 class.
No. 6. Purse $1,000. Open to all pacers ("Johnston barred").

Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.

Fourth Day—Friday, June 6th.

No. 7. Purse $1,000. 2:26 Class.
No. 8. Purse $1,000. 2:30 Pacing Class.

Fifth Day—Saturday June 7th.

No. 9. Purse $1,000. 2:35 Class.
No. 10. Purse $1,000. 2:18 Class.

Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.

All the above purses (except 4, 6, and 8 pacing), are for trotting, mile heats, best three in five in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association. All purses divided into four monies, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to second; fifteen per cent. to third, ten per cent. to fourth.

Entries to close on Monday, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, five per cent. of which is **Cash,** and must positively accompany the nomination, the other five per cent. from those who start only, is due and must be paid on or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening preceding the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street.

No deviation from these conditions in any particular.

Total Amount for the Meeting, $15,000.

Address communications and entries to

D. L. HALL, Secretary,
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1884.

Forty-one head the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy, imp. Glen Athol, Lisbon, &c.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station P. O., Woodford Co., Ky., or at this office.

The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 13th and Elmendorf Mav 14th.

National Association

OF

Trotting-Horse Breeders.

FIXED EVENTS AND STAKES

FOR

1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887.

To Name and Close Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

The Executive Committee announce, in addition to the six stakes for three-year-olds, and the Wilson Stakes for four-year-olds, the present value of which is $9,100, already closed, the following fixed events, to name and close THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1884, to be trotted for during the EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING, to be held at the grounds of the New York Driving Club, Morrisiania, N. Y., Sept. 9th, 10th, 11th, 1884.

THE UNION STAKES, for four-year-olds, foals of 1880, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at four years old or under.

THE MANHATTAN STAKES, for five-year-olds, foals of 1879, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:25 at five years old or under; $200 entrance in each stake, payable in the following forfeits; $20 to accompany the nomination May 1st, 1884; $80 additional July 1st, 1884, and the remainder ($100) twenty days before the meeting of 1884, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE PACIFIC STAKES, for four-year-olds, foals of 1880.

THE INITIATION, THE CONFIRMATION, THE HOPEWELL, THE STANDARD and THE SEQUEL STAKES, for 2:30, 2:25 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:40 and 2:30 mares, respectively, will close Aug. 1st, 1884, the conditions of which will be duly announced.

In addition to the foregoing, the following are the stakes and fixed events for 1885 and 1886, to name and close THURSDAY, MAY 1st, 1884.

1886.

The National Trotting Sires Stakes, for foals of 1883 by stallions only for whom the sum of $50 each is subscribed. Closed for sires May 1st, 1883, with the following subscriptions, amounting to $400, which is added to the stakes: b h Dean Sage, b h Electioneer, b h Gen. Benton, b h Bona Fide, b h Mambrino Dudley, b h Buccaneer; all of whose get (foals of 1883) are eligible only to May 1st, 1884, at $100 each, payable in the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomination, May 1st, 1881, $15 additional May 1st, 1885; $25 additional May 1st, 1886, and the remaining $50 twenty days before meeting of 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE ANNUAL NURSERY STAKES, for foals of 1883; $150 entrance, payable in the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1885; $40 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder ($75) twenty days before the MEETING OF 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE JUVENILE STAKES, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under.

THE EVERETT HOUSE STAKES, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old or under; $100 entrance in each stake payable in the following forfeits: $5 to accompany nomination May 1st, 1884; $20 additional Jan. 1st, 1885; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886, and the remainder ($50) twenty days before the MEETING OF 1886, when the stakes will be trotted for.

1887.

THE NATIONAL TROTTING SIRES STAKES, for foals of 1884, only by sires subscribed for whose get have never beaten 2:30; subscription for sires $50 each, to accompany nomination of sire May 1st, 1884 (when the subscription for sires close), and for their get $100 each payable in the following forfeits: $10 to accompany nomination, Jan. 1st, 1885; $15 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder ($50) twenty days before the MEETING OF 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.

THE MATRON STAKES, for foals of 1884, only the produce of mares subscribed for at $25 each, which must accompany nomination of May 1st, 1884, and is added to the stakes; and for their produce (foals of 1884) $150 each, payable in the following forfeits: $15 to accompany nomination Jan. 1st, 1885; $25 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; $35 additional Jan. 1st, 1887, and the remainder (75) twenty days before the meeting of 1887, when the stakes will be trotted for.

Conditions.

In all Stakes and Trials of speed the rules of this Association shall control. All nominations shall be in writing, in the name of the owner, addressed to J. W. Gray, Treasurer, P. O. Box 516, New York City, inclosed in a sealed envelope and plainly marked "Nomination," with a bank drart, postal order, or certified check for the amount of first payment; which envelope must bear the post mark of not later than the day upon which the Stake closes. A nomination by telegraph received by the Treasurer before the hour of closing, and confirmed by a properly written entry, as above prescribed, posted not later than the following day, shall be deemed valid. The number of nominations by one owner is unlimited, but only one can start in a race. Nominations shall state name, color, marks, age and sex, whether horse, gelding or mare, and the names of the sire and dam, if known, and her sire, if known. Nominations shall follow the ownership of the horse, provided notice of change of ownership shall be forthwith filed with the Secretary. All entries shall close at midnight of the day named at the office of the Treasurer, unless otherwise provi ed. Only horses owned or bred by members, or the get of stallions owned or stood by members, shall be eligible to entry. Money paid on entry in any of the Stakes opened by this Association wherein ALL nominations fail to make FINAL payments, shall be regarded as forfeit to the treasury of the Association. All races to be in harness, mile heats best three in five, except for three years old and under, which are to be mile heats unless otherwise provided in the first announcement of the Stake. If three or more horses start in a Stake race, two-thirds of the Stake shall be awarded to the winner, two-ninths to the second horse and one-ninth to the third horse, except other-wise provided in the published conditions of the race. If not more than two horses start, only first and second money shall be awarded, and in case of walks over only the first money shall be awarded, and it shall be optional with the Executive Committee whether the horse shall or shall not appear. A horse distancing the field shall only be entitled to so much of the money as the starters in the race could have won. In all races best two in three, the distance shall be eighty yards; and in all races best three in five, the distance shall be one hundred yards; except in heats wherein eight or more horses start, and therein the distance shall be one hundred and fifty yards. In all stakes for three-year-olds offered by this Association ten or more nominations required to fill, and in a Stakes for four-year-olds and over five nominations required to fill.

H. W. T. MALI, President,

L. D. PACKER, Secretary.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS.



TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS.

WILL & FINCK,

Leading Cutlers, 769 Market street.

SPORTING GOODS.

Telephone, 5159.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black. White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

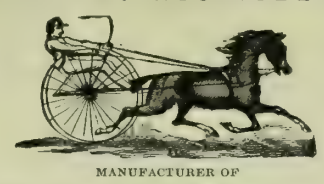
Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in

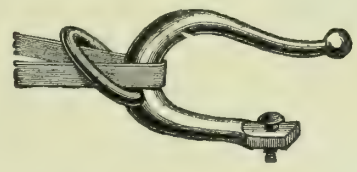
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,

And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

——AGENTS FOR——

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

Farmer and Dairyman.

A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest references offered. Address

L. K.,
42 Nevada Block,
San Francisco.

Carriage Horses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

☞ THE LEADING THEATRE ☜

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, April 28th,

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.

☞ Popular prices until further notice. ☜

Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)...**75cts**
Balcony.....50cts
Gallery.....25cts

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, April 28th,

The Great Tragedian

W. E. SHERIDAN!

Marble Heart and Camille.

☞ *PERFECTLY CAST!*
NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS! ☜

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. ☜

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a loal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus owering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

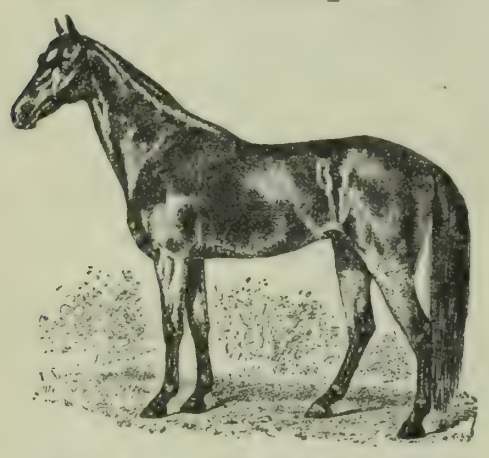
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¾.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD.
Stockton, Cal.

Trotting Stallions

Prompter, 2305, and Privateer

Will make the season of 1884, from February 1st to July 1st, at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, at $50 the season. Mares not proving in foal can be returned next season free of charge. Pasturage at reasonable rates. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk.

Prompter is a bright bay, star in forehead, hind ankles white, sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,140 pounds. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, son of Pruden's Blue Bull, by Merring's Blue Bull, dam Prairie Bird (four-year-old pacing record 2:28¼, and dam of Flight, five-year-old record 2:29, and three-fourths sister to dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½, and three-fourths sister to dam of Buccaneer, public trial against time 2:24½, and full sister in blood to dam of Fawn, record 2:30½, by Flaxtail, grandam by son of Tally Ho Morgan, great grandam by Irwin's Tuckahoe, great great grandam by Leffler's Consul.

Privateer is four years old, a beautiful brown with tan shadings, over sixteen hands high, and is by Buccaneer, son of Iowa Chief, by Green's Bashaw, dam by Marion, son of Mambrino Chief, yearling record 3:05¼.

For extended pedigree and further description of the above horses send for circular.

M. W. HICKS.
Sacramento, Cal.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10); Phallas, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½; Onward, 2:25½, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22½, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:16.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Pemberton, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28¼; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20¾; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall, also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

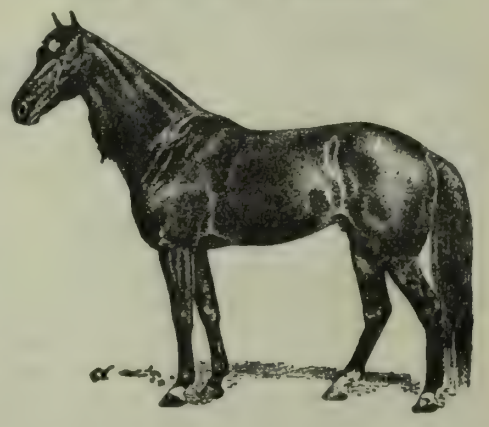
Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23¾, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½,) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE.

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (3811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:30). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'fg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.

ANYTHING. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. EVERYTHING.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. Sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS,
HACK,
CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

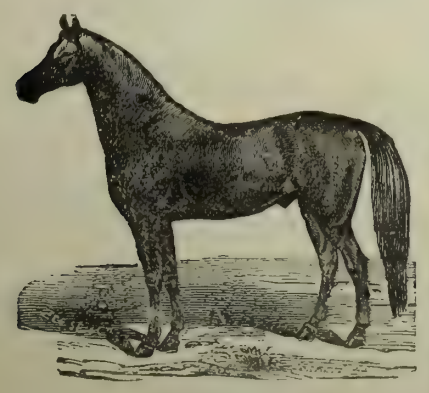
—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**

Address
W. H HOOD,
Woodland, Cal.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

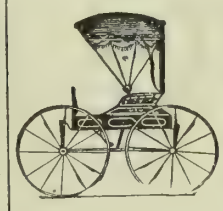
R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING, VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M...	Byron and Martinez.....	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M...	Deming, El Paso Express..	9:10 A M
4:30 P M...	and East Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M...	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M...	Stockton via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M...	Ogden and Express.....	7:40 A M
8:00 P M...	East Emigrant.....	11:40 A M
8:00 A M...	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M...	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	7:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07.—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager,
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, ----NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:10 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportemen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche an shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

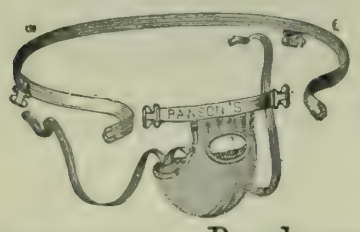
☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

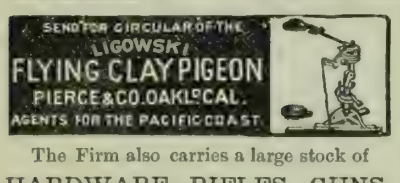
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms, of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

Sprung Knees

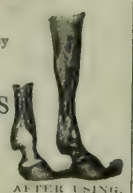
.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price **$2**

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane. Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,

Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

FIRST

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Fine Trotting Stock.

Harness, Carriage and Work Horses.

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO

(J. B. HAGGIN.)

COMMENCING

FRIDAY, May. 16th, 1884.

At 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing until finished.

Rancho del Paso is five miles from Sacramento, on the Central Pacific R. R.

Catalogues and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Ranch, or to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

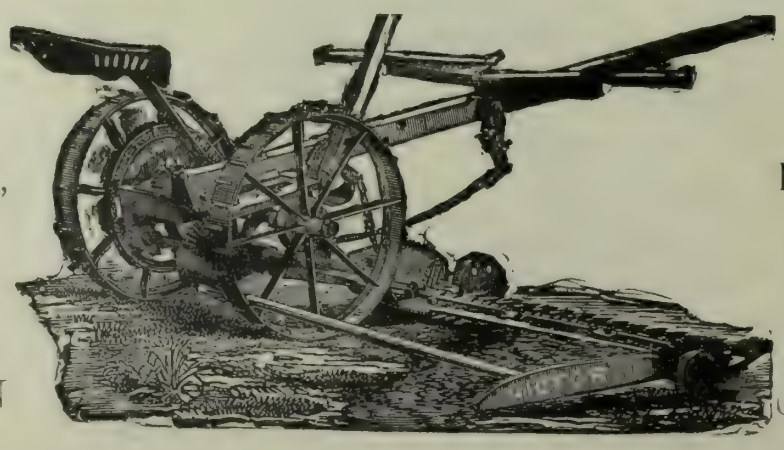
The only Mower made on this Coast, and the best Machine made in the United States

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL, OF CHICO,

says: "I bought one of the Victor Mowers last Spring, and my Superintendent says too much can not be said in its favor."

GUN METAL BOXES INSTEAD OF BABBITT,

AND STEEL GEARS INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT,

AND NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES NECKS

For the season of 1884 we shall make four sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

THE VICTOR IS GUARANTEED TO DO MORE WORK, AND WITH LESS HORSE POWER, THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE MADE.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND. Market Street, San Francisco.



Vol. IV., No. 18.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ATHLETICS.

George's Wonderful Performance.

By cablegram we were informed of W. G. George's wonderful performance at the London Athletic sports on Monday April 7th. The following account taken from *Pastime* (English) gives full particulars:

Ten Miles Handicap Open.—W. G. George, scratch (Moseley H.), 1; C. F. Turner, 3 min. 10 sec. (Spartan H.), 2; H. J. Clarke, 6 min. (Westbourne A. A. C.), 3; A. A. Brickett, 5 min. (Highgate H.), 4; C. Catlin, 2 min. (Blackheath H.), 0. Eighteen others started, with starts varying from 3 min. 10 sec. to 6 min. When the scratch man received the word to go five of the competitors had completed their first mile, and Catlin was well over 700 yards away. George did not dash away so fast as usual, and appeared to be going sluggishly. His time, however, soon dispelled this idea, and as it was seen that he was rapidly drawing into first position, hopes that the record would be cut were freely expressed. He caught Catlin for the first time in the ninth lap, though the Blackheath man stuck to him for a time but could not keep the pace, and the scrath man, running in splendid form, again went away, passing him for the second time just before completing the fifth mile. At six miles, Brickett was leading, closely followed by Clarke, some eighty yards behind the pair being Pritchard, with Turner fourth and George fifth. After completing the seventh mile, the Spartan took third place only to be passed by George, who now went in pursuit of the two leaders, whom he passed just before finishing his eighth mile. Being informed of his time, he stuck gamely at his task, and eventually won by a lap and four yards from Turner, who was a hundred yards in front of Clarke, about twenty yards separating the latter from Brickett. Appended are the winner's times for each lap. The only professional record beaten is the ten miles, which stands at 51 min. 26 sec., by L. Bennett, April 3d, 1863, and which is now 6 sec. worse than George's: First lap (quarter of a mile) 1 min. 8 sec.; 2, 2 min. 21 sec.; 3, 3 min. 37 sec.; 4 (one mile), 4 min. 52 1-5 sec.; 5, 6 min. 8 sec.; 6, 7 min. 25 sec.; 7, 8 min. 43 sec.; 8 (two miles), 10 min. 1 sec.; 9, 11 min 17 sec.; 10, 12 min. 31 2-5 sec.; 11, 13 min. 48 2-5 sec.; (three miles), 12 15 min. 6 sec.; 13, 16 min. 23 sec.; 14, 17 min. 39 3-5 sec.; 15, 18 min. 56 2-5 sec.; 16 (four miles), 20 min. 14 1-5 sec.; 17, 21 min. 31 sec.; 18, 22 min. 49 sec.; 19, 24 min. 7 sec.; 20, (five miles), 25 min. 25 sec.; 21, 26 min. 44 sec.; 22, 28 min. 1 sec.; 23, 29 min. 18 sec.; 24 (six miles), 30 min. 36 sec.; 25, 31 min. 53 2-5 sec.; 26, 33 min. 10 2-5 sec.,; 27, 34 min. 27 3-5 sec.; 28 (seven miles), 35 min. 46 sec.; 29, 37 min. 4 2-5 sec.; 30, 38 min. 22 sec.; 31, 39 min. 40 2-5 sec.; 32 (eight miles), 40 min. 58 sec.; 33, 42 min. 15 sec.; 34, 43 min. 33 sec.; 35, 44 min. 52 sec.; 36 (nine miles), 46 min. 12 sec.; 37, 47 min. 31 sec.; 38, 48 min. 51 sec.; 39, 50 min. 9 sec.; 40, 51 min. 20 sec. The record-breaking commenced at 4¼ miles, the previous best being 21 min. 39 sec., and each quarter-mile after that was a best amateur performance at the respective distances. All the records George cut in this race had been previously made by himself, except, of course, the professional record mentioned above. The best amateur records until last Monday were: 5 miles, 25 min. 36 sec.; 6 miles, 30 min. 49 sec.; 7 miles, 35 min. 55 1-5 sec.; 8 miles, 42 min. 11 sec.; 9 miles, 47 min. 33 sec., and 10 miles, 52 min. 53 sec. George, therefore, improved the latter record by 1 min. 33 sec. The extraordinary regularity of pace sustained by the winner may be gathered from the fact that his lap times show that he covered one lap, the first, in 1 min. 8 sec., one lap, the last, in 1 min. 11 sec., one in 1 min. 13 sec., one in 1 min. 14 2-5 sec., four, within 1 min. 16 sec. ten, within 1 min. 17 sec.; fourteen, within 1 min. 18 sec.; six, within 1 min. 19 sec.; while only two occupied 1 min. 20 sec. That he might have done faster had he been pressed may be reasonably inferred from his time for the last lap, and every fresh performance by him only arouses more speculation as to the limits of his wonderful powers.

Owing to the long spell of wet weather, the participants in the cross-country run have not been able to get sufficient exercise, and in order to give the contestants an opportunity to exercise the Committee have wisely determined to postpone the run one week.

According to the local paper, Santa Maria San Luis Obispo county has six baseball clubs. As Santa Maria does not pretend to Metropolitan proportions, the membership rolls of these clubs must be very like a duplicate census report.

The Trinity School and Urban Academy will engage in a football match next Saturday, the 10th inst.

The "Los Angeles Athletic Club."

A few years ago there was formed in Los Angeles a club composed of young men of that city, in society called the "Los Angeles Athletic Club." The club was more or less quiet for some time, but on September 10th of last year a Field Day was held at their Agricultural Park, which, for the first affair of the kind, was a brilliant success, and the events, though there were comparatively few contestants, all proved of great interest to what was termed by the papers "the largest and most fashionable gathering ever seen at the park." The performances were as a rule creditable for a first meeting, and there was every promise that the subsequent meetings would show great improvement in all their records, and would surely popularize amateur athletics in the growing metropolis of southern California. Immediately, therefore, a meeting was announced for Washington's Birthday of this year, and the results were looked for with considerable interest by the amateur athletes of this city. There being no mention of any such affair in the papers, a gentleman of Los Angeles was communicated with, who disclosed the fact that the meeting had fallen through from lack of entries, adding that "the members of the club had taken more kindly to the billiard rooms and other social attractions than to the running path." This is a very unfortunate state of affairs for an *athletic club*, starting with a membership of two hundred and fifty, including several fine athletes, and with such brilliant prospects for the future. Messrs. Winston, Dewey, DeBuxton, your names appeared prominently in the report of the meeting, credited with good performances. Can you not rouse your fellow-members into some activity? The day is not far off when amateur athletics will have nearly the same standing on this coast as they now have in the east; and when all parts of the State will send representatives to San Francisco to compete in an annual "Championship" meeting, under the auspices of the "Pacific Coast Association of Amateur Athletes," and to these future meetings the preliminary steps for which we hope will soon be taken by our local clubs—the L. A. A. C. should send a large delegation.

Oxford and Cambridge Sports.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the rival English Universities was held at Lillie Bridge Grounds, London, April 8th. Attendance about 15,000. Day cloudy. Tom Wilkinson (professional), of Sheffield, officiated as starter.

One Hundred-yards Run—L. Carter (Oxford), 1; C. H. Lowe (Cambridge), 2. Very close finish; time 10 3-5.

One-fourth Mile Run—M. H. Paine (Oxford), 1st; H. C. L. Tindall (Cambridge), 2d; A. S. Blair (Oxford), 3d. The three first men finished all of a bunch, clean run out, in 51 1-5 seconds.

One Mile Race—J. E. H. Pratt (Oxford), 1st; W. M. D. La Touche (Cambridge), 2d; F. E. J. Smith (Oxford), 3d. A great race and surprise. La Touche was regarded as a certainty, and although he ran up to his previous record was beaten by Pratt a few yards in 4 minutes 26 4-5 seconds. Smith finished 25 yards behind.

Three-mile Run—J. C. Toler (Oxford), 1st; J. H. A. Marshall (Oxford), 2d; L. W. Reed (Cambridge), 3d; time 15 min. 24 3-5 sec. Toler ran with splendid judgment.

One Hundred and Twenty-Yards Hurdle Race—W. R. Pollock (Cambridge), 1st; A. McNeil (Oxford), 2d; H. T. Bowlby (Oxford), 3d. As expected Pollock won; the time varied from 16 sec. to 16 2-5 sec.

Running Wide Jump—O. Grabham (Cambridge), 20 ft. 11 in, 1st; H. Emmons (Oxford), 20 ft. 3 in. Paine has a record for 21 ft. 6 in. when fresh, but the exertion in the ¼-mile race played him out.

High Jump—G. L. Colbourne (Cambridge), 5 ft 9 in.; A. E. Nuttall (Cambridge), 5 ft. 8 in.; Hornby (Oxford), 5 ft. 8 in..

Throwing the Hammer—F. P. Le. Marchand (Oxford), 107 ft. 4 in.; W. J. Morrison (Cambridge), 94 ft. 7 in.

Putting Sixteen-pound Shot (no follow)—J. H. Ware (Oxford), 37 ft. 6 in.; A. G. Pallerson (Cambridge), 34 ft. 8½ in.

The score for the great six-day go-as-you-please contest at Madison Square Garden, New York, at 12 o'clock Thursday night, stood: Fitzgerald, 448; Rowell, 440; Vint, 404; Herty, 395; Noremac, 392; Panchot, 392; Elson, 372; Nitaw, 350.

A great number of new performers are in training for the sports on Decoration Day, and many of them have already shown sprinting abilities of no mean order in their trials.

The membership of the Williamsburg Athletic Club will exceed one thousand before the opening of their grounds on Decoration Day.

Efforts are being made to bring Delaney and Fredricks together in a mile race previous to the departure of the latter for England.

A Chance for Sprint Runners.

Malone, the famous amateur runner of Ireland a short time back, is now running in the professional ranks in Australia. From latest advices from the colonies we learn that Malone has been doing some wonderful performances. In a Sheffield Handicap he was defeated by one yard in the announced time of 14½ seconds; after this performance a few of the leading inhabitants of Cootamundia, a small town in New South Wales, signified their intention of backing Malone 150 yards against any man in England or America for from $2,500 to $5,000 or more a side. The backers will allow any one desirous of meeting Malone in a race in Australia $500 for expenses, or, we understand, they will take a like amount to run the race in their city. Our champion sprint runners have of late been issuing very big challenges in a great many sporting papers all over the country, now here is a splendid opportunity to assert their superiority, and at the same time win a large amount of money, if they desire to contest in what would probably be a square race. Who is the first to speak?

CRICKET.

A general meeting of all the cricketers in the city will be held next Thursday evening, at the Occidental hotel, when steps will be taken to form a Cricket Association for the purpose of advancing the game on the coast. A large attendance is expected, and judging from the tone of the cricketers a great amount of substantial business may be confidently looked for.

At the annual meeting of the Inter-collegiate Cricket Association, Arthur M. Cox of Columbia College was elected Secretary and Treasurer of that institution. Mr. Cox first began playing Cricket when a member of the Merion Club of this city.

The Merion and Occidents will most probably meet on Saturday, May 17th, for their final contest of the season.

The Occident Cricket Club will probably play a team of British sea captains Saturday afternoon, May 10th.

John Wisden, the once famous cricketer, died April 5th, at London, England.

BICYCLING.

John S. Prince and wife, Miss Louise Armanido and Mr. T. W. Eck started eastward last Saturday. They go by way of Denver, where they have engagements. They will shape their courses so as to intercept Woodside and Morgan, and when they meet Prince declares the horns must be hung up. No bugling, nothing short of a match with the money up will suit. The iron went deep into Jack's soul and he thirsts for revenge.

H. C. Finkler has returned from Los Angeles, and looks in the pink of condition for the bicycle races on Decoration Day. Three or four riders promise Finkler a merry time for the races.

The plan of providing some of the messengers of the United States with bicycles for quickly delivering dispatches has proved a great success.

The fancy riding of young Finlay on a Star bicycle is spoken of as wonderful by our eastern exchanges.

The Chico Bicycle Club will shortly hold their first uniform parade.

The bicycle is becoming very popular in Mexico.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Turf, San Francisco.

Please give day of the month and what year Lucky B., Jocko, Judge McKinstry and Wildidler ran the four mile race at Oakland, Jocko winning. Answer.—The race was the Baldwin Stake, run at the fall meeting of the Blood Horse Association, Aug. 18th, 1883.

Big Lize, San Jose.

There have been several Legal Tenders. State which one you mean. 2d. Boston by Timoleon, dam Sister to Tuckahoe, by Ball's Florizel. 3d. Arab 2:24¼, Magdallah, 2:24¼, Big Lize 2:29½.

TURF AND TRACK.

Dates Claimed.

Oakland Park, M. M. Allen Lessee, April 26th to May 3d.
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 6th to 10th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, May 20th to 24th.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

Vermont Black Hawk.

Black Hawk, as his name implies, was a black horse, foaled in 1833, bred by Wingate Twombley, Greenfield, N. H.; got by Sherman Morgan, son of Justin Morgan; dam brought from New Brunswick, and claimed to be a half-bred English mare. Black Hawk was sold when four years old to Benjamin Thurston, of Lowell, Mass., and was purchased, in 1844 by David Hill, of Bridport, Vt., in whose possession he died, in the autumn of 1856. This horse was the most noted son of Sherman Morgan. He was the sire of Ethan Allen, Lancet, Belle of Saratoga, and many other celebrated trotters. The large number of high-priced colts got by this famous sire not only enriched the breeders of Vermont, but added millions of revenue to the wealth of other States.

This horse was a noted trotter in his day. The 2:40 horse was a marvel of speed in those days of slow tracks and heavy weights. In 1842, Black Hawk won a match of $1,000, by trotting five miles over the Cambridge Park Course in 16 minutes. In 1843, he won a race of two-mile heats over the same course, beating Jim and Dying Sergeant in 5:43—5:48—5:47. Mr. Hill issued a challenge to trot his stallion, Black Hawk, against any stallion in the United States that had stood for mares that season, a race of mile heats, best three in five, for $500 a side, the race to come off at the New York State Fair, to be held at Saratoga, in the fall of 1847. Mr. Morse accepted the challenge with his grey Norman. The two distinguished stallions met at the appointed time. The writer was present at that exciting race. Black Hawk vanquished his opponent in three straight heats, and gained a world-renowned fame as one of the most perfect trotting stallions that stood for mares. After this race his harem was crowded. His services were engaged at least one year in advance, till he died, at the age of 23 years and 6 months. Black Hawk had the rare gift of entailing his speed and stamina to his colts for three or four generations. At Boston, Nov. 3, 1853, Black Hawk Maid beat Blue Morgan, two mile heats, best two in three. Time, 5:23—5:22. Oct. 14, 1854, Know Nothing won a race of two-mile heats over the Cambridge Park Course, beating Black Hawk Maid in 5:26—mare drawn after the first heat. Both of these celebrities were sired by Black Hawk.

Know Nothing was matched, July 29, 1856, to trot a race over the Fashion Course, Long Island, mile heats, best three in five, with the great queen of trotters, Flora Temple. The horse under saddle, the mare to go in harness. The gelding won in three straight heats. Time, 2:29—2:29—2:30.

The blood of Black Hawk has been perpetuated to a long list of worthy representatives that have shed imperishable luster upon the turf, and proved successful progenitors in the stud. In the descendants of the first generation of this great son of Sherman Morgan we find Lancet, with a record of 2:25½; Ethan Allen, with a record of 2:25¼ in harness, and a record with running mate of one mile in 2:15. In the second generation, we find Badger Girl, record 2:22½; Billy Barr, 2:23¾, and Hotspur, 2:24. In the third generation, we find such distinguished trotters as Charley Ford, 2:16¾; Comee, 2:19½, and Henry, 2:20½. In the fourth generation, we find the fast mare Lady Maud, record 2:18½; Camors, 2:19¾, and Captain Emmons, 2:20. Here are a few of the noted flies in this Black Hawk line of the Morgan family. Some of the most distinguished trotters that have appeared on the course come down from the lions of this prepotent sire. He had the rare gift of entailing his speed to his colts out of all kinds of mares.

The Sherman line is the most celebrated for speed of any branches of the descendants of Justin Morgan, who founded a family of trotters that have produced over 300 of the favorite class that have trotted one mile in 2:30 or better.

The Sherman Morgan line of fast-trotting roadsters is a very numerous family. They are scattered over every state in the Union. They are esteemed for their great power and undaunted resolution. They never shut up at great tasks, or cow down over long roads. They are formed for strength and action. There is no breed better formed for superior strength in proportion to weight than the close-coupled Morgans. They are admirably adapted to all kinds of active road work. Their iron constitution enables them to stand hard work, keep easily, and live to an advanced age. Speed and bottom are what constitute great roadsters. Endurance never spends its force in false motions. The Black Hawk family have the perfect, true, even-measured stride, with light, quick, clock-work action, that gets over the ground with the least exertion. Should they fail to obtain to great speed, they would have a capital road gait for lasting all day at a rapid rate of speed, and returning the next day. They have the nervous energy to put in force their physical powers.

The following 2:20 horses come through the male line of the Morgan family. Lucille Golddust, record 2:16½: Charley Ford, 2:16¾; Lady Maud, 2:18½; Albemarle, 2:19; Comee, 2:19½; Camors, 2:19¾; Fleety Golddust, 2:20; Capt. Emmons, 2:20; Frank, 2:20; Nelly R., 2:20; Nancy Hackett, 2:20; Little Fred, 2:20; Henry, 2:20½; H. B. Winship, 2:20¾. Through the female line the descendents of Justin Morgan have contributed a still larger number to the 2:20 list.

Fanny Jenks was bred in Vermont, and called a Morgan. Her pedigree was unknown; but from her size, form, and action there is little doubt that she belonged to the Morgan family. On the 5th of May, 1845, in a match against time, for $500 a side, to trot 100 miles in 10 hours, over the Bull's Head Course, near Albany, N. Y., she performed the entire distance in 9 hours 42 minutes 57 seconds. After winning her match without stopping, this mare was trotted once around the course, making her extra mile in 4 minutes 23 seconds. The above record includes 18 minutes 27 seconds in stopping for refreshments, which leaves Fanny Jenks, for bottom to stand against the world.

There are other celebrated trotters that trace their origin to this famous breed of Morgan Horses, such as Lady Fulton, Whalebone, Mack, and a host of others that have left their mark in blazing triumphs upon the race-course, as a memorial of their rich inheritance. Justin Morgan was one of three grand divisions of the equine family whose branches have produced the fastest trotters in the world.—*Live Stock Journal.*

James Hanrahan, Real Estate Broker and General Collector, 319 Sansome St.

Ed. Bither.

Although Mr. Bither is but a young man, he has been particularly fortunate, as well as a good driver, in getting hold of such great ones as Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, which he has not only educated and trained from colts, but driven them all their great races. Jay-Eye-See to a record of 2:10¾, next to the fastest trotter on earth, Maud S., 2:10½, and Phallas to a record of 2:15½, next to the fastest stallion on earth. Smuggler 2:15½. At Cleveland, in June, '83, he drove Jay-Eye-See a mile in 2:16¾, for which he was much censured by many, even by his owner. They all said no five-year-old should be driven so fast, and even if he could go, it should be kept dark. But when in September he gave him the record of 2:10¾, in Providence, R. I., thus proving him the fastest five-year-old in the world, and placing himself high up on the ladder of fame, there were no words of censure for him then, but congratulations poured in on every side, not only from his gentlemen friends but many a fair lady was deeply interested in handsome Eddie's success. When he dons his gorgeous pea-green jacket he is perfectly irresistible. "Love me, love my dog" is an old saying, and if we substitute the word horse for dog it exactly fits the case; it is wonderful what an interest the ladies take in Jay-Eye-See. The fact is that his driver is young, good-looking and unmarried, surely cannot account for it; however, Eddie has his own ideas on the subject, and if he says little he thinks a good deal.

Mr. Bither has been with Mr. Case for the last nine years, during which time he has given good records to a number of horses, but this year he is out with more good ones than ever before, and doubtless we will hear favorably from some of them before the season is over.

He has now in his hands the prince of the turf (as we may call Jay-Eye-See), Phallas, Victoria, Gurgle, and Endymion, all of whom are said to be in first-class condition. The first two have been driven all winter on the snow barefooted, and they claim that you could not find sounder or better feet in the country. They are at present at Louisville, where they are preparing for the coming season's campaign.

Mr. Bither was born in Charleston, Maine, and is a young man of good habits, square and straightforward in his dealings, and one who has proved that prosperity is not likely to spoil him; he was just as unaffected and unassuming after his successful season last year as ever before; in fact he was the same Eddie Bither. I know, no matter what he may have done in the past, he proposes never to have anything to do with an unfair race, and as far as he is concerned, always to drive to win.

Jay-Eye-See has won every race he has ever trotted but one, and that was in Chicago as a four-year-old; Eddie Bither was driving him and lost the first heat, so they thought he was young and inexperienced, and put him down, and put Budd Doble in his place; the result was his first and last failure.

Last year at Buffalo Bither pulled him one heat, by the directions of the person who had the management of Mr. Case's horses; he won the race, but has always regretted the step he took, and will never repeat it under any circumstances.

Mr. Bither is one of the few drivers who know how to take care of their money, and should he have a few more successful seasons like last one, he will be well-fixed for the rest of his life.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Kentucky Notes.

The weather the past week has been showery and wet, which has prevented any very fast work. The horses have been moving strongly, and we hear of no sickness or breakdowns here. It will be seen that there has been a number scratched in the stakes at Louisville. In the Derby and Clark—Empire, Envoy and Brazil. Oaks—Marie D., Trinket, Tattoo and Capitola. Cup—Leonatus and Monogram. Tobacco and Fleetwood—Brazil. Moet & Chandon—Tattoo. Dixiana—Ascender. Minnehaha—Ten Eyck and Bob Pate. Nantura—Ascender and Bob Pate. Turf, Ascender and Leonatus, and in Tennessee and Elmendorf—Testator. There are also a number in the stakes for the fall meeting.

The betting on the Derby has undergone no change, but certainly will the coming week. Richard L., from the exhibition he made at New Orleans, does not look like he had much chance to win this stake. Farondale has ran away and crippled himself, how severely we are unable to say, and there is a report that Buchanan's legs are very dicky, and we did hear that he had been fired. There are some good judges who doubt whether Bob Miles will undergo a real Derby preparation. These rumors and reports make the race of the most doubtful and uncertain character, and it looks like the winner will have to come from the dark division.

In the Louisville Cup Leonatus and Monogram have been scratched, and there is a report that Aretino is lame. Tyrant, the promising two-year-old colt by Great Tom, dam Moselle, who has been on the complaining list, has improved. He was lame and seemed to be stiff all over.

In all stakes that closed before the adoption of the new rules, two-year-olds carry 105 pounds, and three-year-olds 110 pounds, with five pounds allowance to mares in the spring. This scale applies to the Blue Ribbon, Phœnix, Ashland Oaks, Viley and Kentucky Stallion Stakes for 1884 and 1885. At Louisville to the Derby, Oaks, Clark, St. Leger and Great American Stallion Stakes for 1884 and 1885. The scale first adopted by the Kentucky Association was different from this, but at a meeting held March 13th, 1882, the scale stated above was adopted, making it uniform with New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Covington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and only a slight difference from the Chicago Driving Park.—*Live Stock Record.*

Trotting in Australia.

The peculiarly Yankee sport of trotting makes but little headway in the Colonies, and the mixed meeting of the Victoria Trotting Club, held on St. Patrick's Day, was hardly a success. The details of the trotting events are as follows:

Purse—Of 30 sovs., with a sweep of 2 sovs. for starters. For 2 min. 43 sec. class. Winner, the purse; second, the sweep. Mile heats; best two in three.

Mr. G. Brady's g g Leithamstead	3	1	1
Mr. F. Robin's br g Brown Hawk	0	3	2
Mr. J. A. Roberts' b m Sylph	0	2	3
Mr. J. J. Miller's b h Contractor	4	4	4
Mr. F. Colbath's b h Von Molthe, Jr.	5	5	5

Time 2:43, 2:43, 0:00.

Free For All—Of 50 sovs., and a sweepstake of 3 sovs. for starters. Winner, the purse; second, the sweep. Mile heats; best three in five.

Mr. J. A. Roberts' g h Len Rose	2	1	2	1	1
Mr. T. N. Curnow's ch h Honesty	3	3	1	2	2
Mr. J. Mullins' b g Oliver	1	2	dis.		

Time—2:33½, 2:36, 2:36½, 2:37½, 2:35.

Steeple-chasers fetch big prices in England. An offer of £1,500 was refused for Mohican previous to his single-handed battle with School Girl in the Sandown Steeple-chase.

The Story of a Yorkshire Groom.

The history of Tom Ward, the Yorkshire groom, is an illustration of the "profound" remark of Mr. Weller, senior, that "a man who can form an ackerate judgment of a horse can form an ackerate judgment of anything." And here, fortunately, there are no misty traditions which the sun of criticism ruthlessly dispels, no tombstones at variance with the registers of births and deaths, and no entries about one sister's age which are subsequently shown to have reference to another, born afterward but christened by the same name. Of early advantages Ward had none. Neither the squire of the village, nor the parson, nor even the attorney paid for his schooling, or gave him a start in life. He went to the church school at Howden, in Yorkshire, became a fair scholar, and, what is more to the purpose, acquired good, steady principles, to "which he steadily adhered through life."

In the year 1823, after serving in the stables of Mr. Ridsdale, the trainer, he was sent to Vienna with a horse, and was retained by Prince Aloys von Lichtenstein. Here he might have remained with no higher reputation than that of a light weight, a good jockey, and a man of strict probity. Fortunately the Duke of Lucca wanted to rival the English in the matter of stables and horses, and carried off Ward. He soon found that this clever under-groom, with his gray eyes, neat dress and cleanly person, was a man on whom a prince, beset with flatterers and intriguers, could thoroughly depend. From groom Ward became valet, and from valet confidant and keeper of the privy purse. Then the public finances fell into confusion, and by the advice of the duchess the task of checking abuse and restoring credit was intrusted not to Ward, as the reader might anticipate, but, by her agency, to the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand, governor of Galicia and mateual uncle to the duchess. However, Ward's elevation was not long delayed. He was created a baron, and made minister of finance. Practically, it would seem, he became prime minister, directed important negotiations, and managed the cession of the Duchy of Lucca to the State of Tuscany.

The accession of the Duke of Lucca to the Duchy of Parma, and the troubles of 1847–8, are matters of history, and Ward's share in these events and his mediation between Austria, Medina and Tuscany are all described in his own correspondence. Ward had managed to acquire a good knowledge of French, Italian and German, and his letters in his own language—correct, idiomatic and forcible—are proof, if proof were wanting, that eminent success in diplomacy and statesmenship can be attained without publicity, evasion, or unnecessary concealment. In 1854, after the death of Charles, Duke of Parma, his widow thought fit to remove Ward from his post as minister and to order him to leave her dominions. The last five years of Ward's life were spent near Vienna, where he took to farming, and, as far as we make out, lived in comparative independence. The Italians to this day talk of "Signor Tommaso."

Colonial Sporting Notes.

Trahan, who rode Commotion in the Champion, was evidently instructed to race Martini-Henry all the way, the impression of the stable being that there were only two horses in the Champion—Martini-Henry and Commotion. Had Commotion been reserved for the final struggle, the probabilities are he would have made a very close thing of it with the winner.

It is whispered that there is a chestnut colt in the Hon. James White's stable who will start a hot favorite for next season's Derby and Cup. The "dark" 'un is called Phil. Athol, and is by Blair Athol out of Phillina (imported). Like Martini-Henry when he first swept the board, the colt is a maiden, and is reported to be able to run away from Bargo.

The Malua party are reported to have netted twenty thousand pounds by the victory of the flying son of St. Albans. The biggest portion of the wager was "nibbled" for in Melbourne, and a large sum was got on in Sydney.

Hales, who is just now the crack jockey of Australia, had five mounts on the first day of the Victorian Racing Club's fall meeting, and came first in three of them on Bargo, Martini-Henry and Salvo.

Salvage, the winner of the Auckland (N. Z.) Cup at the recent summer meeting of the Auckland Jockey Club, has been nominated for the Adelaide Cup of 2,000 guineas, to be run in May next.

Notwithstanding the defeat of Martini-Henry in the Champion Stakes, the stable of Mr. White was credited with five events during the meeting, and the stakes won amounted to $14,222.

Magnet smashed a fetlock during the race for the Australian Cup, and the injury being incurable the colt was destroyed. Magnet was by Vagabond out of Magic Lantern.

Some ardent followers of the "blue and white" have already commenced to back Bargo for the next V. R. C. Derby and Cup.

Mr. Pearson has withdrawn his horses Fryingpan, Primus, Ironhand and Trumpeter from all engagements.

Mr. Tom Haydon has been appointed Secretary to the Victorian Trotting Club.

Declarations in the American Derby.

Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, forwards the following declarations to date in the American Derby.

E. J. Baldwin's chestnut filly Savanna.
Edward Corrigan's bay colt Ten Full.
Chas. L. Hunt's chestnut filly Queen T.
R. C. Pate's chestnut gelding Embargo.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's brown filly Rita.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's bay colt Shenandoah.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's black filly Freda.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's chestnut filly Glendair.

The defeat if Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Comanche for the great Northamptonshire stakes, for which he was second, was in a measure due to unfair riding on the part of the winner, alluding to which the *Sportsman* said: "The Yankee colt Comanche, whose appearance did credit to the Danebury establishment, and though as a matter of fact he had not done what was asked of him when tried, he was still pretty much fancied by the immediate connections of the stable. To make a long story short Mr. Lorillard's colt ran very well, and had the rider of Loch Ranza been content to observe a straight course instead of crossing him to get to the rail, Comanche would have made even better fight though he might not have been equal to the task of beating the Duke of Hamilton's three-year-old."

Le Grand.

Australia has another equine phenomenon, and for a time at least Martini-Henry, the pride of the New Zealanders, is dethroned. Le Grand has taken his place as the champion three-year old. He has accomplished a feat never before recorded in favor of one horse in the history of the Australian turf. From Saturday to Saturday he was second in the Newmarket Handicap, six furlongs, won by Malua in the fast time of 1:15½; third in the Australian Cup, won by Morpeth, and first in the Champion Stakes, 3 miles in 5:26½. The great merit of this last performance is indicated by the fact that such equine giants an Martini-Henry, Commotion, Navigator, Off Color and Sting were among the slain. Le Grand is a bay colt with black points, of great size and substance, standing fully 16 hands 3 inches in height. He was bred by the late Sir Joshua P. Bell, at the Grange, Queensland, and at the sale of that property to Mr. Kent was bought by that gentleman, who sold him to his present possessor Mr. D. S. Wallace. The following is his genealogical tree.

LE GRAND.	(Legend (imp.)	Sybilla	Stockwell	The Baron	Birdcatcher
					Echidna
				Pocahontas	Glencoe
					Marpessa
			Blink Bonny	Melbourne	Humphrey Clinker
					Morpeth's dam
				Queen Mary	Gladiator
					Beverlac's dam
		Cathedral	Chanticleer	Irish Birdcatcher	Sir Hercules
					Guiccioli
				Whim	Drone
					Kiss
			Ellerdale	Lanercost	Liverpool
					Otis
				Colsterdale's dam	Tomboy
					Tesane
	Epigram (imp.)	Ellermire	Newminster	Touchstone	Camel
					Banter
				Beeswing	Dr. Syntax
					Tomboy's dam
			Stolen Moments	Melbourne	Humphrey Clinker
					Morpeth's dam
				Lady Elizabeth	Sleight of Hand
					Mare by Margrave
		Blair-Athol	Pompey	Emilius	Orville
					Emily
				Variation	Bustard
					Johanna Southcote
			Hawise	Jereed	Sultan
					My Lady
				Sister to Hornsea	Velocipede
					Miss Cranfield

The record of his performance up to the close of the Victoria Club's Fall Meeting, is as follows:

At two years, Sydney Turf Club, third in January Stakes, 5 furlongs, 112 pounds, won by Ildagonda, 84 pounds. Brisbane, won Sire's Produce Stake, 7 furlongs, 122 pounds, time 1:34. Rockhampton, July, won Sire's Produce Stakes, 1 mile, time 1:51; won Champagne Stakes, 1 mile, time 1:48.

At three years, Hawkesbury Spring Meeting, won Mare's Produce Stake, 1¼ miles, 117 pounds, time 2:19. Randwick Spring Meeting, won Derby 1½ miles, 122 pounds, time 2:46½; won Cravan Plate, 1¼ miles, 109 pounds, time 2:14½; won Randwick Plate, 3 miles, 96 pounds, time 6:07½. Flemington Spring Meeting, third in Melbourne Stakes, 1¼ miles, 110 pounds, won by Commotion, 129 pounds; beaten way off in Melbourne Cup, 2 miles, won by Martini-Henry; won Royal Park Stakes, 1¼ miles, 123 pounds, time 2:10¼; third in Canterbury Plate, 2 miles, won by Off Color. Sydney Turf Club, beaten off in Anniversary Handicap, 1⅜ miles, 119 pounds, won by Here's Luck, 96 pounds. Geelong Summer Meeting, won Mare's Produce Stakes, 1¼ miles, 129 pounds, time 2:44. V. R. C. Autumn Meeting, second in Newmarket Handicap, 6 furlongs, 122 pounds, won by Malua, 119 pounds time 1:15½; third in Australian Cup, 2¼ miles, 110 pounds, won by Morpeth, 117 pounds, time 4:03⅜; first in Champion Stakes, 3 miles, 110 pounds, time 5:26½. Le Grand is a horse of immense proportions and muscular development, and has proven the possession of two great requisites for a race-horse, speed and stamina, but whether he will be able to carry the weights that will be imposed next season is a question. From this distance he does not seem to be near so grand a colt as Martini-Henry, although it is possible that the last named found three miles a little too far for his comfort. Competent judges declared the New Zealand champion to be much below his spring form. He started a strong favorite, and his lack of condition was shown by the way Commotion ran him down with twenty pounds more in the saddle. A few months earlier Commotion could make no such impression on the son of Musket and Sylvia, and that the struggle between the two was severe is evidenced by the fact that after Martini-Henry had sulked and fell off Commotion could not go on, and finished third. Le Grand was able to make the pace to suit his foot, and although the time, 5:26½, shows that the rate was fast, the circumstance of being able to go along with being worried goes a great way in a race.

The Epsom Spring Meeting began on April 22d, and as the favorite old Licensed Victualler's race, the Metropolitan Handicap, was on the cards, there was a large attendance. Additional interest was also given to the race by the presence of Mr. F. T. Walton's mare Girofle, it being her first appearance since her indifferent performances for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire last October. She did but little better, the race being a triumph for the light-weighted three-year-olds, one of which, the Duke of Hamilton's Loch Ranza, was so well fancied that as little as 6 to 4 was freely accepted. But he failed, and the finish was a sharp struggle between Mr. Lefevre's colt Zadig and Mr. Cumberland's filly See-See, each 77 pounds. The colt started with the odds at 10 to 1 against him and the filly at 11 to 1. A head separated them at the finish. There were ten starters.

Mr. Walton also got a set back in the race for the Riddlesdown Plate for three-year-olds and upward. It was a dash for a mile, and the American ran his three-year-old colt, Hopeful (late Mondamin). The race was won by Mr. J. Gretton's four-year-old colt Henley, with Hopeful second, and "Mr. Manton's" (Duchess of Montrose) three-year filly Gang Warily, third. There were four other starters.

Winning jockeys get fair pay in Australia. For a flat race 10 per cent. on the stakes is the fixed fee; 15 for a hurdle race, and 20 for a steeple-chase. Owners, as a rule, supplement these sums with a substantial bonus.

Steeple-chasing.

There is something so manly, so English, as we Englishmen are pleased to understand it, about the sport of steeple-chasing, that its decadence would be a matter of much regret.

The nature of chasing has altered since our forefathers, mounted on their favorite hunters, had spins against each other in the course of a run, and were prone to magnify the excellence of their steeds, or perhaps the capacity of the steeds' riders after dinner.

By some such reflections as these it was that steeple-chases were originated in former times. Matches grew up in the course of discussion about the events of the day's sport after hounds—and probably the older generation of sportsmen were more careful to ride after hounds instead of over them. Sometimes, indeed, the men could not wait till morning to decide the question, for more than one case is on record where a party of sportsmen have risen from the table and started off on a steeple-chase forthwith, putting white garments—may one say shirts—over their coats, so that competitors might be visible, and a man who was down might not be jumped unnecessarily in the shadow.

In these days steeples had something to do with steeple-chases. Courses were not marked out; that came later, and the regulation "steeple-chase course" of the present day later still. Some distant point was fixed on—four, five, eight; it might have been ten miles off (unnecessarily and cruelly severe chases of twice ten miles are recorded), and to this the riders made the best of their way. The hunters that ran these races were, as regards the question of speed, very far inferior to the chasers of to-day, which latter are almost invariably thoroughbred; most believers in the past flatter themselves that there was wonderful superiority of endurance about the old-fashioned hunter, that is to say, that he could "stay" at racing pace better than our horses, casts-off from the flat, as they often are. Nevertheless, one cannot but regret the contests of a by-gone age, and admit that there was more of the real spirit of sport in them than in the fashionable Sandown chases of to-day—infinately more.

Pluck has in no way decreased. Not long since a good man, who is still to the fore, Mr. Arthur Yates, broke his collar bone on the way to the post for a four-mile steeple-chase, but took so little notice of the matter that he rode his race, and was beaten only by a short head. On another occasion the same rider, after a bad fall, caught his horse by the tail, and getting somehow into the saddle, won in a canter. The sound horsemanship of Mr. J. M. Richardson, the delicate handling of Mr. Arthur Coventry were probably never approached by the good men of half a century back; yet there was something about those old chases which calls for special admiration.

So much more tax was laid on a man's resource. He had not to jump so many regulation fences, but to find his way over the country. Discretion aided him, or want of discretion stopped him, as the case might be. He had ground of all sorts to cross, and here his judgment was tested—how best to get over the plough; whether it was a good thing to ride a little out of the line where the going was heavy, to splash down that watery furrow; how to manage the ridges; whether to chance that boggy piece, and dash boldly through it, or to cast about for firmer ground. To weigh all this, and to pick good places at the jumps—the country was a stiff one, but a man did not select ugly places for the sake of crossing them—showed that knowledge of the real sport which one cannot but admire.

Chasing used to be nearly allied to hunting; now it is a sort of offshoot of racing. We have seen how chases were gotten up in the hunting field, and how the consequence was a struggle over so many miles of country—fair hunting country, as a matter of course—and generally "owners up." But this sort of things did not last. A well-bred hunter doubtless held his own in most cases against a coarser-bred animal; but the thoroughbred was superior to all. An owner, we will say, had a horse which disappointed him continually under Newmarket rules.

"What's to be done with him?" the owner says, when, after having been fancied and backed, he has run third, an outsider winning, with the first favorite second.

"Well, sir, he's got a turn of speed and he looks like jumping. He might win a hurdle race," his trainer suggests.

"See what you can do with him, then," is the owner's reply, and the disappointing one is put into schooling for hurdles, or, if he jumps well but is not very speedy, for the more advanced game.

Thus steeple-chasing, that is, steeple-chasing proper, declined. Courses sprang up, or, it should rather be said, were made up in all directions, and the clerks of these courses lived on their success, and laid themselves out to secure as many horses as possible. It is natural, however regretable, that they should have made their courses more and more easy, half-schooled chasers being more plentiful than the finished article, for it takes a long time to teach a steeple-chaser his business.

Jumping fences in the hunting field is one thing, jumping them at a racing pace is quite another. Most men who have had any experience of country life know how the hunter jumps. As he sees the fence before him he usually shortens his stride, goes at it in a more collected form, pauses more or less as he takes off, and having made his effort, slightly pauses again on landing. It is an interesting sight to see the young horse being taught the business in which it is hoped that he will shine. Here is our young one coming. He is to have his first gallop at racing pace over his training ground, having been through his course of schooling and acquitted himself well. We will take our place by this fence and watch. The big brown is a well-known chaser, who wants a gallop; the gray mare is a hunter—a genuine hunter by profession—who is to be run at a local meeting, and is let into the spin to see what pace she has; and the bright chestnut, on which the trainer himself has mounted—after seeing him carefully fitted with "boots" lest he should cut or overreach—is the novice.

But the three have started off, and are near the first fence, They have come to it in a line, but the brown is over first, and, moreover, is away first. More is not perceptible, except that he evidently has the lead when they have landed, a lead soon wrested from him by the impetuous young one, whose rider does not violently haul at his head, but lets him go on for a little way almost as he pleases, and then quietly draws him back again to the others. They near the fence where we stand, and now we shall see what they can do. The brown has taken hold of his bit, not to run away, but to lean on his rider's hand; the gray on the left is evidently galloping her hardest, though her companion is going easily within himself; the young one speeds along, his hind legs well under him, and, as they near the fence, he pricks up his ears to take in, as it were, what he has to do. The thud of their hoofs on the soft turf is unchecked. Here they are! The brown, with no perceptible effort in rising, glides over the fence. It is firmly made up, as he knows, and he jumps it, with nothing to spare, but safely enough. How he picks up his legs it is not easy to say, for the twigs seem to brush his girths as he crosses over. The pace is altogether too fast for the hunter. She is flurried, and gets right under the guard rail in front of the fence, and this she knocks with all four feet, so that at this jump, when by an effort she is safely over, she pauses more than at the former. The youngster is across before her. He gives his head one shake, rushes at it, is well over, and off again on the other side so quickly that five or six strides beyond he is level with the brown, which rose a length in front of him.

Let us canter across and take up a station on the spot where they are to finish. They near the last fence, and the young one is a couple of lengths ahead. Except that he is a little too eager, he comes over in grand style, taking off, indeed, six or eight feet too soon, and jumping big, but none the less easily and cleverly. The brown slips over in his almost mechanical style, and then, for this is a race, his rider tries to overhaul the chestnut, but though the old horse answers to the call as best as he can when the rider's whip is raised, the leader, hardly out of a canter, holds his own, his trainer turning his head to see what the followers are doing. As for the hunter, she has lumbered up to the last fence, stopped almost dead from sheer distress, gamely thrown herself over, landing anyhow, and is coming on at the best pace she can raise, which is a very bad one, far in the rear. The young one promises well. The gray is a hunter and not a race-horse, which, to all intents and purposes, the chaser of to-day must be.

Of late, for various reasons, steeple-chasing has somewhat languished, but the spectacle is too picturesque and popular the sport too characteristically English to make reasonable the fear that it can ever die out.—*Longman's Magazine.*

Jerome Park Notes.

The trouble with Eole, as bruited all over the land by this time, was not that he was actually broken down, but that if he was persevered with in his work a breakdown would have been the inevitable result. The ever-cautious Snedeker at once stopped the horse and awaited instructions from Mr. Gebhardt, who is "on tour," they say. Dr. Farley, it is said, examined the horse, and approved of Snedeker's course. Neither he nor Eolist has done any work of consequence this week. Eolist had a bruised heel, and Lord Beaconsfield is also lame. Duchess, Privateer, and the two-year-old Grenadier are doing well.

The California gelding, Jim Renwick, is in charge of the trainer G. R. Buchanan. The horse is owned by Levi Knott of Oregon, but is leased to W. J. Welch, a mining broker, who has for some years been located here. It was he who challenged Mr. P. Lorillard to run Duchess of Norfolk against Herbert in the fall of 1882, at Sheepshead Bay, after the notable race in which the filly was disqualified by fouling Herbert. Jim Renwick is a perfect giant, with four white feet, the hind ones stockings. He was shipped from Sacramento March 27th, and was in this city a week prior to his removal to Jerome Park. He must be a tough customer to stand the trip. They stopped over at Ogden, Council Bluffs, and Chicago. Renwick weighs now 1,150 pounds.

E. J. McElmeel has purchased of Com. Kittson a neat-looking bay filly, Fidele, two years, by Alarm out of Lady Scarborough, by Leamington. A friend of McElmeel's has also purchased the brown colt Alfred, two years, by Alarm or Strachino out of Mura, by Leamington, and Walter Rollins will have both. Alfred is said to resemble The Admiral as he looked this time a year ago. The two-year-old filly by Enquirer out of Tribulation, bought some time back from Mr. George Lorillard, has developed a bad case of cockled ankle, and she is unfit to train. She will be sent to Yonkers. The Rebel mare owned by Mr. McElmeel has been bred to Navarro. Gen. Monroe, the "boss" of the stable, since Eole's let-up is now more eagerly watched than any other old horse at the the track. Much of his work, however, is in walking and cantering on the Boulevard. But by the time racing is at hand he will be ready, we think.

James Lee will receive six two-year-olds and the four-year-old brown gelding Retrench on Sunday from Chestnut Hill. The horses now at the track in Lee's care are all doing well.

Miss Palmer began eating this week. The veterinarian who attended her for her injured jaw says it was never broken, and though much swollen, is quite likely to be all right again in good time. But she can't be as she was before the accident. It is not clear just how this occurred, but Mr. Roe explains it by saying that an opening, which had been cut for some former occupant of the stable, attracted the attention of the high-mettled young miss. She poked her head through, and the two-year-old in the box made an effort to catch her by the muzzle. Miss Palmer, in suddenly withdrawing her head, got the jowl fast, and in the morning it was swelled very large. Mr. Roe says he was exceedingly sorry it occurred, as, though he had not yet tried any of the young ones, she gave much promise.

The real version of part of the interview between a reporter of one of the dailies and Mr. Roe was as follows:

"Now," said the newspaper man, "I don't want you to tell me what you don't want to see printed." "Well," said Roe, "I'm very sure I'll not tell you anything I don't want printed."

The cleverest of all the young trainers—Heffner—got a great scare the other day at Jerome Park. Two of his horses were out walking. Suddenly Jimmy Lee said, "Why, Heffner, Markland's lame!" Heffner never stopped to think that Markland was in his box, but jumped to his feet and was only brought to a realizing sense of the joke by the roars of laughter which Lee and those present gave vent to.

Mr. E. F. Hunter has received from Ohio the aged chestnut gelding Gen. Keifer, by plowman out of Lady Washington, by Beacon, grandam Maiden (dam of Parole), by Lexington. Last year he won the third and fourth heats of a half-mile heat race at Dayton, O., in 53½ sec., 58 sec. He also ran second in a mile dash won by Minietta in 1:45½. Mr. Hunter's filly Chick, three years, by Hurrah out of Chance, who is in foal, will be sent to young Mr. Lorillard's farm in Westchester county, where she will be bred to Siddartha, after she has had her foal.

There is now at Jerome Park in training, in charge of Piercy Benn, a good-looking five-year-old bay filly called Lizzie Millar, by Craig Millar out of Lizzie Greystock, by Master Bagot. She was bred by Mr. Crawfurd, and imported by Hiram Payne, livery stable proprietor of this city. In the same stable there is a piebald horse said to be four years old, by Anglo-Saxon (he said to be by Jerome Edgar) out of Queen Kate, by Bonnie Scotland. He is the property of Mr. Werner Benning of Arlinging, N. J. As the horse or his sire is not in the stud-book, we hope Mr. Benning will give us full particulars about his age, etc. He is called Star Saxon.

J. O'Nay, who had been a running mate with a trotter, has now gone in to C. Miller's stable at the track.—*Sportsman.*

An inspection of the horses of Kern county is being made by a veterinary under authority of the Board of Supervisors.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso, Property of J. B. Haggin.

April 27th, bay colt, right hind foot white, by Exile, dam Lucy, by Washington the dam of Alaska.

April 23d, bay colt, by Algona, dam by Middletown; g d by Tattler.

April 24th, bay filly, by Algona, dam Eila, by Speculation.

April 26th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Mable, by the Moor.

April 27th, chestnut filly, left hind foot white, and white spot on inside of right hind foot, by Exile, dam Rosa Clay, by Sayres', Harry Clay; g d, by Edward Everett.

April 29th, chestnut colt, star, both fore legs, right hind leg white, by Exile, dam by Alexander.

Names Claimed.

By Mrs. J. W. Warren, Linden, Cal.

LOTTIE C., for bay filly, white crescent in forehead, both hind feet white to ankle joint, foaled March 10th, 1883; by Fred Arnold. First dam Rosaline, by Major Mono; second dam Kitty by Royal George. (Filly foaled at Stockton.)

GEORRE H., for bay colt, star in forehead, foaled March 14th, 1884, by Mambrino Wilkes. Dam Rosaline, as above. (Colt foaled at Petrolia, Humboldt county).

Blue Bull's Pedigree.

One Alfred Glen of Latonia, Ill., writes to the *Western Sportsman* about the pedigree of Blue Bull. Mr. Glen is not in that candid frame of mind necessary to give any information of value in the premises, and by his own confession knows nothing positively about it, but we give his screed for what it is worth:

I noticed an item in the *Sportsman* of March 15th, on the pedigree of Wilson's Blue Bull. Now, as I was personally acquainted with Dan Dorrel, and knew his horse, I propose to tell what I know, and let all others know that there is and has been a great deal of 'bosh' talk about the breeding of this horse. What I give of his pedigree Mr. Dorrel told me himself; and my confidence in his statement, added to what I know myself, convinces me that the Old Sam pedigree is a trumped up affair.

In the fall of 1860 I attended fairs with some horses at the following places: North Madison, East Enterprise, Aurora, and Vevay, Ind. Dan Dorrel was at the last three of these with Blue Bull, a chestnut stallion, five years old, a natural pacer; and how a horse foaled in 1858 could be five years old in the fall of 1860 is a little past my comprehension. He was only shown in harness once at the three fairs, and that was at Vevay. He took first premium at East Enterprise for fast pacing. The sweepstake paceing did not go off at the Aurora fair on account of rain, though the fair was continued over Saturday. At the Vevay fair he took first premium for fast pacing, and first for saddler, also second for light harness.

Mr. Dorrel told me he bought him the spring he was a two-year-old; that he was thin in flesh; and the man who raised him thought he could not be castrated, as only one testicle could be felt, and he did not want an entire colt on his place; later when he got in better order he came all right.

Dorrel told me that he was sired by a Blue Bull; that the pacing gait came from his sire; that his dam was finely bred—a Blacknose mare; "and," he continued, "I don't know that I would have bought the colt if I had not known his dam to be an extra fine-bred mare, as I believe the dam should be well bred as well as the sire; his sire is a fair horse, but he gets his speed in part, and a good constitution from his dam.

Now let me say that he was called Dan Dorrel's Blue Bull, and wasn't known or thought of as Little Sam, and no one ever heard of it then. In Dearborn county there was a family of Blue Bull horses, a good many of them dun or blue, with black manes and tails, though I have seen among them many bays and sorrels. There were also a good many of the same breed in Ohio county. They were horses of good size, some weighing as high as 1,400 pounds; they were considered a family of pacers, a few of them possessing considerable speed, and for farm purposes they were good stock.

I don't doubt that his pet or stable name was Sam; but when you take his age into consideration you will see that he could not possibly have been sired by the Old Sam horse of Petersburg, Ky., in 1857.

I have often been at a loss to know why Wilson's, or as I knew him, Dorrel's Blue Bull was always spoken of as Kentucky-bred, when he was sired in Indiana, foaled there, raised there, and trained and brought out there by Daniel Dorrel of Ohio county. He was considered the fastest pacer of all the Blue Bulls, and there was a large number of them through the country at that time had a good show of speed at the pacing gait. Mr. Wilson may have entered him at Indianapolis as Sam. I have nothing to say about that, but I believe he was sired by a Blue Bull, and was known only as such at five years old by the public, in Dearbon, Ohio and Switzerland counties. This was in the fall of 1860. After this he went to Kentucky and I lost sight of him (as I came to Illinois) until he turned up as the sire of 2:30 and better trotters in the hands of Mr. Wilson of Rushville, Indiana. All things considered, he was the greatest sire of fast trotters that ever lived.

Another correspondent of the same paper who did know the horse as "Old Sam" says:

The pedigree of the great Hoosier sire has been a sort of Jack-o-lantern ever since 1873—it has been discussed by rag, tag and bob-tail, and is about as far from being settled as when investigation commenced. I know of three different pedigrees that Wilson's Blue Bull has had. At one time his sire was confidently given as a dun horse with a black stripe down his back and zebra legs, that worked in a cart at Lawrenceburg, Ind. Mr. James Wilson sent a man to Lawrenceburg to find this dun horse, with instructions to buy and bring him to his farm. He said if this plebian cart horse could get as good an animal as Old Sam, he wanted to breed some mares to him, even though he was a dun with a black stripe and zebra legs. But the most diligent search at Lawrenceburg could not find the horse, and the most persistent inquiry during an entire week failed to unearth any one that had even heard of such a horse.

Mr. Wilson himself went to Rising Sun, Ind., in search of the sire of Blue Bull. He said he wanted the sire, no matter whether he was a dun horse with stripes on his legs and back, or even a mule, but his investigations at Rising Sun were as fruitless as was the trip of his agent to Lawrenceburg.

The racing meetings in Montana for 1884 are as follows: Helena, July 4th, 5th, and September 8th and 12th; Butte, August 17th, 20th; White Sulphur Springs and Bozeman are to be announced.

John Young of Walla Walla, W. T., has sent Rosa Mansfield and her daughter Daisy A., by Dr. Lindsay, to the Grand Ronde valley to be bred to Richard III, son of Crichton.

Flora Temple's First Foal.

In 1868, when the news was first flashed over the wire from Chestnut Hill that Flora Temple had foaled a fine filly, there was as much interest manifested in the event as in the performance of Flora at Kalamazoo, Michigan, upon the 15th of October, 1859. For some time the farm was fairly besieged with visitors anxious to get a glimpse of the queen of trotters and her first-born, and there was not a horseman of any prominence in the country but who predicted a brilliant career for the youngster. At the period of foaling Flora Temple was twenty-three years old. She had been retired from the track but a couple of years and was still strong and vigorous. She was bred to Rysdyk, a highly finished horse then two years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Duke by Lexington; grandam Magdalene by Modoc, now owned by Mr. J. P. Wiser of Prescott, Ontario.

The young foal was named Kitty Temple, and before being fully matured was sold to a prominent Congressman in the state of New York. Mr. Robert Bonner subsequently purchased her and bred her to Startle, son of old Hambletonian and Lizzie Walker, by Seely's American Star. The result was a brown filly, foaled in 1879, named Flora Temple II, and Fanny Temple a brown filly foaled 1880. At the recent sale in New York Fanny Temple was sold to Mr. Nathan Strauss, of New York, owner of the celebrated gelding Majolica (2:17) for $1,000, and Flora Temple II was knocked down to Mr. D. B. Streeter, of Brooklyn, for $600. At the second public sale of Mr. Bonner's in 1881 Kitty Temple was sold to Mr. Charles Wheeler of Bryn Mawr, Pa., who bred her to the clever stallion Messenger Chief by Abdallah Pilot, he by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Messenger and full sister to General George H. Thomas, sire of the well-known stallion Scott's Thomas, record 2:21. In 1882 Kitty Temple foaled a fine bay colt now living and considered by Mr. Wheeler very promising.

Last week Mr. Charles Clingin, proprietor of the Schuylkill Valley Stock Farm, Birdsboro, Berks Co., Pa., purchased Kitty Temple of Mr. Wheeler, thus securing a mare whose antecedents alone should make her especially valuable. In addition to this she is a particularly well-shaped little mare, closely resembling her distinguished mother in bodily development and about the limbs. Her clear-cut head denotes much intelligence, while her eyes are especially conspicuous, being unusually large and brilliant. Of course, Mr. Clingin proposes to breed Kitty Temple, but he is as yet undecided as to the particular horse. One thing we are confident of and that is the young proprietor of the Schuylkill Valley Stock Farm will never regret the purchase of the first-born of the first mare that trotted in 2:20 or better. The pictures frequently observed of a little-bobtailed mare with a colt by her side are Flora Temple and Kittie, and are taken from the original oil painting by Emanuel Troye, the famous animal artist, which is now in the possession of the executors of the estate of J. W. Bradley, Esq.

Flora Temple had three colts, Kitty Temple, in 1868, by Rysdyk; Prince Imperial, in 1869, by Wm. Welch, dam supposed to be by imp. Trustee, now owned by an eastern gentleman, and The Queen's Daughter, foaled in 1871, by imp. Leamington. William Welch was sold to Mr. Robert Steel, and by him to Mr. Richard Penistan, who took him to Kentucky, where he has since died. Mr. Welch sold The Queen's Daughter to Mr. Steel, who disposed of her to Col. Russel, owner of Smuggler.—*The Sporting Life.*

The Champion Stallion Stakes.

The following are the entries for the Champion Stallion Stakes to be run at Monmouth Park in 1885, by their two-year-old sons and daughters:

E. J. Baldwin's ch h Rutherford, by Australian—Aerolite, by Lexington.

Theo. Winter's br h Joe Hooker, by Monday—Mayflower, by Eclipse.

Clay & Woodford's br h Billet, by imp. Voltigeur—Calcutta, by Flatcatcher.

D. Swigert's blk h Virgil, by Vandal—Hymenia, by Yorkshire.

D. Swigert's b h Glenelg, by imp. Citadel—Babta, by Kingston.

G. L. Lorillard's br h Sensation, by Leamington—Susan Beane, by Lexington.

W. G. Harding's b h Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland—Ivy Leaf, by Australian.

W. G. Harding's imported ch h Great Tom, by King Tom—Woodcraft, by Voltigeur.

W. G. Harding's b h Enquirer, by imp. Leamington—Lida, by Lexington.

N. W. Kittson's b h Alarm, by Eclipse—Maud, by Stockwell.

N. W. Kittson's b h Reform, by Leamington—Stolen Kisses, by Knight of Kars.

P. Lorillard's b h Duke of Magenta, by Lexington—Magenta, by Yorkshire.

P. Lorillard's b h imp. Saxon, by Beadsman—Girasol, by Asteroid.

P. Lorillard's imp. ch h Mortimer, by Compeigne—Comtesse, by Nuncio.

A. Belmont's b h Kingfisher, by Lexington—Elkhorn Lass, by Kingston.

A. Belmont's imported b h The Ill-Used, by Breadalbane—Ellenoire, by Chanticleer.

D. D. Withers' imp. ch h Stonehenge, by Blair Athol—Coimbra, by Kingston.

Major B. G. Thomas' imp. ch h King Ban, by King Tom—Atlantis, by Thormanby.

Eighteen sires appear and as fifteen was the minimum required to fill, the stake stands. We are disappointed in the lack of interest displayed by the breeders of the Pacific coast. Only two stallions named, where there should have been at least eight, is not what we expected.

Geo. Bromwell of Liverpool, writing to an English paper the *St. James Gazette*, says that in Peru the pacer "type of hack has been brought to a perfection probably unknown elsewhere. Doubtless, this has originated from the climate, the nature of the country, and the extensive sandy deserts, in which a trotting or galloping horse, sinking fetlock deep, would soon exhaust himself; but apart from practical uses, the gait has there attained the position of a positive art, and it requires a very practiced rider in that style of riding to do justice to a true *cabal o de paso*. There are at least ten recognized varieties of the *paso*, or pace, known to the initiated. The great majority of the native horses are pacers, but a really first-rate one becomes an article of luxury, and may command an extravagant price. On some of the estates great care is devoted to the breeding of these horses, many of which are of extreme beauty, and their training and bitting are processes to which the greatest patience and plenty of time are given.

Woodburn Yearlings, 1884.

1. A very large, splendid-looking bay colt, deep-bodied and big-boned fellow, and a most serviceable-looking youngster, one of the best in the entire lot, there being only one objection, a trifle wide in the brisket, by King Alfonso, out of Invercauld (dam of Invermore and Dodette), by St. Albans.

2. Chestnut colt, blaze face, left fore and left hind leg white above the pasterns. This is a large, stout and deep-bodied youngster and big-boned, cutting a little under the knee, own brother to Glenmore, by Glen Athol out of Lotta, by Hunter's Glencoe.

3. Bay colt, with small star, by King Alfonso out of Desolation, by Devastation. This is a large, stout, jackscrew fellow, built for lasting and hard work.

4. A small, neat, chestnut colt, large star and left hind pastern white, by King Alfonso out of Jersey Belle (dam of Jersey Lass, Favorite, and Macbeth), by Australian.

5. Bay colt, small star, left fore and left hind foot white, a good-shaped and speedy-looking youngster, by King-Alfonso out of Hester (dam of Springbok), by Lexington.

6. A good-sized and plain colt, dark bay, star, left fore and two white heels behind, by King Alfonso out of Simplicity, by Eclipse.

7. Chestnut colt, large star and two white heels behind, by King Alfonso out of Fanchon (sister in blood to Spendthrift, Fellowcraft, Rutherford, etc.), by Australian. This is a large, fine colt, of great quality and high racing form, and looks greatly like the best of Australian's get. This is our pick of the colts.

8. Bay or Brown colt, with a small star, speedy looking, by King Alfonso out of Verga, by Virgil.

9. A good-sized and speedy-looking chestnut colt, blaze face and two white stockings behind, by King Alfonso out of Galanthis (sister to Springbok), by Australian.

10. A very neat bay colt, blaze face, brother to Ripple, by Lisbon out of Maggie Hunter, by Australian. He has a slight flesh cut on the knee from playing with other colts.

11. Chestnut colt by Glen Athol out of Anxiety, by Alarm, is dead since issuing of the catalogue.

12. A fairish bay colt, with a small star, by Glen Athol out of Cachuca, by King Alfonso.

13. A plain, good-sized chestnut colt, star and slight blaze, by Glen Athol out of Orelia, by Waverley.

14. Chestnut colt, property of Dr. D. D. Carter, Versailles, Ky., by Ten Broeck out of Rebecca, by Longfellow, we did not see, being at his owner's place.

15. A very racy-looking bay colt, blaze face, little white on left fore foot, and left hind foot white half way to hock, by Lisbon out of Penelope (dam of Telemachus), by Commodore.

16. Bay colt with star, like his sire, by Lisbon out of Peaceful, by Planet.

17. A plain, large bay colt, small star and four white legs, by Lisbon out of Fleurilla, by Dick Cheatham.

18. Bay colt, star, by Lisbon out of Emma Hunter, by Lever.

19. A plain bay colt, star, slight blaze and left hind pastern white, light of bone below the knee, by Lisbon out of Glene, by Glenelg.

20. A quick-actioned, small but speedy-looking bay or brown colt, small star, by Lisbon out of Fairy, (dam of Artist, Piedmont, etc.,) by Knight of St. George.

21. Bay, large star, left fore and little white on left hind foot, like his sire Lisbon, out of Nora (dam of Bombay, Asterlight, etc.), by Sovereign.

22. Plain, large chestnut colt, small star and snip on nose, and left fore-pastern white, by Glen Athol out of Little Miss, by Sovereign.

23. A large and highly formed gray colt, blaze face and white stockings behind, by Glen Athol out of Geneva (dam of Silvio), by Lexington.

24. A small, delicate-looking, brown colt, small star, and snip on nose, and left hind pastern white, by Glen Athol out of imp. Britannia IV (dam of Brown Prince, Brigand, Madame Dudley, etc.), by The Flying Dutchman.

25. A good-looking bay or brown colt, star and stripe, by Glen Athol out of Knight Rose (dam of Voltague).

26. Very small late bay colt, left fore and left hind foot white, by Pat Malloy out of Heiress, by Scythian.

27. A fine, large, good-shaped, and highly-formed bay filly, large star and left hind foot white, by King Alfonso out of Aerolite (dam of Spendthrift, Fellowcraft, Rutherford, etc.), by Lexington.

28. A delicate-looking bay filly, small star, sister to Windrush, by King Alfonso out of Glenluine, by Glenelg.

29. A handsome and very racy-looking chestnut filly, blaze face and left hind leg white, by Lisbon out of Flash (dam of Mittie B.), by Lightning.

30. Bay filly, small star (sister to Mollie Brown), by King Alfonso out of Mollie Wood, by Lexington. This is a large and fine bay filly, who has snagged herself on the left forearm.

31. A very good-looking chestnut filly, blaze face, by King Alfonso out of Ultima (dam of Atilla, Aurora Rabby, etc.), by Lexington.

32. Bay or brown filly, white on both hind pasterns, by King Alfonso out of Quickstep (sister to Waltz), by Lexington. This is a handsome filly, and looks as if certain to race.

33. A good-sized and pretty bay filly, star and both heels white, by King Alfonso out of Idler, by Leamington.

34. Is a large, roomy, and deep-bodied bay filly, large star, slight stripe, and two white legs behind above the pasterns, by King Alfonso out of Favorite (sister to Jersey Lass, dam of Macduff), by King Ernest.

35. A fair-sized chestnut filly, blaze face, by King Alfonso out of Ethel, by Leamington.

36. A large, handsome and racy-looking bay filly, small star, by King Alfonso out of Inverness (dam of Garrick and Short Line), by Macaroni.

37. A fine-sized bay filly, large star and left hind foot white above the pastern (sister to Katie Creel), by King Alfonso out of Marguerite, by Lexington.

38. A very handsome and high-formed bay filly, with a star, by King Alfonso out of Zephyr (sister to Arizona, dam of Aranza), by Lexington.

39. A good-sized and neat chestnut filly, large star, by King Alfonso out of Miranda, by Lexington.

40. A deep-bodied and stout bay or brown filly, small star and three white feet, left fore and two behind, by Lisbon out of Austria, by Australian.

41. A bay filly, star and right hind foot white, by Lisbon out of Asteria, by Planet.

42. A bay filly, star and left hind foot white, by Pat Malloy out of Jennie H. (dam of Toledo and Manette), by Knight of St. George. This filly resembles her sire greatly, is full of quality, deep bodied, excellent back, loins, hips, and quarters.

Coughs and colds. Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes.

When the Sugar is On.

Professor Sample has on more than one occasion told his class that the horse is not nearly so intelligent as people credit him. If he was, the Professor adds, he would kick the heads off half the people who attempt to manage him. But it is evident that the Professor knows but little of the Australian race-horse; otherwise he would have to exclude that sagacious animal from his general statement that the horse is not so intelligent as people think. Let us look at the matter from the standpoint of actual facts, and we shall find that, just as there are men who know how to bide their time, and by making their effort at the right moment, achieve that success and position for which other men have striven time after time in vain, so it is with the intelligent race-horse. Some horses there are who try again and again to win, but get no nearer than second. Other horses again, dissatisfied with the weights put upon them or from other causes, do not run at all forward in the race; and, strange as it may seem, in these instances they are in some mysterious manner able to announce to their human guides, counsellors, and friends that it is not desirable to back them for a penny. And here, perhaps, it would be well to again return to Professor Sample, who tells his pupils that if they want the horse to understand they must talk to him in "horse talk;" and poor Adam Lindsay Gordon, in his account of a certain charge, speaks of the electric flash which passed from the rider to the steed. We may therefore assume that there is some occult means of communication between the intelligent horse and his wide-awake trainer. The intelligent race-horse to which we have referred, after failing on several occasions to run into a prominent position, and having informed his human friends that he cannot win, finds on some occasion that the handicapper insults him by putting on too little weight. He at once says to his friends—in "horse talk," of course—just take me away to some place where those prying touts—who, though not much account, nose about—and train me carefully, and I will take the scales off the eyes of that parblind handicapper, and will be revenged on those animals that run home in front of me when I am out for an airing. But take care you back me well. The intelligent horse's human friends take his advice. In due time the despised of the handicapper, and the neglected of the general public, comes to the post in a big race, carrying thousands of pounds for his friends, and the animal which had hitherto been nowhere wins easily in very fast time. Who, after this, shall say that the sagacious race-horse which performs these feats is not an animal of extraordinary intelligence? It is said that all things are possible to the man who knows how to wait, and the point may with equal truth be applied to the sagacious race-horse. Kind reader, is there any need to apply the moral? If so, never back race-horses. You evidently will not be able to understand their peculiarities, account for their idiosyncracies, or admire their great intelligence and their ardent love for their human *confreres* which makes them take so much care of their pockets.—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

New Orleans Notes.

The two-year-old Ramlal is named after a character in the novel "Mr. Isaacs." He is 15.2 hands high, well proportioned, has good back and shoulders, and good judges say that he will make a weight-carrier and a stayer. All of the Hurstbourne youngsters run under the new colors of the stable—black silk jacket with white sleeves and a red cap. These are similar to Lord Falmouth's colors. The victory was a popular one, because Capt. J. L. Harris, the owner of the winner and the founder of the stake, is a New Orleans gentleman who is taking a lively interest in turf matters.

Gabe Caldwell has gone to Nashville.

Loud goes to Lexington. D. D. Davis and D. L. Klauberg to Nashville.

Annie C., who jumped on the fence in a race on Thursday, will probably recover.

Mike Welch goes to Nashville. He is awaiting the betting between Blazes and Wallensee.

Planet, Jr., the grey horse who went lame during the winter meeting, was sold to Wm. Fagan for $350.

Bob Wolf has a great liking for Richard L., and he induced Blaylock to ride him on Sunday. Wolf now weighs 115 lbs., but will train down to 107 for the sole purpose of riding the horse in the Phœnix Hotel and Blue Ribbon Stakes at Lexington, and the Louisville Derby. Wolf is one of the cleverest jockeys in the country, and Richard L. will not suffer by his guidance.

Starter J. F. Caldwell leaves New Orleans not in the best of health.

The hegira from the track is well under way. Special trains carried off large numbers of horses to Memphis, among them the stables of John Grayer, John Croker, D. Younger, C. H. Pettingill, L. Graham, J. A. Batchelor, W. H. Cheppu, Brannon Bros., J. J. Carroll, J. E. McDonald. Thursday witnessed the departure of Morris & Patton, Fred Carter, M. T. Danaher, J. J. Merrill and W. B. Jennings. Friday, Ed. Green and S. W. Street left with their horses.—*Picayune.*

Mr. H. Sandford, the American sportsman who visited England a short time ago, not placing implicit reliance on the time taken on English race-courses, made arrangements with another American to test the records. The result was that he found they were generally wrong from three to five seconds. The London *Field*, in a late issue, refers to English time-taking thus: "Our system of timing a race is so absurd as to be utterly unreliable." It is a pity the English racing authorities do not effect some alteration in this direction, for though they may not place the same reliance upon the time test that Americans and Australians do, it is an absurdity to see impossible records sometimes added to a race. In timing pedestrians they are scrupulously particular, so that false records may not be given. Why shouldn't they take the same pains with their race-horses?—*Melbourne Sportsman.*

Thomas H. Williams, Jr.'s brown horse Bryant W. is coming along rapidly this season. At the meeting of the Blood Horse Association, although a good way off from condition, he finished close to the point, and last Saturday at Oakland he beat Joe Howell at three-quarter-mile heats, winning the first and third heats in 1:15, 1:15½. During the Golden Gate Fair at Oakland last fall, the horse pulled up so lame in one of the races that Mr. Williams regarded him as permanently broken down, but the injury was only temporary. Bryant W. is by Monday from Babe, by imp. Nena Sahib, her dam Lady Hawkins, by Jack Hawkins. His pedigree is short but he is a performer, and if nothing unfavorable happens him he will be heard from later in the year.

The Chicago Driving Park has awarded the pooling for their midsummer running meeting, July 17th to August 20th, to Ira E. Bride & Co., at their bid of $710 per day for the auction and Paris mutual pools, the association to have the entire control and receipts of the booking stands.

BILLIARDS.

Last Games of the Tournament.

The fifth game of the billiard tournaments, which took place last week, was played after this had gone to press, consequently the report of it was omitted until this issue. The contestants were W. R. F. Lowry and Adam F. Kleser. The former won the game with ease, although his playing was not up to his usual style. Kleser did pretty well considering that he was playing against a much stronger opponent, than what his speed should be matched against. The game throughout was in-around-the-table play, as the rail on no occasion was reached and held for more than a dozen caroms, Lowry completed his 300dth point in the 37th inning, making an average of 8-437, Kleser having then but 182 points to his credit. The result of this game assured the third prize to the Kentuckian, while Adam was left out in the cold.

The game on the following night was between J. F. B. McCleery and Benjamin Saylor. This one attracted a full house, as people interested in this branch of sports knew that it was to be a hotly contested game, as each player had defeated the other contestants in the tournament, and stood, before the game, on an equality for the first prize. The bank was won by McCleery, who made but four points, and the game went on quietly until the seventh inning, when Saylor reached the rail and herded them, as a by-stander termed his execution, down to the short rail on which he missed on the 144th carom. His playing in this run was excellent, as he had on several occasions to use great judgment in playing the balls out of holes that had been made in the cloth during the tournament. These defects in cloths are very liable to occur at any time by the striking of a cue, and for this reason in a tournament of a week's duration, the cloth should be changed at least once. When McCleery took the play on the eighth inning, his execution was not at all weakened by his opponent's good work. He in his turn railed the balls and completed 106 points, his efforts being enthusiastically applauded. Three innings after this Saylor again reached the railand finished the game with a beautiful run of 126 points. Saylor's average was 25, McCleery's was 13⅔. William Roach acted as referee.

On Tuesday night last, McCleery and W. R. F. Lowry, crossed cues for a purse of $50, offered to the winner by an admirer of each, who wished to see them come together once more. The game was well contested, McCleery winning by 43 points in a game of 400. Lowry's best runs were 58,79, 105; average 11 1-7, McCleery's best runs were 62,81,115; average 13 5-9.

The next tournaments that are to take place are the "Parisian" Pool, which was postponed some time ago for some unknown reason, and which the "J. M. Brunswick and Balke Co." will put before the public in a few days, and the Saylor Brother's fifteen-ball pool contest, which will probably take place next week in their billiard parlors.

AQUATIC.

Petersen's Prospects.

Henry Petersen has been challenged for a race with Jacob Gaudaur, to take place in Creve-Cœur Lake, near St. Louis. Petersen has asked the advice of his friends here, and will await the arrival of Tom Flynn, who will manage him in this and all other affairs of the kind in the east. Mr. Flynn is now engaged at Sacramento, but will start eastward immediately after the adjournment of the extra session, which, he anticipates, will occur within a few days. He will make matches where he thinks advisable, and back the boy with his coin. Petersen could not be in better hands. If our Atlantic cousins can appreciate an oarsmen who is an honorable gentleman, we commend Mr. Flynn to their gracious offices. He goes on a combined trip of business and pleasure, and will probably make the acquaintance of most of the sportsmen of athletic and acquatic inclinations while he is east. The distance Gaudeur proposes to row is not stated, but it is not likely to exceed two miles. He is about Petersen's equal as to size and weight, but has never shown any such staying power as a three-mile affair with the Californian would call for.

A boating club has beeen organized at Antioch, with the following officers: President, A. C. Hartley; vice-president, Wm. A. Fiske; secretary, W. S. Barnum; treasurer, J. M. Belshaw; captain, C. M. Belshaw; trustees, J. T. Belshaw and Gabe Meyer.

J. D. Griffin, of this city, has finished and delivered the new four-oared barge of the Amity Club of Stockton. The boat weighs 170 pounds.

The Amity Boat Club of Stockton, will not engage in any races on Sundays.

THE KENNEL.

The New York Bench Show.

The eighth annual bench show to be held by the Westminster Kennel Club at the Madison Square Garden, commencing next Tuesday, the 6th inst., promises to surpass all previous exhibitions. Canada will be largely represented, and England sends St. Bernards, mastiffs, deer hounds, guy hounds, fox terriers, pugs, and English blood hounds. The latter breed were never before exhibited in this country. Prize-winning dogs throughout the country will compete in the champions' classes. The trials of speed and leaping by greyhounds will be a novel and attractive feature of the show. The dogs will be slipped from the leash at the same time, and run the entire length of the Garden. A special prize will be given for the best five St. Bernards by one exhibitor. A large number of special prizes have been offered in the different classes, among them a silver cup, to cost $100, for the best fox terrier; a silver cup, to cost $100, for the best pair of bulldogs; Thomas H. Terry offers $10 for the best collie dog sired by "Champion Robin Adair" or "Tweed II;" the same gentleman offers $10 for the best collie bitch by either of the above named dogs; a member of the Eastern Field Trials Club donated $25 for the best-looking setter that has been placed in any field trial held in England or America, the Westminster Kennel Club to compete; $25 for the best-looking pointer dog or bitch that has been placed in any field trial, and Francis Lee Morell offers a silver medal for the best brace of Irish setter puppies to be of the same litter.

The entries for the National American Kennel Club's Fifth American Derby closed April 1st. They number eighty-eight, of which seventy-four are English setters, nine are pointers, and five are Irish setters.

Coursing at Sacramento.

Last Sunday a party of Sacramento coursers went out to Antelope for an impromptu meeting, and had some good sport. The result of the runs was as follows:

J. M. Farrelley's b and w d Dan beat Geo. Smith's b b Emma; Thos. Waites w and b b Juno beat J. M. Farrelley's b and w d Longfellow; J. M. Farrelley's bl and w b Wee Lassie beat John Devine's b b Una; Jos. Powers' b and w d Waterford beat John Rooney's w d Snowball; J. M. Farrelley's bl and w b Fannie, ran a bye.

First ties.—Dan beat Juno, Wee Lassie beat Fannie, Waterford ran a bye.

Final ties.—Dan beat Wee Lassie, Dan and Waterford ran an undecided course and divided first and second money, Wee Lassie third.

FISH.

Striped Bass.

Further inquiries about striped bass in our waters have been satisfactory during the week, assuring us, as they do, that there can no longer be any doubt about their abundance. In the present apathy among those whose position ought to make them energetic and decided in repressing a grevious outrage, we gladly quote the earnest language of a leading daily on the subject. Speaking of young striped bass being caught in nets during the week, it says: "From what we learn this fish is established on the Pacific coast, the increase being, however, hampered by the innumerable small-meshed nets of the Chinese, which, in violation of the law, vex the waters of the bay. There is abundant evidence that the original striped bass introduced into the bay at Martinez, in 1879, have lived and spawned, but the Chinese nets in San Pablo and Suisun bays take the larger part of the increase, year by year, for drying and export to China. Something should be done by the Fish Commissioners to stop this dried small-fish business, which is not only contrary to law as to the size, but would not be permitted to citizens in other countries, much less to aliens whose only interest is their immediate gain." We do not suppose there is any use in calling the attention of the Fish Commissioners more earnestly than usual to this appeal, because the same complaint in other connections is made to them every week with no avail. But while the State pays an annual tax of $5,000 to introduce the best fish into our waters, the destruction of the young shad and striped bass by the nets of the villainous Chinese, is an outrage that cannot be endured in silence. They are a people so low in moral organization that they know nothing, feel nothing, recognize nothing but robbery, marauding and degradation. As to ever making them feel or recognize the obligations of law, the claims of justice, the rights of property, or the exactions of civilization, is the most absurd thing in the world. Besides they are not citizens, never will be citizens. What *right*, therefore, have they to fish at all in our waters professionally, and thus commit a double wrong against the State, her laws and her citizens? There is only one way to redress this wrong, and that is to exclude them from fishing in our waters altogether. No legislative, executive or municipal regulations can reach these degraded people, the proportion of whom are only human in form. Precisely how it is with the young striped bass we are not posted, but we know the young of shad cannot be touched in any way without immediate death. From inquiries we made last year we found the Chinese shipped small fish, too small for any use to Americans, to China to the value of $100,000. Those they could not ship they either eat or dried to manure their garden patches. Should such a wrong be permitted in a people who, from their nature can be nothing but law breakers, aliens, pariahs? The only way to save our money, and have abundance of good, wholesome fish food for our own people, is to exclude the Chinese fishermen from our waters altogether, or at least until by their conduct they show a proper appreciation of the privilege.

The opening of May, on Thursday, calm, warm, and exhilarating as the month generally is with us, has revived the hopes of our true anglers, and many are again talking about getting out to their favorite streams. No doubt trout fishing will now begin in earnest, but no doubt also, the State, will benefit from the delay enforced so long by the unpropitious season. Besides several other parties we hear of getting ready, a party of four gentlemen were to leave for the coast streams this week, and visit the principal, San Gregorio, Pescadero, Waddells, Brietano, San Lorenzo, and others of note. These streams lie in a lovely country, the climate of which is perfectly enchanting in fine weather. They also have two other advantages which should not be overlooked by gentlemen seeking real pleasure. All the favorite necessaries of life, fresh butter, milk, eggs, bread and meat can be had at the neighboring villages and adjacent farms on reasonable terms, and the streams themselves are too far off to be marauded by the crowds of reckless men calling themselves trout-fishers, who spare nothing they can catch, and who, if unlucky themselves, will resort to all kinds of meanness to make the true angler unlucky. At this time of the year, although the streams are still high along the coast, we know no more delightful or promising section of the State to visit during the month of May and June. Whether the creels are well-filled or not, a trip to this section will well repay the time and expense.

All the older states are attending to the question of fish protection and fish culture in an earnest manner, warned by the truth that if they do not they will soon have no fish. The Iowa Legislature has enacted a law preventing the spearing of fish in any of the permanent lakes or ponds or outlets or inlets thereto within the state, between the first day of November and the thirty-first day of May next following. The sale of fish so taken is made unlawful. Any person who may draw from the water any game fish, such as pike, bass and the like, when seining for minnows for bait, shall return the same without injury under the penalties of this Act. A law of equal severity against the Chinese wholesale robberies and thieving schemes would be sound policy in our legislature when it meets.

Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, has a model of the largest brook trout ever taken, that weighed 11¼ pounds.

Fish Commissioner Buckingham has forwarded to Madera, Fresno county, a number of young catfish to be planted near that place.

Four million three hundred and forty thousand boxes of "sardines" were packed in Lubec, Me., last year.

An attempt is being made to stock some of the English lakes with American white fish.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*									
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Pacific Gun Club.

The unfavorable weather last Saturday prevented the devotees of the trap enjoying their usual sports, and nothing was done in a general way. On Sunday, however, the Pacific Gun Club met at Bird's Point, to contest for the two club medals, eight members putting in an appearance. The conditions were 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. As usual, at this locality, a brisk northwest wind came off the bay, and gave additional impetus to the flight of the birds, naturally strong, and to this may be ascribed the poor score in general, barely averaging as it does, fifty per cent. of the lot killed. The club, nevertheless, contains men of long-earned and acknowledged ability with the gun, and therefore we feel assured it was the flight of the birds, or something else equally potent, that put the members off on this occasion, and so signally interfered with their execution. The first medal fell to the lot of T. Schwerin, the second to Lambert, who ranks as one of our local champions, and who, both on the field and at the trap, is worthy of the honor. The score:

T. Schwerin	111101*11*11*1*1*—11	Dabl	1111*0111*01*10—9
A. Schwerin	1000011*1*01*1*	6 Thompson	1100101*11101 8
Stewart	1100101*1101—	7 Christensen	00011*011*0000— 4
Brown	01011*0110001—	6 Lambert	11*11111*1*0110—10

*Killed by the second barrel.

After the match several sweepstakes were shot off, the winners being Messrs. Brooks and Smith.

At Sacramento.

On Sunday last at Agricultural Park, the Pacific Sportsman's Club of Sacramento, held their spring medal match. It was a handicap shoot at 12 birds each. Here also the score was poor, attributed this time to the members being out of practice, though it is admitted the weather was favorable, and the birds only moderately strong on the wing. The first medal was won by Mr. R. Pedler, but the second was undecided after two efforts by the ties on nine each, owing to the want of birds. If we have many more large tournaments in the interior, we doubt if there will be a pigeon left for the latter part of the season. They are certainly a great drain on the dove-cots. Some 5,000 birds, at least, must have been slaughtered already. The score:

Geo. Vaughn, 21 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—	9
Chas. Flohr, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0 -	8
A. Graves, 26 yards	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—	9
Geo. Chapman, 21 yards	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	3
F. Kunz, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—	9
F. A. Davies, 21 yards	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—	7
J. Bronner, 21 yards	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—	6
R. Pedler, 21 yards	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	10
H. Greenwood, 21 yards	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—	4
J. Stout, 21 yards	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—	6
G. D. Hopper, 31 yards	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—	8
F. Nesbitt, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—	8

Mr. Peddler took the first medal, and the ties for the second were shot off at three pairs each, thus:

Vaughn	1	0	1	0	1	0—3	Kunz	0	0	1	0	1	1—3
Graves	0	0	0	0	0	0—0							

A second attempt had this result.

Vaughn	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	Kunz	0	0	0	1	1	0—2

Owing to the scarcity of birds the tie was left undecided. Nine members then engaged in a freeze-out at 21 yards, but there were not birds enough to complete the third round.

The California Club's Tournament.

The notable event among our local talent, and one exciting very great interest in our shooting circles, is the tournament at San Bruno of the California Wing Shooting Club of this city, for to-day and to-morrow. We understand arrangements on an elaborate scale have been matured to the satisfaction of the Committee of Management. All that is needed to insure success is fine weather. A good lot of birds has been secured. Whether the attendance will be large we cannot say, but we do know many of the best shots in the State have expressed their intention of being present. The contests, therefore, will be close and exciting. The provincials somehow of late have got away with our local champion, Crittendon Robinson. As the leading spirit of the California Club we expect him to reassert his claims on this occasion, or he must soon be content to take a second-rate position among the leading spirits of the trap. We acknowledge the president's kind invitation to be present at the club dinner to-morrow, and shall make a point of being present. For the information of those intending to be present we republish by request the different prizes to be contended for:

Saturday, May 3d—First match—Fifteen single rises, twenty-one yards, entrance $15; second match—twelve birds, Hurlingham rules, entrance $10.

Sunday, May 4th—First match—Twelve birds, Hurlingham rules, entrance $12.50; second match—six double rises, entrance $7.50.

Prizes in above divided into 30, 25, 20, 15 and 10 per cent. Following the regular matches, as above, on each day sweepstakes will be shot, prizes in which will be divided into 50, 30 and 20 per cent. California State Association Rules to govern, excepting as to ground-trap rule No. 8. Shooting shall be in squads. Entries, excepting sweepstakes, close on Friday, May 2d, with S. E. Knowles, Secretary of the California Wing Shooting Club, corner of Post and Dupont streets.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet from Mr. Ramon E. Wilson containing the labors of the American Ornithologists' Union in reference to the migration of birds. It is a most important and interesting subject involving questions few of us have any true idea of, and we had intended to have dealt with it this week in a becoming manner. Other pressing local matter compels as to postpone our notice until next issue.

His Nibs' Letter.

The letter published in our columns last week, from our Downieville correspondent, on the inapplicability of our game laws, has attracted more than usual attention, because it struck a responsive chord in many breasts. In the more extreme sections of the State, say from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, and from Nevada to Trinity, we know there is a general desire among sportsmen to have the laws sectional, instead of general in their provisions, that the citizens of each locality may not be deprived of their fair proportion of sport by the peculiarity of climate. For many reasons it is certainly a question deserving a candid investigation, because, where even good men are injured or think they are injured by a particular law, they are not very zealous in observing or enforcing that law, more especially if it be a game law. We will inform our correspondent that the State Sportsman's Association, at their late Convention at Gilroy, discussed the matter very exhaustively, and finally appointed a committee of three to collect information on the matter and put it in such form that it might be used, with certain other alterations, to be submitted to the next legislature. If he has not already done so, it might be advantageous in many ways if our correspondent would communicate with Mr. H. H. Briggs of Sacramento street, San Francisco, who is Secretary of the Committee in question. The only objection, *in principle*, we ourselves see to the law being made sectional in its provisions so as to meet the peculiarities of climate, is the greater opportunity which a difference in the open season in different localities would give the lawless element to rob, maraud and poach more than they do even now. If the true sportsmen of extreme sections are conciliated by the change asked for, will they in return watch over the vagabond class more than before from feeling a greater interest in the enforcement of the law? The history of our interior gun clubs, from whom much was expected in this direction, does not lead us to think so. But beyond this consideration comes the requirement of the Constitution that all our laws shall be "uniform in character," so as to prevent special legislation. Many lawyers whom we have consulted on the matter seem to think this change sought in the game laws would not be special legislation. In the meantime, all true sportsmen should aid the enforcement of the law for the sake of example, even if they do in a measure suffer thereby themselves. In the northern counties, say from Nevada back to the Summit, there is another consideration in connection with this question which the local citizens do not regard sufficiently. So long as they reside in those extreme sections their sport in hunting or shooting will be determined more by the snow-line than by law. It is nature against man. If the snow is heavy in the mountains the migration of birds and animals will be determined both in time and distance by it, for they will pass beyond the county lines as the existence of food dictates. This was our experience for years in the mountains, whether the game followed the snow-line to the summit or to the foothills. It is a difficulty in the question imposed by nature which no legislation can overcome. We hope all parties, for the sake of the interests involved, will be reasonable in their demands. They may be assured the State Sportsman's Association are anxiously and earnestly seeking a solution that may be satisfactory to all sections.

Personal.

We acknowledge with pleasure a visit from Mr. H. T. Payne, of Los Angeles, during the present week, who visited our city as a delegate to the Republican Convention now in session. Mr. Payne, is a prominent member and officer of the State Sportsmen's Association. In principle, he is a true and devoted sportsman, never afraid when occasion requires to exert his abilities and influence for the punishment of those who disgrace their country and manhood by vandal acts of robbery and indiscriminate slaughter. We wish we had more men like Mr. Payne among us.

Another Match.

To-morrow, at Bird's Point, there will be a match between R. N. Brooks and Mr. Haile. The conditions are $100 a side, 50 birds each, 30 yards rise, both barrels; Mr. Brooks gives his opponents 2 birds. The match is exciting some interest, as Mr. Haile is a good field shot, and has given promise at the trap. Mr. Brooks leads in the betting.

The Napa *Register* says: Deer are being slaughtered in large numbers in the redwoods, and in the hills farther up the valley, in violation of the game laws. We should like to know when and where these disgraceful violations of the law do not occur to the injury of all classes. It will ever be so until we have a State Game Commissioner, or the District Attorneys are made by law to prosecute such offences without additional pay. This is a good point for the State Sportsman's Association to consider. It is a tale that constantly comes from all quarters. But what are the parents of the boys thinking about? Progression in crime is inevitable when the sanctity of the law is once dispised. By and by, these boys will go from dear killing to burglary or murder, and when in the penitentary or on the gallows, their parents will come to see, when too late, their folly in not flogging them for breaking the game laws, instead of calling it smart and feeding upon the spoils of their rascality. It is the repetition of what we call venal offences in youth that makes the hardened criminal in after life.

The Oil County Gun and Rod Club is in a flourishing condition. This club was organized less than three years since, and now has an active membership of over forty, and in that number are several that will compare favorably with any field or trap shots in Southern California. The club has lately ordered a Card double-rotating glass-ball trap, also 1,000 glass balls and 1,000 clay pigeons. This means practice, and a quick acceptance of a challenge for a team shoot from any of the neighboring gun clubs. The club meets on the 20th instant for a glass-ball shoot, and to perfect arrangements for a clay pigeon and glass-ball shoot to come off on May 1st.—*Ventura Democrat.*

In reference to the latter match, as a guide for the future, we would recommend our friends always to use the clay pigeons. The glass balls bear no comparison to them in requiring accurate and quick shooting. In point of expense the difference is nothing, the pigeons only cost $30 a thousand.

Crittenden Robinson is in possession of two photos of the leading men attending the late tournament at Chico, taken by Mr. Wood. Many of the likenesses are good. He has also a photo of Mr. Bidwell's new dear park, with some thirty fat and sleek deer inside. We felt more interest in the deer than in the men.

The Forester Gun Club of Sacramento will have its next pigeon shoot May 18th.

The Lagunitas Gun Club held their third shoot of the season at Colma, Sunday, April 27th. The first match was at twenty glass balls, eighteen yards rise. Following is the score: Kessing 19, Russ 18, Desbond 13, Coyle 13, Clark 6, Howe 10, Hickee 6.

The second match was at six clay pigeons, eighteen yards rise, with the following score: Kessing 5, Russ 5, Desbond 3, Coyle 3, Clark 1, Howe 2, Hickee 1.

We understand this record needs to be received with a few big grains of salt. The scores of 19 and 18 out of 20 by very young men excited our suspicions at once, and our inquiries only confirm them. By giving improbable returns in one case, discredit and doubt are thrown upon all. We should like to see a certified copy of this reported shooting. If true, it is really phenomenal.

This seems to be a phenominal season for California lions, and of large size. We hear of their being found in numbers all over the State. Lately a Mr. Dickenson, accompanied by a large bulldog, had a fight with a lion only two miles from Grass Valley. The horse was terribly frightened, and bounded away. Subsequent searches failed to find the dog. We should be sorry to invest much on his recovery. The lion had a mane, and was so large as to be thought to be the lion that escaped from Wilson's circus some time ago. The lion in question, as Mr. Dickenson says, may have had a mane, but as to its being the escaped Nero that is impossible. Every night, if he were, as supposed, in the neighboring foothills, would give abundant evidences of his presence.

A flock of quail made their appearance in the western part of town a few days since. This would indicate that the pot-hunters are after the birds.—[*Grass Valley Union.*] So, also, may we ask when and where the unconscionable pot-hunter, in his selfish greed, is not after the quail even in their days of incubation? Yet it was not long since that the proprietor of the Union, our old friend Charley Mitchell, advocated that in this respect every man should be a law unto himself. Did our gentle and fraternal rebukes, Charley, lead you into a better and higher mode of reasoning? Go on in the right way, old boy, and give us your co-operation heart and soul. We welcome you sincerely, for the days gone by, as a penitent convert seeking to redeem a past wrong.

Mr. Raney, the winner of the first prise $120 at Chico, last week, is a young man of only some twenty-three summers, and promises to make a name for himself at the trap. This was, we believe, only his third performance in that kind of shooting, yet all admit he was keen and steady as a veteran. His victory must have been a bitter pill for some to swallow, and we doubt if they have got it quite down yet. He belongs to a family of large-landed possessions, is a thorough sportsmen, and said to be the best quail shot in Napa county. He will be at San Bruno to-day and to-morrow, when, we guess, his abilities will be pretty well tested. It will be a good joke if he wins again.

Dr. Knowles, one of our prominent gun men, has been experimenting of late with wood powder, the modern invention. He is so well pleased that he bought up all there was in the city, four one-pound cans. He thinks he can now put a wrinkle or two on Tom Pearson, on a muggy day, with the second barrel, for the wood powder does not leave a particle of smoke, and while it may be a little less in penetration, using regulation charges, it leaves no residuum in the barrel. Thus, by increasing the charge he gains two important points.

We have already referred to the annual picnic shoot of the Gun Club of San Francisco, which occurs on Decoration Day, 30th May next. Those receiving invitations, for none but *invited guests* will be admitted on the grounds, we are requested to inform that they can take the boat via Saucelito at 7:30 or 9:15 A. M., to Ross Station; thence to the grounds at Laurel Avenue wagons will be in attendance for guests. This picnic shoot is always one of the most delightful reunions of the season.

German sportsmen impose a fine on each other when they hit an animal or bird without killing it. We should like the same rule adopted in this country. It would be hard, nevertheless, on the losers of our pigeon matches.

To-day, 3d inst., the Alameda county Sportsman's Club hold their third monthly shoot for club medals at Bird's Point, Alameda. Members are requested to be on hand by 1:30 sharp.

THE RIFLE.

At the Presidio.

On Saturday the last match for the long contested Silver Cup trophy, known as the Presidio Railroad Cup, open to any regularly organized rifle team in the State, came off and ended in favor of Police Team No. 1, by their beating Police Team No. 2 sixteen points. Both teams belong to Captain Douglas' watch. Hitherto a team from Troop M, First Cavalry, stationed at the Presidio, have shot for the trophy, but on Saturday, for some reason best known to themselves, they retired from the contest, and left it to the two police teams alone. By this victory the cup becomes the private property of Police Team No. 1. It has been won twice by Troop M, twice by Police Team No. 1, once by Team No. 2, and so the contest is now ended. The conditions were 5 shots to the man at each of the three ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. This time Linville is the hero of the day. His 23 out of a possible 25, at each range, or 69 out of a possible 75, does him much credit. Hook, who is considered a very reliable shot, but who lost the late match between the Police and Fifth Infantry Teams by unaccountable misses, is lowest in the roll except one, and therefore it is problematical whether he is not overrated. The score:

POLICE TEAM 1.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Linville	23	23	23	69
Nash	22	23	19	64
Peckinpah	22	23	19	64
Gayno	21	21	18	60
Hook	20	24	13	57
Grand total				314

POLICE TEAM 2.

N. T. Fields	20	21	22	63
A. T. Fields	22	22	17	61
McCarthy	21	23	17	61
Flemming	23	18	18	59
Stanley	20	18	16	54
Grand total				298

The five individual prizes of 20, 15, 10, 10 and 5 of the entrance-money were carried off by officers Linville, Peckinpah, Nash, N. T. Fields and McCarthy in the order mentioned. Perhaps after this victory Linville's confidence will be revived, and he may accept some of Col. Ranlett's challenges. We hope he will.

Sunday at the Ranges.

At the present time there are so many prominent matches and tournaments in the near future, and such an increased enthusiasm in rifle shooting, that the ranges in our immediate neighborhood are especially crowded on Sundays. The most prominent of these is the meeting of the California Rifle Association, to-morrow week, 11th inst., at Shell Mound, and we are glad it is attracting so much attention. Sunday was a good day for shooting and many excellent scores were made. The best we have to record is the score of Lieutenant Kellogg at Shell Mound, on Sunday. It was the result of a practice at a 600-yards target, and though the sight was baffling from the haziness of the atmosphere, the score again sustains his pre-eminence among our riflemen. In a total of twenty shots, he made 92 out of a possible 100, as follows:

1st String..... 3 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—45|2d String..... 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5—47

Total.....92

The C. R. A. impose this distance at its forthcoming tournament for the first time, so others besides Kellogg tried it, but not with the same success. It will be the distance for the champion medal. This score makes Kellogg the favorite in the betting.

The other record spoken of above, and which we have pleasure in publishing, as honorable to the State, was made at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, by Mr. F. Boeckman, on 14th of this month. Mr. Boeckman had 50 shots at the 25-ring target, which would make the possible 1,250.

First String	22	21	23	25	22	21	18	24	22	18	—212
Second String	23	25	17	24	17	21	22	23	23	24	—219
Third String	22	25	23	24	23	23	24	21	17	19	—221
Fourth String	21	22	16	22	24	20	19	21	24	16	—205
Fifth String	25	24	21	24	24	16	22	15	19	14	—204

Total.....1,057

The Second Artillery had its Regimental Team also out at Shell Mound and made the following score:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Capt. Laufenburg	41	47	88
Lieut. Mangels	43	42	85
Thierbach	42	41	83
Robinson	40	41	81
Lieut. Warren	41	40	81
Capt. Sprowl	39	41	80
Sergeant Lemcke	35	45	80
Corporal Lodds	43	37	80
Corporal Kuhls	45	35	80
Sergeant McClintock	40	40	80

Afterwards Lanfenberg, Klose and Lodds had a private match which resulted in a tie all round.

Lodds	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	—43
Laufenburg	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—43
Klose	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	—43

The German Fusileers, also were out at Shell Mound on Sunday, to hold their regular medal shoot at 200 yards. This body use the Mauser rifle, the same as used in the German army. The winners, with a possible 50, were:

FIRST CLASS.		SECOND CLASS.	
Captain Stettin	36	Mr. Eckler	31
W. Huber	33	Wm. Schafer	29
Swhaner	31	Dahser	29

We were requested to explain this comparative low score. The Mauser rifle is admitted to be the very best of army guns in the world on the field, but they are far behind the American arms in sights, at least for target shooting. In this respect, it is held there is from twelve and a half to fifteen per cent. difference between the Mausers and the American guns used on our local ranges. Putting this difference to the score made on Sunday it gives the Fusileers a remarkable record. We doubt if the difference is accurately given, and probably ten per cent. would be a large allowance.

Lieutenant Townsend favored us with the score in the return match between himself and Captain Teller. Both these gentlemen belong to First Infantry, and this match on Sunday at Shell Mound was so equal that it required the Creedmoor count to decide the winner. The conditions were 40 shots each, at 200 yards. The score was:

Capt. Teller..	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5—43	Lt. Townsend..	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 3—40
	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4—40		4 5 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 4—41
	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41		5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—42		4 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 4—44
Total	166	Total	166

Subsequently, as a test of merit, the two gentlemen shot a single ten string each, when Townsend beat his opponent cleverly by four points. The score:

Townsend..5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—47|Teller..... 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—43

At Harbor View.

Owing to the attractions at the different ranges across the bay, the attendance of the Eintracht Club at Harbor View on Sunday, was not as large as usual, only eight members being present at their regular meeting. Twenty shots to the man, 200 yards, 25-ring target. Out of a possible 500, the score stood:

Tapken	353	Hagerup	261
Schneider	291	Klare	248
Wolff	276	Wirtner	244
Krouger	269	Elf	220

At the same time and place the attendance of the Swiss Rifle Club, and probably from the same cause, was also very small, though some of those present, the stand-bys all the year round, did some very fine shooting for the "best center," the four first named making almost plum centers. It seems as if, Herman Hopf, once so regular in his attendance, and so earnest in the welfare of the club, has deserted the target altogether. A good fine, perhaps, might bring him round again. On Sunday the score stood:

BEST CENTER.

M. Steuber	1st prize	J. Huguenin	5th prize
G. D. Mariana	2d prize	P. A. Giannini	6th prize
P. Croce	3d prize	P. Wetzel	7th prize
J. Leemann	4th prize		

At 20 shots each for the greatest number of bull's-eyes, the score stood:

Croce	8	Huguenin	4
Mariana	6	Leemann	4
Wetzel	5	Steuber	2
Giannini	4		

The club had its usual monthly dinner at the Harbor View House, and the usual pleasant time.

Captain Fairbanks, residing at Petaluma, and commanding Company C of Fifth Infantry, intends entering a team from his company in the contests of the Rifle Association. The company, partaking of the spirit of their commander, appreciate the duties and obligations of the citizen soldier, and have lately made some good records at the target. In all these engagements which add so much to the spirit and bearing of the man and soldier, Company D, of Vallejo, appears to take no interest and no part. We will bet a crook the Girls Rifle Team of Solano will beat the Vallejo boys if ever they meet at the target.

At Carson.

On Sunday last the Thaxter and Crawford rifle teams had another match at Carson, the former winning. The total of the score which follows, is 863—showing good work for a company team of ten men:

THAXTER TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Thaxter	45	48—93
Cowing	45	43—88
Laing	42	43—85
Little	41	43—84
Wright	40	44—84
Total		434

CRAWFORD TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Crawford	44	46—90
Alley	41	45—86
Hark	41	45—86
Saffed	43	42—85
Slocomb	41	41—82
Total		429

The Field and Staff team of Fifth Infantry, in the true spirit of soldiers and gentlemen, do not intend the Military Trophy Cup, which they recently won, shall become private property to grace their mess-table, when they meet in official or social gatherings, but shall be again contended for if Companies A, B and C, of the battalion, so decide. The arrangement in forming the teams, however, will be changed. This time the Field and Staff Team, if they shoot at all in the next match, will be selected in rotation by the companies winning first, second and third choice, backward and forward, so as to equalize the teams of five or seven as nearly as possible, and shoot with the company selecting them. Thus Kuhnle may shoot with the Petaluma, Kellogg with the Oakland, Brown and Parsons with the San Jose Company, or *vice versa* if the choice be so made. This is a good arrangement to obtain a well-contested match and improve the battalion in rifle shooting, but it depends entirely upon the decision of the three companies whether or not they accept the proposal, in compliance with the wishes of Col. Ranlett, the officer commanding. The arrangements should be accepted by all means. As usual, the Vallejo Company are not in with the spirited movements of their comrades to improve the condition of the battalion.

POULTRY.

Diseases of Young Chicks.

Lice.—Of course they have no business on your little downy chicks, and they wouldn't be there if you had attended to the nests and sitting hens as I have told you time and time again, but you didn't do it, and now you see the consequences. People who refuse to take my advice generally do come to grief, and I am human enough to be glad of it!"

Chicks that refuse to eat, throw their heads back, tumble over on their backs, and act as if bewitched generally, are probably troubled with the large chicken lice that at first are found only on the heads of the victims. Chicks that are adorned with top-knots are very apt to be troubled with these pests. The quickest way to get rid of these lice is to take a big pin and catch them one by one—you will not often find more than two or three on a chick—and then rub on something to kill the nits. One of the best things for that is a mixture of carbolic acid and fresh lard—one-half-ounce of the acid to a gill of lard. If the acid not be at hand, use whale oil, or failing in that, try salted lard,—that, at least, can be found in every house.

For the common chicken lice, that infest both fowls and chicks, dust the hen just at night with carbolic powder, or with insect powder—the chicks will get their share from the mother hen—and afterwards provide a place for the hen and chicks to dust themselves.

It is a good plan to deep the carbolic powder, or the insect powder, and likewise a mixture of the carbolic acid and lard, on hand ready for use when needed.

Keep coal oil and sulphur, lard and sulphur, and clear sulphur away from young chicks: the sulphur is apt to get in the eyes and injure them, even if it does not cause blindness, and all mixtures of grease and sulphur generally kill lice and chicks together. Clear coal oil may be used on chicks if used sparingly, and no evil results follow, but when there are other remedies that are equally good and quite safe, it is better to let the coal oil alone. Just so with clear sulphur; it may be used and no harm come of it, but it is better to keep on the safe side.

Gapes.—It really seems to me that first and last I have said enough about this chicken ail, but all the same the question will be sure to come up again—nothing ever stays settled in this world

The chief symptom of this disease is throwing up the head and gasping. The best remedy is fumigation with carbolic acid; and next best fumigation with sulphur, followed by a dose of the solution of carbolic acid and water. Shut the chicks up in a box or close coop and smoke them well, but take care not to suffocate them.

Chills are caused by exposure to cold and wet. If still able to stand when discovered, all that is necessary is to put the chick in a warm, dry place at once; but if almost dead, they must be warmed quickly, else they will soon be very dead. Dip them in water as hot as you can bear your hand in, and keep them there till they begin to protest by kicking around pretty lively; then give them a dose of pepper tea, and put in a warm place till quite dry. Treat chilled ducklings and turkeys the same way.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Farmers as a rule are too liable to neglect their poultry and let them shift for themselves, and as a result their poultry yard is generally composed of old hens or late-hatched pullets, or both; and even if one of the old hens should bring off an early brood, a little neglect during the cold, wet weather of early spring will generally prove fatal to the tender chicks. A little experience will soon show that one cannot afford to neglect his poultry, for there is no animal on the farm that feels the effect of careless management so quick as a laying hen; and take a lot of hens in good laying condition, even of some of the best improved breeds, and a little neglect on the part of the keeper will soon shut off the supply of eggs.

It is very rare that a hen's time is worth too much to be spent in brooding and rearing a family. This is more nearly an automatic method of rearing chickens than any which art can devise. It will, at least, run itself with less help than any other, and with more certain results.

There is no use in setting eggs which have not been fertilized, which may be determined by holding in the hand before the eyes and in range of the sun or a bright lamp. Unfertilized eggs are just as good for using, but it is waste of a hen's time to set them.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Physicing Horses.

There is no class of remedial agents used in the treatment of equine disorders so indiscriminately as purgatives, and probably none that cause greater mortality. Because a dose of physic judiciously administered is known to be of great value in a number of diseases, it is often taken for granted by ignorant people that it will be equally beneficial in all cases, and that because a little will do good a larger dose should do more good.

It seems almost incredible that such opinions should be held at this period of the nineteenth century by even the most illiterate; yet, nevertheless, such is the fact. Only a few months ago we were called upon to make a *post-mortem* examination of a draught horse that had been treated for a "stoppage" by a farrier, the animal having succumbed notwithstanding the fact that 24 drachms of alvas, besides a quantity of oil, had been administered with the object of relieving the supposed "stoppage." On examination it was found that the whole of the contents of the bowels was in a perfectly fluid state, consequently the inability to evacuate must have arisen from paralysis of the bowels caused by the poisonous doses of medicine, and not from inpaction with dried fœces, as was suppossed.

But the indiscriminate use of physic is not confined to the treatment of disease. If a horse is low in condition, no matter how debilitated the animal may be, a dose of physic is considered the proper thing to prepare him for putting in condition. Again, if a race-horse is too fat he must have physic to reduce him, and this process of reduction is sometimes repeated till the animal's constitution is destroyed.

It seems to be the prevailing notion that whatever affection the horse may be suffering from the first object in the treatment should be to keep the bowels active, and every sign which indicates the accomplishment of this object is looked upon as favorable to recovery.

With a certain class of affections this is perfectly correct; but with others, and by far the larger majority, if we based our treatment on this idea we should be only treating a symptom while the disease was allowed to run its course, and this is the line of procedure generally adopted by empirics who know nothing of pathology or of the therapeutic action of the drugs they employ. Everyone knows that under ordinary circumstances a dose of physic will purge; but how that effect is produced is only known to those who have studied therapeutics.

In cases of strangles, influenza, inflammation or the lungs, pleurisy, catarrh, etc., we often get constipation of the bowels; but to give a strong purgative in any of these diseases would only add to the existing debility and depression, and probably cause the death of the animal in a few hours.

The desire to see the bowels acting freely in all cases of disease has led to the use of drastic purgatives, such as croton oil, calomel and aloes, where there is not the slightest necessity for them, and the effect is like adding fuel to fire with the object of extinguishing it. The disease, instead of being relieved, is only intensified and rendered ungovernable by subsequent remedial measures. In all inflammatory affections of the more vital organs, and especially the respiratory, physics should be looked upon as poison; and in all affections where there is great debility it cannot but be injurious. In young horses and delicate feeders, physic is often attended with serious consequences. Founder is not infrequently brought on in this way.

Even in cases where a purgative would have a beneficial effect, the dose given is often so large as to cause superpurgation, from which hundreds of horses die and thousands are irreparably injured.

Physic not only does harm by being administered too frequently or in too large doses, and in being given when not required, but also from the injurious nature of the articles used.

Except under the direction of a professional man, the use of physic should be restricted to very few ailments, and care should always be taken to have the animal well prepared by feeding on bran mashes at least a couple of days before the medicine is administered.

In all cases of slight derangements of the digestive organs, where it is not considered necessary to seek professional advice, it is always better to endeavor to correct the disorder by regulating the diet than flying at once to physic. These derangements are generally brought on by some irregularity in diet or management, and if they can be corrected in a natural way so much the better. If it is necessary to have recourse to physic, an under dose is preferable to an overdose, and is more easily corrected. Horses that are accustomed to hard work and hard feeding if suddenly knocked off their work through some injury, when properly prepared, are generally benefited by a dose of physic.

After physic has been administered walking exercise should be allowed, and an abundance of water, if not too cold. After purgation has commenced, the horse should be kept clothed in the stable, and allowed bran mashes and a little clean hay. Never repeat physic until after the third day, as the previous dose may not have worked off.

Answering a query as to how to halter and break a very wild yearling colt, the *Rural New Yorker* says: Put him in a large box stall or small pen in the barn yard, so that he is dependent on you for food and drink, and so that he can't get very far away from you. At feeding time approach him gently with a dish of oats, shorts or something that he loves, and persevere till you can get him to eat from the dish before you give him any other food. Do this each day, gradually getting nearer him each time, till he will let you put your hand on his neck and caress him. When he will do that the battle is half won. Persevere, getting more and more free with him, until you can put a head-piece of a five-ring halter on him, having about one foot of strap attached with a ring in the end, all being stout enough to hold him when the time comes. Let him wear this continually, and each time when he is eating your oats, take hold of the leading piece and gently pull it enough so he knows you have hold of it; but don't try to control him for several days. You should first secure his perfect confidence, and, above all things, you must not get angry with him or speak a harsh word. This treatment for a very few days will so tame him that he will stand when you hold the halter. Then have a leading part with a snap in the end, which you can snap into the ring on the end of the piece attached to the halter. The main thing is to let the colt understand what you wish him to do, and to reward him for doing it. Of course, you can break him much quicker with a Rarey cord; but by the latter he would be controlled through fear, by the former through love, and love is much the stronger and more lasting.

Messrs. Brown & Castro, of San Luis Obispo, have added an imported Percheron Stallion to their stud. These gentlemen are thorough horsemen, and San Luis Obispo county will be a large gainer through their enterprise.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, May 3, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Ha Ha, Fred Arnold, Stockton.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr. Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.

Declaring to Win.

"Broadchurch," the New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, in one of his late letters notes the following incident:

In the Walker Handicap, run on Thursday, the Louisiana Stable had two entries, Wallensee and Fosteral. Until a short time before the start it was not definitely known on the outside which horse the stable had selected to win. The judges took cognizance of the situation, and required the owners to make a declaration on the subject. As I understand it, the latter did so under protest, claiming that no rules of the turf exacted of them such declaration. Colonel Simmons took the ground that the precedents of a century, not to speak of considerations of equity and fairness, the speculating public demanded of the owners an official declaration as to the horse they chose to win with. In the absence of a declaration, he contended, the judges would be perfectly justified in ruling off the better animal, provided he was pulled in order to let his stable companion win. The rules did make provision for punishment in the case of a pulled horse, and this would apply to the case in question just the same as in ordinary races, always provided the declaration exacted was not made. The matter derived special importance from the fact that the book-makers laid odds against the horses separately, and they were also sold separately in some of the auction pools. To prevent complications of this kind, it seems to me there ought to be a rule that would squarely cover such cases.

This has been a crying evil for years, and should be remedied by unmistakable provisions in the rules. It should not be left to so uncertain an authority as "precedent," or be dependent on the intelligence or honesty of the judges. The public have rights in the premises that cannot be ignored. Owners of race-horses are apt to contend that there is no obligation on their part to assist or protect outside speculators; that their horses are their private property and under their absolute control, to be handled as occasion requires. It is a plausible claim, but not founded on fact. They are under obligations to protect the public from imposition. The whole theory of racing law declares it. The power of the judges is vested expressly for the public benefit. The position of Col. Simmons as given in the above extract was a sound one, as custom has established the system. But the precedents invoked do not meet the demands of the case. The whole proceedure is wrong. The late Col. Gift used to say that when any one man started more than one horse at a time it was no gentleman's race. Perhaps the Col. was a radical on that point, but in his inner mind his ideas were correct. He was opposed to legalizing the act of juggling horses on the track. If horses were owned by different parties this juggling would not be allowed for an instant, but when they are owned by the same party it is legitimate. Even when the declaration of the proposed winner is made there is no absolute security for the outsider who is not admitted to the secret councils of the stable. He is invited to lay his money on the horses individually. It is not the book-makers and pool-sellers alone, who invite the public to stake on the chances of the result. Owners encourage betting and participate largely themselves. With the latitude allowed the temptation to take unfair advantages is strong, and in some cases not successfully resisted. Furthermore the best intentions of owners sometimes fail of their purpose. Trainers and jockeys lay large sums on races, and frequently the instructions of owners are cunningly avoided. In either case the public is helpless. Declaring to win is only half way. Either Jockey Clubs should go back to the custom of only one horse for each owner, or else the betting rules should be so framed that money can only be laid on stables and not on individual horses.

It is a simple proposition of equity and honesty. Without the encouragement of the public, racing would have no appreciable existence. Racing rules are intended to do even jnstice in the matters here referred to, but they are plainly incomplete. Let the Code be revised in the light of experience, and its faults corrected.

The Chico Programme.

The third district fair association are the first in the field this season with their advertised announcement of stakes and purses now open. The meeting will commence on Tuesday September 2d, and continue to and including Saturday the 6th. Fourteen races are on the bill. Three of these are for trotting colts and are confined to district horses. The rest of the programme is open to the world. The district races ought to be very interesting this year. They include a purse for two-year-olds owned in the third district; a purse for yearlings with the same geographical limitation, and a purse for two-year-olds open to the third and thirteenth districts. The programme as a whole is well divided between trotters and runners, with one event for pacers, $400 being offered for the side wheelers. For trotters there is $400 for the 2:30 class; $300 for the 2:35; $400 for the free-for-all, and $150 for single roadsters to buggy, owners to drive. This last is a capital idea and should be generally imitated by all fair associations and trotting clubs. For runners the programme offers a three-quarter dash for two-year-olds; a mile and a half for three-year-olds; three-quarter mile heats for all ages; mile dash for all ages; seven-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, and a two-mile dash for all ages. These are all stakes with added money. The entrance-fee is small, no more than is usually fixed for forfeit in most cases, and is made p. p. This is a shrewd method of inducing entries, and securing a goodly number of starters. The managers evidently intend to make their meeting attractive to both horsemen and the public. The programme and conditions will be found in our advertising department, and deserve careful perusal and consideration.

The Del Paso Sale.

The first annual sale at Rancho Del Paso, property of Mr. J. B. Haggin, will commence on Friday the 16th, inst., and continue until the stock is disposed of, if not concluded on the first day. This breeding stud is one of the most extensive and carefully selected in the world, and the entire produce will be offered. The catalogue contains 135 lots, 51 highly bred yearlings and two-year-olds, the balance roadster geldings, harness, carriage and work horses. The stallions in service at Rancho Del Paso are Echo, Algona, Alaska and Norwood, and the colts are from dams by The Moor, George M. Patchen, Jr., Lodi, Gladiator, Elmo, Langford, David Hill, Jr., Ben Franklin, Ten Broeck, Speculation, John Nelson, Echo, Whipple's Hambletonian, Gen. Dana, Winthrop, Belmont, Ethan Allan, Jr., St. Clair, Grinstead, Kentucky Prince, Volscian, Hubbard, Belshazzar, and Gen. McClellan. Among the yearlings is a bay colt, by Alaska out of the dam of Arab. The youngsters are all broken to harness and show for themselves. Catalogues containing full pedigrees of the stock, and all necessary information regarding the sale, may be had by application to Killip & Co., auctioneers, 116 Montgomery street.

Woodburn Yearlings.

The annual sale of yearlings at Woodburn occurs on the 15th inst., when forty-two head will be offered. The stallions in service at the old farm are King Alfonso (sire of Foxhall, Fonso, Grenada, etc.), by Phaeton out of Capitola, by Vandal; Glen Athol (sire of Glenmore, Checkmate, Nannie H., etc.), by Blair Athol out of Greta, by Voltigeur; Lisbon (sire of Ripple), by Phaeton out of imp. Lady Love, by Stockwell or Caterer; Pat Malloy (sire of Ozark, Gen. Harney, Lord Murphy, Reveler, Bob Miles, etc.), by Lexington out of Glorianna, by American Eclipse; Falsetto, by Enquirer out of Farfaletta, by Australian, and Powhatan (brother to Parole), by Leamington out of Maiden by Lexington. Commisseurs who have visited the farm pronounce the youngsters a good-looking lot. Among them are a brother to Glenmore, half brother to Macbeth, half brother to Springbok, a brother to Ripple, half brother to Telemachus, half brother to Brown Prince, Brigand, Madam Dudley, etc., half sister to Spendthrift, half sister to Mittie B., half sister to Atilla, sister to Katie Creel, and others of high breeding. The supply of catalogues having failed to reach us, we print in another column a descriptive list of the offering taken from the *Live Stock Record*. Col. S. D. Bruce will attend all the sales as usual, and will execute all commissions entrusted to him with his well-known ability and fidelity.

The Eastern Campaign.

Mr. Haggin's contingent, Duke of Monday, Winnemucca, Sweetbriar and Premiun started eastward last Sunday, their objective point being Louisville. Brown's string will thus be increased to ten. They will be the only California representatives at the springs meeting in the Mississippi valley, but the stable is freely engaged and the horses are reported to be in fine condition. They are at present rated as probable starters in the following events: At Louisville: Dixiana Stakes, 1 1-16 miles, Nellie Peyton; Woodburn Stakes, 1⅛ miles, Marc Daly and Sweetbriar; Louisville Cup, 2¼ miles, Duke of Monday; Tobacco Stakes, mile heats, Winnemucca and Marc Daly; Magnolia Stakes, ¾-mile heats, Nellie Peyton; Merchants Stake, 1⅛ miles, Winnemucca; Swigert Stake, 1 mile, Sweetbriar; Nantura Stake, 1⅛ miles, Marc Daly; Moet & Chandon Stake, 1⅜ miles, Marc Daly and Sweeebriar. Latonia, Covington, Kentucky: Ripple Stakes, 1¼ miles, Marc Daly and Winnemucca; Merchants Stake, 1⅛ miles, Nellie Peyton; Cincinnati Hotel Stake, 1¼ miles, Nellie Peyton and Sweetbriar. Chicago, Washington Park Club: American Derby, 1½ miles, Marc Daly and Winnemucca; Kenwood Stakes, ⅝ of a mile, Tyrant; Oakwood Handicap, 1⅛ miles, Nellie Peyton; Boulevard Stakes, 1¼ miles, Sweetbriar; Columbia Stakes, 1¾ miles, Duke of Monday; Hyde Park Stakes, ¾ mile, Tyrant; Commercial Stakes, 1½ miles, Nellie Peyton; Washington Park Cup, 2¼ miles, Duke of Monday; Quickstep Stakes, ½ mile, Tyrant; Great Western Handicap, 1½ miles, Nellie Peyton; Woodlawn Stakes, 1⅝ miles, Marc Daly and Winnemucca; Lightning Stakes, ¾ mile, Nellie Peyton. Lexington: Clay Stakes, 1¼ miles, Marc Daly. The Lexington meeting is the first in the calendar, commencing next Wednesday, the 7th inst. Louisville follows next, May 16th; Latonia, May 30th; Chicago, June 28th. Mr. Baldwin has a number of engagements at Chicago, but none earlier than that. Mr. Winters was in the city a few days since, and stated that he did not yet know whether his horses would cross the mountains this year or not. The cause of this uncertainty, as he gives it, is that his horses have not had work enough to show their capacity, and he is averse to starting on such a trip with a string of colts that he really knows nothing about. So the weight of responsibility will rest on Mr. Haggins' horses. Patsy Duffy went with the string, and we shall expect a good report; likewise from the Santa Anita stable later in the year.

It is reported that at a meeting of the San Jose Fair Association held this week Secretary Montgomery tendered a final resignation, which was accepted, and a successor elected. It is a misfortune when officers of such proven efficiency as Mr. Montgomery drop out of the ranks. He has been a tireless worker, and steps down with an enviable record. The fraternity of journalists who have been the recipients of his genial attentions will regret to know that he is no longer in the service.

The Bay District Association are now arranging the programme of their Summer Trotting Meeting, and claim May 31st, June 4th, 7th, 11th, and 14th, as their dates. Liberal purses will be offered for 3:00, 2:40, 2:30, 2:27, 2:24, and free for all classes, and Mr. Hinchman is engaged with his usual industry, and acumen in apportioning the money, and perfecting the details of the meeting.

The Oakland Meeting.

The spring meeting has been favored with beautiful weather, and a very fair attendance. On Tuesday the purse for a dash of half a mile was won by Harry Rose in 49 seconds, with Jou Jou second, Red Oak third, and A. A. P. last. The purse of $200, a mile and three-eights was taken by Trade Dollar, with Jocko second in the 2:28, and Bryant W. captured the $200 purse, heats of three-quarters of a mile, taking the first and third heats, and making a dead heat with Haddington in the second run. Time, 1:15, 1:15 and 1:15½.

On Thursday, in the race of a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds, John A. was first in the easiest manner, and L. Newall and Fred Ross, the jockeys on Jou Jou and Harry Rose were ruled off the track for not riding to win. Time, 2:17. The Owners Handicap, heats of a mile, was won by Patsy Duffy from Joe Howell in 1:45 and 1:46. The selling purse, also mile heats, was won by Billy the Kid, Laura taking the first heat. Time, 1:43½, 1:48½, 1:54¼. Summaries of all the events will appear next week.

Capital Turf Club.

The spring meeting of this club will begin at Sacramento on Tuesday next, and occupy the remaining days of the week. The programme contains twelve numbers, six running, four trotting, and two pacing; all well filled, and the horses in good form for lively work. The free-for-all trotting, with Vanderlynn, Romero, and Albert W. in the lists, ought to be a good race. It will be Romero's first appearance since he was added to the list of geldings, and what effect, if any, that operation had on his stamina, is a matter of conjecture. This race will most likely throw some light on the question. The track at Sacramento has been remodeled to such an extent that it is almost entirely new, and with the faults of the old course corrected it is now near enough to "regulation" to please all. As the weather will unquestionably be fine, probably the pleasantest week in the season, we expect to see large attendance and no end of sport at this meeting.

Sunday at Jerome Park.

There was a great gathering at Jerome Park on Sunday morning last. They had come to enjoy the gallops of the pleasant April morning, and they came from all quarters. Major Hubbard, accompanied by Mr. Raymond and Mr. Charles, were early on the ground, and the beaming face of the master of Preakness looked out from below the timing stand. Issaquenna and Albia did a good move, and then Panique and Ratapian were sent out and finished so full of it that the owner of Himalaya, for whose benefit it was, no doubt, intended, took the hint.

"Well, Hubbard," he remarked, "I think I might as well pay you my forfeit now."

"What's that?" asked the major, not seeing the point.

"Why, my colt can't do anything like that run, and I might as well give you the forfeit now. The Withers' Stakes are yours, of course."

"Hadn't you better give it to Rowe?" retorted the Major.

"I guess Alcock's got the best claim," observed Rowe, looking very cunning.

The fact is, both Panique and Rataplan have improved very fast since they began work at Jerome Park. Both have trained kindly, and while Panique is a colt of amazing speed, and is a strong fancy for the Withers' Stakes, we must own that we have an intense fondness for Rataplan's style of going. He moves with great ease, propelling his great muscular frame over the ground with a force of a steam engine, and carries his head low like a stayer, which we think he will prove. There is no doubt that he is by Reform, as he was foaled fourteen months after Alarm's last cover. In appearance he bears a striking likeness of his grandsire, the noted English horse Rataplan, brother to Stockwell. As an evidence of this, last week we accompanied Major Hubbard and Lee to the club-house where there is a picture of old Rataplan. Lee had never seen it, but when Major Hubbard put his hand over the name and asked Lee what horse it looked like, his immediate answer was, "Our Rataplan, only our horse has better legs."

Eldorado is still the most-talked-of colt on the grounds, and so rapidly has he improved, and takes his work so heartily, that there is a panickly feeling among those who have backed Burton, Himalaya, and Reveller for the Withers. Eldorado runs something like Luke Blackburn, and dashes through the stretch, racing like a lion, and fighting for his head. Last week we called attention to Eldorado but it seems that we were not alone in our fancy for him, for within a few days past he has been backed down to 8 to 1 for the Withers. There is a rapidly growing impression that he is a better colt than Burton, but some are afraid to back him, holding that the Dwyers would prefer to win with Burton, as it would better suit their book. We are not in the confidence of the Dwyers, but they have given it out that they had not backed Burton for a cent. Many say they would prefer backing Eldorado for the Suburban than the Withers. We would not, and we could readily state why. The gelding is in the Suburban at 90 lbs. If he starts with that weight the question is, who can ride him? McLaughlin is the only one who can hold him now, as he is like a wild horse in his work. But McLaughlin cannot ride at 90 lbs., nor 100 lbs., and we do not think we have seen the light-weight able to handle so free a mover.

Eole has resumed work of the slow kind at Jerome Park. Meeting Eph Snedeker the other day, we alluded to the recent scare.

"Why do you get up such scares? Wherever I went last week I heard the story of Eole's breaking down."

"Well," replied Snedeker, grimly, "a man can't take his horse off the track for a few days to physic him without the whole world knowing it, and then there's no tellin' what they won't say. Why, Mr. Gebhardt wasn't in town, but his coachman heard the report, and came up here frightened out of his wits."

"Did you think the horse was on the verge of breaking down?" we asked.

"No; but if I was to send him along it might do it. There was a great deal of talk last spring because I didn't have him ready for the Westchester Cup. These people who know so much ought to try their hand. If they think Eole is an easy horse to fit early, that would show 'em their mistake. I ain't goin' to break the horse down to please this one and that."

It was the remark of the late Dr. Weldon that it was permissible in a trainer not to tell the truth about his horses, "for," said he, "if he tells the truth, no one will believe him." Now, people have a way of looking upon whatever Snedeker says as an attempt at throwing them off, but there is a deal of truth in what he remarked to us. Eole is a very hearty, gross horse, and, like all such, a hard one to train, for as it requires terrible work to get him into racing condition, there is always a chance that his legs will not stand the work. It is doubtful if Eole has ever been thoroughly fit in his life. He never has had a horse able to work with him, and has broken down a dozen of those set to do the work. We never saw him look so fit as the day of the first Monmouth Stakes last season. He was our horse that day, and while he did not win, he succeeded in beating his conqueror the following Tuesday. Ordinarily Eole is a big, plain horse, with no style about him. But that day there was an absence of belly, his neck looked lean, his muscle hard, and the sweat came out as clear as spring water. His eye was like a star, and he looked the blood-like racer as

> They stripped him there in the farther stall,
> A giant in stature above them all;
> Hard of muscle, of sinew clean,
> And bright as a star in his mirror sheen.
> Built like a castle above; below
> Like tempered steel in the furnace glow:
> Bone, and tendon, and sinew show.

He is a very different looking horse now. All his old langour and indifference are with him. He does not look quite as big as he did this time last season, but there is a mighty lot to spare on him we think as we view him, leading his brother Eolist through the stretch at a canter, in which "the big horse" never did show to advantage. All talk of his appearing at the spring meeting is deemed out of the question, and if he starts for the Coney Island Cup they will be lucky. Indeed, his preparation will be slow, as, should he be unduly hastened, it is thought he would "crack" to a certainty.

The master of Preakness is noted for his fondness for a good joke, and, like all such, he occasionally perpetrates one himself. During our recent visit to Preakness, we were introduced to a nice-looking filly, by King Alfonso, "out of Macduff, sir," as Hyland remarked with emphasis.

"What do you call her?" we asked.

"Sapphire," returned Hyland.

"Sapphira?" we asked again, to assure ourselves.

"Oh, no; Sapphire—she isn't by Tom Ochiltree," retorted the master of the "black and yellow."—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Shortly after Major B. G. Thomas had purchased and imported King Ban, Mr. Cutter, the distinguished Michigan horseman, called to see the great horse, and was so struck with him that he asked the Major if he would take exception to any questions he might ask relating to him. The Maj replied, certainly not as the horse was public. "Well then," said Mr. Cutter, "did you buy King Ban?" "Yes." "Did you pay for him?" "Yes." "Well, Major, did you have any money left."

The *American Cultivator* says: The thousands of horsemen who had the pleasure of seeing the gallant chestnut gelding Judge Fullerton (2:18), during his successful turf career, little dreamed that a trotter capable of winning 104 heats in 2:30 or better would ever compete with a baboon in a race for drawing custom for a clothing establishment, yet that is his present condition here in Boston, and what is worse the monkey has the pole, with the chances of winning largely in his favor.

Mr. H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, O., died last week. He was very wealthy, and during his declining years exhibited great taste for fine and fast roadsters. His stable, which contains the famous team Lysander Boy and Small Hopes, Prince Echo and others, valued at $80,000, goes to his trainer John Miller, of Elyria, O.

The directors of the Louisiana Jockey Club have ruled off J. S. Brannon and his son William for shooting the colored rubber Betic. Under the new rules they cannot be reinstated. Their occupation as trainers is at an end.

Duke of Monday, erstwhile so unruly at the post, appears to be outgrowing his cussedness, and is this year quite civil and tractable. if the Duke gets away from the starter well he can keep company with the best.

Count Telfener, the Italian capitalist, brother-in-law of John W. Mackay of bonanza fame, has become something of a turfman, and will introduce American thoroughbreds on the Rome race-courses.

Noah Armstrong of Twin Bridges, Montana, has sold to Armstrong & Lassa of Glendale, the six-year-old chestnut horse Ed. Wood by Forrest Golddust, dam by John Morgan.

YACHTING.

The San Francisco Yacht Club Opening.

Boreas and Pluvius seem to have joined forces and entered into partnership to give the above-named club the worst day possible for its Opening Day; as, for the last few years the weather on the day appointed by the San Franciscans for the commencement of the aquatic festivities of the sailing season, have been most unpropitious. Last Saturday was no exception to the rule, except that the elements were not quite so rude as usual. At the hour fixed by Commodore Harrison, the following yachts were ready to start: the schooners Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Lurline and Purvis' new boat, as yet nameless; the yawls Frolic (flag ship), Emerald and Elia, and the sloop Nellie. On the firing of the starting gun all the yachts made a good start with the exception of the Nellie whose crew was not on board at that time. The Aggie which had been laying off and on got the best of the start, as the other vessels had to make sail and get their anchors stowed while she shot off immediately at the signal. A sharp, cold wind was blowing from the westward bringing with it a fine cutting rain which hit the weather side of the yachtsmen's faces with a force that made them tingle, and which made heavy coats and oilskins a comfort. The majority of the vessels headed off for the Contra Costa shore, so as to get out of the strength of the young ebb tide then running, but when they reached the upper of South Hampton shoal the wind hauled round so far to the northward that all of them flattened in so as to avoid the trouble and loss of time of beating out of the cove formed by San Pablo and Richmond Points. This gave the aftermost boats a decided advantage, as they were able to tell by the trim of the sails on the leaders what weather they might expect. By the time the Brothers were passed the Aggie had a decided lead which she kept to the finish. The sun came out and showed himself in San Pablo bay, but the wind increased in violence, and such a countering sea was running, that the vessels were almost unable to keep their course. This was especially noticeable in the case of the Frolic and Emerald, as they continually kept making "shoots" into the wind and would then fall off. Off Red Rock the Elia went about and returned to the city to gather together the remainder of her party who were unable to leave business at the starting time. On reaching Mare Island straits the vessels had a dead beat to make their anchorage to the northward of Georgia street wharf, and the wind just howled through the narrow opening. The fleet arrived as follows: Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Lurline and the Frolic, Emerald and Nellie bunched; Purvis' schooner came in about an hour after these. Owing to the Fleur de Lis anchoring in the middle of the straits, where the bottom consists of gravel and clay, she failed to hold, and the strong tide and wind conjointly caused her to drift into the slip of the ferry boat, but she was relieved of her predicament by the kindness and prompt action of the U. S. Tug Nellie who went to her assistance. The wind kept up all night, but this did not seem to interfere with the pleasures of the yachtsmen, some of whom went on shore while others paid convivial visits to friends on other yachts. The fleet was augmented during the night by the arrival of the Elia, Lolita and Spray, which left the city at about nightfall. The Stockton yacht Hattie, was also there, but as she laid off South Vallejo she was very unobtrusive. Sunday morning was inaugurated by a slight rain but this soon cleared off, and as if the co-partnership before mentioned had considered their duty performed, and were taking a rest after their exertions, Old Sol came forth, and with his genial rays warmed the surface of the earth. This was very pleasant during the forenoon when idleness was the order of the day, but when one o'clock, the hour for the start, drew near, and the yachtsmen looked over the side and saw the flood tide humming past and could not see the faintest indications of a breeze, discontent pervaded the minds of the sailing masters. Commodore Harrison, however, postponed the start an hour, when a light westerly breeze sprang up, with which the boats just managed to breast the tide. The boats on the Mare Island shore had a decided advantage from being to windward, as they were thus unabled to ease their sheets. The Nellie, to keep up her reputation of being late did not start until the big yachts were out of sight round Mare Island. On making the San Pablo bay, the Fleurde Lis and Elia stood over to the Contra Costa shore, while the others went about as soon as they could weather the light house, and kept up towards the Sonoma flats. The Fleur de Lis gained considerable advantage from the course she took, as she caught a slant of wind well down to the southward, and was enabled to keep along the Contra Costa shore, out of the ebb tide, with sheets slightly lifted. When she was about off Pinole Point the ebb tide began to make, and the Chispa came out of Carquinez Strait, followed about half an hour later by the schooner Nellie, both boats having come of Turner's ways, where they had been cleaning. With the ebb tide the Fleur de Lis began to lose some of her lead, as the Aggie and Lurline could then get into the channel where there was more wind. The vessels had now formed the usual procession with the flyers in the lead, but contrary to rule the smallest vessel in the fleet, (the Spray) was not at the tag end, but held her end up with the yawls. Astern of her was the Nellie, who has now no centerboard and only an apology for a keel, and the Elia who spilt her jib coming up and had borrowed an extra jib of a fishing boat to replace it. Off the Brothers the wind fell very light, the yachts frequently being almost without steerage way. No official time was taken, but the Aggie passed the finishing line first followed by the "Lily of France," Lurline, Nellie and Chispa, while the others made the city any time between seven and eleven. While it is commendable in Commodore Harrison in getting up this cruise so soon after his election, we consider it a slight mistake to start for Vallejo, against an ebb tide and with only a very young moon, as the ebb tide being two hours later at Vallejo, prevents the small yachts especially from getting home at any reasonable hour.

We are happy to be able to announce the re-organization of the old Lotus Sailing Club, which was originally incorporated about thirteen years ago. They will sail this season on Stones' new forty-seven-foot schooner, which has been named the Eva. The roll includes some of the old timers: C. P. Farnfield is president; Will Brooks, secretary and treasurer, Oliver Eldridge is back in his old position as commissary, and Mr. Wheeler, of Hawley Bros., sailing master. The names of the members include several well-known citizens, and altogether there are about twenty members. They have a charter of the yacht for five months, and will make their first trip to-day.

The Pacific Yacht Club open the yachting season to-day, according to the sailing orders already published in this paper. As from the present writing the clerk of the weather, to all appearances, gives promise of good weather, and as more time has been given yacht owners to prepare, we expect the Junior Club will have a larger number of yachts to participate. The only yacht belonging to the club that we know will not sail in the squadroon is the Ariel, which has not yet been cleaned. She will, however, do her usual duty of anchoring off the club-house, and look handsome.

We regret to hear that there is no prospect of the forty-foot schooner of Stones' yclept Rattler making her appearance afloat for some time at least, as the young men who purchased and finished her will not have time through family and business arrangements to take her out. They are now looking for a purchaser for her. If she is sold again it will be the second time before leaving the stocks, which is astonishing for such a nice little vessel.

The yawl modeled by Captain Hall and built by Stone is afloat. She looks very handsome as far as the hull is concerned, but seems too lightly sparred for beauty. She is a keel boat, very deep, with little beam, and is quite roomy. No doubt from her lines, draught and small sail area she will be very seaworthy.

Purvis' new schooner, about which so many remarks have been made in the dailies for the past two years, has at last made her appearance, and looks much better than her lines when seen on the stocks gave promise of.

The Magic is now resplendent with paint, and her cabin looks one blaze of light from gilded mouldings and fiery red cretonne. Cretonne looks very well on a yacht for a short time, but the salt air soon fades and tarnishes it.

A Chat About British Jockeys.

London Sportsman.

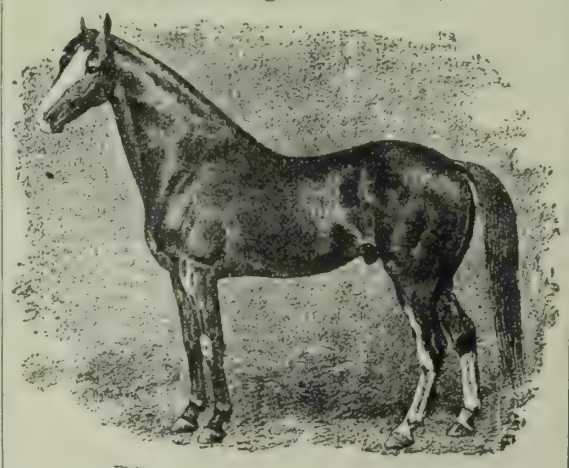
"The jockey of the period" is, without doubt, a prominent figure amidst the living units that combine to form our social scale; his name is a household word, his movements, both in public and in private, are the theme of repeated conversations; it is the practice amongst turf *habitues* of all grades to speak of "Fred this or Tom that" with almost fraternal familiarity. A pigskin performer is looked upon *de facto* as public property, and when, having donned the silk or satin of some patrician pillar of the turf after a desperate finish, winning a classic race of renown, on returning to the paddock to weigh in, the victorious horseman is even a more popular but evanescent hero of the hour than an all-conquering general such as Lord Wolseley after his Egyptian campaign, or even the Premier himself when flushed with the excitement of a successful party division. The life of a jockey is very different to what it was wont to be when "the Chifneys" and "the Buckles" were lions in the land. In those pristine days traveling was slow and arduous; a journey from north to south was essentially an undertaking, and races numerically had not assumed anything like the Brobdignagian proportions that they have in the present year of grace, 1883. Facilities of locomotion have metamorphosed a jockey's career; now it is by no means an exceptional case for men like Archer or Wood to ride various trials on Newmarket Heath in the morning, proceed to Epsom or to Sandown, go through a heavy day's racing, and return at night to the metropolis of the turf to enjoy home comforts and the frugality of living their vocation necessarily entails. Leaving the light-weights out of the question, inasmuch as, as a rule, they are boys, and have to learn the experience of life, Osborne, Fordham, Goater, Archer, Cannon, Webb, Wood, and Snowden stand out conspicuously as names that for years had ever and anon figured before the public in connection with every species of legitimate racing contest, from the Derby itself down to the most insignificant selling plate. John Osborne stands out as the eldest of the eight enumerated, "Owd Johnny" having first seen daylight on 7th January, 1833. Consequently, fifty summers have passed over his head. Almost from his very infancy it may be said that he has been acclimatized to the stable and the saddle. "Old John," the father, was a well-known Yorkshire racing trainer and owner; his face, his gait, and even his gaiters were familiar objects of recognition at every racing rendezvous "twixt Trent and Tyne," and I can recall to memory the time when the sombre chocolate jacket and black cap, with the flying Exact and others was well-nigh invincible. Young John, subsequently nicknamed "The Pusher," had, when almost a feather-weighted youngster, plenty of riding for his father and for his father's patrons. He had not long passed his majority when the late Lord Zetland, of Voltigeur fame, entrusted the spotted jacket of Aske to him on Vedette for the Two Thousand Guineas. Vedette was a curious horse to train; one day he was apparently sound, another decidedly lame. His infirmities were generally attributed to gout, but when in the humor I think it must be admitted he was the champion of his year, and possibly Blink Bonny, Adamas, and Black Tommy, who finished head and head for the Derby, were fortunate, inasmuch as, by an oversight, Vedette's nomination was omitted from the Epsom contest, otherwise, like his son Galopin, or his sire Voltigeur, I think blue-riband honors would have awaited him. John Osborne during his career has scored nearly every big race of importance, including no less than five two thousand guineas, viz., on Vedette, Pretender (hailing from Middleham), Bothwell (the coffin-headed, from the same renowned locality), Prince Charlie (who recently has been exported to America after failing at the stud in England), and Camballo, whom I once heard Matthew Dawson pronounce the best horse he ever trained—no mean compliment, considering Thormanby received tuition from Matt's experience. In the one thousand guineas, Apology, belonging to Parson King, as also in the Oaks and St. Leger, obtained a triple laurel crown under Osborne's manipulation, whilst, in addition, Pretender for the Derby and Lord Clifden for the Leger, help to swell the Ashgill triumphs. Cool, calm, and collected, a spendid judge of pace, with great power and unceasing determination, John Osborne is the beau ideal of the old school of riding, whilst his unswerving honesty of purpose and integrity of character justly entitled him, notwithstanding his unpretentiousness of manner, to be designated one of nature's unpolished gentlemen. Next in age, though not yet quite a patriarch, comes the "Grand Old Man" George Fordham, "The Kid" of our salad days, and the "Demon" of our manhood. Fordham is now forty-five years of age, consequently five years the junior of John Osborne. Yet for nearly thirty-five out of the forty-five seasons Fordham's life in the saddle would present an epitome of the Victorian era of our national pastime. Originally a stable apprentice with Drewitt, of Lewis, George, by his artistic talents, speedily emerged from obscurity, and after he had ridden Little David for the Cambridgeshire, in the autumn of 1853, and Epaminondas, belonging to Capt. Lane, for the Chester Cup in the spring of 1854, he never once looked back, but throughout the length and breadth of the land was in earnest request by both patrician and plebeian owners whenever on equine contests bent. At one time it was in the black and yellow cap of Mr. Padwick (racing as Mr. Howard), of financial fame, on Virago, Scythian, and others that Fordham was in the van. Anon Mr. Ten Broeck, the American, for Prioress, Starke, Paris, Umpire, etc., enlisted his assistance. With the well-known tricolour of Mr. Lefevre he was ever dangerous, whilst recently the blue and yellow of the house of Rothschild has attained a presumptive right to "George's" invaluable services. Strange to relate, though Fordham has ridden more winners than any other jockey of the present or any other previous era, he has been singularly unfortunate in the Derby, Sir Bevy's alone enabling his name to go down to posterity in connection with winning that event, whilst the St. Leger has never once fallen to his lot. As a horseman, when in his zenith, Fordham never had his superior; he rides with his hands as well as his head, he possesses almost a supernatural power of discriminating exactly what his horse can accomplish, and though frequently some distance from home apparently on a beaten animal, by careful nursing, with one final overpowering rush he has just got home, and literally, as it were, snatched, to all intents and purposes, a hopeless race out of the fire. Those who saw his finish this season on Ladislas for the Jockey Club Cup, qualified to pass a judicial opinion, pronounced it "the poetry of riding." Jem Goater is another of the "old hands" the same age as Fordham; Goater has done yoeman service in his day; years ago I recollect him steering, methinks it was Joe Miller, round the Roodee soup plate in advance of forty-two opponents, the largest field ever stripped for the Cestrian Cup. Since those halcyon days Goater has had many masters and seen many vicissitudes; as a young man he had a very elegant seat, and, being gifted with a long reach and strong arms, was invariably found powerful enough to manage the most fiery thoroughbred. From Lord Portsmouth, the late Captain Savile, and the late Count Lagrange our "James" received plenty of employment, and amongst other triumphs two St. Legers, respectively on Petrarch and Rayon d'Or, have fallen to his share. How shall I sing the praises of Archer—Freddy Bowman—the so-called irrepressible "Tinman," for who does not know his fame, who has not witnessed scores and scores of his triumphs? Comparisons, I know, are odious, but surely one who has for several years headed the list of winning mounts, and who has attracted the attention of that important functionary "the man in the box" upwards of 1,200 times in six seasons, is deserving of the highest eulogies a sporting writer sees fit to bestow. Guineas, Derbies, Oaks, and Legers galore have been registered to his fame. Who that saw it can forget his finish on Bend Or at Epsom, in 1880. Who can obliterate from recollection his triumph with Galliard for the Two Thousand Guineas, or the sensational performance which brought Dutch Oven to the front for the St. Leger? *Facile princeps* is, indeed, a title that Frederick Archer has fairly earned. To use truthful English, he is a veritable "Prince of the pigskin;" at times by meteoric displays of artistic earnestness and never-say-die determination, he arouses even the enthusiasm of the lethargic and *blase* patrons of the ring, who vociferously render honor to whom honor is due, even if financially they have to pay the penalty of his powers. Archer is a Newmarket resident; there he has built for himself a substantial mansion, having married the daughter of John Dawson. In addition to the princely income that he earns by his profession, he also is in partnership with Matthew Dawson in the Heath House training establishment, and he may safely be summarised as a living embodiment of success. Tom Cannon, like Archer, is one with whom the world has prospered. The son of a livery-stable keeper at Windsor, he gradually advanced until he is now the recognised master of Danebury, the mentor of a mighty stable, the owner of a prominent favorite for next year's Derby, and one of the most finished jockeys of the day. Tom Cannon in the saddle is nattiness personified, whilst with a delicate two-year-old requiring careful handling, he is universally admitted as a graduated "master of arts." Probably no jockey has made lately greater strides in his calling than Charley Wood; when originally an apprentice with the late Joseph Dawson he seemed to lack power and judgment—practice possibly makes perfect, so that nowadays neither Archer, Cannon, nor others can afford to take the slightest liberty with "Master Charles," his finish on Hornpipe for the Steward's Cup at Woodward this year being a striking case in point. Wood, in 1883, has had a wonderful season, riding St. Blaise for the Derby and the winners of a large proportion of the prominent handicaps. Last on the blazing scroll of fame I come to Fred the Second, viz., Fred Webb, Increasing weight has somewhat militated against Webb's career as a rider. Yet he is all there when needed. Doncaster, a chestnut scion of Stockwell, at Epsom, brought Webb fame and fortune, and with many of Robert Peck's *coups*, directly or indirectly, "the man of Kent" has been mixed up. Reticent and reserved to a degree in manner, Webb very likely in the future will become more celebrated as a trainer than ever as a jockey. He has some capital stabling at Kennett, near Newmarket, where he is greatly esteemed and respected. The eight shining lights of the racing arena that I have indulged in a chit-chat about all stand out vividly as personifications of men without fear and without reproach, giving substantial evidence that on the turf, as in other mundane matters, honesty is the only royal road to substantial success.

Sam Gamble has been appointed Superintendent of the new track at Fresno. The gentle Samuel can be depended upon to know just what the horsemen and their animals need, and to treat all with whom he comes in contact with that unaffected urbanity which is one of his virtues.

The Ukiah Park Association of Ukiah, Mendocino county, will hold a spring racing meeting on June 4th, 6th and 7th.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¼, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. I, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

HERD AND SWINE.

Care of Cows at Calving Time.

In a state of nature cows give milk only for a limited time, and this time has been much extended by man's art. But by forcing nature we have produced an animal which is more liable to disease and accidents, and as a result the care and treatment must be improved in proportion. In nature, few if any accidents or diseases are attendant upon parturition. If we have improved upon nature in some respects, we must see to it that we make like improvement in all essential connecting points. Different animals of the same breed give milk for different lengths of time naturally, and just how near to parturition a cow should be milked before drying off is an unsettled question. We keep cows for profit, and the longer we can induce them, limitedly, to hold out in their milk the better we are satisfied. In order that the cow may give milk, and at the same time support an increasing fœtus, the feed and care must be proportionately generous. My own practice and opinion is that a cow to be profitable should hold out her milk, and be milked to within six weeks, or two months at most, of calving. I have had them give milk to within four weeks without apparent detriment to dam or offspring, and with only ordinary treatment and care. A cow which is kept in good, but not high condition, will hold out in milk longer than one in poor condition, and will pass parturition with much less risk.

Commencing, say six weeks before time for calving, a change in feeding should generally be adopted, slight at first, and greater at the approach of parturition. It is natural for pregnant animals to become costive as the period of delivery approaches, and the feed should be given with reference to such tendency. The object is to keep the bowels open, and in a normal state; this result is attained by feeding a few roots—potatoes are the best, I think—commencing with about one quart per day, and gradually increasing to ten, twelve, or even more. Other roots may be substituted, or even a pail of slops—bran, middlings or the like, in water, say one to three quarts in a pail of scalding hot water—in the absence of roots. Most of the roots may be omitted if the cow runs in pasture with flush feed, or can have a good feed once or twice a day of green, succulent food, like ensilage, if sweet and good. All these are preventives of constipation.

About a week before calving the cow, if kept up, should have a box stall or pen sufficiently large for convenience, so that she may not be worried by other stock. She should not be disturbed any more than is necessary for feeding and watering; still, one should keep an eye over her as the time approaches for her calving. I have never yet seen the necessity for administering any medicine before calving; neither do I believe there is any where the cow is healthy and properly cared for. The cow should have moderate exercise daily, and should never be worried. If at pasture she will get natural exercise. Her stall should be always dry, and kept well cleaned. I do not recommend any interference, or the presence of any individual in her sight at calving, but the herdsmen may be in proximity, unseen by the cow, but where he can observe her movements. I consider even this as unnecessary, where previous conditions are normal. Where one foot or leg only appears, and the other is doubled back, often a little assistance by pushing the calf back just at the right time, and straightening out the other leg will result in good, and may be done by any one of good judgment. Anything farther than this belongs to the veterinary surgeon.

If the cow is in health, the placenta will come away naturally, in the course of a few hours at most. Let the cow get at and lick the calf all she wishes. If the placenta comes away immediately, put it out of sight. After the cow has licked the calf let it suck what it will, and when satisfied strip out any remaining milk and give it to the cow to drink, adding a little (say an equal quantity, if the whole does not make over a pailful) warm water, stirring in about one quart of rye meal or shorts. Such a mess will be all the medicine necessary in ordinary cases. Let the calf and cow remain together for 24 or 48 hours, giving the cow water slightly warmed. Then they may be separated—the cow put in her stall or to pasture, and the calf put into a small, clean, and dry pen. After the calf is 24 or 48 hours old, if the cow's bag is caked or hard, twice a day is sufficient for the calf to suck. When the cow feels inclined to eat, she should be given some sweet, fine rowen, or, if at grass, may graze as usual. She is better if fed as long as she and the calf are together. Her drink for a few days should be slightly warmed. What she needs is quiet and rest with nourishing food—not stimulating drugs and medicines.

Should the cow's bag be caked or hard, fomenting with warm water, and working thoroughly but carefully by hand, will very likely soon reduce it to normal conditions. Feed the cow generously with good hay or grass, giving nothing of a heating nature like corn or oil meal for two weeks after calving, after which she may be gradually returned to her usual feed with the herd. There is nothing gained by "coddling;" natural food, treatment and conditions are better, while nature restores and asserts itself. If the cow receives the foregoing treatment and care, with no undue exposure to cold and storms, there is no apprehension from future trouble from any natural cause. When the calf is 48 to 72 hours old it may be taught to drink from a pail, instead of sucking. Give it, say 2 quarts of new, first drawn milk at a feed at first, increasing the quantity as the calf grows. Four quarts a day is sufficient for the first week, fed three times a day at equal intervals, in equal quantities. Let the calf take two of the fingers at first, as it would the natural teat. After feeding once or twice thus, the fingers may be gradually withdrawn while the calf is taking the milk, and the calf soon learns to drink without the fingers. A leather strap or artificial teat fastened to the pail so that the calf will suck in the milk slowly, will be most natural, allowing the saliva to flow and mix with the food to a greater degree.

Setting trouble aside, feeding instead of suckling is the better way, whether the calf is to be raised or fattened for the shambles. After the first week, a little oat or barley meal may be added to the milk, beginning with a tablespoonful at a feed and increasing to a pint a day at the end of six weeks. At the end of two weeks, two parts of skimmed to one of new milk may be fed with the meal, instead of all new milk—the quantity being increased as the calf grows older. Judgment must be used here. If too much is given, the calf will grow pot-bellied; if not sufficient, the calf will be poor. After the calf is two weeks old two feeds a day are sufficient, with a little clean water and a wisp of hay or grass within its reach. Hay tea may be substituted for milk, if the calf is raised, mixing a little larger portion of oat, barley or linseed meal than with the milk, gradually increasing its feed as the calf grows. Always give the calf a clean, dry bed and pen, with free air, without exposure to storms or the hot sun. The longer you feed the calf milk the better the growth, up to six months or more; but usually the calf will gain its livelihood by grazing after reaching the age of twelve or fourteen weeks. Water should be supplied, so that they may drink at pleasure; and also, after the calf is two to three weeks old, a lump of chalk and one of rock salt for it to lick. If scours occur, reduce the feed for a time; fasting is better than drugs or medicine.—*Country Gentleman.*

Col. F. D. Curtis writes to the *Tribune*: "Farmers would be surprised to see how much salt pigs will consume if allowed all they will eat. I have come to the conclusion that it is essential for their health as for that of any other domestic animal, if not more so. I have seen two of my pigs in a pen eat a small handful of salt. It should not be mixed in the food lest too much be given—but be put in the pen either in a clean dry spot or in a box where they can help themselves as instinct or appetite may direct. Two other things pigs crave, sulphur and charcoal. I buy dirty salt very cheap, which is just as good for pigs and also for cattle, and keep a barrelful in the pig house all the time. I buy crude sulphur by the barrel. Charcoal is easily made by burning green wood in the stove and raking out the coals. The cinders from coal are also good for pigs and they will pick out the smallest bits. They seem to have an instinct to know that the little potash (alkali) they contain is good to correct acidity of stomachs and to check fermentation. Charcoal does the same thing more effectually. The sulphur acts as a corrective in the stomach, purifies the blood, and heals and prevents skin disorders."

It is a general belief among farmers that milk for calves should be slightly warmed, at least to the temperature natural when taken from the cow. The calves will drink it more freely at this warmth. When, however, the heating is done on the stove it is apt to be warmer than new milk. This is injurious. Milk that has been scalded is constipating, even when given cold. If the calf takes food much above the temperature of the stomach the digestive organs will be weakened. Too warm food and drinks are fruitful causes of dyspepsia in men and women, and will be in farm animals if the latter are subjected to their influence.

At a Jersey cattle sale at New York, March 27th, $6,200, the highest price ever received for a Jersey animal at auction, was paid by the Hon. Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, for a cow four years old, by Stokes Pogis III, out of Bessy of St. Lambert. Mr. Pierce also paid $3,800 for a cow by Stoke Pogis III, out of Jassamine of St. Lambert. The total receipts from the sale were $49,360, of an average price of $601.97 for each animal.

Nebraska is coming into increased prominence every year as the leading sheep-feeding state of the west. The best fat sheep from the trans-Missouri region received at Chicago are from that state whose consignments are now figuring in the totals marketed at that place. It is a peculiarity of the business, however, that very few sheep are raised in Nebraska. Nearly all that are fed are driven in from Oregon and California.

The old rule was that a heifer with her first calf could be reckoned half a cow. They will generally be better than this if well cared for. If the family from which the heifer springs has been a good milking strain, they can usually be bought of native breeds for much less than they are worth. They will more than pay their way, and yearly increase in value until they are six years old, when they are at their prime.

At the Munster Agricultural School cows were fed on ensilage for a week and on mixed food for a week. The milk was analyzed and the butter weighed which had been produced in each instance, with results almost identical, the experiments proving that ensilage was not inferior to ordinary food.

It is claimed that while cows giving exceptionally large quantities of milk will sometimes make large butter tests, as a rule the two things do not go together, being inconsistent with each other.

Indications point to the removal of a good many herds of cattle from the Indian Territory to northern ranges the coming season. Grass in that country is still abundant, but legislation is adverse to the stock interest.

Shorthorns took most of the prizes at the recent live stock show in Paris.

One-sixth of the Montana cattle-raising business is in English hands.

Alfalfa is fast becoming the source of winter pasturage in Texas.

BELLE MEADE

1884 STALLIONS. 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,
Nashville, Tenn.

Orange Judd, Editor of the *American Agriculturist* for some thirty years, but unconnected with its business management for a year or two past, has lately retired from its editorial department and located in the West. He desires to gather a complete "*Postal Card Album*" of his old readers and friends and requests them all to send him now a postal giving their present location and address, naming also, when convenient, the years in which they were his subscribers. Mr. Judd's address is Chicago, Illinois.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

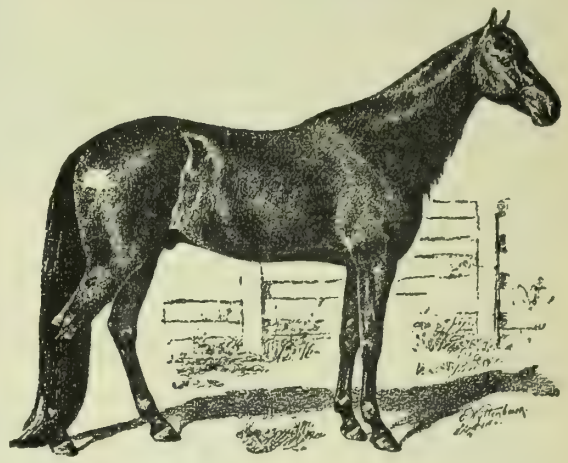
BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better Abbotsford 2:19¼; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:21½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19¼; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent.
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¼), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¾ Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger.

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

Daughters of Glenelg.

Glenelg mares have been such tough campaigners that few of them have been any length of time at the stud as yet. But the excellent race recently won in England by the Duke of Hamilton's three-year-old bay colt Loch Ranza, by Wild Tommy out of Loch Tanna, will create quite a demand for Glenelg fillies at the coming Elmendorf sale. Loch Tanna was bred by Mr. Sanford at what was then called North Elkhorn, but is now known as the Elmendorf Farm. She was foaled in 1876, and was got by Glenelg out of Stamps, by Lexington; grandam Mildred, by Glencoe; great-grandam Levity, by Trustee. She was sent to England as a yearling, and was unplaced in the One Thousand Guineas, won by Wheel of Fortune. She was covered by Duke of Hamilton's Wild Tommy in 1880, and her first produce was this colt, Loch Ranza. Wild Tommy was by King Tom out of Wild Agnes, by Wild Dayrell; grandam Lillie Agnes, by The Cure. Wild Tommy's first race at three years old, when he beat Great Tom (now in this country, and a promising sire himself), Coltness and Camembert. He was unplaced to Kisber in the Derby, and his next race was in the St. Leger. The betting was 2 to 1 against Kisber, 5 to 1 against Petrarch, and *one hundred to one* against Wild Tommy. Petrarch, ridden by J. Goater, won by a neck from Wild Tommy. But a great deal of Loch Ranza's excellence comes from his dam Loch Tanna, whose dam Stamps threw Katie Pearce to Leamington (she was a good broodmare); Start to Glenelg (she was a winner in England, and is also owned by the Duke of Hamilton); Bertha to Glenelg, owned by Mr. P. Lorillard; Loch Tanna, as above; Valleria, by Glenelg or Virgil (probably the latter), owned by Mr. W. L. Scott; Hazard (P. H.) to Glenelg; Louisette to Glenelg; a bay colt, full brother to Louisette, owned by J. E. Kelly; and a full sister to Louisette, which will be offered at the coming sale at Mr. Swigert's. In all probability, the Glenelg mares now in England will demonstrate their great value to English breeders much earlier than any one this side of the water thought. But American breeders should follow a good precedent, and put sons and grandsons of King Tom to daughters of Glenelg.—*Sportsman*.

An Interview with J. McLaughlin.

"Mr. McLaughlin," said the reporter, "you are beyond a doubt the favorite jockey of this country, and your career last year was something wonderful. Your winning the two trophies offered by *The Sportsman* for the jockey who won most money for his employers, and for the jockey who won most races, only emphasized the fact which every man interested in the turf had recognized—that you were the most successful rider of flat races on this continent. Now, to what do you ascribe your success?"

"Well, I'm learning all the time. I love horses, and study their dispositions. Horses vary very much. Now, there's Kinney, one of the gamest horses I ever rode, but if I touch him with the whip he swerves right away. Whereas, if I spur him, he answers if he can. If he cannot, I don't go on punishing him, because that would do no good. I must learn the points of my horses, their little ways, and what they can do. Miss Woodford never whip nor spur, because it isn't necessary. I know that she will do all she can without it. I gave her the whip once," and he said this with evident regret, "but I never have since. The fact is, I do not punish half as much as I used to. I talked it over with Mr. Roe, and he convinced me that the good horses were not improved by punishment, but quite the contrary. They sort of feel the injustice of it in their hearts, and it vexes them, and they run less freely. Now I just give a touch of the spur to call on them to do their best, and good ones answer all they can. Of course there are some horses so lazy that they have to be punished from start to finish, and I don't spare that kind. Were you at that extra day down at the beach when Eole beat Kinney?"

The reporter nodded assent.

"Now that was a case in point. I gave Kinney the spur, and when he did not answer I knew it was because he couldn't, and I didn't continue to punish him."

"That was a tough finish, wasn't it?"

"Yes, that was the hardest finish I ever rode."

"But how was it that Kinney beat Eole on the Saturday previous?"

"Well, I might guess, you know, although I didn't see it. Eole got up to Kinney's hip at the head of the stretch, and that was the last I saw of him. But Eole is a hard horse to ride, and takes a deal of riding, and I might guess that Donohue, his jockey, was tired out."

"But you never get exhausted at the finish?"

"No. I am always strong at the finish. You see, I neither chew, smoke, nor drink, and I love my home and my business. In the winter when I don't ride I occupy myself with driving. I have two fast trotters, both to single harness, and I drive about for hours every fine day, and often when it is not particularly fine. And I walk a good deal. When the winter is over I am not in bad condition, and I have no very hard work to do to get into racing trim. This winter my heaviest weight wasn't over 130 pounds. I am exercising the horses every day, and that will bring me down to 126 pounds by the first of May. I have to get down to 105 pounds, so I shall have to work off only 21 pounds. To do that I need not physic myself; in fact I never did, and never will take physic. This is what I do. By that time the weather is quite warm, and we gallop the horses from 4 to 8 o'clock. By half-past eight I shall have finished my galloping, and have breakfasted. I shall put on four suits of sweaters over my ordinary clothes, and walk from the course to the bridge and back again. I always eat nourishing food that gives me strength—roast meat and sirloin steaks, without any vegetables—and no cake nor pie, nor ice creams, nor anything of that sort. I live pretty much then as I always do; but I eat more, and particularly more nourishing food. And as I don't drink at any time, nor smoke, nor chew, I don't give up anything when I'm training. The exercise makes me feel as bright as a dollar, and I am never better nor healthier than when I'm training. This makes me think that I shall always be able to ride down to my present weight."

"And you are fond of walking?"

"Very fond. I go at a brisk pace, and in fact I think my gait is better than four miles an hour from start to finish."

"Which of the jockeys do you think your most dangerous foe when you're mounted for a big race?"

"Well, Hayward. For an all-round rider, short distances and long, and any kind of a horse, there is no rider so good in America as Hayward. Barbee and Feakes come next."

"And which is your favorite course?"

"Saratoga, perhaps. But Monmouth Park and Sheepshead Bay are nice, safe courses. I haven't seen any of the maps of the improved course at Sheepshead, but people tell me it is going to be wonderfully fast, and perfectly safe."

Las Vegas Races.

The third annual meeting of the San Miguel Stock and Fair Association, held at Las Vegas, was the most successful meeting of turfmen ever held in New Mexico. On the first day the attendance was light, but the second and third days brought up the average of the gate receipts to a wonderful extent. In addition to the horse-racing there were some interesting contests between the fire companies of Trinidad, Santa Fe and Las Vegas. The "free-for-all" hose-race was won by the Trinidad Team, with Santa Fe second, while the Las Vegas Teams tied for first place in the territorial contest. All leading horsemen of the territory were in attendance upon the races, and are fully satisfied with the judicious management of the association.—*Stock Grower*.

A forty-six pound sulky of Philadelphia manufacture was lately shipped to Bithers' headquarters for the use of Jay-Eye-See during the coming campaign.

SPRING

Racing Meeting

OF THE

FRESNO FAIR GROUND

Association

FRESNO, CAL.

May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

First Day.

No. 1. Running—Ogle House Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of half a mile.
No. 2. Trotting—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Second Day.

No. 3. Running—Grand Central Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; dash of one and three-quarters miles.
No. 4. Trotting—Purse $200; free for all horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on the 1st of March, 1884.
No. 5. Running—Colonies Stakes. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; dash of one-quarter of a mile.

Third Day.

No. 6. Running—Vineyard Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; mile heats.
No. 7. Running—Fresno Saloon Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.
No. 8. Trotting—Purse $150; 3:00 class; open for horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on March 1st, 1884.

Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running—Grady Opera House Stake. For all ages; $10 each, $100 added; dash of half a mile.
No. 10. Dexter Stable Stakes; for all ages; $15 each; $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile
No. 11. Trotting. Purse $1,000; 2:27 class; five to enter and three to start.

Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running—Farmers' Bank Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; half-mile heats.
No. 13. Pacing—Purse $150; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20.
No. 14. Trotting—Purse $100; gentleman drivers; mile heats.

All trotting races are three in five; three or more to enter and start, unless otherwise specified. National Association rules to govern. All purses to be divided at the rate of sixty, thirty and ten per cent.

All running races, not less than three to enter, and three to start. Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern. In all running races second horse to save entrance.

Entrance to all purses ten per cent., money to accompany the nominations; all entrances to be given in writing, giving name, color, and sex of horse; also, name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close May 5th with W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Fresno, or KILLIP & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Excursion tickets to Fresno $7.

W. W. PHILLIPPS, Secretary,
FARMERS' BANK, Treasurer,
LEWIS LEACH, President,
A. B BUTLER, Vice-President

Bay District Association

SPRING MEETING

Commencing Saturday, May 31,

And continuing Wednesday, June 4th, Saturday, June 7th, Wednesday, June 11th, and Saturday, June 14th.

☞ Liberal purses for the 3 min., 2:40, 2:30, 2:27, 2:24, and free for all. See future advertisements.

T. W. HINCHMAN,
Secretary.



DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Also, cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 10 cts.

PHILADELPHIA KENNELS,
237 S. 8th St. Phila'a.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
116 Washington St., San Francisco.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1884.

Forty-one head the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy, imp. Glen Athol, Lisbon, &c.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station P. O., Woodford Co., Ky., or at this office.

The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 13th and Elmendorf May 14th.



New York

'Singer' Model Sewing Machine on 5 A Corder, Ruffler, Tucker, Five Hemmers, Binder, Thread Cutter, Needles, Oil and full outfit with each.—**Guaranteed to be perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Don't pay double for machines no better, when you can try these before you pay a cent. All late improvements. Runs light with little noise. Handsome and durable. **Circulars with hundreds of testimonials free.** **$15**

GEO. PAYNE & CO, 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ill.

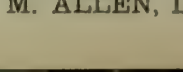
STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE.
Box 274, New York City.

SPRING

MEETING



Running Races

—AT THE—

OAKLAND PARK

COMMENCING

Saturday,.....April 26th

And Continuing Four Days.

FIRST RACE. Russ House Handicap.—Purse $200; $50 to second horse; a dash of half a mile, for all ages, in which are Harry Rose, three years, 95 lbs; Jou Jou, three years, 98 lbs.; Red Oak, aged, 117 lbs.; Panama, aged, 100 lbs., and A. A. P., aged, 105 lbs.

SECOND RACE. Purse $200; $50 to second; a dash of one and three-eighths miles; for all ages; which will be a hot contest. The fastest horses on the track are entered, viz.: Jocko, Patsy Duffy, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Bryant W.

THIRD RACE is the Galindo Hotel Handicap.—Purse $200; $50 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile, in which are Haddington, 110 lbs.; Joe Howell, 122 lbs.; Trade Dollar, 110 lbs.; Bryant W., 95 lbs.; Quebec, 90 lbs. and Panama, 95 lbs.

Tuesday, April 29th.

FIRST RACE. Palace Hotel Stake.—For three-year olds; one and one-fourth miles; $50 each, $25 forfeit with $200 added, $100 to second horse, in which are Harry Rose, Jou Jou and John A.

SECOND RACE. Owners' Handicap.—Heats of a mile for a purse of $200; $50 to the second, in which the horses start with weights as entered, viz.: Patsy Duffy, Jocko, Joe Howell, Trade Dollar and Haddington.

FINAL DAYS.

Thursday, May 1st.

FIRST RACE. Selling Purse of $200; $50 to the second, heats of a mile, in which are entered, viz.: Blarney to be sold at $750; Bryant W., $750; Laura at $1,000; Billy the Kid at $750; and Jubilee at $750.

SECOND RACE. Handicap Purse of $150; $40 to the second; dash of a mile and one quarter; for all ages; to close April 26th, at four o'clock P. M., at the track.

THIRD RACE. Purse $100; a dash of five-eighths of a mile, for all ages, to close at the same time as the preceding race.

Saturday, May 3d.

The

Great Peruvian Bitters' Stake

Will be the first race. The Great Event of the meeting. $500 added by the Peruvian Bitters' Company in honor of the above-named Stake.

FIRST RACE. Two and one-quarter miles; for all ages, $50 each; $25 forfeit with $500 added; $100 to the second and $50 to the third, in which are entered Trade Dollar, Laura, Jocko, Patsy Duffy and John A.

SECOND RACE. Purse $150; a mile and one-eighth, for all ages, to close on the 26th, at four o'clock P. M., at the track,

THIRD RACE. Consolation Purse, a mile and one-quarter, for horses beaten at the meeting.

The Blood-Horse Association Rules to govern Races to commence at 2:30 o'clock P. M. sharp. Excursion rates to and from track during the Meeting. Ten per cent. entrance-fee for all the above purses. Pools will be sold by Killip & Co., at 327 Bush Street, every evening during the Meeting.

Admission to the Track.....$1.00.

LADIES FREE.

M. M. ALLEN, Lessee.

THE CHICAGO
Trotting Meetings
1884.



$75,000.00.

—:o:—

Summer Trotting Meeting
CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.
July 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

First Day--Friday, July 4th.

No. 1. Purse $2,500. 2:17 Class.
No. 2. Purse $2,500. Open to all pacers ("Johnston" barred).
Two Special Races on this day, to be announced hereafter.

Second Day—Saturday, July 5th.

No. 3. Purse $2,500. 2:40 Class.
No. 4. Purse $2,500. For five-year-olds and under.

Third Day—Monday, July 7th.

No. 5. Purse $2,500. 2:30 Class.
No. 6. Purse $2,500. 2:27 Pacing Class.

Fourth Day—Tuesday, July 8th.

No. 7. Purse $2,500. 2:19 Class.
No. 8. Purse $2,500. 2:17 Pacing Class.

Fifth Day—Wednesday, July 9th.

No. 9. Purse $2,500. 2:24 Class.
No. 10. Stake $2,500. For three-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.

Sixth Day—Thursday, July 10th.

No. 11. Purse $2,500. 2:35 Class.
No. 12. Stake $2,500. For four-year-olds. Closed March 1st, 1883.
No. 13. Purse $2,500. 2:35 Pacing Class.

Seventh Day—Friday, July 11th.

No. 14. Purse $2,500. Three-minute Class.
No. 15. Purse $2,500. 2:22 Pacing Class.

Eighth Day—Saturday, July 12th.

No. 16. Purse $2,500. 2:27 Class.
No. 17. Purse $2,500. 2:21 Class.

In addition to the Regular classes, a large amount of money has been set aside for Special Races, and exhibitions of speed by Johnston, Jay-eye-see, St. Julien, Trinket, Clingstone, Phallas, and other horses whose records or performances bar them from the Class Purses, for Double Team Races, Trotting with Running Mate, or a Stallion Race, should one be deemed advisable.

Total Amount for the Meeting, $60,000.

CONDITIONS.

All the within purses (except Nos. 2, 6, 8, 13 and 15 pacing), are for trotting, and are divided, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to the second horse; fifteen per cent. to the third horse, and ten per cent. to the fourth horse.

Mile heats best three in five, in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association, except as hereafter specified.

Entrees in all purses close on Thursday, May 1st, 1884.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, as follows: 2½ per cent. cash, which must positively accompany the entry; 2½ per cent. on Monday, June 2d, and the remaining 5 per cent. from those who start at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street. No entry will be accepted or considered unless the 2½ per cent. cash accompanies the same, nor will any entry be allowed to compete unless the second payment of 2½ per cent. is made or mailed on or before 11 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 2d, 1884; and any entry on which the last payment of 5 per cent. is not not paid at 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening previous to the day set for the race, shall be considered drawn, and will not be permitted to start; but no entry shall be held, or liable for any amount beyond the first payment of 2½ per cent., but failure to pay either of the payments when due shall be considered as a withdrawal, and shall disqualify the entry from competing in the race. It is the intention to place the whole matter of entrance on an absolutely cash basis, and no deviation from these rules will be allowed in any case or in any particular.

Address communications and entries to

D. L. HALL, Secretary.
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING TROTTING MEETING
CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.
June 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

First Day—Tuesday, June 3d.

No. 1. Purse $1,000. Three-minute Class.
No. 2. Purse $1,000. 2:22 Class.

Second Day—Wednesday, June 4th.

No. 3. Purse $1,000. 2:30 Class.
No. 4. Purse $1,000. 2:22 Pacing Class.

Third Day—Thursday, June 5th.

No. 5. Purse $1,000. 2:45 class.
No. 6. Purse $1,000. Open to all pacers ("Johnston barred").
Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.

Fourth Day—Friday, June 6th.

No. 7. Purse $1,000. 2:26 Class.
No. 8. Purse $1,000. 2:30 Pacing Class.

Fifth Day—Saturday June 7th.

No. 9. Purse $1,000. 2:35 Class.
No. 10. Purse $1,000. 2:18 Class.
Special Race on this day, to be announced hereafter.

All the above purses (except 4, 6, and 8 pacing), are for trotting, mile heats, best three in five in harness, and to the rules of the National Trotting Association. All purses divided into four monies, fifty per cent. to the first horse; twenty-five per cent. to second; fifteen per cent. to third, ten per cent. to fourth.

Entries to close on Monday, May 19th, at 11 o'clock, P. M. Entrance fee ten per cent. of purse, five per cent. of which is **Cash**, and must positively accompany the nomination, the other five per cent. from those who start only, is due and must be paid on or before 8 o'clock P. M. of the evening preceding the race, at the Secretary's office, 116 Monroe Street.

No deviation from these conditions in any particular.

Total Amount for the Meeting, $15,000.

Address communications and entries to

D. L. HALL, Secretary,
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies: or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

On the Coast, at prices that defy competition.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS,



TABLE CUTLERY, SCISSORS.

WILL & FINCK,
Leading Cutlers. 769 Market street.
SPORTING GOODS.
Telephone, 5159.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco.

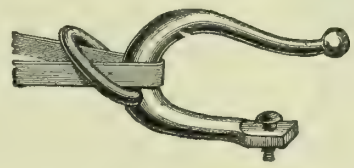


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

THE NEW ZEALAND
Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.
LIMITED.
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a loal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus owering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.
412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull
NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull
GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
CIGARS and TOBACCOS,
256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

Farmer and Dairyman.

A thoroughly instructed Farmer, having managed a large estate and made his Agricultural studies in Europe, wishes a situation as Superintendent of a first-class farm. Dairy matters a specialty. Highest references offered. Address

L. K.
42 Nevada Block,
San Francisco.

Carriage Horses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE
FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

☞ THE LEADING THEATRE ☜

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, May 5th,

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.

☞ Popular prices until further notice. ☜

Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)...**75cts**
Balcony.....50cts
Gallery.....25cts

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE
TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, May 5th,

The Great Tragedian

W. E. SHERIDAN!

LOUIS XI.

☞ *PERFECTLY CAST!*
NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS! ☜

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,
Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,
THE POPULAR
FAMILY RESORT
OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. ☜

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Fast Trotting Stallion



HA HA.

Standard (See Wallace's Register.)

Ha Ha: Color Brown, 15¾ hands. Extra fine style. Action and form PERFECT. As a three-year-old, with eight weeks' handling, showed 2:29½, without a skip.

Breeding.

GILT-EDGE, combining, close at hand, Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Mambrino Chief, dam by McCracken's Blackhawk, the sire of the dam of Overman. Record 2:19¼.

N. B. As a four-year-old, with proper handling, 2:20 or better, I would expect him to show.

Terms $50.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,000 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1884.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:225), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¾, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any infertority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

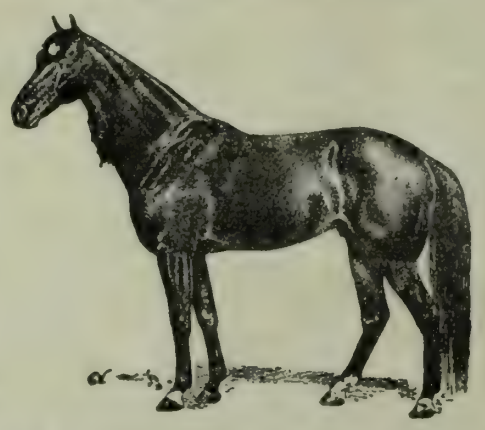
Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:26½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26¾, 2:23¾, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Galeatin (3811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:20, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'l get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
2v1 Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS,
HACK,
CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES
—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**
Address
W. H HOOD,
Woodland, Cal.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to entei into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS
FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves,

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,..... .....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M....	Byron and Martinez.....	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M... }	Deming, El Paso { Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M... {	and East { Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M... }	Galt and { via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M... {	Stockton { via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	} Merced, Madera, }.....	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	{ Fresno and Tulare {	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	} Mohave, Needles { Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	{ and East..... ..... { Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M... }	Ogden and { Express.....	7:10 A M
8:00 P M... {	East { Emigrant.....	11:40 A M
8:00 A M... }	Red Bluff { via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M... {	and Tehama { via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	7:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager,
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
NORTHERN DIVISION

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, ----NOV.. 11, 1883,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		3:36 P M
*5:10 P M		†1:59 P M
6:30 P M		5:55 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:25 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	5:55 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz. Broad Gauge; no change of cars.	5:55 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	5:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportemen's train).

Stage connections are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo, and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS sold Saturday and Sunday—good to return on Monday—to Santa Clara or San Jose, $2 50; to Gilroy, $4; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, $5, and to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing.

THE BATH-HOUSE

contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with

ELEGANT ROOMS

connecting for individual baths, with douche an shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS

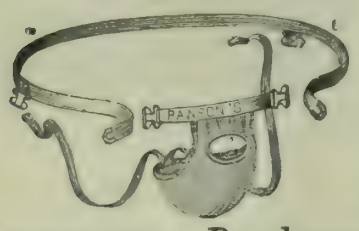
when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

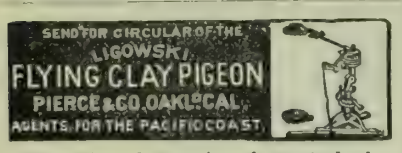
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON.
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 30 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely Removes all others. Perfect Retainer and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Sloan, of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

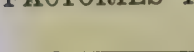
Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



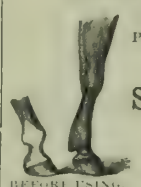
ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

Sprung Knees

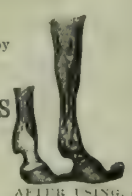
.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City, John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 160 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue.
DETROIT, MICH.

FIRST

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Fine Trotting Stock.

Harness, Carriage and Work Horses.

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO
(J. B. HAGGIN.)

COMMENCING

FRIDAY, May, 16th, 1884.

At 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing until finished.

Rancho del Paso is five miles from Sacramento, on the Central Pacific R. R.

Catalogues and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Ranch, or to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.



KERR'S

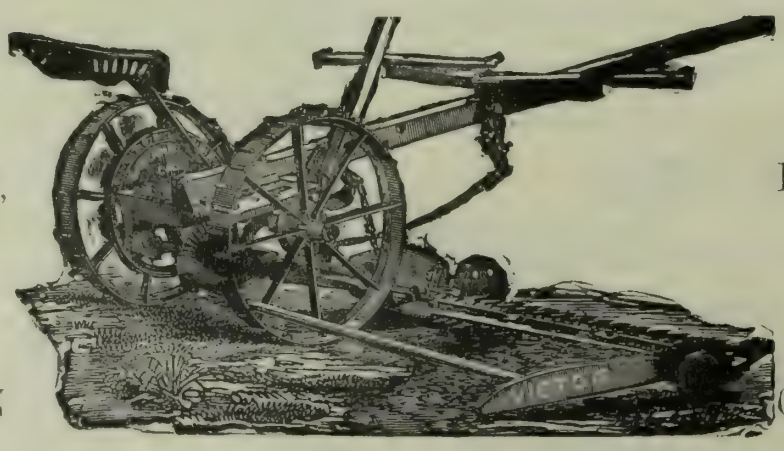
ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

GUN METAL BOXES INSTEAD OF BABBITT, AND STEEL GEARS INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT, AND NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES NECKS

Four Sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

We also manufacture Tacks, Files, Bar Iron and the

California Horse-shoe Nail.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office 329 Market Street,

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND. San Francisco.



Vol. IV. No. 19.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

YACHTING.

The Pacific Yacht Club Opening—Triumph of the Hall Model over the Turner Model.

Last Saturday was all that could be wished from a yachtsman's point of view. The wind in the channel was strong enough to make kites uncomfortable, but not strong enongh to prevent any one from carrying full working canvas. At Front street wharf were assembled the Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Nellie, Annie, (flag ship) Era and Dawn. After the ladies and guests had been gotten aboard Commodore Caduc fired the gun to "break" anchors, and get under way. At the signal the four first-mentioned vessels stood down towards the ferry slips, and on the second gun from the flag ship hauled the wind on the port tack, and stood over for Saucelito. The positions then were as follows: The Annie in the van with the Fleur de Lis next, while the Aggie and Nellie were well to the southward and eastward, the Aggie being to leeward. It was noticed on the Aggie that the jib and fore-sail were sheeted right home, while the main-sail was well off; her sailing master, thus to keep his mainsail drawing, got his other sails at such an angle to the wind that they served to hold the boat down without giving her much driving power. In this position she was struck by a squall off the city front, and knocked down; she was luffed immediately, and the fore-sail taken in with a speed that did credit to the crew, but did not greatly enhance the estimate of the sailing master's courage. The Fleur de Lis soon took her position as leader, which she maintained until Saucelito was reached. The Aggie in the channel managed to eat the wind out of the Nellie, and held well up to the windward, and she let go her anchor one minute later than the Fleur de Lis. On actual time the Aggie made the best trip, but as the first vessel there was the one to receive the honors, they were given to the Fleur de Lis. No official time was taken, but the Annie and Nellie made their moorings about nine minutes after the Aggie. The Lurline, Ariel, Ramble, and Hattie, of Stockton, were lying off the club house when the yachts arrived, and were gaudily decorated with flags, in which respect they were followed by the other yachts as they arrived. Several of the deep water ships lying in Richardson's Bay had also "dressed ship" in honor of the occasion, and altogether it was a very pretty and bright scene. The 1:30 and 3:20 ferry boats brought over large crowds to join in the festivities, and these, with those that came over on the yachts, joined in the counter attraction of eating and dancing, not to say anything of the frequent visits made by the old salts and fresh young bloods to John's little "cuddy hole," where there was a man who inquired very politely, "What will it be, gentlemen?" There was a larger crowd there than usual, and amongst them were seen the old familiar faces, thus showing that the popularity of these entertainments keeps its hold on all who have ever attended. The ferry had been delayed half an hour for the occasion, and so it was just about nightfall when the guests finally left Saucelito. But a few of the yachtsmen remained over, but these few were a multitude in regard to noise. Sunday morning broke beautifully, and at eight o'clock Vice-Commodore Donahue, in the absence of his superior, fired the gun to hoist colors. The eight o'clock boat from the city brought over a large number of the yachtsmen, who breakfasted at the club house, but the start was delayed until nearly eleven, so as to give time for the others to arrive by the ten o'clock ferry. Before the start the Chispa and Dawn arrived from the Island, where they had lain all night, and stood off and on for the starting signal. On the firing of the first gun the yachts got under way, and waited till the flagship could get in the lead and fire the second gun. During this interval, about five or six minutes, the Chispa displayed very bad taste in continually firing her gun, but whether from ignorance, or from a desire to mislead the sailing masters, as yet remains unknown. The fleet was now as follows. The Lurline sailed by Capt. Turner; the Aggie by Fulton Berry; the Nellie by Frank Murphy; the Fleur de Lis by Henry White; the Annie by the Commodore; the Rambler by C. M. Cole, and the Spray by L. B. Chapman. The wind was very light and fitful off the club house, and it took some time for all the vessels to get fairly moving. The Lurline went off with jib and main-sail, while all the other yachts carried full working canvas. The fleet stood over to the south shore to get out of the strong ebb tide then running, and shortened sail as necessary, when overhauling the Commodore. The wind continued light until Mission Bay was reached, where it freshened up considerably. The boats rounded the Hunter's Point stake-boat in the following order: Annie, Lurline, Aggie, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, Eva (which joined the fleet off the front) and Rambler, there being about twenty minutes difference between the first and last boat. From here to the club house the yachts were to "try rate of sailing," and all sheeted home on the port tack. The Lurline and Aggie soon went to the fore, and between these two boats the only exciting test of speed took place. The sailing directions were to leave the mid-channel buoy to starboard, and the yachts took different courses to get to windward. After standing out on the port tack from Black Point, the Lurline went in stays near Arch Rock, and was closely followed by the Aggie, which went about just under her stern. The Lurline, being a heavy keel boat, took some time to get way upon her after staying, while the Aggie worked quicker. The black boat had just good steering way on her when the Aggie came tearing down toward her. The Aggie, by all the rules of sailing, if unable to weather her, should have put her teller up, and gone under her stern. This, however, she failed to do, and a collision was imminent, and but for the gentlemanly and prompt action of Captain Turner, who luffed his vessel, both yachts would have been considerably damaged. The Aggie thus kept her headway, while the Lurline was almost thrown in irons, and, as a consequence, the Aggie rounded the buoy first, followed one minute and a half after by the Lurline. Then came the Fleur de Lis, Nellie, and Annie. The vessels now piled on the kites, which they had been unable to carry with advantage close on the wind. The Aggie reached home first, and after passing the stake-boat got down her jibtop-sail, eased the sheets, and came back under jib and main-sail. The Lurline got her salute from the club house, and from the Ariel just thirty-five seconds later. The Fleur de Lis came next, followed in one minute and twenty-one seconds by the Nellie. It seemed at one time as if the Nellie would have to make a tack to weather the buoy, but to the leeward of Point Cavalls, she got a lead well to the southward, and stood up so well that she was enabled to pass the winning line with sheets started. The Commodore followed her, and after her came the Eva, which came direct from the city front, and then the Rambler, which had followed instructions. The Spray did not go over the course.

The time as taken was as follows:

	Hunter's Pt.	Mid Channel.	Home.	Actual sailing time.
Aggie	1 05 10	1 59 00	2 22 30	1 17 20
Lurline	1 04 25	2 00 30	2 23 05	1 18 40
Fleur de Lis	1 10 20	2 05 00	2 30 44	1 20 24
Nellie	1 08 00	2 03 20	2 29 45	1 21 45
Annie	1 04 00	2 04 45	2 30 30	1 26 30
Eva	1 20 00			
Rambler	1 24 30			

The Rambler's time was not taken round the buoy or at the finishing point. The Lurline, for a keel boat, did wonders, and it is an open question whether or no she would have been the first one home if it had not been for her trouble with the Aggie in the channel.

The small sloop, built by Murphy on Long Bridge, met with an accident on her maiden trip last Sunday. She endeavored to cross the bows of a ship lying at anchor in the channel, but miscalculated the height of her mast, and, as a consequence, she fouled her masthead with the ship's bobstay, and broke it off below the hounds. She has had a new spar put in.

As models for small yachts the Rambler and the Spray take the lead. The former is most beautifully and tastily fixed up in the cabin, and many little "wrinkles" for more room have been discovered, while the Spray is one mass of "sailor work" in regard to her rigging. She (the Spray) has had her cockpit raised and scuppers put in, which is a very great improvement, as formerly all the water that came into the cockpit ran into the cabin. She is ballasted with the lead dross that used to be in the Clara, and is much stiffer than formerly. As nearly all the work was done by the amateur owners during their leisure moments in winter, too much credit cannot be given them for their success.

It is amusing to see some of the aquatic items in the dailies. Some few weeks back, Bob Goble fixed up an old catamaran which has been going to pieces for some years, and on her appearance afloat some nautical scribe saw her and called her a "novel craft," and went on to describe her. This was copied with different wording in other papers, and it pretty nearly went the rounds of them all. We should think that after all the discussions on the subject of this class of vessels, some years back, that they would have ceased to bother the reporterial brain as something new and novel.

At last accounts Mr. Coleman has almost decided to have his yacht built in the east, and brought round the Horn. As there are just as good boat-builders on the Pacific as on the Atlantic Coast, we think this a pity, and moreover, it will be much longer before she can get here, not to say anything of the additional expense.

The new yawl is called the Ripple, a very pretty name, but hardly appropriate for a heavy weather vessel such as she is. She went to California city on Saturday.

The Lotus Club went out as far as the Fort on Saturday and returned early.

THE KENNEL.

Death of Trueman's Bob.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In last Monday's *Examiner*, I noticed an item stating that A. B. Trueman's grand old dog Bob was dead, after having spent eight years or more of active service in the field, and proving himself to be a noble animal. His superior for active service could not be found, and his equals are rare. He was thoroughly broken to "point," "back," and "retrieve," and as for "quartering" I never saw his equal. No expense was spared by the gentleman from whom Mr. Trueman obtained him to have him thoroughly broken. From the great performances, so far as heard from, of the stock from which he came, one may judge something of what his capabilities and performances were. The sire of Bob was A. C. Titcomb's Sam, who received the first prize as an Irish setter in the bench show of 1877, his dam Nellie imported. Dr. C. G. Toland's bitch Whiskey, which received the first prize at the bench show of 1877, and also the first prize at the bench show of 1881, was Bob's full sister. Calvert Meade's Dick, which received the first prize as a dog in the bench show of 1881, was a half brother to Bob. W. T. Daniels' bitch Sancho, which received the second prize as an Irish setter in 1881, was a half sister to Bob. So much for the bench show qualities of this celebrated stock. H. H. Briggs' well-known Irish setter Belle, which received the second prize at the Gilroy field trials of 1882, and the third prize at the Pacific Coast field trials held at Folsom in 1883, was a half sister to Bob. This was the only one of Bob's stock that ever ran in any field trials held in this State, so far as I am aware of, but it is expected that several will be entered for the various field trials to be held this year. This is the dog which caused so much controversy between C. N. Post, H. H. Briggs and D. E. Goodman, subsequent to the late bench show. His death was caused by a disease contracted at the said show, under the effects of which he gradually wasted away. It is to be hoped that some of his offspring will prove themselves to be as worthy of the name of "Irish setter" as their sire, and win many honors both on the bench and in the field. W. BRADFORD.

San Francisco May 8th, 1884.

A Good Laverack.

Mr. H. Payne, of Los Angeles, in a few days will receive from a leading kennel in Deleware a young Laverack puppy bitch, which promises in future to be a great additionto our pure dog blood. The puppy in question is by Don Juan, from Petrel III; Don Jnan is by Tam O'Shanter, both distinguished in our national kennel history. On the sire's side the strain goes through Tam O'Shanter to Champion Rock, Rum, and others equally distinguished. The dam Petrel III is registered in the English Kennel Club, 11,451, and comes in first degree from Carbonity, and through him in direct succession Dash and Countess. The latter was one of the grandest dogs ever littered, never being beaten on the field or bench but once. She afterwards beat the dog that beat her on the occasion referred to. The progeny of Countess leads the list all over England. If Mr. Payne breeds the new-comer to Captain Mayberry's Dan, Los Angeles county will soon have some of the best dogs in the State.

Coursing at Sacramento.

Last Saturday the Sacramento Coursers had a second day out, this time at the Whitcomb ranch; ten dogs were entered. The runs were as follows: Thos. Waite's br b Juno beat R. Muland's bl d Phil. Sheridan; Joe Powers, br d Waterford beat P. Kelly's f b—; Joe Powers' bl b Mary Kelly beat Thos. Waites Fly; P. Kelly's bl and w d Democrat beat J. Farrelly's f b Fanny; J. Farrelly's f b Wee Lass beat R. Mulands f d Prince.

Second course.—Juno beat Waterford; Mary Kelly beat Democrat; Wee Lass ran a bye.

Third course.—Wee Lass beat Mary Kelly; Juno ran a bye.

At sunset no more hares being found Juno and Wee Lass divided the money.

Mr. Charles Lincoln has been selected to act as Superintendent at the Chicago Dog Show, which will be held Jun 10th, 11th 12th and 13th.

TURF AND TRACK.

Dates Claimed.

Oakland Park, M. M. Allen Lessee, April 26th to May 3d.
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, May 6th to 10th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, May 20th to 24th.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

Commodore Kittson—Chat about his Equine Possessions.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The fastest trotter in the world, Maud S., is owned by Mr. William W. Vanderbilt, who, like most of the descendants of the Amsterdam Dutch, the first white settlers in New York, inherits a love for fast horses. The trotter with the second fastest record—Jay-Eye-See—is the property of Mr. J. I. Case. The two fastest pacers the turf has ever known are the property of Commodore N. W. Kittson of St. Paul, Minn, a man who will shortly have completed the allotted age of three score years and ten, and he takes to-day as great an interest in matters pertaining to turf sports as do the men who are more than a generation behind him in years as well as experience. The horses referred to, Johnston and Little Brown Jug, have records respectively of 2:10 and 2:11¼, these figures representing the fastest miles ever paced.

Commodore Kittson is a man whose wealth runs well up into the millions, and he has accumulated it by more than half a century of earnest application to business. Over fifty years ago, when the west was practically an unknown wilderness, John Jacob Astor, the founder of the family which bears his name, sent Commodore Kittson, then a boy, into the Hudson Bay region as his agent in the purchase of furs, and since that time he has been prominently identified with the interests and development of the north-west. His fancy for fast horses, however, came only when his income mounted into the hundreds of thousands per year, and he has gratified it in the most complete and lavish manner. Four years ago his name was wholly unknown in turf circles—now he has more money invested in trotters, pacers and thoroughbreds than any other man in the world, his total expenditures in the purchase of horses and farms whereon to breed and raise them having been in the vicinity of $2,000,000. At Midway, near St. Paul, he has one of the most complete and best arranged stock-farms in the world, and on it are to be found high-priced representatives of every prominent trotting family. At Erdenheim, near Philadelphia, as an immense farm which he purchased two years ago from Mr. Aristodes Welch, whose name has been identified with the rearing of thoroughbreds for a quarter of a century. It was here that Parole, the horse that went to England four years ago and astounded the natives of that island by winning all the great spring handicaps in the easiest possible manner, was born, and the same paddock which was the scene of his frolics as a colt witnessed also the antics of his numerous brothers and sisters, none of whom, by the way, attained a tithe of the celebrity which fell to the lot of the brown gelding. On this farm, which was purchased two years by Mr. Kittson for the round sum of $200,000, may be found a hundred or so of the best thoroughbreds in the land. There are stallions and mares representing the most fashionable strains of American blood, as well as animals imported from England at a great expense in order that the effects of their breeding may be tested in this country.

But with all these vast expenditures of money the horses by reason of whose performances Commodore Kittson is best known are the two pacers alluded to in the beginning of this article. It is only within a few years that pacers have received more than passing notice at the hands of the horsemen, and even now the prices offered for them by trotting associations are not large in amount. The first pacer that attracted notice was Pocahontas, a famous old chestnut mare who drew a wagon in 2:17½, something like a quarter of a century ago. She was so fast and stout that the owners of other horses lacked courage to make a race against her, and in consequence her turf performances were somewhat limited. One of her descendants, also named Pocahontas, was purchased at a low price by Mr. Robert Bonner about fifteen years ago, and for many years was the pride of his stable. The original Pocahontas was handled during the early years of her life by a Mr. Woodmansee, who, at that time, was a resident of Ohio. He is still alive, and last summer, at the age of 74, drove one of Commodore Kittson's horses a mile in 2:24½. His sons Dan and Ben are Mr. Kittson's trusted lieutenants in the management of his trotting stock, the former having charge of the farm at Midway, while the latter is the manager of the stable of trotters and pacers that travel through the country from spring until fall.

The histories of Johnston and Little Brown Jug are not generally known. The former was bred near Berlin, Wis., his sire being a horse of the Bashaw family, and his dam a mare whose blood lines have never been satisfactorily established. The man who raised him, like the breeders of a good many noted horses, was in moderate circumstances. From the day of his birth Johnston was a natural pacer, and when four years old could easily distance anything in the shape of horseflesh around Berlin. There lives at that place a man named Mather, who came to Wisconsin a quarter of a century ago, and has grown rich in the banking business. Three years ago Mather owned a team of gray horses that could trot a mile close to three minutes. He was driving them along a country road one day when John Bassett, who raised Johnston, came up to him with a neatly turned gelding that was a pacer. The talk turned on horses, and Bassett said that his four-year-old pacer was a very fast one. He could beat anything round there, Bassett said. Wanting to test the truth of this assertion Mather told him to drive ahead, and he would follow him with the gray team. Bassett started up the pacer, and in a moment or so was lost in a cloud of dust, leaving Mather far behind, and wondering whether his team had suddenly lost all their speed. Although nothing of a horseman, Mather was an excellent financier, and argued that if his horse could go so fast at four years of age he would, with proper training, attain a rate of speed that would make him worth a great deal of money. Bassett was poor, and willing to sell one-half of the horse; Mather was rich, and bought a half interest for $350. At that time the horse was known as Barney. The following year he was brought to Chicago by Bassett, and kept here about two months, doing a mile at the West Side track one day in 2:15½.

Before the performance he had been offered for sale at $5,000, and it is probable that four-fifths of that sum would have purchased him, but after showing this speed Bassett took him home again, and subsequently disposed of his interest to Mather for a nominal sum, the banker thus becoming sole owner of the pacer. The following winter he arranged with Peter V. Johnston, of this city, to drive the horse, and he was entered in several races under the name of Charley M., having been so called by the banker in honor of himself.

When the horse reached Johnston's stable in the early spring of 1883 he was in bad shape, but careful attention soon brought him round. About this time "Eb." Smith of Milwaukee, a rollicking sort of a man who had made considerable money in the liquor business, became interested in the pacer, and finally purchased a controlling half interest in him for $7,500. The horse's name was then changed to Johnston, as a compliment to his new driver, and last May made his first appearance in a public race in Michigan. He passed through the circuit in that State, not losing a single heat, and came back to Chicago with a record of about 2:17. At the great meeting held here in July he was entered in a race that had for starters three or four other horses. One of these, Billy S., was owned in Buffalo, N. Y., and his backers were confident that he could beat Johnston, they claiming that he had shown them a half mile in 1:05, and a full mile in 2:15. The race was for a purse of $2,500, with $500 added if 2:17 was beaten, and the betting was fast and furious. In the first heat Johnston distanced every horse in the race except a mare named Gurgle, the time being 2:15, and in the second heat the mare was also shut out, Johnston thus winning the entire purse and the $500 added money, the total amount being $3,000, which is the largest sum ever won by a horse in a pacing race.

This performance brought Johnston prominently before the public, and the association promptly offered a special prize for him to try to beat the best pacing record, 2:11¾, made by Little Brown Jug two years before. On the appointed day the driver of Johnston had a man stationed at the half-mile pole, whose duty it was to tell him as he passed how fast the first half-mile had been paced. This individual, who seems to have been somewhat overpowered by the sense of the responsibility which rested upon him, made a mistake of three seconds in his calculation, and as Johnston went flying past him he shouted "1:02." Thinking that as he had gone the first part of the mile so fast it would be an easy matter to accomplish the remaining distance before the allotted time Johnston made no effort to urge his horse, and the animal came home at his ease in 2:11¾, the first half mile having been done in 1:05 instead of 1:02. At Pittsburg the following week the horse was taken sick, and did not pace again until fall, when he was driven a mile over the Chicago track in 2:10, as officially announced, although a number of outside watches made the time 2:09¾.

It was after this performance that Commodore Kittson purchased Johnston, paying for him $20,000. He had bought Little Brown Jug two years before for a like sum, but trouble with that horse's feet had prevented his making any showing in races.

Like Johnston, Little Brown Jug was of humble origin. He was bred in Kentucky, his sire being the horse called Gibson's Tom Hal—an animal with not even local reputation as a sire. Little Brown Jug was used in his colthood as a saddler, and the fact that he possessed great speed at a pacing gait was discovered by accident. When four years old he was put in a race, and while pacing a heat at Jackson, Mich., attracted the attention of Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, who at once purchased him for $2,500. This was in 1881, and that season Little Brown Jug paced the three fastest heats on record at Hartford, the time being 2:11¾, 2:11¾, and 2:12¼.

At the dispersal of Mr. Bemis's stable the following spring he was sold to Commodore Kittson, but foot-lameness prevented his showing anything like his real speed. Last fall Mr. Robert Bonner, who perhaps knows more about horses' feet and the ailments to which they are subject than any other man, took the pacer in charge, and a few weeks ago returned him to Mr. Kittson's trainer in Cincinnati in perfect health.

Besides these two pacers, Commodore Kitsson has a large stable of trotters in training, among them being Fanny Witherspoon, 2:17: So So, 2:17¼; Minnie R., 2:19; Von Arnim, 2:19½, and Pilgrim. This last-named horse, now six years old, is a son of Smuggler, whose record of 2:15¼ is the fastest ever made by a stallion. Pilgrim was driven last season in order to develop his speed, but not trotted in races. During the Cleveland meeting he showed a half mile in 1-07½, and it is believed that this year he will be able to equal or surpass the record of his sire.

Commodore Kittson's annual expenditures incurred in maintaining his vast establishments for the breeding of trotters and runners, and the training and travelling of his stables of horses that are actively engaged in turf contests are something enormous. Men who race or trot horses on a large scale do not expect to make money thereby. It is a pastime for which they are willing to pay a liberal sum. Thus far Mr. Kittson has not been very successful either with his runners or trotters. Several of the horses for which he paid large prices have failed to fulfill the expectations formed regarding them. He now has the two fastest pacers in the world, and that they will hold the place of honor during the coming season is scarcely to be doubted.

Two-year-olds at Lexington.

The Lexington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently wrote as follows of the two-year-olds now in training at Lexington:

There are a number of very fine two-year-olds here at the track, seven or eight that particularly attracted my attention—one a great rangy chestnut filly called The Slashes, the property of that fine old turfman John M. Clay. She is by Glenelg, out of the noted mare Skedaddle. This is without doubt one of the finest-looking two-year-olds upon the continent of America. An offer of $5,000 has been refused for her, and I believe she is not for sale at any price, Mr. Clay regarding her as the finest filly he ever bred. Her name, The Slashes, is in honor of the birthplace of his distinguished father. This filly has no engagements this spring, Mr. Clay being no advocate of racing two-year-olds, and it is his intention, I believe, to wait on her until she is a three-year-old. Another remarkably fine filly is a gray filly, the property of Mr. Grinstead, daughter of Thunderstorm from Fannie Moore, thus being a half-sister to the flying Jennie V. She is engaged in the Quickstep Stakes, to be run over the Washington Park course at Chicago, and will be especially prepared for that event. Tyrant, the sensational yearling last fall, has been complaining, but is coming around again and by the middle of the summer he may develop into form. His owner has $5,000 in this fellow, and he will be lucky if he realizes a fair per cent. on his investment. Lepanto, a son of Longfellow and Nora Creina, is a large, nice-looking colt, and being on both sides of the house from winning families, he will doubtless give a good account of himself.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for coughs and colds: "I think them the best and most convenient relief extant."—*Rev. C. M. Humphreys, Gratz, Ky.*

Lord Falmouth's Sale.

The sale of Lord Falmouth's horses in training took place at Newmarket, April 28th, with Mr. Edmund Tattersall as auctioneer. The weather was very fine and the attendance large. There was not near as much excitement as expected, although Mr. Tattersall's opening remarks, complimentary to Lord Falmouth, were loudly cheered. There was also some applause at the bidding for the choice lots. As expected, that charming filly, Busybody, the winner of the Middle Park and Great Challenge Stakes, carried off the honors of the sale—Tom Cannon paying $8,800 guineas for her, presumably for Lord Alington; and as she is in the One Thousand Guineas next Friday, her chances of winning are certainly very good. The second honor was taken by Harvester, for which Sir John Willoughby paid $8,600 guineas. Harvester has been the favorite for weeks for the Two Thousand Guineas, and it was freely suggested that Sir John was going for both of the Guineas—Harvester to win the Two Thousand and Queen Adelaide, better known as the Adelaide filly, the One Thousand—but to do that Busybody, if a starter, will have to be beaten. None of the other three-year-olds sold for as much as was expected. But with Porter paying 4,000 guineas for Louisbourg, a grand-looking colt out of Chevisaunce by Stockwell, the dam of Jannette, the winner of the Oaks and St. Leger in 1878, the excitement was increased. It was intimated that Porter was buying for the Duke of Westminster. The next lot, Jael, a handsome filly out of Jannette, was knocked down to Alec. Taylor's bid; that she will carry the Manton scarlet is nearly certain. The next high-priced lot was the filly Esther Faa, out of the famous Wheel of Fortune which Tom Cannon got for 2,200 guineas, while Lord Hastings paid 3,200 guineas for the filly Armida, a half sister to Galliard the winner of the 2,000 guineas, Prince of Wales Stakes and St. James Palace Stakes at Ascott last year, while Mr. Ryan paid 2,500 guineas for Cocoanut by Silvio, out of Palmflower by the Palmer, a most promising-looking youngster.

All the lots sold were shown in good condition, especially the two-year-olds, and as they are all heavily engaged and are sold under Lord Exeter's conditions as to engagements, which means that the purchasers need neither run them nor pay their forfeits, but should they run them, Lord Falmouth will pay half the entrance and receive one-third of the value of the stakes if the horse wins. So it is fair to say that Lord Falmouth has not yet fully retired from the turf. The breeding stud will, however, be sold during the July meeting. The full catalogue to-day was as follows.

Four-year-olds.

Chestnut colt Grandmaster, by Kingcraft, dam Queen Berth by Kingston; C. J. Lefevre, 550 guineas.

Chestnut colt Prince Maurice by Dutch Skater, dam Cantiniere by Stockwell; Lord Hastings, 500 guineas.

Three-year-olds.

Bay colt Titlark by Skylark, dam Placentia by Parmesan; Mr. Lawrence, 130 guineas.

Brown colt Harvester by Sterling, dam Wheat-Ear by Young Melbourne; Sir J. Willoughby, 8,600 guineas.

Brown filly Lady Bountiful by Silvio, dam Lady Golightly by King Tom; Charles Archer, 105 guineas.

Bay filly Busybody by Petrarch, dam Spinaway by Macaroni; Tom Cannon, 8,800 guineas.

Bay filly Balloon by Queen's Messenger, dam Whirlwind by Kingcraft; W. G. Jarvis, 125 guineas.

Chestnut colt Woodpecker by Petrarch, dam Gertrude by Saunterer; R. C. Vyner, 400 guineas.

Bay colt Songster by Skylark, dam Mavis by Macaroni; Charles Archer, 370 guineas.

Chestnut colt Gyrth by Queen's Messenger, dam Lady of Mercia by Blair Athol; J. Adams, 200 guineas.

Chestnut colt Little John by Kingcraft, dam Jannette by Lord Clifden; Mr. Sydney, 290 guineas.

Bay colt Lillibullero by Silvio, dam Lillian by Wingrave; W. M. Redfern, 200 guineas.

Two-year-olds.

Bay colt Louisbourg by Hampton, dam Chevisaunce by Stockwell; W. J. Porter, 4,000 guineas.

Chestnut filly Jael by Silvio, dam Jannette by Lord Clifden; Alec Taylor, 1,150 guineas.

Bay filly Esther Faa by Skylark, dam Wheel-of-Fortune by Adventurer; Tom Cannon, 2,200 guineas.

Bay filly Lady Chatelaine by Silvio, dam Lady Golightly by King Tom; Lord Calthorp, 500 guineas.

Chestnut filly Armida by Childeric, dam Mavis by Macaroni; Lord Hastings, 3,200 guineas.

Chestnut colt Palladio by Albert Victor, dam Placenti by Parmesan; Mr. Cardross, 410 guineas.

Bay colt Tiverton by Honiton, dam Anti Diem by Musket; Mr. W. Gerard, 200 guineas.

Bay colt Cocoanut by Silvio, dam Palmflower by The Palmer; Mr. C. Ryan, 2,500 guineas.

Chestnut colt Tresillian by Silvio, dam Lillian by Wingrave; Mr. E. Bird, 510 guineas.

Bay filly Themisto by Childeric, dam Hurricane by Wild Dayrell; Matthew Dawson, 280 guineas.

Chestnut filly Queen's Color by Queen's Messenger, dam Cecilia by Blair Athol; C. J. Lefevre, 420 guineas.

Bay filly Vivacity by Childeric, dam Agile by The Palmer; Duke of Portland, 800 guineas.

The total of the sale is 36,440 guineas, an average of 1,518 1-3 guineas, of which ten three-year-olds sold for 19,220 guineas, and twelve two-year-olds for 16,170 guineas.

The Grand Eastern Circuit.

The representatives of the trotting associations forming the grand circuit met at Rochester, N. Y., April 29th, and agreed upon the following dates for their several meetings.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 15th to the 18th inclusive.
Cleveland, O., July 29th to Aug. 1st inclusive.
Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5th to Aug. 8th inclusive.
Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 12th to Aug. 15th inclusive.
Hartford, Conn., Aug. 26th Aug. 29th inclusive.
Providence, R. I., Sept. 2d to Sept. 5th inclusive.
Albany, N. Y., Sept. 9th to Sept. 12th inclusive.

There was considerable talk on the subject of programmes and purses, but it was finally agreed that the programmes should be as follows: First day—Class 2:21 and 2:30 for trotters and 2:22 for pacers. Second day—Classes 2:25 and 2:23 for trotters and 2:17 for pacers. Third day—Class 2:15 for trotters and the "free for all" for pacers. Fourth day—Classes 2:19, 2:27 and the "free for all" for trotters.

The Poughkeepsie Association was not represented at the meeting, owing to some misunderstanding about the date of the meeting. But they have promptly claimed the week between the meetings at Rochester and Hartford, viz., Aug. 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d.

Dr. W. B. Clowe, of Portland, Or., has sold to William Croft, of Victoria, B. C., the chestnut horse Blonde, five years old, by imp. Marquis, dam by Grey Eagle. Price $600.

Racing at Oakland Park.

April 29th.—Russ House Handicap; for all ages. Purse $250, of which $50 to second. Half a mile.

Delaney & Ayres' ch g Harry Rose, 3 years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, by Norfolk, 95 pounds ..... (Flowers) 1
T. F. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3 years, by Monday—Plaything, by Alarm, 98 pounds ..... (Ross) 2
C. B. Hoffman's ch g Red Oak, pedigree unknown, 117 pounds ..... (Appleby) 3
G. L. Richardson's ch g A. A. P. aged, by Jordam—unknown, 105 pounds ..... (Hazlett) 0

Time—:49 sec.

Same Day.—Purse $200, of which $50 to the second; for all ages. One mile and three-eighths.

Delaney & Ayres ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton by Ashland, 119 lbs. ..... (Holloway) 1
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply by Enquirer, 124 lbs. ..... (Pepper) 2

Time—2:28.

Same Day.—Galindo Hotel Handicap, for all ages. Purse $200 of which $50 to second. Heats of three-quarters of a mile.

T. H. Williams, Jr.'s br h Bryant W. four years, by Monday—Babe, by imp. Nena Sahib, 95 lbs. ..... (Williams) 1 0 1
L. Shaner's b h Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Pairie Flame, by Norfolk, 110 lbs. ..... (Ross) 4 0 2
A. Stover's ch g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk—Jennie Hull by Belmont, 90 lbs. ..... (Hazlett) 2 4 4
Delaney & Ayers' b g Joe. Howell, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd, by imp. Sovereign, 122 lbs. ..... (Holloway) 3 3 3

Time—1:15, 1:15, 1:15½.

May 1st—Palace Hotel stakes, for three-years-olds; $50 each, half forfeit; $200 added; $100 to second; one and one-fourth miles.

H. C. Judsons bl h John A., by Monday—Lady Clare by Norfolk, 118 lbs. ..... (Appleby) 1
Delaney & Ayres' ch g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge by Norfolk, 115 lbs. ..... (Newall) 2
T. F. Lynch's bg Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything by Alarm, 115 lbs. ..... (Ross) 3

Time—2:17.

Same Day.—Owners Hardicap. Purse $200; $50 to second. Heats of a mile.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A. by Asteroid, 90 lbs. ..... (Williams) 1 1
Delaney & Ayers' b g Joe Howell, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Eva Shepherd by imp. Sovereign, 100 lbs. ..... (Flowers) 2 2

Time—1:45, 1:46.

Same Day.—Selling Purse $200; 50 to second. Horses entered at $1,500 to carry entitled weight; $1,000 allowed five pounds; $750 ten pounds; $500 fifteen pounds. Heats of a mile.

G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson by Newry, $750, 109 lbs. ..... (Williams) 2 1 1
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Laura, four-years, by Shannon—Polly by Planet $1,000, 108 lbs. ..... (Appleby) 1 2 2

Time—1:43½, 1:48½, 1:54½.

Saturday was the chosing day. At noontime the wind was blowing strong, and the general impression was that the favorable adjuncts to a race meeting, so far as a still atmosphere went, was at an end. At that time, too, there was a haze over the Contra Costa Hills, and there were clouds in the west. Two hours wrought a wonderful change. The wind subsided, the sun shone brightly, the air was warm, and the haze was dispelled. The foothills seemed to have journeyed towards the bay, and the band that was playing on the picnic grounds at Shell Mound Park appeared to have been transferred to the grand stand. The notes were clear and distinct, softened somewhat by the distance, but not a bar missing. There could not be a more favorable afternoon for racing. While the weather was just right, the course was in the best possible condition. Soft enough and yet firm and elastic. The attendance was larger than on any of the preceding days, and all of the visitors expecting to see something which would well repay the trouble of the trip. In this they were not disappointed. The first race was for the cup at the regulation cup distance, two and a quarter miles, the nominations being Patsy Duffy, John A. and Trade Dollar. Patsy was largely the favorite in the pools, the prevailing rates being $190 on him, $100 on John A., and Trade Dollar $20. There was a great deal of speculation at these odds, poolseller and clerks being kept busy until the horses were ready to start. In a race at this distance the horses were started at the "head" of the homestretch, and when the flag fell all the horses were abreast. Trade Dollar took the lead, Patsy in close attendance. John A. pulled back to third position. They galloped past the stand with Patsy and Trade Dollar head-and head, John A. a couple of lengths in the rear, in 27 seconds. From this point Trade Dollar took the lead, and the half mile was made in 54 seconds, all of them going along easily. At the three-quarters in 1:21½ Duffy and Trade Dollar were in the lead, the black colt going along easily a few lengths behind. The mile was made in 1:48½. The two leaders kept their position, John A. a little closer, and at the stand, one and one-fourth miles, in 2:16, there was not much change; a mile and a half, in 2:43. Trade Dollar dropped back beaten, and John A. moved up, and from there the contest between him and Patsy was very exciting. The two ran past the three-quarter pole on a deadlock, the colt on the outside, and when two miles had been accomplished in the fast time of 3:35½ the black had a little advantage. From thence came the crucial test. Could the three-year-old stand the pressure? Would Patsy be able to carry the heavy weight at the pace they were going? The "middle mile" was 1:44½ and a still faster rate was necessary to win. Yet faster ran the colt, gamely the old horse struggled. There was daylight between them at the seven furlong, the advantage in favor of John A. At the bridge Patsy had lessened the gap, and from there horses and riders were doing their utmost. The steel and cat-gut were called into requisition on Patsy, touches of the whip and "shifting of the bit" were the incentives to John A. The younger was victorious by three-quarters of a length in the best time ever made by a three-year-old at so early in the season; that was 4:01½, the last two miles in 3:34½. The race gave general satisfaction, and even those who had lost so much money on it cheerfully acknowledged that their champion had exceeded their expectations.

SUMMARY.

May 3d—The Peruvian Bitters Stakes for all ages; $50 each, half forfeit, $500 added by the Peruvian Bitters Company; $100 to second, $50 to third. Two miles and a quarter.

H. C. Judson's bl c John A., three years, by Monday—Lady Clare by Norfolk, 98 pounds ..... (Appleby) 1
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A. by Asteroid, 125 pounds ..... (Williams) 2
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton by Ashland, 120 pounds ..... (Holloway) 3

Time—4:01½.

The second race was a dash of one and one-eighth miles, in which were Neilson, Billy the Kid and Haddington. Neilson was the favorite at $40, Billy bringing $15 and Haddington $7. Those who had lost on the previous race "plunged" to get even, and the bidding was very brisk in the auction, while the mutuals did a big business. Whatever chances the favorite had were weakened by her actions at the post. She plunged, reared and caverted, tried to go over, under or through the fences, apparently more imbued with the spirit of Sullivan and Muldoon than that of Kittleman and delayed the start for a long time. In drawing for places she got the inside which made the task of getting her off still more arduous, as that placed her in close proximity to the fence which she seemed anxious to demolish. When the flag fell she was a trifle in the rear, and at the first passing of the stand in 13 seconds she was third. At the quarter pole in 38½ seconds, she had passed her competitor, and the furlong mark, the half-mile pole, in 1:03¾, she still led, though the Kid had improved his position. When the homestretch was reached it was evident that there would be an exciting conclusion, as all three were close together, though Neilson still led. The mile was made in 1:44, and from the reporter's stand it was impossible to tell the exact positions, but as the goal was neared the horse with the horrible name came away, and Billy the Kid was hailed the winner by three-fourths of a length over Haddington, the whilom favorite, that much in the rear of the second; time, 1:57½.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Purse $150, $50 to second; for all ages. One and one-eighth miles.

G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson by Newry, 119 pounds ..... (Hazlett) 1
H. C. Judson's ch m Neilson, three years, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson by imp. Hercules, 97 pounds ..... (Flowers) 2
L. Shaner's b h Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame by Norfolk, 122 pounds ..... (Carter) 3

Time—1:57½.

Trotting at Oakland.

The race on Friday was as arranged, purse of $500 for Vanderlynn, Sister, B. B., and Tump Winston, but the latter was withdrawn. The betting was erratic, but at last settled down to $25 for Sister, $18 for B. B., and $15 for Vanderlynn. Both in scoring and in trotting the heat it was apparent that Vanderlynn was as uncertain as ever in his gait, and even his most ardent and consistent backers feared that their investments were once again gone to the bad. B. B. started off with the lead which he increased to eight lengths at the half mile, but thence, Sister trotted very steadily and fast until she was almost even at the distance with B. B. when she was off her feet, and the latter jogged in, with Vanderlynn a poor second. B. B. now was taken first choice at $30 against $20 each of the others, but this time Sister got away with a fine lead which she held all the way, coming in three lengths ahead of B. B., with Vanderlynn fairly up to him. The backers of B. B. must have thought that he had not been sent for the heat, for they backed him at even against the other two combined. The mile was prettily contested until the half was reached, but shortly afterwards B. B., who was lapping Sister, made a disastrous break, and Vanderlynn being in an ugly fit, Sister won handily with Vanderlynn second. There was now a scramble to get even, and Donathan was tried behind Vanderlynn, while McConn gave B. B. a rattling galop, but all in vain as Sister improved her gait, and although Goldsmith jogged her in, he could not avoid barring her from the 2:30 class, for which she would have been quite dangerous during the circuit.

SUMMARY.

OAKLAND PARK, May 2d—Arranged purse of $500, best three in five to harness.

John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral 3 1 1 1
George Lehigh names b g B. B. 1 2 3 3
Pat Farrell names ch g Vanderlynn 2 3 2 2

Time—2:29½, 2:30, 2:31, 2:29.

Capital Turf Club—Running and Trotting at Sacramento.

The Capital Turf Club, recently re-organized, have been engaged with the first meeting under the new *regime* this week, at Agricultural Park. They have achieved an encouraging success, and the question of the permanency of the club as a local institution seems to be settled. The new track has been quite satisfactory though slow. The following is a resume of the racing up to the time of going to press:

First Day, May 6th.—Running; purse $300, for all ages. Heats of three-quarters of a mile.

Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton, 115 pounds ..... (Appleby) 1 1
M. M. Allen's br c Bryant W., four years, by Monday—Bebe, 118 pounds ..... (Williams) 2 2
Lee Shaner's b s Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame, 120 pounds ..... (Carter) 3 3
Fred Bridge's s g St. Patrick, aged, 103 pounds ..... (Flowers) 4 4

Time—1:18¼, 1:17¾.

Won easily. Pools—First heat Bryant W. $40, Haddington $10, Field $5. Second heat, Haddington $20, Bryant W. $12. Paris Mutuels paid $20.55.

Same Day.—Running, for all ages; purse $250. One mile and a quarter.

M. M. Allen's b s Jocko, aged, by Cariboo—Reply, 122 lbs. (Williams) 1
W. M. Murray's br s Birdcatcher, aged, by Specter—Pet, 122 pounds ..... (Appleby) 2
L. J. Rose's s g Harry Rose, three years, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, 99 pounds ..... (Flowers) 3
W. B. Todhunter's b s John Funk, three years, by Monday—Susie B. Moore, 122 pounds ..... (Courtney) 4

Time—2:13¾.

Pools—Harry Rose $25, Jocko $10, Field $4. Paris Mutuels paid $8.60.

The Race—Birdcatcher was first away and led for three-quarters of a mile, with Harry Rose second, Jocko third and Funk last. Around the turn Rose and Jocko were both sent along sharply, and for a furlong the triangular fight was warm. At the seven-furlong pole Rose fell back beaten, and although Birdcatcher made a game struggle, Jocko was first to the winning post by a length.

Same Day—Trotting; purse $200, for named horses.

P. J. Williams' s s Goldnut 1 1 1
W. F. Smith's bl g Alborak 2 2 2
John Robinson's br g Colonel ..... 3 dist.

Time—2:50, 2:51½, 2:51½.

Pools—First heat, Alborak $40, Goldnut $30, Colonel $20. Second heat, Goldnut $20, Alborak $17.

The Cash System.

The plan recently discussed by some of the officers of the Kentucky Association to open stakes on the cash instalment basis, is thought well of by many leading turfmen. Owners of large successful stables like the Dwyers would be much better off to-day had there been no credit system. The orders for forfeits which they hold amount to thousands of dollars. It is just as easy for the nominator to pay a portion of the fee when he sends in the nomination as it is to raise the entire forfeit after the race has been run. If the declaration is ten dollars, let this sum be sent in with the entry, and if the second instalment is not paid on a fixed day, the horse will be considered out. The final payment should be collected the evening before the race, and then the treasurer of the club would be able to hand to the winner of the stake all that is due him in clean cash, instead of part money and part orders, some of which are not worth the paper on which they are written. If a horse is sold with his engagements the seller could collect from the purchaser the fees paid, and thus close up the account. And should a purchaser make a deal with an irresponsible party for a horse, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that no concealed claim for forfeits could be presented when he got ready to start in a race. The cash system will do away with deception, confusion, and debt, and the winner of an event will collect without any trouble every cent that is due him. Chicago has proved the value of the plan in her trotting stakes, and the jockey clubs can do just as well with their running stakes.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Owners and the Public.

[Melbourne Sportsman.]

Some weeks back, when penning an article on "Owners," under the head of Typical Turfites, our contributor "Free-lance" (writing generally) strongly condemned the selfish policy pursued by those owners of race-horses who wholly and entirely ignore the public interest, and, oblivious or careless of the fact that the public have heavily backed their horses, scratch them or leave them in a race as it suits their whims or betting books. A case has recently occured which, although probably due to carelessness rather than design, is none the less questionable. A horse has been allowed to remain in the Australian Cup until the eleventh hour; nibbled at by the outside public from the date of his entry; then backed by commission for an unknown party, and, as a natural sequence, heavily supported, both straight-out and in doubles, by the general public; rushed into position of first favorite—at one time seeing 5 to 1; finally knocked out of the market by individuals who (it is only natural to conclude) knew he was not likely to be a starter, and at last—scratched.

Of course, we refer to Martini-Henry, the owner of which has been singularly successful on the turf, and has won large sums of money at various times by backing his horses. The Hon. James White is a gentleman who, it is only reasonable to infer, from his position and wealth is, or ought to be, above committing an action which would be condemned in a member of the ring. We have no alternative, therefore, but to attribute the nonwithdrawal of Martini-Henry to forgetfulness on the part of his owner. This fact, unfortunately, is little consolation to those individuals (and they are many) who have lost their money. Mr. White, it is reported, won an immense stake in bets alone by the double-event victory of this same horse. Has it never occured to him that that money originally came out of the public pocket? Has it never struck the wealthy owner of a wonderful horse that property has its duties as well as its rights, that it is the non-recognition of these rights in other directions which has brought many of our wealthy men, both in these colonies and at home, into well-marked odium, and that the public who really supply the sinews of racing look upon a good horse (the property of a sporting gentleman) in the betting quotations as public property for the time being, and back it? We scarcely think so, or the Hon. James White, as an honorable man, would surely not allow the betting public to back an animal which was not likely to see the post.

Early last spring the same horse was heavily backed (by the public) to win the A. J. C. Derby, for which event he was scratched on the day before the race. On this occasion we believe the horse was suffering from a cold. Despot, who was consistently supported to win a big race in Sydney, was scratched; the reason assigned being forestalled in the market by book-makers, for whose benefit (by the way) Mr. White asserted he did not maintain race-horses. Again the public was a loser. We are of opinion that, if a book-maker had owned these horses the public and press would have arrived at the conclusion that they had been kept in the races for market purposes, and would have unanimously condemned the motives and the movers. In the case of the Hon. James White, however, we know that, he being utterly independent of mercenary considerations, the probabilities are that to sheer carelessness or utter indifference to the sporting public the fact of their late withdrawal is attributable. If, however, we condemn a book-maker (who has to make his living by *finesse*) for doing that which causes the public to lose its money, surely we must blame an independent owner for doing exactly the same thing, repeatedly, and without any apparent motive. Indeed, it is our duty as journalists to go further and assert that it is infinitely more reprehensible on the part of an owner—who is looked up to and trusted by the public—to neglect withdrawing his horses until the last moment, than it is for the metallician, who is also an owner, who leaves his nominations in a race as late as possible. In the instance of the book-maker's horses, backers, knowing the owner to be a betting man, would exercise a greater amount of caution than when backing animals the property of an independent and wealthy gentleman, more particularly one entitled to the prefix "honorable."

The code of morality which governs the actions of horse-owners has always been loose, and is difficult to define. It is guided in two many instances by pure selfishness; when, therefore, a leading turfite sets an example of carelessness or *nonchalance* how can we blame the book-maker who profits by it, or the poorer owner who follows suit on a future occasion? There appears, unfortunately, to be something in connection with the running of race-horses which blunts the fine sense of some otherwise estimable men—who would, in any other capacity, scorn to do a questionable action—so much that they are unable in turf matters to distinguish clearly the narrow limits which divide strict honor and manly fair dealing, from questionable practices. It is therefore necessary for a sporting journal to, from time to time, by a little kindly friction, restore the lustre of this tarnished sense of propriety, the dimness of which, we feel sure, no one regrets more than some of our wealthy horse-owners who pose as—and we feel sure would like to act as—gentlemen patrons of the turf, and not as higher class turf strategists, ready at all times to act entirely in their own interests and without consideration for others under the selfish plea of the divine right of an owner to do what he likes with his own—a plea which, as we have said, has brought wealthy men in other walks of life into well-merited contempt both in these colonies and at home and which in many instances an intelligent public opinion now resents and condemns.

What He Cost.

J. I. Case tells a reporter of the Chicago *Tribune* something about how he came to buy the little black pony. "There have been a good many stories told," he said, "about how I came to own Jay-Eye-See, but they are all wrong. The facts are that the fall I became his owner I stopped in Chicago on my way to Kentucky and met George Brasfield, who had been Superintendent of Col. West's farm near Lexington. I asked him to tell me about the best young stock, in his estimation, that Col. West had—to write down the names and breeding of each animal for me, placing them in what he considered the order of merit. He did so, and the very first entry was; 'Black colt, by Dictator, out of Midnight.' When I reached Kentucky the little black colt impressed me wonderfully. He was my choice from the first, and I bought him for $500 and named him after myself. I paid the same amount for Phallas."

Alfred Loder, of Lewisville, Ind., advertises in the Indiana papers a stallion that he calls Thomas B. He says the horse was bred by T. W. Ewing, twenty-six miles south of Lexington, Ky., and sired by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Lady Telegraph by Old Telegraph. If this pedigree is genuine Thomas B. has wandered a good way from the home ranch.

Sam Gamble at Fresno—The Coming Meeting—Something about A. T. Stewart.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Thinking that the horsmen and turfmen would like to know something about the coming spring meeting of the Fresno Fair Ground Association, this meeting of this association will begin at Fresno, May 20th, and occupy five days. The programme contains fourteen numbers; eight running, five trotting, and one pacing, for all that never beat 2:20. The track at Fresno is entirely new, but by the 20th it will be near enough to regulation to please all. The association expect to see a large attendance, and no end of fun through the week. The Kelly and O'Brien Troupe will play at the Opera House. I have been very busy having the stands built for the judges, timers and pool box, also fences, stables, etc. In time the city of Fresno will have a fine fair ground. The track is two feet over a mile. The turns are thrown up most too high to suit my taste; it is one inch to the foot; the turns are fifty-five feet wide. I would like to see a large attendance throughout that week, for the Fresno Fair Ground Association are trying to get in the California circuit, and they will have everything in shape in time. Now, I invite one and all to be present at this meeting. I came here to help them out, and will return to San Francisco after the meeting. We have now about a dozen runners, that came in the last week, to take part in the coming races. I saw them in their work this morning, and noticed that the boys held their hands close to their breasts, so they must think that they have good ones. As I am a poor judge of runners it will be impossible for me to give the pool buyers points, but when it comes to the trotters I am in good shape for a short talk. There are some ten head of trotters in training here, but it takes up all my time in watching two of them. One is the high-bred stallion A. T. Stewart, making the season at Fresno Fair Grounds. He is owned by the young and straightforward gentlemen Somers & Ayres. A. T. Stewart is by Mambrino Patchen, full brother to Lady Thorne, record 2:18¼; first dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Woodford Mambrino, record 2:21¼; second dam by Young's Pilot, Jr. A. T. Stewart resembles his sire Mambrino Patchen very much. He is a dark brown, tan about the flanks, sixteen and a half hands high, and weighs about twelve hundred and fifty pounds. His hind pasterns white. He has the best of feet and legs, a long flowing mane and tail, and remarkable style and lofty carriage. A good head set on a long, rangy neck; great length and a capacious middle piece. His gait is big and square, his disposition is good, he is in all a great horse. He has always been kept under a cloud, and never was worked a day in his life, nor never served a good mare. I was surprised to find such a high-bred, fine-finished stallion as this owned in this part of the State, and to know that some of our would-be-horsemen that own dung-hill stallions, "back capping" such a stallion as A. T. Stewart. "Why, gentlemen," I said to them, "that horse is worth that fine brick block over there, that you think so much of, and all the rest of the stallions in your county combined, and is worth now to this State fifty thousand dollars to the breeders." A. T. Stewart is twelve years old this spring. I asked Mr. Somers if he had ever shown any speed; he said that he could trot in three minutes, that is, the man that they bought him of said so; but he said to me, "I will get Mr. Ayres to drive him some morning and let you see him move." I told him it would be pleasure to me to see his gait, so the next morning Ayres came on the track with him, hog fat, and striking the cross-bar of the sulky every stride over a very heavy track in 2:52, the first time he was on a track this year. He could speed a forty clip. It would not surprise me if they work him to see him go well. He is the apple of my eye as a stock-horse. Somers & Ayres have a chestnut filly in their stable that pleases me very well. She is two years old, by Algona, her dam by A. T. Stewart. She has had but little work, and is very busy right now. She goes something like Oakland Maid, to me. SAM'L GAMBLE.

Fresno, May 5th, 1884.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

May 1st, bay colt by Algona, dam Dooley Filly, by Muldoon.

May 2d, bay colt, star in forehead, by Algona, dam Fashion Filly by Correct.

May 3d, chestnut filly, star in forehead, by Algona, dam Minnie Warren by Langford.

May 3d, bay colt by Exile, dam De Kay Mare by John Nelson.

May 4th, bay filly, few white hairs in forehead, by Echo, dam Lady Berkey, by Muldoon, g. d. by St. Clair.

Thoroughbreds.

April 25th, bay filly, star and large strip on nose, hind feet white, by Jim Brown, dam Williamson's Mare, by Belmont, g. d. by American Boy.

May 1st, chestnut colt, strip in face, hind feet white, by Jim Brown, dam Belle Dale.

May 1st, chestnut colt, star and hind feet white, a little white on left fore foot, by Longfield, dam Medea by Norfolk.

May 5th, bay colt, star, right fore foot and right hind foot white, by Jim Brown, dam Julia Morgan by Lodi.

Foals at Palo Alto.

Following are the trotting foals at Palo Alto since last report.

DATE.	SEX.	DAM.	SIRE.
April 22	B f	Miss Knox, by Knox, Jr.	Electioneer
" "	B c	Mora, by Mohawk	Bentonian
" "	B c	Lizzie H., by Whipple's Hambletonian	Electioneer
" 27	B c	Nora, by Messenger Duroc	Piedmont
" 29	B f	Elineen Oge, by Norfolk	Fallis
May 3	Br c	Fatina, by Berlin	Electioneer
" 4	B c	Addie, by Hambletonian Chief	Piedmont
" 5	B c	Waxana, by Gen. Benton	Electioneer
" "	B c	Fanchette, by Young Consternation	Benefit
" 6	Br c	Cora, by Don Victor	Fallis
" 7	B c	Minnie, by Sparkle	Dexter Prince
" 8	B c	Juliet, by Mohawk	Bentonian
Thoroughbred Foals.			
" 4	B c	Cuba, by imp. Australian	Monday

Names Claimed.

By E. S. Smith, San Jose.

KATIE S., for sorrel filly foaled March 28th, 1884, by Baywood, son of Nutwood; dam by Young America.

CLEAR GRIT, for sorrel colt, blaze in face; four white stockings, by Fleetwood, son of Nutwood; dam by Young Justin Morgan.

Chas D. Coward, well known hereabouts, has gathered together a stable of trotters at Helena, Montana.

Belle Meade Yearling Sales.

The annual sale of yearlings at Belle Meade occurred on the 30th ult. The weather was showery during the day, but that did not keep the racing men away from the sale. There was great demand for hacks during the morning to convey those who were desirous of purchasing some of the youngsters. Among those were the Dwyer Brothers, of Brooklyn; S. D. Bruce and Appleby & Johnson, of New York; Captain Cottrell, of Mobile; Wooding & Puryear, Ed. Corrigan, George Kernaghan, and many others from all parts of the country. The stock was acknowledged by all parties as being in fine condition and worthy of the reputation of Belle Meade. The following is a list of the sales, with the names of the purchasers, and the prices paid for the youngsters:

No. 1—Equibalance, b c by Enquirer, dam Bandanna, by Bonnie Scotland; S. D. Bruce..... $650
No. 2—Tariff, br or b c by Great Tom, dam Silver Maid, by Bonnie Scotland; Ed. Corrigan..... 375
No. 3—Elberon, blk c by Enquirer, dam Babee, by Bonnie Scotland; J. M. Arnold..... 350
No. 4—Epicure, b c by Enquirer, dam Benicia, by Jack Malone; S. D. Bruce..... 725
No. 5—Envoleur, b c by Enquirer, dam Colossa, by Colossus; Dwyer Brothers..... 1,000
No. 6—Beverley, ch c by Bramble, dam Sue Walton, by Jack Malone; Appleby & Johnson..... 400
No. 7—Teetotaler, ch c by Great Tom, dam Lady Lindora, by Australian; G. H. Kernaghan..... 675
No. 8—Epsom, ch c by Enquirer, dam Bella Donna, by Brown Dick; Fayette Smith..... 275
No. 9—Egmont, b c by Enquirer, dam Melita, by Muggins; G. W. Curtis..... 275
No. 10—Brambleton, b c by Bramble, dam Valeriam, by Vandal; Dwyer Brothers..... 2,000
No. 11—Typo, ch c by Great Tom, dam Martica, by Daniel Boone; S. S. Brown..... 800
No. 12—Endurer, ch c by Enquirer, dam Analine, by Jack Malone; W. E. Applegate..... 375
No. 13—Ecclesiast, b c by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Lawn by Bonnie Scotland; John Carter..... 225
No. 14—Beaver, b c by Bramble, dam Glendora, by Glengarry; S. S. Brown..... 325
No. 15—Teaddles, ch c by Great Tom, dam Edna B. by Breathitt; Ed. Corrigan..... 350
No. 16—Erlanger, blk c by Enquirer, dam Nubia, by Albion; John Carter..... 425
No. 17—Eltonhead, ch c by Enquirer, dam Daisy Hoey, by Tipperary (blind); W. B. Cheatham..... 130
No. 19—Tarter, ch c by Great Tom, dam Blondina, by Bonnie Scotland; Ed. Corrigan..... 475
No. 20—Evander, blk c by Enquirer, dam Jaconet, by Jack Malone; Van Kirkman..... 210
No. 21—Eulogist, ch c by Enquirer, dam Euchre, by Brown Dick; G. H. Kernaghan..... 250
No. 22—Bertini, ch c by Bramble, Dam Quartette, by Jack Malone; S. D. Bruce..... 675
No. 23—Broadside, b c by Bramble, dam Varille, by Vandal; J. M. Landy..... 160
No. 24—Effie Alice, b f by Enquirer, dam Alice Murphy, by Bonnie Scotland; E. J. Enright..... 475
No. 25—Enguerrande, b f by Enquirer, dam Bribery, by Bonnie Scotland; Tyree Bate..... 325
No. 26—Bastante, by Bramble, dam Melrose, by Childe Harold; Wooding & Puryear..... 425
No. 27—Toccata, b f by Great Tom, dam Duet, by Highlander; J. G. Nelson..... 350
No. 28—Ensenada, ch f by Enquirer, dam Buttercup, by Glen Athol; W. B. Cheatham..... 400
No. 29—East Lake, ch f by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Park, by Bonnie Scotland; Tyree Bate..... 275
No. 30—Bordelaise, br f by Bramble, dam Anna Augusta, by Leamington; C. H. Gillock..... 600
No. 31—Traviati, b f by Great Tom, dam Variety, by John Morgan; Tyree Bate..... 325
No. 32—Edgefield, ch f by Enquirer, dam Orphan Girl, by Muggins; C. H. Gillock..... 600
No. 33—Edelweis, br f by Enquirer, dam Jessamine, by Brown Dick; E. H. Douglas..... 235
No. 34—Biggonet, b f by Bramble, dam Bobinet, by Brown Dick; James Monroe..... 500
No. 35—Loribera, ch f by Great Tom, dam Bonnie Belle, by Bonnie Scotland; W. G. Curtis..... 350
No. 36—Eukonia, br f by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Meade, by Bonnie Scotland; S. S. Brown..... 650
No. 37—Egret, ch f by Enquirer, dam Clara L., by Bonnie Scotland, E. H. Douglas..... 280
No. 38—Butterfly, ch f by Bramble, dam Mohur, by Gilroy; Samuel Bryant..... 300
No. 39—Tuscumbia, b f by Great Tom, dam Ermengarde, by Lightning; G. H. Kernaghan..... 400
No. 40—Evanesca, b f by Enquirer, dam Mariposa, by Jack Malone; Wooding & Puryear..... 1,000
No. 41—Tunita, ch f by Great Tom, dam Vanilla, by Jack Malone; Samuel Bryant..... 425
No 42—Bandoline, b f by Bramble, dam Bergamot, by Bonnie Scotland; C. J. Enright..... 325
No. 43—Tecolote, ch f by Great Tom, dam Blondin, by Commodore; Tyree Bate..... 250
No. 44—Benzaline, br f by Bramble, dam Arnica, by Asteroid; G. B. Bryson..... 260
No. 45—Trellis, ch f by Great Tom, dam Maderia, by Jack Malone; S. D. Bruce..... 775
No. 46—Elsineure, b f by Enquirer, dam Bonnetta, by Bonnie Scotland; Fayette Smith..... 200
No. 47—Tremolate, b f by Great Tom, dam Soiree, by John Morgan; W. H. Washington..... 300
No. 48—Bozenta, br f by Bramble, dam Liza Davis, by Whirlwind; Edward Corrigan..... 1,250
No 49—Tyranny, ch f by Great Tom, dam Mozelle, by Jack Malone: S. D. Bruce..... 1,000

Sale of Shenandoah and Freda.

Last Saturday was consummated a sale of two of the crack Palo Alto three-year-olds, the brown colt Shenandoah by Shannon, dam Demirep by young Melbourne, from Methilde by imp. Scythian, and the black filly Freda by Wildidle, dam Frolic by Thunder, from imp. Siskin by Muscovite. Both ran in 1:42¾ as two-year-olds. Freda won the Finigan Stake at the fall meeting of the Blood-Horse Association at Oakland, last August, with 107 pounds up, in 1:42¾, the best on record at the weight. She finished with Shenandoah, School Girl, Callie Smart, Tibbie Dunbar and Rita behind her. Shenandoah won a sweepstake at San Jose a month later, with 110 pounds up, in exactly the same time, beating Bachelor and Mr. Baldwin's Sister to Clara D. filly. The pair is largely engaged in the east, and will add greatly to the strength of the Santa Anita Stable.

English Racing—The Two Thousand.

LONDON, April 30th, 1884.—At the Newmarket first spring meeting to-day the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stake was won by Mr. Foy's brown colt Scot Free (late Donald II). Mr. Gerard's chestnut colt St. Medard (late Crusader II) came in second, and Sir John Willoughby's (late Lord Falmouth's) brown colt Harvester, third. There were ten starters.

Harvester, Superba, St. Medard, Royal Fern, Hermitage and Scot Free made the running, Scot Free leading to Abingdon Dip. Superba then assumed the lead until Platt let out Scot Free, who came clear away and won in a canter by five lengths. There was only a head between St. Medard and Harvester. The others finished in the following order:—Superba, Royal Fern, Beauchamp, Hermitage, the Sister to Adelaide colt, Prince Rudolph and Doncaster Cup. The winner's time was 1 min. 48 sec.

Scot Free was ridden by Platt, St. Medard by Archer, and Harvester by Webb.

The other starters and their jockeys were:—

Lord Ellesmere's bay or brown colt Prince Rudolph (Giles).

Sir G. Chetwynd's bay colt by Hermit, out of Sister to Adelaide (Wood).

Mr. E. Bird's bay or brown colt Doncaster Cup (Goater).

Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's bay colt Royal Fern (Cannon).

Mr. R. Jardine's bay colt Beauchamp (Osborne).

Mr. Lefevre's bay colt Hermitage (C. Loates).

Mr. R. Peck's bay filly Superba (S. Loates).

The betting at the start was: 3 to 1 against Scot Free; 11 to 2 against St. Medard; 20 to 1 against Harvester; 100 to 1 against Prince Rudolph; 11 to 1 against the sister to Adelaide colt; 100 to 1 against Doncaster Cup; 7 to 2 against Royal Fern; 25 to 1 against Beauchamp; 100 to 1 against Hermitage; 4 to 1 against Superba.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes. A subscription of 100 sovereign each, half forfeit, for three-year-olds, colts, 126 pounds; fillies, 121 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. R. M.: 81 subscribers.

Mr. Foy's br c Scot Free, by Macgregor, out of Celibacy..... 1
Mr. Gerard's ch c St. Medard, by Hermit, dam by Musket, out of Adelaide's dam..... 2
Sir John Willoughby's br c Harvester, by Sterling, out of Wheatear.. 3

Scot Free (late Donald II.) is a brown colt, three years old, by Macgregor, out of Celibacy, by Lord Clifden, second dam by The Cowl. As a two-year-old he started three times. Was unplaced to Wild Thyme for the Woodcote Stakes at the Epsom summer meeting; unplaced to Offspring in a plate race at Ascot in June, and won the Great Sapling Plate, five furlongs, at Sundown Park, October 18th, defeating the Hermit-Adelaide colt, Camlet, and five others. In this race 20 to 1 was offered against him at the start and he won by a neck.

St. Medard is a bay colt (three years) by Hermit, dam by Musket, out of Adelaide's dam. He started six times last year, winning twice, the first time at the Newmarket second October meeting, when he captured a plate race over the Bretby Stakes course, winning from a field of eight, and the second time pulling off the Monday Nursery Handicap from ten others at the Newmarket Houghton meeting.

Harvester is a brown colt (three years) by Sterling, out of Wheatear. Bought on Monday last at Lord Falmouth's sale, by Sir J. Willoughby, for $43,000. Started six times last year, winning twice, capturing the Triennial Produce Stakes at the Newmarket first October meeting, ridden by Fred Archer, and defeating a field of eight, and the Clearwell Stakes at the Newmarket second October meeting, again ridden by Archer.

The Suburban Handicap, Coney Island June, 1884.

Seldom, in the annals of the American Turf, has there been a handicap that excited more attention than the Suburban, and as the handicap, taking it as a whole, is a very good one, the betting on it is sure to be of an extensive character. The Suburban is a handicap sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared by February 20th, with $2,500 added. The second to receive $500 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes, and the third, ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced February 1st. Winners after publication of weights of two races of any value, or one of $1,000, 4 pounds extra; of two of $1,000, or of one of $2,000, 7 pounds extra; of three of $1,000, or two of $2,000, 10 pounds extra. One mile and a quarter. This handicap closed with the respectable entry of sixty horses, and the man who actually spots the winner is lucky. To commence with the top weights, George Kinney, 4 years old, is handicapped at 132 pounds (the top weight), and although it seems a crushing weight, he is such a good horse that, were I certain that he would represent the "Red and Blue" interest, I should hold his chance in great respect. The best race, in my opinion, that he ran last year, was in the Monmouth Stakes, when as a three-year-old, over a mile and a half, he carried 112 pounds, and beat Eole, 5 years old, with 127 pounds, and Iroquois, 5 years old, 127 pounds; Monitor, aged, carried 125 pounds, and his stable companion Miss Woodford, 3 years old, 105 pounds, and won cleverly by a length and a half in 2:36. This race proved to my mind that George Kinney was a horse far above an average, and providing he comes fit and well to the post, and is supported by the strong stable to which he belongs, will assuredly render a good account of himself, and beat far more than beat him. Next in order comes Barnes, 4 years old, with 131 pounds. This horse is as good a looking one as ever looked through a bridle, but I am afraid not too sound; he has a fine turn of speed which should enable him to win some good races. Miss Woodford, 4 years old, and Iroquois, 6 years old, are both weighted alike at 130 pounds. Miss Woodford is such a nailing good mare that it is difficult to say what she is actually capable of doing, but if I were sure that the Derby winner would come to the post as well as when he ran last year in the Monmouth Stakes, I should not look much further for the winner; but I understand that he will cover from twelve to fifteen mares ere the racing season commences, and that will, I am afraid, destroy any chance he might have had, as it is well known that when a horse has once tasted the joys of married life he, as a rule, does not attend strictly to business. Drake Carter seems to be overweighted with 127 pounds, but old Monitor, with 125 pounds up, reads like business, and should this deservedly popular horse be all right on the day, let the best look to their laurels. It is no breach of confidence to say that Alcock tells me he never was better in his life, and win or lose he is bound to render a good account of himself. Pizarro has, I think, a steadier on with 124 pounds but the horse showed unmistakably last year that he had the gift of going, and will not disgrace "the Parson's" breed. After him comes his stable companion old Parole; now, with 120 pounds up, over a mile and a quarter, providing he is fit and well, it will, I think, be a case of "catch me who can," but at the same time age will tell, and when a horse has reached his eleventh year, he, as a rule, losses his dash of speed. Check-

mate, if the horse he was two years since, with 118 pounds, looks to be fairly handicapped, but I have no great fancy for him, and, besides, it is said that he pulled up "anything but well" the other morning, and another thing, when a horse gets to be nine years old, and loses his speed, how often does he regain it? General Monroe's impost is 117 pounds, and he should not be overlooked as he is a good horse, and is looking and going first-class. Aranza showed a good turn of speed, but I think she likes a mile better than a mile and a quarter, and 119 pounds is weight enough for her. Jack of Hearts is, I think, leniently handicapped at 114 pounds, and if "The Pusher" rides him, will bother the best of them. Kinglike and Herbert are handicaped at 113 pounds respectively, but I have no fancy for either. Rica at 112 pounds is not overweighted, and if it were a mile instead of mile and a quartar, I should think she had a great chance. Free Gold is, I am told, all wrong, and I am very sorry for it, as no one deserves to win more than Chas. Littlefield, as he is a most careful, industrious trainer, and should be seen to the fore oftener than he is, but the old proverb may come true in his case "that everything comes to those that wait." I have no fancy for Mr. W. L. Scott's referee, 110 pounds, or Hilarity, 109 pounds, but when I get to the two handicapped at 107 pounds I have to stop and ask myself a question, these two, Bondholder and Eolist, are, I am sure, good horse, and both fit and well on the day will take their own part. Bondholder is doing, well now, although he had to be stopped in his work, as he had also Eolist. Trafalgar is also carrying the same weight, the good-looking son of King Alfonso and Acrolite (the dam of Fellowcraft, Rutherford, Lamplighter, Spendthrift, etc.) is doing remarkably well, and although heretofore he has not run up to the form that his good looks and high lineage would naturally make one look for, I have an idea that he will yet win an important race or two. Burch and Empress are both handicapped at 106 pounds each. The former ran very respectably several times last year, and I know that a lot of good money has gone on him, still I hardly think he is class enough to pull a race of this sort off. Empress was a fairly good mare last year, and her principal win was in the Pocahontas Stakes at Saratoga, where she beat Miss Woodford a length, being, however in receipt of 8 pounds. After the aged division mentioned, come the three-year-olds, and in all probability it is from their ranks that the winner will spring. Burton, 104 pounds, is the top weight, but I do not think danger is to be apprehended from him, good horse as he is. Euclid, 4 years old, 103 pounds, is well handicapped, and if he runs should be respected, as should Mr. Jas. E. Kelly's Bella, 4 years old, with 103 pounds. This mare is very fast, but I think the distance a trifle too far for her. Thackeray has 104 pounds, and although it is a good weight for a three-year-old, he is such a game, good little horse that should he run in the interest of the "blue and orange" he will give a good account of himself. Pampero was a very useful colt last year, but I hardly think he is capable of actually winning. Of the 100-pounds division there are Blue-Grass Belle, 4 years old; Circassian, 4 years old; Decoy Duck, 3 years old; Frankie B., 5 years old; Nonage, 3 years old, and Heel-and-Toe, 4 years old. Of this lot I decidedly like Decoy Duck and Heel-and-Toe the best, but at the same time fancy that it is a little too far for the latter. Decoy Duck ran a really good race in a Handicap Sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay, carrying 107 pounds; Pampero, 100 pounds; Himalaya, 104 pounds; Sister, 107 pounds, and Rataplan, 90 pounds, winning by a couple of lengths; on this form she should hold all the high-weighted three-year-olds perfectly safe. For War Eagle, 98 pounds, I have no fancy. Wallflower, Vocalic and Mittie B., are all handicapped at 97 pounds. I will pass over the first two named and come to Vocalic, who has a great turn of speed, and should he run, and his temper be unruffled by a good many false starts, will assuredly run well. Mittie B. is another fast mare, and on some of her form is well in, and many shrewd judges hold her chance in great respect. Ecuador and Dutch Roller have 96 pounds respectively, and of the two I would sooner stand the son of Dutch Skater. The horses handicapped at 95 pounds consist of Hattie M., 4 years old, and Farewell, 5 years old, neither of whom I can stand for a handicap of this class. Marshall, 5 years old, and Caramel, 4 years old, are both weighted alike at 93 pounds, and at the same weight, is Water Lily, 3 years old. Now this mare, if kept for the handicap under question, will take a lot of beating, as she was bang up with the best of them last year, and here, horses that were just about her own equal, are asked to concede something like ten or twelve pounds. She is a very game mare, and will be struggling on when many are beaten. Another useful three-year-old, handicapped at 92 pounds, is Economy, and should she be stripped for this race, no better-looking one will appear on the scene of action. Messrs. Appleby & Johnson's Turk is a three-year-old horse, that has been supported to win a good stake; he has done remarkably well this winter, and will run well. Blossom, three years old, is also handicapped at the same weight, but I do not think has much chance. The 90-pounds division is headed by Thurles, 4 years old; now this son of Lisbon showed very conclusively to me, last year, that he had a good turn of speed, and although his astute young trainer Barbee blistered him, he is sound and all right, and should be put down amongst the dangerous division. Altair, Old Liz, Delilah and Eldorado, are the others handicapped at 90 pounds, but I have no fancy for any of them, excepting the last named, who, it is said, has been very highly tried with George Kinney, and there is no doubt that the son of Bonnie Scotland is quite capable of trying one for this handicap, and with such tackle in the stable there should be no mistake, and, morever, I know that a good deal of money has gone on him. Whether this emanated from the stable or not I cannot say, but if it did, then there is danger to be apprehended from this quarter. Mike's Pride and Fond du Lac, both 4 years old, are handicapped at 87 pounds each, and although the weight is little enough in all conscience, still their class is so poor, although I have heard well of the latter, that I think they may be passed over. Four are handicapped at 85 pounds, viz.: Sinaloa, 3 years old; Sandoval, 3 years old; Vibrator, 4 years old, and H. Murray, 4 years old. Of this lot I have no great opinion, although I hear a good account of H. Murray, and Sinaloa is quite likely to win a race or two for Mr. J. R. Keene. Sandoval, when in George Evans' care, was a big overgrown, good-looking colt, that looked as though he would improve with age. To essay the task of spotting the winner is a most difficult one, as before the day many changes will doubtless have occurred, and penalties been engendered; but this I can say, that if there is a really good three-year-old in the handicap, it will take the heavy-weighted division all their time to give the young 'uns the weight. However, if I take half a dozen to beat the field, I do not think I shall be far off the mark. Amongst the six I will take are George Kinney, Monitor, Jack of Hearts, Thurles, Water Lily and Eldorado, of course reserving to myself the right of changing such selection should anything unforeseen occur to place any of my champions *hors de combat.*—*Chicago Horseman.*

The Strathmores.

It was not until Santa Claus came out in California as a five-year-old, and lowered all the records ever made by horses of that age by trotting a mile in 2:18, that Strathmore came prominently before the public. Although a remarkably well-bred horse, being by Rysdyk's Hambletonian and out of Lady Watermire by North American, he had never been given the chance as a breeder that his lineage entitled him to. Santa Claus, who, as stated, was the first of Strathmore's get to come prominently before the public, is a horse that has always been handicapped to a great extent by physical infirmities and misfortunes. As a yearling, he was of such poor shape and so stunted in growth that the man who bred him made several unsuccessful efforts to foist him upon his neighbors as a gift, and at one time had serious thoughts of ending the colt's existence, this being, in his opinion, the most profitable way of disposing of him. But after reaching the age of three years, Santa Claus, who was then called Count Kilrush, began developing a remarkable degree of speed, and was purchased by Colonel John W. Conley, of this city, for shipment to California, in company with a number of animals which that gentleman was about forwarding to the Pacific slope. At this time Santa Claus could show a half mile at a 2:30 gait, and Colonel Conley was so impressed with his speed and way of going that he had fixed upon a long price for the bay colt. Arrived in San Francisco, there was no difficulty in finding a purchaser for Santa Claus. He was worked considerably as a four-year-old, and when five was taken in hand by Orrin Hickok, who drove him in 2:18 in a race over the Sacramento track, the horse starting on the outside of a field of ten, and doing the first quarter in 33 seconds. This performance not only brought Santa Claus into prominence, but had the same effect as to his sire; and since that time the Strathmores have been among the leading branches of the Hambletonian family, there being at the present time eleven of them in the 2:30 list, and of these two have beaten 2:20, the other one beside Santa Claus being Tucker, 2:19½. This last-named horse, who is now but eight years old, acquired his record last season in a seven-heat race, which was finally won by Mr. McFerran's four-year-old filly Day Dream, a daughter of Cuyler, so that the honors of the day at no time left the Hambletonian family.

Another good one of the Strathmore family is Chestnut Hill, a horse bred by Mr. J. P. Wiser, of Canada. Chestnut Hill's record of 2:22½ was obtained during his first season on the turf, and soon after that he was purchased by the late Mr. Chas. Griswold, of New York city, who drove him for several seasons on the road, and at the dispersal of that gentleman's stable, after his death, Chestnut Hill was purchased by a man who will hereafter use him for breeding purposes. The other Strathmores that have beaten 2:30 are Alice Stoner, Steinway, Henderson, Solo, Nannie Talbott, Strathlan, Stuart and Monitor. Of these Steinway, Stuart and Strathlan deserve special mention. The first-named was, in his three-year-old form, a horse of remarkable speed, and during that season obtained a record of 2:25¾ over a very poor track, and when not in condition for a severe race. This was at that time the best record ever made by a three-year-old trotter, and, although it was lowered to 2:23½ the same season by Jewett, there is no doubt in the minds of those who are acquainted with both horses that Steinway was by far the best of the two. He was purchased the following winter for $15,000 and taken to California, in which State his colts are now attracting more than ordinary attention by their fine size, finish and way of going. Stuart, whose dam is by Coaster—himself a trotter of merit—made a record last year as a three-year-old of 2:29½, in a hotly contested race with other horses, and whenever a colt of that age can trot in 2:30 or better and does it in a race, the justness of his claims to being considered first-class are universally admitted. Strathlan came out last year in public for the first time, and it was the universal testimony of horsemen who witnessed his performances in the early western circuit that his record of 2:29¼ is not within eight or nine seconds of his capacity. He is a horse of pure trotting action, good disposition, fine size, and as his dam was a daughter of Peck's Idol, there is little doubt that he can fight out the battle with the best of them. As Strathmore is hardly past his prime it is reasonable to expect that his list of 2:30 horses will be largely augmented in the near future, and as he is now under the management of a thoroughly competent man, the capacity of his colts will in all instances receive a fair test.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

CRICKET.

Olympic Grounds, Oakland.

Fixtures.

May 10—Occident C. C. vs. British Sea Captains.
" 15—Union C. C. of Grass Valley, vs. Merion C. C.
" 17—Union C. C. vs. Occident C. C.
" 31—Occident C. C. vs. Merion C. C.

Valparaiso vs. H. M. Fleet.

Played at Valparaiso, Feb. 21st, 1884. The Valparaiso were disposed of the respectable score of 98. Lieut. Evan Thomas and H. Dawson divided the bowling honors. The Fleet, which included six of the Swifture contingent, scored 100 runs, E. Neat 21, and Lieut. Evan Thomas 36 runs, being the highest contributors. The match resulted in a bare victory for the Fleet on the first innings by two runs.

In a return match a few days later, H. M. Fleet made 142 runs in the first innings, while the Valparaiso team were all out for 23 runs, owing to the fine bowling of Luard and Dawson. The Valparaiso eleven, however, put together 119 in their second attempt. But the match was decided on the first innings in favor of the Fleet by 119 runs.

The Cricketers Association of California.

A meeting of San Francisco cricketers, to organize an association, was held at the Occidental Hotel on Thursday night, and was attended by the leading cricketers of the city. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the name adopted for the organization was "The Cricketer's Association of California." The following provisional appointments were made: president, W. Greer Harrison; treasurer, A. Waterman; secretary, C. B. Hill; committee of by-laws, Ben Clark, W. J. Carr, A. E. Aitken, J. Sanderson and B. S. Benjamin, with Charles Creighton a legal adviser.

The opening match of the season will take place this afternoon at the Olympic grounds, Oakland, between the Occident Cricket Club and a team of British Sea Captains. The game will start at two o'clock sharp.

Our local cricketers will banquet the Union Cricket Club next Thursday evening.

Next Thursday the Merion Club will meet the Union Cricket Club, of Grass Valley, in a return match on the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. It will be remembered that the Merions gained a decisive victory over the Unions last September, at Grass Valley. The Union team have practiced a great deal since their defeat, and in the approaching match will be assisted by Wilson and Ellesworth, two very good men. The Merions have lost two of their best men in J. J. Theobald and Webster, but have gained a splendid cricketer in J. H. Roller. The match will start at eleven o'clock sharp. The Grass Valley contingent, consisting of Geo. Fletcher, Thos. Luke, O. H. Reynolds, Neale B. Penhall, R. Shugg, Oliver Trathen, Ellesworth, Wilson and Dunstan, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, and will make their headquarters during their stay at the Occidental Hotel. The Merion eleven will be selected from the following players: C. Banner, Ben and Barney Benjamin, L. Burnett, Hill, J. & F. Mathiew, Jones, Roller, G. Theobald, Eyre and Spiro. The Unions will also try conclusions with the Occident Cricket Club on Saturday, May 17th.

W. G. Grace opened the season very auspiciously week before last, having made 111 runs against the Colt's of Gloucester.

Mr. Geo. Fletcher, President of the Union Cricket Club of Grass Valley, was in the city the early part of this week.

The Portland and Victorian matches will be definitely settled next week.

FISH.

Sunday being fine, and picnics to the neighborhood of good trout streams being numerous induced a great many anglers to visit their favorite streams, as they could do so at reduced fares. Still, but few good catches are reported, that is, in the right sense of the term. Among the best-filled creels were many fish, that, from common decency, and in accordance with the spirit, if not the latter, of the law, should have been returned to the water whenever it was possible to do so. However, the thoughtless, we had almost said the criminal, will persist in this wrong to the State and their fellow-citizens, and by and by, when there are no trout at all to catch, without visiting unfrequented streams in the mountains, at much expense and trouble, they may thank themselves for the misfortune. It is just as well to keep this unpleasant truth before the public. It will have effect with some.

A case in point comes to us from Bear Valley creek, Marin county. A gentleman of this city occasionally visits some friends in that neighborhood, and on Sunday went trout fishing. He soon struck a hole literally full of fingerlings, and was pulling them out at railroad speed, when approached by a prominent member of the State Sportsman's Association, who at once remonstrated against such work. The party thus offending, in good spirit immediately ceased, to his credit be it said, and thus probably one hundred useless trout for eating were spared to fatten and grow and give sport at a later day. For these reasons we withhold the name, but audacious and wilful offenders will receive no mercy at our hands, and they will have to play it very low down if they escape the espionage we have established. Of all offenders we most despise the fingerling sharp.

The extent and value of our fish interests are well set forth in the following paragraph taken from the Vallejo *Chronicle*:

"Between San Pablo Point and Benecia there are about 400 boats and 800 men engaged in fishing. From Red Rock to Sacramento, including branches of the San Joaquin river, there are about 1,300 boats engaged, with two men to each boat, bring the number up to 2,700 who are engaged in the fishing industry. Over $400,000 is invested in boats, netting, canneries, etc."

This is certainly not an exaggerated statement, and it proves a point worth attending to. We spoke last week of the wrong done the State by allowing the vagabond Chinese to catch our small fish by the ton. Those small fish are a provision of nature to feed the large fish necessary for our canneries and tables. Man has no artificial means at his command to supply them. How wise it is then, to let the Chinese use them by the ton for manuring their garden patches, when they ought to be contributing to a commercial interest in which our citizens have invested $500,000, to say nothing of our domestic requirements. Ill-conditioned fish are no good in either case. Yet we allow the Chinese to steal the food by which our fish fatten and become valuable. This destruction of small fish is an *open* violation of section 636 of our game laws. The Governor of the State, it is evident, has something else to do than absorb himself in politics. If he will not make the Fish Commissioners, the county officers, and local policemen do their duty and enforce the laws, he himself should be impeached. There is no sense in being mealy-mouthed about this wrong any longer.

Bay fishing was not very favorable on Sunday; it was low water, with current strong, and the water not clear. Tiburon Point, on the new Donahue railroad, is becoming prominent as a resort for flounders, large smelts and rock-cod. Where the boat lands the natural qualifications of the water bottom are good, and the fish are fed by the offal from the dry fishing establishment. The best way is to get off at Tiburon Point, and walk down to a narrow strip of land below where the offal most abounds. It is also the best route to Kershaw's Point, where the fishing is generally good. There were not many out on Sunday.

Gus Meyers, who has suddenly become a capitalist in a small way, and is fond of fishing, caught an even one hundred trout on Sunday, in Sonoma Creek, most of which were of regulation size. This is one of the most abused streams in the State. On the tributaries from Glen Ellen down the crowd was large. Water still too high.

The annual election of officers of the California Sportsmen's Club was held recently, at 230 California street. John F. Loshe was elected president; John M. Adams, vice-president, and Ellis H. Holmes, J. C. Mitchell and E. G. Denniston, directors.

Redwood creek and Bowlder, and others to the south, are yielding better returns than streams to the north. The reason is obvious. They are not so easily or extensively marauded by the city army of fingerling sharps.

The best catch at Lagunitas last Sunday was made by Mr. B. Burling. Out of a large lot more than half averaged seven inches.

Noble, the tailor, who is a good fly-fisher, also made a good catch on Sonoma Creek.

Trout fishing, we are told, will not be in its prime for three weeks to come.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon				*	*							
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Pigeon Shooting at San Bruno.

The event of the week in our local gun circles was the annual tournament of the California Wing-Shooting Club of San Francisco, commencing on Saturday last, at San Bruno, their usual place of meeting. Before the collapse of the old Cosmopolitan Club, which many regretted, the California contended with that club for pre-eminence in our gun world, and since that time, on account of its membership and influence, it has certainly stood at the head of our local gun clubs. It was, therefore, only to be expected the attendance would be large from the city and interior, but with one or two exceptions we saw none of the leading men from the interior on the grounds. Neither was the attendance by our local citizens what it ought to have been. This proves two things which it will be well for the club to consider in connection with its immediate and future meetings. First, the poor attendance proves that San Bruno is not such a favorite place of meeting, on account of distance and inconvenience, with our local citizens, fond of witnessing such sport, as Bird's Point and the Oakland Race Track; and second, that the time of the tournament was badly chosen. In reference to the latter point we thought so from the announcement, but had scruples in saying anything that might militate against success, for it was evident the three tournaments at Red Bluff, Colusa and Chico, which were largely attended by the best shots of every section, would operate against the attendance on this occasion, notwithstanding the attractions a visit to San Francisco naturally has to residents of interior towns. Had the California Club made their tournament the final event of the season, and thus given the gentlemen from the interior a little breathing time, their tournament, doubtless, would have been the best attended of all. However, what was wanting in numbers was made up in spirit by those present, for in real enjoyment and good shooting the tournament was a decided success. The opening shoot was a $15 sweepstakes with ten entries, in which it will be seen the general scores were very good. The first and second money fell to Messrs. Robinson and Walsh, whom, we may add, shot with their wonted accuracy throughout, especially the former, considering the splendid lot of birds which Murphy provided for the occasion. The score:

C. Robinson....	1111111111011—14	T. H. Jellett....	0011111110110000—10
P. J. Walsh.....	1111111110111—14	W. H. Hanson.	1110011100100111—10
H. Hopper.....	1111111010110111—13	A. Eikenrothers	1110101010111110—10
E. Fay.....	101111110110 —12	C. H. Pracht....	1010010w — 3
L. Hunter.....	1101101111111011—12	S. E. Slade.....	0110000w — 2

The second was a 12-bird sweepstakes under similar conditions with the first, 21 yards rise, ground traps. The score:

P. J. Walsh.....	111011111111—11	T. H. Jellett.....	110110101110—8
S. E. Slade.....	101111111111—11	W. H. Hansen.....	111001101001—7
C. Robinson.....	110111101111—10	A. Pearson.....	1110001110 —6
H. Hopper.....	011111011101— 9	L. Hunter.....	100010110 —4
J. A. Lambert.....	011011111101— 9	C. H. Pracht... ...	0011010w —3

In this Messrs. Slade and Walsh took first rank, scoring 11 kills out of 12 birds. Both shot very steadily, and again gave much promise for the future, when a few years experience gives them the cast-iron coolness of Messrs. Robinson and Orr at the trap. Mr. Robinson took third money. Beyond these the general scores were not up to the average owing, in a great measure, to the vigor of the birds and the strong gusts of wind.

When the events on the programme were decided, a trangular match was shot by Messrs. Robinson, Hopper and Lambert, $10 entrance. Robinson won, beating his able competitors in good style. The day was not very favorable for good shooting. Messrs. A. S. Thompson and F. R. Clark acted as judges, and J. Kerrigan as referee.

The Second Day.

This being on Sunday was the feature of the occasion, as that day was fixed for the club dinner, which naturally drew out more people to the grounds, still the attendance was not what it ought to have been, but there were more ladies present than we ever saw before, who seemed to take much interest in the proceedings. Among those from the interior prominent as true sportsmen, in addition to those mentioned, was Mr. H. T. Payne, a leading spirit of the Los Angeles County Gun Club. The day was fine, though a trifle chilly. The wind was strong enough to give the birds, the strongest and quickest we ever saw turned loose in California, irregular and difficult twists on rising from the trap that baffled the skill of the best men, and misses all round, as will be seen by the score, were the order of the day, Messrs. Slade and Robinson being the only two who were equal to the occasion. These two gentlemen shot an excellent and exciting match, but Slade lost his last bird, which dropped some two feet beyond the line, and with it the chance of first money. There were nine entries, with a pool of $125 divided into five purses. The conditions were 12 birds, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. The men shot in two squads to save time. With the exception of the winners, the scores made barely reached fifty per cent. and need no comment. The score:

Pearson.....	101*10000w	— 3	Bogart	000100011w	— 3
Fay.....	0001110*01*11*— 7	Walsh.....	01*01*10101011— 7
Lachman.....	1000110011O1	— 6	Stewar.t.....	11*10011100000 — 6
Hopper.....	0011101100111	— 7	Slade	1101*11111110 —10
Robinson	11110 11111*1	—10			

*Second barrel used.

Robinson and Slade divided first and second money; Walsh took third, after beating the ties on 7 birds each; Hopper fourth, Fay fifth.

The next match was at six doubles, 18 yards rise, entrance $7.50, making a $75 pool divided into five purses. Although several of the birds in this match were cripples unable to fly, the lot was generally good, and the shooting keen. Robinson and Hopper made a clean score, both shooting in fine form, dividing first and second money; Kerrigan took third; Slade and Walsh divided fourth. The score:

Pearson.....	11 01 10 11 01 01— 8	Fay.....	10 11 10 10 11 11— 9
Kerrigan.....	01 11 11 11 11 11—11	Slade.....	11 11 10 11 01 11—10
Hopper.....	11 11 11 11 11 11—12	Walsh.....	10 11 10 11 11 11—10
Robinson....	11 11 11 11 11 11—12	Johnson.....	11 10 11 10 01 w — 7
Bogart.....	11 10 10 10 11 10— 8	Pracht.....	01 01 11 01 00 w — 5
Jones.....	11 10 10 00 11 w — 6		

It was now one o'clock, and everybody was hungry, as to catch the first train required early rising and an early breakfast, so all repaired to Cunningham's on the first summons. The dinner was admirable, including turkeys, chickens, geese, and champagne. Crittenden Robinson presided, and again made a clean score. All sorts of toasts were given and responded to with spirit, but the honors of the day were taken by J. S. Swan of Market street, whose infinite humor in telling his tale of Mike O'Brien's dog, and in singing his Chinese song with drum accompaniment, kept the company in roars of laughter, adding immensely to the pleasures of the meeting. The company was large, composed of good men and true. We think more of such gatherings of our real sportsmen would do great good in producing harmony of thought and action about the necessity of game laws, and the preservation of game and fish. The sentiments uttered were strong, hearty, unanimous, and of the right ring. To the toast of the Sportsman's Press Mr. Harnett responded in behalf of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and Mr. White for the *Chronicle*, they being the only gentlemen present connected with the press. For the kindly and complimentary opinions expressed toward the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN during the day and at the dinner table, we acknowledge our gratitude. It is worth while to excite and retain such sentiments, and the paper will endeavor to do so. If such gatherings of our sportsmen could be had periodically in this city and other places, they would do immense good. Perhaps some of our wealthy sportsmen might take up our suggestion, and see if such gatherings could not be brought about. For initiating them the California Club deserve all praise.

After dinner the trap was revisited to close the programme. The last shoot was a 21-yard sweepstakes, single barrel, and the good repast and generous wines seemed to give new vigor to the contestants, for the shooting was excellent. Out of seven entries there was one clean score, two elevens and two tens, an equality of shooting not often seen. The score:

Robinson.....	111111111111—12	Kerrigan.....	10010w — 2
Fay.....	1101111110111—10	Walsh.....	0101111111111—10
Hopper.....	011111111111—11	Hunter.....	01101110w — 5
Fuller.....	111111111011—11		

The champion again asserted his claims to the distinction, and took first money; Messrs. Hopper and Fuller sharing second and third. The latter two, like the winner, shot admirably in this match. Mr. Ramon E. Wilson acted as judge during the day, and gave perfect satisfaction. The betting on individual shots was very lively all day, but in some of the matches the "talent" got badly picked up by sticking to their man. So ended the tournament, pleasant to the memories of all. The committee of management deserve much praise for the arrangements throughout. Our only regret is that it was not held at the close of the season.

At Bird's Point, Alameda.

The Alameda County Gun Club had their regular medal match on Saturday last, seventeen members being present. The usual conditions prevailed, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. It was very windy at the commencement, and the birds were a good lot. Adams again won the first medal, the ownership of which is finally determined by the best scores for the season. Messrs. Upham and Mayhew stand next to Mr. Adams for first medal, but he has now an advantage that can scarcely be overcome. On Saturday Mayhew took second medal with 11 kills, missing only his second bird which fell just beyond the boundary line. Like the winner, he shot in good form. In the traps and character of birds they were about equal; each only had one direct incomer; the balance being quarterers and tailers. Bennett killed 10 birds in good style. He had the fifth trap twice, and the fourth twice; his proportion of birds were slightly quartering incomers. Upham, Goodall, Haskell and Chisholm, each with nine kills to their credit, were also about equal in chances, so far as the birds went, but as regards the traps Goodall had the worst of it, having fourth trap eight times; Upham and Chisholm the fifth and fourth each twice; Haskell the fourth three times, and fifth twice. Beyond these records the scores were not high enough for special comment. We must draw the line somewhere, and a man who only kills eight out of twelve cannot claim attention, unless his birds are killed straight and well. Out of nine kills, for instance, Mr. Goodall only used his second barrel once. That shows accuracy in what he did. Press comments, when analytic, are intended to encourage accuracy by making every man do his best to obtain honorable mention. The score:

Adams.....	1111111111111—12	Haile.....	0111110111100—8
Mayhew	1011111111111—11	Bell	1111110001101—8
Bennett.....	1111010111111—10	Haines.....	1010110101111 - 8
Norton.....	101111110110— 9	Smith	0100111110011—7
Upham.....	0110111101111— 9	Edson.....	0111011000110—6
Goodall.....	1110011011111— 9	Wadsworth.....	1011111000010 - 6
Haskell	1101010111111— 9	Monteagle.....	0110100011001—5
Chisholm.....	0111110111110 - 9	West.....	11 w —2
Wilk.....	0011011011111— 8		

The Match To-day.

The concluding match between the Alameda County Club and the San Francisco Gun Club takes place to-day at Bird's Point, Alameda. These matches attract much attention, and the one to-day is expected to do so, especially as it decides the ownership of the Silver Cup trophy given by the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland.

The Alameda team will be Adams, Mayhew, Norton, Goodall, Crellin, Haines, Haile, Bennett, Edson, Knowles. Captain of team, Tuttle. Reserves, Haskell, Upham, Bell.

The team of the Gun Club will be Thomas Ewing, W. J. Golcher, W. H. Hanson, R. E. Wilson, G. W. Randall, Howard Black, G. P. Gordon, H. Babcock, Jno. K. Orr, F. S. Butler. Take 12:30 boat.

A New Sportsman's Headquarters.

An establishment of this kind, at which the better classes of our sportsmen can meet at all times on business or pleasure, with satisfaction to themselves, has long been felt in this city. We are glad to learn the want so long felt is at last to be supplied. Mr. R. V. Kelly, formerly of Battle Mountain, is about to open such quarters, with reading-room and every other convenience, at 871 Market street, and is now getting them ready. Due notice of the opening will be given in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. Mr. Kelly is well known as a gentlemen of means and courteous manners to our California Sportsmen, and for many years had intimate business and social relations with Judge Dunn, of Battle Mountain, who presided over the Coast Field Trials last year. We could not have a better man for such an enterprise than Mr. Kelly, and we cordially recommended him to the notice and patronage of the sportsmen of California.

Brooks vs. Haile.

On May 4th, at Bird's Point, Messrs. R. N. Brooks and Frank Haile shot a match at fifty pigeons each, C. S. S. A. ground trap rules, for $100 a side. The day was unusually warm and pleasant, and the absence of the customary breeze made the birds seem rather slow, whereas, they were in fact a good average lot, and the score the best yet made in the State at fifty birds. Mr. Brooks gave Mr. Haile a peculiar handicap, which, as the event proved, beat him. He permitted Haile to score two of his lost birds as dead birds. The shooting was not brilliant. Mr. Haile being quite unreliable on his quick tailers, while Mr. Brooks was too sluggish in the use of his first barrel. The match was shot in an hour and a half, and there was at no time any question raised which required discussion.

The judges and referee were Messrs. A. F. Adams, H. H. Briggs and F. H. Putzman. Score:

Brooks	10111 11101 01111 10111 10111	
	11111 11110 01111 01101 11011	—40
Haile	00111 11111 01111 00011 11111	
	11011 11110 11110 11110 11011	—39

At Gilroy.

The Gilroy Rod and Gun Club had their first trap shoot for the season near the race track on Friday afternoon, April 25th. Owing to the want of practice and a strong wind, the scores were below the average. The attendance was small. Match was at 15 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise. Harry Frutig won the trophy—a Winchester rifle—offered by Mr. N. P. Curtiss, the popular gunsmith, with a score of 11. He must win it three times before it becomes his property. Following was the score: A. Herold, 7; P. W. Robinson, 7; S. W. Short, 7; John Paine, 8; E. S. Harrison, 8; J. R. Payne, 9; E. Leavesley, 9. The next shoot will take place the second Friday in this month.

The Parker Gun Club hold their medal match, at Colma, to-morrow. This club is composed of young men employed in city stores. They use clay pigeons exclusively.

American Ornithologists' Union.

We referred briefly last week to the circular we had received from this body of scientists, through Mr. Ramon E. Wilson of this city, and promised to notice the object of its publication more fully this week. Outside the association of the migration of birds with the interests and pleasures of real sportsmen, the subject is connected with other questions of importance to all men, and especially worthy the aid of the press. In stating the objects of the Ornithologists' Union, we perhaps cannot do better than republish the opening paragraph of their circular.

Bird Migration.

At the First Congress of the American Ornithologists Union, held in New York City, September 26th-28th, 1883, a Committee on the Migration of Birds was appointed. It is the purpose of this Committee to investigate in all its bearings, and to the fullest extent possible, the subject of the migration of birds in the United States and British North America. The work will not be limited to the accumulation of records of the times of arrival and departure of the different species, but will embrace the collection of all data that may aid in determining the causes which influence the progress of migration from season to season. For example, severe storms, gales of wind, protracted periods of unusually high or low temperature (for the locality and time of year) are among the atmospheric conditions that are known to exert marked effects upon the movements of birds. The opening of the leaves and the flowering of certain plants, with the correlative appearance of a multitude of insects, are also among the factors that have to do with the abundance of many species. Hence, the careful registration of certain meteorological phenomena, and of the state of advancing vegetation from day to day, will constitute prominent items in the record books of the observer. For the purpose of rendering the result of the season's work as full and valuable as possible, the Committee earnestly solicits the co-operation of every ornithologist, field-collector, sportsman, and observer of nature in North America. Indeed, a large corps of observers is absolutely essential to the success of the undertaking, and the Committee hopes to receive substantial aid from many who profess no knowledge of ornithology. Efficient service can be rendered by those familiar with only our commonest birds, and the Committee will gladly accept data concerning any well-known species.

All we need added at present is that Mr. L. Belding is the representative of the Union on this coast. He has for many years been a resident of central California, making his headquarters at Marysville. By nature, education and experience he is well suited for the position, as he is one of the most expert hunters and fishermen in our midst. Of late years he has been collecting data for the National Museum, and is now doing the same for the Ornithologist Union. At present he is at San Diego working up southern California. Most hunters and sportsmen, if at all observant, learn much about the migration of game birds and game animals. Mr. Wilson, in the meantime, will be glad to receive any communications on the subject which may be sent him.

Snipe and Duck in the Marshes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I give you a few lines which may be of interest to many readers of your valuable paper. Regarding snipe and duck, I have devoted the principel part of my time to English snipe shooting since March, though I have watched the progress of the duck very closely. Snipe have been very scarce the whole season through, and I cannot account why. However, a few can be bagged yet, and they are as fat as I ever saw them. The largest bag I have made on them this season was 30, so you can plainly see they have been scarce. They have eggs in them as large as a No. 2 pellet of shot, so I presume they will shortly commence to locate their breeding places. Wild duck are in the tule in variety, and will, beyond all doubt, yield a crop of young for the sporting fraternity to practice on this coming season, before the foreign duck arrive. They have been somewhat backward this season in nesting, except a very few instances, as the bulk of mallard will in another week be through laying. Teal, gadwell and spoonbill come in next, also red-head and blue-bill. There will be quite a showing of mallard this coming fall, also teal; gadwell not so strong. Both the red-head and blue-bill will be scarce. The spoonbill promises to send a delegation to the front, this coming season, which will be, of course, unanimously cheered by our sporting fraternity, though it is well to remember these native duck will not be found in all shooting localities, as native duck have native places for feed and recreation.

WM. RYAN.

Bouldin Island, April 30th, 1884.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

On Sunday last the organized society matches were scarce, the riflemen being chiefly concentrated at practice for the great contest to-morrow, under the auspices of the State Rifle Association. On Sunday the best scores made were by Sergeant Hovey, Col. Kellogg, Lieutenant Brown, and T. E. Carson. The former, however, is the only one worth recording. The shooting at 200 yards, 60 shots, he scored as follows:

Sergeant Hovey	44	45	45	45	44	46
Total						269

The total 269 out of a possible 300 leaves the percentage 88 66-70. It is much to be regretted this brilliant young rifleman has such a constitutional objection to the long ranges. It is certainly much to his disadvantage. Carson's score of the Nationals is not often beaten. He used a Sharp's military rifle and made 46 out of a possible 50 at the 200 and 500-yard target. The score gives him a percentage of 92.

A Military Match.

During the day two companies, C of the Nationals and G of First Infantry had their monthly medal match. Springfield rifles were used. The score:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

Cummings	200 yards	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5—44
	500 yards	2 4 5 4 3 3 5 5 5 5—41—85

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.

Sumner	200 yards	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 0—38
	500 yards	5 4 2 2 3 4 5 5 4 4—38—76

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.

Ruddock	200 yards	4 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 4 4—42

FOURTH-CLASS MEDAL.

W. A. Simpson	200 yards	4 3 0 5 0 0 4 4 4 4—28

The Nationals have a company team known familiarly as the "Big Six" from their records at the target. Four of these during the day shot a practice at the two distances, the score of which is quite up to their standard, the percentage reaching 92½. They used Sharp's rifles:

Cummings	200 yards	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5—47
	500 yards	5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—48—95
Klein	200 yards	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—45
	500 yards	5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5—47—92
Carson	200 yards	4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5—46
	500 yards	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4—46—92
Perkins	200 yards	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—43
	500 yards	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4—47—90
Grand total		369

At Harbor View.

The Eintracht Rifles held their regular prize shooting, on Sunday, in which Fred Kuhls, as usual, took the champion prize. The shooting was at 200 yards, 20 shots each, 25-ring target. The score:

CHAMPION MEDAL.		SECOND CLASS.	
F. Kuhls	403	Gumbel	346
FIRST CLASS MEDAL.		Wirtner	254
Stamer	355	Schubert	205
Ropke	335	THIRD CLASS.	
Klare	302	Hagerup	293
Steuber	330	Schneider	287
Leu	334	Wolff	215
Hartmansen	261	Kruger	242
Dafeldecker	227	Tapken	253
		Schmidt	185

The last best shot, which is also entitled to reward, was made by Steuber, who made a 20 rings.

We may remark, in connection with the Eintracht Rifle Club, that the entire Eintracht Society has its annual picnic to-morrow, 11th inst., at Belmont Park. This is one of the picnics where no improper characters can obtain admission to disturb the harmony of the day, and the arrangements this year, we understand, are as strict and perfect as on former occasions. Twenty-five cars have been engaged, and the first train will leave Townsend street depot at 9:10 sharp, the second at 9:30 sharp. This shows the number likely to be present. The music will be furnished by the Second Regiment Band, under the leadership of John Bree. We regret an engagement to be present at the shooting of the State Rifle Association prevents us accepting the kind invitation to attend the Eintracht happy, annual re-union.

At Schuetzen Park.

The attendance at this range on Sunday was not as large as usual, but the shooting for the prizes was good. The following were the winners: Champion prize, James Stanton, 413 rings; first-class, F. Freese, 406 rings; second-class, John Utschig, 400 rings; third-class, McClaughlin, 396 rings; fourth-class, F. E. G. Schneider, 334 rings.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Brood-Mares and their Foals.

Mares may be worked moderately while carrying their foals without detriment to the colt. They should be given an extra feed of oats as soon as the embryo foal is half-matured. The higher the condition of the mare, during pregnancy, the stronger and more vigorous will be the colt at parturition. Farm mares should be turned out to grass for three weeks after foaling, to strengthen and straighten the legs of the foal. If they can be spared a run on grass for six months will prove an excellent send-off to the colt. Hard work for the dam will dilute the rich quality of her milk, and diminish the supply, which might prove a serious drawback to the future prospects of the colt by depriving it of sufficient nutriment while following the dam.

Farm mares are generally worked moderately while suckling their foals. They are made to pay their way besides rearing their colts. They should be fed on nutritious food, of the best quality, containing the essential oils that produce a bountiful supply of rich milk, to give their colts a good start in the race for superior form and rare accomplishments. Should the colts from any cause, fail to thrive they may be fed with a little boiled oats and scalded wheat bran, to put them in thriving condition and press them forward to early maturity. The dam, when nourishing her young, should have some kind of green food, such as green clover, succulent roots, or rich cereals to increase the flow of milk to feed and stimulate the growth of the young scion. At the age of one month the colts will eat bruised oats, and other succulent food that will give them bone and muscle, and help to develop a rugged constitution. High-bred colts are generally allowed one quart of oats per day after they are one month old, and two quarts at two months, with an equal amount of wheat bran at three months old. There is no doubt that other breeds of lower grades would be better if fed upon these stimulants to early development; they would re-imburse the proprietor for the extra food by their future growth and powerful development. This mode of feeding and raising colts would not cost more than thirty dollars over and above the old mode, of a scanty supply of hay and grass; it would increase their relative value at least four times as much as the extra cost of production. These cultivated qualities would prove a precious inheritance; it would double up in their descendants to fertilize the blood of their offspring, and establish a family whose branches would reappear in all the majesty of renowned stock. Small beginnings have terminated in great improvements in the formation of breeds of horses. Acquired qualities are transmitted the same as natural propensities.

Colts should be halter broken while following their dams. They never forget it. Once broken always broken. Youngsters may be weaned from their dams at six months old. They should be fed with oats, and wheat bran when taken from their mother's milk; it will keep them growing through the first winter, which is essential to early maturity. The good start lays the foundation in bone and substance for a good horse. Any check to the growth of the young scion the first winter will seldom be recovered in after years. "A colt neglected the first winter never recovers its proper shape, nor does it grow the size and strength of body and limbs which naturally appertain to its breed." The breeder cannot afford to starve his colts, it is a fatal delusion in stable economy. It takes money out of the breeder's own pocket by degenerating his stock. It will ultimately grade them down to worthless scrubs. Economy is on the side of good food, warmth, and cleanliness in raising stock.

Mares well-bred in the prime of life, and good milkers, will lay the foundation and start the framework of good colts. The breeder who supplies the natural waste of the body with good nutritious bone and muscle-making food will build up and complete the structure. The genius of man, aided by the natural law of perpetuating in kind, gradually increases the size and improves the form of domestic animals.

The mare with an inbred inheritance, whose blood lines in some branches have been inbred, will generally shape her colts after that kindred blood, in room of running after strange blood. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was a strongly inbred stallion. Mares coupled with that sire generally shaped their colts after the male line, on account of the prepotent influence of strong inbreeding. The harem has been crowded with sires and dams that were unworthy to perpetuate their species. Mares have been used for breeding that were constitutionally unsound—possessed with bony enlargements, or predisposed to hereditary infirmities that would be entailed to their offspring. Stallions with hereditary predisposition to disease are more objectionable than mares, because they would beget a multitude of diseased colts to overrun the land with cripples. When the breeder starts with sound progenitors he may expect to get their like. It cost no more to raise a sound colt than it does a cripple. The difference in their relative value is more than 1,000 per cent. Stock of any kind predisposed to hereditary infirmities are worthless for breeding purposes.

There have been examples where colts well-bred have appeared inferior at an early age. It is not best to sacrifice on them till they have been tried. Performance is the best means of proving the merits of the equine race. The sire and dam of the mother of Hero proved total failures on the turf, though highly descended. Hero, with his dam, sold for twenty sovereigns. When his progeny had been proved, they rose in popular favor to the highest pinnacle of fame. A yearling filly the get of Hero sold for 500 guineas.

There are other examples on record where high-bred colts have been sold for a trifle on account of their diminutive size. When the day of trial came they proved superior to the largest of their breed. It is claimed that mares that have the most endurance have produced the most powerful roadsters, and the most successful racers. Endurance in the dam is an excellent quality; it implies a sound constitution, good wind and limbs, and an equal distribution of the nervous and muscular forces, to keep up the balance of power, and continue exertion without exhausting the physical forces.

The safest rule in choosing a brood-mare is, to choose one whose produce has been tried. Any material defects will be discovered, and may be cured by a change of partners.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Yearling Lottery.

If we were to take up the animal sale lists of the past ten or fifteen years they will pretty effectually disenchant buyers of the impression that the highest-priced yearlings are invariably the best. Harking back to the early days of yearling sales we find that in 1868, at Woodburn, Preakness sold for $2,000, and Chillicothe for $1,725. At the same sale Kingfisher sold for $490, and Foster for $585. Preakness was a good horse, but Kingfisher was of a much higher class, and Foster was certainly a superior animal to Chillicothe. At this sale also Mr. Sanford paid $2,000 for Grecian Bend, and Mr. Swigert $600 for Annette, who was 30 pounds superior to Grecian Bend at any distance. In 1869, at Woodburn, Mr. Sanford paid $4,100 for Bingamin, who was hardly second-class. He paid $1,900 for Monarchist, and got a good one; but, at the same sale, Harry Bassett, the most incomparable race-horse of the past decade, sold for $315, Mary Clark for $215, Salina for $450, and Wanderer for $325. 1872 was a great year at Woodburn. Among the high-priced lots were Acrobat, $2,025; Bannerette, $2,530; Brigand, $1,700; Bonnet colt, $1,950; Steel Eyes, $1,925; Ed. Breathitt, $1,000; Milboy, $2,025; Rutherford, $1,300, King Pin, $1,300; Lava, $1,625; Baybush, $2,025. Barring Acrobat not one of these were first-raters, Rutherford being next best, while Milboy, King Pin, Lava, Baybush, Bannerette, and Spinola were the worst sort of failures. Stampede, who sold for only $360, could beat any of them, barring Acrobat and Rutherford; Attila, who sold for $500, did conquer Acrobat in the Travers Stakes, and Ballankeel, at $750, was the most useful of all. In 1873, New York sold for $3,000, King Bolt for $5,540, and Australind for $3,200. Neither New York nor King Bolt ever earned their oats, while Australind was only a selling plater. At the same sale, Tom Ochiltree, who could give any of them 40 pounds, sold for $500, and the same year Katie Pearce brought only $520, yet she was the best two-year-old in the West. Again, in 1874, Mr. P. Lorillard paid $3,000 for Barricade, and only $780 for Parole. In 1876 Mr. P. Lorillard paid $4,000 for Spartan, but his brother, Mr. G. L. Lorillard, got a superior horse in Duke of Magenta for $1,750. In 1877 Mr. P. Lorillard paid $3,500 and $2,500 respectively for Pawnee and Sioux, neither of which, as far as we can remember, ever won a race in his colors. The same year he gave $3,100 for Uncas, a good, but nothing like as great, a horse as Spendthrift, whom the shrewd Mr. Swigert picked out at $1,000; and while Monitor, at $1,600, was worth every dollar of it, surely Ferida was a bargain at $325. In 1879 Banter sold for $2,100, but was a flat failure, while Boot-jack, who sold for $300, was one of the most useful horses of any age. The same year Mr. James R. Keene paid $4,000 for Bushman, $2,125 for Gemsbock, and $2,050 for the brother to Madge—not one of them ever won oats—while Foxhall, who cost only $650, was the terror of all Europe. We might go on giving instance after instance, but suffice it to say that Luke Blackburn, as a yearling, cost only $510; Glenmo $175, and Ripple, $60.

Judges of yearlings are, after all, but few, and even these are not by any means infallible, for each of them are guided by certain prejudices, which they choose to term principles. Some buy on the principle of pedigree, with a slavish devotion to one sire, and an unreasoning hatred to another; Others buy on relationship; another lot buy on good looks. We hope we do not offend those who buy on looks, when we affirm that their test is often not the least fallacious of all those mentioned. It too often happens that the finest-looking yearlings are the first to go to pieces. These "big" yearlings, standing 15 hands, as is sometimes the case, cause a decided flutter when they enter the sale ring, are not unfrequently the most difficult ones so handle young, and but seldom do they prevail at two years old. Undue growth, whether in man or beast, is not prolific of the constitutional qualities needed to stand the wear and tear of severe physical exertions. Pedigree, too, is an unfailing source of woe to some buyers. Time was when, "by Lexington, out of a Glencoe mare," had a sound as potent in opening the purses of buyers as ever the Sesame of Hassarac had in opening the cave of the Forty Thieves. And yet, we have a vague remembrance of some very light timber coming from that same cross. Many an inferior colt is the product of an illustrious union, but "his blood will sell him," is the flattering unction the breeder lays to his soul, and he is seldom mistaken. The rage for the Lexingtons, Leamingtons, and Bonnie Scotlands has, at different periods, covered a multitude of the sins of their progeny. Some miserable devil, with "all the blood of all the Howards" in his veins, has frequently realized in dollars what he could not realize in cents, but for the fact that buyers became "ravished by the whistling of a name," forgetting that all the Leamington, Lexington, or Bonnie Scotland geese were not swans. Those who go on the "winning family" principle have, as a rule, been most successful, but even this has a long list of exceptions. The real fact is, that no rule can be laid down for guidance in buying yearlings, which will yield successful results.

The fact that the elements of chance so largely prevail in the purchase of yearlings at public sale, and that the highest-priced ones are by no means the best horses, as shown above, should have its influence upon the owners of smaller stables. It demonstrates that they are not true to themselves if they remain absentees from the sale ring, when so many chances are offered. Nothing undergoes such radical changes as the thoroughbred in his transition from yearling to two-year-old or three-year-old form. So long as thoroughbreds are sold as yearlings, the elements of chance will continue to prevail, and happily so, for it puts the rich and poor, the learned and the crude, upon an almost equal footing in the "good things."—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Knee-Sprung Horses.

I notice in the last issue a question regarding "knee-sprung" horses. My experience may assist the writer a little. My theory was that "knee-sprung" was largely caused by horses having to work with high shoes on—or, in other words, shoes with long calks—thus making the lower half of the legs relatively longer than nature designed, thereby causing an improper strain on the tendons. In addition to this, the shoes entirely prevent the frog of the foot from bearing any portion of the horse's weight, and as nature designed at least one-third of the weight to be so borne, and the frog to act as a cushion to break the force of the foot-fall on the hard earth or stones, my belief was, and is, that lack of proper use caused the back tendons of the leg to contract or shrink, and thus bend the leg. Acting on this theory, in February, 1882, I bought two car-loads of "knee-sprung" horses of J. S. Lake, superintendent of the Chicago West-Division Street Railway Company, and shipped them to Dow City, Ia., and put them to work on my farm, after taking off all their shoes and paring their hoofs all they could stand without cutting to the quick, so called. On all horses not having a positively flat foot I trim the sole concave. I use a farrier's knife to trim their feet every new moon—men will remember a new moon better than a day of the month—and oil the hoof on the outside up to the crown. These horses have been worked very hard for two years without any shoes either summer or winter, and the result is the "knee-sprung" is about all gone, only three or four showing it so as to be noticed. Our soil in Crawford county is a deep black loam, and on such soils it is sheer nonsense to shoe any horse; I shoe none of mine, and never expect to. I am counted a hard and reckless rider and driver, and notwithstanding I "ride like the devil" and "drive like a doctor after his first patient," often going from fifty to seventy-five miles a day, my buggy team have feet not excelled, if equaled, by any in the country, and they haven't had a shoe on since 1879. Ascertain what your blacksmith charges per year for shoeing your horses, then pay him a like amount for paring them every month with a farrier's knife—not a red-hot iron—and you will have no trouble with "knee-sprung" horses, or with "hoof-bound" feet. Of course, bare feet wouldn't work as well where the earth's surface is all rock or flint, but my advice is to flee from that kind of a country.—ABNER GRAVES, in *Breeders' Gazette.*

How to Break a Colt.

I noticed not long since, some one asking how to break a colt to the lead or single line. Before giving instructions how to break a colt to the lead line I will first give my plan of breaking a colt to work from the start, as I have not seen anything of the kind in your valuable paper. I like to begin to break a colt when it is about two weeks old. Put a halter on it and learn it to stand tied in the stable, or wherever you wish to tie it. By commencing when it is young you can easily put something on it that it won't break. By being careful at this time the colt rarely ever acquires the habit of breaking. Afterwards, then, if you wish the colt to go along when working the team, tie it to the side of its mother, being careful at first, and in less than half a day you have it taught to lead. Then when the colt is old enough to work, put the harness on carefully. Also harness a good quiet work horse. Get on the work horse and ride him around awhile, leading the colt alongside until its gets used to the other horse and the harness. Then hitch the work horse to the wagon or sled as the case may be, and hitch the colt in carefully. Get on the work horse, take the colt's hitching or coupling strap in your right hand, fasten a line or rope to the colt's bridle bit, let some one take hold of the line and walk alongside the colt, and then you are prepared for any emergency. After drilling the colt in this way for some time, put on the check-lines. After working this way for a while, unhitch and put the colt in the near side. If it has a good disposition you will soon have it ready to work in almost any place. Some think it not necessary to go to so much trouble, but I like to get a colt started right, if it does take a little more time and trouble. I helped a neighbor break a colt this spring on this plan, and he said it was the first colt he ever had broken to please him.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sporteman," 29 and 31 Chatham street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 10, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smtih, San Jose.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr. Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.

Laid Up.

For three weeks we were unable to cross the bay, and most of the time confined to the room. A nervous trouble which laid an embargo on writing, and which was about equivalent to a breakdown. We are rapidly coming around. During the interval of illness, completely off our feed, but now, although still unable to "get away" with twelve and fifteen quarts, can take a fair allowance and feel that it will not be long until condition will be reached. The exercise will necessarily be slow for a short time, though we hope to acquire "foot" enough, and when that comes there is no fear of a lack of endurance. There is a long gap to close to "catch up" with the work which is so far in the lead, but a steady, rating pace will accomplish that, and with gameness enough to struggle undismayed by being a couple of distances in the rear the race will be won.

The Two Thousand.

In another part of the paper there is a telegraphic account of the "Two Thousand," copied from the N. Y. Herald. This is the first great three-year-old event of the year, and apart from the interest it awakens on account of that race, is anxiously watched as affording a line for the Derby. The high-priced Harvester, for which $43,000 was paid at the sale of Lord Falmouth, could only get third place. It is unfortunate for Mr. Foy that Scot Free is not in the Derby, although the owners of those which are engaged in the great race of the year, are not likely to lament at the omission.

The Belle Meade Sale.

Elsewhere will be found a full account of the sale of Belle Meade Yearlings, and on the whole the result must be quite satisfactory. The largest price was for a Bramble colt purchased by the Dwyer brothers, and it is a grand send-off for this young stallion that one of the first of his get should bring $2,000. We are in hopes that some of the colts bought by Col. S. D. Bruce are to fill California orders.

An Agricultural Department.

It is well known to our readers that the *Breeder and Sportsman* ignores political questions, that is, in the sense of partisanship. But there are issues that come within our sphere, and, regardless of the bearing they have on either or any of the parties political, we shall discuss them. The consideration of such is a legitimate portion of our duties, and all questions which have a bearing on agriculture, horticulture, breeding of domestic animals, preservation and propagation of game and feed fish, are eminently within our domain.

The two great conventions soon to assemble will have a great deal to do in marking out the governmental policy for the next four years. While the old saying that "platforms were traps to catch flies" is in a measure true, there are "planks" which are so just as to command attention after the campaign is brought to a close. The delegates are representatives direct from the people, and give expression to their wishes. Positively instructed to a certain line of conduct, and there are few men so arrogant as to disregard pledges given.

That there should be an agricultural department in the U. S. Government, with a cabinet minister at the head of it, is so obvious that it does not require long arguments to prove the necessity of the immense interests being thoroughly protected. To make these interests subordinate to all others, a commissioner, who, at the most is only a head clerk to look after them without a voice in the councils of the President, waiting in the ante-room while consultations in relation to matters of vital importance to agriculturists are held, is a poor acknowledgement of the value of land culture, and kindred employments to the country at large. Were the work equally as well done by a "bureau," with an array of clerks and copyists, it is due to the dignity of the great and intelligent body that constitute the farmers of the United States that there should be a department of agriculture. The farmers can take this matter in their hands and compel recognition.

Not long ago we saw a paragraph that a republican convention had taken action something similar to what we shall propose. It is simply this, that among the delegates at large to be chosen at the convention to assemble at Stockton, in June, two, at least, should be men who are closely and intimately identified with the agriculture and horticulture of California. Were the whole delegation of this character, so much the better, though, with two representative men in it, and instructions of the same import to the others to insist that the "platform" they will aid in laying down, should contain this essential feature, the object can certainly be accomplished. The most important questions in California are those connected with agriculture and horticulture. We, of course, mean that these shall be taken in a broad sense. Agriculture, as covering pastoral pursuits, etc.; horticulture, the growing of fruits of all description; wine-making, preparations for markets, etc. To be brief, everything pertaining to farm, garden and vineyard, everything pertaining to rural life, everything outside of the seething caldron of the turbulent pool of politics. This may be *too* broad. We mean men who will not mix political expediency with the duty they are called upon to perform; who will not be entrapped into supporting those who are not likely to further the end in view; who will take a firm stand, and who will come home without excuses for non-performance of the work entrusted to them.

Even in our limited acquaintance there are a number of men who are peculiarly fitted for the place. Those we might name may be averse to spending the time to attend the convention. The only person with whom we have conversed, and in fact, the person who suggested the idea, could not possibly accept the position, and in placing in nomination men without consultation with them might be thought obtrusive in us. For all that, there is a gentleman so eminently qualified to represent the fruit and wine interests that we cannot refrain from using his name, if without his sanction. That is L. J. Rose of Los Angeles, and should he signify his willingness to accept the position, there are thousands of his political faith who will agree in the propriety of the selection.

Purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park.

From present appearances there is scarcely a doubt that the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park, by subscription, will be consummated. Mr. Wiard has executed a bond to Charles McLeverty, Sheriff of Alameda county, agreeing to take the price named in it, $60,000, giving until July 1st to make the payment. The bond also covers the right of way, sixty feet wide, from the railway to the grounds, which is an important concession. As there will be a map of the land and a full description of the property published in the paper of next week, all that is necessary to say now is that the prospects for carrying the matter to a successful termination are very good.

Rancho del Paso Auction Sale.

The auction sale of stock of J. B. Haggin, Esq., will take place on Rancho del Paso, five miles from Sacramento on the Central Pacific Railway, commencing Friday next at 1 P. M. The train which leaves San Francisco at 8 A. M., Friday morning, will convey those who wish to attend, and all the arrangements in the way of conveyance, are as perfect as can be desired. This offering of fine trotting and carriage stock has attracted attention all over the country, and justly so, as the catalogue, which embraces one hundred and forty-two animals, proves. In many respects, it is a remarkable offering of horses at public sale. The get of such noted sires as Echo and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., with that of the younger celebrities, Algona and Alaska, and others, with such a large number listed, and with so many of them of the highest breeding, it is manifestly beyond the limits that can be given, and furthermore, to portray their claims properly would extend this article beyond the patience of our readers. Therefore, we will have to summarize as briefly as possible. Echo, we have always regarded as one of the grest trotting sires, and that this ground is tenable has been shown again and again in the pages of this paper. The portraits of himself and four of his offspring have graced the *Breeder and Sportsman*, and there are other horses well worthy the distinction. Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., has five in the 2:30 list, and the size and substance of his progeny give them a value for other purposes beside fast trotting. Algona is of the victorious blood of Almont, and is a remarkably highly formed horse which he imparts to his get. Alaska combines the Electioneer, Patchen and Belmont blood, and those who have seen his colts move are enthusiastic in their praise. But without further preamble we can assure our readers that the breeding of those which are listed as trotting and road stock is of the best kind, and in the department of "harness, carriage and work horses," which were reared on the Kern county ranch, Stockdale, are many large horses for which there is such a demand all over the country. Anyone who will go to 116 Montgomery street, Killip & Co.'s office, and get a catalogue, after perusal will be well satisfied that the important matter of pedigree is "all right." There is another very important consideration. When men spend money and time to attend an auction sale they expect that the outlay will not be rendered valueless by "buying in" or "by-bidding." At this every animal offered will be sold to the highest bidder. No matter if the sum is one-quarter of the value, there will be no illegitimate attempt to increase the bid. That this will be the case we are fully authorized to state, and without that authorization we would not have any hesitancy in making the asservation. Mr. Haggin intends holding yearly auction sales, in order to dispose of the surplus stock. To sell is imperative, as with the large number of brood-mares at Rancho del Paso and Stockdale both places would soon be overrun with the produce. Auction sales are the most direct way of disposing of a large number, and it must be evident to the dullest comprehension that as clear-headed a business man as Mr. Haggin would not jeopardize the future prospects by any other course than that which is straightforward.

It is optional with purchasers to pay all in cash, or twenty per cent. cash, and the balance in six months. This will be an inducement to many, enabling them to market their crops before the obligations mature.

Clumsy Tips.

Friedhoffer brought to the office a tip which he had pulled off a horse that is well calculated to bring them into disrepute. It was a section of a Goodenough shoe, over half an inch thick at the toe. To imbed this so as to give the foot a level bearing would require so much horn at the heel that the frog could not touch the ground, as it would not answer to cut away the toe, if the heel were properly dressed, to such a depth. To replace a shoe, when first removed, with that thickness of iron would be still worse, with the foot prepared for a shoe which necessitates the wall at the heel being pared low, an ugly piece of iron like the sample, nailed on the toe could not fail to be injurious. *The tip must be proportioned in thickness to the depth of horn.* If the foot is much worn or cut down so that there is little between the ground and the sensitive part of the foot, the tip should be as thin as is commensurate with strength. Not much thicker than a racing plate, the width can be as desired. The Goodenough system of shoeing is certainly an improvement on the ordinary method, the most vulnerable point being the thickness of the metal. The Charlier is an improvement, inasmuch as it only covers the wall, and in place of being a shoe is merely a thin band of steel replacing the wall that has been cut away.

We hear of another practice that is also reprehensible. A blacksmith, who is a believer in tips, is endeavoring to induce his customers to adopt them gradually. He leaves a small part of the heel bare at first, increasing the gap

with subsequent shoeings, and in time puts on a tip of proper length. Short shoe such as his first are worse than those that come flush with the heel. The natural guards against concussion are rendered useless, and there is greater danger of bruising at the point where corns usually come. If shoes are used, by far the safest, so far as the welfare of the foot is concerned, is the bar or round shoe, as that equalizes the force of the blow and brings a wider surface to sustain the shock. Hereafter we will discuss this phase of the question more fully.

Capital Turf Club.

We are much pleased to learn that the meeting of the Capital Turf Club has been successful, and the sport good, though much dissappointed at not being able to attend. The spring meetings at Sacramento are more enjoyable than the big events in the fall, at least to us. The city is then at its best, and we say without hesitation that it is difficult to imagine anything finer than Sacramento and it environs in the month of May. Then the hotels are not so crowded as to preclude comfort, and there is pleasant companionship, whereas among the thousands at the fair there is too much bustle and confusion. It is a great thing for the sports of the turf in the vernal season of the year the organization of the Capital Turf Club, and we trust that every succeeding year will add to the strength of the popular institution.

Trotting Meeting Bay District.

In the appropriate place appears the advertisement of the Summer Meeting Bay District Association. The programme is well arranged and the purses liberal. So far as we are acquainted with the horses likely to enter, the classes will meet with approbation, and some of them are sure to bring out large fields. As the ad. gives full particulars it is not necessary to say more at present, though it must not be forgotten that the entries close two weeks from to-day.

By an accidental disarrangement in the make-up our report of the Sacramento races was divided. The first day's proceedings will be found on page 291, the second and third day on page 297.

Capital Turf Club—Second and Third Days.

May 7th—Trotting; purse $200; for two-year-olds owned in Butte, Colusa, Sacramento, Tehama, Yuba and Yolo counties, on January 1st, 1884; mile heats.

S. K. Trefry's b c Apex, by Prompter, dam by Flaxtail	1	1
R. H. Newton's blk c Sur Del, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph	3	2
John Mackey's b f Visalia, by Echo, dam Dolly Varden	2	dr

Time—2:56½, 3:07½.

Pools—First heat, Visalia, $60; Apex, $27; Sur Del, $19. Second heat—Apex, $60, Visalia, $15; Sur Del, $3. Won very easily. While scoring for the start in the second heat, Visalia showed such distress that the judges allowed her to be withdrawn. The cause of her sudden sickness is unknown.

Same day—Trotting; purse $500; 2:35 class.

W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin—Lady Hubbard	1	1	1
J. T. McIntosh's Telegraph, by Tilton Almont	2	3	2
L. U. Billings' blk g Slim Jim, by Tyler's Black Hawk	4	2	3
L. D. Todhunter's b g Mack, by General Reno, dam by Norfolk	3	4	4

Time—2:37, 2:36¾, 2:34½.

Pools—First heat—Thapsin, $60; Telegraph, $52.50; Field, $12. Second heat—Thapsin, $20; Telegraph, 8; Field, $2. Third heat—Thapsin, $25; Field, $4.
Thapsin appeared to have the race in hand at all points.

May 8th. Running—Sacramento Derby; purse $300; free for all three-year-olds; one and one-half miles.

Delaney & Ayres' s g Harry Rose, by Rutherford—Aileen Oge, 115 pounds (Appleby)	1		
Phil. Siebenthalar's b c Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson, 118 pounds (Courtney)	2		

Time—2:46.

Pools—Phil. S. $35, Harry Rose $30.
Philip S. led away and was in front for a mile and a quarter. At the last quarter Harry Rose yoked him and Philip sulked, Rose winning in a gallop.

Same Day.—Running; mile and repeat, for all agas; purse $400.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster—Ada A., 122 pounds (Williams)	1	2	1
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, aged, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton, 117 pounds (Appleby)	3	1	2
Lee Shaner's b h Haddington, aged, by imp. Haddington—Prairie Flame, 122 pounds (Hennessy)	2	3	3

Time—1:45½, 1:45, 1:48¾.

Pools—First heat, Duffy $60; Trade Doller $18, Haddington $17. Second heat; Duffy $50, Field $10.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mai or telegraph.

E. S. S., San Jose.

In wearing tips one of my colts has a tendency to turn up at the toe or the front feet. It looks to dish between the coronet and toe and seems to make him stand calf-kneed. Answer.—If the tips are properly set, that is, sunk into the foot so that toe and heel have the proper bearing, no such effect can follow their use. Even wrong setting would not cause the "dish" unless worn a long time. There are probably other causes, and it may be that the malformation has existed for some time without being noticed. Tips should invariably be made as thin as the required weight will permit, and with trotting colts it is better to obtain weight by extra width than thickness.

Trotter, Bakersfield.

There is no such double team record as 2:08½, although there is a recorded performance of a mile in 2:08½ by a trotter with running mate. At Prospect Park, Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1883, the bay geldiing Frank, harnessed with a runner (J. O. Nay, by Fellowcroft), was driven by John Murphy in 2:08½. The quarters were 33¼, 1:03¾, 1:35½, 2:08½.

Controveasy, Menlo Park.

In the running stakes of Chicago Driving Park, the declaration clauses are worded different in different stakes; *i. e.* one says "$10 if declared out, on, or before May 1st 1884" etc.; while another reads "$15 if declared out by May 2d 1884," etc. There is a decided difference of opinion here as to the meaning of this last phrase. Will you please let me know what is understood among turf circles by the words "by May 1st?" Does it mean to include May 1st, or *before May 1st?*

Answer.—The meaning is the same in both instances, and declarations made on May 1st are sufficient. If made by mail, a plain postmark is necessary, the conditions being in all respects the same as in making nominations.

Drew McClellan, Stockton.

The stallion Gen. McClellan, by the Drew Horse has a record of 2:26, made at Belfast, Maine, September 24th, 1864.

J. L. McKinney, of McMinnville, Or., has recently sold to L. P. Brown, Mt. Idaho, Idaho, the brown stallion Dixie by Hadley's Morgan, dam by Paul Jones, second dam by Emigrant. Hadley's Morgan by Paul Jones, son of McCracken's Black Hawk.

ATHLETICS.

Some Interesting Reminiscences.

[New York World.]

The near approach of the date for the departure of a team of American athletes to compete in England brings to mind the time—and it was not very long ago—when a similar expedition would be regarded as foolhardy, both in this country and in England. But the many changes that have taken place in the athletic world during the past ten years make the fitting out of an athletic team for Albion a thing of pleasure for American athletes and a source of apparent discomfort to the runners and walkers of the "mother country." The trip to England, which Messrs. Myers, Murray, Waldron, and Fredricks will make, as representative athletes, recalls to memory the doings of the champions of a few years back. There are not many young men who participate in the field sports of the present day who can remember the conquests of Stern, Burris, Colgate, Morgan, Hitchcock, Connor, Frazier, Livingston and Duffy, while those who have heard of McIvor, Saportas, Armstrong and Holske associate them with professional sports, whereas their fame was made in the arena of amateur athletics.

Among the noted runners of a few years ago was Rene La Montagne, whose performance of 101 yards in 10 sec. is the best on record. La Montagne was a member of the New York Athletic Club and he was the fleetest of three brothers. He was so situated that his time was pretty much his own, and he devoted it to healthy, out-door sport, and finally developed into a speedy but unfortunate runner. On two occasions he ran 101 yards in 10 sec., namely: September 28th, 1878, and September 20th, 1879. In both those years the championship contests followed the date of his performances by about one week, yet he never was able to affix the proud title of champion to his name. He retired from running in 1880 and became a member of the Rockaway Hunt Club, and is recognized as one of the most dashing riders that ever followed a baying pack of hounds.

The first man who could justly claim the title of amateur champion 100-yard runner was Fred C. Saportas, of the Harlem Athletic Club. In 1876, when the first real championship meeting was held, Saportas won the sprint in 10½ sec., and at once became an idol of the people among whom the "purple all and sash" of the Harlem Club was most popular. Fred was, to use his own expression, a fine specimen of "physical culture." He trained on and became known as a speedy runner for short distances, and was taken to Colorado by Homer Pennock, where he ran a race for an announced stake of $10,000. He lost the race, but it is said that the money was won, and with it Fred began a most successful career. In the heart of the silver mining country he became possessed of a "claim." Other speculations "panned out" well for the Harlem boy, who is now a successful mining stock broker in this city.

In 1877 the title of 100-yard champion fell to Charles McIvor, a six-foot Canadian, who astonished the home-bred athletes by his speed. He also became acquainted with Pennock, who was then a patron of runners, and under the latter's care Charley developed into one of the fastest runners the country has ever seen. About three years ago Pennock fitted out an expedition to capture a Sheffield Handicap and English sovereigns. McIvor was the "star" of the troupe, which had as its other members Bob Floyd, otherwise known as Robert Mathieson, alias Matt Floyd, and Charlie Biggars, a Canadian runner and jumper. McIvor had "a good mark" in a handicap, and won easily, landing long odds and a goodly sum for his backer. He was elated by his victory, and when he crossed the tape he remarked in high glee, "Oh! oh! I'm the finest man that ever pulled off a shirt in a Sheffield path." He also showed his knowledge of his own worth the following night at a concert garden, when he paid a vocalist to warble the Derby song, and to wind up the verses with "and McIvor is the boy." He then went down to Liverpool with Biggars, and returned in time to lose a handicap and a heavy wager laid by "the old man." It is said that he has retired, and is now the husband of the daughter of a Manitoba lumber king.

In 1877 the championship mile-run was won by Richard Morgan. "Dick," as he was called by his mates in the Harlem Club, was a pretty runner with speed and stamina. His brother "Gus," who was at that time the cleverest amateur club swinger, helped train him for the race. Dick won without any difficulty in 4 min. 49¾ sec., which was the fastest time a championship mile had been run in until 1879, when Pellat, the Canadian soldier, beat Duffy, of the Harlem Club, a foot, after a most desperate and exciting struggle. Morgan was forced to retire from the path by sickness, and then settled down to business in the Chatham Bank, which place he left to take the teller's desk in the United States Bank. Gus Morgan is still in the Chatham Bank, where he has risen to receiving teller.

The first champion walker was D. M. Stern, a member of the New York Athletic Club and now a wealthy wholesale liquor dealer. Dan, as he was known far and wide, first became famous by defeating Ed. Mullen in a trial of speed. His gait was always suspicious and a judge of walking was kept busy looking at Dan's heels and knees. He was the first amateur walker in this country to complete a mile in 7m., a performance that caused Stern to be looked on as a wonder. At that time Dan knew little else than walk. Everywhere he went he talked "walk," and his after-dinner "strolls" were at a gait that astonished the people who then took but little interest in amateur athletics and pedestrianism. But Stern's star soon began to wane before the comet-like Holske. The latter was, as indeed most all the champion walkers were, a native or resident of Harlem. He was tall and thin and had a decided fancy for milk and custard pies. Training diet he cared little for, so long as he could get a supply of milk and pie. His parents were wealthy, and frowned down his attempts to become a champion. He did, however, and when he had achieved the coveted honor, his mother agreed to witness a race in which he was to take part. Armstrong had made his appearance then, and won the race to the amazement of Eddie and the disgust of his mother. From that time out there was a strong rivalry between Armstrong and Holske, and though the former when at his best was, without doubt, the grestest walker that ever lived, he was doomed to be beaten by his old-time adversary.

They met on May 8th, 1881, in a twenty-five-mile race. Both had previously become professionals and the match was for $1,000. Homer Pennock backed Armstrong and Jim Lathrop and Boston parties backed Holske. The race took place on the old grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club in this city, and Tom McEwen, himself a retired walker, a contemporary of both men, was the judge of walking and referee. The race was the grandest ever contested. Thousands of dollars were wagered on the result, and at the end the Bostonians went home with well-filled purses and the New Yorkers were broke. Armstrong led at various times by an eighth of a mile, and when they entered on the last mile of the journey he still had a lead of that distance. Both men were nearly blind and were so weak they staggered around the track like drunken men. Half a mile from home Holske caught Harry, and a quarter of a mile further on the latter dropped on the track insensible, as did Holske when he completed the distance.

Within the past five years the number of amateur athletes has increased tenfold, and people generally have become interested in field sports. The quality of athletes has also increased, and to-day the amateur walkers and runners of this country can cope successfully with those of any other nation.

Sprinting at Tombstone.

About three hundred ladies and gentlemen witnessed the athletic events held at Doling's Track, Tombstone, Arizona, on the afternoon of May 1st.

One-quarter-mile amateur championship of Tombstone. Gold medal—M. E. Clarke, first; E. C. Brown, second. Won easily. Time, 60½ seconds.

Match race, 100 yards—Will. Baron, first; Charles Read, second. Time 11½ seconds.

Fifty-yards race—Eugene Mugan, first; D. Toll, second. Won by a foot, after a splendid struggle. No time taken.

One hundred-yards match—D. O'Connor, first; R. Lewis second. O'Connor's victory was quite a surprise, Lewis being a heavy favorite. Time, 11½ seconds.

One hundred-yards amateur championship race—M. E. Clarke unopposed ran over the course in the announced time of 10½ seconds, and secured the championship medal. The officials were: starter, Geo. Rice; judge, F. E. Brooks; timers, Colonel A. Lewis and J. Behan.

The Cross-Country Run.

The first cross-country run ever held on the Pacific Coast will take place this afternoon at Berkeley, under the auspices of the Merion Club. Judging from the well-known ability of many of the participants, some very good performances may be confidently expected. Frank Day and A. B. Tennant will be the "hares," while the following athletes have consented to follow the trail: T. Jennings (whipper in), W. R. Stewart, C. Creighton, R. B. Jones, B. A. Benjamin, L. C. Burnett, C. B. Hill, T. Davidson, Arthur Stuart, R. P. Chase, Palache F. Mathieu, Falkenstein, Tenney, Bancroft and Wigmore. A few more are expected to join this large number before the start. As the country is rough and the grass very high, participants should wear football uniform or heavy costumes. The start will be made between 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., from the last station on the Berkeley line, and the public, who are cordially invited to be present, will just be in time if they take the 3 o'clock boat from this city to Berkeley.

We are pleased to note the advent of the *Amateur Athlete*, published at New York, and edited by G. D. Baird, formerly the champion amateur walker of America, and now the official handicapper of the N. A. A. A. This paper is the official organ of that association, and Mr. Baird, from his intimate connection with amateur athletics, is one of the most capable men we know of to carry it on successfully. It is truly refreshing to find a paper devoted entirely to this subject, as the public is as yet rather ignorant of the broad difference between professional and amateur sport, and information concerning the latter is usually found in the same column with prize fights and hippodroming wrestling matches. We have always felt that while proper professional performances deserve mention and record, still the distinction should be strictly maintained, and have always endeavored to do so. Success to the *Amateur Athlete*.

By this time it is generally well known that Fitzgerald won the great six-day go-as-you-please contest, covering the unprecedented distance of 610 miles. Rowell secured second place with 602 miles. At the very best a six-day affair is but a humiliating spectacle, and it is much to be regretted that Fitzgerald covered over 600 miles, as the public will have a surfeit of these affairs, particularly after the financial success of the last one.

The handicap foot-race of 150-yards heats will be run at Oakland Park to-morrow afternoon, and the outlook is that it will be a notable affair. Entries closed last evening, and the handicaps will be announced to-day. All the prominent sprinters of the coast will participate, and as the handicapping is in the hands of competent and impartial men, the name of the winner is an impenetrable conundrum at present.

Intending competitors are once again reminded that entries close for all events of the Olympic games on Decoration Day, at the club rooms, on the evening of May 16th.

Pratt, who won the mile race in 4 min. 26 4-5 secs., at the Oxford and Cambridge sports, never ran within 11 secs. of that time either in public or at private trials.

Brooks of Yale and Goodwin of Harvard will contest in a quarter-mile race this season. A great race and fast time will no doubt be the result.

A fence is now being constructed through the center of the Recreation Grounds to divide the city property from private property.

A two-mile handicap race has been substituted for the five-mile scratch race for the Olympic meeting on Decoration Day.

HERD AND SWINE.

Danger in Green Rye.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, whose attention has been attracted to the recent outbreak of ergotism in Kansas, contributes to that paper the following account of his experience with green rye:

It was in the spring of 1878. The rye had been sown the autumn before on river bottom land, second plateau, after the corn was cut up, and as the winter was mild it kept green all winter and made a very early and vigorous growth. March 26th it was nearly or quite six inches high, and I commenced cutting one patch of it with a scythe, and giving it to young hogs. They ate it readily, and throve to my satisfaction. But after ten days or two weeks I noticed that they began to be singularly affected. The skin on the upper half of their sides, but particularly on their backs, turned dark purple. Soon it began to crack up, and it worked out through the hair in dry flacky patches, sometimes as large as the half of a man's hand. The cracks opened up half an inch or more in depth, and the surrounding tissues became intensely purple. The phenomenon was attended with violent itching. Frequently a hog would squeal out in his misery, and, holding an ear of corn in his mouth, run to the fence-post to scratch his back. I was slow in attributing the trouble to the rye, but after I ceased to feed it they soon recovered. None of them died, but it was a long time before the purple tint faded out of their backs.

A week or two before the date above mentioned I turned a flock of breeding ewes on another patch. They were to commence dropping lambs about April 1st, but they began before that date. In a flock of a hundred ewes or more I always expect a few to anticipate their time by two or three days. It soon became painfully apparent to me that something was wrong, but, as with the pigs, I hesitated a good deal before attributing it to the rye. The first day they were allowed to graze on it only twenty minutes, the next day thirty, and so on; after about a week they were allowed to remain on it until they filled themselves, which they would do in an hour or less. They had all the while a daily feed of hay, sprinkled with brine, and a ration of grain, so that they did not become colicky or scour. They continued to relish the rye, and I was at quite a loss to account for their ill behavior in other respects.

That ill behavior consisted in premature deliveries in a large number of cases, generally followed by a disowning of the lamb. I had looked forward to the rye to furnish an abundant supply of milk, and so it did, but this did not secure that immunity from this unnatural conduct on the part of the ewes which I always expect as a result of green feed. Not only did they disown the lambs at birth, but some ewes abandoned their offspring after they had run at their side two or three days—a circumstance unprecedented in my experience. There were cases of positive abortion, though these were not numerous. In my ignorance I confined the recusant ewes with their lambs in small pens, and gave them the mown rye. This only continued the trouble. In disgust I removed the flock from the rye altogether, and put them on grass. This soon put matters to rights, and in a week or so all trouble disappeared.

I am satisfied now that the cause of this trouble and of the affliction of the pigs was ergot in the rye. Not that it was actually developed yet—as it is considered settled that ergot is the kernel itself, greatly distorted and enlarged by a parasitic fungus—but the *sporidia* or fungous dust must have been already present in the plants somewhere, and I see no reason why this dust should not be able to produce the well-known effects of ergot. Rye grown on lowlands is more subject to this parasitic attack than on the uplands.

Permanent Pasture.

I think I am safe in laying it down as a rule that every farm should have one field in permanent grasses. In selecting the field it is wise to take the land least fitted for cultivation. If it is rolling it will dry out and settle sooner than flat land, and this will be an advantage. If a field can be selected adjoining a wood lot, it is well; but if not, by all means plant a shelter belt of timothy along the north and west of it. Three or four rows of locusts or soft maple, set four feet apart each way, will grow in three or four years so as to break the wind and afford great comfort to the cattle, and the trees will grow into valuble timber at the same time. This permanent pasture may be heavily stocked during May and early June, for this is the season of rapid growth; and the permanent grasses will bear close cropping without injury, if the cattle are removed from them before the heat of summer. And while you are keeping the stock here, the clover and timothy are making a growth which will furnish abundant pasture during the hot weather. I do not think it economy to ever turn on clover until it begins to bloom; but the farmer without other pasture is obliged to do it or keep his stock in the barn-yard late in the spring, when they are needing a change of food, and will lose flesh for the want of it.

There are three varieties of grass which I find exceedingly valuble in permanent pastures, and there are blue-grass, orchard-grass and red-top. The first flourishes on all limestone lands, and make the best sward of any grass with which I am acquainted. It starts very early in spring, is little injured by tramping or close grazing, and I believe it to be the most nutritious of all the grasses. It is surprising how soon well-wintered cattle will be fit for the butcher when pastured on blue-grass. One disadvantage of this grass is the long time it takes to form a sward; but to compensate for this, when once formed it will, with fair treatment, last a lifetime. For this reason it should always be sown with other grasses. My experience is that it takes four years to get the land well set with blue-grass, and it will improve for several years longer. I sow just as much of other grass as though I did not use the blue-grass, and then add one bushel of seed of the latter. In the spring of 1879 I seeded ten acres, using one bushel of blue-grass seed to the acre, and a liberal quantity of clover timothy, with a sprinkling of clover and other grasses. Neither that nor the succeeding summer could I discover any blue-grass, but the year following it began to show, and now is crowding out all other grasses. Orchard-grass is best adapted to loamy or alluvial lands, and in seeding a permanent pasture, if there are any spots of black land or creek bottom, I there seed heavily with this grass. Red-top does best on the wet lands where other tame grasses would be drowned out; but a little of it mixed with the other grasses will be of advantage on all pastures. In fact the more varieties you can get to grow on the land the greater the yield will be, and the cattle will also thrive better for it. It would all largely increase the value of our grain farms, to the comfort of the stock, and the profits of the owner, if more attention was paid to this subject of permanent pasturage.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Pasturing Milch Cows.

There is a steady abatement going on in the old-time practice of depending solely on grazing for the support of milch cows during the whole of the summer season. This is regarded as an important improvement in the care of dairy stock. When land acquires any considerable value, as it always does in all the thickly and older-settled parts of the country, it costs less to support not only cows, but other stock as well, by supplying them with, at least, a portion of their food during the dryest and hottest part of the season, for something outside of the pasture. It is cheaper and better for the stock, and productive of more milk. Pasturing is a wasteful process of supporting stock always, and can only be tolerated with propriety where land is so cheap that grass costs next to nothing, or has so little value that half of a good crop would not pay for cutting and hauling the whole of one. Pasture only yields half a crop as a rule. The injury done to the roots of grass by the hoofs of stock, and the wounding of its stems and leaves by frequent cropping, and the parching of the soil by its comparative nakedness when closely fed, all contribute to reduce the growth so much that half of a crop is all that can be realized; and if the season is at all unfavorable, the product will fall short of half a crop. It is a safe estimate to reckon that one acre mowed and fed to stock will go as far as two acres of equal quality will if grazed. In employing land for pasture the farmer gives two acres for the use of one, or, in other words, he gives half of his pasture for making his stock harvest the other half. If he has land too rough to work, this may be his best policy, but if he has good, arable land, he may double his stock by doing his own harvesting, or he may keep the same amount of stock and save half his land for other purposes.

Our most profitable experience in keeping cows has resulted from giving them pasture enough to supply themselves in the growing seasons of spring and fall, and depending on soiling through all the time between; beginning gradually with the soiling as soon as the grass ceases to be so plenty that the cows cannot fill themselves readily, and have some time to rest. It is better to begin thus early than to wait till they begin to be pinched, for then they will begin to shrink in their milk, and will not be likely to recover from it afterwards; for it is a general rule with cows that when, from scanty feed, their milk begins to decrease near the middle of summer, the shrinkage remains during the rest of the season. After a shrinkage has been established, full feed will serve to prevent a further decline and to improve the quality of milk, but it will seldom restore the quanity given before the shrinking occurred. No dairyman can afford to suffer the loss that is sure to come if soiling is omitted when pastures begin to fail. The statistics of cheese factories show a difference of fifty per cent. between soiling, as above described, and depending solely on pasture. The average milk per cow, for a season of 200 days, is 3,000 pounds, for cows on pasture only. For those soiled, in addition to pasture, so that there is no shrinking, except by increasing distance from the time of coming in, the average is 4,500 pounds—a difference wide enough to pay for all the labor of soiling, and a handsome profit besides. A prudent man will not suffer such a loss to occur in his products without an effort to stop it, if he is aware how great the loss is liable to be. It is because the loss is not appreciated, that it so often happens. Experimenters in soiling often fall short of its best effects and become discouraged with it and think it don't pay, because they have not begun in season. They wait till their cows have been pinched for feed three or four weeks, and their messes have dropped down to an irredeemable condition, before soiling begins. The golden opportunity has then passed, and the flow of milk must be moderate all the rest of the season. The best that soiling can then do is, to maintain the reduced flow as it is, and, if the ration is richer than is required for the diminished production of milk, the excess will run to flesh and cause the cows to thrive, instead of increasing in milk. The time to begin soiling is, before the cows begin to shrink, instead of afterwards. The full flow can then be maintained, and the soiling will be seen to tell well on the milk, and shrinkage will only take place by reason of the advancing season.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Soiling Pigs in Summer.

As the pig is a grass-eating animal, this taste for grass or roots should always be gratified. Many farmers have no pig pasture, and keep their pigs in a pen, or pen and small yard. They seem quite to forget the nature of the pig, and treat him as if he were only fitted to digest grain or other concentrated food. This may be responsible for many of his ailments.

It is easy for the farmer to furnish clover or other green food for his pigs in summer. This animal is not very particular; there are many weeds in the garden that he will take and return his thanks with a polite grunt. He appreciates all such attentions shown him, and will testify it by better health and growth. This is a matter of much importance, as a bushel of corn fed with clover will often produce as much growth as a bushel and a half fed alone. Animals grow best when they are in good health and have a vigorous appetite, and the clover or other green food keeps their digestion good. That great pest, the Canada thistle, when the stalk is green and succulent, is eaten with a genuine relish by pigs. In this condition this thistle is preferred to grass by many other animals on the farms.

When the clover is large, the pigs will eat it better if it is run through a cutter. This mixes stalks and leaves so as to render it more succulent. The pig will eat more clover or grass than is generally supposed. Shoats of 50 to 80 pounds will eat from 6 to 8 pounds of green clover per day. We have found the best way to feed it was to run the clover through a cutter and mix with meal. In this way, the clover and meal was eaten together, and this mixing of the bulky and concentrated foods results in a more perfect digestion of the corn or other ground food. We tried so accurate an experiment on this, that the result is not left to conjecture. We divided a litter of six pigs, and to three fed clover and corn meal, and to the other three fed corn meal alone, soaked in cold water. The latter, every two or three weeks, would be dainty in eating and appear to be feverish, but after fasting, and taking only water for a day or two, would eat again for some weeks, when the same fasting period would be repeated. But the other three, fed on meal and clover always had a good appetite and made a steady and rapid progress. Each lot ate the same amount of corn meal, but those fed clover dressed nearly 30 per cent. the most.

We have become thoroughly convinced of the importance of giving the pig green food in summer, and some coarse food, such as roots, pumpkins or short-cut clover hay, boiled or softened in warm water in winter. It does not require much time to bring to a lot of pigs clover or other green food, in yard or pen, during the summer. It only requires 100 pounds for a dozen pigs. We think farmers are generally well convinced of the benefit of a good pasture for pigs, and soiling will take the place of the pasture when the farmer has none.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A Minnesota farmer raises peas for green food for his hogs. He considers the Canada Field Pea the best sort, and says it should be sowed alone rather than with oats as some recommend, three bushels per acre. They have short vines and will stand up well enough. They will yield on ordinary soil 25 or 30 bushels per acre. If sowed early they will be fit for feed much earlier than the oats, and will make a much better yield alone. The oats will shade them too much, especially if the land is rich. He raises them both for green and dry feed and considers them very profitable crops. He sows a patch close to his hog yard and commences feeding as soon as the peas begin to shape, which is early, and at a time when other green feed is scarce.

Two Chicago packers have sailed for Europe with the intention of opening a pork packing establishment at Bremen. Native hogs will be used, as the American article cannot be imported, and the packing house carried on on the same principle as those in Chicago. If succesful it is believed that similar establishments will be started in various parts of Germany.

SHEEP.

Oily-Fleeced Merinos.

Last September, a gentleman reporting the Michigan State Fair for the N. Y. *Tribune*, in giving a notice of the heavy shearing rams there exhibited, made the very sagacious comment on their heavy fleeces, that a close inspection of these fleeces revealed the fact that only about four or five pounds of them were wool, the rest being oil and dirt. Then followed some very wise counsels to breeders of Merino sheep to breed more wool and not so much grease.

This was very extensively copied into papers throughout the country, and, no doubt, thousands of readers were impressed with the truth of the assertion, as well as with the wisdom of the advice. I commenced breeding sheep in 1840, and from that time to this, there has been a constant succession of such advisers, and as constant a succession of those who have endeavored to prove that the advice was sound, and a practical application of that theory would prove its correctness, and what has been the result? Those who have advocated that theory, as well as those who have endeavored to make a practical application of it in breeding, are not to-day, any more than they have been in the past, able to show where its application has been successful in increasing the amount of wool without carrying along the usual amount of oil in the flock that is natural to the average well-bred Merino sheep; and it is among the flocks of those who have recognized the fact that the natural amount of oil of the Merino fleece was absolutely necessary to the continued increase of wool, that the greatest improvement of Merinos has been effected; and whatever improvement has been effected in the flocks of those who advocate the theory of breeding for dry fleeces or, as they usually term it, more wool and less oil, has usually been made by selecting the dryest-fleeced rams from the more oily fleeced flocks, the large amount of wool on such rams being due, as I believe, to the presence of a large amount of oil in the relatives or ancestors of the rams so selected.

I was present at the same fair, and examined the rams closely, and I do not believe there was a ram there exhibited that was two years old or over that would yield as small an amount of scoured wool as the maximum amount that was revealed to the astute understanding of the writer in question.

He who undertakes to estimate the amount of cleansed wool in any fleece should have had experience and possess very superior judgment, or he will be likely to estimate very wide of the mark. I have had charge of cleansing a great many heavy fleeces, and I have come to the conclusion that estimates of what a fleece will yield of cleansed or scoured wool are very liable to be erroneous; and I am positive that the writer in question made a very low estimate from his close inspection, from the fact that, among all the fleeces I have had cleansed, no ram's fleece has yielded so little cleansed wool as the maximum amount he had revealed to him among the fleeces of the rams he saw at the Michigan State Fair.

My last experience in cleansing fleeces, or having them cleansed (a manufacturer has always cleansed or scoured the wool), has something of a lesson for the writer in question, as well as for us all, and I give it to show that great progress has been made in increasing the amount of wool. Some five months before the fair was held, where the writer in question had such a revelation, there were left with six fleeces taken from stock rams at a public shearing, rams that had been exhibited at fairs and used as stock rams. They were all good rams, but none of them had attained to the greatest popularity, or to the greatest weight of fleece. I do not name the owners of these rams, as this article is to illustrate a principle, not to advertise anyone's sheep, but I have the certificates of the manufacturer that he realized 49 pounds 4 ounces of scoured wool from the six fleeces. This is an average of 8 pounds 3 ounces of scoured wool per fleece. The least was 7 pounds, the largest 9 pounds 2½ ounces.

Now, to show that our breeders are on the right line of breeding, and probably understand what they are about in breeding a large amount of oil, I will quote the result of a public shearing of Merino sheep about the time they were imported. This shearing was held at Chancellor Livingston's, about 1810. Four rams were shorn at that shearing, their live weight averaging 125 pounds each, their unwashed fleeces averaging 7 pounds 13 ounces, the best one giving 9 pounds 6 ounces; but this fleece was 14 months old. The percentage of unwashed fleece to live weight average 6.2 per cent. Carrying these amounts and percentages in mind, we will compare them with six we have just had cleansed. The average live weight of the six was 117½ pounds, and we find the percentage of scoured wool is 7.5, or a larger percentage of scoured wool than was shorn of unwashed wool from the Livingston rams. Then, as now, the estimated schrinkage of unwashed Merino wool was about two-thirds, and such trials as we had accounts of in those days, as well as at present, shows this estimate to be, on the average, correct; although stock rams will shrink more, the shrinkage on the six last cleansed being about 70 per cent., but we find that the oily stock rams to-day give more cleansed wool than those imported gave of oil, wool and all.

If the writer for the *Tribune*, and those who have the same views, will show us their ability to increase the percentage or aggregate amount of cleansed wool by using dry-fleeced rams, in any such proportion as has been accomplished by those who have oily ones, there will be good reason for us to take counsel of and follow their examples, but until they do this, they must excuse us for leaving the practices that have resulted in such wonderful improvements, as are proven by the examples and contrasts cited.

Vermont Merinos.

The *New England Homestead* of April 12th contains a detailed report of the late annual shearing festival of the Vermont Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, from which we extract the following:

Did you ever attend a public shearing in Addison county, Vt., where are bred the finest Merino sheep in the world? Well, if you haven't, don't miss it next year. The shearing at Middlebury, April 1st, 2d and 3d, was a scene never to be forgotten. In the fine buildings of the Sheep-Shearing Association was collected the most superb collection of Merino sheep ever got together in this or any other country. The capital represented was almost fabulous compared with the number of animals. There was F. D. Barton's ram lamb, sired by old Standard—$15,000 would't buy him. You don't believe it? No, of course, you don't, unless you are a Merino breeder. There were lot of ewes that $100 wouldn't buy, and some hens that the breeders wouldn't sell at any price.

There were some 200 sheep on exhibition. On Wednesday over 300 breeders were present, including several from New York and Texas. The sheep were in open pens on each side of the three ells. Covers were put over the pens and on these the shearers plied their task, or the sheep were carried up-stairs and sheared there. After shearing, the sheep and the fleece were weighed separately. At intervals the record was given from the secretary's desk to the audience who gathered around in silence. The music of the shears was a pleasant accompaniment to the reader, while occasional outbursts greeted the announcement of the heavier fleeces.

Only in two-year-old sheep were the fleeces heavier than last year. In 1883, Rip Van Winkle, four years old, sheared 38 lbs. 5 oz. and King All Right 38 lbs. 3 oz. The yearlings did not beat last year's record. In three-year-olds, twenty-one rams averaged 27 lbs. 14 oz. and thirteen averaged 30 lbs. 2 oz. Forty two-year-old ewes averaged 17 lbs. 2 oz., twenty went 18 lbs. 12 oz. and the heaviest was 21 lbs. 2 oz.; twenty-nine rams averaged 25 lbs. 6 oz., seventeen went 28 lbs. 3 oz., while six averaged 33 lbs. 9 oz.—an unprecedented record.

Comparison of this record with the shearings of four and five years ago shows that the improvement has consisted in producing a superior quality of wool and increased quantity. The length and thickness of the staple has increased. There is much less oil than formerly in the fleeces, yet they are so large as to weigh more. The constitution of the sheep has been more looked after by beeeders, and it is a matter of fact that Merino stock of Vermont is hardier and possesses a stronger constitution than it did at one time, when this essential was somewhat neglected in the rage for other points.

The eastern wool market very seldom is, and indeed could not well be, more dull and uninteresting than it is at this time.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse. by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent.
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

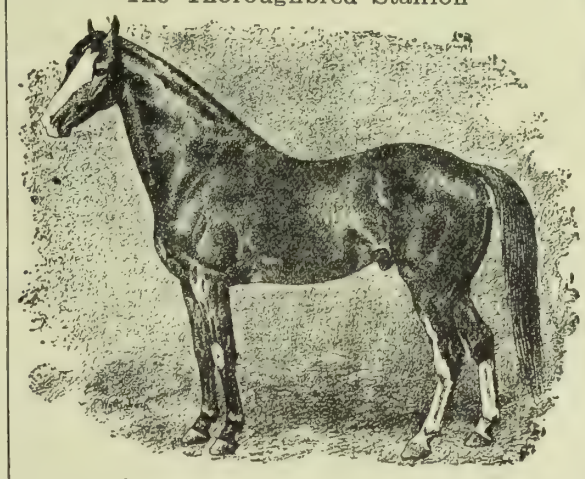
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
O akland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

BELLE MEADE

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season.

The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

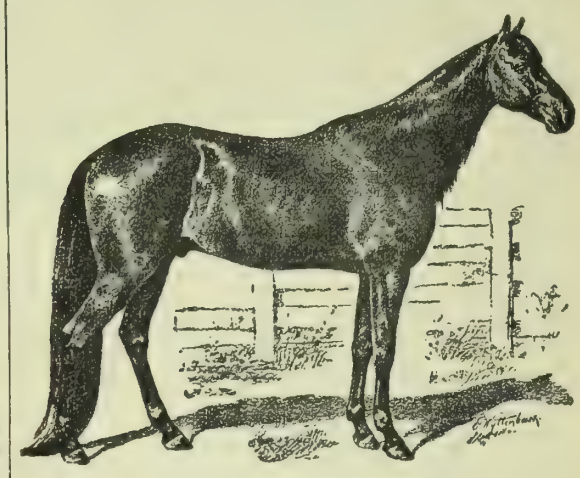
Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223, Santa Clara, Cal.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19¼; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:21½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17¼; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

Will stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¼), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¾. Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbred son of imported Messenger.

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

BILLIARDS.

Every little while for some reason or other, billiards seem at a standstill. We are now going through one of those periods, the past week having been one of the quietest in many months. However, the reaction will soon come, that is a certainty, and it will be so much the stronger that it has been so dull. In regard to the fifteen ball pool tournament which the Saylor Brothers had spoken of, they state that it is better to let the matter rest a while, as the entries were so few that no enthusiasm could possibly be worked up. Mr. Emanuel Brunswick informed a representative of the BREEDER & SPORTSMAN, that the "Parisian" pool tournament was going begging for the want of a suitable hall to hold it in. It is true that billiard parlors are by no means scarce in this city, but what tables are used in these establishments must be taken into consideration, and the Brunswick & Balke Co. will inaugurate their tournament, only where they have their tables in use. At the Exchange billiards parlors, the proprietors stated that they did not care to have the tournament held at their place, as they could not give their entire attention to it, on account of the immence "Stud" game they had to take care of. It is to be regretted that this establishment, which has so far been considered a first-class one, has fallen with the reigning gambling craze, When one thinks of it, there, without a doubt, is the secret of the dullness in billiard circles. Those respectable people who were in the habit of enjoying themselves each day with the ivories, have literally been driven away on account of the *canaille* they were thrown in contact with, and which are attracted to billiard resorts by the gaming passion. It may be possible that the thinning out of players in halls, will encourage billiards at home. The manufacturers do not complain of business, and they say that the putting up of tables in private houses has increased most wonderfully in the last few months. One result has shown itself, it is a professional billiard exhibitlon which took place last Thursday evening in a mansion on the hill. This is an eastern custom which bids fair to establish itself on this coast. Professor McCleery has among his pupils, a well-known society gentleman who, desiring to entertain his friends in an unusual manner, invited his *maitre* and one other professional to give a billiard exhibition at his residence, and when the two knights of the cue arrived on the appointed evening, they found a select though not a very large audience to appreciate their efforts. It is presumed that there was also, more substantial appreciation than applause; perhaps it was delivered as Prince Zouroff intended for Correze with a bouquet wherein each flower contained a note, Nevertheless the spectators as well as the actors, seemed quite pleased with her evening's amusement. The game was a very short one, 250 points only. McCleery won on the twentieth inning making an average of 12½, his opponent having 19 points the worst of it at the finish. The averages were very good considering that, as much as possible rail runs were avoided, on account of their monotony, and good around-the-table play was indulged in. After the game McCleery gave a delightful exhibition of fancy shots, he was in a happy vein and executed them with unusual brilliancy.

Heredity in the Sulky.

The aphorism, "like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor" is true when applied to the animal kingdom, but applied to men, with a few exceptions, is of no value. In the world of finance we have the great Rothschild family, and in the drama the Kembles, Booths and Jeffersons as among the exceptions. Taking the men or women who have figured in the world's history, like Shakespear, Washington, Harriet Martineau, Voltaire, Dickens, Milton, Charlotte Cushman, Rachael and Napoleon, we find there was no ancestry responsible for their greatness; on the contrary, their genius was inherent, not inherited.

The profession of training and driving trotting horses calls for mental and physical qualities of a high order, although the mass of the people do not seem to be aware of the fact. Like all pursuits, in it we find men of all grades of intellectual capacity, but the men who succeed are of the superior order. To this class Mace, Murphy, Hickok, Splan, Doble, Weeks, Bair, Green, Carl Burr, Bither, and many other noted drivers belong. To succeed with horses that differ in their characteristic and requirements is genius *par excellence*. It was genius and patience—that great virtue—that made a trotter of Goldsmith Maid, and it was genius that helped make the reputation of the gelding Edwin Forrest. It required thinking minds to develope what was within these two horses, and had the same amount of genius and patience been expended upon an enterprise not connected with sporting matters, it would have commended the world's admiration. Among the exceptions alluded to in the opening paragraph of this article is the transmission from father to son of capacities as trainers and handlers of horses. Why families should be distinguished as horsemen we know not, unless it is through man's natural love for the noblest animal the Almighty has given him.

John Woodruff was a noted trainer in his day, and left his son Hiram to make the name famous. Hiram left no son, but a brother, Isaac, who is a trainer and driver of reputation.

The most noted family among trotting horsemen are the Dobles. Many years ago "Uncle Billy" made a reputation as a trainer and handler of trotting horses The talent developed in the father become genius in the son, and to-day Budd Doble is regarded as the peer of any driver that lives. The aptitude for this pursuit in life does not rest with these two members of the family, as Wm. H., Jr., and Charles P., are both capable horsemen.

The Woodruff and Doble families are not the only instances in this connection. The Wilsons of Rushville, Ind., have long been known as a family of horsemen. The senior Wilson early developed a fondness for the horse, and left his son, Richard, Bool and Samp, all prominently connected with trotting turf.

The Woodmansees are another noted family. The names Pocahontas and Woodmansee were at one time inseparable, and it is probable if the great pacer had fallen into other hands she would never have become so famous. Both of the sons, Daniel W. and Ben, Jr., are noted horsemen.

The Maces, Dan and Ben, are another notable illustration, which we may supplement by instancing the Goldsmiths. Alden Goldsmith has been long and honorably known to the trotting turf, and although a good handler of horses, can drive a good race if occasion acquires. His sons, John A. and James H., made early debuts and are first-class horsemen. It is often claimed by the captious, and we may add envious, that "the horse made the driver," but in ninety cases out of a hundred the claim is unfounded. The fact seems to be forgotten that a directing mind had much to do with the fame of great horses. In ordinary hands a horse, as a general thing, will be ordinary, but it requires genius to "get all out of him." This is why Mace and Murphy succeed when others fail; they study their subject and make possible what smaller minds would give up in despair. —*Sportsman.*

Trotting in Scotland.

Trotting seems to be looking up a bit in the Mother Country. On Thursday, April 3d, a trotting meeting was held at the Shawfield Recreation Grounds, Glascow, which was largely attended, it being estimated that 7,000 people paid entrance money. The day, however, was a general holiday—Glascow Fast day. The first event, according to reports in the Glascow papers, was The Trotting Handicap of two miles, for a purse equivalent to $150, $35, and $15. There were nine starters. Mr. J. McLeish's gray mare Highland Mary, with 375 yards start, won two straight heats; time not given. The second trot was for the Shawfield Stakes, distance 1¾ miles, weight for age; three-year-olds, 126 pounds; four-year-olds, 140 pounds; five, six, and aged, 147 pounds. Mr. J. Wood's bay gelding Little George, 6 years, won from five others by two lengths. The third event was the Spring Stakes, weight for age alse, 1¾ miles, won by a neck by Mr. McCullum's bay gelding Strathdon, 6 years. Last of all was a Selling Stakes, won by Mr. T. Burn's Stranger, entered at £20, and carrying 147 pounds.—*Toronto Mail.*

A very simple method, and an improvement upon the Rarey system of training vicious horses was, says the *Rural Canadian*, exhibited at West Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was made on a kicking or "balking" mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was a piece of light rope, which was passed around the front jaw of the mare just above the front teeth crossed in her mouth, thence secured back of her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse after receiving that treatment a few times will abandon his vicious ways forever. A simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse could be shod. It consisted in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and then drawn tightly enough to incline the animal's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for a horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition a horse, which for years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described.

Hugh Gaffney, the noted steeplechase jockey, died some ten days since, in the city of Mexico, whether he had gone in February with some thoroughbreds. Gaffney was long one of the most successful cross-country riders. His first real success was with Lobelia, in 1870, and his set-tos with Harvey Welch never failed to arouse an outburst of enthusiasm, and "Go in Hughey, me bould boy!" "Arrah Gaff, an' ye havet' black thief; now kill the durty naygur!" were certain to ring out as the pair swept past Deadhead Hill. Biddy Malone succeeded Lobelia in Gaffney's affections, but she died early, and then he formed the famous alliance witn Joe Donohue, which survived through the days of Tammany, Blind Tom, and George West. Then came Deadhead. "Bedad, an' you must look out fur 'm," he observed, when he committed Deadhead to Tom Little's care. "He's a little green, an' maybe he'll go wrong wid ye at the leps. Giv 'im a taste o' the gad—kind o' aisey loike." For several years Gaffney was compelled to stand down. As a trainer, however, he continued to do well. But in 1881, at the termination of a race at Baltimore, he allowed his temper to overcome him, and struck Sait, for which he was ruled off the course. From that day Gaffney's star was destined to a perpetual eclipse, for all efforts to secure his reinstatement failed, and he accepted the engagement to go to Mexico from sheer necessity. —*N. Y. Spirit.*

The trotting stallion, Royalston, by Robert McGregor, died at Toledo, O., recently, the property of B. E. Bullock.

Geo. Polson, former driver of Frank Landers, Roscoe, and others, has located at Council Grove, Kan.

Chas. P. Doble, son of "Uncle Billy," has Troublesome and several others in training.

THE DRAMA.

The California Theatre.

It has been a dull time of late in connection with the legitimate. The California has been and is closed, without our being able to find out what its future, as regards the dramas, promises. On Monday the Grand Opera House was closed, while the Octoroon then on the boards, had a fair prospect of success. What all this portends we cannot tell, and surmises are useless and might be mischievous.

The Oakland Theatre.

The Sheridan Combination have succeeded here beyond calculation, the houses being crowded every night by the very best people of the city and suburbs. This speaks well for the people of Oakland, and is a fact we have much pleasure in recording. Sheridan is giving his best characters supported by a good company, including Misses Davenport and Phœbe Davies. On Monday King Lear will be the attraction.

Vienna Garden.

The performance here during the week has been varied but good, and repaid with fair though not crowded houses. Paul Stanley, the Walter brothers, (gymnasts), and the McCarthys in their comic specialties, have all been more or less successful, the gymnasts, in principle, being the best. Miss Inez Sexton has been the leading vocalist. She has a good voice, shows some cultivation, and dresses well, but she needs to moderate her ambition. It is a great mistake in our young vocalists to essay to imitate Patti and Nilson, which by voice and culture they are incapable of rendering with, and thus lessen, if not destroy, their natural powers of pleasing. Miss Vasconcellos, also here again, is always popular and pleasing, because she never attempts anything which by nature she cannot render acceptably. Some of the McCarthy's are very good and enjoyable.

The Standard.

The performance of the Gypsy Band during its second week has not been very successful, the houses being only moderate though appreciative. We have had many revelations of late in San Francisco, Thomas' Chorus, Gilmore's Band, the Spanish Students, the Opera, and Excelsior, but of all the revelations showing the power of the violin separately, or in combination, nothing was ever heard in San Francisco equal to the music of the Gypsy Band. Apart from the exalted and perfect harmony they give, their great merit lies in their marvelous power of interpretation. In their hands the simplest, oldest, and most hackneyed tunes are infused with new life and new beauties never dreamt of before. Neither did we ever imagine that such tunes were capable of such interpretation. In proof of this we select The Old Folks at Home, and Yankee Doodle. In their operatic selections their performance is also superb. The band were rapturously encored, especially Imre Barath in his Cymbal solos. Those alone are worth the entrance money. As an attraction to the public in general the band lacks variety of instruments, and in our opinion, that is it's only fault. The music itself is unexceptionable both in harmony and execution. In fact they are both marvelous.



SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circular free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

Handicap Footrace.

$500 PURSE. ENTRANCE FREE.

Heats of 150 Yards.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Sunday, May 11th, 1884.

Open to all Foot Runners on the Coast. Seventeen entries already received, including

KITTLEMAN, GIBSON, ROSS, HARMON, McINTYRE, THOMSON, GEARY,

And ten others of local notoriety. Full list of starters and handicap allowed will be published to-day.

ADMISSION 50cts.

M. M. ALLEN.

Bay District Association



Summer Meeting

1884. 1884.

ENTRIES FOR TROTTING SEASON.

May 31st, 2:27 Class.

Purse $750; divided $450, $225 and $75, to first, second and third horse.

June 4th, 3-min. Class.

Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

June 7th, 2:22 Class.

Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

June 11th, 2:40 Class.

Purse $500, divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second, and third horse.

June 14th, Free-for-all.

Purse $1,000; divided $650, to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse.

June 18th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness. National rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

☞ In every race FIVE or more must enter, and THREE or more horses start. Entries close with the Secretary, Saturday, May 24th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,

1435, California Street.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

SPRING

Racing Meeting

OF THE

FRESNO FAIR GROUND

Association

FRESNO, CAL.

May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

First Day.

No. 1. Running—Ogle House Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of half a mile.

No. 2. Trotting—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Second Day.

No. 3. Running—Grand Central Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; dash of one and three-quarters miles.

No. 4. Trotting—Purse $200; free for all horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on the 1st of March, 1884.

No. 5. Running—Colonies Stakes. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; dash of one-quarter of a mile.

Third Day.

No. 6. Running—Vineyard Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; mile heats.

No. 7. Running—Fresno Saloon Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 8. Trotting—Purse $150; 3:00 class; open for horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on March 1st, 1884.

Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running—Grady Opera House Stake. For all ages; $10 each, $100 added; dash of half a mile.

No. 10. Dexter Stable Stakes; for all ages; $15 each; $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 11. Trotting—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class; five to enter and three to start.

Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running—Farmers' Bank Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; half-mile heats.

No. 13. Pacing—Purse $150; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20.

No. 14. Trotting—Purse $100; gentleman drivers; mile heats.

All trotting races are three in five; three or more to enter and start, unless otherwise specified. National Association rules to govern. All purses to be divided at the rate of sixty, thirty and ten per cent.

All running races, not less than three to enter, and three to start. Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern. In all running races second horse to save entrance.

Entrance to all purses ten per cent., money to accompany the nominations; all entrances to be given in writing, giving name, color, and sex of horse; also, name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close May 5th with W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Fresno, or KILLIP & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Excursion tickets to Fresno $7.

W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, LEWIS LEACH, President,

FARMERS' BANK, Treasurer, A. B. BUTLER, Vice-President



DO YOU WANT A DOG?
If so, send for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Also, cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 10 cts.
PHILADELPHIA KENNELS,
237 S. 8th St. Phila'a.

STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE,
Box 274, New York City.



NEW 'Singer' 7 Model Sewing Machines only $15
Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing
CEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Woodburn Farm.

ANNUAL SALE OF

Thoroughbred Yearlings

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1884.

Forty-one head the get of King Alfonso, Pat Malloy, imp. Glen Athol, Lisbon, &c.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

For catalogues address L. Brodhead, Agent, Spring Station P. O., Woodford Co., Ky., or at this office.

The sale of Runnymede yearlings May 13th and Elmendorf May 14th.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco,

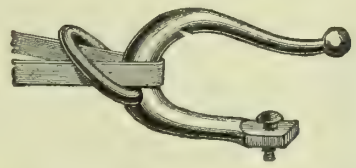


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a loal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus owering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.
412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
116 Washington St., San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address ARIEL LATHROP,
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

Carriage Horses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland, One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

FRED'K W. BERT MANAGER.

☞ THE LEADING THEATRE ☜

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, May 12th,

The Kiralfy Excelsior Combination.

☞ Popular prices until further notice. ☜

Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)...75cts
Balcony.....50cts
Gallery.....25cts

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, May 12th,

The Great Tragedian

W. E. SHERIDAN!

King Lear.

☞ *PERFECTLY CAST! NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS!* ☜

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. ☜

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 7th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan, grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

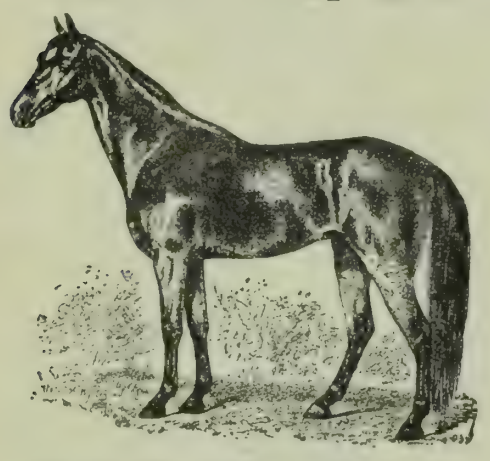
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15¾ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¾ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS, Agent.

Oakland, January 18, 1

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10⅝; Phallas, 2:15½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:22½, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19⅝.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 2 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any interiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17¼; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29¼; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¾. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30½, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY.
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bustris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (.0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS, HACK, CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES

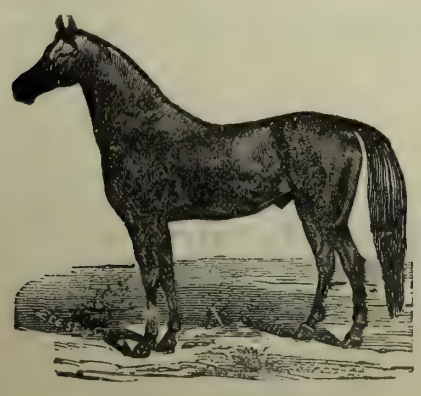
—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**

Address
W. H HOOD,
Woodland, Cal.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C.H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves,

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M....	Byron and Martinez.....	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M...	Deming, El Paso Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M...	and East Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M...	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M...	Stockton via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:10 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M...	Ogden and Express.....	7:40 A M
8:00 P M...	East Emigrant.....	11:40 A M
8:00 A M...	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M...	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	7:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
‡9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		‡4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		‡8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		‡8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
‡7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	‡8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

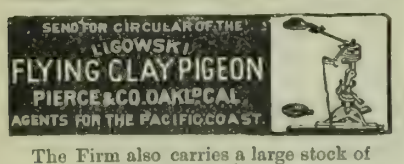
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 40 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Sayre, of New York, and numerous of our friends. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full particulars.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to **E. LEAVESLEY**, Gilroy.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles


BEFORE USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.


AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

FIRST

ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

Fine Trotting Stock.

Harness, Carriage and Work Horses.

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO
(J. B. HAGGIN.)

COMMENCING

FRIDAY, May, 16th, 1884.

At 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing until finished.

Rancho del Paso is five miles from Sacramento, on the Central Pacific R. R.

Catalogues and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Ranch, or to the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17yi **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.



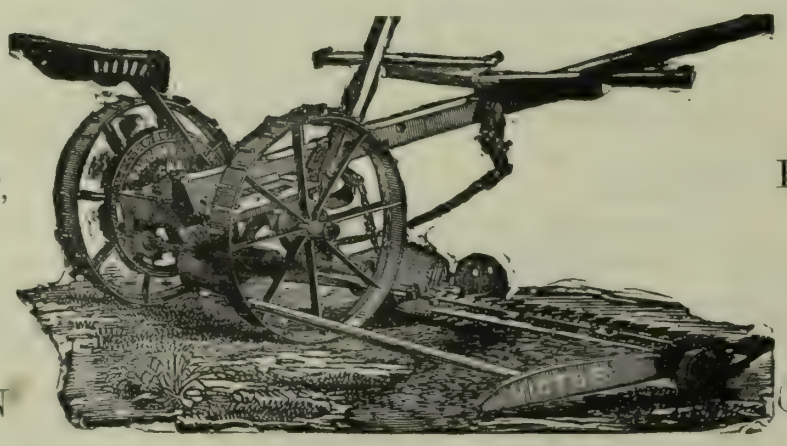
KERR'S
ASTHMA
CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

GUN METAL BOXES
INSTEAD OF BABBITT,
AND STEEL GEARS
INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO
HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT,
AND NO WEIGHT
ON THE HORSES NECKS

Four Sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

We also manufacture Tacks, Files, Bar Iron and the

California Horse-shoe Nail.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office 329 Market Street,
San Francisco.

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 20.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Oakland Trotting Park.

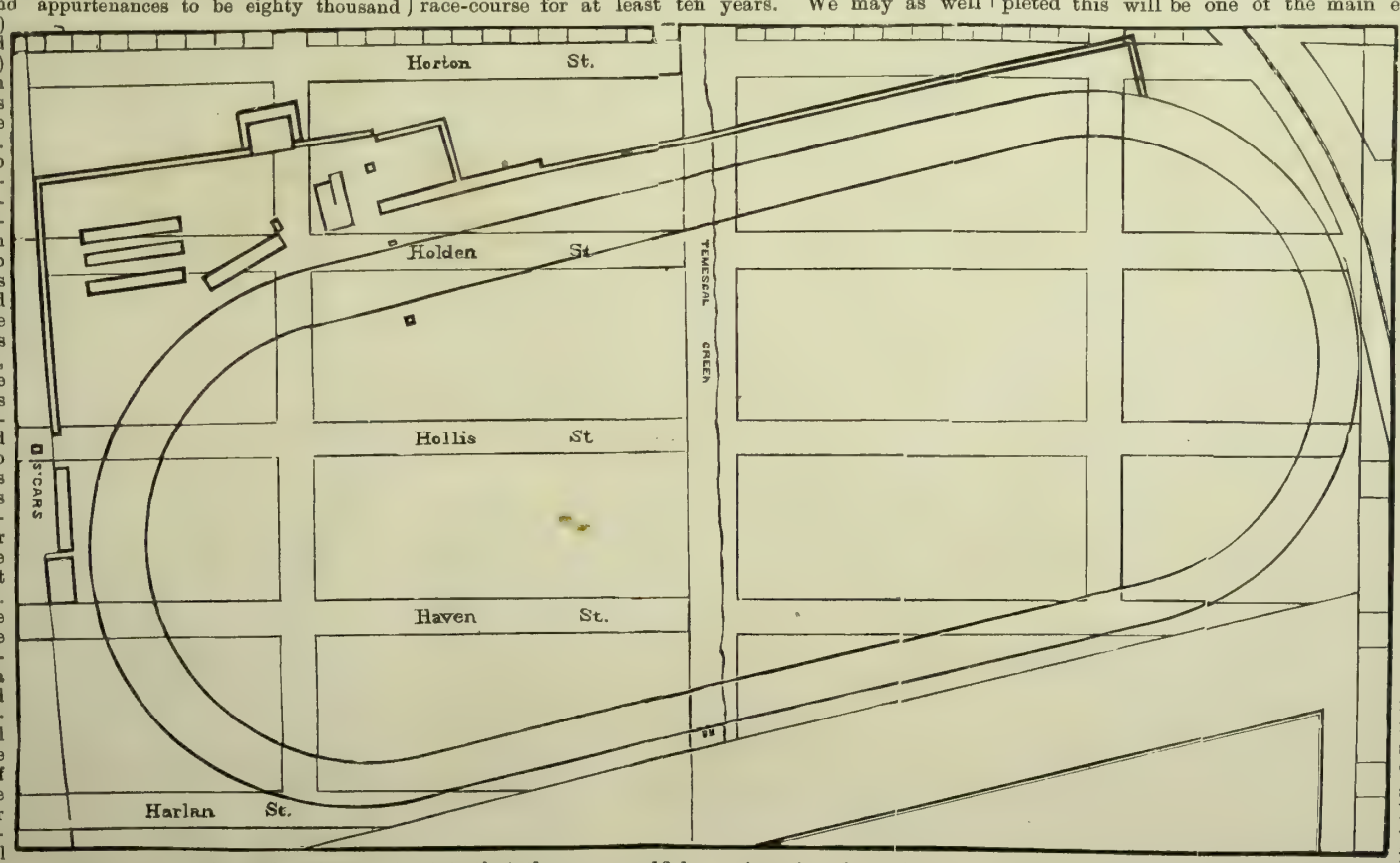
The accompanying map shows the land that is offered by Mr. Wiard for sale, and for which Charles McLeverty holds a bond which runs until the first of July next. The conditions are as follows:

WHEREAS, it is manifested that under individual ownership the property known as OAKLAND TROTTING PARK will be sold in lots, and fair-ground and track broken up. And realizing the importance to the farming and breeding interests of this coast that it be retained for those purposes; therefore, we, the undersigned subscribers, agree to pay the sums set opposite our names on the following conditions: The purchase of so much of the Wiard property in Oakland township, Alameda county, California, as lies between Horton street and the east line of said property, containing sixty acres, more or less, and on which are the race-course and all the buildings, stands, stabling, sheds, pens, etc., which is known as the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK. The amount to be paid for the land and appurtenances to be eighty thousand dollars ($80,000.) Twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) to be invested in improvements as directed by the Board of Trustees. The property to be kept for a fair-ground and race-course for a period of at least ten years. That two thousand shares of stock be issued at the par value of fifty dollars ($50) per share, and that the number of shares which any subscriber can hold to be limited to forty, unless it is found that it is necessary to increase the number in order to place the whole amount of the stock. Whenever one thousand or more shares are subscribed for, that a meeting be called to elect seven trustees who shall have the entire management of the affairs of the Association for their term of office, and until their successors are chosen. At this and subsequent elections each share shall be entitled to a vote, and at the first meeting held articles of incorporation shall be drawn, and the Association incorporated under the laws of California. The subscriptions to be paid as follows: Twenty-five per cent. within thirty days after organization, twenty-five per cent. more within sixty days after the first payment, and the remaining fifty per cent. whenever the trustees call for it.

The proprietor, E. Wiard, also grants the right of way from railway to Horton street, the bond covering that as well as the land described above.

It is almost a waste of space to amplify on the value of the sixty acres and improvements included in the bond. There is embraced in the area 186 lots, the least valuable of which is well worth $750, the price based on the sale of adjoining lots. At this figure the lots will aggregate in value $146,000, and the question is pertinent, why does Mr. Wiard offer it for a sum which is forty per cent. below its real value? This is easily answered. The improvements cost so much that to obtain the necessary funds the place had to be encumbered. Under the high rates of interest that prevailed in California the encumbrance kept increasing until at the present time there is a lien of $68,000. Mr. Wiard has reached the "three-score years and ten," at which age men are generally averse to active life, and in addition to the weight of years he is subject to attacks of sickness which incapacitate him for weeks at a time. Mr. Wiard owns the land lying between Horton street and the bay. On that is his residence and the picnic grounds at Shell Mound. With that clear he has no further trouble. The income will be ample for all his wants, and the property of value enough to leave a large fortune to his family. His great object is to bring his affairs into good shape as soon as possible, and he would rather sacrifice the amount he does in this transaction than endure the annoyances of delay. This, in brief, will be sufficient explanation of the causes which influence the proprietor to sell for $80,000. In place of looking for a capitalist to engage in the venture, we have urged Mr. Wiard to grant time to make the endeavor to have it bought by an association that would ensure it being kept for a fair ground and race-course for at least ten years. We may as well state that there are selfish motives in advocating the scheme. The ten years' residence in California has been in the neighborhood of the park. We have purchased a property that would not have been bought if the track were broken up. With the few colts we rear there would be little pleasure in comparison without a course to educate them upon. There is not a dollar of interest outside of this incentive, not a cent commission, as we make it a rigid rule not to accept anything that can be construed into a pecuniary recompense for which we write, that is outside the legitimate course of an *independent journal.* And in this connection it may be also proper to state that Mr. Wiard does not give a commission to anyone, and that that whatever is done in the way of soliciting subscriptions, etc., is voluntary, and without the bias of a money consideration from the proprietor. This statement is made to correct erroneous impressions that some have entertained.

The importance of a track and fair ground at Oakland, to the whole of California, can scarcely be overestimated. Every breeder of fine stock in the State has an interest in sustaining it, and though the residents of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Contra Costa counties are more directly interested it has a bearing that is far-reaching, an influence which is felt from San Diego to Siskiyou. This is so apparent that there is little necessity for extended arguments, and in lieu of occupying space with what is self-evident, we will, in this article, devote the time to a consideration of the soundness of the investment. The map only shows the main features of the grounds, viz.: the Course, buildings, stabling, etc. Two blocks from Horton street is the railway, over which the overland trains run, and, what is of of greater importance to this project, the local trains from San Francisco to Berkeley. One of the stations, Shell Mound, is on Mr. Wiard's property a short distance to the west of Horton street and near the north line of the property. The right of way embodied in the bond is along a street that leads to a point near the hotel. This is only two blocks feet from the west line of Horton street, and when the improvements are completed this will be one of the main entrances to the



grounds. There are twenty-five trains each way per day from San Francisco to Berkeley, and whenever the races are of importance enough, and during the fairs, extra trains will be run. The time from San Francisco to Shell Mound is thirty-five minutes, fare twenty cents; monthly commutation tickets $3.00. There can scarcely be a pleasanter short excursion than the trip affords, and the accommodations are so complete that no matter how large the crowd there is no inconvenience. On the south side is the Oakland gate, and tot hat the horse-cars run, the terminus being within a few feet of the entrance. This line starts from Broadway and Seventh streets, where the Oakland local crosses, and connecting with that are four other lines of horse-cars. The streets which lead to the grounds from all parts of Oakland are fine drives, so that it is evident, from this short description, that the facilities for reaching the Course are as good as can be desired. Should fifty-thousand people desire to attend at a fair or race meeting from San Francisco and Oakland, in two hours they could be got there with little discomfort. Accessibility is of the utmost importance, in fact a necessity to a fair ground and race-course, and not only convenience of access, but it is absolutely essential that there be facilities for handling them expeditiously, and with as little annoyance as is possible. Within eight and a half miles of San Francisco, following the curves of the railway within two miles of the center of Oakland, by far the finest situation for building purposes contiguous to the bay there is on that side of the water, and as will be shown hereafter, with other great advantages which warrant the assertions that as a safe and profitable investment there is nothing in the real estate market in the vicinity to compare with this, or that gives the same opportunity for a certain return.

All the improvements, which are worth at least thirty thousand dollars, are "thrown in." They are of that value at the closest calculation, and could not be replaced for a great deal more. The only thing necessary to make it complete as a first-class fair ground and race-course is an addition to the hotel, remodeling of the stands, gravelling the space in front of the buildings and in the yards, improvements on the roads in the vicinity, or rather the driveways on the premises, and a little adornment in the way of planting trees and shrubs. There are two hundred box-stalls with a large number of cattle stalls, pens, etc. The stabling is good enough, far better than on most of the eastern tracks. Temescal creek divides the land nearly equally, and runs parallel to the streets that are laid out about east and west. It is a deep channel and affords complete drainage on both sides. Every foot of land embraced in the bond is high and dry, a portion of it at least forty feet above the high-tide mark. The soil is rich, mostly a fine loam. The track is as good as the most exacting can desire, and is easily kept in order. Thousands of wagon-loads of manure, sand and sediment have been incorporated with the original soil, so that the harrow cuts it up without difficulty. There is a large well and tank near the hotel with horse-power attachment, and another large tank and well midway of the backstretch, a windmill being the agent to raise the water from well to tank. Plenty of water is indispensable in California to keep a track in proper condition, and there is no lack for that and other uses. Adjoining the railway and between that and the bay are the "Judson's Works," a description of which is appended, copied from the Oakland *Times*. This will be eventually the largest manufacturing establishment on the Pacific coast, and with other contemplated enterprises will give employment to thousands of men. This, of course, adds to the value of the property, and insures an increase of value which will be a steady appreciation, and without any reasonable doubt treble the value by the time that is fixed to place the lots in the market. Adjoining the eastern line of the property are the handsome residences of A. C. Dietz, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Cogshall, Mr. Chamberlain, and others. There are no more attractive places in Oakland, and this also adds to the desirability of the property. In the paper of next week the scheme will be more fully elaborated.

The company consists of Egbert Judson, president; A. Chabot, vice-president; E. B. Morgan, secretary; Charles S. Chamberlin, manager; John Finn, assistant manager; George Wright, timekeeper; and F. C. McFeely, general and mechanical superintendent of the works. The board of directors are E. Judson, A. Chabot, Chas. Webb Howard, V. Moody, C. S. Chamberlain and J. H. Haste.

The works were erected in June 1882, and since that time the labor accomplished is wonderful. There are now between 380 and 400 men constantly employed in the various departments, and judging from the improvements being made and new enterprises under way, more men will be required. With the desire of going through the various departments for information the *Times* representative called at the works yesterday and was kindly received by Superintendent F. C. McFeely, who courteously showed him over the establishment, explaining the purposes and uses of all interesting features about the place.

The first department was the machine shop, where the foreman, R. B. Villege, presides over forty-three mechanics. All the tools and machinery used in this establishment are made in this room, besides this, large orders for work for outside parties are filled. The place presents a busy scene; mechanics working at lathes, planes, drills and numerous other machines, while overhead pulleys, belting and shafting for furnishing power, together with the hammering and filing, made a most deafening noise.

Proceeding next to the mowing machine room another busy scene is to be seen. The foreman, L. D. Royce, has twenty-five men under his charge in this department. The company are manufacturing the Victor Mower principally. As soon as the castings are ready they are taken from the foundry to this room, filed, dressed in proper shape, and the mowers then put together. There will be at least 1,500 mowers turned out this year. This pattern of mower has taken premiums at five different exhibitions. As soon as they are put together they are then taken to the paint shop where a force of paint and brush artists, under John A. Bartmann, put the finishing touches on before putting them on the market. There are now over 100 mowers on the two floors of the paint shop, almost ready for sale. The pattern of a Victor Reaper is now in progress, and the new machine will be tested this coming harvest.

The foundry, Henry Bayle, foreman, is as interesting in detail as any of the other departments. Four to seven tons of castings are turned out daily. All of the different parts of the mowing machines and machinery for the shops are cast here, besides large quantities of special work for outside parties. The casting of the rolls for the rolling mill is a specialty. Another special feature is the making of pulleys for the foundries over the bay. This foundry has the credit of casting the largest pair of shears in the United States. Their weight is upward of 19 tons and they are used for chopping iron into suitable sized bundles for the furnaces. The iron is melted in two cupolas that are kept at an intense heat all the time. Two elevators raise the iron to the cupolas. Behind the cupolas is a yard in which is stacked tons of pig iron. Handy to the cupolas is a large gang of men and boys at work making molds from patterns of different designs. When everything is ready the moulten iron at a white heat is drawn from the cupolas and emptied into the moulds where it cools. The foundry has turned out several large semi-steel gear castings for the rolling mills; those that came with the engine were found to be too light, bursting after being used a short time. Close to the foundry is a separate engine attached to the blower that makes the blast or draft for the furnaces.

Superintendent McFeely next led the way to a dingy and dusty room in which appeared to be only a mess of old trash and rubbish. "In this room," said he, "are many thousand dollars worth of patterns. They are kept here to be out of the way but they are of great value."

The next place visited was the scrap-iron yard. Here a pile of scrap iron the size of a one story cottage was piled, and at the base several men were sorting the metal. Scraps of old sewing machines, links of ship's cables, hinges, horse shoes and odds and ends of everything that iron is used for could be found, amounting in weight to many thousand tons. To the question as to where all this comes from, Mr. McFeely answered: "It comes from every place. Considerable is gathered in this State, sold to junk stores and old iron mongers, but the most of it comes in ships as ballast from different parts of the world. Come this way and see the big shears before mentioned and watch them chew iron. They will cut iron from one to six inches in diameter."

Passing into the rolling mill, over which Mr. N. Boregard is superintendent, the shears can be seen at work. As fast as the scrap iron is brought in from the yard, a man takes it up and feeds it between the shear blades, that cut it like so much straw. These reduced scraps are then done up in bundles weighing from 300 to 900 pounds. These bundles are then put into furnaces, that for heat rival the old theory of a bad man's hereafter. As soon as they are brought to a white heat they are taken on "buggies" to the rollers. The molton bar is passed through a groove in the roller that compresses and makes it longer. On being caught on the opposite side by a pair of cranes, it is then pushed back through a smaller groove, and so on till it has been reduced and lengthened to the proper size.

It is then taken out to cool and be used later. These rollers turn out anything in size, from one-fourth to four inches in thickness. A large 125-horse power engine furnishes the power for driving the rolls. It is on this that the large semi-steel gears, before mentioned, are used. Two large feed pumps of Dow's make pump the water for the boilers.

The nail and tack factory was the next attraction. It is under the supervision of Mr. G. P. Clapp, who with all the tack makers came from Montreal, Canada, for this department. This is an industry of itself. Tacks of all sizes and nails of every kind are turned out by the kegful. The *modus operandi* of making tacks and nails is as follows: Plates of iron rolled in the rolling mill into the desired size are again cut into strips of a suitable dimension. These strips are fed by boys and girls into machines. Of the process it has been said "a strip of iron goes in one end and comes out of the other all cut up into tacks or nails." After being cut and sorted the nails and tacks are put in a vat and blued. After this they go to the weighing and packing room where the tacks are put in packages known to commerce, and the nails in kegs and boxes. There are at present over fifty tack and nail machines in active operation. The company have erected a large building, 90 feet front by 200 feet deep, that is to be used for the tack factory. It will be complete this month, and with the new machinery to be added seventy-five tack and nail machines will be in full operation. When the company started it was expected that eight machines would be sufficient. A 100-horse power Wheelock patent engine will furnish power for the machines in this building.

One of the most important features of this department is the making of horse-shoe nails. The roller plates from which this kind of nail is made are rolled with a raised or bulged edge which forms the head of the nail. After the nails have been cut they are again put through another machine, fed by girls, which finishes and points the nail. In the new building a room has been made which will be devoted to the manufactory of horse-shoe nails exclusively.

The manufactury of files is another industry of this enterprising company. This tool has to be forged, annealed, ground, cut and finally tempered before ready for the market. Mr. Edmund Atwell is the Superintendent of the forging room. Here a large Bradley hammer worked by steam performs the work of a dozen men in hammering the embryo file. From the hammer it passes to the stone. These stones are the size of ordinary cart wheels, and in their rapid revolutions a stream of sparks fly from the metal notwithstanding the stream of water flowing over the stone. Cutting the file is an interesting operation. The tool is placed in a movable vise. This vise slides under a chisel operated by steam also, and as the file advances under it the chisel strikes down rapidly leaving a deep impress at every stroke. The tool then receives its final tempering and is put up in pasteboard boxes bearing the name of "Judson File," under a picture of Mr Judson.

The department where patterns of the different castings are made is under the charge of Mr. J. D. Wheelock. These are all made of wood. Mr. Wheelock is now at work on the pattern of a monster hammer that will weigh, when cast, about forty tons. The anvil alone will weigh ten tons. The hammer will be sixteen inches in diameter with a forty-eight inch stroke. There are six pattern makers at work all the time.

The room where all the work is done is under the charge of Mr. John A. Foster. During the past months a force of twenty-five have been at work making the wooden parts of the mowers and boxes for shipping manufactured goods. Besides this all of the wooden work about the buildings is turned out of this department.

The shipping and ware rooms are under the charge of Mr. Eadon. The manufactured articles from the numerous departments are kept here either in storage or waiting to be shipped. Stacks of nails in kegs and mowing machines fill this large warehouse nearly to the roof.

In the same enclosure with the Judson Manufacturing Company is the California Iron and Steel Company. This company has three large puddling furnaces for converting pig-iron into wrought iron. They have also four large annealing furnaces, and a sixty horse-power engine for running the works. From the boiler of this engine there is a pipe 370 feet long, that conducts the steam to the nail and tack factory of the Judson works. This pipe is covered with asbestos material. Besides the puddling furnaces there are hot air furnaces for making steel castings. The building that encloses these works is 200 feet long by 50 feet wide. John Taylor is the General Superintendent.

Mr. John R. Whaley, of Cincinnati, has also joined "the great majority." As a prominent turfman Mr. Whaley has been before the country for many years, and was one of the organizers of the new organization opposite the Queen city, the Latonia Jocky Club. He and Mr. John Smith were familiar figures in the timing stands at Saratoga and elsewhere, and Mr. Whaley will be greatly missed among his friends and acquaintances, who are unanimous in speaking well of him. In fact, he was one of the few men who had few or no enemies, and during his long connection with turf matters John R. Whaley was always above suspicion and foremost in the crusade against evil-doers—the harpies of the turf.

The chestnut mare imp. Œnone, foaled in 1878, by Hermit. dam La Belle Helene by St. Albans, the property of W. L. Scott, Algeria Stud, Pa., died on March 29th of chronic indigestion. Œnone fell in a race at the Monmouth Course last summer, and had never been right since. She was by by the great English Hermit, and was one of the only two Hermit mares in America, the other being Fair Barbarian, owned by Hon. A. Belmont, Nursery Stud, L. I.

Jay-Eye-See, Trinket, St. Julien, Clingstone, Phallas, Johnson, and probably Maud S., will meet this season on the race-track at Chicago.

TURF AND TRACK.

Dates Claimed.

Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, May 20th to 24th.
Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

His Grace, the Duke of Grafton.

The *Licensed Victuallers Gazette*, of London, on April 5th, contained the following history of one of the most prominent figures in the annals of the English turf:

During the earlier decades of the present century there was not a better-known figure on the race-course or in the hunting field than that of his Grace the Duke of Grafton. As the owner of the famous horse Whisker, who won the Derby in 1815, he would claim the foremost rank in the annals of the turf, but when he added to this that his Grace won the Oaks six times, and the Two Thousand Guineas five, to say nothing of the successes year after year at Newmarket, it is not too much to say that as a racing man his career is one of the most remarkable and successful on record.

George Henry Fitzroy came of a racing family, his great-grand sire Charles the Second was the first royal patron of the turf. Pepys tells us, under the date of May 22d, 1688, how the King, the Duke of York, and the Court were on that day at Newmarket at a great horse-race, and proposed great pleasure for two or three days. And again, in the March of the following year, how these Royal personages "set out for Newmarket, by three in the morning to some foot and horse-races, to be abroad twelve days." John Evelyn also records how he went to Newmarket "in a coach and six brave horses," where he found the King and all the English gallants at their autumnal sports, and how the next day after dinner he went to Heath and "saw the great match run between Woodcock and Flatfoot belonging to the King and to Mr. Eliot, of Bedchamber, many thousands being spectators." Every reader of English history knows that it was on the King's return from his visit to the famous course, in 1683, that the conspirators lay in wait at the Rye House to assassinate him. We do not hear that the son of Barbara, Lady Castlemaine, afterwards Duchess of Cleveland, inherited his royal father's racing proclivities, though his heir did.

The racing fame of the Graftons, however, began with the third Duke, the owner of the famous horse Whalebone. As a political character he has left his name upon some few pages of English history, but not favorably. Those familiar with the letters of "Junius" will remember that in all those virulent but brilliant epistles there is no man of the time, with the single exception of the favorite Lord Bute, who is so severely castigated by the fierce and merciless pen of the mysterious unknown, as the Duke of Grafton. "Sullen and severe, without religion, profligate without gaiety, you live like Charles the Second, without being an amiable companion, and, for ought I know, may die as his father did, without the reputation of a martyr." The Duke was said to greatly resemble his grandsire in person, as he certainly did in profligacy. His connection with the notorious Nancy Parsons was one of the scandals of the day. He drove her in the full glare of publicity to Ascot Races, sat beside her, and made love to her at the Opera House in the presence of his wife and their majesties, and put her at the head of his table to entertain his guests. Nancy affected piety and propriety, and would roundly reprove his Grace for swearing in her presence, and he would humbly beg her pardon. By and-by, however, he grew tired of his devotion, and the lady had to seek another lover. Ultimately, she persuaded Lord Maynard to marry her, and died a peeress of Great Britain. But whatever might have been his moral or political failings, as a sporting character he was eminently successful.

Euston Hall, his residence, could boast one of the finest breeding studs in the Kingdom, and he himself was an excellent judge of horseflesh, with a practical knowledge of everything appertaining to its training. By his mare Promise—whose dam was Julia, with a clean descent form the Byerly Turk and the Lord Protectors White Turk—and her progeny the Duke, is said to have realized at least £100,000. Tyrant, the Derby winner of 1802, was foaled at Euston. Tyrant was a grandson of Eclipse, and his father was the famous Pot-8-os who belonged to Lord Abingdon. How the son of the wonderful Eclipse came by such a plebian name doth not appear, but every one has heard the story of the stable-boy, who, when desired to chalk the name over the corn-bin executed that phonetic masterpiece, which so tickled my lord's fancy that he never would have it written any other way. Waxy, another son of Pot-8-os, had won the Derby of 1793 for Sir F. Poole, and was afterwards bought by the Duke. Pope and Whalebone, sons of Waxy, won for him the Derby of 1809 and 1810. It has been said that half the Derby winners of the present century are descended from Pot-8-os; out of the long list we may select Touchstone, Orlando, Blair Athol, Hermit, Gladiateur, Caractacus, etc.

But it is time to return to that representative of the Graftons with whose name we began this article, and from whom we have been wandering all this time while recounting the doings of his progenitors. To commence once more, then. George Henry Fitzroy was born at Euston Hall, near Thetford, in Suffolk, in the year 1760, and was fifty-one years of age when he succeeded to the dukedum upon his father's death, which happened in 1811. During the old duke's lifetime we hear but little of him in connection with racing matters. For twenty-seven years he sat for the University of Cambridge, having been first returned for that constituency during the stormy election of 1784, when he had for his colleague the great William Pitt. Lord Fitzroy retained his seat until he was called to the Upper House as Duke of Grafton. After that event he seems to have retired from political life, and to have devoted himself entirely to field sports and the turf.

How enthusiastic a huntsman he was is illustrated by the following stories: One day, though an admirable rider, his horse stumbled in taking a fence, and threw his Grace into a ditch; close behind him galloped a young curate, who, hot with the excitement of the chase, instead of pulling up and giving the prosprate gentleman a hand, cried out, "Don't move, your Grace; keep still, and I'll clear you safe enough!" The next instant the curate was flying over fence and ditch, without casting a look behind, or thinking of anything on earth save Master Reynard and the hounds. It was not long before some others of the party came up and found the Duke pitching himself out of the slush and duckweed in a very sorry plight. Thinking more of their patron than their sport, one or two sprang off their horses, and, having witnessed the curate's indifference, began to condole with him upon that young gentleman's lack of courtesy and feeling. "I admire him for it," replied the Duke, quietly. "How, your Grace?" exclaimed the astonished toadies. "Certainly

he's a man after my own heart," he answered; "I should have done precisely the same thing had I been in his place. Stop to pick up a man when the game's in sight! He doesn't deserve the name of a sportsman that would do that. If he'd stopped to look after me, I would never have given him my patronage; now he shall have the first living in my disposal, that falls vacant." The sycophants looked rather crestfallen, and probably resolved that his Grace might wallow like a rheumatic frog in duckweed till doomsday ere they would pull up to rescue him again. And the Duke was as good as his word, and the young clergyman did get the first living that fell vacant. Verily men do wriggle themselves into the good graces of fortune after many strange ways, but to procure promotion by allowing your patron to lie in a ditch, and risk knocking out his brains with your horse's hoofs, is certainly one of the strangest on record. Another young parson was not quite so fortunate. He had come down from London during the hunting season to stay at the Hall, with an eye to a living which was likely shortly to fall vacant. Although he had a very pretty seat for Rotten-row, he had very little experience in such reckless, rough riding as that practiced at Euston, and his first attempt settled his business. Master Reynard led his hunters a fine dance on that particular morning, taking them over hedges, gates, and ditches, and all manner of break-neck places. For a time the young man, though in great trepidation, kept up pretty well, but a five-barred gate, within an uneven swampy ground on the other side, was more than his courage was equal to. "Give her head; she'll do it!" shouted the Duke, who was beside him, as he took a flying leap over the obstacle. When the fox was run to earth, he inquired what had become of his clerical friend. "Parson showed the white feather; he wor afraid to mount the marsh gate," grinned one of the huntsmen. "Then, by G— he never mounts a pulpit of mine!" retorted his Grace. The Duchess and a favorite brood-mare were in an interesting condition at the same time, and the double event came off almost simultaneously. One day the Duke, who had been up to town, was returning across the Park, when a man ran up to him. "It's all over, your Grace," he said. "Thank heaven!" ejaculated my lord, his thoughts at once reverting to the thing uppermost in his mind. "Is she all right? What is it, a ——?" "A boy, your Grace, and her ladyship is doing well." "Oh," said the Duke, with a disappointed look, "I thought you meant the mare."

In all matters connected with the stable the Duke had a most admirable adviser and colleague in his brother Lord Henry, and he gathered about him some of the best men of the time; for trainer he had Robson, for riders John Day, William Clift, and Frank Buckle. He was the man who brought the first of these famous jockeys to the fore. It was in 1826, when John was a country lad that nobody made any account of, but the Duke's keen eye that was seldom mistaken in a horse or a mount saw there was good stuff in the young bumpkin, and to the astonishment of the knowing ones set him to ride Devise for the Two Thousand and Problem for the One Thousand against Frank Buckle, who, at that time was in the Duke's service, and rode the favorite. Newmarket shook its head, thought his Grace had gone off his chump altogether, prophesied failure, and backed its opinion accordingly. It must have been a trying moment to the young lad when he saw Buckle preparing to go. "Something told me if I went first I should beat him," he used to say, "and I did. I got the first run, and I beat him. Then I won both races for his Grace. Then he sent for me, and I come to the door with my hat in my hand. 'Come in, John,' he said, and I went and stood on the mat. 'John Day,' says he, 'I'm going to make you a present for the manner you've ridden my horses this week. I'm going to give you £20 in bank notes.' 'Thank you, my lord, for your great kindness,' I said, and he handed me the notes. It was a great present in those days, though afterwards I got as much as £500 for winning a single race."

The Duke's first success was with Music, whose sire was Waxy; he won the Oaks with her against nine starters. But this was entirely eclipsed by the event of 1815, when, as we have before stated, he won the Derby with Whisker, a foal of Waxy's, another of whose sons Blucher had come in first at Epsom in the previous year. On the dam's side Whisker was descended from Highflyer, and Prunella, the exploits of whose dam Promise have been previously referred to. For the great race of 1815 there were fifty-one subscribers, and thirteen starters. The *Druid* gives a most enthusiastic discription of this famous horse. "He was as near perfection as could be, with the exception of being a little calf kneed." Referring to him as a breeder the same writer adds, "He seemed equally likely to get a racer, a hunter, machiner or hack. If a departed horse dealer, I wot of, had seen him, he would once more have dictated to his daughter as she sat pen in hand, 'The shadow of him on the vall is vorth the money I axes for him. He can put up his feet and go and catch a bird.'" He was ultimately sold to a breeder in the north. Some famous sons came from his loins—Sir Hercules, Defence, Lapdog, Waverly, etc.

In that same year, 1815, Goodison, who had ridden Whisker, won the Oaks for the Duke on Mineral, a daughter of Waxy's, against a subscription of forty-eight, and a start of eleven. From 1819 to 1823 inclusive, the Duke carried off the One Thousand. Having lost in the following year he made up for the defeat by winning the same stakes the next three years in succession, with Fortune, Problem and Arab. He won the Two Thousand with Pindarrie in 1820, with Reginald in 1821, with Pastille in 1822, and the latter in the same year, was the winner of the Oaks. In 1827, as we have seen, Devise won the Two Thousand; in 1828 Turquois took the Oaks, and in 1831 Oxygen, splendidly ridden by John Day, won the same stakes. With this brilliant event the Duke's turf career ended.

Gov. Bowie's six-year-old gelding Crickmore by Catesby, dam Belle Meade, broke down while in work at the Ivy City Track, one day last week. He was bred by Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, and he was more or less a cripple since he won the Dixie, in 1881. As a two-year-old in 1880, Crickmore won three out of four races, the gross value of which was $5,150. As a three-year-old he won seven out of thirteen races, worth $16,925. As a four-year-old he only won three out of nine races worth $1,350, his legs being in such a condition that it was impossible to give him sufficient work to keep him in a condition fit for such races he was most capable of winning, while last year, thanks to the skill af his old trainer Bill Bird, he was able to win each of the four races he started for, the value of which was $3,485. He thus has a total of seventeen races won out of thirty starts, with gross earnings of $26,910. Gov. Bowie owns a full yearling brother of Crickmore.

The London *Sportsman* says: "Donahue won his first race in this country on Mr. Pickwick, and is now entitled to a license from the Jockey Club, but we hear he was so disgusted with the hootings of the crowd at his finish on Hopeful for the Riddlesdown Stakes that he has informed Mr. Walton of his intention to return to America on the 8th of May.

Racing in England—Busybody takes the One Thousand Guineas.

The racing feature at Newmarket, on the 2d, was the race for what is known as the One Thousand Guineas. Owing perhaps to the presence of such a "star" as Busybody, the field only numbered six in all, which included Sir John Willoughby's Queen Adelaide, Lord Bradford's Whitelock, the Duke of Westminster's Sandiaway. Mr. C.S. Lefevre's Wild Thyme and Tom Jennings' Legacy. Like the race the betting was confined to three, with Queen Adelaide much nearer the front than expected. The starting prices were 9 to 4 against Busybody, 5 to 2 against Sandiaway, 9 to 2 against Whitelock, 6 to 1 against Queen Adelaide, 14 to 1 against Wild Thyme and 50 to 1 against Legacy. Busybody won by a length and a half, with Whitelock a bad third.

The seventy-first renewal of the One Thousand Guineas; a subscription of £100 each, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies at 124 pounds each; the owner of the second to receive £200 out of the stakes; the third to save his stake. Rowley mile (1 mile and 17 yards)

Lord Arlington's b f Busybody, by Petrarch—Spinaway, 124 pounds .....(T. Cannon) 1

Sir J. Willoughby's ch f Queen Adelaide, by Hermit—Adelaide, 124 pounds.....(Webb) 2

Lord Bradford's b f Whitelock, by Wenlock—White Heather, 124 pounds.....(Wood) 3

Time—1:47.

A two-year-old stakes was also run over the race-course at £10 each, half forfeit with $100 added, colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds; winners 7 pounds extra. It had fourteen subscribers, of which five started. It was won by Mr. C. J. Lefevre's bay filly Radieuse, by Hermit out of Romping Girl, with Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt by Cremorne out of Rustic Queen second, and Mr. W. M. Redfern's bay colt Tattoo, by Reverberation out of Doeskin, third. The betting was 11 to 10 against Mr. Keene's colt, 5 to 2 against Tattoo and 10 to 1 against the winner, who won by three lengths.

Busybody's success as above fully justifies the payment of 8,800 guineas for her by Tom Cannon at Lord Falmouth's sale. For whether she carried the colors of Lord Alington or the Duke of Portland, or ran in the interest of Lady Stamford (several well-informed Englishmen, believing that the purchase was really made for the last named), she no doubt won herself nearly clear, notwithstanding the fact that she started so great a favorite. She was bred by Lord Falmouth, and cannot be well excelled from that standpoint. Her sire Petrarch is by Lord Cliften, and he won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot, the Doncaster, St. Leger in 1876, and the Ascot Gold Cup in 1877. Her dam Spinaway is by Macaroni, and she won the One Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, the Narsaw Stakes at Goodwood, the Yorkshire Oaks and Cup, the Doncaster Stakes and three other important fixtures at the Newmarket autumn meetings. As a two-year-old Busybody scored three wins out of four starts, viz., the Rous Memorial at the Newmarket first October, the Middle Park Plate at the second October meeting, when she beat Royal Fern and Queen Adelaide, and the Great Challenge Stakes at the same meeting, when she beat Despair, Tristan, Vibration and Hermitage. At the Houghton meeting, however, when carrying 128 pounds, she was beaten by a neck for the Dewhurst Plate by Queen Adelaide at 125 pounds, with eight others behind them—a performance which, in a measure, made Queen Adelaide the winter favorite for the Derby, so good was Busybody considered. Like all of Lord Falmouth's "cracks" Busybody is well engaged; the more important engagements are the Epsom, Grand Prize and Oaks; the Prince of Wales; Coronation and Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot; the Sussex and Nassau Stakes at Goodwood; Yorkshire Stakes and Oaks at York; the St. Leger, Park Hill and Doncaster Stakes at Doncaster, and several others at the Newmarket autumn meeting, a majority of which, barring accidents, she will no doubt win.

That Queen Adelaide should hold the position of favorite for the Derby nearly all winter is proof that she is a filly of more than common merit. Her breeding is equal to Busybody's, while as a winner of the July Stakes and Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket and the third for the Middle Park Plate were performances that were looked upon by her followers as second to no other two-year-old seen during the year.

As to Whitelock, she is also first-class in breeding and performances, she winning twice out of three starts in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Goodwood and a "walk-over" for a Post Stake worth £400 at the second October meeting.

The Marysville Fair.

The second annual meeting of the Thirteenth District Agricultural Society will open at Marysville on Tuesday, August 26th, and continue four days. The district comprises Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba counties. The directors are J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; R. H. Walton and James Littlejohn, Sutter; Charles F. Reed, Yolo; D. E. Knight, A. D. Cutts, M. Marcuse and N. D. Coombs, Yuba; D. E. Knight president; T. J. Sherwood, secretary, Marysville.

Premiums amounting to $2,000 will be offered for farming, mechanical and manufacturing exhibits; $1,000 for live stock, and $3,500 for speed and walking contests. There will be eight premiums for a ladies' equestrian tournament, and ten premiums for a pigeon-shooting contest. The speed programme is as follows:

First day—No. 1. Trotting—Purse $300; 3:00 class.

No. 2. Trotting—Purse $50; novelty contest, the horse trotting the nearest to four minutes to be declared the winner.

Second day—No. 3. Trotting—Purse $300; for three-year-olds.

No. 4. Walking contest—Purse $50; for double teams, and $30 for single horses; to go in harness.

No. 5. Trotting—Purse $300; for four-year-olds owned in that and the third district.

Third day—No. 6. Trotting—Purse $300; for horses owned in the district that have not beaten 2:40.

No. 7. Trotting—Consolation purse; $250 for beaten horses.

No. 8. Trotting—Purse $200; for yearlings owned in the district; dash of one mile.

Fourth day—No. 9. Trotting—Purse $800; 2:22 class.

No. 10. Trotting—Purse $200; for two-year-olds owned in this and the third district.

Fifth day—No. 11. Trotting—Purse $400; 2:30 class.

No. 12. Pacing—Purse $250; free for all.

On the fourth day of the fair there will be a ladies' tournament, free for all in the district; entrance free.

Entries to all the above races close with the Secretary August 9th, 1884.

Bootjack has fallen lame, and at the time when he was doing better than ever before. He had had a couple of very fast moves, and Rowe had begun to feel that if he could keep him up to the spring meeting he would be a better horse than last season.

Entries to the Chicago Summer Trotting Meeting.

2:17 Class.

Charlie Ford, gr g, by McKisson's Grey Eagle.
Clemmie G., ch m, by Magic, dam Ned.
Fannie Witherspoon, ch m, by Almont, dam Lizzie Witherspoon.
Modoc, ch g, by Aberdeen, dam by American Star.
Wilson, b g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Miss Coons.
Edwin Thorne, ch g, by Thorndale, dam by Ashland Chief.
Phyllis, br m, by Phil Sheridan, by Tom Sayres.

Open-to-all Pacing.

Richball, br g, by King Pharoah, dam by Little Arthur.
Gem, b m, by Tom Rolf, dam Lady Gem.
Flora Belle, br m, by Stucker Rainbow, dam by Tom Hal.
Buffalo Girl, b m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Tom Hal.
Fuller, b g, by Clear Grit, dam by Royal George.
Westmont, ch g, by Almont, dam Anna.

2:40 Class.

Dayton Belle, ch m, by Blue Bull, dam Lady Jackson.
Aladdin, b h, by Jay Gould, dam Lady Shipley.
Pullman, blk g, by Somonauk, dam by a son of Lexington.
Dainty, b m, by Dictator, dam Vic.
Singleton's Hambletonian, br h, by Willie Schepper, dam Annie Dean.
Nellie L., b m, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont.
George Sprague, gr h, by Gov. Sprague, dam Jennie.
Renegade, b g, by King Rene, dam by Belmont.
Garfield, b h, by Milwaukee, dam Minnie.
Judge Abbott, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Thomos Jefferson.
A. V. Pantlind, b g, by Hamlet, dam Old Goodrich.
W. H. Sotham, br h, by Fisk's Hambletonian Chief, dam by Magna Charta.
Revenue, b h, by Smuggler, dam May Morning.
Blanche Brown, b m, by Don Clay, dam by Campton's Denmark.
Martha Washington, br m, by Minelaus, dam by Magnolia.
Lady Mont, b m, by Egmont, dam by Mambrino Chief.
Victoria, b m, by Dictator, ———
Gladiator, Jr., blk, by Tom Patchen, dam by Kentucky Clay.
St. Denis, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Shawhan's Tom Hal.
King Mitus, b g, by Woodford Pilot, dam Whirlwind.
Nettie Thorne, b m, by Thorndale, ———.
Windsor M., b g, by Windsor, ———.
Telephone, rn g, by Wood's Hambletonian.
Frank H., by Somonauk, dam by The Holmes Horse.
Eva, b m, by Geo. Wilkes, ———.
Stoughton J. Fletcher, b h, by Hambletonian Tranby, dam Pierce Mare.

Five-year-old Class.

Eva, b m, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha.
Lynwood, (formerly Billy Clinker), gr h, by Clinker, dam Belton Maid.
Alpha, blk m, by Alcantara, dam Jessie Pepper.
———, b g, by Mambrino, Jr., dam unknown.
Algath, b m, by Cuyler, dam Haroldine.
Endymion, blk h, by Dictator, dam Annie Eastin.
Code, b h, by Dictator, dam Crop.

2:30 Class

Billy R., b g, by Clay Pilot, dam by Seeley's American Star.
Belle F., b m, by Fisk's Hambletonian Star, dam by Magna Charta.
Gus, b g, by Messenger Chief, dam a Canadian mare.
Mambrino Sparkle, b m, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, dam by Sparkle.
Lady Wilkes, b m, by Geo. Wilkes, ———.
Will Collender, (formerly Jack Peregoy), br g, by Strader, dam Blossom.
Bertha Clay, blk m, by Harry Clay, ———.
Tecumseh, ch h, by Mambrino Gift, ———.
P. J. Purcell, b h, by Strader's Hambletonian, dam by Young Fox Hunter.
Urbana Belle, b m, by General Washington, dam Belle.
Farce, b m, by Princeps, dam Roma.
Wilkes Boy, br h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Jersey Lily, ch m, by Hambletonian Downing, dam by Rolla Seymour.
Toronto Maid, blk m, by Captain, dam Lady Mack.
Burns, br g, by Kirkwood, dam Eclipse Mare.
Lillie Dale, b m, by Alden Goldsmith, ———.
Mars, ch h, by General Sherman, dam by Superb.
Coupon, dn h, unknown.
Harry Pulling, bh, by Menelaus, dam Bird.
Butterfly, b m, by Young Jim, dam Tanzy.

2:27 Pacing.

Grey Eagle Dan, gr h, by Bob Ray, dam by Kentucky Copperbottom.
American Boy, b h, by Pocahontas Boy, dam Dolly Yetter.
Lady Mack, b m, by Hambrino, dam by Tom Crowder.
Rover, rn g, by Son of Grey Eagle, dam a Cherokee mare.
Dennis, M., b g, ——.
Vasco, by Copperbottom, dam by Alexander's Abdallah.
Minnie R., b m, by J. C. Breckenridge, dam by Exchequer.
Frank W., dn g, by Bishop Berkeley, ——.
Juliet, b m, by Copperbottom, ——.
Gurgle, b m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Blue Bull.
John D., br g, unknown.
Nellie Shaw, dn m, unknown.
Mattie Bond, b m, unknown.
Rostrever, gr g, by Davy Crockett, dam by Tom Crowder,
Buckskin, dn h, by Red Buck.

2:19 Class.

Joe Bunker, gr g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by American Star.
Ewing, b g, by Primus, dam Lady Washington.
George V., ch g, by Fisk's Hambletonian Star, dam by Magna Charta.
Deck Wright, b g, by The Hinsdale Horse.
Tony Newell, b g, by Clark Chief, dam by Emery's Lexington.
Overman, ch g, by Elmo, dam by Billy McCracken.
Catchfly, b m, by Administrator, dam Cachuca.
Jewett, blk g, by Allie West, dam by Jno. Ennis.
Will Cody, b g, by Blue Bull, dam Celio.
Sleepy Joe, br g, unknown.
Humboldt, b g, by Stocking Chief.

2:17 Pacing.

Fritz, gr g, unknown.
Limber Jack, b g, by Tom Hal, dam by Copperbottom.
Truro, b g, by Hamlet, dam thoroughbred mare.
Sailor Boy, rn g, by Smuggler, Jr.
Billy S., b g, by Corbean, dam Nannie Abbott.
Eddie D., gr g, unknown.

2:24 Class.

Waiting, b g, by Lexington Chief, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief.

Brown Wilkes, br h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Jennie Ervin.
Alta, br m, by Almont, dam by Bourbon Chief.
Milo, b h, by Milwaukee, dam Minnie.
Longfellow Whip, blk h, by Captain.
Nobby, b g. by Knobby, dam by Sir Wallace.
Prince, blk g, by Royal Revenge, dam Lady.
Novelty, ch g, by Gooding's Champion, dam Minnie.
Pancoast, b h, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Bicara.
Almonarch, b h, by Almont, dam High.
Felix, b g, by Nutwood, dam by Abdallah Chief.
Belle Echo, b m, by Echo, dam by Belmont.

2:35 Class.

M. Y. D. Colt, ch m, by Daniel Lambert, dam Fannie Jackson.
Charlie West, ch g, by Allie West, dam Clayette.
Lady Wilkes, b m, by Geo. Wilkes, ——.
Maud H., b m, by Richmond Boy, dam thoroughbred mare.
Will Collender, (formerly Jack Peregoy), br g, by Strader, dam Blossom.
Singleton's Hambletonian, br h, by Willie Schepper, dam Annie Dean.
Van, b g, by Aristos, dam by Commodore.
Ed. Geers, b g, by Enfield, ——.
Renegade, b g, by King Rene, dam by Belmont.
Belle S., b m, by Andy Johnson, dam Lady Jones.
Princess, ch m, by Fisk's Hambletonian Star, dam Kate Hunter.
Judge Abbott, b h, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Thos. Jefferson.
Charlie G., ch g, by Almont, dam by Denmark.
Misfortune, gr m, by Chancellor Morgan, dam Black Snake.
Henry Clay, b g, by Patton's Henry Clay, ——.
Stoughton J. Fletcher (formerly Coupon), b h, by Hambletonian Tranby, dam Pierce mare.
Tom Rolf, b g, by Tom Rolf, dam Charlette.

2:35 Pacing.

Planter, gr g, unknown.
Gypsy Girl, b m, unknown.
Frank S., gr g, by Tom Brown, dam by Davy Crockett.
Addie M., rn m, by Tuckahoe, ——.
Dennis M., b g, unknown.
Detractor, blk h, by Gossip, ——.
Lochinvar, br h, by the Brooks Horse.
Minnie R., b m, by J. C. Brickenridge, dam Exchequer.
Gurgle, br m, by Pocahontas Boy, dam by Blue Bull.
Patsy Clinker, gr g, by Clinker, dam Copperbottom mare.
Scott Newman, gr g. ——.
Golden Prince, ch g, by Golden Bow, ——.
Lyttleton, b g, by King Pharoah, dam a thoroughbred mare.
Mattie Bond, b m, unknown.

Three-Minute Class.

Maggie Knox, ch m, by Oceana Chief, dam Molly Baum.
Aladdin, b h, by Jay Gould, dam Lady Shipley.
W. H. Southam, br h, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, dam Backus mare.
Martha Washington, br m, by Mendaus, dam by Magnolia.
Reindeer, blk g, by Black Bassenger, dam Helen.
Banner Chief, b g, by Legal Tender, dam Washtella.
Revenue, b h, by Smugler, dam May Morning.
Blanche Brown, b m, by Don Clay, dam by Campton's Denmark.
Victoria, b m, by Dictator, ——.
St. Denis, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Shawhan's Tom Hal.
King Mitus, b g, by Woodford Pilot, dam Whirlwind.
Windsor M., b g, by Windsor, ——.
Telephone, rn g, by Wood's Hambletonian.——
Eva, b m, by Geo. Wilkes, ——.

2:22 Pacing.

Chestnut Star, ch h, by Old Red Buck, dam by Tom Crowder.
Fritz, gr g, —— unknown.
Billy M., b g, by Clear Grit, dam by St. Lawrence.
Teuro, b g, by Hamlet —— thoroughbred mare.
Bessie M., blk m, by Pocahontas Boy, ——.
Kimball, b m, —— unknown.
Nellie Shaw, dn m, —— unknown.
Daisy D., br m, by Black Steer ——.
Rostrover, gr g, by Davy Crockett, dam by Tom Crowder.

2:27 Class.

Lynwood (formerly Billy Clinker), gr h, by Clinker, dam Belton Maid.
May H., ch m, by Chicago Volunteer, dam by Plow Boy.
Robin, gr g, by Enfield, dam Mary Weaver.
Mambrino Sparkle, b m, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, dam by Sparkle.
Mambrino Sotham, blk h, by Mambrino Gift.
Brown Wilkes, br h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Jennie Ervin.
Maybird, b m, by Jimmy ——.
Billy R., b g, by Clay Pilot, dam by Seeley's American Star.
Frank Landers, br h, by Saddling Buck, dam Roanie.
Tecumseh, ch h, by Mambrino Gift ——.
Adelaide, b m, by Milwaukee, dam Minna.
Baby Mine, rn m, by Stonewall Jackson, dam by John Edwards.
Prince, blk g, by Royal Revenge, dam Lady.
Corbin's Bashaw, ch h, by Amboy, dam Black Maria.
Minnie Warren, ch m, by Night Hawk ——.
Allegheny Boy, rn h, by Wood's Hambletonian.
Nora Temple, b m, by Belmont, dam Bland Temple.
Westmont, b h, by Col. West, dam by Mambrino Sherman.
Elvira, blk m. by Cuyler, dam Mary Mambrino.
Endymion, blk h, by Dictator ——.
St. Gothard, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by American Clay.
Index, b g, by J. R. Reese, dam Rosabelle.
Lizzie M., b m, by Thomas Jefferson, ——.
Code, b h, by Dictator, dam Crop.
Lee W., b g, by Bourbon Blue, ——.
Russ Ellis, b g, by Bacon's Ethan Allen.
Little Miss, b m, by Goldsmith's Abdallah, ——.
Billy Boy, b g, by Mambrino Temple.
Doctor Frank, rn g, by Blue Bull, ——.

2:21 Class.

Ewing, b g, by Primus, dam Lady Washington.
St. Cloud, b g, by Conklin's American Star, dam by Bay Richmond.
Longfellow Whip, blk h, by Captain, ——.
Zoe B., b m, by Blue Bull, dam of Mila C.
Phil. Thompson, gr g, by Red Wilkes, dam by John Dillard.
Ino, b m, ——.
George Sprague, gr h, b Gov. Sprague, dam Jennie
Lillian, ch m, by Almont, dam Lily Shields.

Messrs. Loudon & Bell, from New Zealand, have purchased several thousand acres of land in the Yakima country, W. T., where they will engage in growing blooded stock, horses, cattle and sheep. It is said they represent a capital of $1,500,000.

Portland Driving Park Racing.

The following are the entries in the Portland, Oregon, Driving Park Association's summer meeting, which commences July 9th, and continues three days.

Wednesday, July 9th.—Trotting; free for all three-year-olds or under, 3 in 5. Purse $300.

J. L. Hallett, b f Almonette by Altamont, dam by Post's Hambletonian.
Jay Beach, b c Oneco by Altamont, dam Belle Price by Doble.
J. T. Apperson, blk f Black Bess by Rockwood, dam Kate by Paul Jones.
J. Sorenson, ch f Susie S. by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Bellfounder Girl.

Same day.—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $300.

John Harkins, rn f Cora H. by Kisber, dam by Pathfinder.
L. B. Lindsey, b m Dora, breeding unknown.
O. Smiley, blk h Black Hawk by Rockwood, dam the Fisher mare by the Jackson horse.
A. C. Bray, b g Melrose by Sultan, dam Fanny by California Ten Broeck.
J. R. Sawyer, ch h Billy Reed by Autocrat, dam by Henderson's Emigrant.
Jay Beach, b f Venita by Almont, dam Tecora by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.
J. L. Hallett, Kitty Lynn, by son of Pathfinder, dam by Vermont.

Second day, Thursday, July 10th.—Trotting; free for all two-year-olds or under; purse $200.

J. L. Hallett, b c Cadet by Graduate, dam by Altamont.
J. T. Apperson, br c Harold by Rockwood, dam Kate by Paul Jones.
L. B. Lindsey, ch c Style by Del Sur, dam by (California) Ten Broeck.
Jay Beach, blk f Coqueta by Altamont, dam Tecora by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.
J. Sorenson, bf Lady Maud by Rockwood, dam Lady Clark by Kisber.

Third day, Friday, July 11th.—Trotting, 2:50 class; purse $250.

John Harkins, rn f Cora H.
L. B. Lindsey, b m Dora.
J. Sorenson, ch f Susie S.
A. C. Bray, s g Sunset by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Belmont.
J. L. Hallett, b m Kitty Lynn.
O. Smiley, blk h Black Hawk.
L. B. Lindsey, b h Decoration by Kisber, dam by St. Louis.
L. P. W. Quimby, gr g Granite Grey.

Same day.—Trotting, 2:32 class; purse $300.

M. A. Ruiter, b g Johnny Blue by Alexander.
A. C. Bray, b g Melrose.
Jay Beach, b h Altamont by Almont, dam by Brown Chief.
Jos. Buchtel, ch m Florence E. by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner.
L. B. Lindsey, b m Dora.

Walton Wants the Derby.

From recent mail advices it appears that "Plunger" Walton intends to fly at the highest game on the English turf. In other words, he is aiming for Derby honors with his new purchase Richmond. Speaking of the price paid for the son of Bold Dayrell, the *Sporting Chronicle* says: "The price paid by Mr. Walton for Richmond was £2,000 with certain contingencies." What Walton lost on the City and Suburban is said to be £1,200 on Richmond, besides he "took 10,000 to 200 about Deceiver, and 1,000 to 8 twenty times about Girofle."

Richmond's running in the City and Suburban was the means of bringing him forward in the betting for the Derby. At Sandown on Friday (April 25th) 1,000 to 80 was booked, while at the rooms in London on the evening of the same day 100 to 7 was offered and taken. Richmond is fairly well bred. He is by Bold Dayrell, late Wild Dayrell II, out of Miss Harriot, she by Kettledrum, out of The Doe by Turnus, her dam The Fawn by Venison. Bold Dayrell is by Wild Dayrell, out of Rosina, by The Emperor, which, if not exactly fashionable breeding, is good, and runs back in the famous winning families of half a century ago. What he looks like, and of his chances for the Derby, the *Sporting Life* says:

Richmond is a most conspicuously marked colt, and stylish all over. He will be easily recognized on Derby Day by the white star and patch just over his nose without notice of his white leg-markings. As to condition, he seemed fairly forward, leaving his judicious trainer something to work on with a view to essaying higher honors another day on Epsom Downs. Many rivals, however, bore signs of being more thoroughly wound up. In every race-horse some fault may be found, and Richmond's lies in a middle piece being too light to please the most fastidious, but otherwise whatever opportunity I had enabled me to take no further exception. One hock bears the traces of strong dressing, mayhap corrosive sublimate, which has thoroughly banished a curb, and surely a severe remedy, even if a slight blemish results, is better than a half cure. As to quality, Richmond shows as much almost as a fancy picture. His quarters are beautifully moulded, full of muscle, and well let down, his forehand stylish, length of rein being remarkable, and, what is of great importance, his limbs, which are well-formed, are strong enough, and to spare for carrying his weight. Altogether he may be summed up as a blood-like colt, lithe rather than thickset, but full of freedom, of the best manners too, and very sharp in getting away. Richmond certainly strikes me as worthy to rank among likely Derby colts, especially in this present generation, while further, he impressed good judges that he could stay when a free course to stride home was allowed him. The City and Suburban tells us nothing averse to Richmond's Derby claims.

The *Sporting Times* says:

Richmond is scarcely up to Derby form, but we believe that he is a good colt with which Walton some day will make the ring smart.

As to the City and Suburban, it says:

He had all the worst of the luck, and if he could have got through earlier he might possibly have won the race.

Billy Donohue won his first race in England on Walton's Mr. Pickwick, at Sandown Park on the 24th ult.

The late meeting of the Capital Turf Club demonstrated that the new track at Agricultural Park lacks firmness, and the loam of the surface will be braced up by an admixture of clay.

Dr. C. H. Mack, of Walla Walla, has sold to Dr. F. L. Town, Vancouver, the bay gelding Nelson, six years old, by Billy Nelson, son of Milliman's Bellfounder.

Colt Exhibition at Dixon.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Smuggler, Jr., (whose sire Smuggler has made the fastest record, 2:15½, of any trotting stallion in the world) was brought to the front with his family of colts on Saturday last, at Dixon, in competition for two prizes offered by W. G. Munion of Dixon (the owner of Smuggler, Jr.,), for the two best colts. The judges were Messrs. Handley and Brinkerhoff, who awarded the first prize, a gentleman's saddle, to John Johnston for the best colt, and the second prize, a watch, to Mr. Maccreary for the second best colt. There was a large gathering of stock-raisers, and horse-fanciers present, and they were unanimous in their expression that the exhibition was one of the finest ever shown in this State, showing clearly the ability of Smugler, Jr., to stamp the character of his blood in his colts.

A LOOKER ON.

An Echo up North.

Charles Russell of Walla Walla has issued the following challenge:

"I will trot my colt Metropolitan, 3, against any colt, filly, or gelding of the same age now in Oregon or Washington, mile heats 3 in 5, to rule, over the Walla Walla Driving Park course, June 7th, 1884, for $500 a side. Or, I will give a $500 purse for three-year-olds to be trotted the same day over that track, if two or three others will enter."

Metropolitan is a son of Echo and was sold to Mr. Russell by Mr. Haggin. He has the best Oregon record as a two-year-old.

ATHLETICS.

An Amended Definition.

A meeting of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America was held at Metropolitan Hotel, May 7th, and the following amendment to article 4 of the constitution, offered by Mr. Gilbert H. Badeau of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, was unanimously adopted, so that article 4 shall henceforth read as follows:

"An amateur is a person who has never, directly or indirectly, competed for a staked bet, or for public money, or for gate money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, or where gate money is charged, nor has ever at any period of his life directly or indirectly taught, pursued, or assisted at athletic exercise for money or for the purpose of obtaining the means of livelihood, nor has ever sold or pawned any prize received in any athletic event."

Cross-country Run.

Last Saturday, as announced, the Merion Cricket Club held the first cross-country run ever given on the Pacific coast, and, considering the inexperience of the participants and the poor character of the ground to pick a course from, the affair was a complete success. The run took place at Berryman station, Berkeley, from the Railroad Exchange kept by a gentleman who, having been a participant himself in former years "in the old country," took every pains to assist the club, and gave the boys the use of a large room to dress in, etc. There was not a large attendance of spectators, although with the representatives of the press and a few friends of the runners, including quite a number of ladies, there were enough present to put the boys on their mettle, and the result was a good exhibition, all of the contestants showing good form. Frances M. Day and A. B. Tennant were the "hares," and at 4:08 P. M., they were started by Mr. W. G. Harrison, president of the club. Eight minutes later the "hounds," consisting of Messrs. B. A. and B. S. Benjamin, C. Creighton, L. Burnett, T. D. Davidson and C. B. Hill were called out, with Creighton acting as whipper-in. The scent once taken up was quickly followed, and led straight up the the hill through bushes and swamps, and over rocks and creeks, around a rocky peak and back through fields abounding in gopher holes, to the starting point. Ben Benjamin, with the laudable idea of avoiding the swamps and brambles, made a short-cut to to the peak and catching sight of the "hares" gave chase immediately, and reached home but a few moments later. The others stuck to the trail persistently after losing it several times, finally missing it hopelessly in the open (where as events proved the paper had given out), they made a straight run for home, arriving by different roads at almost the same instant of time, thirty-one minutes after the start. Much interest was manifested in the chase, and in response to many inquires another will probably be held before long. It is to be hoped that this enlivening and healthy sport may be placed on a popular footing here.

Professional Races.

Last Sunday, at the Oakland Trotting Park, the long postponed 150-yards race, for a purse of $500 offered by Mr. Allen the lessee of the grounds, took place before only a moderate attendance. Of the sixteen that had entered, eight only appeared to be satisfied with their handicaps. The race was run in three heats the winners each to run in the final.

First heat.—Kittleman (scratch) first in 14¾ seconds, Duryea second.

Second heat.—McIntyre (15 yards) first in 14½ seconds; Thomson (15 yards) second; Woods (19 yards) third; the two latter were twice penalized for breaks. This race was very close; McIntyre's victory was unexpected and appeared to disgust the insiders.

Third heat.—Gibson (2½ yards) first, Geary (9 yards) second, Ross (11 yards) third. Time, 14 seconds; but as this was from the pistol flash and Gibson was allowed 10 yards advantage thereof, the second does not stand for much.

Final heat—Kittleman first in a beautifully contested race, time, 14¾ secs.; McIntyre a good second, Gibson three yards in the rear.

Previous to this race McIntyre and Ross had a match 100-yards heats, for $250 a side. Ross took the first in 11¼ seconds, McIntyre the two following and the race in 11½ and 10½ respectively. No official timers were announced, and the above are as definite as can be obtained. The track may have been short. It is doubtful if McIntyre can run the full distance in the time credited to him.

The ten-mile foot race between Steele and Herbert, which was to have taken place at Blosburg for the professional championship of America, ended in a fizzle, owing to Herbert's refusal to run on account of the absence of the referee Steele ran over the distance in 54 min. 35 sec.

The Travis Diamond Medal Race, 100-yards Handicap, was won on the 7th of May, by M. W. Ford of the New York Athletic Club, from the scratch in 10 3-5 seconds, C. O. Toussand, 7 yards, second. The race took place in the rain, but the track was in good condition.

The New York Lacrosse Club won the Aeltich's Cup, the emblem of the United States championship at Lacrosse.

CRICKET.

Opening of the Cricket Season.

The cricket season opened last Saturday with a match between the Occident C. C. and British Mercantile Marine. The Occidents were the first to handle the willow, but notwithstanding their strong array of batting talent were all out for the small score of 24, of which Carr is credited with 6. The bowling of the Marines was of only a moderate kind. Although it might be said that Felton, who is undoubtedly their best bowler, had a great amount of bad luck. The high grass all over the ground is in a great measure responsible for the small score.

The Marines were jubilant but for a very limited time, as Cookson and Waterman disposed of the whole team one after the other without a solitary run scored from the bat, and only two extras being obtained. The Occidents in their second essay compiled 78, and as time prevented more than five minutes batting for the Marines; the game resulted in a victory for the Occidents, by 23 runs. The catching of the Marines was unusually good.

Occident Cricket Club.

	FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Carr	b Felton	6	run out	2
Sanderson	run out	1	b Gilpin	10
Bristowe	c Brinsley, b Wilkins	2	c Gilpin, b Wilkins	10
Waterman	c Buxton, b Wilkins	4	b Dix	14
Purdy	c Gilpin, b Wilkins	1	c Buxton, b Duckworth	1
Clarke	run out	2	St. Baird, b Wilkins	16
Cookson	c Baird, b Wilkins	0	b Wilkins	2
Fraser	b Wilkins	0	St. Baird, b Wilkins	2
Knott	b Wilkins	1	not out	2
Callingham	not out	1	c Stone, b Dix	0
Sherott	c Shaw, b Fenton	4	c Buxton, b Wilkins	12
	Byes	2	Byes	5
	Wides	0	Wides	2
	Total	24	Total	78

British Mercantile Marine.

	FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Captain Shaw	run out	0	not out	5
Fenton	b Waterman	0		
Fowles	run out	0		
Captain Chivers	b Waterman	0		
Captain Duckworth	b Cookson	0	c Sanderson b Waterm'n	1
Wilkins	b Cookson	0	b Waterman	10
Baird	not out	0		
Spenchy	b Waterman	0		
Dix	b Waterman	0		
Buxton	b Waterman	0		
Gilpin	b Waterman	0		
	Leg Byes	1		
	Wides	1		
	Total	2	Total	16

A team of Philidelphia cricketers visited Pittsburg and defeated the local club by a score of 342 to 186. A. H. Strafford, of the Pittsburg team, compiled 109 runs in a faultless style, while J. A. Scott and Law (both of whom are members of the team shortly to visit England) scored 145 and 125 respectively, for the Philadelphians.

The principal feature of the athletic games of the Young America Cricket Club, held at Stenton, May 3d, was the defeat of Ford (N. Y. A. C.), in the running high jump by William B. Page of the University of Pennsylvania. Page cleared the beam at 5 ft. 9 in. which equals the best amateur record.

The Australian cricketers have arrived in England.

FISH.

Walton Fishing Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—If, purchance, you have a vacant corner in your famous paper to cram this wee bit scribble in, I will promise not to trouble you again for some time, as I am about to take a trip inland, where, I am told, I shall be almost shut out from the world, so far as communication is concerned. The bright May morning, the 11th, was a glorious day with the W. F. C.. Those that responded to the call were: Messrs. Klose, Muller, Bayle, Cummins, Horn, Barry, Dr. Hughes, Potter, Dixon, and McElhinny. Guests—Messrs. Raye, Harris, and Sherman. All on board the yacht Elia, we cast off at 8:30 A. M., bound for Alcatraz, and allowed to come in close quarters, as we were a *bona fide* club. Fishing there was only moderate. Again we set sail for Racoon straits. During the passage it would have done your old heart good to have heard the yachting yarns from our friend Harris. Isle of Wight, Plymouth, Scarborough had their full measures, but devil a word about New York, or Saucelito. Friend Raye turned the conversation to the Sharon vs. Sharon case. Well, that was all right whilst it was permitted to last, but the weather was rather cold, and Major McElhinny invited all hands to the cabin to partake of a wee drap out of the little brown jug. It was really astonishing the effect that it had on the vocal talent, for no sooner had we reached the Cock Pit than McChristle struck up "My God we are nearer to Thee;" the Waltonian's joined in the chorus; the swell was fearful enough almost to make the rocks of Angel Island quake. So nice did their voices blend together, that Comrade Barry, (by the by it must be distinctly understood he has nothing to do with that famous bill now before the law-makers in Sacramento city, and will be known hereafter as babarie), proposed that we form a quartette from amongst the members of the W. F. C., and give a concert at the Grand Opera House for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. We came to anchorage in a snug little bay off Potter's Point, were fish were in abundance, and the boys had a lively time. During all this time McElhinny was not idle. He was preparing to give us a grand surprise on shore. The trumpet souuded up lines; an account had to be taken. Major Klose received the gold medal, Mr. Horn the leather medal. The surprise we got on landing was, that instead of chowder we were led to a table bountifully supplied with everything in season, even to mince pies, which manager McElhinny must have used great judgement in giving his orders to the manufacturer. The inner man being well satisfied, an ajournment was made to roll amongst some new mown hay in the valley close to the beach. Songs, recitations, adventures, were fast and furious. John Bayle got the cake for the biggest lie. Oh, it was a regular masher and worth a gold frame, but not for Joe. The boys all seemed to be so pleased with their new quarters that it was baptized in honor of their President, to be known hereafter as Dixon's Beach. On board, we set sail for Tiburon, thence for Saucelito to Black Point, to South San Francisco. About ship for the S. S. Bell Rock, passed to leeward, the British flag was seen to be run up and down the flag pole, and was quickly answered by the dipping of the W. F. C. flag. Three hearty cheers was given for Capt. Dumbrick, responded to by his whole crew. Home again, all delighted with their day's pleasure.

DINNA FORGET.

How Salmon Spawn.

On many occasions he has crawled to the river's edge and noticed their movements through a screen of grass, and has watched by the hour their rocket-like first rush at a shallow, and seen their headlong speed sober down until they have fallen over on their side thoroughly exhausted. A rest of a few minutes and the struggle would recommence; but the victory was always theirs, and no impediment which perseverance and patience for a freshet could overcome would prevent their reaching the spawning beds which their instinct dictated necessary for their purpose, and to one of these spots we will follow them.

I have relatives whose farms are intersected by branches of a tributary of the Taw which are so narrow as to be only a boy's jump, and so shallow in places as would seem to make it impossible that salmon could pass; yet here in this season you can stalk up and watch a pair of fish in a little pool with barely sufficient water to hold them, and see them throw up the gravel, the male with his snout, and the female with her tail, until the depth of water is considerably increased, and quite a little mound of stones is forced up the side of the bank. The sex of the fish can readily be discovered by the difference in their movements, as the female always keeps her head up stream, and backs on to her work, while the male will frequently turn his head and go down stream, as if on the watch for a disturber of their peace, and then with one wag of his tail he is round and back at his work, or his pleasure, by the side of her he so jealously guards. That's how salmon spawn in Devon.—*Fishing Gazette.*

Another week passes without any particularly startling reports from our local anglers as to the catches of trout. The streams, however, are generally lowering and getting clear, though there are still some exceptions. In another week the bait can be discarded generally for the fly, and then the season may be said to have fairly set in. We hear of a number of gentlemen getting their traps ready for a week's excursion to their favorite localities. The report of the week comes from Soquel creek, Santa Cruz county, where a Mr. Grodhaus and friend caught 316 trout in one day, and not a good day for that fish either. Now, we know Soquel creek well, have fished on it from the paper mill upward; judging from our own experience, we are quite certain that out of this 316 there were not two dozen fish really fit for the table, or that could give any sport in catching. *Peck's Sun* says a rod has been invented, and is now ready for sale, that contains a clockwork register inside, something after the fashion of the street-car conductor's punch, that marks every fish caught and the weight of each fish. This is a grand invention, for every fingerling sharp and fish-story teller can be exposed at any given moment. It is heavy on our snide anglers and trout-stream marauders, but we hope the State Legislatures, as they have the power, will enforce the use of this rod all over the union. It would do more to save our trout and enable us to get true fish stories than anything we have yet heard of. We only fear the news is too good to be true.

Fish Commissioner Buckingham received a letter from Constable Jones during the week, in which he stated that he had arrested ten more Greeks for violating the "Saturday-Sunday" fish laws. The officers came across twenty-three boats at day break Sunday morning, in Suisun bay, off Armory Point. Eight of the men pleaded guilty and were fined $50 each. The other two are still in jail awaiting trial. The men are what are called pirates, and the fleet of boats contained 56 men, who belong to a desperate class, and who neither know nor care for the laws or those who administer them.

Four hundred dollars, half of which would go into the pockets of this splendid officer is a good day's work. It shows the harvest he would reap and the good he would do if he were sent on a cruize over the State, as we have often suggested. Sacramento river is a good place to protect from the robberies of these Greek pirates, but there are others quite as good, nevertheless.

Last week, Mr. John Millzner, of this city, a true disciple of the rod, met with an experience he is not anxious to repeat. A smart young friend told him he knew of some grand good trout streams, and if he liked, he would take Millzner, as a particular favor, to them last Sunday. These streams were said to be in the mountains east of Oakland, and easy of access. But, somehow, after wandering miles and miles until Livermore valley even could be seen in the distance, not one of the streams could be found. Late at night, after being lost in the hills and tramping some thirty-five or forty miles, Millzner by good luck reached Temsecal, and his troubles were over. He never wet a line all day. During the week he has been dangerous to approach.

Few men among us get better catches every week than Ben Burline, but the inevitable pistol and bowie knife in view on his person keep interviewers off, and no one can learn his localities. We know he gets off the train at Fairfax and goes west into the mountains. On his last trip he was found alone, eating his lunch in a shady spot, by a fellow angler. After inquires, Burline told the stranger there was no fish right there, but if he would go above the falls he would make a good catch. The stranger went above the falls and caught nothing, not even a fingerling. Returning down the stream in disgust he found Burline had a good kreel of nice fish. Moral, never ask a true trout-fisher for points on localities, but find them out by your own enterprise.

A halibut weighing 426 pounds, believed to be the biggest ever captured, was shown in New York last week. We have had, and doubtless still have, good halibut banks on this coast. The first was found off Crescent City, Del Norte county, some twenty years ago, but it was soon mercilessly fished out. Another was afterwards found off Victoria, British Columbia. This has been well preserved, and still gives the local market a good supply of this fine fish while ours has now none, or rarely any. Such is the difference between judicious preservation and piratical destruction. We have seen halibut in the Victoria market that weighed 147 pounds.

Barracouta fishing is now "all the go" at San Diego. A small party of fishermen in a boat caught ninety-three one day last week. Right good sport and good eating the barracouta make also.

THE KENNEL.

False Pedigrees.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your last issue a correspondent who does not know the facts, undertakes to give the breeding of several dogs of local notoriety. He is all wrong. Singularly at variance with what he could easily have determined to be the truth about the dog he mentions. And his errors are dangerous, for the reason that the dogs he names have infused their blood into many descendants, whose owners, unless warned, might accept the statements of the correspondent as authoritative, and repeat them, to the obvious discredit of their own reputations among those who are well informed in our local dog lore. The correspondent makes the death of Willard's Bob his text, and credits the dog with an unusual degree of natural aptness, as well as the possession of some faculties hitherto unknown. He says Bob was "thoroughly broken to point'". To point what? Birds, of course. How did he find the birds? or did he "point" only those birds which he could see? Probably Bob pointed his birds, because he recognized their presence through his power of scenting them, and the pointing was as instinctive as his early efforts to allay his hunger. Talking about "breaking a dog to point'", is like talking about teaching the deaf to hear. If he has a good nose and is in health he will point his birds without breaking. If he has no nose, no breaking will enable him to point except at sight, and sight points are few in the field. The smattering knowledge of dogs and their workings which could prompt the correspondent to write so, makes it easy to understand his disregard of accuracy when he comes to write of the breeding of the dogs. The correspondent gives Bob's breeding, as by A. C. Titcomb's Sam out of Nellie, imp. There is no truth in this pedigree. Bob had no cross of Titcomb's Sam in him. About January of 1877, an old man of forgotten name brought into a gun store in San Francisco a red bitch and four puppies. The bitch was a pretty one, and the proprietor of the gun store bought her and the puppies for forty dollars. The old man knew nothing of her, except that she had just been taken from a Liverpool packet. He did not know her breeding, nor that of the puppies. One of the puppies was purchased by Dr. C. G. Toland, of this city, and raised by him. Another was bought by Mr. W. P. Willard, also of this city. Doctor Toland's bitch pup he named Whiskey, and she won first in the red pup class in the bench show of 1877, and first in the Irish setter bitch class at the show of 1881. Whiskey was never broken, but was reserved for breeding purposes. Mr. Willard raised Bob and placed him in the hands of a local hunter for breaking, and he proved himself a reasonably good dog. Let it be noted that Bob had absolutely no known pedigree. The correspondent states that Mr. Calvert Meade's Dick, a dog which took first in the Irish setter dog class at the show of 1881 was a half brother to Bob. There is not a grain of truth in this statement. Mr. Meade's Dick was out of a bitch presented to Mr. Tom Hart, of this city, by a well-known gun dealer, and was sired by Mr. John F. Lohse's Sport. Dick's dam was by a black and tan dog named Belt out of a black and tan bitch named Belle, both imported by the gun dealer mentioned. Dick's sire, Lohse's Sport, a well-known and very good dog was by Col. Stuart M. Taylor's thoroughbred Irish setter Dash, out of Mr. Robert Liddle's Beauty. Col. Taylor's Dash was imported from Ireland, and was bred by Mr. C. L. Braun, from his brace Ranger and Bess, both good dogs. Mr. Lidddle's Beauty was by Mr. Bill Grissem's pure white English setter Bill, a very handsome dog, out of Mr. Charley Fairfax's noted bitch Beauty. About the breeding of Beauty there is some uncertainty. Colonel Taylor is of the opinion that she was sired by Cassidy's Grouse, but I cannot agree with him, for the reason that Beauty was here, and an aged bitch, and well-known long before Cassidy's Grouse was brought from Oregon. Grouse was purchased in Illinois, and taken direct to Oregon and kept there, while Beauty, I believe, was whelped in Stockton from a known brace. It thus appears that Mr. Meade's Dick, instead of being a half brother of Bob's, was in no way related to the latter. The correspondent writes that Mr. W. T. Daniels' Sancho, a placed bitch at the show of 1881, was a half sister of Bob's. This is not so. Sancho was a full sister to Mr. Meade's Dick above mentioned, and, of course, could not be in anywise related to Bob. The correspondent says that Mr. Briggs' red setter Belle, a bitch which has been placed in two field trials on this Coast is a half sister to Bob. This is perfectly untrue. Belle is not in any degree related to Bob, as will be seen from a glance at her pedigree, such as it is. Belle is by a dog sired by the English—Irish setter Sam formerly owned by A. C. Titcomb Esq., of this city, out of a bitch bred from Mr. Charley Fairflax' Beauty, and but one remove I believe from old Beauty. Belle's dam was a red bitch named Nina, imported by the late Mr. Henry Babcock, of this city. A nice quality bitch, but such a tricky creature so given to egg-sucking, that Mrs. Babcock could not keep her without annoyance, and so she was presented to Mr. John Dunn, now of San Jose, by whom she was highly valued. And Mr. Dunn's judgment on dog flesh is commonly regarded as good. Belle's owner has never, nor does he now, urge her pedigree as one of her claims to recognition, but it is clear what there is of it, and does not in any way strain to Bob. The correspondent thus appears rather uninformed, when he credits the blood of Bob, with the winnings of Belle. I believe all the statements of the letter under discussion have now been traversed and shown to be diametrically opposed to the truth. It is not a pleasant task, thus to hold up a writer as an ignoramus, but it is necessary that we should be truthful and careful in our statements about our dogs at this time, for the reason that interest in dog breeding is fast growing and the dogs of these years may properly be regarded as the foundation stock of California, as to the breeding of which time will soon raise many ugly questions unless we are precise. Please understand Mr. Editor, that it is not my desire to depreciate old Bob, or to discuss his field qualities, or his bench form at this time. The point at issue is purely one of accuracy as to the blood of the dog. It will have been noted that some persons are mentioned herein, otherwise than by name, and it will readily be understood why they are so mentioned. If any one desires all the names and references, and will indicate his desire to me through you, I shall be glad to furnish such data as I can.

X.

Correction.

One of those unpleasant mistakes that will sometimes creep into a newspaper occured with ourselves last week. In speaking of the Laverack puppy expected from the east in a few days, by Mr. H. Payne of Los Angeles, and in describing her pedigree it was said "Petrel III, dam of the puppy in question, is registered in the English Kennel Club 11,451, and comes in first degree from Carbonity." Of course there is no such dog as Carbonity—it should have been Carlowitz.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Rumors from the Race-Tracks—Yearly Sales—Racing in Tennessee—Kentucky News—General Notes, etc.

The weather now is fairly settled in this vicinity, and at all the courses are heard the news of the galloping racers as they take their daily work in good shape. Many fancied candidates, however, have come to grief when put through the crucial test of a stiff preparation, and I sent you a short time since a list or these unfortunates. Since then a number of other noted horses are under more or less suspicion, and some of the rumors have more or less foundation in fact. From Jerome comes the intelligence that two of the chief members of the powerful Brooklyn stable have failed to "continue in well doing," and grave apprehensions are felt as to their future welfare. Barnes, who up to ten days ago was doing as well as any horse could possibly do, got cast in his stall and injured his game leg that was cause for trouble last year. Since his accident he has been let up in his training, and will not be persevered with until the extent of the injury is known. Old Checkmate is another that is the worse for wear. He pulled up lame about the time Barnes met with his accident, and has been indulged ever since. As he had worked a mile in 1:47, and bade fair to show his old form again, this is hard again on the Dwyer Brothers. The last few days, however, Checkmate has been given gentle work again, and his case is more hopeful. The others in this stable are doing fairly. The three-year-old Burlas and El Dorado are in fine order, and will take a deal of beating for the Withers' Stakes on Decoration day. Your Jim Renwick is also doing good work. He is visited more than any horse now at Jerome, his great size and general good looks making him a horse to be long remembered. A number of other stables arrived at the course during the present week, and something of 175 horses are now stabled there with a constant increase almost every day. Brighton Beach and the old Prospect Park Track are also in prime order, and many horses are doing good work there. Brighton will begin racing on the 24th inst., and the same management will have the helm as before. The judges' stand will be filled by Messrs. Simmons, Wheeler and Burke men who possess the confidence of the frequenters of this most successful of race tracks. William Lakeland, who rode Foster in your $30,000 purse, in 1876, has one of the longest strings at Brighton Beach, including some very promising performers. "Billy" is quite prosperous, and he deserves his success, for under Captain Cottrell and others his apprenticeship at this business has been very thorough. If any of your racing stables desire a first-class trainer William Kane, who has ridden and trained many celebrated horses, is open for an engagement. He is well and favorably known throughout the east, Kentucky and the south in racing circles. The yearling sales, beginning in Tennessee yesterday and continuing to-day at Belle Meade, have not hardly realized, so far this year, the prices expected. Perhaps, however, the lots offered were not quite up to former years in good looks. Racing in Tennessee has been going on for the past week, and the five days at Memphis were quite successful. The most noteworthy race during the week was the Fairview Stakes for the two-year-olds in which Green Morris started his sensational trio of two-year-olds, Ten Stone, Biersau and Freeman, who cost him about $15,000. He was oppressed by two Tennessee colts, Willie Clark and Rico, and during the race a scrimmage took place in which Willie Clark was crowded against the fence, and slightly cut. Morris' three finished first, second and third, but directly the five were pulled up, the rider of Willie Clark claimed a foul on one of Morris' colts, and the judges sustaining his claim disqualified all three, placed the fourth horse first, and the fifth horse second. Of course, under the rule that expressly declares "any member of a stable fouling another horse in a race shall be disqualified with all the others in said stable in the race, etc." The judges could do nothing else, but it looks on the face of it as if some amendment to this rule should be made, declaring off all bets or declaring such a race void or to be run over. Green Morris left Memphis the same night with all his horses direct for Nashville. As regards the Derby horses the Cottrel pair, Buchanan and Ensign are not in as good favor as usual. It is feared that they are too finely drawn. Kosciusko, another Derby colt, is sick at Mobile, as is Harry Gilmore the favorite for the Louisville Cup and Gleaner the favorite for the Merchants Stakes. Bob Miles, Powhatan, Loftin, Hannibal, Farandole, Exploit and Admiral at present seem to be the Derby cracks, as far as public favoritism is concerned, and the latter, an imported colt by Vedette, recently worked a mile and a quarter very fast with 117 pounds up. Bob Miles, however, is the favorite, and if he is half right ought to win on the 16th. Lewis R. Martin has been on trial here this week, and the trial is not yet concluded. Poor Martin during the winter has lost completely the sight of one of his eyes from a cataract, and the other eye is also affected. He has much sympathy here from all sporting men. Yours,

New York, April 30th, 1884. PACIFIC.

Horse-Raising in New Mexico.

Horse-raising, in this country, has not received the attention which the importance of the business demands. The natural facilities are very great, and the demand for good horses is far in excess of the supply. We have here, in New Mexico, one of the best horse countries in the world. There is an abundance of summer range of the finest of gramma grass, and, as a general thing, horses will make their own living during the whole year, and even if they do require feeding hay is so cheap that the cost of feeding is very small. It costs no more, hardly as much, to raise a horse for market as it does a steer, and, at even the present high prices for cattle, one good four-year-old horse will sell for as much as two or three steers of the same age. As illustrating the profits of horse-raising we will mention the case of a California rancher, where the advantages are similar to those possessed by New Mexico. A breeder twelve years ago brought to Modoc county one mare and colt. From the increase of these he has sold fifteen hundred dollars worth of horses, and now has about twenty head of horses, mares and colts left. He considers that the use of the mares on the road and ranch have amply paid for the feed and care of them, and that the increase and profits are nearly all clear gain. There is no other stock business that can show a greater percentage of profit.—*Los Vegas Stock Grower.*

Monitor has apparently recovered from the troublesome ankle that threatened his near fore leg last season, and will probably come to the post this season to do battle for the "Blue and Orange" in the cup races.

THE RIFLE.

California Rifle Association.

This week there were two important events in our rifle world, the annual tournament of the State Rifle Association, at Shell Mound, Oakland, and the annual tournament of the Schuetzen Verein, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda. The day was favorable for good shooting, but the attendance was not what we thought it would be, though the representation of crack shots from all sections was conspicuous. The interest taken in the different matches, nine altogether, was very creditable to the contestants, and the harmony that prevailed throughout the day was even more so. This is just as it should be. While such feelings are fostered and exhibited on occasions like the present, rifleism will progress among us. Upon the whole the scores made were creditable to the State. One feature especially pleased us, the double victory of the Petaluma team of six men from Company C, under Captain Fairbanks, as that officer, in every possible way in his power, shows himself a "live man" in military matters, and in his efforts to make the Fifth Infantry a leading brigade at the target. On Sunday, in two matches, they handsomely defeated their opponents' teams from Second Artillery and First Regiment. It is true, the teams beaten are not ranked among our first-class rifle-shots, but the victory on the part of the Petaluma team is none the less honorable and gratifying as the reward of industry and enterprize, for they themselves are only new beginners at the target. Their percentages were 82.70 per cent. It is a pity the Vallejo militia men are not imbued with the spirit of rivalry of their neighbors. As usual, Vallejo had no representative. It was, we think, about the only place not represented where militia companies exist.

The first match was for a medal presented by ex-Governor George C. Perkins; open to all members of the association, the National Guard of California, and the army and navy; distance, 200 yards; ten rounds to be fired with any military rifle. The following is the score of the eleven contestants:

P. D. Linville	5555555545—49	Sergt. J. McDonald	4544544555—45
Lt. S. I. Kellogg, Jr.	4555555545—48	Lt. Brown	4445455545—45
Priv. L. Barrere	5444555555—47	Lt. J. C. Klein	5544545445—45
Priv. T. E. Carson	5445545555—47	Priv. C. F. Waltham	5544555445—45
Sergt. E. Hovey	5554455455—47	Priv. Cummings	4554454554—45
Lt. F. Kuhnle	4554544555—46		

The second match was at short range, 200 yards, each man having seven shots at a ring target. The following is the score:

Lieut. F. Kuhnle	10	10	11	10	11	10	12	—74
J. C. Carson	9	10	12	10	8	8	9	—66
Lieut. J. A. C. Macdonald	7	10	8	6	12	12	10	—65
Lieut. J. C. Klein	10	10	4	10	12	11	7	—64
Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, Jr.	9	11	10	12	7	2	9	—60
F. Cummings	7	7	8	6	9	8	10	—55
Sergeant C. Nash	9	5	10	7	8	4	10	—53
Officer D. Geary	10	6	1	10	10	7	9	—53
C. F. Waltham	9	11	4	9	11	4	4	—52
Lieut. Mangles	10	3	7	8	7	7	9	—51

The third match was for a medal presented by the California Powder Works, each man having seven shots at 200 and seven shots at 500 yards. The directors of the California Powder Works are a liberal body of men, and it is gratifying to see them recognizing their responsibilities in this matter. In the same spirit we commend the action of the Dupont Powder Manufacturing Company for donating a keg of their best rifle powder; the Winchester Arms Company a complete set of their best loading implements; Mr. Laird the Jeweller, and Capt. Siebe of Shell Mound, for donating a handsome gold medal each. The score was:

Officer Linville	200 yards—32	500 yards—33—65
Private Ed. Pierce	200 yards—31	500 yards—33—64
Officer Peckinpah	200 yards—29	500 yards—34—63
A. T. Field	200 yards—32	500 yards—31—63
Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, Jr.	200 yards—33	500 yards—30—63

The fourth was a team match, each composed of six men, each man to have seven shots at 200 yards and seven at 500 yards. The following is the score:

Company A, San Francisco Police	361
Board of Officers, Second Artillery	351
Company A, Fifth Infantry	344
Field and Staff, Fifth Infantry	344
Presidio Rifle Team	321

The fifth match was open to teams of six men, Springfield rifles to be used, at 200 and 500 yards, each man to have seven rounds. The following is the score:

Battery B, Second Artillery	296
Company C, Second Artillery	303

The sixth contest was the Collier team match, open to teams of six men of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches. The following is the score:

COMPANY C, FIFTH INFANTRY.

Priv. Houx	32	Priv. Zartman	29
Priv. St. John	31	Capt. Fairbanks	26
Priv. Smith	29		
Corp. Wallace	29	Total	176

BATTERY B, SECOND ARTILLERY.

Priv. Elliott	30	Priv. Johnston	23
Priv. Ewell	27	Priv. De Villers	22
Priv. Cummings	27		
Sergt. Beatty	24	Total	153

COMPANY C, SECOND ARTILLERY.

Priv. Robertson	27	Priv. Thresern	25
Priv. Brooks	26	Priv. Siebe	18
Corp. Markus	25		
Priv. Koch	25	Total	146

The sixth match was contested by men of the National Guard who had never made more than 60 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches at 200 yards. The following is the score:

BATTERY B, SECOND ARTILLERY.

Priv. Johnson	28	Priv. Pringle	23
Priv. Elliott	26	Priv. De Villers	22
Priv. Cummings	26		
Priv. Ewell	26	Total	151

COMPANY B, FIRST INFANTRY.

Priv. Nixon	29	Priv. Casey	14
Sergt. Burdick	27	Priv. Rignold	11
Priv. Knowlton	25		
Capt. Taylor	20	Total	126

COMPANY C, FIFTH INFANTRY.

Priv. St. John	33	Capt. Fairbanks	26
Priv. Houx	30	Priv. Zartman	25
Priv. Smith	30		
Corp. Wallace	28	Total	172

COMPANY C, SECOND ARTILLERY.

Priv. Ralph	29	Priv. Robertson	23
Priv. Koch	28	Priv. Siebe	19
Priv. Weigman	24		
Priv. Ruth	24	Total	147

The eight match was open to any regiment, battalion of the National Guard or United States army, or company of police, at 600 yards, seven shots to each man. The following is the score:

POLICE TEAM NO. 1.

Officer Gano	32	Officer N. T. Fields	26
Officer Peckinpah	32		
Officer Fields	28	Total	146
Officer McCarthy	28		

FIFTH INFANTRY BATTALION TEAM.

Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, Jr.	31	Priv. Macdonald	19
Priv. Waltham	23		
Lieut. Kuhnle	22	Total	116
Priv. Pierce	21		

POLICE TEAM NO. 2.

Officer Linville	31	Officer Hook	14
Officer Fleming	29		
Officer Nash	23	Total	114
Officer Geary	17		

UNITED STATES TEAM, PRESIDIO.

Priv. Gearsley	31	Priv. Connell	9
Priv. Nelson	29		
Sergt. Brackin	21	Total	106
Priv. Muller	16		

SECOND ARTILLERY REGIMENT, N. G. C.

Lieut. Sime	28	Priv. Last	12
Lieut. Mangels	27		
Capt. Sprowl	19	Total	104
Priv. Lodds	18		

An interesting match was shot by the directors of the association at 200 yards, each one having seven shots. The following is the score:

Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, Jr.	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	—33
Lieutenant H. T. Sime	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—29
Sergeant Charles Nash	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	—29
Corporal L. R. Townsend	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	—29
Colonel H. D. Ranlett	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	—27
Captain W. B. Collier	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	—26

In noticing the general results, our readers will observe that among the best scores of the day our Police riflemen are especially prominent, in fact, it was a proud and happy day for Captain Douglas and Sergeant Nash. Next to the police Lieutenant Kellogg, as he always does, made a splendid record for the day, failing to win, when he did fail, only by one or two points. Altogether it was a very successful and enjoyable day. For the good feeling and harmony which prevailed, the men themselves are to be praised; for the excellency and completeness of the arrangements, which certainly added much to the success of the competitors, the public generally have to thank the Board of Directors, who worked indefatigably from the beginning to the end to secure success.

In our last issue we made an error in computing the percentage of Sergeant Hovey's fine practice-score at Shell Mound the week before. We made it 88.66 when it ought to have been 89.66. One per cent. is too much to take from him or any other man, so we gladly correct the error.

At Schuetzen Park.

On Saturday a large assemblage gathered together at this resort, principally German citizens, who, of all amongst us, take most pleasure whenever, opportunity offers. The occasion was a camp-fire and picnics for the benefit of the Veterans' Home, under the auspices of the G. A. R. The shooting opened at 10:30, by members of the Schuetzen Verein. There were $50 in cash divided into ten prizes, three shots for fifty cents, with any military rifle, at a twenty-five ring target, entrance fee fifty cents. Entries were unlimited, and there were a large number. Muzzle-loading rifles were used. The wind, in some measure, interfered with the score. Out of a possible 75, in three shots, the following scores were make:

H. Plagemann	18 25 21—64	J. C. Waller	24 20 11—55
F. Freese	20 19 24—63	F. Brandt	16 15 23—54
C. Rapp	23 16 22—61	J. H. J. Seyden	17 14 23—54
F. Boeckman	17 20 23—60	John Brotherman	17 21 16—54
William Eprenpfort	25 13 21—59	J. Mengel	23 11 19—53
H. Zecher	25 19 15—59	H. Tietjen	20 19 12—51
H. Thode	23 17 17—57	G. Seyden	16 12 22—50
F. Krahman	18 18 20—56	A. Browning	11 21 18—50
K. Wertheimer	20 17 19—56	F. Greimer	16 18 16—50
Henry Schroder	19 21 18—58	L. Haacke	18 17 15—50

This match ended at 2 P. M., when the people's match commenced. Any person present had the privilege of shooting four times, and of having his score recorded for a prize if he choose to do so. The scores and prizes in this match will be made known at the ball which takes place to-night. Sunday, the second day of the tournament did not attract as large a crowd as we anticipated, owing probably to the State Rifle Association holding their meeting on the same day at Shell Mound. On the second day the shooting was devoted entirely to the demolishing of a huge wooden bird, erected at a distance of about seventy-five yards. For this match there were ninety-five entries, a large percentage being from the Schuetzen Verein. Any kind of rifle was allowed, the Winchester seeming to be the favorite.

Twelve prizes were allowed for this match. The first, for the king shot, was won by H. Frank; the second, by Lieutenant H. Tennis; third, Captain F. Greiner; fourth, Henry Evers; fifth, J. H. J. Seyden; sixth, F. Krahman; seventh, C. Hildebrandt; eight, C. C. Butt; ninth, F. G. Witt; tenth, Henry Evers; eleventh, J. H. J. Seyden; the twelfth was not allowed.

At Petaluma.

A long-odds match took place at Petaluma on 7th instant, the result of which we did not receive in time to insert in last week's issue. The match was between Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle and W. F. Shattuck, Kuhnle giving his opponent 35 points. In this match, by his score, Kuhnle gains more glory, as the total 456 out of a possible 500 is again equal to any ever made in the State, and is, moreover, we believe, the third time Kuhnle has made that record. The range was 200 yards off-hand, with ten strings of five shots to the man.

Kuhnle	43	45	45	46	45	45	46	45	46	48—456
Shattuck	43	41	43	39	41	43	37	40	40	39—441

Adding the points given to the score made leaves a majority for Kuhnle of fifty. The great feature of Kuhnle's shooting, like that of Kellogg's, is the excellent average always made.

More Glory for the Fifth Infantry.

The record given in this week's issue of the matches at the meeting of the State Rifle Association is not complete, nor will all be known until the next meeting of the Directors. In the meantime, we give three more, coming to our knowledge during the week. The gold medal of the Director's was won by Lieutenant Kellogg, with the fine record of 33 out of a possible 35, seven shots at 200 yards. The gold medal given by Captain Siebe of Shell Mound, was won by Sergeant Macdonald, Company A, Fifth Infantry, with 65 out of a possible 70, seven shots at 200, and seven at 500 yards. Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle won the prize at the 12-inch ring target, with a two-inch bull's-eye. Out of a possible 84, with seven shots, he scored 74, the whole seven being within a diameter of six inches. This honor to the Fifth comes from their fidelity at practice.

To-morrow the Eintracht Rifles hold their regular shoot at Harbor View Range. In reporting the last score of this club we mistook a figure five for three, and thus made an error in Mr. Ropke's score while shooting for the first-class prize.

He tied Mr. Stamer, and made 355 points instead of 335, as reported. The difference of twenty points is too large to be allowed to pass uncorrected.

We beg to inform Captain Fairbanks of Petaluma, that the whole National Guard, and a host of other guards, national, at least, in habit, are anxiously awaiting the arrival of *that* Military Trophy won by the Field and Staff Team in the final match for it. It is a matter of champagne, Captain, and hope deferred maketh the heart weary as well as sick. Send the trophy along, and end this local suspense.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
Salmon								*				
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Pierce Trophy.

On Saturday quite an assemblage of gentlemen fond of the gun, outside of those immediately connected with the match, gathered together at Bird's Point to witness the third and final contest for the Pierce Trophy between the Alameda County Sportsman's Club and the Gun Club of San Francisco. As each club in previous contests had won once without any very decided difference in the scores, much interest was excited by the final shoot, the Gun Club, however, owing to the ability of some of its members, having a slight call in the betting. On the ground betting was confined principally to individual shots, for up to the tenth round the scores were so even no one could predict the end with any degree of certainty. The weather was very suitable for good shooting, and yet, from reasons that cannot be explained, the scores were poor with one or two exceptions, such men as Messrs. Orr, Adams, Ewing, Gordon and Edson only equaling the performances of boys and neophytes. Mr. Orr, it is true, was all out of sorts, sick in system, with a lame hand, but for the others no explanation can be given, unless we fall back on the old saw that it will ever be so at times. It is no use seeking to disparage the victory on one side, or softening down the defeat on the other, by saying Mr. Orr's, Mr. Gordon's, or Mr. Ewing's usual score would have made all the difference, because the same argument could be used in reference to Messrs. Adams and Edson, and so we conclude the crack Gun Club lost the trophy by bad shooting. The birds in general were a good lot, with some frightful twisters. In character of flight they were more uniform than usual, most quartering off to the right with the wind. As usual there were one or two bad cases of falling out of bounds, but these were set off by Mr. Orr's first bird flying into the bar-room, and two of Mr. Crellin's dropping just inside the boundary. Both teams made some splendid long-distance shots with second barrel. To test the comparative shooting of the two clubs in their three matches we were curious enough to look up the former records, and find that while the Gun Club did not stand up to their best record, the Alameda Club did, their grand total for the three matches being six birds ahead of their opponent's score. This, perhaps, is the best solution to Saturday's result. The score on Saturday:

GUN CLUB TEAM.

Hanson	1111101111111—11	Ewing	0101111000011—7
Babcock	1111111111011—11	Wilson	1011111100000—7
Butler	1111011110111—10	Gordon	1101100100011—7
Black	1111101011101— 9	Glocher	0001111001101—6
Randall	0011011110111— 8	Orr	0011110000001—5
Total			81

ALAMEDA COUNTY SPORTSMAN'S TEAM.

Norton	1111111101111—11	Haines	1011100111111—9
Knowles	1101111111111—11	Haile	1011011111101—9
Haskell	1011011111111—10	Bennett	1111111000111—9
Mayhew	0001111111111— 9	Adams	1101001101107—7
Crellin	1111110011101— 9	Edson	0011100000001—4
Total			88

Totals of the three matches:
First match, Gun Club 82; Alameda Club, 88.
Second match, Gun Club 85; Alameda Club 76.
Third Match, Gun Club 81; Alameda Club 88.

From these totals it will be seen the two clubs are about as even as they can be found.

In the pool shooting afterwards some fine runs of straight kills were made, especially one by Mr. Edson, in which eight birds fell in succession. The pool was a freeze-out with 12 entries, at $2.50 each. The pot was divided by Messrs. Edson, Black, Mayhew and Wilson. The second was also a freeze-out with 9 entries at $2.50 cash. This was divided by Edson, Coffin and Tuttle. The third was the same, with 5 entries, and was won by Haile. Thus ended a very pleasant day's sport.

At Petaluma.

We have had occassion of late to remark the forward march this inland and much-abused town has made in connection with rifle shooting. We have now to commend it's spirit and progress at the trap. Two matches have recently been had there which show good shooting. The first was at 10 double birds, 18 yards rise, 100 yards boundary. The score:

Frank Timms	16
Samuel Macdonough	15

The second match was between Timms, and S. St. John of the militia, who is also quite a good rifle shot. The conditions were 15 birds each, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. The score:

Frank Timms	11
S. St. John	11

In the shoot-off at three pair each the score was:

F. Timms	11	11	11—6
S. St. John	10	11	11—5

Messrs. Timms and Hopper of Petaluma may risk a match with almost any two men in the State, and we are glad to see so good a marksman as St. John practicing at the trap as well as at the target.

The annual election of the Parker Gun Club took place Monday evening May 5th. The following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Arthur Piper; vice-president, Henry Casey; secretary, Wm. Foley; treasurer, Fred Seegers; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Piper.

At Colma.

The Parker Gun Club held its monthly medal shoot (clay pigeons) on Sunday last. The attendance was good, and the shooting, under the conditions and for young men, above the average. The conditions were 15 birds each, 18 yards rise, single barrel. The score:

P. McEnroe	13	W. Patchel	9
T. Casey	11	J. Teuscher	9
T. McEnroe	11	A. Piper	7
J. Nobbman	11	W. Foley	7
P. Bekart	10	A. Raisch	6
H. Casey	10	J. Josslyn	6
H. Piper	10		

Casey thus takes the handsome trophy which Bekart won last month, and in the shoot-off the ties on ten for second medal Nobbman won. There is no doubt about the records of this club, as in the case of the Lagunitas Club, spoken of in a recent issue.

At Benicia.

A match was recently shot at Benicia, between five men from that place and five men from Vallejo. The conditions of the match and the number of the birds to the man were not furnished us. The result was in favor of Benicia by three birds. A return match, right away, is spoken of. The score:

BENICIA TEAM.

C. Revord	8	C. Dodge	5
L. Weinman	6	L. M. Barry	5
E. C. Graff	6		
Total			30

VALLEJO TEAM.

T. L. Robinson	8	M. McNeil	4
T. B. Cook	7	D. S. Thompson	2
F. Doyle	6		
Total			27

A Match To-Morrow.

A match will be shot at Oakland Park to-morrow between John Kerrigan and A. E. Burbank, for $100 a side, the winner to take all the money, and the loser to pay all expenses; twenty-five birds each, Hurlingham rules. So far, although Kerrigan is a steady shot with a good average score to his credit, Burbank has the call in the betting. He shoots for blood all the time. We scarcely think eighteen kills will be beaten by either man.

It is said that the Pacific Gun Club of Sacramento will hold its next shoot on 25th inst., at Agricultural Park, if sufficient birds can be secured. So much for tournaments. What are we to do for birds later on in the season, if they run short already?

At Colusa.

At a live pigeon shoot held by the Colusa Gun Club on Sunday, May 11th, the following scores were made:

Robinson	0w	McElroy	0100102—2
Parker	1111101—5	Magonigil	1111111—6
Watson	1111111—6	Miller	1111111—6
Burton	1111011—5	Herd	0101102—3

Ties at 26 yards, single birds (freeze-out) was shot with the following result:

Magonigil	1	0	Watson 0
Miller	1	1	

Miller taking first money, $20; Magonigil taking second money, $10; Watson taking third money, $5.

Next shooting being at single birds, 21 yards rise. "Miss and out." $5 entrance. Five monies, with the following result:

Magonigil	1111110	Miller	111110
Watson	10	Spurgeon	0
Lopez	1111111		

Lopez taking first money, $20; Magonigil taking second money, $5.

Colusa Gun Club not only boasts of having some good shots, but is well fixed financially; also takes much interest in enforcing the laws for the protection of game. The club have handsome medals, one for glass balls and one for clay pigeons, each medal being shot for once a month, and becomes the property of he who may be fortunate enough to win it three consecutive times.

We shall always be glad to receive the scores of clay pigeon matches from Colusa, or any matter interesting to the public. —[Ed.

Worth Reading.

Speaking of the criminal destruction of deer in Plumas county, a Mr. Clark says: "Up in the Big Meadows, Plumas county, the deer pass through the head of the meadows in the early spring going to their summer range, and on the first fall of snow in the fall again return. The Indians, knowing their ways and trails, lie for them at the junctions of the canyons, and there slaughter them all—does, fawns and bucks—indiscriminately, leaving none. They are all armed with repeating rifles of the best pattern. Now, if we have one law for Indians and another for white men, I can't see why the white man's law is not abolished to give the white man the same privileges. If the Indians will not abide by the laws of the white man, then they should be sent to the reservation. In less than three years more there won't be a single deer left, where five years ago there were hundreds, and all by the laxity of the laws of the State or by the neglect of her officers." To all of which we piously say amen. In principle we are decidedly opposed to Indians, Greeks, Italians and Chinamen being granted privileges in killing game and fish not accorded to our native-born or white citizens. But the idea of the day in our officials seems to be different. With the slinking hypocrisy of the soapy Pecksniff they lift their hands and eyes heavenward and say, "Let these sweet-scented, thorough-going vagabonds come unto us, for of such is the Republic of America," and so infatuated are they with their love for this alien, non citizen element, that we fear nothing but revolution can awake them to a right sense of the outrage. However, a better feeling on the matter is daily growing up in the honest masses, from which we hope much. It is getting very loud-spoken from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of California. In Canada, as well as in America, the destruction of deer has been so diabolical of late that the strongest demands for more stringent game laws are uttered from one end of the dominion to the other. This desire for reform across the border is re-acting upon ourselves, and it is the duty of honest, independent journals to aid it all in their power. In this spirit we give the following clipping of Canadian reform for the study of our own people. "Among the alterations proposed to the game laws in Canada are sections to prohibit duck shooting before sunrise and after sunset; to prevent the use of decoys at a greater distance than fifty yards from the shore; to compel non-residents to pay a license of $25 for the privilege of shooting in the dominion, residents paying $2, and farmers $1 fees; to give the Commissioner of Crown Lands the authority to appoint game constables for the division under his superintendence. By the adoption of the latter clause the game laws of Canada would be assimilated to those of France and England, where a costly license is collected from all who shoot game, and where fine and imprisonment are adjudged all who shoot without a license. This would cause a sensible diminution in the number of pot-hunters in the dominion, but the law would be unpopular among those who hold that the liberty of the people is not to be encroached upon, even when it takes the form of killing off valuable game by the poacher." But we hold the liberty of the people *is* encroached upon, badly too, when privileges are granted the vicious and lazy element which are not accorded to the honest, industrious, tax-paying masses, from whose brains, enterprise and wealth the country has become what it is. It would not make our laws like those of England and France. The game laws of this country are not for the *benefit* of the few. If they were we would not advocate them. Before the next meeting of the legislature we shall have a good deal to say about them. This is our commencement.

Another Invention.

The invention of a new electric gun-punt is thus described by the London *Times:* "Following up the introduction of Clark's electric launches, which have now been some months in use, we now have gunning punts fitted up with electric motor and battery. The first boat of this discription was built to the order of John J. Mackie of Auchencairn, Castle Douglas, principally for wild-duck shooting, and also to be carried for use in the Norwegian flords and inlets. A trial of this boat at Auchencairn proved very satisfactory, a speed of four knots per hour being obtained, while the machinery was noiseless in its action. The punt is twenty-three feet long, by four feet six inches beam, draws nine inches of water aft, and carries a powerful gun weighing about three hundred pounds. The propeller, which is two-bladed, gives five-hundred revolutions per minute when both batteries are in use, and with only one battery a speed of three knots per hour can be obtained." We submit this to the consideration of our farmers. Could not a somewhat similar machine be made to go on land to hunt the geese and ducks off our young grain? Such a machine, with a three hundred pound double-barrel gun blazing away night and day, ought to hurt something.

POULTRY.

Poultry Breeding.

Fanny Field in the *Poultry Magazine* says:

While riding through a neighboring village the other day my attention was attracted by a flock of white fowls, and I stopped to obtain a closer view. They were of medium size, shaped very much like the Plymouth Rocks, pure white plumage, clean yellow legs, and small single combs. I am not at all bashful where chickens are concerned, so I hunted up the owner and began to ask questions.

"What breed are those chickens?"

"No breed in particular."

"But they are as much alike as two peas! Where did you get them?"

"Raised 'em."

"I mean where did you get the original stock?"

"All the original stock I had was one white hen very much like these, only she was not quite so large. I found her in a coop of market poultry, took a fancy to her, and bought her. That year we had a white rooster something like the white Leghorns that you have nowadays, and a good many of the chickens hatched were pure white. Wife and I always liked white fowls, so we kept all the white pullets, and that winter, while we were visiting wife's folks out in New York State, I found a rooster that looked like the white hen I found the year before. The next year our chickens were pretty much all white, and the third year we did not hatch a single colored chicken. Some of them had white legs, and the combs were all shapes and sizes, but we kept at work killing off the white-legged ones and those whose combs did not suit, until they now breed pretty true—quite as true as any of your standard breeds."

"How long has it taken?"

"About fifteen years."

"And have you been breeding those fowls in-and-in all this time?"

"Yes, I s'pose that's what you call it; at any rate, since I brought that white rooster from York State, we've always kept some of the best of the roosters that we raised, and have never bought either fowls or eggs."

"Are your fowls and chickens always healthy, lay well, etc.?"

"We don't often lose a chicken except by hawks, and when I see a sick hen, I kill her and have done with it, but that don't happen more than once or twice a year. Lay well? Last year my hens averaged 157 eggs apiece, and most of the hens raised a brood of chickens apiece. Wife kept accounts, so there is no question about it. Look at these eggs"—and he exhibited a basket of large, fine, white eggs. A dozen taken just as they came weighed twenty-six ounces.

Don't this man's experience rub pretty hard against the theories of the fellows who tell us that the poultry raiser must change breeding cocks every year, in order to keep his fowls from deteriorating? It looks that way to us.

Mrs. F. M. Cooper, in the Indiana *Farmer*, says: "I have a word to say in favor of Plymouth Rocks. I have nothing to dictate to fanciers, but for the farmer, or anyone who wants chickens for general purposes, there is no better breed than the Plymouth Rocks. I have been breeding them for the last three years and want no better. Not one has ever been sick, and there was not a week I failed to get eggs during the coldest of the weather during the past winter, and what pretty chickens they are. Mine have been the admiration of all who have seen them. There may be strains that do not give such satisfactory results, but realizing that in most things the best is the cheapest, I procured my stock from the best. It was expensive, but it has paid.

Tobacco is recommended by an exchange as a good thing for sick chickens. A handful of Durham smoking tobacco is placed in enough bran mash for ten or twelve chickens about two-thirds grown. I have given, says a correspondent of the *Farmer's World*, a heaping teaspoonful to eight to ten little chicks two or three weeks old, as an experiment, and it did not hurt them. I consider it a cure for chicken cholera.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 17, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
A. T. Stewart, Somers & Ayres, Fresno.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Baywood, E. S. Smith. San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS---EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr. Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Bramble, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Enquirer, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Imp. Great Tom, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.
Luke Blackburn, W. G. Harding, Nashville, Tenn.

An Agricultural Department.

There have been many comments on the article which appeared last week under the above caption, and we are pleased to learn that it meets the approbation of everyone. It could not well be otherwise. It is a fair proposition which is easily understood, and which the most hypercritical cannot find fault with. It is true that there may be politicians who would rather keep the farming interest in the background. There are no barrels of money to be gained in legislation for this great interest, and it might be the means of bringing agriculture as prominently forward as manufactures, commerce and banking schemes. Again it might consolidate the men who are the actual "producers" who sustain the whole population, who make it possible for others to flourish in the various ramifications of business, who enable thousands to live by their wits, who are the foundation on which the superstruction of National prosperity rests. United they will be irresistible. The chicanery of political bosses in the large cities, the schemes of adroit wire-pullers, the combinations, the bargains, the manœuvres of "leaders" overcome by the determination to compel proper acknowledgement of the greatest of all American industries. There must be representatives adequate to the magnitude of these industries. Not merely a clerkship, not merely a commissioner with limited powers. There must be a cabinet officer at the head of the department, one who has a voice in the councils of the President not inferior to the Prime Minister or Lord of the Treasury, the peer of any of them, and who can commaud the same attention as is vouchsafed to those at the heads of the departments that now exist.

This is not a political question in the light that people regard that phrase. Democrats, republicans, workingmen can join in the demand, insist upon compliance with the wishes of so large a proportion of American citizens, and on this platform labor conjointly without surrendering a particle of their belief, without giving up one iota of their political creed.

We may be thought presumptuous in naming men for the position of delegates at large, and severely criticized for mentioning those who, we think, are so well fitted to carry out the object. We do not look at it in this light. We make suggestions thinking to present the idea rather than advocate the claims of men, an intimation of the class which should be appropriate to take the business in charge, and while personally gratified to see those whom we favor elected, any others that would carry out the programme will be acceptable. While our acquaintance is limited in California, there are a hundred men, at least, that we have met who are well fitted for the place. Republicans equally as good as democrats, but in this case one selection has to be made from the democratic side, consequent upon the State Convention of that body being yet in the future. It follows, as a matter of course, that whoever is selected to represent California in the National Convention should be in accordance with the party in this State on other quest ons, as that will be considered of major importance, and from this point of view we cannot have anything to say. But it is certain that should representative men of the farming, horticultural and wine interests be selected, there are plenty of them who will be found able and hartily willing to carry out the wishes of their constituents Presenting the name of L. J. Rose in the last issue we did so without consultation with any one. In fact, writing the article inspired the idea of his peculiar fitness for the position, and though we have not heard from Mr. Rose personally, and not aware whether he will accept the position or not, there has not been a dissenting voice, nor one person to take exceptions to his candidature.

For a representative of the agricultural interests there is a wide field to chose from, and so many gentlemen who are so eminently fitted for the place that it is a difficult task to pitch on one amongst them. In this dilemma there came a ray of light. The president of the State Agricultural Society is a democrat, so that he is eligible for the race, and who is there in a better position to represent the farming interests of the State? A farmer and extensive breeder himself, thrown by the virtue of his position into the company of farmers and breeders, enthusiastic in all that pertains to the office, active, enterprising and ready to spend time and money to forward the interests which the society he is at the head of was organized to foster. The choice of P. A. Finigan for the place seems eminently proper. Again we disclaim any intention to take part in "general politics," though reserving the right to discuss all questions that have a bearing on the interests this paper was founded to sustain. The question under discussion is manifestly within our scope, and though in presenting names it may be said that the controlling motive is a friendly partiality, the warmest, best and truest friend would not be recommended if the thought was harbored that he was not fit for the position. In this case an assurance that every effort will be made to further the object will be sufficient to engage whatever service we can perform.

The Handicap Foot-Race.

Talk about six-day-go-as-you-please humbugs with a lot of dazed, wornout men, shuffling, ambling, limping around a sawdust ring, if there was ever a parody on athletic sports, a caricature on action, speed and pace that can be awarded the first place. Brutal beyond dog-fighting, more senseless than any of the crazes of modern times, degenerating true sport, whereby many dollars are gained by those who earn and those who manage, it is one of the inexplicable affairs that are beyond comprehension. Incomprehensible that mutitudes should crowd the largest hall in the country to witness cruelty, which, if attempted with animals, would bring the tender-hearted Bergh and his cohorts, and put a stop to proceedings that bring discredit. How different the lively rattle, the merry spin that only takes a few seconds to decide. There is life, animation, excitement. The open air redolent with the perfume of spring blossoms, green fields, sunshine, vigor.

The first regular handicap foot-race we ever witnessed was that which was decided at the Oakland Trotting Park a few days ago. It is seldom that time can be given to attend even the racing and trotting that takes place outside of San Francisco and Oakland, and not unfrequently home events are missed. Therefore, it is not surprising that the bipedal contests should be a novelty, and when such a flyer as Kittleman was running, there should be a strong inducement to see the performance. It is worth going a long way to see him run by himself; well worth spending a whole afternoon to see him close a gap of fifteen yards in one hundred and fifty on a man like McIntyre, and knock a hole handily in the fastest record for the distance. He is a phenomenal runner, wonderful in his flight of speed, and running so easily that it seems that any reasonable distance can be accomplished at the same rapid rate. There is a still higher quality than speed and endurance, which we feel assured Kittleman possesses. That is honest endeavor. Determination to win, and an enthusiasm which will not be daunted. We are so favorably impressed with the man that we can not believe that even an extraordinary temptation would lead him astray, and if reports be true about a majority of pedestrians, the possession is still more meritorious from its rarity.

Pedigree of Arab.

From the appended affidavits it appears to be definitely settled that Arab is a son of Arthurton. When it is absolutely proven that Lady Hamilton is his dam, there can be no further controversy, as in all the the arguments it has never been claimed that she visited any other horse during that season. Although that promising horse has been unsexed, the true paternity is important, as it is evidence of the value of family and a guide to breeders in making selections. There is little necessity to do more than to refer to the sworn statements of reputable men. The affidavits are complete, so full as to cover every point, and, so far as we can judge, incontrovertible. In all probability the previous errors came from confounding the progeny of different mares, which is very easily done by those who only see them at intervals. But a man who has charge of an animal from the time it is foaled until five years old cannot be mistaken, and as there is neither qualification nor doubt expressed in his testimony, this evidence must be regarded as conclusive.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco } ss.

I, Dennis McVicker, being duly sworn, depose and say:

That for the past six years I have been foreman on the farm of J. D. Fry, Esq., in Yount Township, Napa County, State of California.

That the sorrel mare known as Lady Hamilton, formerly owned by Frank S. Malone, and lately owned by J. D. Fry and J. B. Haggin, all of the city of San Francisco, State of California, did, in the spring of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, give birth to a bay horse colt, which I have seen by the side of its mother, when only a few minutes old, and before it was able to stand up, and the aforesaid bay horse colt was continually in my charge, and was broken and driven by me until he was coming five-years-old, and the aforesaid bay horse colt I know positively to be the bay gelding now known as Arab, which at present is owned by E. M. Fry, of said city of San Francisco, and is now in the hands of Henry McCoon, trainer.

Said colt Arab being foaled on the 28th day of May, 1878, at 8 o'clock in the morning. DENNIS McVICKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May A. D., 1884.

JAMES L. KING, Notary Public,
308 California Street, San Francisco.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

I, William Corbitt, being duly sworn, depose and say:

That on May 7th, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, Frank S. Malone sent a sorrel mare known as Lady Hamilton and dam of Arab to my farm in San Mateo County, California, to be bred to my stallion Arthurton; that said mare remained on my farm until June 15th, 1877, and that during the time said mare was so on my farm she was bred to said stallion Arthurton. WM. CORBITT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, A. D., 1884.

JAMES L. KING, Notary Public,
308 California Street, San Francisco.

Judson Manufacturing Co.

In another part of the paper is a discription of the Judson Manufacturing Company's Works, which, though brief for the magnitude of the subject, will convey a very good idea of what has already been accomplished. It is appended to a sketch of the Oakland Trotting Park, the object being to show the value to that property of the propinquity of so large an establishment. We have contemplated a visit for some time, in order to obtain personal knowledge, and being disappointed in that purpose avail ourselves of the work of the Oakland *Times*. There are portions of these works which are of greater interest to a majority of our readers than others, though the whole is well worthy of consideration.

The Victor Mowing Machine, which is manufactured by the Company, is acknowledged to be as good as there is, and by substituting steel gearing for cast-iron, gun-metal boxes in place of "Babbitt," doing away with side-draft, and removing the weight from the horse's necks the result is almost perfection in this class of machinery. A very good horse-shoe nail is made, but what we consider as likely to be of more importance in the future than any other branch of the business is the casting of horse-shoes and tips of malleable iron. Only a few specimens have been cast, and these on individual orders, but after testing we are firm in the belief that eventually they will supersede those made of steel or iron. It may be that the material is better than that which is usually met, or the processes are superior, at all events those we have tried last longer than steel, and are just as easily modified to fit the foot. So soon as it is made apparent that this excellence exists, we are assured that due attention will be given to perfect the patterns and furnish them in any desired quantities.

A Parallel to Old Thad.

The following paragraph is from the account of the Nashville races in the New York *Spirit of the Times*. Should Glendower still further pattern after Thad Stevens, and show his capacity to go four miles at a clinking pace even if he does not score a second heat, "the fastest on record," it will be another instance that harness work was no injury:

Glendower, the sensational horse of the track at present, is a very fast animal, and it looks as if he has plenty of winning races ahead of him. He was considered promising as a three-year-old, but he went amiss, and was not heard of on the turf for three years or so. A couple of years ago he was used as a buggy horse at Gallatin, and even appeared quite at home between the shafts. Shortly after, his present owners purchased him for $150, and last fall he was put in training. He won a few races on the Texas Circuit, and afterwards turned up at Memphis. At the spring meeting there he showed his wonderful speed, winning two races in good company. Here he has followed up his Memphis victories, accomplishing two signal victories on succeeding days, each time some of his company being fast. He is by Glengarry, out of a Bulletin mare. He is probably the fastest Glengarry ever seen on the turf.

Fresno Meeting.

Tuesday next the race and trotting meeting at Fresno will commence. From what we learn there are good prospects for a very successful meeting. The track is pronounced one of the best in the State, and that means that it is as good as any in the whole country. This was to be expected from the enterprise of the citizens of Fresno, and that spirit is sure to carry it along. It is a great thing for the owners of horses to have a spring meeting at Fresno, as it adds another member to the circuit, and following the meeting of the Capital Turf Club comes just at the right time.

An arrangement has been made with the Railroad Co. to run a baggage car from Sixteenth street, Oakland, to Fresno and back for $190. This car is to be attached to the passenger train, and as ten horses can be taken in it without trouble the expense is not so great as was anticipated. This arrangement will enable the horses which take part to return in good time for the opening day of the Bay District meeting, there being an interval of a week.

Oakland Trotting Park.

On the first page of this paper is a small map of that much of Mr. Wiard's property which is known as the Oakland Trotting Park, or rather, that much of it which lies between Horton street and the north-east and south lines of the property. The western boundary on the line of Horton street, in place of following the line of the stables, adds greatly to the value, not only giving a good deal more room but with the advantage of a frontage on what will be a prominent street when the lots are thrown into market. There was a clerical error last week in stating that the price was $60,000, when it should have been $80,000. It is unquestionably the cheapest property in Oakland, and without any improvements is worth by the acre far more money. From present appearances the outlook is favorable for the scheme to be carried through.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

The time is approaching when the entries will close for the purses offered by the Bay District Association, and those who have trotters to engage must keep it in mind that the time will expire Saturday next, the 24th inst. It is so easy to refer to the advertisement that it is not necessary to repeat the classes or requirements. It is surely a grand opportunity to win some money and benefit the horses as well. The track will be in the best possible condition, and it is supererogatory to say anything about the management as that is always good on the Bay District. The main point now is for owners to enter their horses. With plenty to contend, the success of the meeting is assured.

New Books.

During the indisposition that compelled a total cessation of work, quite a number of books were received, and which there has not been opportunity as yet to treat as their merits deserve. Among them are the fourth volume of the "American Stud Book," "Krik's Guide," "Kirbey's Diseases and Injuries of the Horse," "Transactions of the State Agricultural Society," and several others. We hope to give them proper attention at an ea rly date.

The bay mare Lady Fleet by Sacramento, owned by Francisco Estudillo, of San Jacinto ranch, San Diego county, died at the ranch on the 3d inst. of pinkeye. Lady Fleet was quite famous as a fast racer in the southern part of the State. She made one campaign in this "upper country" in 1879, in the stable of Charles Thomas, and ran creditably and successfully at Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton and Modesto. She started six times that season and was first four times, second once and third once. The best of these performances were a dead heat with Maggie S. in 1:45, one mile, and a three-quarter mile run in 1:16½, beating Ironwood, Jack Downey, and Plaything. She was foaled in 1872.

Tone on the Turf.

The grounds of the Washington Park Club of Chicago are approaching completion, and the following discription from a Lake city paper will carry an idea of the *ensemble* of the establishment:

A drive over the boulevards to the new park will be found a very wholesome and pleasant exercise any of these bright summer mornings. And when one gets to the end of the grand boulevard, or the Drexel, or whichever route is chosen—the place can be reached easily by steam-cars, horse-cars or dummies on various roads—a genuine pleasure will surely be found in the contemplation of the very handsome improvements that have already progressed so far since last August. Here is a lovely summer palace, adorning a landscape which was once one of the dearest naturally, and over which some ten years ago the wanderer went plunging through a pathless swamp. It is now not merely a habitable abode but an exceedingly attractive spot of earth. Probably this will be made plainer to the comprehension of the average mind by mention of the fact that up to this date $400,000 has been expended on the improvements. Quite characteristic of the purport and plan of the leading spirits of the association is the circumstance that the fencing in of the grounds has been accomplished in a way that has the charm of invitation in it. Unlike most inclosures it is not a blot upon the scene—there is, in fact, a good deal of taste displayed in it, which the public will by and by appreciate. And a similar tone of unmistakable refinement seems to have inspired all the arrangements, from the construction of the club house and the grand stand to the elaborate landscape gardening of the park and the magnificent stabling accommodations. "Show me how you take care of your horse, and I will get some idea of what kind of a fellow you are." If there is any point to the observation, it will indicate that Washington Park is being managed by some very good fellows, indeed.

The club house naturally arrests attention as the first object of interest on coming to the grounds. It is a handsome structure—in many respects the very idea of a delightful summer chalet. We reach it over a short sweep of road coming from the South Park, and which the association has obtained the privilege of completing from the Hyde Park people, so that it may be in order right away, ready for the first summer meeting. Entering the house, one is impressed with a sense of airiness in its architectural design that cannot well be conveyed by any description in detail. Descriptions of this kind are, in fact, very unattractive and tedious things, and Mr. Architect Beman, who designed the structure, would hardly thank a prosaic scribe for spoiling in words what he has achieved in the way of a really picturesque and beautiful work. The house is laid out with all imaginable contrivances for comfort and luxury. There are spacious dining-halls, 127 feet long and 72 feet wide—one on the first floor for the gentlemen members of the club, and another of the same dimensions above for a lady's cafe. Then there are reception-rooms, smoking-rooms, all sorts of pleasant facilities for either social enjoyment or peaceful quietude, which are now being furnished in a style befitting the class of persons who are to enjoy the privileges of the club.

The ladies' apartments are very prettily designed. The ladies, of course, enter by a separate door of their own, and may, if they choose, have their own tea-parties all by themselves, or join the other members at their own sweet will. The kitchens and other kindred accommodations are all that could be desired. A charming feature of the house is the spacious balcony that surrounds all the floors. They are of an average width of from sixteen to twenty feet, and here one may conceive of a very pleasant assemblage when an interesting Derby is in progress. These balconies, from every point, command a perfect view of the race-track. Down from the front of the club house are lovely sloping lawns, leading to artificial lakes, around the margins of which are flower beds, croquet grounds, lawn tennis courts, bowling greens, play grounds for children. The lakes will be abundantly provided with boats, so that there is ample provision made for all sorts of out-door enjoyment.

From the club house to the grand stand is but a short step over a nicely-made path, which the members may use as a means of intercommunication with the outside world during the races. The stand is a substantial, well-built structure of immense size—504 feet long and 55 feet wide—with solid iron pillars and girders, and so arranged as to command a perfect view of every point on the track. In the front are rows of private boxes which can be reached from other parts of the stand by bridgeways, and the whole structure is arranged in just as complete and satisfactory a shape for seeing as the auditorium of a theatre. On the top of the structure is a magnificent promenade. Mr. Beman really merits great praise for the fine study he has made in these arrangements.

Down stairs from the floor where the spectators will be is a place set apart for those who choose to indulge in betting on the races, the club having considerately provided for those who avail themselves of pool privileges.

The Directors are justly very proud of their grand stand, and claim for it, apparently with good reason, that it has not an equal in America in respect to solidity, strength and perfect fitness for affording a view of the most interesting points in a race.

The track will be in readiness now in the course of the present month. It is naturally a fine one, the subsoil being good, and every appliance has been brought to bear to make it as perfect as a race-track can be. It is 85 feet wide on the home-stretch, 67 feet round the turns, and seventy feet on the back-stretch. It is the widest race-track in the United States. Inside of the main track, and separated by a space of some eight feet, beautifully sodded, and supplied with an admirable system of drainage, is the practice track, forty feet wide. The artificial basins or lakes before spoken of as a pretty feature of the grounds will come into good use in the steeplechases, which will be one of the features of the summer sports. These have been arranged so that the horses can take take natural water jumps over necks of lake, etc., instead of the artificial ones commonly adopted.

The home of the horses is a highly interesting point in the arrangements of the park. There are 360 stalls, or more if needed, and the accommodations appear to be very complete and satisfactory—dirt floors, perfect ventilation, and a fine sandy soil, where it might rain for nine days running and not produce mud, the water running right off. The stabling feature here is undoubtedly superior to that of any race-track in the country. It is completely fenced in, and so arranged that the horses can be fed and walked around in wet weather or dry.

The well-known stallion Duquesne, 2:17¾, by Tippoo Bashaw, was shipped from Pittsburg, Pa., for New York on May 4th. He will be trained this season by Johnny Murphy, who will endeavor to get him in condition and trot him to beat Smuggler's stallion record of 2:15¼. Murphy may possibly take the horse to Chicago to trot for the stallion stake offered by the Chicago Club.

The Charlier System of Shoeing.

The following description of the Charlier System is from a series of papers by Dr. Fleming, V. S.

These are the general principles which ought to be observed in the management of the horse's foot by the farrier. It will be seen that they reduce the art of shoeing to an exceedingly simple matter, and abridge the farrier's labor very considerably. They are founded on the knowledge that the hoof-horn is the best protection of the complex and beautiful structure it covers, and that these structures best maintain their health and integrity, and perform their functions, when the hoof is strong and sound, as in the unshod state. The chief object in shoeing the hoof is to prevent it being injured by undue wear. As to the prevention of "concussion" and the promotion of elasticity, nothing can be devised which will answer the purpose so well as the unmutilated hoof. When we have protected that part of the hoof which chiefly suffers from wear in the unshod state, nothing more is needed; and the less we interfere with it, the better for the health of the foot and the welfare of the horse.

The kind of shoeing which is theoretically best calculated to maintain the foot in its pristine health and strength, is a modification of that known as the "Charlier" method, so named after the French gentleman who introduced it. This modification, which, I believe, I was the first, several years ago, to attempt, consists in imbedding a very narrow rim of iron, about the thickness of the wall of the hoof, in a corresponding recess made in the margin of the latter. This rim does not extend so far as the heels, but stops a trifle beyond the quarters, taking the place of that part of the wall which would be broken or worn away if there was no shoe, and which is simply removed to make room for the more durable material.

The advantages of this system are various. In the first place, the under surface of the foot meets the ground, as in the unshod state, and the functions of the several parts of the organ are not interfered with. Secondly, the weight of the rim of iron is less than one-half that of the ordinary shoe, and yet it generally wears longer. Thirdly, it requires fewer nails, and these of the very smallest size. Fourthly, such a rim must be made to fit exactly the circumference of the hoof.

For many years I have resorted to this method of shoeing the fore feet of horses (the shoeing of the hind feet is comparatively unimportant so far as disease is concerned), and with the very best results in the majority of cases. I say the majority, because, whether from previous long-continued bad shoeing, or from disease, one occasionally meets with feet that will not tolerate the short imbedded shoe. Where, however, the wall is sufficiently sound, and the sole and frog healthy and unpared, there can be no doubt that this kind of shoeing is the simplest and best. And even for certain defective hoofs—as when the heels are contracted, or the frogs diseased or wasted—I have found it the only remedy; and there are horses now in my regiment which cannot travel sound in any other shoe.

At each shoeing nothing more is necessary than to cut the recess a little higher up when the old rim is taken off; this deepening of it being equivalent to shortening or reducing the hoof in the usual process of shoeing. The sole should on no account be touched, even if it project beyond the level of the new rim; neither should any other part of the wall be interfered with, beyond that in which the recess is cut.

A few precautions must necessarily be observed by the farrier who will undertake to shoe horses in this fashion. The rim must be made of the very best iron, and it must be turned in such a way that its upper part is narrower than that which meets the ground, its outer edge following the slope of the hoof. The rim, towards the ends, must thin gradually away, *i. e.* diminish in thickness, to correspond to the recess, which is cut deep in front, and gradually becomes shallower toward the quarters of the hoof. The upper inner edge of the rim must be well rounded in the first shoeings, if not always to prevent accidents from the shoe driving back, and this edge, if it is left sharp, pressing too severely upon the inner angle of the recess. To further insure immunity from this accident, it is well to make a slight groove in this angle by means of a fine drawing-knife, so as to increase the interval between the edge of the shoe and the sole at this part. And to prevent the shoe breaking at the nail-holes—which from its narrowness, it is liable to do—the holes should be made by a very fine-pointed round punch. In the course of hammering down the bulgings made by the punch on the sides of the rim, the holes becomes oval. The heads of the nails must be altered to the same shape, by rounding their corners with the hammer. The fine-pointed round punch does not cut the fibre of the iron like a thicker square punch; and this accounts for the extreme rarity of shoes breaking at the nail-holes, so far as my own experience has extended.

The recess requires a little practice to make quickly and neatly, so that it shall be regular and exactly the width of the shoe. Several years ago I devised a drawing-knife with a movable guide, which enables the farrier to cut the recess easily and perfectly exact. It is made by Arnold & Sons, 36 West Smithfield, London.

Some horses when shod in this way, seem to experience some difficulty in understanding that they are shod at all; or the imbedded rims give them a peculiar sensation in their feet, as they do not move so freely, and although their hoofs may be strong and sound, they travel somewhat "feelingly." This, however, soon passes off, and their ordinary action returns, and is generally much improved.

But it must be confessed that there is a great difficulty in inducing farriers to take any interest in this method of shoeing, or indeed in any but the stereotyped one in which they have been "to the manner born." And when, by dint of argument or persuasion, they can be prevailed upon to try this or any other novelty in their art, they either do it so half-heartily, or exercise their abilities in such a perfunctory way, that failure and disappointment is certain to be the result. For this reason it is that the system of shoeing under consideration has made but little progress in public estimation; and until the owners of horses devote more attention to the welfare of their steeds, and emancipate themselves from the control and opinions of grooms and farriers, there is little hope that this, or any other rational system of foot-management, will become popular, or that the cruelty and loss inflicted by the ordinary irrational system of shoeing will be diminished to any appreciable extent.

Jim Renwick is closely watched in his gallops at Jerome Park by touts and would-be critics. Some call his action good, others say he can't be fast, and he must have made his records over short tracks, etc., etc. Buchanan likes his general condition well and thinks the horse was never better. His first race will be the Fordham Handicap, run on the 30th.

Mr. Wm. Corbitt, of this city, has become the owner of the gray pacing mare Lucy, having purchased her from Mr. Hickok for $1,500. She has been bred to Wilkes. Lucy is about ten years old and has a record of 2:14.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Decline in Polled Cattle.

The Kansas City *Live Stock Indicator*, of April 17th, commenting upon the results of the public sales of cattle at that point, and contrasting them with sales elsewhere, and during the past year observes:

"That there is a marked decline in the prices of polled cattle, at least in the United States, there is now no reason to doubt. Taking all the sales of black polled cattle last year and this spring, and we find the following averages in round numbers:

Aberdeen-Angus, April, 1883	$625
Aberdeen-Angus, November, 1883	500
Aberdeen-Angus, April, 1884	365
Galloway, April, 1883	465
Galloway, November, 1883	370
Galloway, February to April, 1884	340

"The sales a year ago, especially of the Aberdeen-Angus comprised a lot of extra choice animals offered by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, whose average on females was over $950, which, of course, brought the general average pretty high. The sales from which the above figures are computed for this year include Mr. A. B. Matthews' at Kansas City, the Leonard's at Lincoln, Neb., Hon. M. H. Cochrane's at Chicago, and the combination sale last week, making an average of $365 on Aberdeens, and $340 on Galloways, while the average of this last sale was only $301 on Angus, and $285.50 on Galloways. Subtracting from the prices of last year, the figures show a decline of Aberdeens of 41 per cent. over last April, and 37 per cent. over last November, while on Galloways the decline is 38 and 23 per cent. respectively."

The result, while very unsatisfactory and discouraging to the enterprising gentlemen who have imported these cattle, cannot be regarded as an indication of any loss of confidence upon the part of the public in the merits of the cattle themselves, or of any flagging in the interest with which they have been regarded. On the contrary, there has not been sufficient time for stock-men to have acquired any extended experience with them, and such as has been had has not been of a character to awaken any apprehensions of disappointment.

The large number offered for sale, as the *Indicator* observes, may have had something to do with this decline in values, but after all the number was not large, in fact insignificant compared with the number of Shorthorns continually disposed of at public sale, and we must evidently look beyond this for the real cause. The polled cattle were chiefly recommended for ranch purposes on the western plains. Whatever merit they may possess as farm cattle, very little was said of them in this connection, and their owners seem to have taken it for granted that where corn and grass was plenty and cattle were kept on enclosed lands, the Shorthorn left the general farmer little to desire, and accordingly cut out a new field for the polls, urging that they possessed superior qualities of endurance and capacities for thriving under unfavorable treatment, and were especially valuable for use on the plains and grazing ground of the far west, where the prevailing system required that cattle should be able to substantially care for themselves. We ourselves believe this is where these cattle will find their most appropriate and valuable field, and that very much is to be hoped for from their use in such localities, and still more, perhaps, in the more elevated mountain regions beyond, large areas of which furnish most excellent grazing, but which, on account of the steep hillsides and deep gulches, only very active and hardy cattle can utilize. But, as has been heretofore observed, the general farmers of the country are the largest purchasers of improved stock, and the enclosed farms where hay and grain are to be fed constitute the great field which absorbs, almost as fast as produced, the rapidly increasing supplies of improved cattle. Compared with the vast host of animals required for this purpose, the number of animals required by the ranchmen and plainsmen of the west is quite an insignificant number. In this field the Shorthorn men have been practically left to themselves, not necessarily because other breeds of cattle are wanting in merit in this direction, but because the friends of other breeds, with some few exceptions, have not sought to dispute the ground. And whatever may be thought of the ability of other breeds to contest with Shorthorns for the palm as farm cattle, it must be conceded that it can only be done on the basis of about the same prices. Very little headway can be made when, for the, very poorest specimens of another breed, a price is demanded more than equal to that which will command a superior Shorthorn.

The polls, therefore, have only been pushed for a limited market, and they could not command that at the prices at which they could be afforded. The more enterprising ranchmen were willing to take sparingly, just enough to test the merits of the new candidates, but likely with little idea of ever attempting their general use, no matter how meritorious, until such time as prices would drop to something like those of other improved stocks. The plains people think they cannot afford to use high-priced bulls to turn loose on the range, where everybody's cows have the same benefit of service, and a very small relative number of calves can be secured. And those who breed bulls to sell to them find their views so conservative in the way of prices that they do not feel they can afford to employ the highest-priced stock for this purpose.

The black polls have come to stay, and despite this little backset, will make their way in the course of time, but while other good cattle are selling at moderate prices, it cannot be expected that they will be able to command, for any length of time, the long figures which they have heretofore commanded. Any breeders on the other side of the water, if they wish to see importations continue, and to encourage the dissemination of the breed in this country, must modify their views of values to suit the conditions existing here, and must not crowd importers to such a high figure that there is no prospect of realizing profit from the business.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

An ingenious writer in the *Agricultural Gazette* (England), argues that the Polled cattle are the original type. He cites the fact that all horned breeds produced at times polled cattle, thus showing a tendency to revert to the original type. He thinks the horns are the result of feeding on soils that have a super-abundance of bone-forming material, and puts the date of the appearance of horns far back in the mythical past. He cites the fact that the Zebu has both the polled and horned forms, and that both forms appear in the Egyptian sculptures. He thinks the polled form is most common on the eastern shores of England, because it comes from the Baltic, and the original type has been less disturbed than in England.

An old farmer has made his granary distasteful to rats by daubing all the angles on the outside of the building with hot pine tar for the width of three or four inches, and also any seam or crack where a rat or mouse can stand to gnaw.

Rations for Young Pigs.

Preparatory to weaning, pigs should be encouraged to eat food with the dam. They will learn to drink milk quite early, but do not take to eating solid food until some three weeks old. The great majority of farmers have skim-milk to feed young pigs; but in the absence of this best substitute for the milk of the dam, the solid food should be prepared by cooking. There are many rations which will be appropriate to young pigs without milk, such as wheat middlings, oats, and corn meal, in equal portions, cooked together; or 4 parts oats, 4 parts corn and 1 part oil meal, cooked; or 6 parts peas, 5 parts corn and 1 part flaxseed, cooked; or oats and peas ground together and cooked; or potatoes, corn and oatmeal, cooked; or 4 parts corn, 2 parts oats, and 1 part decorticated cotton-cake, and many other similar combinations of food. But corn meal alone is a very unprofitable ration for young pigs. The food should contain all the elements necessary to growing the frame and muscular system. Corn or corn meal is very inadequate for this purpose, it being 66 per cent. starch, 7 per cent. fat, and only about 10 per cent. nitrogenous food, with too small a portion of phosphate of lime to build the bones. We have seen the worst results from attempts to grow good pigs upon corn meal alone. We saw one case of three pigs fed upon corn meal, prepared in the best way, to induce them to eat largely of it, with the expectation of producing a large growth at an early age. The result was, that, at 130 days old, these pigs were mere squabs of fat, almost spherical in form, and their bones and muscles so weak that two of them could stand but a moment, and had to sit upon their haunches; yet these pigs only weighed 90 pounds each —at least 40 pounds less than if they had been fed a proper ration. It is very unskillful feeding that will not produce an average growth of one pound live weight per day. Length and breadth of body are necessary to build rapid growth upon. This development cannot be attained without the proper food.—*Stewart's Feeding Animals.*

Beef Cattle in Nevada.

[Reno Gazette.]

Stockmen say it is a pinching time for beef cattle. George Humphrey has been scouring the ranges of western Nevada to meet the special demand which is just now being made by the butchers in the mining sections over the hill. Mr. Humphrey succeeded in finding fifty head on the Wood Brothers' range in Honey Lake, which he purchased last week, and they are now on their way in, to arrive Saturday. He has succeeded in getting together about two hundred head, including the Wood Brothers' cattle. McClintock is on his way in from Surprise valley with his band of fat cattle, comprising two hundred and forty head, and will arrive on the meadows with them in about eight days. J. C. Woods, of the firm of Wood Bros., of Honey Lake, arrived in town yesterday on his way to San Francisco. Mr. Wood says that there is not a single beef left in Honey Lake valley suitable for market, nor in that whole section of the State, although the stock-cattle are looking fine, and the grass well advanced; it will be well along in July before any will be fit for market. Mr. Wood informs a reporter that there are not nearly as many stock-cattle in his section as there were this time last season, but the stock-men are all giving attention to the matter of improving the grades.

A correspondent, writing to an exchange, says: "I have a wagon of which, six years ago, the felloes shrunk so that the tires became loose. I gave it a good coat of hot oil, and every year since it has had a coat of oil or paint, sometimes both. The tires are tight yet, and they have not been set for eight years. Many farmers think that as soon as wagon felloes begin to shrink they must go at once to a blacksmith shop and get the tire set. Instead of doing that, which is often a damage to the wheel, causing them to dish, if they will get some linseed oil and heat it boiling hot, and give the felloes all the oil they can take, it will fill them up to their usual size and tighten to keep them from shrinking, also to keep out the water. If you do no not wish to go to the trouble of mixing paint you can heat the oil and tie a rag to a stick and swab them over as long as they will take oil. A brush is more convenient to use, but a swab will answer if you do not wish to buy a brush. It is quite a saving of money to look after the wood work of farm machinery. Alternate wetting and drying injures and causes the best wood soon to decay and loose its strength unless, kept well painted. It pays to keep a little on hand to oil fork handles, rakes, neck-yokes, whiffletrees, and any of the small tools on the farm that are more or less exposed."

Three-and-a-half per cent. is the average proportion of butter or fat found in a cow's milk, and 6½ per cent. is the highest which analytical tests have shown. Yet Prof. Arnold says, in the *Rural New Yorker*, it is possible that 200 pounds of Jersey or Guernsey milk might make 18 pounds of butter; but it is not at all probable that the milk of any breed in a normal condition ever contained 9 per cent. of fat. It is not necessary that 100 pounds of milk should contain 9 pounds of fat to enable it to produce 9 pounds of butter, because butter is not all fat. First it contains from ½ to 1 per cent. of caseine and extractive matter, sugar and acid. It may easily contain 75 per cent. of these, 6.25 per cent. of salt, and 15 per cent. of water. It often contains from 10 to 20 per cent. of the last. Supposing a sample of butter to contain the above possible constituents, it would contain only 78 per cent. of fat, and this would require milk to contain only 7.32 per cent. of fat to enable 100 pounds of milk to make nine pounds of butter and leave 3 per cent. (the amount usually left) of fat in the skim milk. This would only call for milk .82 per cent. richer in fat than a sample analyzed, which I cannot doubt might exist.

Ensilage has come to stay. The instances of poor success with the silo, the cases of spoiled ensilage, are not half so numerous in proportion to the number of experimenters as the percentage of poor, tasteless, greasy, rancid butter in the dairy districts. Why should a shiftless and uninformed farmer make his boast that he cannot preserve palatable ensilage, any more than others of his class should admit their inability to raise fine fruit or vegetables? There will always be a large percentage of farmers who fail of making a decided success of anything they undertake. This should not discourage bright men from making experiments.

Every dairyman should be familiar with the searching qualities of hot steam. Only tin vessels should be used in the dairy, and if hot steam can be forced into them once a day, there will be but little taint left to injure the milk or cream. We have tried this and know whereof we speak. Even the cheapest little steamer plays an important part where hot water and steam are needed, and they are both of prime necessity about the dairy, and should always be handy and in abundance.

The production of that always salable and highly valuable article known as "gilt-edge butter," does not depend alone upon the manipulation of the cream and the milk after they are produced, but it includes the food of the cows as well. Cows fed on soured vegetables or highly-flavored feed of any sort will not, of course, produce "gilt-edge" milk, and as a consequence, their milk will not make "gilt-edge butter." The question of fodder is the secret of the art. During the pasture season this question may be perfectly solved by the feeding of red clover in bloom. Long experience has shown that no other feed gives in so marked a degree all the qualities of color, consistency, texture, aroma, flavor and "nutty taste" as red clover in bloom.

There is no point about which the farmer is so apt to be in error as he is in his calculations of the temperature of wells and springs on his farm. He always thinks they are colder in summer and warmer in winter than they really are. The only possible means of approximating to the correct temperature is to put a thermometer in the water, testing for the greatest heat along in September, and for the greatest cold any time after January first, and before warm weather sets in. Many a man does his milk and butter a great injustice by over-estimating the cooling power of his spring or well water.—*American Dairyman, N. Y.*

The Contra Costa Agricultural Society held a meeting at Pacheco last Saturday, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William Caven; first vice-president, James Tennent; second vice-president, George Wiley; secretary, W. W. Beauchamp; treasurer, T. Z. Witten; directors, Fred Moses and John E. Martin. The society resolved to hold a fair this year, and to renew its membership in the National Trotting Association.

The cattle associations of Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Oregon are considering the question of joining together and making one association for the whole of them.

SHEEP

Washing Sheep Before Shearing.

An excellent paper by R. F. Roberts, contains the following: The questions of whether to wash sheep before shearing or not is one of so much importance that the wool grower cannot ignore its discussion. Washing sheep costs time and labor, and involves risk of injury to the health of the sheep and men who wash them. The operation is wholly repugnant to the nature of the sheep, and causes fright and shock to its nervous system. It is the opinion of many of our most experienced flock-masters that the chill produced by washing and process of drying the wool on the sheep is in a greater or less degree destructive of its vitality, often causing colds from which the sheep never recovers, and making it an easy prey to attacks of fatal disease. Observing wool growers have found that their flocks which had been thriving well up to the time of washing, had soon after lost in condition, and losses by death occurred.

The remedial virtues of kerosene are wonderful in healing any wound upon a sheep when freely applied to the surface. Flies will not blow it, and it will heal generally, without suppuration. And if the wound is deep or maggots are deep in the flesh or wound, it should be worked to the bottom. Then it will heal from the bottom out, and a new skin is formed. At times, wool is matted from an accumulation of excrement or continued wet weather; there blue flies are attracted to deposit their eggs, then very soon a colony of maggots is established; clip off the wool, saturate the surface, and the trouble is at an end.

The spring clip of 130,000 sheep belonging to Miller & Lux has just been finished at Firebaugh's Ferry, Fresno county, and the wool is being brought to this city for shipment. Eight car-loads were shipped Saturday and twenty-four more will be brought down as fast as Captain Hamilton can handle it. The wool goes by the southern route to New Orleans, thence to Boston. Miller & Lux this year employed ninety men as shearers; they clipped 4,000 sheep per day. The fleeces were of a year's growth and averaged about eight pounds, or over one million pounds of wool for the company.

Splan's First Attempt.

"I was rubbing horses for Dan Mace," said Splan, "and one day an old gentleman who had taken a great deal of interest in me came along. 'Why don't you get a horse, Johnny,' he said, 'and be a driver yourself?'

"I explained to him that it was almost impossible for a boy who had no influential friends, to obtain possession of a trotter. 'I have got two,' he said, 'my favorite team, Twang and Sting, and if you like I will let you train them.' Of course, I accepted his proposition eagerly, and lay awake half that night thinking over my good luck. The next morning the horses were sent to the track, and, boy-like I wanted to begin operations on them at once. So I harnessed Sting up to a sulky that I borrowed for the occasion from one of the trainers, and while this was being done took Twang out in the field inside the track and turned him out to grass, tying him by a long rope to a strong stake, which I drove into the ground. Then I went back and began driving Sting. I warmed the old horse up pretty well, and then started to drive him a full mile. We got along very nicely until we came to the place where Twang was nibbling grass. The old horse saw his mate coming to a very unusual rate of speed, and as we neared him he gave a loud whinny and started in hot pursuit. When he had galloped the length of the rope that held him, there was a sudden stop. The stake to which the rope was tied held its own, and the result was that Twang turned a double somerset and broke his neck. Unconsious of the destruction that was going on behind me I drove Sting down the homestretch at his best rate of speed. After completing the mile and stopping the horse I found that the unusual exercise had made him dead lame, and from the way in which he limped it seemed highly probable to me that he would never recover. While bemoaning this fact a small boy who had witnessed the catastrophe to Twang came up and informed me of it. The next morning the old gentleman who took so much interest in me and who regarded me as a bright and promising boy came out to the track. He buried Twang, led Sting limping home behind his buggy and my career as driver began and ended in one day."

Valuable and convenient.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are a safe and sure remedy for bronchitis, coughs, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

BICYCLING.

Howell also won the one-mile-championship race with consummate ease. Duncan defeated De Civey, the French champion, after a hard struggle for second place. Wood and John Keene were unable to compete in any of the Wolverhampton events owing to the Leicester accident.

The International fifty-mile race held on Aylestone Grounds, Leicester, was secured by Battensby, who showed excellent form in 3 h. 3 min. 26 3-5 sec. Wood and De Civey, who were the favorites, collided and thus loss all chance in the race.

The one-mile-race handicap held April 16th, at the Molyneux Grounds, Wolverhampton, was also secured by Howell in 2 min. 47 4-5 sec. from a large field of competitors, who ever conceded handicap all the way up to 240 yards.

On Monday April 14th, at the Aylestone Grounds, Leicester, the ten-mile race fell to Howell, with James second, and Duncan third. Time, 35 min. 24 3-5 sec. Wood eased up when he found he could not catch Howell.

The twenty-mile race which took place on the Belgrave Grounds was won by Howell rather handily in 1 h. 5 min. 33 4-5 sec. Duncan, who is wonderfully improved, defeated Lee's for second position.

Robert James, the English professional rider, will make his future home in Boston.

A heavy purse of not less than $6,000 will be offered by the Cleveland Driving Park Association, on July 4th, for a team race between Mr. Frank Work's Edward and Dick Swiveller 2:16¾, Mr. William Rockefeller's Cleora and Independence 2:16½, and John Rockefeller's and W. J. Gordon's team Midnight and Clingstone 2:18¼. This would bring out a team record-breaking race. If circumstances not foreseen should prevent this race, another between Mr. J. I. Case's black gelding Jay-Eye-See 2:10¾, and W. J. Gordon's bay gelding Clingstone 2:14, for an equally large purse, will be substituted. Clingstone is in the best possible condition, and in training.

The National Trotting Association has accepted its new Charter from the Connecticut Legislature. The Charter empowers the association to hold property to the amount of $100,000.

Thomas H. Tongue, of Hillsboro, Or., has sold to Thos. Harris, Victoria, B. C., the two-year-old chestnut colt Glen Ashton by Glen Dudley, dam Lucy Ashton by Waverly, for $550.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

BELLE MEADE

1884 **STALLIONS.** 1884

BRAMBLE,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imp. Australian.

ENQUIRER,

The sire of McWhirter, Fortuna, Harkaway, Falsetto, Blue Eyes, Pinafore, Getaway, W. P. Burch, etc.

Imp. GREAT TOM,

The sire of Gen. Harding, Thackeray, Swift, Tennyson, Trombone, Tarquin, etc.

And the grand Race-horse,

LUKE BLACKBURN,

By imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington.

Each of these horses will be bred to a limited number of approved mares, at

$100-The Season-$100

$5 to the Groom.

Mares will be kept at reasonable charges during the season. The annual Sale of Belle Meade Yearling, 49 in number will take place April 30th. Catalogues of the sale will be issued to the public in due time. Address,

W. G. HARDING,
Nashville, Tenn.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

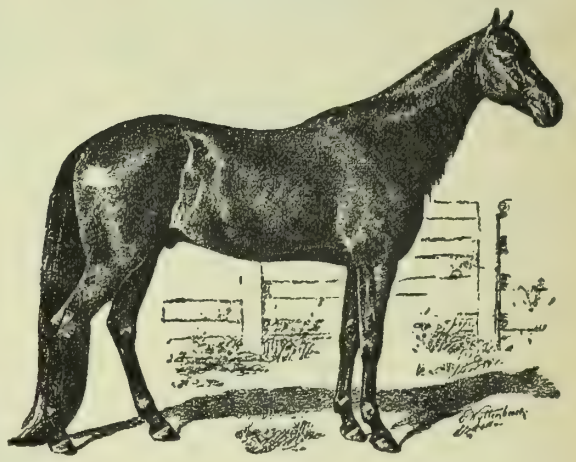
Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino: his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾, Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29¾; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting-Bred Stallion



A. T. STEWART,

WILL stand for mares at the FRESNO FAIR GROUNDS during the season.

A. T. Stewart is a dark brown stallion with white hind ankles, sixteen and one-half hands high, and weighs over 1,300 pounds. Bred by D. L. Harris, of Fayette County, Kentucky. Foaled in 1872, and is an inbred Mambrino. Sired by Mambrino Patchen (full brother of Lady Thorn, record 2:18¾), sire of Katie Middleton, 2:23, and nine in 2:30 list. Dam by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorn; second dam, by Young's Pilot, Jr., brother in blood to the sire of the dam of Maud S., 2:10¾ Mambrino Patchen sired by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Pay master, and he by Mambrino, thoroughbredson of imported Messenger.

Terms for the season, $30.

Address

SOMERS & AYRES.

YACHTING.

The Cruise To-day.

There is to be a Martinez Cruise to-day under the auspices of the Pacific Yacht Club, as per the following sailing orders.

"The Yachts of the Pacific Yacht Club will assemble off Front street wharf on Saturday, May 17th, 1884, at 12 M.

At one o'clock a preparatory gun will be fired, and at 1:15 a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way and proceed direct to Martinez.

The time for hauling down and hoisting colors on the Yachts at sundown and at 8 A. M., will be taken from a signal-gun from the flag ship.

The Yachts will start from Martinez on their return on Sunday, May 18th, at 10:30 A. M. at 10:15 a preparatory gun will be fired, and at 10:30 the starting gun. Time will be taken on passing the Granger's wharf at Martinez.

The course will be direct to the club house, old Saucelito, passing home stake-boat, situated opposite Pacific Yacht Club house wharf, on starboard hand."

The yachts expected to start are the Annie, Aggie, Ariel, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, some few outsiders, and possibly the Lurline and Halcyon. As the tide will be right both ways, a good time is looked for.

The Fleur de Lis and Ariel have been on the beach last week, near the Pacific Club house, cleaning and repairing generally. The Fleur de Lis on coming down from Vallejo on the last San Francisco Club cruise, struck on the upper end of South Hampton shoal and split her centerboard for about four feet. Her board is a wooden one with heavy sheet iron rivited to either side of it, and hitting the hard bottom turned this iron back. On the Pacific Opening Day her board was still in this condition, and from her good time under these circumstances all must acknowledge her fleetness. Last winter she was stripped and her timbers furred and she was then replanked. This gave her about six inches more beam, and although she seems to belly much more, she has been made much stiffer, a thing she badly needed. As the Ariel lays exposed at low water an opportunity is given to see her beautiful lines. She seems to run from the cutwater to the stern post without a lump or obstruction, and while looking at her thus it is a wonder that she does not go through the water faster than she does. The fault must lie in her sparring, but some time back Captain Turner took her in charge and after trying her for about a month put a new main-mast in her and changed her gaff main-sail to a Bermudian one, without seeming to accomplishing much in the way of speed. Her copper is all rotting away, but as her owner never uses her and as copper is so very expensive, there seems no probability of new sheating until she changes hands.

A great deal of trouble is experienced by yachtsmen in San Pablo and Suisun bays, and also in Carquinez straits, on account of the Italian fisherman's nets. These nets are frequently a quarter of a mile in length, and as they spread them in all directions without regard to channel or anything else except their own desires, and as, moreover, their name is Legion, it is almost impossible to avoid them without steering a very circuitous course; much delay is thus occasioned, making quite frequently, a test of speed almost impossible. If run over them with a centreboard boat is also awkward as they are liable to foul the board, and in that case one is not always free from personal injury, while failing this the chances are that your vessel may be burned or otherwise injured on her next visit to those waters as they are all very vindictive. The law allows them two-thirds of the channel, that is to say, a third measured from either shore, thus leaving the mid-channel third free of obstruction, but they pay not the slightest attention to this fact. If the Fish Commissioners would see to the enforcement of this law, they would confer a great boon on the yachtsmen.

The young men who have chartered the Thetis for this season seem to have little idea as regards yachting etiquette and usages. They were out last Wednesday flying a whip. As we before remarked in this column but one yacht in a locality should be allowed to fly a whip. This honor at present belongs to the Nellie, for although she has lately been frequently beaten in cruises and scrub races, she is still champion and will so remain until the honors are wrested from her in an arranged race, and over a set course. It may be that the young gentlemen have a similar idea as that entertained by some other amateurs who had the sloop Nellie some time ago, who when asked why they flew a whip, calmly replied: "Because we can beat every sloop in the bay except the Annie."

The Halcyon came down from her winter quarters last Tuesday, coming to Saucelito from Antioch in about eight hours. Mr. Tevis has changed his mind and intends putting her in commission this year. He will not put her in the dock just at present and the fresh water has not allowed anything but a little slime to collect on her bottom.

The Rambler, sloop Nellie and Spray went to Vallejo on Saturday last, the Nellie having ladies on board. Ladies' society on yacht board is very enjoyable, but we should think the Nellie would be too small and cramped for an over-night trip with them on board.

The Virginie since she changed her name from the one of brass and bluster, seems to have changed her habits and to prefer quiet cruising to hanging round the club houses. She spent last Wednesday off Point Cavallo, presumably fishing, as she was anchored there for some hours. It may be that her new owner is experimenting with her to ascertain whether or no any of her old time speed remains.

The Aggie and Lurline left Saucelito on Wednesday, and after cruising about started back again. To the windward of Angel Island the Lurline went to the head of the class, and the Aggie, as seen from shore, seemed to decline further contest, as she hauled down her jib and did not hoist it again until the Lurline was so far ahead as to make racing out of the question.

The Lotus Club went up to Vallejo on Tuesday night and came down on Wednesday. As they came down they passed the Ripple bound up, which latter boat put in to Vallejo and returned shortly. The weather experienced in San Pablo bay was very light, and as the flood tide was making the vessels failed to make the city until well into the night.

Capital Turf Club.

This club brought a successful meeting to a close last Saturday. The following are the events not published last week.

May 9th.—Pacing; for horses that have never beaten 2:20; purse, $500.

M. F Odell's b g Shaker	1	1	1
M. M. Allen's dn g Johnny Weigle	2	2	2
S. G. Tryon's br g Prince	3	3	3
J. T. McIntosh's b g Fred Ackerman	dist		
Henry McConn's br g Fairmount	dist		

Time, 2:28, 2:29½, 2:29.

The next race was the free-for-all trot, and it has provoked more comment than any or all the other events of the week. Accusations of irregularity have not been wanting, but from the evidence before us—and it is complete and satisfactory—it appears that Mr. Goldsmith simply erred in judgment. His horse had speed before the race, and seemed to have his foot at the beginning, but he was in no condition for a brusing fight and the heavy track and unreasonable scoring tired him out. Vanderlynn was the only horse in the race that was fit. Albert W., was in one of his rank moods and ran so much that he did not give up so preceptibly.

Trotting, free for all; purse, $500.

P Farrell's b g Vanderlynn	3	2	1	2	2	1	1
J. A. Goldsmith's gr g Romero	1	1	3	3	3	2	2
A. Waldsteinu's b s Albert W.	2	3	2	1	1	3	3

Time, 2:30½, 2:28¼, 2:29, 2:32, 2:33½, 2:30½, 2:30.

Pools—First heat, Romero $50, Field $10.

Second heat, (Romero barred) Albert W. $40 Vanderlynn $21.

Third heat, no betting. Fourth heat, Field $130, Romero $60.

Fifth heat, Field $75, Romero $50.

Sixth heat, Romero $100, Field $20.

The trot for the 2:27 class, which followed the vexatious free-for-all, was won handily by Sister.

Trotting, 2:27 class; purse, $500.

J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral	3	1	1
W. F. Smith's b g Adair, by Electioneer, Addie Lee	1	2	2
George Leiby's blk g B. B., by Milliman's Bellfounder	2	3	3

Time, 2:33, 2:30, 2:28¼, 2:35.

Pools—First heat, Sister $30, Adair $24, B. B. $23.

Second heat, Adair $30, B. B. $24, Sister $21.

Third heat, Sister $50, Field $25.

The meeting closed with the pacing race for local horses.

Pacing; for horses owned in Sacramento county, that have never beaten 2:30; purse $300.

Worth Ober's b g Johnny Catch-'em, by Primus	4	1	1
A. Teitjen's b m Patti, by Crisman's Patchen	2	3	1
F. H. Slack's br g General Garfield, by Tecumseh	1	2	dist
J. W. Wilson's b g Roden	3	dist	
P. Potter's ch g Ned Forrest	dist		

Time, 2:43, 2:36¼, 2:35½, 2:40, 2:38.

This closed the most successful meeting ever given by a local association in Sacramento. After paying all expenses and returning anassessment levied on the members as a guarantee fund before the meeting began, the club has a healthful cash balance in the treasury.

The Latonia Jockey Club Suspends Stoval.

In the fall of 1883 John Stoval, the jockey, stated in an investigation being had before the Executive Committee of the Louisville Jockey Club, and to different persons, that at the summer Saratoga races, and at the fall meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club, Mr. Ed. Corrigan, for whom he was riding, had requested him to pull horses. The statement went abroad, and was published in the leading newspapers.

Mr. Corrigan made complaint to the Latonia Jockey Club, and demanded an investigation. It appeared upon the hearing that Stoval had been discharged by Corrigan at Knoxville previous to making the statements.

The testimony of Stoval as to the alleged request made by Corrigan at Covington, Ky., was, in substance, that Corrigan, the evening previous to a purse race in which Corrigan's mare, Pearl Jennings, was entered, had asked him as to the probabilities of the race, and that he had responded that Pearl Jennings outclassed anything in the race, but that she was not in good form, and he thought Lizzie S. would outrun her; that Corrigan then stated that he usually backed his own horses, but if that was Stoval's opinion he would back Lizzie S.

Stoval further stated that this was the substance of the talk; that there was nothing said about pulling, and no express request for him to pull Pearl Jennings, but that he took it to mean that he must not let Pearl Jennings win, and he, next morning, told Corrigan he would not ride the race, and asked him to get another jockey, which he did.

Corrigan's testimony was to the effect that there was a talk between him and Stoval such as is usual about the race and the condition of the horses, but no intimation of a desire to have his mare pulled, or any thought of such a thing; that he did not back any horse in the race, and that he declined to back his own entry because of the opinion expressed by Stoval. Corrigan's testimony was corroborated by that of Mr. D. L. Hall, who stated that in the presence of Corrigan, R. C. Pate, and himself, in the Galt House, at Louisville, Stoval admitted his statements were false; that he had been led into making them by other parties, and that he would publicly retract them; but certain officers of the Louisville Jockey Club, he had reason to believe, were not friendly to him, and that if he did so they would rule him off for making a false statement before the committee of that club. The Executive Committee of the Latonia Club found that the statements of one who confessed that he had made no charges when twice asked to pull races by his employer, and who made them for the first time after he had been discharged, and who was proved to have extensively admitted their untruthfulness were maliciously false, and made with the view of injuring Mr. Corrigan, and suspended Stoval until the 1st day of August, 1884.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, May 1st.*

Among the special events set down for the July meeting at Chicago will be a match race between H. B. Winship and Frank, with running mates. The conditions are that the winner shall receive $4,000, $1,000 if 2:08¼ is beaten, and $1,000 for every second better than 2:08¼. A fast and stout runner has been purchased to go with Winship.

The Sannta Anita Stable started eastward on the 9th inst. by the southern route. Mr. L. H. Titus accompanied them with Belle Echo, and has named her in the 2:24 class at the summer meeting of the Chicago Driving Park. The runners go direct to Covington where the meeting opens on the 28th.

Mr. J. I. Case has employed W. H. Crawford to look after the interests of Jay-Eye-See and the remainder of his stable this season. With Bither, to train and drive, and Crawford to attend to the financial matters, Mr. C. should be able to look on complacently.

Mr. H. B. Winship predicts that the trotter named after him will this season trot in 2:10 in harness, and confirms the reports as to Rosa Wilkes' excellent condition.

The thoroughbred chestnut horse Jim Brown, by Foster, dam Flush, by Hiawatha, is to be broken to harness and used as a buggy horse.

Delaney & Ayres have sent their thoroughbred mare Laura, by Shannon, dam Folly, to be bred to Wildidle.

BILLIARDS.

Now that the authorities have interfered in the gambling question, and consequently shut up the "Stud" games that have been, it would seem an unnecessary adjunct to a billiard hall, the ivories are clicking livelier than they have in months. The professional players are not doing much of importance. A game took place last Tuesday evening, between William Roach and W. R. F. Lowry, for a purse of $50. Roach has not done any match-playing for some time; however, he did very well on this occasion, showing his proficiency at the rail business. Lowry won the lead off with the black, and scored 17 points, which he followed three innings after with a run of 83, most of his caroms being made in open table play. Roach in the meantime made small runs, but in the fifth inning worked the balls down the left rail, making a run of 58 points. The game stood then, Lowry, 108, Roach, 84. From this point on Lowry kept the lead, defeating his opponent by 102 points in 400. Winner's average, 14 7-9; loser's average, 9 1-7.

On Thursday evening J. F. B. McCleery and W. R. F. Lowry crossed cues again in a 500-point game. Mac led off with the white, scored 3 points, Lowry following with 7. For the first few innings no remarkable playing was done, until the ninth inning, when McCleery worked the balls the whole length of the right rail, scoring 76 points, when he lost the rail, regaining it on the eightieth carom, and completed a neat run of 128 points. Lowry followed this up by railing the balls, but he seems to disdain that rule of playing, and to use his expression, he "waded" in, and from that eighteenth point played the open table, scoring 103 points. The game was a very close one right through, each player answering a run with a run. The game was for a $100 purse, and was won by Lowry in 35 innings, McCleery having 489 points to his credit. Winner's average, 14 2-7.

Emanuel Brunswick was called to Oregon last week on business, and the consequence is that the "Parisian" Pool Tournament bids fair to not take place, at least, for some time.

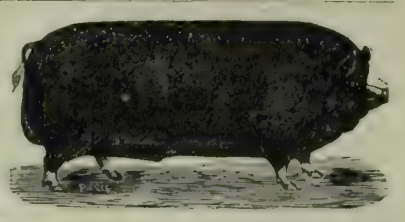
THE DRAMA.

The Oakland Theatre.

The manner in which the Sheridan Company has been patronized in Oakland speaks well for the taste of the citizens, and for the exertions of the performers. No doubt Sheridan is the greatest interpreter of Shakespeare we have on our stage, and it is fortunate he is strongly supported by his associates. In some cases Miss Davenport lacks the individual vitality that makes the great dramatist, but she is generally acceptable in her efforts. With Miss Phœbe Davies' talent in that direction all are familiar. So long as Grismer is not the leading man, he also is generally acceptable. The only dummy in the company is Thayer, and the sooner he is removed the better. We hear loud and constant complaints of his insipidity. Next week Shylock will be given, which, in our opinion, is decidedly the best of Sheridan's great characters. Miss Charlottle Tittel takes Jessica, but there is not much in the character. No doubt this painstaking young actress will make the most of it.

Vienna Garden.

On Monday night the Archduke Joseph's Gypsey Band appeared at this popular resort, and the house has since been so crammed that on Wednesday night Mr. Fire Commissioner Siebe felt it was his duty to call upon Mr. Walters and urge extra caution against fire. We are not surprised that the furore to hear the Spanish Students at nominal prices is repeated to hear the Gypsey Band, for they are simply marvelous as interpreters of the violin. The profound silence and wrapt attention, even in the lower part of the hall where those generally congregate who go merely to chat and smoke, and while away an idle hour, is the best evidence that can be given of the power of the music, and its appreciation by the masses. We have never seen anything like it in the Vienna Garden before. As an evidence also that our people are always attracted by good music, the attendance is gratifying, made up as it is from the very best people in the city. The principle of family resort with refreshments in a free and easy, yet refined style, at nominal prices, is the best theatrical idea of the day, and will always be successful when the performance is worthy of patronage. Standing room, with very little of that, is now the order of things at the Vienna. The interludes are all good, in strict keeping with the principal performance, but we must leave them for special mention until next week, as well as the different pieces in which the band most distinguish themselves.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

Bay District Association

Races.  Races.

Summer Meeting

1884. 1884.

ENTRIES FOR TROTTING SEASON.

May 31st, 2:27 Class.

Purse $750; divided $450, $225 and $75, to first, second and third horse.

June 4th, 3-min. Class.

Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

June 7th, 2:22 Class.

Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

June 11th, 2:40 Class.

Purse $500, divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second, and third horse.

June 14th, Free-for-all.

Purse $1,000; divided $650, to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse.

June 21th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness. National rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

☞ In every race FIVE or more must enter, and THREE or more horses start. Entries close with the Secretary, Saturday, May 24th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN,
Secretary,
1435, California Street.



DO YOU WANT A DOG?

If so, send for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE, containing colored plates, 100 engravings of different breeds, prices they are worth, and where to buy them. Also, cuts of Dog Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Directions for Training Dogs and Breeding Ferrets. Mailed for 10 cts.

PHILADELPHIA KENNELS,
837 S. 9th St. Phila'a.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.



NEW 'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only $15

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

SPRING Racing Meeting

OF THE

FRESNO FAIR GROUND Association

FRESNO, CAL.

May 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

First Day.

No. 1. Running—Ogle House Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of half a mile.

No. 2. Trotting—Purse $400; 2:40 class.

Second Day.

No. 3. Running—Grand Central Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; dash of one and three-quarters miles.

No. 4. Trotting—Purse $200; free for all horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on the 1st of March, 1884.

No. 5. Running—Colonies Stakes. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; dash of one-quarter of a mile.

Third Day.

No. 6. Running—Vineyard Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; mile heats.

No. 7. Running—Fresno Saloon Stake. For two-year-olds; $15 each, $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile.

No. 8. Trotting—Purse $150; 3:00 class; open for horses owned in Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties on March 1st, 1884.

Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running—Grady Opera House Stake. For all ages; $10 each, $100 added; dash of half a mile.

No. 10. Dexter Stable Stakes; for all ages; $15 each; $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile

No. 11. Trotting—Purse $1,000; 2:27 class; five to enter and three to start.

Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running—Farmers' Bank Stake. For all ages; $15 each, $150 added; half-mile heats.

No. 13. Pacing—Purse $150; free for all pacers that have never beaten 2:20.

No. 14. Trotting—Purse $100; gentleman drivers; mile heats.

All trotting races are three in five; three or more to enter and start, unless otherwise specified. National Association rules to govern. All purses to be divided at the rate of sixty, thirty and ten per cent.

All running races, not less than three to enter, and three to start. Pacific Blood-Horse Association rules to govern. In all running races second horse to save entrance.

Entrance to all purses ten per cent., money to accompany the nominations; all entrances to be given in writing, giving name, color, and sex of horse; also, name and residence of owner. Entries in all races to close May 5th with W. W. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Fresno, or KILLIP & Co., 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Excursion tickets to Fresno $7.

W. W. PHILIPPS, Secretary,
FARMERS' BANK, Treasurer,
LEWIS LEACH, President,
A. B. BUTLER, Vice-President

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY.

THE NEW ZEALAND Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

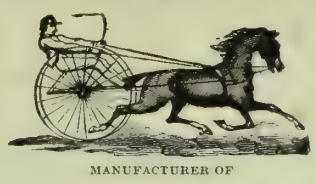
Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.
412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco,

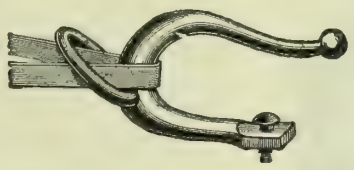


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.
☞When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE,
Box 274, New York City.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address ARIEL LATHROP,
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

Carriage Horses For Sale.



AT DASHAWAY STABLES, Oakland. One pair Bay horses; black points; Raised in Nevada; Sired by the thoroughbred horse Pill-Box; Weight 1,160 and 1,180 respectively; Seven years (7) old; Perfect in all particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, May 19th,

The Great Tragedian

W. E. SHERIDAN!

SHYLOCK! SHYLOCK!

☞*PERFECTLY CAST!*
NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS!☜
SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....25cts.
Reserved Seats.....50cts.

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

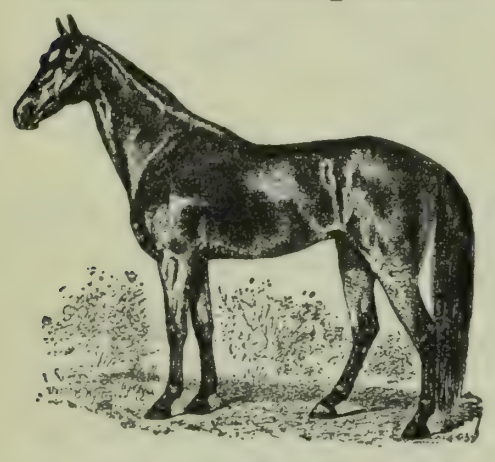
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1 **Agent.**

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¼; Phallas, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:225), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¾, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent,
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15⅞ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28¼; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35. Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½, 2:30½, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23¼, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27½.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅞ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (,911). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING. ANYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. Sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2v1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS,
HACK,
CARRIAGE,

Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES
—at the—

Fashion Livery and Sale Stables

Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**

Address
W. H HOOD,
Woodland, Cal.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to entei into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C.H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M... .	Byron and Martinez.....	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M... }	Deming, El Paso { Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M... }	and East { Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M... }	Galt and { via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M... }	Stockton { via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	{ Merced, Madera, }	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	{ Fresno and Tulare }	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	{ Mohave, Needles { Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	{ and East..... ..... { Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M... }	Ogden and { Express.....	7:40 A M
8:00 P M... }	East { Emigrant.....	11:40 A M
8:00 A M... }	Red Bluff { via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M... }	and Tehama { via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	7:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37;—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		‡8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		‡8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	‡8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno.....	$.....	$ 50	Mount n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences.....	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove. ...	.....	90	Santa Clara....	1 75	2 50
San Mateo.....	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood.....	1 00	1 40	Aptos...	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks.....	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park ...	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz.....	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

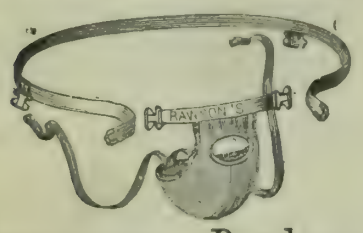
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

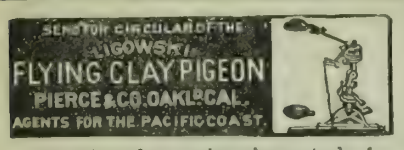
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON.
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss ever used. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and draws wherever and however large and the Cure the renowned Dr. J. Sharpe of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
116 Washington St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles


BEFORE USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.


AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK

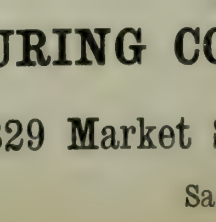
TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.



KERR'S

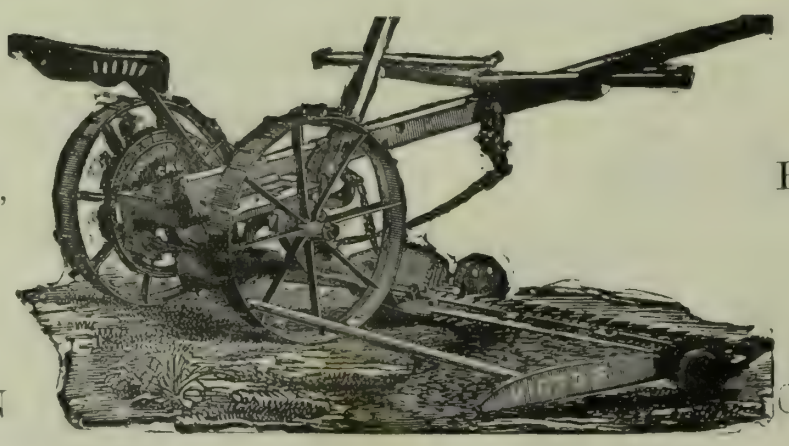
ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

GUN METAL BOXES INSTEAD OF BABBITT, AND STEEL GEARS INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT, AND NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES NECKS

Four Sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

We also manufacture Tacks, Files, Bar Iron and the

California Horse-shoe Nail.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office 329 Market Street,

San Francisco.

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND



Vol. IV. No. 21.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CRICKET.

Union vs. Occident.

Last Saturday the Unions essayed with the Occident C. C. Waterman, the Occident captain, won the toss, and sent the Unions in to bat, and they only succeeded in scoring 28 runs, notwithstanding their long stay at the wickets, Veale securing 12 runs not out. The Occidents were more fortunate, and realized 58 runs, thanks to Sanderson, Purdy and Waterman. The bowling of the Unions was immeasurably superior to their previous performance on Thursday. The second innings of the Unions only produced 32 runs, notwithstanding the most stubborn defense of a few of the batsmen. Luke played very nicely for his not out of 11, and Wilson, Veale and Fletcher each made 4. The latter generally scores when runs are at premium, as evidenced by his score of 3 out of a total of 11 runs in the second innings of the Union against the Grass Valley last September. The Occident C. C. only needed three runs to win, and which was secured without the loss of a wicke, the Occident C. C. winning by one run and 10 wickets. Owing to the sudden disappearance of the score sheets we are unable to give the complete bowling analysis. Carr's bowling was most effective for the Occidents; Luke and Ellsworth shared the honors for the visitors. The following is the complete score:

OCCIDENT.

	FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
J. Sanderson	b Ellsworth	19		
H. O. Bristowe	b Luke	4		
J. S. Purdy	b Ellsworth	15		
Ben Clarke	run out	5	not out	2
W. Carr	run out	1		
A. Waterman	b Ellsworth	8		
J. T. Cross	c Fletcher, b Luke	0		
Davenport	b Luke	1		
J. Knox	run out	0		
Callingham	run out	4		
Sherott	not out	4	not out	0
	Wides	1		1
	Byes	0		
	Total	58	Total	3
Grand Total				61

UNION.

	FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Luke	run out	0	b Carr	11
Trathen	c Carr, b Sanderson	0	b Purdy	0
Wilson	b Sanderson	0	b Clark	4
Reynolds	b Waterman	1	b Purdy	4
Veale	not out	12	run out	0
Shugg	b Waterman	2	not out	0
Fletcher	run out	3	b Carr	4
Ellsworth	b Waterman	1	run out	0
Curnow	b Waterman	1	c and b Carr	0
Oliver	b Clark	0	b Carr	0
Penhall	b Clark	2	b Carr	0
	Byes	1		6
	Wides	4		3
	Total	28	Total	32
Grand Total				60

The Unions Defeated.

The Union Club of Grass Valley arrived in the city May 13th, and were received by a few of the local cricketers. On Wednesday all the cricketers indulged in a little practice. Thursday the Unions and the Merions met for the second time. The day was beautifully fine. The Union captain having won the toss, decided upon sending the Merions to handle the willow. Hill and Spiro were the first to appear at the creases to the bowling of Wilson and Luke. With the score of 17 Hill wandered out of his crease and was stumped by Veale. Burnett joined Spiro, and both completely collared the bowling, and the score had reached 56 before Burnett allowed an easy one to get by his defence. G. Theobald joined Spiro and at 70 the latter was stumped out after having made 40 runs by vigorous play. At the adjournment for lunch only five wickets were down for 96. Upon resuming the remaining Merions collapsed rather quickly, the telegraph showing 122 runs on the fall of the tenth wicket. G. Theobald, 25; Burnett, 17 and Barney Benjamin 11, played very carefully for their respective scores. Veale and Wilson were the first to uphold the batting interests of Grass Valley, and despite all the efforts of Hill and Benjamin with the leather 18 runs were compiled before a vacancy occurred. Reynolds, the new-comer, played very carefully, but soon lost his partner. Curnow now joined the left-hander, and the board showed 36 runs before the fall of the third wicket. The Merions began to get a little uneasy at the rapidly increasing score of the Unions. The fine stand made by the first men of the Union contingent was not backed up by the remaining batsmen, and at the fall of the last wicket only 50 runs were registered. Luke playing a very careful not out innings of 8.

The Unions being the necessary number of runs behind their opponents were obliged to follow on, and were all disposed of in a remarkable short time for 14 runs only. G. Fletcher and Veale being the chief scorers, with four each. J. Mathieu, Barney and Ben Benjamin were the bowlers. The Merions then winning the game by one innings and 58 runs. Subjoined is the full score:

Merions—FIRST INNINGS.

C. B. Hill	st Veale, b Luke	3
J. H. Spiro	st Curnow, b Shugg	40
L. G. Burnett	b Veale	17
G. Theobald	b Shugg	25
J. Mathieu	b Shugg	4
Ben Benjamin	b Veale	5
Barney Benjamin	not out	11
C. L. Miel	st Curnow	3
C. Creignton	b Veale	2
C. Goewey	run out	1
W. G. Harrison	b Shugg	1
	Byes 4; Leg byes 5; Wides 1	10
Total		122

Unions of Grass Valley.

	FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
N. Veale	b B'y Benjamin	8	b Ben Benjamin	4
T. Wilson	b Hill	12	c Hill, b B'yBenjamin	0
O.H. Reynolds	b B'y Benjamin	7	b Ben Benjamin	0
S. Curnow	b B'y Benjamin	5	c Spiro b B'yBenjamin	0
T. Luke	not out	8	b B'y Benjamin	1
Ellsworth	c B Benjamin, b Spiro	2	not out	0
R. Trathen	run out	1	c Spiro, b Mathieu	3
R. Shugg	b Spiro	3	run out	0
B. Penhall	b B'y Benjamin	0	b Mathieu	0
G. Fletcher	b B'y Benjamin	0	b B'y Benjamin	4
Oliver	b Spiro	0	b Mathieu	0
	Byes	4		0
	Leg Byes	0		0
	Wides	0		0
	no ball	0		0
	Total	50	Total	14
Grand Total				64

Runs at the fall of each wicket:

Merions—1st innings—17, 56, 70, 87, 96, 101, 105, 108, 114—117.

Unions—1st innings—18, 20, 37, 37, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50—50.
2d innings—2, 2, 7, 7, 7, 10, 10, 10, 10—14.

Analysis of Bowling.

MERIONS—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wickets.
T. Wilson	42	19	0	0
T. Luke	36	22	0	0
R. Shugg	70	43	0	4
N. Veale	66	38	1	5

UNIONS—FIRST INNINGS.

Barney Benjamin	102	23	4	5
C. B. Hill	60	20	1	1
L. H. Spiro	42	7	1	3

SECOND INNINGS.

Barney Benjamin	30	7	2	4
Ben Benjamin	24	7	1	2
Jules Mathieu	7	0	1	3

Umpire, B. Clarke. Scorers, Glasson and Holmes.

We have received the following notice:

Dear Sir:—A general meeting of cricketers will be held at the Occidental Hotel on Wednesday, May 28th, 1884, at 8 P. M., at which the report of the Provisional Committee on Constitution for a "California Cricketers' Association" will be submitted.

WM. GREER HARRISON,
President pro tem.

The Australian team are negotiating for a match with our local cricketers, on their arrival in this city, on their way back to Australia after their English campaign.

The opening match of the season, between the Occidents and Merions, will probably take place next Saturday.

The Grass Valley Cricketers.

The Grass Valley cricketers suffered defeat by both the local clubs, although they have considerably improved since their last match. The inclusion of Ellsworth and Wilson materially strengthens the bowling and batting department of the team, while Luke has made good progress with the ball. The experience gained by them in a match with a local club is worth five matches played among themselves. *The backing up* of the team is very poor, and with a little more attention in that department they will be able to increase their score at least fifty per cent. The field was not placed to the best advantage, particularly the bowler, who, after delivering his over, was required to fill the position of *long off* and probably the last ball of the over would be hit so he would have to chase it. The foolishness of this is very apparent, and the captain should remedy this serious drawback to the bowler next match. The Union team, although defeated, are not discouraged, but will practice indefatigably till they meet a local team in Grass Valley, when they will not be so seriously handicapped with our cobble stones.

H. M. S. Constance vs. Victoria.

The "Constance" were all disposed for 29 runs owing to the excellent bowling of Campbell and Eberts. The Victorians compiled 220 runs, Bennett 64, Eberts 40 and Wooton not out 30, heading the list. The Constance had lost 6 wickets for 69 runs when the stumps were drawn. Scroggs scoring 37 not out out of that number. Scroggs, it will be remembered, played for the H. M. S. Swiftsure against San Francisco.

The cricket match played at Nicetown on May 9th, between the Philadelphia team, who sailed for their English campaign on May 17th, and a representative New York team captained by Cyril Wilson, resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia by one run and ten wickets. All New York—First innings, 49; second innings, 48. Philadelphia—First innings, 63; second innings, 2 wickets for 34. J. A. Scott 11 and 10; C. A. Newhall 11 and not out 19; J. B. Thayer 16 and 2, were the principal run getters for the Philadelphia team. Clarke and Lowry bowled for Philadelphia in the first innings with great success, and C. A. Newhall captured 7 wickets for 10 run in the second.

A return match was played next day, when the Philadelphia scored 136 runs in their first attempt; J. A. Scott 11, D. P. Stoever 15, C. A. Newhall 11, W. C. Morgan 37, H. MacNutt 37, were the chief scorers. All New York compiled 70, with Cyril Wilson 21 and Lambkin 16, before the last wicket fell. Stoever, Newhall, Clarke and Thayer bowled with the greatest success for the Philadelphians.

BICYCLING.

There were 5,000 present at Washington May 20th, to witness the annual races of the L. A. W.

Twenty-five-mile race, Championship Trophy.—Frazier of N. J., first. Time 1 hr. 38 min. 42½ sec.

Ten-mile race.—Brooks of Elmira, N. Y., first. Time 36 min. 3 sec.

Three-mile race.—Hanna of Washington first. Time 10 min. 16½ sec.

One mile bicycle.—Hendee first. Time 3 min. 6½ sec.

One mile tricycle.—Hendee first. 3 min. 57½ sec.

Judging the time made in the races, the track must have been slow.

Owing to the non-appearance of Herbert at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, May 14th, Wm. Steele ran against the three-mile record of 15 min. 12 sec. made by George Hazael, and succeeded in lowering the record one second. Time, one mile in 4:50½; two mile in 9:50½; three mile in 15:11.

On May 14th, at the grounds of New York A. C., Taylor, with 19 yards start in 220 yards, succeeded in winning the ninth competition for Oelricks Diamond Medal. The medal has to be won three times before it becomes the property of the winner.

A great many complaints are being made and more particularly by the bicycle riders, of the poor condition of the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. If the track is to be in good condition for the games on the 30th, it will need constant preparation every day.

The very much advertised Woodside and Morgan professional bicyclists, who announced their intention of riding from N. Y. to San Francisco, terminated their trip very abruptly at Washington, owing to want of financial patronage.

TURF AND TRACK.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.

Rancho del Paso Sale.

Roadsters and Carriage Horses.

Bacarat, br g, 1879, by Dana, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk, John Evans, Napa; $330.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam sister to Susie Allen, W. Harkey, Yuba City; $290.

Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Victor, dam Daphne, by Whipple's Hambletonian, Captain Kohl, San Francisco; $400.

Bay gelding, 1879, by Bismarck, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk, E. B. Chapman, Oakland; $275.

Black gelding, 1879, by Bismarck, Barney Horne, San Francisco; $230.

Brown gelding, 1879, by Bismarck, Captain Kohl, San Francisco; $235.

Gray gelding, 1878, by Bismarck, Kane Bros., San Francisco; $205.

Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Bismarck, dam Fry pacing mare, T. R. Stephens, Placerville; $175.

Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Young Lexington mare, by Dickens, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $225.

Brown gelding, 1881, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Dahlia, by Bismarck, Con. Mooney, San Francisco; $190.

Bay gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Minnie Brown, by Bismarck, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; $200.

Bay or brown gelding, 1881, by Dana, dam Duet, by Billy Cheatham, F. H. Burke, San Francisco; $135.

Bay gelding, 1881, by Dickens, dam Elaine, by Ethan Allen, Jr., Dan McCarty, San Francisco; $205.

Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Bismarck, dam Kitty, Captain Johnson, Stockton; $155.

Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Coombs' mare, by Lodi, John Coghlan, San Francisco; $230.

Bay gelding, 1881, by Dana, dam by McCracken's Black Hawk, James Tompkinson, San Francisco; $210.

Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Bismarck, dam Belle Hawkins, by Jack Hawkins, G. C. McMullin, Sacramento; $150.

Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Ruby Tilden, by Bismarck, G. C. McMullen, Sacramento; $165.

Bay gelding, 1881, by Dana, dam Pet Throckmorton by Yellow Jacket, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; $150.

Bay gelding, 1881, by Western or Norwood, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; $160.

Bay gelding, 1881, by Norwood, dam a pacing mare, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco, $150.

Gray gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam by Hubbard, Con. Mooney, San Francisco; 190.

Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Young Nora, by Inauguration, Barney Horne, San Francisco; $255.

Bay gelding, 1881, by Bismarck, dam Nellie by Muldoon, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $150.

Bay gelding, 1881, by Norwood, William Robinger, San Francisco; $130.

Black gelding, 1881, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Lodi, John Boggs, Colusa; $200.

Bay gelding, 1881, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Arrietta by Maillard's Eclipse, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $190.

Bay or brown gelding, 1881, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Drew Girl, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $170.

Black gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, out of the dam of Cairo, Captain B. E. Harris, San Francisco; $300.

Chestnut gelding, 1881, by Kentucky, dam Sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi, W. J. Irvine, Sacramento; $190.

Bay or brown gelding, 1881, by Dana, dam Lucy, Wm. Robinger, San Francisco; $135.

Bay or brown gelding, 1881, by Western, L. P. Clark, Sacramento; $155.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Kitty Dixon, C. H. Eldred, Sacramento; $220.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Norwood, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $175.

Bay or brown gelding, 1880, by Western or Norwood, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $215.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, pedigree not given, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; $150.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Norwood, C. S. Crittenden, San Francisco; $425.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Western or Norwood, Robert Miller, Sacramento; $160.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Western, Keane Bros., San Francisco; $270.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Young Nora by Inauguration, C. S. Crittenden, San Francisco; $200.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Blink Bonnie by Belmont, John Munsen, Oakland; $240.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Norwood, James Tomkinson, San Francisco, $285.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Dana, dam Pat Murray mare, W. J. Irvine, Sacramento; $200.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Bismarck, dam Sacramento John Nelson mare, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; $205.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Williams mare, W. J. Irvine, Sacramento; $205.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Norwood, dam by Billy Cheatham, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $310.

Black gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Primus, John Boggs, Colusa; $220.

Brown gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Capnio, E. G. Blessing, Sacramento; $200.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam by Muldoon, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $165.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Diana, H. Gerber, Sacramento; $240.

Brown or black gelding, 1880, by Monroe, J. H. Swain, San Francisco; $190.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Ashland Chief, Wm. Harkey, Yuba City; $200.

Gray gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Colleen Bawn, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco; $240.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Western, dam by Old Spot, Capt. Birdsall, San Francisco; $205.

Brown gelding, 1880, by Bismarck, F. D. Cobb, Sacramento; $180.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Western, dam Lucy, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; $200.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Western, dam Jones mare, J. H. Swain, San Francisco; $200.

Black gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Captain B. E. Harris, San Francisco; $170.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Maggie Mitchell, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; $200.

Black gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Emily, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; $220.

Black gelding, 1880, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam Emigrant mare, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco; $265.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Billy Wallace mare, A. Meister, Sacramento; $165.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam by General Taylor, Dr. Coster, Sacramento; $200.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Bismarck, dam by Belmont, Eugene Gregory, Sacramento; $165.

Brown gelding, 1880, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam McCracken's Black Hawk, J. W. Wilson, Sacramento; $255.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam by Bismarck, Frank Page, Sacramento; $155.

Roan gelding, 1880, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam McCracken's Black Hawk, F. H. Burke, San Francisco, $175.

Bay gelding, 1880, by Bismarck, dam McClung mare, John Gerber, Sacramento; $225.

Chestnut gelding, 1880, by Kentucky, dam Donnelly mare, B. Horne, San Francisco; $165.

Bay gelding, 1879, by Norwood, R. J. Merkeley, Sacramento; $135.

Brown gelding, 1878, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco; $150.

Brown gelding, 1879, by Norwood, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $230.

Brown gelding, 1879, by Norwood, dam by Maillard's Eclipse, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco, $170.

Bay gelding, 1879, by Western or Norwood, Capt. B. E. Harris, San Francisco; $210.

Gray gelding, 1879, by Western, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $200.

Bay gelding, 1879, by Western, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $290.

Chestnut gelding, 1879, by Norwood, Sam Carter, Sacramento; $180.

Chestnut gelding, 1879, by Western, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; $200.

Two-year-olds.

Alcazar, gray stallion, 1881, by Poscora Hayward, dam A. Rose, by the Moor, (Alcazar is engaged in several of the crack three-year-old stakes this year), George W. Ellery, Sacramento; $300.

Eagle, gray colt, 1882, by Echo, dam Sally-Come-Up, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., (engaged in the Occident and Stanford stakes), J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $455.

Nidia, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Gipsey, by Lodi, W. E. Gerber, Sacramento; $345.

Ethel, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Shasta, by Gladiator, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $200.

Maggie O., bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Maggie O'Neil by Lodi, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $280.

Dixie, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Elmo mare, by Seale's Elmo, (engaged in the Stanford stake), J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $515.

Pasha, bay colt, 1882, by Echo, dam Fashion filly, by Correct, (engaged in the Occident stake), Marion Biggs, Jr., Biggs; $390.

Willie G., bay colt, 1882, by Echo, dam Booth mare, by Gov. Booth, F. H. Burke, San Francisco; $655.

Minnie, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Minnie Warren by Langford, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $435.

Roena, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi, G. Pacheco, Pacheco; $350.

Vileta, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam by Lodi, J. H. Beecher, Anderson; $225.

Blonde, dun filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Lady Gay, by David Hill, Jr., J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $215.

Gray gelding, 1882, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Norwood, L. T. Yager, Folsom; $180.

Miss Muffit, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Black Swan, by Ten Broeck, D. Brown, Petaluma; $360.

Elsa, bay filly, 1882, by Echo, dam Eila, by Speculation, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $1,060.

Bay gelding, 1882, by Echo, dam by John Nelson, S. DeKay, Sacramento county; $205.

Montana, bay gelding, 1882, by Echo, dam Black Woodbine, by Reardon's Patchen, W. Harkey, Yuba City; $405.

Figaro, black colt, 1882, by Echo, dam Nellie, by Muldoon, B. E. Harris, San Francisco; $165.

Chestnut gelding, 1882, by Gus, dam Mollie, by Speculation, B. Horne, San Francisco; $200.

Yearlings.

Gray filly, by Echo, dam Sally-Come-Up, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Major Biggs; $200.

Bay filly, by Alaska, dam Eclipse by Echo, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $190.

Bay colt, by Alaska, dam Lady Hamilton, E. M. Fry, San Francisco; $160.

Bay filly, by Alaska, dam Dido, by Whipple's Hambletonian, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $400.

Bay filly, by Echo, dam Lady Briggs, by Billy Cheatham, G. Pacheco, Pacheco; $175.

Bay colt, by Alaska, dam Queen Bess, by Billy Cromwell, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $140.

Bay colt, by Echo, dam Shasta, by Gladiator, J. H. Batcher, Sacramento; $120.

Bay filly, by Echo, dam Dana's Fashion filly, by General Dana, Captain B. E. Harris, San Francisco; $230.

Bay filly, by Echo, dam Maggie O'Neil by Lodi, J. T. Couzins, San Francisco; $220.

Bay colt, by Echo, dam Fashion Filly, by Correct, E. Frisbie, Anderson; $225.

Brown filly, by Alaska, dam Drew Girl, by Winthrop, J. T. Taylor, Contra Costa county; $650.

Bay filly, by Echo, dam sister to Ruth Ryan, by Lodi, W. A. Gamble, Sacramento; $180.

Bay colt, by Alaska, dam by Belmont, E. Frisbie, Anderson; $160.

Bay filly by Echo, dam Half Moon, by General Dana, D. Brown, Petaluma; $300.

Bay filly, by Echo, dam Susie Allen, by Ethan Allen, Jr., G. Pacheco, Pacheco; $175.

Bay filly, by Echo, dam by Langford, Colonel H. I. Thornton, San Francisco; $180.

Bay filly, by Alaska, dam by St. Clair, Colonel H. I. Thornton, San Francisco; $280.

Brown filly, by Alaska, dam by Grinstead, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $190.

Bay colt, by Algona, dam Lola, by Geo. Patchen, Jr., James Duane, Sacramento; $160.

Bay filly, by Echo, dam Eila, by Speculation, E. M. Richmond, Sacramento; $380.

Brown colt, by Algona, dam Creole, by The Moor, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $310.

Bay colt, by Echo, dam by St. Clair, John Mackey, Sacramento; $225.

Gray filly, by Echo, dam by Hubbard, D. Brown, Petaluma; $350.

Chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Kittie Dixon, Captain Johnson, Stockton; $110.

Chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Booth mare, John Mackey, Sacramento; $125.

Bay filly, by Algona, dam Black Woodbine, by Reardon's Patchen, Col. H. I. Thornton, San Francisco; $180.

Bay filly, by Echo, dam Nellie, by Muldoon, Geo. Poorman, Sacramento; $175.

Dun colt, by Alaska, dam Lady Gay, by David Hill, Jr., D. C. Voorhies, Sutter Creek; $125.

Bay filly, by Algona, dam Jeannette, by Kentucky Prince, G. Valensin, Arno; $310.

Bay filly, by Echo, dam Mary Ann, by Muldoon, E. M. Richmond, Sacramento, $195.

Chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Gertrude, by Volscian, J. Van Gordon, San Francisco; $215.

Bay colt, by Norwood, dam by Gen. McClellan, B. Horne, San Francisco; $135.

Spans.

Span of black geldings, five years old, John Boggs, Colusa: $325.

Span of gray geldings, five and six years old, Wm. Robinger, San Francisco; $420.

Span of dun geldings, five years old, Wm. Robinger, San Francisco; $320.

Work Horses.

Bay gelding, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $100.
Black gelding, F. H. Burke, San Francisco; $140.
Bay gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; $145.
Gray gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; $190.
Bay gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; $185.
Gray gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; $150.
Gray gelding, Con. Mooney, San Francisco; $65.
Brown gelding, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $155.
Bay gelding, D. McCarty, San Francisco; $145.
Black gelding, John Boggs, Colusa; $200.
Sorrel gelding, Capt. Johnson, Stockton; $60.

Scot Free.

From England comes some very pleasing reading anent the winner of the "Two Thousand," and the New York *Herald* correspondent discourses as follows. It is not the first time that the high-priced, highly-vaunted youngster meets with defeat from one which did not cost one tenth as much, but in nearly every case when the breeding is closely scanned the discrepancy arose from circumstances favoring one and coming in the way of the other:

NEWMARKET, May 1st, 1884:—All the sporting prophets were dejected when Quicklime won the City and Suburban, for none of them had predicted the success of Lord Bradford's colt. All the sporting prophets were therefore elated when Scot Free won the Two Thousand, for half of them, at least, had forseen his victory. The result of the first of the classical three-year-old races will do much to revive the drooping business of sporting prophecy.

As a two-year-old Scot Free did nothing worth mentioning. Twice defeated at Epsom and Ascot, his victory in the Great Sapling Plate at Sandown brought him little credit. It was not till he carried off the Crown Stakes at Newmarket a fortnight ago that his chance of winning the Two Thousand was canvassed at all. Yet he won that race more easily than it perhaps has ever been won before.

His sire Macgregor won the race in 1870. His grandsire Macaroni, won it in 1863. Chaloner, his trainer, was Macaroni's jockey, and afterward rode the winner on Moslem and Gang Forward. Scot Free was bought by Mr. Foy in 1882 for 250 guineas, and just before the race "Mr. Manton" offered 10,000 guineas to buy him and was refused.

These incidental matters added a certain interest to Scot Free's performance. But the race was chiefly memorable for Lord Falmouth's sale, which preceded it. When Cannon, the Danebury trainer, bid 8,500 guineas for Harvester, and Sir John Willoughby bid 8,600 guineas and at that price obtained the colt, there were many who thought that the Two Thousand was as good as run. It was the biggest sum ever given at public auction for a three-year-old, though not equaling the sums privately given by Mr. Chapliu for Bredalbane, and by the late Lord Hastings for that extraordinary animal Kangaroo, which ended its ignominious career between the shafts of a cab.

But on Tuesday morning sinister rumors went round the heath. Harvester had been tried and found wanting. He had been beaten in a gallop with two quite inferior animals from Cholaner's stable. Some of the veterans opined that this was a ruse to influence the betting. But Sir John Willoughby's horses, though few, have been noted for "running straight," and those who had said that the Two Thousand was "all over but shouting" began to take heart again, and Harvester went down point after point in the betting.

As Harvester sank in public estimation St. Medard came into favor. A stoutly-bred son of Hermit, he had done little as a two-year-old. Nevertheless he was reported to have passed a good winter, and when it was known that Fred Archer would be "up," there was a rush for the Bedford Cottage colt. Archer's name is a talisman with many backers of horses. It matters very little what he may be riding. It is enough that he is riding at all. Archer is "up" and forthwith the money is "on."

Royal Fern owed his favor mainly to his victory in the Newmarket Biennial, two weeks ago. In that race he beat Wickham and Zadig, both very moderate animals. Last year he obtained some credit by his running in the Middle Park Plate, with Busybody, the crack three-year-old filly of Lord Falmouth's stable purchased by Mr. Baird for 8,800 guineas. Shortly afterward, however, he was easily beaten by Archiduc for the Criterion, and it was generally conceded that he lacked "staying" powers.

With the exception of Superba, Mr. Peck's filly, who had not been doing well during the winter, the only other entry which attracted notice in the Two Thousand was that of the Sister to Adelaide colt. This strapping son of Hermit ran second to Scot Free at Sandown Park last autumn. There was only a neck between them. Much money was in consequence invested in Sir George Chetwynd's colt when Scot Free won the Newmarket Craven Stakes.

Yet as the runners for the Two Thousand were brought into the paddock, no horse obtained anything like the admiration which was lavished on the son of Macgregor. He is a bay, without white, perfectly bloodlike, and exceptionally well-behaved. Harvester, the high-priced, sweated profusely after he was saddled; Superba was seen to have lost muscle during the winter, and some of the "knowing ones" shook their heads when they noticed that Scot Free had a habit of turning in his toes.

As for the race, it lay from the start at Scot Free's mercy. Ridden by Platt, a north country jockey, who supplied Fordham's place at the last moment, he won as he liked, leaving the second place to be hotly contested by St. Medard and

Harvester. It was one of the hollowest races ever seen, and though contested in the presence of a somewhat scanty assemblage, and on a day which, after many fair promises, ended in rain, it will be memorable for the speed with which it was run.

Scot Free's time was 1 min. 48 sec. Last year Galliard ran the race in 1 min. 50 2-5 sec. Shotover's time in 1882 was 1 min. 53 2-5 sec. Peregrine's time in 1881 was 1 min. 49 sec. This was regarded as remarkable time, and Scot Free has now lowered the record, which proves that a colt may be the best of his year and may at the same time turn in his toes.

Entries at Portland.

The purses to be contested for at City View Park, Portland, Oregon, on July 4th and 5th, closed with the following entries.

First Day.—Running Half-mile Dash—Purse $300.

Neyella, b f, 4, by California—Laura Barnes; R. E. Bybee.

Blue Mountain Belle, br m, aged, by Napa—unknown; S. Jones.

Jim Merritt, br g, aged, by Langford—Sweetwater; W. Johnson.

Bogus, s g, aged, by Ophir—by Imbrie's Heenan; Murphy.

Trotting—2:35 Class—Purse $500.

Johnny Blue, b g, aged, by Alexander, dam by Belmont; M. E. Ruiter.

Sunset, s g, aged, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Belmont; Dan McCarthy.

Venita, b f, 4, by Almont, dam Tecora by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; Jay Beach.

Florence E., ch m, aged, by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner; J. Buchtel.

Snowflake, ro m, aged, by Snowstorm; O. Smiley.

Second Day.—Running Three-quarter Mile Dash—Purse $400.

Neyella, b f, 4, by California—Laura Barnes; R. E. Bybee.

Jim Merritt, br g, aged, by Langford—Sweetwater; Wm. Johnson.

Forest King, br h, 5, by Monday—Abbie W., by Norfolk; S. Jones.

Blue Mountain Belle, br m, aged, by Napa—unknown; S. Jones.

Bogus, s g, aged, by Ophir—by Imbrie's Heenan; Murphy.

Same Day—Trotting—2:30 Class—Purse $500.

Johnny Blue, b g, aged, by Alexander, dam by Belmont; M. E. Ruiter.

Florence E., ch m, aged, by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner; Jos. Buehtel.

Altamont, b h, aged, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief; Jay Beach.

Melrose, b g, 5, by Sultan, dam Fanny, by California Tenbroeck; Dan McCarthy.

Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

CITY VIEW PARK, May 11th.—Trotting, for named horses. Purse $100.

John Pender's b m May Wintler, by Rockwood, dam by St. Louis	3	1	3	1	1
O. Smiley's blk h Black Hawk, by Rockwood, dam the Fisher Mare, by the Jackson horse	1	3	1	3	2
Geo. Misner's s m Lucy Weaver	2	2	2	2	3

Time—2:49½, 2:49½, 2:52½, 2:51, 2:49½.

The Runnymeade Yearling Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13th, 1884.—The annual sale of the Runnymeade yearlings took place to-day. The lot was an exceptionally good one, and in fine condition. The bidding was spirited and the prices high. The average was the best ever realized for the Billets in America:

No. 1—Bay c by Billet, dam Lucille Western by Lexington; B. J. Treacy	$1,650
No. 2—Bay c by Billet, dam Belle Palmer by Bonnie Scotland; Dwyer Brothers	2,500
No. 3—Brown c by Billet, dam Broeck by Brown Dick; S. D. Bruce	1,450
No. 4—Bay c by Billett, dam Mundane, by Lexington; W. S. Barnes	1,200
No. 5—Bay colt by Billet, dam Mirah by imp. Phæton; W. S. Barnes	600
No. 6—Brown c by Billet, dam Eppie L. by Surprise; Dwyer Brothers	600
No. 7—Bay c by Billet, dam Lottie by King Tom; Preakness Stable	1,150
No. 8—Brown f by Billet, dam Mercedes by Melbourne, Jr.; Dwyer Brothers	3,500
No. 9—Bay f by Billet, dam Distraction by War Dance; Dwyer Brothers	3,200
No. 10—Bay f, by Billet, dam Mary Clark by Lexington; W. S. Barnes	2,500
No. 11—Bay f by Billet, dam Delight by Jack Malone; Edward Corrigan	500
No. 12—Bay f by Billet, dam Emily Fuller by imp. Eclipse; Talbot Bros	525
No. 13—Bay f by Billet, dam Jaconet by Leamington; Chinn & Morgan	1,225
No. 14—Bay f by Billet or Bertram, dam Vassar by Virgil; Talbot Bros	430
No. 15—Chestnut f by Billet or Bertram, dam Mattie Amelia by King Alfonso; John W. Turner	275
No. 16—Chestnut f by Billet or Wanderer, dam Manhattan by Leamington; Talbot Bros	425
No. 17—Bay f by Bertram, dam Good Bye by King Lear; S. D. Bruce	260
No. 18—Buckler, b c, by Buckden, dam Waiting by Wanderer; not sold	—

The guaranteed $10,000 purse for the 2:20 class of the Charter Oak Park, closed with thirteen entries, viz: B. L. Sheldon, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. S. Ridabock, R. A. Compton, W. H. Snyder, W. B. Hanson and M. M. Hedges, all of New York city; J. H. Temple, Huntington, L. I.; E. Rood, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Armstrong, Almont, Mich,; F. H. Kump, Kansas city; R. B. Conklin, Greenport, L. I.; J. J. Bowen, Boston, and Frank Duhme, Cincinnati, O. Among the horses now intended are Captain Lewis, Maud Messenger, Dan Smith, King Wilkes, Howard Jay, Ezra L., Captain Emmons, Adelaide, Lillian or Bronze, and Modoc or Tony Newell.

At a recent meeting of the stewards of the grand trotting circuit at Rochester, upon the motion of Mr. Fasig, of Cleveland, it was decided that the 2:19 class race should be changed from the regular programme; that the horse which won the first heat should be entitled to first money and go to the stable; that the horse which won the second heat should take second money, and likewise go to the stable, and so on, should there be more than three divisions of the purse.

Australian Notes.

Dates from Australia to April 23d arrived by the steamer last Sunday. The autumn meeting of the Australian Jockey Club occurred at Sydney, on April 14th, 16th, 18th and 19th, and was characterized by some fine sport, but no such startling performances as were frequent in the earlier meetings of the season at Melbourne. The following are the results of the principal events:

First Day.—The Autumn Stakes—Of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. One mile and a half.

Mr. J. Monaghan's br h Sardonyx, by Fireworks—Onyx, 5 yrs., 129 lbs.	1
Mr. A. F. Smart's br c Archie, 3 yrs., 116 lbs.	2
Mr. W. Gannon's br h Sweet William, 5 yrs., 129 lbs.	3
Hon. James White's ch c Morpeth, 4 yrs., 126 lbs.	0
Mr. John Mondy's br c First Demon, 3 yrs., 116 lbs.	0
Mr. W. Branch's b f Little Sister, 3 yrs., 113 lbs.	0

Betting—6 to 4 on Morpeth, 4 to 1 against Sardonyx, 5 to 1 against Sweet William, 6 to 1 against Archie.

Time—2:52¾.

The Champagne Stakes—Of 20 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. For two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Hon. J. White's b c Bargo, by Maribyrnong—Guelder Rose, 122 lbs.	1
Hon. J. White's ch c Salvo, by Somnus—Stella, 122 lbs.	2
Mr. W. R. Hall's b c Garfield, by Julian Avenel—Young Gossamer, 122 lbs.	3
Mr. J. Wilson's b c The Bey, by Goldsbrough—Algeria, 122	0
Mr. J. Crozier, Jr.'s ch c The Broker, by Goldsbrough—Melody, 122 lbs.	0
Hon. J. Eale's br c Honeydew, by Goldsbrough—Queen Bee, 122 lbs.	0

Betting—Even on Bargo, 3 to 1 against Garfield, 5 to 1 against Honeydew, 6 to 1 against Salvo, and 7 to 1 against The Broker.

Time—1:17¾.

The St. Leger Stakes—Of 30 sovs. each. For three-year-olds. Second to receive 60 sovs. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, by Epigram—Legend, 122 lbs.	1
Hon. J. White's b c Martini-Henry, by Musket -Sylvia	2

Betting—6 and 7 to 4 on Martini-Henry.

Time—3:10½.

Second day. Sydney Cup—Of 20 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; second horse to receive 50 sovs., and third horse 20 sovs. from the prize. Two miles.

Mr. J. Monaghan's ch g Favo, by The Drummer—Romping Girl, 5 yrs., 88 pounds	1
Mr. J. Mayo's b m Empress, 6 yrs., 105 pounds (including 7 pounds penalty)	2
Mr. J. Monaghan's br h Sardonyx, 5 yrs., 122 pounds	3
Hon. J. White's ch c Morpeth, 4 yrs., 129 pounds	0
Mr. W. Gannon's br h Sweet William, 5 yrs., 124 pounds	0
Hon. J. White's b c Martini-Henry, 3 yrs., 122 pounds	0
Mr. W. R. Hall's b h Pell Mell, 5 yrs., 119 pounds	0
Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, 3 yrs., 117 pounds	0
Mr. W. C. Cooper's br h Stockdale, aged, 110 pounds	0
Mr. W. J. Forrester's b c Soldier Boy, 4 yrs., 111 pounds (including 3 pounds penalty)	0
Mr. J. Leek's b c Aide-de-Camp, 4 yrs., 107 pounds	0
Mr. J. Monday's br c First Demon, 3 yrs., 105 pounds	0
Mr. J. A. Lang's ch c King of the Vale, 4 yrs., 104 pounds	0
Mr. T. Shore's ch h Old Gold, 6 yrs., 103 pounds	0
Mr. T. Small's b h Polestar, aged, 101 pounds (carried 108 pounds)	0
Mr. W. Branch's b f Little Sister, 3 yrs., 101 pounds	0
Mr. Jas. Williams' b c Wheatmeat, 3 yrs, 98 pounds	0
Mr. J. W. Forrester's b g Here's Luck, 3 yrs., 96 pounds	0
Mr. W. Kite's bl c Normanby, 4 yrs, 94 pounds	0
Mr. T. Sampson's br h Young Australian, 6 yrs., 86 pounds	0
Mr. Geo. Fagan's b or br f Phyllis, 4 yrs., 84 pounds	0

Betting—5 to 2 against Le Grand, 5 to 1 Empress, 6 to 1 Pell Mell, 10 to 1 Sardonyx, 12 to 1 Sweet William, Normanby and Morpeth, 14 to 1 Martini-Henry, First Demon and Here's Luck, 16 to 1 King of the Vale, 20 to 1 each Favo and Phyllis.

Time—3:36.

Previous to the start light rain began to fall, and when Mr. Gannon took the twenty-one contestants in hand it had not moderated. In a few minutes he got them in a line and sent them off. Here's Luck, as is his custom, went off at score with Phyllis, Old Gold, First Demon and Favo following in that order. Up the hill and along the bend the pace was increased, but the positions were not materially altered, albeit there were eight or ten horses in close proximity, foremost amongst whom was Martini-Henry, who must have plaited his feet and fell, causing his stable companion to stumble over him and break his fore leg, Power, his rider, having his collar bone broken. The favorite at this stage was badly interfered with when running well, and dropped back last. Here's Luck and Old Gold, in the meantime, led into the straight. Past the stand the order was—Here's Luck, Old Gold, First Demon, Favo, Stockdale, and Normanby, with King of the Vale, Le Grand and Little Sister bringing up the rear. Rounding the turn and along the backstretch there was little alteration in the respective positions; but mounting the hill Le Grand began to improve his place along with Pell Mell. Here's Luck still maintained the pride of place over the hill, but Old Gold began to show symptoms of having had enough of it. Favo, at the home turn, ran up to Here's Luck and deprived him of his lead, and Le Grand showed prominently by running into second place, closely attended by the Hawkesbury winner. Ere they had gone far the mare supplanted the Epigram colt and set sail after the light weight, but could not get up, and Favo won somewhat easily by a couple of lengths. Sardonyx, who came with a great rush, was third, only a neck away, with Normanby, Here's Luck, Le Grand, King of the Vale, Sweet William, Phyllis, Pell Mell and Little Sister next. Polestar, Old Gold, Young Australian and Soldier Boy were the last to pass the post.

Third Day.—The Cumberland Stakes—Of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. Second horse 50 sovs. from the prize. Two miles.

Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, by Epigram—Legend, 3 yrs., 114 lbs.	1
Hon. James White's b c Martini-Henry, 3 yrs., 114 lbs.	2
Mr. J. Monaghan's br h Sardonyx, 5 yrs. 130 lbs.	3
Mr. W. R. Hall's b h Pell Mell, 5 yrs., 130 lbs.	0

Betting—5 to 4 on Le Grand, 2 to 1 against Martini-Henry.

Time—3:40.

Fourth Day.—Australian Jockey Club Plate—Of 350 sovs. Second horse 100 sovs. from the prize. Weight for age. Three miles.

Mr. D. S. Wallace's b c Le Grand, by Epigram—Legend, 3 yrs., 112 lbs.	1
Mr. J. Monaghan's br h Sardonyx, 5 yrs., 131 lbs.	2
Mr. W. Gannon's br h Sweet William, 5 yrs., 131 lbs.	3
Mr. W. R. Hall's b h Pell Mell, 5 yrs., 131 lbs.	0
Hon. Jas. White's b c Martini-Henry, 3 yrs., 112 lbs.	0

Betting—6 to 4 on Le Grand, 2 to 1 against Martini-Henry, 5 to 1 Sardonyx.

Trotting in Australia.

ELSTERNWICK PARK, April 5th.—Maiden trot, of 50 sovs. (in harness only), for colonial-bred horses that have never won an advertised prize. One mile heats, best two in three; sweep of two sovs. to go to second.

Mr. T. Lancaster's bl g Black Tracker, aged, Lancaster	1	1
Mr. P. G. Roddy's bl m Lubra, aged, Roddy	2	2
Mr. Milsom's bl m Nellie, aged, Milsom	3	0
Mr. F. Robbin's b g Sparrowhawk, 5 yrs, Robbins	dis.	
Mr. F. J. Upjohn's ch g Serenader, aged, Upjohn	0	0
Mr. M. E. Albaugh's bl g Black Prince, 6 yrs., Albaugh	0	0
Mr. R. Bradfield's b m Silbyl, aged, Bradfield	dis.	
Mr. P. G. Dixon's b m Maid of Mona, 6 yrs, Giles	dis.	

Time—3:10½, 3:05¼.

A match trot between double teams was set for May 3d, at Elsternwick. The stakes were $250 a side, and the contestants Mr. F. Robbin's Brownhawk and Sparrowhawk, and P. G. Dixon's Maid of Mona and mate. It is the first race of the kind ever made in the colonies.

Off Colour split his hoof, and has been scratched for all engagements.

Sir John Astley's old horse the Scamp, who won several important races in the old country, notably the Goodwood Stakes, has been added to the list of imported stud-horses in New South Wales. Scamp is by The Rake from Lady Sophie, by King Tom from Bridle, by The Saddler.

Claims of the Morgans.

An Iowa man, who is wrapt in admiration for the Morgans, makes this presentation of the claims of that old family to distinction as turf horses:

Somewhere along about twenty-five years ago there was no family of horses in America so sought after as the Morgans. They proved themselves the most valuable horses in those times, for the purposes of the times. As roadsters and trotters they were unexcelled, and for general use of the doctor, the farmer, the business man, or the sportsman, they were the horses they wanted.

They held their own for a long time, and even after the Hambletonian craze was about to drive all other horses into oblivion, the Morgans would not down; they were continually bobbing up serenely here and there as notable turf performers, and challenging their more favored rivals. It had gotten to be popular to call them horses of the past; that they were good-looking, trappy little fellows; good saddlers and good roadsters, but they had no speed. Even at this late date, in the light of experience, statistics and everything else, we hear the same stale and senseless statement reiterated, and that, too, by some of the gray heads in horse lore—men who, were it not for their prejudices, have the ability for doing great good.

It is believed by many that the Morgan horse is again returning to public favor, and the sooner he is reinstated as the best and most useful horse in the country the better, and the better it will be for the horse stock of the country.

The statement that he has not speed is utterly groundless, and it is only necessary to examine the records to disprove it. The following is a list of Morgan sires opposite their produce, and the number of heats they have trotted in 2:30 and better:

	Horses.	Heats.
Daniel Lambert	25	311
Gen. Knox	11	125
Winthrop Morrill	8	72
Ethan Allen	6	68
Son of Ethan Allen	6	12
Golddust	5	63
Magna Charta	5	42
Ethan Allen, 473	5	22
Gen. McClellan	4	52
Star of the West	4	8
Gen. Morgan	3	59
Revenge	3	52
King Herod	3	44
Abraham	3	29
Cloud Mambrino	3	13
Black Hawk	3	19
Vermont	3	18
Fearnaught	3	15
Ethan Allen, 358	3	11
Gray Messenger	3	10
Gilbreth Knox	3	9
Superb	3	8
Morrill	3	7
American Ethrn	3	4
Brown Harry	3	4
28 sires, 2 each	56	419
128 sires, 1 each	128	1357
	308	2853

The above horses are all direct descendants in the male line of Justin Morgan, and are to-day considered among the leading sires. Some of them have records themselves better than 2:30, and the great majority, if not all of them, were fast trotters. As an indication of their increasing speed and popularity is the fact that since 1882 forty-three new performers, with 552 heats, have been added to the list, and still they are coming.

The efficacy of the blood in brood-mares makes also a great showing. The records up to the close of 1883, show that out of the list of horses that have made a record of 2:30 or better, 127 of them are out of Morgan mares, whose sires trace directly back to old Justin, and 43 of the others carry the same blood in their veins through their second dams. There are also 42 sires out of Morgan mares that have sired 85 performers that have trotted 716 heats in 2:30 and better, besides a great number whose second dams were Morgan mares, notably among which is American Ethan with three, Bayard with three, and the Moor (third dam) with four, besides hosts of other lesser lights, who owe, no doubt, a great deal to the Morgan blood they carry.

The only horses that were ever really sensational performers with running mates were Morgan's, viz: Ethan Allen, Frank and H. B. Winship. While this sort of a performance amounts to nothing as a test of speed, it does show that the horse who retains his balance and sticks to the trot while being dragged by a running horse from twelve to fifteen seconds faster than his speed, possesses the trotting instinct and natural trotting action to a remarkable degree. In this respect the Morgans have no rivals.

The Santa Anita String.

The following is the list of Santa Anita horses now in the east:

Lucky B, 4, by Rutherfurd—Maggie Emerson.
Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita.
Fallenleaf, 3, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy.
Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep.
Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic.
Savana, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C.
Maria Stuart, 3, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D.
Verano, 2, by Grinstead—Jennie D.
Volante, 2, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
Rapido, 2, by Grinstead—Experiment.
Mission Belle, 2, by Grinstead—Josie C.

They will start at Covington, Chicago, Saratoga and Coney Island.

We printed an item last week to the effect that Jim Brown by Foster, dam Flush by Hiawatha was being broken to harness, and will be used as a utility buggy horse at Rancho del Paso. This is not the only representative the son of Lexington and Verona has in the harness division. Mr. Ben Webb of Nashville, Tenn., owns a chestnut pacer, 15¾ hands, with a bald face, by Foster; his dam is a pacing mare of unknown breeding. He has paced a second mile in 2:30½, and a half in 1:13.

Poscora Hayward is well patronized in Humboldt county

National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders.

The stakes of this association closed on May 1st, and California is represented by the following nominations, all from Palo Alto.

Annual Nursery Stakes for 1885 (second payment), for three-year olds, foals of 1882.

Ch f Ahwaga by Gen. Benton, dam Irene by Mohawk Chief.

B f Alamira by Electioneer, dam Alameda Maid by Whipple's Hambletonian.

Br c Anteros by Electioneer, dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond.

Ch f Elsie by Gen. Benton, dam Elaine by Messenger Duroc.

Ch f Morgiana by Gen. Benton, dam Lady Morgan by Hambletonian.

Br f Manzanita by Electioneer, dam Mayflower by St. Clair.

Br c Antinous by Electioneer, dam American Girl by Toronto Sontag.

B f Ethel by Gen. Benton, dam Electra by Electioneer.

Br c St. Bell by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells by The Moor.

National Trotting Stallion Stakes for 1885 (second payment), for three-year olds, foals of 1882. Same entries as above.

The Stallion stakes for 1885 and 1886, for three and four-year-olds, of 1882 (second payment). All the above and also b c Norval by Electioneer, dam Norma by Alexander's Norman. All the Arno farm nominations were declared out, as also the following from Palo Alto: Woolsey, Glencairn, Arbutus and Madrona.

The National Trotting Sires Stakes for 1886, for three-year olds, foals of 1883.

B c Sphinx by Electioneer, dam Sprite by Alexander's Alexander's Abdallah.

B c Kris Kringle by Electianeer, dam Lady Thorne, Jr., by William's Mambrino.

B c Clifton Bell by Electioneer, dam Clarabel by Alexander's Belmont.

B f Floweret by Electioneer, dam Mayflower by St. Clair.

B f Alma by Electioneer, dam Alvaretta by Geo. Lancaster.

B f Madeline by Electioneer, dam Mamie C. by imp. Hercules.

Br c Ivanhoe by Electioneer, dam Isma by Gen. Benton.

B f Rosemont by Piedmont, dam Beautiful Bells by The Moor.

B c Americus by Piedmont, dam American Girl by Toronto Sontag.

B f Belle Isle by Piedmont, dam Idabelle by Hambletonian.

Br f Glenda by Gen. Benton, dam Glencara by Mohawk Chief.

Ch f Maralia by Gen. Benton, dam Maybelle by Electioneer.

B c May Dream by Gen. Benton, dam May Day by Wissahickon.

B f Lola by Gen. Benton, dam Lily by Electioneer.

The Annual Nursery Stakes for 1886; foals of 1883. Same nominations as in National Trotting Sires Stake.

The Juvenile Stakes, 1886, for foals of 1883 by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:30 at three years old or under.

B f Belle Isle by Piedmont, dam Idabelle by Hambletonian.

B f Rosemont by Piedmont, dam Beautiful Bells by The Moor.

Ch f Lora by Piedmont, dam Laura Keene by Hambletonian.

Ch f Lorita by Piedmont, dam Lady Lowell by the Capt. Schultz St. Clair colt.

B c Americus by Piedmont, dam American Girl by Toronto Sontag.

The Everett House Stakes, 1886, for foals of 1883, by stallions whose get have never beaten 2:45 at three years old or under.

Same nominations as in Juvenile Stakes.

The Matron Stakes, 1887, for foals of 1884, only the produce of mares subscribed for bred in 1883. Mares nominated:

Blk m Beautiful Bells by The Moor, dam Minnehaha by Bald Chief.

Br m Lola by Alexander's Norman, dam Kate Crockett by imp. Hooton.

Gr m Norma by Alexander's Norman, dam by Sir Wallace.

Gr m Midnight by Pilot, Jr., dam Twilight by Lexington.

B m May Queen by Alexander's Norman, dam Jennie by Crockett's Arabian.

Blk m Lady Thorne, Jr., by Williams' Mambrino, dam Kate by Highland Chief.

B m Addie by Hambletonian Chief, dam by Harry Clay.

Br m Brunette by Hambletonian, dam Kate by Bellair.

B m Glencora by Mohawk Chief, dam Lady Gilbert.

B m Idabelle by Hambletonian, dam Godfrey's Star by American Star.

Ch m Mc Ca by Almont, dam Dolly by Mambrino Chief.

B m Violet by Electioneer, dam Victress by Belmont.

The National Trotting Sires Stakes 1887, for foals of 1884, only by stallions subscribed for whose get have never beaten 2:30. Sires nominated:

C h Peidmont by Almont.

Br h Clay by Electioneer.

A Lax and Injudicious System.

How to bring about fair dealing, in the matter of book-betting, which has recently come into vogue at the east and bids fair to displace pool selling altogether in America—that is another question. To compel a man to start but one horse out of six entries in a dash race, as in one of heats, would be manifest injustice; and yet the public should be protected. The mon o' Burnbraes sounds the keynote when he says "it is not alone the book-makers and pool-sellers who invite the public to stake on the chances of the result, for owners encourage betting and participate largely themselves." Therefore the men who run horses must be reached by rules not now in vogue to compel them to deal fairly with the public. They must be compelled to declare to win and that within at least eighteen hours of the starting time. Then if they can not win with one horse let them win with the other; but first let them show some disposition to win, and there will be no danger of punishment. The race for the Withers Stakes at Jerome Park, five years ago, shows what a conscienceless man like James R. Keene can do with two horses. The race was a single dash for three-year-olds, and Keene had two entries—Spendthrift and Dan Sparling—the latter of which was hardly noticed in the betting. Spendthrift went away and made pace so strong that every other horse in the field was "pumped out," and then Sparling came in and won the race while Spendthrift's neck was pulled double. Had I been a judge of that race I should have given Keene the stakes but declared off all pools and outside bets.

There has got to be something done about this matter and that before long, for there is too much capital invested in breeding farms to allow racing property to deteriorate, as it will, unless men are forced to be honest and keep faith with the public. Just now too much latitude is allowed on the ground that the public are not called on to pay the expenses of training horses, and therefore the temptation to perpetrate a swindle on the public is a strong one when this necromancy of horses is legalized by a lax and injudicious system that has gained ground by long practice. Men may argue precedents in its favor, but when the whole procedure is rotten to the core, those precedents should plead for its abolishment rather than its continuation. Should it go on in the next five years as it has in the past five (and evils of this class increase rather than abate of their own accord) there will be little or no sale for thoroughbred horses beyond use as gentlemen's hacks, for nobody will want to go to the races. The money invested in farms like Alexander's or the brothers Jackson, should take alarm at this growing evil and endeavor to see it righted.—*T. B. Merry.*

Declarations at Chicago.

Secretary Brewster of the Washington Park Club sends the following declarations to May 1st:

The Oakwood Handicap—L. W. Benson's Trix; P. A. Brady's Force; E. Corrigan's Freeland; E. Corrigan's Wedding Day; Chinn & Morgan's Markland; J. J. Carroll's Polonia; J. Carter's Beechenbrook; G. W. Darden & Co.'s Musk; G. W. Darden's Harry Gilmore; J. H. Green's Carley B.; J. B. Haggin's Hirondelle; J. B. Haggin's Sweetbriar; J. B. Haggin's Duke of Monday; Chas. L. Hunt's April Fool; W. B. Jenning's Barney Aaron; W. B. Jenning's Ten Strike; R. A. Johnson & Co.'s Wapakonita; J. McMahon's Hilarity; J. McMahon's Joe Mitchell; Louis Martin's Aleck Ament; Morris & Patten's Meditator; Palo Alto Stock Farm's Phœbe Anderson; Perry & Walker's Long Knight; C. H. Pettengill's Fair Count; Rose Bud Stable's Japonica; J. B. Sherman's Brad; W. J. Welch's Jim Renwick.

The Great Western Handicap—P. A. Brady's Force; P. A. Brady's Matt McGinnis; Ira E. Brides' John Sullivan; Chinn & Morgan's Markland; J. J. Carroll's Annie G.; J. Carter's Monticello; Geo. W. Darden & Co.'s Harry Gilmore; J. B. Haggin's Duke of Monday; W. B. Jenning's Barney Aaron; T. J. Mcgibben's Ascalon; J. McMahon's Joe Mitchell; J. McMahon's Hilarity; Morris & Patten's Apollo; Louis Martin's Aleck Ament; Louis Martin's Exeter; Palo Alto's Glendair; Palo Alto's Rita; C. H. Pettengill's Duke of Montalban; C. H. Pettengill's Fair Count; Rose Bud Stable's Japonica; J. B. Sherman's Brad; Whitten Bros.'s Butter Bird; Wildwood Stable's Eros; Wildwood Stable's Pearl of Savoy; Milton Young's Maria D.

Hambletonian's Credits.

The statement is often made that Rysdyk's Hambletonian, which heads the list of successful trotting sires, only got thirty-six 2:30 performers from a total of 1,330 foals. A better idea of his speed-producing capacity may be obtained by adding to the above that he got sixty-eight sons which have each produced from one to twenty-six trotters, already found in the 2:30 list, besides twenty daughters that are represented by twenty-one animals with records of 2:30 or better. Four of his sons that have representatives in the charmed circle are found among the thirty-six 2:30 performers got by him. This leaves a total of 120 sons and daughters that are represented in the 2:30 list, either in person or by their offspring. By this it will be seen that about one out of every eleven of his get have either beaten 2:30 or produced offspring which have accomplished the feat, while four of his sons have done both.

Considering the excessive stud service to which he was subjected, it is surprising that he succeeded in producing anything of note after he was four years old. At two years of age he got three foals, among which was Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid and Almont. In his three-year-old form he produced thirteen foals. He made in all twenty-four seasons in the stud. Deducting the sixteen got his first two seasons, it leaves 1,314, which he produced in twenty-two years, an average of about sixty each year. The season he was four years old he was bred to 101 mares and produced seventy-eight foals. The season he was thirteen he was bred to 158; when fifteen to 150, and the following year to 217, the produce of the last year being 148 foals. Other stallions have produced more cheerful, spirited roadsters and animals more remarkable for style and beauty than he, but as a progenitor of trotters, considering the excesses to which he was subjected, no horse outside of the Hambletonian family can compare favorably with him.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Hugh Gaffney, the noted steeple-chase jockey, died lately in the city of Mexico, whither he had gone with some thoroughbreds. Gaffney was long one of the most successful cross-country riders. His first real success was with Lobelia, in 1870, and his set-tos with Harvey Welch never failed to arouse an outburst of enthusiasm, and "Go in Hughey, my bould boy!" "Arrah, Gaff, an' ye haven't black thief; now kill the durty naygur!" were certain to ring out as the pair swept past Deadhead Hill. Biddy Malone succeeded Lobelia in Gaffney's affections, but she died early, and then he formed the famous alliance with Joe Donohue, which survived through the days of Tammany, Blind Tom and George West. Then came Deadhead. "Bedad, an' ye must look out for 'm," he observed, when he committed Deadhead to Tom Little's care. "He's a little green, an' maybe he'll go wrong wid ye at the leps. Giv 'im a taste o' the gad—kind o' aisey loike." For several years Gaffney was compelled to stand down. As a trainer, however, he continued to do well. But in 1881, at the termination of a race at Baltimore, he allowed his temper to overcome him, and struck Sait, for which he was ruled of the course. From that day Gaffney's star was destined to a perpetual eclipse, for all efforts to secure his reinstatement failed, and he accepted the engagement to go to Mexico from sheer necessity.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Scot Free's win in the Two Thousand Guineas was history repeating itself. In 1863 Macaroni, the sire of Macgregor, won the Guineas ridden by Tom Chaloner. In 1870, Macgregor galloped off with the race, and in 1884, Scot Free, trained by Macaroni's rider, emulates his sire's example. Mr. Foy paid 250 guineas for Scot Free, and won one of the greatest prizes of the English Turf. Sir John Willoughby pays 8,600 guineas for Harvester and only gets third. It will be interesting to note how the speculative Sir John's great 3,600 guinea yearling, the colt by Hermit – Adelaide, now called Queen Adelaide, gets on in the Derby.

Foals.

Trotters.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

May 6th, bay colt, little white on inside of off hind foot, by Algona, dam Lady Glenn by Blackbird; grandam by Belmont.

May 8th, bay colt, by Algona, dam Cassidy mare by Young Nelson, he by John Nelson; grandam by St. Clair.

May 8th, chestnut filly, few white hairs in forehead, by Algona, dam Mollie by Speculation; grandam Ashcat by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

May 9th, bay filly, dim star in forehead, by Exile, dam Young Nora by Inauguration; grandam Nora by imp. Glencoe.

May 9th, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Lola by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; grandam by John Nelson.

May 9th, chestnut colt, both hind feet white, by Exile, dam Martha by Priam, he by Whipple's Hambletonian out of Revere by imp. Glencoe; grandam by Owendale.

May 10th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, by Algona, dam by John Nelson.

May 13th, bay filly, both hind feet white, by Algona, dam Jeannette by Kentucky Prince; grandam by Volunteer.

May 15th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam by Nutwood; grandam by Volunteer.

May 15th, brown colt, star in forehead, right hind foot white, dam Miss Boyer by The Moor; grandam by Easton's David Hill.

May 15th, chestnut filly, star in forehead and snip on nose, by Exile, dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; grandam by Primus.

May 16th, bay filly, star in forehead and hind feet white, by Exile, dam Agusta by Gus; grandam Mollie by Speculation.

May 17th, chestnut filly, by Algona, dam Jennie G. by Echo.

May 19th, chestnut filly, left hind foot white, by Algona, dam Pete Nelson mare by John Nelson.

May 20th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, by Algona, dam Vixen by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; grandam Old Victress by Belmont.

May 21st, bay colt, star in forehead, by Echo, dam Marie Rose by Inca; grandam Cecelia Clark by Clark Chief.

May 21st, bay colt, dim star in forehead, Exile, dam Alice Brown by Whipple's Hambletonian, grandam Alice Daniels by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

Thoroughbreds.

February 10th, chestnut filly, star in forehead, hind feet white, by Jim Brown, dam by Monday; grandam Sister to Venture.

May 21st, chestnut colt, strip in face, hind feet white, by Jim Brown, dam Trampolette by Billy Cheatham; grandam Emma Taylor by imp. Glencoe.

Names Claimed.

By Thos. McCloskey, San Jose.

T. Mc. C. for bay colt no marks, foaled May 4th 1884, by Fallis, first dam by Wm. Kohl, second dam by imp. Hercules, third dam by Belmont. Wm. Kohl by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam by Gen. Taylor.

By Charles Frank, Oakland.

ABDALLAH FRANK for gray colt, foaled March 16th, 1884, by Eugene Casserly. First dam by Gen. Dana, son of Whipple's Hambletonian, second dam by Williamson's Belmont.

Mr. Henry C. Jewett, well known as the owner of Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, and proprietor of the Jewett Stock farm, at East Aurora, N. Y., recently purchased an extensive ranch in Kansas, upon which he will thereafter raise and develop the colts bred at his New York place. His idea is that horses are not, as a rule, salable until four or five years old, and that they can be brought to market from Kansas at that age much cheaper than they can be raised in New York state.

ROWING.

Speaking at a banquet given to Hanlan, Trickett declared he could honestly say that in no part of the world except England and Australia was there any law governing boat races. It is a poor man indeed that cannot make some excuse for being defeated. Trickett's excuse has the virtue of originality. Generally it is too much law that leads to people's downfall, but the long Australian implies that it was a lack of law that burst him up. When the man was in America he was not feted and wined by statesmen and the heads of the different communities, as Hanlan has been, but he was hospitality and fairly treated nevertheless. Whether the climate affected him, or what, is not known, but the fact remains that on this continent he proved himself not only a third or fourth class oarsman, but a first-class kicker.

Petersen seems to keep well in the shade as he is nowhere visible in the aquatic world just now. No movement has been as yet made toward arranging a match with Gandaur or any one else, a new and unexpected difficulty having presented itself in Petersen's inability to get a boat. When he first arrived in the east he sent an order to Ruddock for a shell, a duplicate of the one he was so unlucky to lose while training for his race with Lee, but it appears that the popular builder he has so many orders ahead that he cannot get the boat out for some time yet. Mr. Flynn will probably secure a shell, either by loan or purchase, from some other sculler.

The Australian championship having been settled on Beach, the race between him and Hanlan was expected to take place sometime this month. The last steamer brought dates to April 19th, and the preliminaries had not all been arranged at that time. Hanlan's scheme to have all his races on the Nepean river, thirty miles from Sydney, devised for the more complete control of the steamers and other "gate money" appurtenances failed, Beach insisting that the race be rowed over the regular course on the Paramatta.

The South Enders are out with a challenge to row any crew on the coast a four-oared shell race for not less than $250, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Cup, and the championship. They have posted $50 as an earnest that they mean business. The report that the Alert Club of Vallejo would issue such a challenge has not been verified by events, and this action by the South End Club will establish the truth or untruth of the intimation.

Beach and Trickett rowed the final race to determine who should meet Hanlan, at Sydney on April 12th. Both men had been doing well in their preparations, and Trinkett, a day or two previous to the race, had rowed the course under twenty minutes. Hanlan thought well of him and tipped him for a sure winner, but he failed utterly when the test came, Beach winning in the most hollow manner in 23:19.

T. E. Flynn leaves for the east by the southern route this afternoon. He will extend the trip to Europe, and does not expect to see San Francisco again before winter.

ATHLETICS.

Olympic Athletic Games.

The spring meeting of the Olympic Club will be held at their grounds, Oakland, next Friday, Decoration Day, when a long programme of sports will be contested. The most worthy event will no doubt be the running in the Maiden race, and there is every prospect that the winner's time will beat any maiden performance yet chronicled in America. The games will start at 1 P. M. punctually. The following is the complete list of the entries, with the correct order of the events:

One Hundred-yards Maiden Race (open).—J. L. Allen, M. M. Martin, W. H. Newell, H. R. Hertell, A. C. Phillips.

One Mile Maiden Bicycle Race (open). First and second to compete in final heat. First trial heat—F. R. Cook, J. Watt, H. W. Mellendy. Second trial heat—B. F. Fletcher, W. H. Gibbons, J. A. Sheldon.

One Hundred-Yards Scratch Race (open). First and second to compete in final heat. First trial heat—R. S. Haley, J. L. Allen, H. J. Lucas, J. J. McGillivray. Second trial heat—W. C. Lubbock, W. R. Stewart, J. W. Flynn, R. B. Jones.

One Mile Handicap Walk (open).

P. N. Gaffney	scratch	C. B. Hill	125 yds.
J. B. Benjamin	scratch	Wilton	125 yds.
J. H. Spiro	75 yds.	M. McIlwaine	150 yds.
M. J. Lyons	125 yds.	P. Jacoby	200 yds.

One hundred Yards Scratch Race (open). Final heat.

Half-Mile Scratch Bicycle Race (open). First in each heat to compete in final.—First heat, H. Tenney, R. F. Verrinder. Second heat, F. R. Cook, F. W. Gibson. Third heat, R. R. Flint, H. C. Finkler. Fourth heat, E. Mohrig, H. C. Eggers.

One Hundred Yards Handicap Race (open). First in each heat to compete in final.

W. R. Stewart	scratch	W. C. Lubbock	2 yards
J. W. Flynn	4 yards	A. L. Harris	5 yards
A. B. Tennent	6 yards	J. H. Walker	8 yards
C. J. Bosworth	8 yards	P. N. Gaffney	9 yards
O. A. Toole	14 yards	P. Jacoby	14 yards
H. J. Lucas	2 yards	R. S. Haley	scratch
A. C. Phillips	3 yards	B. A. Benjamin	5 scratch
W. H. Newell	6 yards	H. R. Hertel	6 scratch
R. Luttringer	9 yards	G. E. Peterson	9 scratch
M. M. Martin	12 yards	R. A. Lewis	10 scratch

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Dash (special). In this dash M. K. Kittleman will endeavor to beat all existing records for this distance, both in England and America. Best American record, L. E. Myers 22½ seconds. Best English record, W. P. Phillips 22 2-5 seconds, both amateur records.

Half Mile Scratch Bicycle Race (open).

Two Miles Handicap Race (open).

Ray Locke	scratch	R. Gibson	150 yds.
T. Jennings	25 yds.	E. Long	150 yds.
V. C. Driffield	100 yds.	P. C. Kelly	150 yds.
F. M. Day	100 yds.	M. McIlwaine	175 yds.
A. W. Brown	125 yds.	C. B. Hill	200 yds.

Putting 16-pound Dumb-bell (open).—R. M. Koss, C. J. Schuster, A. B. Tennent, J. B. Tennent, W. R. Stewart, H. J. Lucas, F. W. Randolph.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Handicap Race (open). First and second in each heat to compete in final.

R. S. Haley	scratch	W. C. Lubbock	4 yds.
A. C. Phillips	7 yds.	J. W. Flynn	8 yds.
A. B. Tennent	12 yds.	B. A. Benjamin	10 yds.
P. N. Gaffney	18 yds.	J. H. Walker	15 yds.
O. A. Toole	22 yds.	V. C. Driffield	20 yds.
W. R. Stewart	scratch		

Five Mile Handicap Bicycle Race (open).

H. C. Finkler	scratch	F. R. Cook	100 yds.
Geo. Day	scratch	H. Tenny	250 yds.

Running Wide Jump (open).—C. J. Schuster, R. Gibson, R. P. Doolan, H. J. Lucas, W. R. Stewart, R. B. Jones.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards Scratch Race (open).—Ray Locke, W. R. Stewart, M. McIlwaine, T. Jennings, B. A. Benjamin, T. McGovern.

Obstacle Race (open).—R. P. Doolan, B. A. Benjamin, J. B. Benjamin, B. S. Benjamin.

All-Round Championship.

On Saturday afternoon, May 10th, a large and enthusiastic audience witnessed the all-round championship games of the Pastime Athletic Club. W. R. Thompson of Montreal, M. W. Ford of the New York Athletic Club, A. A. Jordan and J. P. Thornton of the American Athletic Club were the contestants.

One hundred-yards race—Thompson first, Ford second, Jordan third. Time 10 4-5 sec.

Putting 16-pounds shot—Thompson, 37 ft. 7¾ in., first; Thornton, 31 ft. 8 in., second; Ford, 30 ft. 11 in., third.

Running wide jump—Ford, 22 ft. 2½ in., first; Thompson, 21 ft. 2½ in., second; Jordon, 20 ft. 11 in., third.

One hundred-yards hurdle race, eight hurdles—Thompson first, Jordan second. Time 13 4-5 sec. Ford was left at the starting post.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Jordan, 77 ft. 0½ in., first; Thompson, 68 ft. 9 in., second; Thornton, 67 ft. 8 in., third.

Running high jump—Ford, 5 ft. 6 in., first; Jordan, 5 ft. 4 in., second; Thornton, 5 ft. 3 in., third.

Throwing 56-pound weight—Thompson, 20 ft. 1 in., first; Ford, 19 ft., second; Thornton, 18 ft. 11¼ in., third.

Pole vaulting—Jordan and Thornton each cleared the bar at 7 ft.

Hop, skip and jump—Ford, 44 ft. 1¾ in., first; Thornton, 42 ft. 9½ in., second; Jordan, 40 ft. 8¾ in., third.

The points for the contest were arranged five for the first, three for the second, and one for the third. Consequently Thompson won the championship with 33 points, Ford with 22 points, secured second position, being closely pressed, however, by Jordan with 19 points.

Kittleman and Harmon Again.

Rumors have been afloat this week that Fred Harmon is training at San Jose with the intention of challenging Kittleman for another 100-yard race. It has not transpired, so far as we know, whether the statement has the authority of Harmon or his backers for a foundation or not. Kittleman appears to be very willing. He says he came to this coast last August for the express purpose of running Harmon, and nothing would please him better than another match, such as that indicated. He will run for $2,000 a side, but will stipulate that the race be run within two weeks from the signing of articles, as he is about to leave for the east.

The talked of return match between Kittleman and Johnson has ended in smoke. Johnson has made no answer to Kittleman's last proposition, which was to run the race in this city and allow Johnson $500 for expenses.

Another Wonderful Performance.

At the second meeting of the London Athletic Club, held April 26th, W. G. George won the two-mile handicap race from the scratch in 9 min. 17 2-5 seconds, which beats his own best on record 8 1-5 sec. The day was not very favorable for making quick time. One-quarter mile in 1 minute 3 seconds; ½ mile in 2 minutes 10 3-5 seconds; ¾ mile in 3 minutes 20 1-5 seconds; 1 mile in 4 minutes 32 4-5 seconds; 1¼ miles in 5 minutes 45 3-5 seconds; 1½ miles in 6 minutes 58 seconds; 1¾ miles in 8 minutes 8 1-5 seconds; 2 miles in 9 minutes 17 2-5 seconds.

The time for the last two distances only is the best on record.

We chanced in the Olympic Grounds last Wednesday afternoon, and saw a great many runners exercising for the approaching games. We were very much disgusted to notice the uniform worn by a very prominent athlete. It is about time for the Directors of the Olympic Club to stop any one exercising in costumes which are not respectable.

Professor Miller while engaged with Donald Dinnie in what the colonial press declare a square *wrestling match*, Græco Roman and Scotch styles, had his ankle badly broken on the fifth fall. This accident will delay his American trip a considerable time.

Maxwell, a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, on April 19th, at the Queen's College sports, Cork, put the weight 43 ft. 5 in. Maxwell, who is a fine specimen of an athlete, will, according to Sport, leave shortly for America.

John Connors, who not long since defeated Bibby in a square wrestling match, has just skipped off to Europe with a considerable amount of his backer's money.

Steps are being taken in Australia for the purpose of sending Kenney, who recently won the swimming championship of Australia, to England to contest for the championship of the world.

At Ipswich, Australia, on the 17th of March, J. Wineke is credited with clearing 37 ft. 6 in. in three standing jumps. This jump lowers all previous Australian records.

In the all-round athletic championship contest Ford's 44 ft. 1¾ in. in a hop, skip and jump, breaks the amateur record of America.

At New Haven, May 10th, Yale whitewashed New York and thus won the first Inter-collegiate lacrosse championship game.

The Athletic and Olympic Clubs of Portland are preparing for a joint gymnastic exhibition for the night of May 29th.

The Lawn Tennis Club of San Rafael are erecting a new building on their grounds on Culloden Avenue.

YACHTING.

The Martinez Cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club, last Saturday, was a complete success. At one o'clock the following yachts were assembled at Front Street wharf: Lurline, Ariel, Nellie, Fleu de Lis, Annie, Eva, Elia and Emerald, the last three vessels, however, failing to start. The Fleur de Lis, Lurline and Nellie were all riding to lines, while the Annie and Ariel were anchored. The Fleur de Lis was to windward made fast to a deep sea schooner alongside the Sea Wall, outside of her was the Ariel, and astern of her were the Lurline, Annie and Nellie. On the firing of the starting gun the Fleur de Lis, Lurline and Nellie, of course, made fine starts, followed shortly by the Annie. The Ariel, however, fouled the fluke of her anchor under her fore foot and was compelled to heave to until it could be cleared, and to make matters worse was compelled to start back towards the city on the starboard track, so as to get way enough to go round; when she finally got started the other yachts were half way to the Island. Off Alcatraz the Casco which had been out for some time stood down from Angel Island, rounded to under the Ariel's stern and set her light canvas. She, however, failed to "pick her up" and gradually fell astern. To the northward of Red Rock the wind was very squally, and all the yachts had to settle away their stay-sails. Off the Brothers, the boats to keep their course were compelled to jibe, and here occured the only event that in any way marred the enjoyment of the trip. The Fleur de Lis stern is very abrupt, that is to say, she has but a very little overhang and as a consequence, there is very little deck room abaft the cockpit, and the main-sheet deck is close to the man at the wheel; while jibing, the man in charge of the main-sheet neglected to pull it home taut, as is customary on large boats, and while Captain White was reaching with his right hand to get hold of a spoke to keep her off, the slack of the main-sheet took a turn around his wrist, dislocating it and breaking two or three of the small bones. He had a very narrow escape, as he was just caught by the legs, as he was going overboard. Had such a result occured a rescue would have been almost impossible, as the small boat had been left in the city.

Most men under these circumstances would have returned home for medical aid, but he courageously went on, never leaving the deck until Martinez was reached, where his arm was set. The only change in the relative positions of the yachts when Pinole was reached was that the Ariel and Casco had passed the Annie. The fleet arrived as follows: Lurline first with the Fleur de Lis about five minutes later, then the Nellie and the Ariel, the same distance roughly being between them all, and then the Casco and Annie close together. The Lurline, Nellie and Ariel all took up positions right in a line, the Lurline being the farthest up stream. The Fleur de Lis anchored farther in shore with the Annie astern of her, while the Casco "dropped her hook" well out into the stream. Later on the Rambler, Whitewing, Ripple and Spray arrived, the former making the run from Saucelito in two hours and forty-five minutes, a remarkable run for a small vessel. In spite of the fact that the inhabitants of Martinez had had a ball the preceding night, which kept them up till daybreak, Messrs. Benrett and Moore bestirred themselves, sent a salmon boat to Benicia for musicians, hired the Masonic Hall and scoured the country for young ladies, who soon arrived in force. This very pleasant dance broke up about twelve o'clock, when the yachtsmen returned on board. During the early part of the evening, say from seven to eleven, it blew half a gale, which was accompanied by thunder and lightning which seemed to come from every part of the heavens. The Nellie and Ariel were compelled to shift their anchorage and put out two anchors, while the Rambler went up the straits as though under sail, and only stopped when she got well into the bight formed by Blul's Head Point. Sunday morning was bright and clear, and some fears were entertained that there would not be sufficient wind to start with. The start was delayed about twenty minutes to allow guests from the city to arrive. At about ten o'clock the Spray, Rambler, Whitewing and Ripple got under way and were followed soon afterward by the Casco. These vessels were met at Benicia by the Chispa which had been lying at Turner's Ways. Owing to some misunderstanding the Lurline an Ariel broke bottom and got under sail before the firing of the Commodore's gun, and the latter, before she had catted her anchor, had shot with the strong ebb tide past the Granger's Wharf, the starting point, and fearing that their time had been taken, flattened right home and started on her way and was closely followed by the Lurline. When these two vessels were about a quarter of a mile to windward of the starting point, the Commodere fired his gun, and the other vessels crossed the line as follows: Fleur de Lis, Annie and Nellie. The latter vessel, for some reason, after hoisting her anchor stood for quite a distance before the wind before sheeting home. Owing either to the dishonesty or the misconception of his orders, the man whom the Commodore paid to take time and telegraph the result to Saucelito, failed so to do, so no really official time can be given. Off Wheatport the Ariel was obliged to step down a peg and let the Lurline take first place, and off Vallejo straits the Fleur de Lis and Nellie sent her fourth in the procession. The relative positions then occupied by the yachts failed to change all the way to Raccoon straits. The Ariel and Nellie set stay-sails, but soon took them in as it was discovered that it set them too much to leeward, so all the schooners carried only the three lower sails, with the exception of the Lurline, which carries a flying-jib as a working sail. Coming down San Pablo Bay was demonstrated what an error in judgment may do. Off Lone Tree Point the Annie, sailed by Fulton G. Berry, passed to leeward of the Ariel within hailing distance, and continued on a long leg on the starboard tack towards the Contra Costa shore, while the Ariel held her course until the channel from Petaluma creek was reached, and when going in stays the Annie was seen hull down. After passing the Brothers, the Lurline, sailed by Captain Madtsen, an old river captain, made her only mistake, and stood in too close to the Marin shore, where she was compelled to slack her sheets and run to leeward, all the distance she had so laboriously gained in windward work. This slant of wind reached well across the bay, and White on the Fleur de Lis was prompt to take advantage of it, and stood on one tack from windward of Red Rock right into the straits. In this respect she was followed by the Ariel. The Lurline was the first into the straits and ran into a calm streak, which is frequently a feature of this locality, and as the flood tide was makings he began to fall astern. Here she was overhauled by the Fleur de Lis which kept in shore in the ebb eddy as long as possible, and on getting into the flood tide and calm, she hauled up her board thus giving the tide as little surface to act on as possible, so that when the wind struck her again she had a decided advantage over her larger rival, which she maintained to the finish. The wind, coming down Hurricane Gulch, caused the stake boat to go rapidly to leeward, so the last boats home had about one-quarter of a mile less windward work to do than the leaders. The fleet arrived as follows: Fleur de Lis 3:10.45, Lurline 3:14.15, Nellie 3:36.00 and the Ariel and Annie "neck and neck," the latter being to leeward. For reasons heretofore stated no official actual sailing time can be given, but the Lurline undoubtedly, while in open water and with equal wind, proved herself to be the flyer of the lot, in spite of the fact that the Fleur de Lis gained first honors. As regards the Nellie we think that Murphy is experimenting too much with her. She had reached her "top notch" about two years ago, and any changes made after that, must necessarily, if she cannot be further improved, tend to hurt her. A great many regrets were heard that the Aggie had remained at home, as this would have been a splendid chance to test her sailing qualities, but her owner has a "game" leg and was afraid to undertake such a cruise as this for fear of injuring it still more. We noticed in the dailies that time-allowance is given, under authority of the Secretary of the club, to the smaller yachts at the rate of three-quarters of a minute to the foot in length. This is most palpably a mistake; no time-allowance whatever should be given or asked for on cruises; moreover, in any case we fail to see by what manner of calculation they should allow the same amount exactly of time-allowance, ever a thirty-three (roughly speaking) dead to windward course, as they do over the club course which has only about eight or nine miles of windward work. We presume, however, it is a little sop to the Commodore, thereby making him come in second.

The Ripple in spite of her small sale area, does not seem ballasted sufficiently. On last Sunday while off the Brothers, she was knocked down very hard several times, but came up all right. She finally got down her main-sail and proceeded under gib and driver. There seemed to be more wind in her locality than in others, but this may have been an effort of Boreas to obliterate from the face of the waters those abominable men-of-war costumes adopted by her crew. They, however, are probably passing through all the changes that an amateur yachtsman does, and will make really fine sailors in the end. One of the prettiest sights of last Saturday's cruise was to see the Casco and Ariel both on the starboard tack coming from Pinole to Carquinez straits. The Casco carried, in addition to her working canvas, flying-jib, gaff-topsail, and stay-sail, while the Ariel carried jib, top-sail and stay-sail; the latter, an immense one, was set "Fisherman's style," and seemed to left her a couple of strakes out of the water. The latter, roughly judging by the distance between the boats, when she fairly got started, and at the finish made about as good time going up free as any of the vessels except the Lurline, but she failed lamentably on the wind. The Thetis seemed again to get into trouble last Saturday. They started up the bay, presumably for Martinez, but were knocked down frequently, and every time this happened they shot her into the wind, so that instead of making the Brothers they came to about San Quentin Point, and there came about and stood tack to the city, with their main-boom in the water. The Lotus Club, who were out in the Eva, stood by expecting to have to pick them up, but all reached home without any accident. The San Francisco Club has at last awakened from its long lethargy, and is proceeding to repile the Club House. Some improvements are to be made, the principal of which is widening the passage from the shore to the point of the Club House.

A proposition has been made by Mr. Mervin Donahue that should meet with favor. He says that he will present to any *bona fide* yacht club, for small yachts, an acre of land at Tiburon Point, if they will agree to build a house and wharf. This is a very liberal offer, but as most of the owners of small yachts are clerks on a salary, it is quite an undertaking to promise to build the necessary structures for a yacht club. However, if the young men interested in yachting would meet together and regularly organize, no matter whether they own yachts or not, they would probably be enabled to get subscriptions from liberal-minded men who are interested in such matters. There is an old but very trite saying "what is everybodys' work is no body's work," and it may be difficult to get anyone to take the matter in hand. It is a shame to "crowd a willing horse," but we would suggest that as Mr. Donahue has gone so far in the matter, he might see to the organization of the club.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Ball			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Match at Oakland Park.

The leading event of the week among our gun men was the match between Burbank and Kerrigan, both men of reputation at the trap in our local circles, last Sunday, at the Oakland race track. The match excited considerable interest. The betting on the ground changed to Kerrigan, Burbank during the week being slightly the favorite, but throughout the match it was confined more to the shots than to the men. Only at one time, the eighteenth round, when Burbank made three consecutive misses, which placed his opponent one ahead, was any disposition shown to bet much on the men, and then thirty to twenty, odds altogether unwarranted, though Burbank did show considerable nervousness, were offered on Kerrigan. Of the shooting itself, like the birds, it was much mixed, there being, at times, some very pretty killing and some very bad missing. In the earlier part of the day it was a little too warm for the birds, but a sufficient breeze soon sprung up and made them more lively. As we stated last week, the conditions were 25 birds each, 80 yards rise, Hurlingham rules, $100 a side, the loser to pay for the birds. Burbank opened the ball. He grassed the first three birds in good style, but failed to stop the fourth, a hard, strong, blue tailer. Kerrigan did exactly the same. Then followed the best shooting of the match, Burbank killing ten straight off and Kerrigan seven, the birds principally being hard to stop. Following this Burbank made three consecutive misses, while Kerrigan did good execution, and so on the eighteenth round the latter was one ahead, the score being fourteen to thirteen. Burbank again went to work in earnest and made three more good straight kills, while Kerrigan fell off and made two bad misses which again brought the men uncomfortably close in their records. At this point Kerrigan had the match in hand and ought to have won. On the twenty-fifth and last round he had one bird to kill to win, but he got too anxious and missed, and so it ended in a tie with eighteen each out of twenty-five birds, the precise score, we last week predicted, would not be beaten. Under the rules, the men had now to shoot off at four single birds. Of these, Burbank killed three. As before, after killing two birds, Kerrigan got fidgetty, and missed his last bird badly, a very easy incomer, and so lost the match. Taking all the birds together and making a fair average, Burbank may be said to have had the worst. The score:

Burbank	11101*1111111 10001*1100101—18	Kerrigan	11*10*1*11*1*1*110*1 110*100110110—18

TIES.

Burbank	*1 *1 1 0—3	Kerrigan	1 1 0 0—2

*Second barrel.

After the match there were two freeze-outs in which some fine shooting was done by Mr. Tom Pearson and Dr. Slade. There were six entries altogether in the first, Messrs. Ayer, Rix, Fay and Fuller, besides the two mentioned, at $5 entrance, with two pools $20 and $10. After tieing on six birds each, Pearson and Slade shot-off, the former killing eight before he missed, to Slade seven. This would give Pearson thirteen straight kills and Slade twelve. The second pool was also $5 with three entries. Pearson, Slade and Fay, Pearson soon missed and dropped out, and Slade took the whole pool.

Another Match.

Since the match on Sunday another one has been made, with the same conditions, between Burbank and Fay, to come off at the Oakland race track, on the second Sunday in June. Fay is already the favorite in the betting, and he must certainly, we think, win, if he happens to be in that fine form for shooting which he sometimes displays. In that case probably over twenty kills will be scored out of the twenty-five birds. It is only a question of keeping cool.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Neophyte Club held their regular monthly medal shoot at Bird's Point. Because one or two inexperienced men shot in the match, and some scores were low, the "crack" daily, as it calls itself, says the club is rightly named. This, however, is not really a new club, but a branch only of the Alameda Club, originated for the purpose of getting extra practice every month, which it could not do while shooting with the parent club. The score made on Saturday by the Neophytes would have shown anybody but a greenhorn, who evidently knows nothing of what he writes about, that the men in question are not neophytes in principle. Out of the fourteen that faced the trap there were two elevens, one ten, three nines, two eights, and only four who killed less than 50 per cent. of their birds. That is quite a respectable, if not an average showing. If the gun-sharp who penned that unmanly slur, the result of pitiful ignorance, has an idle $100 to spare let him put it up against such men as Upham, Goodall, Pollack, Roche, Edson, Haskell and others of the Neophytes, and see how soon it will fly to where the "woodbine twineth," or in other words the elysian bowers of Alameda.

On Saturday the birds were a good lot, and the strong wind so generally coming off the bay across the grounds made them still more lively. In the shooting Upham was a little out of his usual form, though he only used his second barrel once for the nine birds he killed. Goodall, Bennett, Delaney and Chapin killed their usual nine as neatly as could be asked. Our old friend Pollack missed his first and last birds, the only two he did miss, in grand style, just as grand as if it had been done to order. Edson again fell from grace, and his gun, we hear, is advertised for sale. Rambo is a coming man at the trap, and got seven birds on his first attempt. He has a good style. Dr. Dean was not well, Roche followed Haskell with a sharp stick, and both got on their birds about as quickly as possible in their tie on eleven. In shooting off Haskell killed his four birds and captured the first medal, Roche taking second. H. H. Briggs acted as referee, and Adams judge. Considering the pic-nic attractions all round the bay, the attendance was good.

Haskell	111111110111—11	Brown	100011111101—8
Roche	111111110111—11	Rambo	010111001101—7
Pollack	011111111110—10	Delaney	110001110100—6
Bennett	101110110111—9	Edson	011101001000—5
Goodall	110110111101—9	Dane	110000110010—5
Kellogg	110111104110—9	Platt	101111000000—5
Upham	110110010111—8	Chapin	111000100001—5

Lincoln Gun Club.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its monthly shoot at Colma last Sunday, shooting at 15 clay pigeons, 18 yards rise. The shooting all through was very good, but owing to a strong wind that was blowing there were not as good scores made as was expected. Messrs. Bruns and Richter tied in the first class, each breaking 13 pigeons and shot off ties at 3 pair double birds, Mr. Bruns taking the medal in the first-class and Mr. Cohen in the second. Following are the scores:

FIRST CLASS.

Richter	111111011111011—13	Woods	010111110101101—10
Bruns	001111111011111—13	Smith	011110101010111—10
Edlar	110100111111110—11	H. Venker	110100111110010—9
Johnson	101101011110111—11	Potter	111100001110000—8
Heine	001110011111101—10	Parks	010000001111011—7
F. Venker	011101100111110—10	Lohuer	101100001100100—6

SECOND CLASS.

Cohen	111110001111111—12	Karney	011011110110001—9
Schendel	011111010101111—11	Norton	001000111111001—8
Christie	111110110000101—9	Frisch	011011100011000—7
Seyden	000111100110111—9	Washauer	000010011101101—7
Leiker	111010011101100—9	Ford	001011000011100—6

TIES SHOT OFF AT DOUBLE BIRDS.

Ritcher	0 1 1 1 0 0	Bruns	1 1 1 1 0 1

Does The Chance Suit?

Grizzly bears are killing cattle by the wholesale in Sprague river valley, Oregon., one stock-riser having lost four cows in this way in one week. The citizens of that section now offer a reward of $20 for every grizzly killed in the stock range of that valley. Personally, to ourselves, with grizzlies, as with the "beautiful snow," distance lends enchantment to the view, that is, we want both just as far off as we can have them. We should like a few twenty-dollar pieces well enough just now because they are so handy to have, but for all that we are not going after those grizzlies for them. We have had all that kind of meat we shall ever need. We do not believe in indiscriminate slaughter of game, but the kind of game sometimes makes a difference, that is, if your conscience draws the distinction finely. Oregon, any more than California, will never miss her grizzlies. Go for them boys, we'll pat you on the back. If you do go, take lots of courage, as well as very big guns. Grizzlies make good eating, only it needs a *leetle* care to settle which does the eating, the beast or the man.

At Colusa.

The Gun Club of Colusa had a live pigeon match last Sunday. Although this is one of the most energetic clubs in the State in connection with enforcing the game laws, and has a sound financial standing, it is, somehow, less reported than almost any club we know. We regret no member will send us its records, as we should have pleasure in reporting them. The club, besides using live birds, has medal matches for clay-pigeons and glass balls. We hope to hear from the secretary regularly in future. On Sunday Magonigil, Miller and Watson tied on six each, out of six birds. In the freeze-out afterwards Miller took first, and Magonigil second money. These three gentlemen have a State reputation at the trap.

The Louisville Tournament.

The annual shooting tournament of the Louisville Sportsman's Association will be inaugurated at the Jockey Club race-course, Louisville, Ky., June 2d, continuing to June 9th inclusive. The programme promises the most interesting shoot of the season, with the contest for "The American Championship," and "The American Field Cup" as the big features. For this event there are already 65 entries, numbering the best wing shots in the land. The total amount offered in purses is $10,450. The conditions of the match are as follows: Louisville Sportsmen's Association rules to govern; only wild pigeons will be used; class shooting in all matches; all purses fill, or pro rate; five per cent. of purses for field expenses; in all but championship match 40 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, 20 per cent. to third, 10 per cent. to fourth; birds extra, except in championship shoot; the birds in all matches extra must be paid for before shooting. Should an entry be made and the party entering be unable to attend, he may nominate some one to shoot for him. No person will be permitted to shoot two scores. A substitute must be named a day previous to this match. Any person is privileged to enter another to shoot for him—25 per cent. to first, $875; 18 per cent. to second, $630; 14 per cent. to third, $490; 12 per cent. to fourth, $420; 10 per cent. to fifth, $350; 8 per cent. to sixth, $280; 7 per cent. to seventh, $245; 6 per cent. to eighth, $210. Ties on single birds will be shot off at 31 yards, and on double birds at 24 yards. Five single and two pair to each tie from plunge traps. This match will be shot in squads of ten, and the squads will be drawn by lots.

We should like California to have been well represented on this occasion. So far we have not heard of any of our cracks going, though many have received circulars inviting them.

A tale is going the rounds of our local press, about a large black bear having swam across the bay from Marin county, and taken to the hills west of the city. Philo Jacoby did go out after bruin with his rifle, and claims getting on the brute's tracks leading in the direction of Half Moon Bay. Linville and Peckinpah, the mighty riflemen of the police force, were also sent out after the bear. We take no stock in this pretty yarn, because bears are not good swimmers, and for the distance this one would have to swim, whether he crossed the water inside or outside the heads, he would have to be a wonderful swimmer. Besides, could so large and heavy an animal stem the current of the tide in mid-channel? We think not. Somebody has been fooled in this matter. However, if the beast has gone towards Half Moon Bay, he will soon be accounted for.

We stated a fortnight ago that Mr. Kelly was about to establish rooms where the sportsmen of the interior and city can make their headquarters. Mr. Kelly's place of business is 871 Market, a few doors north of Fifth street. Since our notice quite a number of gentlemen have called and expressed their pleasure at the prospect of having such headquarters.

Some evil disposed person or persons have been raiding certain wood-sheds near Alameda, of late. To get even and find out the offender, the owners loaded some sticks heavily with powder and waited results. The next thing, as if dynamite fiends were round, certain stoves were blown to pieces. A man named Bird had his stove badly wrecked and his reputation as well. We are requested to state this is not George Bird, of Bird's Point, so well known to our trap shooters and sportsmen generally. He is a bird of another plumage altogether.

A sportsman of an investigating turn of mind says: "There are 85 charges of 3 drachms, 92 of 2¾ drachms, 102 of 2½ drachms, 112 of 2¼ drachms and 126 of 2 drachms in a pound of powder. Sportsmen who are of an economical turn can, therefore, easily estimate the saving achieved by loading their own cartridges."

We still hear of pigeons getting very scarce, with a probability of the stock failing before the end of the season. There have, at least, been 6,000 killed at the trap this season, with a cash valuation of not less than $2,000. For those who have suitable accommodations there is money in raising pigeons.

Snipe, on most of their favorite haunts in the State, have been extraordinarily scarce this spring. They are now, however, reported moderately plentiful near the Union House, on the Stockton, immediately outside Sacramento. We pity those snipe.

In some counties doves are getting numerous, and the prospect of good shooting is better than last year. A friend who has just been to Modesta informs us they are still extremely scarce in that section of the State.

THE RIFLE.

The Scheutzen Prizes.

The excitement of the great meetings at Shell Mound and Schuetzen Park of the previous week, and the exertions of our riflemen at them, left the ranges almost deserted last Sunday, and matters in our rifle world very dull. The only thing of note was the ball and distribution of prizes of the Schuetzen Verein closing their two days' festival. This took place at Turn Verein Hall, on Turk street, last Saturday, At the ball the grand march began at 9 o'clock in the evening, and after five hours' spirited dancing peculiar to our German citizens, supper was served at two in the morning. Before the dancing a large number of prizes were distributed to the winners. The first ten prizes for the 200-yard company target were given to the following members: 1st, Henry Plageman; 2d, F. Freese; 3d, Charles Rapp; 4th, F. Beckman; 5th, W. Ehrenpfort; 6th, H. Strecker; 7th, Henry Throdes; 8th, A. Wertheimer; 10th, Henry Schroeder. Two sets of targets were open to all comers, both 25 rings with four shots allowed to the ticket. On one target the highest number of rings counted; on the other eighty rings was the highest score allowed; any one making over eighty lost his chance, and the prizes followed in rotation down from that number. At the 25-ring target the winners were James Stanton, Wm. Ehrenpfort, K. Wertheimer, A. T. Fortman, A. Strecker, J. Utschig, A. Rahwyler, E. Bendel, and C. Rapp. At the other set of targets, the winners of the principle prizes were E. Freese, John Utschig. All shooting was off-hand at the 200-yard range, and the targets were 37 rings in diameter.

The winners of the money purses at the bowling alley during the festival, were A. Grantz, J. A. Roher, F. Beckman, L. Haake, H. Kahn, J. Platt, Joseph Alldrach, Wm. Gans, and J. G. Maass. Some of the leading prizes were costly, all were handsome, and took the usual wide range of character on such occasions.

At Schuetzen Park.

On Sunday the California Schuetzen Club held a prize-shooting match for the best centers, at Schuezen Park, Alameda, with the following results: First prize, D. Schoenfeldt; second, Strecker; third, Ehrenpfort; fourth, H. Rapp; fifth, P. Golly; sixth, Lingenfelser; seventh, Bertelsen; eighth, Wertheimer; ninth, J. Utschig; tenth, Beckmann; eleventh, Barnectt; twelfth, Kuhls; thirteenth, Gunbel; fourteenth, Eckmann; fifteenth, Adams; sixteenth, Pollack; seventeenth, Bell; eighteenth, Stanton; nineteenth, Smith; twentieth, Klotz.

The California Rifle Association Board of Directors met at Col. Dickenson's office last Monday evening, at 8 P. M., to settle up the affairs of the late tournament. Those present were Ranlett, Dickenson, Kellogg, Fairbanks, Collier, Sprowl, Sime, Nash. The meeting was adjourned until last night at the same place, when protests in the matches of the late tournament were to be received, and finally settled. Other business of importance relating to the tournament was also to be settled. The protest against Linville's grand score of 49 out of a possible 50 was withdrawn, and the score allowed. It is to be hoped, for the honor of all concerned, that at our public matches, and especially at our State tournaments, the targets will be so sacredly guarded against fraud in any shape that it will be impossible for any such ugly questions to rise in future. This, more especially, comes within the range of the President's duty, and we feel quite confident he will see to it next year. We cannot give the proceedings of the meeting until next week.

The Swiss Rifle Club of this city celebrate their twenty-fourth anniversary to-morrow, by a picnic to Taylor's camp, on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Next year this distinguished body of riflemen will be twenty-five years old as an organization, and they are already talking about the grand time they will have then. We hope to be alive to enjoy it with them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ranlett has been appointed the representative of the Pacific States on the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association of the United States. A compliment well earned by unwearying activity and honesty of purpose.

The Eintracht Rifle Club this week remove their range from Harbor View to Schuetzen Park, Alameda. The club meets for practice to-morrow for the first time at their new range.

Woodard and Brasfield's three days' sale of trotters at Lexington, Ky., aggregated $68,145, being an average of $307 per head. Kenilworth, b g, 6 years, by Lothair, dam by Wilkes Booth, commanded the highest price, namely $2,575.

Montanta made her first experiment of shipping horses this spring. These were sold in Dakota.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

The Best Ages of Trotting Sires.

Now that everything of merit relating to trotting sires is minutely recorded, it behooves every breeder, professional as well as amateur, to inquire into those periods of every great sire's career when he produced the largest number of winners eligible to entry as standard horses, from their own performances. The record of a horse's stud career is too often taken without consideration of controlling circumstances. What he has done in the past is taken as an absolute guide of what he can do in the future, without reference to loss of vitality resulting from increasing years. But these conclusions are often expensively delusive. The horse, like every other animal through whose veins courses warm, red blood, has his period of growth, maturity, reproductive vitality, and gradual decay. We have shown in former articles that the best ages for brood-mares—in which they produce the greatest winners—range from three to fifteen years. In the great number of trotters that have beaten 2:20, this fact of their being the offspring of mares in their prime must not be ascribed to accident, but to the well-established laws of physiology. If, then, an old mare, ranging from eighteen to thirty, has never yet dropped a first-class trotter, the correlative question becomes very important, "How much does age lessen the reproductive capacity of the sire?" Probably his incompetency does not come upon him as early as barrenness rests upon the womb of the mare, but the deterioration is certainly very striking in the incapacity of the produce of his old age to make great performances. Other unfavorable conditions may impose themselves upon him. He may be trained and campaigned while he is used as a sire, and then, as a physical consequence, his efforts will be comparatively worthless; for nothing is more definitely established than that the vitality which is expended to repair the waste of his own muscles and nerves, and entire vital structure, cannot at the same time be imparted to his produce. He may, also, be used to excess in the harem, as was shown by the two barren years following the well-known abuse in the career of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; and this may permanently enfeeble his procreative powers. But where none of these excesses are permitted, where the horse is properly fed, groomed, and exercised, and his capacities are scientifically developed and husbanded, even then there is a marked loss of procreative capacity from the on-coming of old age, that is full of valuable interest to the breeder. For the purposes of our investigations we will cite the two notable instances of stallions that have been otherwise abused. Ethan Allen and Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the one on the turf, the other in the stud. Ethan Allen has eight performers in 2:30 or better to his credit—taking Honest Allen's 2:28 to the pole, and Washington Irving's 2:30 to saddle—but not one of them was the issue of his old age. Undoubtedly the best of his get is Pocahontas, although both Hotspur and Billy Barr have a better public record than Pocahontas. She was begotten when he was nine years of age, while Hotspur came from his loins when he was eleven years old. All the others of his winning sons and daughters were begotten in the earlier years of his life. It is worthy of note that he lived to be twenty-seven years old, and was used the last ten years of his life exclusively for breeding purposes. During that period he was carefully cared for at the "Kansas Stock Farm" of Sprague & Akers. They were practical breeders. Everything necessary to promote the health and strengthen the vitality of this great horse was diligently observed by Mr. Akers. The horse was gently exercised daily, cautiously yet nutritiously fed, and laboriously groomed. He was remarkably hale and hearty in his old age. Sickness, except in the two instances when he was poisoned, never enfeebled him, and within a few weeks of his death his action was perfect, and his speed marvelous, as when, with a running mate, he lowered the colors of the great Dexter, who was thought, up to that event of his signal defeat, to be absolutely invincible. The very choicest mares that could be selected, embracing the various combinations of Hambletonian, Mambrino and Thoroughbred mares from Kentucky, that had produced trotters to other horses, and saddle-mares from Kansas, and pacing and racking mares that had dropped such trotters as Kansas Chief and White Stockings, from Missouri, were brought to his harem. Moreover, he was very prolific in his old age. The large stock-farm of Sprague & Akers swarmed with young Ethan Allens. They were stout and healthy, and of admirable proportions. They were all tenderly cared for, as if they would each one become famous on the turf. Many of them had dams that had produced swift trotters. They had the advantage of probably the first miniature trotting track that had ever been constructed for baby trotters. Long before Governor Stanford had exercised Bonita and Wildflower as yearlings on his colt track at Palo Alto, the sons and daughters of royal old Ethan Allen had received the benefit of this early education at Lawrence, Kansas. Yet, strange to add, not one of them has ever trotted in 2:30 on a public course, in a public race. The cause cannot be attributed to his failure as a stallion, for in his prime he not only produced six that have become standard, but his sons, Daniel Lambert, De Long's Ethan Allen, Ethan Allen, Jr., Woodward's Ethan Allen, Bacon's Ethan Allen, and Frank Allen, foaled, also, in his prime, have taken rank in the list of stallions that have produced 2:30 trotters. His failure in the stud, after his turf career was ended, therefore, must be attributed to his extreme age. Sometimes he was walked for an hour, after he became twenty years of age, before he could be induced to do service as a sire; and this lethargy arose, not from a phlegmatic disposition, for at the same time he was all fire and ambition to trot if harnessed to the skeleton wagon, but simply from the deteriorating effects of old age. Sprague & Akers expected wonderful trotters from his loins. Probably no other stallion ever proved to be so great a disappointment to enthusiastic owners.

In a less degree, though equally well illustrated, the same conclusion is derived from the history of Rysdyk's Hambletonian as a stock-horse. Like Ethan Allen, he was foaled in 1849, and, like him, he died in 1876, twenty-seven years of age. He has thirty-six to his credit that have scored 2:30 or better in public races. But to accomplish this success he sired 1,330 foals out of choice mares. The first, and in all respects his most distinguished entire son, was George Wilkes, who was begotten when his sire was six years old. His next best son, Volunteer, was dropped when he was five years old, and his next best entire son, Edward Everett, was begotten when he was five years old. This fact is well worth a passing notice, for the prepotency of a sire, and his capacity to beget sons that are especially gifted with the power to reproduce speed seems to be confined to the years of his early prime. As Hambletonian advanced in years his entire sons were even more highly prized as stock-horses, but they failed to equal the record of his sons foaled during his earlier years. Thus, Volunteer, Edward Everett and George Wilkes, foaled when he was young, excel, as sires, Administrator and Aberdeen, foaled when he was fourteen and seventeen, respectively, and they, in turn, are superior to Norwood and Enfield, who were foaled when their sire was nineteen years of age. In his prime, thirteen years old, he sired Dictator, who has produced the three fastest trotters ever sired by the same horse. It is true that at twenty-one this remarkable horse produced Orange Girl, who has scored a record of 2:20, but where are the swift performers begotten after he was twenty-one years of age? If he begot any during the last year of his life, his youngest sons and daughters are now eight years of age; where are his performers that are now eight, or nine, or ten years of age?

We have thus taken two extreme cases, the one, Ethan Allen, who ceased to produce trotters at thirteen, and Rysdyk's Hambletonian, at twenty-one. Now, if the student of horse literature will examine the stud careers of the most noted trotting sires, he will ascertain that their usefulness ends long before that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, with the single exception of George Wilkes, who, in all respects, is an exception to all rules and precedents and generalizations on the trotting horse. He produced Wilkes Boy when he was twenty-three years old, and Wilkes Boy made a three-year-old record of 2:30½ last year. Blue Bull had produced all his swift sons and daughters before he was of that age, for he died when twenty-two, and he was incapacitated by disease two or three years before his death.

Clark Chief produced all of his swift sons and daughters before he was ten years old. Edward Everett lived to be twenty-three years old, but he produced no trotters after he was seventeen years of age. Gen. Knox is twenty-nine years of age, but where are his swift sons and daughters since he got Peaceful, in his fourteenth year? Volunteer is thirty years old, but no son or daughter of his, since Unalala, who was begotten when he was sixteen years of age, has trotted within the standard 2:30 circle. From these facts, therefore, to say the least, it is as precarious, with the chances of great success, as seriously reduced to the realms of chance, to breed to aged stallions as from old mares.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Selecting Brood-Mares.

The importance of selecting good mares from which to breed, has been referred to often in these columns, but deeming it of much greater importance than many of our farmers imagine, we think the matter will bear constant agitation. A correspondent of a foreign exchange gives his views in regard to the selection of brood-mares, and for these and suggestions in regard to the same that we gladly make room, and would ask a careful perusal from all our patrons who are in any way engaged in horse breeding. He says: They should commence their inspection at the ground, and word upward. This is a good plan, as sometimes a buyer is attracted by a showy-topped animal, with a fine symmetrical outline, and is so fascinated that he neglects the more important points—the feet and legs. A brood-mare should be young and vigorous; her constitution not impaired by continuous years of excessive toil and hard feeding. Worn-out mares are not suitable to breed from; they should have good, tough, open feet, the pasterns strong, but not too perpendicular. The cannon bone should be short, flat, and broad from the side-view, with a flinty appearance. The hocks and knees broad, the latter from the front, and the former from a side-view; thighs and arms big and muscular. She should possess a good chest and crest, with a clean-cut head; the eyes lively, indicating docility and pluck; the neck fairly long, and set well into the shoulders, which should not be upright, but slanting. She should not be short-backed (a mare with length and room about her usually breeds the biggest and best foals). The ribs should be well sprung from the backbone, and deep both before and back, the quarters long and not drooping behind. They should be broad on top, tail well set on, and loins well arched; but above all it is essential she should be sound. No mare should be bred from that is a roarer or broken-winded, or has side or ring bones, bog or bone spavins, weak feet, badly-shaped hocks or calf-knees. Another matter which requires attention is the animal's temper, the offspring often taking the temper of the dam. The importance, therefore, of selecting a quiet-tempered mare of sound constitution for breeding purposes is apparent, and though last, not least, a mare should go straight and square in her action, as it is necessary in all cases, for whatever purpose they are used, that they should have good walking and trotting action. It is next to impossible to get a horse possessing as many good qualities and as few bad ones as one would wish, but it is well to remember that a mare should be free from all hereditary diseases to be suitable for breeding purposes. It would, therefore, be well to have the opinion of a veterinary surgeon as to the perfect soundness of a mare intended for the stud. Of course, it is not intended that breeders should only put to the stud mares up to the standard described—the object is to point out what is desirable in a mare, so that when opportunity to change offers suitable mares should be provided to replace objectionable ones. It often happens that when a farmer has a really good mare for breeding purposes he is too anxious to part with her if he can make a few pounds, retaining a comparatively worthless one in her stead, which reminds one of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. A great deal has been done towards improving the breeding of other kinds of stock, and with very praiseworthy and satisfactory results. Why not follow in the same track with the horse, which is so valuable to man?

The Best Horses—A Prize Essay.

If I were called upon to name the two requisites most necessary for a farmer to possess, in addition to a good farm, I should say a good wife and a good team, and when a young farmer becomes possessed of these he has made a good start on the road to success. While no industry of the farm pays better than raising good horses, none is more unprofitable than that of raising inferior ones. It costs but little more to raise a horse which, when six years old, will command a ready sale at $400 and $500, than one which can with difficulty be disposed of for $100, or than it does to raise a heifer or a steer which, at maturity, is worth $50 or $75. The best team for the farmer is one which will best answer all the purposes of the farm; plowing, hauling, taking the farmer and his family to town, or his boys and their sweethearts for a lively sleigh-ride, and, in addition to all this, will give him a pair of colts every year, which will earn their keep from the time they are two years old until they are sold for $800 or $1,000 at five or six. The team to do this is a pair of handsome bay mares, sixteen hands high, weighing 1,200 to 1,250 pounds each, with small, bony heads, large nostrils, broad foreheads, large, bright eyes, small, tapering ears, long necks, nicely arched, deep as they spring from the shoulders and small at the throat-latch; long, oblique shoulder-blades, moderately high withers; short backs, and deep but not overbroad chests, because a horse with a very wide breast, although usually of good constitution and great strength, is seldom a graceful or rapid trotter, is apt to have a "paddling" gait, and if used for road work will generally give out in the fore-legs from the extra strain put upon it by the weight of the b[illegible] chest. Our team must also have long muscular thighs; la[illegible] knees and other joints, short cannon (shin) bones; legs broad below the knees, and hocks with the sinews clearly defined, fetlocks free from long hair, long, moderately oblique pasterns, rather small, though not contracted feet, broad loins, wide, smooth hips, and long, full tails. They must have plenty of nervous energy, and good knee action; must be prompt, free drivers, capable of trotting a mile in four minutes; be fast walkers, and good, hearty eaters; must not "interfere," and must carry their heads well up without checks when on the road.

It will readily be seen that these mares are neither Clydesdales, Normans, Canadians, Arabians, thoroughbreds, nor trotters; but they are a team which will pull the plow through two acres of land in a day, will pull a ton, yes, two, if the roads are good, of produce to the villiage four miles off in less than an hour, and trot back with the empty wagon in half that time without distressing themselves or their driver. Should the farmer have a trip of twenty miles to make on business or pleasure, he can hitch them to his spring wagon, take his wife and children with him, and they need not be away from home more than three hours, or should he choose to go on horseback, he can mount one of the mares and enjoy a ride on a very fair saddle-horse. A team of Clydesdales may pull a heavier load at a dead drag; Canadians will stand more exposure and poorer fare; Arabians are better saddle-horses; thoroughbreds can outrun them; trotters, when hitched to a light buggy, can pass them on the road; but neither of these breeds combine anything like the desirable qualities for a farmer that the team which I described possesses; and when it becomes desirable to dispose of their produce, the colts of such mares will find a readier sale than those of any of the others, being exactly suited to the wants of the rich city gentleman for his family carriage, for which he must have a strong, handsome, showy team; and, as such teams are always scarce, he must pay a good price for them.

Large dray-horses usually bring remunerative prices; but few men will pay as much for a team to haul their bales of cotton or barrels of flour as they will for a team to draw their families in Central or Lincoln Park in winter, and at Newport and Long Branch in the summer, where each millionaire strives to outdo the others in the beauty and style of his carriage horses.

It will be useless for the farmers to try to get such horses as these for a very low price; but when he has found them, never mind the price. An extra hundred dollars or so invested in such a span will pay better interest than in the savings bank. When the farmer has obtained his team of mares let him look for a stallion of as nearly the same type as he can find. He must be full sixteen hands high, of good disposition, and have the bold, high-knee action which characterizes a fine carriage horse, for which rich buyers are willing to pay liberally. If this horse can trot in three minutes instead of four so much the better.—*A. L. Sardy, in Rural New Yorker.*

A correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, who has lately visited Maj. McDowell's farm, gives this sketch of Dictator: I carefully took my first look at the greatest sire of the age. I must say he is a much handsomer horse in every way than I expected to see. He stands 15¼ hands, and is a beautiful seal-brown. Although in his twenty-first year, he is remarkably well-preserved, in fact, does not show the least indication of old age. His head and neck are as finely finished as a gelding's; shoulders, middlepiece and quarters strong, muscular, and formed in proportion. He easily takes first place as a sire in the minds of a majority of Kentucky horsemen. Enemies he has; what man or horse of merit has not? But Dictator has so far ascended the ladder of fame that they cannot touch him.

A far more practical way of teaching kindness to dumb animals than the distribution of pamphlets has been inaugurated in England. It consists in giving prizes for the different classes of tradesmen's horses, and for the best-groomed animals and the best-harnessed. The prizes are awarded at what are called "processions," that is, horse parades, through the towns at which the show is given. These affairs have become wonderfully popular in the north country, where they originated. The first exhibition of the kind took place on Easter Monday, at New York. Upwards of 270 horses were entered and formed part of the procession.

The character of a man is pretty well indicated by the condition in which his horses are found. In no one place will the man of careless habits show them any quicker than in the appearance of his horses. There are generally exceptions to all rules, as there may be in this, but to a careful observer very few exceptions will appear. The man who is indolent enough to allow his horse to go in a rough, negligent way is generally indolent enough to neglect his business and his own personal appearance.

Chicken Training.

"More care is taken in the training of fighting cocks than was ever spent in getting Slugger Sullivan ready for a match," said an old chicken fancier in answer to the query of a Philadelphia reporter. The speaker handled the "birds" in nearly every prominent main that has been fought in or near the City of Brotherly Love. Neatly arranged coops, containing fine specimens of the feathered pugilists, occupy the whole of the third floor of his residence. When a match is arranged the training begins, and until the battles are fought the chickens are constantly under the trainers' direction. The first object is to harden the flesh and by exercise to increase their staying powers. This is done by running them back and forward on a wooden table by the pressure of the hand. They are then placed in a coop of sufficient dimensions to allow plenty of space for walking. After a certain amount of this exercise the chicken is weighed, and if its flesh has not been reduced enough to satisfy the trainer it is put through another process. The chicken is tossed several feet into the air and alights on a mattress placed upon the table. A hundred times, possibly, the feathered fighter goes up and down, when he is put in a dark but ventilated barrel. A couple of hours are allowed to elapse when he is again brought out, and two little soft balls fastened to his spurs. Another chicken is equipped in a like manner, and the two indulge in a sparring match. This continues several minutes, and while they strike each other viciously no harm can result unless one of the "gloves" flies off. A feature of the training is the feed given. If the chicken needs a little more weight he is fed on raw beef. Roasted corn and the white of hard boiled eggs are the principal articles of diet, with a loaf of spiced bread, containing eggs, sugar, rock candy and a variety of spices for dessert. The latter is eaten with relish. The maximum limit of weight for a fighting chicken is six pounds, while the minimum weight is four pounds.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 24, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Anteco, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Baywood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Fleetwood, E. S. Smith, San Jose.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS---EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Rancho del Paso.

For the first time since the San Jose Fair we have made a trip into the country. Others firmly fixed upon had to be given up, and so there was a good deal of novelty in being whirled along at a faster rate than the "local" is allowed to go, or Antevolo trot. The morning was beautiful. Out of bed when the gray of the dawn was breaking over the Contra Costa hills, the bay curtained with a neutral-tinted veil, and by-and-by the summit of Tamalpais was burnished with golden rays. A May morning in Oakland is the finest season of the whole year. That is an early morning, for generally the sun rises clear, and the air is as still as though there was shelter on every side. The ultra-early arising was occasioned by a desire to see how the Anteco-Lady Viva foal was getting along, as the Sacramento train does not leave Sixteenth street until half-past eight, but the youngster had not passed the first critical period in its life, and it might be that it would require assistance in the shape of an enema. Happily that was not necessary, so that anticipated trouble was not met, and the journey was commenced in high spirits. There is a potent attraction to us in a rapid rate. When twenty years younger a gallop on a horse that could run a bit and set the air whizzing in the ears was worth all the medicines, all the exhilarants in the drug-store, and the most enjoyable railway ride we ever experienced was in the cab of a locomotive, when miles were knocked off a good deal inside of a minute each, and, notwithstanding sharp curves, nineteen miles in twenty-two minutes. The Sacramento train does not run that fast, however, but the hills along side of the straits were bright in their emerald dress, and the little ravines and glens still more gayly bedecked with varied-hued blossoms and graceful shrubbery. The whole of the way crops looked splendidly, and in the vicinity of Davis the vines and fruit trees gave tokens of a bountiful yield. A capital lunch at the depot was a welcome adjunct to the pleasures of the day, for we are on full feed now, and the extra-early breakfast had been assimilated hours before. When we reached the "Arcade" the signal was sounded to prepare for the auction sale, and while the force was getting in readiness the stallions were shown, Echo, Algona, Alaska, and then came the king of "The Grant," Kyrle Daly. We were prepared to see a fine horse. When Mr. Reber imported him he wrote us a long letter filled with praises, and we knew that he had the knowledge to understand what a fine horse should be and the candor to write what he thought. Since his arrival there have been nothing but encomiums from all who had seen him, and therefore expectation was on tip-toe. For all the eulogies written and recited that we have read and heard he surpassed our imaginings. It is seldom that a horse sixteen-and-a-quarter hands in height, and with corresponding bulk, is found without coarseness in some portion. It may be the head, legs, or feet, and very frequently in large massive thoroughbreds there is a coaching look, something lacking, an absence of high "quality" that is such an essential in a really first-class thoroughbred. Kyrle Daly is full of quality. His head is admirable, intelligence demonstrated in the lustrous eye and wide forehead, beauty in the clearly cut muzzle, delicate nostrils, and strength in the massive jowl, with space enough between the jawbones to ensure the best opportunity for the air to pass unimpeded through the windpipe. The setting on of the head is perfect. The union between it and the neck is so delicately moulded that in any position there is grace and the whole neck from the poll to the shoulders is as perfect as we ever saw. The shoulders, too, are capital and the barrel faultless. The scapula is wide, the upper portion falling well back into the sway, the brisket prominent, and the "fork" is well filled with muscle. The muscles on each side of the backbone are tremendous rising like huge hempen cables, and we cannot recall any horse that equals him in this respect, excepting Joe Hooker. He has a rare "middle-piece" all through. The true ribs are deep, so as to afford ample play for the lungs, and the backribs are long, swelling into more of a circle, a sure indication of a strong constitution and a "good feeder." The quarters are immense, long and deep, the framework covered with a mass of muscles without a particle of cloddiness. Arms and gaskins are large, and the tendons which convey the immense power indicated to the motors are as clean as a steel rod. Hocks and knees are strong, without a particle of puffiness, the ligaments showing clearly. The cannon bones are of good size, the back tendons so large as to give good width, and the fetlocks with plenty of "spring," and of just the proper length to be in harmony with the other parts of the limbs. His color is as good as can be, a blood bay with black points. He can scarcely fail to get race-horses of the highest class, as his blood is just right to mingle with that which prevails here. He has a double cross of Waxy on either side, in fact his sire Artillery had two strains of Waxy through Whalebone, and his dam Colleen Rhue had one of Whalebone and two of Whisker brother to Whalebone, so that there are five crosses of Waxy, the best grandson of English Eclipse.

It may appear a singular claim to assert that no matter how successful Kyrle Daly may be as the getter of race-horses, that there will be a still greater value to the Pacific coast in his services outside of the legitimate sphere of a blood-horse. Though he is likely to be restricted to thoroughbred mares, there will be sons who will follow his form, and, without doubt, of equal size. These united with mares of the same stamp, as the three and four-year-old geldings brought from Stockdale, will produce the finest big horses for coach, carriage, and business purposes. Coachers and carriage horses will predominate, and of such a class as will command a price at home and abroad that will made the rearing of them the most certainly remunerative of any department of horse-breeding. With a portion of the quality of the paternal side, the style, size, and action of the maternal, hundreds of pairs can be marketed every year in the cities of the East, and prices obtained that it would appear extravagant to prophesy at the present time.

It was late when we returned to Sacramento. Early the next morning, however, when we accompanied Captain Harris in a drive back. We have oftentimes dilated on the beauty of the early mornings at Sacramento. Pages could be filled with description, and then the sketch form merely outlines. The city is a garden of rare flowers and still rarer shrubbery and vines. Villas and cottages adorned with grounds and plats of wonderful beauty, and when there is not space enough for that there are masses of climbers which cover trellises and hang in brilliant festoons from the eaves, transforming even plain little houses into bowers of loveliness.

Were it not for the slickens-tainted color of the water there would be a strong resemblance in the American river, viewed from the bridge, and portions of the upper Mississippi. Islands covered with a dense growth of willows and cottonwood, submerged bottoms and low banks. There is a change of scene in a short distance, and when on the territory of Rancho del Paso the transformation is complete. Undulating plains, anomalous as that may be, with groups of trees, chiefly live oaks, and white oaks, many of them gracefully draped with mistletoe. The herbage is short, though dense, and the "goldenfoot" of twenty thousand sheep are enriching it every year. There is scarcely a waste acre on the whole forty thousand. Further up the stream, where the breeding stock is kept, the bottom along the river is set to alfalfa two thousand acres, green as an "emerant sea" the whole of the year. It will be difficult to find a better natural location for a breeding farm, and the improvements are substantial and well adapted for the purpose. The training track is very good, the intention being to use the outer a mile in circuit for training the trotters; an inner is being constructed for the race-horse. Trials and fast work will be given on the main track and the soil is such that it can easily be prepared for either gallopers or trotters. The stabling is admirably arranged, securing complete ventilation without incurring any danger from drafts when "cooling out."

We were very much pleased and somewhat surprised to meet Captain T. G. Moore of Kentucky, who will take charge of the thoroughbreds in training, and a general supervision of that branch of the horse department at Rancho del Paso. It is safe to say that Captain Moore has had more experience with race-horses than any man in the United States. Though still as vigorous as ever, for upwards of forty years he has been an active participant on the turf, owning and handling many of the very best with consummate ability. We doubt if there is a race-course of any prominence between San Francisco and New York, and Chicago and Galveston, that he has not visited, and not only visited but raced his horses upon. When the Rancho del Paso horses return from the Eastern tour there will be lively times on the course among the "grand old oaks," and with the captain to train and manage "the stable" will be formidable at any "gathering of the clans."

As we allude to the sale in another column it is enough to say that the return trip was equally pleasant as when outward bound, though we greatly regretted the inability to stay for a day or two longer, in order to see the mares and foals which are kept some five miles away from the training grounds.

Department of Agriculture.

We are highly gratified that the suggestions of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, in relation to the necessity of a department of agriculture with a member of the cabinet at the head of it, meets with unanimous approval. Not a dissenting voice that we have heard, and such a general concurrence that it is evident that it can be carried through. While the justice of the measure is conceded, there is danger that among "politicians" there will not be a hearty effort, and hence it is important that delegates be chosen who are identified with the interests depending. Every state and territory are interested, none more so than California. Not another has such a diversity of products, not a member of the Union that has the same promise of a glorious future, and yet all this promise may be so curbed by legislation as to retard development, and laws that are inimical throw encumbrances in the way which will cripple, and it may be destroy. There is little question that with proper encouragement the grape interest will dominate any other branch of rural economy, and with some assistance in the way of "protection," and a guarantee that protection will be the policy for a sufficient length of time, the planting of vineyards will increase in nearly arithmetical progression, and for every acre planted in 1884 there will be ten in 1890, and when the twentieth century is ushered in, the hill-slopes will be green with the thick foliage of the vine, and the plains adapted to the culture of the grape a mass of the richly-colored bunches. Twenty-five years hence California will be the great wine-producing country of the world, if laws are passed that will encourage development. No matter how extreme are the ideas of a man regarding "free-trade," it will be a bigoted believer in the doctrine who will deny the propriety of placing a modified embargo on the adulterations of European wine-makers. Probably nine-tenths of the voters of the United States who are engaged in agriculture, or dependent on what the land brings forth, are in favor of a modification of the revenue laws. So far, this class has been subjected to other interests of less importance, and forced to pay tribute to manufacturers and speculators. Though there are conflicting views among those who follow different branches of farming, there are no valid reasons why there should not be harmony. The large grain grower can look with equanimity on a tariff which will encourage the vineyardist and sheep-owner when he can purchase the machinery for his farm at a lower price. But in order to obtain laws that will harmonize the differences that exist, there must be a better knowledge of what is needed to reconcile the farmers of the whole country, and nothing will be so effective as a department of agriculture, the head of which will have a voice in the councils of the President. In presenting the tariff for an illustration, it is not the

intention to advocate either protection or free trade. That is used on account of the whole of the United States being interested, and is of general and great importance, though perhaps, not more so than state laws which levy direct taxation. Even then there will be a better foundation to build home laws upon. there will be a clearer understanding of the position agriculturists occupy, and a more thorough knowledge of the questions at issue. As the country is at present, the cities and large towns control the political field. The massing of voters in a dense body give "bosses" the opportunity. It is not beyond possibility that one man in the city of New York will have the power to dictate who shall be the the next president, and that power will be exercised without a thought of the welfare of the country, the whole aim being the aggrandizement of the clique which he leads. It is of more importance to this class to secure the control of the city than bother about national affairs, and they are enabled to make bargains through the potency of the balance of power in their hands. When there is more independence among the rural population; when in place of being bound hand and foot with a name; when in lieu of a blind adherence to party there is a determination to throw off the shackles of servitude; when they become aware that the bondage in which they are held is through being led supinely by an abstract idea, the doom of the big and little bosses is sealed. It may be that we anticipate too much good from the organization of a department of the government commensurate with the interests to be guarded. Still, we have an implicit faith that it will accomplish a great deal in many ways. It must be beyond domination from any other department, and not made subservient to policies. When the products of this country are excluded by nations there must be firmness to sustain the producers, though the Secretary of State would rather bow and apologize, submit and cringe, snub the minister who sincerely labored for his country, and who would fain have ordered a recall had he the courage to do so. It must be placed beyond the guardianship of claw-hammer coats and white neck ties. It must represent the men of the country, and not only represent but aid in educating them to a proper understanding of their rights and how to maintain them.

With a delegation from California, pledged to do all in their power to effect the object, the first step is taken. A fair start, and the race will be won.

J. B. Haggin's Auction Sale.

Elsewhere will be found a list of the horses sold, and the prices they brought at the auction sale at Rancho del Paso, Friday and Saturday of last week. It was one of the most notable sales ever known in California, and in some respects is without precedent in any section of the country. The most striking feature was the Stockdale contingent of three and four-year-old geldings, which for size, style, form and action, we never saw equaled. A great majority of them from 16 to 16¾ hands, with plenty of bone and muscle, and quite a number with finish enough for carriage horses. These are the get of Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.: Dana, Norwood, Western, Dickens, Kentucky and Bismarck. As Geo. M. Patchen is the sire of Sam Purdy, Starr King, San Bruno, Susie and Shoe Fly, with records in the twenties, and a whole lot of horses that could trot nearly as fast, it is not surprising that his sons foaled in Kern county showed a step that gave promise of speed. Norwood is a grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Kentucky and Dana descend from Whipple's Hambletonian, so that two of the great families of trotters were represented by the stalwart youngsters from Stockdale. It is not fair, however, to give all the credit to the sires. The dams are also superior, and the blood of California Belmont, Lodi, Rifleman etc., give finish and wiriness of texture in the muscles and tendons, and lustre to the coat.

It would be superfluous to comment on the prices further than to refer to the list, excepting to note that the prices run nearly as uniform as the animals. The pleasant feature was the mutual satisfaction of seller and buyer. Mr. Haggin realized larger prices than he anticipated. Purchasers were well pleased at obtaining animals so superior to the usual run, and offers of a liberal advance refused.

Saturday's sale, trotting youngsters, opened rather dull, but after a few were disposed of bidders appeared to recognize that great bargains were secured, and taken altogether the average was very good. That many of them will prove fast trotters is as certain as the future of youngsters can be predicated. Some are fast already, and in our opinion those which brought the most money were the cheapest. We are not given to prophetic announcements, but if Dixie, Pasha, Miss Muffin and Elsa among the two-year-olds do not "conquer fame," we will be much surprised, while so many of the yearlings showed capacity that we will not risk vaticinations which are so likely to be overthrown by the revelations of the future.

The sale was admirably managed. Killip & Co., gave it proper publicity, and Whitehead added to his reputation as an auctioneer. Mackey and Timmins carried out their part of the programme splendidly, and the only thing lacking was a few of Dr. Herrs pupils to handle the stock a couple of weeks and show them "to the bridle" when the bidding was progressing. Mr. Haggin has determined to hold annual auction sales, and he informs us that in the interum none will be disposed of. This will insure against calling, and the best guarantee to purchasers that they will have the choice of the lot. There could not be a "squarer" sale. Not a suspicion of by-bidding, and when the manager of Rancho del Paso bought a filly which he knew was going far below her value, at Mr. Haggin's request, she was offered again so that there should not be any suspicion of going contrary to the averments. The characters of the stock and the fairness exhibited will induce a largely increased attendance at subsequent sales, attracting buyers from all parts of the country.

Oakland Trotting Park.

Since writing the article in relation to the Oakland Trotting Park, that appeared in the *Breeder and Sportsman* of last week, we have made a rough estimate of the lumber used in the fences, stables, sheds and pens, and there must be one quarter of a million feet, perhaps a good deal more. When it was resolved to hold the Golden Gate Fair there, Mr. Wiard agreed to build some extra stalls and pens. The bill for the lumber at this one time was $5,000, and the building was a trifle in comparison with the whole of the work done. For a fair-ground and race-course the improvements are well worth $30,000, and paradoxical as it may appear, if the land were entirely bare it would sell more readily. Sixty acres so eligibly situated, and without any improvements, would be held so cheap at $1,500 an acre, that purchasers would seize the opportunity to purchase it in subdivisions. Had we thought of it before buying the place where we live—though we got it far below its rated value—$3,000 would have been cheerfully given for an acre anywhere within the bounds included in the bond. That would make asquare of over two hundred and eight feet, whereas we paid $2,100 for a trifle more than one hundred and twenty-five feet square, and the same amount expended in buildings, $3,000, would make the acre a cheap property at $10,000. Adjoining the track is the "Cricket grounds," which Mr. Emery valued three years ago at $20,000, and which, in all probability, he would not sell now for less than $30,000. There is a little over six acres in the enclosure. There is not a real-estate "expert" in oakland who would rate the property as low as $1,500 per acre without improvements, and the value of these, apart from retaining the property for the uses implied, can readily be calculated. When the contemplated additions are made the property will rent for at least $6,000 per annum. This will pay taxes, interest on $50,000, and leave a balance to keep up repairs. With fifty per cent. of the capital stock paid in, the remainder can be borrowed at less than six per cent., including mortgage tax, and there is not the least doubt that when ten years elapse the shares will have trebled in value. As a speculation, without a possibility of risk, it is certainly attractive. To those who are engaged in breeding there are still stronger inducements, and to the residents of Oakland, Alameda and Contra Costa counties the success of the project is of still greater moment.

Anteeo Foals.

The first test of a sire Anteeo has successfully passed. The few foals we have seen by him are remarkably fine. Not one that will not command attention from the most critical, and those we have heard of, with one exception, their owners pronounced "the best in the world." So much are they thought of that though the intentions were to send the mares to Santa Rosa the risk was considered too great to send them away from home so far, and Director, Monroe Chief and others got the benefit. Had Anteeo remained in Oakland there would have been applications for at least one hundred, and without detriment to his powers three-quarters of these could have been accomodated. As nearly as we can figure we have heard of forty foals with only six fillies. This preponderance of colts is something unusual, and another good feature all are bays, though some, when they shed, may be brown. The 15th instant Lady Viva had a filly foal, and though somewhat disappointed in the sex, it would take a heap of money to buy it. Had it been a colt the intention was, when old enough, to mate it with a high-class thoroughbred mare, and a few generations in this way would reduce the black blood and increase the blue until there would be an approach to the lapis lazuli tint. Lady Viva has a double strain of the most fashionable blood in England, that of Newminster, as both her sire and dam are by Hurrah, and the dam of Hurrah was by Bay Middleton. But in addition to this her trotting action is capital, and she can show a fair rate of speed at that gait. With high blood, proper action and some trotting speed in the dam, capacity to trot fast in the sire, we have no fears in the progeny failing to justify any reasonable expections.

Malcolm.

A grand horse is this stalwart son of Bonnie Scotland Grand in his own right, as he ran more fast heats of a mile than any horse of his day or to his time; grand in form, and now he is gaining distinction from the performances of his progeny in the second generation. The only thoroughbred daughters we are acquainted with are Marion and Roxaline, both of which we bred, their dam Maggie Mitchell by imp. Yorkshire, and their grandam Charmer by imp. Glencoe. Marion is the crack broodmare of the Rancho del Rio Stud, and every colt of hers that has been trained is a "sure enough race-horse." Duke, Duchess and Prince of Norfolk have demonstrated their capacity beyond question, and a yearling and suckling of the royal horse show a form that betokens equal excellence. Wednesday last Princess, the four-year-old daughter of Roxaline, ran at Louisville five furlongs in 1:01, Premium getting third position. Princess has run in the neighborhood of sixty races within the last ten months' with probably thirty "brackets" to her credit. Should she escape ailments she will accomplish at least one hundred starts before the first of January, 1885. So far her work is without precedent in the history of the turf, with a likelihood of being still more wonderful. Could Macolm mares be obtained now, there would be plenty of demand for them, and it is a great misfortune that his services were limited to so few thoroughbreds. We sold Malcolm to P. Gansel, Hyde Park, and it may be that he is still alive, and if so is well worthy of further trial. He is twenty-one.

Bay District Entries.

The day the entries to the purses of the Bay District Trotting Meeting, commencing next Saturday, close. In order that the classes shall not be overlooked they are repeated on this page. The purses are liberal, and the classification such as to justify the expectation of a liberal response in the way of entries. The track will be kept in the best possible condition, and the officers of the association will do all in their power to give satisfaction to owners and drivers. This "goes without saying" to all who are acquainted with the gentlemen in charge, and no endorsement is required by those who have participated in the popular meetings which they have had in charge.

May 31st, 2:27 class—Purse $750; divided $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse.

June 4th, 3-min. class—Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

June 7th, 2:22 class—Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

June 11th, 2:40 class—Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

June 14th, Free-for-all—Purse $1,000; divided $650, to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse.

June 21st, 2:24 class—Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness. National rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

In every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.

Dr. E. H. Pardee on Rifle.

There have been many inquiries directed to this office, and still a greater number received by the author for the cause of the break in the articles. Every one included a petition that they be resumed, and we are happy to state that the wish will soon be gratified. Dr. Pardee has been indisposed for several weeks, a great part of the time seriously ill, but with the advent of warm weather his health is much improved, and now that he is able to send his high-headed chestnut at a thirty clip down the road, and beat with consummate ease the big black of Mr. B——e, Captain W——n, and all of the road-drivers of Oakland, it will only be a short time to perfect his condition for the work. These articles have attracted a great deal of attention from the devotees of the rifle in all sections of the country, eliciting encomiums all around. Among others there have been inquires from Australia and India, and many of our readers in these far-away lands have signified their approbation of the thorough handling of the subject.

P. C. B.-H. A.

There was a meeting of the Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association on Monday last, and among other things considered was a petition in regard to the expulsion of the riders of Jou-Jou and Harry Rose at the late meeting on the Oakland Course. Inasmuch as that meeting was run under the management of a "lessee," it was unanimously held that any rulings off by the judges could not be recognized by the association, and no action was taken on the petition. We understand that the judges after reviewing the evidence, concluded that they were in error in some points connected with the case, and have reinstated the parties implicated.

The Bay District Association will give a fall meeting as an antiatory of the circuit. The dates claimed are Saturday, August 9th, Wednesday 13th, Saturday 16th, Wednesday 20th and Saturday 23d.

HERD AND SWINE.

Ergot.

The following notes regarding the origin and effect of ergot in grass and grain is from the English *Live Stock Journal*:

Ergot is a cause of sudden and premature birth and abortion in animals. Being more or less common on nearly all grasses in meadows and permanent pastures, and especially on rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) and its numerous varieties, it is almost impossible to calculate the damage and loss it sometimes causes. Farmers and breeders are to often quite unaware of the presence of this pest, and if they see it they too frequently know nothing of its meaning. It should, however, be most carefully sought for in meadows and pastures, and wherever seen destroyed. It is not always easy to see it on the smaller grasses, for not only is it frequently very small in size, but it is often entirely enclosed in the chaffy scales of the grasses. Breeders have in some instances recorded an annual loss of £400 from ergoted grasses alone. Its other effects on animals are sloughing of the flesh, rotting of the extremities and gangrenous inflammations. In cases where man himself has continually eaten bread made of ergoted rye the result has been fatal gangrene, the rotting away of the limbs at the joints, beginning at the extremities, and death. It also causes the loss of hearing and speech, and in the case of birds fed with ergoted food the tongue has rotted away at the extremity. A case is reported in the Philosophical Transactions for 1762, probably caused by ergot of wheat, where the flesh from the leg of a young woman speedily putrified and fell from the bones, leaving the leg bones bare, the foot falling off at the same time. The mother of this woman lost both her feet, the leg-bones became bare, and both legs fell off; the second daughter lost one foot, the third daughter lost a foot, a son lost both legs at the knees, the next son lost both feet at the ankles. At one time it was supposed that wheat did not produce ergots, but such is by no means the case, as the ergots are often small and hidden in the chaffy husks of the ear; when, too, they agree in size with the grains of wheat, as they often do, they are commonly overlooked. To the farmer ergot signifies abortion and slipping of the young in his herds and flocks.

Our practical readers will no doubt wish specially to know how to prevent attacks of this dangerous nuisance on their cereal crops and meadow and pasture grasses. There are two ways, one is to avoid planting ergots with the seed, the other is to pass a sharp scythe over the heads of grasses at the time of flowering, for if there are no grass flowers there can be no positions on which the ergot spores can fix themselves. It is not always easy to remove ergots, as some are the same in size, if not in color, with the seeds themselves; some ergots, too, so closely resemble the dung of mice that they get overlooked. However, with care, judicious sifting and well-directed examination, nearly all ergots may be removed by careful and honorable seed merchants. When a crop is once ergoted, special care should be taken not to let the ergots fall to the ground and so reproduce ergot the following year. An ergoted crop should not, if possible, be followed by cereals or grasses the following season. Ergots, as a rule, live for one year only. There is in this case, of course, as in all others, danger of infection from neighboring crops or infected grasses of field sides; but if all farmers would be equally careful, and all seed merchants equally painstaking for the exclusion of ergot, a marked improvement would be the result. As we said before, one of the worst features connected with ergot is —the results only are felt, for, as a rule, agriculturists know far too little of the common and dangerous foe we have here described.

Increasing Lean Meat in Pigs.

We may well suppose that the habit of the pig in laying on an excessive quantity of fat has been caused by long and excessive feeding of fat-producing food, and it is not likely that any sudden transformation could be brought about; but it is well-known that the pigs of different countries differ in respect to fat. We have only to contrast fattened pigs of this country with those in Canada. There pork is fattened partly upon barley, but largely upon peas, a highly nitrogenous food, yielding a large proportion of muscle, and our pigs are fattened almost wholly upon corn, an excessively starchy and fattening food. The Canadian pork has a much larger proportion of lean meat, and less lard. The difference is very marked, so much so that in a market supplied with both kinds, purchasers easily select the one or the other as desired. Wild hogs do not have such excess of fat, and the southern hog, which is grown much slower than those in the northern and western states, and fed much less corn, is comparatively lean.

There can, therefore, be little doubt that the habit of depositing this excess of fat is caused by long-continued feeding adapted to that end. The hog is naturally a grass and root-eating animal, and in its domestication is fed almost wholly, in this country, upon concentrated food. Hogs fed upon skimmed milk have a less proportion of fat than those fed upon corn. If young pigs are kept upon food that will grow the muscles and bones, and develop a rangy frame, they will possess so much muscle when half grown that a moderate length of time in fattening, even on corn, will not pile on an excessive amount of fat.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Frequent Milkings.

The influence of the frequency with which milking is practiced during a period of twenty-four hours, both upon the animal and upon the milk, has been extensively discussed, and still remains far from being settled. Whatever may throw light upon it, or furnish facts that may find practical application upon the farms, must be received with gratification on every hand. The results of experiments of Erlenmeyer will, therefore, be considered with no little interest by those engaged in the dairy industries.

This able investigator made a series of experiments and observations with milking and feeding, to determine first the influence of the feed, and second the influence of the frequency of milking, or the time intervening between the several milkings upon the quality of the product. Contrary to the opinion accepted to no small extent, he concludes, from the first part of his work, that the quantity of milk produced depends not only on the activity of the glands but upon the quality and quantity of the food administered as well. When the animals are subject to three daily milkings, that drawn in the morning is greater in volume, but poorer in the valuable constituents, especially fat, than that drawn at other times. This is accounted for by the longer time intervening between the milkings. The milk drawn at midday is fat, and is, therefore, preferable to that drawn at other times.

The whole subject is worthy of further and more thorough examination than it has already received, and there will doubtless be found in it much of interest and value for dairymen of every class.

To Keep Hogs Healthy.

Keep your hogs in good, clean fields; give them access to pure water, even though you should be compelled to dig a deep well for that purpose—a good pump and plenty of suitable troughs, cleansed every week, will cost but little, and will always prove a valuable outlay. Provide, also, in the dryest part of the field, a good shelter both from sun and rain. A few rails properly arranged, two or three feet from the ground, covered with a stack of straw or coarse prairie grass, will be an attractive place for the entire drove. In troughs near by their resting places, two or three times each week, place a composition of salt, soda, red pepper and ginger. To four parts of the first two articles add one part of the latter. Our common red pepper will do very well. They should, however, be well pulverized, and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. Most healthy animals will readily devour salt. To obtain it they will also take the alkali and stimulant. The compound will not injure bird, beast, fish or man. It is not offered as a patent remedy, but simply as a preventive of the injurious effects of foul gases and the pestiferous filth in which hogs have been allowed to wallow. Continue their usual summer feed, whether clover, bran, meal or corn. —*Drovers' Journal.*

A movement is on foot in the east to compel the manufacturers of bogus butter to color their product pink instead of yellow.

SHEEP

Shearing in Australia.

The following is from a series of articles on sheep husbandry in the colonies, contributed to the *Breeder's Gazette* by Hon. A. M. Garland:

All shearing is done under contract—not alone as to the price to be paid, but as to the manner in which the work is to be performed. Each man before beginning work is required to sign an agreement, in which is stated the compensation expected, and by which he obligates himself to remain until all the sheep on the station are sheared. If he voluntarily leaves, or is discharged for incompetent work, or violation of any of the rules of the barn, he is to accept as payment about two-thirds the amount that would otherwise be his due. The pay for shearing is now generally 20 shillings per 100 sheep, say $5. Out of this the workman is to board himself, the employer obligating himself to furnish provisions at stated prices. The cook is paid by an equal assessment on all the shearers. This arrangement does away with the annoyance often experienced on ranches in the United States by reason of workmen complaining of the fair provided for them. The squad of Australian shearers have everything on their table that they choose to pay for, and know in advance of ordering it just what it will cost, and, in consequence, no complaint is heard. All helpers about the barn, as well as the rollers and assorters, are paid by the week, and are boarded by the employer. These live with the shearers, and the proportion of expense falling to them is charged to and assumed by the employer. Baling is also done by contract, the owner supplying all necessary facilities. Three men work at this, and when once down to business will bale, weigh and properly mark the fleeces taken off by fifty shearers, say 3,000 to 3,500 sheep per day.

The tables on which the fleeces are rolled are made of slats about one inch square, placed with one corner upward—the openings at the narrowest part about half an inch wide. The boy who brings the fleece to the table, with a dexterous throw allows it to fall inside down, and stretched to its fullest extent possible without breaking. This frees the detached locks, considerable dust and the short particles made by second cuts of the shears, which fall into the bin beneath the table. At each table are three men—one to roll the fleece, when the other two, standing at either side of him, have skirted it. This is done by tearing off the neck, flanks and so much of the extremities as fail to carry wool not uniform with the body of the fleece. The belly wool is detached by the shearer, and goes to the bin of pieces.

As a rule, no string is used, the loose end of each fleece being tucked in to hold it in position. I found an exception to this in a few barns, where a single strand of white linen twine, not larger than druggist's twine, was tied once around the fleece.

From the rolling table the fleece passes to that of the sorter, who indicates the bin into which it is to be placed to await baling. Usually three, though sometimes four, lots are made —the differences hinging on fineness, length, and strength of fibre.

I have been thus explicit from the fact that, in my opinion, much of the popularity of Australian wools arises from the manner of their preparation. It will be noted from the foregoing that when the Australian fleece is put on the market it contains nothing but body wool, is freed from all skirtings and such short particles as the careless shearer is sure to make, and is exposed to no shrinkage on account of twine. Not this alone, but all the wool in any given lot, is uniform, having been assorted by an expert, and its grade marked on the bale. I have before noted that bellies, skirts and all loose wools are generally washed at establishments making that work a business; but whether washed or not, are baled and put on market as "pieces." The assorting is not only according to grade—the wool from each age and sex of sheep is also separated. Thus there goes out from the station the different grades from wethers, ewes, hoggets, etc. The lambs' wool, of course, is kept to itself.

There may be a difference of opinion as to whether all these precautions and manipulations, dictated by the buyer and in the line of suggestions, that yearly come to American wool-growers from the purchasers of their product, are really for the interest of the flock-owner. This is a question that I shall not here attempt to answer. Certainly a majority of Australian wool-growers believe they are well paid for the labor and care necessary to place their clips in the admirable condition in which they are marketed. If this was not so, they would pursue a different policy, for a more practical class of men I have never met. They have the courage to spend any amount of money, when beyond such expenditure they see an improvement in the standard of their flocks or the carrying capacity of their runs. One thing seems certain—the systematic care and honesty with which their wools are prepared insure for them a popularity in every market, and ready buyers at such prices as can be paid.

Brood-ewes that will have early lambs are better in a yard and shed by themselves, as they need a more generous feeding than those coming in later.

It is reported that 8 per cent. of the sheep in Polk county, Oregon, were killed by coyotes last year.

Bloat in Cattle.

For this difficulty so common in alfalfa pastures many remedies have been formulated of all degrees of efficacy. The veterinary asserts that the prompt administration of three drachms of chloride of lime will give the necessary relief. The favorite French remedy is ammonia. The volatile spirit of ammonia gives instantaneous relief, its action being chemical, in decomposing the gas in the animal's stomach by fermentation. The dose for a cow or ox is a tablespoonful, diluted in water or any convenient liquid. If not effectual, repeat the dose. In the early stages a stick put between the animals jaws and held there like the bit of a bridle will generally be sufficient, the stick to be large enough to keep the jaws well apart.

In severe cases the paunch must be punctured. This may be done with a sharp-pointed knife, but veterinary surgeons use an instrument called a trochar. The incision must be made through the left flank, about three inches below the spinal column, and midway between the hips and the last rib. A small tube or quill must be inserted to permit the gas to escape. But this is such a difficult operation that when the paunch is to be punctured the farmer should undertake it himself only when it is impossible to procure a surgeon, and not till he is satisfied all other remedies will fail.

FISH.

The first thing we have to notice this week, in the absence of any very startling news from the interior streams, is the late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, at which some good points on fish and fishermen were made. The paper of J. D. Redding, though containing nothing especially new, was full of sound sense. This young gentleman has a better chance of doing good, if doing good in his day and generation is really his desire, in the Academy of Sciences than among his colleagues of the Fish Commission. In the latter body of officials the people generally have lost all hope, which an active protection of Sacramento river to the exclusion of all other points will not revive, as the impression is wide spread that there are certain interests there which it pays somebody to protect. If, as Mr. Redding says, the waters of California may be made equal to any in the world for variety and excellence in their fish, that desirable result can only come from continued planting, cultivation and protection. Suppose the Fish Commission has planted 15,000,000 young salmon within the last ten years, the great benefit of such a gift has gone to alien pirates, thieving Chinese and voracious sea lions from the want of energetic and common-sense protection. Fish cultivation of necessity implies protection ere it becomes a blessing to the people. Otherwise it is a useless expenditure of public money. For the want of this protection we doubt if the product of these 15,000,000 young salmon has cheapened the fish food of the masses to any appreciable extent. But we never desire to be unjust to any body of officers. For an honest, vigorous, commercial protection of our fish, which shall insure to the benefit of our own citizens, the Fish Commissioners are responsible, for it is strictly their duty to enforce that protection. If the present appropriation is not sufficient, we conscientiously commend the step they propose to take immediately, of exacting a license from every market fisherman, which in gross will amount to $20,000 a year. This is a step we advocated years ago. The alien pirates and Chinese thieves should be made to take out a license, on every principle of justice, the same as our peddlers on the streets, before they are allowed to fish in our public waters. This is a grand forward movement with the Commissioners, for its benefits will be endless, especially in reference to enforcing protection. In concluding his paper Mr. Redding said he thought the time had come when a greater protection should be extended to our fish, and that their wanton destruction by Chinamen should be deemed a felony instead of a misdemeanor. Let us be thankful for this progress of conviction. It is always pleasant to record it among officials. With more firmness of purpose, and a keener vision, however, the conviction might have been reached some years ago. Now, let the Commissioner alone, if not with his colleagues, go before the next Legislature, clothed with official influence, and ask what he thinks to be right in justice to our people. He will lose no honor by doing so.

The Sea Lions.

Much complaint is being made on all sides about the ravages of these voracious and ferocious brutes. It is said, by those who claim to know, that at least two thousand sea lions are now marauding our public waters, especially gathering round the heads after food, when the tide flows and ebbs. This large number is kept up because it benefits the proprietor of the Cliff House by pleasing his visitors. Such reason does not justify an unlimited and criminal destruction of our fish. Apart from the actual injury inflicted upon our fishermen and canneries, which is immense, we have been taking points for two months back on the amount of fish consumed by these animals. Mr. Woodward, of the Gardens, estimates the food of one seal, in captivity even, at 25 pounds a day. In the water, at large, it is probably 60 or 70 pounds. Let us put it at 45 pounds a day. This makes 335 pounds a week; 1,440 pounds a month; 4,413,600 a year to the single fish. This again multiplied by 2,000, the alleged number of sea lions ravaging our fish stock, makes the destruction of our fish, big and little, for nothing comes wrong to their mouths any more than to the Chinamen's net, 882,720,000 pounds for the year lost to commerce and domestic use. It is the duty of the Legislature, not the Commissioners, to give us relief in this respect. Of course, we cannot get rid of all the sea lions any more than all tho Chinamen, but by a united effort we can cut the number down, and the figures given show the benefit it will be to the people.

The Russian River *Flag* says, T. J. Riley, S. J. Hall, Al. Wright and Dr. Bibble were out fishing last Monday week, and caught 435 *splendid* trout. In the early season there are good trout to be caught in that section, especially if people go to the Pyramid district, but for 435 splendid trout to be taken at one time, we doubt altogether. It is a pity the patent fishing rod we spoke of last week is not in existence round Healdsburg, for then we would get the exact character of those 435 fish.

Messrs. Benn and Butler of this city caught 150 trout on Sonoma Creek last Sunday. A friend, more candid than most trout fishers, informed us he saw several parties on Lagunitas with about seventy trout amongst them, and there was not *one* fish in the lot that would reach six inches in length. Whence this rage for fingerlings?

During the current week a number of Oakland gentlemen fixed up their fishing pack, and left for the different streams in Alameda county for a few day's sport.

A nomadic angler write us that he found excellent trout fishing in the vicinity of Allen Springs, Lake county, where he also found that the hotel, now under a new management, was quite to his liking. Allen Springs are reached by the Northern railway to Williams, and thence by stage.

Mr. W. J. Shreve had a fine day's trout fishing in the neighborhood of Spanishtown last week, catching 108 good fish, many of them being very large ones, and all of them pure trout without any mixture of salmon.

The largest brook trout known ever to be caught weighed eleven and a half pounds. Mr. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner, very properly had a model taken of this rare fish.

Bay fishing was again generally poor during the week. A fair catch of rock cod, however was made at Tiburon.

The New Temple at Los Angeles.

That Los Angeles never does anything until she gets a good ready, and then does it in the very best of style, was never more fully illustrated than in the erection of her new theatre on Main street, just below First. This magnificent palace of amusement is being built by our deservedly popular citizen, Mr. O. W. Childs, under the management and direction of Col. A. M. Gray, who, after buidling eight theatres in the State, all of which having given perfect satisfaction, pronounces this one of the finest and most perfectly constructed in all its appointments of any theatre in the State. The entrance from the street is a grand conservatory of itself 18x 80 feet, beautifully ornamented and furnished, opening at the rear into a grand court 24x65 feet and surmounted by a skylight 14x56 feet, and 70 feet above the floor. This court is handsomely ornamented and frescoed, and otherwise embellished with two bronze fountains and numerous tropical plants and flowers culled from the extensive exotic gardens of the proprietor. From this court on either side leads the stairs to the gallery, and opposite the main entrance are three wide double doors leading into the auditorium. The entire seating capacity is 1,500 roomy chairs, being made to order, considerable wider than the regulation size, besides the elevations being six inches wider than in any other theatre in the State—you see Los Angeles is a big country and its citizens must have lots of room. The divisions of the auditorium are four private boxes, draped in silk plush crimson and gold, an orchestra, dress circle and gallery. The interior is exceedingly rich, finished in ebony, maroon and gold, with handsomely frescoed ceilings and dome with stained glass windows on either side. The stage opening is 30x40 feet, richly embellished and draped, and fitted with a handsome curtain painted by the renowned Voegtlin, and instead of rolling in the usual way it is raised bodily on weights. The subject is Midsummer Night's Dream. The stage is 40 feet in depth by 72 feet in width, 40 feet to rigging loft and 70 feet entire heighth. The floor besides being furnished with all the regulation traps, is so arranged in sections that any portion or portions can be removed at will, producing wells, bridges and caverns of any size desired. It is most admirably lighted with both gas and electricity, has both rear and side entrances, and supplied with 13 dressing rooms. It is at present furnished with 25 sets of flats and wings, as well as numerous set pieces of various kinds. The location of this theatre, together with the liberal plan of its construction, has given it the most perfect ventilation that we have ever witnessed, and its egress both for comfort and in case of necessity is liberal even to prodigality, being 42 feet in width from the auditorium and 24 feet from the gallery. This temple of amusement is to be opened to the public on the 26th inst., by the talented M'lle Rhea and Company, for a season of one week.

As to Mr. Childs, whose interprise and liberality has given Los Angeles this beautiful structure, words of praise are unnecessary, his reputation is co-extensive with the boundaries of the Pacific slope, being one of its first American settlers, and always found in the front ranks of those working for its interest and advancement, and while he has, though his energy and remarkable foresight, accumulated a good share of this worlds treasures, his purse has always been the first to be opened to every enterprise in furtherance of the public good. P.

Los Angeles, May 20, 1884.

The Vanderbilts and Their Trotters.

A reporter on the New York *Morning Journal* gossips as follows of a collection of millionaries and high-priced trotters, seen recently on the road to Fleetwood Park:

At least $300,000,000 in capital and $200,000 in horseflesh could be seen at Fleetwood Park yesterday. But the most enjoyable sight was on the road thither, when all the Vanderbilts got abreast on the boulevard. There was Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, as fresh as a June daisy, trying to keep Early Rose from going like a cannon ball; young Mr. Fred Vanderbilt driving a bay, so long and lithe that it cut through the air and went faster than the wind; young Mr. Lionel Vanderbilt with a brown chestnut that went so fast as to keep the dust-cloud a quarter of a mile behind it, and four or five other Vanderbilts, each with a horse of longer pedigree than the family and swifter than an express train. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt loosened the ribbons on Early Rose as Captain Jacob Vanderbilt wheeled alongside of him.

"I'll made William H. look sick," said Captain Jacob, as he spun along like an Iowa cyclone, with Boston Boy neck and neck to Early Rose. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt shucked off his coat, let the lines drop, and tapped Early Rose right and left with the whip. Captain Jacob pretended to draw in the reins on Boston Boy, and to try to dissuade the animal from attempting anything like his full-speed. He drew away from William H. at a gentle jog. Boston Boy gamboled on and threw dust in the eyes of Early Rose in apparent playfulness. Four lengths ahead of the procession of all the Vanderbilts was increased in forty or fifty seconds to a quarter of a mile. Captain Jacob Vanderbilt and his country horse were soon a little and rapidly fading cloud in the distance. When Captain Jacob entered Fleetwood Park at a slow walk Mr. William H. Vanderbilt put on his eye-glasses and saw a scarlet handkerchief waving like a dancing red dot in the far distance. The Vanderbilt family was strung out for two miles along the "road," William H. leading the wild chase along the road after "Uncle Jake." The railway magnate's eyes were as large as saucers.

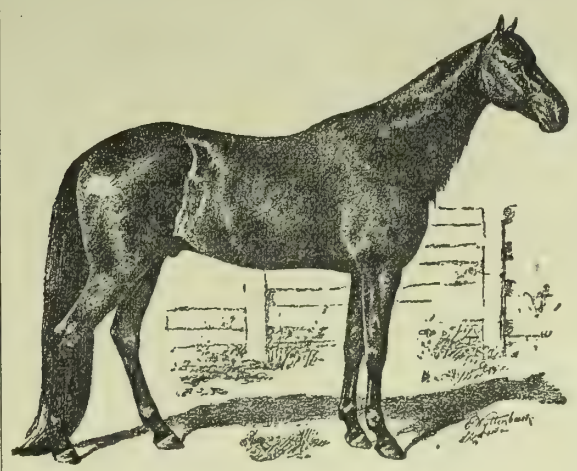
At Fleetwood Captain Jacob's best time was 2:22. Shepherd Knapp drove Charles Hogan and Sam Hill around in 2:21.

A correspondent in Paris writes that French horses are usually trotted over a course one mile and seven furlongs in length; that the Frenchman persists in overdriving young horses so that they rarely retain their trotting powers up to ten years of age. A speed of 2:42 or 2:45 to the mile is regarded as good.

Wm. Day, the veteran English trainer, has just been through the bankruptcy court. Although Plunger Walton is said to have paid the debts incurred last year, amounting to the enormous sum of £50,000, he has not paid Day his $600 for training Girofle and other horses.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1881, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19½; Malice 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19⅝; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25⅝; Rachel 2:26⅜; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29⅝; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17¼; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¼; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

STALLIONS
—AT—
RANCHO DEL PASO.
For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bradon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

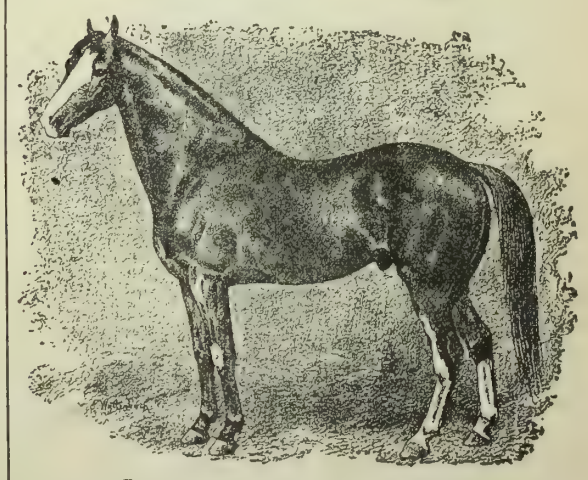
ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

THE KENNEL.

The New York Awards.

The following are the prize winners at the late bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, New York, in the classes deemed of interest on this coast:

Greyhounds. Dogs—1st, H. W. Huntingon, (Bouncing Boy, by Walton Lad—Cremorne); 2d, Mrs. Henry Allen (Dell); V. H. C., J. Coleman Drayton (Slingsby, by Rapid—Sally); H. C., Edward Cullen (Moscow). Bitches—1st and V. H. C., H. W. Huntington (School Girl, by Schoolfellow—Sol-Fa, and Begonia, by Born-a-Demon—Bella); 2d, withheld.

Greyhound Puppies. Dogs or bitches—1st, withheld; 2d, H. Henderson (Flash); V. H. C., H. W. Huntington (La Belle, by Double Shot—Clio).

Champion Deerhounds. Dogs or bitches—Cloverwook Kennels (Roy, by Paddy—Lassie).

Deerhounds. Dogs—1st, A. Rogers (Bruce); 2d, W. D. Whipple (Bruce); V. H. C., A. Rogers (Boroa, by Wallace—Lorna). Bitches—No award.

Champion Pointers, over fifty-five pounds. Dogs—J. W. Munson (Meteor, by Garnet—Jilt).

Champion Pointers, over fifty pounds. Bitches--Christopher Moller (Water Lily by Skidmore's Don—Dolly).

Pointers, over fifty-five pounds. Dogs—1st, C. W. Littlejohn (Fritz, by Beaufort—Spot); 2d, Neversink Lodge Kennels (Drake, by Croxteth—Lass); 3d, L. and W. Rutherford (Danby, by Speck—Dinah); V. H. C., C. W. Littlejohn (Pilot, by Scout—Spot); J. W. Munson (Maxim, by Garnet—Jilt); and (Bang, champion Bang—Luna); H. C., C. M. Munhall (Donald II, by champion Donald—Devonshire Lass); J. H. Stromberg (Guy, by Beaufort—Spot). Bitches—1st, Frank E. Rogers (Miss Merrymay, by King Bow—Grace); 2d, J. O. Donner (Fan Fan, imported); 3d, G. W. Amory (Sal, by Dick—Ruby); H. C., Knickerbocker Kennel Club (Lady Mac, by champion Pete—Mab).

Champion Pointers, under fifty-five pounds. Dogs—Norbury Kennel (Bravo, by Brag—Kate). Bitches—J. W. Munson (Vanity, by Champion Bang--Pride).

Pointers under fifty-five pounds. Dogs—1st, W. Tallman (Pride, by Croxteth—Royal Fan); 2d, A. C. Collins (Fritz, by imported Bob—Gabb's Fly Shot); 3d, I. S. Crane (C. Don, by Robin—Sigler's Gypsy); V. H. C., G. F. Jordan (Booths, by St. George—Dinah); Knickerbocker Kennel Club (Craft, by Bang—Jean); R. C. Cornell (Match, by Sensation—Grace); Francis Lynch (Max); H. C., John A. Wells, M. D. (Puck, by Lewis Joe—Martin's Fan). Bitches—1st, Neversink Lodge Kennels (Jilt, by Croxteth—Lass); 2d, F. R. Hitchcock (Vision, by Croxteth—Vinnie); 3d, J. W. Munson (Flash III, by imported Bang—Pride); V. H. C., Charles R. Cristy (Nina, by Nat—Susy Royal); J. N. Lewis (Jill, by Joe—Fan Fan); and (Lady Dufferin II); H. C., D. S. Gregory, Jr., (Belle, by Sensation—Grace); R. T. Vandervort (Joy, by Boon—Rena); W. R. Williams (Rose, by champion Don—Lamb's champion Elf).

Pointer puppies, over twelve and under eighteen months. Dogs—1st, Charles F. Murphy (Rox, by Dick—Belle); 2d, James K. Heyde (Don, by Jim—Allerton's Dione). Bitches—1st, C. M. Munhall (Dora, by Sensation—Devonshire Lass); 2d. W. F. Sage (St. Kilda, by Dilley's Ranger—Dilley's White Lily); V. H. C., Neversink Lodge Kennels (Bocup, by Croxteth—Lass); H. C., Thomas F. Ryan (Nell III, by Czar—Nell II).

Pointer puppies, under twelve months. Dogs and bitches—1st, Norbury Kennel (Daisy Bravo, by Bravo—Lily II); 2d, F. R. Hitchkock (Prince Hamlet, by Sensation—Lass); V. H. C., G. De Forest Grant and Elliott Smith's (Fresco, by Bang Bang—Daisy Dean); Dr. A. C. McCollum's (Faust II, by Faust—Gertrude); H. C., Julien Rosenblatt (Don, by Don Sr.—imported bitch); Garrett Roach (Lou, by Beaufort—Duchess); Knickerbocker Kennel Club (Jule, by St. John—Folly); Francis Lynch (Windsor, by Bang Bang—Daisy Dean.

Champion English setters. Dogs—C. F. Crawford, (Foreman, by Dashing Monarch—Fairy II. Bitches—T. G. Davey (Belle's Pride, by Paris—Harrison's Belle).

English setters. Dogs—1st, F. E. Lewis (Lock, by Waters' Grouse—French's Daisy); 2d, L. C. Clark (Bob White, by Young Laverack—Lady May); 3d, Neversink Lodge Kennels (Laverack Chief, by Pontiac—Fairy II); V. H. C., Thomas F. Ryan (Count Dan, by Carlowitz—Queen Bess); Dr. S. Fleet Speir (Marquis de Correze, by Emperor Fred—Lizzie Lee); Stewart McKay (Pride of Columbia, by Cossack—Ophelia); H. Pape (Prince Messenger, by Thunder—Loui); A. H. Moore (Prince Al, by Leicester—Dodge's Rose); C., G. F. Jordan (Telford, by Darkie—Rosy Morn); T. G. Davey (Prince Phœbus, by Tam O'Shanter—Prue). Bitches. 1st, E. W. Jester (Dashing Bell, by Dashing Monarch—Blue Belle); 2d, E. W. Jester (Dashing Jessie, by Dashing Monarch—Blue Belle); 3d, C. A. Stone (Forest Dora, by Dick Laverack—Forest Fly); V. H. C., John G. Hecksher (Modjeska, by Leicester—Peeress); J. O. Donner, (Princess Helen, by Thunder—Donnor's Bessie); Thomas F. Ryan (Linda, by Emperor Fred—Cecilia D.); E. A. Herzberg (Lucid, by Sim's Dash—Maid of Honor); John J. Scanlan (Flake, by Druid—Swazee); Howard Hartley (Daisy Queen, by Rock—Meg); T. G. Davey (Genevieve, by Harrison's Loudon—Dawn); H. C., Dr. H. F. Aten's (Crook, by Carlowitz—Dell); Dr. F. B. Greenhough (Brier, by Coin—Greenhough's Beauty); Dr. S. Fleet Speir (Lady Sanborn, by Count Noble—Spark); W. A. Buckingham (Alice Dale, by Waters' Grouse—Daisy Dale); Lawrence Shuster, Jr., (Clementine D., by Dash III—Cornelia); C., Charles E. Husted, (Daisy, by Benedict's Dash—Galloway's Flirt); R. W. Dodd (Lily, by Matt); Locust Grove Kennels (Smut II, by Pratt's Trim—Earl Smut).

English Setter Puppies, over twelve and under eighteen months. Dogs—1st, W. R. Traver's (Rocket, by Wagner—Nell Kelly); 2d, J. J. Scanlan (Drake Carter, by Cashier—Flake); V. H. C., S. B. Foard (Brant F., by Dashing Monarch—Mollie Bawn); C. H. Stone (Royal); H. C., G. K. Haswell (Jock, by Promise—Abbey), H. Hodeman (Plunger, by Emperor Fred—Polka); C., Locust Grove Kennel (Paul, by Dash III—imported Blanche). Bitches. 1st, J. J. Scanlan (Cliney Carter, by Cashier—Flake); 2d, Ed. Lohman (Mistletoe, by Emperor Fred—Countess Belle); V. H C., Lawrence Shuster, Jr. (Clarenda T., by Thunder—Cornelia); H. C. Bassford and Hall (Betsy Druid, by King Dan—May Queen.)

English Setter Puppies under twelve months. Dogs or bitches—1st, C. H. Mason (Princess Phœbus, imported by Prince Phœbus—Patch); 2d, S. B. Foard (Rosa F. by Dashing Monarch—Leah II); V. H. C., Dr. S. Fleet Speir (Windermere, by Druid—Countess Louise); T. S. Dumont (Pendragon, by Count Noble—Floy); R. de B. Smith (Peek-a-boo, by Perfection—imported Beauty); H. D. Townes (Count Ranger, by Count Noble—Gertrude); J. H. Lee (Cashboy, by Cashier Flake); H. C., Pierre Noel (Verra, by Bruce—Abbey; Dr. R. F. Tull (Dashing Prim, by Dashing Monarch—Armida), Dr. R. F. Tull (Dashing Armida, by Dashing Monarch—Armida).

Champion Black and Tan Setters. Dogs—G. A. Reed (Flash, by Brown—Cute). Bitches—Dr. H. Tillingharst (Perly, by Marble's Grouse—Queen Bess).

Black and Tan Setters. Dogs—1st, Edwin S. Dixon (Little Boy, by Dixon's Pilot—Fly); 2d, Miss Lillian Woodworth (Phil); 3d, Miss Maggie E. Mann (Punch, by Dr. Speir's Romeo—Colburn's Fannie); V. H. C., T. Puckeridge (Ocolia), Ed. Maher (Duke, by Bob—Nell); H. C., L. W. Pye (Puck, by Dexter—Belle); C., Stony Point Kennels (Black Shoon); Neversink Lodge Kennels .(Bruce, by champion Bob—Beauty). Bitches—1st, Malcom McLane's (Daisy Blossom, by Blossom—Bessie B.); 2d, J. L. Campbell (Diana, by Jack Gup); 3d, W. H. Mason (Daisy, by Glen—Fannie).

Black and Tan Setter Puppies, under twelve months. Dogs—1st and 2d, James T. Walker (Grouse, Jr., by Jock—Black Bess and Jock, Jr., by champion Jock—Black Bess). Bitches—1st, James T. Walker (Dora, by champion Jock—Black Bess).

Champion Irish Setters. Dogs—Dr. W. Jarvis (Echo, Jr., formerly Elcho VII, by champion Elcho—champion Noreen. Bitches—W. Kemble Lente (Trix, by champion Elcho—Fire Fly).

Irish Setters. Dogs—Hiram and William Harris (Jack, imported, by Barney—Rhoda); 2d, J. Henry Roberts (Bruce, by champion Elcho—Noreen); 3d, Rory O'More Kennels (Rexford, by champion Berkeley—Sampson's Nora); V. H. C., Charles W. Roedenberg, (Chip, by Chief—Doe); H. B. Goetscheus (Chief II, by champion Chief—imp. Doe); C. E. Bunnell (Berkshire, by Chief—Kate); H. C., Charles R. Thorburn (Rory O'More, Jr., by champion Rory O'More—Nora O'More); F. L. Van Benschoten (Red Dick, by Elcho—Jessie); L. H. Bullard (Philo, by Derg—Kathleen); C., Max L. Ransom (Larry II, by Larry—Red Lassie). Bitches—1st, John F. Dwight (Noreen II, by Elcho—Noreen); H. B. Thomas (Fama, by Glencho—Nora); 3d, Charles R. Thorburn (Phroney Jane, by Berkeley—Nora); V. H. C., C. R. Squire (Ruby S., by Rory O'More—Nora O'More); James T. Walker (Reeta, by Elcho—Fire Fly); A. S. Guild (Dorcas, by Glencho—Syren II); E. M. Carrington (Hazel, by Elcho—Rose); John J. Scanlan (Lulu II, by Berkeley—Lulu); Rory O'More's Kennels (Lady Edith, by Rory O'More—Lady Berkeley); Charles J. Stewart (Meg, by Chief—Beesey); H. C., Frank Leonard, (Bess, by Glencho—Syren II); C., C. E. Bunnell (Lady Berkshire, by Chief—Kate); C. E. Bunnell (Kate, by Lincoln & Hillyar's Dash—Bray's Kate); Rory O'More's Kennels (Gay, by Elcho—Fire Fly).

Irish Setter Puppies, under twelve months. Dogs—1st, Rory O'More's Kennels (Rory O'More II, by Rory O'More—Norah O'More); 2d, John J. Scanlan (Pride of Glencho—Lulu); V. H. C., Stony Point Kennels (Claret, by Dan—May), W. G. Brokaw (Pilot, by Dan—May); D. B. Freedman (Prince, by Dan—Moyse); Bassford & Hall (Garfield, by imported Zig—Fashion); C., W. S. Maddock's (Ladd, by Denis—imported bitch). Bitches—1st, John J. Scanlan (Lady Glencho, by champion Glencho—Lulu III); E. M. Carrington (Pattie, by Biz—Hazel); V. H. C., Ashmont Kennels (Noreena, by Elcho—Noreen); W. H. Mason (Nett, by Glencho—Fannie); W. H. Mason (Lilly, by Glencho—Fannie); W. H. Mason (Rose, by Glencho—Fannie).

Chesapeake Bay Dogs. Dogs or bitches—1st, J. H. Bradford (Rose, by Lena—Bell); Louis C. Clark (Chess, by Sport—Rose.)

Champion Cocker Spaniels (any color) under twenty-eight pounds. Dogs or bitches—J. P. Willey (Obo II, by Farrar's Obo—Chloe II).

Cocker Spaniels (liver or black) under twenty-eight pounds. Dogs or bitches—1st, B. F. Wilson (Peerless Glass, by Young Bewerlac—Nellie); 2d, E. W. Durkee (Jumbo, by Hornell Dandy—Dinah); V. H. C., Andrew Laidlaw (Woodstock Flirt, by Tippo—Toronto Jet); H. C., Wm. Dunphy (Bessie, by Beau—Fancy); C., James Watson (Flora, by Beau—Rhea II); Hornell Spaniel Club (Sam, by Bonanza—Pansy).

Cocker Spaniels (any color other than liver or black) under twenty-eight pounds. Dogs or bitches—1st, Hornell Spaniel Club (Rattler, by Dandy—Dinah); 2d, Wm. Dunphy (Fancy II, by Beau—Fancy); V. H. C., Captain J. E. Jones (Blossom, by Charley—Powder); H. C., Captain J. E. Jones (Powder); C., George Miller (Clytie, by Shot—Lou).

Field or Cocker Spaniel Puppies (any color) under twelve months. Dogs or bitches—1st, W. Johnson (Black Tournie, by Obo II—Critic); 2d, W. O. Partridge (Helen, by Obo II—Critic); V. H. C., Dr. J. S. Niven (Niven's Darkey, by Frank—Nellie); H. C., Hornell Spaniel Club (Darling, by Dandy—Topsy).

Champion Foxhounds. Dogs or bitches—Essex County Hunt (Vinegar, imported).

Foxhounds. Dogs or bitches—1st, Essex County Hunt (Cardinal, imported); 2d, Essex County Hunt (Warrior, imported); 3d, Essex County Hunt (Manager, imported); H. C., W. Ball (Brownie, by Sam—Flora); C., Essex Kennel Club (Sport).

Champion Fox Terriers. Dogs—Prescott Lawrence (Brockenhurst Joe, by Belgrave Joe—Tricksey). Bitches—John E. Thayer (Richmond Olive, by Olive Tart—Dickerson's Jess).

Fox Terriers. Dogs—1st, L. & W. Rutherford (Belgrave Primrose, by Belgrave Jerry—Wasp); 2d, Clovernook Kennel, (Scarsdale, by Joker—Ella); 3d, John E. Thayer (Raby Tyrant, by Bailiff II—Peach); V. H. C., John T. Cable (Vakeel, by champion Volo—Spiteful); New Brighton Fox Terrier Kennels (Marlboro Jockey, Jr., by Marlboro Jockey—Twinkle); J. B. McDewitt (Roderick, imported); Prescott Lawrence (Buff); H. C., New Brighton Fox Terrier Kennels (Grip, by Yorkshire Bill—Vanity); B. M. Cole (Terror, by Tyke—Fido); C., Hugh Hill (Boxer, by Corinthian—Cosey); New Brighton Kennels (Governour, by Grip—Nancy); H. L. Daggett (Nip, by Joe—Lady Teasel); George W. Haines (Tough, imported). Bitches—1st, L. & W. Rutherfurd (Dance, by Brockenhurst's Spice—Polonaise); 2d, John T. Cable (Village Belle, by champion Volo—Beauty); 3d, L. & W. Rutherfurd (Warren Testy, by Nailer—Diana); V. H. C., New Brighton Fox Terrier Kennel (Diamond, by Marlboro Jockey—Twinkle); Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Squeak, by Moslem II—Moonlight); H. C., New Brighton Fox Terrier Kennel (Twinkle, by Jester II—Thyra); C., Neversink Lodge Kennel's (Lady Gay, by P. Lawrence's Paulo—Nettle).

Fox Terrier Puppies under twelve months. Dogs—1st, L & W. Rutherfurd's (Warren Joe, by Brockenhurst Joe—Swansdown); V. H. C., Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Acteon, by Rutherfurd's Jocker—Squeak). Bitches—1st, Clovernook Kennel's (Clover Belle, by Rutherfurd's Joker—Warren Bessie); V. H. C., Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Azola, by Rutherfurd's Joker—Squeak); H. C., E. A. Hawe's (Betsy, imported); Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Daphne, by Rutherfurd's Joker—Squeak; Alex. Taylor, Jr. (Juno, by Rutherfurd's Joker—Squeak); C., Mrs. Mary W. Herzberg (Rosa Bonheur, by Peregrine Pickle—Gypsum).

A Frenchman's remedy for the cure of the distemper is, "keep the dog warm, give him plenty of black coffee; if there should be much discharge from eyes and nose, pass a seton, if on the contrary, the illness falls on the lungs, clip the hair off on each side of the chest and rub gently with one drop of croton oil. Give strengthening food, but above all, keep him warm."

"X" Corrected.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of yesterday, under the head of False Pedigrees, "X" undertakes to correct W. Bradford who is correct in regard to Mead's Dick and Daniels' Sancho, so called. I raised both dogs and *know* their pedigree. Belle, the mother of them was presented to me by Mr. Chas. Kaeding when about eight weeks old. She belonged to the same litter that Dr. Toland's Whiskey came from, and a more perfect specimen of an Irish setter was never whelped in California. She was shot at Alameda when about three years old. Dick and Sancho were from the same litter, by Lohse's Sport, he by Grissim's Bill (a pure white dog, and the handsomest dog I ever saw, and the best) out of Liddle's Beauty. "X" had the rest of the pedigree correct. Sport took first prize at bench show for Irish setters, though really only half bred, as old Belle was what I would call English. I presented Dick to Harry Lewis, and Mead got him from him. Sancho I gave to W. K. Sime, and after I lost Belle he returned her. Daniels had her for some time, but she never belonged to him, she is my property and has a fine litter of pups by Mr. Briggs' dog at Gilroy.

San Jose, May 18th, 1884. T. R. H.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

Another successful week has rewarded the efforts of the Gypsey Band, the audiences being larger, more intelligent and wealthy, than we ever saw in the hall at any previous time. On Sunday night some four hundred people could not get standing room. This proves the music is appreciated by our cultivated classes. We have already said all that can be said in principle about these wonderful musicians and their wonderful music that can well be said, but we wish to add a few words about their instrumentation. Like the Spanish Students they play all their pieces from memory, which makes the performance all the more agreeable and impressive. For perfect instrumentation we may mention, Francz Garay's solos on the violin, and I mre Barath's solos on the cimbal; then follow their waltzes, polkas, and serenades; the Miserere; the Radezki March; Hungarian and American airs arranged by Garay, the leader; and the overtures from Meyerbeer's operas, all of these being perfect in instrumentation, and the best things we have heard them play. Meyerbeer, like Mozart, is always more or less devotional in his compositions, and they seem to suit the Magyar spirit and genius better than most others. It is a great treat to have such music to listen to at nominal prices. The interludes have been very good during the week, especially the new clown-genius Shilliti just arrived from the east. We have some notes about Miss Gonzales the pianist, and Miss Vasconcellas the vocalist, who have deservedly become very popular; about Paul Stanley and Frillman, but our space will not allow us to write them up for this issue. The Vienna has evidently a good prospect ahead.

The Grand Opera House.

During the week No Thoroughfare has been presented in a very creditable manner, and in the earlier part of the week to good houses. Wright and Wessels take the leading male characters supported by Miss Charlotte Tittel as leading lady, as Marguerite. Wright is far superior to Wessels in all that goes to make the actor for special or general work. The truth is, Wright has many attractive features, and much more than average abilities. Of Wessels we cannot speak so favorably, for if on the stage he is not an exaggerated villain, he is nothing. Miss Tittel, on Wednesday evening, received an earnest welcome when she appeared on the stage, and afterwards, on the same night, two equally earnest calls before the curtain. No other member received any such acknowledgement. The *Call* and *Alta* both commended her Marguerite. Next week Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl, with Miss Tittel as Bertha, will be the attraction. The piece is to be especially well mounted.

Oakland Theatre.

This establishment during the week, with the Sheridan combination, has again done a splendid business. The plays and the performance have been unexceptionable, except that at times towards the close, the star seemed wearied out and lost some of his usual vigor. It is pleasant all round, to know Sheridan has been so well recognized at Oakland, for we again assert it would be difficult to find his superior in high drama on the stage to-day. Next week the Galley Slave will be given with a strong cast, in which Grismer and Phœbe Davies will take the leading characters. We think the houses will be equally good.

In England at the present time the blood of Hermit is the most fashionable strain that can be looked for in a pedigree, and the success upon the turf of the Hermits during the past few years fully warrants the esteem in which the horse is held. A son of Hermit is now on his way to this country—a horse that in 1879 was backed by his owner, Lord Aylesford, to win over $300,000 in the race for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, which race, by the way, he failed to capture. The animal referred to is Stylites, and Lord Aylesford, who is now devoting his energies to the management of a cattle ranch in Texas, has arranged to have him placed in the stud in Westchester county, N. Y., where his blood will certainly be appreciated. Two years ago Mr. James Keene purchased for importation to this country Blue Gown, a son of Hermit, but on the way across the Atlantic the horse died and at the present time there is none of the Hermit blood in the direct male line in this country.

An autopsy upon a horse owned by a Bridgeport, Conn., man revealed the fact that death was caused by pieces of zinc which he chewed from the lining of his manger and swallowed, producing inflammation.

King William IV when asked which horse he would start in a certain race replied "Oh! start the whole fleet and let the best beggar win." Three of the royal stud came in first, second and third.

For bronchial, asthmatic, and pulmonary complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Situation wanted by an Englishman, thoroughly competent, as superintendent of a stock ranch or breeding establishment. Understand the business. Highest references given.

Address,

J. M., this Office.

STOCK AGENCY.

S. D. Bruce of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and author of the American Stud Book, offers his services in the purchasing of thoroughbreds and stock of all kinds. He selected and purchased Harry Bassett, Monarchist, Preakness, Joe Daniels, Hubbard, Katie Pease, Foxhall and many other good ones as yearlings. He will attend the sales of Chas. Reed, Belle Meade, Woodburn, Elmendorf and Runnymede. Address at New York, Box 274, until April 20th, Maxwell House, Nashville, to May 3d, and Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky., until sales end.

S. D. BRUCE,
Box 274, New York City.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 12th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

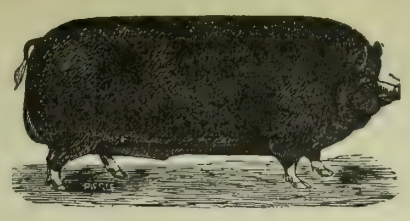
All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON. PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND AUTOMATIC KEY
AND NOT WEAR OUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

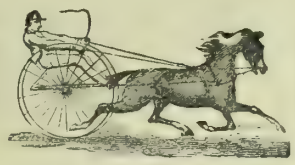


Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

Bay District Association



Summer Meeting

1884. 1884.

ENTRIES FOR TROTTING SEASON.

May 31st, 2:27 Class.

Purse $750; divided $450, $225 and $75, to first, second and third horse.

June 4th, 3-min. Class.

Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

June 7th, 2:22 Class.

Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

June 11th, 2:40 Class.

Purse $500, divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second, and third horse.

June 14th, Free-for-all.

Purse $1,000; divided $650, to first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse.

June 21th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; divided $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

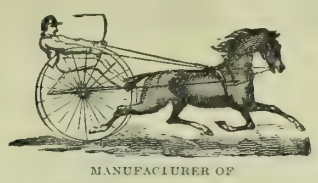
All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness. National rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

☞ In every race FIVE or more must enter, and THREE or more horses start. Entries close with the Secretary, Saturday, May 24th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN,
Secretary.
1435, California Street.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco,

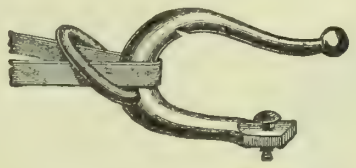


WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.



Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.



NEW **'Singer'** 4 Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

CEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

Monday Evening, May 26th,

BERTHA, The Sewing Machine Girl.

☞ Popular prices until further notice. ☜

Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)...**75cts**
Balcony.....**50cts**
Gallery.....**25cts**

FRED'K W. BERT,
Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, May 26th,

THE GALLEY SLAVE.

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....**25cts.**
Reserved Seats.....**50cts.**

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

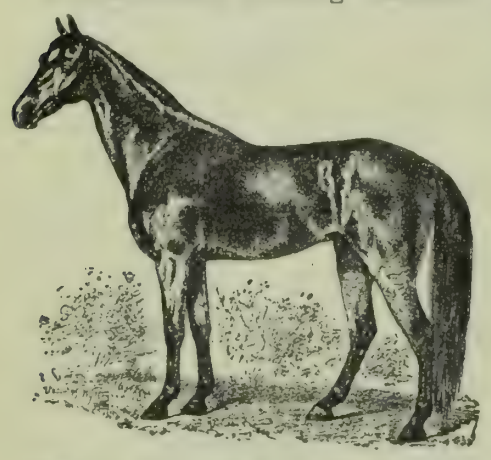
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

The Trotting Stallions

Baywood and Fleetwood

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, COMMENCING FEBruary 15th, and ending July 1st, at the corner of Third and Empire streets, San Jose.

BAYWOOD

Is five years old, dark bay, with black points, 16 hands high, and weigh 1,200 pounds, fine bone, level-headed and a good mover.

Sired by Nutwood; first dam by Geo. M. Patchen; second dam b Champion; third dam by Belmont.

FLEETWOOD

Is four years old, sorrel, with both front feet white and white stripe face; 15½ hands high, and weighs close to 1,100 pounds. He is a model a perfect horse; high life, fine style and action, and looks like thoroughbred.

Sired by Nutwood. First dam Copper Bottom Mare, by Young America; second dam the Tillottson Mare, pedigree unknown but she was reported to have been bred in Kentucky.

Terms, $25 for the season, or $40 to insure.

E. S. SMITH, San Jose.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¼ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1 **Agent.**

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:13½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:25½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Sage Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¾, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2.16¾, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Pennisten, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 20, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20½, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¾, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28¼; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old, 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:36, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26¾, 2:23¾, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27¾.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅝ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boomerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (9814). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:23). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID SHEEP DIP



Price Reduced to

$1.25 Per Gallon.

Twenty gallons of fluid mixed with cold water will make 1,230 gallons of Dip.

It is superior to all Dips and Dressings for SCAB in Sheep; is certain in effect; is easily mixed, and is applied in a cold state. Unlike sulphur or tobacco, or other poisonous Dips, it increases the growth of the wool, stimulates the fleece, and greatly adds to the yolk. It destroys all vermin. It is efficacious for almost every disease (internal and external) sheep are subject to.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

EVERYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** ANYTHING.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.
Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa.
2v1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.



OMNIBUS,
HACK,
CARRIAGE,
Or FAMILY DRIVING HORSES
—at the—
Fashion Livery and Sale Stables
Woodland, Cal.

Commission for the purchase of horses of any desired grade promptly attended to, and satisfaction to purchasers **guaranteed.**
Address
W. H HOOD,
Woodland, Cal.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J Herd Book and A. J. C. C.H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,
424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,
Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M....	Byron and Martinez.....	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M...	Deming, El Paso and East Express... Emigrant	9:10 A M
4:30 P M...		7:10 A M
7:30 A M...	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M...	Stockton via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:10 A M
3:00 P M...	Ogden and Express.....	7:40 A M
8:00 P M...	East Emigrant.....	11:40 A M
8:00 A M...	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M...	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding...	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	7:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE.
Gen. Manager,

T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno.....	$.....	$ 50	Mount n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences.....	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove.	.....	90	Santa Clara....	1 75	2 50
San Mateo.....	75	1 10	San Jose.....	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood.	1 00	1 40	Aptos...	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks.....	1 25	1 50	Soquel..... ...	.....	5 00
Menlo Park ...	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz.....	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

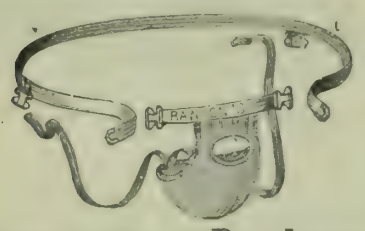
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

RAWSON'S (Self-Adjusting) U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

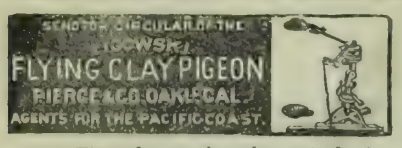
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



RUPTURE

We obtained award in 30 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted to cure Rupture; [illegible] a lifetime. Perfect Retainer [illegible] with ease and comfort night [illegible] Send for Circular and hundreds of [illegible] Now in use. Pamphlet free, containing list of names.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS. Finest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to **E. LEAVESLEY**, Gilroy.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
116 Washington St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City, John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.

Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $10.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.



KERR'S

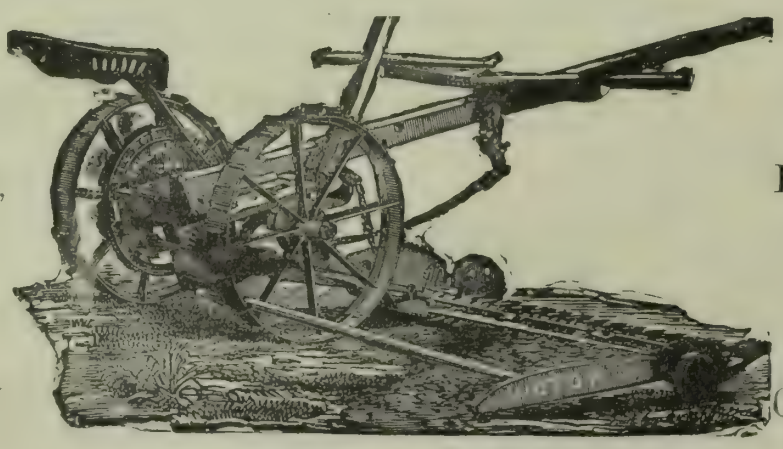
ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

GUN METAL BOXES INSTEAD OF BABBITT, AND STEEL GEARS INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT AND NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES NECKS

Four Sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

We also manufacture Tacks, Files, Bar Iron and the

California Horse-shoe Nail.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office 329 Market Street,

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND San Francisco.



Vol. IV., No. 22.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Educational Project of Governor Stanford.

Among all the great projects with which ex-Governor Stanford has been connected, none have awakened more favorable criticisms than that which has been lately made public. Apart from the greatest work of this generation, the connecting of the Pacific with the East, reducing the long journey from weeks to a few days, replacing the tedium and dangers of crossing the plains, rounding Cape Horn, or braving the dangers of the Isthmus with a pleasure trip, he has been engaged in other matters of exceeding benefit to the Pacific coast. These have not been so well understood or generally known, and the millions expended in works of great interest to the State were so quietly invested that only those intimate with his affairs have a knowledge of what has been done. His late sad bereavement has only hastened the consummation of an enterprise which unquestionably he has entertained for a long time. In conversations with the writer, Governor Stanford has oftentimes alluded to the inefficiency of the present system of education in preparing men and women for the common duties of life, that in place of being prepared to enter into active service when the certificates of graduation were awarded, the hold of the diploma was actually more helpless than a boy of sixteen reared on a New England, New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio farm, his only book knowledge that which was acquired in the winter months at a district school, with a few of the more fortunate polished by a short sojourn at the village academy. The history of the United States proves that a large proportion of the men who have been instrumental in placing the republic in the lead of all nations have been reared and educated in this simple manner. Outdoor life gave strong muscles and a sound brain, and the stock from which they sprung being of the right blood, with maturity came powers which have astonished the world. There were great obstacles, however, in these primitive days, and could these be overcome without surrendering the advantages attending practical life, the object of the projector will be gained. It would certainly be premature to speculate on the plans of Governor Stanford, although there is scarcely a doubt that they will result in the most comprehensive system of education ever inaugurated in the United States. But notwithstanding the wide-spread reputation that Palo Alto has gained through the horses bred there, apart from it being recognized as the model breeding and training farm of the country, little is known outside of those who make frequent visits, and those not restricted to the horse department of the place. The *Call* representative, though fairly well posted in regard to the estate, a few days ago accompanied Major Rathbone in a drive through that portion on which the school buildings will be erected. In the whole of Palo Alto are six thousand acres. The eastern boundary is the railway along which the line runs from San Francisquita creek to the village of Mayfield. The southern boundary is an irregular line marking the limit of El Matadero, and the western, also irregular, includes the foothills, and in places, extends up the slope of the mountain which separates the valley from the ocean. This gives almost unlimited water facilities, part of the late purchases securing the site for an artificial lake of sufficient capacity to supply a volume of water five times in amount of what will be required for many years. Although San Francisquita creek is the northern boundary from the railway crossing for quite a distance up the stream, the lands acquired a couple of years ago embrace several hundred acres north of the creek, gaining full control of the water privileges. From the eastern boundary to the foothills the ground rises with a uniform slope, the grade being such as to give perfect drainage and facilitate irrigation. "The Arboretum" includes five hundred acres, one front of it being the San Jose road, and extending up the slope between another "county road," and the ornamental grounds of the residence. It is more properly a park, divided by drives into plats in which are planted so many specimens of the trees and shrubbery of America, and other countries, that it would require a botanist of erudition to give the names. Included in this park is a grove of oaks, magnificent in grouping, nearly every tree a study for an artist, and adding so much to the beauty of the whole as to form one of the most striking features of the picture. Before Governor Stanford started on his European tour he left directions to prepare the ground for the building of a country house which should be as perfect as architect and builder could construct. Following the plan the natural elevation was increased by a huge embankment of earth surrounding a square so as to place the foundation on solid ground. In is the supposition now that this site may be the location chosen for the school buildings. There could not be a better. In front there are three avenues radiating from a center within the square. The one to the right gives a view of the bay, the Warm Spring property belonging to Governor Stanford on the other side, with the background of hills, which are now green to the summits. The central avenue affords a view of the Mission San Jose, and that to the left carries the eye directly to Mount Diablo, which, seen through a gap in the Contra Costa Range, appears more lofty than from any other point of view. Looking through the vista formed by the trees on each side of the avenue there is something indescribably grand in the whole picture, and pleasing too. The bright waters of the bay gleaming in the sunlight, the plains and slopes beyond dotted with cultivated fields, vineyards and orchards, the rounded hills clad in the bright colors of early summer, and the lights and shadows of the mountain, caused by the projections which are bare, and ravines with trees and chaparral throwing them into still deeper obscuration. When cloud-capped, as was the case at the late visit, the effect is increased, and there is a mystery in the pearl-tinted vale which the eye cannot penetrate, and leaves the imagination to portray what is beyond. While the intensely practical cannot see anything to be gained in beauty of locality, fortunately this is a small portion of the human family, and the advantages arising from pupils being domiciled where the outlook is so pleasing are too apparent to require even short arguments.

Near the park is a vineyard, and beyond that some two hundred acres planted to every variety of fruit grown in the United States—that is, specimens that have been proven to be of value. The object of this is to determine those that are the best adapted for California soil and climate, and the test will be so thorough that the information obtained will be full and reliable.

Fish culture is of absorbing interest at the present day, and it is scarcely possible that a better place could be found where experiments in this line could be more successfully pursued. A dam has been thrown across the creek which turns the water into a flume that carries it to the lake. There are at least sixty acres in the lake, with a depth of eighteen feet in places, this being an ample reservoir to provide for irrigation during the time when the natural supply fails. The dam is among the hills, the water clear, cold and pure, and with the present arrangement of flumes and ditches, the only thing required will be facilities for hatching and care of the young. The paramount interests of California are in the products of the soil, and nowhere in the world can there be superior opportunities for pupils to acquire all that can be taught in this department than at Palo Alto. From the waters of the bay to the mountain tops are nearly all the kinds of soil to be found on the Pacific coast. Salt marsh, wholly and partially covered by the tide; heavy adobe, which has produced eighty bushels of wheat to the acre; a lighter colored clay or mixture of clay and loam; gravelly soils; sediment, deposited by the overflow of the creek; the rolling foothills and rocky mountain sides. Beyond question, Governor Stanford will take especial pains for the thorough education of those who are destined to follow an agricultural or horticultural life, as no one has a fuller conception of the necessity of education to perfect them for the pursuit. To gain an insight into the mysteries of animal production there must be a close study of what others have learned, a still closer acquaintance with practical methods, and an intimate knowledge of results. Already has Palo Alto established a name in the scientific world as the first elucidator of animal motion, the first to show the manner of quadrupedal progression, the first to find out how limbs and feet were moved, especially at a high rate of speed, upsetting all previous ideas, proving, beyond the shadow of doubt, matters of the greatest importance to those who are interested in the breeding of horses, and of still greater moment to those who are engaged in developing the qualities of speed and endurance. Tangible as it has been to anyone who would think, palpably true as the illustrations are, the teachings have been of little avail, counteracted by ignorance and rendered nugatory by an obstinacy in following antiquated notions, a determination to stick to the ruts sunk centuries ago and adhere to the old, old superstitions rather than accept the truths which are so clear to anyone who has the capacity to think with any concentration or power to draw deductions from evident facts. Palo Alto, in the discoveries made through the aid of instantaneous photography, laid the foundation for a grand structure, and this will be completed by a course of studies which will make the knowledge available. Every graduate who has finished the course of tuition in this department will be a tutor to instruct others, and a class the members of which when distributed through the country, will have a potent effect in disseminating truths which at present are dormant. Governor Stanford not only planned and carried through the experiments that resulted in a correct knowledge of animal motion, but he also demonstrated that there could be improvements in breeding, a better system of education in the development of speed, by the best of all proofs, actual and acknowledged superiority, excellence beyond what was deemed possible before he exemplified that it could be reached. There is no branch of rural life that is more important than that which embraces the breeding and rearing of domestic animals. Up to the present time there is not an agricultural school or college that teaches more than the alphabet of the science. The great improvements which have been made in the art of properly mating the progenitors have resulted from individual effort, and have been disseminated by fairs and shows to a certain extent. Apart from brief essays, and now and then a volume, there is little to guide the seeker of knowledge, and though class journals afford valuable information, it is incomplete in comparison with a course of study, supplemented by actual experience, and made effective in the right direction by competent teachers. That Governor Stanford will incorporate something of the kind in the proposed school, is nearly an absolute certainty. The trouble to obtain men who are competent to take charge of a farm, or any of the departments of an estate where there are diversified pursuits, he has experienced, and the contemplated plan is to fit the pupils for stations that there are every day chances to fill, with a demand far beyond the supply. The residence of Governor Stanford at Palo Alto is not far from the location that was fixed upon for the erection of the house. That he has given up thoughts of building a private residence for himself there is evident from the building of the mausoleum which is to contain the remains of his son. That is near the old house, in fact, in the immediate vicinity. The house is in the midst of trees with a lawn in front. The grass extends all around the dwelling, the sod being particularly luxuriant under the shadow of the larger trees. There are carriage-ways and walks which divide the ornamental grounds into many plats, and in one of these the mausoleum stands. It was not the intention to build one of these stately extravagant tombs that are seen in cemetries, but something that will be in keeping with the surroundings. It stands at present a plain brick structure, without any attempt at architectural adornment, but the brickwork is to be coated and made to resemble California granite, and the whole covered with a profusion of climbers. There will be none of the gloomy sepulchral effects in the exterior, and the interior will be decorated with allegorical paintings and frescoes. The first thought on seeing it is that it is too plain, and the smooth red surface appears an incongruity among the surrounding shrubbery and flowers, and in the shade of the trees. But when draped with appropriate climbers, with patches of gray in place of the red, it will be far more pleasing than if constructed of polished granite or marble, and the simplicity of design more in accordance with the situation—a pleasant resting place for the remains of the bright lad who spent so many blithe hours where he now sleeps, and with little of the gloom of the grave.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Dubious, Red Bluff.

1.—Goldsmith Maid's record of 2:14 has never been beaten in actual race, but that record was not made in a race. Her best performance, aside from the exhibitions, was at Rochester, N. Y., August 12th, 1874, when she trotted the second heat in 2:14¾. This has been beaten by Clingstone, who trotted in 2:14 in a race. 2.—The best authetic 100-yard record is 10 seconds. Standing start. 3.—To make a record a horse must trot or pace a full mile to rule. It must be a public race where a purse, premium, stake or wager is contended for, or gate money charged. The rule weight of 150 pounds must be in the sulky, and one or more judges in the stand. Time must be taken by at least two timers, and the proceedings recorded by a clerk, and attested by the judges. Time otherwise taken is not a record, although under the rules it does constitute a bar.

George, Petaluma.

It seems to us to be a very simple proposition. The judges assign positions by lot for the first heat. Section 7 of Rule 29 reads: The horse winning a heat shall take the pole (or inside position) the succeeding heat, and all others shall take their positions in the order assigned them in judging the last heat. When two or more horses shall make a dead heat, the horses shall start for the succeeding heat in the same position, with reference to the pole, that they occupied at the finish of the dead heat.

B., Portland, Oregon.

None of the get of either Inauguration or Milton Medium have records as good as 2:40 that we know of. Mr. L. U. Shipee of Stockton, has or had a colt by Inauguration that showed better than that in private, but he never made a public record better than 2:45.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Kentucky Derby—Starters and their Chances—Racing Notes from the West—Eastern Turf Gossip—Prospects of a Great Season, General Notes.

Next week, before these lines will be read by your readers, the backers of the various colts engaged in the Louisville will be out of their misery, and as only one can win, the chances are that the Malcontents will be in a large majority. A most uncertain race, more so than any year since its inception in 1875, when Aristides galloped over fourteen others, the present renewal has been a fruitful subject of gossip and speculation all the winter and spring. The first great "tip" on the race last January was Kosciusko, late Louisville, the half brother to Getaway. On the strength of a statement that James McLaughlin, the premiere jockey, had been engaged to ride him on the 16th of May, Kosciusko was backed in less than a week from 25 down to 8 to 1. Last month the colt was taken sick at Mobile, and last week he was declared out of the race, so his overprudent backers are minus even a run for their money. About the same time letters reached here from Mobile that Ensign in Capt. Cottrill's stable was a better colt by far than Buchanan. Starting at 30 to 1, at which figures a New Yorker well known in sporting circles backed Ensign to win $6,000, he was backed down to 8 to 1. On the colt being declared out of the Derby this week it has leaked out that it was all a ruse to better market their bets on Buchanan, for Ensign has not had a saddle on him until very recently. Eva S., the crack Billet filly, also came with a boom in the betting marts last February. As the most consistent two-year-old winner in the race she has rightfully well supported from 15 down to 7 to 1. She did well until a little over a week ago when pneumonia nearly laid her under the sod, and the pen went through her name for the Derby. Conklingalso went wrong, Exploit and Farandole were disgracefully beaten at Nashville, and Richard L. ditto at Lexington last week. Also Bob Miles and Buchanan at Nashville, until, of the expected starters for the Derby, the only ones unbeaten this year are Admiral, Audrain, Powhatan, Loftin and Bob Cook, the latter five having not yet been out. The others expected to start next Friday are Bob Miles, Buchanan, Richard L., and perhaps Farandole or Exploit. Bob Miles is still the favorite in spite of his poor form at Nashville. Since he was brought back to Louisville he has worked well, a mile and a quarter in 2:18, doing it easily, and people are fast making up their mind to ignore his running in Tennessee and remember only what a nailing good two-year-old he was. Then the engagement of James McLaughlin to ride the colt, the noted jockey leaving here next Tuesday for Louisville direct, whither the Dwyers already are, has caused a steady run on Bob Miles, until it is hard to get 2 to 1 in this city to-night. It is said that the Dwyers have bought the colt conditional on his winning the Derby, and Jim Williams bets every one now that his money *is all on* at 6 and 7 to 1 that Bob can't lose the race. He bet $500 even in Louisville yesterday, that Bob would beat Admiral, the imported colt, after the latter had beaten Richard L. at Lexington. Buchanan is also well liked. His fiasco at Nashville was caused solely through bolting, but as Isaac Murphy will ride him in the Derby it is not likely that he will repeat the offense then. He has great speed, but there is a suspicion that the route is a little too far for him. The Admiral came with a bound yesterday into public favor by his win at length from Richard L. and others in the Phœnix Hotel Stakes. He fairly galloped the New Orleans winner to a stand-still, and the backers of the latter for the Derby now rate their bets at very little above zero. The Admiral is said to be a national pacer, so much so that a country horse dealer recently wrote Bowen & Co. asking the loan of him to breed to a few half-bred trotting mares. It is needless to say that the loan was declined with thanks. Admiral is the first imported colt that ever took part in the Derby, and if he wins, his reputation will be assured at the stud, Runnymede being his destination when through racing. He was sold two years ago at the American Horse Exchange in this city for $800. To-day he cannot be bought for $10,000. Loftin and Powhatan are expected to both do well in the Derby. Their backers are quiet, but confident, and say that Powhatan will very plainly win. From the best information at hand to-day it looks as if Bob Milles will win, and that his principal antagonists will be Powhatan and Buchanan or Audrain. The latter is doing finely, and is expected to beat Admiral next Wednesday in the Blue Ribbon of Lexington, which is by many regarded a race that forecasts the Derby. Last year Leonatus won both races. This week the Haggin stable from your state reached Louisville in good order, and Patsy Duffy has since ridden several times at Lexington. Baldwin's lot are expected at Covington next Friday, and the career of these horses will be noted with great interest. Jim Renwick is doing well at Jerome, and has been given 119 pounds in the Fordham Handicap. He has some good horses to meet, however, and it cannot be said that the handicapper has favored him any. All the horses at Jerome are doing well, and some fast trials have been run there. Many horses go from here to Washington on Monday, where the races begin next Tuesday. The Rockaway Hunt meeting to-day at the Rockway was a grand success. Fully 6,000 persons were there and witnessed the most exciting steeple-chase ever run in America. No less the eighteen horses started, and the winner was a Baltimore horse, Tonkaway, carrying the bottom impost 140 pounds. He and his rider were greeted with a regular oration after the race. Next Saturday the Meadow Brook will have a similar meeting over Hempstead Heath.

New York, May 10th, 1884. PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, May 20th, 1884.

With the great event of the Western Race Meeting, the Kentucky Derby a thing of the past, the racing season of 1884, may be said to be fully inaugurated, and the opening games fulfill its promise of being the most brilliant year in the history of the American turf. True, the yearling sales, if we except those of the young Billets at Runnymede, failed to bring as high prices as in former years, and many of the croakers are already saying, "that the bottom has dropped out of the breeding boom." But that this is a hasty conclusion, none will deny who remember that the sales of thoroughbreds last spring in the south-west were largely in excess of any previous year, causing for the moment, an overplus of stock. Those purchasers who have bought at the low prices reaped the benefit of this state of affairs, that is all; and before the season is over many will wish that they had been more enterprising in this direction. Buchanan's victory for the Derby at Louisville was a great triumph for Captain Cottrill and Bill Bird, the latter shrewd and careful trainer having the colt in apple-pie order on Friday last. As I wrote you in my last letter Buchanan was expected by the Miles party to be their principal opponent, and their fears in this quarter were well founded. Bob Miles was well placed in the beginning of the last quarter of the race, but tired badly at the finish. He had either had too much work or not enough of it, most persons inclining to the latter reason. Even the prestige of McLaughlin's pilotage could not make the colt run, and his backers fell heavily, the Dwyer Brothers, losing, it is said, some $12,000, and your Dave Johnson, of Appleby & Johnson, over half that amount. To-day the Cup was run in the presence of a large crowd. Seven horses ran and Barnum proved the victor in 4:07. This was the greatest blow the fancy have had this year, for no one, not even the party, believed Barnum could have expected that he would win. Only last week they declared him out of the Cup at Latonia Park, where he had a similar class of horses to meet as he defeated to-day. The Oaks yesterday was a victory for the Comyar filly Modesty, several of her principal opponents declining the contest in a heavy track. Last week the Washington Jockey Club held a very successful four days meeting. An average of 6,000 persons a day were present, and as six and seven races were run each day the sport could not be otherwise than good. Some good two-year-olds ran at the meeting, the best being Mr. W. L. Scott's filly Florio by Virgil, W. P. Burch's Telie, Doe by Great Tom and the Rancocas filly Petition by Falsetto. Strange to say, these three fillies, owned in different stables, as mentioned, ran first, second and third in the above order in each of the two stakes won at the meeting, the Youthful and Brentwood. As large fields contested both events this is an almost unprecedented event, and in the last race Florio carried five pounds penalty, in all 117 pounds. This is a superior two-year-old. To-day the Baltimore meeting began and will last four days. Knight of Ellerslie and War Eagle both followed up their Washington successes, and the former is probably the best three-year-old yet out in the east. He is by Eolus out of a mare whose grandam was Eole's dam, and is therefore nearly a full brother to that famous horse. The Knight of Ellerslie never ran as a two-year-old, and is now a thoroughly seasoned colt. He is expected to come very close to winning the Belmont Stakes at Jerome Park week after next. The second of the now celebrated Hunt Meetings of this vicinity was held on Saturday last, at Meadow Brook, near Garden City, L. I. Run on the turf over the Hempstead plain, the six races gave general pleasure and satisfaction to a large crowd of the elite of this city, Brooklyn and other cities. The principal event, the Hempstead Heath Steeplechase, was over a stiff course of four miles, with over twenty jumps to be encountered, and which test a horse in quite a conspicuous degree. The race had $1,500 added money, and was a prize well worth winning, which the Canadian mare Rose accomplished in gallant style. These meetings have been so successful that the Rockaway Hunt and its associate *confreres* of Meadow Brook, the older club, by the way, are talking of holding a joint meeting of two days in September next. Such a meeting is bound to be successful, as the public interest and appreciation is very great. Baltimore and Louisville last this week and part of next, with next Saturday inaugurating the spring season at Brighton Beach, and the following Friday (Memorial Day) the June meeting. Over six hundred horses are now at the four tracks—Sheepshead, Brighton, Monmouth and Jerome, and the southern and western delegations this week and next will swell this total at least two hundred more. The Withers' Stakes and Fordham Handicap at Jerome are attracting much attention as the two first great races in this vicinity. For the Withers' Stake, ran May 30th, Panique by Alarm, and Benton by Billet are now equal favorites at 3 to 1 each. Both have improved greatly since last fall, and as they were close together as two-year-olds, the struggle between them will be a very close one. Himalaya and Thackeray are next in favor, while Reveler, Leo, Pampero, Rataplan and others are backed. The race promises to be a great one with Panique a likely winner. The Fordham Handicap has your horse Renwick an accepter at 119 pounds. He has had nothing but praise from the critics regarding his work at Jerome, and if the distance is not too far for him, is likely to run a good race. He is likely, however, to find some hard nuts to crack in Monroe, 119; Greenland, 108; Bella, 103; Marshall, 100, and others in the race. The three-year-old fillies at Jerome this spring are a rare lot. Louisette, Economy, Duchess and Issaquena are going like the wind in their gallops, and the result of the Ladies' Stakes with the Brookdale filly Nonage also a contestant, is very uncertain. Altogether the June spring meeting has rarely promised better sport during the eighteen years' history of the track. At Louisville your Mr. Haggin's Mark Daly and Premium are both coming into places, and should win races soon. Patsy Duffy is doing some good riding. The Baldwin string arrived safely at Latonia Park last week, and at that meeting, which begins on the 28th, may be expected to acquit themselves with credit. Poor Louis Martin was found guilty here yesterday, and will be sentenced in a few days. He has lost completely the sight of one eye since he has been incarcerated in jail, and the good eye is also affected. His plight is so pitiful that there is an expectation that his sentence will be a light one, for it would seem that he has already suffered enough.

PACIFIC.

A Photograph.

A wandering scribe gives the *New York Spirit* this dry plate impression of Dr. Herr of Forest Park, Kentucky, owner of Mambrino Patchen:

We found the Doctor and his three sons attending to his large breeding interests. He is one of the most practical horse-breeders in the State, a veterinary surgeon of considerable ability, a trainer of rare intelligence, and a plucky driver. To those who have never seen him, I may say he is a gentleman 68 years of age, a little undersize, but a man all over. He is full of young ideas, and acts on them. He drives a race with as much style and finish as either of his sons, which is saying a good deal. Go out any fine morning and you will see the old gentleman breezing himself out lively behind a trotter, and "sings the news to them very firmly," but never swears. Strange as it may appear for one of the driving profession, no one ever heard an oath pass the Doctor's lips. He is frank and upright in all his dealings, and his sons are walking in his footsteps. They have none of that bluster and swagger of many of the rising generation of horsemen; their quiet, unassuming manner won me. They showed us their stock with as much air and grace as a merchant exhibits his finest fabrics, accompanied by a few words fitly spoken.

Those complaining of sore throat or hoarseness should use Brown's Bronchial Troches. The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice.

TURF AND TRACK.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, May 31st to June 14th.
Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.

Observations at the Islands.

HONOLULU, May 14th, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:

Dear Sir—Being somewhat fond of horse-flesh, I very naturally wander about, and for several weeks past have heard considerable horse-talk; and, knowing that the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is "open to all" on this subject, I will try and tell you what I have heard and seen since my arrival in Kalakaua's Kingdom. The track is located about five miles from the city, and is surrounded by driveways, being almost in the center of what is known as "Kapiolani Park," the road to which is far better than to our Park in San Francisco. Examining the stables and grand stand takes but little time, the former going to pieces through neglect, and the latter should be taken down and rebuilt. Arriving at the gates I found them locked, and having a trotter from the Fashion Stables, which I hired for the occasion, you can imagine my disappointment. Making inquires from a young man in the vicinity, he informed me "that at present I was in a one-horse country where they did queer things." Before leaving this young man I gained considerable information of which I have since had substantiated by reliable parties. The Directors called a meeting some time ago, and passed a rule that $10 per head would be charged for every horse trained on the track. Inquiring what fund this money went to the credit of (thinking perhaps it was under some Jockey Club), a small boy pointed to a gang of Chinamen making mud islands and duck ponds, and with a knowing wink said, "don't ask too many questions, stranger, about this Park business, for it is run by the 'click.'" On further inquiry I found that on race days they also charged $10 for each of the stalls. In the vicinity of the track are several stables built by private parties, and at present occupied. Leaving the track I started for the nearest stable, where I found an old acquaintance George Treat, one of the old timers of California, who was in charge of Billy the Sponge, and who informed me that George was matched to trot on May 31st, mile heats 3 in 5, against Capt. Cluney's bay gelding Joe Dake for $500 a side. About a quarter of a mile further on I stopped at a very neat little stable belonging to Charley Lucas, who has five in hand; among them is a bay filly by Shannon out of Cuba. This stable was very successful last year, and his gray gelding Poni Moi looks as if he might be able to give the Stanford colt a good rub this year. The others will be entered in the races for native-bred horses. Driving down the avenue I noticed a dun horse going at a 40 clip which, proved to be Thomas H., the property of Jim Dodd. Following this horse to his stable I found a string of seven or eight colts, which, upon inquiry, I found were mostly Waterfords, the property of James Campbell. In the lot I found a chestnut colt by Hubbard out of Texana, and a bay colt by Boswell, the latter belonging to the King. The men in charge of this stock informed me that they had another horse, but they had orders to keep him dark, and being directed to another stable in the distance I hitched my horse to the fence and examined the stock. The first horse that caught my eyes was Garfield, who has the reputation of being the boss. His owners last year shipped him to San Francisco, where he ran in very good company, meeting such horses as Jim Renwick, Jim Douglass, Forest King, Jocko, Premium, and May D., but they had better staying qualities. Next came a tall brown horse which, upon inquiry, I found to be Gov. Stanford, the property of John Cummings, who has also several good ones in the same stables. The man in charge started off to the track with Joe Dake in hand, and following him we found quite a number of good-looking horses taking their exercise, *i. e.*: Gen. Hancock by California—Puss; sor. filly by Hooker—Nevada; bay filly by Wildidle—Robin Girl; chestnut filly Fiamma by Monday—Abbie W.; bay gelding by Wildidle—Kate Gift; bay gelding by Wildidle—Montana. My information in regard to the pedigree of these colts I gathered from a man with a tall hat who seemed to know them all. I tried to make his acquaintance, but he did not have much to say. He seemed as if something had gone wrong. Having plenty of time on my hands I lounged about the stables and stands, and in a short time I learned from the conversation of those present that something had gone wrong with all of them, and from what I could gather there was good cause for a general kick among those who had the best right to kick concerning the shabby, mean way that the "click" formed their new Jockey Club, the full particulars of which I will find out and let you know next trip.

HOOPILIMEAI OLE.

Trotting at Vallejo.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, VALLEJO, May 18th, 1884.—Match for a set of harness, valued at $50; owners to drive.

John Williams' b g Ben	1	2	2	1	1
—— Quarney's blk s Mambrino	2	1	1	2	2

Time—3:14¼, 3:17¼, 3:15, 3:00¼, 3:07½

Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

CITY VIEW PARK, May 18th.—Purse $100; $25 to second; mile heats.

Kelly, rn g	(Geo. Misner)	2	1	1
Florence E., ch m	(Waterford)	1	3	2
Johnny Blue, b g	(Rutter)	3	2	d

Time—2:35, 2:40, 2:37.

Robert McGregor, the stallion whose owner hopes will lower Smuggler's record this year, is a rich, golden chestnut, standing sixteen hands high, bred by Samuel Whitman, Chester, Orange county, N. Y., foaled in 1871, got by Major Edsall; dam Nancy Whitman by Seely's American Star. Major Edsall was by Alexander's Abdallah, his dam being a daughter of Harris' Hambletonian. Major Edsall has a record of 2:29. He was foaled in 1859, hence was eleven years old when he got Robert McGregor. Lady Whitman, McGregor's dam, was ten years old the season he was foaled.

Dr. Mack of Walla Walla, has sold two yearlings, Magenta and Harvester, by Alwood, out of mares by Milliman's Bellfounder, to B. E. Snipes of the Dalles, for $700.

Woodburn Yearlings.

The annual sale at Woodburn took place on the 15th. Of the forty-two catalogued four were withdrawn, one being dead, two crippled, and the other too small to be offered. The remaining thirty-eight sold for a total of $14,435, an average of a trifle under $380 each, compared with an average of $519.24 obtained last year. The New York element did but little buying. Messrs. Appleby & Johnson paid $1,050 for a half brother to Fellowcraft, Rutherford and Spendthrift, while the Dwyer Bros. paid $425 for the Fanchon colt, and Col. Bruce paid $800 for a full brother to Glenmore. The full sale is as follows:

By King Alfonso, he by Imp. Phaeton.

1. Bay colt, April 28th, dam imp. Invercauld, by St. Albans; J. H. Morris, $375.
3. Bay colt, May 24th, dam Desolation, by Devastation; F. Smith, $175.
4. Chestnut colt, May 30th, dam Jersey Belle, by imp. Australian; L. Curran, $280.
5. Bay colt, May 31st, dam Hester, by Lexington; L. H. Todhunter, $575.
6. Bay colt, April 9th, dam Simplicity, by imp. Eclipse; S. D. Bruce, $375.
7. Chestnut colt, May 27th, dam Fanchon, by imp. Australian; Dwyer Bros., $425.
8. Brown colt, May 6th, dam Virga, by Virgil; J. & J. Swigert, $200.
9. Chestnut colt, May 24th, dam Galanthus, by imp. Australian; L. H. Todhunter, $325.
27. Bay filly, April 15th, dam Aerolite, by Lexington; Appleby & Johnson, $1,050.
30. Bay filly, March 5th, dam Molly Wood, by Lexington; J. L. Harris, $400.
31. Chestnut filly, April 24th, dam Ultima, by Lexington; J. L. Harris, $300.
32. Bay filly, May 10th, dam Quickstep, by Lexington; J. L. Harris, $410.
33. Bay filly, April 8th, dam Idler, by imp. Leamington; T. H. Swope, $460.
34. Bay filly, May 13th, dam Favorite, by imp. King Ernest; T. H. Swope, $775.
35. Chestnut filly, May 25th, dam Ethel, by imp. Leamington; J. L. Harris, $330.
36. Bay filly, May 3d, dam imp. Inverness, by Macaroni; L. H. Todhunter, $410.
38. Bay filly, May 14th, dam Zephyr, by Lexington; J. L. Harris, $700.
39. Chestnut filly, May 15th, dam Miranda, by Lexington; G. H. Kernaghan, $550.

Total for 18 head—8 colts and 10 fillies—$8,115, of which the colts averaged $333.33, and the fillies $538.50 each.

By Imp. Glen Athol, he by Blair Athole.

2. Chestnut colt, May 2d, dam Lotta, by Hunter's Glencoe; S. D. Bruce, $800.
12. Bay colt, March 16th, dam Cachuca, by King Alfonso; J. & J. Swigert, $275.
13. Chestnut colt, April 11th, dam Orelia, by Waverley; J. L. Harris, $225.
22. Chestnut colt, April 7th, dam Little Miss, by imp. Sovereign; T. D. Stacy, $125.
23. Gray colt, April 29th, dam Geneva, by Lexington; E. Corrigan, $500.
24. Brown colt, May 24th, dam imp. Britannia IV, by The Flying Dutchman; J. H. Harris, $200.
25. Bay colt, April 11th, dam Night Rose; J. & J. Swigert, $220.

Total for seven head, all colts, $2,345; an average of $335 each.

By Lisbon, he by Imp. Phaeton.

10. Bay colt, May 31st, dam Maggie Hunter, by imp. Australian; Appleby & Johnson, $525.
15. Bay colt, March 25th, dam Penelope, by Commodore; J. Colton, $275.
16. Bay colt, May 10th, dam Peaceful, by Planet; J. T. Williams, $225.
17. Bay colt, May 14th, dam Fleurilla, by Dick Cheatham; J. T. Williams, $200.
18. Bay colt, May 17th, dam Emma Hunter, by Lever; T. D. Stacy, $100.
19. Bay colt, April 19th, dam Glene, by imp. Glenelg; J. T. Williams, $210.
20. Bay colt, May 19th, dam Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George; J. &. J. Swigert, $190.
21. Bay colt, May 9th, dam Nora, by imp. Sovereign; J. & J. Swigert, $300.
29. Chestnut filly, April 13th, dam Flash, by Lightning; L. Frederick, $400.
40. Bay filly, March 26th, dam Austria, by imp. Australian; J. E. Kelly, $420.
41. Bay filly, April 1st, dam Asteria, by Planet; J. W McClelland, $325.

Total for eleven head—eight colts and three fillies, $3,170, of which the colts averaged $253.12 and the fillies $381.66.

By Ten Broeck, he by Imp Phaeton.

14. Chestnut colt, May 16th, dam Rebecca, by Longfellow; T. H. Swope, $425.

By Pat Malloy, he by Lexington.

42. Bay filly, June 2d, dam Jennie H., by imp. Knight of St. George; H. H. Ormsby, $380.

Racing on Sundays.

To go or not to go to the races on a Sunday is now being discussed by the admirers of both running and trotting in Chicago. The Chicago Driving Park Club have arranged for a series of meetings which will extend from early in June to nearly September 1st. Its directors have also unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by the club's president, Mr. Washington Hesing, providing for both running and trotting on Sundays during the season. The resolution is somewhat lengthy and cites the success of all classes of Sunday amusements, and the inability of thousands to enjoy the sport on any other day of the week. It finishes as follows:

"What can the youth in a large city do Sunday afternoon—I mean such as are without family ties of any kind—better than to frequent some place of innocent amusement? You cannot expect them to stay at home and read; they must go somewhere, and is it not better that they frequent a race-track, enjoying God's free air, than to sit in a theatre on a sweltering day in July or August? Or, better still, than if they frequent the saloon, the gambling hell or some place of questionable resort? Let the Chicago Driving Park, therefore, inaugurate a people's day of racing; let us throw open our gates Sunday afternoon to the masses, charging but 50 cents admission for adults and 25 cents for children, so that the middle classes can take their families out, bring their lunch with them, and spend the better part of the day on our grounds. Always believing in a proper observance of the day, and certainly not wishing to offend the feelings of anyone, I would not allow any pool-selling or game of chance of any kind on the grounds, nor would I allow any whisky to be sold, and in order to observe the strictest decorum I should recommend the employment of a large extra force of police, so that not even the slightest disturbance could take place."

It is understood that Mr. Hesing has talked with a number of owners on the subject, and they all favor the idea. It is doubtful, however, if the owners of large stables will come into the plan.

The Kentucky Derby.

The Derby was run at Louisville on the 16th, and the result has been telegraphed to all points. The details of the race are as follows:

The Kentucky Derby, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, at $100 each, half forfeit; $20 if declared by May 1st, 1883, and $40 if declared May 1st, 1884, with $1,500 added, of which $200 to the second; closed with 51 subscribers; mile and a half.

W. Cottrill's ch c Buchanan by Buckden, dam Mrs. Grisgby, 110 pounds.....(I. Murphy) 1
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Loftin, 110 pounds.....(Sayres) 2
T. J. Megibben's ch c Audrain, 110 pounds.....(Fishburn) 3
J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 110 pounds.....(J. McLaughlin) 0
R. M. McClellan's Bob Cook, 110 pounds.....(Gorham) 0
R. M. McClellan's Boreas, 110 pounds.....(O'Brien) 0
Bowen & Co.'s The Admiral, 110 pounds.....(Taylor) 0
Wooding & Co.'s Exploit, 110 pounds.....(Conklin) 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s Powhatan, 110 pounds.....(Williams) 0

Time—2:40¼.

Pools.—Audrain, $700; Bob Miles, $600; Buchanan, $530; Johnson's pair, $270; Admiral, $125; the field, $90. Post odds 3 to 1 against Buchanan.

At the start Bob Miles, attended by Powhatan, Buchanan and Loftin, was the quickest away, with the remainder in a bunch and close up. Before they had run a quarter Admiral and Loftin took the track and at the end of the odd half-mile they were a length or more clear of all, with Powhatan leading the remainder, lapped by Bob Miles and Exploit, with Buchanan back in the ruck. There was no change in the next quarter and but little until just as they finished the mile, when, with Admiral leading by a length, Bob Miles showed second, a trifle in front of Loftin, with Bob Cook, Audrain and Powhatan close up. In the run to the three-quarters Admiral dropped back and Loftin took up the running, and with Bob Miles second and Buchanan third, the scene became one of the greatest excitement, which quickly turned into wild enthusiasm when Buchanan, under Murphy's call, passed in turn Bob Miles and Loftin, and, running out strongly and easily, won by a length, with Loftin second, a length in front of Audrain, he the same distance in front of Bob Miles.

The Oaks was run on the 19th on a track deep with mud.

The Kentucky Oaks, a sweepstakes for three-year-old fillies, at $100 each, half forfeit, $20 only if declared May 1st, 1883, and $40 if declared May 1st, 1884, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second; 50 subscribers, of which — declared by May 1st, 1884 and — by May 1st, 1884; mile and a half.

E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty by War Dance, dam Ballet, 105 pounds.....(I. Murphy) 1
B. G. Thomas' ch f Hiflight by King Ban, dam Hira, 105 pounds.....(Withers) 2
G. W. Bowen's b f Binette by Billet, dam Mirah, 105 pounds.....(Conklin) 3
J. G. Greener's ch f Easter, 105 pounds.....(Yetman) 0

Time—2:48¾.

Pools.—Modesty, $500; Hiflight, $150; Binette, $60, and Easter, $40. Mutuels paid $8.

Easter ran in the lead nearly to the stand, when she gave place to Modesty, who was quickly followed by Binette and Hiflight. In this order they ran the first mile, when Hiflight changed places with Binette, but had no chance to reach Modesty, she winning in a gallop by six lengths, with Hiflight second away in front of Binette.

The Turf at Stockton.

[Stockton Herald, May 22d.]

A few persons in on the secret enjoyed a horse race at the Agricultural Park track yesterday forenoon, more than a little. Three months ago Thos. H. Williams, Jr. and J. Naglee Burke made a race. Williams matched his chestnut gelding Byron against Burke's bay gelding Spiff. They put up $175 each. The race was to be trotted mile heats, best two or three, Byron to sulky, Spiff to cart, owners to drive, and Williams given the privilege of jockeying as it was conceded that Byron was not so speedy as Spiff. Last Friday night Burke and W. B. Norman put up another hundred on Spiff and Williams promptly covered the coin with an equal amount. The race was appointed to occur yesterday afternoon, but to avoid the crowd that would have been in attendance, the principals and a few intimates repaired to the track early yesterday morning. Arrived there Burke and Norman offered to wager another hundred on Spiff which Williams accepted.

The preliminaries were soon settled by selecting R. W. Russell and Jack Douglass as judges, Frank Hatch and William Douglass as timers. At 11 o'clock the horses were called up and given the word for the first heat. They got an even start, but the speedy Spiff quickly drew ahead of Byron and was about to take the pole when Williams began his jockeying privilege. He let out a wild, Apache-like yell, that sounded as if all the tules on Union island had caught fire, or the spirit of some ark-dweller had returned to plague the living with shrieking demonology. Burke's Spiff quivered as the unearthly screech smote the affrighted air, his tail flew up and the cords in his neck bunched like as if he had an attack of apoplexy. His beautiful trot was instantly changed to a stagger that lost him much ground.

Steadily old Byron (fifteen years of age last Christmas), glided along past the frantic Spiff and the ruffled Burke. Before the latter got his horse to a trot again old Byron's tail was bobbing along seventy-five yards ahead. To overcome this distance the speedy Spiff settled down at a determined gait, and when the half-mile pole was reached he was trotting alongside of old Byron who was traveling as if he was leaving all the hay and oats in Christendom behind him with no prospect of either ahead. Around the far turn and into the homestretch the horses came at about even pace, but Spiff began to forge ahead as the strait was reached. Again Williams let loose the fearful artillery of his lungs and poor Spiff came as near fainting as a horse ever did. In vain Burke invoked blessings on various things. Spiff was unequal to withstanding the nerve-destroying screeches that old Byron's driver poured into his ear. The result was that while Spiff was being pulled to a trot old Byron came under the wire winner of the first heat in the remarkable time of 3:17½.

Mr. Williams began congratulating himself on the ease with which he was to win the $750 purse. Mr. Burke lighted a fresh cigar and thought seriously of introducing about a gallon of celery bitters into Spiff's jugular, as celery bitters has a reputation as a remedy for nervousness. Mr. Norman endeavored to bribe Mr. Williams to maintain silence by offering him $25 to keep his mouth shut while driving the next heat, but he declined because he realized that the greater portion of old Byron's speed lay in the strength of his driver's voice. However, Williams offered to compromise by which Burke and Norman would lose only about $100, but they declared that nothing short of a clean-cut victory would satisfy them. No old rack-a-bones like Byron should get away with the speedy Spiff, although all the Apache-whoops in creation were whooped into his ears. So the second heat was trotted, and it was a repetition of the first, only more so, Spiff proving the speedier horse, but unequal to stand the attack upon his tympanums. Old Byron came in winner of the second heat in 3:15¼. The time of both heats was carefully noted, not only by several costly gold watches, but as the record was important in this respect Jack Douglass marked the quarters and half miles by the unerring gleam of his diamond pin.

After the race had been decided in favor of Byron, Mr. Burke proposed to make another match to be trotted by the same horses, for the same amount, under similar conditions, two months hence. This Mr. Williams declined to do. It was generally understood that should such a match have been agreed to Mr. Burke intended to hire a German picnic band and several river calliopes to be present when training Spiff. Doubtless Mr. Williams believed that Spiff could be educated up to withstand his superior skill as a driver, and, moreover, he doubtless took into consideration the fact that Byron is aged, and most anything might happen to him within two months.

Buchanan's Way.

Broadchurch, the western correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, tells the following story of how a race was turned inside out by the bad behavior of Buchanan. It occured at Lexington, a few days before the Louisville Derby, and if it caused the colt to recede in the betting he did his backers a favor, for in the latter event he ran as true as the locomotive to the rail, and won in good style:

Talk about sensational racing, *the* sensational event of the whole meeting came off on the closing day. The Belle Meade Stakes furnished the surprise, and Tim Carlisle was the hero of the occasion. The result was a "fluke," pure and simple, such an occurrence as one would not be likely to see repeated in years. There were only three starters, Buchanan, Exploit and Tim Carlisle. It was considered as a possibility that Buchanan might bolt in the race, but their being only three starters, and he so far outclassed the other two, the possibility occasioned very little apprehension. Tim Carlisle ran in the Memphis Derby, and was beaten by very inferior animals in a very inferior race, and his Belle Meade chances were considered in the same light as being liable to be struck by lightning. There was one thing in his favor—he had that accomplished jockey, Blaylock, on his back. Buchanan and Exploit ran almost lapped for the first half mile, after which the former drew away, and rounding the last turn he had nearly two lengths the best of it, Carlisle at this time being fully five lengths in the rear, and driving. When straight work commenced in the run for home, Buchanan was in the van by at least three lengths, and running easily, Carlisle eight lengths away, apparently irrevocably out of the hunt. Between the quarter and eighth poles, when it was apparently a hundred dollars to a nickel that the Buckden would win, he suddenly bolted to the outside, abruptly coming to a stand-still. Exploit, running on the outside, on coming up, was knocked off his stride, losing four or five lengths, Buchanan losing ten or twelve. In the meantime, Blaylock, seeing what was going on ahead of him, sent Carlisle along for all he was worth, and at the eighth pole he was almost on even terms with Exploit, Buchanan eight lengths away, and once more getting under full headway. He made a wonderful burst of speed down the stretch, nipped Exploit near the string, but could not catch Carlisle, who beat him out by a scant neck. Conkling, on Exploit, made complaint of being fouled by Buchanan at the time of the bolt, and the claim was allowed. Exploit securing second money. Such a combination of mishaps, where the worst horse wins, is sometimes seen in a hurdle race, but it is very rare on the flat, especially in a valuable stake.

The Downey *Signal* says: "There is a move on foot to organize a company to purchase land and improve it for a race-track in the suburbs of Downey. We think that such an enterprise would be a success since a great deal of attention is being paid just now to the improving of the horse kind. If we had a good track in this vicinity it will stimulate stock-raisers to new efforts to improve their stock. The grounds back of the livery stable have been suggested as the most suitable for the enterprise, and can be bought at very reasonable figures now, but if it is not taken advantage of shortly in will take considerable money to buy it, as property is rapidly advancing in this locality. Let not the golden opportunity slip.

The Directors of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society have had plans and specifications drawn for a pavilion. The proposed building is to be two stories high, with a ground floor 100x260 feet, with two wings, 100x40 feet. The plans provide for four entrances—one on each side of a block. The amount of money to be expended in erecting a suitable building and improving the grounds, if the work is carried on, is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000.

The chestnut mare Columbia by Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashion by imp. Monarch from Fashion by imp. Trustee, died at Monmouth, Ill., on April 6th. She was foaled in 1865. Columbia was formerly owned by Jos. Cairn Simpson, and was the dam of Columbine, by A. W. Richmond and grandam of Anteeo and Antevolo.

The Lexington correspondent of the New York *Sportsman* gives this opinion of one of Mr. Haggin's colts: The grandest two-year-old is Tyrant, all over a race-horse of high pretension as to form. I believe his late owner sold him for $5,000, but if he owned him now he would not take $10,000.

The Phœnix Jockey Club was instituted at Phœnix, Arizona, on May 10th, with 25 members. Israel Miller was elected president and P. K. Hickey secretary. Various committes were appointed for furthering the organization and business of the club.

An association has been organized at Phœnix, Arizona, with the object of holding an annual territorial fair. Fifty-seven solid citizens signed the membership roll, and the society has been incorporated.

The trotting mare Lady Hoag, familiar to Californians as the Stark mare, has been bred to Jerome Eddy. She is owned by Milton Hoag, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Jay Beach, Dilley, Or., has sold to J. L. Hallet, same place, bay colt Cadet, foaled 1882, by Graduate, son of Cassius M. Clay, Jr., dam Altasia by Altamont; $500.

Joseph Buchtel of East Portland, Oregon, has sold to David Cole, Portland, the black filly Cesnola, four years, by Altamont, dam by Mikeson of Vermont. Price $400.

THE KENNEL.

"X" Correct.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your last issue "T. R. H." charges me with error in the pedigree, which I gave in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of May 17th last, as that of Mr. Calvert Meade's Dick, and Mr. Daniel's Sancho. "T. R. H." says he raised both dogs and knows their pedigree, and that it is as given by a correspondent in your paper of May 10th, viz., by Lohse's Sport out of a sister of Doctor Toland's Whiskey. "T. R. H." further says he knows Lohse's Sport to have been by Grissim's Bill out of Liddle's Beauty. "T. R. H." says also that Sancho never belonged to Daniels, and inferentially charges Daniels with duplicity in entering Sancho at the show of 1881, in his own name and as his own property. It will occur to most readers that if "T. R. H." knows what he says he does, and is right, I sinned in my strictures upon the correspondent of May 10th, and owe him an apology for charging him with giving false pedigrees to both Dick and Sancho. Please let me present some evidence that I was right in every proposition which I made in my last communication, and that "T. R. H." is quite uninformed and in error. It is admitted that Dick and Sancho were litter brother and sister by Lohse's Sport out of Hart's Bell. Mr. John F. Lohse, of this city, has now a note from Colonel Stuart M. Taylor, written in October, 1877, in which Colonel Taylor says, unqualifiedly that Sport was by his own (Col. Taylor's) imported Irish red setter Dash, out of Mr. Robert Liddle's Beauty. This is good evidence, being from one of those most interested, viz., the owner of the sire of Sport. Subjoined is a note from Mr. Liddle.

"Dear X:—Mr. John F. Lohse's setter dog Sport was bred by me out of my red setter bitch Beauty, and was by Col. Stuart Taylor's red Irish setter Dash. Beauty was by Mr. Bill Grissim's Bill, out of Mr. Charley Fairfax' old Beauty.

ROBERT LIDDLE."

This evidence, from two such gentlemen as Col. Taylor and Mr. Liddle, is conclusive to my mind, and shows that "T. R. H." does not know when he gives Grissim's Bill as the sire of Lohse's Sport. Now, about Hart's Bell? It is admitted that Bell was presented to Mr. Thos. R. Hart, then of this city, by Mr. Charles Kaeding, of the firm of Liddle & Kaeding, gunsmiths, then and now an enthusiastic sportsman and lover of dogs, and well-known to about all sportsmen of the State. "T. R. H." says that Bell was a sister of Willard's Bob, and Toland's Whiskey. Mr. Kaeding is sure that there were but four puppies in the "pick-up" litter of which Bob and Whiskey were two, and he has a further recollection of having boxed up and shipped out of this city, the two remaining puppies of the litter. Mr. Kaeding remembers distinctly that he gave Mr. Hart a bitch puppy from a litter whelped by a Gordon bitch, which, together with a Gordon dog, the sire of the litter, had been imported by himself and Commodore Dick Ogden, from the east in the fall of 1876. The dogs were Belt and Bell, and were black and tan in color. Mr. Kaeding does not remember having given Mr. Hart any other bitch, nor for that matter any dog. A year or more ago Mr. Kaeding wished to purchase a good working field dog, and through Mr. Thos. R. Hart he bought Dick from Mr. Calvert Meade. When Mr. Hart brought Dick to deliver him, Mr. Kaeding asked about the breeding of the dog, and received from Mr. Hart the information given in the appended note:

Dear X:—Mr. Thos. Hart informed me that a red dog which I purchased from him, formerly owned by Mr. Calvert Meade named Dick was by Lohse's Sport out of a bitch named Bell, which I bred from my brace Belt and Bell, and presented to Mr. Thos. Hart. CHAS. KAEDING.

This note is evidence that Mr. Thos. Hart about one year ago believed that his Bell was by Kaeding's Belt out of same owner's Bell. But Mr. Hart's belief as to the pedigree of his Bell is an uncertain quantity, as is evidenced by the note copied below.

"My Dear X:—The pedigree of my old dog Dick I have well authenticated, with the exception of the pedigree of his dam Bell, who was whelped by Dr. Toland's Nellie and Dan, so I am informed by Mr. Hart, the owner of Bell. And Dr. Toland has informed me that the pedigrees of Nellie and Dan were published in the *Forest and Stream* in 1877, but he has not sent them to me, nor given me the date to forward for information. CALVERT MEADE."

This information was given to Mr. Meade in 1881. Thus, it appears that about three years ago that Mr. Thomas R. Hart did not hesitate to give one pedigree to his Bell, while about one year ago he as unhesitatingly gave an entirely different pedigree to the same bitch, and now comes "T. R. H." and writes that he "knows" the breeding of Bell, and gives a pedigree different from both of those previously given.

The statements are irreconcilable and two must fall. Each is at liberty to receive as true that which suits himself, after thinking the matter over.

As for myself, I believe Bell, the dam of Dick and Sancho, to have been by Kaeding's Belt out of Kaeding's Bell.

Mr. Kaeding's recollection is clear, and the fact that for many years he has owned and handled dogs, and been in a position to hear all floating dog talk, inclines me to accept as true his statement, that he did not give Mr. Hart a whelp of the Bob--Whiskey litter, but that he did give him a bitch pup from Belt and Bell, which Hart named Bell, and which was the dam of Dick and Sancho, as was stated in your paper of the 17th. I accept Mr. Kaeding's statement alone as conclusive, and do not at all rely upon Mr. Hart's confirmation as given in Mr. Kaeding's note, printed herewith. So much for "T. R. H.'s" knowledge as to Sport and Bell. His statement that Sancho never belonged to Daniels has no interest, except that it raises the question whether or not Daniels did at the Bench Show of 1881 lie about his entry, and receive an award to which he was not entitled. It may be worth while, however, to offset the statement of "T. R. H." by one from Daniels, and let the two settle the matter as best they can. So I append the following note recently received.

"To whom it may concern:

This certifies that the red setter bitch Sancho, entered in the Bench Show of 1881, at San Francisco, was my property at that time, and that her pedigree as given by me then was correct, as vouched for by Mr. Thomas Hart to me. WM. T. DANIELS."

San Francisco, Cal., May 26th, 1884.

All this writing, Mr. Editor, is made necessary by the carelessness of our local dog lovers, and it shows well the wisdom of keeping accurately, clearly and honestly the records of our breeding, since if so few years can raise so many questions, what could not three or four times as many do in the way of clouding what should be as clear as the noontime.

Probably, upon reflection "T. R. H." will gladly withdraw his intimation that I was incorrect in my statements, because the intimation is an injustice to me. X.

The Westminster Kennel Club's show seems to have put the Philadelphia dog men in the show mood, and a great deal of talk is being indulged in about the proposed show at the Agricultural Society's fair September next. A special building for the dog show is to be erected, and some very attractive features never before had in connection with a canine show will be added, which cannot fail to be interesting. The list will be large, and already very many valuable special prizes have been promised. A field trial for members' dogs will be had next November, and a number of farms well-supplied with quail have been leased.

We have received from the Philadelphia Kennels, 237 South Eight street, a copy of their Dog Buyers' Guide. It contains a finely executed colored frontispiece; well-drawn engravings of nearly every breed of dog, and all kinds of dog furnishing goods. We should judge that the book cost to produce a great deal more than the price asked—10 cents—and would advise all our readers who are interested in dogs to send for the book.

The gentlemen interested in inaugurating a bench show of non-sporting dogs have conferred with the Westminster Kennel Club, which has consented to give such an exhibition. The show will be held in the Madison Square Garden, New York City, in the third week of next October.

ATHLETICS.

Cold Ham and Sausages as Diet for Athletes.

In Dr. Sargent's recent lecture on "What Shall We Eat to Get Strong?" he said in the course of his remarks that it had been customary to train athletes on lean beef and mutton, but he thought this a mistake, as tissue-making food should be used in combination with these, and the diet should be so changed as to meet the requirements of the organism of the persons using it, for to establish one diet for all persons was ridiculous. Beef alone is not superior to meal, beans, or other farinaceous food, and the size of the muscles of a man is not indicative of his strength. Farinaceous food tones a man down, and will tend to give him more endurance. A man who can strike a blow equal to 400 pounds would be called a strong man, but this strength cannot be kept up for for any length of time on animal food, as it comes from the base of the brain, and endurance must be sought for in other kinds of food. To reduce the weight of a man in training, lean meats may do, but when he is down in weight he must go back to food containing more carbon, such as ham and sausages, which should always be eaten cold. Three years ago this would have been considered ridiculous by trainers, but for a diet for running, walking, and rowing, it has been found that saccharine food, with beef or mutton, is the best; tea, coffee and alcohol, as well as condiments, are objectionable; indeed, it is not the quantity of food a person eats that strengthens him, but the amount assimilated and worked into the organism.

A Promising Amateur.

The Yale College games were held on May 9th. The following paragraph, clipped from the New York *Spirit*, will be of interest:

The feature and the surprise of the games was the half-mile running of Mitchell, who proved himself a flyer, and who bids fair to become as prominent a runner at his distances as is Brooks, '85. He is of rather slight build, 19 years old, and his outdoor sport has been lacrosse, of which he is one of the best players. He had never trained for or participated in track sports, and that he should, on his first appearance, win the 100 yards, running in high-laced, rubber-soled shoes, and ten minutes later, in a pair of borrowed running shoes (his first attempt in spiked shoes), run a half mile only 8.17-20s. behind the best American amateur record, was, I think, an exceedingly creditable performance.

The story of his debut is interesting, and is as follows: The afternoon before the games Messrs. Bond, Dole, and myself were in the dressing quarters, when Mitchell presented himself, stating that he was sent out to be tried. He had no track shoes, and had never used them. Adjourning to the track the instructions were: "Run a half a mile to suit yourself to show me what you can do." He proved himself a natural runner, and covered the half under 2m. 10s., with only one second difference between the quarters. Putting on spiked shoes he was given some instructions and exercise, and it was noticed that he lengthened his stride fully 15 inches. This was the extent of his track experience when he won his race as above stated. He will, of course, go into training and be entered in the inter-collegiate games.

Trinity School Games.

Last Wednesday afternoon a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the annual games of the Trinity School. Some of the performances were unusually good. A result as follows:

One Hundred-Yards Race.—First class—Burt Davis, 1st; H. Seawell, 2d. Second class—P. Collier, 1st; W. Clark, 2d. Third class—R. King, 1st; S. Pond, 2d

Potato Race—R. Colman, 1st; D. Williams, 2d.

Putting 16-pound Weight—Seniors, King, 22 ft. 6 in; J. Irvine, 21 ft. 7 in. Juniors, H. Wadsworth, 17 ft. 8 in; J. Burdelle, 16 ft. 11 in.

Running Long Jump—Seniors, B. Davis, 17 ft. 4 in; W. King, 16 ft. 11 in. Juniors, Page Collier, 13 ft. 8 in; J. Burdelle, 13 ft. 7 in. The take-off was a board 3 inches high.

Wrestling (Græco-Roman)—R. Hine defeated J. Irvine; R. King defeated W. Bagley; G. Hine defeated E. Kruger; J. Burdelle defeated H. Harrisen. The winners in every case were the heavier men.

One-quarter Mile Race—S. Reed, 1st; B. Davis, 2d. Reed won a splendid race, owing to superior judgment.

Pyramid Ladders—By W. King, W. Deas, E. Townsend, P. Collier, W. Clark, S. Eva, H. Harrison, J. Burdelle, E. Kruger, F. Follis, W. Miller, W. Collier, R. King and H. Seawell.

Boxing—H. Harrison defeated W. Collier.

High Jump—S. Reed, 4 ft. 10 in; M. Green, 4 ft. 9 in. The take-off was a board 3 inches high.

After the conclusion of the football match last week a race of 100 yards was instituted between the players in the game. Haley and Widber of the High School and Burt-Davis of the Trinity School, were the contestants. Davis won after a well-contested race.

Thompson, the winner of the all-round competition at New York, 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 11 inches tall, and weighs about 170 pounds.

The Adelphia Athletic Club of Brooklyn, have changed their name to the Long Island Athletic Club.

CRICKET.

Match at Portland.

A very interesting game of cricket, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators, was played at the Oaks, East Portland, Saturday, May 17th, and resulted in a tie. The following is the score:

MARRIED.

W. M. Molson	c Black, b Smith	5
W. H. Kinross	c Black, b Andrew	9
Young	c Black, b Andrew	4
J. E. Greame	c Black, b Browne	8
A. Rome	c Black, b Browne	6
A. M. Crocker	c Black, b Browne	7
S. Gilman	run out	0
G. H. Andrews	b Browne	7
Harris	not out	1
H. Dobinson	run out	1
Creighton	c Readman, b Andrew	11
Extras		20
Total		79

SINGLE.

Dray	b Kinross	2
Dixon	l b w, b Kinross.	20
Black	stumped Crocker	5
J. Readman	b Rome	14
Smith	b Rome	13
Brown	b Andrews	3
J. Andrew	c Creighton, b Rome	0
Thompson	stumped Crocker, b Andrew	2
McDonnell	b Rome	0
Wilcox	run out	1
Croft	not out	0
Extras		19
Total		79

Cricketers' Association of California.

On Wednesday night the Cricketers' Association adopted a constitution and by-laws. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, W. Greer Harrison; vice-presidents, C. Wilmot and George Theobald, Jr.; secretary, C. B. Hill; treasurer, A. Waterman; legal adviser, C. Creighton; committee, W. G. Carr, Ben Clark, J. Sanderson, J. T. Cross and Ben Benjamin.

Occidents vs. Merions.

The opening game between the above clubs will be held to-day at the Olympic grounds, Oakland. Both clubs are endeavoring to put their strongest team in the field, and the spectators will no doubt witness a close and well-contested game. Wickets pitched at 11 A. M. and drawn at 6:30 P. M.

ROWING.

We have received a letter from a gentleman who signs himself William Durrant, and who gives his address as 22 Beatrice Road, Bermondsey. He says he is very anxious to row Edward Hanlan on the Thames for stakes of £500 a side. Mr. Durrant adds that he was born in 1841, at Croydon, and the honor of occasionally walking out with Robert Coombs, to whom he remarked that he should like to be champion sculler of England. He has announced that he is willing to place some money in our hands to bind the match, and so we hope Hanlan will respond in the earliest available opportunity. If he neglects to do so, we presume Mr. Durrant will claim the title of champion of England.—*London Sportsman.*

Sculling has not quite died out in England. George Thomas and W. Pearce rowed over the championship course (Putney to Mortlake, over four miles) for $400, on April 28th. The race is described as one of the grandest struggles—well maintained right up to the finish—ever witnessed on the Thames, and was won by Pearce, by about three lengths, in 21 min. 43 secs. It was the winner's debut in a race for a money stake, and though he is said to be anything but an elegant sculler he is a very powerful one.

It is seldom that there are so many scullers of ability in and about the bay of San Francisco as at present, yet things acquatic are, to all intents and purposes, dead. The agitators, those who usually take the lead in bringing about matches and keeping the sport alive, are out of town, and everything languishes in consequence.

A dispatch from Boston, May 15th, says: "Arrangements were completed this afternoon for a three-mile single scull race, for a purse of $1,000, between Hamm of New Bedford and Hosmer of Boston, at the Point of Pines, near Boston, Saturday, June 15th. Hosmer is training at Princeton and Hamm at Fish Island."

J. H. Riley, John Teemer, Albert Hamm, Fred Plaisted, Nick Layberger, Pat McInerney, James Ten Eyck, George Hosmer and others among the crack scullers have entered for the Lake Washacum, Sterling, Mass., regatta, which takes place June 17th.

The eastern papers report that Petersen has gone to St. Louis to see about a match with Gaudaur. The latter is said to have rowed two miles lately on Creve Cour lake in 12:28.

John Teemer has become a Benedict.

FOOTBALL.

The end of last week was enlivened by two football matches between the High School and Trinity School. The first game played on Sutter and Pierce streets, ten men a side, resulted in favor of Trinity School by three tries to nil. After the match another one was arranged, fifteen men a side, and was played on the same grounds a few days later, when a splendid game was the result. The only advantage gained by the High School was a safety touch by the Trinity School. The following players represented their schools: Trinity School, B. Davis, S. Reed, Palache (captain), King, Pond, Stoney, Haight, Sisson, Greenwood, Beam, Gibbs, Vermehr, Irvine, Wadsworth and Hine. High School, Richardson, Davidson, Heyle (captain), Bancroft, Haley, Widber, Taylor, Kessing, Erlanger, Sutliffe, Batten and Fonda.

There is to be a four day's race meeting at Ft. Bidwell, Cal., commencing July 4th. Eight running races and one trotting race. The premiums aggregate $1,700.

We call attention to the advertisement, in its proper department, of an auction sale of Spanish Merino rams. One hundred and fifty head will be sold, one and two-year-olds, stock selected in Vermont for shipment to Australia. The sheep have been stopped here by an order of the Colonial Government prohibiting the importation of American sheep, and as the only alternative is to ship them back to the east or sell them here, the owners have decided on the latter course. The sheep are at 524 Third street, where people interested are invited to inspect them. Catalogues may be had of Killip & Co., auctioneers.

A second match has been made between the Benicia horses, Ben and Mambrino, this time for $500 a side, $100 of which is up. The time and place has not been named, but the horses will be seasoned for this race, and handled by professional drivers.

At the horse sales held at Treacy & Wilson's stables recently, at Lexington, Ky., 300 head brought $74,000.

It is said that the stud-fee of Godfrey's Patchen, when he got Hopeful 2:14¾, was a bushel of oats.

The State Agricultural Society has ordered a layer of clay to be put on the new track.

An English horse owner finds his animals thrive on buttermilk.

BICYCLING.

The Hampden Park Association of Springfield, Mass., evidently do not wish to encourage 'cycling. They have charged the local 'cycle club $1,000 for the use of the grounds during the tournament which they propose holding next September, and in addition the club will undergo an expense of $1,250 in building and fitting up a half-mile cinder track. Such enterprise as this is seldom seen, and should receive its reward.—*Boston Globe.*

At Washington on the 26th a ten-mile race for professionals was run by Prince, Higham, Woodside, and Morgan. Prince won in 32:46, Woodside second. Morgan stopped in the second mile, and Higham broke a spoke in the tenth mile and withdrew.

J. B. Marsh, in his account of the first tricycle ride over the Alps, states that the entire expense incurred in riding from Lucerne to Locarno was but $20.

The Montreal Club will give silver badges each month to members scoring the longest mileage, and also to the one attending the largest number of drills.

Higham has brought over his personal effects in the shape of his wife and five little Highams, and has purchased a home in the suburbs of Washington.

The system of conducting races according to the class system, instead of handicapping, will be tried in this country during the present season.

S. W. Lane, a Brockville (Ontario) bicyclist, rode from there to Cardinal, recently, a distance of 21 miles in 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Prince is trying to get up another six-day horse vs. bicycle race, and hopes to have it come off at New York in a few months.

'Cycle races will be among the principle attractions of the New England agricultural fairs this season.

Over 100 daily papers in this country regularly devote a column of their space to 'cycle matters.

Armaindo and Eck were in Chicago at last accounts.

POULTRY.

Management of Young Chickens.

It is wonderful, the unerring instinct manifested by chickens in a day or two after coming out of the shell. They will quickly begin to scratch and dig and roll in the soft earth and grass—if you offer them the opportunity. Naturally they are exceedingly fond of earth worms, little grubs, spiders and many insects to be seen or dug up from the ground's surface. The mother encourages them to make this search from the hour that they are fairly launched upon their new state of existance; and they will follow this habit to the hour of their death, whenever and wherever they have a chance to enjoy this luxury. It affords them exercise. It furnishes them (in the grass or pasture run) with a thousand little particles or insect life that can in no other way be supplied, and which are not only grateful and conducive to their thrift, but which help to feed them with what no artificial hand or cunning can provide.

Varied food, in all cases, is most desirable, and this plan should neither be neglected not slighted, if the best results are aimed at. Ample supplies should be furnished regularly, and the early feedings should be frequent. They should have milk, too, if possible. When the corn-meal mash is made up it should not be very wet, sloppy, scouring swash.

All the sunshine they can have, from early morn to sunset, warmth in the coops at night, and security from rats and cats should be afforded. These provisions are required, in order to rear good healthy chickens. In the northern states they may be allowed to run abroad and forage during the pleasant days of April and May. The grass will have fairly started, the ground is alive with insects, and the chick will grow rapidly, if we continue to feed them regularly, and afford them their liberty to range, also.

The hen-mother will "wean" them in the course of the second month after hatching, and she will go to laying again. The chicks will continue to thrive, and all will progress prosperously, barring the little accidents that may occur.

At from two to three months old, they will need more spacious quarters than they have heretofore enjoyed at night. The old coop will by this time be crowded, when the brood gather together at evening to roost. During the period previously mentioned, the coop should have been frequently moved about—from place to place—to give the growing chicks a fresh, clean bit of ground.

These suggestions are intended to apply to no particular kind or breed of chicks, although there are fanciers who have found certain varieties more delicate than those of other colored birds, and noticeably more difficult to raise.—*Poultry World.*

Feed for Young Chicks.

Just before the chick emerges from its shell, the last of the yolk is taken into the stomach and is sufficient to supply its wants for some eighteen to twenty-four hours, and during the time nothing more than warmth and quietness is needed. For the first few days a diet of hard boiled eggs, or eggs and oat meal moistened with sweet milk is about as good and as strengthening a diet as can be given.

After several days old a more inexpensive diet may be given, and I have found nothing better than what is generally called egg-bread, made about as follows: one gallon corn meal, four eggs, one-half teacup lard, or any kind of meat grease, one tablespoonful salt, one-half tablespoonful soda, and enough sour milk to mix to a batter. I have found such a diet wholesome, and the chicks thrive and grow rapidly on it. I also frequently cut up fine and mix in the dough a quantity of onion tops.

It is very necessary that chicks should have some animal or insect food, and if they are confined to coops or yards, so that but little such food can be obtained, a handful of lean meat, finely minced, and added to the dough will be beneficial. Young chicks should not be fed much at a time, for if such a course is pursued a large per cent. of the food is wasted, but they should be fed often, say every two hours between daylight and dark, until they are a month old; from one to two months old feed every three hours, unless there are but few on the premises and they have a large range; in such cases three times per day will be often enough to feed after they are a month old.

After they are two months old the bread may be discontinued, and such feed as wheat screenings, oats, cracked corn, etc., may be used.

If properly fed until they are two and a half or three months old, those intended for the market should at that age be sold. Until they arrive at three months old they will not consume more than one-third to one-half as much food as they will during the period of from three to six months old, and frequently, especially early in the season, sell for as much at three months old as they would if kept until six months old; besides, when sold at three months old, all further risk of loss from disease, accidents, etc., is avoided, and the younger ones will have more room and be more thrifty than if all are kept until winter.

Some of the early hatched and most thrifty pullets that show signs of early maturity should be kept for fall and winter layers.

They should be kept in a healthy, thrifty condition, but should not be made overfat, especially if intended for next year's breeding purposes, but should be fed with a view of building up a strong, well-matured frame, and a hardy constitution. Feed principally oats, wheat and various kinds of feed that are not of a very fattening nature.

If they have a free range, encourage a shifty, foraging disposition as they will then find many worms, bugs and the like, which will assist in building up a good, healthy, thrifty constitution.

If confined in yards, scatter their whole grain food among straw, so as to make them scratch for it, as the employment is conducive to health and thrift.

If they get but a meagre supply of insect food, they should be supplied with bone meal, which will assist in building up a strong and healthy frame, and to some extent promote maturity and the production of eggs.

Noticing Roundaway's cure for chicken cholera, I give you mine, which is—extract of logwood dissolved in the chickens' drinking water. I know this to be not only a cure and a good one, but also a first-class preventative. It is a splendid thing to produce red combs, and is good for chickens at any time. Dissolve just enough in the water to color it red, when used as a preventative. When it is used as a cure, the the water should be made quite black.

FISH.

Camp Tinware.

My entire outfit for cooking and eating dishes comprises five pieces of tinware. This is when stopping in a permanent camp. When cruising or tramping, I take just two pieces in the knapsack.

I get a skillful tinsmith to make one dish as follows: Six inches on bottom, 6¾ inches on top, side 2 inches high. The bottom is of the heaviest tin procurable, the sides of lighter tin, and seamed to be water-tight without solder. The top simply turned, without wire. The second dish to be made the same, but small enough to nest in the first, and also to fit into it when inverted as a cover. Two other dishes made from common, pressed tinware, with the tops cut off and turned, also without wire. They are fitted so that they all nest, taking no more room than the largest dish alone, and each of the three small dishes makes a perfect cover for the next larger. The other piece is a tin camp-kettle, also of the heaviest tin, and seamed water-tight. It holds two quarts, and the other dishes nest in it perfeetly, so that when packed the whole take just as much room as the kettle alone. I should mention that the strong ears are set below the rim of the kettle, and the bale falls outside, so, as none of the dishes have any handle, there are no aggravating "stick-outs" to wear and abrade. The snug affair weighs, all told, two pounds. I have met parties in the North Woods whose one frying-pan weighed more—with its handle three feet long. How ever did they get through the brush with such a culinary terror?

It is only when I go into a very accessible camp that I take so much as five pieces of tinware along. I once made a ten days' tramp through an unbroken wilderness on foot, and all the dishes I took was a ten-cent tin; it was enough. I believe I will tell the story of that tramp before I get through. For I saw more game in the ten days than I ever saw before or since in a season; and I am told that the whole region is now a thrifty farming country, with the deer nearly all gone. They were plenty enough thirty-nine years ago this very month.—"*Nessmuk*" *in* "*Woodcraft.*"

To every person in a community like ours the cultivation and propagation of fish is a subject of the greatest interest, because, more or less, at all seasons, it affects his mode of living. Having, under the old commissioners, made a good beginning in this direction, it is always in place to inquire to what extent it has been carried on by their successors. If we approach the subject of fish cultivation in this spirit, and compare the work done in California with the work done in other states, we shall certainly of late have no reason to be satisfied. In truth, public feeling is getting exceedingly strong on the subject of the inefficiency and inactivity of the present Commissioners, at least with those known "as the majority," and if the Governor does not interfere with them in the meantime, their conduct will certainly be brought before the next Legislature, and thoroughly investigated. This disregard to public opinion and public interests will ever be found when men are selected for office from political reasons, rather than personal fitness. We know no sadder case of this truth than in the present Fish Commission. It is not only that the Commissioners, through the action of the majority, have not planted a single foreign fish in our waters, or distributed but very few of those indigenous to our State; or neglected all districts marauded by violators of the law to concentrate their efforts at protection on a limited portion of the Sacramento river, which self-interest may suggest, but other and more serious complaints have recently reached us of one of the Commissioners, about which it is only right the public should be informed. It has come to our knowledge, indirectly but creditably, that this gentleman, in a spirit of nepotism, is filling all the places he can in the Commission with his relatives, and that he is in the habit of sending enormous bills to the Commission, as high, sometimes, as $1,100, without a single voucher or item of explanation, and that in this way the funds of the Commission are consumed. If this be true, and we have every reliance in our authority, such bills should not be passed, or if passed, the matter should be brought before the Executive. In failure of both we bring it before the public. For incompetency, extravagance and selfishness the Commission has become the butt of the whole State.

The better class of citizens of Sonoma Creek have complained to Mr. Commissioner Redding of the injury done to the fish in the creek by the refuse from the wineries on the creek. The gentleman immediately addressed a circular to the offenders, calling their attention to Section 635 of the Code, which makes the depositing of lime, gas, tar, coculus indicus, or any substance deleterious to fish a misdemeanor, "provided sawdust was *not* deemed a deleterious substance Why sawdust, one of the most deleterious substances to." fish, was excepted, has been a wonder to the State ever since. There is no wonder about it. The man who did it was the purchased tool of the saw-mill-men. We know streams in this State where trout and other fish are unrecognizable *in color* from the effect of sawdust upon them. Of course, the flavor must be affected as well as the color. But, then, manhood does not go far with some legislators when money is flying loosely around. Thus, it comes that sawdust is not a deleterious substance.

The *Record-Union* says that never within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant has the run of salmon been so light in the Sacramento river as in the present season. Some fishermen are abandoning the business and seeking other occupations. And so it will remain, if even it does not get worse each year, while the present Fish Commission exists, and we cultivate thieving Chinese, alien pirates, and ferocious sealions to destroy our stock of salmon on their way to the spawning grounds. Even while our citizens invest half a million dollars in the fish business, we have no right to complain of the want of stock if we do not compel the officers of the law in all seasons to enforce the law. In this connection let us have less grumbling and more protection. It will be vastly more sensible.

We spoke last week of making the market fishermen pay a fine for the privilege of fishing in our public waters, the same as peddlers selling their wares on our public streets. The matter in the shape of Assembly Bill 61, was introduced into the last Legislature by Mr. Cutter, but defeated. The bill originated with the "majority" of the Fish Commissioners, and they inserted a provision that a portion of the money so raised should be applied as a "fair compensation" to the Commissioners themselves. Such, in fact, was the real object of the bill, and it was, therefore, very properly rejected. So an important reform was lost by the selfishness of its promoters. Is it not about time that the "majority" step down and out of their own accord?

Mr. Woodbury, of the Del Monte hatchery has placed 100,000 trout in the lake this season, and he has 60,000 in the hatchery. He is engaged at present in transplanting water-cress and other water plants along the margin of the lake to furnish shade for the fish, and says they ought to do well in the lake. Trout fishing will soon form one of the many attractions at the Hotel Del Monte.—*Monterey Argus.*

If this is the Mr. Woodbury who had charge of the State Hatchery under the old Commissioners we are not surprised at the results given above. The first thing the present Commissioners did was to get rid of Mr. Woodbury, because they knew he would not stand any "funny business."

A Susanville press telegram of the 20th inst says: "Five men from Fall river valley recently captured eleven hundred trout in Pine creek, this county, in a few day's time. They run up the creek from Eagle lake to spawn, and will average three pounds each." Those five men should have their names published all over America as a disgrace to their country, and about the dirtiest, lowest down curs we have heard of for a long time. In their natures they are little better than such men as Majors, Jewell & Co. Trout are spoken of as plentiful in Pritchard as well as Eagle creek.

Charles Wormer, of the St. Charles Hotel, Monterey, is credited by the Monterey *Democrat* with taking a pure, brook-trout in Carapatos creek that measured twenty-eight inches, and weighed over five pounds. The paper says: "It is the largest brook-trout we ever heard of, and may be compared with a prize ox; a trout seldom exceeds 17 or 18 inches in length.

Judge Towle, of Napa, is reported of having caught a seven and a half pound trout while fishing in Miliken canyon. Four pounds, it is true, makes quite a difference in a fish, but this trout of Judge Towle's gets well up towards the one of Professor Baird's, said to be the largest ever caught. If this was a pure brook-trout the judge is much to be congratulated.

Several parties went out last week, and more are going this week, after the trout. But we have no reports yet. Most men, if at all observant, can collect much information during such trips to the interior. We shall always be glad to receive letters from any gentlemen who will write up their fishing trips. In fact, we desire them.

The Gilroy *Advocate* says: "Henry Holloway caught 53 trout last Sunday. They were all large, averaging eight or nine inches in length, and would weigh in the aggregate at least 20 pounds. This is the best catch we have heard of this season."

Boulder creek, in Santa Cruz county, is again spoken of as yielding well. Out of a party of city anglers visiting it, Mr. George F. Dornin is reported taking one fourteen inches in length.

Many persons started out last Sunday to their favorite places on the bay; most of them, we learn, caught a good wetting.

THE RIFLE.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

A Short Reply to the Wilcox Critic, the Modern Tubal Cain, greater than the first Artificer in Metals. His Theory not Worthy of Refutation, a Contradiction of his Own Position, by His Own Hand, Becoming His Own Executioner.

BY DR. E. H. PARDEE—NO. 22.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—After an omission of three months, on account of sickness, to contribute to your valuable paper, I again resume the pleasant task of my semi-monthly correspondence. Since my last communication, I see that my friend Mr. Warner, of Wilcox, Penn., has honored me with a criticism on a portion of my last article, he being an advocate of the choke-bore. I am free to say that from quite a lengthy correspondence with him some ten years ago, I found him quite well up in some things pertaining to the manipulation of the rifle. And while giving him this credit, I must also say that his theories would not bear the test of natural philosophy, and consequently his practical workings were not steady, and therefore not satisfactory, even to himself. Ten years ago he wrote me that he had two or three rifle matches, and having heard of my skill as a marksmen he wished me to coach him, and give him some points as I thought might be of use to him, as much depended on the winning of these matches to establish a first-class reputation at a rifle maker. I did all I could to make him successful in those matches, but I found him, like all unskilled men in this branch of science, too willing to trust to chances, and weighted down with self-reliance. He underrated the ability of his opponent, went into the contest half prepared, without method or system, and the result was a Waterloo, a Bull-Run defeat. I do not say this with any disparagement to Mr. Warner, for his competitor was an old telescopic rifle target veteran, a disciple of the late-world renowned Mr. Billinghurst of Rochester, N. Y., and had got the workings and fittings and construction so systematized that to a novice it was like the spider inviting the fly into his parlor. It was almost sure death. After this short introdution of Mr. Warner to the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, I will give a passing notice to a small portion of his article in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of March 15th, under the heading of "A Long Range Shot at Dr. Pardee," to which I invite the curious to peruse. In the first place Mr. Warner thinks that I abused a confidence by making a short quotation from one of his letters written in reply to one of my articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. I did not think that I was betraying a trust, as his letters were not marked confidential, while on the contrary, all of his late letters were in direct reference to my public contributions, and I merely referred to his, as I have often done to letters from other correspondents, with nothing but a universal feeling of goodwill and fellowship toward all. For I assure the gentleman that I have never in all my life betrayed a confidence, either in private or public capacity, and I trust that this explanation will be an apology, if an apology be necessary. As to Mr. Warner's criticism to that part of some former communication in reference to "Old Pioneer," I will only say that if the gentleman from the smoke infested cities of Pennsylvania had been a reader of all my former communicutions he would not have put himself in the roll of a critic. Pope says a critic is one keen with wit, etc.

"Some have at first for wits, then poets pass'd,
Turn'd critics next, and proved plain fools at last;
Some neither can for wits nor critics pass,
As heavy mules, are neither horse nor ass.
One science only will one genius fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.
Much was believed, but little understood,
And to be dull was construed to be good."

And when Mr. Warner gets down to his work he makes an attack on one of my positions, viz.: that the more highly polished a gun-barrel is inside, the less the friction, and so plain a proposition I did not think would be called into question by any school boy, much less by a man who writes over his own signature "that he has been a gun-maker for thirty-eight years, mainly of the choke-bore variety." I condole rather than congratulate the gentleman, having spent more than a third of a century on the knotty little problem of choke-bore, and still adhere to it with that determined tenacity "like the dog to his bone." I will, for the benefit of the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN make a short quotation from this distinguished worker of metals in the Orient. "In his article No. 20, wherein he discusses the relative merits of cylinder and choke-bored guns, and puts the makers and advocates of the choke-bores in the position of saying that the guns are so made in order to obtain the maximum of friction and thereby secure the proper upset of the bullet. As though the makers of that style of rifle considered *friction* and *upset* indispensible in the make-up of a good shooting rifle. I have been a maker of rifles for thirty-eight years," poor fellow, "mainly of the choke-bore variety. Have conversed with many other gun-makers upon this topic, and do not remember ever having heard one of them advocate friction as a desirable feature in any gun. The best that can be done is to reduce it to its minimum, and this I try to do by the very means which the doctor most condemns; namely by giving to the inside of the gun a moderately coarse finish, rather than the extremely high polish which he so strongly advocates."

Now, Mr. Editor, if the above quotation does not blow hot and cold in the same breath, if it is not "Philip drunk and Philip sober," if he does not say that the paper he wrote the article on is white and black in the same sentence, in other words if he has not been self-executioner in the assailable position he has taken, then there is no philosophy on earth or comfort in heaven. It would have been in good keeping for this modern artificer in metals if he had more fully illustrated his position by saying that the wood rasp that is so much used by the craft in his trade would create less friction to his hand by rasping it, than would the most polished piece of steel with similar strokes over the same surface. Is it possible that a man who has worked more than a third of a century in metals dare say in a public journal that to create a minimum friction you must roughen the surfaces of metals that come in juxtaposition? and to create the maximum friction the surfaces must be highly polished? I appeal to the disciples of the shot gun, and refer them to this labored article by this Oriental gentleman in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of March 15th, and ask them to give it their serious thought and consideration, and after reading it, and they become convinced of this man's philosophy, run a rasp through your gun barrels and make their inside as rough as a brick wall, and test the theory of this learned gun-maker of Wilcox. I commend him to my very genial friend and author of *The Still Hunter*, Mr. Van Dyke of San Diego, a gentleman who has written more good and common sense things about the rifle and how to use it, than any man of my acquaintance. I also commend "the still-hunter" to my very good friend Mr. Warner, by which introduction I know he will be much benefited. In concluding this part of my reply to unfinished and polished-finished inside rifles, I will refer the reader to my argument in my articles No. 20 and 21 in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN. In fact, no argument is necessary, the common sense view of all matter, germain to the philosophy of friction and its causes, must be enough to settle the matter beyond all cavil. What matters it to me how long this modern Tubal Cain has been a hewer of wood and a worker of metals? Suppose he had, for the argument of the thing, been a gun maker twice thirty-eight years, would that fact have disturbed any of the long-established laws of universal philosophy? Suppose he had worked at his trade one hundred years. Would that make you, Mr. Editor, believe him any quicker if he should tell you that rough things were smooth, and smooth things rough? As for me, I don't care how many gun makers he has conversed with, for, as a rule, they are not a class of men with a high order of intelligence, and a very large majority of them have learned their trades in about the same way that Poll Parrot learned to talk. Mr. James B. Chapman, in his work on the "Improved American Rifle," published nearly forty years ago, has many good things, and what was true then holds good now. Mr. Chapman said in his introductory, "I do not feel at liberty to swell my pages expressly for the benefit of bungling mechanics; for if nature has denied him the gifts necessary to form a moderate workman, all the writing in the world will not avail him. If, on the other hand, he be gifted, I have written enough for him to get a general insight, and which in his case is all that is requisite." I have had quite an extensive correspondence with many of the best rifle makers in the world, and I am free to confess that I have never found but two who are read and learned in the theory and science of gunnery. The most of them are cranks. They claim to have discovered some new "kink" that they have not imparted to any one else, and he is very shy and cunning, and will only impart the great secret to his son when he is called from earth to heaven, and then with an express understanding that he shall only give it to his eldest son, so that the secret may be kept in the family as an heir-loom for generations to come. I remember that a Mr. Billinghurst of Rochester, who had become somewhat celebrated as a rifle maker, and meritoriously so too, had announced that he had made an important discovery in the construction of a compound bullet, and that he would not give it away to any one unless with one of his make of guns, and then it must be under the most solemn pledge that the purchaser would keep the thing dead for all time, that neither love nor relationship could get the hidden secret. At last some recreant cuss gave it away, when, lo and behold! it was merely a revival of the hard point and soft butt which had been used and discarded time and again by most all the nations of Europe. And the same kind of a bullet had been used by George H. Ferris, of Utica, New York, but who had laid it aside and had taken in its place tempered lead, because he could obtain better performance with his guns with that kind of bullet. When a man of genius in his line be found, it matters not what his occupation may be, he is most sure to make a success of it. How many makers could, and can, be found with deductions of Dr. Hutton and Robbins in their work shops. They work by imitation not from construction, and the height of their ambition is to imitate "the boss," and, in fact, the role of imitation does not stop in the model and shape of the gun, but the apprentice tries to acquire the gait of "the boss's" gyrations in his walk, to talk like the old chap, and smell what he smells, see what he sees, and taste what he tastes. When all of these little demi-semi-quavers have been obtained, like the young bird fully fledged he is ready to leave his nest and become self-reliant, and start a shop in some neighboring town; and as the passer-by wends his way through some little street, he looks over the door of some former deserted tenement, and reads "John Smith, Gun Maker."

But Time, the great leveler of all things, has brought a flag of truce, and to-day the hum of machinery may be heard in several states of the Union, taking the place of the tradesman, and turning out better work at greatly reduced prices. And to so great an extent is this being done that very few, if any, new guns are ordered to be made at any of our gun shops. And now may be seen as a continuation of "John Smith, gunmaker," locksmith, bell-hanger and saw-filer. A few more years will close out the business entirely, and at the end of another quarter of a century, a hand-made rifle will be kept in the cabinet of the gentleman merely as a curiosity.

At Shell Mound.

The unusual rain of Sunday had the effect of keeping the attendance limited. Few, but veterans, whom nothing in the shape of weather can daunt, put in an appearance. Matters in our rifle world will be more interesting and lively from this time. Some good scores, however, were made on Sunday.

Company C. Fusileers, Second Artillery, under command of Captain John Bruer, held its monthly medal shoot, and the number out was creditable to the company. With the exception of Thierbach's, the scores made by the winners were not particularly good. They were as follows:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	
Charles Thierbach	4445445444—42	4443255553—40	82

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.

Sergeant Will	3424445434—37	0405234434—29	66

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.

H. Brooks	3434534543—38		

Sunday was also the regular day for competition for places in the Regimental Team of the Second Artillery, and those again in attendance for practice were also all members of Company C. The result gives the Fusileers a preponderance of places in the team. This is only the just reward of punctuality. Mr. Kuhls, one of our two distinguished Freds, again made a fine record. The score:

	200 Yards,	500 Yards,	Total.
Fred Kuhls	43	44	87
Sergeant Lemcke	41	43	84
Peter Robinson	46	37	83
Charles Thierbach	42	40	82
Capt. John Bruer	40	37	77
H. Brooks	38	38	76
Lieutenant Mangels	44	31	75
Lieutenant Huber	40	31	71

There was also a small delegation from Fifth Infantry Battalion present for practice. Among these Mr. Hovey, the "little sergeant," as he is called, again made one of his grand records. The shooting was off-hand at the 200-yard target. In five strings, of ten shots each, he made 225 out of a possible 250, or 90 per cent. Unfortunately, as we have said before, he dislikes to practice at the 500-yard range. The score:

Sergeant Ed. Hovey	45	46	44	45	45	225

These figures show Sergeant Hovey's usual score at the 200-yard range. To prove, therefore, the respectability of his average, we have been looking over the eastern records, and find that the "little sergeant," for the distance, has few superiors at the eastern target. Two scores are enough for our purpose, being especially the result of a match between the crack Massachusett men, and the crack Springfield Armory Team, about two weeks ago. The range and number of shots were the same as Hovey's.

SPRINGFIELD.		BOSTON.	
T. B. Wilson	47	W. Charles	47
R. T. Hare	46	J. B. Fellows	46
J. Kimball	45	D. Kirkwood	44
S. S. Bumstead	45	O. M. Jewell	44
L. H. Mayott	44	J. A. Frye	44
M. W. Bull	43	J. N. Frye	42
F. R. Bull	43-313	H. G. Bixby	42-309

These figures show the average eastern scores at this range. Taken as a standard, a team of seven military men could be picked out any day in California and Nevada who equal it every time they shoot.

At Schuetzen's Park, Alameda.

The attendance at this favorite resort of our riflemen was still less than at Shell Mound. On Sunday the Eintracht Rifle Club visited their new range for the first time, but even this body of sharpshooters which generally musters from a dozen to eighteen members, had only seven out. This club always use the twenty-five ring target, with twenty shots to each man, which makes a possible of 500. The score:

Klotz	336	Wolff	211
Stamer	335	Schwartz	204
Hagerup	313	Dreyer	187
Schubert	231		

Eastern Notes.

It may interest our local riflemen to know the Creedmoor arrangements for the current season. From the report of the directors we learn the range would be formally opened on 21st inst, with the following matches. On the opening day the off-hand match, 200 and 300 yards, small-bore and military rifles, special prizes for each weapon. June 7th, the first of the Qualification and Champion Marksman's Class Match, 100 and 300, 200 and 500 yards, with the State Model Remington, will be shot. June 14th, the long range, any rifle competition, 900 and 1,000 yards, will be held, and June 28th, the special militaries will be given a chance to shoot at 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

The second of the Marksman's Matches will be held June 18th, and the second of the off-hand contests June 23d.

We shall endeavor to give our readers the scores in these matches. As a matter of record being the scores of the best eastern military rifleman, they will be worth preserving, to compare with our own.

The committee of management of the State Rifle Association met during the week and fixed the distribution of prizes won at the late tournament, to take place on next Monday evening, June 2d, at B'nai B'rith Hall. At a former meeting the Directors decided to give Mr. Linville of the police the champion medal. Whatever may be the real merits of the dispute arising as to the validity of the score, which gives Linville this honor, it could not, as we understand the case, be settled otherwise then it has been. Let us hope, however, for the honor of the State, that no such a question will ever arise again. The sanctity of the target must be placed above all technicalities in scoring.

It is not expected there will be any contest this year between the American and English national rifle teams.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon								*				
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

At Sacramento.

The local papers report there was a goodly gathering of spectators at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, to witness the last regular monthly medal shoot of the Forester's Club, but the attendance of the members was poor, only nine facing the trap. The shooting was at 21 yards, except in the case of Mr. Todd, who was handicapped at 26 yards. The same scarcity of birds generally complained of appears to exist at Sacramento as well as elsewhere, yet there is no better place for raising pigeons than there and in its suburbs. In this case the birds were a mixed and poor lot, the proportion being too young to fly well or even fly at all. Only a few were tailers and difficult to stop. The score:

Stevens	1101111111110—10	Young	0011001111111— 8
Zuver	0111111011111—10	Eckhardt	1011100101101— 7
Schnabel	1111101111110—10	Schroth	1101000011101— 6
Todd	0101011110111— 8	Verity	0000001111101— 5
Watson	1101111010011— 8		

The ties on 10 were shot off at three pairs of double birds, the result being as follows:

Stevens	1 0 1 0 0—2	Schnabel	1 0 1 1 1—5
Zuver	1 1 1 0 1—5		

Zuver and Schnabel shot at three pairs more, Zuver winning:

Zuver	1 1 1 0 1—5	Schnabel	1 1 1 0 1—4

Dr. Zuver thus gained the medal, and will try to hold it. The regular club shooting was followed by pool shooting.

On Sunday the Pacific Club of Sacramento held its monthly shoot at Agricultural Park, so we suppose the unusual rain visiting us did not prevail there to the same extent. In this case the birds as long as they lasted were a good lot. As will be seen, George Routier, one of our champions at the trap captured the first medal. In the shoot-off for second medal, Pedler with eight kills to his credit won. The score:

Routier, 26 yards	1111111111—10	Nesbitt, 26 yards	1011110110—7
Pedler, 26 yards	1111110110— 8	Bronner, 21 yards	1110010111—7
Vaughn, 21 yards	0111111110— 8	Davis, 21 yards	1101011110—7
King, 21 yards	0101111111— 8	Swanwell, 21 yards	1000111110—6
Chapman, 21 yards	1010111111— 8	Graves, 26 yards	0001010100—3

After the match the live birds were exhausted, and the day was finished with clay pigeons. We fear before the season closes the imitation bird will have to be used generally. With this anticipation, we visited the cellars of the Messrs. Pierce of Oakland, last week, (sole agents for this coast), and found their stock immense, in fact consisting of several tons. However, therefore, it may prove with live birds, there will be no scarcity of clay pigeons. The more they are used, too, the better we think they will be liked. It is really a fact that scarcely fifty per cent. of live pigeons offer a shot that a *good* marksman need be proud of making. The following are the scores with clay pigeons:

King	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—10	Tebbets	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—7
Routier	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1— 9	Davies	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
Pedler	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0— 9	Chapman	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—6
Flohr	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1— 8	Hopper	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Kunz	1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 7	Morell	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—4
Nesbitt	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0— 7		

Another match followed, as follows:

Kunz	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—8	Pedler	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—6
Chapman	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—7	Bronner	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
King	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—7	Davies	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—6
Nesbitt	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—7	Tebbets	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—5
Flohr	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—6	Routier	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—5

At Beach's Grove, Sacramento County.

There was a glass-ball shooting at the Grangers' picnic, held recently at Beach's Grove. The prizes in each pool were $3 for first and $2 for second. Each contestant was allowed ten balls.

The first shoot resulted as follows: Geo. Neale, 7; I. J. Doty, 8; C. Sims, 7; Chas. Hack, 10; — Jobbs, 4.

The score of the second shoot was: I. J. Doty, 10; Louis Nicolaus, 10; George Neale, 8; Dr. Tebbets, 8; — Johnson, 6; — Vickers, 5.

Score of the third pool-shooting: I. J. Doty, 8; Louis Nicolaus, 10; Chas. Hack, 9; — Vickers, 9; Geo. Neale, 10; — Shiner, 8.

A freeze-out between Vickers, Neale and Hack resulted as follows: Vickers, 6: Neale, 0; Hack, 7. Another freeze-out between the same three was shot, and was won by Hack with a score of four.

The best shooting of the day was done by Louis Nicolaus. He broke thirty straight balls, all he shot at during the day.

At Colusa.

We spoke last week of the shoot of the Colusa County Gun Club on the 11th, itst., regretting we had not particulars, as it contains some very able men at the trap. We have since obtained the particulars, which, though a little late, we have pleasure in publishing.

Watson	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Burton	1 1 1 0 1 1—5
Magonigil	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Herd	0 1 0 1 1 0—3
Miller	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	McElroy	0 1 0 0 1 0—2
Parker	1 1 1 1 0 1—5	Robinson	C w

Freeze-out ties were shot at 26 yards' rise, single birds, with the following result:

Magonigil	1 0	Watson	0
Miller	1 1		

Miller took first money, $20; Magonigil second money, $10; Watson third money, $5.

The next shooting was a "freeze-out," $5 entrance, two prizes, with the following scores:

Lopez	1 1 1 1 1 1	Watson	1 0
Magonigil	1 1 1 1 1 0	Spurgeon	0
Miller	1 1 1 1 1 0		

Lopez took first money, and Magonigil second money.

At Gilroy.

The Gilroy Rod and Gun Club have lately been contending for a handsome rifle as the prize. In two former matches it was won by Mr. Frutig, who stands high in the club. Last week the club had another shoot when Mr. P. W. Robinson won with a clean score. Clay pigeons were used, 15 birds to the man, 18 yards rise, with the trap set in fourth notch. Mr. Frutig shot at 24 yards, the penalty imposed for winning twice. The score:

P. W Robinson	15	H. Frutig	9
J. R. Payne	13	E. S. Harrison	8
D. Dunham	13	S. Short	7
E. Leavesley	11	John Paine	4

Notes.

Quail are said to be getting quite numerous in Sierra county, as the breeding period approaches. Many are said to act so strangely that it looks as if they were crazed. A local paper, the Sierra Valley *Leader* says: "The quail that have arrived are apparently tame and are flying around door yards and feeding with chickens. They act curiously, seeming bewildered, flying into windows, bumping up against buildings, and are easily captured. The other day one of these birds flying swiftly along, and not knowing where it was going, suddenly struck a telegraph wire with such force as to cut its head off. Local ornithologists state that the birds coming from the lower country, and while crossing over the wide snow expanse covering the Sierra Nevadas become snow-blind and cannot see. This is probably true, and accounts for their apparent bewilderment and helplessness." If snow-blind is as bad on birds as men, we don't wonder they should act as if crazy. We know that snow-blind perfectly.

A Gilroy paper says: "Mr. E. H. Farmer informs us that during a recent fishing trip to the Uvas he discovered a flock of English pheasants, and heard a large flock rise in an adjacent canyon. Five years ago a pair of these birds were turned loose at Menlo Park and another at Tennant's, and the birds seen by Mr. Farmer are undoubtedly their offspring. If permitted to live and propagate it will not be many years before the mountains of this section will be well stocked with these choice birds." We hope this may be true, but we never heard of English pheasants being turned out, as stated. Japanese pheasants were turned out, and probably this is the result. The latter are splendid birds. We hope that if those turned out have increased as stated, the true sportsman of the district will see they are carefully preserved. No better locality could be found for their propagation than the Uvas River mountains.

The match between Burbank and Fay, which comes off a week from to-morrow, Sunday, 8th June, at Oakland Race Track, we find is exciting more than usual interest. Since our last issue, public opinion in some quarters has veered right round and made Burbank a decided favorite, though we, ourselves, have bet him a prime cigar that if Fay shoots in his best form he will win. The match is with fifty birds, not twenty-five as stated. Any one desirous of betting $25 or $200 on the issue can be accommodated at once, if they will give Burbank a call. He has several commissions to fill. It will, no doubt, be an interesting match.

Inquiries are freely circulated as to the fate of the Garden City Rod and Gun Club. The last we heard about it was that some of the members contemplated admitting ladies, to see if *they* could not infuse more life into its proceedings. If this step has been taken, perhaps, the members may be found driving out on the Alameda as more suitable to their tastes. That Alameda has many attractions in fine weather, especially if a spanking team and handsome buggy-robe, with something pretty carefully wrapt up in it, are in the question.

The great Louisville tournament for the Champion Cup of America, which was to have commenced next Monday, has been postponed for want of birds. It is with pigeons as with game and fish, man cannot kill them off indiscriminately and still have them. The great law of nature, preservation, will exert itself. A law so universal in its operations should be more observed in America.

The Gun Club, of San Francisco, held its customary annual picnic at Laurel Avenue, Ross' Station, Marin County, yesterday. This is always one of the most delightful re-unions of our true sportsmen, and, as usual, the occasion was quite equal to those of past years. We cannot give the particulars until next week.

Last Sunday was arranged for the opening-day of the season for clay pigeon shooting at Adam's Point, Oakland. It was, however, postponed on account of the rain. It will take place to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The Messrs. Pierce extend a cordial invitation to all who desire to be present.

Mr. J. K. Orr and two young gentlemen friends from New York tried the "whirrers" last week, at Adam's Point. While they proved a little too much for his friends, Mr. Orr broke some thirty-three out of forty.

Owing to the rain last Sunday, the regular monthly medal shoot of the Pacific Club was postponed. It will take place at Bird's Point, Alameda, to-morrow.

The California Wing Club will hold their next regular monthly shoot at San Bruno, to-morrow.

Fugitive Sketches.

My old friend Will Hoge, formerly of Tarrytown, N. Y., now of San Francisca, Cal., was one who had witnessed many turns of fortune's wheel, and be it said to his credit, that in whatever position the fickle goddess deemed best to place him he was pleased to make the most of his lot.

Whether watching the Derby on Epsom Downs, or swinging a stage driver's whip in Idaho or Montana; whether eagerly waiting the result of a race at Jerome Park (in which one of his father's horses was entered), or herding sheep in the Wind River country; whether acting as secretary to his father, while that gentleman was manager of the old North Missouri R. R., or riding in the ranks of the Canadian mounted police, he was always the same cheerful fellow, ever sanguine of success, and buoyant of spirit; like a cork, no sooner was his head turned under water by adverse circumstances than he was seen to bob up again, ready for the next turn of the wheel.

The writer knows of no one who has buffeted the storms of this life in a more cheerful spirit than Mr. Hoge; from a home on the Hudson, supplied with every needed want, and scarcely knowing the want of money, he journeyed to the Pacific coast, where nearly a year was spent in pleasant travel.

In the then far away territory of Montana there came to him the news that his father's fortune had been swallowed up in the panic which followed the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Not in any way disheartened, he wrote his parents informing them that he should remain in the territory and endeavor to sustain himself by his own exertions.

Soliciting employment, Will accepted the offer of an up-country sheep man to take care of a flock of short wools for the season. According to his version the occupation of shepherd in Montana could not have been an enviable position. In his case a pack horse and two dogs were furnished as soon as grass came, and with these companions he wandered away in the foothills and mountain valleys, bidding good-bye to civilization and human associations for an entire season.

Following the slowly feeding flock by day, the hours at length got to uncertain length; while rounding up his flock at night he watched the stars in a neighborly manner, while the cry of a coyote among the distant hills, or the solemn voice of some disconsolate owl in a neighboring tree, were sources of comfort to his thoughts, while towards the faithful dogs who lay at his feet, and the patient horse which cropped the grass near by, there grew a different spirit than he had ever experienced, for they daily came a part of his life. He avers that his comrades understood the language employed when conversing with them, and he became so accustomed to telling every plan formed for the future, that he half imagined the horse and dogs were to be his partners through life. Once in six weeks provisions were brought him, that being the only occasion when he enjoyed the privilege of looking at a human form or listening to the words of a fellow being.

Upon one occasion he had wandered so far from his wonted beat that the supply wagon failed to reach him, and thus for twelve long weeks he was left to his own thoughts. It is hardly necessary to add that a single season sufficed in satisfying his taste for sheep culture, and once the herds were driven to winter quarters Will started for Helena.

Soon after arriving in the chief city of Montana he secured a position with the Wells & Fargo stage and express line, and occupied a seat on the driver's box until called to attend the funeral of his father. While driving in and out of Helena our friend was witness to a practical as well as fanciful bit of theatrical management.

Along in the early months of autumn an ox train arrived from Utah; among other freight brought up were two passengers, who being possessed of more time than money, endured the long trip with cattle. It was easily learned that the man and his wife were stage people, in fact they made haste in stating that they were ready to begin an engagement, and hinted that they were able to produce certain plays that had never been played upon the stage in Helena. An easily interested and progressive vendor of liquid lightning and vile cigars, offered them the use of his then useless hurdy gurdy house (a dance house it would be called in the states) and as additional evidence of his good intentions arranged a small stage on the platform once occupied by the musicians; as their enlivening music quickened the steps of the dancers, while cow hide boots stamped the dust in clouds from the floor.

Not long after this kind but business-like offer, hurriedly arranged playcards informed the inhabitants and the wandering sons of Esau, that Madam Blank would begin on the following evening an engagement in Rourke's new Opera House, during which she would assume such characters as best suited a Shakesperian programme.

As the boys in a mining camp are n slow to appreciate anything having on its face the imprint of genius or novelt and being as they were heartily tired of variety shows, the fraternity at Helena expressed themselves as being highly in favor of a short season of tragedy, and promised the artistic Madam a big night when she opened the new opera house. Right well did they keep their promise, for the first evening found that rude hall packed full of critical humanity, rigged out in holiday attire; red shirts, corduroy pants, bright gum boots and newly oiled and brightly polished bull dogs, while the show of sombreros would have made green with envy those admirers of wide brimmed hats.

Two dollars per head, was the tax levied at the door by the Madam's worthy husband, assisted by the thoughtful Mr. Rourke, while a crazy violin and a consumptive bass viol served as a check to the ardor of the enthusiastic audience who frequently called for Romeo and Juliet.

In the words of a big-whiskered miner, the reader may learn of the devotion those noisy fellows bore toward the much-asked-for Rome and his female pard. When spoken to by Mr. Rourke and asked if he would say a word to the boys that would tend towards preserving better order, the rough-voiced fellow replied: "See here, Mr. Rourke, you know the boys have not seen Romeo for a long time, and they're all great friends of him, you know; while as to Juliet, they all know that she stands head and shoulders above any other woman in this camp, and they're just aching to set eyes onto her. 'Aint any use to stop them, they want to see if Romeo looks natural after traveling so far, and then they want to see whether or not he wears a new kind of weapon, and whether he has forgot how to use that long knife he used to carry at his side." At length the hour arrived when the performance was to commence and the Madam's husband acting as stage manager, supe, etc., lighted the short row of tallow dips which served as footlights, and amid the frantic efforts of the orchestra, rolled up the curtain on the balcony scene in Romeo and Juliet.

Cheer after cheer greeted the entrance of the star, who, reversing the order of affairs, suffered Romeo to recline in the balcony, while Juliet bewailed her misfortune and asserted her constancy in the garden beneath.

The heretofore unattempted feat of playing Juliet to a lay figure, carried the audience by storm, and many were the methods by which the ardent admirers expressed their satisfaction.

Several enthusiastic fellows shied their wide-rimmed hats over the footlights, and demolished more than half the struggling dips; others flung silver pieces on the stage, and in a few seconds the desire to offer tribute became a maddening spirit, and for a while the dollars and half dollars fairly rained on and about the astonished actress, who by this time was becoming thoroughly alarmed.

Being assured by Mr. Rourke that the money, hats and revolvers were simply meant as a tribute of esteem, the star thanked her admirers in a pleasant manner, while her husband thoughtfully gathered together the shower of silver. For two weeks this woman entertained those rough mountain men, proving herself capable of furnishing them a new form of enjoyment, besides showing that she was more than an average actress by the variety of characters assumed, and the excellent presence of mind possessed in critical moments.

When the engagement was completed, or rather when the community began to tire of lay figures and Shakespeare, the couple shook the dust of Helena from their feet and rode away in a Concord stage.

While writing of theatrical matters, allow me the privilege of adding a short but spicy incident which occurred in connection with the St. Joseph Exposition for the year 1881. It so happened that the editor of the Rockfort, Mo., *Journal* concluded to accept the benefits held forth by his complimentary ticket, and likewise make use of his railroad pass, and accordingly he found himself in the Queen City bent upon having a good time. And who else had a better right? for if editors of country newspapers do not deserve a holiday once in a while, I know of no class of men that do. This particular editor was by no means a tenderfoot; rather, I should say, that he was a hard-hearted, cruel, cold-blooded man of the world, very much after the order of the sporting editors of the large daily papers; he was a man who had seen not a little of life, observing as well the dark as the bright side of physical existence. I should say, and in truth know, that has drank long and deep from that cup of experience, which is the result of straining ones eyes looking for two pair or an ace full; has often placed his dollar on the lucky "five," which the seductive wheel of fortune man induces his patrons to believe is a sure and short way to fame and fortune; hath been heard to cry, "two dollars for the field," second choice was sold, and to speak from the card, he has seen a great deal for his money. Of course, his morals, like hide, are tough and not easily shocked or torn, but the circus at the Opera House completely threw him out of form.

This is what he said to his readers when he returned to his post of duty:

"Through the courtesy of Cary Craiff, we found a pleasant seat in the grand Opera House and patiently awaited the performance of the Rice Evangeline Company. We cannot speakof the performance, even at thi s distance, without a blush of shame. The star of the evening (?) made her appearance dressed in a gorgeous pair of hose that reached to her neck, and with one foot pointing at six o'clock and the other at high noon, smiled and blinked at that large and intelligent audience with a frozen idea of appreciation."

I am inclined to believe that this editer left his dollar with the ticket seller the next time he ventured within those classic walls.—*Columbus, in Chicago Horseman.*

The Nashville correspondent of the New York *Spirit* writes: Breeders looking for a thoroughbred cross, with trotting instinct, should not overlook the get of the great three-miler, Brown Dick. There are a number of horses here by Enfield and others, out of thoroughbred daughters of his, that can trot fast and stay all day, and the rule works both ways, for he has gotten several good ones out of trotting mares that can go fast. Col. J. W. Lawless owns a bay mare, six years, by Enfield, out of a thoroughbred daughter of his, that can trot close to 2:30 with road work. Col. B. F. Cockrill has a bay gelding, five years, sixteen hands, by Enfield, out of another thoroughbred daughter, that showed so fast that he has waited for him to develop before putting him into active training. A retired merchant of this place owns his son Burlington, out of Eliza Jane, record 2:40. This is one of the speediest horses in the state, and can beat them all on the road, but owing to his fine style and good qualities, his owner will not give him a chance.

Capt. Geo. A. Johnson is organizing a racing and fair association at San Diego, and writes us that he anticipates no difficulty in raising the money necessary to build a track and the necessary buildings and fixtures. His plan includes a pavilion in the city, and ample grounds in the suburbs.

Dennis Gannon is now located at Pleasanton.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, May 31, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Anteco, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Palo Alto.

We have oftentimes resolved to write a description of Palo Alto and the stock which is kept there. But this resolve has not been carried out, owing to there being a lack of time to perform the work. To give a full description of this celebrated breeding farm, it would be necessary to occupy every column of the paper, and a page per week would entail a serial running through as many chapters as the novels in vogue over a century ago. Occasionally there have been sketches in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, something about a few of the horses and what they were doing, a few of the salient points, a trifle of gossip of what was going on the fair fields, paddocks and courses of Palo Alto. The last visit, prior to that of a few days ago, was July 20th of last year, not counting a short visit on the way from the San Jose fair, so that there was much to see that was new, and unfortunately only a few hours to make observations. The time was well put in. In the company of Mr. Ariel Lathrop, we left San Francisco on the 3:30 P. M. train, and whirling along at a rapid rate in less than an hour were landed at Menlo Park. On these "long days" when there is sunshine and twilight until after seven, there was plenty of opportunity to see the mares and colts. As we drove up the avenue which leads to the trotting stall, the boys were driving a band of fifty from the field to the stables for their evening feed, and these were detained in the paddock to give a chance for closer examination. It is customary to write that the last seen are the best, and assuredly there will be no divergence in this case. Fifty foals by the side of their dams, and so uniformly good that with one exception it was difficult to select not only one, but a dozen that were entitled to preference. It is also safe to assert that there is not a breeding farm in the United States that can show such an array of foals, and just as certain that any five of them will fail to display such a collection of notables in the dams. Beautiful Bells, Lula, May Queen, Norma, Brunette, Columbine, so many celebrities that only a few of the fifty could be left out in a roll of honor. Foals by Electioneer, Piedmont, General Benton, Fallis, Clay and Bentonian, and again there was difficulty in awarding the premium when the merit, so far as could be predicated on form, was so nearly equal. The greatest surprise was in the get of Clay. Rather on the chunky order himself, his progeny are not only of fine size, but rangy as well, and with so much similarity to those by Electioneer, that it was difficult to tell which were by the sire and which by the son. Our good friend Huntington will be positive that this double cross of Clay will bring the stars of Palo Alto, and we shall certainly not enter a protest at present. The old mare, Maid of Clay, has thrown a trotter every time, and in the first Clay, Captain Smith, Clay 2d, and Carrie C., can show a quartet that are bothersome to excel by any of the trotting matrons. We moved among the mares and foals too much interested to take notes if even there had been time, so that beyond saying that we like the appearance of the Beautiful Bells better than any that has preceded it, that those of Lula and May Queen are very nearly at the top of the tree, and that the first filly that Columbine has had is fully as handsome as the brothers were at the same age, will leave further description until there is time enough to mark peculiarities. In an adjoining paddock to where the mares were seen is the orphan foal of Midnight, under the care of a foster mother, and a stout shapely colt this more than half-brother to Jay-Eye-See is. As he is by Electioneer, and the sire of Jay-Eye-See having the same relationship to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he is three-quarters the same blood as the crack five-year-old of the world. But in place of the short, compact horse the Eastern fellow is represented to be, this youngster gives indications of the reverse in shape, though with lots of muscle. We walk along the winter drive, on each side of which are paddocks, across the space which is surrounded by stables and the miniature tracks which are so important in the curriculum of Palo Alto. There is great extent of ground nicely coated with gravel, and it is kept as neatly as the walks of a city home. Not a straw, a piece of paper, a stone or clod to mar the surface. Not merely the graveled space, every yard and paddock, though hidden from view, gives evidence of scrupulous neatness, and though this has always been a feature of the place, since Major Rathbone accepted the place of post commandant during the absence of Governor Stanford, it is still neater. There are spare minutes before dinner time, and these are employed in looking at a few of the celebrities. Hinda Rose is anxiously scanned, and there is not the least indication that the work which enabled her to trot in 2:36½ when a yearling, win her races as a two-year-old, and be the first discoverer of the teens when three has had any ill-effect. Her limbs are clean, the tendons standing out clearly cut. There is not the least puffiness about the joints, no shrinking of muscles. More than that she has grown into a big mare, nearly sixteen hands and of great length of body. Altogether it would be difficult to find a handsomer or better-formed young mare, if the whole country were ransacked. Her brother, St. Bel is also very handsome, and then the sons of Lizzie Whipps and Annette, now four years old, show that the union of the thoroughbred blood has a potent effect in giving a heritage of good looks.

When Mr. Lathrop desires relaxation from the engrossing cares consequent upon the management of such an extensive and diversified business as that of Governor Stanford, or his presence is necessary at Palo Alto, he spends the time at a cottage on the other side of the creek from the trotting stables, one of the cosiest places imaginable. A "gem" of a place, with lawns, flowers, shrubbery, old oaks of huge proportion and the rapid brook singing a merry May song, and glistening through the interstices of the trees which nearly hide it from view. The cottage has been made still cosier by the addition of bay windows on every side, excepting the rear, and changes that add much to the comfort. There is a great temptation to lounge after the hearty dinner and enjoy the cigar, as the shadows are creeping up the hills on the far side of the bay. But every minute is precious, and in the field between the creek and the stables are fifty more mares with foals at their side ranging from a few hours to three weeks old. Excepting that the first which were seen are more rounded in form, some of them nearly ridden of their first woolly coat, which tells that their birth was early in the year, there is the same striking appearance, the same beauty, and the like general excellence. Celebrities everywhere, mares of high lineage and several of them with the additional recommendation of speed in their own right. There were the usual disquisitions in the office, when it became too dusky to distinguish the mares and foals, in which Mr. Lathrop, Major Rathbone, Marvin and McPherson took part, and after our return to the cottage the time was pleasantly passed in reminiscences of old times. Mr. Lathrop with his home in Albany and frequent visits to New York has an intimate acquaintance with the men who drove, and the famous trotters from the days of Lady Suffolk and others of contemporary celebrity, to the cracks of the present. The following morning was as beautiful as can be imagined. Clear, sunshiny, the air bland and without a current to quiver the leaves on the trees. The flowers and buds filled the atmosphere with fragrance, and the linnets and thrushes chirped and warbled among the dense foliage of the alders which fringe the stream. Early as it was Major Rathbone had driven from his place in Menlo Park, and the first business was to accompany him to the racing stables to see three of the two-year-olds have a spin of five furlongs. It must be nearly two miles from the trotting track to the race-course, and when the latter was reached the trio were all ready for the ploy. Mr. Walsh gave short instructions and they were off. We had selected a sister to Jou Jou to win, but a smoothly turned and rather undersized colt, by Flood, carried off the honors. The course was deep, and the instructions were to let them stride along without any hustling, and yet the run was made in 1:03. Back in a hurry to see the trotters. Fearful that Marvin would be done with Hinda Rose ere we got there, even the attractions of the equine aristocrats had to rank second, for the present at least; so we urged a speedy departure, and fortunately in time to see the queen of the three-year-olds come through the stretch. So easily she trotted, so swiftly she flew past, that we are constrained to prophesy that if the trial be made, that during the season of 1884 she will knock off a good handfull of seconds from Bonita's mark. That may be the rashest of predictions, and still it is offered with as much confidence as though it were easy of accomplishment. Bonita, too, must not be forgotten. She trotted through the stretch so easily in thirty-three seconds, one furlong of it in sixteen seconds, and only then appearing to exert herself for a hundred yards, that there is no telling where she will end, or a flight of speed that is beyond her capacity. The two sons of Electioneer from Lizzie Whipps and Annette showed that good looks was not their only inheritance, and that the blood of Enquirer and Lexington was not detrimental to trotting speed. Either of them can trot a mile in from 2:30 to 2:32 whenever called upon, and this is what few of the trotting-bred, on both sides, can do when four years old. In further proof of the efficacy of thoroughbred in the trotters at Palo Alto, the fastest two-year-old there is a son of Electioneer and Dame Winnie by Planet, and only a short way behind is an Electioneer of the same age from Mamie C. by imported Hercules. Both have fine action, and there is little question that without mishaps they will be among the fastest. The Dame Winnie some time ago trotted quarters in :38, :37½ and :37; the Mamie C. a quarter in :38½. There are twenty two-year-olds in training at Palo Alto which can show quarters in forty seconds or better, and at this season of the year that is equivalent to very fast work in October, November and December. A telephonic message from Henry Walsh informs us that he is ready to move the Norfolk—Glendew filly, and again we accompany Major Rathbone to witness the run. Two gentlemen from Australia are of the party, and little time is wasted, as the horses are ready and the riders mounted when we get there. We are always somewhat chary in writing of what we see race-horses do. It is different with trotting colts, and the trainers are usually pleased to show their capacity knowing that it will be published. With the runners it is different, and indiscreet revelations oftentimes so interfere with the purposes of the stable as to be a serious drawback. The run was satisfactory, and there is no breach of confidence in predicting that this highly-bred filly is likely to make her mark in the future. There was more trotting when we returned. A two-year-old sister to Adair, "as handsome as a picture," went so well that the Dame Winnie will have to keep inproving, and that speedily, too, or she will pass him in the race for the honors of being the fastest at Palo Alto. "Big-Ears" and Helen took a fraction out of the twenties, and that so easily that there is a good chance for either to press the teens closely before 1885 is ushered in. After lunch was eaten, with an appetite which only fresh air and plenty of exercise can give, once more we were under way for the race-horse region of Palo Alto, Major Rathbone as usual the guide. The horses in training were led out, and a finer lot of youngsters it would be difficult to find. A choice among them was troublesome to make, and the short time that could be given to the examination was far too brief to permit anything like critical comparison. From the stable to the field to see the mares and foals, and again there was a problem to solve that would necessitate hours of careful study. Few, indeed, that were not superior, and we were pleased to see that the get of Young Prince was up to the expectations we had formed some six years ago. The foals by him, from Glendew and Lady Amanda, have all the points of race-horses, and are of fine size. The Shannons and Floods are remarkably well shaped, and the few Mondays are likely to keep up the high reputation of their sire. The boys were bringing the yearlings in from the paddock, and we found them well worthy of encomiums. Uniformly good, some of them of high excellence, but as was written before, a cursory examination of a few hours is de-

cidedly insufficient to give the slightest idea of the horses of Pala Alto. One hundred and thirty foals have been dropped there this spring, and on the place are over six hundred horses besides those which are used for work. It is manifest that with a full week allotted to the examination, there still will be a lack of time to obtain informatian sufficient to give a full description, and that even in these bright midsummer days every hour of daylight could be fully employed in taking notes. We were anxious to see the "arboretum," and Major Rathbone kindly acted as chaperone, and drove through the carriage ways and all around explaining and describing *en passant*. In another part of this paper will be found a description of that part of the trip which was written for the *Daily Morning Call*, from which it is copied. To that we may add the hope that among other branches of study there will be a chair of veterinary science. For the present, if there were a preparatory school where pupils, who are designed for a life connected with breeding and rearing domestic animals, can obtain a knowledge of the best method of management in health and sickness, and those who intend to follow veterinary practice can lay the foundation to be perfected by a course of collegiate study.

The Approaching Circuit.

In the ten years we have lived in California there has never been so good a prospect for the fall fairs as there is in this good year of A. D. 1884. Notwithstanding the turmoil and excitement of a presidential election there are sound reasons to warrant the prediction that everyone will be a success, and that from every point of view. Good crops of all kinds, with a prospect of fair prices, more good stock of all breeds, and a better appreciation of the advantages to be derived from active participation, warrant the rosiest estimates of what is to come. But it is important that these bright prospects are not dimmed by adverse management, and one of the questions which bear is that of arranging the dates so that there will be as little clashing as possible. That some will conflict in spite of all that can be done to avoid collision is evident, though, by taking pains that when the dates are the same it shall be at distant points, there will the minimum of injury. Thus, say the initial meeting of the circuit is held at Santa Cruz, then Bay District, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Los Angeles. Chico and Marysville will probably conflict with Petaluma and Oakland, as was the case last year, and Quincy, Salinas and others with later meetings. But there are so many horses now in training, and so much improved stock in all parts of the country, that there can be a division of forces without entailing any serious drawback. That is when so many miles intervene, but if the clashing should be between San Francisco or Oakland, and Santa Rosa or Petaluma, the effect will be disasterous. The fair at Santa Cruz should be held when there is the largest attendance of summer visitors. This is of more importance than the ripening of fruits and perfection of vegetable display. As the Bay District meeting will be confined to a speed programme, the major matters to take into consideration are how to secure the largest number of entries, and racing and trotting that will ensure the largest attendance. Santa Rosa has to anticipate the best time for holding the fair, and in order not to trench on dates that are allowed to others, give away the advantages that would follow a later period. There are other questions to be decided, such as classification, time of closing the entrance, etc., and it strikes us that a meeting of the presidents of the various associations for consultation would be a wise measure.

Fresno Meeting.

All of those who attended the meeting at Fresno from this section have returned with high encomiums on their lips. The people, the course, and all pertaining to the new track are warmly eulogized, and the owners of horses unanimously declare that they will not miss future events. It is rare that an initial fair or race and trotting meeting goes off so smoothly as that at Fresno, and the success of the first endeavor is a bright token that those which follow will be still more satisfactory. The intention now is to hold the fall meeting after the close of the San Jose fair, and before that of the Southern District at Los Augeles. This will be a great benefit to the latter place, and if the citizens of San Diego complete their plans there will be still stronger inducements for the horses from this and the northern part of the State to make the southern trip. We learn from Captain George A. Johnston that a course will soon be built at San Diego, and the necessary buildings erected for a first-class exhibition, and that the preliminary steps have been taken to effect the purpose. Fresno, Los Angeles and San Diego can take up the ball and keep it rolling after the weather is unpropitious here, and then there is another attraction to many of those who own horses in having the choice of wintering in a more favorable climate than that of central and northern California.

The Santa Cruz County Agricultural Fair Association are preparing a programme for their annual meeting, and claim the dates from August 12th to 16th inclusive.

The Agricultural Department.

Such has been the favor with which the idea of a department of agriculture has been received that it is almost a certainty that it will be ratified by the Convention at Stockton, and men chosen for delegates to Chicago who are identified with the interests at stake. While it is not a party issue in any respect, the party which adopts it as one of the "planks" in the "platform" adopted will certainly gain strength. It is a measure which every democrat, every republican farmer, can support, and is of more vital importance to the agriculturist, fruit-producer, vineyardist and wine-maker than any other issue at present debated. In all probability ninety-five per cent. of the classes mentioned are in favor of revision of the tariff, and so far as we can determine there is a unanimity of opinion among California producers which is not confined to either of the great parties. So far, whenever the question of a tariff is under discussion, those who form by far the largest class of American people are not taken into consideration at all. This will be changed when there is established a department of the government to look after the interests of the farmer, with a man at the head of it who will have broader views than to publish periodically a volume which is mainly a transcript of what appears in the agricultural journals, and who will have a higher ambition than the disseminating of seeds and the propagation of flowers to ornament the political bigbugs at Washington.

There is a wide field for a man of ability in a position such as is contemplated, and his services sure to be of great value to the people he is chosen to represent. There is not a political question that farmers have not a large interest in, and in most of them an interest that overshadows that of all other classes. This is overlooked from the segregation which farm life entails. Scattered over the states and territories even in thickly settled countries, they are still separate, seldom congregated and then not in a position to council with each other about affairs other than something pertaining to their daily life. It was thought that the Grange would remedy this evil, but while it has wielded a potent influence it has been more of a sort of a co-operative union for immediate pecuniary benefit than a broad instructor. Manufacturers, merchants, financiers, railway managers, etc., are in compact bodies. Those who have the most influence are congregated in large cities, and there is concert of action whenever it is necessary to "protect" the business they are engaged in. Behind them is the immense power of consolidated money. Money gathered from the actual producers, those who create it from the soil, dig it from the mines, or who fashion the crude material into serviceable shape. When farmers—and by farmers we mean everyone who is engaged in obtaining a livelihood from the soil—become impressed with the greater importance of combined action, with the object of bettering their condition, than blindly sticking to party affiliation, when they resolve to assert their right to fitting representation in the councils of the nation in lieu of delegating the power to men who know little of what their wants are, and care less, after they have duped them into casting their votes; when, in fact, they are as independent as they should be, masters in place of servants, there will be no trouble in compelling favorable legislation. When this course is adopted it will be better for the whole people. An independent body, a phalanx of voters who are untrammeled in their actions, who are not to be coerced by party whips, who resolutely determine not to be controlled by party discipline, but at all times vote for measures, and men who will carry them out irrespective of the side which presents them. The recognition of the rights of the great bulk of the American people, so far as making more effective the department which will sustain them, is a moderate request which no party can safely refuse to grant.

Bay District Meeting.

There is a general fear of a record among those who control the trotters of this coast. A least there is a dread of figures which are likely to make the fall tasks harder, and until the date of closing of entries to the fairs, there will be reluctance and a disposition to avoid the risks. This was the trouble which came in the way of the purses offered by the Bay District Association, and only two of them "filled." Those were the 2:24 and the 2:40. The 2:24 will be trotted June 7th, a week from to-day, and the 2:40, June 11th, the Wednesday following. For the following Saturday, June 14th, a purse of $750 is offered for the 2:22 class, the entries to which will close on the 7th. There is little danger that any further disqualification will result from this, for, though Manon, Albert W., Allan Roy and others which are likely to take part, are of the improving kind, it is too early in the season yet for them to be in condition to show a reduction of previous records. The list of entries in the purses which filled has not come to hand, but we understand that in such are horses that are so closely matched that there is likely to be a sharp struggle of many heats before the winner is garlanded.

The Oakland TrottingPark.

Our readers may think that we are somewhat too persistant in urging the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park, but being so thoroughly impressed with its importance to the breeding interests of California, cannot do otherwise than urgently press the accomplishment of the project. As a safe and profitable investment there is no question. The land, without a board upon it, is at the present day worth more, by fifty per cent, than the amount asked, and in ten years from now will be worth treble the money. As was shown in a previous article the property can be rented so as to pay interest, taxes, and leave a margin for yearly improvements, and a payment of $25 per share be all that will ever be required. No one disputes the soundness of the purchase financially, and if those who have money to invest will take the trouble to investigate they will find an opportunity which is rarely met. But there are other grounds to induce subscriptions to the capital stock. It is conceded to be one of the best points in California for training race-horses and trotters, and the advantages offerded for fairs and race meetings cannot be surpassed. With the track broken up a great many horses will be thrown out of training, and without the incitement of meetings and fairs in a place so accessible, there will be fewer to compete at those which are held in other places.

Should the Bay District Course be thrown into the market, which is not at all unlikely, and without a track in Oakland, the entries at the State and District fairs will be reduced at least one-half. There will, in that case, be scarcely any demand for trotting-horses in San Francisco, for if there were roads even to drive them upon without tracks to test the speed, and measure it with accuracy, the greater incentive to ownership of harness-flyers would be wanting.

It is of nearly equal importance that the Oakland track be kept up if the Bay District, or some Course, be in active operation in San Francisco. "Two are better than one" in this case, there being greater interest in the meeting of horses which are trained on different tracks than when confined to one. When kept together their relative capacity is well known, when apart there is the element of uncertainty which is the potent attraction in racing and trotting.

The bond which is in the hands of Sheriff McLeverty expires on the first of July. Should the conditions not be fulfilled by that time it is nearly certain that the property cannot be obtained without paying a much larger price, and should this scheme fail there will never be such a chance again. Ninty days will soon pass, and though the time is ample, if those who are the most interested will take hold of it energetically, dilatoriness will surely defeat the object. We hope in the paper of next week to report that stock enough has been taken to ensure success, and that by the 20th of June it has all been subscribed for.

Mr. Winters' Coming Sale.

We publish with sorrowful feelings the advertisement which announces that Theodore Winters, on the 17th of July next, will offer at public sale a lot of yearlings, and two-years-old and over of his horses in training. There are regrets that the man who has been the most closely identified with the California turf for upward of twenty years should give up active participancy, and who enjoyed the confidence of the public in the highest degree. Liberal in everything connected with it, straightforward and enterprising, he has been the life of the royal sport, keeping it up when it was languishing, and but for his endeavors there are strong probabilities that it would have come to an inglorious end. It is different now. He has labored effectively, and there are others who will carry on the work in the same spirit, and while his retirement a few years ago would have been a death-blow, it will not be so disastrous at present, when it is left in the hands of gentlemen who are all that can be desired to give the turf as high standing as it has in any country. Mr. Winters has contemplated giving up racing for some time, and confine his attentions in this line to breeding. The tendency is to separate the two branches of breeding and racing, and while men like Lord Falmouth and the proprietor of Rancho del Rio are missed, leaving a gap that is difficult to fill, there are counteracting advantages. As long as a large breeder races his colts there are doubts, when he offers a portion of them for sale, whether they are worth purchasing, especially if of an age that gives the opportunity for trials. When all the progeny are sold at public sale, especially when yearlings, there cannot be any misgivings, the buyers selecting what they want and fixing the price themselves. That the approaching sale will give buyers a chance to get as good as there is is certain, and hereafter we will give a full description of the animals embraced in the list.

The thoroughbred horse Stylites by Hermit, dam Corinbra by Kingston, from Calcavella by Birdcatcher, arrived in New York from England on the 21st, and began his American career by winning the first prize in the National Horse Show just one week after he landed. Stylites is eight years old, and is owned by the Earl of Aylesford.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Hay for Horses—Quality and Quantity.

By N. H. Paaren, M. D., Ill., State Veterinarian.

Hay, for horses especially, needs to be of the very best quality. Nineteen out of twenty cases of broken wind result from the effects of bad hay. But even if good hay, upon the proper or improper qualities almost depend the eventual life or death of the horse. While the effect of feeding oats—being light, thick—skinned or taily, provided they are perfectly sweet—the result may be frustrated by increased quantity, but if hay is not nutritious, being of much greater bulk, increased quantity is merely filling the animal with what does him no good and may do a great deal of mischief by its bulk.

We have been frequently surprised at seeing many men, who were careful in other far less material points of their horses, careless, in an extraordinary degree, in this most essential one, namely, the quality of their hay. Nothing should induce me to permit a horse to eat a pound of bad hay; or, for a continued feed, any but hay that is not of the sweetest and primest quality. It is the first thing we look after in going into a stable, if we have a horse with us. We have visited friends who grew their own hay, and on remarking that it was not quite the thing, have been told, "No, it got a little wet in making; or, it heated and moulded a little in the rick;" and this by men who kept good horses. So, because they grew it, their horses must eat it. But even otherwise good managers of horses sometimes err as to what is the very best quality. The first indication of its goodness is, no doubt, its fragrant smell; but even this may be deceptive; for we have seen hay very fragrant to the smell that had been heated too much to be good for horses. They may like it, and some say it fattens them, but we suspect its fattening quality arises chiefly from their being allowed to eat a great deal of it. For fast horses (bad winded ones included) the great desideratum is to get into them the greatest possible quantity of nourishment in the least possible compass, and the most nutritious of its kind.

The age of hay is important. Some fancy hay cannot be too old. This is erroneous; for, however good the hay may be, age will lessen its nutritious qualities. Fresh, new hay is by no means proper for horses in work, but a little, even of this, as an alterative, is by no means a bad thing. Hay two years old is quite old enough for any horse. That cut in July is cured enough by September of the following year; in fact, we would prefer it to that any older. Two years after cutting, hay is old enough for any race-horse. Every day after this it deteriorates in its nourishing qualities.

Hay varies with the soils and seasons. In very dry summers the same weight of any green food will be much more nourishing than in a dripping season. So, likewise, any fodder raised on a rich, dry soil will be much more nourishing than that from a poor, wet one. The standard of comparison is the best upland meadow hay, cut as the flower expands, and properly made and stacked, without much heating. One hundred pounds of the best is equal to 120 pounds of a second quality to keep the same stock, or 140 pounds of a third quality, and so on, down to very coarse and hard hay, not well made, which will be scarcely half as valuable, and not fit for cows and store cattle, even when given in double quantity. While good hay alone will fatten cattle, inferior hay requires other foods connected with it. The desire for quantity, or appetite, results from habit; for a keen relish for what is eaten is a sign of health; eating enormous quantities is sometimes the result of disease. A fair quantity of good hay is a much better thing in a horse's stomach than wind; and if we do not give enough of the former for the stomach to feed upon, it is certain to get filled with the latter, which often leads to direful inconveniences, and, indeed, danger. The daily quantity of hay allowed to each horse must vary with its quality, and the work. If grain be limited, the horse will eat a greater weight of poor hay than of that more nutritious. If it be damaged, he must consume more than if sound; for some is rejected, perhaps half, and eaten, furnishes less nutriment. For speed there should be little distension of belly. Eight pounds of good hay in the twenty-four hours is about the usual allowance for fast-working horses, with 12 to 18 pounds of oats. Large draft-horses will consume 20 to 30 pounds, but for them the quantity is seldom limited. Much, however, depends upon the allowance of grain. When given uncut, hay should be shaken before feeding.

As to giving cut hay without ground feed to mix with it, it is not absolutely necessary to grind feed. By mixing cut hay with whole grain, the mastication of the hay is better insured. Many horses swallow their food in great haste, and if large, this is dangerous. The stomach is filled, overloaded, before it acts upon its contents. The food ferments, and the horse takes colic, which is often fatal. By adding cut hay to grain, the horse must take more time to eat it. Satiety takes place before the stomach is overloaded, and time is given for digestion to begin before fermentation can occur. In this way chaff is very useful, especially where the horse receives large meals after long fasts.

For old horses, having bad teeth, and for those at work all day, food easily eaten gives more time, for with long hay the horse's teeth do work that is done by the chaffing machine. Horses having bad teeth, particularly heavy draft-horses, seldom eat a large allowances of fodder. Their jaws tire before appetite is satisfied. Such horses, except when out of work, should have ground feed and cut hay. At first they may not eat it less heartily, but in general this happens only for a short time.

Care of a Stallion.

M. T. Grattan, in answer to a correspondent, contributes to the *Breeders' Gazette* the following hints on the care of stallions during the season:

From one to three mares per day has been my practice, depending upon age, condition and vigor of the stallion. Naturally there will be days of rest from stud service, which would render needless the alteration mentioned. As to feed, good oats, clean hay, plenty of green grass, and no drugs, eggs or condiments should be the rule. I used to be shy of grass because wise grooms said horses would be slow that had much of it. I have not found them so, but have found that it increases a stallions percentage of colts. I have never had a stallion that I could not grass-out with a halter, attaching a long strap. After the grass is high enough to mow it can be cut and fed, but even then I prefer the other method, and grassing-out early to give their feet the benefit of the dew.

A stallion should have a good-sized paddock to run in, or else be driven every day the weather is good. During the season I prefer the paddock if a horse is not too sluggish to exercise himself. A state of nature as near as it can be attained agrees best with the highest results to be attained from the procreative powers. I would not confine even a draft stallion to the exercise of a box-stall. My limit with a stallion of the age named, if in good health, is seventy-five mares, but many of them will have to be served more than once. With a limit of two services per day three months is ample time to get through with that number if in the main easy breeders.

Young mares often stick with a first service; indeed at my establishment that is the rule, and it is waste-work to open them until they have proven the need of it.

Where a stallion serves two mares a day most breeders prefer to give him one in the morning and one in the evening. My choice is to breed both mares in the morning. Sometimes a double service will be required for a shy breeder. In this case the second service should be given as quickly as the horse is ready.

Volunteer and His 2:30 Representatives.

Among the many sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that have gained merited prominence as sires of trotters Volunteer stands pre-eminent, and for the last half-dozen years has been considered second only to his sire as the representative stallion of the family to which he belongs. With twenty-three of his get in the 2:30 list—fifteen of these with records better than 2:25, five with faster records than 2:20 and one with a record of 2:11¼—it is not strange that this position has been given Volunteer in the estimation both of horsemen and the general public. Of the sterling qualities of his sons and daughters as race-horses there can not be the slightest question, and for years it has been a universally admitted fact that the Volunteers are, as a rule, as game a family of trotters as any of which we have knowledge.

Of the early history of Volunteer it is not necessary to speak at length in this connection. That he was overshadowed during the first portion of his stud career by the fame and prestige of his sire is well known, and the prejudice which then existed against him on account of the thoroughblood inherited through his dam had much to do with the undoubted ostracism to which for a time he was subjected by breeders. But when his sons and daughters began showing on the race-tracks of the country the material of which they were made, this prejudice was quickly dissipated, and for the past fifteen years no horse has been held in higher esteem or received a more generous patronage from the general public than Volunteer.

The fastest of his get, as is well known, is St. Julien, 2:11¼, whose dam was Flora by Sayre's Harry Clay, and in this connection it should be noted that it is with mares of the Clay and American Star families that Volunteer has achieved his best results. From the dam of St. Julien alone there have come, besides that horse, Unalala, 2:22¼, and that was a first-class two-mile horse, and St. Remo, 2:28½, a horse that should really have obtained a faster record than is now to his credit. St. Julien's performances would of themselves have been sufficient to have given Volunteer marked prominence among trotting sires, but while they have been exceptionally good it is not upon them alone that the fame of his sire is called upon to rest. Gloster, 2:17, was undoubtedly one of our very best trotters, and it was a pity indeed when he was shipped to California only to die there before being given a chance to show the world the full extent of the speed possessed by him, as well as that which would have been developed with increasing age and under the tutelage of so skillful a reinsman as Budd Doble. Gloster was a horse of exceptional size and bone, and when he obtained his record of 2:17 at eight years old was not by any means filled out, and developed as he would have been two or three years later. Bodine, 2:19¼, that was out of a mare by Sayre's Harry Clay, was another good one, and in 1874, '75 and '76 ranked among the very best horses then on the turf. When Peter Johnston took him in hand in 1874 Bodine was anything but a promising specimen of horse-flesh. He had a record of about 2:30, which he was not at that time able to beat; was not a particularly good-gaited horse behind, and possessed a temper that did not in any manner enhance his prospects. By careful management and the exercise of that judgment which never leaves him, Johnston made Bodine a first-class horse in every respect, and in 1876, when he trotted in the free-for-all race through the Central Circuit against Goldsmith Maid, Smuggler, Lucille Golddust, and Judge Fullerton, he was the only one of the entire party that took part in all of the seven races from Cleveland to Springfield, and in no one of them did he fail to get a portion of the purse. That year Bodine could trot his mile better than 2:18, but being outclassed by Smuggler and the Maid it was not possible for him to win even a single heat in the long journey from the lakes to the sea. That he would have been a better horse the following year is not to be doubted had the best of judgment been used in his management by the gentleman who owned him, but after returning to Chicago from the arduous campaign referred to a foolish attempt to equal the 2:21¼ of Dexter, drawing a wagon and driver of the weight of 415 pounds was made, and directly after this, and before the horse had been given any chance to recover from the severe ordeal he had already undergone, Bodine was shipped to Cincinnati and started in a race against Rarus and other horses. Of course he was beaten, and from that time never seemed to be himself again, although in California the following winter he trotted a good wagon-race against Sam Purdy. Budd Doble, in whose hands he had been placed, brought him east during the spring of 1877, but in a race against Little Fred at Dexter Park in this city, he developed a lameness which necessiated his withdrawal from training, and prevented him from again appearing on the turf.

Alley and Driver, whose records are 2:19 and 2:19½ respectively, were a pair of Volunteer's best. Bred by the owner of the sire and campaigned by him for many seasons, they never failed to make a respectable showing in the races in which they were engaged, and the number of victories placed to their credit is exceedingly large. Driver especially, was a horse of immense constitution—one of the steel-and-whalebone kind that seem to never go wrong and that trot on season after season until old age forces their retirement. Of Amy and Huntress, with records of 2:20 and 2:20¼, not much need be said, as their performances speak for themselves. In these days Amy would not be considered a first-class campaigner, as her uncertain temper manifested itself at such critical times that comparatively few races fell to her credit, and the immense turn of speed which she possessed could rarely be utilized. She was a strongly inbred mare, being out of Belle Brandon (the dam of Governor Sprague) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; and with these blood lines it is difficult to propound a theory which shall explain her erratic nature. Huntress will be remembered more for her three-mile record than that made by her at a mile, she trotting three miles at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., in September, 1872, in 7:21¼, which still stands as the best performance on record at that distance; and it is doubtlul if there are many horses possessing no more speed than she did that could equal her three miles.

Powers, 2:21, was another good one, and although a patched-up horse, was always dangerous in any race in which he engaged; and that it was within his power to beat 2:20 horsemen are well aware.

Of the other members of the Volunteer family that have beaten 2:30 it is not necessary to write in detail, as most of them are well-known and many are still before the public, but a word should be said as to the work accomplished by the sons of Volunteer as sires, and when viewed from this standpoint, it cannot be said that Volunteer is a success, as with very few exceptions his descendants in the stud have not exhibited a capacity for siring speed, even though they may have been fast at the trotting gait themselves. It did not take breeders long to discover this fact, and for years persons in search of a suitable horse to place at the head of a stock farm have not as a rule selected one with a strong infusion of Volunteer blood. Other sons of Hambletonian have transmitted speed at the trotting gait with great uniformity, and their sons have perpetuated this trait, but in the case of Volunteer this cannot truthfully be said.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Caring for Colts.

In order to have a colt come out really a strong, sturdy animal, particular attention must be paid to his growth during the first summer and autumn. If the mare's milk is insufficient to keep the colt in good flesh and thriving steadily, it is best to resort at once to cow's milk. Skimmed milk answers very well for this purpose, especially if a little flax seed jelly oil or cotton seed meal is mixed with it. A heaped tablespoonful night and morning is enough to begin with, when the colt is a month old—this can be gradually increased to a pint per day by the time the colt is six months old, or double this if the colt is of the large farm or cart horse breed. Oats may also be given as soon as they can be eaten. Begin with a half pint night and morning, and gradually increase according to the age and size of the animal to four quarts per day. These, together with the meal above, should be supplemented with a couple of quarts of wheat bran night and morning. The latter is excellent to prevent worms and help to keep the bowels in good condition.

Colts should not be permitted to stand on a plank, cement, paved or any hard floor the first year, as these are liable to injuriously affect the feet and legs. Unless the yard where the colts run in the winter has a sandy or fine, dry, gravelly soil, it should be well littered so as to keep their feet dry. Mud or soft, wettish ground is apt to make tender hoofs, no matter how well-bred the colt may be. The reason why the horses in one district grow up superior to those in another in hoof, bone, muscle, and action, is because it has a dry limestone or silicious soil. When the work season comes in the hot days of summer, do not let the colt run with its dam from morning until night, and when the mare comes home from her work heated, allow her to cool off before suckling the colt, or milk out a little with your hand, as her overheated milk is liable to give the colt diarrhœa.—*Farming World.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Dairy vs. Creamery Butter.

A Kansas farmer, writing to the Cincinnati *Farming World*, plants himself squarely in opposition to the creamery boom in this wise:

I have long been annoyed at the lethargy of the dairymen of the United States in allowing the creamery men to monopolize the butter interests of our markets. While the dairies have been plodding along in the old quiet way, the creamery has been exalted and advertised and pushed to the front. Now, every good dairyman knows that dairy butter, properly made, is much nicer and better than that made at the creameries. But like every new thing, the creamery butter had a boom which sent it away ahead in the markets. Oleomargarine, butterine and cheap roll stuff shipped from country stores have all been sold as dairy butter, and are always quoted in the papers as dairy butter, and hence purchasers have become prejudiced against the real dairy butter. Now, I know for a fact that a neat, clean dairy, with a competent home butter-maker, will produce a superior article to that of creameries. Two years ago the creamery boom struck our county seat and they said they would soon supersede the dairies here. I told the proprietor we could make a better article and would sell it for a higher price in the same town. I let my customers first try his butter, then I took mine to them, and continued to furnish them at two cents per pound more than he could get anywhere in the same time. Others seeing my success, did the same, and in three months the creamery was "bushed." We could put our butter in pails five to ten pounds each, and ship to Denver and get ten cents per pound more than he could. Now this is the way to do it: Get small pails, make a good, even grade of butter, put your name and the name of your dairy on each pail, and ship to some reliable commission merchant on trial. In a few weeks, if you produce a really meritorious article, there will be a demand for all you can produce, and it will pay, too. I admit there is less work in selling your cream, but claim that the farmer has to pay too much to have the butter made up in that way. While some of my neighbors were selling their cream at twelve to fifteen cents per inch (pound), I was getting twenty to twenty-five cents per pound for my butter in a home market. I made it pay for all the extra work. The value of the buttermilk alone will pay the expense of churning. If the farmers of the country would study the "art" of butter making and not be afraid to advertise their product, they will soon see that there will be a demand for all they can produce at good, renumerative prices.

Cream from unsound milk, cream that has been long in rising, cream that has been kept too long after skimming—none of these can be made into first-rate butter by any skill in churning or after treatment. But good cream will give pale and spongy butter if churned at too high a temperature. Butter will come all the way up to seventy degrees, and even a little higher in winter, but it will be poor; and, further than this, if cream is churned six or eight hours and the butter has not come because the cream is imperfect, or the temperature is wrong, though the temperature may then be rectified and the butter brought, the product will be inferior in color, texture, or flavor, and generally in all three. It has been so hurt by overchurning that it can never be restored to anything like excellence.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

When a cow learns the trick of sucking herself she is rarely cured. The habit may be prevented by putting a girdle about the cow and a halter on her head, and fitting a wooden rod from a ring in the girdle to another in the halter, making it pass between the forelegs. She cannot then get her head around to her side. But generally it is best to fatten such a troublesome cow for the butcher.

Cause and Effect.

No business man should make a change in his policy or management without good reasons therefor, and this certainly applies to the farmer as much as to any one else. The introduction of improved machinery, improved stock and improved methods, and the adoption of advanced ideas in agriculture, should be preceded by reflection and grounded on business principles. To make changes of this kind simply because it is fashionable to do so, and not on grounds which in themselves are clearly defensible and reasonable, to say the least of it, very foolish, and beneath the dignity of the first and most important pursuit in which men are engaged. The thinking man, however, needs to make but a short search indeed, in order to fortify with the best reasons a policy aimed at securing better farm animals, better farm tools, and better farm improvements of all kinds. The reasoning is as clear as logic can make it, and the conclusions as direct as that two and two make four. One need not hunt long, for instance, for sufficient grounds for buying improved stock for the purpose of elevating the standard of quality in his farm animals. The more closely he investigates the subject the more the thoughtful man is convinced that this is the one advisable course before him. In the first place, the ownership is in itself a matter of satisfaction, and while more important interests must not be sacrificed in order to cater to one's preferences, it is, nevertheless, much better to be working with something which one can admire and appreciate for its own sake than to give his care to stock for the keeping of which the money return is the only incentive. A point hinging on this one is that one will naturally make more effort to be successful with good stock than with something in which he can feel no pride. Having more money invested, he feels the necessity of increased effort to get a money return from it, and will be the better herdsman or flockmaster for having his stock elevated in his own estimation by its enhanced cost. It is well understoood that the risks of stock-raising are largely obviated by the infusion of improved blood. He who produces something good always has a market, and, under ordinary circumstances, does not have to hunt a customer. The extremes of depression always fall most lightly on the man who is conscious of placing a first-class article before the public. In short, it pays, on all accounts, to have the best. With a fair opportunity the owner of high-class stock, with a sufficient knowledge of his business to manage it judiciously, never finds himself in a succession of years working without a reasonable return for his investment and labor. This has been so constantly demonstrated in agricultural experience that the farmer of to-day may class it among the axioms of his calling.—*Stockman.*

Milk Fever in Cows.

[The following practical information is from Mr. O. M. Tinkham, Secretary of the Vermont State Dairymen's Association.]

The animal is usually attacked with milk fever within 36 hours after dropping her calf, and unless relieved will probably be dead in 48 hours more. The deepest milkers and cows in high condition are more subject to it than those in poor flesh. The cause is the pressure of blood on the brain consequent on the increased amount in the circulation, forced to seek new channels by the expulsion of the calf. The symptoms are a sudden and entire ceasing of the flow of milk, the eyes become bloodshot, she loses all interest in her calf and all care for it, lies down and can be aroused with difficulty, loses all power of motion, and death ensues. Sometimes these symptoms are varied by violent mania, the cow being crazy, running against walls or other obstacles with entire carelessness.

Prevention is the first thing to be looked after. This can usually be secured by keeping the animal in a low condition. The bowels should be kept open by the use of roots, bran, and, if necessary, mild cathartics. For several weeks before calving the meal should be taken away if the cow is in full flesh, and rich foods avoided. Where the danger is considered great, bleeding may be resorted to soon after the calf is dropped.

After the attack, the only remedy which has been found tolerably sure is bleeding. I have never lost a case where bleeding could be done, but in advanced stages the blood is thick and dark and will not flow. In bleeding, cord the neck of the animal tightly well down toward the shoulder, when the vein will fill above the cord and show distinctly. Over this the fleam should be held and given a sharp blow with a stick to make the opening into the vein. The bleeding should be copious, and the blood be caught in some vessel so to be sure how much is taken, as a little blood makes a great show if left to flow on the ground. Two-thirds of a common pailful, six or eight quarts, should be taken; if bled till they stagger, it will do no harm. Tho head should be showered with cold water or bags of ice applied to it. Move the bowels by physic—a drachm of calomel or a dose of epsom salts.

Management of Hogs.

The only safe way to manage a lot of hogs is to keep off disease. Don't wait for cholera and then trust to drugs. Keep your hogs away from muddy feed lots; keep them out of wet beds and don't let them nest or pile up in beds of dust. There is no hog that

"Does not know his own, his native bed,"

and one of the best things we farmers can do is to destroy the "Hog bed" very often. Change your hogs from one lot to another as often as possible. If there are symptoms of disease or loss of appetite, coughing, etc., be sure to change your hogs even though you put them in your yard or garden. Now, if there is no improvement, stop your hogs from the water thirty-six hours, and at once reduce your feed to one-fourth the usual allowance. Then, your hogs being both thirsty and hungry, give every one hundred hogs ten pounds of sulphur, three pounds of coperas (pulverized), three pounds of Spanish brown, one-quart of salt, four ounces of black antimony, seventy-five pounds of ship stuff, one tablespoonful of concentrated lye thoroughly dissolved.

Make a barrel full of slop, stir it well, and let your hogs to it. It is well to divide the hogs into two or three gangs and give them this slop separately so that all get it. After this, put your hogs in a clean pasture with pure water. Change diet frequently and keep before them a trough of the above mixture, omitting lye, antimony and ship stuff. In the place of these put two or three bushels of ashes and one-half bushel of salt instead of a quart.

Take your hogs that cough out of the drove and keep them away. In a week kill all that have not improved. The rest will live and do well.

Carbolic soap liberally applied two or three times, at intervals of as many days, will, it is claimed, entirely destroy lice on hogs. It is also a good plan to mix a little sulphur with their feed at the same time.

Packing Butter in Crocks.

The partial loss of a crock of our own best butter the past season or, what was about the same, the loss of its flavor and the consequent old taste, has led to the looking into the matter, and the supposed perfect glazing of the crock was found to be pierced with a great number of most minute holes, the result in some way of the burning. This let the air into the mass of butter, or, what was worse, the inside material of the crock simply acted as a sponge, and the finer aromatic oils of the butter were absorbed through these minute holes into the clay, and the outside layer of butter was ruined, leaving but a core of butter in the center of the crock. No poorer article was ever invented in which to pack butter than a poor crock, one either imperfectly glazed or a "second" that contains cracks, "blisters," or scaled off places. When the glazing is perfect, or glass-like, absorption can not take place, but unless it is perfect there is a great liability of a loss in aroma and texture, and what was put down as yellow butter will be taken up with edges bleached out and the flavor gone. If a broken crock is to be examined it will be found that the glazing at best is not thicker than a film, and might be easily destroyed by the action of the oil and the acids of which butter is composed. The genuine stone crock with its glazing of glass makes a perfect package of butter, but the common clay crock, with its salt wash, or vitreous glaze, is often a delusion in butter-keeping; but what consumer ever thought that it was the crock itself that worked the damage and charged it to the cause?—*Cleveland Herald.*

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS
—AT—
RANCHO DEL PASO.
For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon. by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bradon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

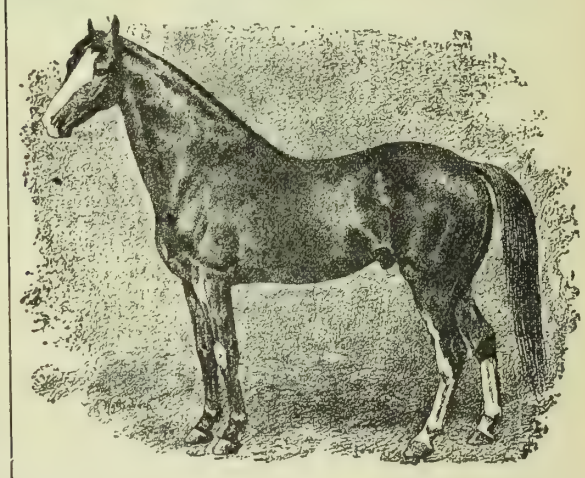
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER.

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.
Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.
Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.
Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1 **Agent.**

YACHTING.

A Faithful Servant.

In the dailies have been brief notices of the death by suicide of John Halthusen, the steward of the Pacific Yacht Club. Poor John! a sincere desire to be appreciated was the cause of his death. He had been sick for a long time, and on the opening of the sailing season the crush of business flurried and excited him excessively. He was constantly in a state of fear that he would be complained of on account of any of his shortcomings, in regard to the quality of his viands.

This species of insanity reached the climax on last Friday night, a week from last night. He expected the following day a large company of "Good Samaritans" a branch of the Masonic order, and he was unable so get a sufficient number of clams to make his chowder. Some of his friends, noticing his excitement, volunteered to stay up all night with him, and sat up for some hours, during which time John was very restless and nervous; he finally quieted down and remained calmly in bed for quite a while, when his watchers dozed off, only to be aroused by the report of a fire-arm, and to discover John's lifeless body on the floor. He will be much missed as he always seemed to sink self in his desire to please the members of the club, and he, moreover, was the prince of caterers. The club has, we understand, already made arrangements for a new steward, who will find it a difficult undertaking to entirely fill the place vacated by John. The flags were at half-mast at all the club houses, and on all the yachts, both on Saturday and Sunday.

A Prospective Match Race.

The first race talk of the season has been heard this week. The yachts under discussion are the Aggie and Lurline. Outside parties, at least, the proposition comes from them, offer to back the Aggie against the Lurline for a stake of anywhere from $2,000 to $5,000, to race best and best boat, round the Faralones and return, or to the Santa Cruz Lighthouse and return. The interested parties in the Lurline have not, at the present writing, taken any action in the matter, but if they do, and the race comes to a head, it will be a most interesting test of speed, not only on account of the different modelers and builders of the vessels, but also because the Aggie is a centre-board vessel, while the Lurline is a keel boat. It may look out of place to speculate on an indefinite event, but we should imagine that if on the day of the race (always providing that it comes off), that the weather is light or moderately so, the Aggie will prove the victor, but in case of heavy wind and weather, the Lurline will go to the fore.

Much as racing gives a boom to yachting, the practice of racing for a money stake is to be condemned. Yachting is the only sport now distinctly left, on the coast at least, to gentlemen, but when coin considerations are a factor in yacht racing it will soon sink into a sport whereby gamblers and roues may make a living. We should suggest that the vessels race for a trophy, more especially as the owners of both crafts are fully able to get up a very handsome one without incovenience to themselves.

Cruise of the S. F. Y. C.

Owing to an omission the programme of the San Francisco Yacht Club for yesterday, to-day and to-morrow was not published last week. It is as follows:

Yachts of the San Francisco Yacht Club and those of its guests will assemble off Front street wharf, San Francisco, on Friday morning, May 30th, ready for a cruise to Antioch.

At 11 o'clock of that morning the preparatory gun will be fired from the flag ship, and five minutes later the starting gun will be fired, when the yachts will get under way, and make the best of their way to the southern end of Mare Island, where those first arriving will round to and await the arrival of the rest of the fleet. The yachts will then form two lines, the flag ship of the Commodore leading the starboard division, and the Vice-Commodore the port one. Yachts will be attentive to signals, as any manœuvres will be ordered by them. Captains of yachts must bear in mind that when a manœuvre is ordered by signal, they must not commence the execution of it until the signal is hauled down. The Yachts will pass Benicia in this order, and off Martinez the whole fleet will pass in review under the stern of the flag ship. The fleet will then proceed to Antioch. On arrival there they may either go alongside the wharf, or anchor as close to it as possible, taking care to ascertain that they are not in the way of the steamers. Should any of the larger yachts not wish to cross Suisun Bay, they can remain at Martinez, where they will be joined by the fleet on its return the next day. On Saturday, May 31st, at 9 o'clock A. M., the preparatory gun will be fired, and five minutes later the starting gun, when yachts will get under way, and "try rate of sailing to windward" until Martinez is reached, when they will come to an anchor as most convenient, but near the wharf. On Sunday morning, June 1st, the preparatory gun will fire at 9 A. M., and five minutes later the starting gun will fire, when the fleet will get under way, try rate of sailing to the club house at Saucelito, where yachts can disperse at their pleasure. During this cruise it is particularly requested that yachts will not commence hoisting their canvas until after the firing of the "preparatory gun," and that they will not hoist the "head sails" until the firing of the "starting guns." Attention is also requested to "colors" at eight bells, and the sundown guns.

The cruise will be under the charge of Commodore Harrison, and from that gentleman's activity and energy should be a success. The only one of the big uns that is sure to go through the whole way is the Fleur de Lis. Captain White, in spite of his lame arm, having announced that as his intention. He is one of our most enthusiastic yachtsmen.

Out for an Airing.

The waters of the bay last Saturday presented an animated appearance, nearly all the yachts being out. The Dawn, Frolic, Lolita, Eva, sloop Nellie and Azalene all came out from the city front, but were set by the strong ebb tide far to leeward. They were joined by the Ariel and Rambler from Saucelito, and all together made quite a fleet. The vessels started out with kites flying, but as the breeze got increasing in force sail was reduced gradually on some, and by wholesale on others; the Ariel being the most noticeable in this latter respect, she soon reduced her canvas to full jib and reefed main-sail. This did not seem a sufficient reduction, as she pulled out a large brass pin to which the standing part of her jib sheet is made fast, but no real damage resulted therefrom. We should imagine that a big jib, such as she now carries, would be impracticable on such a large vessel, and that she would work handier with a boom on it. In the afternoon the wind blew very fresh, at a rough guess about twenty or twenty-five knots an hour, and this soon drove the fleet apart, and caused most of them to seek anchorages.

A Chapter of Mishaps.

The Thetis, which has her moorings at North Beach, broke adrift some days back. The float to her mooring chain is properly shackled on, but where the line leads thence to the yacht it was only connected to the float by a common staple, so when the breeze freshened it pulled out. She went foul of Selby's wharf, and was taken back again by some soldiers who evidently had little conception of the usages aboard sailing vessels, as they made her fast by the end of the main-sheet. This, of course, gave her too much scope and she was within an ace of going ashore when she was picked up by some boatmen, who took her round to the southern end of the city and demanded $20 salvage. Last Saturday whilst getting under way, she fouled a scow schooner lying at anchor; the latter's bowsprit going right through the mainsail of the yacht tearing it so as to render it almost useless for all time. *Experientia docet.* In regard to this vessel, we are informed by parties who were on board of her at the time of the Martinez cruise, that the reason she had her main boom dipped in the water, and acted so wildly, was because she had carried away her topping lift, and consequently had nothing to support the boom. We regret having, through the want of knowledge, cried down the young gentlemens' seamanship.

The Azalene made her bow to the yachting public last Saturday, after hibernating in the Oakland creek for some months. She has been scraped and painted, and has a new suit of sails which seem to set admirably. The light green color she is painted is a welcome relief to the eye from the conventional white and black.

The Frolic, the flag ship of the S. F. Y. C., was out last Sunday in a most abominably dirty suit of sails; we were glad to see her bending a new suit last week.

Long Bridge seems deserted in favor of Saucelito for a place to "lie up," the majority of the yachts having moorings over there.

The English Derby.

LONDON, May 28th.—The race for the Derby was a dead heat between St. Gatien and Harvester. The race took place at Epsom Downs. Sir John Willoughby's filly. Queen Adelaide, came in second. The other starters were Girards's St. Medard, Hamilton's Loch Ranza, Osborne's Waterford, Price's Bedouin, Walton's Richmond, McIntyre's Beauchamp, Jardine'e Borneo, Long's Connor, Haldaways's The Hopeful Dutchman, Rothschild's Talisman, Lefevre's Breast and Rothschild's Woodstock. The betting before the race was 2 to 1 against Queen Adelaide, 5 to 1 against St. Medard, 13 to 2 against Talisman, 10 to 1 against St. Gatien, 12 to 1 against Beauchamp, 12 to 1 against Waterford, 14 to one against Borneo, 18 to 1 against Richmand.

There was an excellent start. After three strides Richmond assumed a slight lead. After a quarter of a mile had been covered Woodstock took up the running, Richmond second. They went through the furze in front of Bedouin to the mile post, where Richmond again took command. They ran thus to the top of the hill. Going down hill Borneo resumed the lead, followed by St. Gatien and Richmond. Entering the straight, Loch Ranza joined Borneo, Queen Adelaide and Harvester close up. When a quarter of a mile from home Borneo was still leading, followed by St. Gatien. The leaders continued in these positions to the distance pole, where Borneo was beaten. St. Gatien was here joined by Harvester and a tremendous race took place, the pair running locked together, Queen Adelaide third, Waterford fourth, Breast. Tallisman, Borneo and St Medard following in the order named. Richmond was the ninth to cross the line, Woodstock and the Hopeful Dutchman last.

The race was not run off. The stakes were divided between the owners of St. Gatien and Harvester. Time 2:46 1-5.

The celebrated English stallion Doncaster has been sold by the Duke of Westminster to the Hungarian Government for five thousand guineas. This famous horse was bred in 1870 by Sir Tatton Sykes, and was first called All Heart and No Peel. He was a son of Stockwell, from Marigold, by Teddington; second dam sister to Singapore, by Rattan. Owing to a kick Doncaster did not start as a two-year-old, but was sold to the late Mr. Merry, in whose colors he made his debut as a three-year-old in the two thousand guineas, and was unplaced, but he won the Derby of 1873. But he was defeated in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes and Newmarket Derby. As a four-year-old he ran a dead heat with Flageolot (Rayon d' Or's sire) for second place in the Ascot Gold Cup, won by Boiard. Doncaster, however, won the Goodwood Cup with 129 pounds. As a four-year-old he was a great racer, probably the best in the world, as he won the Ascot Cup and the Alexander Plate, three miles. He was then retired to the stud, where in his first season he got Bend Or, who won the Derby of 1880. Doncaster brought the highest price ever paid for a stallion—the Duke of Westminster paid 12,000 guineas for him. He was one of the last sons of Stockwell, and resembled him more than any of his sons, of whom he was probably the best, as he seemed to get better with age, and was supreme over a considerable distance of ground. Outside of Bend Or he has not been a success, but a change of mares works wonders, and maybe, as the successor of Buccaneer in Hungary, he will, like that sire, cause the English to bitterly repent the day they sold him by sending a Derby winner over the channel.

That undefinable characteristic called "quality" frequently manifests itself in unexpected places. The success of Buchanan, the Derby hero, taken in connection with that of his full brother, Harry Gilmore, is only another instance of what a great prize the lottery of breeding often has in store for owners of unappreciated mares. At the time Harry Gilmore won the Omnibus Stakes, Mr. James Guest, who bred him, gave a history of the dam of the two great colts. She was one of the last of the Wagner mares, possibly, the last. She was bred in 1861, and owned by a gentleman in Mr. Guest's neighborhood for many years, drawing a buggy. Mr. Guest had often proposed to him to breed the mare to Buckden and get a race-horse, but his invariable answer was "no, she's too good a buggy mare, and I couldn't spare her." But Mr. Guest always had a high opinion of the old mare, and, by dint of persuading, at last succeeded in getting the gentleman to send her to Buckden, and the result was Harry Gilmore The second time it was tried, and forth came Buchanan, the Derby winner. Since then, the old mare has had Jim Guest, in 1882, and Lewis Clark, 1883, both by Buckden. These are not isolated by any means, the dams of both Teddington and Sir Tatton Sykes were reckoned worthless mares for breeding, and the lame mare, by Androssan, and dam of Beeswing, was sold for a mere song.

The four-year-old filly Aunt Betsy by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold, Cyclone, three years full brother to Aunt Betsy, and Common Sense by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy by Woodburn, all the property of J. W. Adams of Los Angeles, are now at Oakland Park in charge at Lee Shaner, to be trained for the fall races. Shaner has purchased a half interest in Cyclone.

E. H. Swift of Santa Cruz, has sold his old horse Sorrel Ben to a gentleman in Petaluma. Ben divided the honors with Father Serra's church, as an old-time institution of the south coast, but unlike the Mission buildings he couldn't be "restored"

Patsy Duffy's riding attracted much attention at Louisville and his services were in demand. Few jockeys recognized as first-class attended the meeting.

Mr. Winters has retired Callie Smart, and she has been bred to Joe Hooker.

Bay District Association



ENTRIES. ENTRIES.

Saturday, June 4th, 1884.

2:22 Class. Purse $750, divided $450, $200 and $100. Mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness; 5 or more to enter; 3 or more to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse. Entries close with the Secretary Saturday, June 7th.

T. W. HINCHMAN.
1435 California St.

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses.

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

—AND—

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2 PACING PURSE, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5 THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7 SELLING PURSE, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For four-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—THE ANNUAL TWO-YEAR OLD TROTTING STAKE Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11 THE MATURITY STAKE—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14 FREE HANDICAP STAKE. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $450 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.
No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—THE ORANGE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—THE BREEDERS' STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21 FREE PURSE, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.

No. 25—THE SHENANDOAH STAKE—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

No. 26—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41¾) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten. One mile.

No. 27—THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration: $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.

No. 29—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:30 Class.

No. 30—TROTTING PUBSE, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—CELIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

No. 2—MATURITY STAKE—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.

No. 3—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile.

No. 4—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE— For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Situation wanted by an Englishman, thoroughly competent, as superintendent of a stock ranch or breeding establishment. Understand the business. Highest references given. Address,

J. M., this Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MISSION STREET, ABOVE THIRD.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

Sunday Evening, June 1st,

Herne's HEART OF OAKS!

With a First-class Eastern Company.

☞ Popular prices until further notice. ☜

Dress Circle and Orchestra (reserved)...**75cts**
Balcony.....**50cts**
Gallery.....**25cts**

FRED'K W. BERT, Lessee and Manager.

OAKLAND THEATRE

TWELFTH STREET NEAR WEBSTER, OAKLAND, CAL.

Monday Evening, June 2d.

NO THOROUGHFARE!

A SPLENDID COMPANY.

SATURDAY MATINEE!

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—For the accommodation of the residents of Berkeley, Alameda and Brooklyn, curtain will rise at 7:45, performance terminating at 10:45.

Admission.....**25cts.**
Reserved Seats.....**50cts.**

☞ Secure your seats in advance.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

LARGE PUBLIC SALE

.....OF.....

SPANISH MERINO RAMS!

.....ON.....

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, '84,

.....AT.....

COMSTOCK'S STABLES, - - - 524 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION **ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY HEAD OF SPANISH MERINO RAMS,** one and two years old this spring, at the above time and place. These Rams were recently imported from Vermont, and were selected with great care from the **Top of some of the Best Flocks in that State,** and are all recorded in the Vermont Registers. They were started for Australia, but being prevented from going further by laws passed by that Government prohibiting further importation of American sheep, we take this method of closing them out, thus placing **within the reach of Flock Masters on this Coast an Extraordinary Opportunity of obtaining some No. 1 Rams.**

We are confident it will be for the interest of every Sheep Breeder to attend this sale. ☞**Remember, this is to be a Bona Fide Sale, as we intend to Close Out the Lot.**

The Sheep can be seen at above place, and all are invited to call and examine them.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M., sharp. ☞For Catalogue or paticulars, address

GEORGE HAMMOND, Grand Hotel,
Or MESSRS. KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery Street.
F. D. BARTON & CO.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

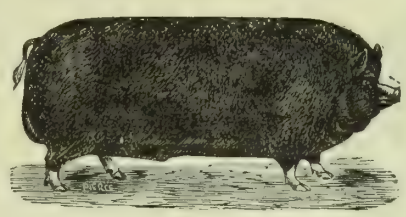
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

——AGENTS FOR——

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight,



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies: or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



NEW **'Singer'** Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'fg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE —For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE —Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

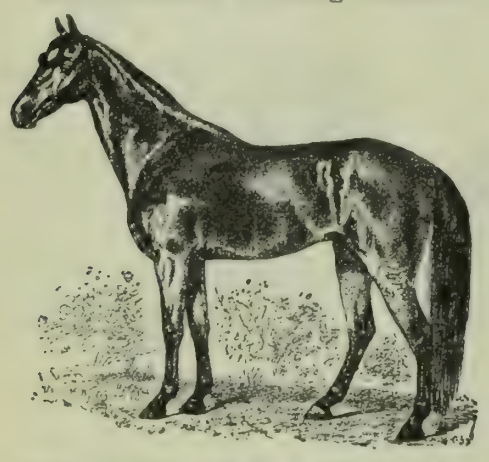
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

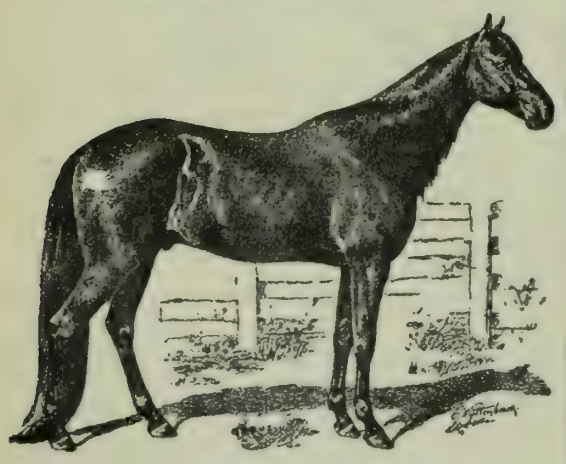
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¾. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better — Abbotsford 2:19; Mahee 2:19½; Manetta 2:19¾; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29¾; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:30. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17¾; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hir[illegible] Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29¾; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent.
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:25½, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:16.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

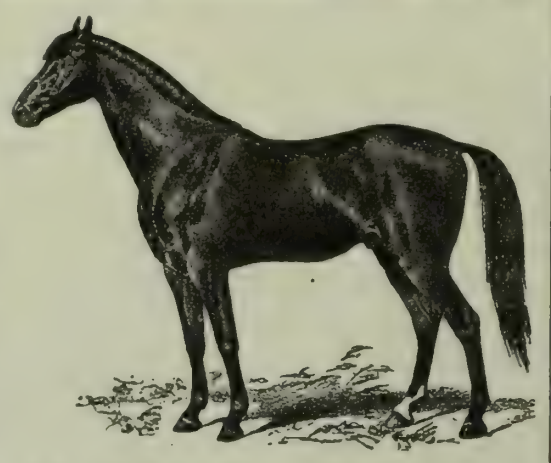
TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19¼; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23¾, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20¾; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

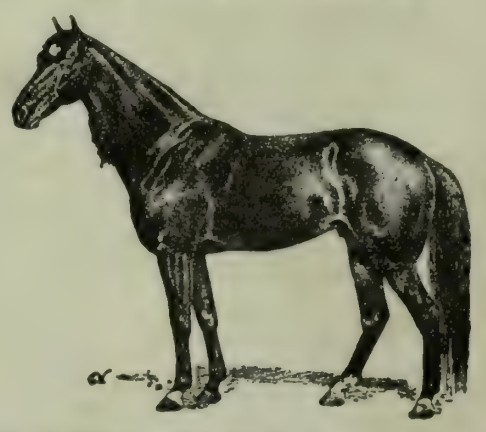
Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¼, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Piatt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Bouncrgee, 2nd dam by Gallatin (1811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - San Francisco,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in

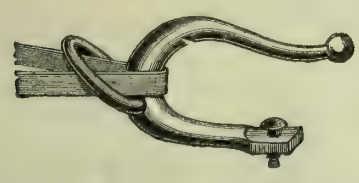
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,

And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

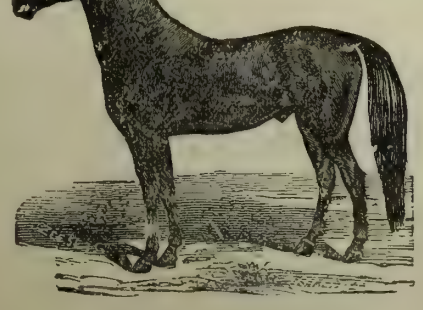


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.

ANYTHING. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. EVERYTHING.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.



For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J. Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages

BUGGIES

BUGGIES

and

WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M....	Byron and Martinez.....	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M....	Deming, El Paso Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M...	and East Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M...	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M...	Stockton via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M....	Ogden and Express.....	7:40 A M
8:00 P M...	East Emigrant.....	11:40 A M
8:00 A M...	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M...	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	7:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		*8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		‡8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno.....	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences.....	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove.	.....	90	Santa Clara.....	1 75	2 50
San Mateo.....	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks.....	1 25	1 50	Soquel.....	.....	5 00
Menlo Park ...	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz.....	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

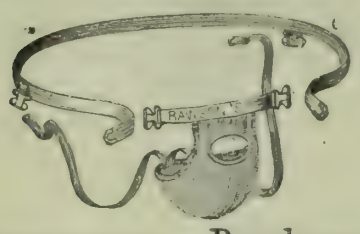
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

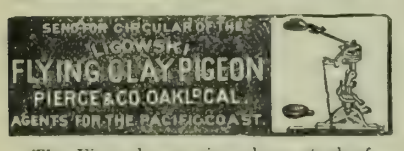
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 60 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Sawyer of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full particulars.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,

Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.



KERR'S

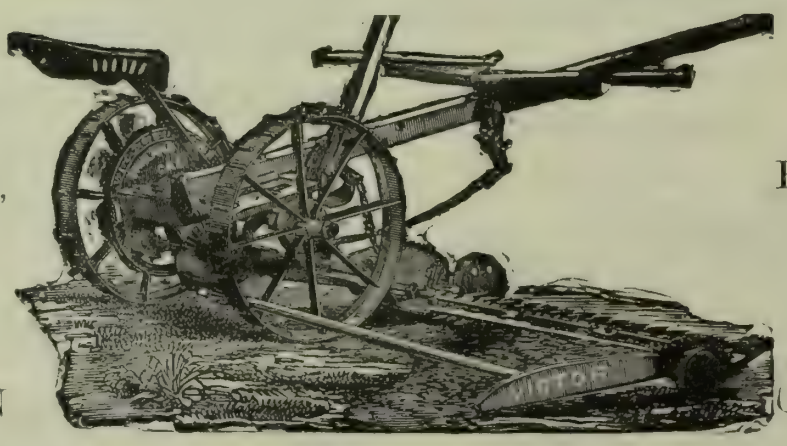
ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

GUN METAL BOXES
INSTEAD OF BABBITT,
AND STEEL GEARS
INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO
HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT,
AND NO WEIGHT
ON THE HORSES NECKS

Four Sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

We also manufacture Tacks, Files, Bar Iron and the

California Horse-shoe Nail.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office 329 Market Street,

San Francisco.

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND



Vol. IV. No. 23.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

A Divided Derby.

For the second time in a history extending over a century the English Derby, run on the 28th ult., resulted in a "dead heat"—a result scarcely satisfactory to anybody, as the money bets will have to be put together and divided, which for those who backed Sir John Willoughby's pair Harvester's partial success will scarcely pay their losses on Queen Adelaide, while for those who had the courage to back St. Gatien it will make a big hole in their earnings. Even professionals will scarcely be satisfied, for although they were heavy winners by the defeat of the favorite, Queen Adelaide, the fact that the place bets on her were won the additional trouble in settling upon two horses, especially on bets for which Harvester was backed at short odds, and St. Gatien at the long odds obtainable two weeks before, gave them no end of trouble.

The weather was cool and cloudy, but owing to an extended dry spell the course was very hard. The interest in the race this year seemed to be very much less than usual, partially owing to the disqualification of such colts as St. Simon and Archiduc by the deaths of Prince Batthyany and Count Lagrange, and a belief that Queen Adelaide would prove so enormously better than all the other starters that it would be virtually no race. The race had fifteen starters, four more than last year, and the same as when Iroquois won in 1881. As expected, Queen Adelaide was the favorite, she going to the post with odds at 5 to 2 against her. The other quotations were 6 to 1 against St. Medard, 7 to 1 each against Talisman and Bedouin, 9 to 1 against Richmond, 11 to 1 against Waterford, 12 to 1 against St. Gatien, 14 to 1 each against Beauchamp and Harvester, 17 to 1 against Borneo, 25 to 1 against Loch Ranza and 50 to 1 each against Candor, Brest, Woodstock and the Hopeful Dutchman.

To an excellent start Richmond took the lead, but after running a quarter mile in front he gave place to Woodstock, but held second place, with Bedouin third, to the mile post, where Richmond again took up the running. There was no further change until running down from the hill, when Borneo assumed the lead, followed by St. Gatein and Richmond. As they entered the straight Loch Ranza closed up on them, followed by Queen Adelaide, with Harvester in attendance. At the beginning of the last quarter Borneo and St. Gatien were still leading and they continued to do so to the distance (240 yards), where Borneo fell back, beaten, and as Queen Adelaide proved unequal to the task of reaching St. Gatien, Loates dashed up with Harvester, and a tremenduous race ensued right to the post, which they passed locked together two lengths in front of Queen Adelaide. Waterford was fourth, followed by Brest, Talisman, Borneo, St. Medard and Richmond in the order named. Of the others, Woodstock and the Hopeful Dutchman came in with the crowd. Time, 2:46 1-5.

The 105th renewal of the Derby Stakes, for three-year-olds, at £20 each, half forfeit; the owner of the second to receive £300, and the third £150 out of the stakes; colts to carry 126 pounds, fillies 121 pounds; 189 subscribers; about a mile and a half.

Mr. J. Hammond's b c St. Gatein by Rotherhill or The Rover, dam St. Editha, 126 pounds.....(C. Wood) d
Sir John Willoughby's br c Harvester by Sterling, dam Wheat Ear, 126 pounds.....(S. Loates) d
Sir John Willoughby's ch f Queen Adelaide by Hermit, dam Adelaide, 121 pounds.....(Webb 3
Mr. W. Stevenson's ch c Waterford, 126 pounds.....(Osborne) 0
Mr. Gerard's ch c St. Medard, 126 pounds.....(Archer) 0
Duke of Hamilton's b c Loch Ranza, 126 pounds.....(Wainright) 0
Mr. R. Carington's b c Bedouin, 126 pounds.....(Giles) 0
Mr. F. T. Walton's ch c Richmond, 126 pounds.....(C. Loates) 0
Mr. R. Jardine's b c Beauchamp, 126 pounds.....(Bowman) 0
Mr. R. Jardine's ch c Borneo, 126 pounds.....(Platt) 0
Mr. W. A. Long's b c Condor, 126 pounds.....(Morgan) 0
Mr. L. de Rothschild's b c Talisman, 126 pounds.....(Cannon) 0
Mr. C. J. Lefevre's br c Brest, 126 pounds.....(Watts) 0
Mr. L. de Rothschild's b or br c Woodstock, 126 pounds.....(Goater) 0
Mr. W. M. Holdaway's b c The Hopeful Dutchman, 126 lbs.(Rawlinson) 0

As usual with "dead heats" for so valuable a stake they were divided, as also were all the bets, under Rule 16, which provides that "when horses run a dead heat for a plate or sweepstakes, and the owners agree to divide all bets between such horses, or between either of them and the field, must be settled by the money betted being put together and divided between the parties in the same proportion as the stakes."

The first "dead heat" for the Derby was in 1828, when the Duke of Rutland's Cadland, by Andrew, beat the Hon. E. Petre's The Colonel, in the "run off." There were twenty-three starters.

St. Gatien.—The London *Field*, in beginning its annual review of the three-year-olds of the season, said: "At no period in his career is a horse more likely to lose form, or, on the contrary, acquire unexpected merit, as during the months between his two and three-year-old career." In this respect so little were the chances of St. Gatien thought of, that he was not mentioned in the *Field's* review, while in the reviews of several other papers, he was dismissed with only a mere mention. He was entered for the Linconshire and City and Suburban Handicaps by Mr. John Hammond, and was handicapped at eighty-seven pounds for the former and eighty-four pounds for the latter, while for the Manchester Cup, to be run on the 5th prox., he is in at 91 pounds, or 13 pounds less than the Duke of Richmond, who is said to be not within 10 pounds of St. Simon. That St. Gatien's trainer, Mr. R. Sherwood, of Newmarket, could thus keep the colt's true form so quiet speaks well for him. But Mr. Sherwood is not a professional trainer. According to "Ruff" he only trains for Mr. Hammond, Miss Graham and himself. Even the Pink 'un's "low tout" was deceived, and said as late as the 17th inst.: "We are not likely to hear any more of St. Gatien; indeed he never had any pretensions to win a Derby." This is no doubt true from a "tout's" standpoint, but unfashionably bred three-year-olds are in form this year. Scot Free, by Macgregor, won the 2,000 guineas. St. Gatien is even worse, for he has a double parentage in Rotherhill and the Rover, (both well-bred sires). His dam is St. Editha, by Kingsley Vate, out of Lady Alice, by Chanticleer. Of the sires named Rotherhill is of the most repute, he being by Lord Clifden, out of Laura, the dam of Fraulein and Petrarch. The Rover is by Blair Athol, out of Crinon, by Newminster.

Although St. Gatien was considered of so little account, he has an unbeaten record as a two-year-old, and as he did not run at any of the Newmarket Spring meetings this year, the Derby as above was no doubt his first effort as a three-year-old. As a two-year-old he ran three times under the colors of his breeder, Major F. E. Brace, he winning the Teddington Two-Year-Old Plate at Kempton Park early in May, when he beat two others, the race being worth £126. At Manchester, on May 16th, he won the John O'Gaunt Plate, worth £197, when, with John Osborne, he carried the top weight, 128 pounds, and beat a field of six, winning by a length, with the odds at 5 to 1 against him. At Nottingham on May 28th he won the Little John Plate of the value of £146.17 at five furlongs. He was again ridden by Osborne; he had but four opponents and started favorite with the odds at 6 to 4 against him. He did not run again during the year. There is no record of a public sale, but when nominated for the Spring handicaps in January he was the property of Mr. J. Hammond, who appeared in the list of winning owners last year, with nine races to his credit of the value of £1,502. How little St. Gatien was thought of when a yearling may be imagined by the fact that he was only entered for the Derby, and that outside of whatever handicaps he may have been entered in this Spring his only present engagement is for the eclipse Stakes of £10,000, to be run at Sandown Park in 1886.

Harvester.—If St. Gatien was comparatively unknown, no such complaint can be made about Harvester, for since Sir John Willoughby paid 8,000 guineas for him at Lord Falmouth's sale on the 28th ult. no horse has been so publicly discussed. It will be remembered that on the Wednesday after the sale he was beaten by Scot Free and St. Medard for the 2,000 guineas, since which on the 4th inst., he handsomely turned the tables on Scot Free by beating him for the Payne Stakes run at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting. That he would have started the favorite for the Derby there is not the slightest doubt had Sir John Willoughby "scratched" Queen Adelaide. That her presence in the race interfered with Harvester's chances, there is but little doubt, as well as that in his future engagements at Ascot and elsewhere he will show that he is nearly first-class. In breeding he is all that can be asked, being by Sterling out of Wheat Ear, she by Young Melbourne. Harvester made his debut in the Chesterfield Stakes at the Newmarket July meeting, and although only about half trained he managed to get second to Superba who only won by half a length with Talisman and Queen Adelaide behind. He ran twice at Goodwood, but was so lacking condition that he was unplaced for the Richmond Stakes and Rous Memorial. He was then given a rest until the Newmarket First October, when he won the Triennial Stakes in a canter from a field which included Knight Errant, Borneo, Clochette and Talisman. At the second meeting he won the Clearwell Stakes, when, with 128 pounds, he beat Condor, 122 pounds; Borneo, 125 pounds; Wild Thyme, 129 pounds, and Mr. Keene's Steerforth, 122 pounds. It was a great race and Harvester only won by a head. His last performance as a two-year-old was for the Dewhurst Plate, when he was unplaced, Lord Falmouth having declared to win, with his stable companion, Busybody, who was beaten by a neck for it by Queen Adelaide. How well Harvester has done since his performances at Newmarket and Epsom show, and as he is in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot, in the Sussex at Goodwood, St. Leger at Doncaster, and other rich stakes, he will no doubt be heard from again before the end of the season.

Board of Review.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, at their late meeting at Chicago, passed upon the following Pacific Coast cases;

1,248.—Pacific District Board vs. George Baylies, San Francisco, Cal. In the matter of complaint and application for an order by R. E. Burns, San Francisco, Cal.—This matter came from the Pacific District Board with a certified record showing it to have been dismissed for want of jurisdiction, which action was approved and concurred in by this Board.

1,259.—Capital Turf Club, Sacramento, Cal., *ex parte*. Application for an order.—Applicant, by its Secretary, W. P. Emery, informed the Secretary of the National Association that said club had expelled Chas. H. Shear for pulling his horse in a race, and had expelled Chas. Shear Jr., for fraudulent conduct; also, that the judges had expelled Patrick Coward for pulling his horse in a race. That, after ratifying the expulsion of said Coward by the judges, the club, at a subsequent meeting, reconsidered its action and reinstated all three, adding that a statement of the facts would be sent for consideration of the Board of Appeal. An ex-officer of the club, who was also one of the judges who had ordered the expulsion of said Coward, claimed that the club had no power to remove either of said expulsions. The arguments adduced are omitted as unnecessary. The questions raised being considered by the Board it was held to be a proper construction of Rules 51 and 52, that the judges, after their administration of a race has terminated, cannot remove or modify any fine or expulsion imposed by their order, and that the members of the Association cannot remove or modify any fine or expulsion imposed by the judges, and that when a member has imposed a fine or expulsion, the member cannot at a subsequent meeting either remove or modify the same. And it was ordered that the Secretary be and he is instructed to record and notify the expulsions recited in said communication of W. P. Emery.

At Covington, last Monday, Mr. Baldwin's three-year-old filly, Fallen Leaf, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy, finished second in the Hindoo Stakes, one mile and a half, with Buchanan, the winner of the Louisville Derby, behind her.

At San Jose last Sunday Deputy Sheriff Stone's Prince and Robert Edward's Tom Pepper, contested in a trotting race, at the Fair Grounds. Stone's horse being on easy winner, in 2.47. The race was for $50 a side.

Among the Americans at Epsom Downs on Derby day was Billy Emerson, the minstrel, who was betting freely on Plunger Walton's candidate, Richmond, and losing his coin with his usual equanimity.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

J. B., San Buena Ventura.

Having read an article in your paper about the Charlier horse shoe, and having used it before in Scotland, I would like if you would tell me where I can get knives for it as I want to use it on some horses. If you could tell me where I could get a knife it will be a great favor. Answer.—We never saw a Charlier knife in this country and doubt very much if they can be found. However, if J. B. will send us a drawing and description of what he wants we will have it made for him.

W. D. H., Brentwood.

Whipple's Hambletonian, by Guy Miller, dam Martha Washington, by Burr's Washington, Guy Miller by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Nanny's Bolivar.

B. P. H., El Cajon.

Shilo gr. h. foaled 1862; bred by George Treat. By Cosmo, son of imp. Skylark. First dam Fanny Harper, by Grey Eagle; second dam Julia Ann, by Mc loc; third dam by imp. Eagle; fourth dam by Gallatin; fifth dam by Albert; sixth dam by Union; seventh dam by Tippoo Saib.

E. M. H., San Buena Ventura.

There is no rule covering your case. The challenged club has no right to arbitrarily name the umpire. The proper procedure is for the clubs to mutually agree on an umpire, but if they cannot do that, the only way out of the dilemma is to adopt the plan in vogue with professionals a few years ago, which was for each club to choose an umpire and the umpires to name a referee.

TURF AND TRACK.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, June 7th, 11th and 14th.
Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

An American at Flemington.

Hon. A. M. Garland, who was at Melbourne when Martini-Henry scored his great victory for the Cup, contributes to the *Breeders' Gazette* this description of a Cup day at Flemington:

The Melbourne meeting for 1883 was held during the first eight days of November. Its principal events were the Victorian Derby, the Maribyrnong Plate and the Melbourne Cup. The interest that has steadily gained intensity during the earlier days culminates with "the Cup," which is witnessed by more people than the aggregate attendance at all other events of the meeting. The majority of those attending were, of course, Victorians, residing within a radius of 100 miles around Melbourne, though thousands gathered from New South Wales and other more remote colonies. From Sydney, nearly 500 miles distant, trains ran crowded for two or three days in advance; steamers brought other crowds across Bass Straits from Tasmania, and others came loaded from New Zealand, 1,300 miles away.

Realizing that an exceptional opportunity was thus afforded for studying an interesting phase of colonial life, and anxious to see a race that had never failed to call out good time from the best horses in the colonies, I moved with the tide of people, and Monday afternoon, November 5th, found myself at one of the overcrowded hotels of Melbourne. The sixth opened somewhat inauspiciously, but the prospect for a fair day improved with the advancing hours, and by the middle of the forenoon a bright sun looked down from a northern sky on thousands of the holiday-decked populace crowding the thoroughfares leading to the Flemington Course. A railway had been built from the city limits to the race-course, and its crowded trains attested the general appreciation of the Government's efforts to contribute to the public convenience and enjoyment. Official returns showed that by this means of transit something more than 47,000 people were moved from the city to the grounds. On the several streets verging toward the highway leading toward the race-course crowds were moving outwards, bringing into requisition vehicles of every size and description, from the commonest two-wheel cart of the baggage carry to the four-in-hand drag of the millionaire, and when these were all brought into line along the Flemington road a scene was presented well calculated to infuse the most indifferent observer with the prevailing enthusiasm of the occasion. The crowd was too dense to permit fast driving, while mounted policemen moved back and forth to enforce observance of the rules of the road, and clear away temporary blockades attending the occasional breakdown of some overloaded conveyance. Everything was orderly; everybody good humored and intent on the day's enjoyment, now fully assured. Nearing the grounds the roads diverged in the direction of the several entrances—the field, the grand stand, amphitheater, etc. This arrangement obviated all confusion and jam at the gates, as the crowd was well divided before reaching them, and, once inside, moved toward their several destinations without the least interference or confusion.

Paying my half sovereign ($2.50) I entered the inclosure in front of the grand stand, and found myself face to face with as fine a crowd as I ever gazed over. Piled up the hillside to the rear, and swarming in the field inside the course; crowding every available space in the enormous stand, and moving in masses over the 200 feet wide promenade between the stand and the track—dressed in the bright colors and newest styles of an Antartic Spring—were representatives of every class of every colony in Australia, and people from every country on the globe.

After two comparatively unimportant events—one of them the always popular hurdle race—an adjournment for an hour and a half was had for luncheon—an event in the day's enjoyment second in importance only to the Cup race itself. Everybody seemingly had come provided with refreshments for himself and friends. Families and acquaintances met around well-filled hampers, and together tipped glasses to the success of the winner of the day's honors—some glasses filled with champagne of the choicest brands, some with plain beer and others covering the entire list of beverages between these extremes.

The hour of 2:30 found everybody ready for the event of the day—the sporting event of the year—the event for which the thrifty squatter had brought his family from the far-off station; the event for which the frugal housemaid and the hard-working mechanic had saved their few spare shillings; the event on the result of which the sporting man had staked his last pound and on which a majority of visitors had thrown in "just enough to give interest to the race," was called, and the twenty-nine starters for the Melbourne Cup, that coveted prize of which all sportsmen had dreamed and for which some had dared to hope, appeared in front of the judges' stand. As the respective favorites came forward their backers filled the welkin with salutations long and loud, and ready caps went high in air in token of the success of which each felt assured, though contending in the race with the best horses in the southern hemisphere.

The start was readily effected—no such jockeying for advantage as too often digraces the American race-course and disgusts American audiences—and at the first atttempt all got off together. The confusion of voices and cheers for favorites now lulled into a murmur, and every eye was strained to discern the position of the horses as they began to string out at the first quarter-pole. Ten thousand binoculars followed them around the course, and marked every change in position, until, in the home-stretch, the entire company seemed crowded into a mass as they came thundering toward the end of the first mile. A shout went up as they flew past and the crowd saw the splendid work that was being done.

During the second mile the speed of some of the weaker horses slackened. The terrific pace had begun to tell on some, and the lengthening line designated the few animals that had a possible chance for winning, as they were limned against the green hillside beyond. Nothing obscured the view, for the course was grass-covered, and so laid that not for a moment were any of the runners out of sight of any one of the hundred thousand gazers. As they turned into the straight, and the distance between the foremost horses could no longer be seen by the crowd, the stillness became solemn—almost painful. Even the murmur that arose as the eager gazer chronicled to himself the changing position of the contestants, now ceased, as with bated breath the outcome was waited for. The muffled thump of the runners' feet on the grassy track grew plainer as the end was neared, and then could be heard the whisk of the jockeys' whips as they essayed to bring a last grand effort from jaded and dispairing steeds. The last turn was rounded; the race was ended, and the exciting throng of a hundred thousand men and women, on tip-toe, saluted with cheers and waving 'kerchiefs the winner of the best race ever run in Australia, if not in the world, as the now famous three-year-old Martini-Henry passed under the wire a length and a half ahead of his closest competitor. Distance, two miles. Time—3:30½.

The same horse had won the Derby three days previously in a field of nine, running the mile and a half in 2:39. This makes a record, when considered in connection with the condition of the course—grass-covered, soft, with two short curves, the weights carried—103 lbs, in the Cup and 122 lbs. in the Derby—and the age of the horse—three years—that places Martini-Henry well to the front in the list of wonderful performers on the turf the world over. This pre-eminence is not accidental. His lineage is through some of the best runners of the old country, and reflects credit on the Auckland Stud Company, by which he was bred and sold as a yearling to Hon. James White, M. P. for New South Wales. His sire is Musket, whose reputation in England was an earnest of what could reasonably be expected from his get; dam Sylvia by Fisherman, a mare bred in Victoria. As Martini-Henry was not the favorite until he won the Derby, his owner and backers were enabled to lay quite favorable wagers on the result of his performances—an opportunity they were not slow to improve, as they are reputed to have taken in, besides the regular stakes of $1,750 in the Derby and $2,500 in the Cup, about $120,000.

San Jose Programme.

The San Jose Association have issued the following programme for their meeting this fall. The fair will open on Monday, September 29th, and continue to and include Saturday, October 4th.

First Day—No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

Second Day.—No. 4—Trotting; three-minute class; purse, $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse, $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse, $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

Third Day.—No. 7—Running half mile and repeat; free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

Fourth Day—Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

Fifth Day—No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 pounds weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 pounds; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200, $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250, entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

Sixth Day.—No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director, to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three in five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1st, 1884.

Conditions the same as the State Fair.

Humboldt Races.

The Ninth District Fair Association will hold their annual meeting at Rhonerville, Sept. 23d to 26th. The following is the programme:

No. 1—Running; purse, $50; one mile dash, free for all saddle horses that have no record under 2 minutes.

No. 2—Trotting; purse, $50; buggy horses, one mile dash. Owners to drive.

No. 3—Trotting; purse, $150; mile heats, 2 in 3, 3-minute class.

No. 4—Running; purse, $40; for saddle horses with no record under 54 seconds, one-half mile and repeat.

No. 5—Trotting; purse, $100, entrance money added, for 3-year olds; mile heats, 2 in 3.

No. 6—Trotting; purse $100, stallion race, mile heats, 2 in 3. Poscora Hayward barred.

No. 7—Running; purse $100, free for all, one-half mile and repeat.

No. 8—Trotting; purse $200, free for all, mile heats, 3 in 5. Poscora Hayward barred.

No. 9—Running; purse $100, free for all, mile heats, 2 in 3.

No. 10—Trotting against time, purse $100, if 2:25 is beaten.

At the annual meeting the old officers were re-elected, viz., president, G. C. Barber; secretary, S. H. Crabtree; treasurer, M. Leoniger. The society carried over a surplus from the last fair, and all live stock premiums have been increased 20 per cent.

Poscora Hayward is barred from the races of the Humboldt County Fair. He is too fast for the district horses up there at present.

Origin of the Kemble-Jackson Check.

Isaac Woodruff tells a representative of the New York *Spirit* the following as the true history of the overdrawn check:

In 1833 my father opened the old Harlem Park Trotting Course. He used to give a purse every week, sometimes twice a week, one for pacers, of which there were a great number in New York City at that time, and one for trotters—sometimes to harness, but most of them to saddle. Amount of purse, $30, for which, I tell you, there would be quite a strife, and, as no specified weights were carried, my brother Hiram and myself rode a horse in nearly all of the trots.

I had a little gray horse at that time which I was too light to ride and keep his head up. A horseman, (as good a one as I have ever known, even up to this time), lived at Yorkville and kept a hotel for road riders on Third Avenue. His name was Geo. Hazzard. He picked up many nice pairs of carriage horses, also was handy at pricking and docking, etc., and bought horses for the Bradish family, also for Mr. Sheppard F. Knapp, who was Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank and father of our worthy friend, Shep. F. Knapp, of the present day.

Mr. Hazzard said to me one day, "Ike, bring your gray horse, saddle and bridle, down to my house, and I will fix it so you can ride him easy, and keep his head up, too." This horse belonged to Mr. Daniel Ainsly, a New York butcher. I took the gray to him as invited, and he did fix him, in the first place by passing a strap under the saddle, letting it come up through the crupper-iron at the back part of the saddle and over the top; buckled it together with a ring in it; then took a short standing martingale, had a piece of leather sewed on the brow band to keep it, and coupled it with the ring in front of saddle so I could take it up or let it out at my pleasure. When I tried it on the horse it worked like a charm, and I won a number of purses with him after that.

In 1853, just twenty years later, I had gone to Long Island to live. I left Harlem, where I kept a hotel for ten years, and moved to the Union Trotting Course. This was the year in which the great three miles and repeat trotting purse and stake came off to 250-lb. wagons. The horses entered were Kemble Jackson, Pet, Boston Girl, Iola, Honest John, and O'Blennis. I had at that time for Jas. Bevins and Mr. Joe Tucker a brown mare called Bet Bounce. I was exercising her one day on the Union, and Hiram was driving Kemble Jackson. I then told him I thought from the way he was moving that he could beat O'Blennis and all the rest of them, as he could pull the wagon just a little faster than the mare could draw me to sulky, and I had driven her in 2:38. At this he made the remark: "If I felt sure of his not getting his head down with me when he made a break I think I could win it, too."

This horse, Kemble, had lost some races before by getting his head down when he broke, and was thereby distanced. I then said to him: "Why don't you rig such a check on him as I had for the Ainsly horse, which helped me to beat you three or four races on the old Harlem track?" "How was that rigged, Ike?" he asked, and I answered him in an off-hand manner, telling him how it was. He then said to me: "I wish you would come down to my house as soon as you put your mare up, Mr. Reynolds, the owner will be there, and you can give him the plan of it; you know it may help us." I told him I had not time to come down, but said: "I'll explain it to you now so you can make no mistake;" and so I did. Mr. Reynolds got the check made, and Kemble was a different horse with it on when driven to a break, and caught his trot quick.

Here I interrupted him by saying: "It is strange such an interesting matter was not given in Hiram's book." "I can't help that," resumed Mr. Woodruff, "but for what I say as to the check and its use on the Ainsly horse, I refer with pleasure to Mr. George Perrin, Sr., who is in New York to this day, and who owned a number of old-time trotters himself, such as Americus, Norwalk, Lady Temple and others.

It has been thought by many people that my brother Hiram invented the check, but neither in his book or in any other place does he claim anything of the kind. Mr. Charles Oakley knows who got it up, and all about it, too, but I have not seen him for years. He used to attend all the trots in those days; I think he is living yet.

Perfect Sight a Necessity in the Race-Horse.

The importance of perfect sight is a matter of vital consequence to the race-horse, but few trainers seem to think so, judging from the careless manner they act in cases of weakness of the eyes, and the speculative manner in which they are treated, imagining, as they do, that it is, perhaps, only a little cold or a slight blow, forgetting that the first symptom of cataract is ophthalmia, and to the inexperienced this serious forerunner of blindness appears only to them as a slight cold, and is treated with indifference. Many a race-horse, from impaired vision, loses all his chances for a race by his uncertainty of the surroundings and a nervousness caused thereby—objects having made a wrong impression on his mind, causes the animal to be uncertain of everything, even of his own actions, and to become so nervous as to be unfit for racing purposes. If all defects of the eye, no matter how slight, be treated properly by an expert of eye diseases, many an animal would to-day be in a different condition as to his sight, and be of a greater value to his owner. As the commencement of amaurasis (glass eye) could be detected and perhaps cured by an expert of eye diseases, when many a valuable animal has been permanently destroyed from the want of knowledge of the disease on the part of the trainer.

There are many competent veterinarians that could be consulted on these cases, but Dr. Delisier makes a specialty of eye diseases, and the reputation that gentleman bears as a veterinarian, ought to render his opinion in these cases of great value to the owners of valuable running or trotting horses. There cannot be the slightest doubt that many a race has been lost from impaired vision, and the clearness of sight is as important as the soundness of legs; 'tis true, the latter does the carrying and makes the speed, but without the former being in perfect condition, the legs will fail to perform their duties from a want of confidence on the part of the animal, as everything he sees has a double or blurred appearance, which will act in such a manner on his entire nervous system as to virtually kill all the chances he would otherwise have had for the race. I hope owners and trainers will give this important matter proper consideration, and not continue to treat it as lightly as they have done in the past.—*New York Sportsman.*

J. Beach has sold to H. A. Wright, Astoria, Oregon, a bay colt, two years old, by Altamont, dam Jennie S., by Post's Hambletonian; second dam Princess, by Mambrino Patchen. Price $400. This youngster is yet unbroken, but promises well. Mr. Wright has named him Altamont, Jr.

Harvester and Busybody.

The London correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, in his letter anent the Falmouth sales, makes this gossipy reference to some horses and people prominent there and since:

We have had a busy week at Newmarket, with the sale of Lord Falmouth's horses on Monday, and the racing of the week. I was surprised to find so few representatives of your side of the water. Mr. Bathgate was at the sale-ring and so was Mr. Ten Broeck, but the former gentleman told me he could not see a third American present. Sir John Willoughby was so bent on having Harvester that Tom Cannon, who was bidding on behalf of Mr. Baird, gave in, the colt having at that time passed what Cannon thought it was worth.

"Shall I have another shot, Captain?" Sir John Willoughby said to Captain Machell, when 8,500 guineas was the bid against him.

"Just one more, I think, Sir John!" Captain Machell answered, and this shot silenced opposition.

He was galloped and much disappointed his new friends next morning; but the test to which he was subjected is not by any means a final proof, as he can be made much fitter by the Derby day, at least so Captain Machell declares, though Matthew Dawson does not think so. The famous trainer and Archer had put down Harvester as likely to make about 5,000 guineas, so that the colt exceeded their hopes.

"In my opinion he is a very dear horse," Mr. Bathgate said to me. "I should put him down at about 2,000 guineas, if I had to price him."

Cannon would not be stalled off on Busybody, but, so far as I could make out without asking too many questions, the party do not like her now that they have got her quite as well as they thought they should; but this may be that she is not fit, at any rate I asked Baird's chief adviser whether I should plunge on the mare for the One Thousand, and he replied very doubtfully. She won her race, all the same, but if she had been really fancied in earnest she would have started at odds on, instead of 9 to 4 against, and the fact of the half trained Queen Adelaide, who had disappointed her party, being second, half a length off, discounts the victory.

Baird himself is a very wealthy young Scotchman, who raced under the name of Abingdon and was "warned off" for two years for foul riding. The sentence has just expired. I know nothing of him personally, but am told that a few days before he came of age he said to his mother:

"I wish my birthday would come! I am looking forward to it anxiously, I can tell you!"

"Why, dear, what do you want it to come for?" his mother inquired.

"Because I want to turn you out of my house," this loving son replied, and I believe he acted up to his intention. He is, of course, certain to go straight so long as Cannon retains the charge of his horses. He also bought a colt out of Wheel of Fortune, which they tell me is very smart.

Death of Echo, Jr.

Mr. L. Hewlett's promising young stallion Echo, Jr., died at Stockton last Saturday, the trouble being reported as colic. Mr. Hewlett is to be commiserated in his ill fortune. Echo, Jr., was four years old this Spring, and was a richly bred young horse. He was the subject of all illustration and descriptive sketch in this paper, issue of March 1st of the current year. He was by Echo, his dam Ila by Priam, second dam by Kentucky Hunter, third dam a pacing mare raised in Oregon. He had a double cross of Hambletonian through Echo and Priam, both of established reputation as sires, a strain of American Star through the dam of Echo, one of Glencoe through Revere the dam of Priam, and one of Kentucky Hunter through the dam of Ila. Both Ila and her dam were speedy and stout though never trained, and Echo, Jr., was himself a trotter, and one that gave every evidence of a kindly union of the different strains that made up his pedigree. He was a horse of fine size and substance, and was probaly the best entire son of Echo in the State. His untimely taking off was a loss to our breeding interests. Mr. Hewlett valued him at $4,000.

Trotting at Portland.

PORTLAND DRIVING PARK, Saturday, May 24th, 1884.—Trotting for named horses; purse $100, second to receive $25.

Black Hawk, blk h, 5, by Rockwood, dam the Fisher mare by the Jackson horse (O. Smiley)	1	2	1	1
May Wintler, b m, 5, by Rockwood, dam by St. Louis (John Pender)	2	1	2	3
Cora H., rn f, 4, by Kisber, dam by Pathfinder (L.B. Lindsey)	3	3	3	2

Time—2:48, 2:44, 2:41, 2:41.

Pools—Black Hawk, $30, Cora H., $20, May Wintler, $10.

CITY VIEW PARK, May 25th, 1884.—Trotting; purse $100, second to get $25.

Kelly, ro g, aged, by Copperbottom, dam unknown..(J. Misner)	1	1	1
Florence E., ch m, aged, by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner (Waterford)	2	2	2

Time—2:34½, 2:37½, 2:37¼.

Same Day—Trotting, 2 in 3. Purse $50, $12.50 to second.

Kelly, ro g, aged, by Copperbottom, dam unknown (J. Misner)	1	1
Johnny Blue, b g, aged, by Alexander, dam by Belmont (Ruiter)	2	2

Time—2:41½, 2:37½.

Gentleness and patience work wonders with many a horse thought to be incorrigible. The Portland *Rural Spirit* notes the following case in point: For several years Mr. Van B. De Lashmutt, of this city, has owned the little roan gelding Kelly, using him for a driving horse in his business; he was also used as a family roadster. A time or two Kelly has been on the track, but was so rattle-brained that he has been regarded as an unsafe horse in a race. This spring Mr. James Misner commenced to drive the old fellow, (he now being 16 or 17), and he has already such a gait as well as steadiness that those who control him now offer to match him against any horse, mare or gelding in the state, 2 in 3 or 3 in 5, to harness and to rule. The boys attribute his present success to Mrs. De Lashmutt, who they say has taught Kelly some sense.

The Eastern papers get a little mixed in Premium's pedigree. They give it as by Castor, dam by Flying Cloud. Flying Cloud was a mare by St. Louis, and was the dam of Premium, not the sire of her dam. Flying Cloud was the filly that Cy Mulkey claimed and run a quarter in 20¼ or somewhere about that figure.

D. W. Beach, of Helena, Montana, has lately arrived from the States with a select lot of horses. Among them is the stallion Sir Rocco, by Stephen A. Douglas; dam by Superb, a son of Ethan Allen. Also Starlight Hambletonian, by Marlborough, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam by Fortune, son of Ethan Allen.

With the consent of all the subscribers to the Champion Stallion Stakes of 1885, at Monmouth Park, the nomination of Mr. B. G. Thomas' stallion King Ban, by King Tom—Atlantis by Thormanby, has been admitted.

Louisville Excerpts.

[New York Sportsman.]

The Cup.—For months touts, correspondents and private communications had given tips, which resulted in causing first one and then the other of the long list of candidates to rise in favor among speculators, hence April Fool, Harry Gilmore, Blazes, Wallensee and others had their periods of prominence and, consequently, public favor. Towards the time for the race Wallensee had wafted into the exalted position of favorite, and sold for $800 as first choice, in which April Fool brought $510, Harry Gilmore, $310, Blazes, $220, Barnum and Taxgatherer each $105. Wallensee was so much the favorite that, in the pools in the morning of the race, his name was barred. Not a word was heard from Barnum's friends, though unquestionably he had no few, as the vociferous cheering after the end of the race could have only emanated from the throttles of those whose worldly gains had been augmented by the performance of the son of Bonnie Scotland.

As the the race was a long one little importance was attached to the relative positions of the horses during the run of the first mile and a quarter, except that I was satisfied that April Fool, who had set the pace at the start, (and kept the lead), could not hold out, and such proved the case. Murphy, who rode Wallensee, held him back, (as everyone supposed, in reserve), and Harry Gilmore remained near by him as though he alone was to be feared, notwithstanding the persistent leading of April Fool, and the rush to the second place by Rosaline; Barnum laid so far behind that his name was scarcely mentioned, (save by the crier of positions). As the turn around the lower side was reached, considerable hustling was observable among the bunch which the horses had gotten into, and it was amusing to hear the different cries of the interested crowd, "April Fool wins," "Gilmore will finish in a canter," "Oh! my Wallensee," and the like. Down the quarter they came pell mell, and it looked like anybody's race. All at once a shrieking voice down the stretch yelled out: "Oh! my Barnum; go on, and you'll take the money!" Sure enough, this horse had dashed through the bunch, and was fairly flying, Gilmore and Wallensee catching the whip and fighting for the lead. Thayer, on Barnum, was flourishing his whip as though punishing his horse, but, in reality, he never touched him until within a rod or two of the string, then he laid it on, and the gallant son of old Bonnie Scotland jumped like a bullet out of a gun and won by a short neck, about the same between Gilmore and April Fool for second and third. Wallensee was two or three lengths behind, and fourth in the race. Mutuels paid, $107, and those who had chanced a little money in the pools or books 20 to 1 was their reward.

It has been many years since I saw as much excitement over the winnings of one horse. H. Elsworth, owner of Barnum, had his hands filled with currency, and no few outsiders had secured from one hundred to a thousand dollars. Wine, beer, and stronger stimulants were applied as nerve settlers, but joy at success rode supreme, and the lucky fellows had a good boisterous time over the result.

The Tobacco Stakes brought out eight starters out of forty-one entries. Guitar was the favorite, Mark Daly second choice, Exploit and Shelby West selling close on to the two first named. Murphy was on Guitar, Duffy on Daly, and Wolfe en Exploit. As they took their preliminary canter I fancied Daly for the winner. He is a fine-looking colt, and was in excellent form. I had no idea that Exploit had a ghost of a show, though Madison looked so well, and being by Glengarry, I was rather inclined to think him good enough for a place. At the send-off Madison set the pace, and for nearly three-quarters of a mile led the gang. Here Mark Daly began running up, and when squarely in the home-stretch it was dollars to cents that he would win the heat, and so he did by a short length in front of Exploit, who was the same distance from Venture. Time, 1:46¼.

In the second heat Boreas took the lead, with Guitar at his side, Exploit right at them two lengths in front of Daly, and Venture, Madison, and Shelby West being behind them. Down the backstretch these positions were maintained, but at the turn, Daly began going up, and passed Guitar and Exploit; they stubbornly laid up to him, however, and gave him all the work he wanted to the finish. Time, 1:46. Mutuels paid on Daly, $38.90, for a place, $16.50.

Eighteen Starters in a race is rather a novel sight out West, but when the winner was regarded as an outsider and accomplished the remarkable feat of reducing the record on a run of five-eights of a mile, the sight became all the more enjoyable. With such racehorses as Princess, Premium, Force, Gilt, Sudie McNairy, and the Admiral among the entries, it was not astonishing that the one which won had to put its best foot foremost. Premium sold for $100 in the pools, Gilt, $75; Force, $65; the Admiral, $50; Princess, $38; and the others from that amount down to nothing. At least a half hour was consumed in getting a start, but when the flag dropped the lot got away evenly. From the jump off the pace was tremendous. At the quarter pole the struggle was between Princess and Premium, and down the run they came under the whip, reaching the string in the order named, Princess a short neck in front, and Premium a half length ahead of Force. Time, 1:01. Mutuels paid, $57; for a place, $28.60.

There is quite likely to be a lawsuit over Barnum's Cup winnings, as there is a dispute between Woodford and Ellsworth as to his actual ownership—or, rather, as to the ownership of his racing qualities. These peculiar arrangements always end in trouble.

The bookmakers at Louisville have in most instances lost money, and regret having paid the $15,000 for the privilege of doing so.

Green Morris seems to have lost his grip, at least his colors are not as often in front as of yore.

Marc Daly wears a bar plate in front.

Three years ago John A. Cardinel, while in Portland on a visit, made Billy Ayres a present of a colt. Billy wrote to Ab. Stemler, then associated with him, to go and get the colt and care for it, but Ab. wrote back that he had seen the colt, and it wasn't worth the having. So he didn't take it. That colt was John A. by Monday—Lady Clare now three years old and owned by H. C. Judson. The *Rural Spirit* calls it a "good joke," but will venture that when Billy saw John A. win everything he started for this Spring, and led the field for the Peruvian Bitter's Stakes over a cup distance in 4:01½, he thought it was the most miserable kind of luck without a symptom of a joke about it.

A reporter of the New York *Spirit*, who has been looking at Jim Renwick, calls Buchanan "a splendid specimen of western manhood."

Cql. G. W. Dickey has a stable of trotters at Pittsburg Penn.

The French Derby.

The Prix du Jockey Club or French Derby was run on Friday, May 25th.

The race had seven starters with Mr. C. J. Lefevre's Archiduc, a great favorite, he having won the Poule d'Essai (French 2,000 Guineas) when he beat the Duke de Castries' Little Duck with the greatest ease, and as he followed that success up by winning the Prix Daru and the Grand Poule des Produits, his success was deemed a certainty. But in the interval Little Duck improved immensely, and was able to beat Archiduc by two lengths quite easily. At the start Kiss, who is also owned by the Duke de Castries, with M. P. Aumont's Fra Diavolo, cut out the running. At the turn, little less than half a mile from the end, Archiduc joined Little Duck and Fra Diavolo and a good race followed, with Little Duck gradually drawing away and finally winning somewhat easily by two lengths, Archiduc second, a neck in front of Fra Diavolo. The conditions are as follows:

Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby), for three-year-olds, at £40 each, £24 forfeit, with £2,000 added, the second to receive £100; colts to carry 123 pounds, fillies 120 pounds; a mile and a half.

Duke de Castries' br c Little Duck, by See Saw, dam Light Drum	1
Mr. J. C. Lefevre & Co.'s b c Archiduc, by Consul, dam Abbess	2
M. P. Aumont's ch c Fra Diavolo, by Trocadero, dam Orphelin	3

Four others ran, including the Duke de Castries' filly Kiss.

In winning the Prix du Jockey Club two years in succession the Duke de Castries is following in the footsteps of the Count Lagrange, from the executors of whom Mr. Lefevre and Tom Jennings bought Archiduc for £4,000. The Duke winning the race last year with Frontin, the dam of which, as also was Light Drum, purchased in England by M. Malapert and transferred to the Duke of Castries, and were sent to the Duke's stud near Mouhns, where he was foaled in 1881. He is a bay colt with plenty of substance and on trial was found to be the best of the string this season. He did not run as a two-year-old, but made his debut at at the Paris spring meeting, the Bois de Boulogne course, when on Sunday, March 30th, he won the Prix de Guiche, at a mile and a quarter, from a field of seven. On Monday, April 14th, he won the Biennial Stakes, at the same distance, from a field of five. On Sunday, the 27th, he met Archiduc for the Poule d'Essai, a mile, and was beaten by two lengths, on which occasion he was ridden by Tom Cannon, with Archer on Archiduke, since which he has probably not run in both the other races won by Archiduc. The bay filly Kiss, by Scottish Chief, was second. It is more than likely that Cannon was again on Little Duck, Archer having been engaged to ride Archiduc. Little Duck has no engagements in England, but he is in the Grand Prix on the 8th prox., when he will meet not only the best of the French horses, but some of the best of the English, including possibly Queen Adelaide, St. Medard, Loch Ranza and the Lambkin.

Montana Notes.

[Rocky Mountain Husbandman.]

Col. Hundley's stable of thoroughbreds are now in fine form. They are being daily exercised by Arthur, a very efficient trainer and fitter, as well as a thorough gentleman. Each animal is a fine individual specimen and the breeding of the six is as follows:

Red Boy, b. h., 1875, by War Dance, dam Neilson, by imp. Sovereign.

Kalata, ch. f., 1882, by Scotland, dam Calamity, by King Lear.

Yogo, ch. f., 1882, by Red Bluff, dam Lady Bassett, by Asteroid.

Glendella, ch. f., 1881, by imp. Glenelg, dam Cordelia, by Lexington.

Austraoid, ch. f., 1881, by Red Bluff, dam Peggy Morgan, by Asteroid.

Lady Prewitt, b. f., 1879, by King Alfonso, dam Veritas, by Lexington.

From reports received from different parts of the Territory we learn that the drivers, E. C. Nash, formerly of Iowa; Ed. Lafferty, of Bozeman; Jas. Stevens, formerly of Kentucky; Harry Smiley, from Oregon; Mr. Cochrome, from Kentucky; Wm. Bryan, of Kentucky; Mr. Pigeon, of California; Dave Johnson, Ed. Dunphy, C. D. Coward, of San Francisco; Mr. Jeffres, of Kentucky, and Thos. Stuart are now going very fast.

Messrs. Huntley & Clark, of Riverside Stock Farm, have sold to Wakefild & Hoffman, of Bozeman, their thoroughbred stallion Northland, 16½ hands high and weighs over 1,200 pounds. He is fashionably bred, being by Norton, (full brother to Norfolk) son of Lexington; 1st dam Katie, by imp. Glencoe; 2d dam by Medoc; 3d dam by Kosciusko; 4th dam by Blackburn's Whip; 5th dam by Diomed.

Noah Armstrong's stable, of Madison county, consists of ten head of trotters and runners, all now in good fix and being shaped for the fall meetings. We expect some lively races, that the Montana records will be beaten this fall, and in time most of the others.

Thos. Cruse has now in training at the fair grounds, Helena, bay stallion Leader, foaled 1879, sired by Headlight, (thoroughbred), dam Lucy, by Kentucky Chief; 2d dam Topsy. He is a fine specimen of a horse.

Geo. Wakefield, of Bozeman, one of the proprietors of the National Park Transportation Company, has purchased of Messrs. Huntley & Clark, a chestnut two-year-old colt, sired by Ben Lomond, Jr., dam Chicago Maid.

S. E. Larabie, in addition to his trotters, has given Mr. Baker charge of his thoroughbred colt Vice Regent, by Regent, dam Cristine, the dam of Bonnie Australian. He will be fitted for the fall races.

Archer was not only loudly hooted, but pelted with lumps of turf when he won the French Two Thousand in the Bois de Boulogne on Archiduc. He got it even hotter than poor Donohue caught it at Epsom over his "Hopeful" exhibition. The Tinman took it very philosophically. "I'd no idea what beastly black teeth Frenchmen had before," said Fred as he got into the scale. "How did you find that out?" said Bob Topping, as the clerk of the scales gave the welcome "all right." "Why, there wasn't a beggar of a Frenchman that wasn't howling and harping like an ass as I passed the post, so I amused myself by examining their grinders." replied the champion rider.

Col. William Doolan publishes in the Ukiah *Dispatch* the following challenge: "I will trot, at the fall meeting of the Ukiah Park Association, colts (by my stallion 'Young Elmo',) one, two or three years old, against any colt or colts, foaled in the county—the get of any other stallion. Race—Mile heats, for $50 a race. These colts are out of common mares. One hundred and fifty dollars each would buy them."

ATHLETICS.

The Olympic Games.

REFEREE—Col G. C. Edwards. STARTER—W. C. Brown.
JUDGES—E. S. Emmons, G. H. Strong and W. Leviston.
TIMERS—P. McIntyre, D. McMillan and D. Eiseman.
ATHLETIC COMMITTEE—J. Hammersmith, W. C. Brown, R. P. Doolan.
CLERK OF THE COURSE—R. T. Stombs.

The Olympic Athletic Club held their Annual Spring Meeting at their grounds, Oakland, Friday, May 30th. The day was all that could be desired and the grounds were just comfortably filled with interested spectators, many of whom were ladies. The day's sport was excellent and the many close contests, particularly the one half mile bicycle race, fairly roused the enthusiasm of the assembled multitude. The management as usual was excellent. The non-appearance of a considerable number of the competitors rendered a great many of the trial heats uninteresting. Nearly all games suffer through the non-appearance of competitors, and we think the time has now arrived for Clubs to take stringent measures to prevent a repetition of this character. The severe handicaps account in a great measure for the absentees in the handicaps, but there is little excuse for the competitors entered for the scratch events failing to appear. Undoubtedly the most meritorious performance of the meeting was the extraordinary running of Phillips who is just eighteen years old and making his first appearance captured the maiden race rather easily and secured the third heat in the 100 yds. handicap, from the 3 yard mark, defeating Lucas (2 yds.) in 10¼ sec. and in the final was just beaten by Walker in 10 sec.; the 220 yds. handicap was also secured by the speedy Phillips in splendid shape. Lucas showed up very prominently, securing three victories, defeating in each event representative performers, viz.: in the 100 yds. scratch race, running wide jump and putting 16lb shot. The bicycling riding of Cook—who is a rider of a few short months—was a perfect treat and his victory in the half mile scratch race was very popular. Cook is well strung together and with judicious development is the man who will reduce our records till they will bear favorable comparison with eastern records. The riding of Finkler, Tenney, Mohrig and Gibson was excellent, and showed a very marked improvement over any of their previous attempts. Finkler, although defeated in the one-half mile race, conclusively demonstarated that for a long distance, at the present time, he is *facile princeps*. Haley's reappearance was very unsuccessful as in the first race he pulled up lame, Probably the only surprise of the meeting was the defeat of Ray Locke by T. Jennings, in the two mile race, and it seems strange that a man capable of beating 4:50 for a mile, could not do better than 10:46 for two miles. It is a great pity that any doubt should have arisen regarding the decision in the one-hundred-yard scratch race, but we think, after mature deliberation, that the best man secured the victory. Lubbock in good condition could certainly have secured first place, and Jones, if he would only train, can make the best of them run. Flynn trained conscientiously and ran througout the day with indomitable pluck, and his defeat in the one-hundred-yards scratch race by the shortest of distances, after a most desperate struggle, should not detract from his really splendid effort. Flynn will yet see the day that he will be able to vanquish his opponents of Decoration Day. It is a very open question in the minds of a great many, whether if Phillips started in the scratch race, he could not have landed it, and judging by the events of the day it looks inclined that way. Coast records were lowered in the one-half mile scratch bicycle race, five miles bicycle race, and by the second man in the one mile walk. The first mile in the five mile bicycle race, is claimed to have been made in 3:14, but it is not official, however. The obstacle race sent the spectators home in a pleasant mood, and well thoroughly pleased by the afternoon's programme of athletic sports. A summary follows:

One Hundred-Yards Maiden Race, (open).—A. C. Phillips, 1st; W. H. Newell, 2d; H. R. Hertel, O. A. C., 0; J. L. Allen, 0; M. M. Martin, O. A. C., 0. Phillips ran in splendid style and won handily by a few yards. A hard race for second position. Time 10¾ seconds.

One-Mile Maiden Bicycle Race, (open).—First heat—W. H. Gibbons rode over the course alone in 3 minutes, 59½ seconds. Second heat—F. R. Cook, 1st; J. A. Sheldon, 2d. Won with great ease in 3 minutes, 16 seconds. Third heat—None of the riders appeared. Final heat—F. R. Cook, 1st; W. H. Gibbons, 2d. Won easily. Time 3 minutes 19½ sec.

One-Hundred Yards Scratch Race (open).—First heat—H. J. Lucas ran over the course, unopposed, in 12½ seconds. Second heat—J. W. Flynn, N. A. C., 1st; W. C. Lubbock 2d; R. B. Jones, M. C. C., 0. Flynn and Lubbock beat the pistol at least 5 feet and raced down together to the 70-yard mark when J. Flynn forged ahead and won in 10½ seconds. Final heat—Flynn and Lucas after a severe struggle breasted the tape so close together that the followers of each claimed a win for their man, but the referee decided a tie, a decision which met with the approbation of the disinterested spectators at the finish. Lucas got decidedly the worst of the start. In the run-off Flynn was penalized one yard and got a little the worse of the start, but it was evident that Lucas waited for him to close up, and then the pair raced home together with Lucas slightly in advance. Time 10½ seconds.

One-Mile Handicap Walk, (open).—C. B. Hill, M. C. C., 125 yards, 1st; J. B. Benjamin, O. A. C., scratch, 2d; J. H. Spiro, M. C. C., 75 yards, 0; M. McIlwaine, 150 yards, 0; M. J. Lyons, 0. Hill walked in splendid style and finished first in 7 minutes, 30½ seconds. Benjamin overhauled the other competitors and passed the winning post 14¾ seconds later. This would make the complete mile walked in 7 minutes 45 seconds, which is the best amateur time ever made on the coast.

Half-Mile Scratch Bicycle Race, (open.)—First in each heat to start in the final.—First heat—H. Tenney, M. C. C., rode over the course alone in 1 minute, 33½ seconds. Second heat—H. C. Finkler, O. A. C., 1st; E. Mohrig, 2d; F. W. Gibson, 0. Mohrig started off at a rattling pace and led till coming down the straight when Finkler challenged the leader, and after a hard struggle Finkler won by a few inches to spare. Gibson kept up close throughout and rode very pluckily. Time 12 minutes 31½ seconds. Third heat—F. R. Cook, unopposed, won the heat in 1 minute 39½ seconds.

Final Heat.—F. R. Cook, 1st; H. Tenney, M. C. C., 2d; H. C. Finkler, 0. Cook rushed off with the lead at a terrific pace with Tenny and Finkler in close attendance, the grand stand was passed in the same order and the excitement of the spectators was fully aroused and midst the cheers of the crowd the riders continued exerting every muscle for the lead. At the back stretch Finkler made a great effort for the lead but his opponents answered gallantly and the same order was maintained when they entered on the last lap. Tenney and Finkler gradually gained on the leader and dashing down the home-stretch there could not have been three yards between the riders and, despite all the efforts of Tenney and Finkler, Cook won the grandest race ever seen on the grounds by a few short inches. A very short distance separating the second and third man. Time 1:29¾, which is the best ever made on the coast.

100 yds. Handicap Race, (open).—The first in each heat to start in the final.—First Heat, A. B. Tennent, M. C. C., 6 yds., 1st; J. W. Flynn, N. A. C., 4 yds., 2d; O. A. Tolle, O. A. C., 14 yds., 0.; W. R. Stewart, scratch, 0,; time 10¾. Second Heat.—J. H. Walker, 8 yds., 1st; A. L. Harris, 5 yds., 2d; P. Jacoby, O. A. C., 14 yds., 0; time 10½. Third Heat.—A. C. Phillips, 3 yds., 1st; H. J. Lucas, 2 yds., 2d; R. Luttringer, C. A. and L. C., 9 yds., 0; time 10¾. Fourth Heat: G. E. Pettersen, 9 yds., 1st.; B. A. Benjamin, M. C. C., 5 yds., 2d; R. S. Haley, O. A. C., scratch, 0: H. R. Hertel, O. A. C., 0. Haley got a very bad start and pulled up lame early in the race. A close finish—time 10¾. Final Heat: J. H. Walker, 1st; A. C. Phillips, 2d; A. B. Tennent, 0; G. E. Petterson, 0. Walker got a splendid send off slightly ahead of the pistol and won, though Phillips ran him very close; time 10 seconds.

Two Mile Handicap Race, (open).—T. Jennings, 25 yds., 1st; Ray Locke, scratch, 2d; C. B. Hill, M. C. C., 200 yds, 0; F. M. Day, M. C. C., 100 yds., 0; A. W. Brown, 125 yds., 0; R. Gibson, 150 yds., 0; E. Long, 150 yds., 0.

After negotiating half a dozen laps the long handicap men gradually sought the shelter of the dressing room, Gibson being the last one to leave the track, clean run out, but with a long lead. Jennings and Ray Locke finished alone, the former winning by at least 60 yds. in 10:36¾.

Putting 16lb. Shot (open.)—H. J. Lucas, 32 ft. 4 in., 1st; J. B. Tennent, M. C. C., 29 ft. 10 in., 2d; R. M. Ross, 0; C. J. Shuster, O. A. C., 0; F. W. Randolph, 0.

220 yds. Handicap Race (open.)—First Heat; A. C. Phillips. 7 yds., 1st; A. B. Tennent, 12 yds., M. C. C., 2d; Time 27¾ sec. Second Heat: J. W. Flynn, 8 yds., N. A. C., 1st, V. C. Driffield, O. A. C, 20 yds., 2d; W. R. Stewart, O. A. C., scratch, 0. Time 24 sec. Final Heat—A. C. Phillips, 1st; J. W. Flynn, 2d; A. B. Tennent, 0; V. C. Driffield, 0. Phillips ran round his men in fine style and won after a good race. Flynn secured second position. Time 23 sec.

Running Wide Jump.—H. J. Lucas, 19 ft. 7 in., 1st; R. B. Jones, M. C. C., 19 ft. 5 in., 2d; R. Gibson, 18 ft., 3d; W. R. Stewart, O. A. C., 0; C. J. Shuster, O. A. C., 0.

One quarter Mile Scratch Race (open.)—Barney Benjamin, M. C. C., 1st; Ray Locke, 2d; T. McGovern, P. A. C., 0. Benjamin led throughout and won the race well in hand. Time 56 sec.

Five Mile Handicap Bicycle Race.—H. C. Finkler, O. A.C., scratch 1st; Geo. Day, scratch, 2d: Harry Tenney, M. C. C., 250 yds., 0. Finkler rapidly overhauled Tenney and after 2 miles had the race his own way. Tenney lost his saddle near the end or he probably would have occupied second position. Time 17 min., which is the best amateur time ever made on the Coast.

Obstacle Race (open.)—Ben Benjamin, M. C. C., 1st; C. J. Shuster, O. A. C., 2d; V. C. Driffield, O. A. C., 0; B. A. Benjamin. M. C. C., 0. This race caused great amusement for the spectators, particularly when any of the competitors came to grief. Benjamin was the first to breast the tape, although Driffield could have done so if he had not stopped a few yards before the tape, but as Driffield forgot to overcome a few of the obstacles he was disqualified. Shuster, the next man home, protested Benjamin because the latter jumped into instead of over the ditch. Of course the protest was not allowed, as a competitor is fully entitled to jump into the ditch. As the ditch was rather deep the wet clothes is a greater hindrance than most people imagine.

Inter-Collegiate Championship Meeting.

The ninth annual competition was held at the Manhattan A. C. Grounds, New York, on May 24th. The meeting was remarkable for the general improvement in a great many of the events; three college records and three American records were beaten. The sensational event of the day was the victory of Baker over Brooks in the one furlong race. Harvard again won the Silver Cup, emblematic of the college championship. The result follows:

One hundred yards race.—Final heat; H. S. Brooks, Yale, first; W. Baker, Harvard, second. Won by a foot. Time, 10 1-5.

Two mile bicycle race.—L. P. Hamilton, Yale, first; C. A. Reed, Columbia, second. Time, 6:48 1-5.

One mile run.—R. Faries, U. of Pennsylvania, first. H. L. Mitchell, Yale, second. A desperate race. Time, 4:45½.

Running wide jump.—O. Bodelson, Columbia, 21 feet, 3½ inches, first; A. G. Fell, Princeton, 20 feet, 11¾ inches, second. This jump beats the college record ½ an inch.

One-quarter mile race.—W. H. Goodwin, Harvard, first; C. Smith, Columbia, second. Won with ease in 52 3-5 sec.

Putting the shot.—D. Reckhardt, Columbia, 36 feet, 3¾ inches, first; J. H. Briggs, Yale, 35 feet, 8 inches, second.

One mile walk.—E. A. Meredith, Yale, 7 min. 33 1-5 sec., first; R. V. A. Morris, Columbia, 7 min., 50 3-5 sec., second.

Pole Vaulting.—H. L. Hodge, Princeton, 9 feet, first; H. F. Wardel, 8 feet, 6 inches, second.

Running high jump.—C. H. Atkinson, Harvard, 5 feet 9¾ inches, first; H. L. Clarke, Harvard, 5 feet, 8¾ inches, second. This breaks the amateur record of America.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle race.—R. H. Mulford, Columbia, first; J. D. Bradley, Harvard, second. Time, 17½ sec.

Throwing the hammer.—A. B. Coxe, Yale, 83 feet, 2½ inches, first; E. E. Allen, Harvard, 77 feet, 0¼ inch, second. Coxe is a regular giant.

One-half mile race.—W. H. Goodwin, Harvard, first; C. Smith, Columbia, second. Won easily. Time, 2:5¼.

Two hundred and twenty yards race.—W. Baker, Harvard, first; H. S. Brooks, Yale, second; C. F. Odell, Yale, 0; H. W. N. Phillips, 0. A good start was effected, Brooks assuming the lead and the 150 yard mark. Baker caught up, and the pair raced together at a great pace up to the 200 yard post when, to the surprise of every body, Brooks fell back beaten, and Baker reached the goal in 22 2-5 sec., which beats all previous records in America and equals the best English record. Brooks passed the 150 yard mark in 15⅘ sec., which is also the best time made in America.

There is some talk that a match race between Harmon and Ryan, for one-hundred yards, will take place at Woodland. Harmon can defeat Ryan with the greatest of ease, and a square race between them would be entirely devoid of interest. *Nous verrons.*

Kenneth A. Skinner was defeated in a five mile roller skating match by Nate Clarke, of Pennsylvania, in the time 18 minutes, 13 seconds, which beats the best on record by 1 minute, 27 seconds.

A football match on roller skates was recently played at Denver, Col.

Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports.

Judging that a short description of the last games of the above club, held early in April, would be interesting to the readers of this column, we have arranged the following account from our esteemed contemporary, the *Asian:*

A large and fashionable audience were present to encourage and applaud, including His Excellency and Miss Ferguson, to say nothing of the swarms of natives that thronged the ropes, and whose spontaneous patronage and ready applause added considerably to the liveliness of the scene.

Throwing cricket ball.—A. Newnham, 109 yards 1 foot, first. A splendid throw, but favored by the high wind blowing at the time.

One-mile race—Grantham, first. Although suffering from a bruised leg, Grantham won easily in 5 min. 6 sec.

Running wide jump.—T. C. Crawford, first, 20 feet 6 inches. Crawford was unopposed in this event and cleared the above distance in his first attempt.

One hundred-yards race.—F. C. Crawford, first; F. H. Lyle, second. Crawford won by 2 yards in the very fast time of 10 sec., according to the time returned by the three time-keepers, who held chronographs from Lund and Blockley. A strong wind was blowing down the course behind the runners, which is an argument in favor of the time returned being correct.

One hundred and fifty yards handicap.—Lyle, 8 yards, first; Blackwell, 11 yards, second; Crawford, scratch, third. A hotly contested race with a splendid finish, in which Crawford got very close to the leaders.

Half-mile steeple-chase.—Allan Arthur, first.

High jump.—Crawford, unopposed, cleared the beam at 5 feet 5 inches.

Putting Shot.—W. Murray, 32 feet, 2 inches first; Crawford, 32 feet 1½ inches, second.

One-quarter mile race.—Lyle first, Grantham second. Won easily in 55 sec.

Wrestling in Private.

A match at Græco-Roman wrestling has been arranged between Tom Cannon and Thiebaud Bauer's Unknown, to be decided in private. It is a novelty in San Francisco, and the more extraordinary, as being in a line of performance which the public had almost come to believe was not susceptible of a tinge of genuineness. If real matches have not, in fact, become legendary and are to be revived, then public interest is likely to be renewed in this acme of athleticism. The affair between Whistler and Cannon, last week, had all the features of a real contest, but, from a lack of confidence born of some years' experience, few people attended it. A private match for a stake with no possibility of any gate money considerations certainly offers no observable reason for a homodrome, except it is intended to prepare the way for future exhibitions in public. For this private match a portion of the money has been put up, and the balance is to be posted this afternoon, the match to be wrestled on the 25th inst., in the presence of six friends of each of the contestants and the representatives of certain newspapers named in the articles. Bauer is to name his man to-day, and we understand he declares it is not himself or Hugues.

Our Athletic Reporter.

It is perfectly right and proper that newspaper accounts of athletic meetings, etc., should not be filled with meaningless praise, and that deficiencies should not be overlooked; rather that such affairs should be strictly criticised for their own benefit; but when a leading daily of this city, (which generally gives a two column account of a hippodrome wrestling match), has a short notice of one of the most successful athletic meetings ever held in the State, and one which compares favorably with eastern meetings, in which the programme was characterized as "lacking in variety," and in which one-half of the events were incompletely reported, and the other half incorrectly, it is time a protest was entered. In the account to which we refer, the inexperienced and careless work of a decidedly verdant, and apparently youthful reporter, was evident. It was bad enough to see the glaring blunder of records, but when the young man attempted to criticise and discuss matters and performances of which he was most painfully ignorant, then was the climax of immaculate gall reached.

Whistler Triumphant.

The Græco-Roman wrestling match between Clarence Whistler and Tom Cannon, for $250 a side, resulted in the defeat of the latter, last Saturday night, in two straight falls, the first in 27 min. and the second in 31 min. From the start it was apparent that the superior strength of Whistler would win him the match. The quickness and agility of Cannon, however, saved him on a great many occasions from what appeared sure falls. Cannon throughout the contest continuously fouled Whistler with his feet. There is some talk of a match between the men at catch-as-catch-can wrestling.

Some Scotch Yankee has invented a compound, known as "skating surface," which can be speedily and cheaply spread over any floor, and is not injured by extremes of weather. Experiments made recently at Lillie Bridge Grounds, London, demonstrated that, with ordinary ice-skates, great speed can be attained, and the usual figures described.

In our account of the Olympic Sports, we forgot to mention that the ground at the take-off for the running long jump was a little too soft, which, together with the poor arrangements, would increase the already creditable character of the jump a considerable amount.

A large audience witnessed the joint athletic exhibition of the Olympic and athletics clubs of Portland, on the night of May 29th. The entertainment was the best ever given in the city.

George F. Davidson, who ran second in the mile race, at the late Harvard sports, in 5 min., 6 sec., is the son of Professor Davidson of the Coast Survey of this city.

G. D. Baird, editor of the *Amateur Athlete*, has been re-elected official handicapper to the National Association of Amateur Athletes.

Brooks, two days previous to the inter-collegiate games, is reputed to have run a trial 220 yards in 22¼ seconds.

YACHTING.

The Antioch Cruise of the S. F. Y. C.

The three days cruise of the San Francisco Yacht Club to Antioch was a complete success in every way. At the appointed hour on Decoration Day, eleven o'clock, the following yachts were anchored off Front street: Schooners Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Chispa, Eva, Rambler, and yawls Frolic, Emerald and Ripple. All the above mentioned vessels started promptly at the second gun fire, with the exception of the Chispa, which seemed afraid to try conclusions with the rest of the fleet, for which, however, there was no occasion, as there was to be no race as far as Mare Island Light House. The only vessel that set light canvas was the Eva, and she only carried hers for a short distance, while the Fleur de Lis only carried jib and mainsail and also towed her boat, a very heavy one at that. When between Angel Island and Alcatraz the fleet was joined by the Whitewing and the Casco, the former coming out of Saucelito, and the latter from Oakland Creek. Some amateur photographers were out in the steamer Rockaway, and, as usual, in the Emerald, and took pictures of the various yachts as they passed. Off Red Rock the Casco passed the Fleur de Lis; while ahead of her was the Aggie which had been the first place from soon after the start, and all the others came along bunched astern. When the Aggie was at Point Pinole the yawls and small schooners were at the Brothers, and with them the Chispa, which left the city about half an hour after the balance of the fleet had gotten under way. Off South Hampton Shoal the Rambler hauled the wind and stood over to the Marin shore where she anchored. The leaders of the fleet came to in the following order: Aggie right under Mare Island Light; Casco, well up the Carquinez Straits; Fleur de Lis, near Spanish Point, on the Contra Costa shore; the Whitewing right after her and then the Chispa. The Aggie and the Casco got down their foresails after flattening home and the vessels kept ratching slowly to windward, and after going to windward about two miles the Commodore's yacht was seen off Pinole coming slowly along under jib and jigger. A signal was flying which was interpreted to read: "Proceed to Antioch without delay."

The vessels thereupon started sheets and squared away. It was afterwards found out that the Frolic had carried away some of the fixtures to the jaw of her main gaff, thus preventing her from carrying her mainsail. The Aggie squared away under the Fleur de Lis' stern, and soon passed her, carrying the same canvas as the latter, but with her boat hoisted on board. After getting well ahead of her she again sheeted home and waited for White to pass when she again put her tiller up and soon ran by the Fleur de Lis again, but White claimed that his vessel was dirty and that he had not put the foresail up and towed to boat to show other yachts conclusively that he was not trying to race. When Benecia was reached the Chispa fired her gun off several times, probably to let others know that she was there, and stood in to Turner's yard, where she went on the ways. The Aggie and Casco came to an anchorage at Martinez and the balance of the fleet proceeded to Antioch.

The Fleur de Lis by the time the rest of the fleet started up the straits had a large lead and off Bull's Head Point hoisted her foresail. She of course reached her destination long ahead of all the others which arrived as follows: Eva, Whitewing, Emerald, Ripple and Frolic. The Fleur de Lis and Frolic went along the northern end of the steamer wharf, and the Eva "tied up" on the eastern end.

The Ripple and the Emerald anchored while the Whitewing went to the coal wharf, from where she was compelled to shift on account of the river steamers making landings there. The sloop Lively, formerly of this city, but now of Stockton, was down to meet the fleet, with a party of ten on board of her, and was anchored in the river. An entertainment was given, that night, to which the majority of the yachtsmen went. This broke up at about 1 A. M., and then several of the Antioch ladies paid visits to the yachts. All hands "turned out" early the following morning in order to breakfast before the start.

Promptly at nine o'clock the Commodore fired the first Chinese bomb at the end of a pole and five minutes later the second one, when the yachts started down the river, with the Frolic and Eva leading.

When Pittsburg was reached the Fleur de Lis and Whitewing stood off on the port tack and went through the San Joaquin river and came out at its mouth, while the other vessels kept on through New York slough. When the mouth of the latter channel was reached by the two big schooners the Eva still led. The Whitewing here showed her ability in short work in "turning to windward" and made it very warm for the Fleur de Lis. These two vessels kept tack and tack until Point Edith was reached, on some tacks the Lily weathering the Whitewing and sometimes *vice versa*.

At this Point White kept on too long on the starboard tack and went aground very hard on the south shore. An attempt was made to get her off by lowering the mainsail and backing the foresail and jib, but this failed to accomplish the object.

A kedge was then carried astern and she was finally warped off, but not until the whole fleet, including the small fry, had got well to windward of her. She was lucky in not striking on the other side of the channel, the middle grounds, as there the bottom is very hard and "clayey," for the probabilities are that there she would have remained until the next high water. The Lively came down the north channel, but came to grief at the northwestern end of the middle grounds, where she stuck until about five o'clock. The yachts made Martinez as follows: Whitewing, Eva, Emerald, Frolic, Fleur de Lis, and Ripple with the Lively, of course, several hours late. The Whitewing made the trip in a few minutes over three hours, remarkably good time, taking into consideration the fact that the vessels had barely a chance to get moving before they had again to come about. The Aggie was still anchored off Martinez, but the Casco had departed early in the morning. The fleet was augmented during the afternoon and evening by the Nellie, Chispa, Rambler, Magic and Spray. The Chispa had been cleaned and "slicked up" during the intervention, and evidently thinking that she should never have such an opportunity of making a record, mustered up enough courage to start home with the others, a very unusual occurrence, indeed. The evening was spent in visiting, the most popular yachts seeming to be the Nellie and the Aggie, the latter having on board a new invention in the way of organs, which has this advantage over other instruments of its kind: that anyone able to turn a crank can extract music from it. The start from Martinez was also made at nine A. M., the difference in distance in high water between Antioch and Martinez about making up for the daily difference in time as regards the tide. In spite of the clause in the sailing orders that "yachts were earnestly requested not to hoist sail until the firing of the starting gun," some of the yachts had their after canvas hoisted at about 8:30. This was particularly the case with the Aggie and Chispa. Some excuse may be made for the Aggie, as she has a very large and heavy gaff mainsail to get up, while the Chispa and Nellie were Bermudian rigged aft, the latter having discarded the gaff she carried on the last Pacific Yacht Club Cruise. We fail to see the use of a Commodore, if the yacht owners, after electing him, refuse to act under his orders and requests. When the fleet got under way, the Aggie and Chispa were in the van, followed by the Fleur de Lis, Frolic, Whitewing, Nellie, Eva, Ripple, Rambler and Emerald. The Magic had started some time before the appointed time and the Spray not until some twenty minutes later.

The Aggie kept her usual place as leader, and soon dropped the others "hand over fist." Off Eckley's the Chispa luffed and kept shaking until Capt. Eckley himself went on board and took command. While remaining in *statu quo* the Fleur de Lis, Nellie and Whitewing went to the windward of her. The only real racing was between the Fleur de Lis, Nellie and Chispa for second place, and between the Frolic, Rambler and Eva for sixth honors, the Aggie having the race in hand from the start, and the Whitewing acting as connecting link between the groups of yachts mentioned. Off Pinole the Fleur de Lis carried away the strap of her fore-sheet block, and the sail of course flew out to leeward and flapped vigorously. The sheets had to be started, and the yacht kept off until the sail could be secured and a new block substituted. Here the Nellie, Chispa and Whitewing caught up slightly, but failed to pass the Fleur de Lis. The wind continued steady to the Brothers, where it became very light and baffling. The Aggie went in stays near the Sisters, and held down on a long leg on the starboard tack. The Fleur de Lis, as soon as she was able to go to windward of the Brothers, went about, and barely weathered Red Rock, she evidently being on a hunt for "that slant out of San Quentin," which stood her in such good stead two weeks previously, but she failed to find it. The Chispa hugged the Marin shore, where she kept steady wind and had the last of the ebb tide, while the Nellie and Whitewing took a middle course between the Chispa and Fleur de Lis. The Aggie was first in the straits, followed by the Chispa, Nellie and Whitewing. The young flood tide was now making, and the Fleur de Lis having stood too far to the southward, got in close to the island at Fisherman's Cove, and found a calm with an ebb eddy that carried her along the eastern shore of the island, where she got a little breeze on the starboard tack, and stood out into the bay, and went to the south and west of the island. When the Aggie and Chispa got through, she, the Fleur de Lis, was seen pointing well up towards Saucelito with a good breeze. As there was no given point, either at the start or finish, for the yachts to cross no exact time can be given, but the leaders arrived, roughly, as follows: Aggie at 1:23.00, Chispa at 1:26.00 and Fleur de Lis at 1:31.00, followed by the Nellie, Whitewing, Eva, Rambler and Frolic; the Emerald proceding direct to Oakland. Some time later the Spray and Ripple got through the straits, the former making Saucelito at about four o'clock, and the Ripple going home as soon as she was able to weather Angel Island. The Aggie of course made by far the best time during the time the wind was steady, and after her the Fleur de Lis should be credited with speed, in spite of the foul bottom she was *said* to have. She went on the beach near the Pacific Club House to clean, as soon as she got home, but this may be a little "bluff" of White's because he failed to get home first. The Chispa did not do as well as was to be expected from the condition of her bottom, and only for the superior judgment of Eckley would not have cut much of a figure in the race. The Nellie made such a poor showing, probably because Frank Murphy was not on board. The Whitewing and Eva showed remarkable speed during the whole cruise, and so too much credit cannot be given the Rambler on account of the tight race she made with the latter, a much larger vessel, more especially as she started some minutes later.

The Rambler and Eva, while off Spanish Point, came near having a collision. The vessels came very close together the Rambler being on the starboard tack, and in consequence thereof, having the right of way. The Eva, evidently believing that "might was right," endeavored to make the smaller yacht give way, and a collision was imminent, when both vessels put their tillers down and luffed up within eight or ten feet of each other, and in a very heavy tumble. Yachts, more especially when only cruising, should observe the rules regarding right of way, and not try to force smaller vessels out of their privileges.

To-morrow there will be a cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club. The yachts will assemble off the Club House to-night or early to-morrow morning, and on the firing of the starting gun, about 10:30 o'clock, they will get under way and proceed to Vallejo, rounding the U. S. Receiving Ship Independence and return home without stopping. This will form a nice finish to the San Francisco Club hop to-day. We hope to see a full fleet, more especially we hope to see the Lurline and Aggie again try conclusions, in spite of the fact that a test of speed in San Pablo bay is not always a sure indication of the capacity of a vessel. These two yachts seem to be fighting shy of each other, since the Pacific opening day.

Mr. C. M. Belshaw, a prominent capitalist here, who is fond of carrying out his own ideas as regards matters aquatic, more especially in the steam line, has built a steamer 92 feet long with only 17 feet beam, and has put in her an engine of his own invention. The engine is a triple one, and has a tubular boiler in which he expects to carry 200 pounds steam pressure, a very large amount. He hopes to get steam on her in about a week, when, if his expectations are realized, she will make from eighteen to twenty knots an hour. He does not seem to have made up his mind what to use her for, but we hope, for the sake of the sport, that he will use her as a pleasure vessel.

We regret having to announce the death by drowning of a young man off the Lolita, last Sunday. It is the first fatal accident that we had from a yacht for some years. Of course there have been accidents occur on small sailing vessels, but that is not so surprising. This, however, should not militate against the sport, as the Lolita on Sundays always has a large crowd on her, most of whom know almost nothing of the water.

To-day a social reunion will be held at the San Francisco Club House. The repairs are about completed, and the house is as staunch as ever. We are glad to see the older club shaking off its lethargy and again coming to the fore. Too much praise cannot be given to Commodore Harrison for his enterprise in waking up the members.

We fail to hear so much as was promised about the Bohemian Yacht Club. It seems to have been the case of "going up like a rocket and coming down like the stick." Five members are hardly sufficient to keep up a "boom" in a club.

The term "plank on edge," first applied derisively to any thing whose moderate beam did not entitle her to the designation of "flatiron," seems likely to become almost literally true, if we may judge from the drawing of the new three-tonner Ne Plus Ultra, described by Mr. Dixon Kemp in a late number of the London *Field*. Length over all, 60ft.; length on L. W. L., 38.5ft.; beam extreme, 3ft,; draft of water, 11ft.; ballast on keel, 15 tons; displacement, 19.8 tons; center of buoyancy below W. L., 2.9ft.; ratio of sail area to wetted surface, 243; area of lower sail 1,500 sq. ft.; mast, deck to hounds, 28ft.; tonnage, Y. R. A. rule, 3 tons; tonnage, sail area rule, 12 tons. Of course the advantages such a boat enjoys are only possible under the arbitrary rule at present in vogue in England, and they would at once disappear under under any rule that gauges even approximately the size of a boat; but it is to be hoped that the mechanical difficulties attendant on such an extreme form may be successfully overcome, and also that a crew long and lean enough to live abroad and work her may be found, as her success will hasten the abandonment of the present rule of measurement.

The Azalene, on her maiden trip this year, fouled the wharf at Point Tiburon and carried away a good deal of rigging forward, but nothing to amount to anything serious. She seems to have adopted this locality, (Point Tiburon), as her lying-up place.

The Spray, last Sunday, beat the Ripple very handsomely from Martinez down, in spite of the fact that the yawl had a long lead at the start.

THE KENNEL.

Mr. Hart to "X."

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—If you will allow me I will try and convince you and "X" that he is "NOT correct," Mr. Kaeding and all his "Dear X's" notwithstanding. In the first place I will acknowledge that I was not correct in regard to the breeding of Sport, but that it was only carelessness on my part in doing so. I will refer him to Daniels and Mead as to whether I gave it to them correctly or not. My Belle seems to be the only bone of contention, and before I get through I think I will convince "X" that he is way off, and that Mr. Kaeding's recollection is ditto. Now, if Mr. Kaeding will remember, he gave me an order on Dr. Chas. Toland for the pup, (Belle), which order I delivered to the Doctor in person on a Sunday. He took me in the barn, told me which one to take, as there were two or three there, and they were all RED. And he also showed me their father and mother, and they were RED.

Now, Mr. "X," or whatever your name is, how are you going to make her a Gordon setter? I think I am as capable of telling the difference as you are, who never saw my dog. And I think I have owned, broke and raised as many good dogs as ever you have. And another thing: I never sold a pup or dog in my life, but always gave them to my friends, and why should I also present them with a false pedigree at the same time? Now, Mr. "X", if you will only take the trouble, I will refer you to Dr. Chas. Toland, so far as to what I have said in regard to Belle. And as to what I have said before about the ownership of Sancho, I will refer you to W. K. Sime, and I think he will state that Mr. Daniels' only title to her was possession, and give you the particulars, as I don't wish to. T. R. HART.

Centerville, June 3, 1884.

The number of entries received for the Chicago dog show, to be held June 10th-14th, have far exceeded expectations. There are seventy-eight classes, nearly all of which will be well filled. The competitive exhibits of racing and leaping by the greyhounds and deerhounds will take place in a special ring, which runs the entire length of the building, during the second day of the show. These classes have attracted much attention, and Captain Woodson, of Fort Niobrara, Neb., will send four greyhounds of the Gen. Custer stock; while entries are promised also from the Clovernook Kennel, Mr. John E. Thayer, Geo. S. Pardin, L. W. Hamline and others. The entries in the St. Bernard and the toy dog are also numerous, while the sporting classes will be largely represented. The entries closed May 31st.

Following is a list of the winners of the English Field Trial Derby for the past ten years, as given by a foreign contemporary: 1875. Mr. Purcell Llewellin's Countess Beau, by Dan (setter). 1876. Lord Downe's Y. Dan, by Sam (setter). 1877. Major Platt's Di, by Dash (setter). 1878. Sir T. Lennard's Priam and Scamp, by Young Bang (pointers, equal first). 1879. Mr. Lloyd-Price's Luck of Edenhall, by Drake (pointer). 1880. Mr. J. Bishop's Beau of the Ball, by Buxton (setter). 1881. Mr. Purcell Llewellin's Dashing Ditto, by Dash II. (setter). 1882. Mr. Purcell Llewellin's Sable Bondhu, by Dashing Bondhu (setter). 1883. Mr. Purcell Llewellin's Dashing Clinker, by Dashing Duke (setter). 1884. Mr. E. Bishop's Ranging Aaron, by Blue Boy (setter).

Domestic animals are turn to curious account in some parts of the world. For instance, in Spain a small dog is often used by housekeepers for turning the spits before the fire; and it is not at all to be wondered at that he doesn't take kindly to such employment. To say nothing about the heat of the work, it must be a terrible temptation to the poor animal to keep from touching the meat and fowls, which he would much sooner eat up in a raw state than assist in roasting for the consumption of others.

The Westminster Kennel Club has sent a circular letter to the leading kennel associations of the country, inviting them to a conference, to be held in New York on the 21st inst., to discuss the propriety of uniting in a national association, with the object of securing uniform rules for the conduct of bench shows, adoption of standards, consideration of protests within certain limits, and such other kindred matters as may be submitted.

G. G. Hammond, of New London, Conn., has presented Chespeake Bay pups, one to Capt. R. S. Floyd, one to Jas. L. Flood, both of this city, and one to Lieutenant-Governor Laughton, of Carson city, Nev. These pups are from a Foam-Ruby II, litter whelped Jan. 15th, 1884.

The Crystal Palace Dog Show, which holds the place in the estimation of English dog fanciers and sportsmen, that the Westminster Kennel club show holds among the lovers of the dog in America, will take place July 1st to 5th, and active preparations are being made for the event.

It is estimated that the total value of the dogs exhibited at the Westminister Kennel Club show is $114,860.25, an average of $96 per dog. Here is enough capital invested in dog flesh to float a bank.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*										*

Pigeon Shooting.

The occasion of the week among our lovers of the gun was the annual picnic shoot of the Gun Club of San Francisco, at Laurel Grove, about five miles below San Rafael, Marin county. The occasion is always looked forward to with pleasurable feelings by the members of the club and the outside friends who are fortunate enough to receive an invitation, for it is always a picnic in the true sense of the term—a limited number of old friends and choice spirits, who gather together with a determination to enjoy themselves thoroughly and make others do the same, while over all prevails that genuine, delightful hospitality ever conspicuous in the brotherhood of true and legitimate sportsman. The day, in this sense, was none the less noticeable than those of former years; the enjoyment of all seemed perfect; on such a spot, with such weather, and such sport, it could not, indeed, be otherwise. The only drawback we experienced, individually, was from the traditional and historical mosquito of Marin county. On the principle of making hay while the sun shines, for the musquitos of that secluded spot do not often get such a chance, they went to work with a vim from the beginning and kept it up incessantly to the end. It was the old, old tale of the Petaluma musquito, with patent, double-pointed forceps, and in spite of the extra feeding at the hospitable lunch tables, we found, on weighing next morning, we had lost a pound and a half in weight in solid blood. The sense of going so far for such a purpose doesn't seem quite clear to us. However, for the fun and pleasure of such a day we can stand even the Marin county musquito and count it nothing. The first instalment of members left by the seven o'clock boat, and as we were amongst the second, leaving at nine, the first shooting was over when we reached the ground. In that shooting, which, like the shooting all day, was most excellent, there were scores of eleven already made, large enough, it seemed, to preclude the possibility of Mr. Orr winning the Ewing Trophy for the third and last time. But that gentleman was equal to the occasion, and again made a clean score in the most admirable style, completing a record of three consecutive clean scores in one match which has certainly no equal in this country, and as far as our present knowledge goes, no equal in any other. Of course, it was natural a general wish should prevail that Mr. Orr did not win the trophy, not from personal opposition to himself so much as that the contest might be prolonged. At this time Crandall had missed his third and fourth birds; Fuller his eighth; Berry, his twelfth; Babcock, his third; Black, his fifth; Grant, his second; Dr. Shorb, his ninth. Mr. Hanson, therefore, was sole hope against the champion, and up to his tenth bird he had shot in very fine form. At his tenth bird he looked anxious and walked nervously to the trap as he passed us, and we predicted he would miss. He did miss, badly too, as we predicted, and so nothing then but missing one of his last two birds could save the trophy from Mr. Orr. It was only the hope of a few moments, and then the handsome silver pitcher, valued at $200, the present of Mr. Ewing, President of the club, was gone forever. We may here remark the club never did better shooting. Out of sixteen facing the trap there were one twelve; six elevens; three tens; four nines; one eight, and one seven, the lowest score made. These figures make over 80 per cent. Of those making remarkably fine shots, we may particularly mention Dr. Shorb, Howard Black, Harry Babcock, Ewing, Wilson, Fuller, Grant and Hanson. Several of the birds were killed at over 60 yards with the second barrel, and the best of these long shots must be credited to Messrs. Black and Babcock. Mr. Eyre acted as referee with great efficiency. The score:

Orr, 30 yards	1	*1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*1	1	1	1—12
Black, 30 yards	1	1	*1	*1	0	*1	1	1	*1	*1	*1	1	1—11
Grant, 26 yards	1	0	1	1	1	1	*1	1	*1	1	*1	*1	1—11
Babcock, 30 yards	*1	1	0	*1	*1	*1	*1	1	1	1	*1	1	1—11
Shorb, 26 yards	*1	1	*1	*1	1	*1	*1	1	0	1	*1	1	1—11
Fuller, 28 yards	1	1	*1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	*1	1—11
Berry, 28 yards	1	*1	1	1	1	*1	*1	*1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Hansen, 30 yards	1	*1	*1	1	*1	*1	1	1	*1	1	0	0	1—10
Ewing, 30 yards	1	1	1	0	*1	*1	1	*1	1	1	1	0	1—10
Crandall, 26 yards	*1	1	0	0	1	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
McShane, 26 yards	*1	0	*1	1	0	1	*1	1	0	*1	*1	1	1— 9
Griffith, 28 yards	*1	1	*1	0	0	1	*1	1	*1	0	1	1	1— 9
A. Havens, 30 yards	1	*1	1	0	*1	*1	0	0	*1	1	1	*1	1— 9
Wilson, 30 yards	1	*1	0	1	0	0	*1	*1	1	*1	*1	1	1— 9
Butler, 30 yards	1	1	*1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Bent, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	*1	0	1	0	1	0	*1	0	0— 7

After the trophy was won all adjourned to lunch, which, taken altogether, was one of the most sumptuous we ever saw spread at a picnic. If it had not been for the infernal mosquitos the thing would have been absolutely perfect. To oblige our friends, more than from a desire to be tempted by wonderful delicacies manufactured by dainty fingers, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, being in demand, had to circulate round, and so we began with Fred Butler, whose table was presided over by Mrs. Butler, Mrs. R. E. Wilson and Mrs. M. C. Pierce. Here, the chicken, veal loaf, biscuits and deviled crab on shell were beyond praise, especially the last. Mrs. Pierce, who makes a most charming lady-waiter, in answer to our inquiries, confidently told us Mrs. Wilson was the architect in these cases, and if so, it at once explains Ramon E's. tendency to expansion of late. Adjoining on either side of the central spread referred to, were Mr. Babcock's table, presided over by Mrs. Abbott and the Misses Kittle; Mr. McShane's presided over by Mrs. John Flood and daughter, and then in a shady nook a little beyond, the table of Mr. Orr presided over by Miss Shafter and Miss Fanny Orr. Before we had well got under weigh in our investigations Mr. Orr took us over to his table, *volens volens*, and thereafter being tempted into all sorts of extravagances we gave up the ghost in sheer despair. In every respect it was a lunch worthy the day and the occasion. If we have since been living on blue bills and drinking magnesia, no one is to blame but the Gun Club, and before long we'll get even with it.

After lunch, pool shooting in the shape of freeze-outs, was the order of the day, and it is a strange physiological fact that, with the exception of Messrs. Jellett, Mat. Fuller, Dr. Knowles and Mr. Orr, few of the shooters saw half as well after lunch as before. Still some grand shots were made by the gentlemen named. The first pool had nineteen entrees at $2.50 each. After very close shooting to the sixth bird, Knowles and Eyre then dropped out; Messrs. Ewing, Fuller, Orr, Emmett, Folsom and Babcock dividing to save birds and time. The second match, with same conditions, had sixteen entrees at $2.50 each. This was divided by Babcock and Emmet with four kills each—Ewing, Shorb, Jellett and Eyre dropping out with three each. The third match had eight entrees at $2.50. This was divided by Orr and Emmet with four kills each, Black, Fuller and Havens dropping out with three each.

Perhaps here, better than any where else in the gun department, is the best place to notice the constant nonsense uttered about the easy birds Mr. Orr is alleged always to have. We are often surprised to hear even experienced trap-shooters talking in this strain. On principle, if not on the doctrine of chances, it is impossible for any one man, in the long run, to have more easy birds than his comrades at the trap. The same thing is said of Crittenden Robinson. The truth is these gentlemen don't allow their birds to become difficult, because, if possible, they always kill them dead at sight over the trap, and that is the secret of success in trap shooting. On Friday it is a fact that Mr. Orr shot at twenty-eight birds and killed *twenty-seven*. Is it possible the greater proportion of these birds could be easier than others? If they were easier than others he made them so by killing them at sight. Our observation leads to the opinion that the larger proportion of our local trap-shooters are *too slow* with the first barrel. It is that alone which gives difficult birds in most cases.

We desire before closing to compliment the shooting of Mr. Folsom and Lieutenant Emmet, both recently from New York. The former gentleman soon leaves us again after seeing a little more of our glorious State. The other is stationed at the Presidio and expects to remain. Both are thorough sportsmen and know well how to handle a gun. Lieutenant Emmett informed us he is about joining the Gun Club. He will be found quite an acquisition. In spite of the mosquitos and the rich pies and things we were seduced into eating, we would not care if the anniversary picnic of the Gun Club came every month.

New Gun Store.

Our old friend, E. T. Allen, has removed his gun store from the upper rooms to the ground floor of the same building, 416 Market St., as will be seen by his advertisement in another column. The change was desirable, as he has now one of the most roomy, best lighted, and best arranged stores of the kind in the city, with entrance easy and convenient from the street. Mr. Allen is well and favorably known to the sportsmen of the State, and his enlarged stock of goods in his new premises will be found worthy of their inspection both for character and prices. The stock is now as complete as it is large in all things relating to the outfit of the sportsmen, whether for land or water with every kind of firearm, rifle, gun and pistol of the most recent and popular patent, loading implements, cutlery, clothing, etc. It would take a column to specify all these particulars. The fishing department is equally good. The collection of flies, rods and other devices for capturing the cunning inhabitants of our waters, embraces everything known in the American and English markets. In this connection there is a new folding fishing basket, which occupies no space when not in use, which is new to us and very ingenious in its design. The dog collars with locks and leaders form a feature in the store. Of the endless things to mention we must not overlook Le Pages' liquid glue for mending broken fishing rods, etc., and which is invaluable to have along in excursions on land as well as water. San Francisco is well supplied with handsome gun stores which excite the admiration of strangers. By his removal Mr. Allen takes position with the best and may claim the patronage of our sportsmen with confidence.

Clay Pigeons.

We gave some particulars of the clay-pigeon shooting at the picnic of the Chosen Friends, last week. We now give the closing matches, in which, at 25 birds each, it will be seen some very good scores were made:

Todd	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—21
Denny	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—21
King	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—21
Flohr	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—19
Hack	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—19
Stevens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—18
Lamountain	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—17
Neubauer	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—13

Prizes amounting to $18 were divided among the shooters tying on 21, and those tying on 19 birds divided $5. Todd and Stevens bore off the prizes in the matches which followed.

The amendments to the game law passed at the last session of the New York Legislature provide that non-residents of Richmond county, (Staten Island), must take out a ten-dollar license before shooting there. This is believed to be an unconstitutional law. Woodcock open season in Oneida and Delaware counties, September 1st–January 1st; elsewhere as before, August 1st–January 1st. Squirrels open season August 1st–February 1st.

A good step in the right direction. There is nothing like the "license system," in the absence of activity and strong convictions among society at large, for cleaning out the marauding element which so infests our national game and fish supplies. If the honest citizen can afford to enjoy the pleasures of hunting or fishing, he can afford to pay a small tax for the privilege of that enjoyment. As a municipal regulation, we can not see how this license can be no more unconstitutional than any other license. Somehow, everything now-a-days that is just and right between man and man is always claimed to be unconstitutional.

We always find pleasure in recording cases of good shooting at the trap. A week ago last Saturday, Dr. Slade, Messrs. Brown and Stewart met at Bird's Point for a private practice at pigeons. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Pacific Club, and approaches 67 years of age. On the occasion referred to he made a clean score of twelve birds in the very finest style, a great performance at his time of life. His score, however, is always good. He is a Dane by birth, and blessed with a constitution which seems to defy time, His body is as sprightly his eye as clear, and his nerve as steady to-day as it was at twenty years of age. Mr. Stewart is also a thorough sportsman and still enjoys the pleasures and bears the toils of hunting as well as ever he did. Long may he live to do us honor.

At San Bruno.

The California Wing Club, which has been somewhat dormant since its tournament, had a regular, monthly, medal shoot at San Bruno last Sunday, when the birds, supplied by Dick Cunningham, of the San Bruno hotel, were expected to be a most lively lot. If experience is as useful to birds as to man, Cunningham's pigeons ought to be lively in starting for home, for there are few in his cot that have not been well peppered at some previous time. This club very wisely varies its styles of shooting, holding one match at twenty-one yards, plunge traps; one at ten pair of double birds, at eighteen yards, and another at thirty yards, Hurlingham rules. The match Sunday was under the latter conditions, at twelve single birds.

Crittenden Robinson again came out winner, with a clean score of as well-killed birds as ever fell to a gun, and yet we expect to hear he had easy birds. If, on drawing the trap, a pigeon bobs his head about, wags his tail, or puts on any airs, indicating his vigor, depend upon it, with Robinson or Orr, that bird dies, if he dies at all, within three feet of the trap. That is where the easy birds come in, and there is nothing more in the matter. The shooting, upon the whole, however, was not up to the standard of the club. Kerrigan was again unlucky in having birds fall out of boundary, but this happens so often that, as he is known to be a true and steady shot, we think the fault lies more with the gun than himself. It would pay him to try its range and penetration. The only real creditable scores, besides Robinson's, were Fay's and Walsh's, who tied with eleven each for second medal. Even Slade went down to eight, and beyond that number, as a general thing, we do not care to go. Some wonderfully long shots were made with the second barrel by Fay, Lachman, Kerrigan, and Rice. We like to record these shots because they mean good men and good guns though they are more in place in field shooting than at the trap. Mr. C. McClusky acted as referee. The score:

Robinson	1	*1	1	1	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	*1	1	0	1	*1	1	*1	—11
Walsh	*1	1	1	1	*1	1	0	1	1	1	1	*1	—11
Kerrigan	1	0	*1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
Slade	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	*1	0	1	1	1— 8
Putzman	0	*1	1	1	0	*1	0	1	0	*1	1	1	1— 8
Jellett	0	0	*1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1— 7
Thompson	*1	1	*1	1	0	0	0	0	*1	0	0	1	1— 6
Rice	0	0	*1	0	*1	0	1	0	1	*1	0	*1	—6
Lachman	1	0	*1	1	0	*1	0	*1	0	0	0	0	0— 5
Bogart	1	0	*1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1— 5

In shooting off the ties on eleven each for second medal, Fay won.

Fay	0	*1	*1	1—3
Walsh	*1	0	0	1—2

* Second barrel.

Then followed a handicap $5 entrance, for which six entered, eight birds each. The purse was divided into two prizes of $20 and $10. In this match Slade beat the champion in good style by one bird. Thompson shot at 21 yards. The score:

Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	*1	1—8
Thompson	1	*1	*1	1	*1	*1	1	1—8
Robinson	1	1	0	*1	1	1	1	1—7
Fay	1	*1	*1	*1	0	*1	*1	1—7
Bogart	1	1	0	1	1	*1	1	1—7
Walsh	1	1	*1	1	0	1	*1	w.

After this, five enterrd for a handicap under the same conditions as the one above. In this Slade again beat the champion by one bird, making a clean score of eight to Robinson's seven. Thompson with eight tied Slade and divided the pool. Thompson is a new member of the Club, and promising to make his mark when more experienced at the trap.

Robinson and Fay being ties in this match and Brown one to the bad, another match was arranged for four birds at an entry, ($5), which resulted as follows:

C. Robinson	1	1	1	1—4
E. Fay	1	1	1	0—3
B. Brown	0	1	1	0—2

In a letter to the Sacramento *Bee*, our old friend, Judge Dunn, under his *nom de plume*, (Hoosier), says:

"This will be the season par excellence for water-fowl shooting. The water all along the Humboldt is unprecedently high, and so it is in all streams. This, of course, will assist the water-fowl in breeding and afford more feed for the young, as well as protect them from the Indians and beasts. The ducks especially, are more numerous than for some years, and all seem to be paying close attention to their nests. Therefore Nevada will furnish an abundance of ducks for emigration to California this fall.

Upland game is liable to be scarce. The large quantities of snow and frequent rains will greatly interfere with their nesting. A poor season for grouse, sage-hens and chickens may be looked for. Doves are very scarce as yet. Taking all in all, little or no shooting may be expected until the duck season opens, September 1st.

The Grass Valley *Tidings* says complaint is made in the agricultural part of Nevada county that deer are so abundant as to be a nuisance. The deer show a special fondness for clover fields, and run over and trample down the crop so as to make the harvesting of it a matter of difficulty. We doubt this tale altogether. Next thing, as a short time ago, the *Tidings* will be urging the slaughter of deer in season and out, according as man, being a law to himself, may see fit. The tale has a very suspicious ring to our ears. If true, it only confirms the wisdom and benefit of the law of protection being enforced. Even in the *agricultural* parts of Nevada county, wherever they are, there is no fear of deer becoming a curse to the farmer.

The Pacific Club, for some reason, did not meet last Sunday at Bird's Point. The arrangements for that place are now as follows: To-day, June 7th.—The Alameda County Club.

Saturday, June 14th.—The Gun Club of San Francisco.

Saturday, June 21st.—The Neophyte Club.

Saturday, 28th. The Pacific Club.

The match between Messrs. Burbank and Fay, to-morrow, at Oakland Trotting Park, is exciting much interest in gun circles, far more indeed than usual. Burbank still leads in the betting, but for all that, we think our cigar on his losing is safe. A large crowd will be present, and there will be plenty of birds for pool shooting after the match.

While on clay pigeons we may remark that Humboldt county, at its next fair, commencing September 23d, offers a purse of $30 to be shot for with clay pigeons. We will add the Committee of Management will do well to apply to the Messrs. Pierce, of Oakland, who are sole agents for the coast.

On the first of June the season for dove shooting commenced. Several parties were out in adjacent localities, but all report birds scarce. The same news comes from more distant districts. This is as we predicted it would be found.

Speaking of doves, we learn from a friend that he has seen more around Novato, Marin County, than anywhere else.

THE RIFLE.

Distribution of Prizes at B'nai B'rith Hall.

This handsome hall was only proportionably filled on Monday night by the officers of our National Guard and their friends, to witness the distribution of prizes won at the late tournament of the State Rifle Association, and it was evident at a glance, as every officer in his gay uniform came along was accompanied by a lady, that the traditional dance was to close the ceremonies. In the absence of Col. Ranlett, President of the Association, Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl, Adjutant of 2d Artillery Reg't, occupied the chair for the night and filled the position well. He was generally happy and sensible in his address, especially when he showed the good the Association had done by the warm support of its friends, that its success was earned in the past and that there was no room for discouragement in the future. Col. Geo. W. Grannis was also very happy in presenting the Gov. Perkins medal to its winner; and Major H. G. Platt equally so in presenting the California Powder Works medal, and in complimenting the company for the good taste and liberality in their donations to the Association since it was formed. Col. Dickinson presented the trophy won by the police team, and called forth a characteristic reply from the veteran Captain Douglass. The champion medal and other prizes were presented by Capt. Sprowl.

We have been desired, as a matter of record for preservation and reference, to give a full list of the prizes. We do so with pleasure, though we have published some of them before. We can, however, find room in full only for the first match—the Gov. Perkins medal—and we gave this in full only from the excellent score made by all the competitors.

First Match.

For the medal presented by Gov. Geo. C. Perkins. Open to all the members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy. Entries unlimited. Rounds ten, with any military rifle. Distance 200 yards. Ten cash prizes, namely: $10, $9, $8, $7, $6, $5, $4, $3, $2, $1, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize. Score:

P. D. Linville (medal)..... 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—49

CASH PRIZES.

1.—Lieut. S. I. Kellogg, 5th Battalion..... 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—48
2.—Priv. Barrere, Co. E, 1st Regiment..... 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—47
3.—Priv. Carson, Co. C, 1st, Regiment..... 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—47
4.—Serg't. Hovey, 5th Battalion..... 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5—47
5.—Lieut. Kuhnle, 5th Battalion..... 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—46
6.—Serg't. McDonald, Co. A, 5th Battalion... 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—45
7.—Lieut. Brown, 5th Battalion..... 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5—45
8.—Lieut. Klein, Co. C, 1st Regiment..... 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5—45
9.—Priv. Waltham, Co. A, 5th Battalion..... 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—45
10.—Priv. Cummings, Co. C, 1st Regiment... 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—45

Second Match.

Short Range Match.—Open to all comers; distance 200 yards, seven shots with any military rifle at a ring target; entries unlimited. Entrance fee $1. Ten cash prizes: $10, $9, $8, $7, $6, $5, $4, $3, $2, $1. First cash prize and keg Dupont powder,

Serg't Fred Kuhnle, 5th Battalion..... 10 10 11 10 11 10 12—74

Third Match.

For the California Powder Works Medal.—Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy; distance 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance with any military Rifle. Entries limited to one each. To become the property of the marksman who shall first win it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. Four cash prizes namely: $5, $4, $3, $2. Entrance fee $1. Medal won by officer P. D. Linville. Score:

200 yds.—4 5 5 5 5 4 4—32 | 500 yds.—5 5 5 4 4 5 5—33—65

Fourth Match.

Team Match.—Open to teams of six representatives from any military Company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or Rifle Club now in existence; with any military rifle at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds seven at each distance. First prize, a trophy. Individual prizes, $5, $4, $3, $2. Entrance fee, $10.

Trophy won by Police Team. Score, 361.

First cash prize, Siebe Medal, in this match won by Serg't. McDonald, Co. A, 5th Battalion. Score:

200 yds.—5 4 4 4 4 5 4—30 | 500 yds.—5 5 5 5 5 5 5—35—65

Fifth Match.

Team Match.—Open to teams of six men from any Company of the National Guard, or Army and Navy, with Springfield rifles, at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds seven at each distance. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Entrance fee, $10. First prize, a trophy, and second prize, a trophy, to become the property of the winning teams.

First trophy won by Team Co. C, Second Artillery. Score, 303.

Second trophy won by Team Co. B, Second Artillery. Score, 296.

First cash prize and the keg California powder won by Serg't. Mangel, Co. C, Second Artillery. Score:

200 yds.—5 5 4 5 4 4 5—32 | 500 yds.—5 5 5 3 5 3 3—29—61

Sixth Match.

Collier Team Match.—Open to teams of six men from any Company of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches. Individual prizes, $5, $4, $3, $2. Rounds seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards. Entrance fee $6. First prize a trophy given by Capt. Wm. B. Collier, Co. B, Second Artillery Regiment, N. G. C.

Trophy won by Team Co. C, Fifth Battalion. Score, 176.

First cash prize and set of loading tools won by Private Houx, Co. C, Fifth Battalion. Score:

5 5 4 5 4 5 4..... 32

Seventh Match.

Team Match.—Open to teams of six men from any company of the National Guard who have never made more than 60 per cent. in any of the California Rifle Association matches. Individual prizes, $5, $4, $3, $2. Rounds seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards. Entrance fee, $6. First prize, a trophy. Trophy won by team Company C, Fifth Battalion. Score, 172. First cash prize and one-fourth keg California powder, won by Private St. John, Company C, Fifth Battalion. Score:

5 5 5 4 5 5 4..... 33

Eighth Match.

Open to teams of five men from any regiment battalion, N. G. C., or N. N. G. U. S. Army, or Company of Police, any military rifle, at 600 yards. Rounds seven; 1st prize a trophy; individual prizes, $5, $4, $3, $2, $1. Entrance fee, $5 Trophy won by Police Team, No. 1. Score, 146. First cash prize and one-fourth keg California powder, won by officer Gano. Score.

4 5 4 5 5 4 5..... 32

Champion Marksman of the Meeting.

The competitor making the highest percentage in any five of the foregoing matches, taking only one score from each match, shall be known as the "champion marksman of the meeting," and a medal in recognition thereof shall be especially awarded. Medal won by officer P. D. Linville, who made an aggregate of 86.73 per cent. in five matches under the rules. The next highest competitors in said match are as follows:

Sergeant Fred. Kuhnle, Fifth Battalion, 85.43 per cent.

Sergeant S. I. Kellogg, Fifth Battalion, 85.11 per cent.

Sergeant McDonald, Company A, Fifth Battalion, 82.52 per cent.

The medals in Director's match were won by Lieut. S. I. Kellogg and Lieut. Hugh T. Sime, respectively.

The medals, trophies and cash prizes presented as above were valued at nearly $600.

At Schuetzen Park.

On Sunday the California Scheutzen Rifle Club met at their Alameda range to compete for their regular club prizes. The score:

	Rings.
Champion Class—A. Strecker	427
1st Class—F. Freese	415
2d Class—John Utschig	391
3d Class—McClaughlan	400
4th Class—Bell	327

Utschig, having won his prize three times in succession, pockets the cash for good.

At the same time and place the Francisco Schuetzen Verein also held their regular monthly prize shoot with the following result:

F. Freese	26	A. Browning	19
P. Jacoby	26	J. L. Meyer	17
Wm. Ehrenforh	25	C. Nobmann	17
F. Krahnman	24	F. G. Witt	16
J. Pratt	24	A. Bahrs	15
T. Mengel	24	H. Fortmann	15
H. Seyden	23	W. Tietjen	14
K. Wertheimer	23	H. Finke	13
F. Boeckman	23	H. Prien	11
H. Zecher	23	P. Mohr	9
H. Rapp	22	H. Fenk	5

The Eintracht Rifles.

This body of marksmen also met at Schuetzen Park for one o their regular shoots. The score:

Stamer	38	Wollf	269
Gumbel	5	Wirtner	249
Ropke	31	Kruger	229
Wehle	31	Klare	221
Tapken	29		

In connection with this organization, we may state, they will have a prize shooting at Schuetzen Park a week from tomorrow, 15th inst., open to anybody who may wish to enter. The conditions will be ten shots for a dollar. There will be a $20 medal and $50 in cash prizes shot for.

Last Sunday the Stockton Guard rifle team made the following score at the target at William Tell Gardens:

Corp. L. F. Salbach	3	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	5	4—38
Sergt. C. A. Merrill	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—33
Private S. Magee	4	3	3	5	5	0	4	4	4	4—35
Private F. C. Eisen	4	3	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	3—32
Private R. E. Murray	0	4	4	4	2	0	4	3	4	5—30
Private L. H. Cook	4	3	0	4	4	2	4	3	0	3—27
Private F. E. Baker	4	0	3	4	3	4	2	0	3	2—25
Private H. Utt	3	0	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3—25
Private J. H. Rhoden	2	0	0	4	4	2	3	4	0	4—23
Corp. H. J. Baker	0	3	0	0	2	4	4	3	3	2—21
Corp. E. D. Fogelsang	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	2—12

At Shell Mound.

The attendance last Sunday was not as large as usual, still this favorite resort of our marksmen received a fair patronage. The principal shooting was by a large delegation from the Wolf Tone Guard, once celebrated at our rifle ranges. They are again paying more attention to practice and may, if they are steadfast, in a measure resume their old position. They will find the list of crack shots, however, much increased of late years. On Sunday Sergeant Watson won the first-class medal, and W. J. Burke the second-class.

In another column, will be found an advertisement from Messrs Winslow & Kelly, announcing the opening of the rooms of their Sportsmen's Headquarters at 871 Market street. As we have said before, the want of such a place, in thoroughly respectable hands, where sportsmen from all parts of the State can meet together at all times to exchange ideas, has long been felt in this city. Of course, at present, the accomodations are nothing to what they will be if the enterprise proves successful. They are simply a beginning, but they are quite comfortable and sufficient for the present. The quarters will be thoroughly supplied with eastern, foreign and local sporting papers. There will also be a bulletin board, announcing the result of sporting events before they reach the press. Mr. Kelly comes before the sportsmen of this State in such form that there cannot be any doubt of his fitness to be at the head of such an establishment.

Sergeant Ed. Hovey and R. C. Moore, Company A, Fifth Infantry Battalion, will, on the 15th instant, shoot 100 shots each at the 200-yard target to beat the record. The top score for the string and distance is that of Lieutenant Fred. Kuhnle, of the same battalion, who made 457. Howard Carr is second best, with 456 points out of a possible 500. Both the Sergeant and Mr. Moore would like to have two other sharpshooters join with them. Yesterday Mr. Hovey made 225 in fifty shots at 200 yards, with a 44 in one of the strings. Mr. Moore made 46 out of 50, with a strange gun. Messrs. Hovey and Moore, at the distance, are as likely to beat the record of Kuhnle and Carr as any two men we know.

The project to send a California team to Nevada has assumed definite shape, and this week or next a preliminary meeting of those interested will take place to form a club to conduct the entire business. It would never do for our men to set down tamely under last year's defeat, and make no attempt to regain their laurels. We therefore fully indorse the plan proposed.

We understand it is not likely the American National Rifle team will repeat their contest with the British team at Wimbledon before the season of 1885. Some time, however, it must be done, and successfully too.

There will be some good shooting at the Shell Mound ranges to-morrow. Delegations from Co. C, 2d Artillery, and others will be out for team practice.

SHEEP

Sheep Husbandry.

During the last three or four years prices of wool have been so low that many farmers have become dissatisfied with sheep farming, and have determined to give up this branch of their business. Some have already done this, and others are trying to sell their sheep upon a depressed market; and it is probably true that the flocks of a majority of those who are not trying to sell receive far less careful attention than those flocks would receive were wool worth from 40 to 50 cents per pound. Thus flocks which might be made to yield a fair direct profit with careful keeping, become unprofitable through neglect. It is quite natural in almost any business to give the greater care and attention to that branch which brings in the greater immediate returns, but it may not be always wise to do so.

It will be found that taking any period of ten successive years' sheep keeping has averaged as well in appreciable returns as has almost any other branch of farming, and there seems to be no good reason for supposing that this will not be true of the next ten years. The wool market is depressed, but so is the wheat market. Potatoes form a large part of the farm produets of this country, and farmers think the price of potatoes too low to pay. Oats and hay are selling for prices below those which farmers feel that they ought to get for these staples; and there are other farm products which are selling at figures which producers are ready to declare too low to yield a living profit. Yet it would be folly to refuse to plant potatoes, or corn, or sow oats or wheat this year because prices are low. In farming operations it is especially true that it is the general average results which must decide as to the profitableness of any given crop, and not the result of one or two years.

It may be well to look carefully into the sheep-growing branch of farming before deciding that it is unprofitable. Even when mutton is supposed to have comparatively little value—and that place can scarcely be found where sheep keeping forms but one of several branches of work on the farm—fair consideration of all the advantages arising from sheep husbandry will doubtless convince the farmer that "the hoof of the sheep is golden still." Liberal estimates place the cost of keeping sheep at $2 per head per year. At current rates fair fleeces will average about $2 each; lambs may be estimated at $2 each when weaned. If it be assumed that the number of lambs carried safely through weaning be equal to 50 per cent. of the number of sheep in the flock, the direct annual income will be $3 each for the sheep kept, or $1 per head profit. To this should be added the profit which comes from the conversion of the forage of the farm, the brush and weeds, the grain and roots, into rich manure and into marketable mutton and wool. The exact value of the work done by the sheep in keeping fence rows and other places free from weeds, brambles and brush, cannot be easily calculated, nor can that of their services in spreading rich fertilizing material evenly over the land; but these all have a practical and by no means small value, which should be considered in counting the income from sheep husbandry.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

In the catalogue of premiums offered by an agricultural society on Long Island is found the following sensible ideas: We recognize soundness, strength, style, speed and endurance as the valuable qualities of the horse. We believe it to be encumbent upon agricultural societies to encourage an improvement in each of these attributes. The horse best adapted to the general requirements of the Long Island farmer, and the horses which are developing the greatest fleetness, are the descendants of the same imported parentage. We therefore offer special premiums for sound horses that shall show the most perfect combination of rapid movement and staying power; believing that, however much these qualities may be perverted upon the track, they are not one whit the less essential to a complete attainment of the practical aims of agriculture.

Work-horse processions seems to be becoming more popular and are better patronized than ever in some parts of Great Britain. These processions, as they are called, are composed entirely of the work-horses of the country, which are decorated with wreaths of flowers and bouquets in an elegant manner. The day on which this takes place is set apart as a kind of a grand gala day, and especially enjoyed by the children and servants. One of its good effects is the awakening of the pride of the grooms and those who have the care of the horses.

Of the different methods of punishing a horse while working it, none is more detestable than jerking it with the lines, and it is practiced by many unthinking and unmerciful horsemen. At the least provocation the lines are brought into service in a manner calculated to tear the mouth of any horse, thus making it tender in the mouth. Horses seldom need half the punishment they receive, and when it becomes absolutely necessary there is a proper way and a more appropriate place to administer them than by injuring their mouths.

Men who would complain if they would be compelled to labor eight or ten hours per day think but little of compelling their horses to work from twelve to fifteen hours out of every twenty-four, and think nothing of it. Driving horses are generally the class of horses that suffer the most from long hours, on account, perhaps, of the light labor of those who handle them.

If you have nothing for your horses to do for a day or two, don't think you are treating them well and resting them by keeping them shut up in a dark stable without exercise. Nothing unfits a horse more for hard work than to stand idle for a while.

Tired horses will enjoy and are much benefited by having their legs and feet bathed in cold water. A low tub, which could be kept in every stable, will be found convenient for this purpose.

As a shoemaker is better able to fit a boot to a man's foot by first measuring the foot, so a saddler is better able to fit a collar to the shoulders of a horse by first measuring them.

Use a soft sponge in bathing your horses' sore shoulders.

Deserving of Confidence.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from asthmatic and bronchial diseases, coughs and colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 7, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS—EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Santa Rosa.

Pursuant to a determination to make short trips into the country, last Sunday morning we crossed the bay on the boat which should have left the western end of the Oakland mole at 7:25 A. M., but was delayed a few minutes longer. Still there was time enough to reach the James M. Donahue, as ten minutes were to the good after landing, and the vessels lay in adjoining slips. But there was such a press, such a jam at the ticket office, and without order or regulation, that it appeared doubtful if those on the outside of the circle could get the opportunity of exchanging coin for the pasteboard slips that would enable them to pass the gates. All of this is easily obviated by pursuing the plan followed at the Southern Pacific: placing a rail so that a single file is all that can get to the ticket window. A policeman to keep the crowd in line, opening the window a few minutes sooner, and the trouble would be ended. As the Sunday excursions are deservedly popular, there was a large number of people on the boat, cabins, guards, and deck being crowded, and on every countenance anticipated pleasure was plainly marked. A few had guns, many with fishing-rods, and still a greater number with baskets from which peered slender-necked bottles, and, doubtless, all the other essentials for a day's outing in the groves and ravines. It is an attractive sail from the wharf to Point Tiburon. Through the gaps between the vessels lying in the stream, past Alcatraz and along the western shore of Angel Island, glimpses of the ocean through Golden Gate, the fortified points on either side, the neat quarters in the glen, the green hills, the mountains, all uniting in forming a scene, which must awaken admiration in every one who has the least appreciation of the beauties which nature has bestowed.

The cars are still more crowded than the boat, though there are many coaches in the train, and the weight causes the locomotive to snort and strain to put them in motion. Up grades and through tunnels, rounding curves, and then hastening along tangents under the shade of Tamalpais, and then traversing marshes where the ground vibrates and the tall tules nod good wishes to the happy children that are so eagerly watching the panoramic views. There are a succession of pleasant nooks along the mountain side and rocky points adorned with the symetrical buckeyes, now covered with white blossoms, and on the plain to the right there is one place where the rocks rise in a pyramid, every crevice throwing out a shrub, the gray and the green mingling in harmony. There is a strong temptation to lay over a train at Petaluma, when the track enclosure is seen, and then comes the thought that the promise is given to be back home ere the shadows fall thick, and that it will be necessary to take another day to visit the celebrities that are domiciled on the course which is so close at hand. It is a rich valley that extends from Petaluma northward, and though the grain fields show that there has been an exuberance of water, there is a fine prospect for a good crop, though somewhat later than usual. As we near Santa Rosa the fields are smaller and there vineyards and orchards, and the hillsides are green, and snug cottages on every side. A ride in the 'bus to the Occidental and on either side are many new buildings and evidences of prosperity.

A few minutes delay and we are off for the track in company with Mr. De. Turk. There is not much time to spend, as the intention is to visit Mr. De Turk's ranch up the valley, and the return train is due at 4:25, and it is now nearly high twelve. There is a mare near the entrance gate, and there is no necessity in giving us the information that the filly by her side is an Anteeo. It is after the pattern of all the others, if anything more "rangy," and with a carriage that would please the most inveterate stickler for style. Even with all the anxiety to see the sire, there is the desire to look over it again and again and after careful scrutiny come to the conclusion that it is hard to "beat."

We never saw Anteeo when he was looking so well. At times when the conclusion was reached that there never was a finer model of the fast-trotter, there was the doubt that the favoritism which followed the rearing and ownership might influence our judgment, and that there must be defects which were hidden by a too favorable bias. At least the leaning from ownership does not exist now, and after making due allowance for the partiality of a breeder, we reiterate that he is the best formed trotting stallion in all of our acquaintance. There are those which are more showy, there are several that are so nearly perfect in form that it is troublesome to pick a weak point, and yet taken from "the ground up," Anteeo comes nearer our idea of the model shape than any stallion not thoroughbred. That is, the best formation for speed and endurance at either the gallop or trot. Muscular without coarsemess, every angle right, plenty of bone and tendon and with indications of "nerve force" as palpably distinct as that power can be shown. Accompanying this superiority of form is beauty in a high degree. Color that cannot be improved, his coat as lustrous as the feathers on the neck of our favorite game cock, and eyes as brilliant as an houries. It is not surprising that Mart Rollins shows him with an air of so much satisfaction. He certainly has done him justice so far, and if no ill luck befalls him we have not the least hesitancy in predicting that he will come up to and probably exceed his most sanguine expectations. In a field on the other side of the street was Nelly H. and her Anteeo filly, as handsome as can be, and with much of the configuration of the sire. Inside of the track Lady Turnbull and Daisy had each an Anteeo, both of them colts. Lady Turnbull is by Whipple's Hambletonian, and a noted roadster in her day, and Daisy is a daughter of Shannon from Myrtle by Lodi, her grandam by Cheatham, and the next dam imported Jane Shore. It is somewhat puzzling to write encomiums of the Anteeo colts without using the same phrases so often as to become tiresome, and yet we have not seen a single one of his get that is not well worthy of so much praise as to appear fulsome adulation when written. A drive around the course, which is in such admirable condition that it is apparent the very best care is taken of it, and then we accompany Mr. De Turk to his ranch up the valley. Over a hill, and then the road skirts what is now called Bennett's Valley, though the original name was Ylupa—we are not sure about the orthography—one of the most beautiful of any that we have yet seen. Where the road first touches it there is considerable width with fields of grain and dotted with fine trees. Narrowing up the stream the grain fields give place to vineyards, with smaller patches of vegetables and corn peeping from the ground, showing as fine a "stand" as a farmer could desire. It is a grand situation where Mr. De Turk's place is located. To the northeast is a peak some twenty-five hundred feet above the level of the ocean, and on a slope at the foot of it are the buildings. The house is a snug cottage at the end of an avenue of walnuts and with ornamental trees and shrubs surrounding it. Midway of the avenue is the winery and following the slope is a vineyard of fifty acres. The youngest vines have eight years growth, and there is not a vacant space or one vine lacking in the whole extent. At this season the vines are erect and with the mass of green leaves and the buds ready to burst into full bloom, it shows at the very best. The valley has taken the character of rolling plains, with quite a distance to the mountains on either side, between the hills and glens which narrow into gulches, skirted with timber and above all the bare mountain tops. The soil of the slope is a red loam which is evidently the best for grape growing, as when the vineyard takes in some of the black alluvial deposit in the depressions the vines are not nearly so vigorous. On the side of the mountain at an elevation far above the house there is a reservoir from which pipes are run to conduct the water all over the place, and the supply is derived from a spring which bursts from the mountain side several hundred feet higher, so that any desired pressure can readily be obtained. There is not much time, however, for extended observation, and what little there is passes rapidly where there is so much to interest, and in listening to explanations of the proprietor regarding grape culture and winemaking. There is so little to spare that we are forced to forego a passing visit to the track on the return and make directly for the depot. A large and handsome building has been erected for a pavilion since our former visit, and large as it is, is inadequate to show properly the display at the fair. There is some consolation in the thought that a month hence Anteeo will be in condition to show what he can do on the track, and if there is a corresponding increase in his speed to what is denoted in his appearance, he will trot so fast that we are reluctant to venture on a prophesy of what will be done. At all events we shall make another visit some time before the fair, taking advantage of the train which leaves the city in the evening, which will give the opportunity to see him and the other flyers on the Santa Rosa track at exercise.

The Judges' Stand.

We were pleased to see that the judges' stand at Santa Rosa had been moved to the *right side* of the track. It is one of the things not easily understood, why it ever should be placed in the *wrong* location. On the outside of the course the race is before those who are delegated to scrutinize every yard of the contest closely. There is nothing to obstruct the vision. Each of the trio of officials has a clear view, whereas, when the stand is on the inside there is a continual shifting of position, turning around as the horses are making the circuit, with a probability that some very important phase will be overlooked. From the outside a far better view of the first turn is had, and also of the turn leading into the homestretch. It is true that the judges are not placed in as conspicuous a situation as when perched in full sight of the assemblage, but even vanity should be rendered subservient to utility when there is such important business on hand as determining a race on which large sums of money are depending. Were we to build a stand for the judges of racing and trotting, it should be constructed as light as possible, with metal pipes for supports. The floor would be broken into four terraces, the one next the track elevated about six feet, and the others rising some ten inches to each terrace. The width should be restricted to room enough for three chairs set exactly in line, and a passage way on one side. Five feet would be ample width, the rear terrace having a desk for the clerk of the course. The chairs turning on pivots will give an opportunity for an easy shifting of position, though if the stand be a few feet from the track that would not be necessary. The chairs being in a line with the winning score, and elevated so that the occupants in the rear could look over the heads of those in front, each would be in a position to judge accurately of the finish. The low, narrow and light structure would not obstruct the sight of those behind in the grand stand, and limit the use of the judges' apartment to its legitimate object.

Jerome Eddy and Almont Lightning.

From the Messrs. Jewett we have received capital pictures of Jerome Eddy and Almont Lightning, and which are pronounced by those who know the horses to be accurate representations. Both are exceedingly handsome horses, and the hero of 2:16½, Jerome Eddy, is of a speedy formation, from which it is not unreasonable to look for further reduction. As a second and a half will place him in the front rank of stallions, there is not a great deal of improvement necessary to give him the premium position.

The fall circuit has been completed by the additons of Fresno and Los Angeles, the former taking for dates October 7th to 11th, and the latter October 13th to 18th. This will give stables plenty of time to make the transfers and rest the horses, as in these later meetings the associations will probably devote the first day to local and district races.

Agricultural Department.

This will be the last issue of this paper before the meeting of the Convention, and we urgently solicit those of our readers who will be in attendance to make every effort to secure the selection of delegates who are identified with the agricultural interests of the State. A few days ago we learned of several who are likely to be candidates, and are extremely gratified that the names proposed belong to men who are the ones to "fill the bill" all through. In addition to L. J. Rose and P. A. Finigan, H. M. La Rue and Jesse D. Carr are mentioned for the place, and, assuredly, no one can deny them being representative men of the main California interest. Mr. Rose has a national reputation as a breeder of fine horses, as an orange grower, vineyardist and winemaker. In each of these branches he has achieved success. And in all probability there is not a man in the State who has a more intimate knowledge of the business. Beyond this, he is intelligent, energetic and straightforward, his character beyond reproach, a gentleman in every sense of the word. As the President of the California State Agricultural Society, Mr. Finigan will be peculiarly well fitted to represent all of the interests which are fostered by that Association. Without being so closely identified with agriculture as the others, he is not merely a theoretical farmer. He has shown his capacity in the management of his farm in Alameda county, and in the branches of general farming and the breeding of horses and cattle is fully posted. Sent to Chicago to assist in obtaining recognition of momentous issues, he will be indefatigable in his endeavors to accomplish the object of his mission. It is unnecessary to dilate on the qualifications of H. M. La Rue as an exponent of the agricultural interests. A farmer of progressive ideas, no one can more readily see the necessities that demand that the class to which he belongs shall have proper consideration, and with the ability to logically insist that these rights shall be guaranteed by proper legislation. Jesse D. Carr is of the same stamp, and from his long experience in all pertaining to the agricultural interests of California is eminently qualified for the position.

Were the whole California delegation of the stamp of these gentlemen it would be all the better. When farmers recognize the importance of sending to the national councils men of their own class, in place of giving their support to third class lawyers, and politicians of a still lower grade, there will be no trouble in carrying any reasonable proposition. Then they will have representatives not to be controlled by political considerations as to who shall be collector here and postmaster somewhere else, but men who will act for the good of the whole country and who cannot be cajoled by promises of preferment or led astray by the jingle of coin. So far they have admitted inferiority in subscribing to a creed which acknowledges incapacity, by their willingness to be hoodwinked in favor of those who have kept them in subjection by abjectly submitting to arrogant assumptions of superiority and taking a back seat when they should be in the van.

There will be few farmers in the Convention to meet on the 10th inst. There were few indeed in that which sent a jubilant excursion party across the Continent. Since then there has been the customary wheedling of the agriculturist, and it is likely that, stimulated by the necessity of action, something may be done. We sincerely hope to see both parties pledged to reform. Not the reform which signifies cutting down the salary of the clerk on a limited income, but that which will place the great interest of the country where it rightly belongs. An agricultural department with a Cabinet Minister at the head of it is the first step. That gained and others will follow.

Since writing the above the welcome intelligence has come that a resolution has been offered in the Republican Convention embodying the views expressed in the *Breeder and Sportsman*.

There is a double gratification arising from this action. In the first place that at last there is a probable chance that the farming interests will now receive due protection, and a minor satisfaction that our course has met with such significant approval. That the articles in this paper have been instrumental in leading to the result is manifest. It is the only journal that has advocated bringing the question before the conventions, and that a "plank" of the sound timber of Mr. Johnson's resolution be embodied in the platform. There are good reasons to believe that the Democratic Convention, to meet at Stockton, will give emphatic endorsement, and, by the selection of delegates pledged to its support and representing the interests at stake, put the final victory beyond the shadow of doubt. Both of the great parties committed, it is no longer purely political, and farmers can follow the bent of their ideas on other questions, when the most monotonous issue, to them, is settled without battle. This being the case there is another reason for gratification on our part: should one party fail in supporting that which is so eminently just and proper, this paper would be compelled to forsake the plan marked out from the start, and advocate the election of men who offer a guarantee that their course will be for the benefit of pursuits which this paper was established to support. Ignoring politics, we do not give up the right to aid in promoting the interests that come within our sphere, and when questions arise that are so eminently connected with the welfare of all those directly dependent on the cultivation of the soil, and kindred pursuits, in fact on any of the topics that come within our sphere, the right will be exercised independently and without the trammels of party bias.

The following is the resolution:

Mr. Johnson, of California—I have a resolution which I desire to read and have it referred.

The Chair—The gentleman will send it up to the Clerk. Mr Johnston, of California, offered the following resolution. The Clerk will read it.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

In behalf of those who represent the great and fundamental industry of our country, we demand that agriculture shall have a special representative in the President's Cabinet. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Commissioner of Agriculture be made a Cabinet officer.

The Chair—The resolution will go to the Committee on Resolutions as a matter of course.

The Oakland Trotting Park.

We cannot permit a week to pass without urging the consumation of the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park, in accordance with the terms published heretofore. The soundness of the investment is conceded by everyone who is conversant with the value of adjoining property, and the opinion of all the experts, with whom we have conversed, is, that in ten years, it will be at least trebled in value. But there are other reasons than those embodied in a safe investment to induce every one interested in breeding horses and cattle to aid in promoting the scheme. It is clearly certain that unless the contract is completed by the first of July, that the ground cannot be obtained, unless at a higher rate, with a strong probability that failure will result in the track being broken up in a short time.

There is certainly no location as near San Francisco that is so well adapted for a fair ground and race course, and this has been shown in the articles already published. That the whole of the State is interested in the project has also been demonstrated, and it certainly appears supererogatory to argue further. All that is necessary is to overcome the apathy, and that there should be active work, in which case ten days will be all that is necessary to secure the whole amount of the stock being subscribed.

Bay District Races.

To-day there is likely to be a very good race on the Bay District course, and on next Wednesday another that will trouble the cute ones to know what to select for a winner.

The track is in a first-rate condition, and the sport-loving public can always rely on the Association to conduct the business so as to leave little room for complaint. Though there is a general disposition to hold back at this season of the year, on the part of trainers and owners, the horses engaged in the coming contests are sure to perform satisfactorily, and those who attend will be well repaid for the trouble. Now that two lines of cable cars run to the course, or so near that it is only a short walk from the termini to the entrance gate, it is practically as convenient as a trip from Montgomery street to the New City Hall. It is only a question of a few additional minutes and that amply recompensed by the pleasure of the journey. Golden Gate Park is in its gayest dress and a drive through it discloses beauties at every turn.

The entries for the 2:22, to be trotted next Saturday, close to-day and those who have horses that are eligible should not miss the opportunity of taking part for the liberal purse offered.

The Fair Programmes.

All that we desire to do at present is to call attention to the programmes of the fairs which are published in the paper of this week, and delay remarks until there is more time to comment on them fully. That this is going to be a lively season in all pertaining to the autumnal exhibitions is already ensured, and we have not the least hesitancy in predicting greater successes than ever before.

Noted turf performers, as a rule, are not first-class roadsters. H. B. Winship, however, is said to be quite as much at home upon the road as on the track, and is in all respects one of the finest gentlemen's roadsters that can be found.

The veteran Captain T. G. Moore, is now in charge of the thoroughbreds at Rancho del Paso.

Our Horses in the East.

There are good news from our horses in the East. Last Wednesday Jim Renwick won at Jerome Park, and that so easily as to augur that there are many victories in store for him. As the account states that he galloped in, hard held, in 1:47, beating Rica, Euclid and others there is little to fear when he meets with the eastern flyers of higher degree.

Fallen Leaf, the daughter of Grinstead, and Mollie McCarthy, ran second on the opening day of the Latonia Jockey Club, beating the great Buchanan and others of celebrity, and since then a telegram announces a win, though we have not seen the particulars. From the rumors which found their way from Santa Anita, we have placed a high estimate on this handsome filly, and trust to record many victories for her before her return home. There are, in fact, the brightest anticipations for all of our horses, and in the meantime we heartily congratulate our old friend, Walter J. Welch, on Jim Renwick's victory.

Spring Meeting at Ukiah.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—According to promise, I give you the result of the first day of the Spring Meeting of the Ukiah Park Association.

The first race on the programme, an Indian foot race, did not fill, as poor Lo thought training hops better business than training for the white man's foot race.

The second race was a single dash of half mile for saddle horses, for a purse of $25, $5 entrance added. A. C. Perry named s.m. Velveteen, 1; W. Siddons named b.f. Fox, 2; W. R. Bronough named b. s. Bay Dick, 3. Fox drew the pole, with Velveteen outside. A very even start was had, Velveteen leading around the first turn into the back stretch, where a decided pull from her rider brought her back even with the stallion; down the home stretch they came, Velveteen crowding in and taking the pole, heat and race in 59½ seconds.

After an hour's delay for pool selling, in which Oriole was favorite, the horses were called on for the next race, half mile, 2 in 3, for $100, entrance $25 added, for three-year-olds. C. Underhill named b. m. Oriole, 1 1; W. A. Hagan named s. m. Goodie, 2 2; Aleck Perry named b. g. Aleck Perry, 3 3. They were tapped off at the first attempt, with Oriole two lengths to the fore, which advantage she could easily have kept but for a heavy pull. She maintained a good half length all the way round, winning the heat in 55 sec., with Goodie second, and Aleck Perry distanced, having left the track at the first turn.

Second heat.—Complaint having been made of the start in the first heat, the judges tried several times before a good send off was had, Oriole a half length in the advance. This she kept to the homestretch, under a steady pull, increasing her lead at the wire to about four lengths, winning heat, race and money. Time, :56. It is said she ran at Santa Rosa in :52, and she could certainly have made the half mile here in :53.

The attendance was small, owing to the haying season, hop training, Court, etc., keeping many away.

To-morrow the races are between the various Democratic candidates, in convention assembled. Friday there are to be two races for $150 purses, 2 in 3, half-mile running, and mile heats, 2 in 3 trotting, and double team show for money. Saturday, running race, mile and repeat, for purse of $150, and quarter dash for $100, supplemented by ladies tournament. MENDOCINO.

Ukiah, June 4th, 1884.

Names Claimed.

By Cas. Matlock, Pendleton, Oregon.

BARB WIRE, for bay colt, left fore and hind foot white, star in forehead, foaled May 16th, 1884, by Osceola, dam Addie.

Foals.

At Routier, Cal. Property of C. Halverson.

Maggie S, by Bayonet, dam by Joe Stoner; second dam by imp. Sovereign, a bay filly, black points, a few white hairs in forehead, by Leinster. Mare bred to imp. Kyrle Daly.

Frequent inquiry has been made as to the fate of the bay horse Bayswater, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by Yorkshire, brought to this State some years ago by C. A. Merrick. In a private letter received this week from a friend in Sacramento county, we find a note that the horse died at Lemoore, Tulare county, on the 13th of last September. He was owned by J. R. Heinlen at the time of death. He was foaled in 1863.

The opening match between Lord Sheffield's eleven and the Australians resulted in a decisive victory for the latter team. The Englishmen scored 86 in their first and 120 runs in their second innings. Giffen and Palmer bowled throughout. The Australians in their first attempt scored 212, of which A. Bannerman made 94. W. G. Grace and Shaw were the most successful of the English bowlers.

A short resume of California cricket appears in the London publication of *Lillywhite's Cricketers' Companion*, sent by a correspondent in this city. The bowling and batting average are entirely incorrect, as well as certain other statements regarding the membership of the local clubs. The whole account is concocted by a personage of great imagination.

The match against Oxford University resulted, strange to relate, in the defeat of the Australian Y. C. O'Brien played magnificently for 92 runs, and the bowling of H. O. Whitby and E. W. Bastard was excellent. E. B. Nicholls, a short slip, caught out no less than seven men.

The cricket match set for this afternoon is a representative eleven of San Francisco against the next eighteen. The eighteen will include a great many untried players and there is every prospect that a large number of them will show well to the front.

Jim Renwick won a mile handicap at Jerome Park on Wednesday in a big gallop. Time 1.47. He was ridden by Donahue.

By cablegram we learn that the Marylebone Club dressed the Australians down in fine style.

HERD AND SWINE.

External Signs of Butter Capacity.

From advance sheets of the new book on Jersey Cows and Butter Tests, by Major Campbell Brown, Thos. H. Malone, M. M. Gardner and W. J. Webster, we take thefollowing, being an extract from a paper by Major Brown, which forms a part of the introductory matter:

Some of these appear purely fanciful and have never gained much currency. Such is the "upper fount," a curl of hair on the spine back of the withers, considered by the few believers in it to be the more valuable indication the further back it is found toward the hips. One gentleman relies on the "fatty protuberances under the end of the lower jaw;" another attaches great importance to the dandruff in the end of the tail; another to the length of the tail, and so on.

But there are others of these external signs which are more or less generally relied upon, and which it is worth our while to consider more in detail. First of these is the escutcheon.

In the new and accurate translation by Mr. Hand, of Guenon, on milch cows, I find this broad statement:

"The form or pattern of the escutcheon indicates the class to which the animal belongs, while the extent of surface covered by it denotes the milk-giving capacity. This extent, varying in a decreasing proportion. gives rise to several orders, in which I range the members of each class. The fineness of the hair of the escutcheon, and the color of its skin, indicates the quality and quantity of the milk.

"In all the classes and orders the escutcheon is the sole indicator of the internal capacity of the udder, so that, if the escutcheon is large, we can pronounce without hesitatio n that the internal reservoir is large and the yield of milk will be abundant; while if the escutcheon be small, the reservoir is small and the yield of milk will be small. Hence those cows which have large escutcheons, composed of fine hair, are the best milkers, especially if the skin, from the inner joining of the thighs to the vulva, is of a yellowish color, and if on scratching it with the nail we can detach little scales of a fatty substance. Those animals in which this latter characteristic is found in the skin of the switch and of the inside of the ear, yield a milk very rich in butter, whatever be the quantity, and whatever be the class or order to which they belong."

For several years after I began breeding Jersey cattle, I was a firm adherent of this system, never dreaming that there could be any question of the correctness of the statements so positively and dogmatically set forth. I worked hard to familiarize myself with the system, read with avidity everything that was published concerning it, and was rather dismayed than pleased when I found that it could not be adjusted to the facts which forced themselves upon my notice. It is not, therefore, from inattention or prejudice that I am forced to express my disbelief in the Guenon theory, as at present expounded by its advocates. Like all other purely empirical systems, it probably rests upon some foundation of truth, but until considerable progress has been made in perfecting it, the breeder who trusts it as a guide is likely to do so to his own pecuniary loss. If the escutcheons of a hundred or two of the best tested butter cows in the country could be accurately photographed and measurements made of them, we should have a starting point from which to begin an intelligent investigation of the theory. In the absence of such data, I give from several sources descriptions of the escutcheons of a few noted cows, which fail to fit in with the Guenon theory.

First of these is Mercedes, the great Holstein cow that won the *Breeder's Gazette* champion cup for best thirty days' yield of butter, in 1882. Prof. J. W. Sanborn, dean of the Missouri Agricultural College, saw her at the St. Louis fair last fall, and here is what he says:

"In the different breeds I attempted to study the marks of a good cow, and especially the escutcheon. Each breed seemed to have a type of escutcheon peculiar to itself. Mercedes surely might be expected to carry a good escutcheon and milk veins. She certainly was not very strong in either of these respects, not strong at all in the escutcheon. My day's work did not settle a conviction regarding the escutcheon."

Col. M. C. Weld has just been to see Mary Anne, of St. Lambert, and winds up an excellent account of her appearance with these words: "Escutcheon, selvage of medium breadth."

Last year, in company with several other breeders, I made a visit to Darlington, and carefully examined the great cows there. My notes were made on the spot and submitted to one of my companions as we returned to New York in the train for his corrections. I believe they are fairly accurate, and make these extracts:

"Eurotas—Escutcheon good on thighs, with very pecculiar downward running streak, like an immense oval, except that it is connected at the top with the hair of body. This is plainer on the right side than on the left. Escutcheon does not 'go out like a spread eagle on thighs,' as has been said, but is only a good thigh escutcheon by no means phenomenal."

"Bomba—Escutcheon a good curve line, no tufts, curls nor ovals."

"Neither of these escutcheons was at all unusually good, nor was Jersey Queen of Barnet's any better."

About a year ago I had a visit from a friend who was a firm believer in the escutcheon, and after discussing it for awhile I proposed that we go out and examine a few tested cows. Our examination was made in the following manner: One carried Guenon's book, the other Hazard's. Each looked at a cow separately, and put down what he considered her escutcheon to be, without knowing how the other rated it. We then compared notes, and found but one or two discrepancies, which we reconciled. We examined some twenty cows, but I mention only the two which had given over 20 pounds, viz., Croton Maid, then here to be bred, and Duchess of Bloomfield. Of these the first had a bicorn escutcheon of the second class, and the second a nondescript escutcheon, more like a bicorn of the third class than anything else, but not agreeing with any of Guenon's classes.

Here are six cows, of which four would fairly be ranked as phenomenal, and the other two strictly first-class, yet not a first-class escutcheon among them. If I be told that the examiners were incompetent judges, I reply that a system which a man of barely ordinary intelligence cannot master in seven years—for I was seven years trying to learn it—is not likely to prove valuable to the average farmer, and needs revision and simplifying.

Other marks relied on are: yellow hide and ear; yellow horn; oily yellow dandruff at end of tail; large milk veins.

I examined Eurotas at the end of April. It must be remembered that her year's test is one of the richest ever made. It has been stated that her butter was of inferior quality, but Mr. Carpenter assured me that this was an error, and it was fully up to the average of the herd. It was not so yellow as Jersey Belle's, which was peculiarly golden, but it was good in color and texture.

Now, in April, 1882, Eurotas had a palish hide, a pale udder, a very pale ear, and the dandruff in her tail was dry and dark, not golden or waxy.

Bomba had a chalky horn, heavier than that of Eurotas, (though the latter had lost both shells), black tipped, a pale hide, which seemed a little thicker than Eurotas', but equally mellow, a pale udder and a pale ear.

Jersey Queen of Barnet had rather better colored hide and ear, but her udder was of a chalky white.

Next day I saw Coomassie and her grand family, including Ona. Their hides and udders were also pale, and while the Island scale of points allows one for length of tail, which is supposed in some mysterious way to be connected with milking capacity, a short tail is characteristic of the Coomassie family.

The color of hide, ear and udder is so largely influenced by the season of the year, the food and other considerations, (I have heard that a sea-voyage always made the hide white), that it will not do to attribute too much importance to it; while a golden-yellow skin is undoubtedly very attractive, and, I believe, usually indicates yellow butter. It has not, with me, turned out to be always a sign of rich milk, and in one case a cow of very yellow skin gave me paler butter than the average of the herd.

As to milk veins, young cows are apt to have small ones, and old cows large ones. I have never got beyond this: a good cow is pretty certain to have good milk veins when she is matured.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A few Vermont dairies have introduced a new method of treating milk which is claimed to give very superior results, The milk is put into several horizontal cylinders of iron, around which steam is turned until the milk is raised to a temperature of 105 degrees. The steam is then turned off, and cold water is introduced, which brings the milk down to a temperature of 40 degrees, which requires about four hours' time, at which point the milk will have decreased in volume eight and a half gallons to every thousand pounds of milk. At the same time the cooling process is begun, air pumps, connected with the milk cylinders, are set in motion, exhausting the air until the gauge shows a pressure of thirteen pounds, when the operation ceases, and the milk rests in the vacum the remaining part of the twenty-four hours. The benefit claimed to be derived from the vacum is the freeing of the milk from offensive odors and destructive germs, and the securing of a more rapid and perfect separation of the cream by the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere. At the end of twenty-four hours the milk is drawn away from the cream into a vat for making cheese, and is treated as in the ordinary "acid process." Meantime the cream is churned sweet, and the buttermilk added to the skimmed milk for the cheese. The cream is churned at 58 degrees, salted an ounce to the pound, stands 24 hours, and is then re-worked and packed. The butter is colored, the buttermaker remarking that "the cream being raised in the dark made coloring necessary." By this method they secure from the same 100 pounds of milk four and one-half pounds of butter, and nine and one-half pounds of cheese.

The man who secures a thousand acres of alfalfa land in Los Angeles county, and who starts in on the proposition of raising graded cattle for beef, is bound to make a fortune. The profits of orange groves and vineyards have been so extravagant that one scarcely ventures the assertion that the man who devotes himself to the raising of graded cattle will exceed the profits of both; but, at the same time, we believe it. While the world may possibly become prohibitionist, it will never become vegetarian. Los Angeles county ought to become the mart where graded cattle and mutton for the shambles shall be a leading industry in the near future. That it is not so now is owing to the stupidity of people who are neglecting their opportunities.—*L. A. Herald.*

Speaking of the advantage of having good pasturage for hogs, a writer says: The longer hogs can be kept on green food the better condition they will be in to fatten and the less corn it will take to fatten them. I would recommend, therefore, on every farm, where hogs are the leading interest, that a field of rye be sown for early spring pasture. More than a month can be gained in this way, for the rye comes on very early, while clover is slow to start, and should not be turned on until in blossom. I have known hogs that were coughing and making no gain at all from the corn fed them, to become thrifty, and all signs of disease disappear in a few days when turned on rye pasture.

Of the use of oat meal for cows, says a dairy writer, mention is not often made in this country, but when spoken of it is always with praise. That it is better than corn meal there can be no doubt; it is richer in both albuminoids and fat, and the usefulness of these two nutriments, and especially the former, for making milk is shown, not only by the results of numerous careful experiments, but by the acknowledged usefulness of oil-cake meal. Were this meal used freely there would be less use for oatmeal, but under some circumstances it might be advantageously substituted for the bran in the favorite mixture for cows of Indian meal and bran.

In a well ordered dairy, says an exchange, where milk or butter is produced the year round, matters are so arranged that there is a constant succession of fresh cows, and thus the quality of the product is kept even without any difficulty. Other special arrangements in regard to feed and care must be made, or the quality of the milk will deteriorate as the cows approach the drying-up period. Very often the only provision made is to make this time coincident with the coming in of fresh grass, which provides the best coloring and flavoring matters. In such cases the cows are dried off in July and come in in September.

An exchange suggests that molasses may be fed to cattle for fattening purposes with advantage. If, however, it is fed to animals intended for breeding purposes, the effects are said to be the production of sterility just in proportion to the quantities fed. Stockmen over-anxious for the appearance of their cattle in the show-ring will do well to weigh this.

To cure scours in calves it is recommended to give two or three ounces of castor oil with flour gruel, or two ounces of salts at a dose, followed with small draughts of oak bark tea.

An advocate of ensilage claims that the area that formerly supported but two cows will now, by the use of this commodity, support fifteen.

Of the entire number of cattle in America, it is estimated that seventy-five per cent. are scrubs or natives.

Exemption from Milk Fever.

Dr. Pratt, the well-known Holstein importer and breeder, of Elgin, Ill., when in the office of the *Farmer's Review*, Chicago, a few days since, said that since he commenced to feed ensilage, four years ago, he had not lost a single cow by milk fever, while before that time he thought himself fortunate if he got a herd of forty cows through the winter without the loss of one or more from this cause. His theory is that the feeding of ensilage keeps the bowels open and loose, and prevents the tendency to constipation which attends the feeding of dry food, especially if in large quantity, and of stimulating quality for milk production, and which causes a feverish condition of the system, and develops into milk fever at the period of parturition. During the coming season he will increase his silo capacity from 80 to 160 tons. His silos are simply pits dug in the ground, without masonry or planking. The weighting is a portion of the earth excavated. But the ensilage comes out as sound and fresh as from the most expensively constructed silo. There can be no question that all animals kept on highly-stimulating food, and especially milch cows, need a daily ration of succulent food to keep the bowels open and the system in good condition. This can be supplied by either roots or preserved green fodder. But for the successful growing of roots a cool, moist climate is required, entirely different from the hot, dry Summers which we usually experience in the prairie states of the west. To supply this want ensilaged corn fodder is the cheapest food of the kind that can be grown and prepared, and, since the keeping of it is so simple a matter, as shown by the experience of Dr. Pratt and others who have used the simple earth pits, we look to see a large increase in its use among the dairymen of the west, especially in the older settled portions where land has become high priced.

Time to Cut Grass.

The report of the analytical chemist of the Department of Agriculture, summing up the results of analysis of nearly all the cultivated grasses, says: It is apparent, then, that in most cases the time of bloom or thereabouts is the fittest for cutting grasses in order to obtain the most nourishment and largest relatively profitable crops, and for the following reasons: The amount of water has diminished, and the shrinkage will therefore be less. The weight of the crop will be largest in proportion to the nutritive value of its constituents. The amount of nitrogen not present as albuminoids will be at its lowest point; fiber will not be so extensive as to prevent digestion, and the nutritive ratio will be more advantageous. If cut earlier the shrinkage is larger, although the fibre is less and albumen is a little larger. The palatability may be increased, but the total nutriments to the acre will not be so large, and the nutritive ratio will be more abnormal. The disadvantages of late cutting are evident in the increase of fibre, destroying the digestibility of the nutriments and the falling off of the albumen by conversion into amides. This is not made up by the larger crop cut.

When a green crop is ploughed down, says an advocate of green manuring, on account of its watery nature and the amount of unstable nitrogen it contains, it decays rapidly. The benefits are given to the immediate ensuing crops so that a quick return is made for the period of rest. The decaying roots, leaves and stems leave the ground more porous than before. The air circulates through these pores, and by its action the soil becomes loose and mellow. In this state it is well fitted for the plough and harrow. By the chemical action of fermentation the soil is made several degrees warmer than that in which there is no fermentation going on. This heat will have its effect upon the ensuing crop. It will render productive many a cold, clayey piece of land that would otherwise be barren or unproductive.

An exchange notes that Canadian cheese factories refuse to receive the milk of cows which are allowed to feed on slough grass or drink stagnant water, claiming such milk will always prevent the manufacture of good cheese.

Those who have tested oat middlings pronounce them among the best of feeds for promoting the yield of milk.

English pork producers claim to make their sweetest pork by feeding potatoes and barley meal.

Do not allow your cows to drink water which you consider unfit for your own use.

POULTRY.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* recommends the following method of getting double work out of sitting hens where sitters are too few in number: "Set two or more at the same time, and when the chicks come out give two families to one hen, and set the other over again. To do this successfully, the chicks must be taken from the nest as soon as dry and given to the hen that is to raise them; for if a hen once leaves the nest with her chicks, no amount of moral suasion will induce her to go back. Before giving the hen fresh eggs, the nest should be renovated and the hen dusted with sulphur or something to prevent lice." It would seem probable that extra care and food, especially that of a heat-producing and strengthening nature, would be essential to prevent bad results from such overwork.

The *American Agriculturist* very sensibly urges the adoption of the plan of selling eggs by weight, since there is a difference of from 20 to 30 per cent. in the weight of eggs of different sizes. It is argued that selling by weight will work beneficially for all parties, especially for the producer. It operates as a premium upon the cultivation of the most productive varieties of fruits, vegetables, and farm stock. The farmer who is painstaking with his poultry and gets the largest weight of eggs has a fair reward for his skill and industry. The present custom is a premium to small size and good layers.

Weakness in legs of chickens often comes from feeding Indian meal only, which forms an undue proportion of fat to muscle and bones, If after the chickens are a few days old, says a poultry grower, Indian meal, mixed half and half with wheat bran, or three-fourths oat meal is fed, it would be much better for strengthening the bones and muscles. Mix them up with skim milk, if to be had. If not, be sure that the water is pure and scalding hot. Some feed pure oat or barley meal, but it is doubtful whether these are better than the above mixture, if as good.

Nothing will prove more fatal to young chicks than cold, damp coops. If kept warm and dry there is but little danger from disease.

FISH.

Offutt's Meadows.

The sun shone hot on the river as the Thompson swung out of her dock for Kalama, with nearly 200 passengers on board, of whom more than two-thirds were new arrivals by immigrant trains from the east. As some are ticketed through to Tacoma, they usually go and view the terminal city, whether they can find work there on their arrival or not. The boat was crowded, and among her passengers were thirty or forty clerks and bookkeepers, who took advantage of the early closing movement to get out of town for a Sunday in the woods. Arriving at Kalama at 5:20, we got aboard the train at 6 and were soon flying up the Cowlitz valley with the setting sun lighting up the foaming torrent and gilding the tops of the tall firs. And how these firs are disappearing before the woodman's ax, to be sure. Five years ago there were a few little dairy farms and logging camps along that stream, and as soon as you got back from the bank a half mile you were in a dense forest. But now the demand for logs has led to roadways cut away up into the hills, through which the Toutle and Coweman go dashing along as they bear the snows of St. Helen's crest to the bosom of the gray old sea.

Twilight shadows deepened over the valley as we crossed the bridge at Olequa, once known as "Pumphrey's Landing" in the days of dead-ax wagons and Indian canoes. We rattled by Winlock and Napavine, down through the valley of the Newaukum, past Chehalis and Skookum Chuck, and at nine o'clock the panting engine halted at Tenino station, where our party with rods and baskets alighted from the train. The day had been sultry in the extreme, but a cool breeze was blowing from the Sound, which caused recollections of the salt air from the Olympia tide flats. Huston, the boniface of that locality, was to be our guide to the fishing grounds, and we placed ourselves under his convoy for the night. He said it was a trifle early to go to bed, so we would go over to the lyceum which is held every other Saturday night in the school house. Accordingly we dropped in and heard a variety of dialogues, songs and recitations. There was a vocal trio announced, it being the old negro ditty of the "Camptown Races," in which all three gentlemen expressed their willingness to bet their money on the bob tailed nag, regardless of whose money might be wagered on the bay. Nobody told us the touching story of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," and a similar oblivion seemed to surround "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck." As we could not hear anything old and familiar, our party toddled back to the hotel, where we were soon under the blankets and bound for the land of Nod.

Half-past five o'clock of a cloudless morning, with evidences of a hot day ahead, saw us four seated in a little thoroughbrace wagon, whirling out of town for the fishing grounds. The idea had been to go up the river toward John Ruth's or Tom Linkleiter's, but Huston had heard, just before we all went to bed, that Julius Thielsen and a party of friends from Portland were camped in that neighborhood, and we were liable to come into collision with them. Hence, after a brief consultation over the matter, it was decided to try Offutt's Meadow, six miles distant. The drive occupied a trifle over an hour, and as we rattled down the old familiar lane toward the Des Chutes, memories came back from an old party of which I am the sole survivor. Dan Bigelow, George Coggan and Jim Pray were the other three, and on this same ground we were camped thirteen years ago. I began to realize the deep wisdom of the Sioux brave whom somebody met in Washington and asked him if he was not lost. His reply was: "No: wigwam lost—Ingin here."

The deep braying of a dozen monstrous deerhounds woke the stillness of the early morn as the wagon rattled past the bachelors' cabin, where they had spent over a quarter of a century in their peaceful life. The brothers Offutt are frontiersmen for nearly seventy years. Born in the nest of mountains, where a corner-post marks the intersection of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, they have lived a border life for the greater part of this century. Moving westward with the great army of civilization, their tent has been pitched beneath the star of empire for fifty long years. Men who came into Washington Territory long after they did, have got rich and gone elsewhere to wreck the results of their ambitious schemes; while these two plain, old gentlemen have lived on in tranquility, contented to be known merely as honest men and good neighbors. For them the great world of politics had little or no allurement; for them no fortunes made in bonanza stocks or wrecked in blind pools, bore the slightest interest; for them empires might topple and thrones crumble into dust, all in vain. They have lived in a house hewn from the forest logs by their own hands, have produced their own milk, meat and vegetables, cooked their own meals and sold a few horses and cows to pay off their monthly debts. Other men have found wealth while they have found peace; and when the King of Terrors comes, as come he must to one and all of us, he will find these two brave old men not only willing and ready to go, but far more fit to look their Creator in the face than half the sages and heroes who have filled the pages of history during the same period of their quiet and modest lives.

The stream was high and swollen with the melting snows from Rainier's hoary crest, but I dashed into the rapids with bamboo in hand and a leader covered with hawthorne, brown hackle and jingle cock flies. At the end of an hour I had killed but five fish and concluded they needed a more attractive lure. So I put on a professor, grizzly king, and yellow drake and set them for a while with better success. But the fish were fat and lazy for the banks were covered with caddie worms of all sizes, and that told the story. The trout will never come to a fly when the stream is as full as at present of animal food. At noon I dropped into camp to find that Mr. Worth and Mr. Rickey were both far ahead of me in count, and as for Huston, he came near catching as many as all the other three. The lunch basket was opened and the Milwaukee beer brought out from the creek, where it had been cooling for hours. Cold fowl, hard-boiled eggs and ham sandwiches were dashed down with the sparkling malt, and then out came the pipes for a quiet smoke. As the weather had become intensely hot, we spread down the buggy robes under a vast spruce and snored until 4 P. M., when we got up and took another whack at the fishing. At 7 P. M. we had driven across the prairie again and reached Tenino with 223 fish, Mr. Huston heading the list with ninety-eight, while I was at the foot of the docket with forty-four. At nine o'clock along came the train and we started back for Portland, where we arrived at 8:10 next morning.

The running of the trains and boats on Saturdays so as to leave here at or about noon on that day, gives the clerks and operatives of this city a chance to spend Sunday in the country, and they should not omit to take advantage of it while the fine weather lasts. By the Oregon and California road there are the Molalla and the Pudding river from Dutchtown; and the South Santiam from Turner's, all of which will be better in June than they are to-day. By the Kalama boat you can reach any point between here and Puget Sound, the Des Chutes and Tenalquot being particularly good just now. And by the eastward bound train for The Dalles, you can fish in any creek between here and the Gate City. Just now I recommend the White Salmon, in Washington Territory, and Phelps creek, near Hood river, as affording more than ordinary good fishing. Go and enjoy them as I have done.—*Tom Merry.*

Alluding to the large number of heavy salmon caught in British streams this season, the Manchester (Eng.) *Sporting Chronicle* says: "This year's spring fishing will be remembered for the unusual number of heavy salmon which have been landed, and, strange to say, the biggest fish have been taken from English rivers. The Tweed can boast of forty-three pounds; the Tay of forty-one pounds, and several salmon of about forty pounds have been captured on Irish rivers, but the other day a fish of fifty-one pounds was landed from the Ouse, near York, and another of forty-eight pounds was taken from the Wye at Redbrook, near Monmouth. The Hants Avon has yielded a salmon of forty-one pounds, and its neighbor the Stour, one of twenty-five pounds." Whatever other foolish things they may have or do in England they don't cultivate incompetent Commissioners, thieving Chinese, alien pirates and ferocious sea-lions to destroy their stock, consequently they have large salmon there, and plenty of them. Cannot we learn a lesson in this respect?

They have lately been catching salmon with hook and line on the Columbia river. They use salmon roe bait on "spoons." A gentleman took a thirty-five pound fish the other day with a "spoon" hook. Why not, pray?

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
P. O. Box 223. Santa Clara, Cal.

STALLIONS
—AT—
RANCHO DEL PASO.
For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

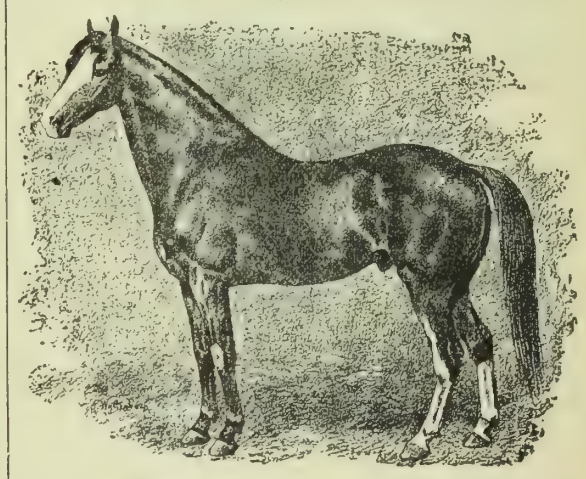
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Saganore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER.

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15¼ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.
Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.
Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1 **Agent.**

CRICKET.

The Occidents Victorious.

The opening match between the old-time foemen, the Occidents and Merions, took place at the Olympic Grounds last Saturday afternoon. The game did not start at the announced time owing to the tardy appearance of a few of the Merions. The Occident captain winning the toss courteously, sent the Merions to bat, and they were all rapidly dismissed for twenty-eight runs. Burnett exhibited patience and good cricket for his thirteen runs; Banner played better than usual. Waterman bowled with great effect. The Occidents compiled fifty-nine runs before the fall of the last wicket. Sanderson, Bristowe and Wilkins played well for nine, ten, and ten respectively, while Purdy played a splendid not-out innings for eighteen including two drives over the fence. Banner bowled in his usual effective style, but he was not very well backed up from the other end. After an unusual delay the Occidents once again took the field, Hood and Hill batting, but the former was very soon caught out. Creswell, the next man, was bowled by Purdy with the score at one. Burnett with the score at nine saw Hill neatly stumped. Benjamin next made his appearance, and with Burnett hit the now very moderate bowling all over the field, until the time for drawing the stumps had arrived, the board showing three wickets down for fifty-nine runs. As the game was a one day's match, the Occident won on the first innings by thirty-one runs. Wilkins kept the wickets in excellent style, and is a great acquisition for the Occident Cricket Club. De Golia fielded in good form. The score follows:

OCCIDENTS.

J. Sanderson, b. Banner	9	McDougall, b. Banner	0
W. Carr, b Banner	0	Wilkins, b. Creswell	10
A. Waterman, b. Barney Benjamin	4	Knocker, b. Banner	0
J. Knox, run out	1	Capt. Duckworth, c. Hill, b. Banner	1
J. S. Purdy, not out	18	Al. Havens, b. Banner	0
H. O. Bristowe, run out	10	Byes 5; Wides 1	6
Total	59		

MERIONS.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
L. Burnett, c. Wilkins, b. Waterman	13	not out	19
C. Goewey, b. Waterman	0		
Barney Benjamin, b. Waterman	1		
Creswell, b. Purdy	0	b. Purdy	0
G. Theobald, b. Waterman	2		
Ben. Benjamin, B. Waterman	0	not out	29
C. Banner, run out	4		
Hood, not out	2	c. Carr, b. Purdy	0
De Golia, b. Sanderson	0		
Wharton, l. b W. Sanderson	0		
Hill, did not bat	0	St. Wilkins, b. Purdy	4
Byes 4; Leg Byes 1; Wides 1;	6	Byes 6; Wides 1	7
Total	28		59

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Occidents.—1st innings, 0, 15, 15, 18, 41, 41, 55, 56, 59—59.
Merions.—1st innings, 1, 4, 5, 12, 14, 25, 25, 25, 28 28. 2d innings, 0, 1 9.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Occidents—1st innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
C. Banner	57	21	6
Barney Benjamin	30	22	1
Creswell	10	3	1
Ben. Benjamin	15	8	0

Merions.—1st innings.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	2d innings.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Waterman	70	7	5	Purdy	45	14	3
Sanderson	22	6	2	Carr	15	8	0
Purdy	35	5	1	Waterman	56	21	0
Carr	10	4	0	Wilkins	10	8	0
				Duckworth	5	2	0

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

The team of cricketers, who represent Philadelphia in the approaching English campaign, sailed May 17th, on the City of Rome. The many friends and cricketers present when the vessel sailed, wished the team God-speed and success. Below will be found a resume of each player:

Brewster, Francis E., Young America C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. A good all-round player, with splendid hitting power; batting average for 1883, 16:12. Bowls slow round arm with great accuracy and judgment. A reliable fielder.

Brockie, William, Jr., Germantown C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. One of the most promising young players in America. Bats in beautiful form, exhibiting patience combined with a free style and clean hitting. A quick and reliable fielder. Does not bowl.

Brown, Hazen, Young America C. C. A judicious and patient batsmen. A fine wicket keeper, taking slows very well. Will fill that position abroad. Does not bowl.

Clark, E. W., Jr., Young America C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. A plucky batsman with a splendid defence; a hard driver and leg hitter. Bowls right-handed; a little faster than medium, with considerable curl from the leg. A good fielder.

Fox, J. M., Merion C. C., and Haverford College. Left-handed batsman, with a good defence; hits hard everywhere. Bowls medium pace, round hand, very straight with variation of pitch and pace, and considerable break. A splendid fielder, playing point irreproachably.

Law, Sutherland, Merion C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. A capital bat, particularly against fast bowling, with safe defence and good hitting abilities. Probably the fastest bowler in Philadelphia at the present time, and when the wicket suits is very dangerous. A hard-working, reliable and untiring fielder anywhere.

Lowry, William C., Merion C. C., and Haverford College. The sensational slow bowler of America. Bowls left-hand, slow round arm, with great spin; his hang and work away from the leg make him at times very difficult to play. Won the bowling Cup in Philadelphia, in 1880, and also last year. A weak bat, but brilliant fielder.

Morgan, William C., Jr., Germantown C. C. Plays the steady game to perfection. A most reliable man anywhere in the field; does very well at the wicket. The youngest member of the team.

MacNutt, Howard, Young America C. C. A very straight, round-arm bowler, with considerable spin. Won the bowling Cup in Philadelphia in 1882. Bowled with great success in the International match against Canada last year, securing 6 wickets for 15 runs. A moderate bat; hits finely to leg. A splendid fielder anywhere, and one of the longest throwers and fastest runners in Philadelphia.

Newhall, Charles A., Young America C. C. Has been for over twenty years, and is still one of the finest bowlers in America. Won the bowling Cup in 1881. Bowled with great success in all International Cricket matches from the time Willuher's Eleven visited America in 1868 up to the visit of the Australians, in 1882. A good and occasionally brilliant bat; slow in the field, but has a sure pair of hands.

Newhall, Robert S., Young America C. C. The captain of the team. The premier batsman of America, and a most invariable scorer against any kind of bowling. A brilliant hitter all round, his driving, being extremely hard and well-timed. In defense depends almost entirely on his back play, which his keen eye enables him to use to advantage. A good fielder. Does not bowl.

Scott, J. Allison, Belmont C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. A very fine bat, with a sound and correct style, and good judgment; is patient but hits very hard; can punish the best of bowling, and rarely fails to reach the coveted "double figures." Does not bowl, but is lively in the field, and filled the position of wicket keeper for All-Philadelphia last year very acceptably.

Stoevei, David P., Belmont C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. Bats in brilliant style, combining a sound defense with clear, hard hitting. Is without doubt the best leg hitter in Philadelphia. Bowls medium round arm, over-hand delivery, very straight, with considerable break back. A very reliable fielder.

Thayer, John B., Jr., Merion C. C., and University of Pennsylvania. With more practice would be at the head of American batsmen. Has an impregnable defense, a very pretty style, and great punishing powers, which, however, he is too fond of using at the earlier stage of his innings. Bowls medium round-arm with excellent judgment. One of the most brilliant fielders in the country.

BICYCLING.

T. W. Eck and Louise Armaindo have returned to Chicago from their Canadian trip. Eck won the Canadian championship for professionals. He speaks highly of the track of the Toronto Bicycle Club, a four-lap track recently built, and considers it one of the best arranged in America. The champion says that riders this side of the line will need to look out for the Canadian amateurs this year, and believes Ross to be the fastest bicyclist in Canada.

A Mr. Terry, of England, has invented a tricycle which is capable of being converted into a boat. When used on the road the machine is an ordinary rear steerer. The operation of converting it into a boat is very simple, and takes but half an hour. All mounted, the apparatus forms a decked canoe, combining all the conditions necessary for proper buoyancy, even at sea.

The Citizens' club of New York has withdrawn from the League of American Wheelmen, and with the other New York clubs, who are also expected to secede, proposes to form a state league.

C. H. R. Gosset and W. J. Nicholson, of the Temple Bicycle Club, rode 135 miles, over roads, on a Humber tandem tricycle, in 12 hours, on May 7th.

Canary and Wood have signed articles of agreement for a contest to decide the championship at trick and fancy riding.

The League of American Wheelmen numbers over 4,000 members.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

The Gypsy Band have enjoyed another successful and complimentary week, showing very plainly that the hold they have taken on our people is certainly on the increase. We have spoken of these wonderful musicians and their performance in every complimentary way it was proper for us to do, so that musically we have nothing more to add. Their grand performance this week has been that gem of musical writing, the Miserere, from Trovatore, by Verdi, and if it was ever better played we should like to know by whom. Mr. Urban and Miss Lynton have given some excellent singing during the week, especially "The Swallows," a duet. We are pleased to see Madame Gonzales, the accompanist, become so popular, for, at the piano, in that capacity she has no superior in the city. This was shown by her accompanying Madame Antonetta of the Peralta Opera Troupe. To ourselves, the playing of Madame Gonzales was much more acceptable and faultless than the singing of the diva. With Paul Stanley, like others, we have become thoroughly disgusted. When a man essays to sing the very same songs night after night for six weeks in succession, and only two or three at that, he must have more ability and attractions than Paul Stanley possesses. This old, disgusting minstrel repetition of the same thing is unjust to the house, the audiences, and a sad exposure of the mental poverty of the artist. If Paul Stanley, or any other man, cannot do better than repeat himself every night he had better do nothing, for the stage evidently is not his forte.

Derby Day in Italy.

For this first Derby Reale, 31 brood mares were entered on the 31st of December, 1880, while the entries for next year's race were, respectively, 42 and 27; for 1886, 42 and 26, and for the Derby Reale of 1887 53 brood mares were entered last December. Most of the sires are well-known English horses For instance, among the favorites for to-morrow's Derby. Reale are Mr. Charles Plowden's Queen of Scots, daughter of Blair Athol, winner of the Epsom Derby, in 1864, by Priestess, born and bred in Rome. Signor Calderoni's Excelsior is a son of The Gunner, who won the Lincolnshire Handicap in 1875, by Piccina, an Italian mare, and Capt. Fagg's Fucino is a son of Austerlitz, winner of the Liverpool Grand National Steeple-chase in 1877, by Rose. The first however of the four favorites for the race is Andreina daughter of Andred, by Orphelina. She won the Neopolitan Derby, which I may call the Italian Two Thousand Guineas, on the 15th inst., and belongs to Mr. Tom Rook, an English trainer who was for a long time in Victor Emanuel's racing stables when he used to run horses. "Captain Fagg," I may mention, is a racing name for a partnership between Don Alphonso Doria and three of Prince Borghese's sons, Felice, Guilio and Giovanni, "Fagg" being a compound of the initials of their four Christian names.

To insure the success of the Derby Reale, King Humbert has undertaken to give an annual prize of 24,000f. to the winner, the amount of the entrance moneys going, two-thirds to the winner and one-third to the second, the third saving his stake. The King has also given a prize of 6,600f. for the steeplechase, to be run for by Italian horses, and his example has been well followed, for 33,000f. have been subscribed toward the prizes for the other races to be run during the two days—two-morrow and Saturday—as follows: Twenty-two thousand francs for the members of the Roman Racing Club, 3,000 by the members of the Italian Jockey Club, 3,000 by the Goverment, and 5,000 by the Municipality of Rome.

The Medicine Chest for the Farm.

In the paper "On the Domestic Veterinary Treatment of the Animals of the Farm," in the *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society, England, Prof. Brown gives the following list of remedies for the domestic veterinary treatment of farm stock, arranged in alphabetical order, with the doses for different animals:

Aconite.—Tincture (Fleming's); action sedative; allays fever; and externally relieves irritation. Doses: Horse and ox, 10 to 30 drops; sheep, 5 drops; add water in proportion of a tablespoonful to each drop of tincture. For a lotion use one tablespoonful of the tincture to a pint of water.

Alcohol, in the form of whisky, or brandy, or strong ale, is useful for cases in which the system requires to be temporarily roused from a state of depression. Doses: Horse or ox, whisky or brandy, 4 to 8 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls. Strong ale, horse and ox, 1 pint; sheep, ½ pint; repeat two or three times a day.

Aloes.—A purgative for horse or ox. The ordinary alœtic mass and a solution should be kept at hand; both preparations must be obtained from a druggist. Doses: Horses, 4 to 6 drachms of the alœtic mass as an ordinary purgative. Ox, half a pint of the solution, usually given in combination with linseed oil, in cases of continued constipation.

Ammonia Liniment.—Made by adding a strong solution of ammonia and oil of turpentine, an eighth part, to soap liniment. A pint-bottle, carefully stoppered, should be kept at hand. The liniment is useful as an application for sore throat, and for all cases in which an external stimulant is necessary. Must be applied with the hand, and well rubbed into the skin.

Areca Nut.—A useful worm medicine. The nuts should be kept in a stoppered bottle in a dry place. When required for use, the quantity should be grated by means of a nutmeg-grater. Doses: Horse or ox, half an ounce to an ounce of the grated nut, mixed with the food, corn or bran. Sheep, 2 drachms, dog, half to one drachm.

Calves' Cordial.—A form of chalk mixture for calves and sheep. To be prepared by a chemist, as follows: Prepared chalk, 2 ounces; powdered catechu, 1 ounce; ginger, ½ ounce; opium, 1 drachm; peppermint water, 1 pint. Dose: Calves, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls; sheep, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

Carbolic Acid.—A powerful caustic and antiseptic, ordinarily used in combination with 50 to 100 parts of water, as an antiseptic lotion to unhealthy wounds, and for disinfection purposes.

Carbolized Cotton and Gauze.—To be obtained of the druggist. Valuable antiseptic applications to wounds.

Castor oil, also Linseed oil—purgatives. Doses: Horse or ox, 1 to 2 pints. sheep, 4 tablespoonfuls.

Colic Mixture.—Equal parts of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre, and an eighth part of chloric ether. A half-pint bottle to be kept at hand. Dose: Horse or ox, 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls in three parts of a pint of water.

Electuary.—A soft mass, compounded with honey or treacle; must be prepared by a druggist as follows: Camphor two ounces; powdered myrrh, licorice root and nitre, of each, eight ounces; extract of belladonna, two ounces; treacle enough to make a soft paste. Dose: Horse or ox, a portion of the size of half a walnut to be put at the back of the mouth two or three times a day with a piece of stick. Useful in colds, sore throat, and influenza.

Ginger.—Stimulant; forms an essential part of all cordial powders for exciting appetite; may be given with strong ale in cases of prostration from over-work or disease. Dose: Horse or ox, one to two teaspoonful of the powder in a pint of ale; sheep, one-fourth of the quantity.

Mercurial Ointment (blue), to be purchased ready for use, valuable to promote the growth of hair, and in some forms of skin disease; only small quantities may be applied.

Mercurial Ointment, (red), binioide of mercury. A good form for blisters in cases of splint or after sprain of tendons.

Nitre (nitrate of potash), diuretic and fever medicine. Dose: Horse or ox, two tablespoonfuls daily in the drinking water, or half the quantity in the food. Sheep, one teaspoonful in the food.

Salts, (Epsom or Glauber), common purgatives for cattle and sheep. Dose: Ox, 12 to 16 ounces, dissolved in a wine bottle of hot water. A tablespoonful of ginger may be added. Sheep 4 to 6 ounces.

Salicylic Acid.—A valuable antiseptic, effective in the treatment of foot-and-mouth disease. Dose: Four tablespoons of the acid are to be put in an earthen vessel and dissolved in a quart of boiling water; hot water is then to be added to make a gallon. This solution is to be used to syringe the feet and lave the mouth and nostrils, and also to wash the udder, and finally to sprinkle over the litter; half a pint of the solution may be added to the gallon of drinking water every day. The dry acid, (powder), may be sprinkled on the feet after they have been syringed with the solution.

Santonine, used to expel worms, one of the most effective agents for this purpose. Dose: Horse, 15 grains, with 3 drachms of aloes, to be given in the morning before feeding, and repeated after two days.

Sulphur, (Flower of Sulphur), a very valuable alterative. Dose: Horse or ox, a tablespoonful, with a teaspoonful of nitre, may be given in the food once a day; sheep, one quarter of the quantity. Sulphur mixed with any common oil forms an excellent dressing for mange or surfeit in animals.

Turpentine, Oil of—Stimulant to the skin. Internally used to expel worms, useful in "husk in calves." Dose: A tablespoonful daily in half a pint of a mixture of milk and eggs. Lambs, one-quarter of the quantity.

Vaseline.—Emollient to the skin, effective in irritation of the surface, chapped heels, mud fever, especially if mixed with an eighth part of trisnitrate of bismuth or carbonate of lead, (white lead), or oxide of zinc.

Zinc, Chloride of—Mixed with 50 to 100 parts of water, may be used for the purpose for which carbolic acid is employed.

The training cart or modified road vehicle is now one of the regular features of training stables, and they are growing in favor wherever used. One of the best of these convenient arrangements is the single spring cart made by J. A. Bilz of Pleasanton. They are put up in weight varying from 85 to 100 pounds, and at prices from $75 to $85. They may be had of the builder, or of Frank Bros. of this city, his agents. Messrs. Hatman & Mornington, of San Jose, also carry Mr. Bilz's goods.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

Bay District Association



ENTRIES. ENTRIES.

Saturday, June 4th, 1884.

2:22 Class. Purse $750, divided $450, $200 and $100. Mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness; 5 or more to enter; 3 or more to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse. Entries close with the Secretary Saturday, June 7th.

T. W. HINCHMAN.
1435 California St.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Situation wanted by an Englishman, thoroughly competent, as superintendent of a stock ranch or breeding establishment. Understand the business. Highest references given. Address,

J. M., this Office.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight,



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.



SOLD AND NOT WEAR OUT by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y

LARGE PUBLIC SALE

.....OF.....

SPANISH MERINO RAMS!

.....ON.....

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, '84,

.....AT.....

COMSTOCK'S STABLES, - - - 524 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION **ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY HEAD OF SPANISH MERINO RAMS,** one and two years old this spring, at the above time and place. These Rams were recently imported from Vermont, and were selected with great care from the **Top of some of the Best Flocks in that State,** and are all recorded in the Vermont Registers. They were started for Australia, but being prevented from going further by laws passed by that Government prohibiting further importation of American sheep, we take this method of closing them out, thus placing **within the reach of Flock Masters on this Coast an Extraordinary Opportunity of obtaining some No. 1 Rams.**

We are confident it will be for the interest of every Sheep Breeder to attend this sale. ☞**Remember, this is to be a Bona Fide Sale, as we intend to Close Out the Lot.**

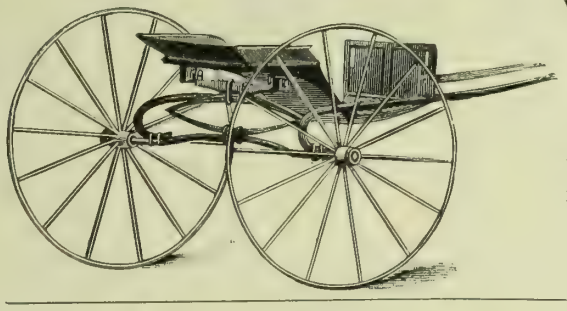
The Sheep can be seen at above place, and all are invited to call and examine them.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M., sharp. ☞For Catalogue or paticulars, address

GEORGE HAMMOND, Grand Hotel,
Or MESSRS. KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery Street.
F. D. BARTON & CO.

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

——IMPORTER OF——

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues. Sole Agent for the Coast.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Stud and Pedigree Stock Co.

LIMITED.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The objects of the NEW ZEALAND STUD AND PEDIGREE STOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, are the breeding of pure-bred Cattle, Clydesdale Horses and Sheep, and disposing of same by sale or otherwise in New Zealand, the Australasian Colonies, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

The whole of the pedigree herds, the Clydesdale horses and sheep, are well known, and consist of first-class imported stock, judiciously selected in England by the best judges, without regard to cost, and their progeny, wherever exhibited, have secured the highest prizes.

The celebrated short-horn Bull, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, was awarded First and Champion Prizes at the Intercolonial Exhibition, Sydney, for the best bull of any breed, and for which the whole of the Australasian Colonies competed with both Imported and Colonial Bulls. This bull and many of his progeny are amongst the herd.

The Herefords are deserving of special mention. Six hundred in number, they form the largest herd of pure Herefords in the world. Their progeny have always met with a ready and remunerative sale in the Australasian Colonies.

The Thoroughbred Horses and Clydesdales of this Company are well known throughout the Colonies and Great Britain; their equal does not exist in the Australasian Colonies.

Fastest Time on Record.

Martini-Henry, by Musket—Sylvia, was bred by this Company and sold when a foal to the Hon. J. White for 1,250 guineas. He is now three years old, and has just achieved the wonderful feat of winning the Victorian Derby, one mile and a half (the great southern weight-for-age race), carrying 122 pounds, and beating a field of nine in 2:39, thus lowering the previous record of 2:41½; and also the Melbourne Cup, two miles, carrying 103 pounds to victory in 3:30½, and beating a field of twenty-nine, thus lowering the previous best record of 3:30¾, by Darriwell (5 years), carrying 102 pounds, in 1879.

Musket—The Company have for sale some twenty-five colts (this season's) by this wonderful sire, from imported thoroughbred English mares.

During the present racing season nearly all the important two and three-year-old events in Auckland have been won by his progeny. A draft of his yearlings, which have just been disposed of in Sydney, New South Wales, realized from £150 to 1,250 guineas.

Orders entrusted to the Company will receive prompt and careful attention, the Company guaranteeing to find careful and efficient men to take charge of stock, and to insure shipments against all risks at five (5) per cent.

Any information regarding stock may be obtained on application to

P. H. BOURKE, Secretary,

Auckland, New Zealand.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited.

412 California Street, San Francisco.
HUGH CRAIG, Agent.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:30 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

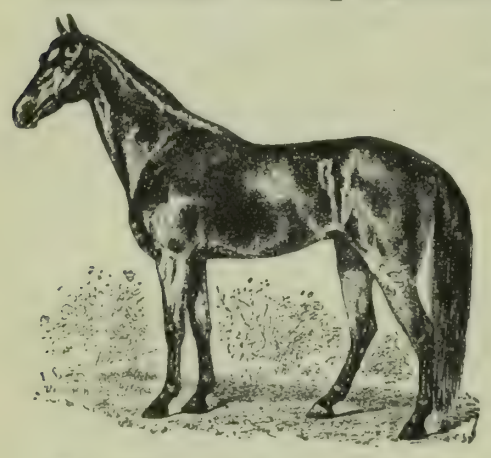
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:30.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

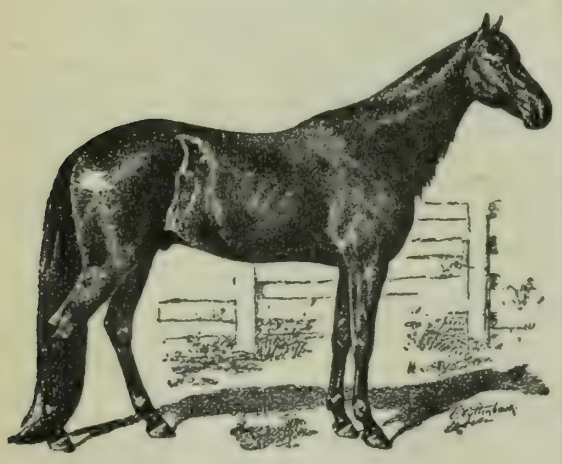
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19; Malice 2:19¾; Manetta 2:19; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25½; Rachel 2:26½; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:11. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17¼; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; H[illegible] Woodruff 2:23; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29¾; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal.

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Phallas, 2:17½; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:22½), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Sayre Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Pennistom, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Nobleit, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28¼; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall, also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

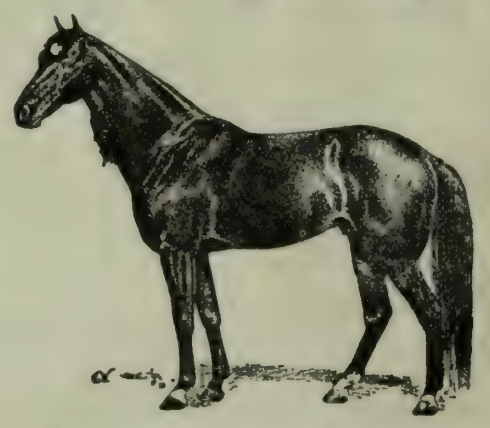
Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26¾, 2:23½, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:33¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (9811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

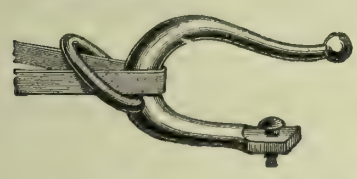
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

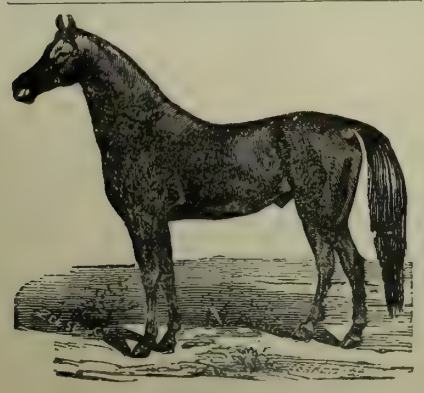


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.

ANYTHING. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J. Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING, VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles, Express and East, Emig'nt	9:10 A M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	7:40 A M
8:00 P M	East Emigrant	11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:10 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	13:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37;—9:07—9:37—10:07.—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satt'd Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) lyl

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**

Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

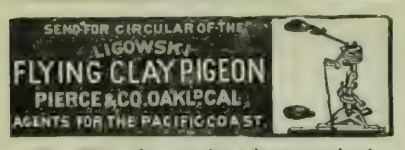


RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 40 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer and Curative Appliance. Worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of users. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,

704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to **E. LEAVESLEY,** Gilroy.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City, John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Head quarters for New York City.

Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum.

Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Wall St.

Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.

Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.

San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.

Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.

Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.

Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.

Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.

Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,

Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue.

DETROIT, MICH.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.

Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.

Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.

By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.

By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct.

Apply to **Wm. Corbitt,**

218 California St.,

San Francisco.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

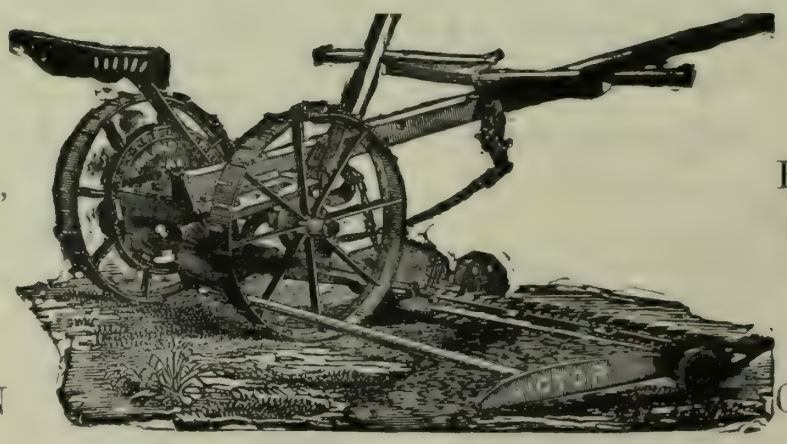
Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

GUN METAL BOXES INSTEAD OF BABBITT, AND STEEL GEARS INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT, AND NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES NECKS

Four Sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

We also manufacture Tacks, Files, Bar Iron and the

California Horse-shoe Nail.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office 329 Market Street,

San Francisco.

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND



Vol. IV. No. 24.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Earl of Glasgow.

The following interesting sketch of one of the greatest and noblest sportsmen that ever lived appeared in the English *Licensed Victualer's Gazette*:

The Earl of Glasgow, who is better known in sporting annals as Lord Kelburne, was born in Renfrewshire on April 10th, 1792. He entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman at the usual tender age when naval officers commence their arduous training, and ultimately rose to the rank of commander. The navy was a rough school in those days; the old sea dogs that gave Brittania the rule of the waves were a very different race to the smart, genteel young gentlemen who now walk the quarterdeck, as the readers of Smollet and even Captain Marryat can very well realise. It was under such commanders as Commodore Hurricane and Lieutenant Hatchaway that Lord Kelburne was initiated into his profession, and the flavor of such associations clung to him through life in his habits or rather overbearing command and his love for strong language.

From the first, however, he had a strong taste for the turf, and whenever he got on shore he never failed to indulge it. During the early years of his career, however, such opportunities were few and far between, for there was always plenty of fighting to keep His Majesty's ships and men fully employed. It was no wonder, then, that when the young bloods did obtain a short respite, and found themselves upon *terra firma*, that they played some wild pranks. There are stories told of my lord and some of his companions sitting at the window of the Black Swan, at York, with magnums of claret before them, at midnight, and handing it out in tumblers to every one who passed by, hurling it after those who refused to drink, smashing all the mirrors in the house, dancing hornpipes on the tables to the music of crashing glasses, until overpowered at last by "potations pottle deep," they sank under the table and were conveyed to bed, one after another, upon the shoulders of some stalwart ostler. At such times he would make the most reckless bets. John Gully, entering The Star, in Stonegate, one night, where he was staying, Lord Kelburne jumped upon the table, and offered 25 to 1, in hundreds, against Brutandorf for the St. Leger. "Or, d— it, let us make it thousands," he cried.

He got the character of a plunger, however, and later on—it was the eve of the Derby of 1843—when Lord George Bentinck offered, at Crockford's, to take 3 to 1 upon Gaper, Kelburne was ready to lay the odds. "Yes, but I want to lay it to money," answered Bentinck. "Then I'll lay you £90,000 to £30,000!" was the quick response.

It was in 1819 he ran his first horse, Chance, in a match at Newcastle. He soon after made additions to his study and became a breeder in thoroughbred stock on an extensive scale, confining his entry for races, however, to the North—York and Doncaster—and a few Scotch courses. One of the first good animals he acquired was Jenny, the winner of the St. Leger Stakes. Actæon was also a horse of considerable celebrity.

His fondness for the turf was doubtless the cause of his quitting the navy before he had attained that high rank to which his birth and qualities most assuredly entitled him. He settled down at his seat, Hawkhead, near Paisley, in Scotland, giving himself up entirely to hunting, racing, and shooting. Hither came such congenial boon companions as Old "Q," Sir John Heron Maxwell, and Sir James Boswell. What nights these choice spirits must have had together! What wine they must have drank—enough to float a man-of-war! What wild pranks they must have carried out! Of course, every thing was decided by a bet, to win which there was nothing too rash, too dare-devil, or extravagant to perpetrate. One night, after the bottle had been passed frequently, a dispute arose between Lord Kelburne and Lord Kennedy—one of the wildest and most reckless whether of life, limb, or purse, of the set—as to which was the better coachman. A match for five hundred was proposed and accepted. It was to be decided then and there, as such hot-blooded and impatient spirits could not wait an hour, an instant. Up sprang my lord, rang the bell, and although it was midnight, ordered two coaches and two teams to be immediately ordered and got ready at a hotel close by. The landlord, probably used to such extraordinary freaks upon the part of his noble patron, lost no time in complying with the request. The vehicles and horses were brought out, and made ready as quickly as hands could accomplish the task. Up mounted the rival coachmen, seized the ribbons and off they started on their trial of skill. The night was dark as Erebus, but they dashed on as if it had been broad daylight; the road was so narrow that two wagons could scarcely start abreast; the coaches swayed, threatening to topple over every minute, and more than once coming into collision, narrowly escaped being upset. Lord Kelburne was winning easily, when he arrived at the top af a hill where two roads met, one leading to the sea, the other to Ardrossan, where the match was to terminate. Never a lucky man, his usual ill-fortune attended him on the present occasion—he took the wrong road. On he went through the blinding darkness, and, not hearing any sound in the rear, chuckled to think he had left his rival so far behind. The noise of his wheels prevented him hearing the dash of the waves towards which he was so rapidly approaching, but presently his seasoned nostrils detected a scent of the briny in the atmosphere; he grew doubtful, pulled up—just in time! He was on the very verge of the sea; a few more paces and horse, coach and driver would have been among the breakers. As it was, he lost his bet, and very nearly his life.

He was just as reckless in his betting. A sporting writer has described him leaning his back against a wall in the rooms and rubbing his neck with his right hand (an habitual trick he had), ready to lay odds almost to the amount of millions when he was once in the vein. If any one upon whose judgment he placed reliance advised him to put a hundred on a horse, he was just as likely to make it a thousand, or even two.

In 1839 he was elected a member of the Jockey Club, and in 1843 he succeeded to the Earldom. In 1845 he had a dozen horses running in his name, but eleven out of these were nameless themselves. For many years afterwards when his colors—white body, crimson sleeves and cap—were seen borne on the back of some roan or skewbald to the starting posts, or hopelessly toiling thence in the rear and behind the ruck, people simply said, "Oh, something of Lord Glasgow's!" for it was taken as a matter of course that his colts and fillies should be nameless, and from unnamed sires and dams. He hated naming his horses. He used to say that a horse did not deserve a name until he had merited one by winning a race, and it was the infrequency of such an event happening to his stud that left it in that indistinctive condition. His friends endeavored to cure him of his crochet, but in vain, though once, in 1844, he gave way so far as to christen three of his horses by such extraordinary appellations as, "He-had-a-name," "Give-him-a-name," "He-isn't-worth-a-name."

As a breeder he supported his favorite pastime with a lavish expenditure, priding himself upon laying out £60,000 a year on the turf. Yet he never won any of the three great events. His most notable victory was at York, when Actæon came in a head in advance of Memnon, ridden by Chifney. His General Peel won the two thousand guineas in 1864 and came in second to Blair Athol at the Derby and St. Leger. His nerve in sustaining defeat was marvellous; never but once was his spirit shaken, and that was at the Houghton meeting, in 1857, when he had lost £3,500 in one week over different engagements and declined further overtures. The next morning, however, he won four matches in succession. This sudden change of fortune set him up in the stirrups once more, and he went at the old game as eagerly and recklessly as ever.

He always gave his jockeys strict injunctions how to ride his races, and, with the instinct of his old profession still strong in him, always expected the most implicit obedience to be paid to his orders. This was not at all times easy. When Achievement started for the One Thousand Guineas, it was long odds on her winning if no accident happend to her in the race. Lord Glasgow swelled the field with one of his roan fillies unnamed and unknown to fame. His orders to his jockey were to make the running and cut down the field. The wretched filly carrying the Glasgow colors was last, being outpaced from the start. After passing the post he was joined by Lord Glasgow on his cob, who, with a volley of oaths, saluted him with "Did I not tell you to make the running?" Achievement could probably have given the filly two stones and a handsome beating. He was perpetually changing trainers and jockeys, and his fickleness became so notorious that at last few would engage with him without a three years' guarantee. According to his account they all ruined his horses. But when he was pleased no man was more liberal.

But he was eccentric in all his ways. Until a little before his death he never wore an overcoat in the wettest or coldest weather. "The Druid" has sketched an admirable pen-and-ink portrait of him standing at the side of the cords with low shoes a world too wide for him, white trousers in which T. P. Cooke might have danced a hornpipe, and a blue coat and brass buttons. See him when you might there was the same nervous irritation which ruined all natural rest, and which banished all sleep not produced by chloroform or laudanum. He liked having his racing blood to himself, and put the fees of his sires at almost a prohibitive figure. He would sooner shoot than sell. He had been known to go down to Middleham out of the season, summon four or five resident jockeys one night to ride a score or more trials for him the next morning, and finish up by shooting half-a-dozen of the worst twoos and threes. Stern as he was of mood when crossed, his heart was warm and his hand was open. It is said that he once fed half Paisley in a time of distress, and not a man dared give him a word of thanks without being assaulted. When the hat went round for some turfite who had fallen upon evil days, he never put in less than a ten or twenty pound-note. Forty years after their connection had ceased he has been known to send a jockey a fifty pound-note for "auld lang syne," if he had won a great event.

He was as keen a huntsman as he was a turfite, and Nimrod tells us that his zeal and love for everything belonging to fox-hunting knew no bounds. He was as regular in his kennel hours as an old maid at her tea table, and as fond of his hounds as they were of him. "In the paddock," says this writer, "I witnessed a sight such as I wish could oftener be witnessed than it is. I saw a lot of old hunters turned out for the rest of their lives, and enjoying themselves at their ease—one of them a fine grey gelding, which his lordship told me he had ridden fourteen seasons, 'never having turned him out in the summer,' he said, 'after reading Nimrod's letters on the condition of hunters.'"

This fine old sportsman died on the 11th of March, 1869, at Hawkhead, his favorite residence, in Renfrewshire, and it may truthfully be said that it will be long ere we shall look upon his like again.

"G" Company's Trip.

On May 29th G Company, Second Regiment, N. G. C., Capt. W. C. Sharpstein commanding, left the city for a trip to the Yosemite Valley. The company took boat to Stockton, and from that city proceeded to the valley by wagon road, having its own transportation train, sutlers wagon, cooks, etc. Reaching Stockton on the morning of Decoration Day, Capt. U. G. Lehe of the Stockton Guard met the San Franciscans at the wharf, and escorted them to the Yosemite Hotel, where an appetizing breakfast had been prepared. After resting and introductions to the many polite Stocktonians who appeared, the company was invited to take part in the Decoration Day parade, and consented. It was given the head of the line, and Capt. Sharpstein made Colonel, commanding for the day. The parade was creditable in size and quality, opinions being equally divided as to which, Company G or the Stockton Guard, presented the most soldierly appearance. After the parade the company was entertained at luncheon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon was escorted to the confines of Stockton by the Stockton Guard in full uniform, and sent upon its way with most friendly wishes and hopes for future similar interchanges of courtesies.

This venture of "G" is a gratifying indication of manly force and determinatien in its members, and particularly in its energetic young captain, whose untiring efforts for weeks have been directed to this end. The company is choice in its *personelle* and we are sure will reflect credit upon San Francisco in all its doings in camp and out of it. Many little obstacles will be met and overcome, and not a few hardships endured, and all will conduce to the strengthening of the young soldiers, both physically and otherwise. We hope to see them return safely and shall give an account of their wanderings.

Sam Gamble went up to Sacramento last Wednesday, to assist in preparing the track of the State Fair Association. The track is being overlaid with clay, and will be brought to condition as soon as possible.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Geo. C., Pleasanton, Cal.

Please answer through your valuable paper the following questions and oblige a number of subscribers, viz: If I bought a colt that was entered in the Embryo trotting stakes, with engagements, and I did not pay the amounts due on him and did not trot him, whom would be held responsible by the Embryo Association, the buyer with engagements, or the seller that sold with engagements? By answering the above you will confer a great favor on a number of subscribers.

Answer.—The original subscriber is held responsible, and should the purchaser fail to pay, the seller can post him as a defaulter until the amount is paid. The colt named is also under ban while the charge is against him. The trotting rules do not cover this point as fully as the racing, and where the former are not specific, the latter has force as "precedents."

TURF AND TRACK.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District Association, San Francisco, June 7th, 11th and 14th.
Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Trotting at the Bay District.

The Summer meeting of the Bay District Association began last Saturday, with a fine track and favorable weather, but the other features were not encouraging to the promoters of Midsummer racing. The disposition of horsemen to stand aloof is due to the fear of making records before the entries close for the fairs. The attendance was not what it should have been, but was fair. The race was for the 2:24 class, and was a one-sided affair. Arab, Cairo, Magdallah and Sister started, with Arab leading in the betting at the rate of $50 to $30 for all the others together. The favorite won so easily that from the first it was evident that he had it all his own way, and though in the third heat he broke and lost at least seventy yards before he regained his trot, he closed the gap before the distance-pole was reached, and from there jogged in at his ease.

The first heat was won in 2:25¾; Sister second, Cairo third, and Magdallah fourth. The half-mile pole, which was reached in 1:11½, Cairo led, but throwing a shoe on the turn he appeared completely demoralized, and could only hobble for the rest of the mile.

In the second heat Arab won with the same ease, Magdallah securing second position, with Cairo third and Sister, unable to show anything like the form her admirers anticipated, fourth. The time of the heat, 2:26¾.

The third heat was varied by the breaking of Arab, and this was occasioned by the inevitable dog getting in the way. In jumping over the obstruction the favorite left his feet and lost so much ground that it seemed out of the question that he could win the heat. He came from the half-mile pole in 1:11, and then finished in a jog, so that it was evident he could have come from that point at least a second, and perhaps two of them, faster. Time of the heat, 2:28¾.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, June 7th. Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Arab bg, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton	(McConn)	1	1	1
Cairo bg, by George M. Patchen, Jr.	(Farrell)	3	3	3
Magdallah ch m, by Primus	(John Williams)	4	2	2
Sister b m, by Admiral	(Goldsmith)	2	4	4

Time—2:25¾, 2:26¾, 2:28¼.

After the purse race there came a match between Barney and Roanoke, the stakes being $200 a side. It was the occasion of a good deal of betting, Barney being the favorite at $20 to $15. Barney won the first heat in 2:42, Roanoke the second in 2:41¾. Still Barney was the favorite, and to give his supporters warrant for the bias he trotted the next in 2:42½. The third heat Roanoke came to the score first in 2:42, but inasmuch as he indulged in several runs during the heat, it was awarded to Barney, which gave him the race.

A New Club.

The Solano County Jockey Club was organized at Vallejo last week, with the avowed purpose of putting life into local racing sports. Edward McGettigan was chosen president, and Geo. Roe secretary. A committee was appointed to frame a code of by-laws, and when they are ready a permanent organization will be effected. This is a move in the right direction. Vallejo has a good track, and horses enough in the immediate vicinity to make good sport and plenty of it. The horsemen of Napa should follow the example, and organize a local association. The Vallejo course is good common ground for both counties, and with the facilities there afforded, there is no reason to go a hundred miles from home to have a few days' racing. It is these actual contests that show up the good ones, and training and racing will develop a strong array of performers in the counties named. The blood is there, opportunity is all that is lacking.

Trotting at Petaluma.

Petaluma, May 31st, 1884. Purse $100 for local roadsters.

John Fritch's b g A. Ward	1	2	1	1
Wm. Bihler's g g W. B.	2	1	2	3
—— McNamara's ch m Mollie Mac	3	3	3	2

Time—2:56¼, 2:56, 2:58, 3:00.

Trotting at Portland.

City View Park, May 1st.—Match for $150 a side:

Pedro, blk. g., by Snowstorm, dam unknown	1	1	1
Johnny Blue, b. g., by Alexander, dam by Belmont	2	2	2

Time—2:42½ -2:40 2:35.

That venerable but energetic Capt. Rynders tells a tale of a trio in trotting affairs that seem to have been worse broken down than any three pedestrians at the fag end of a six days' walking match. It is pretty well known that the Captain met with probably the greatest of his many losses when the young horse Killarney died, and he believes as firmly as he believes in the Democratic party, that he was the fastest trotter that ever lived. "Not," says the Captain, "that I claim that on a prepared track, with everything to favor, he could have beaten Maud S for a mile, but taking tracks as they go he could and would have beat her when it took three heats to win. And just that year when he was ready, did you ever know such blankity blank luck? I had arranged with John Morrissey for $100,000 to back him on joint account, and not a living soul but Morrissey and me knew how fast he was. Then you know just how it turned out. Morissey died and the horse died, and I was paralyzed! Weren't we three pretty looking cusses to make a campaign?"

The chestnut mare Mollie Mac, that trotted third in the roadster race at Petaluma last week, was sold the same day to Si White. She had only been worked two weeks and showed such a promising gait, that Mr. White gave $450 for her and sent her to his ranch at Lakeville. She is a McClellan.

Race-Horses Run in all Shapes.

The more that racing is looked into and thought about, the more does it become apparent that too must stress must not be laid on the make and shape of race-horses. They go in all forms, is an old saying, and it is not necessary to turn far for an illustration of that rule, as our great national race, the Derby, which will engross a world-wide attention for the next three weeks, will boast of competitors of all sizes, and I may say, all shapes. There is the enormous filly Queen Adelaide and the narrow pony-shaped St. Medard; the long, low, powerfully built Beauchamp, and the tall, lightish-bodied Richmond. There will be other big ones and other small ones as well, and several of just the medium size that as a rule win the majority of races.

I have personally no great liking for big horses. My favorite standard would be 15 hands 3 inches for horses and 15 hands 2 inches for mares, and I feel sure the greatest number of winners in the last half century have been near that average. At the same time I am quite open to conviction that the greatest horses of the time have been nearer 16 hands 2 inches than 15 hands 2 inches high, and if asked to give the height of the best horse to be seen in the next fifty years I should certainly say from 16 hands to 16 hands, 2 inches high, probably the latter. A great trainer suggested to me a few months back that the Jockey Club should give a time race or two of great value, so that we might be able to form some guide as to the respective merits of race horses at different periods, and considering the perfection to which chronography had been brought, he was quite prepared to believe in the American plan for the purpose of obtaining records. We may call this and that horse the best ever known, but we have no certain data to rely upon, and all that can be urged is the style in which certain horses have won their races.

Bay Middleton won the Derby so easily that there was a chance before he pulled up of his overpowering Robinson and running into Epsom, and his mighty stride was thought by Admiral Rous to be different to anything he had ever seen in a race-horse. The Flying Dutchman was so superior to the majority of other horses that it was found impossible to try him, and Fobert explained to me himself that when he did try him he was up one side of a dip or hill on Middleham Moor while his opponents were coming down the other. Gladiateur had very much the same sort of way of treating contemporaries, and it would not be difficult to name half a dozen more that were out of all comparison right away from horses of their respective years. Two of the above-named, Bay Middleton and Gladiateur, were very big horses, the first being 16 hands 1½ inches high, and the French horse was 16 hands 1 inch high. The Flying Dutchman, I think, was exactly 16 hands high, and among the notable giants of different times might be noticed Blacklock, a horse of great size, so Orton tells us, and excepting his head, which was coarse, possessing splendid symmetry. Touchstone was 16 hands 1 inch high. Melbourne about the same. Rataplan and Fisherman the same, and Mortemer must have been, I should say, 16 hands 2 inches high. Among such grand big ones, however, breeders will say what a lot of great helpless ones there have been at the same time! I am quite ready to grant that in looking over, say a lot of yearlings, it is much safer to prognosticate that the big, overgrown looking ones will be worthless than they will make race-horses.

The great point of all is how they shape. A big one that seems in labor to get his shoulders into play, and what is often the case, when he is at hind action and threatens to tear his fore shoes off with his hind at every stroke, becomes a most helpless brute for every purpose. If he has no aptitude for manners he must be ungainly, but it may be extraordinary goodness that brings all his actions into play as soon as that goodness is roused. Such animals might probably be awkward-looking yearlings, and the first signs of their merit would be when they got into their stride and a spirit of emulation fired them to catch an opponent in a gallop. They may never, however, have what are called manners in their slow paces. Fisherman used to amble down a course like a coach horse, and Wells often pricked him with the spurs in the preliminary canter to keep him on his legs. When once extended, however, it was another affair altogether, as there was no grander race-horse, or one with a longer stride.

Such thoughts respecting the awkward-looking big ones I have seen, and how many I have thought too big for this and that course, came over me the other day in the Birdcage, when reviewing Queen Adelaide. I did not like her in the least while she was being walked round the enclosure in front of the weighing stand, as, although not walking crampy or proppy, like Scot Free or Busybody, she moved in a most ungainly fashion. Very big in her body, coarse in her hocks and knees and with not very shapely feet, she rolled in her walk something like a cow. And yet there is a something in her demeanor to commend her, as she was so quiet and free from all excitement, and knowing what she did as a two-year-old, there was something about her enormous quarters and arms to indicate stride and power when put in motion. I remember how deceived people were over twenty years ago at Chantilly when the great, loose, awkward-looking La Toucques sailed home for the French Oaks, and repeated the performance again for the French Derby, and when Doyle hustled her up in the preliminary it seemed by magic that she became converted all at once into a magnificent mover. Often enough also have I condemned others in a similar way, to be rudely awakened by actual results, and the contrast was quite as I have stated it when Queen Adelaide raced out of the Abingdon dip, and looked all over the winner until Busybody caught her. Her stride in full stroke is magnificent, and her style when struggling is indicative of very great excellence.

I am no believer at all in big race-horses being at a disadvantage over a course full of gradients, such as Epsom, for I have seen very big, and apparently ungainly ones, do extremely well over much worse courses in that respect. The biggest race-horse I ever saw stood 17 hands high, and being a well made one in proportion, he was a very fine animal. To look at, he appeared a tremendous handful for a jockey, but one who rode him told me that he was as handy as a pony, and I saw him win a handicap top weight in a field of twenty over a course with four sharpish turns in it, and with a very steep dip and rise. It depends on whether they are handy, and such as a jockey can hold together.

Busybody is another sort altogether. She is a blood-like, beautiful filly, full of quality from end to end. Like all the Newminster family, she is one never likely to carry much flesh, and would not require anything like the amount of training that would be necessary for Queen Adelaide. As regards make and shape, Busybody, to my eye, is simply perfection—not the handsomest mare that I have ever seen, but her racing points are so marked. Nothing can be more perfect than the lay of her shoulders and her powerful arms, depth in front, width of loin, and length of haunches are all in harmony, and when Tom Cannon really called on her to beat Queen Adelaide, her movements were like machinery. It is odd that both the famous fillies above named have an awkward way of deporting themselves in their slow paces, and in a different way Busybody is as deceptive as the chestnut, to judge her when walking, as she goes short and slipshod. I saw her walking through High street, at Newmarket, each morning and should have pronounced her either tender or stiff all round. It is, however, well known that many of the best race-horses are the poorest movers in their slow paces. They walk carelessly and have no action in trotting, though when once let out they are like greyhounds from a slip.—*Bell's Life.*

The Mouth and Bit.

As in either riding or driving the master is constantly in communication with the horse through the medium of his mouth, it becomes a matter of the highest importance that we understand more fully than most persons do the philosophy of the action of the bit and rein, and their relation to the position of the head and neck, in motion, as well as the mode of junction of head to neck and neck to shoulder. It is said of a horse that he has a good mouth or a bad mouth, the terms being understood differently by different persons. Thus, if a horse is what is usually termed very easy on the bit—that is, bears very lightly on the hand of the driver—he is by many considered to have a good mouth; while perhaps most persons, in speaking of a good mouth, mean a horse that pulls pretty strongly against the bit; in other words, that a good mouth is somewhat of a hard mouth. But, properly considered, a good mouth can only be one which bears moderately firm pressure from the bit, being at the same time sensitive to whatever directions the rider or driver aims to convey through handling the reins. Some horses early show a tractability, through responding promptly to directions conveyed through the lines to the bridle bit, such as others never acquire, no matter how much or how careful training they receive.

Yet the bars of the mouth on which the bit rests are as amenable to culture as are the fingers amenable to improvement in sensitiveness of touch. This is a matter of training which can only be carried on successfully by gentleness from a delicate hand, the lessons being repeatedly given, and all the time alike. The idea that the horse can be made to mind the bit and become tractable under it by jerking and roughly forcing him to whirl round, or go from side to side under strong pressure from the lines, is an error. Such treatment causes callousness, thickening of the delicate gums upon which the bit bears, and, in proportion as this rough treatment is persisted in, does the mouth part with its sensitiveness and the horse pass beyond a reasonably fair stage of susceptibility to training. The curb bit should be used with great care, as it is in every sense a lever, and a very free going horse may rush forward upon the bit with such determination as to bruise through the delicate tissues covering the bone, and it not infrequently happens that the bone becomes injured to the extent of splitting off pieces, which, adhering for a while to the soft parts, slough loose, causing great suffering, and eventually leaving a depression at the point from which they became detached. Few realize the hazard that is incurred by using a long curb lever to the bit, taking away all pliableness of this by unduly tightening the curb chain or strap.

The sensitiveness of the bars upon which the bit bears is very great. Covered with a delicate velvet-like mucous membrane, with a highly sensitive structure beneath this and over the bone, we are admonished that we have in this sensitive structure an efficient agency in bringing the horse under our rule. To get the full benefit of these sensitive bars, we must preserve their sensitiveness. This is done by using a bit that can be borne easily and without injury, and by using gentle force. When these precautions are neglected, thickened, indurated bars are the result, and as this condition increases the horse loses his tractability, and if he be naturally headstrong, then the calloused mouth will render him doubly so, because in proportion to the thickening and hardening of the parts upon which the bit bears, in that proportion is he able readily to resist the driver's will, asserting his own. This condition is sometimes produced upon one side of the mouth, the other side not being callous. Where this occurs the horse will be addicted to pulling upon the rein of that side, and his power to resist turning to the right, if the thickening be upon the right side, or to the left if it be on that side, will be great, and all this may be, and often is, attributed to having what men see fit to call a stiff neck. All efforts to change and improve the forward carriage of the horse by manipulation through the bit and lines, should be put into force very gradually, and in place of doing violence to the horse's natural formation, as is too commonly done, the utmost ingenuity and judgment should be exercised, looking to improvement rather than to violent change.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Light weights give inexperienced boys a chance in the saddle. And boys make free use of the whip and spur. Speaking of horses, Tom Cannon, the celebrated jockey, says: "As I sit in my light saddle I can feel their hearts beat against my legs and bump. Then, if a clumsy boy is on them, they get a bad start after all, and out comes that blessed whip. You may look at a hundred horses I have ridden in races and you won't find a mark of a spur on three of them." The jockey must know when a horse is doing his best. To inflict punishment upon him at such a time is to rouse his sense of wrong treatment and to rebel against it. We want ripe judgment in the saddle, and this we cannot obtain by keeping the weights down. The Eastern scale for this season is better than the Western.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

During the races at Columbus, Ind., last week several incendiary fires occurred, and a number of suspicious characters were arrested. John Splann, sauntering out alone for a little walk after night-fall was met by one of the city officers to whom he was a stranger, and the minion of the red-eyed law thinking he looked like he might set a house on fire placed him under arrest. In vain John pleaded and explained that he was the driver of Johnston, Minnie R., etc., and that he wouldn't burn anything but a horse's back in a close race. The officer wasn't taking any taffy, and clung tightly to his prisoner until a number of friends identified him as the veritable John Splann.

These "second money" entries are becoming altogether too numerous. It is not at all unusual to see a horse beaten in a race in 2:30 or slower, that only a few days before has been sent a mile low down in the twenties. It is evident that the driver's intention is to hold back and take second money, thus saving his horse from getting a record until he gets a chance at a big purse. The only visible remedy to this evil is to give the second horse in each heat a record as well as the first. Then only such horses will be entered as are thought capable of winning, as it does not pay to trot for third money.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Wagner and Grey Eagle—Four-Mile Heats—Louisville, 1839.

The four-mile heat race in the stakes for all ages, run over the course of the Louisville, Ky., Jockey Club, September 20th, 1839, was the means of bringing together in competition the famous racers Wagner and Grey Eagle, two of the best horses of that period. The stakes closed at the first of the year with ten subscribers at $2,000 each, half forfeit, but only four came to the post: Wagner, Grey Eagle, Queen Mary and Hawkeye. Of the other six; Tarleton and Musidora gave way in training; Picton was in Tennessee and complaining; Occident's trials did not justify his starting, and Billy Townes and Mary Vaughn were on the ground, but not up to the mark in condition. From the day the stakes closed Wagner was decidedly the favorite in betting, and when it became reduced almost to a certainty that not above six would start, the betting was 50 to 70 on Wagner against the field, although Grey Eagle was backed at small odds for the first heat.

The Oakland course on the day of the race was in the finest possible condition, and the stands, the fences, the trees, the tops of carriages, and every eminence overlooking the course were crowded with spectators. The number of ladies in attendance was estimated at 800, while nearly 2,000 horsemen were assembled on the field. Probably not less than 10,000 persons composed the assemblage, comprising not only several distinguished Senators and nearly the entire Kentucky delegation in Congress, with their families, but all the elite and the beauty and fashion of the State.

Wagner was the first to appear on the course, and a finer exhibition of the perfection to which the trainer's art can be carried was seldom seen. He was a light gold chestnut, with a roan stripe on the side of his face, and white hind feet; stood about 15 hands 2 inches high; small head, clean and bony, and light but rather long neck; immensely strong shoulders running very well back into a good middle piece, well ribbed home. Few horses could measure with him from the point of the shoulders to the brisket. He was sired by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archy, out of Maria West by Marion, and was five years old.

Grey Eagle next appeared. He was in his fourth year, nearly sixteen hands in height and of almost perfect symmetry, although scarcely equal in his quarters to his forehand. His color, as his name indicates, was a fine silvery grey. He was sired by Woodpecker, out of Ophelia, by Wild Medley.

Two chestnuts next challenged public attention—Queen Mary, ch. f., with white hind feet, by Bertrand, and Hawkeye, ch. c., by Sir Lovell.

Cato—called Kate—a capital jockey, rode Wagner, and Stephen Welch, an 82-pound lad, with but three years experience in the saddle, and who had to carry much dead weight in his saddle-bags, was put upon Grey Eagle in place of the man engaged, because the backers of the horse lost confidence in their jockey's honesty at the very last moment.

The horses took their places in accordance with the precedence of their nomination for the stake, Grey Eagle having the inside track, Queen Mary second, Hawkeye third and Wagner the outside. Grey Eagle was the last off, while Wagner went away like a quarter horse, the Queen well up second. They were taken in hand at once, which allowed Hawkeye to take the place of the Queen on the backstretch, and at the three-quarter mile post Wagner allowed him to take the track. Hawkeye led home to the stand at moderate pace, Wagner second and Queen Mary third. All three were pulling to Grey Eagle, at whose head Stephen was tugging with might and main. Hawkeye carried on the running for about half a mile further when Gooding bid Cato "go along." The pace mended at once. Wagner went up to Hawkeye, passed him, and came first to the stand, and then broke loose and made a spread-eagle of the field in no time. The other jocks were not a little startled at this demonstration of Wagner's speed, and each called upon his horse, and near the three-quarter mile post the field closed. Stephen here let out Grey Eagle, and like twin bullets the gallant grey and Wagner came out of the melee. At the head of the quarter-stretch Stephen was told to "pull him steady," so that before Wagner had reached the stand Queen Mary had changed places with Grey Eagle, notwithstanding her saddle had slipped on her withers. Grey Eagle set to work in earnest on entering the backstretch, first outfooting the Queen and then challenging Wagner. The straight run to the stand, a distance of perhaps 600 yards, is ascending. At the half-mile post Cato called on Wagner, and Stephen collared him, with the grey on the outside. For 300 yards the pace was tremendous. Grey Eagle once got his head and neck in front, and a great shout was sent up; but Wagner threw him off so far in going round the last turn that half way up the stretch Grey Eagle was ordered "pulled up," and Wagner won cleverly. Queen Mary dropped just within her distance—150 yards—and Hawkeye was nowhere. Time—7:48.

The disappointment and mortification were so great that for the first twenty minutes after the heat Queen Mary was freely backed against Grey Eagle, while so far as Wagner was concerned it was considered a 'dead open-and-shut.' Before the forty-five minutes had elapsed, however, a reaction took place in favor of Gray Eagle, it being observed that he cooled off remarkably well. Wagner was nevertheless still the favorite for the race at great odds, but only small amounts were staked.

The tap of a drum sent them away with a beautiful start for the second heat, Wagner leading off with a steady, business-like stride, while Grey Eagle, as full of game as of beauty, waited upon him close up. Grey Eagle made play for the track on the backstretch, and after a terrific burst of speed for 150 yards he came in front. Keeping up his stroke he soon after made a gap of four lengths, and though Wagner drew upon him a little in coming up the rising ground toward the stand, yet he passed it far enough in advance to warrant the warm and hearty plaudits of his friends. Grey Eagle kept up his murderous rate through the entire second mile. Wagner lay up close, and there was no faltering, no flinching, no giving back on the part of either. The stride was over twenty-two feet, perfectly steady, strong and regular, with no dwelling, no floundering, no laboring. Grey Eagle made his running to beyond the half-mile post on the third mile. From this point the two cracks made a match of it, in which Queen Mary had as little apparent concern as if out of the race. "Rowell him up!" shouted Wagner's owner to Cato, and the rally that ensued down the descent to the turn was desperate; but Wagner could not gain an inch. As they swung round the quarterstretch they were lapped, but Grey Eagle was first to the stand by the head. The fourth and last mile of the heat was entered upon in this shape, and Cato immediately took a bracing pull upon Wagner, thinking to bottle him up for a few hundred yards. Stephen, long ere this, had become so exhausted as to be unable to give Grey Eagle the support he required. He rode wide, swerving considerably from a straight line, and was frequently all abroad in his seat. Wagner got up neck and neck with the "gallant grey" as they swung round the turn into the quarterstretch. The feelings of the assembled thousands were wrought up to a pitch absolutely painful. Silence the most profound reigned over the vast assembly as these noble animals sped on as if life and death called forth their utmost energies. Both jockeys had their whip-hands at work, and at every stroke each spur, with a desperate stab, was buried to the rowel head. Grey Eagle, for the first 100 yards, was clearly gaining, but in another instant Wagner was even with him. Both were out and doing their best. It was anybody's race yet. Now Wagner now Grey Eagle has the advantage. It will be a dead heat! "See Grey Eagle's got him!' Shouts, hearts throb, ladies faint, a thrill of emotion, and the race is over. Wagner wins by a neck in 7:44, the best race ever run south of the Potomac.

In the Olden Times.

Merlin, bred by Sir Matthew Pierson, won a number of plates and important matches, and he was rated at the time as the best horse that ever ran in England. The old chronicles tell of an exciting victory. He was matched for quite a sum of money, to run at Newmarket, against a horse belonging to Mr. Treganwell Frampton. The betting between the north and south country gentlemen was heavy, and, after Merlin had been got in condition at Newmarket, his groom was approached by the groom of Mr. Frampton, with a proposition to run the two horses a private trial. The offer was declined, but in a coy sort of a manner. Heseltine, the groom of Merlin, communicated the fact to Sir Wm. Strickland, who had a large interest in the match, and the Baronet instructed the attendant to accept, but "to be sure and deceive his competitor by letting Merlin carry seven pounds more weight than that agreed upon." The trial was run over the stipulated course, but Mr. Frampton had also given his groom orders to carry seven pounds overweight, and to preserve secrecy. It was a hard run, and Merlin beat his antagonist by a length.

This being communicated to each party by their secret and faithful grooms, who both rode the trial, flattered each with certain success, Merlin's friends observing that as he had beat the other with seven pounds more weight, he would win his race easily. On the other side, says Mr. Frampton, as my horse ran Merlin so near with 7 pounds extra weight, he will win in a certainty. Immediately after, proposals were made on both sides to a very enormous amount, and accepted; and it has been asserted that there was more money betted on this event than was ever known; some gentlemen not only staked all the cash they were able to advance, but other property also. At length the important hour arrived for the determination of this great event, and each party flushed with success, the south country gentleman observed to those of the north that they would bet them with gold while gold they had, and then they might sell their land.

It was diamond cut diamond, and each section sought to profit by a secret and dishonest advantage. Merlin won the race, and Mr. Frampton and his followers were covered with mortification. As so many gentlemen were ruined in fortune by the race, Parliament roused to action. A law was passed against the "recovery of any sum of money exceeding ten pounds betted, laid, or agreed to between any party or parties." The gentlemen of the olden time, it would seem, liked a point about as well as some of the men of this degenerate day.

Lord Falmouth's Withdrawal.

The lowest estimate of the profits of Lord Falmouth's breeding and racing venture is $1,000,000, and the question which wondering people ask is why he should wish to retire. In writing of him in the London *Referee*, "Pendragon" says:

His position has been altogether different from that of any other noble owner, past or present. I much fear me that his position has been altogether different from that of any other noble owner who is yet to come. Although his Lordship was never known to bet more than sixpence in his life, he has been so fortunate that his profits as a racing owner must have been double those of any other racing owner. The story goes that he only betted sixpence once. Then it was against one of his own horses—Queen Bertha—for the Oaks. When she won he was so delighted with the result of his judicious hedging that he had the sixpence mounted in a diamond broach and presented it to the lucky winner, Mrs. John Scott, the wife of his then trainer. As we find that Lord Falmouth lost the only bet he ever made, it may, with safety, be once again said that he was exactly the sort of owner that racing most requires. It was such men that used to give racing its admitted tone, and leaven the enormities and atrocities of so many of its rank and file. The more we look into Lord Falmouth's career, the more must we be surprised at his retirement. If, despite his heavy winnings in stakes, he had been a desperate gambler, like other owners who have won enormous sums one day and lost still more enormous sums another, we might understand his selling off; but here is a man who had no trouble of that sort, who year after year won heaps of money, who never kept up a large or an expensive stud, and who, just as it seemed as if he was the one fixed star of racing, suddenly expressed his determination of withdrawing from it. In common with many others, I should much like to know what is really at the bottom of this untoward determination, if only because, when such a lord as he of the magpie jacket goes so suddenly, other lords, who have not been nearly so lucky, may elect to go also.

They have a twenty-three year old stallion in Maine named Gideon, that is called a "Messenger," a title not often claimed nowadays. Gideon was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam, Dandy, by Young Engineer; second dam by Commander, son of Commander, he by imp. Messenger; third dam, the Hunter Mare, by imp. Messenger. He is certainly well inbred with Messenger strains. Gideon was once gray, but is now milk white.

Among the starters in the Payne Stakes at Newmarket, England, on May 14th was Foxhall's sister, American Girl. She was badly beaten, and had an allowance as well. Harvester, who had run third to Scot Free, won. But Scot Free had a penalty of 10 lbs., and was conceding 7 lbs. to Harvester. The distance was a mile and a quarter, and Harvester breasted the hill like a good one, as did Scot Free, who was only beaten three parts of a length.

At the late meeting of the Los Angeles Fair Association, Secretary, E. A. DeCamp resigned and R. A. Hewitt was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. DeCamp is an energetic, clear-headed man and has the essential qualifications of an efficient Secretary. It is to be regretted that personal differences with a member of the Board have impelled him to this step.

H. B. as a Trainer.

In answer to an inquirer Mr. Busby gives the following elementary treatise on developing pacers:

A correspondent asks for information with regard to the pacer and the way to handle him. The modern side-wheeler is a far different type of horse from the old pacer. He is higher bred, has a more symmetrical form, and is better able to sustain his action. Many of the best pacers have come from sections of the country where the saddle gait, owing to the lack of smooth driving roads, is cultivated, and they are a combination of racking and thoroughbred strains. The fastest three consecutive miles ever made in harness, 2:11¾, 2:11¾, 2:12½, are credited to Little Brown Jug, a horse that was bred in Tennessee. Although the Jug has tremenduous propelling power, and he has shown repeating capacity, his muscles are thicker and shorter than we like to see them. Long, flexible and well-distributed muscles are more frequently associated with performances which mark great endurance. Every horse, pacer or trotter, which is often called upon for an extreme flight of speed must be properly balanced, otherwise he will become a cripple. How to balance a flyer is a science but little understood, and so the turf career of a 2:11 horse is generally short. Little Brown Jug was out of balance, and the suspensory ligament of one of his fore legs was forced from the line it should have occupied. His lameness was so pronounced that his owner regarded him as permanently disabled. To make him go sound will be quite a triumph for the scientific school of shoeing. Johnson, who has the fastest harness record, 2:10, is a pacer of the trotting conformation, and the suspicion attaches to him that he is faint-hearted. It may be that his muscles were not keyed up the past Summer to the pitch demanded by a three-fast-consecutive-mile effort. We hope, for the sake of his new owner, that he will prove a campaign horse. His muscular power is more evenly distributed than that of Little Brown Jug. Johnson was bred in Wisconsin, but all of his blood lines have not yet been definitely traced.

To develop a pacer requires patience, knowledge of temperament and a careful study of motion. It is customary to make the weight of the hind shoe just one-half the weight of the forward shoe; and a light toe-weight works well on some pacers. We know of a natural pacer whose trainer first used a shoe of 22 ounces. He gradually cut this down to 14 ounces, and then put on a three-ounce toe-weight and drove him a mile in 2:17. The best way to reduce the weight is to allow the shoe to become pretty well worn, and then to nail on a new shoe of the exact weight of the old one. As the wear amounts to from one to three ounces, it is easy to see that the weight will be greatly reduced at the end of several shoeings. There is danger, however, in allowing a shoe to stay on much longer than a fortnight. The growth of horn is such as to unbalance the action. See to it, that the toes do not become unduly extended. Also watch the heels. Some horses wear a six-ounce shoe forward, others an eight, and others still a ten-ounce shoe. The only way to determine the weight for a horse is by experimental test. You cannot decide what boots are necessary until you study the action. Protect the places that the horse hits in passing. Much depends upon the bit. A high-spirited horse will usually fight against a snaffle, and a rubber bit will keep him in better humor and make him more subject to treatment. It is a good rule to put the mildest possible bit in the sensitive mouth of a horse. It is easy to lay down rules. To apply them is more difficult. We hope our correspondent has had some experience with horses, because a man devoid of experience has no conception of the difficulties to be surmounted by the art of the trainer.

A Novel Toe-Weight.

As reminiscences of American drivers are always in order, we will present a new one relating to that veteran reinsman, Dan Mace.

In 1879, when Sterling, Ill., opened the gates of her driving park for the first time, the chief attraction proved to be Dan Mace and his stable of trotters, secured by special contract through the efforts of the enterprising managers.

Hopeful, and Lucy, the pacer, started in a special race for $1,200, which the gallant gray won in three heats, best time 2:18¼, which was excellent for a half-mile track.

On the following day, Oct. 19th, Jennie B., a gray mare owned by Mr. Adams, of Prophetstown, started in the 2:48 class and it soon became evident to the judges that her driver was not using diligence in getting his mare to the front, so they changed drivers, giving the care of the mare to Mace. The second heat Jennie B. acted like one possessed, bobbing about and losing her balance while going far within the limit of her speed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that her veteran driver landed the mare on the safe side of the distance flag. Something was wrong that was evident; whether Dan could not drive the mare or whether some one had fooled with her while cooling out, were questions which the judges and spectators were unable to decide and even the pilot of Hopeful could not furnish a reason satisfactory to his mind.

While all hands were awaiting the tardy decision of the judges, a spectator came to Mace and handing that worthy a toe-weight remarked that Jennie B. threw the same after passing the distance stand on the second lap of the track.

"A wooden toe-weight, by George!" exclaimed Dan, adding that he had heard of wooden nutmegs, but it had never fallen to his lot to behold a wooden toe-weight used in a horse race before that moment.

Sure enough, the mare had been carrying a heavy and a light weight which fact easily accounted for her unsteadiness. Suffice to say that during the next three heats Dan saw that the mare had her proper amount of weight on each foot, and thus equipped she won the race with comparative ease—*Chicago Horseman.*

A correspondent in Paris writes that French horses are usually trotted over a course one mile and seven furlongs in length, that the Frenchmen persist in overdriving young horses so that they rarely retain their trotting powers up to ten years of age. A speed of 2:42 or 2:45 to the mile is regarded as good.

At Watt Park, Grass Valley, last Tuesday, in a race between local horses, one of the contestants bolted and threw his rider, John Greer, against the fence inflicting injuries from which the unfortunate jockey died.

W. B. Todhunter, of Sacramento, has become the owner of the two-year-old colt, Billy Foote, by Wildidle—Kate Gift, by Lodi, having bought him of Miss Kate Gift, of Martinez, for $750.

At the New York horse show Jonesboro, the animal awarded the first prize for high jumping, cleared a bar 5 feet 10 inches from the ground.

At the late meeting at Louisville four important races were won by the get of imp. Great Tom.

The Knocker-Out of the Plunger.

It appears that Professor Loffler, who got the better of Plunger Walton, in a row about Girofle, it appears spent some time in California. That some of his maxims are well worthy of being reproduced is beyond question.

In a recent interview a representative of the London *Sporting Times* speaks of the marvelous improvement in Girofle's temper, wrought by the professor. Some of Loffler's methods are herewith given. We can agree with what he says concerning the teeth of horses. We could name dozens who had inexplicably became bad tempered on that account. Mr. Keene's My Nannie O and the King Alfonso-Janet colt, (the more especially), were treated for the teeth. In fact, there is no large stable without a case. We give a few of the professor's ideas:

"I don't profess to do impossibilities. All horses are not alike. You see that window? Well, I can't turn the glass into wood, or the wood into glass, but I can polish both. In other words, what is medicine to one horse is the rankest of poison to another. You must study their dispositions. At the first start I confined my attention to horse dentistry, and that only for eleven years. I got the notion that the principal cause of vice in a horse lay in his teeth, and that's what made me study the subject so deeply. I was born in eastern Germany and emigrated to California at the age of sixteen. When there I helped to break in horses—mustangs, and I'll back myself now to ride any horse in the world, bare-backed. I then turned my attention to trotting horses—and, by the way, you may put down this maxim, that a trotter cannot be driven at top speed with a slack rein. Some years afterward I came to England, and for a long time things went badly enough with me. I couldn't get employment of any kind. At length I received an introduction to Mr. Edmund Tattersall, and he, having seen something of my capabilities, very kindly furnished me with a public letter of introduction. I've never looked backed since, and just at present I've rather more work on my hands than I can attend to."

"Who employed you first in this country?"

"Mr. John Nightingall of Epsom I attended to the teeth of several of his horses, and wanted to operate on Shinfal, the Liverpool Steeple-chase winner, but the owner wouldn't let me. You see my idea is—don't mind that mare biting your waist-coat; she only wants to get your watch out to see what o'clock it is—my idea is that hard food, such as oats, which a horse eats, wears his back teeth into sharp points, and these wound the inside of his cheeks at intervals, and that's what causes vice—at least very often. I attribute the supposed bad temper of most horses to the teeth. Many a runaway horse becomes so from bad teeth. That horse, Dickens, was a confirmed bolter until I filled his molars."

"And now I want to hear about your first introduction to Barcaldine."

"Well, it was like this. Mr. Gurry sent for me and told me the horse had gone mad, and that nobody had been able to get near him for two days, to give him food or water. Would I undertake the job of taming him? I demurred at first. The same day Colonel Barlow sent for me. 'Loffler,' said he, 'the horse has gone mad. There are several mares to be covered, and we can't get him out of the stable. Money is of no object to us. Get him round if you can.' Breaking the thread of my story for a moment, I may remark that Barcaldine is the gamest and highest-couraged I ever handled. 'Afraid of him? tut, tut! I would drive him in a cab this minute.'"

"I don't want to know too much, Mr. Loffler, but how did you proceed with the horse?"

"When I entered the box he was chained up. They asked me to go in and offer him some food in my hand. I refused to do so, because it was impossible. I doubled a blanket up and put it over the horse's head and whilst he was thus blinded, a man behind me put the food in his mouth. They told me they had tried to subdue the horse by means of starvation for two days and nights. My first step was to get a sort of boxing-glove, only much larger, at Boyce, the saddler's—something for Barcaldine to worry. With this on my hand I approached him, and he worried it at the first go off, and continued to worry it for six hours. I then managed to stroke him over the head and eyes, and let him smell my hand to show I didn't mean to hurt him. My idea is—and I have incontestable proof of this—that most horses, in their earlier days, want to bite something in a friendly manner, just as puppies do, without any intention to hurt. This disposition should most certainly be encouraged. If punished for so doing they misunderstand you, and in the course of time whenever they feel inclined to bite they will do so in a vicious manner. It is the stupidity, often brutality, of the stable attendant that ruins horses who are not naturally vicious. It was quite three hours before I could place my hand on Barcaldine's chest, being in the box with him by myself with the door shut. In two days he was quite amenable to handling, and you yourself could have done with him what you have just done with that mare. I didn't handle his hind legs much, for he kicked them together so much as to bruise them. Well, I had to leave the horse to go down to Mr. Wadlow's, at Stanton, where I go every year to attend Lord Bradford's horses. When I came back to Barcaldine I saw at once that the attendant had not carried out my instructions, and that the horse was retrogressing; so that I was obliged to give him a new handling to counteract the bad effects. In so doing, that day, he bruised one of his legs very badly, but without injuring himself permanently. Had they kept me on I would not have charged a farthing, but after being curtly told that my services were no longer required, I claimed 500 guineas from them. Do you think, considering the risk I ran, that such a sum is extravagant?"

"I should place my own life," replied the interviewer, "at more value than a 'monkey.'"

It was now becoming dark, so he closed the door of the box, and we strolled into the High street together.

"That mare," he continued, "possesses such a peculiar individuality that it is a great pleasure for me to study it. I have promised Mr. Walton to handle her to such an extent that she shall start kindly at the post. She followed me, loose, all over the Heath yesterday, as you saw. She and the pony are great friends, and I think it is always as well for a horse to have a stable-companion. No, I wouldn't put a goat in with her, nor should I approve of putting a donkey in to worry or kick her. I'm going to take the mare down to the seaside to-morrow or next day, to give her the benefit of the sea breezes and bathing."

The bay horse Frank Hastings, foaled 1875, by Monday, dam Sweetwater, by Volscian from Lady Letty, by Argyle, died recently in Washington Territory. He was at one time owned by Theo. Winters, but going lame at three years old he was sold to go north.

California Horses in the East.

The Santa Anita Stable has been one of the prominent ones at the Latonia Meeting. Fallen Leaf won the Glidelia Stakes on the 2d in good style. The details of the race are as follows:

Glidelia Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1881 $100; h. f.; $20 if declared on or before January 1st, 1884; $30 if declared on or before May 1st, 1884; $1,250 added; $250 to second, third to save stake; 38 sub., of which 5 declared out January 1st; one mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Fallen Leaf, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy, 105 lbs.....(Holloway) 1
W. Cottrill's ch f Mona, by Buckden—Monomania, 105 lbs.....(Stoval) 2
B. G. Thomas' ch f Hiflight, by King Ban—Hira, 105 lbs. (Tankersley) 3

J. W. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 105 lbs, (Whithers); D. T. Pulsifer's ch f Hanap, 105 lbs. (Harris); J. G. Greener's ch f Easter, 105 lbs. (Hovey) and Fleetwood Stable's br f Fac Simile, 105 lbs. (Ellis), ran unplaced.

Time—2:13½.

Pools: Fallen Leaf, $150; Mona, $40; Hiflight, $35; Fac Simile, $15; field, $25. French mutuels paid $8.40. Fallen Leaf went off in the lead, with Fac Simile and Hanap close up. At the furlong post Fallen Leaf had a lead of a length, with Hanap second and Hiflight third. On rounding the upper turn Mona took second place, with Hiflight still in third. The position of the first three remained unchanged to the end. Fallen Leaf winning very easily by a length, with Mona second and Hiflight a bad third. Value to the winner, $2,740.

YACHTING.

Capt. Floyd's Steel Steamer.

The long talked of steel steam yacht that ex-Commodore Floyd was to build at last seems to be coming to something definite. Capt. Floyd, who is an old steam boat man, has made the draughtings himself. She will be built entirely of steel, and as strong as possible. His present intention is to have her built in the East and brought out here round the Horn on the deck of a vessel.

She will be about 60 feet long, 12 feet in beam and will draw about 7 feet. As most of her will have to be given up to engine and cabin room the bunkers are to be made to carry only about three tons of coal, so on any extended trip coal will have to be carried on deck. She will have imitation guards, which will form an air tight compartment the full length of the vessel on either side, which will render her particularly unsinkable. She will have a compound engine and a Herschoff boiler. She will be lug rigged, her forward sail being much larger than the after one, which we presume might be called the driver.

To make her dry and comfortable in any heavy weather, she will have a "turtle back" forward, which will shed the water as fast as it comes on board. We will watch her advent with interest.

According to precedent, last Saturday, the day appointed by the San Francisco Yacht Club for its festivities, turned out miserably. When the 1:30 boat reached Saucelito the following vessels were moored off the club house: Lurline, Nellie, Whitewing, Rambler, Frolic, Emerald and Dawn, all bedecked with bunting, while off the Pacific Club House, lay the Fleur de Lis all by herself. The ships in Richardson's Bay with commendable spirit also "dressed ship" enhancing the brightness of the scene. Dancing commenced immediately on the arrival of the guests, and was kept up steadily, with the exception of the lunch hour, until the last boat. A drizzling rain began to fall in the afternoon, seeming to dampen both the clothes and the spirits of the participants. If Saturday night was disagreeable, Sunday was much more so. A dull leaden sky was seen without a break from horizon to horizon. Not a breath of wind was stirring, and a close, penetrating rain came dropping down without any sign or appearance of cessation.

In spite of the unpropitious lookout Commodore Caduc fired the starting gun at 9:45 and the yachts proceeded to get up their after sail for a cruise to Vallejo and return. At ten o'clock the second gun was fired and the Aggie, Eva, Halcyon, Rambler, and Annie got up their forward sails and started to drift slowly and gracefully towards Point Cavallo. After about two hours time they managed to all close together, when the least semblance of a breeze sprang up, and the yachtsmen, taking advantage of this, got their vessels pointed shoreward and made their best possible time to Saucelito and the cruise was postponed indefinitely. The Nellie and Fleur de Lis showed their sense by remaining at anchor.

We have to report this week the sale of the Halcyon. This vessel has only been built a little over a year and has been used hardly at all, last Sunday being the first time she has been under way for pleasure since last season.

The purchaser is Mr. Joe Grant, and we expect that he will not spare any efforts or expense to get speed out of his yacht. He has already, acting under advice of Captain Hall, made arrangements for three more feet of mainsail, the full length of the leech. This will, of course, necessitate a new main-boom and gaff. He will also change her interior arrangements, which were very badly planned in the first place. We hope to see her develop all the speed she has in her, as the vessel has never yet had a fair test of speed with other yachts. The reported price was $8,000; remarkably cheap for a vessel one year old, that cost to build and fit out almost $20,000.

We are glad that she still remains in the yachting fleet instead of being made into a codfisher, pilot boat or trader.

Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Associated Press advices inform us of the result of the New York Yacht Race, without giving us any further particulars, as follows:

NEW YORK, June 10th.—The nineteenth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club to-day was the most successful in some years. Twenty-seven yachts started. The winners were: Class A, Grayling; class B, Tritan and Agnes; class C, Mischief and Fannie; class D, Fanita and Roau; class E, Crocodile; class F, Romeyn and Daisy; class G, Amazon. Fanita, George Gould's yacht, also won the Livingston memorial prize.

The yachtsmen are looking forward with interest to the coming Santa Cruz cruise, and already making some preparations for it. The vessels expected to start are the Lurline, Halcyon, Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Nellie, Whitewing, possibly the Ariel, and Commodore Caduc says he is thinking of taking the Annie down. It is no trick taking her down, but when she hauls on the wind in a heavy sea, homeward bound, the sensation is somewhatdifferent, especially on a light draft boat like the Annie.

The Ariel came off the beach last Saturday night, where she had been cleaned. We hardly see the use of putting her on the beach so often when she only lies at her moorings to get dirty again.

The Spray leaves to-day for a week's cruise to Stockton. If the weather remains as it was last week a pleasant time can scarcely be looked for.

BICYCLING.

Mr. Scuri, the world-renowned single wheeled rider, is now making a tour of Italy on his machine, and when completed will visit the United States. The most curious thing about Scuri is that in his youth he lost the use of his legs. Even at the age of seven he was obliged to be carried by his nurse, and could only get along by crawling on his hands and knees His father, however, happily thought of a plan which proved an effectual cure. A small tricycle was obtained, and, by dint of perseverance, the boy was brought around to be able to use it, and from that time his health steadily improved. It was not very long before the toy tricycle was exchanged for a bicycle. But few surgeons could boast of such a cure as this—a cripple into an athlete—in a comparatively short space of time.

Prince, Woodside and Morgan, the professionals, and several fast amateurs are in Philadelphia, preparing for the races of the Quaker City Bicycle Club on June 17th, 18th and 19th inst. Prince expects to have to ride against a trotter in a match on Monday next, at the Gentlemen's Driving Park. It is rumored in Philadelphia that Hendee wants to have a race with Prince if the league sanction can be obtained. Prince says he can defeat Hendee. It is reported in private circles that Brooks, the amateur who rode at Washington, is an old English professional, and has rode many professional races in England.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Two tricyclists have been making a run from Paris to Geneva, a distance of 325 miles, in six days, with delightful ease. They never tasted spirits, beer or wine, but drank coffee, chocolate and occasionally aerated water with fruit syrups. They had breakfast for which they paid fifteen cents each, and a charming country dinner for which they were charged thirty cents, syrup and aerated water included. They ran on the national roads, kept by the Government, with a surface like a billiard table and not a single rut.

The Woodland *Democrat* says that last Sunday four bicyclists of that town started on a ride to Davisville, and had a pleasant trip. They lingered a little too long in that town, and when they started for home rain was falling. The result was that the "noiseless steeds" balked in the mud and the party had to return to Davisville and take the cars for home.

Dudley A. Sargent, Professor of physical training in Harvard College, and director of the new gymnasium, says that the bicycle brings into special activity the muscles of the thighs, and otherwise affords good exercise, but unless care is taken its use will make one round-shouldered.—*Saturday Union.*

H. C. Finkler and a friend will shortly start on bicycles for a tour through the interior. The trip, it is expected, will cover over seven hundred miles and will occupy a little over two weeks.

At the Harvard Bicycle Club games held at Boston, May 31st, the mile race was won by Hendee in 2 minutes 54½ sec, which lowers the American record ½ sec.

The San Jose Fair Association will offer gold and silver medals as premiums for a mile and repeat bicycle race, on the 4th of July. The race is open to all bicyclists in the district.

H. L. Cortis, the ex-amateur champion bicycle rider of the world, is lying seriously ill at Sydney, Australia. He is suffering from heart disease.

May 5th, W. A. Illston rode a mile with ten yards start in 2m. 54 4-5 sec., at Crystal Palace, England.

A Chinaman is reported as having been seen astride of a bicycle in the streets of Boston.

POULTRY.

The Turkey as an Incubator.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* advocates the use of the turkey for hatching eggs in preference to either the hen or the artificial incubator. He thinks it is more "accordin' to natur" than the latter. His experience in the matter is given as follows:

I took the turkey up and put her to work on artificial eggs for four days; then she became cross and broody. I then fixed her nest and set her with 25 hen's egg, giving her liberty to come and feed at her will. She struck to her work until she had the job accomplished, and out of 25 eggs she hatched 23 chicks. I took them from her and set her again with 31 eggs, and she hatched out 28 chickens. I then took her off and let her mother the chicks, and a more careful mother never lived. She would mother all the chickens that came to her, She stayed with them as long as they stayed with her. There is no trouble to get turkeys to take charge of strange chicks; they would take to young geese or ducks if these would take to the turkeys. Nothing can equal them as careful mothers; they will actually lift the chicks about as a cat does her kittens and all the time they are sitting they may be laying, thus pay for their keeping. I deem this the cheapest and most perfect way of hatching and rearing chickens ever found out, and think it will do away with all patent artificial incubators.

Unquestionably the quickest way to cure a dog of sucking eggs is to kill him. If, however, he is valuable, and the hens are allowed to lay where the dog can get access to the nests, a good dose of tartar emetic can be put into each egg of a dozen or two, through a small hole picked in the shell, and one or two of these put into the nest each day. The dog soon concludes that eggs are not good diet. He never forgets the habit, however, and continual watchfulness is required. A rather cruel remedy, which is sometimes successful, is to boil an egg three minutes, then open the dog's mouth, put the egg in and hold his jaws shut for a minute or two. Then in a day or two boil another, dip it into cold water to cool the shell, and put it in the nest, to which the dog must have access in a few minutes. He will soon learn to let warm eggs alone.

BILLIARDS.

Play and Chatter in Petaluma.

Billiardists, like others, take their Summer vacations, and at the same time, to judge by the following letter, they blend business with pleasure:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco:—The advent of W. R. F. Lowry and J. F. B. McCleery, in this portion of the State has made things pretty lively, billiardistically speaking, during the past week. According to advertisement these two players met at Santa Rosa, and crossed cues in a 1,200 point match for a nominal purse. Friday and Saturday evenings were occupied, as well as a Saturday matinee, to finish the play, at 400 points each game. Lowry won the first and McCleery the two succeeding games, which were witnessed by a rather slim crowd on account of an admission being charged at the door. Nevertheless the players did well, making grand averages of over 11 and a splendid rail run of 206 points by McCleery. The latter, after each game gave a brilliant exhibition of fancy shots that were well appreciated by every one except Waite, the old Cosmopolitan ivory pusher, who has, until now, been looked upon by the boys as the crack player of the coast. Mac has found that the luxurious past-times of Santa Rosa agree with him and has made it his home, at least, for some days. Occasionally he takes a run into the neighboring towns. On one of these turns he came across Lowry in this little place, and a 400-point game sprung up in consequence. It was for a stake of $200, and was played last evening in the American Hotel billiard parlors. Mr. Reickert acted as referee and by his decisions added greatly to the Professor's ire. Lowry won the bank and chose the black. The game, as far as good play goes, was not very remarkable. Mac succeeded but once in reaching a half hundred. His troubles were so numerous and at times comical that, by causing laughter on the part of Lowry, the latter was incapable of making over 60 points at an inning. Mac lost the game, having but 276 points to his credit when his opponent went out. Lowry's runs were 31, 51, 60. Average 7 9-13. McCleery's best runs were 31, 50. Average, 5 7 52. Mac was so vexed at the close of the play that he omitted to give his fancy exhibition, and left the city for Santa Rosa on the next train. Following is the challenge he wrote before departing:

Messrs. Lowry, Roberts, and gentlemen of Petaluma,

GENTS:—Since affairs have taken the turn they have in regard to a billiard match here, between Mr. Lowry and myself, I make you the following proposition:

I will play Mr. Lowry a game of straight billiards, 1,200 points up, for $100, or $250 a side. I will give Mr. Lowry 200 points in 1,200. The winner to take all receipts and pay all expenses. Game to be played on Tuesday evening, June 10th. Telegraph me, if accepted, at Santa Rosa, before 2 P. M.

J. F. B. MCCLEERY.

Petaluma, June 10th, 1884.

McCleery no doubt means business," says Lowry, "but he forgets that it is usual for a man, when he issues a challenge, to put up a forfeit." It is needless to say that the match is still to come off. Yours truly. E. H.

Pool Tournament Articles.

A new departure in the billiard circles of this coast will be understood by the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12th, 1884.

We, the undersigned, do agree to enter in a fifteen ball pool tournament, under the Syracuse call shot rules, and herewith deposit our entrance fee of $2.50 each. The understanding is, that the Saylor Bros., in whose parlors the tournament will take place, are to give prizes to the amount of $75, open to all comers. The tournament is to begin on Monday evening, June 16th, 1884, and as many games played each evening and afternoon as the time will permit. In each game the player who pockets 100 balls first will be declared the winner of that issue, and the winner of the greater number of issues to be awarded the first prize, and so on. Referee and judges to be named before the first evening's play. The entries will close on Sunday evening at 10 o'clock:

W. R. F. Lowry, G. F. Schmechel, G. Anderson, Ben. F. Saylor, A. Kleser, Charles O'Neil.

It is probable that Lon Morris will also enter. Schmechel and Anderson are the two Eastern pool players who have been making it warm of late for the hotel boys.

The "Parisian" pool is again being talked of. It is probable that the tournament will be held at Loskey's parlors, the other houses being too much engrossed in the percentages of "stud" and "gelding" poker.

Frank Loskey's health has compelled him to visit the country for a few weeks. This is his first vacation in twelve years. His rooms are doing a very fair business.

Emanuel Brunswick has returned from Portland, Oregon, where he established the eighteenth branch of the Brunswick, Balke & Collender billiard house.

CRICKET.

The Trophy Match.

If the weather permits the Occidents and Merions will play a match this afternoon at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. The match will be the first one for the silver trophy presented by W. Greer Harrison to the Club winning four games out of seven. Both clubs are expected to put in the field a very strong team. The match will start at 2 P. M. sharp.

On May 22d the Australians met the Maryleborne Club, and the latter winning the choice defended the wickets. They were in all day and gave the Australians a day of leather hunting such as they never experienced before. Seven bowlers were tried but the M. C. C. were not disposed of till the large total of 481 was reached. W. G. Grace, A. G. Steele, T. C. O'Brien and Barnes scored 101, 134, 72 and 105 respectively; the latter was also not out. The Australians were dismissed for 184 in their first and 182 in their second inning, so the M. C. C. won the match in one inning with 115 runs to spare.

It will be remembered that the M. C. C. were disposed of for 33 in the first and 19 in the second inning when they met the Australians for the first time in 1878.

Eight to Fourteen.

On last Saturday, owing to the non-appearance of a few of the enthusiastic cricketers, eight picked men were opposed by fourteen all-comers. The eight were the first to handle the willow, and were all disposed of for the meagre total of 61, Waterman playing a splendid inning for the 23 runs. The fourteen only managed 29, owing to the irresistible bowling of Banner. Mathieu was top scorer with eight runs. The game clearly showed the inconsistency in the batting department of our best players, and also the poor attempts the bowlers made when not bowling from their accustomed end. DeGolia kept the wickets in first-class style, considering that it was his first attempt. Miller will prove a valuable acquisition to the Merions. The score follows:

THE EIGHT.

Burnett 1 b W. Benjamin	2	Ben. Benjamin not out	7
Bristowe b Miller	7	Carr b Mathieu	3
Waterman b Campbell	23	Banner b Mathieu	0
Purdy (Capt.) C. Hill b Campbell	15	O'Connor b Benjamin	0
Sundries			4
Total			61

THE FOURTEEN.

Barney Benjamin b Banner	3	Burke run out	0
Hill (Capt.) run out	0	Cooper b Banner	0
Campbell b Banner	1	Creighton b Banner	3
Mathieu b Banner	8	DeGolia b Waterman	0
Emmet b Banner	1	Davidson not out	1
Hood run out	5	Goewey b Banner	0
Miller absent	0	Sherott b Waterman	0
Sundries			7
Total			29

University of Dublin vs. Philadelphians.

We arrange the following account of the opening match from cable dispatches: The Dublin University won the toss, and were the first to defend the wicket. They were all out for 180 runs. At the end of the day's play the Philadelphians had lost only three wickets for 118 runs. On resuming next day wicket after wicket fell with the Philadelphians still behind, and the excitement became intense. Every fine play was applauded to the echo, both teams sharing the ovation equally. The innings closed for 181 runs, one run in advance of the University. J. A. Scott, 50; Thayer, 40, while Clarke, Brockie, Newhall and Stoever got well into double figures. In the second innings the University played with great spirit, and succeeded in putting together the fine total of 220. The Philadelphians scored 20 runs without losing a wicket in their second innings, when the game was declared drawn. This is considered to be an unsatisfactory end to an exciting contest.

The Philadelphians Win.

Dublin, June 4th.—A cricket match took place to-day between the American and Gentlemen of Ireland teams, on the vice-regal grounds in Dublin. The Americans won the first innings and made a good total of 220. Brown and Hazen showed up in excellent form. When the Irish team went in the light was bad and suited Lowry's bowling to a nicety. The Irishmen were unable to cope with his bowling, and were all out for the small total of 88. Lowry's analysis was: Twenty-three overs, fifty-five runs, four maidens and seven wickets. Fox took three wickets for four runs. The individual scores of the American team were: Scott 19, Brown 43, Thayer 42, Newhall 8, Clarke 16, Law 19, Fox 19, Stover 8, Morgan 12, McNutt 10, Lowry not out 4, Sundries 20. The Gentlemen of Ireland scored 180 in their second; this left the Philadelphians 49 runs to win, which they made, but not before losing 4 of their best wickets. The Philadelphians therefore won by one run, and 5 wickets to spare.

The Australians won their match against Surrey by eight wickets. The Australians scored 195 runs in their first innings, of which Scott made 71. The Surrey team made 97 and 144. The Australians made the necessary runs with the loss of two wickets.

For his score of 101 runs, in the match against the Australians, Grace is credited with playing a faultless inning. The hitting of Steele and O'Brien is described as brilliant, while Barnes never exhibited better cricket.

On May 31st the Staten Island Club, of New York, defeated the Longwood, of Boston, by an inning and 70 runs.

On May 31st ten cricket matches were played at Philadelphia.

ATHLETICS.

Athletes for England.

On Wednesday, June 4th, the team of American amateur athletes, who are expected to astonish the English runners and walkers, sailed on the steamer Aurania. The members of the team are L. E. Myers, H. Fredricks and Arthur Waldron, of the Manhattan A. C., and F. P. Murray, of the W. A. C. Myers is making his second trip, having been to England in 1881. He ran in all eleven races and lost one, that the 100-yard championship. He is without doubt the fastest amateur runner for one-fourth of a mile in the world. Waldron is the 100-yard champion of America and has a record of 10⅛s. for the distance. H. Fredricks is the champion mile runner and has a record of 4m. 32s., made in a dead heat with James Gifford. Frank P. Murray is champion mile walker and has the best on record in the world for an amateur at one and two miles, and the best in America at three miles. He is a remarkably fair walker. The team will make their first appearance on English soil on July 5th, on the Lillie Bridge Grounds, London, when the first joint meeting of the Manhattan Athletic Club and South London Harriers will be held. The team will be accompanied by G. L. M. Sachs, and probably H. P. Pike and G. A. Avery.

J. C. Ryan who was to have run a foot race against Bentley in this city a few weeks ago, for $2,500 a side, the other side finally taking forfeit of the money up, because his backers declined to make the balance of their wager good, is engaged to run at Woodland next Sunday a race of 100 yards for $500 a side, against a man named Burns, who is also said to be a professional foot racer.—*Record Union.*

At the Lawn Tennis Club championship of Ireland match, held May 19, Messrs Dwight, Sears and Rivers, of the Longwood Club, Boston, were among the competitors.

An Athlete's Departure.

A great many readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, particularly those who were present at the late Olympic meeting, will regret to learn that A. C. Phillips left for his home in Washington Territory in the early part of the week, after an absence of four years spent in a scholastic institution of Oakland. With a few seasons in this city we think that Phillips would be the equal of the best amateurs in America although we heard a leading professional runner, who should certainly be an authority, claim that he was not quite tall enough to ever be much speedier than he is at present, but we think this fallacious, for are not the leading amateurs of America of the present time of rather small stature? The vacancy caused by Phillips' departure will be hard to fill. Success to our speedy athlete.

A New Departure.

Arrangements are now being completed by the Merion Cricket Club for a regular athletic meeting, to be held on the afternoon of the fourth of July at Stockton. The programme is not yet definitely arranged, but will probably include a 100 yards, 440 yards, and a mile race, also a bicycle obstacle and school race, together with a running high jump (handicap), 5 in limit. The races will all be handicaps, and will be open to all amateurs on the coast. Already a great many of the leading performers have consented to participate. If no unforeseen difficulties prevent the arrangements, the Stocktonians will have an opportunity to witness for the first time a properly conducted amateur athletic meeting.

Williamsburg Athletic Meeting.

One of the largest crowds ever seen at an amateur athletic meeting in America, were paesent at the opening of the new grounds of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, on May 30th. L. E. Myers and Malcom Ford, each, were timed 12¾ sec., for separate heats in the 125 yard race, but were, however, unplaced owing to the altogether too liberal handicapping. Frank P. Murray won the two mile walk in 13 min. 48 3-5 secs., which lowers his previous best on record over 10 secs. Thos. F. Delaney ran against the five mile record, making 3 miles in 15 min. 3 4-5 secs., four in 21 min. 10 secs., and five in 26 min. 31 secs., all of which are now the best amateur time ever made in America.

We were very much disgusted to notice the attempt of the sporting editor of the *News Letter* to belittle the performances of some of the runners at the late meeting. Two miles in 10 min. 36¼ sec. for the 25-yard mark is rather good, and it is to be hoped that my esteemed friend on the *N. L.* has not forgotten the time not long since when he had to record the the mile events at the meetings won in worse than six m nutes. Fair play is bonnie play.

On Decoration Day a one mile run took place at Plainfield, the contestants being William A. Tompkins, of Newark, and N. L. Rodgers, of Wisconsin Athletic Club. Mr. Rogers is said to be the champion amateur mile runner of his State. After a close race Tompkins won by one foot. The time was 4.54¼, and Rogers 4.54¾. The prize was a gold medal. A. F. Clark acted as referee.—*Exchange.*

At the Newport Baths last Sunday the swimming match between M. E. Harris, Gus Parker and H. M. Castillar, was won by the former. The race was announced for the amateur championship, but we fail to know why any of the swimmers competing in the race are entitled to the honor.

The International Baseball match between the Puget Sound Baseball Club and the Amity Baseball Club of Victoria, resulted in victory for the Victorians after a stubbornly fought game.

At the Agricultural Park, Sacramento, Ed. Ingles, of Red Bluff, and J. B. Both, of Sacramento, walked ten miles in 1 hour 55 minutes, Saturday, June 7th.

The championship Lacrosse match played at Toronto, May 31st, between Toronto and Montreal, resulted in favor of the former by three goals to one.

"Physical training in its broad sense means correct habits. It means temperance. It means morality."—*Col. Wm. A. Bancroft.*

On May 31st Princeton beat Yale for the final game in the Lacrosse match for the intercollegiate championship.

The performances at the Manhattan games held at New York, May 31st, were all of a very ordinary character.

Ford is generally looked upon as the coming sprint runner of America.

Foals.

At Rancho del Paso, property of J. B. Haggin.

TROTTERS.

May 22, chestnut filly, star in forehead, and left hind foot white; by Algona, dam Mills, black mare, by David Hill.

May 23, bay colt, left hind foot white; by Algona, dam Black Woodbine, by Reardon's Patchen, he by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; g d Woodbine, by Woodburn.

May 24, bay filly, small star in forehead; by Algona, dam Belle Ely, by Inauguration, g d Fannie, the dam of Alexander, by Ohio Bellfounder.

May 25, chestnut colt, by Algona, dam Nettie, by Nutwood, g d by Tattler.

May 26, bay colt, two small stars in forehead; by Exile, dam Bay Patchen mare.

May 26, brown filly, by Echo, dam King Philip mare, by King Philip, g d Lady Dale, by Owen Dale.

May 31, bay colt, by Algona, dam Nellie, by Muldoon, g d by McCracken's Black Hawk.

May 31, bay colt, little white on both hind feet; by Echo, dam ch Kern filly by Victor.

June 3, bay colt, small star, both hind feet and left fore foot white; by Exile, dam Bay Mare by Patchen.

June 8, bay filly, strip in face, left fore foot and both hind feet white; by Exile, dam Fannie.

THOROUGHBRED.

Chestnut filly, star in forehead, snip on nose and four white feet; by Jim Browne, dam Virginia, by Revenue, g d Corinne, by imp. Glencoe.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Match.

The event of the week was the match last Sunday, at Oakland race track, between Messrs. Fay and Burbank, fifty birds each, thirty yards rise, for $100. The betting, on Saturday, changed materially, for it leaked out that Fay had done some admirable shooting on Friday, at San Bruno, killing forty out of forty-two birds, and this, with his well-known fine and quick style of shooting, gave him the preference, as the time approached, over his opponent. Still Burbank had many friends willing to back him, and we believe it safe to say, more money was wagered on the result than in any match occurring for some time. The weather, unfortunately, was unproportious and sadly interfered with the pleasure anticipated and very sensibly diminished the number of spectators. It has been said, since the match, that although the score is a remarkable one, at the head, in fact, of trap shooting scores, it is, nevertheless, no criterion to judge of the actual ability of the contestants as the vigor and flight of the birds was impaired by the rain. To a certain extent this is true, but it is not true to the extent alleged. Up to the thirtieth bird or so, no fault could be found with them, for they were certainly an average lot, if not more. Both men stand well in our shooting circles, and it is scarcely fair thus to depreciate their record, for if the rain did lessen the vigor of the birds in flight, it also lessened the vigor of the men in shooting. In reporting such affairs it is always well to be strictly just. The biggest score of Dr. Carver, with *live pigeons*, speaking from memory, is, we believe, eighty-three out of one hundred. Our men, on Sunday, killed eighty-seven, and so the State may be proud of the record. However, the result shows there is little to choose between the men, and it will require another match, under more favorable conditions, to prove which is the better man at the trap. The loser, in such a match, need feel no disgrace in his defeat, however much he may feel the disappointment. Mr. Slade was appointed referee, and no better man could have been selected.

Mr. Burbank began the shooting, killing his first bird in fine style. Mr. Fay killed the second but missed the third, they were both strong, quick flyers, and Mr. Burbank followed suit with his fourth. Fay's fourth was a teaser, but was beautifully stopped. Burbank hit his fifth with his first barrel, and it took the second barrel to kill at a distance of 50 yards. The bird was challenged, but was retrieved within the three minutes' time allowed. Fay killed his seventh pigeon, but was unfortunate enough to have the bird fall dead just outside the bounds. Fay missed a hard tailer with his first shot on his tenth bird, and the smoke not clearing away prevented him from seeing clearly to shoot with his second barrel, so he lost the bird. The score then stood: Burback 9, Fay, 7. Burbank missed his eleventh and twelfth, and Fay, killing both his birds, made it a tie, with nine birds out of twelve each. Burbank again missed his fifteenth and seventeenth birds. At the end of the twenty-fifth round the score stood: Fay, 22, Burbank, 20. Both were shooting in splendid form and the betting was from five to ten to one on the guns every shot. Fay's twenty-seventh bird was challenged and well retrieved by Mr. Crittenden Robinson, but no blood showing, the referee ordered the bird to be picked and before marks of the shot were found, it was declared a good bird. Burbank hit his thirty-fifth bird first shot, but did not kill, and made a fine long-range shot with his second barrel. Fay having killed his twenty-six birds straight, missed his thirty-seventh. Burbank barely missed his thirty-ninth, and Fay followed suit. Burbank missed again on his forty-fifth bird, a regular teaser, but killed all his other birds in good style, making a total of forty-three. Fay missed his forty-ninth bird, a strong flyer, but not a very difficult shot, and his last shot was anxiously watched by his backers and friends, for if he killed he would win, if he missed it was a tie. A good bird was sprung from the trap, and it was only with his second barrel that he brought it down, winning the match by one bird, having killed forty-four out of fifty. The excitement about the last bird was very great, and considering, it was worth, at least, $500 to Fay and his friends, a pretty valuable pigeon; it speaks much in his favor in being equal to the occasion, and killing it. The fact certainly is against his wanting nerve at the right moment. The score:

Fay	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	44
Burbank	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	43

Of course, in such weather the pool shooting provided for could not occur to the extent anticipated. One match was made up with three entries, at twelve birds each, $5 entrance, Mr. Pearson taking Mr. Fay's place after the latter had missed two birds. The purse fell to Mr. Robinson, but with eleven kills to his credit. The score:

Walsh	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	*1	1	1	0
Fay	0	0	1	1	*1	1	1	*1	1	0	Retired	
Robinson	1	*1	1	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1

At the International Clay Pigeon Tournament in Chicago last week, the championship was won by the Exeter, N. H., team, with a total score of sixty-eight out of a possible one hundred in the two days' shooting. The Cleveland, O., team was second with sixty. The individual championship diamond badge was won by M. C. Stark, of Exeter, N. H., with a score of sixteen out of a possible twenty.

At the clay pigeon tournament in Chicago it is proposed to form a new national association, which shall have for its purpose the encouragement and direction of trap shooting in this country.—*Forest and Stream.*

At Bird's Point.

The Alameda County Sportsman's Club had their regular monthly medal shoot on Saturday, at Bird's Point, but the number present was not as large as usual, only twelve putting in an appearance. The day, however, was very agreeably passed, as every one seemed determined to have all the fun possible. The average shooting was good, there being two twelves, two elevens, one ten, four nines, and two eights out of twelve shooters, which altogether gave eighty per cent. Messrs. Bennett and Pollack tied on a clean score for the first medal, and Haskell won the second with eleven kills to his name. These three gentlemen unquestionably did some very excellent shooting all day, and won their honors fairly. Last season the first two, fell down almost to zero in their shooting, and about gave it up in disgust. This season they wisely renewed it, and up to date, have made unlooked for records. The pigeons, furnished by George Bird, were a good lot, and many recorded as misses, fell dead out of bounds, in their efforts to return home just south and east of the soap factory. Adams, the champion, only killed ten, but his chances for the season are still better than any other member's. Haskell, after shooting well up to his last bird, got too confident and made a very bad miss. Norton also scored eleven fine kills. He always shoots very cleanly. Messrs. Pollack and Bennett, as they had not time to shoot-off, flipped a quarter, for the first medal, and the latter won. With a spirit that cannot be too warmly commended, he presented it to Mr. Pollack, and with such warmth of feeling that that genuine sportsman could not refuse. Acts like these go far in keeping a club together in true fellowship. We hope to see more of them. Messrs. Edson, Havens, Knowles and Platt killed their nine each in good style, and Edson's gun is no longer for sale. We are glad to find he has recovered from the effects of his late Waterloo. Knowles does not consider himself in the season's race now for the medals, and is therefore busy experimenting in these shoots. The score:

Pollack	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12	Edson	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	9
Bennett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12	Platt	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	9
Haskell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	11	Haven	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1	9
Norton	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	11	Edwards	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1	8
Adams	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	10	Bell	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	8
Knowles	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0	9	Chisholm	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0	6

Some freeze-outs were had after the match. The first with nine entries at $2.50 each, 30 yards, was divided between Haile, Coffin and Miller. A six-bird sweepstakes, same distance, one barrel only was divided between Smith and Coffin.

At Vallejo.

There was a match shot at Vallejo on Sunday, between A. L. Lancaster and C. L. Maccrae for $25 a side, 12 birds each, 21 yards rise. The gun men of this pretty burgh, strengthened by a delegation from Benecia, were out in great force to see the match and participate in the pool shooting. The match did not amount to much, as the loser, Lancaster, after making a promising beginning fell from grace, and then getting only five birds out of eleven gave up. The birds are reported as being unable to fly from being cooped so long, a practice that cannot be too strongly condemned. The score:

C. L. Maccrae	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—7
A. L. Lancaster	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—5

The Vallejo *Chronicle* further adds: A freeze-out match was then arranged between Peabody, Lancaster and Maccrae, at $5 a corner, which was won by the latter party, the other two missing their first bird. A second match was arranged between the same parties and won by Peabody, the two others missing. A third match was gotten up between the above three and Geo. Gorham. Peabody and Lancaster both missed their bird and dropped out. Maccrae and Gorham both got their birds and divided the pot of $20. Lancaster then dropped out and the remaining three made up another pool of $5 each which was won by Gorham. A match between Peabody and Gorham at six birds each was made for $10 a side, which resulted in a tie. This was decided by shooting at two birds and Gorman captured the pool.

At Colma.

The Parker Gun Club, composed chiefly of young gentlemen in our city stores, held their regular monthly medal shoot at Colma last Sunday. As might be expected, the day prevented the usual good attendance. The club use clay pigeons exclusively, the conditions being 15 birds each, 18 yards rise, trap set in fourth notch, and sometimes using only one barrel. The scores of this club are generally very good, but on this occasion, though not bad, they were not up to the usual average. The first medal was won by J. Teuscher, the second by J. McEnroy. Mr. P. Beckert, a confidential clerk in Mr. Allen's gun store, Market St., generally runs at the head of the ticket, but, on Sunday, he was content with a third-rate place. The score:

J. Teuscher	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—13
J. McEnroe	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—12
P. Beckert	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—11
P. McEnroe	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
J. Belstadt	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
H. Casey	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0— 6

At Gilroy.

On Friday, 6th inst., the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club continued their match for the handsome Remington rifle. In this contest the club use clay pigeons, 15 birds each, with the trap at fourth notch. The distance is 18 yards, except with men who have a victory to their credit for the rifle, and then they are handicapped. Thus, on Friday, Frutig shot at 24, and Robinson at 21 yards. This handicap makes a serious difference in shooting at clay pigeons. This time Dunham won with 14 kills out of 15 birds. The score:

D. Dunham	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—14
P. W. Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—12
E. Leavesley	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
F. Frutig	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
John Paine	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
S. Shorb	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0— 6

The telegraph informs us that the bill for the suppression of pigeon shooting, passed by the British House of Commons last year by an overwhelming majority, has been defeated in the House of Lords. The whole thing was only a little bit of English snobbery very disgustingly exhibited. Is it not strange, by the way, in this connection, that while the Princess of Wales could cajole the Commons she could not humbug the Lords? What a pity the peers in England are not always so sensible.

The Gun Club of San Francisco meets at Bird's Point today.

The Sacramento Foresters.

The Forester Gun Club of Sacramento, at their last monthly meeting, resolved to have their next public match on 22d inst. While speaking of this club, we may commend their action very strongly in two other respects. On account of the late season the members of the club have resolved not to shoot doves until the first of July next. The old birds are only nesting now, owing to the unpropitious season, and to kill them at present would be certain destruction to the stock later in the season. The club acted thus wisely at the instigation of Mr. John Gerber, a prominent member of the club, and a true and ardent sportsman. Mr. Gerber framed his resolution in the matter from experience gathered by extensive traveling round. We know it is the same in all counties in the State. Other clubs of the interior, therefore, should do the same if they care for true sport. We confess to a certain feeling of disappointment in connection with our interior gun clubs. Few have shown the activity or determination in the preservation of game which we had a right to expect from them as organized bodies and individual sportsmen. This is not as it should be. Stir up, gentlemen, like the Foresters of Sacramento, and be of use to the State. Your responsibility as individual sportsmen only becomes stronger when you join a county or city gun club. In another respect the Foresters have made a wise movement. Exertions will be made to stop the army of skirmishers killing birds at every pigeon match when the birds pass beyond the boundary. A great many birds are killed by this outside fusilade which would otherwise get to their old homes or some other, and be of future use in breeding. It is quite a question, now-a-days, how to keep up the stock of pigeons necessary for our trap-shooters. The boundary line at a match has no bearing upon the ownership of a bird after it has passed that line. It may be lost to the man supplying the lot, but that does not make it the property of any scrub who loafs round a pigeon match to kill outside birds. Complaints are loud and general of the danger and wrong in the outsiders at a match, and we hope the clubs of the State will take unanimous action, so far as it can be unanimous, and stop the nuisance.

A couple of weeks since we reported the existence of pheasants in mountains at the head of the Uvas river. We have since learned that while we were in British Columbia some pure English pheasants were turned out in the district mentioned. Those, therefore, seen by Mr. Farmer, of Gilroy, *may* be their progeny. We still think they come from the Japanese birds more recently turned out, the females of which no man, under the circumstances, could discriminate. The identity could only be established by the plumage of the males, and, in either case, that only comes in its distinction and beauty when full grown. We only hope they are the English pheasants, but from a knowledge of their habits and great value we are convinced they could not have remained undiscovered on the Uvas so long. If there is an English cock pheasant in those hills we are going for him next season hot and strong.

A Carson paper says: Mr. Hubbard came in Saturday from Independence. He states that the ice will all be off in a few days. Hubbard saw three deer as he came in, and was near enough to hear them wink, but as he had no gun along could not bring any of them down. Would Mr. Hubbard, whom we believe is an official, have killed one of those deer, as insinuated, if he had a gun? If so, he avoids being a law-breaker, and remains a gentleman only by accident, not principle.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Although Sunday was an extraordinary day for the beginning of June, presenting us with a thick, heavy rain for nearly twenty hours, the rifle ranges were not deserted, and the practice of the day was kept up with its usual spirit. There were delegations from Company C, Nationals, Fifth Infantry, German Fusileers, the Second Artillery, and others, and the shooting generally was up to the usual standard. Company C, Nationals, First Infantry Regiment held their regular medal shoot, and those with reputation as riflemen did justice to their records. The score.:

FIRST CLASS.												
Klein	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—	42
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—	46—88
Sherman	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—	43
	500 yards—	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	2	4—	41—83
Perkins	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—	42
	500 yards—	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	2	5—	37—80
Cummings	200 yards—	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	—41	
	500 yards—	4	3	0	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—	37—78
SECOND CLASS.												
Wharff	200 yards—	4	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	4—	39
	500 yards—	5	2	2	2	4	5	3	3	5	4—	35—74
THIRD CLASS.												
Ruddock	200 yards—	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	5	4—	36
FOURTH CLASS.												
Diers	200 yards—	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—	41

Of the four classes Klein, Wharff, Ruddock, and Diers were the winners. Diers was allowed a handicap of three points, which made his score 44. Other men shot for the medals, but with the exception of the first class, only the names of the winners were given. The German Fusileers were out in force experimenting with their Mausers. Major Klose has chiefly confined his experiments to the sights of the rifles named, which hitherto were found altogether too coarse for target shooting. The scores on Sunday showed the improvement made, as they gave a gain of four points all round. Captain Stettin, who is a very active officer, and his men also were happy. It is known generally that R. C. Moore and Sergeant Ed. Hovey of Fifth Infantry Battalion, intend to-morrow to lower, if they can, the record of 100 shots at the 200-yard target, which all admit is a pretty tough job to undertake. At this shooting, up to date, Fred Kuhnle with 457, and Howard Carr with 456 are the champions. On Sunday last, however, both Moore and Hovey gave promise of success in their attempt. Moore tried a new Sharp's rifle which he will use to-morrow, and did good work. After a practice string which registered 42, he took another string of ten shots and scored 48 out of a possible 50. Hovey made 46.

R. C. Moore	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—	48

This is good shooting, and gives promise of success. We like the ambition of the young aspirants, for ambition is of no account unless it inspires us to deeds worthy in themselves, or deeds that all other men cannot perform. Besides, if they succeed then Kuhnle and Carr will have another trial, and thus, in the end, by the spirit of emulation excited, we will have the records lowered to a certainty.

Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

Although there were a good many riflemen out practicing at this favorite range on Sunday the only medal shooting done was by the Eintracht Rifle Club, which, as usual, turned out in strength, sixteen members putting in an appearance. For a long time Lieut. Fred Kuhls, one of our leading riflemen, has been the champion of this club, but on Sunday he was beaten 11 points by Klotz, and had to surrender the coveted medal. The score:

CHAMPION MEDAL.

Klotz	398

SECOND CLASS MEDAL.

Gumbel	345

THIRD CLASS MEDAL.

Schubert	311

LAST BEST SHOT.

	RINGS.
Klotz	23

GENERAL SCORE.

Kuhls	387
Stamer	367
Ropke	339
Leu	291
Streuber	286
Hagerup	274
Welhe	263
Wollf	247
Tapken	243
Wirtner	239
Hartmensen	215
Schartz	208
Kruger	182

Comparative Records.

We take pleasure in keeping our riflemen posted on Eastern and California records, because it is beneficial to our men to know they are equal to any in the Union. A few weeks ago we spoke of Hovey's shooting at the 200-yard range and showed it to be equal to that of the picked men of Boston and Springfield. In the same spirit this week, we contrast the general score of the Eintrachts, as given above, with the particular score in a match between Indianapolis and Hepburn teams, at the same range and same kind of shooting. So far this season, the scores of the teams selected are the representative average scores of Eastern riflemen.

INDIANAPOLIS TEAM.		HEPBURN TEAM.	
J. Cabalzer	380	E. Bretz	379
F. Maus	348	A. M. Alexander	355
G. P. Marrott	330	L. C. Walters	336
F. Mertz	317	M. D. Walters	331
E. Mueller	311	E. F. Hodges	314
J. H. Rhodawalde	293	M. T. Robinson	308
Dr. W. Walling	281	Dr. H. Jameson	275
L. Ott	271	F. D. Lewis	275
R. Miller	268	F. Heiner	269
P. Zepp	201	R. L. Scarlet	249
Total	3,104	Total	3,091

With the Eintrachts, who, however, do not embrace our best ring-target men, this comparison is quite satisfactory, even without speaking of the *character* of sights, which is generally in favor of Eastern men. Our celebrated California Schuetzen Club have much the best men in this State at this style of shooting, and we could reproduce records from our back numbers of scores made by Jacoby, Stanton, H. C. Smith, Boeckman, Utschig and others, ranging from 409 to 430. Fred Kuhls, of the Eintrachts, has a record of 403, and Lieutenant Kellogg made 401 at Schuetzen a few days ago, the first time he ever tried the ring target in his life. John Utschig, last Sunday in *four* shots, made 99 out of a possible 100. So, whenever we come to comparative records, and go down to the bedrock for data, we always find our State, young as she is, the peer of any State in the Union.

While on the subject of comparative records, we should like to know the best scores ever made in off hand matches, 200 yards military rifles, with 10, 25, 50, and 100 shots to the man. We have not the means at our disposal of finding out the Eastern or California records, and if any person can favor us with the information we should take it as a great favor.

We inadvertently omitted a little rifle incident last week, occurring at the Gun Club picnic, for which we beg to make amends this week. Some gentleman had the foresight to take out a parlor rifle for the amusement of the ladies, and after lunch brought it into active operation. A bottle (empty, the reader may be assured), was put on a bush about fifteen yards off as a mark. Several of the married ladies tried first, all making good line shots as they generally do, but none hit the bottle. Then Miss Reynolds, a tall, stately young lady, took the weapon and with a pose equal in ease and grace to Col. Kellogg's, made three remarkable shots — the first cut the cork off, the second broke the neck of the bottle, the third sent the body of the bottle into flinders. The remarkable part of this performance is, that the young lady had never touched a rifle before in her life. If any person of the masculine gender ever gets into a controversy with that young lady hereafter, we advise him to keep out of the range of parlor rifles.

The season at Creedmore for 1884, opening on the 21st of May has not been marked by any particularly great shooting. The first match was as good as any we find recorded. It was off-hand, at 200 and 300 yards, 7 shots to the man. At the finish, with a possible 70, the score stood as follows:

T. J. Dolan	57
John James	49
W. M. Vose	44
Capt. M. H. Murphy	41
C. Donohue	40

If they would inform us of the character of the weapons and sights used we could form a better estimate of Eastern shooting. Generally improved weapons and fancy sights are used by our Eastern riflemen, while ours almost invariably use the common military rifle and open sight. This makes a great difference in the result.

We spoke above of Lieutenant Kellogg's score at the ring target, a new style of shooting to him. As it is extraordinary we have obtained the details. He had four strings of five shots, with a possible 25 to the shot.

First string	24	24	19	19	16—102
Second string	22	17	22	17	19— 97
Third string	18	22	24	23	18—105
Fourth string	20	24	24	17	12— 97
Total					401

To-morrow at Schuetzen Park the liberal and enterprising Eintrachts will have their prize shooting open to all. The conditions will be ten shots for a dollar. There will also be a $20 medal, and $50 in cash prizes.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Green Food for Horses in Summer.

The almost universal custom of farmers in feeding their work horses with dry hay during the Summer and Fall, instead of supplying them with green food during the Summer, is not consistent with the principles of correct hygiene, or promotive of the greatest degree of health in horses. Indeed it is fair to infer that so long a continuance of dry food is injurious; that it tends to produce a constipated condition of the bowels, and to lay the foundation of inflammatory disorders, and of severe fevers in some instances. One reason of the constipating effects of dry hay is its hard character which makes it difficult to masticate, making the permeation of the salivary fluid into its most solid parts slow and difficult. Horses, when subsisting on hay and other dry food, have only opportunity to dilute and cool the circulation two or three times a day. In fact many horses in northwestern localities are watered only twice daily in Winter and early Spring. Yet a very little reflection will convince the owner that more water is necessary with dry than with green food. In fact, to maintain the degree of natural fluidity in the circulation, it is necessary that an extra quantity of water be given to horses subsisting on dry food. Farmers in the British Islands provide the work horses with an abundance of green fodder in their stables both night and day. Tares or vetches are very generally used for this purpose. The horses are fed small quantities at a time during the day, and full rations when bed time (at eight o'clock) comes around. In the morning before the teams go to work they are also fed in small quantities four or five times between four and seven o'clock. In addition to, or in place of vetches, clover, cow grass, trefoil, lucern, rye grass, and even rye, are used. The succulency of such food tends to cool the blood,

The English farm horses are fed all the bulky food they can consume, for the express purpose of making them as bulky and heavy as practicable—it being well understood that when the stomach is habitually filled, and so expanded till large and bulky, the blood vessels and frame-work also necessarily develop, to contain corresponding bulk of blood and support a corresponding weight of body. A large and strong body and frame cannot, in fact, be developed except by a bulky quantity of coarse food being consumed.

There is nothing inconsistent in the supposition that large draft horses, like the Shire and the Norman sorts, can be as easily raised in North America as in Europe, if bulky food in large quantity be given to them while growing. Besides clovers in variety, we have grasses in variety and abundance for feeding in the stable here in hot weather. Vetches, so widely grown in Great Britain, are not so well adapted as peas and rye mixed. Peas should be put in quite early for early soiling, with a peck of rye or wheat to three bushels of peas. The grain will hold the peas off the ground sufficiently to allow them to be mowed easily and clean. After the middle of April, when planted for a succession, flint corn, at the rate of a peck to three bushels of peas, can take the place of the rye. The pea produces a large amount of straggling vine, and this makes it a very suitable crop for soiling and cutting previous to and while in bloom.

The notion that green and succulent food weakens horses, is only partially correct. When horses are taken from dry, constipating food, and fed with succulent green fodder, the laxative effects are moderate, but necessary and healthy. Horses fed with dry and concentrated food only, are generally in a condition of incipient inflammation, liable to some form of life-shortening disease, and generally do not live out two-thirds their normal and possible life; while on the other hand, horses that are fully and carefully fed with green, bulky, and not concentrated food, grow into animals of great size, power and endurance. They serve their owners truly and well for a score of years, living to a good old age, and are thereafter long and frequently remembered for their faithful and profitable services.—*Country Gentleman.*

Blue Grass Pastures.

Mr. O. C. Hildreth, of Kansas, a gentleman with a decided predilection for the fine horse, was in this city a short time since on business, and called upon us. He had traveled over the State somewhat, and was so favorably impressed with this country that he purchased a tract of land in the Tulare Valley and will settle there. He was quick to recognize the natural advantages of this State for the lovers of the horse, and one of the inducements that decided him to change his residence was that he might better indulge his fancy for raising thoroughbreds, of which he is a breeder in a quiet way at his home place in Kansas. Among his other observations Mr. Hildreth saw enough to convince him that the plains of the San Joaquin are capable of producing the finest blue grass. He saw several small lots of this famous herbage that had been grown for ornamental purposes, and he says he never saw it in greater perfection, not even in Kentucky. He will thoroughly test the matter when he is settled on his Tulare ranch. No systematic experiments have ever been made in that section, to our knowledge, to ascertain whether or not permanent pastures of blue grass could be established and it may be a mine of wealth only wanting the attention of the prospector. We know of several farmers in that region that should act on this hint at once. As most of these we refer to are Kentuckians, perhaps they would smile at the idea of telling them how to grow blue grass, but for the benefit of all concerned we print the following simple formula given in the *Prairie Farmer* for the information of a correspondent in Illinois, but applicable with slight modification to California as well:

1. How can I secure a blue grass pasture? 2. How much seed to acre? 3. Can blue grass be grown successfully mixed with other grasses? 4. What season and what soil is best adapted to secure a good catch? 5. Can it be grown on low, wet land?

Answer.—1. There are almost as many ways to obtain a blue grass pasture as there are men who undertake the job, though essentially the practices are alike. The usual method is to sow the seed in the Spring or Fall, either alone or with clover or timothy. 2. The seed is very light and chaffy, and weighs only fourteen pounds to the bushel, and the amount sown varies from five to seven pounds to the acre. 3. Yes, though after a few years blue grass, on a true blue grass soil, roots every other grass out, and reigns with a divided empire with white clover. 4. Any good corn or wheat soil will produce good blue grass—the usual method of obtaining a blue grass pasture is as follows: To one bushel of good timothy seed one quart of red clover is added, and this quantity is made to cover from five to six acres. The seeding may be done in the fall with fall grain, in the spring with oats, or on stubble or wheat land on the snow in February. After, in the month of August, from a peck to a half bushel of blue grass is sown upon the young timothy and clover. But little or nothing can be seen of the blue grass for the first year and it does not show vigorously until the third year. Thereafter if the soil is a true blue grass one and the land is pastured, blue grass and white clover dominate to the exclusion of everything else. Perhaps the surest way to obtain a stand of timothy and thereafter a set of blue grass, is to prepare the land carefully and sow rye in October. On this sow timothy and red clover as above on the snow in February or March; pasture the rye, but not too closely, to 15th of May. Harvest the rye at the usual time, and the yield will be all the better for the pasturing, and sow the blue grass seed on the stubble in August. 5. No, but red top will in spite of your best efforts to the contrary unless you till and thoroughly break up the land.

Wolf-Teeth in Horses.

The general expression among prominent veterinary surgeons is that the supernumerary teeth know as "wolf-teeth" have no effect upon the eyes of the horse. I have noticed numerous answers to inquiries in the various turf and medical journals as above. Now if all the most distinguished veterinarians in the world were to reiterate their belief as above, I should continue to investigate the mouth of all my horses from yearlings up for these supernumerary teeth and remove them. In almost every instance where I have noticed indications of weak eyes, watery discharges, etc., I have upon examination found one or two wolf-teeth. These removed, the eyes have cleared with no subsequent treatment. Last Fall I purchased a number of young horses. Among them I noticed three with watery discharges from their eyes. Calling the man in charge I called his attenlion to the colts, had them caught and examined every one of them. The yearlings had two wolf-teeth, which were removed. The eyes all improved, and in a short time were as perfect as any. For years I have practiced the removal of teeth, and invariably with the best results; so I say without hesitation to all breeders; examine your stock, old and young, and when you find the useless teeth remove them. Certainly it can do no harm. To remove them is a simple operation by an experienced person. I have a horse-shoer who removes them, root and all, very readily. He has a tool not unlike a common gauge, quickly pushes it between the wolf-tooth and first molar, and, presto, out flies the tooth. The more prominent the tooth, the easier the operation. I have seen him remove dozens, never missing removing root and tooth. I have had so-called tooth dentists remove them with forceps, but not unfrequently have they broken the tooth from the root. I know that the educated and distinguished V. S. will ridicule my position, but I say, remove the teeth and save your eyes "just the same."

A few years ago a V. S. whom I know quite well, claimed to have examined mouths of horses by the hundred. He found a large number with wolf-teeth and yet perfect eyes. I know from my own investigations such to be the fact. I also know from years of close observation, that where I have discovered evidences of weak eyes I have also found the wolf-teeth; and when I have removed them almost immediate improvement followed.—*Mambrino, in Breeders' Gazette.*

Large numbers, if not the general average of trotting sires, are sixteen hands high, and weigh from ten to thirteen hundred pounds. Moreover, they have the requisite strength and bold action, accompanied with an elegance of contour, that the combined horse should possess. Many brood mares, probably the most popular to-day on trotting stock farms, have a commingling of pacing and thoroughbred lineage that will insure the various gaits desired. The offspring of such composite blood frequently pace at birth, and until they are broken to harness, and every other action but trotting is steadily discouraged, they will pace and rack and trot interchangeably at will. Such horses are natural general-purpose horses. All of these gaits can be reasonably developed in them, so that they will trot at fair speed in harness, and never once indulge in racking or pacing in the shafts, while they will readily shift from one gait to the other under saddle, as if they really enjoyed the change as a matter of recreation. Even when such offspring fail to show the various gaits in the field, the capacity is inborn by the mysterious force of inheritance, and it can be cultivated by judicious training. The trot is more likely to predominate, for the pace soon "breeds out," unless the colts are early handled to saddle, with reference to saddle qualities. But the saddle gaits can be perpetuated by the most simple methods of manipulation.

Vicious horses are not desirable anywhere, but if there is one place more than another where they are not wanted and should not be found, it is on the farm. In the different work that horses have to perform in farming it is often the case that they have to be handled by several different persons during the season, and often by boys or men who are incompetent. A horse with a bad disposition is not slow to understand whether he or the one who handles him to be the boss, and when the least opportunity is afforded they are not slow to take advantage of it. Reports of men or boys being killed by such horses are quite frequent, and other mischief that they do is as often heard of or experienced. It is generally taking great risks of personal injury or of injuring others by keeping such animals on the place, and unless they have some redeeming qualities it is far better to part with them even at a sacrifice. The best place for a horse that is not perfectly gentle and reliable is in teams, in cities where they have constant work, and where they have the same master day after day, and the sooner they find their way to such positions the better it is for them and for all concerned.

George Bird, of Bird's Point, Alameda, in a paddock adjoining his house shows the strange sight of a fox-hound and a young deer nesting together with the greatest affection. The buck is eight months old, but the hound treats him with perfect consideration. It is well he does so, for there is a little bird in the house in petticoats that would make short work of the hound if he meddled with the deer. It is, however, a strange sight.

The deficiency in the number of cavalry, artillery and omnibus horses now existing in England is to be supplied by horses from the United States. They will be procured in the Western States and on the southwest ranges, and will be shipped from New Orleans.

To clean your horses' tails or manes from dirt and dust put a little kerosene on them, and then wash them with borax water, which will prevent the hair from coming out.

It is estimated that there are 17,266 wild horses in Australia.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 14, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS---EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr. Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

The Farmer in Politics.

In former articles we have alluded to the small influence the American farmer has in shaping the policy of the Government, and the more thought that is given to the question the more singular it appears that such should be the case. The only solution that can be reached is that a large majority of those engaged in cultivating the soil, or who breed domestic animals, are dominated by a sense of inferiority, and tacitly admit that the business they are engaged in is a drawback to mental force, and are ready to accept the theory that places them lower in the political scale than ward politicians or the keepers of corner groceries. Thus the whole body of agriculturists in the State of California have a smaller influence than the one man who is the recognized "boss" of one city. He dictates what the "platforms" of political conventions shall contain, arbitrarily announces what course shall be pursued, threatens if his autocratic mandates are not slavishly obeyed, and by pointing to the clubs which are filled with his creatures and ready to do his bidding, overawes opposition and carries his point, no matter how much it may be in variance with sound principles. This is effected by his followers being massed. As a general he is incomparably the superior of anyone who is intrusted with the leadership of opposing forces. He has a solid body of trained adherents falling into line at his command and keeping step to the motions of his baton. His troops are compact, condensed into small space, their residences—those that are residents—within a few square miles, with daily meetings of squads, weekly gatherings of the main body. The farmer is isolated. In the most populous sections it is rare that there is much of a gathering, and when there is a congregation the purpose of assembling is still more rarely for political consultation. Unless in the very heat of an exciting campaign little attention is given to the questions which are of vital importance, and the bearing on farming interests is subornated to party predilections. The remedy is in independent action. So long as there is a blind adherence to party the agriculturist is merely a vassal of the boss. He is not counted in the canvass. The township in which he resides is estimated by the votes polled at previous elections with no thought of change. The immense interests with which he is connected are not considered, and notwithstanding the money value of the products of the farm overwhelm all others, politicians rate them inferior to those of trivial importance. The farmer is a party to the depreciation. With few exceptions, he has little appreciation of the magnitude of the guild of which he is a member. In 1882 the value of five crops, corn, wheat, potatoes, hay and tobacco aggregated $1,736,922,293. When to this immense sum are added fruits, vegetables, wool, cotton, not to speak of live stock, of land, buildings, fences, machinery, etc., all other pursuits sink into comparative insignificance. The value of the crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, hay and tobacco in one year exceed the whole amount of capital, and deposits in the national banks united by several hundreds of millions of dollars, and comparison with other great interests will disclose the immense superiority of land products. That these should receive proper recognition is evident, and when farmers insist that such shall be granted, and act together in the demand, the political party that refuses to accede to the request is doomed.

Jim Renwick.

The big son of Big Gun is gaining laurels at Jerome Park and Coney Island, not only acquiring celebrity for himself and near kindred, but proving that California is truly *the* race-horse region when a half-bred reared here can overcome the high-lineaged coursers of the East. The telegraph brings the news that he won at Coney Island, running five furlongs in 1:02, as will be seen from the appended account of his race at Jerome Park, he won very easily and 1:47 is not slow for that course.

SECOND RACE.

Free Handicap Sweepstake of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes. One mile.

STARTERS.

W. J. Welch's ch g Jim Renwick, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, aged, 119 pounds.....(W. Donohue) 1
Mr. Kleso's b m Rica, by Kingfisher, dam Lady Mentmore, 5 years old, 120 pounds.....(Feakes) 2
Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, by Glenelg, dam The Nun, 4 years old, 112 pounds.....(Riley) 3
Dwyer Brothers' b c Greenbush, by Glenelg, dam Annie Bush, 3 years old, 99 pounds.....(Braig) 4

Time—1:47.

The Betting.—Rica was the favorite, there being even money against her; 2 to 1 against Jim Renwick, 5 to 1 against Euclid and 8 to 1 against Greenbush.

The Race.—Jim Renwick was first away, Greenbush second, Euclid third and Rica fourth. Going around the upper turn Jim Renwick led by a head, Euclid second, half a length in front of Greenbush, third, Rica fourth. Greenbush was first at the quarter pole, as the rider of Jim Renwick took his horse in hand just before reaching that point, Euclid second, a length and a half in front of Jim Renwick, third, he two lengths ahead of Rica. Greenbush kept the lead around the bluff, and went out of sight at the half-mile pole around the hill, Euclid second, Jim Renwick third, Rica fourth. When the horses came in view on the lower turn Euclid was leading, Greenbush second, Jim Renwick third, Rica fourth. At the three-quarter pole Euclid led by a neck, Greenbush second, half a length ahead of Jim Renwick, Rica fourth. At the seven furlong pole Jim Renwick and Rica were head and head, Euclid third, Greenbush fourth. From there to the end it seemed but a hand gallop for Jim Renwick, as he romped home an easy winner by four lengths, Rica second, two lengths in front of Euclid, the latter six lengths ahead of Greenbush. Time, 1:47.

Valuable Stock.

It was an extreme stroke of bad luck to those who engaged in the venture of sending a lot of high-class Spanish Merino rams to Australia when laws were passed forbidding the entrance of sheep to the colonies. This loss is sure to result in a great benefit to this coast, inasmuch that the embargo to land them in the antipodes has thrown them on the market here. There are one hundred and forty rams in the consignment, selected from the very best flocks in Vermont, and are all duly recorded in the Stock Registers of that State. That due care was taken in the selection and none but animals of merit chosen is evident, as only the best obtainable would repay the costs of the long journey. As they are to be offered at public sale by Killip & Co., on the 18th inst., next Wednesday, and with a guaranty of the sale being absolute, there should be a full attendance of those interested in the business. Catalogues can be obtained of George Hammond, Grand Hotel, or Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery street, S. F. The sale will be held at the Comstock Stables, 524 Third street, at 11 A. M., at which place the sheep can be seen.

Grass Valley Races.

In the advertising columns will be found a notice of a two days' meeting on the Watt's Park Course, Grass Valley, Cal., July 4th and 5th. On the first day is a trot for a purse of $600, 2:27 Class, and on the second an open racing event of heats of a mile for $300. The first should secure entries of some of the famous harness horses of this section, and the runners can make a pleasant trip to contend for the other. As there is railway communications to Grass Valley the journey is easy, and as there is nothing at that time of the year to interfere, there are no reasons why support should be withheld. The entries close on the 26th of June.

Racing Rules.

The question has been asked of the *Breeder and Sportsman*: "Which of the racing codes shall we adopt, that of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, or that lately adopted by the State Agricultural Society?" In place of a curt answer we shall give a few of the reasons which prompt us to state emphatically by all means adopt the former. In the first place, the rules of the P. C. B. H. A. are superior in all points, and though with a good deal of similarity, whenever there are divergencies, anyone at all conversant with turf affairs will concede that there has been retrogression in place of improvement. It is only necessary to call attention, at the present time, to one change that has been made, as it is our intention to publish a full review before the Fall racing season commences. In the State Fair code, on page seven, is the following sentence: "The starter's flag shall be lowered as nearly as possible when the horses are between his line and the starting post, and must not be lowered after any horse has passed the starting post." The starter's line is thirty feet from the starting post, and in a large field of horses it is readily seen that the flag may drop when one horse has a head in advance of an imaginary line drawn from the starting post across the track. Should that be the case, or the charge made that it was so, no matter how truly the race or heat has been run under the rule it must be declared void. It may be that the animal at fault has not the least show in the race, and even that after his advantage, if less than a length, he may be left a hundred lengths in the rear, when the one that has honestly won is defrauded out of his victory. In a majority of races now the starting points are not at the judges' stand, and as a general rule few who are present at these fractional distances. The spectators in the stand or in positions near the outcome can only see that a fair start was made. They cheer the winner, and when some breathless individual hurries to the scene, and claims that one horse had his head in front of the line when the flag fell, the claim is sustained, the race declared void, there will be few, who will concede in the justness of the ruling, or who will look with favor on the absurd, ridiculous law which sanctions it. In the code of the P. C. B. H. A. the rule, which is exactly the same as those of the Eastern associations, is simply: "If the start takes place on the wrong side of the starting point, the heat is void." That is if the horses are marshaled on the wrong side, and from that wrong point the flag is dropped. There are so many vulnerable points in the rules of the Cal. State Agricultural Society that it will require more space than we can give at present to show how inferior they are, and there are also some that are laughable, which comes from copying those of other associations in different circumstances.

Thus we imagine it is the first instance when a "*State institution*" usurped the powers of a jockey club and promulgated rules for the government of betting.

The rules of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association have been unanimously adopted on this coast for several years. Racing men are familiar with them, and in the main these rules have given universal satisfaction. From the organization of the society racing has been relieved of the many bad practices which prevailed prior to the organization, and the turf of California has obtained a standing which was denied it before. Certain punishment followed violating, and the pirates of the turf were banished, and those who would fain follow wrong practices restrained by the knowledge that detection was sure to follow the attempt, and that all of that class would meet with condign punishment. Upholding those who gave race meetings, by making their sentences effective, guarding them from the ill-disposed, and this without fee or reward, excepting the reward which came from the popularization of the royal sport. A large majority of the owners of race-horses in California are members of the P. C. B. H. A., and these, it is unnecessary to state, would prefer to run under their own rules.

The Oakland Trotting Park.

Only sixteen days intervene from now until the expiration of the bond which gives the option of purchasing the Oakland Trotting Park at least fifty per cent. below its value. There is yet ample time to complete the arrangements, if those interested will act with promptness. Quite a large number of shares have been subscribed for in Oakland, and with the aid which it is reasonable to expect from San Francisco, the project will be consumated. The excitement attending the conventions was, in a measure, injurious, but as that has now subsided there is hope that there will be no further delay. As a "business proposition" it is well worthy of consideration, the bearing it has on the breeding interests of California is too apparent to require further argument.

Good News.

When the intelligence came that Mr. Johnson, of Sacramento, had presented the resolution, which we copied last week, for the consideration of the Republican Convention, we were highly gratified. When the "platform" was sent over the wires, without that resolution being embodied, there was corresponding despondency. Now by the action of the Stockton Convention there are still brighter hopes. In the former case it was the action of an individual and that unsupported by the rest of the delegation. In this it is strengthened by the whole weight of a State Convention and with the mandate that compels every member to an active support of the measure. More than that there are men in the delegation who will take part in the proceedings of the National Convention, who are intimately acquainted with all pertaining to agricultural interests, and who have the capacity to advocate the adoption of the resolution in a forcible manner.

Mr. Johnson is worthy of as much credit individually as though his proposition had carried. That he stood alone in his advocacy was, in a measure, due to the character of his associates. So far as we are acquainted there were few of them who could claim any identity with agriculturists.

It was more after the fashion of a junketing, an across the continent picnic, than a journey to end in solemn consultation for the welfare of the country, and though we have as much admiration for enthusiasm as anyone, are better pleased to witness an ardent support of measures than the glorification of an individual.

It may be that there will be the same amount of cheering, of speechifying, of the waving of banners, and the tossing of hats when the second delegation wends its way from the Pacific to the Lakes, and it may be that there will be a still greater disappointment at a second failure. We trust not. There will be, at least, the satisfaction that one body of men has recognized the importance of the issue, and subscribed to the tenability of the position. Should the resolution be defeated in Chicago, the defeat will be temporary. The seed has been planted and the harvest cannot be long delayed. Still there is the utmost confidence that the "plank" will be incorporated in the national platform, and the recognition of the principle, based, as it is, on justice, on right, in no manner working injury, be as hearty and unanimous as it was in the California Convention. When Mr. Johnson presented his resolution the hope was strong that the question would be sundered from party. With both of the dominant parties committed to its support the result was assured; and though the defeat of the party supporting the measure may entail temporary delay, it is sure to prevail in time. We consider the placing of the agricultural interest on the basis embodied in the resolution of more importance than the success of party. For the first time in the history of the country that which is of paramount importance is granted consideration to the extent of an indorsement by a State Convention, and every farmer in the State must feel gratified that the business he is engaged in has at last been considered worthy of a place in the councils of the nation. There are those who will argue that it is a small matter, and that the head of an agricultural department will have little influence in shaping the policy of the nation. History does not sustain such a position. Without the power which patronage gives, without offices to dispose of, the minister of agriculture will wield a potent influence more powerful from the fact that there are no mercenary considerations, and that honest principle is the guide to direct his course.

The following are the resolutions as adopted by the convention.

Resolved, That recognizing the transcendent importance of agriculture and the fact that its success is indispensable to the prosperity of our country, we believe should have a voice in Cabinet councils of the nation.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Chicago Convention be, and they are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to procure the insertion of a clause in the platform pledging the party to create the office of Secretary of Agriculture, the incumbent of which shall be a practical agriculturist and a member of the President's Cabinet.

The Fourth at San Jose.

There are to be several races on the Fourth of July, at San Jose. Among them a trotting race with twelve entries, a bicycle race, heats of a mile, and either a trotting purse for stallions or a running race, at heats of half a mile. This will fill up the afternoon admirably, and, without doubt, attract a large attendance.

Commodore Kittson's colt Panique, by Alarm, that won the Wither's Stakes, at Jerome Park, on Decoration Day, was purchased by the Dwyers a few days afterward, for $14,000. The colt started in the Belmont Stakes, on the 5th, under his new colors, and won after a pinching finish with Knight of Ellerslie.

Time.

People are prone in this country to measure the capacity of horses by the time made. Thus when the news came that Jim Renwick had won his race in 1:47, there was a general outcry that the company must be inferior. The Withers' Stake which Panique won, and which was the base for the sale at $14,000, was won in 1:48, and though Panique carried within one pound as much as Jim Renwick, it must be born in mind that the three-year-old had a hard task while the big 'un galloped in. So far as we have seen 1:47 was the fastest mile run at Jerome Park during the meeting, and in "Krik's Running Record," in a table of the fastest time for one mile, in which are twenty-five illustrations, there is only one from Jerome Park, that of Spindrift, when with 124 pounds he ran in 1:46½. The cause of the slowness of Jerome Park is mainly owing to the shape, something like a saddlebag, which makes a reverse curve, giving the inside horse the worst of it, if the others are too close to allow him to change his position. In the Fordham Handicap Jim Renwick had a good lead at that point, but his rider, in place of availing himself of the benefit of the short cut, held him in the inside, and from this loss of ground he had to take the fifth place when the further turn was reached.

Auction Sale of Jerseys.

Immediately after the sale of the thoroughbred horses of Theodore Winters, on the 17th of July, will be offered the entire herd of Jerseys, the property of Major Robt. Beck. This is one of the famous herds of this popular cattle in California. Started on the right foundation, "the Major" has taken especial pains to increase their good qualities, and the result is a high degree of excellence. He has had the best opportunities for selection and the breeding has been carried out with skill, so that there has been an improvement in every generation. The "grand climate" of California has been found equally favorable for the improvement of milking qualities as well as other branches of stock breeding, and it is safe to say that those which have been bred and reared here are superior to many of those which are commanding such high figures in the East.

The New York *Sportsman*, in its report of the fourth day at Jerome Park, treats Jim Renwick thus: The best race of the day was the mile handicap, in which the California horse, Jim Renwick, made his second appearance East. Although Donohue was secured to ride him it was not thought that the white-legged chestnut could beat Rica, although the mare was giving him six pounds. Both of the pair looked in superb order, as did Euclid and the colt Greenbush, and even money was offered before the start that the best mile of the meeting would be scored. And so it proved. The two lightweights set the pace fast, the two heavyweights trailing, Rica last. At the three-quarter pole Renwick's blaze face and white feet were seen third in position, but he came into the straight with the greatest turn of speed seen at the finish of any race of the meeting thus far. In a few jumps he was leading, and though Rica, under the whip, made a good effort, Renwick fairly romped home in 1:47, the fastest mile yet run at the meeting. His manager, W. J. Welch, was absent from sickness, but Buchanan, the trainer, and the grand horse received much attention after the race. He will run at Sheepshead Bay, but his next stake engagement is at Monmouth Park. Renwick may be only three-quarter bred, as alleged, but his easy win to-day will go far to prove the axiom that horses run in all breeds as well as in all shapes.

Maud S. recently showed a mile and repeat at Chester Park. The *News Journal* says of the trials: "The great mare appeared during the afternoon, looking as trim and sleek as in her younger days, when she swept everything before her, not to say that she is so very old, (nine years), even now. Her elegant chestnut coat shone like polished brass, and with her proud head elevated, and her bright eyes of full sizes changing from one side to another, she seemed as fully to realize, as does the opera queen when she sweeps down the platform in a whirl of song, that she was the attraction. She came up easily, with her old-time driver, Billy Bair, looking as happy behind her as a boy with new copper-toed shoes, and as she rounded into sight she was heartily applauded. As Billy nodded for the turn, and she went away at an apparently effortless pace a hundred watches were out. It was the same old, easy, swinging trot, and when she finished the mile in 2:27 she again caught a good round af applause. In her second attempt she extended her beautiful limbs quite a little more in the first half, but let up some to the end, completing her mile in 2:24. Her work shows that she is in prime condition. Bair feels perfectly confident that she can yet easily lower the record."

The colts by Eolus out of War Song, are still the admired of all admirers, and on Decoration Day the mare dropped her sixth foal by Eolus, besides one slipped in 1879. This last one is a filly, and has been named Eoline. Mr. Theo. Winters' Neapolitan is a full sister to War Song.

The grey colt Centre, by Sultan, arrived in this city from Sunny Slope last Saturday, having been sold by Mr. Rose to Jas. McCord. Whether Mr. McCord acted for himself or not and what the price was has not transpired.

The rain has put a complete estoppel on the Bay District Summer meeting, and at this writing a good day and track seems afar off. The storm is unprecedented as it is unpleasant.

The chestnut stallion Billy Reed, by Autocrat, ran away at the Washington county, Oregon, fair grounds one day last week. The owner, J. R. Sawyer, and the horse were badly crippled.

Mr. L. J. Rose has a sale of trotting colts from Sunny Slope, advertised in the Chicago papers, to take place at the Chicago Driving Park on July 10th.

Ukiah Park Meeting—Second and Third Days.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Herewith please find notes of the second and third days at Ukiah Park.

Second day, June 6th. Running; purse, $150; entrance $25 added; half-mile dash.

Lew Raney's ch. g. Billy Johnson	1	1
Alex. Perry's r. g. Roan Frank	2	2
J. Marquette's ch. g. Humboldt	3	3

Time—54¼, 53¾.

At the send-off Humboldt had about two lengths the worst of it, and came near being distanced. He seemed to be too much "drawn," and weakened on the third quarter. Billy Johnson took the heat in 54¼ secs., with Frank only a couple of lengths behind, though he had been but three weeks off of grass.

Second heat.—This was a repetition of the first heat, though the time was 53¾, and Billy Johnson was awarded the heat, race and money.

Same day.—Trotting; purse $150; mile heats.

Lew Raney's b g Warwick	0	1	1
Doc Curtis' br m	0	2	2

Time—0:00, 3:00¼, 3:03½.

First heat declared void.

The horses were scored several times before they got off, and when they did Warwick broke at the word as he went under the wire. He kept up at a gallop to the first turn, and then settled to work as the mare's feet flew up, and the whole heat was a repetition of such trotting. Time, 3:03½. The heat declared off for running, the horse coming in first. A new driver was put up behind the mare, C. Underhill, Lew Raney declaring his inability to hold her down.

Second heat—A good start was had after much scoring, and the heat trotted fairly, the horse winning in 3:00½. The mare seemed to be suffering from distemper, coughing repeatedly.

Third heat—This was closely contested until at the three-quarter pole, where the mare invariably broke, this time losing so much ground that it looked like a distance. On the home stretch she came down in fine style, and only lost the heat by a length in 3:03½. Warwick winning heat, race and money.

Third Day, June 7th. Running; purse $100; entrance $25 added; mile heats.

S. W. McMullin's b g Billy Winfree	3	1	1
A. C. Perry's r g Roan Frank	1	2	2
J. Marquette's ch g Humboldt	2	3	dis

Time—1:55, 1:58, 2:01.

First heat—Billy Winfree was the favorite in the pools at 5 to $2.50 for the field. He is by Wheat ley, and a fine l oking colt, with an ugly Roman nose and a d ecided predisposition to run to the left. Considerable money was bet on the side between the friends of Roan Frank and Humboldt, Frank having the call. Several ineffectual starts were made, mainly owing to Humboldt persisting in standing crosswise of the track until the others passed him. He finally got off a length or two behind, but took the track at the first turn. Winfree attempted to follow him in, and pocketed Frank, crowding him on Humboldt's heels. The latter kept his lead the backstretch on the second half when he weakened and Winfree lead to the wire in 1:55, with Frank second. Foul was claimed and allowed, the heat given to Frank, and Winfree placed third.

Second heat—Again Humboldt crowded the running on the first half, falling back to almost a distance, Winfree taking the heat under a pull in 1:58. Foul was again claimed but disallowed, and the heat given to Winfree, Frank second.

Third heat—Winfree got off ahead a little, but soon gave the pole to Frank, who kept it to the homestretch on the second half, when Winfree moved up and won the heat easy in 2:01. He ran with his head pulled around to the right a foot or more, and seemed determined to lean up against Frank. Winfree was given the heat, race and money, Frank second money, Humboldt distance.

The ladies' tournament next held the attention of the spectators for a weary hour or more. The participants were Miss Della McAbee, Miss Belle Briggs, and Mrs. J. S. Reed. The former had a well-trained horse of her own and showed some graceful pirouetting on horseback, Miss Briggs took a livery horse out of a buggy on the ground, and rode without a saddle. Mrs. Reed rode Velveteen, with which she could outrun the other ladies, but found her impracticable on a pigeon-wing. The prizes were awarded first to Miss McAbee, and the second divided between the other two ladies. So ended the second meeting of the Ukiah Park Association. The following are the summaries of the first day.

June 4th, Running; purse $25; entrance $5 added; for saddle horses. One mile.

A. C. Perry's ch m Velveteen	1
W. Siddon's b f Fox	2
W. R. Bronough's b h Bay Dick	3

Time—:59½.

Same Day.—Running for three-year-olds; purse $100; entrance $25 added. Half-mile heats.

C. Underhill's b m Oriole	1	1
W. A. Haggin's ch m Goodie	2	2
Alex. Perry's b g Alex. Perry	3	3

Time.—55, 56.

Ukiah, June 7th, 1884. MENDOCINO.

The following is the full text of "Lord Exeter's conditions," a phrase frequently occurring in English sale reports: The horses are sold without their engagements, but the purchaser has the right of running for any of them by paying half the stake, and in the event of the horse winning, or being entitled to second or third money, one-third should be paid to the vendor, but the vendor reserves to himself the right of striking the horse out of any race in time to save a minor forfeit or discount, unless the purchaser shall give notice that he wishes to run for any particular race, when he will become liable for half the stake or forfeit. Horses purchased under Lord Exeter's conditions cannot be resold under the same conditions without the written consent of the original vendor.

The prizes which will be decided this season on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park will amount to $230,000. The card calls for five trotting and running meetings, and the Illinois State Fair.

The Chicago Driving Park has had very vexatious weather during their special meeting. Continued showers have kept the track bad, and interfered generally with the success of the racing.

Force, the horse that ran three-quarters of a mile out of the chute at Louisville, in 1:13 last year, died at the Latonia Track, Covington, May 31st, of pneumonia.

Lag, by Loadstone, the dam of Maggie Emerson, and grandam of Lucky B., died at Elmendorf, Kentucky, May 25th.

HERD AND SWINE.

Cattle Ranchos Thirty Years Ago.

[Trebor Noyle, in Ventura Democrat.]

A great many foolish, untruthful accounts of California ranchos and California cowboys have been published by journals both in the East and in California. Most of those articles were penned by persons who derived their knowledge of ranch and cowboy life in the bar-rooms of San Francisco.

For the first ten years after the discovery of gold in California the southern part of the State made but little progress in the way of improvements. And although the ranch owners of Southern California derived princely revenues from sales of cattle, they expended none of their income in improving the fair land which paid them so beautifully. At that time there was no grain or orchard farming in Southern California. Every land owner was a stock raiser, and owned cattle in accordance wfth the size of his rancho. A rancho was a tract of land containing from one to eleven square leages, (or from nine to ninety-nine square miles of land).

The improvements generally consisted of a small patch of poorly tilled land, which was planted yearly to watermelons, red peppers, and perhaps a few hills of corn were raised by the herders for their own use. The buildings consisted of a comfortable adobe building dwelling, which was occupied by the owner whenever he chose to spend a few weeks or months on his rancho. But the wealthy ranchers likewise own a house in town, and most of the time spent there. Besides this, there were usually a half a dozen or more thatched-covered huts, occupied by the families of vaqueros and herders. And last, but not least, a stout large branding corral and rodeo ground. The rodeo ground is merely a smooth level tract of land where all the cattle on the rancho can are gathered for review, or for parting out to brand or drive away to market. All the cattle on the rancho soon learned that the whoop-la, whoop-la of the yelling vanquero, as he galloped over the cattle range, meant muster on the rodeo ground. And if any laggards lingered over their clover patch, the vaqueros chased them so furiously that the next time there would be no waiting or loitering on their part.

A grand rodeo on one of the great cattle ranchos of Southern California, was one of the most magnificent sights ever witnessed on an open plain. Sometimes there were as many as 20,000 head of cattle gathered on one rodeo ground, and three or four hundred well-mounted vaqueros guarding and parting out from the vast herd, without creating the least confusion, or mishap. A general rodeo was always a grand affair, and was attended by cattle owners and vaqueros from near and far. The cattle from distant parts of the range were gathered nearer on the day before the rodeo. And on the morning of the rodeo, from dawn of day until nine in the morning, from every direction long lines of catte would be seen traveling, in their long swinging trot, straight to the rodeo ground, while the loud ringing whoop, whoop, whoopla of the pursuing vaqueros echoed and re-echoed in their rear. As soon as the cattle and the outriders were all in, they were ready to begin the work of parting out.

On every rancho there were a number of well-trained cattle kept for leaders or pilots. These were called cabresteros, and the finest and largest steers were selected and trained for cabresteros. Sometimes there were as many as one hundred of these well-trained cattle pilots on a rancho. When all was ready, the vaqueros would form a circle around all the cattle, and then the owner of his majordomo would ride to the center of the herd and shout: "Parata cabrestero, parata cabrestero." Then from every part of the vast herd, the well-trained cabresteros could be seen wending their way through a sea of cattle to one side of the herd, and then with lofty head and statety step, like war-trained grenadiers, march straight to the parada post, halt there without a guard, and quietly wait for further orders. The parada post is placed about two hundred yards from the rodeo ground, and as soon as the cabresteros are at their post, the majordomo details a certain number of vaqueros to part out the desired cattle from the main herd to the parada. The vaqueros work in couples in parting out, and two well-trained vaqueros would take the wildest steer straight to the parada without permitting him to turn or halt by the way. Sometimes there were three or four paradas, or one on each side of the rodeo, and ten or twelve vaqueros parting cattle from the main herd to each parada.

Outside of a cavalry charge in actual deadly war, I have never witnessed anything so exciting to the beholder as four hundred well mounted vaqueros systematically handling twenty thousand cattle at a grand rodeo in Southern California. Liquir was not allowed on the rodeo ground, and quarrels and disputes rarely occurred at the rodeo. After the desired number of cattle had been parted out, the main herd were permitted to disperse and return to their range. Then at the command "All corral cabresteros," the cabresteros would march straight from the parada to the corral. By this means, the wild cattle which had been parted from the herd, could be corraled without difficulty, for the pilots would lead them straight into the corral to be held there until branded.

The vaqueros of Southern California displayed wonderful dexterity in riding wild horses and throwing the lasso. A single horseman would lasso, throw and tie a wild steer in ten or twelve minutes without assistance. But in branding cattle, as in parting out, two vaqueros always work together, one to lasso the steer by the horns, and the other to lasso one or both of his hind feet. Then the horses pull contrariwise, the steer is easily thrown and held helpless until branded. We have read many foolish articles about dashing cowboys dexteriously lassoing wild cattle by one fore foot to hold or throw them. That is all silly fiction. In the first place it is almost impossible to lasso a running steer by the fore foot; second, a wild steer so caught would be sure to break his fore leg at the knee, and thereby be crippled for life. Horses are sometimes lassoed by the fore feet, cattle never. But great herds of untamed cattle and horses, and grand rodeos, are, for Southern California, a thing of the past. Now orange groves, loaded with ripe fruit, grow in the valleys where wild cattle grazed in peace thirty years ago, and most of the best pasture land of that long ago, has long since been turned into vineyards for wine and raisins. The old cattle ranges now dotted with beautiful homes and villages, are built on rodeoing grounds. Such are the changes of time.

More than 375,000 head of young cattle will be driven out of Texas this season, and although this is the largest out-put in her history, stockmen claim that there will be left in the State more young stock than was ever before held over.

The Humane Society of St. Louis is trying to reform the manner in which butchers are killing their stock. It is also trying to make a change in the manner of shipping cattle from the ranches in the Far West to Eastern markets.

Points to be Considered in Hog Breeding.

In concluding his address before the Ohio Swine Breeders' Association, S. H. Todd says:

There can be much gained by in-and-in breeding, if rightly managed, but it is accompanied by many mishaps and disappointments to those most skilled in it, I would not recommend it, as a rule. Another important consideration is locality. Swine may do well in one section and not in another. We should study this matter more than we do. I have had my attention drawn to this by stock that I have shipped to northern latitudes; they have invariably done better than those shipped south. If this be true in Chesters why not in all breeds? I think the Chesters will do as well as other breeds, if not better, north of the latitude of central Ohio. They have a coat of hair which protects them from sudden changes so frequent. Here let me suggest that we duly consider the propriety of breeding off this covering, and thus open the door for disease.

After a sow is bred she should be liberally fed, provided with a roomy sty filled with pure air and sunlight. She should have plenty of exercise, even if you have to compel her to take it. Kept in this way, a sow will have a litter of pigs that will give satisfactory results. The barbarous treatment sows generally get after being bred is the cause of the complaint so often heard, that "hogs do not pay." Forced into a yard, fed on corn, compelled to seek their own bed in an old rotten straw stack, to freeze, thaw and sweat until time of farrowing, their pigs will pass away like the morning dew; if any live through, they will be a source of disappointment for several months, perhaps, and then "wink out." I believe that nine-tenths of all the swine disease in this country could be traced directly to the seeds sown in the state of embryo.

As feed has more to do with making a hog than all other things combined, the trough should go along with the breed. When it is known that a colony of bees can, by the influence of food, convert a worker egg or larva into a fully developed queen, we should learn something from it, and use what nature has placed in our reach to accomplish what we desire. If you want a hog with a short nose, feed it there; if a long nose, starve it there; if you want a fine coat of hair feed it; if you want bristles, bring them out by exposure and starvation. You can accomplish anything with care and feed; without these, you soon fail.

In breeding great care should be taken to secure animals from prolific strains. Great dissatisfaction exists throughout the country on account of the shyness of sows to breed and the small litters produced. It costs $10 to $12 to keep a sow a year. If she had but four pigs worth at weaning $3 a piece you are out of pocket what it has cost to raise the pigs, or about $4. If she has nine pigs and they sell for $27, you have a profit of $6 over and above cost.

Another point to be carefully guarded in breeding in size. S. M. Milliken said in his prize essay on the agriculture of Butler county, that the positive proof of the superiority of the Poland-China over other breeds was its large size. Joseph Harris says that this does not prove its value as a breed. But it did open the door of the great West and scattered this valuable breed all over its vast extent of territory. While the mania for size has done and will do much harm, it is a fact that cannot be ignored that if the breeder would succeed he must not be so selfish that he cannot see any merit in other breeds than his own. We should meet at fairs and meetings and visit each other and honestly compare our swine, and if we can see any that are better than ours it will give us the confidence necessary to the greatest success. We must be earnest and ambitious.

The physical organization of the hog closely resembles that of man. They are subject to similar diseases and should be treated similarly. The common idea that you cannot doctor a hog is all moonshine. I believe they can be treated with more certainty than any other animal. If we lose one occasionally it is no reason we should abandon the business. We lost our corn last Fall, weevil and fly have destroyed our wheat, but shall we fold our hands and refuse to plant or sow? The command is to sow in the morning and withhold not in the evening. Let us follow this command and, God helping us, we are bound to win.

There is one thing encouraging to swine breeders to-day—we are all united—and this cannot be said of breeders of other animals. At Chicago the breeders of different breeds of swine all met together and everything was harmonious. We each have our favorites and defend them earnestly, but our controversy so far, and I trust ever will, has had a tendency to unite us more closely and make the one object for which we are aiming more definite—the production of the best hog. In closing I can do no better than quote Dr. Franklin's old adage:

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

The *Southern World* thinks it unwise and unprofitable to allow the calves to remain with the cows, remarking that if you have 10 to 20 cows to milk, and as many calves to let in and tie off, it takes too much time. Calves are a nuisance in a dairyman's stable; they should be in a separate apartment. And further, I care not how much your cow may give—say five gallons—the calf will suck it all. If you take the first, and leave the last of the milk for the calf, you make no butter, and the calf does not do well because the milk is entirely too rich to properly nourish it. The best milkers, Jerseys and natives, should never have the rearing of their calves, but it should be done by hand. The Texas cow, the wire-grass cow and the poor milker for dairying all over the world, are those that rear their own calves with any credit to themselves. These facts go to show conclusively that dairymen should improve on nature, and feed their calves rationally upon skimmed milk and the grasses.

It may be interesting to note some of the articles of known use in the manufacture of butter. The use of neutral lard, which has already been mentioned in these columns, is probably the largest of all adulterants. It is tasteless, is easily colored and gives a good body to the butter, and is inexpensive compared with cream. Cotton seed oil is also very largely used. It has natural advantages of flavor and color and gives the butter a good grain. Oleo oil is a third substance, with which pure (?) creamy butter-makers of to-day are familiar. It is the oil obtained from tallow, and is the same substance which is used in the making of oleomargine.

A breeder of considerable experience thus expresses himself in an exchange: I do not consider that the true value of a pure breed, as regards the regular farmer, is at all embodied in the preservation of its purity among his general stock. It lies in the preservation of its purity in the breeding males of his stock. It is generally conceded that it is possible to rear a herd of grades, which for every purpose other than breeding is equal to, if not superior, the pure breed.

Small Farms and Small Herds.

Men owning small farms erroneously think themselves debarred from keeping the better classes of farm stock. No mistake could be greater than this, because symmetrical, high-bred farm animals can be maintained in presentable shape with less feed than will be required to keep a scrub of the same class in good flesh. From swine stock, we have but one source of income, namely from the flesh growth and fat deposit; hence, as symmmetry and clever growth belong of right to our improved breeds, it requires no argument, aside from this mere fact, to establish that the more restricted the area from which to gather our feed, the more exacting we should be as to proclivities in the direction of profit. Those who have not handled improved swine, will, if they try the experiment, be surprised at the limited surface required on which to maintain a given number, a portion of this being in grass, and a portion devoted to raising grain and roots. The familiar saying, "A little farm, well tilled," should have a very forcible application to all small farms. The owner is presumed to possess brain force and familiarity with details equal to a large undertaking, and when these qualifications are concentrated upon a restricted surface, the result should be a large proportionate return in feed.

The question can hardly be a debatable one as to whether a county or state will be more prosperous when divided up into small farms than when owned and managed in large tracts. In some respects, large farms, and correspondingly large herds and flocks, have advantages over smaller ones, but as human nature goes, the talent and force of character required in the management of a large estate may be likened to that required in the management of a large army, this talent is restricted to a very few. Decided success has attended the operations of many men possessing very moderate ability, where they have confined their movements within restricted space. Thus, Horace Greeley once said, that the most successful potato grower he had ever met was a little foreigner, having a diminutive, round bullet head. A brain of moderate capacity may take in the daily routine, and estimate correctly the needs upon a moderate farm, and the requirements of a moderate-sized herd or flock, that would fail utterly in a large undertaking. No large herd has an animal within it so good that a small collection may not contain one equally meritorious; and a material source of saving may be realized through not keeping a male, provided the location affords access to one or more of high merit. When it is taken into account that the services of the male are required but once a year, and that a successful coupling occupies but a short time, it is not difficult to see how the care and risk upon a male animal during three hundred and sixty-four days of the year is saved by using him a portion of the year in a small herd or flock upon some other farm. Then again, one great advantage of hiring the male service arises from the fact that the peculiarities of some females call for a male specially selected, on account of formation, color, breeding, etc., considerations that no one male animal so fully possesses as to make him a suitable mate to all females. Some men, in the face of these considerations, will keep a cheap male, at an advance in cost over hiring the service of a better, merely from a feeling of pride in owning their own male animals, and perhaps under the idea that their herd or flock will gain more credit by having a sire at the head, even though he be a moderately good one, than by sending to other herds for merit of the highest order, and according to the various needs among their females.

Small farms that are fairly well stocked are quite likely to be well manured, while large fields and large farms are, as a rule, neglected in this regard. The keeping of improved animals is quite likely to stimulate the owner to use better feed, and more of it, than he has been accustomed to using upon low-bred stock; hence the manure supply will be rich—rich in proportion to the quality of food used. It has been held that it is better where extreme richness of soil is desired, to stock small farms with swine, in the belief that hog manure is materially richer in the better elements than manure from other farm animals. With certain qualifications, this is in a measure true, merely from the fact that the food given to swine is more highly concentrated in form than that given to other animals. It is also less mixed with straw and other litter, hence more concentrated. Aside from these influences it has no advantages over the manure from cattle that are fed on fattening foods, and especially the manure from oil-cake feeding combined with grain, rich in all the qualities needed in this kind of a fertilizer. Therefore, as to sustaining a small farm in the highest state of fertility, men need not fear going amiss if they breed other sorts of stock than swine, provided they feed with rich foods, and give these liberally.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A Forward Movement.

Breeders of fine stock speak of a clearly defined advance in public sentiment relative to stock-raising, in these days, which is apt to escape the notice of the casual observer. They find improvement in everything which tends to a more general introduction of better types of farm animals. In the first place, the average farmer apparently appreciates more thoroughly than ever before the desirableness of breeding up. It is, indeed, coming to be the exception among thinking, reading, observing people to find a stock-raiser fixed in the determination to pay no attention to the claims of blood and quality. It is safe to say that in many neighborhoods hardly one man can now be found to scoff at the importance of breeding from the best where there were ten as many years ago. A leaven has been working in public opinion which bids fair to eventually permeate the whole lump. But not only is this the case, but farmers are showing an increased discrimination among the breeds. They not only want something better, but generally know just what they want and why they want it. Certain kinds of stock will suit the needs and circumstances of one man better than those of another, and this fact is frequently the cause of bringing together in a single locality nearly all the well known and generally recognized breeds of farm stock. Intelligent selection is thus giving great additional force to the inclination to replace natives with improved strains. And by no means the least of the noteworthy features of the change now going on is the broadening of views as to the range of prices which improved stock should command. Really this is perhaps the most striking of all the points alluded to. The day when a few paltry dollars were allowed to shut the farm gate against the influences of advanced breeding is forever past. American farmers are not only showing a determination to have good stock, but are ready to pay for it. Both in the direct purchase of stock and in paying for the use of good sires this crops out with equal distinctness. In short, a quiet revolution is going on among the stock-raisers of this country—a revolution which is investing their business with new dignity, which is increasing their profits, and which is placing them on a much more substantial and satisfactory financial footing.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

The Prepotency of the Male Parents.

[Read before the Biological Society of Washington.--By M. G. Ellzy, M. D.]

Much study of breeding problems, an exceptionally wide and favorable field of observation, and much practical experience as a breeder and handler of domestic animals, serve to confirm me in the opinion that the general prepotency of the male parent is the physiological law. Various disturbing factors may serve to suspend the operation of the law. My attention was directed first to this subject by noticing the prepotency of the stallion over the mare in the transmission of saddle gaits, when, as a youth, I gave much time and attention to the training and breeding of saddle horses. I observed that saddle mares quite generally failed to transmit their gait to their colts by Black Hawk, or to the trotting stallions or by thoroughbred stallions, whereas saddle stallions very rarely, if ever, failed to transmit their gait to their colts, no matter from what sort of mares. I made the same observation subsequently with regard to setters, pointers and foxhounds, of which I bred many litters. The peculiar attitudes, motions and methods of hunting their game, characteristic of the male parent, reappeared very persistently in their offspring from various females, differing widely from each other, and from the male. My observations upon the human family, for which a long experience as a medical practitioner have afforded good opportunities, also confirm what I observed in the case of various domestic animals.

In reciprocal crosses between species and between widely divergent breeds, the prepotency of the male is set in a strong light, when reciprocal crosses occur between light and dark colored races of man. If the father be of the light race, the children are much lighter than a medium between the father and mother; but if the father be of the dark race, then the children are much the medium. This shows the prepotency of the father in both cases of the reciprocal cross. I am able to state, as the result of my own observations, that I have never seen an exception to this rule. The ancient Romans bred the he-goat to the ewe and produced hybrids much like the goat, which they called titires. They bred also the she-goat to the ram and produced hybrids less like the goat and more like the sheep than the titires, which they called musmous. However, musmous and titires were both more like the goat than the sheep. This reciprocal cross, therefore, exhibits the prepotency of the goat in crosses with the sheep, aud also the prepotency of the male in both cases of the cross. Manx, or tailless cats, reciprocally crossed with common domestic cats, do not exhibit prepotency attaching to either breed, but the prepotency of the male is apparent; that is to say, if the male be tailless and the female have a tail, the kits will have no tail; but if the male have a tail and the female none, then the kits will all, or nearly all of them, be furnished with a tail.

Silky feathered fowls reciprocally crossed with common fowls show the same facts in a strong light, viz.: If the cock have silky feathers and the hen none, many of the chicks have silky feathers; but if the hen have silky feathers and the cock none, few, if any, of the chicks will have silky feathers.

Again, the horse and ass reciprocally crossed, show both the prepotency of the ass over the horse and the prepotency of the male parent in both cases of the reciprocal cross. Both hinnies and mules have more asinine than equine characters, nevertheless the mule is more like the ass, his father, and the hinny more like the stallion, his father.

It has been remarked that the proportion of three-eighths of the blood of one species to five-eighths of the blood of the other species is most favorable to the stability of hybrids. The famous leporides are three-eighths rabbit and five-eighths hare. It was at one time believed that these leporides were a permanent hybrid race fertile interse, and capable of self perpetuation. It is now conceded that they have reverted to the rabbit type very completely. In this case three-eighths of the blood of the paternal species balanced physiologically five-eighths of the blood of the maternal during a number of generations, and finally proved sufficiently prepotent to produce reversion to its own type. We have, therefore, the formula as three-eighths to five-eighths for the numerical expression or the prepotency of the male parent, plus the prepotency of the species. Again in the case of the sheep-goat hybrids of South America, which are bred three-eighths he-goat to five-eighths sheep, we have the same result precisely, viz., these so-called chabins can be interbred for several generations successfully, when reversion takes place.

Certainly neither one swallow nor even many swallows suffice to make a Summer. It is, however, lawful for me to put it forward as a tentative hypothesis until further facts are at hand. That in the proportion three-eighths paternal to five-eighths maternal blood, we have the general numerical expression of the prepotency of the male parent plus the prepotency of the prepotent species, from which, when known the male is to be taken, and this should be the formula for the crossings when we attempt to produce the most stable hybrids between two crossable species.

In the case of mongrels bred between domestic breeds, the formula would certainly be different, but whether we should need a greater or less proportion of paternal blood to produce the most stable mongrels I have no facts tending to show. However, in breeding for the establishment of a new breed by crossings, it seems to be quite certain that equal proportions of the blood of the two crossed breeds will be very unfavorable to the physiological equilibrium, and that it is necessary to give a degree of preponderance generally to the maternal type. What the amount of such preponderance should be remains to be determined by physiological experiment. I fancy that I have some reasons for believing that the proportion of three-fourths maternal to one-fourth paternal blood is very conductive to the stability of mongrels; I know that the proportion of one-half maternal to one-half paternal is extremely unfavorable to their stability.

Finally, I suspect, that even in the highest scientific quarters very curious and widely erroneous opinions prevail with regard to important questions of heredity. Since reading the book of the talented young associate in biology of John Hopkin's University, entitled "Heredity," I have not had my suspicions upon that point cleared up. I fear that the brilliant advances in comparative anatomy have served to render studies in comparative physiology slightly unfashionable. The remark has been attributed to a great morphologist that "physiology, in so far as it is a science, is merely tributary to the practice of medicine." If I had the privilege of interrogating that distinguished gentleman, the question I would ask of him would be this: In so far as morphology is a science, to what is its tributary?

As a cure for sore throat and coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.

To insure good butter, says an experienced housewife, gather the cream in an earthen jar, and don't leave it in the churn longer than it takes you to convert it into butter. Don't allow the buttermilk to stand in it either. If you desire to save any for culinary purposes, put what you need in a small earthen jar or crock and the rest in the slop barrel. As soon as the butter and buttermilk are out of the churn wash and rinse it, and place it out-doors to air and dry. Every housewife should have a jar exclusively set apart in which to keep cream. It should not be allowed to remain any length of time in a jar which has previously contained vinegar, apple butter, pickles, etc., unless it has undergone a thorough washing and airing.

Cloth to be used for wrapping around print butter should first be thoroughly washed with soap and well rinsed in clean water to remove any traces which may remain of the chemicals used in bleaching, otherwise the butter may be injured, at least in appearance.

The American Devon Cattle Club, organized at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, last March, has a membership of twenty-three.

Iowa is accredited with furnishing the bulk of the cattle that were taken into Colorado this season.

The goat business in Texas seems to be enjoying a boom just now.

Damp, unventilated cellars will spoil butter or milk.

Chicago makes 150,000 pounds of butter every day.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

STALLIONS
—AT—
RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bradon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato, son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

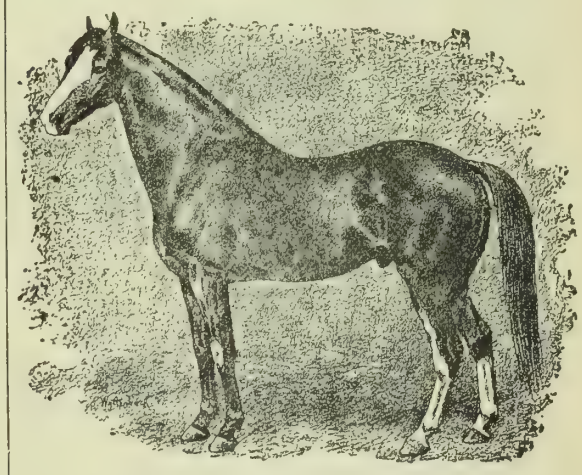
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON.
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER.

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.
Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.
Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.
Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

THE KENNEL.

X. to Mr. Hart.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have read Mr. Hart's communication printed in your last issue, and while I respect his sincerity and feel indebted for his kindness in trying to help clear up the uncertainties in the pedigree of his Belle, I yet cannot, as at present informed, accept his statement as conclusive.

Mr. Hart manifests a little petulance, which is to be regretted, because it is uncalled for, and if met with a like spirit can only tend to divert us from the point at issue, which is the breeding of Belle. You will remember that "T. R. H." in your paper of May 24th, stated that Belle was a litter sister of Doctor Toland's Whiskey.

In your last issue Mr. T. R. Hart states that his Belle was from a litter of which he *saw* the *sire* and dam.

It is admitted that Whiskey was of unknown breeding. Her sire was unknown. It is unknown when or where she was whelped. For a full statement as to Whiskey, Mr. Hart may consult the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, of May 17th last.

With these facts in mind, Mr. Hart will admit that I have good reason to believe his memory at fault, when he writes that he saw the sire of Whiskey. And if he is no more accurate in his other recollections of Belle, I really do not see that he can be useful in establishing her pedigree.

Mr. Kaeding has stated his belief in the matter, and Mr. Hart has shown his uncertainty, so that, as the matter now stands, I feel at liberty to believe Belle to have been bred from Belt and Bell. Mr. Kaeding has no recollection of having given Mr. Hart an order for a puppy at any time. He simply gave him a bitch pup from Belt and Bell.

Mr. Hart intimates that Doctor Toland *may* confirm his statements if I interview him. It seems to me fitting that Mr. Hart should furnish you with such confirmation, if any, as Doctor Toland can give.

Mr. Hart insists on knowing how I am going to "make" Belle a Gordon setter, when he saw her sire and dam, and they were "red." It is clear that if Belle was Whiskey's sister, Mr. Hart could neither have seen her sire or known his color. If Belle was not Whiskey's sister, after Mr. Hart's positive statements, I feel at liberty to believe that he does not know anything about her breeding, and as red pups occasionally come in Gordon litters, I see no inconsistency in believing that Belle might have come from Gordons.

Mr. Hart asks why in giving pups to friends he should also have given them false pedigrees. I do not think the gentleman did give false pedigrees with *malice prepense*. My opinion is, that Mr. Hart took Belle from Mr. Kaeding without particularly noting her breeding, and as months slipped by, his remembrance of the statements made to him when he got Belle became clouded. So when he gave a pup away, he stated what he then believed to be its pedigree without any anxiety as to its absolute correctness, because he probably thought it a matter of no importance. As to the ownership of Sancho, I have no care. I am sorry I raised the point since to clear it up involves the necessity of asking Mr. Sime to give particulars as to what must have been delicate personal relations, or Mr. Hart would state the facts himself. I am well satisfied to know that she is now in good hands, and has been bred to a well-bred dog, and I hope to meet Mr. Hart at the field trials next year with some good decendants of poor Belle. I trust that if Mr. Hart has any collateral evidence as to Belle, he will not withhold it, since our only interest is to reach the ultimate facts, and if her breeding as now established, viz.: from Belt and Bell, is not true, it will be easier to straighten the pedigree now than in the future; as for myself, I accept Belt and Bell as her sire and dam.

X.

In the Ring.

Well, here are the dogs walking round. "Hullo, out you go there with the broken off foreleg." "What did you say, Mr. Exhibitor, only noticed him walking stiff this morning; ah, really, what a very unobservant man you must be; take him out." "Gad, how badly that one moves, bring him here, please; let me see his teeth (always let the owner open the mouth), yes, very old, and must have been a grand dog six years ago, but every dog has his day you know, sir; I will give you the highest honor short of the coin, and of that he has won plenty at other shows—vhc." So you have got some room, only eight, and you think you can see the winner already, but don't be in a hurry, lead up to him.

Now for the individual inspection. "Fair head and coat, short in the couplings rather. Don't hit your dog, sir, I don't mind his jumping up, give me your stick. Here dog, pst! fetch it! Good ears; hullo, look at his tail right over his back; that's what you wanted the stick for; eh? to keep his tail down, sly dog, but he's worth a c. card." Seven left. "Decent all-round dog, this one a bit slack behind—trot him up there in front of me; hem! I thought so, inclined to be cow-hocked, hc." Six. Sit tight and play up; how anxious that tall man looks; and that keeper ought to have his neck screwed for the little interest he shows in the job. The very confident cocksure-looking gentleman thinks, "——, can't lose to-day." Well, we'll see, but you are looking at the wrong end of the chain.

"Whoa, there. Savage, is he? Then why didn't you say so? Coarse throughout—another hc.

Five. Yes, there's no doubt about him. "Put him up in the corner." Confident man much surprised he is not sent to follow, but affects to look unconcerned, which doesn't go far to reassure his wife, who now glares at the judge, while the keeper, with the swell of the party in the corner, listlessly converses with a pal over the barrier. Now these four. "Very characteristic dog." You like him? "What a coat; but that head. Well, you are not far out of it, sir. What is your number? Thanks—vhc."

Three and one in the corner. "Yes, he's a devilish handsome pup. Entered in the puppy class, too, is he? Ah, well, well! Well, he's hardly made up enough yet—vhc. You'll never do worse. In a few months he'll carry you into the money."

Two and one in the corner. "Here, you fellow, bring that dog out of the corner." Where's your ring, steward? All the people have got under the barrier, and are crowding round you and the three dogs in their anxiety. "Stand back, please."

"Gallop them round." What action that dog has. But the swell still leads. "Stop! Bring him on the board. Good head; something wrong about the shoulders—heavy rather; chest could be narrower, too." "Bring the other two on the board." "Feet not so good as theirs, either." What did you say? Took first prize at Carrabas? What's that to do with me, sir? A very improper remark to make to the judge. I have half a mind to turn you out of the ring. What have I given you? Good advice, sir, but your dog I award third prize to."

And out he goes with the proverbial lively insect in his ear, which will tingle for the next half hour. Come, now, here's the tug of war. You still like the look of the swell, but take it quietly. You know the other is a famous dog, been doing a lot of winning, and you have never seen the youngster before. Well, give him extra attention, then. Head perfect, legs straight as pillars, coat flat and straight, splendid quarters. "Yes, he's a nailer." Put them alongside of one another. Not much to choose; more quality in the young one perhaps—yes, by Jove, and more character; color not so pleasant as the other, but the texture of coat—let me feel the other's—rather much better.

"Only second, sir; well, you ought not feel ashamed of being beaten by this lovely animal." But the confident man is very much annoyed if he isn't ashamed, and sneeringly repeats your observation to his indignant spouse, who buttonholes him at the exit, and they walk away together consoling themselves by remarking that "they suppose you bred the winner or sold him; that's it, of course, what can you expect, and after all what does he know about ——s?"

Natural and Acquired Qualities.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—"X" says: "Talking about breaking a dog to point is like talking about teaching the deaf to hear. If he has a good nose, and is in good health he will point his birds without breaking." Such assertions prove that "X" is a mere pretender, one who is just beginning to acquire the rudiments of dog knowledge, and who speaks with all the dogmatic assurance of a neophyte. Every sportsman knows that the pointing faculty is an acquired and not a natural one. It is true that many breeds of dogs, when they strike the scent of game, will stop, uncertain whence it comes, preparatory to the spring, but tuition and hereditary transmission have developed that faculty so strongly in pointers and setters, that they will remain longer on the point than other dogs, but even with them it requires much teaching and practice to compel them to remain staunch, and not break point until ordered, or the game is flushed. Has not the spaniel a good nose, and does he point? Does the fox-hound or blood-hound? Does "X" contend that the scenting power of pointers and setters is superior to thar of hounds? How rarely do we find that the best pointer ot setter can track a winged quail, when a hound will follow a foot scent hours after an animal has passed.

W. BRADFORD.

Mr. James Taylor, the celebrated English judge, writing on black and tan terriers, says: "As to the question of cropping I wish the Black and Tan Club all prosperity in their endeavors to put it down. Four years ago I induced the Birmingham committee to entertain the idea, and one of their number kindly gave two prizes for black-and-tans with uncut ears. The prizes were continued for three years but were ill-rewarded by the paucity of entries, and the quality of the exhibits, and at the end of that time they were given up in disgust. I believe now to be the time to strike the death blow to cropping all kinds of dog's ears, and substitute the small, thin button ear. Strange it is, but years past the exhibits in classes for dogs where cropping had been tolerated, have been steadily decreasing. Black-and-tans, white, Yorkshires, toys and bull terriers, have become fewer and fewer at every big show, Irish and Great Danes alone being on the increase. Now, therefore, is the time for the Kennel Club, the National Club, and all others to at once pass rules disqualifying all dogs cropped after a certain date, and in two years from now those who still cling to the barbarous custom will be thankful for the change."

FISH.

The Commissioners' Report.

The Fish Commissioners had a meeting at Sacramento, on Monday last, at which Mr. Redding was unable to attend. Although there were several good features about the report, it is not necessary to reproduce it in full, as is our custom. In reference to the paper from the superintendent of the McCloud Fishery we regret the details of the season's work at that establishment were not given to the public in the report. They would have been very acceptable. Mr. Rymer, of Shasta county, informed the Commissioners by letter that "R. A. Campbell, whose postoffice address is Shasta, Shasta county, California, is the owner of a certain dam, situate within said county, and at a point on Clear creek, about one and one-half miles below Horsetown; that said dam is constructed across said creek at said point, and that the fish are thereby prevented from coming up said stream above said point; that said Campbell has failed to provide fishways or ladders on such dams as provided by law."

In reference to Mr. Taylor's similar offense on Paper Mill Creek, one of the most disgraceful ever committed on a free people, a petition from the local residents has been received by the Commissioners condemning Mr. Taylor, as he merits. The case has lain some two years before the Supreme Court under appeal or application for new hearing, and is likely to remain there if the local citizens do not bestir themselves in the matter. We hear rumors of a new trial being commenced by parties in this city from disgust at the Supreme Court's delay, and it would, perhaps, be a good idea for the two parties to join together in their efforts to bring this insolent offender against the laws to justice. We doubt the utility of trusting the Commissioners. Relating to the production of fish in our State Hatchery and their distribution to State waters, the report says:

"Commissioner Dibble reported that of the 30,000 land-locked salmon eggs received, 28,000 had been hatched and 14,000 of them distributed. Of the 40,000 eggs received at the United States Fishery, at Baird's station, nearly all had been hatched, were in fine condition and would be ready for distribution in a few days.

"The superintendent of the hatchery, Mr. Frazier, in his report, says that he will have no trouble in hatching and distributing from the Shebley Hatchery over 500,000 fish during the present season. Mr. Frazier is now gathering eggs in various portions of the State, but mainly silver trout from Lake Tahoe. He has deposited in Donner Lake 12,000 land-locked salmon. The report of Superintendent Frazier is said by the Commissioners to be highly satisfactory."

There is one feature of the report which requires an explanation, if not more. At the last meeting of the Commissioners a Mr. Carberry was allowed to say:

"That the $3,000 appropriated by the Legislature for work which would make the Pitt River Falls passable to salmon had not been expended, and the falls were still a barrier to the fish. The Commission in office at the time of the appropriation must have divided $2,400, he thought, as $600 only was spent, and that to no good purpose, and the remainder had mysteriously disappeared."

This is altogether a misrepresentation of the facts, and it is somewhat strange the Commissioners allowed the statement to go to print without endeavoring to correct it. The act referred to by Mr. Carberry and approved April 16th, 1880, appropriated $3,000 out of the general fund for the erection of a fish ladder on Pitt river, but the money could not be touched until the work was completed and approved. With the provisions of this act, as a lawyer and a Commissioner, Mr. Dibble should certainly be familiar, and an application to the Controller would have shown him the precise expenditures in the case, and *how* they were made had he made such application. The actual truth, we fear, was not wanted. We have not space to publish the act entire, but we find room for a letter from the late Mr. Redding, which entirely exonerates him and his colleagues from the silly and cruel charge made against them when dead in their graves. The letter is to the contractors for the work which was completed afterwards out of the solid rock, though we cannot tell what its condition is to-day. Mr. Redding's letter:

E. E. Van Sickle and F. H. Kenyon, Bieber, Lassen Co., Cal.

DEAR SIRS:—Your letter of the 7th duly received. Inclosed with this you will find two copies of a contract in your names for the construction of a fishway on Pitt River, for the amount of your bid, $2,300, the work to be completed during the months of August, September and October, 1881. Please fill in the dates and sign, and return one copy to me. Please attend to this promptly, as I wish to make a report to the Legislature that the contract has been let, and cannot do so until you return one copy, duly signed. Should it be necessary to put in the name of the other Kenyon you can interline it and have him also sign it. Yours, etc.,

B. B. REDDING, Secy. Cal. Fish Com.

San Francisco, December 20th, 1880.

If this $2,300 was paid in full the Controller's books will show the fact, and further, that the balance $700, less some little expenses, remains to-day undrawn from the general fund, and therefore unappropriated by the old Commissioners, as charged by Mr. Carberry. Had there been a desire to be just in this matter, the conduct of the Commissioners would have been different. So far as we have heard the subject canvassed in this city, the verdict is against the present Commissioners.

Big Trout.

Reports from Prattville state that the fishing is very fine there. An Indian caught a trout weighing 11½ pounds, and Mr. E. L. Drake one of six pounds, and many smaller, but still large ones. Prattville is sixty-five miles, one day's stage from Colusa. Ain't these a little too large? The one caught by the Indian is as large as that of which Commissioner Baird thought it proper to have a model taken.

We have received information of a catfish being caught in a stream near Santa Rosa, weighing 26 pounds. This shows we have large catfish in our waters, as well as small, the croakers to the contrary notwithstanding. We have received an invitation to visit the stream in question, which we shall accept, as we anticipate much fun in a controversy with a catfish of that size, or half the size. There are also found fish called "hard-mouths" in the same stream in abundance, weighing ten and twelve pounds.

Mr. Buckingham, we are glad to find, is at last bestiring himself to bring the brigand and Chinese brigade to justice beyond the precincts of Carquinez straits. He last week successfully prosecuted three offenders for catching shad and salmon in seines at Colusa. They were fined $50 each.

Professor Swan, United States Fish Commissioner, having submitted to experts of Smithsonian Institute, Washington, samples of canned salmon caught in fresh and salt water, has received a report stating that the salt-water fish are most esteemed.

Mr. J. K. Orr and a party of friends had a pleasant and successful trip last week to Bear Valley Creek. The party brought home about eighty good fish, all under five inches being returned to the water if possible.

Had it not been for the extraordinary rain of the last week the streams in this State would have been in fine fishing condition. It will, however, benefit us later in the season by allowing the trout to grow.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

The present week is announced the last of the Gypsy Band, as on Monday they take a trip to leading towns in the interior, opening at San Jose. The performance, whether the last or not, has been as brilliant as ever, and, perhaps, more enthusiastically received than ever. We hope they will return to us, for the public is not tired of them yet by any means. Mr. Urban and Miss Lynton have been very warmly received during the week, and they well deserved the plaudits given them. The new debutante, Miss Nellie Spencer, recently from the East, is a young lady of fine personal appearances, with manners likely to make her a favorite. She sang her ballad, Sweet Violets, with much grace and sweetness, and made a decided hit. Her voice is very pleasant in the lower notes, but limited in the upper. Like all newcomers she is suffering from a severe cold. She sings with feeling, taste and accuracy. As a ballad singer she ought to be welcome here. Next week the performance will be very attractive, as several new people are expected direct from New York under contract to the house. In spite of the rain the business has been good, the audiences, as usual, being composed chiefly of educated and well-to-do people.

Pigeon Shooting To-Morrow.

After our gun column had gone to press we learned there was to be quite a gathering of our crack shots at Bird's Point, on Sunday, for pool shooting. Over $100 will be given in prizes. It will be a handicap shoot, Messrs. Robinson, Lambert, Fay and others in their class being placed at 30 yards to others at lesser distances.

The two-mile wherry race between Oscar Tolle and A. L. Langford resulted in a victory for the former. The time announced was 13 min. 58 sec. If the time returned is correct the course must have been short.

Watt Park, Grass Valley

Races.  Races.

JULY 4th and 5th.

First Day, July 4th.

No. 1—Trotting, mile heats, 3-in-5, 2:27 Class Purse $600.

No. 2—Running, half mile and repeat. Free for all horses in the District. Purse $200.

No. 3—Pacing mile heats, 2-in-3, free for all horses in the district; 3 to enter and start. Purse $100.

Second Day, July 5th.

No. 1—Running, mile and repeat, free for all. Purse $300.

No. 2—Trotting, 3-minute class, free for all in the District; mile heats, 3-in-5; 3 to enter and start. Purse $100.

No. 3—Saddle race, half mile and repeat. Purse $50.

CONDITIONS—Entries to all races 10 per cent of purse. Unless otherwise mentioned, five are to enter and three to start. Purses will be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. All entries will close on June 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M., with J. P. SHOEMAKER, or

A. D. WEST,
Lesee and Manager of Watt Park,
Grass Valley, Nevada Co , Cal.

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,

THE PROPERTY OF

ROBERT BECK, ESQ.,

—TO TAKE PLACE—

Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, we will offer twenty head of THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Touchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also be offered.

The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

—THE—

Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co.



The Most Extensive Billiard House in the World.

MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Billiard Materials. Sole agents for Hyatt Billiard Balls, which will stand any climate. Ten Pins, Balls and Pins. Sporting Goods of all kinds.
Sole Owners and Patentees of the unrivalled

"MONARCH QUICK CUSHION,"

The best in the world for accuracy, correct angles and durability, and used exclusively for all Championship Games.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE

.....OF.....

SPANISH MERINO RAMS!

.....ON.....

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, '84,

.....AT.....

COMSTOCK'S STABLES, - - - 524 THIRD ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION **ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY HEAD OF SPANISH MERINO RAMS,** one and two years old this spring, at the above time and place. These Rams were recently imported from Vermont, and were selected with great care from the **Top of some of the Best Flocks in that State,** and are all recorded in the Vermont Registers. They were started for Australia, but being prevented from going further by laws passed by that Government prohibiting further importation of American sheep, we take this method of closing them out, thus placing **within the reach of Flock Masters on this Coast an Extraordinary Opportunity of obtaining some No. 1 Rams.**

We are confident it will be for the interest of every Sheep Breeder to attend this sale. **Remember, this is to be a Bona Fide Sale, as we intend to Close Out the Lot.**

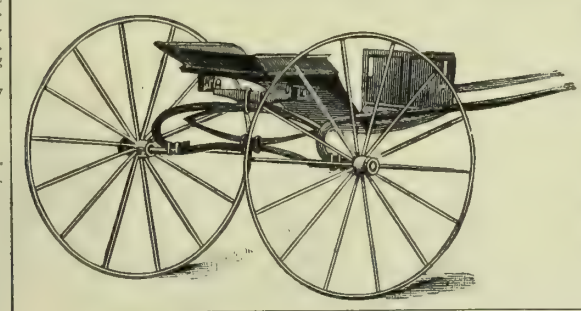
The Sheep can be seen at above place, and all are invited to call and examine them.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M., sharp. For Catalogue or paticulars, address

GEORGE HAMMOND, Grand Hotel,
Or MESSRS. KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery Street.
F. D. BARTON & CO.

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues. Sole Agent for the Coast.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

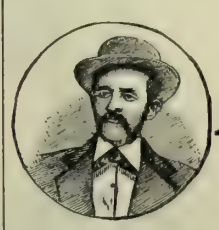
Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANnounce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6. TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

NEW  **'Singer'** Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

CEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'fg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 350 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 4th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan, grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

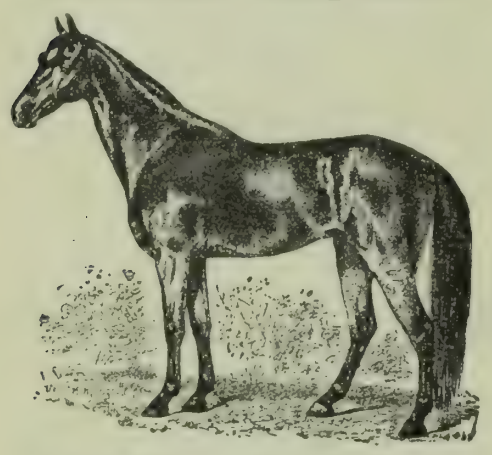
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony son of imported Lexiathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

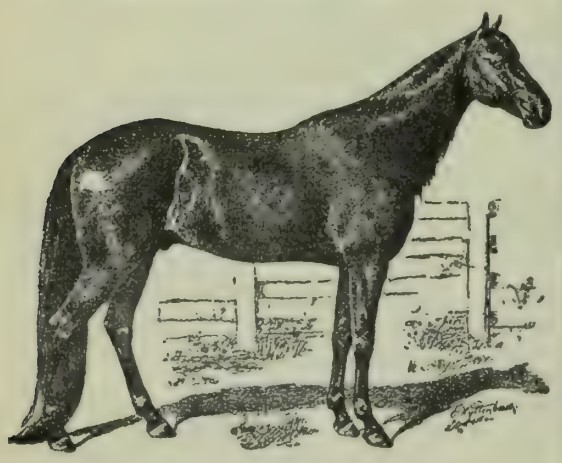
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¾. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better — Abbotsford 2:19¼; Maltee 2:19¼; Manetta 2:19¼; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22¾; Magenta 2:23; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McPatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29¾; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:11. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,350 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17¼; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29¼; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15¾; first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:22¾, by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¾, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any interiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31½, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19¼; Chestnut Hill, 2:22¼; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28¼; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29¼; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17¼; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 16th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23¾, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15⅜ hands high, and weighs 1,150 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Bustris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (3811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK. FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

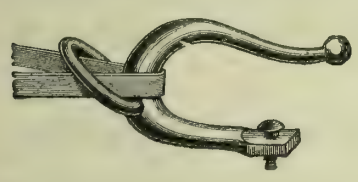
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

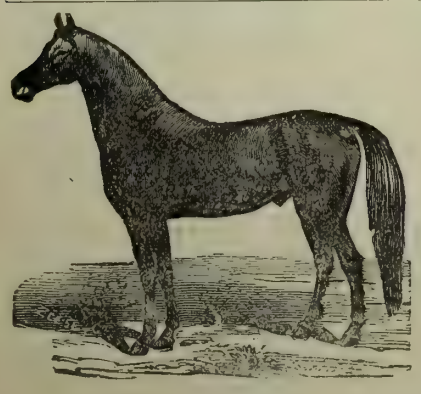


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm.

ANYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS

FOR SALE.



For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J. Herd Book and A. J. C. H.R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves.

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

424 Montgomery St.,.....San Francisco.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street...,...Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M....	Byron and Martinez.....	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M...	Deming, El Paso Express...	9:10 A M
4:30 P M...	and East Emigrant	7:10 A M
7:30 A M...	Galt and via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M...	Stockton via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M.....	and East..... Emig'nt	7:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M...	Ogden and Express.....	7:40 A M
8:00 P M...	East Emigrant.....	11:40 A M
8:00 A M...	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M...	and Tehama via Woodland..	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	7:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	7:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		‡8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		‡8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No. 613 Market St., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

(Self-Adjusting) lyl
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Is entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal



SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF THE
L. GOWSKI
FLYING CLAY PIGEON
PIERCE & CO. OAKLD CAL.
AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.

ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
116 Washington St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

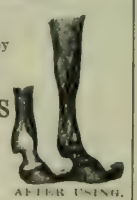
.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

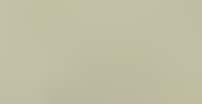
Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane. Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15¼ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

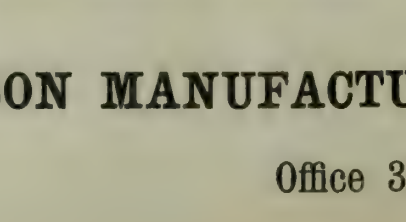
ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

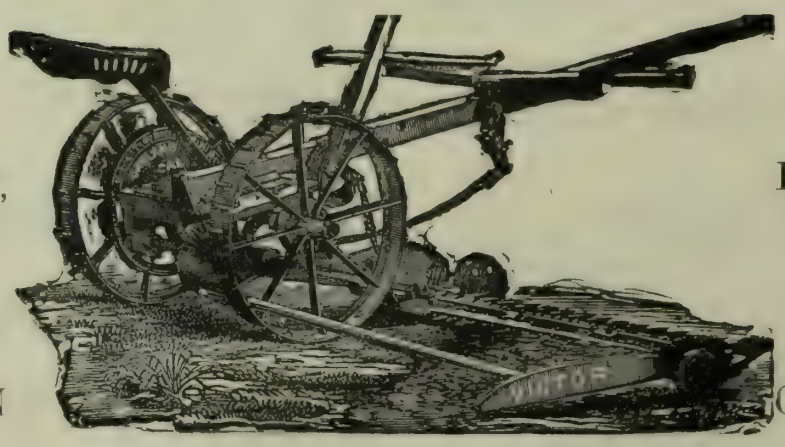
CALIFORNIA VICTOR MOWER.

GUN METAL BOXES

INSTEAD OF BABBITT,

AND STEEL GEARS

INSTEAD OF CAST-IRON



GUARANTEED TO

HAVE NO SIDE DRAFT,

AND NO WEIGHT

ON THE HORSES NECKS

Four Sizes, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 ft. cut.

We also manufacture Tacks, Files, Bar Iron and the

California Horse-shoe Nail.

JUDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office 329 Market Street,

San Francisco.

FACTORIES IN OAKLAND

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 2.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Opening Days at Jerome Park—Great Assemblage on Decoration Day—Renwick's Great Speed—The Withers' Stakes—General Gossip—News, etc.

Our metropolitan racing season was fairly set in motion yesterday, at Fordham, where the American Jockey Club formally opened its season of 1884, with a great crowd, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 persons. The holiday was, of course, largely responsible for a great part of this vast attendance, but the card of the day's sport was an unusually fine one, including as it did, the Fordham Handicap and the famous Withers' Stakes for all ages. The former brought out a good field of ten horses, including your big white faced, white legged chestnut, Jim Renwick, who attracted more attention than any horse on the grounds. Buchanan had him in fine order, but Welch apparently did not back him for a dollar as with an unfamiliar rider up, Dana, he started at a long price. He ran very fast for the first half mile, which was nearly all straight work, accomplishing that in 51 seconds, but as soon as he got among the figure eight turns, his rider was at once all abroad, and half the field passed him at the club house bluff. He was badly beaten at the end, but will do better with a practiced jockey on this track, or with any jockey on the circular-mile courses at Sheepshead Bay and Monmouth Park. Heel and Toe, who won the Fordham Handicap yesterday, is a small, compact, little bay filly, a full sister to the Oregon stallion Glen Dudly, with a great turn of speed at the distance.

The Withers' Stakes was a great race. Burton, the crack colt of the Dwyers' Stable, started an even money favorite, against the field of six others who opposed him, but he found the mile too long for him, seven furlongs being the length of his tether on this occasion. Panique and Himalaya ran a great race and had not the latter stumbled at the start he would have forced Panique to run faster to beat him. Panique, since his victory, is in great demand, and several owners, including the Dwyers, are making efforts to buy him from Commodore Kittson. All the horses in the Erdenheim Stable are for sale, and if Major Hubbard gets his price he will sell Panique, Issaquena, Rataplan, or any of them. The price of the Withers' victor is said to be $15,000, and as he is a hardy, robust looking colt, heavily engaged, this is not too much money for a colt with his great turn of speed. The feature of to-day, the second of the meeting, was the Juvenile Stake, the first two-year-old race in this vicinity. Several of the youngsters had great private reputations, but Triton, a big brown, by Sensation, out of an imported mare, by Prince Charlie, and Detective, by Virgil, carried the most metal. The race was a match between those two, but the last furlong the Islip brown carried too many guns for the Brooklyn black, beating him two lengths in the fast time for the half-mile of 49¾ seconds, first quarter 24¼ seconds. Both these colts are very promising, and have great fighting before them. Anyone who would have predicted, last week, that the first two days of the meeting at Jerome would come and go, and find the powerful Brooklyn Stable credited with not a solitary race, would have been considered a fit candidate for Bloomingdale asylum, and yet the fact stands so recorded. James McLaughlin has been in the dusty rear so often during these days, and Roe has unsaddled so many losers, that people are beginning to ask themselves what does it all mean? Has the prestige of other days departed, or is the cloud but a temporary one, obscuring only for the time being the dazzling rays of success? These are questions on every lip just now, and the immediate future will give some insight into their truth or falsity. The stable, though numerically strong, seems intrinsically very weak at present, for outside the two-year-olds, who are evidently a good lot, old Checkmate has thus far been the only one to acquit himself with any credit whatever, and he did not win. The show made by Joe Blackburn has been simply ridiculous. He should not be allowed to be quoted hereafter in pools, or bets, or any race in which he takes part, for backers of this brute have not even had a win for their money. Burton, Greenbush, Jennings, and the other runners, except old "Check" and Detective, have been dead failures so far, with George Kinney, Miss Woodford, and the other youngsters yet to be heard from. The season, however, is young yet, and the stable has still time to head the list of winners again, though that they will reach any such total as the amount credited to them in 1883 is very doubtful, under the circumstances of the unusual weakness in the three-year-old division.

In the West, Louisville has closed, and Latonia began yesterday simultaneously with Jerome. To-day the Baldwin Stable started the Grinstead--Molly McCarty filly, Fallen Leaf, in the Hindoo Stakes for three-year-olds, and the filly ran a great race for one so soon, comparatively speaking, off the overland cars, after her long trip from the Pacific. She made all the running, and was only beaten a neck by Audrain, having behind her Buchanan, the Derby and Clark victor, the great colt Gen. Harding, and others. Fallen Leaf is engaged in other great stakes at Latonia, Chicago and elsewhere, and with health she is very likely to make a great record with her evident fine turn of speed. Two others of the stable, Savanna, three years, and Rapido, two years, ran yesterday, and to-day also, the latter getting third place in a large field. The stable evidently has good material in it and will do better later on, beyond a doubt, when the horses have had more work. Cooper and Holloway are likely to win many races yet. From this on our racing season will be in full swing until the snow flies. Brighton Beach began last Saturday, and after Jerome Park is ended Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth Park, Saratoga, etc., will follow in rapid order. That some of the Western associations will need more horses is certain. Week after next Pittsburg and St. Louis will clash, and one or the other is bound to suffer by it. The horse show this week was largely attended by the elite of the city. Among the exhibitions of harness, saddles, etc., the Whitman Saddle Co., of this city, bore off the palm with their numerous specimens of all kinds of saddles, suitable for fashionable riders, army purposes, ranchmen, or equestrians anywhere. Their side saddles are a specialty.

PACIFIC.

New York, May 31st, 1884.

THE KENNEL.

What is a "Point?"

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In the last BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN a correspondent who long since forfeited all right to recognition by his *nom de plume*, by vulgarity, takes me to task for saying that it is folly to talk of "breaking" a dog to point. The essence of the communication lies in the sentence, "Every sportsman knows that the pointing faculty is an acquired, and not a natural one." I consider this notion an erroneous one, but am not surprised that the correspondent should have fallen into the error. He has several times ventured into print with matter relative to dogs, their breeding and habits, and as often has been shown to be one whosee xperience is very limited, whose perceptive powers are *nil*, and whose reflective habit is so marked as to justify the belief that he is always absent-minded, or at least that his mind is always absent. You will admit, Mr. Editor, that to discuss any matter with such an one is not an attractive labor, and will not think me lacking in respect to yourself if I hereafter ignore anything which the correspondent may write.

Now, what is a "point?" A distinguished authority says, "A point is a natural stop (being the pause to determine exactly where the game is lying, preparatory to rushing in to seize it.)" Again the same authority remarks, "Pointing is only a natural pause." Of course the authority is speaking of a "point" pure and simple, not of any particular sort of "point," neither the "point" which a bird netter may have found necessary to his best success, nor such a "point" as the field shot finds essential to his pleasure. The "point" then is the stop upon the recognition of the presence of game through the olfactory nerves. It may be momentary, as it often is with inferior pups, or it may resemble a clonic spasm in its immobility, as it often does in highly bred animals. I presume no trainer of dogs would consider a healthy pup, of proper age, which did not "point" at its first fair opportunity, worth handling.

The correspondent confounds the simple "points," with the "staunch point," or some other of the qualified "points" of which the sportsman's press of the day is so full. The authority quoted says, in another portion of his invalusble monograph:" "Though you can not improve a dog's nose, you can do what is really tantamount to it—you can increase his caution." In this sentence lies the gist of the whole matter of training in so far as it relates to the development of a "point" suited to any particular demand. The dog "points" naturally, therefore to talk of "breaking him to point" is foolishness. You wish him to remain on point until ordered to flush, or until you flush and shoot and order him on, and you train him so to do. Let me illustrate in A, B, C style so that the correspondent will understand it. The correspondent began to behave when he first drew breath. To talk of "breaking him to behave" would therefore be folly. But certain sorts of behavior are customary among gentlemen, and if the correspondent is to behave like a gentleman, some one will have to teach him *how* to do so.

X.

Fairfax' Beauty.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In recent issues of your paper mention has been made of a bitch more widely known, perhaps, and more highly valued than any other yet owned in California. Fairfax' Beauty is a model held up to young sportsmen by the choicest of the old-time quail shots, who never tire in telling of her extraordinary nose, her indomitable pluck, her great judgment, and her unwearying staying power. One gentleman has often told me of her retrieving from water two hundred and fifty-six ducks up Tomales way. Another tells of her heading a running pack of quails and breaking it into close lying singles. Another of her long points. Perhaps a little allowance should be made for the talkativeness of elderly sportsmen and the tendency among all sportsmen to apotheosize a departed favorite. But, with much salt, it seems true that Beauty was an unusually good bitch. Of her breeding as many stories are told as there are relators. This injustice to the old girl, together with the fact that she left her impress on many dogs now living of good field qualities, prompted me to clear her pedigree in so far as it could be done, and I now give it as a contribution to California dog literature worth keeping for reference.

From Doctor A. W. Taliaferro, of San Rafael, I have received the following note:

"Beauty was out of a slut belonging to Dr. Proctor, of Sacramento. Proctor's bitch was a large white and yellow setter, and was from Kentucky, I think. She was very good in the field. The sire of Beauty was a black and tan setter, and thoroughly well bred. This is all that I now remember about them, but Major George Gillis can likely give you something more definite about their pedigrees, as he owned a brother of Beauty's and was the most intimate friend Proctor had.

"Beauty belonged to me and not to Fairfax, as a great many think. He, however, killed many a bird behind her. I raised and trained her in '59 or '60, and at five months old she was better in the field than most of the dogs I now see. Her color was of the deepest red I ever saw in a dog, and she was not only the most beautiful but the finest looking setter I ever saw. In the field she was perfection itself, and there is no dog that I now know that can be at all compared to her.

I will be very pleased to tell you anything further that you may like to inquire about. Yours very truly,

ALFRED W. TALIAFERRO.'

It is hard to read the Doctor's letter, without sharing his enthusiastic admiration for his pet. In accordance with the suggestion made in the letter, I ventured to ask Major Gillis for what information he could give about Beauty, and learned that she was bred out of an orange and white bitch named Jule, owned by Major Gillis, but in the hands of Dr. W. G. Proctor, of Sacramento, by a Gordon setter owned by Mr. Sam Brooks, also of Sacramento. Jule was a large bitch, and was by Capt. A. Gray Morgan's orange and white setter Cap, out of an orange and white setter bitch owned by Mr. Jim Quinn, then proprietor of "The Willows," of blessed memory to many an old San Franciscan. Mr. Brooks' Gordon was a dog of much quality and a good field animal, as were also those of Mr. Quinn and Capt. Morgan. Beauty was bred, Major Gillis believes, in the Spring of '60. A black litter brother of hers was reserved by Major Gillis, and was stolen from the Major at about two and one-half years old, in Stockton. Another of the litter, a bitch, was given to Mr. Alex. Coffin, then of Sacramento, while Beauty was presented to Doctor Taliaferro.

If Mr. Sam Brooks happens to see this I hope he will write what he remembers of his old Gordon, the sire of Beauty, and Mr. Jim Quinn would oblige many by doing a similar thing about his bitch, the dam of Jule. Major Gillis mentioned a striking fact in connection with Jule. When quite old her tail was amptuated by Dr. Proctor, and in each of her litters thereafter there were two or more stumped tail puppies. What a deal of suffering and unsightliness would be saved if, by careful selection, we could breed setters and pointers with just tail enough for symmetry and not so long as to be whipped raw in cover! Time would educate our taste until what would now seem a deformity would recommend itself to us by its beauty as well as its usefulness.

I am sure those who own dogs in which there is a trace of Beauty will feel thankful to Doctor Taliaferro and to Major Gillis for their kind willingness to give information about her.

X.

At the monthly meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club, held on the 13th, E. Leavesly, D. M. Pyle and Geo. Holloway were appointed a committee on field trials, to report at the next meeting.

TURF AND TRACK.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Abe Buford Dead.—Decline of a Celebrated Kentucky Family.

[Indianapolis dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, June 9th.]

The famous turfman, General Abe Buford, of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide at the residence of his brother, Benjamin Buford, at Danville, Ind., this morning, just after the breakfast hour. He had gone to Danville to visit relatives and attend the races. On his person were found two documents, one of them evidently just written, stating that the troubles of his brother, Tom Buford, who will be remembered as the slayer of Judge Elliott, at Lexington, two years ago, and the death of almost every member of his family, were the causes of the deed. Tom Buford was tried for the killing of Elliott, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity and sent to the Anchorage Asylum at Louisville. After spending a year in the hospital he deliberately walked over to the Indiana shore and for the past two years has lived at Jeffersonville, the officers being powerless to return him to Kentucky in the absence of a criminal charge against him. For several months he has been failing mentally and physically and eventually became insane, in fact, and about two weeks ago wandered back to Kentucky soil and was re-returned to the Anchorage. This had a very depressing effect upon General Abe Buford and he has since been very despondent. Several members of his family have died within the past few months, and he had met with financial reverses. But the condition of his brother proved the climax of all his sorrows. Yesterday morning at breakfast he picked up a Louisville paper and his eye fell upon an article headed, "The Decadence of the Buford Family," in which their misfortunes and reverses were all set forth.

He immediately left the table and retired to his room, where he wrote a letter indicative of his purpose to commit suicide and stating the reasons, after which he blew out his brains.

General Abraham Buford belonged to a Kentucky family, several generations of which have been prominent in one way or another. He was born in Woodford county, Ky., in 1815. He was educated at the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in the class of 1841, which had in it such famous men as Don Carlos Buell, John F. Reynolds, Thomas I. Rodman and Schuyler Hamilton. For twelve years he served in the old First dragoons, and at the battle of Buena Vista in the war with Mexico he was brevetted captain on the field for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the Mexican war he was on duty for a time at the Cavalry School at Carlisle, Pa., but resigned from the army in 1854, when he held the rank of captain of dragoons. He then settled down in Woodford county, Ky., as a farmer and breeder of thoroughbred horses. General Buford was a classmate and bosom friend of General Hancock and was under the tutelage of General Sherman. During the war he served as a brigadier general with Bragg in the Confederate army. After the war he spent most of his time on the turf and was a somewhat noted sporting editor and correspondent.

While General Buford was stationed at El Paso he saw an opening by which to make a large amount of money, with a good race horse. He slipped off to Kentucky, and before they knew he was away he was back with a couple of good race nags, which he had procured from his father. General Buford was soon able to obtain matches for both his horses, and a large amount of money was staked upon the races which he won easily, for there were no horses in that country that could compete with them. General Buford remained in the army until he married. He then returned to Kentucky, where he purchased a beautiful farm, which he afterward named "Bosque-Bonita." He then commenced gathering around him some good brood-mares. The first stallion he added to his stud was Sovereign and then Revenue, Marion and Versailles. His favorite stallion, however, was Enquirer, whom he bred and ran successfully upon the turf until he broke down. The horse afterward became quite a success in the stud. The principal horses General Buford owned or bred were Crossland, Marion, Versailles, Enquirer, Lynchburg, Nellie Grey, Matilda, Salina, Hollywood, Bombshell, and Ontario, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Lady Lancaster. After Enquirer went in the stud he bred McWhorter, who was a first class three-year old, who ran at Louisville, Ky., in the Spring of 1877, two miles in the fast time of 3:30½, carrying 100 lbs. It was the best time ever made by any three-year-old in America at that time.

About two years ago he professed to be converted by Rev. George O. Barnes, the mountain evangelist, and attracted widespread attention by delivering a number of sermons, noted for their originality, rivaling as they did the story of Joseph and his brethren, as told by Mark Twain's hero Scotty Briggs.

Following are the principal passages in the newspaper article referred to, which affected the General so much that he shot himself:—"Colonel Tom Buford was returned to the Anchorage Asylum yesterday. It has been about nineteen months since his escape, when he left a hale and hearty man. He returned broken down in body and mind, his giant frame wasted by disease to a skeleton, and his haughty spirit utterly cowed by his misfortune and suffering.

"Tom Buford was known all over Kentucky. He belonged to the proudest of the proudest aristocracy in the blue grass region, and he inherited a fortune. The Bufords were a historic family, scarcely less famous than the Breckinbridges, the Clays, or the Marshalls. Judge Elliott's slayer was a typical Kentuckian in his powerful physique, his handsome face, his intellect, and the prodigality of his life. Few men were better read than he; his manners were the perfection of grace and courtesy, and he was a brilliant conversationalist. He was an old bachelor, devoted to the ladies and to wine. He played cards and bet on horse races with the boldness and dash so characteristic of Kentuckians, and whether at poker or on horses he won and lost with a touch and go freedom.

"Reverses came after awhile, and first one and then another of the Buford possessions slipped away from the family. The dashing Colonel lost, too, and then one disappointment after another changed him from a *bon vivant* to a moody, reckless man. He took to drinking and brooded till he became a monomaniac. Finally a long lawsuit gave his last farm, nominally owned by his sister Mary, to a man named Guthrie, and Tom Buford was a beggar. One day he took a shot gun, and, throwing it over his shoulder, started out to kill the man who, he believed, was leagued with his enemies. He met Judge Elliott and slew him at sight. His arrest and the trial which followed made an epoch in the criminal jurisprudence of Kentucky. The ablest legal talent in the land was engaged for both the defence and the prosecution, and money was spent like water to secure his acquittal. The defense raised the plea of insanity, and the most noted experts obtainable gave their testimony for or against the theory. When the voluminous testimony was closed the counsel exhausted themselves in brilliant arguments, whose eloquence has not been forgotten, nor will it be for years. The first trial resulted in a verdict of guilty, and Tom Buford was condemned to hang. A new trial was procured, and after months had been consumed in going over the case he was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and removed to the asylum at Anchorage. Both trials occured at Owenton.

"Buford took his acquittal as haughtily as he did his arrest. He had never denied his guilt and he gloried in the deed which, he said, had rid the State of a corrupt judge. He was sent to Anchorage, where Dr. Gale allowed him many privileges, and nearly two years ago he took advantage of this laxity to make his escape. Even this action was characteristic. He came boldly to this city and then proceeded over to Jeffersonville. Once off Kentucky soil he could snap his fingers at the asylum authorities, and they could not cajole him into returning. He took up his quarters at the National Hotel in Jeffersonville, where he has lived ever since. Three weeks ago Captain J. Crit. Ireland, of this city, went over to see his old friend. Arriving at the hotel he asked an emaciated old man if he could see Colonel Buford. The man broke down and cried like a child when he found that one of his best friends had failed to recognize him in the wreck to which suffering and disease had brought him. From being a giant of 225 pounds he had dwindled down to 118, and it seemed as if he was almost ready to sink into the grave. He was without money, hope or friends, almost without clothes and utterly broken hearted. Captain Ireland was greatly affected and induced the old man to come over and visit him one night shortly afterward. He went back to see him, and at last succeeded in persuading him to return to Anchorage, where he took him yesterday morning. He carried with him his fishing tackle, and when they neared the asylum he could not restrain his delight. The place which was once his prison he gladly welcomed, and he was most kindly received. Captain Ireland has always been a devoted friend to Colonel Buford, and no other man could have induced him to take this step. His career has been a remarkable one, but the asylum will doubtless witness its close, as he does not appear to be able to live much longer."

The remains of General Buford have been taken to Lexington for burial.

The Withers of 1884.

There was quite a delay at the post. McLaughlin, on Burton, was eager to get away, and the colt seemed rather fretful. Barrett, on Vocalic, was in no hurry; nor was Feakes, on Himalaya. Pincus also began to get excited, and the crowd, which had been hushed into a breathless silence, began to murmur at the delay. Several times they got off, but Feakes, who had the worst position, away on the outside with Himalaya, waited. "Feakes don't seem to be anxious," whispered Donohue to Hayward, and the silent little man in black smiled grimly in reply, as he reined Pampero back. Then they got even, and down went the flag, with Dutch Roller in front, Pampero and Panique next, and then Thackeray and Burton. Himalaya was slightly behind but when Feakes sent him out the colt stumbled and almost fell upon his knees. Feakes pulled him up and started in pursuit, but when the lot reached the quarter-pole Himalaya was last of all, and fully twelve lengths behind Pampero, who led, with Burton at his shoulder, Dutch Roller and Thackeray next. At "the Bluff" Burton forged past Pampero, amid wild yells from his backers. But all were pulling and hauling, and Thackeray was falling back, Panique was fourth, and Himalaya still last of all, and to all appearances out of the race. As the lot passed behind the hill, the red jacket of Burton was in front. "It's all over," yelled the crowd, but when the horses again came in sight on the far turn, the glasses showed Pampero's black jacket in front, Burton second, with Panique coming to the front rapidly. As the horses wheeled into the straight, McLaughlin's arm was seen to go up on Burton, and a great roar from the stand broke into a terrific yell as Fitzpatrick, on Panique, was seen to whip his horse, and, leaving Burton in the rear, challenge Pampero. Hayward's whip was out, and the Brookdale and Eldenheim cracks were having it stride for stride, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. At the furlong pole Panique drew away, and at the same time a hoarse cry of "Himalaya" drew attention to the Preakness colt as he shot out, and, disposing of Pampero, challenged Panique for the lead. Whips were flying, and the stand fairly shook with excitement. Himalaya was catching Panique at every stride, but the post was at hand, and Fitzpatrick, riding like a great captain, brought Panique over the score a short length ahead of Himalaya, who beat Pampero a half length. Dutch Roller was a good fourth, then came Vocalic, Thackeray, and Burton.

The applause that greeted Panique was loud and hearty. It was a popular victory, for Commodore Kittson, the owner, Major Hubbard, the former "Albion" of *The Spirit*, James Lee, the trainer, and "Dare Devil" Fitzpatrick, the Jockey, all stand very highly in public estimation. It was Commodore Kittson's first great victory, and as he is an owner whom the public wish to "stay" upon the turf, his success was of so encouraging a nature as to justify the hope that his handsome colors will long be seen. "I've nothing against the Dwyers, but I'm glad to see a break in the order of the past few years," was the remark of more than one bystander. Panique was scarcely distressed beyond a slight heaving at the flanks, nor was Pampero, who was as fit as a race-horse could well be. Fitzpatrick was almost crazy with delight as we approached him.

"Didn't you have to ride pretty hard coming round the last turn?" we asked of him.

"You can bet I did, sir," he replied, all out of breath.

"You appeared to have whipped him pretty hard to get away."

"I did, yes, and he answered it, too," exclaimed Fitz, ablaze with enthusiasm. "They couldn't beat him if he was to run the race over again, now."

"But didn't Himalaya give you a pretty hard fight?"

"Only a little while; he couldn't keep up the lick."

There was no information to be extracted from "the dare devil." He was too jubilant, so we followed Hyland and Himalaya over to the old Lorillard stable among the trees.

"Well, sir, they beat us," was Hyland's salutation as we entered, finding them with the colt in the rear of the stable, surrounded by Smith, Charley Riley, and a score of boys.

"Yes," we answered; "but you are not ready to cry 'enough' on the result."

"No, sir; I think we ought to have won it. You saw for yourself. The colt fell on his knees at the start, and was nearly fifty yards behind as they went around the turn, I said to myself, 'Our chance is gone,' but when I seen him coming in the stretch I thought even then he might win it."

"After getting away so badly?"

"Yes, sir; I know this colt's speed, and you'll see it, too, before the season's done. I'm glad it was so for one reason; it will satisfy Mr. Galway that what I've been telling him all along is correct."

Himalaya was somewhat distressed, as well he might be for never since Harold's great run in 1879 have we seen a colt make up his ground in so short a space. It was a mighty effort, and one which would have neutralized the chance of almost any horse. The colt coughed, as well he might, as in racing in the heels of the others he had to swallow a constant cloud of dust.

Feakes now joined us, whip in hand, and was eloquently silent as he gazed at his late mount, who was being led around the circle by his boy.

"Well, we're beaten," said Hyland, breaking the silence.

"Yes; there was no help for it," replied Feakes, abstractedly.

"Couldn't you keep him on his feet at the start?"

"He stumbled as I sent him away, and when I got him going he couldn't seem to get in motion until we had passed the half-mile pole."

"Well, is he a game colt, Feakes?"

"Yes," responded the jockey, slowly, scratching the ground with his whip end, "but I'm afraid Panique's the best after all. I tell you, old Fitzy was givin' the whip at a lively rate at the head of the stretch, and he came under it."

"Didn't Himalaya?"

"Yes, but he tired a little bit at the end. I was lucky to get seconds, as Panique swerved a bit at the finish, and I was obliged to pull my colt out for fear of cutting Panique down, and Pampero almost caught me."—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Trotting Horse.

The American trotting horse is a marked example, says the Ohio *Farmer*, of what man can do in developing a trait or peculiarity in a species of animals. It is not claimed by scientific breeders that the trotters are yet a definite, well-fixed breed. It is rather an illustrious example, a "new breed just being moulded into shape by a curious combination of influence." "The breed is in a process of evolution in obedience to definite laws, to meet wants imposed by the new phrases of our modern civilization." So says Prof. Brewer. The trotting instinct seems to be a matter of breeding. It was not natural for horses to trot. It once was exceptional to find a horse that would trot faster than a jog. As soon as urged he would go into a canter or run. That seems to be the nature of horses. As early as 1825 the New York Trotting Club was organized, with a view of improving the speed of road horses. The old jockey clubs had in view the improvement of riding horses. In 1828 the Huntington Park Association was formed at Philadelphia, and the next year a trotting club was formed at Baltimore. After these, such organizations sprang up rapidly. Prior to these organizations it was rare to find a horse that could trot a mile in three or four minutes. In 1818 Boston Blue did it in 3:00. In 1824 Top Gallant in 2:40, but ten years later we find Edwin Forrest trotting a mile in 2:31½. In 1844 Lady Suffolk did it in 2:26¼.

In another decade the time was reduced by Flora Temple to 2:19¾. In the next decade Dexter marked 2:17¼. In 1874 Goldsmith Maid reduced that time to 2:14. In 1881 Maud S reduced it to 2:10¼. By 1885 it may go down another point or two. But these figures show how by training and breeding for speed, we must surely get speed. The mania for speed has been so intensive that other qualities of the horse have been lost sight of, in a large measure. It is a notorious fact that we have not as many ten-mile horses as we formerly had. Nor have we many that can stay a five mile race. Endurance and stamina have not been made specialities in the selection. Nor has it mattered much what the color, style or size of the fast trotter should be. He must get there in the shortest time, and if he could do it but once, no matter. Get there he must.

It is encouraging, however, to know that the breeders see that the thing of breeding for speed is not enough. The size, stamina and style of the trotting stallion of to-day are important considerations to him who is selecting a cross for his trotting-bred mare. We are glad to note this, for the value of the American trotting horse is not to be estimated from the sole fact that he can trot faster than any other animal or breed, but from his power of endurance and his adaptability to other than track work. The roadster's value is not dependent on his ability to trot, but to keep it up, and to be reliable and safe in harness. The number of uses to which the trotting horse is put, and the fact that the trotter and his vehicle have superseded the riding horse, and that he is so much in demand for purposes of business and pleasure—all make it especially important that he shall not only trot freely, endure it long, but be kind and tractable in harness.

Dr. C. H. Mack, of Walla Walla, has sold off at private sale nearly a dozen head of his Alwood colts and fillies within the past sixty days, for some of which he has got fair prices, while others were sacrificed. He sold several fillies with which he should never have parted, and he should get rid of his geldings whenever he can obtain fair figures. Alwood is a remarkable breeding horse, and for uniformity, I doubt if his superior ever was brought to the coast. He breeds size, bone, and ability to pull weight, and these are three cardinal requisites, coupled with fine color and good style. Add to this a good temper, and you have a pretty good horse. Whether Alwood will get early trotters is a matter of doubt, but certainly when those big fellows get their full growth they will be heard from. No tourists visiting Walla Walla should fail to visit the Fleetmont farm and see the trotters at work, all the way from yearlings up to five-year-olds. It will give him a correct idea of the capacity of the inland empire for producing horses that are saleable at all times, and available for all classes of work. The farm is but half a mile from Bolles Junction, and there is no trouble in reaching it by the foot-bridge across the Touchet. And the visitor should also "take in" the farms of Charles Russell and James W. Foster before leaving that section. The horses are superb, and the cherries are ripe.—*Oregonian.*

The Story of Volunteer.

One of the principle attractions at the Horse Show was this renowned trotting stallion. He comes of a race proverbial for stoutness and preservation of procreative powers until late in life. Abdallah, the grandsire, and Hambletonian, the sire of Volunteer, both died at a ripe age, and following the line back we find Mambrino and Messenger were also long-lived, and retained their vigor to a period when ordinary horses would be useless. It was not as a remarkably well-preserved horse that Volunteer received such distinguished consideration at Madison Square Garden last week, but as a famous sire of trotters. Although Daniel Lambert, George Wilkes, and Blue Bull surpass him in representation in the 2:30 list, no other horse has the honor of having five of his get hold a place on the 2:20 roll of fame. In these progressive days 2:30 is no longer regarded as a symbol of great speed in a trotter, when ten seconds better is repeatedly reeled off season by season.

Since the days of Flora Temple, the Hambletonian family have been the pioneers in the upward march in trotting speed. Dexter, by the sire of Volunteer, was the first to break the little mare's mark. Then followed peerless Goldsmith Maid, sired by Volunteer's half brother. Following the Maid came Rarus, supposed on good grounds to be by a son of Old Abdallah. First to beat Rarus' record was the great St. Julien, the speediest son Volunteer, who reigned king of the geldings until the little dark son of Dictator placed himself first. Maud S., the queenly daughter Harold, still remains best of all, to give way probably to another member of her tribe.

Volunteer was foaled 1854, bred by Joseph Hetzel, Florida, N. Y. He was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Patriot, by Young Patriot; grandam the Lewis Hulse Mare, that was good at both the running and trotting gaits. In August, 1862, he became the property of Mr. Alden Goldsmith, Washingtonville, Orange county, N. Y., and has ever since remained at the head of Walnut Grove Stud. Lady Patriot also produced another son who has made his mark as a sire as well as a performer. Unfortunately Sentinel has passed the way of all good horses, but has left able sons to carry on the line. It seems to have been the fate of many trotting stallions destined to eminence to pass the earlier years of their life under a cloud. Hambletonian's public life was precarious until Dexter made him famous. Blue Bull held one of the most despicable positions a horse can hold until he asserted his right to recognition, and Volunteer himself was disregarded until he forced the breeding public to acknowledged his worth. To-day no brood-mare is more highly prized than a daughter of Volunteer, and for the track, road or stud his sons are eagerly sought for by buyers at high prices. His get in tho 2:30 list are twenty-three in number, viz: St. Julien, 2:11¾; Gloster, 2:17; Alley, 2:19; Bodine, 2:19½; Driver, 2:19½; Amy, 2:20¼; Huntress, 2:20¾; Powers, 2:21; Sweetness, 2:21¼; Unolala, 2:22½; Volney, 2:23; W. H. Allen, 2:23½; Trio, 2:23½; Frank Wood, 2:24; Carrie, 2:24½; Volunteer Maid, 2:27; Lady Morrison, 2:27½; Dexter, 2:27; Mary A. Whitney, 2:28; St. Remo, 2:28½; Prince Arthur, 2:29; Louise, 2:29½, and Goldsmith's Abdallah, 2:30. Fifteen with records better than 2:25, and five with records better than 2:20.

In looking over Volunteer's list many memorable performances will be recalled to the readers' mind. When Driver was in active service no gamer nor truer horse ever went through the Grand Circuit. Bodine was a great horse in process of formation, and Gloster had a brilliant career cut short by the Great Reaper. Huntress, in addition to her fast harness record, has an unbeaten mark of 7:21¼ for three miles. Goldsmith's Abdallah has taken a place in the list of sires, and Sweetness is still on the turf in California.

As a transmitter of the trotting gait, Volunteer holds a high rank. His son, Louis Napoleon got Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, and Spinella, 2:30. Young Volunteer got Jersey Boy, 2:21¼. Hamlet sired Leotine, 2:25, and Brookside Flora, 2:29. Highland Beauty got Rockton, 2:25½. Goldsmith's Abdallah has Little Miss, 2:26½; Dictator, 2:27; Hickory, 2:27¾; Dutch Girl, 2:27¾; and Alexander, 2:28¾, to his credit. Admiral has two daughters, Huntress, 2:28, and Sister, 2:29¼; as a four-year-old, in the list. Another son, Chicago Volunteer, got May H., 2:29½. Of the grandsons, Highland Boy got Gloster, 2:23½, and Alexander got Silas Wright, 2:28¼.

Volunteer's daughters make a good showing as brood-mares of the Hambletonian line. Amelia C., 2:21½; Blackwood Prince, 2:23½, Stephen G., 2:23½; Goldenbow, 2:27¾; Valiant, 2:28¼, and Ensign, 2:28½, are all out of daughters of this eminent sire.

The demand for Volunteer mares exceeds the supply. One of Kentucky's most astute breeders a year or so ago came North, and returned with a number of Volunteer fillies, which he will breed to approved sires. The product will prove trotters or wise selection has nothing to do with the science of breeding.

Volunteer is no stranger to show rings, having being repeatedly exhibited at county fairs, and at the New York State Fair received the highest award, the Society's gold medal. As a turf performer he has had no experience, but trotted a trial to wagon in 2:31¼. He stands nearly sixteen hands, and is a perfectly sound horse without vice or blemish.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Trotting in Australia.

At Elsternwick Park, May 3d, two trotting races were on the card which are summarized as follows:

Match for 100 sovs. Pair horse teams. Two mile heats. Best two in three.

P. G. Dixon's Maid of Mona and Sylph.....(Brooks) 1
F. Robbin's Brown Hawk and Sparrow Hawk.....(owner) dist.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Dixon's team. At the start the favorites got well away, and excelling their opponents at all stages of the race, won with ridiculous ease, the Hawks being distanced. Time—6 min. 17 sec.

Free-for-all-trotters or pacers, a purse of 50 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each. Two miles. One event.

T. N. Curnow's ch h Honesty.....(H. Barr) 1
P. Brady's g g Leithamstead.....(J. Brady) 2
J. A. Robert's g h Len Rose.....(M. Brooks) 0
J. Mullin's b g Oliver.....(Mullins) 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Honesty, 2 to 1 Leithamstead, 4 to 1 the others.

The lot were dispatched to an excellent start, but almost immediately Oliver broke, and Honesty assumed the lead, Oliver being second and Len Rose third. As they rounded the turn Honesty increased his lead of Oliver, whilst Len Rose and Leithamstead dropped further to the rear. At the last corner Oliver began to move up to Honesty and overtaking the latter the pair gave the spectators a real treat by racing neck and neck to the judge's box, where, however, Oliver again broke. Leithamstead soon afterwards passed Len Rose, and plodding on steadily also gave Oliver the go by, but Honesty, who was pacing beautifully, was not to be caught, and although Leithamstead drew nearer towards the finish, the chestnut trotted splendidly to the end, and won hard held without having broken pace during the journey. Oliver was third and Len Rose last. Time—5 min. 13½ sec.

The Turf in Australia.

The Autumn meeting of the South Australian Jockey Club began at Morphettville Course, Adelaide, on May 10th, with bad weather and heavy track. The following are the principal events run:

South Australian Stakes—Of 20 sovs. each, with 100 sovs. added. For two-year-olds. The second to save his stake, and the breeder of the winner to receive 30 sovs. Seven furlongs.

Mr. H. Tothill's br f Gratitude, by Countryman—Serenity, 110 lbs. 1
Mr. H. Tothill's b f Ravine, by Talk o' the Hill—Wongalere, 109 lbs. 2
Mr. C. W. Bowman's br c Lavington, by Countryman—Nancy, 112 lbs. 3

Time—1:32½.

Betting 6 to 4 on Gratitude. Lavington led on sufferance to the straight, where Hales brought the favorite up, and won in a canter by two lengths.

St. Leger Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 150 sovs. added. For three-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs., and third 25 sovs. One mile and three-quarters and 132 yards.

Mr. Fleming's ch c Hurricane, by Countryman—Serenity, 122 lbs 1
Mr. Thomas Cowan's b c Killarney, by Emulation—Miami, 122 lbs.... 2

Time—3:24¾.

Betting.— 3 to 1 on Hurricane. After allowing Killarney to lead for a mile and a half, Hurricane passed him with ridiculous ease, and romped home hard held.

Goodwood Handicap of 10 sovs. each, with 250 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs., and third to save his stake. One mile.

Mr. J. Whittingham's ch c Ironmaster, by Tubal Cain—Coquette, 4 years, 96 lbs (carried 98 lbs)..... 1
Sir Thos. Elder's b c Bassanio, 4 years, 108 lbs..... 2
Mr. G. H. Read's g c Country Boy, 3 years, 89 lbs..... 3

Time—1:43.

Fourteen started.—Betting.—4 to 1 each against Lord Wilton, Ironmaster and Royal Irishman, 100 to 14 against Creswick, 100 to 12 each against Madge, Ironhand and Countryman, 10 to 1 against Country Boy.

To a wretched start the flag fell after several attempts, and Royal Irishman, Dutchman and Ruby jumped away with the lead, Ironhand and King of the Vale being almost left at the post. At the back of the course the order was Dutchman, Royal Irishman, Bassanio and Shylock. At the far turn Ironmaster came through his horses and led into the straight, Bassanio and Creswick being his immediate attendants, with Royal Irishman close up. Entering the straight the big chestnut increased his lead to three lengths, and Royal Irishman and Dutchman dropped back beaten. Bassanio finished gamely under the whip, but could never again get on terms with Mr. Whittingham's colt, who won hard held by three lengths, Bassanio second, Country Boy third, Creswick fourth, King of the Vale fifth, Countryman sixth, Dutchman and Shylock a long way off.

Adelaide Cup—A handicap of 2,500 sovs. First horse, 2,000 sovs. and a gold cup, value 100 sovs. (the gift of Sir Thomas Elder); second horse, 300 sovs.; third horse, 200 sovs. One mile and five furlongs.

Mr. J. O. Inglis' b h Malua, by St. Albans—Edella, 4 years, 126 lbs.... 1
Sir Thomas Elder's ch m Conjecture, 4 years, 87 lbs..... 2
Mr. J. A. Lang's ch h King of the Vale, 4 years, 107 lbs..... 3

Time—2:53¾.

Fifteen started. Betting—3 to 1 against Conjecture, 4 to 1 each King of the Vale and Colstoun, 10 to 1 Claptrap, 100 to 8 each Sting, Country Boy, Little Sister, and Nicholas, 100 to 7 each Malua and Creswick, 100 to 5 each Lancaster and Fryingpan, 100 to 4 Royal Irishman and Ned o' the Hills, 100 to 3 Lord Wilton.

After some delay, caused by the fractiousness of Ned o' the Hills, the fifteen horses were dispatched to a fair start, Conjecture, Sting, and Royal Irishman getting away first. The filly was at once kept in front, and raced past the stand with a clear lead of Lancaster, Ned o' the Hills, and Creswick, whilst Malua, Claptrap and Little Sister were running last; these positions were maintained with but slight alteration all round the course. Nearing the straight, Claptrap, Little Sister, and Malua commenced to thread their way through, while Sting, Colstoun, and Royal Irishman had dropped back last. Conjecture raced into the straight in advance of everything, and looked all over a winner, till Malua, who appeared to drop from the clouds, came with a wonderful rush, and, catching Sir Thomas Elder's filly a coupte of hundred yards from home, beat her, after a sharp set-to, by half a length, King of the Vale, two lengths off, third, Little Sister fourth, Nicholas fifth, Ned o' the Hills sixth, then came Fryingpan and Claptrap, while Sting, Colstoun, and Royal Irishman finished absolutely last.

Sire's Produce Stakes.—Of 10 sovs. each, h. ft., added to a subscription of 20 sovs. each from the owners of the following sires:—Gang Forward, Countryman, Winterlake, and Pride of the Hills, and 100 sovs from the South Australian Jockey Club. For two-year-olds. Colts, 122 lbs.; fillies, 119 lbs.; no allowance to geldings. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sir Thos. Elder's br c King of the Gipsies, by Gang Forward—Black Gipsy,.....(Rawlings) 1
Mr. W. Blacker's ch f Sandal, by Winterlake—Instep .....(Hales) 2
Mr. C. W. Bowman's br c Lavington, by Countryman—Nancy .....(O'Brien) 3

Betting—2 to 1 on Sandal.

King of the Gipsies led from the start and won rather cleverly by three-quarters of a length. Time, 1:19¼.

Pure Blooded Morgans.

An English Cleveland Bay Society proposes to admit to registry all horses with three Cleveland Bay crosses. By so doing, they may help to restore that blood to its original peculiarities and excellencies. Horses often transmit excellencies in far greater proportion than the blood they possess. A small bit of the old dough may raise the new baking, which would be "sad"-ly dead without it. But three recent crosses may give but three thirty-seconds of the blood. People often talk about "pure blooded" animals with very little idea of what they are saying. A very noted writer speaks of Young Morrill as "nearly a full blooded Morgan," and gives his pedigree as follows:

Sire, Morrill, by Jennison, by One Eye, by Bullrush, by Justin Morgan.

Dam, by Locke Goss, by Sherman Morgan, by Sherman, by Justin. Grandam, by Gifford, by Woodbury, by Justin.

Three of the chief lines of his blood come directly from old Justin. If only the four did, how pure he would be. Let us see! Bullrush was a half bred; his son One Eye, one-fourth; his son Jennison, one-eighth; his son Morrill, one-sixteenth; and Young Morrill gets from him one thirty-second of Justin's blood.

From the sire of his dam, Young Morrill gets (Sherman, ½; Sherman-Morgan, ¼; Locke Goss, ⅛; Dam, 1-16;) another thirty-second of the blood. From his Grand Dam he gets (Woodbury, ½; Gifford, ¼; Grand Dam, ⅛; Dam, 1-16;) another thirty-second, making in all three thirty-seconds of Justin's blood.

There was but one full-blooded Morgan—Justin Morgan himself. His colts were half-bloods. When two of these were mated their colts were half-bloods. If the half-bloods were bred out of the Morgan line their progeny were ¼; the next cross ½; the next 1-16; and the next 1-32 of the original blood; and this is as large a proportion as can be traced in most of the so-called "full-blooded Morgans." When they were bred in and in, often these proportions were increased one-half, so that horses of ⅜, 3-16, and 3-64 were produced. In some cases, 21-64 of Justin's blood are still preserved.

But this is not the proportion of the characteristics of the stock that is transmitted. A colt of the second, third, or fourth generation—½, ¼ or ⅛ Morgan—seemed to be nine-tenths Morgan. When two of these were coupled together the progeny seemed to be all Morgan. Moreover, the two principal elements in the production of Justin Morgan—the best of blood and the hardest of work—were producing similar stock in all New England. Twenty-eight Arab sires were imported during the first fourth of this century, and probably not one of them but paid for all he ate by hard work. Wherever a working Arabian is crossed with a Morgan there is no deterioration of blood.

So of certain other crosses. Gifford's dam was of the same blood as Justin. Black Hawk's dam, by a son of imported Shark, dropped as fine a colt to Sherman as any of her Morgan rivals. The daughters of Hill's Sir Charles, by Duroc, (sire of Eclipse), by imported Diomed; dam of Sir Charles, by Plato, son of imported Messenger, dropped as fine colts to Black Hawk as did the Morgans.

Gifford and Billy Root, Black Hawk and Granite State were perhaps not surpassed by their renowned ancestor. And in the multiplied crossings of Morgans with each other, and with Arabs and other congenial blood, there has risen a race of horses *remarkably uniform* and fixed in intelligence, docility, form, style, capacity, endurance, health, longevity, and mental and moral character, which are as well worthy of the name of a distinct breed as are the Devons or the Merinos. They are now more numerous than ever before, and are known and prized in every part of the land. Many of them are larger, fleeter, and more saleable than the first of the stock. They will probabiy travel, before their own weight, more miles in an hour, a day, a month, or a year, than the same number of horses of any one stock on the globe.

Many of them are taking on size as readily as Arabs; and are already over 16 hands in height and 1,300 lbs. in weight, and promise soon to add two inches and another hundred pounds, and so become the favorites of all lands—as they now are of all the regions so fortunate as to possess them. Even in trotting a mile or two, they hold their own well. Every trotting register has added to their repute, and the recent "List of the Sires of the 2:30 trotters," has shown such a proportion of Morgans, as has astonished those who were not informed. Of the blood classed as "Unknown" which it has been the fashion to assign to the Messengers, much is traced to the Morgans, and perhaps more will be found to lead to that direction.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Latonia Notes.

The following notes are extracted from the Covington letter of "Broadchurch," the commissioner of the New York *Spirit*:

When it is stated that only one favorite was successful on the second day, and that the result in the great Hindoo Stakes was actually sensational, it can readily be inferred that the afternoon's sport was of the exciting kind. Extraordinary interest attached to the stake in question. The upshot was naturally involved in considerable doubt, as it afforded the first appearance this season of the big son of Great Tom, General Harding. Besides, there were a couple of dark ones, one of them the daughter of the famous Mollie McCarthy, and the other with a high private reputation. In addition, there was Buchanan, ornamented with blinkers, suggestive of at least a possible bolt. With so many peculiar contingencies attaching to the contest—Harding's first race, Buchanan's uncertainty, and the natural haze surrounding a couple of green ones—is it not strange that an animal with the merits and achievements of Audrain should have been so signally overlooked? He had won the Blue Ribbon at Lexington, and was placed in the Derby and Clark Stakes at Louisville, yet in the auction pools the odds were over 10 to 1 against him, while the untried Templehof often sold over him.

In looks there was no discount on General Harding. He did not appear too high, nor yet overtrained, and the fact that Murphy was to ride him made him a favorite, but not over the field. Stoval, reinstated in the forenoon, had the mount on Buchanan. Audrain never looked better, maybe not as well, and he had as pilot the same colored boy, Fish burn, who rode him at Lexington and Louisville.

Evidently, Murphy's orders were to make a waiting race, as Harding was taken in hand after the flag fell, and trailed the lot for the first half mile, Buchanan just ahead of him, Fallen Leaf being in the van leading the pack, Templehof second. There was very little change in these positions for nearly a mile, the California filly still gallantly showing the way. Near the half-mile, where the start was made, Murphy moved up in the ruck with Harding, but in doing so he was seen to be driving, and, as he gained very little, a shout went up that Harding was beaten. Sure enough, in going round the last turn, although urged to the utmost, he failed to improve his position, and was already vanquished and out of the race. At this time Fallen Leaf was leading by an open length, Templehof second, Buchanan slowly and surely mending his pace, followed by Audrain. When the straight was once entered Buchanan set sail for the lead, and at the furlong pole he had his head in front, Fallen Leaf second, Audrain steadily moving up on the inside next the rails. Midway between the furlong pole and the string Buchanan had the best of it by fully half a length, and a yell went up, "Buchanan wins." In a few strides more he apparently faltered and swerved a trifle to the outside, and just then Audrain, running strong and game, nipped both the filly and Buckden colt a few lengths from the wire, winning just a passable race by a head, Fallen Leaf a neck before Buchanan. Harding was fourth three lengths back, Joquita fifth.

Very nearly three-quarters of an hour was spent at the post in the five furlong dash for two-year-olds, some of the youngsters being fractious and unruly. The California colt, Rapido, jumped off with a good lead, but he gave it up on the stretch, and Lady of the Lake and Princess Ban had it all to themselves in the struggle to the string, the former getting there first by a neck.

Blood will tell, as was seen in the case of Fallen Leaf, the daughter of Grinstead and Mollie McCarthy. She illustrated her royal breeding by vanquishing the assumed best three-year-olds in the West in her first essay on the turf.

The finish was quite close between John Ferg, Kyle, and Swiney in the mile and a furlong, the first named winning by a head. Nellie Peyton was made a slight favorite, but she hardly ran up to her Louisville form.

E. J. Baldwin's California stable is quite strong, both in numbers and material. Fallen Leaf, Gano, and Lucky B furnish a pretty formidable trio. There are other good ones in the string.

The citizens of Downey, Los Angeles county, have decided to purchase twelve acres for a race track, mainly for training purposes. The enterprise will be in the hands of a stock company.

Sacramento Race Course.

The few minutes on the track at Sacramento, during our late flying visit, were altogether too brief to obtain anything like a knowledge of the improvements made this season. It was long enough, however, to prove that a vast deal had been done, and, from the cursory examination, well done with a few exceptions. Courtney drove us from Rancho del Rio and around the new course. When there has been such a manifest bettering it may appear invidious to find any fault, and yet we think that the engineer in charge has given too much slope to the turns, and the stretches would be better if, in place of so much declination from the outside to the inner, there should be only grade enough to carry off the water. The throwing up of the turns, beyond what is necessary to keep a sulky from swinging at the fastest pace of a horse, brings an undue strain on the limbs, and when the slope is continued all the way around there is no chance for relief. Racehorses are more prone to "change legs" when rounding a turn than when running on a straight line, and this comes from a desire te relieve the limb that has suffered from the strain. But this defect will remedy itself. As the track wears the loose soil will be carried towards the lower side, and the action of the scraper will also aid in reducing the grade. It was probably owing to the heavy rains of the week: before that the natural soil appeared so firm, and that driving on it when moist had given consistency. It seemed firm enough without the coating of clay, but as the universal voice of those who attended the late meeting was in favor of the application it was an urgent necessity. Still we imagine that it would be a good idea to leave a portion on the outside in its natural state so as to give soft footing for those who are inclined to tender feet, and that is a large portion of the iron-tortured of the trotting tracks. We shall make a visit to Sacramento, especially to note what has been accomplished, as it is evident that the improvements are of great benefit and in the main judiciously planned.

The programme of the Santa Rosa Fair Association will be found on our advertising columns this week. It reached us too late for extended notice in this issue.

CRICKET.

The Americans in England.

The following is Howard McNutt's letter to the *Sporting Life*, written under date of May 26th:

We have at last arrived upon the battle ground. The American cricketer has proved himself a first-class sailor. As a nautical adventurer he is a success. Leaving New York, May 17th, on board the great steamer City of Rome, we steamed away slowly, accompanied by a host of friends on board the tug Delaware. The good-bye was a most enthusiastic one. There is a peculiar magnetic force in such a send-off. As we looked over the side and for the first time really comprehended the warmth of feeling entertained toward us by those on board the tug, personality was forgotten and the pure cricket spirit within each of the team warmed him with a giant's purpose and strength. They left us far down the bay, but we watched them out of sight, sat down upon the deck to quietly think and talk together, and then unanimously agreed that Philadelphia girls were gems of the purest crystal. By lunch time a transformation had taken place. The decks were lined with steamer chairs and promenaders made the scene a most interesting one. The boys had donned their fatigue uniforms, and had the fair ones who an hour before waved their hands to stylish evening suits and Derby hats come again to say bon voyage, their bright eyes must have looked sharply to discover and recognize us. Such an array of caps and suits, yet the consciousness that a sea voyage, with its delicious indolence was before us, made the nondescript apparel a most pleasant and picturesque sight. The general make-up of the team we have been repeatedly told was English, extremely so. One lady from London mistook us for a company of Oxford Scientific Collegians. Certainly a glance at the tanned faces would warrant the belief that outdoor air and sunshine had been at work there, while clothes could not conceal that peculiar tension of muscle and sinew characteristic of men in athletic vigor.

We have been from the very first objects of interest to our fellow passengers. Pardon the self-conciousness, but when one is called upon to answer questions *ad infinitum* regarding himself and friends, when he is arrested at every turn and compelled to deliver an eloquent harangue on every conceivable point connected with cricket, after such an experience, self-conciousness seems pardonable. The extreme youth of a team expected to cope successfully with English cricketers, many of whom, as we know, are of almost Herculean build, was commented upon with all sorts of opinions. One man thought we should excel in the very essence of good cricket—quickness at the bat and in the field. Another disdainfully surveyed the group and said, "Want more beef." On board were a number of Scots, bound for Edinburg, who proved very friendly and reliable. Captain Newhall suggested a tug of war to take the kinks out of our muscles. Having pulled several times among ourselves we were about stopping, when Pipton, the tallest Caledonian specimen, said he would like us to select six from our number to tug against a like number of his friends. Though tired, we agreed. Ropes were stretched across the deck as braces for the first man on each side, and the war commenced. Our fellows were Brown, Law, Thayer, Newhall, Stoever, and MacNutt. The Scots were really a powerful set, judging from appearances. By weight they must have been our superiors fifteen pounds to the man. Word was given and the old rope straightened out like a bar of steel. If you ever saw genuine Yankee muscle that was the time. In less time than it takes to tell we had them pulled completely across the line and wondering how it was done. Again they tried, but this time our fellows took it quietly, as if it was a sort of off day, yet over they came as before, in a heap. We changed sides. They pulled that rope till their eyeballs stuck out and you could hear their teeth grit. In vain! Philadelphia biceps were superior to Scottish gristle. They wilted. All sorts of fun kept the waking hours delightfully lively. Foot races, acrobatic feats with all sorts of extempore horizontal bars and pedestrian feats sent the blood circulating through the system. Considering that seven laps of the saloon deck made a mile it will be seen that there was plenty of room upon the mammoth ship. The chief exercise, however, was down in the saloon itself. "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold" expresses it mildly. Duffy, the steward, grinned at the first day's attack. His smile three days later, when no symptoms of sea sickness had appeared, had changed to a cadaverous, tired look, which spoke of his mad chase to and from the pantry. We yelled at him, "Good-bye, Duffy," as we left the ship's side yesterday, but he could not answer, he was completely knocked out. If the Anchor line made money on our passage the steamship business must be a bonanza. We usually ate the bill of fare straight through and then wandered upward to see what the deck steward had extra for the sick. The passage was a mild one, but one day proving trying to land educated diaphragms.

One word for our old Philadelphia friend Billy Sweatnam. Haverley's Minstrels were on board going to London. Billy is the shining light of this troupe. His voice has lost none of that inimitable darkey pathos, and when he sang "Little Ah Sid, the Chinese Kid," for our benefit one night, I feared the boys would not live to see Liverpool. He is a most thorough and refined gentleman at all times, and many an interesting hour have we spent listening to his humorous descriptions of events in his career. There were two entertainments given on board. One of these, by Haverly's, netted thirty-six pounds sterling. Another, by amateur singers, brought fourteen pounds; both sums being booked for the Orphan Asylum of Sailors' Children at Liverpool. With such a variety of good-natured dispositions and considerable musical talent of our own we never needed any stimulant for our spirits. I have often looked at the boys sitting in a group and failed to discover the trace of a trouble upon a single face. If there was not a funny story being told, we were laughing at the one told yesterday, and so forever merry. As to form, though a week on board many have added flesh to the hardened sinews, it has produced no unfortunate results. The men are in the finest conceivable condition. When E. W. Clark and Chas. Newhall met us last night at the Customs, they instantly remarked our good condition. Having secured beautiful rooms at the Grand, we go out to-day for the first time to practice at the Liverpool Club grounds. A week's hard work with Flowers and Peale will take away all traces of surplus flesh. On Saturday we leave for Dublin, and then the war has commenced in earnest. This morning the boys are trying to buy the town, and a deluge of small parcels in the office shows they have made a good start.

There is much talk among cricketers here regarding the set-back Marylebone gave the Australians last week. We heard it first at Queenstown, at midnight, and enjoyed it hugely. Yet we remembered a June 16th that is still ahead, when some Philadelphia boys must march up to Lords and put on their flannels. If they make 481 against our trundlers, write me down a poor one.

The Trophy Match.

The first match for the trophy presented by W. Greer Harrison took place at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland, last Saturday between the Occidents and Merions. The Occidents won the toss, and wisely determined to defend the wickets. Hill and J. Mathieu started the bowling, Carr and Waterman handling the willow. The former was soon caught, however, and Purdy, the new comer, just broke his egg when he skied one which was gladly accepted. Bristow, after making two runs, sent one back in the willing hands of the bowler, and Sanderson, the next man, was just getting well set when he was stumped, merely through his own carelessness. Campbell joined Waterman, and both men hit the bowling in every direction, and increased the score very rapidly. The Merions tried every maneuvre to dispose of the batsmen, but without avail. Campbell at length was run out, having played a dashing inning for 25 runs. The next men were soon dismissed, leaving Waterman to carry out his bat for the splendid compilation of 51 runs, made by steady and skillful play. The long grass was instrumental in losing a great many runs for the veteran Philadelphian, particularly as he played unusually vigorous at times. This is the longest score yet made on these grounds. Upon retiring Waterman received quite an ovation. The Merions started in with the long score of 97 to get to win, but as the team was a very weak one, they did very well in pulling together 39 runs. Creighton hit freely for his contribution of 14. The Occidents thus winning the first match in the trophy series by 57 runs. The Merion fielding, with one or two exceptions, was up to its usual standard, but as all the leading bowlers of the Merion Club were absent the exceedingly easy victory of the Occidents is accounted for. The Occident bowling was excellent, particularly that of Cookson, but their fielding was probably worse than usual. Barney Benjamin, although taking part in the game, was unable to bowl, owing to sprained shoulder. The result follows :

OCCIDENTS.

Waterman, not out	51
Carr, c Barney Benjamin, b Mathieu	2
Purdy, c Ben Benjamin, b Mathieu	1
Bristowe, c and b Mathieu	2
Sanderson, St. DeGolia, b Ben Benjamin	6
Campbell, run out	25
Cookson, c Ben Benjamin, b Burnett	1
Knocker, b Ben Benjamin	3
McGavin, b Burnett	2
McDougall, b Burnett	0
Wides 2; no balls 1	3
Total	96

MERIONS.

C. B. Hill, c and b Cookson	2
DeGolia, c and b Sanderson	0
Burnett, b Cookson	0
Ben Benjamin, run out	11
Barney Benjamin, b Cookson	3
J. Mathieu, b Cookson	0
Crieghton, b Waterman	14
Goewey, c McDougal, b Campbell	3
W. Gilchrist, not out	0
Byes 4; wides 2	6
Total	39

Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

City View Park, June 8th, 1881. Trotting, purse $100; $25 to second.

Florence E. ch m, by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner	1	1	1
Johnnie Blue, b g, by Alexander, dam by Belmont	2	2	2
Pedro, bl g, by Snowstorm, dam unknown	3	3	d

Time—2:41½, 2:40½, 2:39¾.

YACHTING.

Last week a lot of young men started in the Thetis for Saucelito to dine at the club house. This much they accomplished without any damage to life or limb, or injury to the the vessel. Dinner over, after congratulating each other on their seamanship, and highly elated at their success, they started for home at about 11 P. M., in high spirits, doubtless thinking of challenging the Aggie ere long. But alas for their recently acquired confidence! By some unaccountable mistake of the powers that be, a strong ebb tide was running and there was not a breath of wind, and the vessel in consequence went rapidly past point after point, and as they seemed to forget that the boat was fitted out with an anchor, they found themselves at sea (in more respects than one, we opine). According to their version they reached eighteen miles off shore, quite a long stretch for the ebb tide to make, and after suffering all the torments of *mal de mer* finally got back to town the following evening, sadder, but oh, how much wiser. The Custom House rejoices that two of its leading lights have been returned.

The Fourth of July will be an active day in sailing circles. There will be the Santa Cruz trip, of which a brief outline has appeared in this paper, then the Napa cruise of the San Francisco Club, which is arranged for as follows: The yachts will start on Thursday, the 3d proximo, after business hours, and and will rendezvous at Vallejo and remain there till next day, when they will procede to Napa. On the night of the 5th they will tow to Vallejo, and sail from there home on Sunday, the 6th. As all the large vessels intend to go to Santa Cruz, the fleet will hardly have so many club vessels as usual, but as a number of outside yachts with parties on board have made arrangements to go, the fleet may be of sufficient size to make a success. Lastly, but by no means least, in a point of interest to the participants, will be the regatta of the Master Mariners' Association. As nearly every captain of bay and coasting craft are members, a full list of entries is assured, and as this is to be the first regatta for many years, we expect a good deal of enthusiasm will be manifested.

Last Sunday, as if to compensate for the disagreeable weather of the week previous, was all that could be desired from a yachtsman's point of view, that is for cruising. Most of the yachts taking advantage of the smooth sea and ebb tide in the morning, went outside and came back with the flood. Among these were the Fleur de Lis, Nellie, Azalene, Whitewing, Eva, Lolita and Mollie. As they all started out at different times, and got pretty well scattered on the ocean, there was very little chance for any scrub racing, and the vessels returned in the same desultory manner in which they had gone out.

An article appeared recently in one of the dailies, speaking of a prospective race between the Halcyon and Lurline. We are creditably informed that the owners have taken no steps in the matter nor have even as yet contemplated it. When Mr. Tevis had the Halcyon built she was made as nearly as possible the same length of the Lurline, his idea being that there should be no question of time allowance to come between them in the event of a race to the Islands, but that was the amount of the racing idea and as far as it ever got.

The Ship Owners and Merchants' Towboat Co. gave an entertainment at the S. F. Y. C. House, last Saturday, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the participants. The daily press informs us that the Chispa saluted with her gun. As "Gutte and his gun" has become a catch phrase among the yatching fraternity, *Cela va sans dire.*

The Magic, with a small party on board, has been "up river." She left here Monday week at about 11 o'clock, and went to Napa. She beat out of Napa creek the next day and proceded to Antioch, where she remained over night, and the next eneining made Stockton. She reached home again on Sunday afternoon. The Spray is expected home from the same place to-morrow.

The prospects are that the Ariel will not much longer lend beauty to the landscape off the Pacific Yacht Club grounds, as parties from Mexico are negotiating for her purchase, to be used by them along the Mexican coast, with the probabilities of a consumnation of the same.

The Rambler went to Vallejo last Saturday and returned Sunday. The wind was fair enough to enable them to lay from the Mare Island light past Pinole without tacking.

The Lurline remains passive at her moorings off the San Francisco Club House. We hope when the Messrs. Spreckels return she will be seen oftener under sail.

POULTRY.

Feeding Chickens.

One of our correspondents wants to know why chicks should not be fed soon after hatching. Simply because they don't need food. The yolk-sac which is absorbed just before leaving the shell affords sufficient nourishment for the first twenty or twenty four hours. After beginning, feed often, say five or six times a day for the first month or six weeks; then the number of meals per day may be gradually diminished, until at ten or twelve weeks they will thrive on three meals per day. Feed early and late. The first feeding should be as soon as possible after daylight, the last as late as they can see to eat. When old enough to swallow the kernels, let the last feed at night be wheat or cracked corn.

Feed regularly—not their breakfast at five o'clock one morning, seven the next, and the other meals whenever you happen to think of it. Chicks standing around two or three hours at a time chirping for food are not remarkable for rapid growth.

Don't feed uncooked meal, sour food of any kind, or sloppy food. Chicks may live—some of them—on such stuff, but they will not thrive. It is some trouble to cook and prepare the right kind of food for a large number of little chicks, but "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Chicks hat are fed generously and regularly on fresh, wholesome, cooked food, for the first three or four months, will make better breeding stock, better layers and better market fowls than those that worry along through chickenhood on scanty rations of raw meal and water.

Don't waste food by throwing it on the ground in the dirt, or by feeding so much at a time that the greater portion will be left. I know poultry raisers who in that way waste more food than the chickens eat, and then grumble because it "costs so much to raise chickens." Feed each time what they will eat up clean and no more. A few spoonfuls of chicken food may seem like a small matter, but it is the close looking after these small matters, the stopping of a little waste here and a little waste there, that increases the credit side of the account.—*Prairie Farmer.*

AQUATIC.

LAPSTREAK IN NEW YORK.

The Oak Point Fiasco.—The Measure of the First-Class Scullers.—Petersen's Movements.—Personal References.

[Special Correspondence of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.]

NEW YORK, June 9th.

The telegraph has already apprised you ot course of the latest, but not the last, fiasco in which the irrepressible Courtney has figured. There was a good deal of feeling against Courtney last week when he refused to row on account of the rough water, but at that time there was really some excuse for his action. The course at Oak Point, about a mile and a half beyond Harlem Bridge, is very much exposed and between the fitful winds from the ocean and the ceaseless movements of large vessels, becomes at times quite turbulent. The tide runs out between the islands on one side of the course at such a rate that no sculler could cross the stream on a straight course. One never can tell when an eccentric current is likely to strike his boat and when this rapidly moving volume of water is swept by a breeze it looks very forbidding to the most enthusaistic sculler. On the 30th of May, when Courtney and Ross were to have rowed their match, the Oak Point course resembled the Long Bridge course, at San Francisco, on a blustering July afternoon. The course was full of "white caps" from start to finish; any sculler would have forgiven an oarsman for refusing to row in such water when his money was up and the contest was to be a fair test of merit The public might have been equally considerate if any other sculler than Courtney had declined to risk his reputation on the waves. The sawyer from Cayuga had disappointed people so often however that the public had no mercy on him. When Ross appeared in his boat and professed his willingness to row, the rage against his opponent threatened to surpass the limits of peaceful indignation. The affair ended without bloodshed, however, and a postponement of the race was announced. On the next day the water was equally rough and the result was still another postponement.

Yesterday, (Saturday), afternoon an immense throng of people proceeded on foot, by steamers and in carriages to Oak Point, in faint hopes of seeing the whimsical oarsman from Cayuga actually engaged in a race. Very few people believed that Courtney would row, but such is the ridiculous and extraordinary faith in this oft beaten man's power that thousands were ready to risk another serious disappointment rather than let slip a single chance to see him row. The course at four o'clock, the hour advertised for the race, was very rough. It was heaving like the bar at the Golden Gate, but by one of those changes peculiar to Eastern weather and water, the wind subsided and in less than an hour the broad sheen was as level and sparkling as a sheet of glass. The grassy slopes that rise above Oak Point were covered with people and gay with flags. A large band played on the dancing platform, and hundreds sought admission to the grand stand. Everything was excitement in the expectation of a grand race at last between two crack oarsmen. The mental strain was only increased by a scrub race between George Gaisel, a sculler of the build of Austin Stevenson, and Fred Plaisted of San Francisco notoriety. Neither was in condition, and both steered all over the bay in a way that brought to the recollection of your correspondent the great wherry race at Long Bridge, between Tom Murphy and R. C. Lyne. Plaisted rowed very much with his head, which he kept jerking over his shoulder as if he wished to get rid of it. It certainly looked much larger than the head of an athlete in training should, though before he finished his third mile in the broiling sun it was considerably smaller. He came in half a dozen lengths behind Gaisel in about 26 min. 30 sec. The easily deluded public, strangely enough, did not cheer, being doubtless too much engrossed with speculations on the possibility of Courtney's being struck with a sand club, or sawed in two before he could reach his boat. Their anxiety on the score of personal danger to the unlucky sculler from Cayuga was soon relieved by the announcement that he had skipped. The public received the news apathetically. They had prepared themselves to hear anything, and though the latest eccentricity was a new development of Courtney's resources it did not excite them. The newspapers state that there was a great display of feeling. There was nothing of the kind. The people listened in silence to the intelligence that the irrepressible beat was not to be found; then they laughed sardonically, and without more ado took their positions to see Ross row over the course, which he did in exactly 24 min. 30 sec. He ought to have done it at least a minute better, if he rowed as those who followed in the referee's boat say he did. So much for what the public saw.

There is no doubt there was a good deal about the match of which the public did not get a glimpse. The race was to be for an alleged purse of $2,500, offered by Pilkington & Nagle, the proprietors of the Oak Point Grounds. It looks to a disinterested spectator as if there never was a cent up. Courtney has so stated. He says he got nothing out of the affair, and was not going to row for nothing. From what I have seen I have come to the conclusion that the affair was arranged as follows: The Oak Point people calculating on large gate money said to Courtney and Ross, "You get in and row, and we will go share alike share in the receipts." There was a very large attendance, but a great many people did not pay. The grounds are poorly fenced, so that thousands must have got in free of charge. That there was dissatisfaction about the divisions of the receipts there can be no doubt. It is not impossible that Ross assured Courtney that he would let him win, and in that way induced the timid carpenter to emerge from his seclusion. That Ross meant to win, however, is certain, for his cronies were betting on him, and he trained as faithfully as if the $2,500 were really up. Courtney, on the other hand, did all his training under the big oak in the middle of the lawn above the boat house. When he found that he would have to row on his merits he concluded not to row at all, and spent his days and nights praying to heaven it might everlastingly continue to blow a hurricane off Oak Point. On Friday he said to several persons that it was a hundred dollars to a cent that the race would not come off. When your correspondent saw him under the big oak on Friday he was engaged in the pleasant occupation of counting a large roll of greenbacks. "I want to see," said he, with one of his peculiar smiles, "whether I've got enough to take me home to-morrow, for home I'm going race or no race." He seemed not over well pleased at being found with so much loose money, and the suspicion was unavoidable that the bills had been just handed to him as a part of the programme. All the circumstances of the match, when regarded critically, exhibit a most fishy appearance. In the history of rowing in Eastern waters, however, a crooked event is not particularly noticeable, as the large majority of oarsmen here seem to want a dead sure thing. They are anything but anxious for genuine matches, and have a fondness for gate money which is sure, in time, to injure the sport. Very few of them have any money behind them. Teemer appears to be the most confident, and is said to be always ready to put up his money on a match. Of this, however, I can only speak from hearsay. So far the only oarsman I have seen, who is really looking for a race for blood, is Gaudaur, of St. Louis, a man with very little reputation. Gaudaur's backer is Mr. J. A. St. John, a gentleman of means, who takes a lively interest in boating, and is a thoroughly honorable sportsman. Believing that Gaudaur is a good man and only needs a fair show to get to the front, Mr. St. John has taken the French Canadian up and giving him a splendid opportunity to develop his abilities. During the Spring Gaudaur has been training on Creve-Creur Lake, about twenty miles from St. Louis, and one of the most beautiful spots in the world for rowing. The cars take one to the lake in an hour, and smooth water can always be found there, the shores being high and well wooded and affording good shelter. The Metropolitan Boat Club of St. Louis has several boat sheds on the west shore of the beautiful lake, and from one of these Gaudaur trains. He is splendidly boated, and as he rows regularly three times a day is in fine train. He is about Petersen's size, though not quite as powerful in the legs and arms as the California boy against whom he is likely to be matched. A match would be made immediately, but Petersen has neglected his training since he came East and cannot get into condition in less than five weeks, by which time Gaudaur will have come East to take part in the Boston regatta, and another big event at Calais, Maine. Petersen has also been unable to get a boat. Some time ago he ordered one from Ruddick, but that eccentric builder who greatly resembles Al. Rodgers, of San Francisco, in his habits, works on a a system of his own. It is utterly useless to hurry him up, and except he is in the right mood he cannot be induced to do a tap of work. Out in California there is a belief that Ruddick would gladly give a boat for nothing to Hanlan or Ross, but the opinion is altogether erroneous. You can never tell to whom Ruddick will give the preference in work paid for, much less in presents. Last year he was building boats for amateurs and neglecting orders from the best professionals. All that is necessary at any time to prevent him from hurrying up an order is to send some oarsmen to his shop to talk to him. As long as any visiting sculler will talk to him the job on hand has to suffer. The other day Gaisel went down to see him, and it is reported here that during the two days of the New York scullers' visit there was not a single nail driven in Ruddick's shop. Petersen is at present in Boston trying what he can do to hasten the fulfillment of his order. The moment he can get a good boat he will talk business to the leading scullers here. He has been doing some training during the past week at Oak Point. His performances have been closely watched, and though he has not been properly boated, the critics have been much impressed by his tremendous physique and his free, fine style. There is no Eastern oarsman who shows the same action and power. Courtney declined to make a match with the Californian and none of the others in a hurry to meet him. They are equally scary of Gaudaur, whom they regard as far too good a man to fool with. Gaudaur has already challenged Teemer and Conley, and is willing to row Ross, but none of these famous scullers desire to accommodate him. The trouble about rowing Gaudaur, according to the idea of Eastern oarsmen, is that while Gaudaur's reputation is limited, his ability as an oarsman is first-class. He is determined to row to win, and the leading scullers, as before stated, like a sure thing on a division of gate money without taking any risk on stakes. As long as no body beats them, or only some man like Ross or Hanlan beats them, they are all right, but the moment a dangerous outsider like Gaudaur lowers their colors they can raise them no more. Petersen is on much the same category, only that his stock is higher than Gaudaur's on account of the way in which he beat Lee. Gaudaur fit, and well, can beat Lee, but it is very doubtful if he can lead him in the style of the Californian. Since his return to the East Lee has done no rowing, and is not looking well. The weather here is very trying on oarsmen, and few, in fact, of the fraternity look as a man should who is on the eve of a hard contest. I saw Hosmer the other day, and he looked more like a man on his way to the hospital than a rowing match. He is a little bit of a shrimp, with a mild blue eye distended to a great size, and a prominent nose turned to a fiery red by the combined effect of vichy water and a blazing sun. Talk about his ever winning the championship is sheer nonsense. He has neither the style nor the power of a champion, though he does wonderfully well with his limited capacity. Plaisted would give President Growney, of the Ariel Club, a hard race, though with his patent shirt and racing shoes on the president would, I think, be landed a winner after the first half mile. Ross looks the most formidable of the Eastern men I have seen. He is a powerful man, and has the appearance of being game, though Hanlan used him up pretty easily. He is about six feet in height, and rows at 180 pounds. He has a very firm jaw, a good neck and fair development of the back and legs. He rows very much like Lee, except that he straightens his arms when going for the stroke, something which Lee could never be induced to do. There is a good deal of lost motion at the end of Ross' stroke. He slides up very well and takes a good sweep as he goes back, but his recovery is not good. It is easy in looking at him to see how the trim built Canadian could row him down after a mile had been traversed. At no time is the Canadian outside himself, so to speak. He has always full control of himself, and has scarcely finished one stroke before he is forward for the next, though he does his work so neatly that the casual observer is likely to think him somewhat slow in his recovery. After seeing Ross row at his best I think Dan. Leahy made a great mistake in not rowing him, as the Californian would have given him a splendid race. If Petersen should meet him this season the Eastern people will have a higher opinion of Californian athletes than they now possess. I think one fatal mistake made by all Eastern oarsmen is in copying Hanlan. A man rows as he is built, just as a man walks, or a horse, according to his proportions. Hanlan uses a very narrow spread of out-rigger and short sculls, and uses them to the best advantage because he is extremely powerful for his size and wonderfully compact. He is somewhat long in the legs but his back is short and very muscular. With the narrow spread of out-rigger he can take a tremendous slide and with his strength of back, legs and arms exerted together whip his sculls smartly through the water. It is no difficult feat for him to row thirty-eight strokes to the minute. Every other Eastern oarsman thinks he can do similarly, forgetting the fact that no man who rows is of the same build as Hanlan. Nearly all with the exception of Petersen and Teemer are of the long and loose constructed model. Ross is the most compact of these tall men and he is angular and rawboned in comparison with Hanlan. Big as Ross is, he cannot get his sculls through the water like Hanlan, and when going at his best cannot do much above thirty strokes to the minute with comfort. Courtney is the only man here who seems to have ideas of his own about what should suit him best. He is quite original, a fact which needs no further demonstration than his expediency for avoiding a race. He was to have rowed a new paper boat against Ross, who has a very fine Ruddick boat. He uses a roller slide and one peculiarity of his boat is that her forward two braces run from the wash-boards on the sides to the gunwales. The braces are about twelve inches long and are really part of the washboard. The other ends are screwed to the gunwales so as to keep the boats from bending up the forward of the cockpit. Courtney is not as robust in appearance as Ross, and has neither the strength of legs nor arms that Peterson possesses. The eccentric sculler from Cayuga is really a thing of the past. The fact is he has seen his best day. He shows his age very plainly and what is more feels it. Talking to your correspondent the other day, he said, "I am getting on in years and new men are coming up all the time."

"Well you can row pretty fast yet can't you?" I asked.

"Oh, yes! I can reel off three miles in about as good time as I ever could, but I can't row the first mile and a half as I used to when I was young."

In other words the Cayuga man thought his youthful vim was gone, and nothing is so essential to a rower as vim—except it be heart. Courtney does not look as if he had much vim, and there can be no question about the size of his heart. His rowing days are over, for he feels that he is himself no more. He told me that in his day, that is ten years ago, he was head and shoulders above any man that rowed. "Why," said he, "Hanlan could no more hold me than he could fly, but he's improved since and I've fallen off." This explains a good deal of Courtney's later exploits. He is naturally a nervous, timid man, but a good sculler. While he felt himself "head and shoulders" above any other oarsman, he was a hard man to beat, but as soon as he knew that a dangerous rival had entered the list, his spirit evaporated and his stamina was destroyed. From what I have lately seen I am convinced that he will not to-day row a square race with any first-class professional oarsman, and I am equally confident that all the noted scullers can beat him easily. There is talk of a race between Courtney and Ross, at Saratoga. One would think that the public had had enough of the Cayuga carpenter for the remainder of his days, but such is the inexplicable interest in all his crudeness that it is not improbable that thousands would journey a considerable distance to be again victimized by him. The end of his career, however, is at hand, for the belief is growing stronger that he is no longer a sculler of phenomenal speed, and when that becomes general he will have to make his living honestly by driving a plane.

LAPSTREAK.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Blue Grass Culture.

Cassius M. Clay, of White Hall, Kentucky, contributes to the *Germantown Telegraph* this dissertation on blue grass:

Blue grass, (*Pra Teatensis*), is English "green-sward," and nearly allied, if not the same, with the northern "June grass." The climate and soil of Kentucky has proved so favorable to this grass that it has assumed almost a new variety, being quite luxuriant and having at times a bluish green color. I have seen it on the northern lakes, at St. Paul, Minn., and as far north as 60 degrees at St. Petersburg, Russia. It does not flourish well, however, south of middle Tennessee, and does not succeed in a sandy soil because the stock pull it up in grazing, and it does not delight in much heat, doing best in cool, dry soils over limestone rock, in early damp Springs and Falls.

Seed.—The seed ripens here early in June, and is covered with a secure husk. It is gathered now with patent strippers running on two wheels with a large box and an iron comb attached. This box is emptied into some out-house, where it is stirred once or twice a day till it dries, avoiding too much heat, which destroys the vitality of the seed. In some of the Northern and Southern agricultural stations it was found that the per cent. of seed was very small that proved vital. There are several causes for this. Much of the seed is gathered by persons who are little conscientious about its value; who throw it at times into piles in the open grounds, when it gets wet and heats and spoils. Then those seed gathered in the husk are generally sold to seed-merchants, who clean them and then sell. As before said, this seed being easily spoiled is no doubt often injured by being packed in bulk in damp cellars. The safest way, therefore, is to take the seed in the husk from reliable growers and dealers.

Culture.—In earlier times when we had forests and equable seasons, blue grass could be sown in early Spring with oats or on Winter wheat or rye; but our change of climate with early droughts makes it hazardous to sow in the Spring, when the seed may sprout but be killed in Summer. It is best to prepare the ground well and sow in the early Fall broadcast and simply roll the surface or use a drag, as the seed must by no means be covered too deeply. No grain should nowadays be sown with blue-grass, as the grass requires all the moisture the soil affords, and stronger grains over-topping the young plants destroy them. Or the ground may be prepared in the Fall, in parks, the leaves raked off and the seeds sown in midwinter, leaving them to take their own time for sprouting, as slight freezes will bury them sufficiently. If pasturage is desired a small quantity of clover and timothy may be sown with the principal crop, which first covering the ground and giving a bite to stock, will disappear in a few years, by the time the blue grass gets well set. But in all cases there should be but little grazing the first year, as the stock pull up the young plants with the tongue or teeth. When blue grass is the main crop, as it is with me and many others, it should be allowed to see before it is grazed much, and then always kept heavy on the ground to absorb the light rains and shade the roots. This I find from saving the seed, the crop being more valuable after the seed is gathered than ever before.

Weeds are rarely eaten by any stock, though sheep will use many of them. The pastures then should be cut over with the weed scythe before the weeds seed, leaving the grass below uninjured; after the weeds are thus somewhat subdued then steel hoes made for the purpose are best used, being about four inches wide and long in the blade; this will destroy sooner all the weeds than the scythe, as the hoes will cut up by the roots dock, mullin, plantain and many perennial weeds which it would be impossible to exterminate with the scythe. The iron weed, Canada thistle, blue nettle, and other weeds of long and vital roots, should be cut over as closely as possible several times a year, for no plant can live long when its leaves (the lungs] are frequently or totally killed.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon								*				
Trout	*		*								*	*

At Bird's Point.

The Gun Club of San Francisco held their medal shoot, at Bird's Point, on Saturday, although up to Wednesday evening it was undecided whether they would do so or not. The attendance, so soon after the annual picnic of the club, was very creditable, and much larger than could have been expected under the circumstances. The club contains twenty-eight members, sixteen of whom put in an appearance on Saturday. The conditions of the match were single birds, 30 yards rise, ground traps, 100 yards boundary, those with light guns getting two yards handicap, the winner to be the one who killed most birds out of twelve. It is wise in our clubs varying the conditions of their trap-matches, in order to vary the style of shooting, and in this case the conditions are the hardest that can be imposed. The members generally were in their best shooting form, and the scores were good, fifty per cent. of the lot getting into the double figures, and none killing less than eight out of twelve. The weather was magnificent, but as there was no breeze to drive the birds from the trap, the greater proportion, though quick of flight, were incomers either in a direct line or quartering. Those that were tailers went off with a vigor that tried the men to the utmost, and those that got away were missed by the usual dilatoriuess and short-shooting with the second barrel. It was a singular feature on Saturday that not a single bird fell out of bounds. In individual cases of good shooting, Mr. Gordon was foremost, not so much for his clean score as for his easy, keen shooting. Then followed Messrs. Ewing, Wilson and McShane, with eleven each. Then Crandall, Fox, Butler and Black with ten kills each. All these gentlemen shot remarkably well, several of them showing that the influence of the picnic still rested on their spirits. We are prepared now to hear these gentlemen had "*easy birds.*" Messrs. Orr and Babcock, the champions of the club, got down to nine each, giving us another proof that men cannot always be great. Mr. Gordon was warmly and deservedly congratulated on winning the medal. Mr. H. H. Briggs acted as judge and referee. The score:

	Yards.													
Gordon	30—	*1	1	1	*1	*1	*1	1	*1	*1	*1	1	*1	—12
Ewing	30—	0	1	*1	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*1	—11
Wilson	30—	1	1	1	0	*1	1	*1	1	1	1	*1	*1	1—11
McShane	26—	0	*1	1	*1	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	*1	—11
Black	30—	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Butler	30—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—10
Crandall	28—	1	1	1	*1	0	*1	*1	*1	0	*1	1	*1	—10
Fox	26—	1	*1	*1	*1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	—10
Golcher	30—	*1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	*1	1	1	— 9
Berry	30—	1	0	0	1	*1	*1	1	1	1	*1	1	0	— 9
Orr	30—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	— 9
Havens	30—	1	1	0	1	*1	0	1	0	1	1	1	*1	— 9
Bacon	26—	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	*1	*1	1	— 9
Babcock	30—	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	*1	*1	1	1	1	— 9
Bent	26—	0	1	*1	0	1	1	*1	1	0	0	1	1	— 8
Fuller	28—	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	*1	1	— 8

*Second Barrel.

The first freeze-out match, $2.50 entrance, Hurlingham Rules, followed. Nine tried their luck. On the eighth round the stakes were divided by the three with eight each, on account of the high price of birds. The score:

Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—	6
Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	8
Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	8
Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	8
Gordon	1	1	1	0	w			—	3
Fuller	0	w						—	0
Orr	1	0	w					—	1
Black	0	w						—	0
Butler	1	0	w					—	1

Succeeding this was a second freeze-out contest, same conditions as those governing the prize medal match, with the following result.

Babcock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—17
Havens	0	w																— 0
Ewing	0	w																— 0
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—17
Fuller	1	1	0	w														— 2
Black	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w										— 6

In this shoot Mr. Babcock showed up in his usual fine form, and made a very interesting contest with Mr. Gordon.

At the Same Place.

On Sunday a number of gentlemen fond of trap shooting met at Bird's Point for a match, and the occasion brought together a very choice lot of spirits, as will be seen by the scores. We doubt if such another record was ever made in this State before, not one man out of eight killing less than twenty out of twenty-five; neither do we think it will be asserted that every man had "easy birds." The conditions were 25 birds each, 30 yards rise, with $10 entrance. The first prize was $50, the next $40, $30 and $10. The shooting of Mr. Brown, whose real name, Sprecht, we asked permission to mention on account of the score, was very brilliant, as was also that of Mr. Jackson, another assumed name. It would have done the advocates of the easy-bird doctrine good to have seen the manner in which these gentlemen both dropped their birds right over the traps. It was a contest for blood, sustained with spirit to the end bird for bird. Twenty-four and twenty-three kills out of twenty-five birds is shooting wherever it occurs. The score:

Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1													
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—24												
Jackson	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
		1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23												
Lambert	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
		1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—21												
Fay	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1												
		1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—20												
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1												
		0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—20												
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1												
		1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—20												
Fisher	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1												
		0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—20												
Coffin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1													
		1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—19												

The four with twenty birds to their credit shot-off for the fourth prize, (freeze out), and it fell to Mr. Tom. Pearson, with nine straight kills, by which time his competitors all dropped out. The last sweepstakes, $2.50 entrance, at six birds each, Mr. Slade won with a clean score, Messrs. Fisher and Coffin tying on five each. There will be another shoot of this kind, at the same place, to-morrow, with probably fifteen birds each. The entrance will be $10.

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its monthly medal shoot, at Colma, on Sunday, the attendance being very creditable to the Club. The scores made by the first class show accurate and keen shooting, no less than nine out of twelve getting into double figures. The shooting of the second class is also good.

FIRST CLASS.

Bruns	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—	11
Heine	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1—	11
Edlar	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1—11
F. Venker	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1— 9
Potter	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—10
Richter	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
Parks	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
H. Venker	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0—10
Drinkhouse	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	—10
Johnson	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—10
Smith	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Baker	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0— 8

SECOND CLASS.

Cohen	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1—	11
Schendel	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0— 9
W. Norton	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1— 9
Karney	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
H. Norton	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Frisch	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—11
Seyden	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—12
Ford	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—10
Jones	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0— 7
Weymer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1— 4
Christel	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1— 9

THE TIES.

Bruns	11	11	10—5	00	00	
Heine	01	11	11—5	10	00	10—2
Edlar	11	11	10—5	10	11	10—4
Richter	01	10	11—4			
Parks	10	10	10—3			

Messrs. Bruns, Heine, Edlar, Richter and Parks tied on eleven birds each, and shot off at three pair double birds Messrs. Bruns, Heine, and Edlar again tying, with five birds each, and again shot off three pair more double birds, Mr. Edlar taking the medal in the first class and Mr. Karney in the second.

International Clay Pigeon Tournament.

At the three-days' International Clay Pigeon Tournament cently held at Chicago, the following results were obtained, the match being open to all clubs of five members each, ten clay pigeons per man, single birds, eighteen yards rise:

Clubs.	Singles...	Doubles...	Totals...
Exeter Sportsmen's Club	35	33	68
Cleveland Gun Club	28	32	60
Worcester Gun Club	28	28	56
Cincinnati Shooting Club	29	27	56
Bradford Shooting Club (No. 2)	29	25	54
Chicago Shooting Club	25	29	54
Capital City Gun Club	26	24	50
Jacksonville Gun Club	24	24	48
Bradford Shooting Club	22	24	46
Kirtland Gun Club	27	18	45
Diana Hunting Club	24	18	42
Chippewa Falls Gun Club	24	16	40
Farmington Sporting Club	18	20	38
Blue Island Gun Club	22	12	34

The Exeter Sportsman's Club, of New Hampshire, having made the highest score—68, out of a possible 100—took the cash prize, $750. The diamond badge, $250, for the highest individual score, was won by C. M. Stark, of the Exeter Sportsmen's Club, who broke 16 out of a possible 20.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: "The sportsmen in attendance at the International Clay Pigeon Tournament held a meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Thursday evening, May 29th, to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the organization of a National Sportsmen's Association. After a brief discussion the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to prepare the necessary papers: J. E. Bloom, Cincinnati, O.; E. A. Crawford, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. O. Mills. Washington, D. C.; R. B. Organ, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Watkins, Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Perry, Worcester, Mass.; C. P. Richards, DuQuoin, Ill. The committee met the following evening, and the work of organization was deferred until the next annual meeting, the sportsmen of the United States being requested to present their views for that occasion." Such movements as these which bring together the best men in the country, and make them acquainted with each other's opinions and convictions, cannot but do immense good at present in formulating public opinion, and giving us the legislation required in future for the preservation of our public game birds and animals. We wish them all possible success.

A New Zealand paper says the annual report of the committe of the New Zealand Acclimatization Society contains the following paragraph: "California Quail and Pintail Grouse.—There has not been anything heard of the birds turned out in 1882, on Rockland's and Gladbrook's stations, Strath-Taleri, or at the Mataura; but as those in Lake Vincent, Waikouaiti and Clutha counties have succeeded fairly, and which were turned out a number of years ago, it is probable the others will acclimatize themselves also."

If the birds mentioned have not survived and acclimatized we may be assured it is from natural causes, not the vandalism of amateur and professional poachers or lazy Indians. In the colonies where the game laws are much the same as our own, the honest white citizen has a show at the produce of the public domain.

The following from the *Forest and Stream* will bear remembering next Fall:

"A suit of the proper color (for ducks) can be made of cheap material from coffee sacks, which are just the color. I think the poor success of some duck hunters is undue movement on the approach of the flock, and too small time allowance ahead, for cross shots and over, for ducks rising from the water."

No Marauding Next Season.

Driven to extreme measures in maintaining the rights of property by the vandalism of the army of marauders, we hear of many large land-owners who have determined to stop general hunting over their grounds during next season. The land owners north of this city have suffered fearfully from such depredations, and have now mutually resolved to support each other in stopping them, Mr. De Long, of the Novato Ranch, Marin county, taking a prominent part in this self-protecting movement. His crops have been injured, his fences destroyed, his cattle shot from a pure spirit of devilment. The same annoyances have also been especially felt on the Pacheco Ranch in the same district. Submission to the aggressions of the vandal, non-taxpaying element is no longer possible or right. On both these estates permits to hunt *without fox-hounds* will be given to gentlemen willing to observe their conditions, but a large force of special constables will be employed on both next season to arrest every man who presumes to invade them with dog and gun because he simply chooses to do so. We hope the same stern measures will be adopted all over the State. Had the vandals either brains, energy or industry to accumulate landed estates, they would be the last peoble in the world to allow others the privilege of hunting over their estates.

By continuing our inquiries about the pheasants lately seen in the Uvas river hills we find they probably went from Mr. Haywards' place at San Mateo. It will be recollected that nine pheasants, five males and four females, out of at lot of sixty-five shipped from Japan, reached this city about two years ago, and were handed over to the State Sportsman's Association, who finally deposited them at Mr. Haywards' place. They increased and multiplied. A short time ago, after being turned out in a large enclosure suitable for them they all left. These, no doubt, are the birds seen on the Uvas. It is to be regretted a law was not passed by the last Legislature protecting them for a period of years, for then they could have been saved to the public here as in Oregon. In the absence of this law a large number of gentlemen in Gilroy and this city have formed themselves into a Protective Association for these birds, and woe unto the wretched devil who kills one before the season opens. We assisted on Monday in shipping down a lot of feathers and tar to Gilroy, and any vagabond that meddles these birds unlawfully will get a coat so hot, strong and enduring that he will do for exhibition as one of the curiosities at the Market street dime shows for the six months. It has been resolved these birds shall not be ruthlessly killed off like the prairie chickens turned out in Placer county, by Sisson, of Sisson, Wallace & Co., years ago, without an effort to save them.

Some of our readers thought we over-estimated the slaughter of pigeons at our traps during the season, and the profit in raising them. The following paragraph of the experience in England will show our estimate if anything to be under the mark. There's money in the business systematically pursued.

"During the discussion over the bill to prevent the shooting of pigeons from traps, which was defeated in the British House of Lords last month, it was stated that in the county of Lincoln alone pigeons to the value of over £30,000 are reared and sold annually for trap-shooting purposes, which after being shot, are sold to the poorer classes at from three to four shillings a dozen. During the last five years the sixteen principal gun clubs have purchased 877,325 pigeons, which, at the average price charged for a bird when put into the trap—2 shillings—about 50 cents of our money, amounted to £87,732. The London Gun Club in five years used over 250,000 pigeons."

From all quarters of the State we hear of the abundance and tameness of deer and quail in their respective haunts. So much for exposing the amateur and professional poacher. At Bear Valley last week, when on a fishing trip, Mr. Orr and a party saw any quantity of both that appeared to have no fear as the party came near them.

At this season of the year, hare are heavily in young, and it is deeply to be regretted that some gentlemen of this city have seen fit to lower themselves by coursing the poor little animals while in this condition. It is unbecoming a true sportsman to do such a thing.—*S. F. Report.*

If the editor of the *Report* will take the Northern railroad any Sunday, wet or dry, hot or cold, he will find the "greyhound brigade" out in full force slaughtering everything in fur that comes in their way. We have been informed of one case when *ten* dogs were slipped after *one* hare. Such a trifle as the hare being with young never troubles this brigade. On Sunday, about this time a year ago, a gentleman counted twenty-five dead hares lying on the stoop of a hotel, more than half of which were heavily in young. That's the way we do things in this country. To interfere with the little pleasures of the brigade would cost some political aspirant a good many votes, and that, you know, would never do. Everything goes.

According to a Carson paper "Gov. Crosby recently caused a telegram to be sent to Hon. A. F. Burleigh, District Attorney of Miles City, to use every effort to arrest the Indians who were slaughtering game near Virginia City. The Governor sees no reason why the Indians should be exempt from the game laws, and he will do all in his power to bring the offenders to justice." Neither does any honest, true, American citizen. Though Gov. Crosby might have reached the conviction sooner, it is well he realizes the truth at last. Just imagine Gov. Stonemen writing to the District Attorneys and the Fish Commissioners for the same purpose, and in the same spirit. Well, the day may come, in God's good providence, when a Governor of California may be of use to the people, and watch over their interests.

Although the open season for hunting deer does not commence until the first of July next, the hide hunting vagrants, of Woodland, according to the *Mail*, are already out in the mountains to steal a march upon the honest portion of the community who obey the laws. Others are said to be preparing to go on the same errand. Are there no law officers or constables at Woodland?

Dr. Tebbets and A. Ackerman, both of Sacramento, have made a match at pigeon shooting. The match is to be at twelve birds and for $20 a side. It will take place some time within a few weeks at Agricultural Park, and will not be in connection with any club shooting.

We understand Mr. Cunningham, of the San Bruno Hotel, will give a $200 trophy to be shot for at his place. The time and conditions of the match have not been determined upon at present, but they soon will be.

The next Foresters' Club shoot will take place on the 22d inst., at Sacramento Agricultural Park.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Farm vs. Wall Street.

The recent financial disasters which have overtaken strong establishments and individuals, particularly in the east, but involving to some degree western interests also, must make the reflective farmer more than ever satisfied with the modest but safe character of his business. These banks and brokers and "speculators" were all reputed to be making large profits, compared with which the moderate returns yielded by capital invested in the farm seems insignificant. But they had to take large chances also, and now where are they? Money gone, credit gone, in many instances their good names gone, and involved in debts and losses from which nothing but commercial miracles can ever enable any one of them to emerge! There comes to the farmer no grand and sudden fortune but neither does there come to him those swift and sure financial wrecks which seem sooner or later to overtake nearly every individual who embarks his fortunes and energies in these deceptive and uncertain kinds of business. From the legitimate products of his labor, and from the gradual increase of his capital, employed mainly in his own business, the farmer's fortune is built up little by little, with a knowledge of the value of every dollar and a conscious conviction that it has been honestly earned. It is employed as it is earned in such a manner and invested in such a way that no panics can sweep it away. No exposure of "stupendous dishonesty," in any quarter, involves the safety of his capital, and he loses no sleep from fear of broken banks, misplaced confidences, bankrupt corporations, or worthless or shrinking stocks or bonds.

It seems sometimes, perhaps, as if the moderate returns from agricultural operations were too small, but after all, considering their security, there are no investments that in the end yield so well. Merchants and manufacturers may make money for a time, faster than the farmer, but sooner or later they are caught too widely extended in some part of stagnation in trade or over-production, and old houses—the pillars of the trade—sink into oblivion; their quickly-acquired fortunes disappear even more rapidly than they were accumulated, and leaving behind nothing beyond a harvest of bitter memories and blasted hopes. The capitalists seem to do better than the farmer lending his money at good rates of interest and taking his ease; but sooner or later there comes to him a time when he finds his securities have lost much of their value, or that he has over-stepped the bounds of safety and embarked in something which turns his dollars into ashes. On every side men are engaged in ventures and enterprises which bring them a world of care and anxiety, which excite high hopes, and are for a time seemingly prosperous; but in turn they all go to the wall. It seems only a question of time.

The farmer alone seems to have security. His gains are small, but they are sure. The vicissitudes of the seasons and the fluctuations of the markets, prosperous times and poor times, speculative periods and periods of depression, may come and go, they can only exert a temporary influence in increasing or diminishing immediate profits; but with prudence and economy these things never attack or destroy the capital which he has invested in his land and its equipment. Times like these should serve to cure the discontent with which farmers sometimes regard their occupation, and admonish them of the advantage of investing and using the accumulating capital on their own farms and in their own business, instead of interesting themselves in outside operations, as many are tempted to do, lending money, getting an interest in trade of one sort or another, or yielding to the delusive promises of speculation.

Be content with the farm and its legitimate business, for there is no other industry which will bring, and deserve, so much contentment and happiness, and no other avenue in which the farmer or his sons can hope, in the long run, to do so well. Broad acres and good live stock are banks whose shares never depreciate or fail to pay a dividend. Nobody's account is overdrawn, and nobody's confidence is misplaced or abused. The shareholder in such a bank can pass through life as free from care as falls to the lot of any human being; and, no matter whom he meets, need never have occasion to pull down the rim of his hat to conceal the record on his forehead.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Wooden Silos.

Dr. Manly Mills, in the *Popular Science Monthly,* makes the following suggestions on the subject of building silos: The first silos, as we have seen, were simple pits dug in the ground, and the soil thrown out was used to cover and protect the ensilage. In many soils these pits served but a temporary purpose; and the next step in their development was a lining of masonry to give the pits a permanent character. From the difficulty of keeping the water out of these pits, in many localities, silos of masonry were made above ground, and these at first were massive and expensive. The next step in advance, which quite naturally followed, was to substitute a movable cover of boards, with weights to give the required pressure, for the cover of earth which had been used in the less perfect form of the silo. As an air-tight inclosure was found to be the essential condition in the construction of a silo, lighter walls were made as a matter of economy, with good results; and even frames of timber, lined with boards or planks, were substituted for the expensive structures, with complete success. A balloon-frame of scantling, of suitable size, covered on the outside with matched boards, and lined on the inside with two thicknesses of one-inch matched boards, with a layer of tarred paper between them, thus securing a practically air-tight inclosure surrounded by a dead-air space as a protection against frost is, in the opinion of the writer, the best and cheapest form of construction. If the boards and timbers are saturated with hot coal tar, which can readily be done at trifling expense, the durability of the silo will be very much increased. From the fact that wood is not so good a conductor of heat as walls of masonry, it will be seen, from what follows, that wooden silos may have an important advantage over any others in preserving the ensilage, which in connection with the saving of expense in their construction, must have an influence in bringing them into general use.

Quality is the arbiter of price in all products which come from the farm, but it perhaps affects the price of butter to a greater extent than almost anything else which the farmer has to sell. There is no such thing as getting a first-class price steadily for butter of second or third grade. There must be no falling below the standard in color, texture, flavor, or the neatness with which it is put up, if the top of the market would be reached. Butter-makers should bear this in mind, and not be satisfied with producing anything but the best. The profit of the business lies almost wholly in this point, and for its neglect nothing else will atone.

Salting Butter.

[John Gould in Canadian paper.]

It has been accepted without question for years that salt is the preservative agent in keeping butter; but when one considers for a moment that all poor butter is profusely salted, then there is another side to the question, and one perhaps worth considering for a moment. Butter is an animal fat, the same as tallow or lard, and why should we not salt them to give them keeping qualities? Oxygen, the "sharp tooth of time," it is true will after a while destroy lard and tallow, but why butter should deteriorate so quick even when preserved with salt is not so easy to understand.

If anyone has direct evidence that salt does keep butter they would confer a great favor upon the dairy public by publishing the methods of procedure, so that the dairymen of this country could avail themselves of its benefits, and so prepare their offerings that there would be about a half a billion pounds less of badly preserved butter for the consumers to reject, or eat with distorted faces.

It may be said that lard and tallow keep because they have been rendered, or extracted by great heat, and possibly if butter could be cooked, it too, would keep, but at the same time that we are arguing this we drop the salt theory and admit that salt does not keep the butter.

That salt has has no power to keep or hasten the decay of butter is seen from the fact that salt and fats have no affinity for each other; mix them as we may they are yet salt and fats, the union being the same in principle as to mix salt and bird shot. Then what action does salt have upon butter?

Churn and work our butter as best we may, there are yet traceable findings of caseine, buttermilk, and milk sugar. If these are left in the butter, the caseine soon begins to ferment, the buttermilk changes to lactic acid, and the sugar also starts upon its natural changes. The result is that the ferment of the curd or cheesy matter gives off gases, just as it does in the unscalded cheese, and then we get off flavor, and lastly rancidity, not from the butter fats, but from this uncooked crud. In the process of cheese making, we cook the crud to render latent this very activity in developing gases, and the action of the rennet, with its digestive principle, also aids in holding this ferment—if it may be so called—in check, and the cheese cures, a principle which is not sought in the unscalded cheeses that have the active principle of the seven smells of cologne about them.

Now in butter we have no control of this caseinous matter, and the nearest we can come to it is to salt it and try to hold this action in suspension. Even if we do exert some control over the caseine in the butter, we cannot prevent the traces of buttermilk from turning to lactic acid, and hence, salt, or no salt, we have been defeated. Then what shall we do? If it is simply a matter of keeping the butter, all we need to do is to wash out the granulated butter with pure water until no traces of buttermilk can be discovered. Then drain the water off, and seal up this yet ungathered butter in brine and away from the air. If the moisture is forced out of this butter it will keep for a long time with or without salt brine, sealed or not, the salt neither adding to nor detracting from its keeping qualities.

The Danish butter exhibit at the Centenial in 1876 is a case in point of long-keeping unsalted butter, an article which had been made in 1873, which was quite as well as lard or tallow could have exhibited. This butter was made from sweet cream, and the buttermilk washed out thoroughly with water, which had been first boiled and then cooled down to the proper temperature for washing butter. Possibly in this we see that a long-keeping butter, if unsalted, needs to be made somewhat differently from sour cream butter, and that the keeping qualities of each are not equal, even though the same skill be exhibited in their manufacture; and I am quite inclined to think that success in the future in butter making will come quite as much from studying the conditions of age, temperature and like matters of the cream before churning, and thus estimating its probable keeping and other qualities, as from better and more complicated mechanism, peculiar packages, and skilfully devised ways of salting.

Then we premise that the real object after all in salting butter is to gratify an acquired taste in this matter, and the yet other object of disguising the real flavor that the butter may have by unskilful management. Between the taste of salt and the true butter flavor there is a very wide gulf, and some day the butter consumer will prefer to do his own salting. Would the Esquimaux think the flavor of his seal oil improved by adding a proportion of salt? Does the wild red man season his buffalo steak with salt? Does the Oriental, who dresses his food with olive oil, season it with salt? And yet all these people eat oils and fats exactly as we do butter, and for the same purpose, that of supplying the body with carbon to produce heat.

So we are back to the original point of habit, and habit alone is the authority that has decreed that butter must be salted. The demands of the consumers indicate that there is no standard of salting. The wants of the consumer vary from no salt at all up to 1½ ounces to the pound of butter.

One of the important things for our butter-makers to find out is that salt does not give keeping qualities to butter, but rather that such qualities are the result of careful study, and inquiry into the process and working of cream and butter, and discernment of their actual needs.

In reply to the query "What quantity of milk should a cow give to be considered profitable?" a well-known dairyman answers: 4,500 pounds; 2,800 pounds for the first 100 days, 1,000 pounds in the 100 days following, and 700 pounds between the completion at that time and drying off. Professor Brown, of Canada, in reply to a similar question, puts the figures at 4,000 pounds for 200 days, and as much as possible in the subsequent 165 days, and that every 100 pounds of milk should make three and one-half pounds of butter. Leaving out of consideration the performances of phenomenal cows, accurate records are at hand of native cows with records of from 6,500 to 8,000 pounds in the season, which shows that a steady advance is being made in the yields of our cows. The improvement is very slow, and will continue to be until farmers raise their best heifer calves from their best cows, and have the sire with a mother of milking strains to more perfectly establish the milking habit.

The *American Cultivator* tells how a kicking cow can be well utilized: A farmer who bought a cow which neither he nor his men could milk, found that he could make her profitable to suckle calves, which were very high priced that season. Her own calf sold for $15. Then another was left for her to rear, and brought $12. During the season the farmer sold $65 worth of calves reared on this kicking cow, fed her a few dollars' worth of meal and turned her off for beef the following winter. This plan is well adapted for a large dairy where a number of cows calve in succession.

Look in the Mouth.

Among the local ailments which interrupt the thriving of cattle, few are more apt to escape discovery than those of the mouth. There is no apparent reason why the animal should not thrive, yet it assuredly does not thrive, and notwithstanding its evident keen desire for food, it eats very little and wastes much. In young stock at the age of about two years, and from that to four years old (earlier or later according to breed and food), the milk teeth often require attention. A loose tooth, just ready to come away, or one which should have come away long since, but has got pushed out of its place, and not out of the mouth, by the growth of a permanent incisor, may be the cause of all the mischief, and, if neglected, may occasion prolonged suffering to the animal, and considerable loss to the animal's owner. If we divide the life of the ox according to its various occupations, we shall see that a large proportion of each day is spent in either eating or chewing the cud. Any source of discomfort, therefore, in the mouth, whether among the incisors or the grinders, should be at once noticed, and the animal relieved of it, if possible; and if stock owners would use their eyes with more readiness and intelligence than is sometimes considered necessary to successful practice, they would save many a needlessly wasted dollar, and spare their cattle the infliction of much needless suffering. Pain or discomfort, everything which disturbs the quiet happiness of its life, tends to injure the animal in its physical system, and its owner, consequently, in his pocket. But apart from this view of the case (although it is a true one, and of greater importance than is generally understood), we have here to deal with mechanical hindrances to the support of the animal. In all probability, the animal that cannot eat comfortably does not eat sufficient food; and if the mischief should happen to be in the grinding and not in the cutting apparatus of the mouth, the consequences may be quite as bad or worse. The molar teeth, or grinders, certainly are not quite so likely to cause trouble at casting time, as the incisors, although they, too, do sometimes want attention; but over a longer period of life the animal is in danger of trouble in the grinding than in the cutting parts of the mouth. An elongation of one of the back teeth is by no means uncommon. This is known as "wolf's teeth," a spike of tooth like that of a carnivorous animal starting up out of the flat line of grinders. This should be cut off, as its presence, preventing the proper mastication of the cud, is a serious drawback to progress, and even to general health. We are not recommending quackery, nor suggesting that amateur veterinary practice should supersede the employment of professional skill; but knowledge of the drawbacks to which cattle are liable is easily carried, and there are cases in which every manager of a herd ought to be able to detect the causes of mischief and to remove them. This case in question is one of them. Every owner of a considerable herd should be in possession of a few simple instruments with which he himself, or his servant, could act in cases within the range of ordinary management. The loose or misplaced milk-teeth may be extracted in a rough and ready way, but for examination of the back part of the mouth, and the removal of the tops of "wolf's teeth" from cattle, two simple instruments are useful. The first is the iron hoop, or ring, with a handle, for the purpose of propping the mouth open, (the animal's head being secured, of course, with the muzzle toward the light), the hoop large enough to admit the hand, and the second instrument, which is a chisel in a grooved frame, and acts as a guillotine upon the spike of tooth, over which the end of the frame is fitted. The frame being held firmly upon the tooth with the operator's left hand, a smart blow on the knob of the chisel handle drives home the cutting end, and takes off the piece of tooth clean and straight to a level with the other teeth. With these simple instruments, even cows heavy in calf may be operated upon without injury from startling or agitation; but it is best to examine the mouth of each cow and heifer before she becomes pregnant. *Live Stock Journal.*

How Neufchatel Cheese is Made.

The late X. A. Willard gave in the *Country Gentleman* the following directions: "The Bonden, or Neufchatel cheese, of which considerable quantities are sent to England and to this country, is made as follows: The rennet is added to the milk, in pots holding about three gallons, at its natural temperature, as it comes from the cow. Various devices are resorted to for preserving this temperature in winter without warming the milk. The rennet being added to the milk, it is left for many hours—even as many as forty-eight—for the curd to be deposited; the curd is afterward placed in a linen cloth, which is suspended from the four corners of a skeleton box, and is then left for several hours to enable the whey to drain off. It is then transferred to a clean cloth, in which it is carefully folded up and is submitted to pressure for about twelve hours, or at least until the whey ceases to run out; but the pressure is neither very great or very even. The curd is next passed through cylindrical moulds, and the small cylindrical cheeses thus formed are at once salted; the cheeses being made, are put into a cellar on boards, each one being quite separate from its neighbors. In a few days, more or less, according to the temperature, the first mould, thick and white, makes its appearance, and soon afterwards, especially in summer, the cheeses are sold fresh. * * * When it is desired to increase the richness of these soft, small cheeses, the curds, (after being pressed to expel the whey), are broken up with the hand and worked into a smooth paste. To this is added as much cream as the paste or curd will absorb. In this way the delicious cream cheeses sold in Paris as 'Fromege Gervals,' are made."

In answer to numerous questions about the means adopted for raising pigs weighing 200 to 300 pounds at six to ten months old, the *Iowa Homestead* says that it is done by keeping none but thoroughbred stock, and none but the best attainable. By maintaining a seeming but not forced growth from the first day to the last. This growth is made on waste milk, with sometimes a swill of corn, oats and rye chopped and mixed with milk or water. Plenty of good timothy and blue grass pasture, pumpkins in the fall, and six weeks or two months of shoving at the last on corn, by providing clean, comfortable places for sleep and shade in hot weather. These conditions are within the reach of any farmer who can afford to raise hogs. The *Homestead* says: "We have sold hundreds of thoroughbred hogs for pork that ought to have been used for breeding purposes. Present indications are that farmers are beginning to see the point, and are ready to pay a fair price for thoroughbred stock. No man can afford to use grades when he can get thoroughbreds for from $15 to $20.'

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 21, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B. McDonald, Marysville.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS---EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

RANCHO DEL RIO.

Coming Sale of Racing Colts.

Hearing such fervid accounts of the colts which Mr. Winters intends selling at auction on the 17th of July, we determined to make the trip to Rancho del Rio notwithstanding there is so much to keep us at home. At the most twenty-four hours were all that could be spared, and in order to make the most of the time the morning train was chosen. The country has been so oftentimes described that all that is necessary to say in regard to that, is that it never looked better, never so well at this season of the year in the ten years we have lived in California. The damage to the grain fields from the rain is much less than we expected, and it is evident that to the late sown grain the unusual down-pouring in June has been an advantage. From Oakland to the near vicinity of Dixon there was not any "lodging" visible from the cars, and beyond that point only a small proportion. Every other crop has been greatly benefited, and the yield of corn and beans, and other hoed crops augmented. The greatest damage is to the hay which was cut, and a good deal of this was in barn and stacked before the rains came. There was a team and wagon in waiting from Rancho del Rio when the cars rolled into the depot, and a hearty appetite appeased with the good things which are so bountifully supplied at that point, and the journey began. Down the Riverside drive the road showing that the wet weather had interfered with the smooth surface, though on each side there is more than the usual beauty. Hop fields with the poles clothed from top to bottom in rich festoons, and the trees with never so rich a foliage. Major Beck was in the party, and though there was only a short pause to look at the herd of Jerseys which he will offer for sale on the same day as the racing colts of Mr. Winters, the limited time was enough to learn that the animals are of rare excellence.

From the calves up to the oldest there is not an inferior animal, and the bull, Hamlet, according to our notion, is a beau ideal of what a Jersey should be. Rich in color, clear lustrous eyes without a token of treachery in the glance, and as "level made" as can be, we have not the least hesitation in declaring him a model. The youngsters of the same sex are all of the same type, and the cows and heifers indicate the best markings of this favorite breed. We are not surprised that Major Beck regards them with so much affection, and it is certain that were he so situated as to care for so many not one would fall under the auctioneer's hammer. The first to examine when we reached the training stable were those animals that are embodied in the sale catalogue, and will describe them in the order they appear on the list.

No 1—Hattie B., chestnut, hind pasterns and ankles white, stripe in face running from large star; foaled 1879:

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Maggie Dale, by Owen Dale.
2d dam Margretta, by Lexington.
3d dam Eleanor Margrave, by imp. Margrave.
4th dam Fannie Wright, by Silver Heels.
5th dam Aurora, by Lloyd's Vingtun.
6th dam Pandora, by Grey Diomed.
7th dam by Hall's Union, the dam of Edelin's Floretta.
8th dam by Leomdas.
9th dam by imp. Othello.
10th dam by imp. Juniper.
11th dam by Moreton's imp. Traveller.
12th dam imp. Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

Hattie B., 15 hands 2½ inches high, long body, very deep through the heart, and with such a bulk of muscle as to denote immense propelling power. She has grown, filled out and thickened so much since she ran at Stockton last Fall, that we would not have recognized her if away from home. She has a broad loin, though not what would be called closely coupled, her quarters and gaskins are fully developed, shoulders well clothed with muscle and with a good arm, the muscles running well down. Her limbs from hocks and knees to the feet are as clean as the day she was foaled, plenty of bone, and with tendons that will please the most fastidious. It is almost superogatory to add to the story the pedigree tells A double cross of Lexington, the intermediate link being Belmont through his best son, Owen Dale, and then some of the best of the old-fashioned strains. She is a fast mare "on the flat," and over hurdles we do not think she has a superior among the cracks of the East. She ran a mile in 1:44 when not in very good condition, at the time three years old. She won seven hurdle races in eight starts, and the last is the only one that need be given to show that the claim made of wonderful excellence is based on good ground. It was run September 18th, 1883, at Stockton. Her competitors were Grismer and Haddington, and the weight she carried was 146 pounds. The first heat was won at her ease in 1:52¾. In the second she went off at a pace that would have been fast for a flat run of a mile, clearing the two hurdles in her stride, as though she had wings, and reaching the half-mile pole in 51½ seconds. She kept up the rate until well down the stretch, when her rider seeing he had the race safe came in with comparative leisure in 1:49¼. This is the fastest mile ever made in a hurdle race, the next being that of Swannanoe who ran at Brighton Beach in 1:50, but he had only 120 pounds up. Monroe Johnson who rode her has always regretted that he did not "keep her going," as he feels confident that he could have reduced the time so much that it would stand at the head for many years, if ever beaten.

No. 2. Prince of Norfolk, chestnut, hind legs white half way to the hock, off fore foot white, stripe in face running diagonally to the left; foaled 1881:

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Marion, by Malcolm.
2d dam Maggie Mitchell, by imp. Yorkshire.
3d dam Charmer, by imp. Glencoe.
4th dam Betsy Malone, by Stockholder.
5th dam by Potomac.
6th dam by imp. Diomed.
7th dam by Pegasus.

The characteristics of the Prince are immense power combined with high finish. He is a study for those who have a proper knowlege of equine form, and the more that he is scanned the more striking his configuration will appear. He is after the long and low type with large barrel, tremendous quarters, gaskins bulging with muscle so that the hamstring is covered for a portion of its length, the swell on the outer side being very prominent. With all the size the muscles are long and the ligaments and tendons are clean and hard. The shoulders have just the right set, and the covering of muscles is in proportion to the quarters. His loin is particularly good the hip somewhat sloping bringing the stifle low, the angles from the stifle to the hock, and from the hock to the foot, are such as Doctor Weldon claimed was the *ne plus ultra* in a racehorse and with the power above for propulsion, ensure reach and freedom of stride. His head is rather plain, neck short and muscular, though nicely cut at the junction of the head, with plenty of room for the throttle between the expanded jowls. His form gives every indication of speed, and that first quality of a racehorse he possesses beyond even the high promise of his form. Mr. Winters regards him as the fastest colt he ever bred, and this opinion is shared by those who have had the best opportunities to obtain a correct knowledge. He has never lost a race, though never in a position to show his great capacity in public. The California Stake of 1883, and the Winters and *Spirit of the Times* Stakes are all that he has taken part in. The Winters was run in the mud, so that he proved that he could negotiate deep ground as well as that which was more favorable. Those who have seen him in his exercise think that twenty-three seconds to the quarter is within his rate, and the only criticisms we have heard were that such an astonishing flight of speed was inimical to going a distance. This idea is one of the obsolete fancies of the past, and when there is breeding to back it speed is essential to "going the route" in the best manner. His sister, Duchess of Norfolk, showed that, and when she ran two and a quarter miles in the fastest time ever made by a three-year-old, 3:58¾, capacity to stay could not be denied. On both sides the Prince is bred to stay. When his dam went wrong the second time she was in training for a three-mile race, and in her work had given evidence that she was well able to accomplish the distance. In the first "move" in California she broke off a wing of the coffin bone, and she never fully recovered from the injury. It was the same trouble which caused her retirement from the turf, but before it incapacitated her she showed that she was a worthy grandaughter of Charmer, who never lost a race at three miles, and heats at that distance, winning sixteen, and the dam of Charmer was Betsy Malone, who only lost one race in twenty-two starts, most of them at long distances, and the single defeat was owing to her falling down. It is certainly a point in favor of this colt that he is a great member of a great family, and as brother to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, is entitled to still higher rank than individual capacity. The first two-year-old in the catalogue is:

No. 3. Alta bay, star and stripe, white hind feet half way to the hock; foaled 1882;

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Ballinette, by Monday or Young Eclipse.
2d dam Ballerina, by imp. Balrownie.
3d dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
4th dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
5th dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
6th dam by imp. Eagle.
7th dam Bet. Bosley, by Wilkes Wonder.
8th dam by Chanticleer.
9th dam by imp. Sterling.
10th dam by Clodius.
11th dam by imp. Silvereye.
12th dam by imp. Jolly Roger.
13th dam by Partner.
14th dam by imp. Monkey.
15th dam imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

This is also a very highly formed colt, following the shape of his illustrious sire very closely, and running with the same ease and grace of motion. His forehand is especially good, in fact, as nicely "topped" as any one can desire. His limbs are first rate, with the single exception that the off hock is a trifle round. Not exactly a curby hock, but in place of a straight line from the point down there is a slight bend. He is a muscular colt and his configuration denotes both speed and endurance. His pedigree warrants the expectation. Between Norfolk and Hennie Farrow are Monday or Young Eclipse, and Balrownie, the latter a son of rare old Queen Mary and Annandale. Whether his dam was by Monday or Young Eclipse it matters little, as either is good enough. When Alta romped home in the Gano Stake in 1:16½, the first half inside of fifty seconds, it is not surprising that many rate him as the best that is in the catalogue, and if we do not agree in this estimate, rank him as likely to make a good showing in any company at home or abroad.

No. 4. Estill, bright chestnut gelding, hind feet white, white stripe from between his eyes to nose, foaled 1882.

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Lady Jane, by Marauder.
2d dam Jane Shore, by Pannon.
3d dam Effie Dean, by Woful.
4th dam Elizabeth, by Skip.
5th dam Dispute, by Partington.
6th dam Gift, by Young Waxy.

A very highly formed colt is Estill, the smoothness of outline rather narrowed, by the "Bedford hump," though that elevation just back of the coupling has been carried by so many of the celebrities that it is a mark we are partial to. That he is a racehorse in motion as well as form was shown by him winning the California Stakes in 53 seconds, on a track that was so deep in mud that the time was equivalent to at least three seconds faster on a fair track, and more than that difference when the course is fast.

No. 5. Bonanza, light chestnut, blaze in face, all four legs white nearly to knees and hocks, foaled 1882.

BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Mattie Glenn, by imp. Glen Athol.
2d dam Mattie Gross (Mate and Grenada's dam), by Lexington.
3d dam Dick Doty's dam, by American Eclipse.
4th dam Nell, by Orphan.
5th dam by imp. Buzzard.
6th dam by Silvertail.
7th dam by imp. Dove.

Here is a pure Joe Hooker, the tremendous muscular development of his sire, and with a big barrel and legs that are good as can be. With both in order we are not sure that Alta can beat him when the distance is not over two miles, and now-a-days a horse that can go at a high rate of speed for a mile and keep it up a little further will win more money than those which have a greater share of endurance but with less foot. That this will make a successful race-horse is beyond question. His only race, five furlong in 1:05, was only a canter for him, and then his breeding is of the right sort.

No 6 is a chestnut gelding with blaze in face and all of his feet white excepting the right fore foot; foaled, 1882.

BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk. | 2d dam Big Gun (the dam of Jim Renwick.)

This three-quarter brother to Jim Renwick is a more racing looking colt than Jim was at the same age, and the Norfolk cross should certainly give him more capacity to accomplish a distance. He is very fast, having run a quarter, when a yearling, in 24½ seconds, and with the improvement in form over his big brother, he can scarcely fail to race. Last Wednesday we had a conversation with Mr. Bybee, who knew Big Gun in her best days. He considers her one of the very fastest horses he ever saw run up to half a mile, and she ran a mile in 1:50 when that was considered as good as 1:45 is at present.

No. 7. Grey gelding, blaze in face; foaled 1882.

BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Queen (dam of Neva Winters), by Norfolk. | 2d dam Dueces, by Bulwer.

A rangy fellow, too, and with a world of speed. This is a characteristic of the produce of Queen, as Garfield was so fast that he was brought from the Hawaiian Islands to run here and showed as fast as any. As he was by California, a brother to Joe Hooker, No. 7 and he are exactly of the same blood.

No. 8, Bay filly, blaze in face, near hind leg white; foaled, 1882.

BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Abbie W., by Norfolk.
2d dam Ada C., by Revenue (dam of Connor.)
3d dam Sallie Morgan, by imp. Emancipation.
4th dam Lady Morgan, by John Richards.
5th dam by Sir Solomon.
6th dam Aurora, by imp. Honest John.
7th dam Zelipha, by imp. Messenger.
8th dam Dido, by imp. Bay Richmond.
9th dam Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
10th dam imp. Cub mare by Cub.
11th dam Amaranthus, dam by Second.
12th dam by Sterling, etc.

A very handsome filly with extra depth of chest, good barrel and with all her evident strength of high finish. She is of great promise and the Hooker on the Norfolk, Revenue, etc., he can scarcely fail to carry the promise to full fruition. This is a racing family, as Ballot-box, Connor, and others have shown.

The seven yearlings in the catalogue are so uniformly good that it is difficult to find terms to described them without tiresome repetition. Were a tour made of the breeding farms of Kentucky it would be difficult to find the same number to equal them in good looks. Of fine size, without being overloaded with flesh, free from blemishes, and of standard racing form, there can scarcely be a doubt that they will make a high mark in the turf calenders. They are still running out so that there has been no pampering or fattening for the sale, and though their coats are somewhat sunburnt this is more than made good by robust health and fitness for breaking and training.

No. 9. King of Norfolk, chestnut, white stripe in face three white feet; foaled, 1883.

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Marion, by Malcolm. (See No. 2.)

There is no question that each succeeding foal that is dropped by Marion is an improvement, so far as appearance goes, on its predecessors. There have been six in all—three colts and three fillies. The colts are all chestnuts and the fillies bays. The colts have been the stoutest and more compactly built, the fillies with higher finish. When Duke of Norfolk was a suckling he was pronounced the best on the place. When the Prince came those who thought that the Duke could not be excelled gave their preferences for the younger. The King is still an improvement according to our notions. From his present appearance he will be a couple of inches taller than either of his brothers and with more range. Should he inherit the family traits of marvelous speed, there is not a question that he will go into the records as one of these extraordinary animals that are rarely seen, and mark an epoch in turf history.

No. 10. Chestnut colt, diamond-shape star, foaled 1883:

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Illusion, by Alarm.
2d dam Mary Hadley, by O'Meara.
3d dam Parasina, by Imp. Leviathan.
4th dam Maria Shelby, by Stockholder.
5th dam Patty Puff, by Pacolet.
6th dam Rosy Clack, by imp. Saltram.
7th dam Camilla, by Melzar.
8th dam Jet, by Haines' Flimnap.
9th dam Diana, by Clodius.
10th dam Sally Painter, by imp. Sterling.
11th dam imp. mare Silver, by Belsize's Arabian.
12th dam by Croft's Partner.

This is a very strong and sharp looking colt and can not fail to possess a fine turn of speed. His dam was very fast, and the family to which she belongs is of high celebrity. From Rosy Clark have descended many of the best ever reared in Tennessee, and all of the strains between that and this colt are as fashionable as need be.

No. 11. Chestnut colt, blaze in face, all four feet white; foaled 1883:

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Mattie Glenn, by imp. Glen Athol. (See No. 5.)

When Mr. Winters bought Mattie Glenn we predicted that she would prove one of his most valuable broodmares, and this prophesy is likely to be fully substantiated by Bonanza and this son of Norfolk. He is remarkably good from every point of view and is sure to race.

No. 12. Chestnut colt, blaze in face, legs white to knees and hocks; foaled 1883:

BY JOE HOOKER.

1st dam Abbie W., by Norfolk. (See No. 8.)

This is the only Hooker among the yearlings, and is no discredit to his famous sire.

No. 13. Bay filly, foaled 1883.

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Kitten, by imp. Eclipse.
2d dam imp. Pussy, by Diophantus.
3d dam Agapemone, by Bay Middleton.
4th dam Venus, by Sir Hercules.
5th dam Echo, by Emilius.
6th dam by Scud or Pioneer.
7th dam Canary Bird, by Whiskey or Sorcerer.
8th dam Canary, by Coriander.
9th dam Miss Green, by Highflyer.
10th dam Harriet, by Matchem.
11th dam Flora, by Regulus.
12th dam by Bartlett's Childers.
13th dam by Bay Bolton.
14th dam by Belgrade Turk.

A very neat filly is this daughter of Kitten, and a rarely bred one, as all those who are conversant with English pedigrees will acknowledge; she is not only neat but of racing shape and good size.

No. 14. Bay filly, off hind foot white, star and stripe, foaled 1883.

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Ballinette, by Monday or Young Eclipse. (See No. 3.)

The sister to Alta is a big racing-like filly, fully as well shaped as her brother, and there will be brisk competition for the produce of Ballinette. Alta stands so high in the estimation of those who have seen him run that a "full sister" is sure to attract attention.

No. 15. Chestnut filly, roan hairs blaze and nose white, white on all of her feet, foaled 1883.

BY NORFOLK.

1st dam Neapolitan, by War Dance.
2d dam Eliza Davis, by imp. Knight of St. George.
3d dam imp. Melrose, by Melbourne.
4th dam Clarkia, by Muley Moloch
5th dam Sister to Righton, by Palmerin.
6th dam Oceana, by Cerebus.
6th dam by Beningbrough.
8th dam Jenny Mole, by Carbuncle.
9th dam by Prince T. Quassaw.
10th dam Sultana, by Regulus.
11th dam by Partner.
12th dam by Gallant's Smiling Tom.
13th dam by Almanzor.
14th dam by Grey Hautboy.
15th dam by Makeless.
16th dam by Brimmer.
17th dam by Diamond.

While this filly is a little smaller than the others, were she away from them she would be considered of good size. None of them excel her in racing points, and it is certain that in point of blood she is the peer of the best. Her dam is a sister to War-Song, the dam of Eole, and the War Dance mares are standing as high now in the estimation of Eastern breeders as any others ranking in the same category as the Lexingtons.

After a careful survey of the colts embraced in the catalogue we have still further incentives for regretting the step Mr. Winters has concluded upon, and had we been at Rancho del Rio would have endeavored to have influenced him to recall the determination to sell. We earnestly hope that he may still change his mind, and in the next issue of the *Breeder and Sportsman* have authority to announce that the auction sale has been given up. He never had, in our opinion, the same show for a lot of fine racehorses, capable of successfully coping with the best there is in any country. As will be seen from the above pedigrees there is the progeny of several mares which have made their first appearance, and, judging from the performances of Alta, Estill, and Bonanza, and the looks of the youngsters, Marion will have close competition in the race for the honor of the foremost matron in the Rancho del Rio stud.

Without other aid than Rancho del Rio, Palo Alto, Santa Anita, and Rancho del Paso, turf sports in California will be on a basis that will ensure future success. These will be the main parties in the battle, and though the smaller breeding establishments like those of Mr. Judson, Mr. Boots, and others, will perform a prominent part, the great interest will centre in the meeting of the big clans. It is a loss to the State, and to each and all of the breedinging farms for one to surrender active participation.

Governor Stanford is well aware of the drawback to the turf interests of this coast, of Mr. Winters' withdrawal, and when at one time he urgently desired to purchase Norfolk he informed us that the purchase entailed the breaking up of Mr. Winters' stud, he would not think of becoming a party to the retirement under any consideration. Mr. Winters is, doubtless, influenced by the jangling and bickering which has given him a great deal of annoyance, and he magnified the opposition of those who have made a set at him and the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association. Of this he can feel assured, that no one ever connected with racing in California has had more of the confidence of the race-going public, and to a man these, the main support of racing, regret his resolution to sell. The antagonism to forward personal feelings of revenge is sure to fail in its purpose and the troubles arising be transient. From a pecuniary point of view there are good reasons for regretting the sale at auction. Hattie B., Prince of Norfolk, Alta, Estill and Bonanza taken East, and their quality exhibited, will sell for more than double as much as the whole band, and that after paying the expenses of the trip.

The regrets were still more poignant when we saw the arrangements Mr. Winters had made for training, and the pains he has taken to fix things so that he could enjoy the pleasure of seeing the colts at work. But the space is wanting this week, and the description of the course and its adjuncts, the broodmares and colts will be postponed until a further time.

Newland & Pumyea Sale.

On July 19th, Killip & Co. will offer at public sale, at the Oakland Trotting Park, the stock of Newland & Pumyea. Having dissolved partnership, the late firm has decided upon disposing of the stock as the most satisfactory method of closing, and this will afford purchasers an opportunity to get hold of some very desirable animals. The catalogue has not been issued yet, though in a few days it will be ready. In the mean time we can state, from personal knowledge, that there are a number of very promising animals included in the offering. We regard Grand Moor as one of the best procreative animals ever bred at Sunny Slope, and this is assuredly a high estimate when Sultan and Del Sur are taken into consideration. He is not only finely bred by The Moor, from Vashti by Mambrino Patchen, but he is a grand looking horse, and of a size that will insure his progeny being serviceable for nearly every purpose, and that he should get trotting speed is more than likely. Those of his colts which have come under our observation are very fine, and a two-year-old from Corisande, is one of the best looking colts that can be found in any country. The two-year-old, by Newland's Hambletonian—a son of Speculation—and from Phaceola, can scarcely fail. The Hambletonian blood and that of the three-quarter sister to Pacheola, Beautiful Bells, resulted in the greatest young trotter ever seen, Hinda Rose, and this is a token that should not be overlooked in this case. When the catalogue is published we will give a further account of the stock that are embraced in this sale.

Golden Gate Programme.

In the advertising column will be found the programme of the Golden Gate Fair. The time fixed upon is the first week in September, that being the week previous to the opening of the State Fair.

The racing is $500 purse for two-year-olds, ¾ of a mile; $500 purse, heats of a mile; $500, two miles; $500, heats of three-quarters of a mile, and a purse of $1,000, dash of four miles.

The trotting, 2:22 class, purse of $800; four-year-olds and under, $600; three-minute class, $600; 2:30 class, $800; three-year-olds and under, $600; yearlings, $250; free-for-all pacers, with Corette to wagon, $500; 2:35 class, $800; two-year-olds, $400; 2:26 class, $800, and free-for-all trotters, Director to wagon, $1,000.

A ladies' tournament and bicycle race complete the bill, and the classification appears to be comprehensive enough to give all a chance.

Our Horses in the East.

There are discouraging reports from many of the California horses in the East. It is said that Mark Daly and Lucky B. have split their feet and that Fallen Leaf has been in charge of the veterinarian. We trust that the ailments have been magnified and that at the Chicago meeting there will be many victories to record.

Jim Renwick is doing well, his victories and defeats being equal. At Coney Island he was beaten by Little Minch and Aranza in a three-quarter of a mile run, and at Brighton Beach last Wednesday he beat the fleet Hilarity and others nine furlongs in 1:56½. This was doubtless the greatest surprise to Eastern turfmen. When he lost at three-quarters the general verdict was that it was a furlong too far, and now that he has accomplished the longer distance in such good time they will have to concede that he is fully entitled to be called "King of the Cocktails."

The Pinole Auction Sale.

In the proper column will be found an advertisement of a sale to come off at Pinole, on the ranch of S. J. Tennent, on Thursday, July 24th, by Killip & Co. This sale is for the purpose of setling an estate, and among the animals offered are many of the most fashionable bred trotting stock in the State, colts and fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, etc. Thus there is Hambletonian Patchen and Morse Horse blood, and the mares from which the youngsters come are of good strains. Catalogues will be ready in a short time, when we will have a better understanding of what is to be offered.

THE RIFLE.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ARMS.

A Description of the Choke-Bore Rifle.—Like any Dog, it has had its Day, and its Advocates are Few, and Becoming Yearly Beautifully Less.

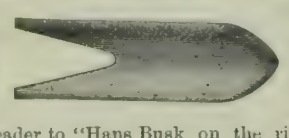
BY DR. E. H. PARDEE -NO. 23.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In one of my last communications I gave an unpredjudicial statement of a contest between one hundred successive shots between the choke-bore and the cylinder-bore rifle. I gave this historical contest of the two kinds of rifled guns with all the care and system that I could bring to bear upon the two guns, and that too after years of repeated trials with both guns, with different kinds of tempered lead and kinds of granulated powder, and fitting of ammunition to the condition of the guns, and time and again changing the inside of the rifle, and making it subservient to certain kinds of powder, with tempered lead moulded into that shape and contour that would cause the least possible friction in its passage through the spiral grooved barrel, consequently less upsetting of the bullet, and with the center of gravity in front of the center of figure. In fact so little were my bullets affected by the process of upsetting that the original shape was but little affected, and always in the same part of the bullet. A vast number of projectiles have been produced and advocated by their special makers; but from the total want of scientific arrangements in their composition and construction, have grown up like "the gourd in the night," and have withered and blasted the following day. The essence of the whole thing is to have the front end of the bullet the heaviest. Without that an unnecessary amount of spiral motion must be resorted to at the cost of immense friction, for with a bullet with the center of gravity much behind the center of figure, the continued tendency to work up an unsteady motion, and change ends, can admit of no doubt, and when the forward part of the bullet is heaviest, straight forward is its natural inclination, and to this inclination in obeyance to the laws of nature it adheres. The test of the pudding is in eating it, and the test of the ingenuity of man's brain is in the construction of a bullet, as above described. It has been worked at for years, and many a wise-acre has flattered himself that he has "belled the cat." Since giving my series of diagrams in wood cuts several months ago, showing the bullet that I use in different parts of its trajictory, also with others when the butt of the bullet was the heaviest, I have received several letters from amateur marksmen and gun-makers, telling me how they obviate the difficulty of a light point, and they all, without a solitary exception, claim to have invented a bullet that does away with this "bug bear" of a light point of mine, and some of them wish me to notice their mechanical ingenuity in some future paper to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

One gun-maker from Detroit, Michigan, writes: "I have struck the key-stone, and will help you out of the dilemma you have written so much about in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, that is, of the light point and heavy butt of the bullet. I have been in the habit of making for my guns long cylinder bullets. After reading your article I fully agree with you, and thought I could devise a better way of throwing the weight forward, than that devised by you. I took the regular bullet, and burred out the butt, making a conicle hole in the butt of the bullet, for a little over one-half the length, which threw the weight in front of the center of figure as you call it. But I can't do as good work with them as I can with the same bullet before the change made. Try it and let me know what you think of it, etc."

An amateur marksman writes me from Toronto, Canada, and says: "I have read two of your articles, copied in the *Rod and Gun*, which appeared to hit the nail on the head. Allow me to suggest to you an idea of my own, and as an amateur marksman I have tried it and find it works well, in fact, I do much better shooting than with the long bullet made by Sharp & Co. I will tell you, but ask you if you find anything in it write me, and we will get letters of patent on it both in the Canadas and America. I throw the weight forward by drilling out a deep hole in the butt of the bullet, until I remove enough metal to get the greater weight in the point of the bullet. I shall hope to hear that you are pleased with my invention, and shall anxiously await your reply, etc."

A gentleman who is a gunmaker writes me, after discussing upon my diagram, showing bullets on line of trajectory.



"This is my way of making butt end lightest, cavity filled with lighter substance," and this gentleman has been a gunmaker for thirty-eight years.

I refer the reader to "Hans Busk on the rifle and how to use it" for full particulars. It is the Minie bullet, with the cup and cullet, which had a long run in all Europe, and was introduced in this country somewhat modified some forty years ago. The same bullet was also experimented with by Mr. Greener, a scientific English gun maker, as early as 1843, and after much time and labor, he condemned the whole system with his sound and satisfactory reasons. Some twenty years ago, when I was an enthusiast on rifle shooting, I too tried all these different kinds of Minie bullets, and after repeated trials swept them out of both my mind and work shop. Of course it is a coincidence that these gentlemen above referred to arrived at the same conclusion. In fact, it is a very natural thing for a man to jump at just such conclusions, but when the test of both theory and practice is applied, and theory tells us it is not in keeping with good sense, and practice tells us that the performance of such constructed bullets are not steady, I can see no other way than to condemn, and look for something else that will bear the test of philosophy, and be more successful in practice.

The gun maker of thirty-eight years of both study and labor says the hollow in the butt of his diagram must be filled up with a lighter material. Why does he not tell us what that material shall be? It may be that he thinks a common cork would answer. Surely I am at a loss to comprehend what he does mean, and much less do I care, for I assure the gentleman, fix it up as he will, he never has, nor never will obtain any steady and satisfactory performance with such a constructed bullet as he has given in his diagram, a copy of which I have given in this paper.

The adoption of the plug and disc by Captain Minie was in the year 1847, and from this circumstance all lovers of the rifle of as late as twenty years ago were familiar with what was called the "Minie rifle." It has been condemned by both science and practice years ago, and I will venture to say that our present marksmen have never seen one, and for anyone to say that "this is the way that I do it" is like the ostrich in his vain attempt to hide himself by covering up his head in the sand, and exposing his posterior to the curious gaze of some interloping biped. The closing up of the orifice at the bottom of the bullet is merely the production of an elongated plug with weak sides, which must necessarily be drawn in upon themselves and thus shortened, and while undergoing this upsetting process one side of the bullet is most sure to prove the weakest, and the result must be a deformity of the shot that will be sure to cause a circle of error to take place. The disc prevents the possibility of the powder gas acting upon the center of gravity or the head of the bullet, and thus the advantage of that being the primary motion is lost, and which ensure the absence of wobbling, a principle that I have endeavored to establish in all elongated bullets after leaving the muzzle of the gun, and a defect in which I have tried, and have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectation, by constructing a bullet with the center of gravity in front of the center of figure, as shown in my diagram of bullets. It may be well for me to say that no elongated bullet that is cylindro-conical can be made to keep its good behavior when fired from a choke-bore rifle. Why, asks the present gun-maker, is it possible that the choke-bore is constructed differently on the inside from that of the cylinder-bore? and if so, pray, how do they differ? The wisdom displayed in the rifling of a scientifically constructed choke-bore is a subject over which I have for years doubted, while it has been advocated by some of our best gun-makers, I believe all or nearly all have given up the delusive reasoning and adopted the cylinder-bore.

One can look in vain for a rifle barrel, unless it was made years ago, with the gathering or deepening groove. In my my mind there is no doubt but that it increases the friction of the bullet in its passage through the barrel. There can be no doubt about a greatly increased friction if the bullet underwent the process of upsetting all at once, that is the instant of starting from its state of inertia, but as this is well known not to be the case the question arises, what is the advantage gained by a gathering of grooves? I can see no advantage arising from a mere deepening of the grooves at the breech end of the barrel, and if such a gun gives better performance than the cylinder-bore I ask its advocates what is the cause of it? is it because the nearer the bullet gets to the muzzle of the gun the closer the fitting, and when it arrives at the identical nip or choke is it there drawn out again, or does it undergo a further process of upsetting or shortening of the bullet? I have asked these questions for the benefit of the choke-bore men, and will look for an answer in due time. The method of rifling this kind of a gun is by constructing a very ingenious kind of a tool with proper screws, which is so adjusted that it cuts deeper as it travels by the force of the hand from the muzzle to the breech, so that when finished the minimum depth of the rifling at the muzzle is .005 of an inch, half way down the barrel, .010, and at the breech end of the barrel the maximum depth is .015 of an inch, this gradually deepening 10-1000 of an inch; whereas the uniform methods of rifling is for soft lead about .012 of an inch, and with tempered lead .006 of an inch.

I take it that the only office of the rifling is to hold the bullet and impart to it the rotary motion, which keeps the shot in its true line of flight, and grooves that are cut deeper than necessity demands there must be an increased friction, and a certain amount of horse-power lost, creating unnecessary strain, wear and tear on both the projectile and rifle barrel. I take it the nearer to a polished surface you can approximate the inside of a gun barrel, the less must be the friction, and, as a natural result, the greater will be the power on the projectile, therefore I cannot see the point, and think that it must be metaphysical, and none but those minds trained by early education can penetrate this choke-bore system. For, as I have stated before, that a rifle with a uniform cut .011 is sufficient to hold the shot if the lead be soft, and less depth in proportion to the temper of the lead, therefore I ask why increase the depth of the grooves to .015 of an inch? I would tell the choke-bore-men, what all this labor of the mountain is about, it does not produce the mouse, but it is a demand for greater friction in conjunction with the unfinished condition or rough state of the inside of the barrel, that the bullet may be held in order to procure a uniformity of upsetting, as I have argued in former communications. That a wagon can be drawn more easily when loaded with a ton of hay over a smooth than over a rough road, and he who says it can't let him try it. Another proof of my position is, that the cylinder-bore possess the greater power of penetration; that is, take two guns of the same calibre and length and weight of barrel, with the same charge of powder, bullets cut from the same mould, and the cylinder-bore gets more penetration, all the time, then the choke-bore, a test of which had ought to settle the question in the minds of all honest searches of truth. But the hobbyist of the choke-bore will say that he does not make his guns with a gathering of the grooves; if he does not, then I can tell him, that he does not understand how to construct a choke-bore rifle; he cannot tell the principal difference between the choke and the cylinder-bore. He is like a boy at the blackboard, trying to work out a mathematical proposition in trignometry, when he does not comprehend the primary teachings of addition, subtraction and division.

Again I claim that a bullet discharged from a cylinder-bore holds fast to its original shape and contour longer than one from a choke-bore; in fact sometimes the bullet, (I now mean the pointed bullet), is so much distorted from its former shape that it is hardly recognizable, while that from the cylinder-bore is held with the same grip all the time, from its start until it takes its departure in the opened and unconfined air, and is not allowed to be remoulded, as it were, by counter pressures and the laxity of support on its sides.

Therefore the bullet out of the cylinder-bore is in better shape, it is smoother, and better fitted to pass through the particles of atmosphere with less friction, for I cannot too often repeat that perfect smoothness, even to a polished surface, is very essential to the easy passage of a projectile through the air. But it may be necessary for my friend from Penn. to say, that it is not only necessary to roughen the inside of a rifle to lessen friction, but also with equal propriety he may say that the rougher the bullet the less the friction it will create, and the fewer atmospheric particles will be distributed in its passage. He must hold to this position, from the time the bullet starts to its terminal velocity. If this man's theory holds good in a rifle barrel, it holds good in air, and if it holds good in air it must in water, and the ship-builder must roughen the bottom of his ship in order that it may pass, and separate the globules of water more easily, and less steam and sail will be necessary to force these monster ship over the bosom of the briny deep. I hold my friend to his position, however untenable it may be; the result of surface thought, without cause and effect, is not the thing to build a reputation on, even in the shady retreat of a country gunshop for the space of thirty-eight long, toilsome years.

In looking over this article I find that I omitted to state in its proper place, that in the scientifically constructed choke-bore, that with the gathering or deepening of the grooves, also simultaneously commences the expansion of the whole bore, so perceptible is this increase of the size of the bore, that after the bullet is started through the patent muzzle, duly patched, and descends the barrel for about two inches, that perceptible ray of light passes the bullet from the lower part of the grooves, and as it advances towards the breech the weight of the loading rod will carry it down; and then in addition to this expansion toward the breech the grooves also deepen, making almost a double choke-bore. With these additional remarks I have given the choke-bore rifle that forty years ago was considered the neplus-ultra of a rifle. But who dare say that there has not been changes for the better during that long period of time, not only in the construction of the rifle, but in all other mechanical departments, and the man who sat astride of a choke-bore rifle forty years ago, and has not changed his mind, is as far behind the mechanical touch of the day as he who shoulders the old turkey-wing cradle and goes to the field of grain at six o'clock in the morning, says that he can reap as much wheat in a day as one of McCormack's improved reapers and threshers, that will cut, reap, thresh and bag forty acres per day. But I suppose it is all owing to one's trust, and if the poor fellow is contented and happy with his cradle of forty years ago, by all means let him bask in his enjoyments and cry at the follies of others.

The Rifle Association.

As a State Institution supported by the public spirit and enterprise of our military organizations principally, without a dollar's aid from the Government, we sincerely regret anything should creep into its management to create disturbance. Soldiers, without a knowledge of the use of the rifle, are of no benefit to any State, for it is the rifle, not the uniform that makes the soldier. In assisting our citizen soldiers to use their rifles, there is no doubt the Association has been of great use, and, just in proportion, we regret anything should occur to lessen its influence and threaten its existence. As a principle, however, the target-record must be preserved above suspicion, or nothing in the world can keep the Association alive. For the trouble which recently led to the resignation of several of the directors, and which, we fear, will lead to the resignation of many others below that rank, we blame Officer Linville, of the Police, and those who sustained him in his claims to the champion medal. There is not in this city, in the Rifle Association or out of it, a single man who will put his hand on his heart, not Linville himself, and say the score that gave him that honor, and robbed Fred. Kunhle of it, was ever made by Linville. The moment the target record is uncertain fraud creeps in, and the Association must die.

Everybody knows Linville's score was disputed at the time of the shooting, and that when the scorer gave in the card, he put a note of interrogation to Linville's score, intimating the claim in question was disputed. Linville, on his claim being disputed, like Fred. Kunhle, some years ago, should have declined the honor, and if he persisted in his obstinacy, Captain Douglass and Sergeant Nash should have interfered for the honor of the police, and compelled him to relinquish his claim to the disputed score. The mere fact of possessing the card of the scorer or certificate of the Directors, giving him the first record is of no earthly use or honor to him, because no one in this city believes the honor fairly won. Even now, at this late hour, to prevent a publication of all particulars of the challenge to his score, if from no higher motive, Linville should relinquish the honor and stand upon his actual merits which, as a rifleman, are good enough. False plumes give no beauty or distinction. The fable has it, and truly, that the ass once put on the lion's skin to deceive his kindred, but they all saw he was still only an ass. So this honor claimed against a protest, even though conscientiously by Linville, can add nothing to his reputation because no rifleman believes he *can be* conscientious in claiming the score giving him the champion's medal. That is the point where the trouble lies. When the target record becomes uncertain, scrupulous men will retire from any association, and those retiring in this case were right in doing so. It is alleged the claim was given under authority of Creedmoor rules. Who in this city in their last form has got those rules? We have looked everywhere for them for a fortnight and failed to find them in this city, and in order to be certain on this head have sent to New York for a copy of Creedmoor rules in their last revised form. The whole business, in fact, is an unfortunate one, the end of which has not come, and for the sake of the future its occurrence is to be deplored. Linville, if he chooses, can end the trouble at once. He has now the chance.

At Stockton.

The Stockton Guard rifle team was out at their 200-yard target on Sunday. The lowness of the general scores springs from the fact that the team is composed chiefly of young men unexperienced with the rifle:

Sergeant C. A. Merrrill	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—41
Corporal L. F. Salbach	3	4	5	2	3	4	4	4	3	4—36
Corporal F. H. Cass	0	4	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	4—34
Private J. Magee	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4—34
Private F. C. Eisen	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	2	2—34
Private F. Hill	2	2	2	4	4	3	4	0	5	2 28
Private J. H. Rhoden	4	4	4	3	4	0	4	4	0	0—27
Private W. M. Smith	3	3	4	3	0	2	3	4	3	0—25
Private H. Utt	3	3	3	0	2	0	4	2	3	3—23
Private F. M. Baker	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	3	4—21
Corporal J. H. Baker	2	2	2	0	2	3	2	4	3	2—22
Corporal W. H. Baker	2	3	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	3—15
Corporal E. D. Vogelsang	0	2	0	3	5	0	2	0	0	0—12
Private Blaine	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0— 9

A rifle competition between the picked military marksmen of the several departments of the division of the Pacific will occur at the Presidio, on September 11th, 12th and 13th, for places in the division team of twelve and for the twelve prizes awarded by the War Department. The four best marksmen in the division team will represent the Division of the Pacific in the army team, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 18th, to prepare for the competition to take place at that post, October 1st, 1884. We hope to see the proportion of these twelve prizes brought to California. We have riflemen in our State capable of winning that honor, if they prepare themselves properly beforehand.

The beautiful weather on Sunday drew together a large number of riflemen to both Shell Mound and Schuetzen Park, at which ranges interesting events were to come off. The general shooting of the day was above the average, and the scores made equally by the military and citizens organizations were creditable to the State.

At Shell Mound.

The event of the day here was the effort of Lieut. Kellogg, Sergt. Hovey and Privates C. F. Waltham and R. C. Moore, to reduce the record of Kuhnle and Carr, at 200 yards, 100 shots each, the records to be beaten being 457 and 456. This, as we stated last week, was a pretty big job to undertake, and though not successful the effort reflected credit on all the participants. Kellogg made 454, which, though three points short of success, raised his own record one point. An analysis of the shooting for 400 shots shows a total of 1,758 out of a possible 2,000. This leaves an average of 43 19-20 for every string of ten shots, and a percentage of 87 9-10 for the total 400 shots. Viewed in this light the effort, though not successful, was very creditable. The score:

S. I. Kellogg	5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4	45
	4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4	45
	4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4	44
	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 4	46
	5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4	46
	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4	43
	5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5	45
	5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	46
	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4	48
	4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5	46
Total		454
Ed. Hovey	4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 4	45
	5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4	44
	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5	44
	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5	44
	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4	46
	5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4	43
	4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4	43
	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4	46
	4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5	44
	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5	44
Total		443
C. F. Waltham	5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4	4
	5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5	44
	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5	45
	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5	45
	4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5	44
	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5	43
	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	40
	3 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 5	41
	4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4	45
	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4	43
Total		437
R. C. Moore	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4	41
	4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 3 5	44
	5 4 5 4 4 5 4 3 4 4	42
	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4	41
	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	42
	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4	40
	4 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4	43
	5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5	45
	5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4	42
	4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4	44
Total		424

At the same time and place Company C, 2d Artillery, held their regular monthly medal shoot, with the following result.

	200 yds	500 yds	Total
Lieut. H. Mangels	42	42	84
Sergt. O. Lemcke	42	41	83
—— H. Brooks	39	33	72
Cor. Geo. Marcus	40	31	71
——H. W. Franks	34	32	66
Lieut. A. Huber	39	25	64

This match will be completed to-morrow.

At Schuetzen Park.

This popular resort of our riflemen was unusually crowded on Sunday. No people are more convivial by nature, or more earnest in their amusements than the Germans, and this national spirit, so commendable at all times, showed itself especially on Sunday. We believe if electric lights could be used successfully at the butts the shooting would have gone on all night. The shooting for the day was very good, all the cracks of their respective organizations distinguishing themselves. The 38 bull's-eyes of Fred Kuhls stand prominent in the day's work. We tried to find the congenial Lieutenant during the week, that we might get the number of shots he fired to make those 38 bull's-eyes, but failed to do so. Next to Philo Jacoby, when wanted for information, Fred Kuhls, though obliging and gentlemanly at all times, is the hardest man to handle we know in this city. Thus many interesting items that might have enriched our columns this week must remain untold. The following is the general record:

California Schuetzen Club.—Best center shot: First prize F. G. Schneider; second, J. Stanton; third, D. Schoenfeld; fourth, O. Bremer, fifth, Buerman; sixth, Klare; seventh, O Burmeister; eighth, H. C. Smith; ninth, Klotz; tenth, Freeze, eleventh, Krahman; twelfth, McCloughlan; thirteenth, C. Rapp; fourteenth, Eckman; fifteenth, Hatze; sixteenth, Pollack; seventeenth, V. S. Heyde; eighteenth, A. Utschig; nineteenth, Zecher; twentieth, Sagehorn.

Eintracht Rifles, Schuetzen section, most bull's-eyes: First prize, F. Kuhls 38, $5; second, H. Schubert 15, $4; third, L. Klotz 15, $3; fourth, P. Klare 13, $2; fifth, H. Gumbel 9, $1.

Best center shots: First prize, A. Stamer, gold medal; second, H. Hagerup, $20; third, B. Wehle, $15; fourth, H. Leer, $10; fifth, F. Kuhls, $8; sixth, P. Klare, $6.

Although the prizes for the day, given by the Eintracht Rifles as advertised, were open to all choosing to contend, no outsiders entered. The shooting, therefore, was confined exclusively to the organization.

The San Francisco Turner Scheutzen.—Most rings: First prize, J. Utschig; second, Sagehorn; third, Burmeister; fourth, Jecklenburg; fifth, Finking; sixth, Schoenfeld; seventh, Pracht; eighth, A. Utschig; ninth, R. Lorick; tenth, D. Worth; eleventh, G. Acker.

A match has been made between eight members of the Fifth Infantry—four on a side, 100 shots each at the 200 yard target—to come off within the next four weeks. Lieut. Kellogg, Lieut. Fred. Kuhnle, Sergeant N. Williams, and Sergeant Ed. Hovey, constitute one team, and Sergeant MacDonald and Messrs. Waltham, Pierce and Burrel make up the other. Col. Ranlett offers a handsome champion medal for the one beating 457 in the match, the holder at all times to be ready defend it against all comers.

The Fifth Infantry Battallion have an arrangement amongst themselves, that when one man challenges another for his team position, the challenge must be accepted. The first match of this series took place at Shell Mound, on Sunday. Col. Ranlett challenged Sergeant Nick Williams, and the Colonel got beaten for his trouble.

There will be a number of interesting contests at this range to-morrow.

The San Francisco Fuseliers, Capt. Bruer, were out in considerable numbers, doing good shooting, as usual. This company has improved greatly in its averages lately, and a number of first-class sharpshooters are included on the rolls. We should be glad to have their authentic records in future.

Maximum production often fails to give the largest profits The largest yields, whether of vegetable or animal products, may have cost more than they are worth, but almost invariably light yields are produced at a loss, or, at best, with very small profit. To find the safe middle ground is an important study for the farmer. There are many processes "which cost more than they come to" in regions of low-priced lands and low-priced farm products. Grinding or cooking food, cutting green crops and feeding in yards or stables, ensilage of corn-fodder or grass, all fail to be generally adopted by the farmers of most of the Western States, because their experience has shown that the systems of feeding which require the least labor have given the largest profits. Even on the high-priced lands near London Sir John Lawes has found the greatest profit where his cattle get most of their food for themselves; hence he grazes much and makes as little hay as may be.

The Messrs. Ames, father and son, of Massachusetts, and Thompson, of Olean, New York, have purchased of the Northern Pacific all of the odd sections in a whole township on what is known as the Mendendale range in Montana, embracing 23,040 acres, which they propose to use as a sheep ranch

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42¾, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2;36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

STALLIONS

—AT—

RANCHO DEL PASO.

For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Slamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Bra don.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star.
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

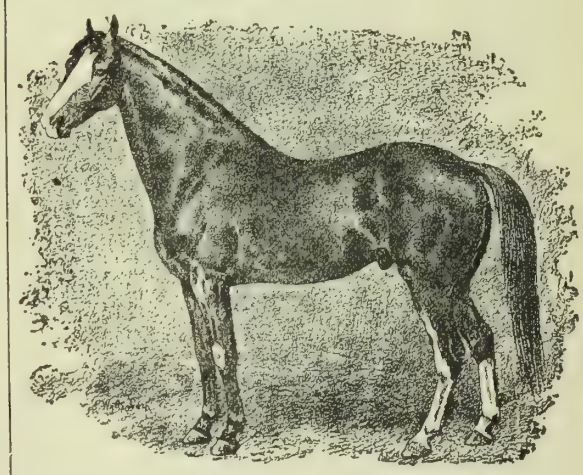
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wauanita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER.

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Faylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.
Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.
Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.
Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.
Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

ATHLETIC.

A Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

We have hinted before in these columns our belief that the time had arrived for the formation of an association as described in this head line, and now openly suggest that some steps should be taken to secure that end. These steps, moreover, should be taken immediately, so that, on next Thanksgiving Day, for example, or at all events before the year is out, the first "Annual Amateur Championship meeting" may be held. From an examination of the records of New York Championship meetings, and a knowledge of the capabilities of our amateurs, we are satisfied that the performances at the first meeting here would not average a whit behind the first similar meeting in the East, and would in several events be considerably better. Handicap races are a perfectly legitimate way of encouraging new performers and exciting rivalry, but naturally a good man is frequently handicapped out of nearly every meeting in a year. A championship meeting is a proper corrective for this state of affairs, and moreover, we should expect to see at this meeting representatives from many interior towns.

Then again the amateurs here are as competent to make rules for their own guidance as are men 3,000 miles away, and all questions of doubt, reinstatement, etc., would be much more fitly submitted to a home organization. From the Olympic Athletic Club, as being the leading organization in the State, should the first proceedings originate; and we hope that through the active co-operation of the officers of that institution, this present year—better say this present month—may see the formation of a "Pacific Coast Association of Amateur Athletes."

An Alleged Champion.

This paper was the only one that in noticing the swimming match of a few weeks back explained that the race was not for the amateur championship as announced. Harris, the winner, has gone East, and, of course, will represent himself as the champion of California, whereas there are a great many unassuming gentlemen who can defeat this alleged champion any distance with ease. Joe McDevitt, George Tyler, Fred Cook and Spring are all infinitely better men. Cook has beaten Harris on the only two occasions they met. On the day of the race Cook was present and desired to compete, but was refused admission to the race. The contestents in the race are no doubt responsible for the statements contained in the daily press concerning championships, etc.. and it is to be hoped they will be a little more modest next time. The woods are full of champions.

The Stockton Meeting.

Everything is satisfactorily arranged for a meeting of the Merion Club to be held at the race track at Stockton on the 4th of July. The following programme is arranged for the meeting :

100 yards race, handicap, open.
440 yards race, handicap, open.
1 mile race, handicap, open.
1 mile walk, handicap, open.
½ mile scratch bicycle race, open.
1 mile bicycle, handicap, open.
High jump handicap, 5-inch limit, open.
Club race, 100 yards.
100 yards race, pupils of Stockton schools.
Obstacle race.
Entrance fee 50 cents for each event.
All entries to be made at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN before 4 P. M. Saturday, June 28th.
Stockton entries can be made with Bert Moore, on Main street.

Last November 30th, J. J. Theobald won the mile walk in 7 min. 24 1-5 sec. from the 150 yard mark, while at the last meeting of the Olympic Club C. B. Hill was the winner of the mile walk in 7 min. 30½ sec. from the 125 yard mark. At a glance it is apparent that a contest between these athletes would be very close and exciting. Since walking has been added to the programmes of the clubs, for some reason or other, all have resulted in easy victories and have been the most uninteresting instead of the most interesting events on the programmes. Let us have a well contested match next time, with Hill and Theobald on the same mark, and all the others handicapped with judgment, and just see whether the spectators won't be enthusiastic.

They have never gambled on wrestling matches in Japan, and people with a speculative turn of mind in that line are punished by imprisoument. That has been the style in vogue there for centuries, but if ever Mat Sorak returns to that country and imparts to his fellow countrymen all the beauties of pool box and hippodrome wrestling, as he has learned them from the people with whom he has professionally associated in the States, those laws will undergo a modification or be repealed entirely.—*Boston Globe.*

Pedestrianism is on a boom in France. The Countess Potoka set the ball rolling by walking from Paris to Versailles, and now another Countess has laid a wager that she can walk from Paris to Monte Carlo in a given time. In addition to all this a society has just been formed at the gay capital for the encouragement of pedestrianism in particular and athletics in general.

Now that the training and racing season has opened, a word of caution to competitors will not be amiss. Be careful not to over step the bounds of judgment; exercise common sense; and remember that it is almost impossible for a well trained man to hurt himself in a race, and the cause of some being injured may be attributed to the simple fact that they were either too young or improperly trained for the contest.

We want the athletic statistics of this year to be devoid of any cases of over exertion or injury. Help us to prove that there is more health and less injury, both physically and morally, in honest competition and careful training than some people are at present willing to believe.—*Amateur Athlete.*

For more than twenty years "physical culture" has held a prominent place in the curriculum of Amherst College. No department has proved so universally popular, and it is perfectly safe to say that no department has produced more beneficial and lasting effects upon the students.—*Boston Herald.*

W. Snook, the well known English amateur, is gradually recovering his old form, judging from recent performances.

BICYCLE.

The scratch half-mile Bicycle race, to take place at Stockton on the 4th of July, will no doubt bring together the very best performers on the Pacific Coast, and should the track be in good condition—and there is every reason to believe that it will—the record will surely be cut down.

A 53-inch Rudge racer has just arrived in this city for John S. Prince. It weighs 27 pounds, and will be the finest and highest cost machine ever ridden by the champion.—*Boston Herald.*

Hendee says that no man in the country ever pushed him so hard as Frazier, and that the latter is one of the best in the country.

Charlie Palmer, one of the fastest amateur riders in England, has written to his brother in this country, that he will be here in time for the Springfield races.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

Although the absence of the Gypsy Band shows what attraction they were to cultivated and musical people, the houses have not been really poor, though the performance has assumed more of a variety character than we like. The musical part of the performance was really good. Miss Spencer has developed a culture, range and power of voice we had not given her credit of possessing. Her singing during the week was excellent, but the orchestra did all they could to drown her out by their vile accompaniment. The California Quartette were warmly welcomed. It is a pleasure to hear these gentlemen, Morant especially. Wetter *can* sing a solo, and that is more than any other bass singer in town can do. The only objection to him is the peculiarity of his mannerism. Miss Mozart and others in their specialties give power to the performance.

A Son of Rifleman in Montana.

Mr. Wm. Flannery, of Gallatin county, Montana, is the owner of the bay horse Turf Gallery, by Rifleman, dam Emma Barnes, by Norfolk, from Evadne, by Winnebago. Turf Gallery has sired a few colts, and they are so promising that Mr. Flannery has placed the son of Rifleman at the head of his stud. He has this season two foals, a colt and a filly, by Turf Gallery, from mares by Rifleman, inbred in this way for the purpose of preserving the blood. The disposition of the Rifleman stock to take kindly to the trotting gait has also been recognized. Kansas Girl by Indian Chief, dam by Trimble's Eclipse, was bred to Turf Gallery last year, and the oal is so fine that the mare has been returned this season. Mr. Flannery is also the owner of the old chestnut stallion Napa, by Norfork, dam Trampolette, by Billy Cheatham, from Emma Taylor by imp. Glencoe. Turf Gallery is twelve years old and Napa seventeen.

Your horses will enjoy a good bath as much as you will yourself if it is given in the proper way. The water should not be cold enough to chill them, and a good large sponge is the best thing to use in bathing them. The pleasure thus afforded the horses is not the only benefit derived from such operations, but the hair and skin can be better cleansed in this way than in any other. It is a good plan to rub them thoroughly dry after the bath.

Sam Gamble has resumed business as trainer and driver, and is at present at Sacramento. He is a competent and reliable horseman. Skillful, patient, persevering and level headed, his return to the track will be hailed with pleasure by gentlemen who are compelled by circumstances to have their horses trained in public stables. He has already a considerable string engaged.

Sybil II.

Mr. Thomas Bennett's English setter bitch Sybil II, ex Dan-Sybil, whelped eleven puppies on Wednesday last, to same owner's Regent ex Royal Duke-Gift. Six of the litter are black, white and tan, one orange and white, one chestnut, white and tan, and three chestnut and white. The youngsters should be in demand among those who fancy purely bred setters.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the California Powder Works, the oldest and most prominent in the State. Going, as our paper does, to almost every man in the State who uses a rifle or a gun, as well as to all the sportsmen's clubs and military organizations in the State, we desire to call their attention to the duty of using home-made powder. While equal in character to powder made elsewhere. The California Powder Co. was incorporated in 1861, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and stands to-day as one of the best conducted, wealthiest and most extensive of our home manufactures. Everybody knows, however that this distinction and success has not been reached by the early establishment of the company so much as by the excellence of their powder, which has now attained a national name. It is self-evident no company could sell poor powder The chief works are located at Santa Cruz, and while covering many acres are admitted to be otherwise as complete and scientific as any in America. The company employ altogether about 150 men regularly, and it is all white labor.

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messers NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES. AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Pescora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (he by Speculation) out of Phaceola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and double, and several matched carriage and road teams. There will also be offered coad and track sulkies, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF

Trotting Stallions,

COLTS AND FILLIES,

Brood Mares, Roadsters,

WORK HORSES, Etc.

—**The Property of**—

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION. Near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at **10:30** A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2-17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County

AGRICULTURAL

Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa,

California.

—ON—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19 First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200, entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILL ACTON, Asst. Sec'y.

Golden Gate Agricultural AND MECHANICAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Oakland, Cal.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

Speed Programme:

FIRST DAY—Monday, September 1st.

No. 1 RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE PURSE—Purse $500 for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarter mile dash.

No. 2 RUNNING—PARDEE PURSE—Purse $500; free for all; four monies. One mile and repeat.

No. 3 TROTTING—2:22 class—Purse $800; four monies.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4 TROTTING—Purse $600 for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.

No. 5 TROTTING—Three minute class; Purse $600; four monies.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 6 RUNNING—Free for all; two-mile dash; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 7 RUNNING—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 8 TROTTING—2:30 class; Purse $800; four monies.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 9 TROTTING—Three-year-olds and under—Purse $600; four monies.

No. 10 TROTTING—For yearlings—Purse $250; three monies; mile dash.

No. 11 PACING—Free for all—Purse $500; four monies. (Corette to wagon.)

Fifth Day—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 12 TROTTING—2:35 class—Purse $800; four monies.

No. 13 TROTTING—For two-year-olds—Purse $400; four monies.

No. 14 TROTTING—2:26 class—Purse $800; four monies.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 15 LADIES' TOURNAMENT—purse $100; $25 for the most graceful rider, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 16 BICYCLE RACE—Free for all; one mile dash; purse $100: first $50, second $30; third $20.

No 17 TROTTING—Free for all—Purse $1,000; four monies (Director to wagon.)

No. 18 RUNNING—Four mile dash—Purse $1,000: four monies.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to the second.

In all races, entries not declared by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is no more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery St. S. F.
P. O. Box 2360.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

—THE—

Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co.



The Most Extensive Billiard House in the World.

MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Billiard Materials. Sole agents for Hyatt Billiard Balls, which will stand any climate. Ten Pins, Balls and Pins. Sporting Goods of all kinds.
Sole Owners and Patentees of the unrivalled

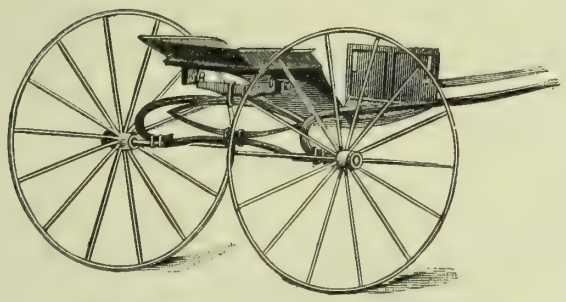
"MONARCH QUICK CUSHION,"

The best in the world for accuracy, correct angles and durability, and used exclusively for all Championship Games.

☞SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.☜

Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues. Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lowse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

NEW

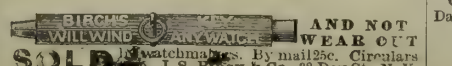


"Singer" Model Sewing Machines only $15

Including an **$8.00** set of **extra** attachments of **9** pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit, of **12** pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

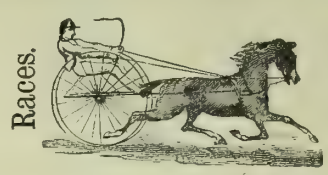
CEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.



SOLD AND NOT WEAR OUT watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

Watt Park, Grass Valley

Races.  Races.

JULY 4th and 5th.

First Day, July 4th.

No. 1—Trotting, mile heats, 3-in-5, 2:27 Class. Purse $600.

No. 2—Running, half mile and repeat. Free for all horses in the District. Purse $200.

No. 3—Pacing mile heats, 2-in-3, free for all horses in the district; 3 to enter and start. Purse $100.

Second Day, July 5th.

No. 1—Running, mile and repeat, free for all. Purse $300.

No. 2—Trotting, ?-minute class, free for all in the District; mile heats, 3-in-5; 3 to enter and start. Purse $100.

No. 3—Saddle race, half mile and repeat. Purse $50.

CONDITIONS—Entries to all races 10 per cent of purse. Unless otherwise mentioned, five are to enter and three to start. Purses will be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. All entries will close on June 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M., with J. P. SHOEMAKER, or

A. D. WEST,
Lesee and Manager of Watt Park,
Grass Valley, Nevada Co, Cal.

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,

THE PROPERTY OF

ROBERT BECK, ESQ.,

—TO TAKE PLACE—

Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, we will offer twenty head of THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Touchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also be offered.

The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

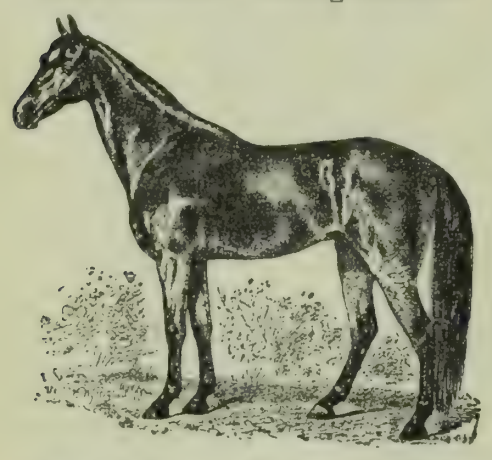
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony son of imported Leviathan. Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

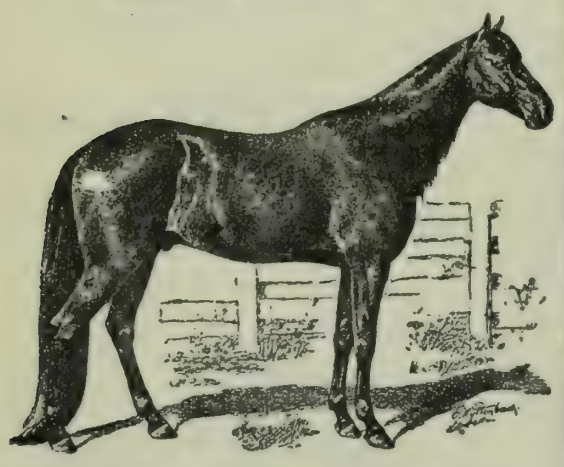
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21¼. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better — Abbotsford 2:19¼; Malice 2:19¾; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:24½; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:30¼; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17¼; Adelaide 2:19¾, Commonwealth 2:21, Hiram Woodruff 2:20; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:13½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¾; Onward, 2:22¾), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiemar.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whipstock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¾, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,200 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any interiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1 and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31¼, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29½; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32½; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20½; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

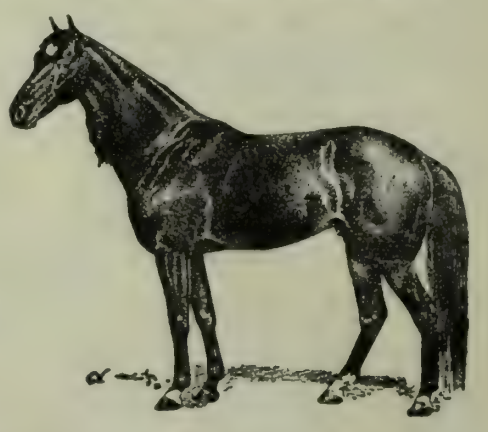
Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31¼. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30¼, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:28¾, 2:26¼, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27¾.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris. thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:41½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (981). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:23). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS.

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

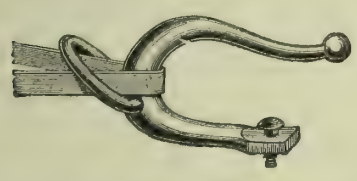
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

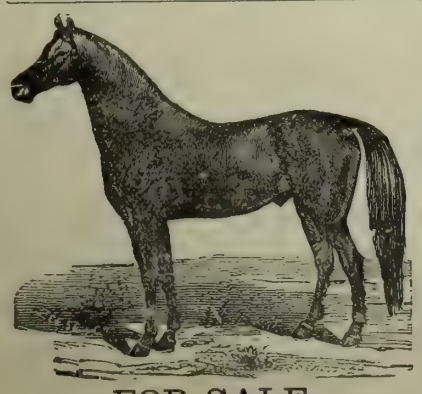


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep t

Palo Alto Stock Farm.



Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,**
2y1 Pittsburg, Pa.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

PURE-BRED JERSEYS FOR SALE.





For sale, to close an Estate, Ten Head of

Pure-Bred Jersey Cattle, Registered in A. J. Herd Book and A. J. C. C. H. R.—Cows, Heifers and Calves,

All superior animals both in breeding and quality Also a number of

Two and Three-Year-Olds, Geldings and Fillies, Thoroughbreds and by Thad Stevens Trotting Stock of the very best Families.

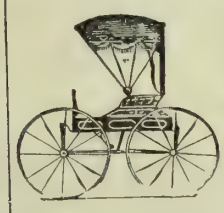
For particulars inquire of or address,

R. P. CLEMENT,

424 Montgomery St,.....San Francisco.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages

BUGGIES

BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING, VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso (Express and East) Emigrant	9:10 A M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and (via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton (via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:10 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, (Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles (Express and East Emig'nt	9:10 A M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and (Express	7:40 A M
8:00 P M	East (Emigrant	11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama (via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

---

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Soquel Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

— AT —

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

— AND —

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—The Occident Stake—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2—Pacing Purse, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—Trotting Purse, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—The Introduction Stake—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5—The California Derby Stake—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—The Del Paso Stake—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7—Selling Purse, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For four-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—The Annual Two-year Old Trotting Stake—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—The Maturity Stake—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—The Premium Stake—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—The California Annual Stake—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14—Free Handicap Stake. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—Free Purse, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.
No. 17—Trotting Purse, $1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—The Orange Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—The Breeders' Stake—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—Selling Purse, $250. For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—Free Purse, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—Trotting Purse, $1,200—3:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—The Sunny Slope Stake—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.
No. 25—The Shenandoah Stake—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—The Nighthawk Stake—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41¼) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 27—The Pacific Coast Handicap—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:30 Class.
No. 30—Trotting Purse, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $400 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—Maturity Stake—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $400 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3—California Annual Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile.
No. 4—California Derby Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance. p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER, Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

Sprung Knees

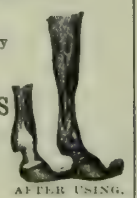
.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,

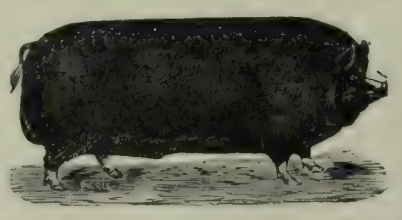
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt, 218 California St., San Francisco.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS, Fentonville, Mich.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free. Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON, Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

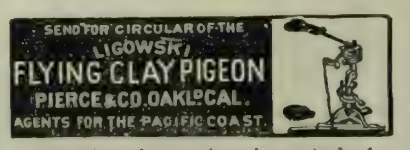
CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr Pierces Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet Free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE 2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANnounce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. IV. No. 26.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Pendragon on the Derby.

Pendragon always writes pleasantly. In the following disquisition on the Derby, the merits do not rest entirely on pleasing diction as there are many suggestions that are well worthy of consideration. He has evidently stronger objections to "letting up" than we have expressed, deprecates the practice almost as vigorously as Governor Stanford, who characterizes two long let ups as the equivalent of one breakdown. Shorts breaks in the work, such as Harvester was subjected to, frequently are beneficial, best if the training has not been carried too far, or the races of unusual severity, idleness surely entails a loss of condition.

A Frenchman it was who told us that there is nothing certain but the unexpected. Had he been an Englishman, and a racing man at that, and had he remained equally witty, he might have managed to strengthen up his epigram. Truly, nothing is so ready to hand as racing for the purpose of proving there is nothing certain but the unexpected. Racing is essentially an English pastime. Though it flourishes in an intermittent manner abroad, to see it at its best, as well as at its worst, one must see it in England. Also it now appears as though, if one wishes for a real, right-down, unmitigated racing surprise, an eye-opener which puts all previous eye-openers into the shade, he must go to England and to English racing for it. In the way of a mild sort of reversal of public form, the French Derby, which resulted in the victory of Little Duck, with Archiduc second, was noteworthy. At one time such a reversal as that in the French Derby would have made people wag their tongues for a week, but we have changed all that, and the victory of a horse who on public form had not a million to one chance—beforehand—is now merely one of the events of any racing season. Up to Wednesday last it might have been supposed that every possible way of upsetting public form—of showing how races are lost when it seems as though they must be won, and won when it seems as though they have been already lost—had been used up; but on Wednesday we may be said to have taken an entirely new departure. Just as in literature and the drama, art, politics, and science, at the moment when it appears as though things were set and fixed forever, when it appears as though we had exhausted every known form of talent, when it appears as though a novelty were absolutely impossible, something that could not by any possibility have been foreseen comes to pass, some new star shoots suddenly to the front—so on Wednesday we were introduced to an entirely new way of being successful in the Epsom Derby.

Let us premise that the Epsom Derby is admitted on all hands to be the greatest race of the season. There may be people prepared to dissent from this view. Probably there may be people audacious enough to say that the best race is that which is contested by the best horses. Others may say that the best race is that which produces the best (and the most) betting. Views are permissibly various in this regard, and yet sometimes it appears singular to find that the only reason that can be given for the Epsom Derby being the great race over all of the year is because it attracts the greatest number of people. Even this is a moot point. I have before now met men who would bet that the Doncaster St. Leger brings a bigger crowd to the Town Moor than the Epsom Derby brings to the downs which it has made immortal—not only immortal, but remunerative to those who ought never to retire to rest without blessing their stars to think that the Derby has, without anything in the way of added money, achieved its present position. Every now and again the Derby can put forward a claim on its own account. Every now and again it is known to have, or it appears to have, the admittedly best horse, perhaps two or three of the admittedly best horses of the year among its runners. Every now and again it brings about a struggle between two "equine giants" such as forms the subject of legendary lore for years, perhaps for generations, afterwards. Every now and again it introduces us to an international struggle of itself sufficient to mark an epoch in turf history. Every now and again it is lifted by some extraneous means or other out of what would otherwise be its slough of despond by the good fortune which has attended it so far as the memory of man goes not back to the contrary.

As I take it, the fact that the Derby attracts the greatest number of sightseers, even if the statement be true, should hardly make it the greatest race of the year. Especially in this the case when the sightseers are sightseers only, when ninety-nine out of every hundred of them know nothing whatever of racing in general, care nothing whatever about this race in particular, and only go to the downs because it is the fashion to do so, and because it gives them the opportunity for a day's outing or a day's dissipation. The crowd which looks on at the Doncaster St. Leger is of a totally different description. In horse-worshipping Yorkshire and all the adjacent counties which send their thousands to swell the crowd upon the Town Moor everybody knows something more or less, about horse-racing. It is hardly possible to imagine two crowds more distinct in their constitution, their tastes, habits, and ideas of things in general, than the two crowds, one of which looks on—if it may really be said to look on—at the Epsom Derby, and the other of which looks on with an intense and soul-absorbing interest at the Doncaster St. Leger.

It is not my purpose to discuss here at length whether or not the Epsom Derby is or is not the greatest race of the season, or to analyze the characters and conditions of races which may be said to stand as rivals round the throne. But it is only fair, after what I have already said, to add that the Epsom Derby, whenever it appears to be losing its first and greatest, or what should be its first and greatest, claim upon public consideration, has a way of reasserting itself which is nothing less than phenomenal. We get a case in point, and a very strong case, too, by means of the Derby just over. The horses engaged in it were known to be of a comparatively inferior order. Owing to short-sightedness or mischance, the undoubtedly best horses of the year were not engaged in it. St. Simon, Busybody, Duke of Richmond, Archiduc—these and others known or suspected to be the equals, if not the superiors, of the best in the Derby field, were outside the battle. A few years ago and such a position of affairs would have been impossible. Every owner of anything like a promising yearling felt it his bounden duty to give such yearling a chance of gaining what has been times without number described as the blue riband of the turf. Then for any man to say that the Derby winner was not absolutely the best horse of the year would have been for such man to cover himself with well-merited ridicule. But as years roll on it appears as though owners of horses are gradually becoming dubious about casting their subscriptions into a common fund which has nothing added to it for the purpose of making it look tempting to any but those who have immense faith in the capacity of their youngsters.

When such a change once sets in, believe me, its course is rapid. These are undeniably the days of added money; days such as would not have been considered possible even so recently as a dozen years ago. It is not only possible but probable that what we have discovered this year will show itself more strongly still in the immediate future. Owners will reserve their horses for stakes which are rich not because the entry fees are abnormally heavy, but because of the generosity of the proprietors of the courses upon which they are run. With every recurring year we may more and more reasonably expect to find that there are at least three or four horses unentered for the Derby who are undoubtedly superior to any of those who will run in the race which once gave its winner an undoubted and undisputed premiership. Still, notwithstanding that this is at least as true as anything else that can be found in the way of turf prophecy, it has to be conceded that up till now the Derby has a way of vindicating itself and of offering us something that we do not as a rule get elsewhere. Some years it is one thing, some years it is another. Some years it is undoubted excellence, some years it is an extraordinary result. Some years it is the softest and soapiest course known, some years it is the driest and hardest. Some years people are carried off the stands knocked over by sunstroke, some years they are carried off only to be revived by hot flannels and hot, (and strong), brandy and water. Some years the race is run in a snowstorm, some years in a drenching downpour. These are not themselves remarkable features; they must be taken in regard to the fact that the Epsom Derby is supposed to introduce us to mid-season and the hottest portion of the Summer solstice. Anyway, the Derby has a very extraordinary style of asserting itself, rehabiliating itself, and laying claim on special mention; and this brings me back to one of the statements with which I set forth—that the Derby of 1884 has asserted itself in a way which is entirely unprecedented.

At the present moment I am—and I am very anxious to admit it—not at all sure but what everything that has been said in the foregoing paragraphs about late years' lack of quality in the Epsom Derby is altogether incorrect, inasmuch as by means of Harvester's dead heat with St. Gatien. we must have been introduced to a horse of phenomenal calibre. If there is anything in the way quality is measured, if there is anything in the way horses are trained, if there is anything in experience, practical or theoretical, if there is anything in anything past, present, or to come—why, then, Harvester must be not 14lb. the inferior of St. Simon, but a good 14lbs. his superior. This looks like heresy. Perhaps it is, using the word heresy according to its etymology and its original meaning. Of this I am certain, that St. Simon, great and good a horse as he is, could not be stopped in his work four or five days before a race, no matter how well he was previously, be restricted to walking and trotting exercise, and a very small amount of that, and then run a dead heat with a perfectly trained horse against a perfectly trained field over a course so renowned for its difficulties and dangers as the course upon which Harvester ran so well on Wednesday. But this is not all. I submit that St. Simon could not do as Harvester did, even though he was simply stopped in his work for the sake of experiment. What then can be said to appropriately chronicle that which has happened, when a horse is stopped in his work because of decided injury to one of his fore feet and suspicion of unsoundness about the other one, and yet four or five days afterwards he does as was done by Harvester? Truly, we have, just when we appeared to be in the deepest depths of our degradation, come upon a performer of sufficient ability to make the best and brightest of our previous performers seem mean and paltry by comparison.

In looking at what was done in the Derby it must not be forgotten that the course was in a condition such as would offer apparently insuperable difficulties to a horse whose legs were in any way unsound. I have seen it stated several times in print that the course was as hard as an ordinary turnpike road. This is no figure of speech—as a statement of fact it is under rather than over the mark. The herbage upon the course was of the scantiest, and the ground from its chalky nature had become more like asphalte than anything else that can be easily mentioned. An ordinary turnpike road, such roads as run in the neighborhood of Epsom, which are of gravel and chalk loosely mixed and favoured with a good soft coating of dust, would be much more fit for a hard gallop than the course itself, as the course was on Derby Day. There was none of the usual "thunder" which generally accompanies a close finish on turf. The horses' hoofs rattled just as they do upon the Queen's highway. And after a mile and a half of this to see a notoriously unsound horse like Harvester wear a well-trained and highly tried horse down inch by inch, and then pull up and return to the weighing enclosure full of life and jollity, just as though he had only been out for an exercise canter, is something to remember. Assuming that all we have been told about Harvester's stoppage in his work was true—and I must say that since the race I have seen nobody who has, in print, cared to cast the slightest doubt upon these stories—then we must reckon that Harvester is not only the speediest horse, all difficulties of preparation remembered, that we have ever seen, but that he is also the stoutest and the staunchest.

With regard to the stopping of animals in their work, perhaps my opinion may be worth taking. I can well understand a horse being stopped altogether for one day—can understand his being eased slightly for two or three days—without his suffering. Indeed, where he has been overdone, he may be highly benefited by rest and change; but to be stopped four complete days would by the fifth put a good 14 lb. impost upon his previous prospects. Anybody who knows anything about getting horses or men into condition knows that directly they are down to their weight, anything like idleness causes the tissues to become coated with fat again with alarming rapidity. Notoriously one day's idleness will put on as much as a week's good wholesome work will take off. Thus it is that though one day's rest may benefit an overdone horse, such a thing as four day's rest—not because he was overdone, but because he was unsound—with a retention of the ability to gallop a

mile and a half at the pace necessary to win a Derby, is simply impossible; or rather it was until Harvester's show in this year's Derby.

Perhaps the most extraordinary part of this business is that Harvester, either in the paddock or on the course showed no signs whatever of his previous inactivity. He was to all outward appearances in magnificent condition, full of life, and yet not the least bit above himself. He moved so freely and looked so well that even those who had doubted his ability, when at his best, to win so great a race, especially with two stable companions in it who were admittedly better than himself, went back to the ring and had a little quiet investment in his interest. Another equally phenomenal part of the business is that those who did not see Harvester—those who eschewed the paddock or, for the matter of that, stayed here in London—were determined not to let Sir John Willoughby's colt run without having at least sufficient on him to save their other money. The wisdom of the professional punter may not be in any way as great as that of the proverbial serpent, but it is a wisdom which comes of practical experience; and so the way in which they clung to Harvester, despite the evil reports circulated with regard to him, strikes me as being nothing less than extraordinary. Feverish men were to be seen on the course waiting anxiously for the numbers to go up. They had instructions directly they saw the number of Harvester hoisted to be sure and get their money on him. Really, judging by this, and judging by the way in which his victory or his half-victory was received afterwards, I appear to be the only person about who has any cause for astonishment. Well, I will plead guilty to being astonished, and very much astonished. There is nobody more ready than myself to admit that of all the horses who started there was none whose victory was less expected by me than the victory of Harvester. Which brings me back to another of the statements with which I begun—that in this world, or at all events in that portion of it which has to do with racing, there is nothing so certain as the unexpected.

More than once I have heard it stated on authority that racing is very much like life, and that life is very much like racing. Without staying to analyze the assertion, which is said to be capable of every proof, I may suggest that the racing on my page will be more than usually like life this week. "Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale, vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man." It is not only a twice, it is a two hundred times told tale, the tale of what happened on Epsom Downs last Wednesday; but although I have spent so much time over the moral of what happened, it would ill become me as a sporting critic and historian were I—especially after having taken the trouble to go down and get almost frozen to death—to conclude without relating what I saw while the races was being run and immediately before it. So, even at the risk of appearing unduly tedious, let me obey the call of duty. Although after the first race the crowd swarmed upon the course and looked as though they never could be got off it again within the given time limits, Superintendent Gernon and his merry men got to work directly the numbers went up and the bell began ringing, and got the track clear with marvelous celerity. The hoisting of the numbers and the names of the jockeys was watched with intense interest, as everybody appeared crazy to know whether Harvester would run or not. As he was absolutely last on the card, and had no jockey attached to him, grave doubts were entertained as to his going to the post. As a rule there are several horses on the card who do not put in an appearance. Following the example set last year, every one of the fifteen named on the official list was placed in charge of the starter. The parade and the canter were quickly got through, the only absentee being Richmond, who, in conformity with the mystery which has been maintained in regard to him throughout, went quietly to the post, and remained there until he was joined by the rest of the horses.

One of the features of the preliminary was the difficulty the majority had in discovering which was Harvester. Though given on the card as running in Sir John Willoughby's colors, white and yellow cap, his rider, S. Loates, appeared curiously decked out in a jacket the most noticeable portion of which was yellow. Why? When he was at last recognised everybody was astounded at the manner in which he carried himself in the parade, also at his graceful and easy action during the canter. At the post M'George, after one trifling break away, in which Hopeful Dutchman was prominent, sent the lot off to one of his best starts. A noticeable feature of the beginning was that Archer, contrary to usual custom, did not take up his place near the rails, but contented himself with the centre. To me it looked as though the race was run at a most rapid pace from start to finish. Several outsiders seemed determined to make up in strength what they wanted in speed, and try and settle their more highly fancied opponents by rattling them over the hard ground as fast as they could gallop. Thus it was that the field ran better and closer together than is usually the case, none of them, not even the best, being of class enough, so far as previous exhibitions went, to lie off, and depend upon their opponents coming back by the time the straight for home was reached. For a long way going up the hill and on the high level Hopeful Dutchman was prominent, but directly the turn for the lower ground was made he disappeared. All those who were supposed to have any chance at the start were pretty well together when the turn into the straight was made, the disappointment being with St. Medard, who was expected, first owing to his handy and "cricket-ball" like conformation, and second owing to the services of Archer, to come down the hill with great ease and secure a good lead by the time the straight run-in was made. Really St. Medard was never in the hunt "when the row began." Another noticeable feature of the turn for home was the strange way in which Webb on Queen Adelaide managed to get himself blocked. He seemed to have lost his head and forgotten the clear road on the upper ground he has used with such advantage in years gone by.

The first to go of those prominent when the lot were well in the straight was Richmond, and soon open order was taken by all still in the running. Nearer and nearer the leaders came on; and people who were watching him gradually began to realize that one horse who, according to all previous considerations, should have shot his bolt even before the sharp turn and dangerous descent had to be made—Harvester—was coming along for home, and going, to use a popular expression, like a steam engine. Presently Loch Ranza, whose name had been in many men's mouths, tailed off. Then Borneo stopped to nothing, and loud shouts were raised for Talisman, who looked dangerous, but who began to make his effort a trifle too early. Soon he too was done with. Queen Adelaide ran through as the others fell away, and looked as though she would, despite her disappointments, come easily to the front; when all of a sudden, just as the stands were being approached, out came St. Gatien going as well and apparently as fresh as when he started. It was evident that Queen Adelaide could not live by the side of him, and for full fifty yards it appeared as though the as yet unbeaten colt of dubious paternity would be returned a somewhat easy winner. But, to the astonishment of everybody—to the astonishment and consternation of those who had taken undue liberties with him—and received by a roar such as has rarely been heard even on Epsom Downs, Harvester shot forth and commenced gradually to overhaul the leader. The struggle for the last two hundred yards was as exciting as has ever been seen on any race-course. Wood was riding St. Gatien all he knew, and doing all that the most cunning of his craft could do to extract the additional six inches which makes all the difference between winning and losing; but Loates, who rode patiently and well, gradually gained—so gradually, however, that those who were in a position to watch the finish held their breaths suspended, and wondered whether the cripple could last long enough to make up the short but all sufficient distance which still separated them when only a dozen yards was left to reach the winning post. Two strides from home St. Gatien was in front, but just as they passed the chair Loates, by one superhuman effort, got his horse up level, and the first dead-heat that the Derby has known for fifty-six years had to be recorded.

I have since heard and read that Queen Adelaide was third. Of this I know nothing myself, as so wound up was I, so spellbound watching the other two finish, so knocked into a cocked hat by the spectacle of a horse rising as it were from the dead and finishing with a stoutness the superior of which after so fast run a race on such terribly hard ground has never been seen, that if the remaining thirteen had finished all abreast two lengths behind the dead-heaters I should never have noticed them. Had the race been ten yards further Harvester must have won, as he was going great guns at the finish. He looked as if he would have liked to go round and begin again. This has led some folks to suggest, Loates not being yet so fashionable as to be beyond all criticism, that had Harvester come just a wee bit sooner he would have won handsomely. This is an ex-winning-post facto kind of argument which does not commend itself to my way of thinking. Loates rode wonderfully well, and it was very wise of him, seeing that he had what everybody, including owner, trainer, rider, and the whole confederacy, believed to be an extremely unsound horse under him, not to come until he was actually obliged to do so. It is a very good thing for Loates that he did not come before, as if he had done so and then been ridden down by Wood, in the way Wood was ridden down by Loates, what objurgations would have been heaped upon this rapidly rising jockey! Wood, of course, stands too high in his profession to be roughly handled; but of the two pieces of riding Loates' was decidedly the superior.

Naturally everybody was anxious to know whether a decider would have to be run or whether the owners would agree to divide the stake. Discretion proved the better part of valor with both of them, and without a moment's consideration Sir John Willoughby and Mr. Hammond decided to rest satisfied with what had already happened. There was no walk-over, the new rules having done away with that absurd bit of routine. Division was by far the wiser course, as no one could say what might have happened after such a desperate gallop. It would have been a most ungracious thing to put another jockey on Harvester, and I am not sure that even if the great Archer himself had been put up the result would have been any better, notwithstanding the fresh and almost saucy appearance of Harvester after he was unsaddled. It must be borne in mind that although St. Gatien has never done anything wonderful before this, he has done all that has been asked of him. No horse can do more than win. He is not responsible for the class of those who go down before him. St. Gatien, before the Derby, won whenever he had an opportunity, and there is really no knowing how good he is. There is really no knowing how good his performance with Harvester makes him. Harvester must, at present at all events, rank as one of the most exceptional performers of the century.

So as not to give readers an unduly large share of any one subject, I have been through the preceding two or three times with a view to cutting it down. Whether it is egotism, or whether it is horror at the idea of having to sacrifice anything I have once committed to paper, I know not, but I certainly do not see my way to telling the story—such a story—and fixing the moral of it, in less space than has been used by me for the purpose. As it happens, there is little enough else that requires handling at anything like length. It is a peculiarity of Epsom that if one race is at all remarkable it appears to take to itself the remarkability of all the other races. On Thursday the Grand Prize—which, as it has £1,200 added, and as it is run over the much-fancied City and Suburban course, was expected to be a very great feature of the Summer meeting—drew nobody to Epsom. The weather was wretchedly cold and dull, and the attendance was of a decidedly off-day as well as off-color description. Cherry, who, notwithstanding the fact of her being a June foal, seems to be one of the flying division, won well by half a length from Kinsky. The rest were beaten off or pulled up, Magdalen being a very bad third, after others had declined the position. St. Medard was either upset by his efforts of the day before, or he was awfully fortunate to get where he did in the Two Thousand; anyway, here he ran very badly. Class of an undeniable kind was exhibited by Thebais in the Royal Stakes. This magnificent mare got home in front with 9st 12lb, not without a desperate struggle, the runner-up, (beaten only a head), being Coruna, 4 yrs., who was in receipt of 47 lb. This is, to my thinking, a very great performance, the wonder being, when we remember how often a couple of pounds has changed the fortune of a race, not how it was Thebais won by so little, but how she managed to win at all. The rest of the racing was poor, even to those who rarely or never criticise a programme until afterwards, and then only on the score of whether it has been good for them or otherwise.

With Friday came a return of the great heat-wave, and the glass went up with a bound. Naturally the attendance went up with it. As everybody expected Busybody to win, nobody can well be surprised at her winning. The only noticeable feature to me about Busybody's victory is that prophets are not often at once so unanimous and so successful. She is a fine filly, and it is well to know that so far as her sex is concerned the so-called classic races—why classic I never cease to wonder—stand well to the front on the score of quality. Superba's second surprises nobody, though it makes her name appear singular; and Queen Adelaide holds the exceptionally unenviable position of third in both the Derby and the Oaks. Perhaps 'tis better to have run and lost than never to have run at all; but really, after her severe race on Wednesday, it was scarcely worth while starting her over the same ground two days afterwards, except on the very decided off chance. The merciful man is merciful to his beast; but then the merciful man is rarely a red-hot plunger. It is bound to be some time before Queen Adelaide recovers from the shaking such a big-framed mare must have received this week at Epsom. Nobody dared dispute St. Simon's claim on the Gold Cup, so he was indulged with a walk-over. Let us hope this sort of thing will not occur at other meetings; however good St. Simon may be, it strikes me that at weight for age there are at least three horses—strangely enough all ladies—who could over various distances make a very respectable fight with him.

An objection lodged against St. Gatien for the Derby on account of insufficient or improper description created as much excitement among backers all day Friday as the dastardly dynamite outrage did later on among the general public. That the objection is frivolous I have no hesitation whatever in stating. At the same time it is nonsense for anybody to say that it will not interfere with settling. The objection lodged against Inveresk for the Chester Cup in 1872, which up till now has stood as perhaps the least warranted on record, will have to give way to that laid against St. Gatien. Because there happened to be two or more Rovers, the paternity of St. Gatien if said to be doubtful although everybody is agreed that there is not the shadow of a shade of doubt that no Rover but the The Rover by Blair Athol—Crinon could by any possibility have been concerned in St. Gatien's paternity. If Rover, by The Flying Dutchman—Ghuznee, were really alive at the time, which is very doubtful, he was not within many a mile of the place while St. Gatien was being begotten. As one horse was called The Rover, and the other Rover only, this alone should make the objection void. It has hitherto been held by the Jockey Club, by Messrs. Weatherby, and by all other racing authorities and officials, that the word "the" prefixed to a horse's name was as much part and parcel of his name as any other word, and that it was quite sufficient to distinguish him from any other horse of the same name but without the qualifying article. The only ground for objections of this sort—among sportsmen—is that some wrong has intentionally or unintentionally been done; some fraud perpetrated.

Although the fact has not yet been stated, the objection must have been laid by Sir John Willoughby, or under his direction. I commend the news to those who have been so ready since his success on Wednesday to sound the old, old trumpet of lavish and unstinted praise, and to bend the neck in all too willing and unfortunately all too congenial adulation. So far as can be discovered, the objection is to be carried forward to Ascot, leaving everything and everybody in a state confusion. As nobody can say with certainty—let the merits of the case be as they may—what would be the result of St. Gatien's disqualification, it is only natural that settling will be considerably interfered with. The law appears plain enough, but it is capable of various interpretations, and according to the reasons given by the stewards in the event of their disqualifying St. Gatien, so would an opportunity arise of claiming wagers which according to the judge's decision were lost. In the face of all this it is nothing short of extraordinary that the stewards of the Epsom Meeting should have postponed consideration of what could hardly have taken five minutes to decide, but, which, hanging over, will be made a source of widespread vexation. It is rumored that a meeting of the stewards was to be held to-day, Saturday, with a view to settling the matter out of hand. I should think, however, this is only rumor.

Scenes of a French Race-Course.

Horse is the order of the day, and the Parisians are now enjoying the excitement and surprises of the great racing fortnight which began yesterday with the Chantilly Derby, and which will continue next Sunday with the Grand Auteuil Steeplechase, and end on the following Sunday with the Grand Prix. During this fortnight the materialism of French life manifests itself in the highest degree, and the pursuit of pleasure seems to be more than ever the unique preoccupation of the whole population. It is always a marvel to the stranger in Paris to see so many people of leisure sitting at the cafes, lounging along the boulevards, sunning themselves in the public promenade and gardens, riding and driving in the Bois de Bologne, dining sumptuously in gilded restaurants, and apparently leading a life of pure leisure, exempt from all duties and all cares.

In all public resorts the stranger will be struck by the same affluence of apparently well-to-do people of leisure. At the the Meissonier exhibition, at the Salon, at the flower show, the visitors daily number many thousands; at the open air restaurants in the Champs Elysee such is the affluence that tables are retained a week in advance; at the summer circus on the two fashionable nights almost all the seats are held by subscribers for the season; on Tuesday and Fridays the immense Hippodrome often holds its maximum of 6,000 persons. But this is nothing compared with the multitudes that can always find time to go to the races, both on week days and on Sundays. Horse racing and its accessories may truly be said to be the most popular amusement of the modern Parisians, and to be at present the most democratic, after having begun as the most aristocratic of pleasures.

During the Spring and Autumn hardly a day passes when there are not races somewhere in the environs of Paris, at Acheres, Saint-Ouen, Vincennes, Vesinet, Maisons-Laffitte, etc.; almost every Sunday there are races on the great Parisian hippodromes of Longchamps or Auteill; the Chantilly week is one of the great events of the Parisian season; and as if this were not enough, the recently established Riding and Coaching Club has organized so-called private meetings for gentlemen riders at La Marche, a beautiful village between Saint-Cloud and Versailles. To describe one of these race meetings is to describe them all; the main features are the same; the elements of the crowd are the same; the only difference is in the vastness of the multitude which reaches the acme on the Sunday of the Grand Prix, when the usual Parisian public is re-enforced by thousands of provincials and foreigners, who find in the Grand Prix a pretext for a holiday.

But let us take an ordinary Sunday meeting at Longchamps or Auteuil. Soon after 12 the boulevards are invaded by immense breaks, huge vans covered with tents and drawn by five stalwart horses with jingling bells on their collars. The driver is dressed like a theatrical postillon, and wields an immense whip as he cries out in a hoarse voice, "*Voila pour les courses!*" ("Here you are for the races!") In these and in other less well appointed vehicles the populace is conveyed up the avenue of the Champ Elysee, and through the Bois de Boulogne to the course, unless they choose the still cheaper route by river steamer or railway. People higher up in the social scale go in those agreeable little victorias that serve as cabs in Paris, in hired vehicles of all kinds, or in their private carriages. Arrived at Longchamps the public separates. The plebians pay their twenty cents and go on to the course; some few score carriages drive up alongside the cord; the swells pay their four dollars and have the run of the weighing paddock. On the day of the Grand Prix, if the weather is fine, it may be reckoned that some 15,000 vehicles roll through the Bois toward Long-

champs, and that some three to four hundred thousand people gather on the race course and in the neighborhood.

Anything more picturesque than the race course at Longchamps could not be imagined. It is surrounded by wood; to the left is an ivy-covered windmill, to the right the ground descends and discovers a horizon of wooded hillside, with, in the distance, the delicate spire of Saint Cloud, and, commanding all, the hill and fortress of Mont Valerien. The trees and grass are deliciously green and fresh, and the vast expanse of the course is gay with flowers. Entering the main gate, we arrive in the weighing paddock, at the back of the grand stand. The paddock or *enciente de pesage*, is like a corner of a park, a big lawn intersected by broad gravel paths, and overshadowed by immense trees, with here and there a thatched round house for refuge in case of rain. To the left is a vast semicircle of little black square boards mounted on posts. At a distance you might think they were music stands, but as you approach, a formidable howling and roaring and yelping convinces you that these blackboards have nothing to do with music. "*Voyez la cote, la cote, la belle cote! que cheval?* Five louis to one, Little Duck, number 703." And in a marvellous mixture of French and English the bookmakers pursue their trade, each one mounted on a pedestal beside his list, and handing out his tickets to the bettors, while the clerk, standing behind the blackboard, registers the bet and the number. At the other end of the paddock are the stables and a tan walk, where the steeds are saddled and led up and down by microscopic lads under the eyes of the amateurs and fair ladies. Under the trees a few ladies and gentlemen sit talking, while others walk to and fro and crowd round the bookmakers, struggling to lose their money.

Not only are the bookmakers allowed to set up their lists in the weighing paddock, where the minimum bet is generally $4, but on the course itself two or three hundred bookmakers hold themselves at the disposal of the plebian twenty-cent public and offer "*la cote! la cote!*" with a minimum of one dollar, of forty, and even of twenty cents. The camp of cheap bookmakers, each sheltered by an enormous blue or red umbrella, and often accompanied by a wife or mistress, who serve as clerks, form a curious and agitated corner, more noisy and bewildering even than the howling bookmakers of the more aristocratic *pesage*. At all the race meetings the bookmakers are present, and their numbers and importance have gone on increasing so much of late that they are now talking of forming a syndicate and converting themselves into a formidable corporation. One thing is certain, that betting on the races has become almost a recognized means of existence, and the bookmaker is really an institution whose suppression is now out of the question.

There are, of course, people who go to the races merely for the amusement, and for the sake of the animated and brilliant spectacle. The tribunes of the President of the Republic, of the Jockey Club, and the ladies' tribune are often brilliantly occupied, and the lawn in front of the grand stand is still frequented by ladies in spite of the presence of the *cocottes*. But really in modern Paris the honest woman finds herself inevitably elbowed by the less honest woman in every public resort; it is impossible to avoid the promiscuity. Indeed, it seems as if the honest woman accepted the rivalry, and certainly, from the point of view of the impartial spectator, it is not easy to say whether it is they or the *cocottes* who by their toilets contribute most to the brilliancy and animation of the scene. Then, again, among the democratic twenty-cent crowd many come purely for distraction, and for the sake of passing an afternoon on the grass in society; the men talk about their affairs or about those of other people, and the women and children gather buttercups and daisies. On the whole, in spite of the betting and gambling, and in spite of the promiscuous company, you perhaps could not in any other country but France find a more innocent and genial crowd than the public of the Sunday races; it is a crowd of active materialists, eager for pleasure, and finding much pleasure in its common pursuit.

Between two and five, half a dozen events will have come off, the bookmakers will have filled their money bags, and the programme of the afternoon will have been exhausted. There remains only the return to Paris, *le retour des course*, which has been so often portrayed in words and by the limner's art. In this operation again there are grades and degrees; there are those who return immediately by the shortest route, and there are those who enter the procession that moves at a foot pace up and down the Avenue des Acacias, which, as the whole world knows, is the fashionable promenade for Parisian carriage folk. But, in any case, the spectator who takes his seat at the head of the Avenue des Champs Elysee on a Sunday afternoon between five and seven will never fail to see a unique display of rank, beauty, fashion, and elegance. The return from the races is as brilliant as ever, only it is on a larger scale and more democratic, and for one fine equipage you will see half a dozen cabs, drawn by lean horses, trotting with their noses in the dust. But what a wonderful spectacle to see that endless stream of carriages rolling down the Champs Elysee with the noise of rushing water, exiled royalty, drawn by four horses, side by side with the holiday-making shopkeeper, drawn by a fat pony! And all along the avenue, under the shady chestnut trees, the economic dudes sit on the iron chairs in serried ranks, gracefully sucking canes and raising hats to carriage people, who do not return their salutes, while the women reclining in their victorias, the bust thrown forward by back cushions, display their gay toilets and exuberant beauty. And the economic dudes raise their hats with unwearied patience until the Baronne d' Ange, with all the insolence of her loud toilets and meretricious luxury, descends the avenue for the last time in her cabriolet with its clanking silver chains, and "the return" is over. The dinner hour has struck.—*Sun.*

The excellence of trotters descended from Messenger, the sire to whom almost all the American trotters trace their pedigree, is sometimes attributed to the fact that this famous sire had in him a strong cross of Barb, as distinguished from Arab blood. The Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian—whose blood appears in all the best English race-horses of the last century—were in reality Barbs, and not Arabians; they came from Barbary and Africa, and not from Arabia and Asia. Barbary is rough, stony, hilly, intersected with ravines, and covered in many places with prickly bushes. The districts of Asia in which the purest Arab horses are bred, present, on the other hand, flat or slightly undulating surfaces, with scanty vegetation, while for the most part they are carpeted with thick layers of sand. In Africa the horse, being unable to gallop with safety, accustomed himself to the trot, as being the safest and easiest gait, under the circumstances, and the adoption of this action forces him to bend the knee and to develop the muscles which are thus brought into play. In other words, Barb horses trot, while Arabian horses gallop, because nature imposes upon each the necessity of adapting their action to the ground in the midst of which they are severally born.—*London Field.*

Washington Park Club Declarations.

The following are the declarations in the stakes of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, corrected by Secretary Brewster, to June 10th, at 12 o'clock noon:

The American Derby. Royal Arch Equipoise, Savanna, Ten Full, Queer T, Embargo, Shenandoah, Rita, Freda, Glendair, The Ute, Ten Strike, Ensign, Decoy Duck, Hirondella, Sweetbriar, Valley Forge, Springdale, Blast, Melikoff, Ascalon, Fanny Brown colt, Prince of Norfolk, Banquet, Buchanan, Matinee, The Admiral, Bettina, Bennita Jase Phillips, Tom Martin, Trueborn, Mark Daly, Winnemucca, Water Lily, Glenbar, Lady Loud, King Robin, Voyager, Exploit, Farandole, Wilson.

The Washington Park Cup.—Tahota, McGinty, The Ute, Matt McGinnis, Leonatus, Markland, Owen Bowling, Annie G, Carley B. Chatter, Ida B, Barney Aaron, Water Lily, Northland, Springdale, Blast, Hilarity, Joe Mitchell, Apollo, Rita, Glendair, Ascender, Monogram and Fair Count.

Oakwood Handicap.—Savanna, Trix, Force, Freeland, Wedding Day, Markland, Polonia, Beechenbrook, Harry Gilmore, Musk, Carley B, Sweetbriar, Hirondelle, Duke of Monday, April Fool, Barney Aaron, Ten Strike, Wapakonita, Hilarity, Joe Mitchell, Aleck Ament, Mediator, Phœbe Anderson, Long Knight, Fair Count, Japonica, Brad, and Jim Renwick.

Great Western Handicap.—Grismer, Matt McGinnis, Force, John Sullivan, Markland, Annie G, Monticello, Harry Gilmore, Duke of Monday, Barney Aaron, Planet, Jr., Ascalon, Joe Mitchell, Hilarity, Apollo, Aleck Ament, Exeter, Glendair, Rita, Duke of Montalban, Fair Count, Japonica, Brad, Butter Bird, Eros, Pearl of Savoy and Maria D.

Boulevard Stakes.—McGinty, John Sullivan, Marland, Royal Arch, Manzanita, Nellie Peyton, Hirondelle, Ten Strike, Wapakonita, Meditator, Melikoff, Ascender, Phœbe Anderson, Glendair, Brad.

The Commercial Stakes.—Dave Yandell, McGinty, The Ute, Grismer, Matt McGinnis, John Sullivan, Owen Bowling, Leonatus, Markland, Harry Mann, Duke of Monday, Planet, Jr., Ascalon, Springdale, Apollo, Monogram, Brad.

The Columbia Stakes.—Dave Yandell, Matt McGinnis, Leonatus, Markland, Annie G., Carley B., Nellie Peyton, Northland, Planet, Jr., Springdale, Apollo, Fair Count.

The Woodlawn Stakes.—The Ute, Royal Arch, Cora Baker, Manzanita, Ten Strike, Ascalon, Blast, Melikoff, Brazil, Rita, Glendair, Fanny Brown colt, Archer, Bob Cook, Boreas, Eros, Pearl of Savoy.

The Quickstep Stakes.—Brandywine, Lizzie Dwyer, Le Logos, Mavourneen, Athena, Bogardus, Martha Washington, Powasheek, Crafty, Miller, Ernest, Daisy filly, Sparland, Stonington, Kitty Monroe, Testator, Regal, Valiant, Peyton, Playmate, Louise Layton, Cridge.

The Lakeside Stake.—Queen Malloy, Tan Farris' filly, Radha, Florio, Sulita, Carrie Anderson filly, Sallie Glenn, Goodness, Tipsy, Martina, Minnichee, Martha Washington, Glenita filly, Blossom filly, Esmeralda, Nellie C., Mollie McGurn. (Cheppu and Armstrong's entry void in this stake.)

The Kenwood Stakes.—Celsus, Cridge, Doubt, King Dan, Le Logos, Brandywine, Dick Watts, Sparland, Lady Lindora colt, Planchette colt, John Himyar, Sly Fellow, Alta, Bonanza, Alf. Estill.

The Hyde Park Stakes.—Bill Adle, Krishna, Florio, Cridge, Doubt, King Dan, Carrie Anderson filly, Le Logos, Blossom filly, Rock, Dick Watts, Hot Box, Court Ban, Lizzie Dwyer, Rhadamantha, Powasheek, Rhadama, Martha Washington, Stonington, Bonnie Park gelding, John Himyar, Alf Estill, Alta, Mollie McGurn, Sly Fellow. (Cheppu and Armstrong's entry void.)

The Englewood Stakes.—Bedell filly, Nirvana, Viola, Lison, Reverta, Mattie Howell, Bridget, Glenita filly, Cora Baker, Decoy Duck, Endeavor filly, Callie Smart.

The Drexel Stakes.—Envoy, Greystone, Wellington, Royal Arch, Ten Full, Ascalon, Sir Thad, Maggie Emerson colt, Ensign, Voltaire, Fanny Brown colt, Archer, Prince of Norfolk, Monocrat.

The Sheridan Stakes.—Envoy, Simoon, Tunis, Reverta, Royal Arch, Ten Full, Ascalon, Sir Thad, Cora Baker, Ensign, Wa-mo-ha-ta, Decoy Duck, Voltaire, Endeavor filly, Fannie Brown colt, Prince of Norfolk, Callie Smart, Monocrat.

Contra Costa Fair.

The Contra Costa County Agriculturists will hold their annual fair, at Pacheco, Sept. 7th to 13th, inclusive. For racing proposes the district includes Contra Costa county and Murray township of Alameda county. The following is the speed programme:

First Day.—No. 1. Trotting; three minute class; purse, $100; 1st horse, $65; 2d, $25; 3d, $10; free for all in the county.

No. 2. Running; purse, $50; 1st, $35; 2d, $15; free for all two-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day.—No. 1. Seeley Bennet purse; trotting; purse, $100; 1st, $65; 2d, $25; 3d, $10; free for all stallions owned or having made the present season in the county, that have never beaten three minutes.

No. 2. Fernando Pacheco purse; running; purse, $100; 1st $65; 2d, $25; 3d, $10; free for all in the county; one mile and repeat.

Third Day.—No. 1. Capt. Durham stake; trotting; free for all two-year-olds in the county; mile heat, best 2 in 3; $10 to nominate and $25 before the race; the Society to add $75, to divide, 1st, 6-9; 2d, 2-9; 3d, 1-9.

No. 2. Trotting; purse, $150; 1st, $100; 2d, $35; 3d, $15; Wm. Meese purse; free for all in the county; best 3 in 5.

No. 3. The Grangers purse; purse, $25; trotting; free for all horses in the county that can trot nearest to four minutes; to close up to 1 P. M., day of race, best 2 in 3; entries, $5; after six entries balance to be added to purse.

Fourth day—No. 1, R. O. Baldwin Stake; trotting; free for all one-year-olds, one mile to harness; $5 to nominate and $20 day before the race; second colt to save entrance money; society to add $30.

No. 2, running; purse $75; first, $60; second, $15; free for all in the county; single dash, one mile.

No. 3, trotting; purse $300; first, $200; second, $70; third $30; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:25.

Fifth day—No. 1, Stallion Race; purse $200; first, $120; second, $60; third, $20; free for all stallions owned and assessed, or having made the present season in the county; five per cent. to nominate, and five per cent. day before the race.

No. 2, trotting; J. H. Tennent Stake; free for all three-year-olds in the county; mile heats best 3 in 5; $5 to nominate and $20 before the race; first, 6-9; second, 2-9; third, 1-9; society to add $50.

Sixth day—No. 1, running; Wm. Caven purse; purse $50; first, $35; second, $15; free for all in the county; half mile and repeat.

No. 2, Ladies' Riding; purse $15; free to all, entrance free; first, $10; second, $5.

The officers are: Wm. Caven, president; Geo. Wiley and J. H. Tennent, vice-presidents; directors, Fred Moses and Jno. E. Martin; secretary, W. W. Beauchamp; treasurer, T. Z. Witten; visiting committee, Munson Gregory, Geo. P. Loucks, J. E. Durham.

Trotting at the Bay District.

The Summer meeting of the Bay District Association closed with the 2:40 class last Friday, and the 2:22 Class on Saturday. On Friday the track was in good condition, though the high wind, which increased as the race progressed, not only militated against fast time, but made what would have been otherwise a fine afternoon disagreeable for spectators. The entries were Slim Jim, Marin, Regina, Gersta and James H. Marin was the favorite in the pools before the start, bringing $25 to $17 on James H., $11 on Regina and $5 on Slim Jim and Gersta coupled. At the fourth score they were sent off level for the first heat, with the exception of James H., who was several lengths behind, his driver "nodding for the word," and this disadvantage was heightened by him breaking as soon as the bell gave the signal to start. Marin and Slim Jim kept close company to the quarter, when the favorite drew away, and though Regina made a good effort, she could not overtake him, he winning the heat in 2:33½, Slim Jim getting third position, Gersta fourth and James H. fifth. After the heat the pool sales were $25 on Marin, $16 on Regina and $6 on the field. The second heat Regina again made a good show, but unfortunately making a bad break on the homestretch her chances were out, and Marin won quite handily in 2:34½; Gersta third, Slim Jim fourth and James H. fifth. Marin was now a big favorite, the rates being $50 on him to $10 on all the others. Notwithstanding the apparent ease with which he won two heats, the third was scored against him. There was an animated struggle all the way, with Marin in the lead, until within 150 yards of home. At that point Regina got her nose in front. At the fifty-yard mark she had a neck the best of it, and though the favorite made another effort she beat him across the score by a head in 2:34½. This brought the field stock up so that Marin was selling for only $25, while there were purchasers for the others at $20. When the signal was given for the start in the fourth heat all were nearly parallel, but one of the judges having struck the recall bell through mistake there was a general shout, some calling to come back, others to go on. All of the drivers, with the exception of the pilot of James H., kept on, and again there was a struggle between Marin and Regina. She never succeeded in getting in front of him, however, and he won the heat, which gave him the race. There was no report from the official timers, though outsiders made the heat 2:33½. This gave Marin first money, Regina second and Gersta third.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, June 20.h.—Purse $500; 2:40 class.

Marin b s by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam unknown—P. Farrell	1	1	2	1
Regina b m by Electioneer Jas. Garland	2	2	1	2
Slim Jim blk g—P. J. Williams	3	4	5	3
Gersta b m—J. W. Donathan	4	3	3	4
James H. b g—Geo. Bayliss	5	5	4	d

Time—2:33½, 2:34½, 2:34½, 0:00.

Although the sky was obscured by clouds, the afternoon on Saturday was an improvement on that of the day before, so far as regards trotting—somewhat chilly, it is true, but nothing like so detrimental to speed as the high wind that prevailed on Friday. The track, too, was in good order; and the attendance, while not as large as the merits of the horses warranted, was fair for the season. The purse was $750, heats of a mile, best 3 in 5, in harness, and of the four entries three appeared. These were Manon, Albert W. and Vanderlynn. Manon was largely the favorite in the pools, and before the horses were called she would sell for $30, Albert W. $11 and Vanderlynn $7. There was a good deal of speculation at these rates, Manon becoming more of a favorite as the time drew near for a start.

The placing gave Vanderlynn the pole, Albert W. second, Manon on the outside. Owing to the propensity of Albert W. to come up on a run, the scoring was tedious, and fourteen times they came to the judge's stand in futile attempts to get off. When the word was given for the first heat Manon went so much faster than the others that she had got the pride of place on the inside before a furlong was traversed. When the quarter pole was passed in 37¾ seconds she led Vanderlynn three lengths, with a still longer gap between him and Albert W. The pace was much faster along the backstretch, and when at the half-mile pole in 1:13¾, Vanderlyn had closed the gap somewhat, Albert W. being also a little closer. It was a very pretty struggle home between Vanderlynn and Manon, but, as the former left his feet when within fifty yards of the score, Manon beat him out in 2:24, Albert W. some distance in the rear.

After the heat Manon sold at $50 to $9 on each of the others. On the second score the word was given to a very good start, Albert breaking soon after. At the quarter pole in 38 seconds, Manon led Vanderlynn two lengths, and at the half, in 1:13, there was a length in favor of the mare. Rounding the further turn, Albert W. came very fast, passing Vanderlynn, and when fairly straightened into the homestretch he was close to her. He essayed to pass on the inside, but Goldsmith was not inclined to concede him that advantage, and in pulling to the outside he broke. Vanderlynn also broke when about midway of the stretch, and the mare reached the score first in 2:24, with Albert W. second, but, owing to the runs of Albert, Vanderlynn was given second place. The pool-selling was now at an end, as it was generally conceded that, barring an accident, Manon must win. Again there was a good deal of scoring, Albert W. being almost beyond the control of his driver, who was forced to knot the reins across his back to assist in the "pull." The eight score they were sent off very even, when again Manon established a good lead at the quarter in thirty-seven seconds, with Vanderlynn second. The same rate was kept up for the next quarter, and 1:12 was the mark when the half mile was reached, being one second faster than in either of the other heats. Again Albert W. came with a rush, passing Vanderlynn at the same point as in the preceding heat, and for a time he appeared dangerous. He broke, however, at a critical period, ran alongside of the mare without disturbing her equinimity, broke again when at the seven furlong mark, once more at the distance, and Manon came in handily in the same time as before, 2:24. The second place in the heat was given to Vanderlynn for the same reasons as before. Thus the race ended, Manon winning first money, Vanderlynn second and Albert W. third. One of the surprises of the race was to see Vanderlynn behaving so well. In the first heat and the fifteen scores he only broke once in scoring and once at the finish of the heat. Albert W. showed plenty of speed, and when he becomes less erratic will redeem his character. To be won in straight heats it was a capital race.

June 21st; purse $750, 2:22 class.

Manon b m, by Nutwood, dam Addie, by Hambletonian Chief, —J. H. Goldsmith	1	1	1
Vanderlynn b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph —P. Farrell	2	2	2
Albert W. b s, by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson—A. Waldstein.	3	3	3

Time—2:24, 2:24, 2:24.

Racing at the Islands.

On the 11th inst., Kamehameha Day, the recently organized Hawaiian Jockey Club, gave a meeting at Kapiolani Park. From the Honolulu papers the following notes are made up:

The officers of the Hawaiian Jockey Club —President, James Campbell; Vice President, Frank Pratt; Secretary, C. O. Berger, and Treasurer, Cecil Brown were on hand betimes. In the judges' stand Messrs. Widemann, Spreckels and Pratt were judges, Messrs. Cecil Brown and C. O. Borger timekeepers. Mr. C. B. Wilson was clerk of the course. Mr. James Dodd had charge of the saddling paddock and Captain Hayley, (late 11th Prince Albert Hussars, b' Gowge!) was starter.

Everything passed off quietly. No disturbance worthy of notice occurred, owing to the orderly disposition of the people and the efficiency of the police force. No serious accidents occurred, but the action of the bay gelding Snap, owned by the Miles Brothers, which was entered for the Kamehameha plate, promised one of a very serious character on the start for the first heat. The horse, unmanageable without blinds, was blinded for the occasion. When the first turn was reached, instead of following, it made a turn the other way into the fence, scattering the natives in a cyclonic style. His boy rider sprang from the animal in time to avoid its collision with the fence, and escaped with a slight bruise on one of his legs. The horse was captured, and was found to have been little injured.

The best race of the day was admitted to have been the two mile dash run for the King's Plate, $150, as it was the most closely contested. The three contestants were Cornwell's Waterford, Agnew's three-year-old Idle Girl and Col. Judd's Telephone. Idle Girl although left by the two horses during the first mile, made the race warm on the second mile, having closed the gap on the last half of the second mile. All three were neck and neck for a long distance, but at the last turn on the home stretch, Waterford and Idle Girl drew ahead, Telephone following. Waterford and Idle Girl passed under the wire so evenly, that many in the vicinity claimed a dead heat. The judges awarded the race to Waterford. There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed at the decision, the impression prevailing that the race should justly have been given to Idle Girl, or else declared a dead heat. Even some of the Waterford winners said they believed the mare had won. The time was 3:58½.

Kaiulani Cup—$75; mile dash; open to all horses bred in the kingdom that have never run at Kapiolani Park. J. A. Cummin's Daisy, Chas. Lucas' Major, Jas. Campbell's O. H.; won by Daisy in 1:57¾.

Kohala Club Cup—A sweepstake of $50 added. One mile and a quarter dash; free for all; weights for age. Chas. A. Bailey's Gen. Hancock, J. A. Cummin's Standford Colt, H. J. Agnew's Idle Girl, Miles Bro's. Snap; won by Hancock in 2:18½.

Reciprocity Plate—$150; mile heats; best 2 in 3; free for imported horses only; weight for age. H. J. Agnew's Idle Boy, Jas. Campbell's Godfrey B., J. R. S. Kynnersley's Kohala Girl. Idle Boy won the two heats consecutively in 1:53¼ and 1:58¼.

Queen Emma's Plate and $75 added—Half mile dash for Hawaiian bred 2-year-olds, won by W. H. Cornwell's Mignonette (Thomes Murphy's Lottie withdrawn, sick) in one minute.

Lunamakaainana Plate—$100. Mile dash; free for all horses bred in the kingdom; weights for age. Chas. Lucas' Poni Moi, C. H. Judd's Flora, Jas. Campbell's Lurline; won by Poni Moi in 1:53¾.

Kahuku Cup—and $50 added. Three-quarter mile dash; free for all 4-year-olds born in the kingdom Jas. Campbell's O. H., C. H. Judd's Flora, Chas. Lucas' Iago; won by O. H., in 1:23.

Grazier's Plate—$100. Half mile dash; free for all 2-year-olds; catch weights. Thos. Murphy's Columbine, H. J. Agnews's Eva, Mokuleia Stock Farm's Col. Gift; won by Columbine in 52¼ seconds.

King's Plate—$150. Two mile dash; open for all; weight for age. W. H. Cornwell's Waterford, H. J. Agnew's Idle Girl, C. H. Judd's Telephone; won by Waterford, in 3.58½.

Casino Cup and $25. Pony race; mile dash; open to all ponies bred in the kingdom, not over 14 hands high; catch weights. Miles Bros.' Mohawk, T. K. Nathaniel's Ehukai, D. Lovell's Jenne Peki, Star Kapu's Tyrant; won by Mohawk in 2.02½.

Kamehameha Plate—$200. Mile heats; best 2 in 3; free for all; weight for age. J. A. Cummin's Stanford Colt, H. J. Agnew's Idle Boy, Miles Bros' Snap; won by Stanford Colt in two heats in 1.54½ and 1.51.

On the 11th, Kamehameha Day, some trotting events were on the programme.

Queen's purse $125; mile heats.

Capt. J. C. Cluney's Joe Dake	0 1 1
G. S. Houghtailing's Toby	3 2 2
Jas. Dodd's Thomas H.	0 dr.

Time, 2.46½—2.46¼—2.49¾

The race was (officially) won by Joe Dake. A false start was made and Thomas H. came in a neck ahead of Joe Dake, in 2.46½. The driver of Dake declared that the driver of Thomas H. had crowded him and had shouted so as to break up his horse. The judges declared the heat "dead" and fined the negro who drove Thomas H. and ordered the owner to put on another driver. Mr. Dodd thereupon withdrew his horse—which, jointly with its driver—had the sympathy of the audience.

Amateur Plate—$50. One mile dash; owners to drive; free for all pacers and trotters, to wagon, that have never beaten 2.55.

H. J. Agnew's Maud	1
C. Brown's Buzzy	2
Fred. Homer's Stranger	3

Time—2.58.

Express Plate—$150. Mile dash; free for all express horses. Entries—D. Holloway's Dickson, Ben Tenora's Dick. Dick driven by Mr. Douglas, although coming in second, was awarded the race, the other horse having run.

Australian Notes.

The Victorian Trotting Club advertises a new Stake for the Spring Meeting of 1884. The race is to be called the Australian Trotting Sires' Produce Stakes (open to all stallions), and is open to a sweepstake of £25 each from sires, with a sweep of £5 each from all foals, the produce of the said sires, got in the season of 1884, to be trotted for at the Spring Meeting of the Victorian Trotting Club, 1888. Mile heats, best two in three. Sires to be named on June 1st, 1884, to the secretary of the Victorian Trotting Club, enclosing promissory note for £25, due 1st of August, 1888. Foals to be named and described to the secretary on 1st of August, 1886, enclosing £1. Balance of sweepstakes to be paid on the day of general entry of Spring Meeting, 1888.

Frying Pan broke down in the run for the Adelaide Cup and pulled up lame.

Commo ion has been retired to the stud.

The Hawaiian Jockey Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In my last letter to you I promised to let you know something of the new Jockey Club. For some years past the horsemen have been talking of forming a club, but for one reason and then another it has been put off, till about a month ago the daily newspapers announced that at last the prospect was favorable for the formation of a club before our great racing day (which takes place June 11th). For several weeks nothing but Jockey Club was talked among the horsemen, and finally one day a list went the rounds for signatures. Several signed this list, when all of a sudden it disappeared and no one but the "click" knew of its early death. Some one had signed it that was not in the "ring," and those in charge of this paper must have destroyed it, and for several weeks people who were anxious to join were making inquiries, and the newspapers took the matter up for a few days concerning this missing document. Finally everything was quiet.

One night shortly after the King and a favored few met at the palace, and fixed things up to suit themselves (as they generally do), and next morning it became known that a Jockey Club had been formed, and those mostly interested in horses and horse racing were left out in the cold. Only a favored few, and you should have seen the programme they got up. They made the same to suit "their" horses, and then had the gall to send subscription lists around town. They collected in this way about $1,700, to which you may safely add, say $1,000 more, for gate and grand stand receipts, stall rent, booth privileges, etc. The programme amounts to $1,500, from which deduct 10 per cent. entrance fees, leaves a balance of $1,350 for 17 races (the Koholu cup and Kahuku cup being from outsiders). They give what they like and take all they can get. The horsemen called a meeting, and more than 90 per cent. of the horses in training were represented. They appealed to this Kingly Jockey Club to alter their programme somewhat, but were only treated with bitter scorn. Out of the 16 or 17 members forming this very high-toned Jockey Club are a few good straight men, who no doubt would do right if they had a say in the matter, but it seems if the King and his crowd want it a certain way they get it.

To-day the first race took place, under the auspices of the new Jockey Club, and a more disgraceful affair was never witnessed on this track or any other.

It was a match race between Geo. Treat and Joe Dake, to harness, mile heats, 2 in 3, for a purse of $1,000. The driver of Treat pulled his horse till he nearly choked the poor brute, and kept calling for the driver of Joe Dake to "come on." The first heat was won by Treat in 2:52, when at the same time he could have trotted in 2:40 with ease. The judges allowed the race to go on, and Joe Dake won the second and third heats in 2:46, 2:45½. Everyone left the track disgusted, as the rob was so plain.

Two members of this Kingly Jockey Club did some heavy betting just previous to the race, one of them being the reputed owner or part owner of Geo. Treat, the other his particular friend. This was a disgraceful sham to rope in suckers. That is a well known fact, but the Jockey Club shut their eyes. More anon from HOOPILIMEAI OLE.

Honolulu, May 31st.

Trotting at Honolulu.

The match race between the old time Californians, George Treat and Joe Dake, came off at Kapiolani Park, Honolulu, May 31st, and resulted in a victory for Dake.

SUMMARY.

KAPIOLANI PARK, May 31st.—Match for $1,000, mile heats.

Joe Dake br g by Gen. McClellan—Capt. J. G. Clunie	2 1 1
Geo. Treat br g by Case's David Hill W. H. Cornwell	1 2 2

Time—2:52, 2:46, 2:45½.

This race is referred to in a letter from the Islands, printed in another column. The *Daily Hawaiian* reports it as follows:

"The much talked of trotting match between the celebrated horses, George Treat, owned by Mr. Cornwell, and Joe Dake, owned by Captain Clunie, came off at the Kapiolani Park race track Saturday afternoon. There has been for the past week or so more or less horse talk about this race, and now that it is settled there is a "horse laugh" at the result. The impression prevailed that Dake would get shut out on the first heat, and Treat was the favorite, five to one. Such a result did not happen, however, although Dake made a bad break at start, but came up on the home stretch, crowding closely upon Treat who won the heat—Time, 2:52.

"The second heat was won by Joe Dake—Time, 2:46.

"On the third heat, Treat led until the half mile was reached, when Dake shot ahead of him, winning the heat and the race --Time, 2:45½. A general expression of disgust from the backers of Treat prevailed at the result, and many intimated that they had seen fairer races, and that they would see Kapiolani Park in San Francisco before they would attend another race there, The officiating judges were Dr. McGrew, Col. C. H. Judd, and John D. Spreckels. Mr. Cecil Brown acted as timekeeper."

The New York Athletic Club—Its Remarkable Growth and Ambitious Plans.

It seems hardly credible in this day of athletic associations and clubs of all sorts and descriptions, that seventeen years ago there was not an amateur athletic club to be found on this continent. There were Caledonian clubs, as they were called, it is true. Small bands of worthy Scotchmen were accustomed to devote themselves to putting the stone, dancing the festive sword-dance, scaring the neighborhood with the skirl of the bagpipe, and practicing various other games and ceremonies in concert, which were dignified with the name of Caledonian games. But these bore about the same resemblance to the athletic club of to-day, with its long roll of members and gorgeous club house and grounds, as the primeval man to one in the nineteenth century. In the Fall of 1868 half a dozen individuals met together, and after deploring the sad state of affairs, resolved to better it as far as in them lay. They had not much means, but they had plenty of enthusiasm, and on September 8th, 1868, they formed themselves into the New York Athletic Club, and started out to fight the huge giant of public indifference. The fight was long and laborious, but in the end successful. Among the founders of this struggling little company were W. B. Curtis, H. E. Buermeyer, W. E. Van Wyck, Charles H. Roosevelt, Richard Mears, and F. S. Kinney. None of these names now appear on the muster roll. Curtis and Buermeyer seceded a few years ago, though the former was for long the president of the club. Charles H. Roosevelt died recently while abroad, and the others have for one reason or another left the ranks.

It was with some difficulty that the pioneers found suitable quarters, but after much searching a loft was discovered at the top of a building situated where Macy's store now stands. Here they erected a horizontal bar, parallel bars, and a few other primary necessities of a gymnasium as the word was then understood. In their loft they worked and toiled, sowing the seed for others to reap. Little by little the club grew larger, and finally began to be talked about. The loft in Fourteenth street was deserted and more convenient quarters found at Maire's Gymnasium, in St. Mark's place, where greater conveniences and better apparatus were to be had. This change was made in 1870. The next year the first move toward the goal of lasting success was made. The club decided to add rowing to their gymnastic exercises. A vigorous push was made, and enough money collected to build a little boat house on the Harlem near the Third Avenue Bridge. One boat was bought, and, during that Summer, the single boat was not allowed to remain idle long. The next year, 1871, a double move was made. Grounds were leased near the boat house at 130th street and Third avenue, and the down town meeting place of the club was shifted to Wood's Gymnasium, at 28th street and Fifth avenue. More boats were purchased, and rowing became one of the chief features of the club. So matters went on for four years till the club had become lusty and rejoiced in its strength. A change had come over the spirit of the public as regards athletics, and clubs were springing up on all sides. Still the New Yorkers held their own, and in 1875 leased new grounds at Mott Haven near 150th street on the river, and from that day the New York Athletic Club has held the leading position in the country, though its ship has been steered through perilous waters.

The new grounds at Mott Haven are perhaps as well arranged and commodius as any in the world; the one small boat house of 1871 has increased to half a dozen large and fully fitted ones, while the solitary boat has been multiplied more than a hundredfold. In the grounds is a cinder track, which the club proudly asserts has no equal. It was on this track that Myers made his wonderful quarter of a mile in 49 1-5 seconds, while the hundred yards has here been repeatedly run in ten seconds by R. L. La Montague, W. C. Wilmer, Myers and others. Here it was that H. S. Brooks, Jr., of Yale, beat Myers last year, and caused a commotion in the ranks of the Manhattan Athletic Club by so doing. Until the formation of the Amateur Athletic Association it was at Mott Haven that the annual championship games were held. It is to the New York Club almost entirely that the formation of the Association with its present constitution is due. It was to the efforts of some of the New York members that the clubs belonging to the Association were restricted to athletic clubs pure and simple, and the rowing clubs, canoe clubs, and bicycle clubs led to form distinct associations of their own—an operation resulting favorably to all.

The course of the club has not been all smooth sailing, even in later years. About three years ago there were long faces among those who had the club's welfare most at heart. The membership roll had shrunk in an alarming fashion; there were debts to be paid, and a bare score of dollars in the treasury with which to pay them. Something must clearly be done, and to A. H. Curtis the credit is given of seeing what that something was, and doing it. The annual election of officers was at hand, and to the surprise of many both in and out of the club, but to the gratification of all, W. R. Travers was elected president, and consented to serve. From that day the fortunes of the club were secure. The members came pouring in, the treasury overflowed, all the debts were paid, and a more than handsome surplus was left. To-day there are 1,500 members, forming the full complement, and more than 400 men are patiently waiting their turn for admission to the charmed circle at Mott Haven. But the ambitions aspirations of the New York Club cannot be content even with Mott Haven. Small children, accompanied by white aproned and snowy capped nurses on their way up Sixth avenue to trundle the infantile hoop in the park, look with awe at a sort of skeleton factory chimney between 55th and 56th streets. The more mature mind knows that this means that an artesian well is being sunk. If one seeks further information as to the massive and solid building which is fast springing from the ground, and of which the well scaffolding is an adjunct, he will be told by the Hibernian hod carrier that it is the "New Yorruk athlitickers" who are responsible for the structure.

The club is about to spend a quarter of a million dollars and get in exchange therefor a handsome, spacious, and luxurious gymnasium and club house. A glance over the architect's drawings shows that the building will be four stories high and constructed of Colabaugh brick, with terra cotta trimmings, the entrance porch being of red granite. The exterior style is a free treatment of Italian Renaissance, and will be massive and simple in character. There will be six bowling alleys in the basement as well as a shooting gallery. The principal feature of the first story will be a large swimming bath 66 by 20 feet, which will be supplied with a constant stream of water from the artesian well. The rest of this floor will be occupied by a Turco-Russian bath, offices, and committee rooms. The second story will contain the reception room, billiard rooms, and restaurant, besides parlors and reading rooms. The next floor will consist of the dressing rooms and large reception and sparring rooms. But it is on the fourth floor that the real work of the club will be done. There will be the magnificent gymnasium, twenty-two feet high, with a six-foot balcony running clear around it about midway between the floor and ceiling, which will be used exclusively as a racing track. The gymnasium proper will be fitted up with all the improved modern appliances, the cost of this item alone amounting to many thousands of dollars. Surmounting the whole will be the kitchen. The rooms will all be finished in ash, cherry, and other hard woods, while the huge swimming bath will be lined throughout with pure white glazed tiling. Charles W. Clinton is the architect.

It will be seen by the plan of the new club house that the life of the modern athlete is by no means Spartan in its severity. The young athlete can go up town by the elevated road from his office in the evening, take his spin or his exercise in the gymnasium, put on the gloves with one of his fellow members, take his dip or his Turkish bath, and find withal a well-supplied restaurant where he can recruit exhausted nature. All this, however, is in the future. At present the club has a private gymnasium in the Crescent Club rooms, at No. 117 West Twenty-third street, where plenty of work is being done, and where eight rowing machines are in constant use. It is sometimes hinted by good humored but aggressive members of other clubs that the New York Club is principally composed of "old fogies" and others who rest on the laurels of a past, glorious it may be, but somewhat distant. It is dangerous, however, to breathe this to an active New York Athletic Club member. He will ask you if Hugh H. Baxter, the champion pole leaper, is superannuated; if N. W. Ford, the champion high and long jumper, has no more laurels to win; if C. J. Queckberner, the champion shot and

hammer putter, has no longer the strength of last year; if W. H. Goodwin, of Harvard, is an "old fogy;" he will remind you that the majority of the new members are young men who have not yet had a chance to show what they can do. In short, he will put various other pertinent questions which go to prove that though the New York Club has many wealthy and middle-aged members, it nevertheless has a large majority of active, eager young fellows who will in the future, as did their forerunners, help to keep the club, where it has ever been, in the van of the amateur athletic clubs of the world.

At the last election W. R. Travers was elected president; A. H. Curtis, vice-president; William Wood, secretary and treasurer; and W. Craig Wilmer, captain; the committee consists of A. V. de Goicouria, Herman Oelrichs, E. S. Innet, A. de Bernales, E. A. Drake, Rutgers Van Brunt, H. B. Phinny, Otto Sarony, F. J. Kilpatrick, A. H. Wheeler, and H. S. Wilson.—*New York Tribune.*

YACHTING.

The Claims of Utility.

For some time there has been a bitter controversy between Eastern sporting papers on the subject of light draft, beamy vessels versus narrow, deep ones; or as they put it when speaking of the opposition type, "skimming dishes" and "planks on edge." The "cuttah fellahs," as the centre-board advocates are pleased to call them, seem to have the best of the fight, not only in the arguments adduced, but also in a more important fact, to wit, that Eastern yacht builders have of late years developed a strong tendency to reduce beam and increase depth, and, in fact, some of them have gone as far as to follow the ultra-anglo idea outright, Doubtless for bay work, where the waters have a tendency to be shallow, light draft vessels are the most desirable for cruising purposes, but on the ocean, where the true yachtsman's home should be, give us the deep keel boat where every timber has a firm support, where there is no centreboard to weaken the keel and no centre casing to strain and leak in a sea way from the action of waves on the board, when it is lowered. Both types have their advantages, but as we have had only few vessels here of the extreme light draft type and none at all of the cutter model, our yachtsmen are not able to judge practically of the merits and demerits of the one in contradistinction to the other.

Most of our yachts are a sort of cross between the two, having sufficient draft to keep them upright in moderately heavy weather, and not sufficient to enable them to beat to windward without the centreboard. Even our keel yachts are far removed from the cutter model, some of which are seven times longer than they are wide, while none of our yachts' lenght is equal to more than five their beam at the outside.

All yacht builders have their own ideas as to what constitutes a perfect yacht. As *perfection* can never be reached in vessels, we will give what we should consider a *model* yacht.

A yacht should be built in the most durable and thorough manner, capable of standing any buffeting of the wind and sea; should be able to get the utmost speed she has in her (for there is of course a limit to speed) under all conditions; should have sufficient canvas to make her move quickly, and yet should not be over-sparred; should be able to point up well into the wind and still move rapidly through the water, without sliding off to leeward; should go into stays quickly and move off on the other tack without losing her way; should present as little resistance as possible to the water when going down with the wind; should be perfectly dry and comfortable on deck in the heaviest weather; should be rigged so that sail may be reduced when necessary, speedily and with little manual labor, and with all these requirements should be as roomy as compatible with the tonnage of the vessel.

Of course one can scarcely expect that all these requirements can be successfully produced in one hull, but the question is, which type comes nearest to it, and we contend that a medium boat of the Halcyon-Lurline type, of course subject to improvements in regard to speed, etc., is the best adapted for a gentleman who desires to use his vessel not only as a racer, but also as a cruiser. The trouble has been on this Coast, that from the lack of enthusiasm of gentlemen of capital, the yacht builders have not had sufficient opportunity to demonstrate their ideas, and improve on each vessel as they turn out her successor. Wonderful strides have, however, been made, in spite of the fact of the comparatively few yachts built here. We can remember, for instance, when the Consuelo and Con O'Connor were built, the yachting fraternity thought them the *par exxellence* of nautical architecture. The Consuelo was beaten by the Con O'Connor; she, in turn, was beaten by the Chispa, (that is while the wind held), and the Chispa now cannot compare in speed to the Nellie, which is about the same size, and constructed by the same builder, only a few years after the Consuelo was launched, so as more yachts are constructed we hope to see, even here, something approaching our *model* yacht.

Notes of a Cruise.

The Spray left here on Saturday week for a cruise "up river" at about half-past five in the afternoon. On account of light wind they did not get into Suisun Bay until after midnight, and shortly afterwards ran on the middle grounds opposite to Seal Islands. There they were compelled to remain until after daybreak, when the flood tide made, and the vessel floated off. Antioch was reached at 9 A. M., Sunday, where the crew had breakfast, and then proceeded on her way. The wind held all through the day, and about 6:30 P. M. they ran into an incompleted "cut off" which is being made to connect the river from either end of the "Devil's Elbow," a very narrow and tortuous passage through which the current runs very swiftly. When they were at last able to get out of this *cul de sac* the wind died out and they had to tie up for the night. They were then only about twenty miles from Stockton, but from the lack of breeze and the strong current they did not reach the "City of the windmills" until 3:30 on Monday. Here they were very hospitably received and left again on Friday in the afternoon. At Mandeville, about half way down the river, the wind increased in violence, creating a heavy sea in the light, fresh water with the ebb tide and river running against the wind. They made Antioch the next morning, where they had to take in a single reef and beat through Suisun Bay with the same kind of weather they had experienced the night before. On Saturday night they laid at Vallejo, and coming down the next day had to tow with the small boat for some miles and finally reached the sea wall at 7 A. M., Monday.

"All hands," barring the effects of sunburn and the ravages of mosquitos, look very well.

The Sail To Santa Cruz.

All the vessels which are going to Santa Cruz for the Fourth are getting ready for the event by fitting up inside, cleaning bottoms and overhauling rigging, and to see the spirit manifested it seems as though the season was only now opening.

Con O'Connor, in addition to the regular prizes subscribed by the Club and citizens of Santa Cruz, has presented a flag, to be awarded to the first vessel down. From appearances, if all the yachts that have entered will start, this will be one of the most successful cruises ever held on this coast.

Commodore Caduc has issued the following sailing orders:

The yachts of the Pacific Yacht Club will rendezvous at Meiggs' Wharf, on the morning of Wednesday, July 2d, 1884.

At 7:45 A. M., a gun will be fired by the Commodore, at which signal the yachts will prepare to get under way.

At 8 A. M. a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way, and sail direct ot Santa Cruz.

A handsome prize flag will be presented to the yacht making the best time—Pacific Yacht Club time allowance—from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. Time will be taken on departure and arrival.

Yachts will observe gun fire from flag-ship for hauling down and hoisting colors, at sundown and 8 A. M.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are requested and expected to comply with these orders.

The appended chart of time allowances has been prepared by Secretary Melville. The distance from Meiggs' Wharf to the Santa Cruz anchorage is 74 miles, and the course over which the race on Monterey Bay will be sailed, is 44 miles.

TABLE OF TIME ALLOWANCES.

Time allowance in seconds for one mile; for longer distances, multiply by number of miles and divide by 60, which will give the time in minutes and seconds.

Length on Water Line.	Casco	Halcyon	Lurline	Aggie	Ariel	Fleur de Lis	Virginia	Nellie	Whitewing	Annie
Casco										
84.										
Halcyon										
75. 3	13. 50									
Lurline	7. 625	1. 125								
72. 3	5. 25	0. 50								
Aggie	3. 625	1. 75	0. 75							
69. 10	5. 375	2. 25	1. 50							
Ariel	18. 625	15. 75	13. 25	12. 50						
59. 10	22. 875	19. 25	17. 50	4. 25						
Fleur de Lis	18.	12. 75	10. 50	4. 25	0. 50					
56. 8	27. 50	24.	21. 75	10. 50	10.					
Virginia	14. 75	12. 75	10. 50	6. 75	6. 75	6. 75				
50. 8	37. 50	33. 375	29. 25	18.	17. 25	16. 75				
Nellie	21. 50	19. 25	17. 25	13. 25	13. 25	13. 25	6. 75			
45. 6	44. 25	40. 125	36. 50	24. 75	24. 75	24. 75	18.	11. 25		
Whitewing	37. 75	33. 75	30. 50	17. 75	17. 75	17. 75	11. 25	5.	5.	
Annie	57. 75	53. 75	50. 50	37. 75	37. 75	37. 75	31. 25	25.	20.	15.

The Commodore's orders anent the race on Monterey Bay on the Fourth are as follows:

The Course is from an imaginary line between Rail road Co's wharf and stake-boat, thence to and around stake-boat at Monterey Bay, passing same on starboard hand, thence back over same course passing home stake-boat on starboard hand.

First gun will be fired at 10 o'clock A. M., preparatory.

Second gun will be fired at 10-15 A. M., at which time all yachts will start.

No yacht will be allowed more than fifteen minutes to cross the starting line after the firing of second gun.

Four handsome silver prizes will be awarded by the citizens of Santa Cruz to the four yachts making the best time, with time allowance over the course. Prizes will be awarded on the evening of the Fourth at such place as may be designated by the citizens of Santa Cruz.

Yachts will observe gun-fire from flag ship for hauling down and hoisting colors at sundown and at 8 A. M.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are requested and expected to comply with these orders.

At a Disadvantage.

The climate here appears to have undergone a remarkable change; it seems as if the Portland weather has removed a few degrees further south and come down on us. In reference to what we mean last Sunday's weather will form a fair example. It is usual at this time of the year for yachtsmen to start out for a trip with a positive expectation of wind enough in the afternoons to bring them back at whatever time they desire, but several of them were grievously disappointed last week. The Chispa went to Turner's on Saturday night, while the Rambler and Ripple went to Martinez. They all started for home at high water, about noon, and with the ebb tide managed to drift about as far as Pedro Point, where they were compelled to anchor until the flood tide ran itself out. The Rambler made Saucelito about 4:30 A. M., Monday, while the chispa was about three hours longer on the trip, and the Ripple did not get to the city until 9 A. M. The weather was very calm over the whole bay. It took the Virginia from early morning till three o'clock to get from the eastern entrance of Racoon Straits, to her moorings off the Pacific Club House. The Dawn started out for a short sail and was unable to get back to Saucelito at all, and was compelled to tie up behind one of the vessels lying in Richardson's Bay. The Fleur de Lis and Whitewing went outside on the ebb and failed to make the city front until long after nightfall, and taking it altogether the yachtsmen had good cause for complaint.

A serious drawback to yachting on the Coast is the lack of neighboring seaports. If any of our large yachts go to sea, about the only place they can go to, unless they are off for an extended cruise, is to Monterey and Santa Cruz, and even at these places the yachts are compelled to lie in an almost open roadstead, exposed to all the swells of the vast Pacific Ocean. When a yacht makes a port after being to sea comfort and rest are desirable, and when at anchor, one wishes to turn in and rest without being subject to a continual rolling motion. If, instead of the rock bound coast in these latitudes, one could go to sea, and after a run of from eight to twenty-four come to at a city or town, as is possible on the Eastern seaboard, this noble sport would doubtless find many more advocates, but as it is, yachtsmen must be contented with inside cruising, or be some days at sea before finding an agreeable haven.

The Aggie has been cleaned at Turner's, and the Nellie went up there for the same purpose last Saturday. The Fleur de Lis went on the ways at South San Francisco on Monday, and the Halcyon will go on the dry dock a day or so before the start. This boat, we are glad to say, will now have a chance to show what speed she has in her.

The Master Mariner's Regatta.

The Master Mariner's have issued their sailing directions, which are briefly as follows: Only vessels whose owners or captains are members of the association will be allowed to compete for the champion flags, but suitable prizes will be offered for outside vessels; no vessel not engaged in freighting will be allowed to compete at all. Vessels will be divided into four classes by a committee appointed for that purpose, time allowance not appearing in the issue at all. Vessels must carry their name on the starboard quarter, and a number provided for them on the port quarter. Vessels belonging to the association must carry the association flag on the end of the bowsprit, and if possible, an ensign at the gaff. The course will be from a stake boat anchored off Howard-street wharf to Hunters's Point, to Oakland to Fort Point, and back to section A of the sea wall. All vessels must leave all stake boats to port, and at a distance of fifty feet, and any vessel fouling any stake boat shall be ruled out of the race, and pay for any damage done. As this is a Benovelent Association no money can be taken from the treasury for prizes, so donations of either prizes or money will be acceptable.

Point Tiburon, from the accounts of yachtsmen who have been in that vicinity, will not make a good site for a yacht club, as innumerable tide rips and counter eddies run in there, rendering a vessel which gets in them almost entirely unmanageable. The Azalene, a few weeks ago, was turned every which way and ran into the dock, breaking her up somewhat forward; the Lolita had the same experience, and last Monday morning the Rambler ran foul of the dock and afterwards on the old U. S. war hulks anchored over there. This may be the result of the new dock which has been built there.

The little yawl Enid, the first vessel of that rig that ever appeared in these waters, has been sold to a Mr. Venn who is stationed at the Presedio, off which place she will have her moorings. She will be used for the balance of this year as she is, but will be changed next year to a sloop. She has been lying for some months in one of the sloughs near Martinez.

FISH.

In public efforts for public good it is always pleasant to record success. We lately mentioned a striped bass being caught near Vallejo, weighing twenty pounds. Mr. Woodbury, who had charge of the State Fish Hatchery under the old Commissioners, tells us of two more cases that he can vouch for. The first was twenty pounds in weight, which found its way into the kitchen of the Pacific Club; the other was seventeen pounds, and probably graced the tables of the hotel Del Monte at Monterey. The fish was caught at Monterey and was personally inspected by Mr. Woodbury. Taking the distance between Vallejo and Monterey in connection with the propagation of this splendid fish, it is safe to say that they, like the shad, may be found now all over our coast. They are a fish of very rapid growth, and in a short time, will no doubt be a daily delicacy. Shad and striped bass in abundance! What a glorious honor for the old dead Commissioners! Yet some in our midst would blacken their memories by charging them with theft. The recoil of that charge, like the recoil of the boomerang, will be the greatest at the point where it first received life. We find that the case already.

The Walton Fishing Club have their regular monthly trip to-morrow, starting from the usual place and at the usual hour. The trip will be the last for some time that the President, Clem. Dixon, will make, as next month he leaves for a visit to Scotland. A very agreeable incident occurred at the meeting of the club on Wednesday night. After the business was dispatched James Irving was called in and presented with a magnificent $200 watch and chain. Irving has managed Dixon's business for nineteen years, and the watch was a token of Dixon's gratitude for his long and faithful services. Maj. Klose made the presentation with a speech that did credit to himself and the occasion. A most social and pleasant evening was afterwards spent by those present in the enjoyment of President Dixon's hospitality.

The reports from the interior on the condition of the streams and the character of the catches are all favorable. It seems especially to be a year of big trout, whether caught in lake or stream. Besides those mentioned in our last week's paper, we hear since of fine catches being made in Tahoe, and other summit lakes. One trout, a ten pounder, from Tahoe, was presented to the editor of the *Willow's Journal*. A very lucky fellow that editor. The trout are very abundant in the lakes this year.

In the Canadian dominion there has been for twenty years and more a bureau of fisheries, under a general head, with subordinate branches to every department, and embracing all that relates to the subject in its scientific, economical and practical aspects. Under this system the stock in Canadian waters has not only been preserved but has been made productive of net revenue. If we had something of the sort in this State, we should also soon have a net revenue.

Mr. J. M. Adams, a prominent member of the California Sportsman's Club, has recently visited Crystal Springs Reservoir for black bass fishing, and met with fair success, though the fish are not through spawning yet. The largest caught was two and a half pounds, which shows the fish are growing. Mrs. Adams always accompanies her husband on these trips, and being expert with the rod generally catches the largest fish.

We have been lately informed of a catfish being caught near Santa Rosa weighing twenty-six pounds. So then, in spite of the croakers, we have large as well as small catfish in the State. We have received an invitation to visit Santa Rosa to have a fish after these big fellows, and intend to go.

A million young shad were placed in the Colorado river a week or so ago by the United States Fish Commission. As a psychological fact we should like to know how our own do-nothing Commissioners feel on reading such items.

The bay fishing during the week was also good at all points. Off the depot of the Southern Pacific Coast Railroad, Alameda, we learn is the best place in the bay for smelt.

F. F. Jones, of Kearny street, reports very good sport at Pescadero. The streams are in good condition, and the fish of good size.

A gentleman from this city, last Sunday, caught forty splendid trout in Sonoma creek. He fished below Glen Ellen.

We were informed in Oakland that trout fishing in all the Alameda streams has been quite satisfactory of late.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

At Bird's Point, Alameda.

The Neophytes had a very pleasant club-medal shoot on Saturday at Bird's Point, twelve members putting in an appearance. The general score was not as good as usual, though only two out of the twelve got below eight. The shooting of the four members, Messrs. Bennett, Upham, Goodall and Rambo, who tied on ten birds each, however, was clean and accurate all through and excited much interest as to whom the medal should go in the end. The usual conditions prevailed, twelve birds each, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules, only the boundary was changed from eighty to one hundred yards, a practice gaining ground in public favor rapidly, the merits and advantages of which we have spoken of elsewhere. The score:

Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	10
Upham	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	10
Goodall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—	10
Rambo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—	10
Haskell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1		9
Pollak	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—	8
Dutton	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	—	8
Roach	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—	8
Dean	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—	8
Edson	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	8
Platt	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	—	7
Chapin	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—	6

In the shoot-off, miss and out, Mr. Bennet again distinguished himself making five straight kills in good style. He was followed up closely and hotly by Messrs. Goodall and Upham with four each, Rambo, a new name to us, having missed his first bird. This gave Mr. Bennet first medal. On the second tie, Messrs. Goodall and Upham flipped a quarter for the possession of second medal and it fell to Mr. Goodall, an honor worthily bestowed by fate. The score:

Bennett	1	1	1	1	5
Goodall	1	1	1	1	0—4
Upham	1	1	1	1	0—4
Rambo	0				

The birds were a fair lot with some twisters and some swift tailers, the larger proportion being either right or left quarterers. Out of 144 birds in the main match the second barrel was only used twenty-three times altogether, and in the shoot-off on ties only four times, a fact that speaks strongly in favor of the quickness and accuracy of the general shooting. Rambo in the first match used his second barrel four times, Bennett three times, Upham twice, Goodall once. For ourselves, we like to see the birds killed at sight by the first barrel. It means business and looks well. Next season the Neophytes, after the double practice they are getting, will have some hard men to beat at the trap.

The sweepstake match advertised for Sunday, at Bird's Point, drew together a fine lot of crack shots, and a goodly number of spectators in spite of the rain, which did not clear off until well in the afternoon. Under the circumstances the shooting was uncommonly good, for if there is one sport more than another that rain squelches, almost as effectually as it does the pretty hat of a woman just out from the milliner, it is trap shooting. Out of nine entries there were three fifteens, or clean scores, two fourteens, one eleven, one ten, or seven out of nine getting into double figures. Messrs. Slade and Fay only missed a clean score each by their last bird dropping just out of bounds, it being all they could do to get there. The entrance was $10 each with the prizes divided into $50, $30 and $20. Mr. Jackson was handicapped at 30 yards to all the others at 25 yards, and his score for the day again shows the nonsense of the easy-bird doctrine. Pearson, somehow, has not been shooting up to his record for a couple of weeks or more, but we hope to see him do better at the great shoot to-morrow at the same place. The shooting of Slade and Fay was very steady, and those who think these gentlemen have not *nerve* make a great mistake. The score:

Jackson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	15
Graff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	15
Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	15
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	14
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	14
Hopper	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1			withd	11
Precht	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0			withd	10
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0				withd	9
McElroy	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0			withd	9

Then followed a better contest on the ties, which was kept up to the end, though Kerrigan after some perfect shooting got left on the second tie, by missing his last bird. Jackson, in the shoot-off, like Fay in the main match, lost by his second bird getting out of bounds though cut all to pieces. The score:

FIRST TIE.

Jackson	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
Graff	1	1	1	0	1	1—5
Kerrigan	1	1	0	1	1	1—5

SECOND TIE.

Jackson	1	1	1	1	4
Graff	1	1	1	1	4
Kerrigan	1	1	1	0	3

THIRD TIE.

Jackson	1	0	1	1	3
Graff	1	1	1	1	4

This gave Graff first, Jackson second, Kerrigan third money.

Then followed a $5 entrance match at 12 birds with same traps, in which seven took a chance. In this match, Hopper, the little giant of Petaluma, and Tom Pearson each made a clean score, and divided first and second moneys amounting to $35.

Hopper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	w		10
Jackson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0				withd	8
Brown	1	1	1	1	1	0							withdrawn	5
Graff	1	1	1	1	1	0							withdrawn	5
McElroy	0	1	1	1	1	0	1						withdrawn	5

In this match Mr. Graff, running out of cartridges, borrowed some of five drams F. F. G. He got one, a regular dynamite thing, which blew his barrel all to pieces and came near hurting several people. He killed his bird, however. Mr. Graff is a new man at our traps, and comes, we believe, from Solano county. Considering this was his first effort at ground traps, his score of 28 out of 29 birds is something wonderful. In spite of his fine shooting, however, which makes him so dangerous an opponent, we beg to assure him the dynamite thing was not given purposely to blow him up. Just such grand shots at the trap as he are the men whom our crack local sportsmen love to welcome to their contests. For his splendid work on Sunday we, too, give him a hearty welcome, hoping he will be amongst us again to-morrow.

To-morrow, at Bird's Point, there will be the best meeting yet held under the new order of things. We met George Bird on Tuesday, flying round like a whirlwind after pigeons, but he found time to smile gently as usual. He says he is safe for birds, that the racket will be $25 a corner, and that over $200 are up. There will also be some of the celebrated clam-chowder for lunch. If the weather is fine the crowd will be large.

The Boundary Line.

Among our trap shooters there is a rapidly growing desire te extend the boundary line from 80 to 100 yards in all cases. We confess we see no objection to the plan, but, on the contrary, many advantages to be derived from its general adoption. So many birds drop dead just beyond the eighty-line boundary and within one hundred yards, that the propriety of extending it to the latter distance may well be considered. If a bird drops outside the present boundary, the shooter has done all expected of him; he has killed his bird, and it has often occurred to us as both hard and wrong that he should be deprived of his credit by an arbitrary rule. The loss of birds in this way even effects the best men prejudiciously, for it will happen to them as well as others. To men less expert it is pure demoralization. The great advantage, however, in our opinion, to be derived from the change, is the *confidence* it will inspire among all men at the trap, and this confidence will increase our records and the pleasure of the sport. Let the change be made by all means.

Adam Aulback,, well known in this city from his connection with the Olympic Club, and as a journalist, has started a paper at Belknap, Montana Territory. Speaking of the country, which he calls a sportsman's paradise, he says:

"Parties who have been across the river during the past few weeks, and over much of the rising ground leading to the mountains east of Belknap, allege that the pineries and meadows over there are virtually alive with big and small game. Deer are reported to be very numerous, and still quite tame, but as they are being shot at out of wanton sport it is probable that they will withdraw to a more unfrequented region by the time they are in a condition to be hunted. At present it is against the law to kill them, and the females are unfit to eat. Therefore the animals should be let alone. Grouse, pheasants, quail and smaller birds abound, while rabbits and squirrels may be seen on every hand. But fishing is the most alluring, for it is quiet, dreamy, cool sport under the gorgeous pines. There is no place on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad where a week or two can be spent more pleasantly than right here in Belknap, where the very best of hotel accommodations can be had, and where the weather is next thing to perfection."

As it is neither a very tedious nor expensive trip to Belknap, it would be good place for those of our sportsmen who have the leisure and means of visiting the region. They could also combine business with pleasure by taking a peep at the new mining region of Cœur D'Lene. Deer, grouse, pheasants, quail, unrivaled brook trout, fine climate and good accommodations ought to be a temptation.

Three weeks ago we spoke of the vigorous old age and manly devotion to legitimate sport of Mr. Stewart, of Oakland, a member of the Pacific Gun Club. At one of the late meetings of the club, Mr. Stewart, who had just attained his sixty-seventh year, made a clean score of twelve, and headed the list of the day. We have since read of a far more remarkable case, and which is worth preserving. This is Mr. John Speers, of Mason, Tennessee, who, in his one hundreth year, not only ploughs as sprightly all day as a boy, but retains his fondness for hunting with the devotion of youth. Speaking of this wonderful man, a Mason paper says: "He can see to shoot a rifle accurately, with which he has done great damage among the deer, having killed as many as thirteen in a single day. What is of interest in this man is that he never was intoxicated in his life, never employed a doctor, and never was sick but once, and that a slight fever." Such is generally the happy reward in old age of a sober character and active life. The exercise of hunting is good for all. Legitimate sport cannot exist with vicious habits.

Mr. Allen, of the Sportsmen's Store, Market street, has recently sold a beautiful 16 guage, double barrel English gun, to a young lady at Mountain View, who is found of shooting and said to be a crack shot. He has also sold a splendid 24 Ballard rifle, with fine sights, to a lady at Ferndale, Humboldt county, who has a love for hunting deer. These young ladies, no doubt, would do for Galway, and we sincerely commend their spirit. The early mountain air and exercise of hunting will do them a thousand times more good than lounging in the rocking chair all day.

The bad bear, of Bodie, has been annoying the good people of that burgh lately by extensive depredations on stock. A fortnight ago, a 400 pound steer belonging to Mr. Henewell was found partly devoured, so the brute was trapped. He managed to drag the trap attached to a 300 pound log three miles into the mountains. On being overtaken, it took seven rifle balls to dispatch the brute. The bear was a pure grizzly and weighed 800 pounds. Such are grizzlies. We have had enough of them.

In reference to the prospect of wild ducks next season, the Merced *Star* says:

Young wild ducks, redhead, mallard and wood ducks are plentiful this season along the sloughs and in the marshes of the San Joaquin. The continuous high water has been an important protection to breeding game whose nests are often ravaged by the wild hogs that inhabit the tules and river margins at low stages of the water.

The Forresters of Sacramento hold their next monthly meeting at Agricultural Park to-morrow.

We still daily hear of the abundance of quail and deer, even in thickly populated places, and that both show a most unusual tameness. This tameness is natural to all living things when man is not cruel to them. In this case, public sentiment now says neither birds nor beasts shall be illegally harassed in their gestative season, and so both are happy, plentiful and confiding. The love of offspring is the law of nature that moves the world for good. What a beast in principle the man must be who can violate that divine and blessed law without compunction.

The Virginia *Enterprise* of 17th inst., says news has been received that a large herd of buffalo, covering thousands of acres, is heading up the Owyhee, attracted into Northern Nevada by the unusual growth of grass. This is something very rare, and the crack riflemen of the state will no doubt boast of many a trophy, in the shape of buffalo robes.

Mr. Robinson has challenged Mr. Lambert for another pigeon match, $250 a side, 100 birds each, with an offer of ten birds in the hundred, but Lambert wants greater odds. In their former match Lambert won by two birds out of fifty, and its seems strange he should now want greater odds than those offered.

Mr. E. C. Graff, of Benicia, has challenged any member of the Vallejo Gun Club, to shoot a pigeon match for $50 a side. If this be the same Mr. Graff who visited Bird's Point, and got away with our boys so neatly, we advise the Vallejo boys to leave him alone.

H. A. Stewart, of Milmiue, Ill., recently, at glass balls on a wager of $10 that he could break 100 out of 120, broke 104 out of 120. Mr. Stewart has made a match to break 200 out of 225. If he does what he expects he will do well.

The Exeter, N. H., Sportsmens' Team, that got away with the championship at the late international clay pigeon tournament, were welcomed home by a torchlight procession with military band. They well earned the honor.

Capt. J. Perry, secretary of the Kansas Sportsmen' Association, announces that the proposed shooting tournament is indefinitely postponed. He has made every effort to procure wild birds for the shoot, but has failed.

Doves still continue scarce, but with a little patience they will be abundant enough everywhere.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

Sunday, to the astonishment if not the disgust of everybody, was again wet, cloudy and gloomy, and until noon showed little prospect of clearing up. The attendance of riflemen at Shell Mound, however, was quite up to the average, if not a little over, at least of those who allow nothing to interfere with their practice at the butts. The spirit of these gentlemen is much to be commended. The most interesting events of the day were the regular monthly team-badge shoot, of the San Francisco Fusileers, Second Artillery, under the supervision of Lieutenant Laufenberg, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and their shoot for company medals. The score for the team badge was as follows, those shooting being the regimental team for the month of July. The conditions were 20 shots with a 100 possible:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
C. Thierbach	43	44	87
Corporal D'Arcy	43	42	85
Frederick Kuhls	41	43	84
Lieutenant Mangels	42	42	84
Sergeant Denicke	42	41	83
George Johnson	42	41	83
Sergeant Will	33	43	76
Lieutenant Last	34	42	76
Captain John Bruer	41	35	76
Harry Brooks	39	35	74

For the company medals the same score was taken with the winners of the first, second and third class divided as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

C. Thierbach	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	—	43							
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	—	44	—	87					
Fred. Kuhls	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—	41							
	500 yards—	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	—	42	—	84						
Lieutenant Mangels	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	—	42							
	500 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	2	5	4	—	42	—	84					
Sergeant Denicke	200 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	42							
	500 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	—	41	—	83						

SECOND CLASS.

Sergeant Will	200 yards—	3	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	—	33							
	500 yards—	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	—	43	—	76					

THIRD CLASS.

H. Brooks	200 yards—	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	39							

Captain John Bruer commands the Fusileer company.

After the medals were disposed of Harry Brooks and L. Haake, of the Fusileers, had a forty shot match, with a possible 200. The score:

Brooks	157
Haake	153

This match was close and interesting all through.

The election of Brigadier-General Dimond to the Presidency of the State Rifle Association has given satisfaction to all classes. From his first connection with the Second Brigade he has been an active and staunch supporter of military shooting, and he will now have additional opportunities of doing good in that direction. Under his Presidency the target record will be sacred.

Col. Sam Beaver has recently had a new Sharp's rifle direct from the factory, and was out at Shell Mound Sunday, trying it for the first time. The results were very satisfactory. Out of a possible 50 he scored 47 at 200 yards, five of the bull's-eyes being made in succession. We expect to hear of the genial Colonel making a clean score with a few more practices.

Sergeant Nash, it is said, will put his team to work at the 500-yard target sometime next month. The regulars have been using the Springfield of late with such effect that the Sergeant is getting alarmed that his old competitors may perchance get the best of him at their next contest.

At the same time and place the Gatling Battery had a medal shoot, with the following result: Sergeant Seeman won the first-class medal, J. H. West the second-class, and Byrne the third-class.

The project of forming a regimental shooting club in the First Regiment will not be reported upon by the Board of Officers, to whom the matter has been left, before the 10th proximo.

On Sunday, also at Shell Mound, the members of the Fifth Battalion, who take such an active interest in rifle practice, were out in numbers, and inaugurated the matches under the system recently established by Col. Ranlett, of dividing his best marksmen into sections, with the right to each man of challenging a comrade whose position as a rifleman he may desire. The idea is working well. On Sunday the first of these contests was held, and three marksmen had to change medals with others lower on the list. Williams, No. 11, won No. 10 from Carroll—Williams making 120 at the two ranges out of a possible 150, Carroll getting but 108. Waltham, No. 7, won No. 4 from Moore, with 124 points to Moore's 117. Pierce, No. 5, won the first place in the leading section from Kellogg, and will, until he loses it, wear No. 1 medal. He made 129 points to Kellogg's 125. This is no slight honor for Pierce, as Kellogg has always stood in the very front rank of our riflemen, and is to-day second, perhaps, to no man in the State as an all-round shooter. The grand 100-shot match of the battalion, which is looked forward to with great interest, will take place July 13th, next. There will be teams of four men from the field and staff and Company A, each man being allowed 100 shots at 200 yards. This will be the first match of the kind on the coast. The highest score at this kind of shooting is 457, and a champion medal will be given to any one of the contestants making 458. We understand Mr. Lancaster, of Vallejo, is likely to be elected Captain of Company D, of Vallejo, in the place of Captain O'Grady, resigned. Mr. Lancaster is a live man, and just the man required to restore the company to its proper place in the battalion. Under his tutilage it is likely the Solano Girl rifle team will not beat the Vallejo boys.

The *Free Press* says Bodie can boast of as fine rifle shots as can be found "outside of the famous Schutzen Club or the military cracks of San Francisco." A rifle club is being formed in Bodie. It is pleasant to find there is something else in Bodie than the traditional bad man. If a club is formed and the members come down here they may rest assured of a generous welcome from their brother riflemen.

HERD AND SWINE.

Salting Butter.

No questions relating to agricultural matters are worse confounded by mistaken statements, tending to overthrow practices founded upon long experience and observation, as well as upon scientific principles, than in regard to the business of dairying. Just now the most conspicuous of these questions relates to the salting of butter. In regard to this ancient, commendable and indispensable practice, a writer, (who, it is to be feared, is drawing too largely upon his imagination for his facts), makes the following statements, viz: "Butter is an animal fat, the same as tallow and lard, and why should we not salt them to give them keeping qualities? * * * It may be said that lard and tallow keep because they have been cooked in their preparation and possibly if butter could be cooked, it too would keep; but if we admit this we admit that salt does not preserve the butter. * * * Salt has no power to keep or hasten the decay of butter, because salt and fats have no affinity for one another"—and more of the same kind, of which any half-fledged housekeeper could see very clearly the error. Butter has been salted from time immemorial. Its preserving power is due to its affinity for water; and its absorption of the moisture from organic substances exerts an anti-septic influence by protecting these substances from the action of oxygen, which does not act upon organic matter that is free from water. But it would be well first to point out the mistakes made by the writer of the the above quotation. Butter cannot be called "an animal fat;" it is a compound of several fats and acids, wanting either of which, its character is changed. It therefore differs very much indeed from tallow and lard, both because these are simple fats; and becuse the combined acids of the butter are exceedingly unstable and very quickly oxidize and decompose. Again, butter, as it is made and used, contains some proportion of the milk elements, notably sugar and lactic acid; these confer upon fresh butter much of its desirable flavor, and without these butter would be as insipid as tallow or lard. It is scarcely necessary to point out that in the manufacture of butterine and other butter imitations, the fat used is worked up with the milk for the purpose of giving it the flavor of butter.

When the butter is heated it becomes an oil; the volate acids are driven off and the butter loses flavor, but it is preserved from change in this way, and may be kept in jars unchanged for months or years. It is prepared in this way for culinary purposes, and poor, stale butter, otherwise useless, is thus made fit for use. To be ignorant of this common fact shows incapacity for treating such a subject as this. But although butter is preserved by heating, that does not prove that salt does not preserve it equally well. For it is well known that cooking any vegetable or animal substance is also a method of preserving these, by driving out the air and water, coagulating or evaporating the most changeable and most easily decomposed portions of them, and so exerting an anti-septic action.

Now, while salt may have no affinity for oils or fats, it does help to preserve them by its affinity for the water they contain, and moreover, because it becomes very perfectly diffused throughout the body of the fats, by its solution in the water and the tendency of dissolved substances to a very perfect diffusion through the water, and consequently, through the substance in which the water is contained. This intimate diffusion of the salt solution, of course, protects the butter from contact with the air.

I am tempted to give a little recent personal experience on the subject. Two samples of butter were sent me; one, kindly, at my request, by Mr. L. W. Ledyard, of Fernwood, whose choice herd of Guernseys has been at times referred to in your papar, for the purpose of making microscopical examinations of Guernsey butter in comparison with other kinds; the other was sent by a friend for my criticism on its quality. Mr. Ledyard's butter was irreproachable in every respect, but under the microscope, its fine quality was seen to be quite as much due to its careful manipulation as to natural qualities inherit in the Guernsey cream. I must except coloring in this manipulation; because the Fernwood butter is free from artificial coloring. This sample of butter was of exceedingly fine and even grain, and the salt was so extremely well diffused through the butter that very few crystals could be perceived, and those that could be seen were evenly separated, and none larger than one five-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. This butter, therefore, had a very even texture; was entirely free from streaks due to uneven action of the salting, and its flavor was perfectly free from deteoriation by excess of salt in one part and deficiency of it in another. From numerous examinations of my own butter in this way, I have been convinced that the salting and the perfert incorporation of the salt has very much to do with the fineness of quality.

The other sample under the microscope presented an extraordinary difference. The grain was open, loose and coarsely fibrous, appearing in places like strings of rope yarns, with globules of water interspersed, and large single salt crystals in places, and elsewhere adherent strings of them, which completely crossed the field of sight. Several crystals were as large as one-four-hundred of an inch in diameter, and in places, ten or more of these would be seen in contact with each other. To the eye this butter appeared streaky, and to the taste the salt was in excess. These faults were clearly due to the imperfect mixing of the salt. Salt, it is well known, changes the color of the butter; this may be seen when butter is brought out for the final working after having been salted the day previous. The texture of the butter also depends upon the perfect admixture of the salt, because this mixture and solution of the salt in the water tends to diffuse the particles very thoroughly through the mass of butter, and when this is cut or broken, the surface of the fracture shows every minute space where the exceedingly small particles of brine have diffused themselves. The flavor, of course, depends upon this thorough intermingling of the salt.

My practice of salting butter is as follows: The butter, (first perfectly freed from buttermilk in the churn), is thinly spread upon the working table, and gashed into a great number of furrows crossing each other. The salt is rolled, crushed, sifted through a fine sieve, and scattered evenly over the butter. The sheet of butter is then rolled up, worked out flat again, and rolled again and flattened three or four times, each time reversing the direction. It is then put away for twenty-four hours, covered with a clean cloth as a protection against any possible dust. The next day the butter requires only sufficient working to press out the excess of brine, (the salt being all dissolved), and to avoid streakiness, after which it is ready to pack. I have kept a small pail, (five pounds), of butter so prepared, and also a fifty-pound pail for a year, and both were quite good; the fifty-pound pail actually brought in the New York market, from an ordinary commission merchant, three cents a pound above the price of the fresh pails sent with it. Indeed, I am quite sure that well-made, *well-salted*, (this is not in reference to quantity but to manner), and well-packed butter will not only keep for a year, but will actually improve in flavor and quality, which is clearly impossible with unsalted butter. Does not then salt preserve the butter?—*Henry Stewart, in Country Gentleman.*

Better Try a Dash of Good Blood.

Every little while some one suggests whether the best way to improve the common stock of the country would not be, after all that has been said about the various improved breeds, to enter upon a systematic course of selection, breeding the best to the best, and so on. It is urged that for this improvement the materials exist upon every farm, and that as all could engage in the work and no stragglers be left in rear, the improvement would be rapid and of a very marked character. Undoubtedly very much might be accomplished in this way, as the common stock, so-called, already has very much of good blood, the benefit and effect of which would be more apparent if a wise and careful mating of animals were always secured with a view of bringing out these latent good qualities. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that the chief merit of the so-called common stock of to-day is due to remote crosses of good blood, and if these crosses were nearer by and more numerous their merits would be greater. It is the frequency, generally, and the nearness of these crosses which make certain individuals of the common stock better than others. But when it comes to breeding the best among the common stock to the best, it is a mistake to suppose that the materials for the great improvement desired can be found upon every farm and that every farmer can join in the work. The best are not to be found on every farm, or in every neighborhood. Some of the so-called common stock is very inferior, indeed, while some of it is of passable merit, and there are no two words in the English language which express more of the idea of inequality, in every sense of the term, than the two words "common stock." Grant that the common stock might be bred up, is it worth any man's while who has a desire for improvements to seek it in this tedious, uncertain way? After generations of men had lived and pursued the work some effects of a durable quality would perhaps be secured; but is it supposed that when the common stock is brought to its best development and its type and character fixed, the world will have animals better in any sense than the improved breeds existing to-day? There is certainly no evidence to justify any such opinion. The common stock owes its best qualies to these improved breeds, and if it should itself ever become established as a breed, its chief excellence will consist of the merits and character it has inherited from existing races; and as it will have, along with these, other characteristics less meritorious, it is fair to presume it would, at its best, fall somewhat below existing standards. Then why undertake the task of improving its character in this way? Why not take the more expeditious and satisfactory course of crossing it up by the use of thoroughbred sires? They are not on every farm, but they should be, and in the competition between large numbers of breeders the price of acceptable sires of all the breeds is reduced to such a point that every farmer can secure whatever he needs in his business, and if he has any particular preference as to breeds can gratify that and still make but a moderate outlay. Every cross will make an improvement, and if all would but engage in the good work and leave no stragglers in the rear, the whole body of common stock would, in a very few years, be brought very close to the thoroughbred standard and merit.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Marbled Butter.

A correspondent of the *Dairyman* writes: "If the butter is drained dry before the salt is added, the marbled appearance will be noticed to some extent, but if the granulated butter when put upon the worker is full of the brine used in washing it out to free from buttermilk, it will so dissolve the salt during the workings that when ready to pack the objection raised will not exist. The packing will have something to do with it, I suppose, if put in 56-pound tubs. My butter is put in well-glazed one gallon crocks. About a pound of butter is put in each time, and most thoroughly crowded in with a wooden potato-masher, and it comes out of the crook of as solid color as one could wish. The whole trouble of marbled butter is, I opine, one of salting it too 'dry' and putting too much in the package at a time when packing."

The Best Bacon.

A farmer of long experience gives the following plain directions how to make the best bacon:

The best bacon is made from pigs which will not weigh more than 125 pounds when dressed. The rashers or strips for the bacon are cut lengthwise of the pig and about half of the sides are used. The portion next to the backbone is fatter and lacks in muscle, and is not so good on this account. When bacon is made from small pigs—those weighing less than 100 pounds—the whole of the sides are used. Red and black Berkshire pigs make the best bacon, because they have the largest proportion of lean meat. Six pounds of salt and four ounces of saltpetre should be used for 100 pounds of meat. Five pounds of brown sugar may also be used, or two quarts of molasses. If the bacon is cured in a barrel, the salt, saltpetre, and sweetening should be mixed and a portion sprinkled on the bottom of the barrel, and some also between the layers of meat and on the top, and water enough, after the meat is packed closely, put on to cover it. In a month the meat will be ready to smoke. Too much smoke will color the meat and give it a rank taste. Another way to cure bacon is to rub the above mixture on the flesh side of the strips of bacon and then pile it up one piece above another, and let it strike in. After three days rub again and pile up as before. A week after rub again and pile it up, putting the flesh side up every time. The mixture should be divided into three equal parts, to provide for the several rubbings. At the end of a month the meat will be ready for smoking, or before, if the salt has all struck in and the surface has become comparatively dry, which is an indication. After smoking, the rashers should be sewed up in bags made of cotton cloth, and hung up in a dry, dark place. If the bags are whitewashed on the outside all the better, and this will keep the worms out.

As an evidence of how much may be accomplished in the improvement of animals by constant effort in any one direction, it is worthy of remark that the great flow of milk of cows is truly artificial. In a state of nature the cow gives only the necessary quantity, and gives it only the necessary time to sustain the calf. The greater and longer yield of milk is the result of better feeding, better treatment and longer manipulation of the teats. Hence to increase the yield of milk, feed, tend and milk well.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* makes this very suggestive statement in support of the non-beef quality of a good cow: "When," he says, "a Jersey cow gives me three hundred ank fifty pounds of butter and a hundred dollar calf a year, and does this until she is fifteen years old, I have not the heart to send her to the butcher."

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Glanders.

The following is a minute description of the glanders:

If this disease always assumed the same character, and every glandered horse presented the three special symptoms—greenish, sticky, and, at times, bloody discharges at the nose, the hard, painless, and adherent swollen glands at the jaws, and, above all, the peculiar and characteristic ulcerations of the mucous membrane upon the cartilage of the cavities of the nose—there would be no difficulty in recognizing it. Unfortunately it assumes many forms. Sometimes there are only slight glandular enlargements, at others, discharge from the nose, while in a third animal neither of these will exist, and only small ulcers will be detected in the upper angle of the nostrils. The horse may appear in a healthy condition, with nothing apparently wrong to a casual observer, able to do its work without signs of fatigue, and yet communicate the loathsome disease to all, even mankind, who may come in contact with it.

If the disease has assumed an acute form the appetite will be impaired, the pulse accelerated, general prostration, staring coat, watery eyes, yellowish or purple streaks on the membrane of the nose, a discharge from the nasal chambers, varying from a watery to a sticky mucous character. Little red elevations will frequently be observed on the mucous membrane of the nose, which develop into ulcers of irregular form and color. The glands on the inside of the jaw are enlarged, hard and lumpy. Sometimes a cough is present. In the latter stages the nasal discharge becomes bloody, fœtid, and so profuse as to cause suffocation.

If the disease is chronic there is invariably ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nasal chamber, but the ulcers are sometimes so high up as to be seen with difficulty. There will also be discharges from both nostrils, which vary from a thin watery to a thick and bloody nature, frequently very offensive. In the chronic state there is no fever, and the animal appears to be in excellent health and spirits.—*Ex.*

If you wish to keep your horses in readiness for all the contagious diseases afloat and have them suffer to the greatest extent when they do get them, keep them in a jaded and run down condition. Disease breeds among horses that are in such a state, and the man who affords it a harboring place often pays well for his guest. It is not the man who has the least amount of provender for his horse that has them in the worst shape, but the one who is too thoughtless, indolent or careless to pay the attention to them that he ought.

A shying horse cannot be considered a safe horse, yet the habit is generally considered of so small a consequence that it does not materially affect the value of a horse. There are but few faults that a driving horse can have that are more liable to do mischief than those of scaring and shying. Although it may take some time and trouble, such habits should be broken up as soon as possible.

The young horses should be so tame that you can, without difficulty, approach them in the pasture field. By being able to do this you will have a better opportunity to detect anything which may be wrong with them. Kindness and a little patience will soon enable you to approach the wildest colt. No other animal likes to be caressed any more than the horse.

When you have a long drive in contemplation, it will pay you well to take your horse off grass for at least twenty-four hours before the task is begun. Horses on grass are soft, their wind is not so good, and they are not able to stand long jaunts as well as if they were kept on dry feed.

With the disadvantages staring them plainly in the face, it is wonderful how many of our farmers in all parts of the country are still raising scrub horses.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, June 28, 1884.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Singleton, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
La Harpe, J. T. McIntosh, Box 60, Chico.
Director, Jno. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
Monroe Chief, Jno. H. Goldsmith, Fashion Stable, S. F.
X X (Doublecross), J. C. Simpson, 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Stanford, J. Fairbanks, Oakland.
Mambrino Wilkes, A. L. Hinds, Stockton.
Longfield, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Jim Brown, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Echo, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Algona, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Alaska, John Mackey, Sacramento.
Anteeo, M. Rollins, Santa Rosa.
Steinway, Geo. Wiley, Danville.
Brigadier, J. B McDonald, Marysville.
Wildidle, H. C. Judson, Santa Clara.
Bob Mason, W. M. Donathan, Oakland.
Abbotsford, Wash James, San Mateo.
Billy Hayward, Jas. J. Martin, Niles.
Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Silverheel, Sackrider & Chisholm, Oakland.

STALLIONS---EASTERN.

Almont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Happy Medium, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky
Starmont, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.
Aberdeen, " " " "
Alecto, " " " "
Ethan Allen, Jr, Wm. T. Withers, Lexington, Ky.

Rancho Resaca.

There are many beautiful drives in the vicinity of Oakland. Roads smoothly graded, graveled and nearly level, undulating among the foothills, climbing mountains and following gulches and canyons. There are magnificent views from points only a few miles from the City Hall, and often without the trouble of climbing very high there are prospects of exceeding loveliness. A few days ago we determined to pay a visit to Rancho Resaca, the stockfarm of Colonel H. I. Thornton. The first essay was a failure. Knowing that it laid adjoining to the Brisae Ranch there must be a nearer way for them to follow the ravine which opens into the slope near Berkeley, the route chosen was down San Pablo avenue to the seven-mile house. Climbing the hill, opening gates, we began to realize that the most direct cut might be the slowest method of getting to the desired point, and when a man gave the information that there was no way of getting through, there was a forcible illustration of the futility of trying to overcome distance when mountains were the barrier. We frequently drive to the mouth of the canyon through which the road runs that passes the Fish ranch, but this was the first time to go beyond the slope where Judge Garber's residence is built. Half a mile further and there is a feeling of isolation, a singular sensation as if there were some necromancy that had been instrumental in getting one far away from cities and even cultivated fields. The mountains rise abruptly on either hand, the sides clothed with chapparal and the smaller ravines, at various angles with that which the road follows, a mass of shrubbery and flowers. Before reaching the summit there is an absence of trees and underwood, and on the other side it is some distance before the wooded characteristics are resumed, if anything still more pleasing than on the western slope. The stream is large and it dashes over a rocky bed, and there are huge alders growing from the brink, and vines draping the gray boulders. Sharp curves the roadway makes in following the sinuosities of the creek, though the surface is smooth and the liquid notes of the brook rise musical above the sound of the wheels. It cannot be termed a valley until the farm of ex-Mayor Bryant is passed, and then there are only small patches of level ground, though the mountains throw off rounded projections with an easy enough grade to permit cultivation. There are grand trees on "Orinda Park" and some level land, and cornfields with the young plants showing that the late rain has, at least, been of benefit to them.

The road, too, is a trifle rough, the traffic not being enough to obliterate the ruts made in the wet soil; but it is an interesting drive albeit there is some bumping. There must be definite instructions to enable the visitor to discover the carriage way which leads to the house on Rancho Resaca, especially when coming from the direction we took. It almost doubles back like the trail of a hunted fox, and there is a ford to cross San Pablo creek, a narrow "bottom," and then a gentle rise to the residence. At the first sight the visitor is struck with the beauty of the location.

There is another creek which empties into San Pablo a short distance from the house, and on the peninsula between the two streams the buildings stand. The lower part is covered with an orchard, the trees planted so close to each other that the branches interlace, and though an Eastern horticulturist would condemn such close crowding, the trees are so heavily laden with fruit that it is evidently all right in that locality. The soil is a rich loam,and the brown soil, without a weed to mar, contrasts finely with the deep green of the leaves above.

There is utilitarian beauty in the apple, pear, peach, and plum trees with the wealth of pendant fruit, but the trees which form the background to the dwelling are more in accordance with aesthetic taste. Both banks of the stream are heavily wooded, near the residence are some grand specimens. A giant white oak throwing its gnarled branches far from the bole, near that a California maple, the boughs completely hidden by the mass of leaves, then a live oak, and a little further along a big manzanita with bright red bark, and alders and wild shrubbery in profusion. As Mr. Thornton has only been the owner for a short time, the ornamental grounds are consequently of too recent date to show yet. The grass plats, however, are coming along finely and the parterres are already blooming with a variety of annuals, and there are roses and rhododendrons, and a hundred others that will only require a season or two of California weather to rival those of ten years' growth in the East. There are patches of alfalfa growing on the bank of the little creek and near the stable, and a circular hedge that will soon be high enough to form a screen to hide the cattle yards and at the same time protect the plants inside. There is a good deal of time these long Summer days from four o'clock in the afternoon until the sun sets, and this was given to a ride over the estate. One thousand acres are not easily traversed when the land is level; when it rises to a couple of thousand feet above tide-mark, and not much less from the starting point, the task is trying. But there are plenty of saddle horses on Rancho Resaca' and the one destined for our use was a daughter of Leinster. When in 1868 we saw Leinster run on the Dexter Park, Chicago,it would have seemed a rash prophesy that foretold climbing California mountains on one of his get. She carried us right bravely, however, and though the gray native which Colonel Thornton rode had rather more strength and a greater familiarity with the business on hand, the filly was not to be daunted and climbed with an energy, and picked her way down declivities carefully that once established confidence. San Pablo creek is the eastern boundary of the estate. There must be rather more than a mile frontage on the stream, extending far enough to the west to embrace one thousand acres. With the exception of the comparatively level portion in the orchard, and where the former proprietor had a half-mile training track, there is a gradual rise to the summit, and this broken into "swales" and depressions. The soil of the whole body from the creek to the top of the mountain is rich. In nearly all of the depressions are springs, and some of these at so high an elevation that if divided into lots of fifty acres each could be supplied with water.

There was a short stop soon after leaving the barn to look at the cattle in the corral, and the mares and foals that were near the foot of the hill. The cattle are grades of shorthorns with a few Jerseys. All were in fine order, non-milkers prime beef, and not a poor one among them. The most notable of the mares are Carrie C., Lillie R.,and Viola R., the former, from breeding, size, and the great speed she showed in training,well worthy of being classed with the best of the country. Lillie R. has a filly by Monday which was so unfortunate as to have a hip knocked down, though her yearling by Wheatly is likely to make amends, as she is of high racing form and of fine size. These mares have been bred to Kyrle Daly, and Mr. Thornton is justified in expecting something very good from the produce. The trotting mares are of approved blood, and the foals by the best horses in the country. As the journey is continued there are frequent delays to admire the prospect. Half way to the summit, and the valley from San Pablo to where the creek breaks through, the mountain is in full view. A glorious prospect it is, and there are grain fields still green, farm houses nestling in groves, and diverging valleys, which give evidence of prosperity of those who dwell in them. The horses travel over a mass of herbage. It will surely become thin is the thought as the elevation increases, though in lieu of that the higher we go the thicker the growth. Fully two tons to the acre had it been cut and made into hay, and when on the highest peak there was six or more inches in thickness of grass, which before it fell must have been nearly waist high to a man of tall stature.

From this pinnacle there is the grandest view of all. Though there were murky clouds hanging over the ocean and partially enveloping the distant points, the bays were visible from Alviso to the Straits of Carquinez. Notwithstanding the hazy atmosphere the Oakland moles were as distinct as though scarcely a mile away, though looking down from the high elevation the huge ferry boats and the shipping in the harbor appeared to be dwarfed into toy vessels, and the black pennant of smoke from the chimneys of the steamers a narrow ribbon. The jutting southern projection of Angel Island rested on the water like a floating bridge, and Alcatraz a mere speck on the smooth expanse, For all this diminution everything was distinct. The furrowed sides of Tamalpais were as clearly cut as would be shown in a photographic view, and the cloud-veil on the summit so diaphonous as not to obscure the waving outline. To the eastward Mount Diablo loomed up high above the intervening hills, and in that direction the valleys are hid. It is the intention of Colonel Thornton to build an observatory on this elevation, with a bridle path, and it may be a carriage road, from the house in the valley. It will be well worthy of a journey from San Francico, and a daybreak ascent to see the glorious prospect as the sun gilds the top of the mountains, and throws golden streamers across the Pacific, and then a sunset on these long June days when the glowing orb drops into the ocean in a halo of glory, while the shadows are heavy on the dark side of Tamalpais will be still more entrancing, if not so brilliant as the morning awakening. Not so poetical, perhaps, as the sheen of water, the lights and shadows of the mountains, plains and valleys were the cattle grazing contentedly on the sheltered side of the peak. This was the division that roam at will with their calves at foot, and the youngsters which have the channel island blood have the finish of deer and lend a charm to the scene by their life and vivacity. There is a "bit" of coloring, too, in the fawn and the red and the white, and conspicuous amongst these was a part-bred Holstein with the striking contrast of intense black and purest of white. There is time before the evening falls to take a look at the ground for the training track, and though it will be difficult to find room for more than a half-mile course that will be good enough for the education of the trotters and slow gallops, and there is a chance to extend the run at the finish of the work by curving around the hill from the turn and following the grade up past the barns. We have a good deal of faith in the correctness of the idea of English trainers that it is better to have an opportunity to run up the grade than to train on a level course. The claim that the wind is cleared without so much strain on the foreiegs is surely based on good ground, and though some argue that the speed is diminished, there is no evidence of that being well-founded from the results which follow the English system. Although the sun rose bright the next morning, it was not long before the welcome prospects were overcome by gloomy clouds, and again there was the repetition of the somewhat anomalous thing in California of rain when June was well advanced. Not much water falling, but a drizzle that might end in another severe damage to hay that was cut since the former storm. There were fifty acres down on Rancho Resaca, and that which was still awaiting the mower was shooting up and up until it looked as though it would grow out of all proportion under the pluvial ministration, and be too coarse for first rate forage. Oats on the hillside were more than six feet from the root to the end of tassel, and the wheat, also designed for hay, was growing apace. The morning was pleasant withal, and with visits to the stable and confabs on the veranda, and discussions on horse topics interspersed with talks on breeding and farming generally, the time passed pleasantly. The Lillie R. filly was critically examined, and the conclusion reached that she must race. Of course the young Anteeo from a mare by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., came in for a full share of attention, and after making due allowance for favoritism, we have no hesitation in pronouncing him an extra good one. The foal being so promising and the mare

having been bought from James McCord, the colt will be named "McCord," and there is little question that he will be worthy of the appellation. Shortly after noon there was a clearing up, and the journey homeward was by the route we should have taken at first. Down the valley of San Pablo the drive is very pleasant, the road smooth and without steep grades. Doublecross jogged along with a satisfied air, very different from what he showed when climbing the mountain through the gorge of Temescal.

Close of the Volume.

With this number Volume IV. of the *Breeder and Sportsman* comes to a close. One hundred and three numbers are the count since on the first day of July, 1882, the first was issued from the press. Two years is quite a space in the history of a paper, and to have safely passed this period is something to be gratified with. Like many other ventures newspapers, and especially those which can be termed class papers, have to struggle for a place in the busy world. The struggle is intensified when the field is comparatively small, and with a home population that does not equal that of one of the large Eastern cities, it is not expected that there can be a front place gained at a bound. Notwithstanding the drawback of a limited population, we felt assured that the interests which this paper was intended to subserve were an important feature in Pacific Coast affairs, and that this importance warranted the establishment of a journal which would aid in the development of natural resources superior to those of any country in the world. It is still more gratifying to write that our efforts have elicited encomiums, and that we have been cheered with kind words and good wishes.

The retrospect is satisfactory, so far as keeping the promise that the *Breeder and Sportsman* should not contain anything which would be improper to be read in the family circle, and that everything has been excluded which has a tendency to bring legitimate sports into disrepute. A perusal of the copious index that is given this week, will prove that the field occupied has been extensive, and that all of the topics which come within the scope of the paper have been duly considered. It has been, and is the intention to enlarge the paper when circumstances would warrant the outlay, and we were greatly in hopes that the fifth volume would inaugurate the change. It may be that this can be accomplished within a short time, and that by the first of September we can add four, and perhaps, eight pages. This will depend on the consummation of a scheme which we have in view, and which is fairiy under way. There is a steady augmentation to the list of subscribers, and in this respect the result has been fully up to expectations. In others we have been disappointed, and support which we had right to calculate upon has been withheld. Not a dollar outside of legitimate business has been received. Assistance has been proffered, and though the offer did not imply any obligation which would interfere with the independent course determined upon, and though the kindness was cordially appreciated, it was declined with heartfelt thanks.

The enlargement of the paper is for the purpose of securing more space for the various departments, especially to those which are of the greatest interest to farmers and stockowners. Field sports will also be given more room, and while the extension will be liberal in the direction implied, there will be no necessity for curtailing in any of the departments. We feel the utmost confidence in predicting that the plan will be carried out at the time mentioned, and with sincere thanks for the support already given, and with grateful feelings for the kind words spoken, the fourth volume is closed with bright anticipations for those that are to follow.

Arrivals at Rancho del Paso.

Last Sunday a carload of thoroughbred horses arrived at Rancho del Paso from the East, and among the lot were the following high bred yearlings:

Tyranny (sister to Tyrant) chestnut filly, by imp. Great Tom, dam Mozelle by Jack Malone from Gazelle by imp. Albion.

Trellis, chesnut filly, by imp. Great Tom, dam Madeira by Jack Malone from Woodbine by Lexington.

Epicure, bay colt, by Enquirer, dam Benicia by Jack Malone from Alboni by imp. Albion.

Brown colt by Virgil, dam Ulrica by Lexington from imp. Emilia by Young Emilius.

Bay filly by Glenelg, dam Stamps by Lexington from Mildred by imp. Glencoe.

Chestnut colt by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Columbia by imp. Bonnie Scotland from Young Fashion by imp. Monarch.

Six brood-mares and the three-year-old Marc Daly completed the company. Marc Daly having injured one of his feet had to be stopped in his work and has been brought home to recuperate.

Our Horses in the East.

The telegraphic accounts are rather meagre in relation to our horses in the East, though there is enough to show that altogether they are doing very well. Fallen Leaf won the Illinois Oaks, at Chicago, very handily in 2:11½, and the same day Gano won the "Inaugural Rush" in 1:43. On the second day of the meeting Verano won the Nursery Stakes in 1:44¾, and though Gano and Shenandoah have been beaten, there is a good chance for them to redeem their laurels before the Chicago racing is finished. Verano is a sister to Grismer, being by Grinstead from Jennie D. The Santa Anita filly Savanna has been second twice so that she is likely to get a better position before long. Lucky B. ran second in the cup, last Thursday, and as he had to be thrown out of work on account of a split hoof, he could not have been in any order. The same trouble may have been the case with Shenandoah as he certainly can go 1½ miles when in proper condition. In the Board of Trade Handicap he gave up after a mile and a quarter was run.

The report of to-day's races of the Washington Park Club will be anxiously looked for, as the American Derby is to be decided, and there are strong hopes that it will be placed to the credit of California. Fallen Leaf has incurred a penalty of seven pounds, and so has Loftin, one of her most dangerous competitors. Mr. Baldwin has five to choose from, and it may be that Freda, Shenandoah or Savanna will carry his colors. Should Freda be in order, and in as good form as last year, she will stand a first-rate chance, fully as good as Fallen Leaf without any penalty. In all probability Mr. Baldwin will start two, and it may be three will be selected to do battle for the Pacific slope. Rancho del Paso would have had a good chance if Marc Daly had not met with the accident that caused him to be sent home, and it may be that Sweetbrier may don the red jacket and white polka dots, and carry them to victory.

Periods of Gestation.

Leo Lynch, of San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California, has had an unusual experience with two of his mares this season. In a note mailed May 22d, he says: "My black mare Bessie, by Captain Webster, dropped this morning 'by Anteeo' as fine a filly as I ever saw. I think it will be a brown or black with tan flanks, one white hind foot, a small white spot on nose and forehead. Although coming thirteen days before time, it is as bright and lively a colt as one would want to see, and measures about forty inches in height. I claim the name of Ramona for her."

The second note is dated June 18th, and the following is a copy: "My brown mare Vic, by Hendrickson's Washington, foaled a filly this morning by Kansas Central. She was bred May 20th, 1883, making thirteen months, less two days. There was but one service, consequently no mistake. The colt is a fine one in size and as lively as a cricket."

Here then was a divergence of seventy-two days in two animals, owned by one man, in one season. Mr. Tessier kept a record of 582 mares, the shortest period was 287 days, the longest 419, and the average 330 days.

In twenty-five mares which Mr. Gazot recorded, the shortest period was 324 days, the longest 367, an average of 343 days. The average of Mr. Gazot is nearer what we have found in our breeding operations, and the only foal that came before the eleven months was a horse, though there is a general opinion that the male is carried longer than a female. This idea is a not sustained by the record so far as we can learn.

Meeting of Board of Trustees P. C. B.-H. A.

There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association at the editorial rooms of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, on Monday, July 7th, at 2 P. M. Besides other business to be transacted a programme will be fixed upon for the Fall Meeting. In order that the California horses now in the East can have a chance to participate, the date will probably be fixed after all of the fairs have been held, and this will also secure better weather than when the trade winds prevail.

On the first of August the "fixed events" close, and this is likely to be the date fixed for the closing of additional stakes and purses to make up the complement for the Fall Meeting. The fixed events are the Winters, *Spirit of the Times*, Vestal and Fame stakes for 1886, and the California, Gano, Ladies and Finigan stakes for 1885. All of these stakes are for foals of 1883.

There is another of the regular events, viz.: The Baldwin Stake, a dash of four miles, and this is likely to have a greater number of nominations than in previous years.

The Fairs.

All that is necessary at present is to call attention to the advertisements of the fairs which appear in this paper, as the entries do not close until August 1st. In the main speed programmes are very good, and sure to bring out a large number of entries, especially in the trotting classes.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Honoluluan, Honolulu, H. I.

Will you kindly answer the following questions through the columns of your valuable paper: 1st, How many months does a mare carry foal? 2d, What is the best food for a mare after foaling, also food for foal and what quantity? 3d, Is there any way of testing if a mare is in foal? 4th, How long is it safe to use a carriage mare that is in foal? 5th, I have a valuable dog that has broken out all over with small sores, that are bleeding most of the time and the hair drops off all round them; what disease is it, and what remedy should I use?

Answer. 1st, Eleven months is the nearest that can be expressed in months. There is great disparity in the length of time, however, but as a general rule the time exceeds eleven months. This season Leo Lynch, of San Ramon, had one mare that foaled eleven days before the expiration of "the time," another which went within two days of thirteen months. There could be no mistake in either case. 2d, Good pasture and sound oats is the best food for a mare. Bran is apt to give the foal trouble from "scouring." Crushed oats at first, but when a few weeks old foals will masticate the oats whole, and we prefer to feed them without preparation. Give as much as will be eaten heartily. 3d, There are no positive tests that are safe. After six or seven months the indications are usually plain, and between five and six months there is a slight enlargement of the mammiliary glands. 4th, Carefully used, a carriage mare can be driven within two months of foaling. 5th, Probably surfeit. Give laxative medicines, cleanse thoroughly, and if near salt water baths will be beneficial. Fowler's Solution in small doses may be given, and the food restricted.

H. W. P., Healdsburg:

There is a distemper in this neighborhood that seems to be very malignant in its form. A yearling or two-year-old colt will be looking splendidly when suddenly they will appear to have lost all appetite, and in two or three days will look like skeletons of their former selves. The discharge at the nose is very thick, and comes out of the nostrils in large chunks. Does not appear to smell disagreeable. The animal seems to be choked up and sometimes breathes with difficulty. Do you know any remedy? Also, do you know any preventive for animals running in same pasture, but which have been removed, and up to present date show no signs of the desease.

Answer. The disease is what is called in the Eastern States "distemper," and in England "strangles." It is very prevalent in California this season, and scarcely a stock farm but what is troubled with it. There are numerous remedies given in the books, but no preventive when the animals run together. Good care and liberal feeding of the dam has been the most efficient in our practice. Fumigating with the smoke from a mixture of tar and turpentine has oftentimes given immediate relief. Should abcesses form, they must be lanced as soon as there is a secretion of pus.

I. H. L., San Luis Obispo.

I have profited by your advice in your book "Tip and Toe Weights" and am now using on a two-year-old colt of mine tips both in front and behind. The first time I had him shod I had steel tips in front and light shoes behind. He is a pacer and he improved very fast, although I had to use quarter-boots to keep him off his quarters. The tips worked so well in front that I determined to put them on behind. I had a pair of steel tips put on behind, and now he travels away over with his hind feet and seems to be afraid to "square away" but goes shuffling along. The tips keep his feet in so good a condition that I do not want to leave them off, but I must have more weight in front. Please let me know what kind of weights you think are the best and where I can procure them. I think I want about six ounces.

Answer. Our preference is for the weights described in the book referred to. They entail the use of quarter boots, however, in order to secure them properly. For colts the "Stickfast" is good. The advertising column will direct you where to find them.

W. T. T., Point Arena, Cal.

The trouble you mention is not so prevalent as many imagine, and it may be that to other causes is due the lack of vigor. Of the many entire horses we have owned not a single one has been addicted to the practice, therefore we are skeptical in relation to the prevalence which many claim. The wearing of nets has become so general that people are prone to think there is a necessity when none exists, and, unquestionably, in many instances bad results follow the application. Our advice is to feed liberally and give plenty of exercise. Should you have a paddock, (corral), to turn him in, let him run there in preference to keeping in a stall or box. Should his exercise cause profuse perspiration, let it be slower, and his feed good old hay and sound oats. Should you deem the nights too cold to run in the paddock, take him up when the sun sets. If clothing is worn in the stable gradually accustom him to go without it. Place a box of table salt where he can get it at pleasure, and occasionally give green food—corn blades are the best.

F. W. L., St. Helena.

There is no Hambletonian cross in Sample's pedigree. He was sired by Weyland Forrest, dam Tinsley Maid, by Flaxtail; second dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, son of Herod's Tuckahoe, by Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed; third dam by Leffler's Consul, son of Shepard's Consul, by Bond's First Consul. Weyland Forrest, by Alexander's Edwin Forrest, dam by Sir Charles; second dam claimed to be thoroughbred.

Flaxtail by Pruden's Blue Bull, dam's breeding unknown.

Alexander's Edwin Forrest, by Bay Kentucky Hunter, dam by Young Highlander (Watkin's); second dam by Duroc; third dam by imp. Messsenger.

W., Santa Rosa.

Abbie Williamson's next foal after Tillie C. was Forest King, foaled April 22d, 1879. He is a bay horse with star in forehead and near fore foot white.

Fred B., Windsor.

We have no proofs at hand, but believe the pedigree you enclose to be correct.

POULTRY.

Pedigreeing Improved Poultry.

It is not so easy a matter to keep exact pedigrees of poultry as it is of the larger and less prolific farm animals; yet in the case of improved poultry some record of their breeding is necessary.

Uniformity or improvement in any particular can be attained only by successive, judicious matings. Without a record or remembrance of the individual animals used as breeders from year to year, there is no certainty of any advancement nor even of the best bred stock continuing to reproduce animals as good as the parent stock.

In the breeding of improved poultry, however, it is not always indispensable that the indivual sire and dam of any given animal be known in order to determine with what other of the same breed it should be mated. The blood or breeding may be sufficiently known and recorded without this exact knowledge, as may be seen from what follows.

It is not a difficult matter to have half a dozen or more hens or pullets of exactly the same breeding, that is, the produce of one particular hen known to have been mated with a particular cock. These may be had occasionally, or as often as needed, to keep up particular lines of breeding; but he who undertakes to save the eggs from each of these separately, and to hatch and rear the chicks so as to know the exact dam of each chick, will find himself with no small task on his hands. The time necessarily spent in keeping such exact pedigrees of all the increase, even to the second generation, would, in the case of poultry, make the chicks cost more than they were worth.

Instead of this the eggs from such a group of hens or pullets may as well, for all practical purposes, be kept together, and the chicks reared from them counted as if the produce of one hen. So, also, two or more cockerels that are full brothers to each others may be kept with a sufficient number of hens or pullets, and the chicks reckoned as if all sired by one bird.

In selecting pullets from the produce of a yard of full sisters, for breeding purposes the following year, care should be taken to choose those having the closest family likeness, and the nearest after the ideal or type of breeding it is desired to establish or to perpetuate. In this way a vast amount of time and trouble is saved, since the blood and breeding are sufficiently known to insure results scarcely less satisfactory than when an exact record of each individual sire and dam has been kept.

Much of the breeding of the "Haw Hill" Light Brahmas during the past twenty years has been done in this way. By no other method would it have been possible to furnish, at such reasonable rates, the great numbers of superior birds that have been sent to different States from the "Haw Hill" yards.

To show more fully this plan of breeding, the following illustrations in actual management are given: In 1883, seven choice hens all of the same breeding were mated with the cockerel Johnny Bouquet, and booked as the "Sevens." In the same yard with these were two other hens of different breeding from the Sevens, but full sisters to each other. One of these was named Hope and the other Glenn. Every morning they were separated from the Sevens until after laying time, and as the eggs laid by the one were easily distinguished from those laid by the other, they were both allowed the same nest. From this yard therefore there were raised three lots of chicks in 1883, viz.: those from the Sevens, those from Hope, and those from Glenn; all sired by the some cockerel, Johnny Bouquet.

In the Spring of 1884, twelve of the of the largest and best of the 1883 pullets from the Sevens were bred back to their sire, and the chicks from these booked as from the Twelves, and counted as the produce of one hen. At the same time another yard was made up by mating an 1883 cockerel from the Glenn hen, and named Johnny Glenn, with the Hope hen and her 1883 pullets. The eggs laid by the Hope hen were saved and set by themselves, and the eggs from her pullets kept by themselves and reckoned as from one hen. A third yard was made up of the best pullets of 1883 from the Glenn hen, and the eggs from these kept together and treated as if from only one hen. A fourth yard of hens of still different breeding was mated with an 1883 cockerel named Johnny Hope, from the Hope hen. Thus in 1884 there are chicks from the Twelves, from Hope, from Hope pullets, from Glenn pullets, and from the Johnny Hope yard, all more or less related to the cock Johnny Bouquet; and their relationship among each other as fully known as can be desired when selections for mating another year are to be made. Besides these, there are chicks of 1884 from the original Sevens, bred this year to a Glenn cockerel.

This gives only in part the yards or matings during the years 1883 and 1884, but they are enough to show how improved poultry may be bred and pedigreed with about as little trouble as most of the farm stock.

Managing in this way it is an easy matter to have hens or pullets of the same breeding in sufficient number for each yard, and yet have the yards not too nearly related to each other. In breeding for cockerels it is often well that special care be taken to save eggs from an unusually fine hen, or one of a particular line of breeding. This can be done without much trouble, by placing such a hen in a coop or pen by herself each day until after her laying time.—*Phil. Thrifton, in Rural World.*

A broody hen should not be allowed to indulge her propensities unless both she and her owner mean business. Sitting is exhaustive of vitality, partly because the hen at this time is so absorbed by her duties that she will not take time from the nest to eat or drink. If allowed to sit even three or four days they lose enough flesh so that they are not got quickly into condition for egg production again. As soon as the first broodiness is noticed, shut the hen up in a room where she has no chance to make a nest; feed liberally with wheat screenings and thickened milk. After two or three days she will begin to lay eggs on the floor, which is a sign that the time has come for setting her at liberty.

The common practice of breeding only from second brood turkeys, and those that are not fit to kill at New Year's is a very short-sighted policy. In nothing will a good selection pay better than in breeding this noble bird. In the wild state, where "the survival of the fittest" is the rule, goblers weighing forty pounds are not infrequent, and some are upon record weighing even fifty pounds. The prevailing custom of breeding from the smallest and cheapest, keeps our markets full of birds that do not weigh more than eight or ten pounds, dressed.

"Suppose," says an exchange, "you pay $1.00 per day for help, and a good shovel costs an equal amount; but you retain the old one because you think it too good to throw away, although the man is only capable of doing three-fourths of a day's work with it. How much have you made in ten days by the saving? Suppose a new hoe costs sixty cents, yet you put the same man to work with the old one with which he can do three-fourths of a day's work. How much have you saved in ten days? And old rusty hoe will quite frequently cause a difference of a fourth of our labor. There is no rule of labor or economy about a farm that pays so large a per cent. on the investment as that of taking care of, and keeping in order the tools we work with. A few minutes will suffice to clean off a hoe when we put it aside, and instead of getting heavy with rust and accumulated earth, it will get brighter and brighter with constant use and be a pleasure to handle instead of an extra burden and hindrance." This is a strong argument in favor of good implements.

Some years ago the territory of Arizona offered a reward to be paid the first person who would raise merchantable cotton to the amount of not less than 300 pounds to the acre, and there to be not less than five acres of the same. This reward has just been paid to Mr. Felix G. Hardwicke, who raised 3,390 pounds on seven acres of land in the Salt river valley, near Phœnix, southern Arizona.

STALLIONS THOROUGHBRED.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

WILDIDLE.

By Imp. AUSTRALIAN. Dam Idlewild, by Lexington.

This great race-horse and successful sire will make the season of 1884, from February 10th to June 10th, at Judson's Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, Cal.

Wildidle is the sire of Gov. Stanford's Frolic filly (record of one mile, 1:42½, at two years old), May D. (with a record of one and one-half miles in 2:36, the fastest on the Pacific Coast), Jim Douglas, Ella Doane, Wildidler, and others of note.

Terms of season, $75, payable at time of service, and in all cases before removal.

Mares taken good care of at $8 per month. No responsibility for escapes or accidents. For further particulars address

H. C. JUDSON, Owner, or
W. L. APPLEBY, Supt.,
Santa Clara, Cal.

P. O. Box 223.

STALLIONS
—AT—
RANCHO DEL PASO.
For the Season of 1884.

Thoroughbreds.

LONGFIELD.

Chestnut horse, by MONARCHIST, he by Lexington.
First dam, Dame Gourlay (Blue Gown), by Planet.
Second dam, Flora G., by Lexington.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imp. Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imp. Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus (son of imp. Pantaloon).
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by imp. Figure.
Tenth dam, Skamerkin, by imp. Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imp. Cub Mare, by Cub
Twelfth dam, Aramanthus' dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Croft's Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
At $50 the season, due at the time of service.

JIM BROWNE.

Chestnut horse, by FOSTER, he by Lexington.
First dam, Flush, by Hiawatha.
Second dam, Fanny Bugg, by imp. Ambassador.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Madame Bosley, by Sir Richard Tonson.
Fifth dam, Nancy Nichol, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilke's Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Sterling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Partner.
Thirteenth dam, imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, an imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

Trotting Stallions.

ECHO.

Bay horse, by RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.
First dam, Fanny Felter, by Magnolia, son of Seely's American Star
Second dam, by Webber's Kentucky Whip.
Third dam, by Shakespeare, son of Duroc, and out of a mare by Plato son of imp. Messenger.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALGONA.

Chestnut horse, by ALMONT, son of Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
First dam, Emma Kinkead, by Conscript, son of Cassius M. Clay.
Second dam, Effie Dean, by Mambrino Chief.
Third dam, by Powell's Bertrand, son of Bertrand, by Sir Archy.
At $100 the season, due at time of service.

ALASKA.

Brown horse, by ELECTIONEER.
First dam, by Washington, he by Geo. M. Patchen.
Second dam, by Williamson's Belmont.
At $50 the season, due at time of service.

The season for thoroughbreds will commence February 10th and terminate June 20th. For trotting stallions, will commence February 10th and terminate July 1st. Good care will be taken of mares during the season at $6 per month; after the season $10 per month will be charged, but no responsibility for escape or accidents.

John Mackey, Superintendent,
Sacramento, Cal.

THOROUGHBRED STALLION

X X.

Pedigree.

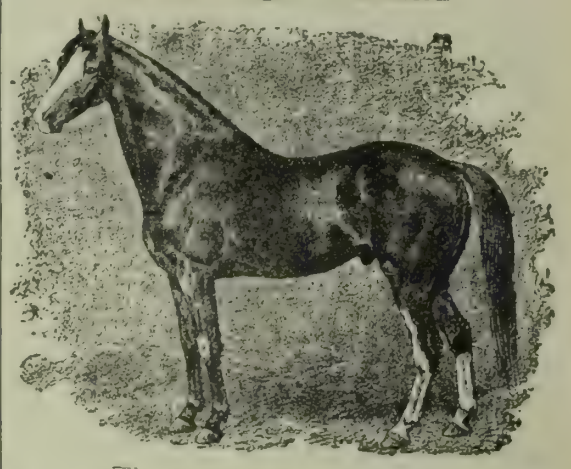
X X (Doublecross), bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson at Atwood Cottage, Riverside, Illinois, foaled May 23, 1872, by MALCOLM.
First dam, Columbia, by imported Bonnie Scotland.
Second dam, Young Fashion, by imported Monarch.
Third dam, Fashion, by imported Trustee.
Fourth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fifth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Sixth dam, by imported Medley.
Seventh dam, by imported Centinel.
Eighth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Ninth dam, by imported Janus.
Tenth dam, by imported Monkey.
Eleventh dam, by imported Silvereye.
Twelfth dam, by Spanker.
See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

X X (Doublecross) is of as high and fashionable breeding as any stallion in the country. His sire, Malcolm, is by imported Bonnie Scotland, his dam Columbia, also by imported Bonnie Scotland; hence his name. Malcolm was one of the best race-horses of his day, and Columbia was also a fine race mare. Columbia is the grandam of Anteeo. Her dam, Young Fashion, was the dam of Surprise, Scotland, Wananita, Bonnie Kate (the dam of Bonnie Lizzie), Andes, Hock Hocking, Three Cheers, etc. The dam of Malcolm, Lady Lancaster, was the dam of Sagamore, Ontario (the dam of McWhirter), Regent, Lady Fairfield, Lady Amanda, Lady Middleton, etc., and a reference to the racing calendars will show how distinguished the members of these two families are. This is the only Bonnie Scotland stallion in California, and from his inbreeding has as much of the blood as if he were a son of that renowned sire. He is a horse of immense substance, good size, high form, and of the best disposition.

Will make the ensuing season, 1884, from February 15th to June 15th, at the Oakland Trotting Park. Terms, $50 the season.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland or 508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER.

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Roger.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon

TERMS, $50 THE SEASON, TO A FEW MARES OF APPROVED breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

TROTTING STALLIONS.

Standard Trotting Stallion

BILLY HAYWARD, 489,

At NILES, ALAMEDA COUNTY.

Terms $20.00. Good pasturage $3.00.

JAS. J. MARTIN, Agent.

THE ELECTIONEER STALLION

STANFORD

Will make the season of 1884, commencing February 1st and ending July 1st, at my stable near the Oakland Race Track.

Terms.

$50 for the season, payable at the close of the season. No responsibility assumed beyond reasonable care.

Pedigree and Description.

Stanford was bred by George Taylor, late of San Francisco, foaled in 1879; is dark bay, no marks, 15½ hands, and weighs 1,050 pounds; was sired by Electioneer, and closely resembles him in form and color; was not broken until last year; has been handled very little, but enough to show that his action is excellent and peculiar to the get of Electioneer.

First dam, Annie Laurie, by McCracken's Dave Hill, Jr., (sire of Geo. Treat, record 2:25½), he by McCracken's Dave Hill, he by Red Lion, and he by Vermont Black Hawk.

Second dam, Kitty, by Owen Dale, son of Belmont.

Dam of Dave Hill, Jr., by old St. Lawrence, grandam thoroughbred.

Dam of Dave Hill by Vermont Hambletonian.

Dam of Red Lion by Vermont Hambletonian.

J. J. FAIRBANKS,
Oakland, January 18, 1884. **Agent.**

THE TROTTING STALLION

SILVERHEEL

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884 AT THE DASHAWAY STABLES, 370 Eleventh street, between Franklin and Webster streets, Oakland.

Silverheel is a dark bay, foaled July 5th 1876; bred by R. B. Chisholm of Kane County, Illinois. Sired by Wilson's Blue Bull, his dam Maggie Rice by Gage's Logan; grandam Fanny Stratford, a mare which had every mark of high breeding, and was the dam of John A. Rice that showed a 2:40 gait when two years old.

Logan by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; his dam Lady Wallace by Ohio Eclipse.

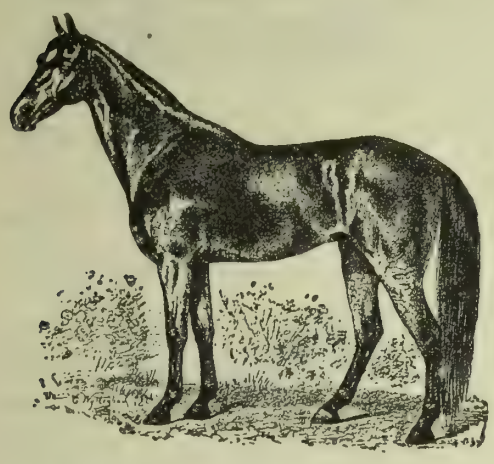
With little training when four years old, Silverheel showed three heats inside of 2:40.

TERMS.

Twenty-five dollars the season; will make terms for insurance. Season to end July 1st.

SACKRIDER & CHISHOLM.

Hambletonian Trotting Stallion



BOB MASON

By ECHO. His dam Belle Mason by Belmont, thoroughbred.

Echo by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam Fanny Felter by Magnolia (by American Star). Belle Mason by Belmont (Williamson's). First dam, Lucy Johnson, by the Pony (son of imported Leviathan). Second dam Catalpa, by Frank. Third dam, by John Richards.

Will make the season of 1884 for a limited number of mares, at the OAKLAND TROTTING PARK.

Description.

Bob Mason is a mahogany bay, with inside of off hind ankle white and star in forehead; sixteen hands, and weighs 1,100. Foaled May 10th, 1879. He is of fine kindly disposition, a natural trotter, and has shown great speed, but as yet has no public record. For a fine portrait and full description of the horse see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of June 30th, 1883.

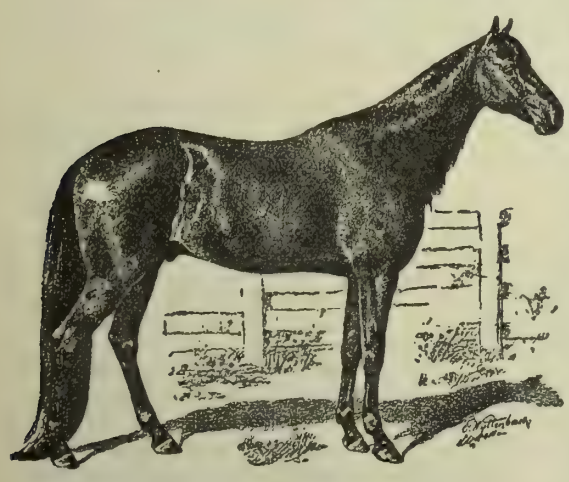
For full history of his sire Echo, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN July 29th, 1882. See also, for his full brother Exile, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN issue of September 16th, 1882.

Terms.

Fifty dollars the season, payable at time of service. All mares at risk of owners. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasture at $5 per month.

CHARLES J. ELLIS, Owner.
WM. DONATHAN, Agent.

Mambrino Trotting Stallion



ABBOTSFORD.

Record 2:19 1-2.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1884, AT THE RANCH OF S. B. WHIPPLE; San Mateo, Cal.

PEDIGREE.

By Woodford Mambrino; his dam Columbia, by Young Columbus Woodford Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, son of Mambrino Paymaster; dam Woodbine, (dam of Wedgewood, 2:19), by Woodford, son of Kosciusko, by Sir Archy.

Mambrino Chief was mated with Woodbine, daughter of thoroughbred Woodford, and the produce was Woodford Mambrino, a horse, taking into consideration his limited opportunities in the stud, that outranks, by what he has accomplished, all other stallions. Of the eighty-nine colts and fillies sired by him at Woodburn, not more than seventy-five reached maturity, and many of these were not handled for speed. When wasted by disease, Woodford Mambrino made a wonderful campaign on the turf, and he gained on a slow track, at Minneapolis, a record of 2:21½. He has thirteen sons and daughters that have trotted in 2:30 or better—Abbotsford 2:19¾; Malice 2:19½; Manetta 2:19½; Mambrino Dudley 2:22; Convoy 2:22½; Magenta 2:21¾; Manfred 2:25; Pancoast 2:25¾; Rachel 2:26¾; Inca 2:27; Lady McFatridge 2:29; Dacia 2:29½; Geo. A. Ayer 2:30. Woodford Mambrino was also the sire of Princeps, the sire of Trinket 2:14. It is proper to draw a comparison between Hambletonian and Woodford Mambrino. The first named stallion founded a great family, but in order to do it he got 1,330 foals out of selected mares. Thirty-seven of these entered the 2:30 list, and only two of them, Dexter and Nettie, beat 2:20. Hambletonian's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in thirty-six. Woodford Mambrino's percentage of 2:30 performers is within a fraction of one in seven. In other words, Woodford Mambrino, making opportunity the basis of calculation, is five times greater than Hambletonian.

Young Columbus, by Old Columbus, dam Black Maria, by Harris' Hambletonian, son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Young Columbus was the sire of Phil Sheridan, sire of Phyllis 2:17½; Adelaide 2:19¾; Commonwealth 2:22; Hiram Woodruff 2:25; Valley Chief 2:25; Faustina 2:28¾; Phil Sheridan, Jr., 2:29½; Tom Malloy 2:30.

TERMS.

One hundred dollars the season, to be paid before removing the animal. Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, free of charge. Good pasturage at reasonable rates, and extra pains taken, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

WASH JAMES, Agent,
San Mateo, Cal

The Trotting Stallions

DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF

Will make the season of 1884 at

Oakland Trotting Park,

Commencing February 1st and ending June 1st.

TERMS.

Director $200, Monroe Chief $100, the season. Good pasturage for mares at reasonable rates. Due care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility assumed should any occur.

Director, 2:17.

Black horse, foaled July 18, 1877, by Dictator (sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾; Phallas, 2:15½); first dam Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼; Onward, 2:225), by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Potomac; third dam by Saxe Wiener.

Thorndale, 2:22¼, is the sire of Edwin Thorne, 2:16½, and Daisy Dale, 2:19½.

Monroe Chief, 2:18 1-4.

Two-mile record, 4:46.

Brown horse, foaled 1870, by Jim Monroe (son of Alexander's Abdallah, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Madame Powell, by Bay Chief (son of Mambrino Chief); second dam by Toronto (son of St. Lawrence); third dam claimed to be of Whip stock. For a very lifelike portrait of Monroe Chief and a full account of his pedigree and performances, see the holiday number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, issued December 29, 1883.

For further information address

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH,
OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

The Trotting Stallion

BRIGADIER.

Record 2:21 1-4.

Bay horse, bred by R. Penniston, Philadelphia, Penn.

By HAPPY MEDIUM; dam Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr.

Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous old trotting mare Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. He has fifteen representatives in the 2:30 list.

Lady Turner, by Frank Pierce, Jr., dam by a grandson of Sir Henry, son of Sir Archy, second dam by Andrew Jackson.

Frank Pierce, Jr., by Frank Pierce, son of Beppo.

Brigadier will make the season of 1884 from February 10th to July 1st.

Terms.

$100 the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge. Good pasturage at $3 per month, but no responsibility assumed for accidents or escapes.

Mares shipped to Marysville consigned to me will be received and cared for on arrival of cars or boats.

February 2d, 1884. **J. B. McDONALD.**

2:20 1-4.

The Fast-Trotting Stalliion

ANTEEO.

Dark bay colt, near hind foot white; foaled May 5th, 1879; bred by Jos. Cairn Simpson, Oakland, California.

By ELECTIONEER.
First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, from February 10th to June 15th, 1884, at the Fair Grounds at Santa Rosa.

TERMS.

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

Anteeo ranks as one of the great trotting colts of the United States, well worthy of the family to which he belongs. His breeding is of the choicest, and in point of form he is as nearly the model of the trotter as any horse living. He has shown a mile in 2:20¼, and at the same time demonstrated that he was capable of trotting way down in the teens.

For further particulars address,

M. ROLLINS, Agent.
Santa Rosa.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front rank as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo. Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H., and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1884, at the Drew Stable, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms:

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

The Trotting Stallion

STEINWAY,

With two-year-old record, third heat, of 2:31¾, and three-year-old record, fourth heat, of 2:25½.

Terms.

He will serve mares the present season, commencing February 1 and ending July 1st, 1884, at the

Cook Stock Farm, Danville, Contra Costa County,

At $100 for the season, payable invariably before the animal is removed. Mares not proving with foal can be returned free the next season. Pasturage $5 per month, but no liability for accidents or escapes. Mares sent in care of McCleverty & Noblett, Fashion Stable, Oakland, or of S. J. Bennett, Martinez, or D. S. Smalley's Stable, Haywards, will be forwarded immediately to the farm.

Description.

He is a bay, 15¾ hands high, weighing 1,175 pounds, long flowing main and tail, two white hind ankles, remarkable style and lofty carriage; has a good, resolute head set on a stout neck; his shoulders do not mount very high on the withers. He has great length and a capacious middle piece, plenty of bone and substance; his gait is big and square; his disposition is the very best.

Pedigree.

Steinway, by Strathmore; first dam Abbess, by Albion, the sire of Vanity Fair, record 2:24; second dam by Marshall Ney, by imported Emancipation; third dam by Bertrand, he by Sir Archy; Albion by Halcyon, a pacer; he by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy. Steinway's dam is the dam of Solo, five-year-old record 2:28, and Nannie Smith, the dam of C. M. Clay, two-year-old record 2:31½, winning the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall, beating the Palo Alto colt and others. Solo and Nannie Smith are full sisters to Steinway. Steinway's dam is also the dam of W. S. Buckner's colt Currency, that trotted as a yearling, the fall of 1882, in 2:46. See New York "Spirit of the Times" of November 18th, and "Turf, Field and Farm" November 18th, 1882.

Strathmore is the sire of Santa Claus, 2:17½; and Tucker, 2:19½; Chestnut Hill, 2:22½; Alice Stoner, 2:24; Steinway, three-year-old, 2:25½; Nannie Talbert, five-year-old, 2:27; Solo, five-year-old, 2:28; Monitor, 2:28½; Henderson, 2:28; Strathlan, three-year-old, 2:29¼; and Stuart, three-year-old 2:28. Stuart is full brother to Belnor, who trotted a mile in 2:52½ at fifteen months old. Bedford trotted in the two-year-old stake at Lexington last fall; was timed the second heat in 2:32¼; is by Strathmore also. Strathmore, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter, 2:17½; first dam by North American, the sire of Whitehall, he the sire of Rhode Island, record 2:23½, and he in turn got Governor Sprague, record 2:20¼; and he got Kate Sprague, record 2:18. The dam of Scott's Thomas, record 2:21, and Scott's Chief, record 2:23, was by Whitehall; also North American, by Sir Walter; he by Hickory, sire imported Whip; North American's dam is a pacer. Strathmore's second dam is by Harris' Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, he by imported Messenger.

Performances.

Steinway has trotted four races; at two years old he won the Lexington stake, mile heats, beating Memento, Jewett, Verbena, Admiration, Mystery, in 2:39, 2:32, 2:31½. Memento won the first heat. As three-year-old, at Sharpsbury, Ky., August 8th, 1879, over a miserable half-mile track, he beat Bushwhacker, record 2:27, and Blackwood, Jr., record 2:22, in four heats, 2:38, 2:37, 2:37, 2:35, Bushwhacker winning second heat. At Lexington, August 18th, 1879, he trotted six heats, 2:38, 2:35, 2:30, 2:25½ 2:30½, 2:30¾, Steinway winning fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating Jewett, Catchfly and two others. At the fall meeting of the Horse Breeders' Association for the Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds he was beaten in three heats by Jewett, in 2:26½, 2:23½, 2:26¾, but Steinway was lame in this race, and really not in fit condition to start; he was timed second, in 2:27¾, 2:23¾, 2:27¼.

Address

GEORGE WILEY,
Cook Farm, Danville, Contra Costa Co., Cal.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS



SINGLETON AND LA HARPE.

WILL MAKE THE COMING SEASON FROM FEBRUARY 1ST TO July 15th, 1884, at the farm of the owner, three miles north of Chico, Butte Co., Cal.

Singleton is a dark brown horse, with tan flanks and muzzle, a little touch of white on hind feet and left fore foot, small star in forehead. Is 15¾ hands high, and weighs 1,120 lbs. Was bred by Dr. M. W. Hicks, and foaled in the spring of 1878.

PEDIGREE.

Singleton is by Willie Schepper, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Mambrino, by imp. Messenger. Schepper's dam Nellie by son of Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Busiris, thoroughbred (No. 373). Singleton's dam was Lightfoot (dam of Pride, yearling record 2:44½) by Flaxtail, son of Pruden's Blue Bull. Lightfoot's dam was Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe, grandam by Leffler's Consul, by Shepperd's Consul.

Irwin's Tuckahoe was by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

LA HARPE

Is a bronze bay, two white stockings behind and star, 16 hands high, and very powerfully built, weight, 1,180 lbs. Was bred by Dr. Hicks, and foaled in 1879. La Harpe was sired by Fame, he by Alexander's Belmont (sire of Nutwood), he by Alexander's Abdallah (sire of Goldsmith Maid), he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by imp. Messenger. Fame's dam Glory by Jackson's Western Star, (son of Platt's Western Star by Blacknose). 1st dam by Boanerges, 2nd dam by Gallatin (,0811). La Harpe's dam Prairie Bird by Flaxtail (dam of Flight, 2:29, and Prompter, 2:33). 2nd dam Fashion, by John the Baptist. 3rd dam Fanny Fern, by Irwin's Tuckahoe. 4th dam by Leffler's Consul. Irwin's Tuckahoe by Herod's Tuckahoe, by thoroughbred Tuckahoe, by Florizel, by Diomed.

TERMS:

For Singleton, fifty ($50) dollars the season. Mares not proving in foal may be returned the following season free of charge.

La Harpe will stand at twenty-five ($25) dollars the season, cash.

Mares sent to the ranch to either horse will be kept one month free of pasturage. Further pasturage will be charged three ($3) dollars per month. Mares shipped to Chico consigned to me, will be received on arrival of train, and taken to the ranch. Mares kept in any manner owners may desire, at reasonable rates. There is every convenience on the farm, boxes, paddocks, and plenty of shade and water. Address

J. T. McINTOSH, Box 60, Chico, Cal.

CRICKET.

The Scratch Match.

A scratch match was played last Saturday, in which a great many new players participated. Sides were chosen by Waterman and Benjamin. Waterman's side were the first to handle the willow, and notwithstanding the loss of some of their best players early in the game, managed the respectable score of 69 runs. Waterman once again was top score, with 22 runs. Benjamin's side, which had dwindled down in number, owing to the lateness of the hour, scored 39. Carr made 5 in excellent style and clearly demonstrated that he is a long way the most scientific batsman on the coast. Sanderson's many admirers were very pained to see the veteran bowled out so early in the innings, but it is evident, judging by his performances the past few seasons, that the former leviathan of California cricket must soon give way to the rising colts of the present season. A veteran team is now in order. Captain Smith, Richardson and Samuel batted well. Francis and Ross are new bowlers of great promise.

The Cricket Trophy.

The Cricket Trophy presented by the popular and enthusiastic President of the Merion Cricket Club for competition between that club and their old opponents the Occidents, will be on exhibition at the grounds to-day. It is a handsome water set consisting of pitcher, goblet and bowl of beaten silver, on which is raised in gold the symbols of cricket, namely: bat, wickets and ball. It is probably as fine an incentive for good play as has been offered in this country, and reflects great credit on the designer and manufacturer, Mr. A. W. Stot, No. 3 Montgomery Street.

"Palmam qui meruit ferat."

The Trophy Match.

The second contest for the Harrison Trophy will take place this afternoon at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. We understand that both clubs are endeavoring to put their best team in the field, and as the ground is in better condition than heretofore, a very satisfactory game should be the result. Game called at two P. M. sharp.

By arrangement with Geo. B. Sperry, Esq., of Stockton, the members of the Merion Cricket Club who are going up to attend their club sports at that city on the Fourth of July, will play a cricket match with a team of Stockton gentlemen. It is hoped that this will revive interest among the Stockton cricketers, who were erstwhile most enthusiastic.

ATHLETIC.

The Private Wrestle.

The match between Tom Cannon and John O'Hanlan came off at the Tivoli Opera House last Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of one hundred people, representatives of the press and friends of the contestants. O'Hanlan, whose patronymic is so decidedly Hibernian, is a native of Alsace, and with his physical advantages may, under Bauer's coaching, in time, be a hard man to handle, but in this match he was obviously in an embryotic state both as to condition and knowledge of the art. Cannon was in good form, and made short work of the business. He secured the first fall in six minutes, and the second in less than three minutes. Billy Jordan officiated as master of ceremonies, and D. L. Levy as referee. At the close Cannon expressed his willingness to make a match with Bauer, but Bauer replied that he was not in wrestling condition at present; he might later on. Cannon will wrestle a second match with Whistler at the Grand Opera House next Wednesday evening. He is a good man and a game one, and if he vanquishes Whistler in this second match he will have fairly earned a place in the first rank.

The Stockton Meeting.

The athletic meeting to be held at Stockton, on the Fourth of July, by the Merion Club, is already an assured success. The entry lists are rapidly filling up, and a great many men will make their appearance on the track for the first time. The Stocktonians will be strongly represented in the bicycle events. Intending competitors are once again reminded that entries close this afternoon at 4 P. M., at the office of this paper.

The chestnut mare, Laura, by Shannon, dam Folly, by Planet, died at Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara county, on the 20th inst., of lung fever. She was owned by Delaney & Ayres, and was sent to the farm to be bred to Wildidle. She was four years old and bred by James B. Chase, of this city. The spirit of ill luck still clings to Billy, who is at present in Oregon.

St. Gatien, the dead heater for the Derby, won the gold vase, at Ascot, on the 10th, beating the favorite Carrie Roy by a length, Tristan third. The objection made by Sir John Willoughby against St. Gatien on account of insufficient description in the Derby nomination was withdrawn before any investigation began.

The Stockton Programme.

Although we have received no official copy of the Stockton programme for this season, the following resume clipped from the Stockton *Independent* is probably correct:

District Trotting.—For the 2:36 class, $600; two-year-old class, $600; three-year-old class, $600; four-year-old class, $600.

District Running—Two-year-old, mile dash, $600; free for all, mile and repeat, $700.

A stallion trotting purse of $2,000 will be offered, free for all in the United States, and $500 will be added for the winner, if the best stallion time is beaten.

Pacific Coast Trotting—Free for all, $1,400; 2:22 class, $1,400; 2:24 class, $1,200; 2:27 class, $1,200; 2:36 class, $1,200; two-year-olds, $1,200 three-year-olds, $1,200; four-year-olds, $1,200.

Pacing—2:25 class, $700.

Pacific Coast Running—Free for all, mile and repeat, $1,000, with $200 added if 1:14½ is beaten; selling race, mile and repeat, $800; novelty, 1½ miles, $700; hurdle race, mile and repeat, $800.

Foals.

At Laurel Dale Farm, Sonoma Co. Property of H. W. Peck.

June 11th, 1884, light brown filly, white spot in forehead, by Belnor, dam Danville Maid, by Don Juan, he by Speculation; grandam by Niagara.

At Rancho del Paso. Property of J. B. Haggin.

Trotters.

June 14th, bay filly, by Echo, dam Lady Gray, by Algona.

June 14th, brown colt, few white hairs in forehead, right hind foot white, by Alaska, dam Grayling, by The Moor; grandam by American Boy, Jr.; great-grandam by Winfield Scott.

June 20th, bay colt, by Algona, dam, dam of Cairo, by Odd Fellow.

Thoroughbred.

May 21st, chestnut filly, by Longfield, dam Mooney mare, by Langford.

DRAMA.

The Vienna Garden.

The attractions at the other theatres, especially at the Baldwin and California, have reduced the attendance at the other establishments very sensibly during the week. The vocal performances at the Vienna, however, have been very good, especially on the part of Miss Cella Davenport and Mr. Morant. Miss Davenport has a good voice, well cultivated, and while always singing with effect and sweetness, shows unusual good taste in her selections. The best thing by the quarette were Morant's solo and the duett, "See the Pale Moon," by Wyatt and Morant. Mr. Wetter's solo, "Thy Sentinel Am I," was good. We are glad to hear, the Gypsy Band returns to the Vienna after a successful trip to the interior. The interludes will be given by the Tyroleans whose singing was so popular while acting in the same capacity with the Spanish Students. We think, next week, will show our theory is right, that the audiences at the Vienna, from their social standing will always patronize good music, and that they do not care for backneyed, worn-out minstrel performance.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**

Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY. PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3. RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, July 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies: or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO announce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY

Sixth Annual Exhibition

— OF THE —

Sonoma County

AGRICULTURAL

Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa,

California.

— O N —

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19 First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $40 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21 Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $30 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $800; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1881, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DETURK, President.
C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILL ACTON, Asst. Sec'y

Golden Gate
Agricultural
—AND—
MECHANICAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Oakland, Cal.

—COMMENCING—
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1884,
—AND ENDING—
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

Speed Programme:

FIRST DAY—Monday, September 1st.

No. 1 RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE PURSE—Purse $500 for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarter mile dash.

No. 2 RUNNING—PARDEE PURSE—Purse $500; free for all; four monies. One mile and repeat.

No. 3 TROTTING—2:22 class—Purse $800; four monies.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4 TROTTING—Purse $600 for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.

No. 5 TROTTING—Three minute class; Purse $600; four monies.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 6 RUNNING—Free for all; two-mile dash; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 7 RUNNING—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 8 TROTTING—2:30 class; Purse $800; four monies.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 9 TROTTING—Three-year-olds and under—Purse $600; four monies.

No. 10 TROTTING—For yearlings—Purse $250; three monies; mile dash.

No. 11 PACING—Free for all—Purse $500; four monies. (Corette to wagon.)

Fifth Day—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 12 TROTTING—2:35 class—Purse $800; four monies.

No. 13 TROTTING—For two-year-olds—Purse $400; four monies.

No. 14 TROTTING—2:26 class—Purse $800; four monies.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 15 LADIES' TOURNAMENT—purse $100; $25 for the most graceful rider, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 16 BICYCLE RACE—Free for all; one mile dash; purse $100; first $50, second $30; third $20.

No. 17 TROTTING—Free for all—Purse $1,000; four monies. (Director to wagon.)

No. 18 RUNNING—Four mile dash—Purse $1,000; four monies.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to the second.

In all races, entries not declared by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is no more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery St. S. F.
P. O. Box 2360.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

GUNPOWDER.
The California Powder Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lowse, Secretary. 230 California St., San Francisco.

—THE—
Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co.



The Most Extensive Billiard House in the World.

MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Billiard Materials. Sole agents for Hyatt Billiard Balls, which will stand any climate. Ten Pins, Balls and Pins. Sporting Goods of all kinds.
Sole Owners and Patentees of the unrivalled

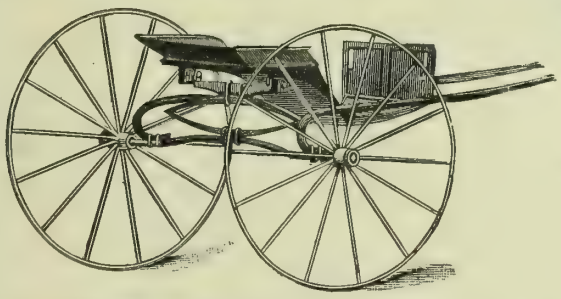
"MONARCH QUICK CUSHION,"

The best in the world for accuracy, correct angles and durability, and used exclusively for all Championship Games.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues. Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

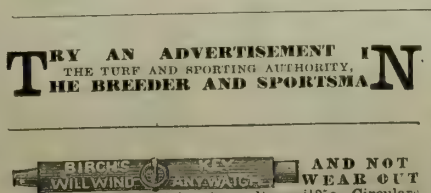
STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN



AND NOT WEAR OUT

by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

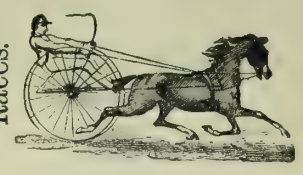


NEW **'Singer'** Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Watt Park, Grass Valley

Races.  Races.

JULY 4th and 5th.

First Day, July 4th.

No. 1—Trotting, mile heats, 3-in-5, 2:27 Class Purse $600.

No. 2—Running, half mile and repeat. Free for all horses in the District. Purse $200.

No. 3—Pacing mile heats, 2-in-3, free for all horses in the district; 3 to enter and start. Purse $100.

Second Day, July 5th.

No. 1—Running, mile and repeat, free for all. Purse $300.

No. 2—Trotting, 2-minute class, free for all in the District; mile heats, 3-in-5; 3 to enter and start. Purse $100.

No. 3—Saddle race, half mile and repeat. Purse $50.

CONDITIONS—Entries to all races 10 per cent of purse. Unless otherwise mentioned, five are to enter and three to start. Purses will be divided 60, 30 and 10 per cent. All entries will close on June 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M., with J. P. SHOEMAKER, or

A. D. WEST,
Lesee and Manager of Watt Park,
Grass Valley, Nevada Co, Cal.

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,

THE PROPERTY OF

ROBERT BECK, ESQ.,

—TO TAKE PLACE—

Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, we will offer twenty head of THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Touchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also be offered.

The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 60, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	9:03 A M
†9:30 A M		*10:02 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
†10:15 P M		17:56 P M
		*8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		*8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz Sunday Excursion	*8:15 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	San Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	San Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mountain View	$1 50	$ 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 0
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	‡6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso (Express and East (Emigrant	9:10 A M
4:30 P M		7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and (via Livermore	5:40 P M
*8:30 P M	Stockton (via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles (Express	9:10 A M
4:30 P M	and East (Emig'nt.	7:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and (Express	7:40 A M
8:00 P M	East (Emigrant	11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama (via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:40 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:30 A M	"	†5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	"	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	*12:10 P M
*9:30 A M	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*1:00—*1:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—1:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*1:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*8:45.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

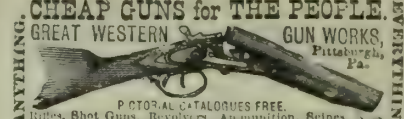
*Daily, except Sundays. †Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass & Tkt Agt

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. ANYTHING, EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. send C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and countries in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sales. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING, VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

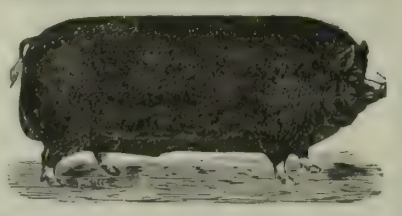
M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Found at Last & CONTENTS AT ONE F. that will help you more than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau st. New York.

GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If You will Send us TEN CENTS Silver, to pay for mail our NEW CASE READY CASH

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. P. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH.
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price **$2**

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,

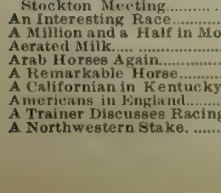
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

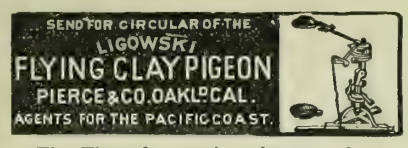
CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messers NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES. AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Poscora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (he by Speculation) out of Phaceola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and double, and several matched rarriage and road teams. There will also be offered coad and track sulkies, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF

Trotting Stallions,

COLTS AND FILLIES,

Brood Mares, Roadsters,

WORK HORSES, Etc.

——**The Property of**——

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION, Near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at **10:30** A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.

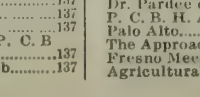


This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

INDEX TO VOLUME IV.

From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1884.

A

Athletics—
A Chase Through the Snow ... 11
Harmon and Kittleman Again ... 17
Coming Six-Day Race ... 17
Notes ... 17, 53, 109, 117, 137, 149, 165, 185, 205, 217, 22., 241, 373, 396.
The Race Made ... 41
Common Sense in Training ... 41
Weston's Temperance Walk ... 41
Cyclistic ... 41
Regimen for Athletes ... 53
A Squirming Wrestler ... 53
Preparing for the Contest ... 53
Hutchens beats the Record ... 56
Advice to Young Athletics ... 68, 84, 109, 117, 137, 165, 245
Murray Defeats Myers ... 69
Another Richmond in the Arena ... 69
Kittleman the Winner ... 84
Football ... 85, 109, 149, 340
Polo ... 109
American Team for England ... 137
Gaffney-Leisman Match ... 137
A Record with an If ... 149
Kittleman Heard From ... 149
A Funny Wrestling Match ... 185
Kittleman's Race with Johnson ... 185
National Cross-Country Championship ... 205
Great Race Proposed ... 217
Olympic Spring Meeting ... 217
Kittleman's Reasons ... 225
Ray Locke ... 225
Sprinting Event ... 225
McIntyre vs. Ross ... 225
Splendid Performance ... 225
Cross-Country Running ... 225
Death of W. P. Phillips ... 241
Boston's Great Athletic Grounds ... 241
Harmon and Kittleman ... 241
As to Ray Locke ... 241
Nemean Exhibition ... 257
Cross-Country Run ... 257
Kittleman Victorious ... 257
Myers not a Professional ... 257
Extortion ... 257
George's Wonderful Performance ... 273
Los Angeles Athletic Club ... 273
Oxford and Cambridge Sports ... 273
Chance for Sprint Runners ... 273
Some Interesting Reminiscences ... 297
Sprinting at Tombstone ... 297
Cross-Country Run ... 297
An Amended Definition ... 308
Cross-Country Run ... 308
Professional Races ... 308
Olympic Athletic Games ... 325
All-Round Championship ... 325
Kittleman and Harmon Again ... 325
Another Wonderful Performance ... 325
Diet for Athletes ... 340
Promising Amateur ... 340
Trinity School Games ... 340
Olympic Games ... 356
Inter-Collegiate Championship Meeting ... 356
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Sports ... 356
Wrestling in Private ... 356
Our Athletic Reporter ... 356
Whistler Triumphant ... 356
An Athlete's Departure ... 373
New Departure ... 373
Williamsburg Athletic Meeting ... 373
Pacific Coast Athletic Club ... 396
Alleged Champion ... 396
Stockton Meeting ... 396
An Interesting Race ... 12
A Million and a Half in Money ... 20
Aerated Milk ... 25
Arab Horses Again ... 34
A Remarkable Horse ... 35
A Californian in Kentucky ... 37
Americans in England ... 51
A Trainer Discusses Racing Rules ... 52
A Northwestern Stake ... 53
About Soundness ... 55
Answer to Correspondents ... 68, 103, 116, 213, 245, 273, 337, 353, 369.
Algona ... 97
About Starting ... 99
An Untimely Foal ... 100
Affairs at Bell Meade ... 100
A Bull's Head Dinner ... 135
Abdallah Bellfounder ... 147
Ancestors of Bellfounder ... 147
A Spirited Kick ... 148
About Mules ... 155
An Oregon Stallion Purse ... 162
A Plea for the Ass ... 171
A Little Mistake ... 179
Archer and the Grand National ... 179
A Question of Feed ... 180
Ages of Noted Thoroughbred Broodmares ... 227
Ages of Noted Thoroughbred Stallions ... 242
Against Horse-Shoeing ... 247
About Forfeits ... 260
Among the Fancy ... 268
An Echo up North ... 308
Australian Notes ... 323
A Photograph ... 338
A Divided Derby ... 353
An American at Flemington ... 354
A Forward Movement ... 378
Abe Buford Dead ... 386

B

Baseball—
The Denny Nine defeat the Haverlys ... 5
A Closely Contested Game ... 27
The Occidental Club Defeat the Haverlys ... 43
Haverly and Denny Clubs ... 58
Notes ... 141
Breeding Work Horses ... 3
Bluch's Romances ... 43
Big Jaw Curable ... 61
Breeding Theories ... 75
Blood Value and Breeding ... 75
Breaking a Balky Horse ... 77
Betting Jockeys ... 99
Breeding the Park Horse ... 100
Butte County ... 100
Breeding Carriage Horses ... 132
Breeders' and Stallion Stakes ... 148
Buccaneer ... 161
Bob Mason ... 193
Backward Year ... 194
Breeding of Wilson's Blue Bull ... 194
Blood Horse Meeting ... 264
Blue Bull's Pedigree ... 276
Belle Meade's Yearlings ... 292
Brood Mares and Their Foals ... 295
Best Ages of Trotting Sires ... 327
Best Horses ... 327
Buchanan's Way ... 339
Board of Review ... 353
Blue Grass Pastures ... 375
Blue Grass Culture ... 389
Bicycling—
Flying Wheel—Some Noted American Riders ... 10
Card from John S. Prince ... 76
Notes ... 135, 149, 165, 274, 315, 321, 341, 364, 372, 396.
The Records Beaten ... 149
Prince Gets a Race ... 149
M'lle. Armaindo ... 229
San Jose ... 229
Six Days' Race ... 229
Oakland Trotting Park ... 229
Horses vs. Bicycles ... 245
Horses vs. Bicycles ... 265
Oakland Bicycle Club ... 265
Billiards—
Notes ... 141, 149, 169, 189, 205, 213, 229, 245, 313
Opening of Saylor Brothers ... 189
At the Palace Hotel ... 205
Saylor defeats McCleery ... 213
Veterans' Home Benefit ... 213
Saylor and McCleery ... 265
Tournament ... 265
Last Games of the Tournament ... 277
Fifteen Ball Tournament ... 300
Play and Chatter in Petaluma ... 373
Pool Tournament Articles ... 373

C

Columbus Letter ... 3
Commodore Kittson's Outfit ... 5
Chicago's Swell Jockey Club ... 18
California Products abroad ... 26
Colt Entries in Kentucky ... 35
California Climate ... 37
Chico Letter ... 50
Columbus Letter ... 50
Comments of An Old Timer ... 67
Chicago Driving Park ... 82
Care of Stallions ... 91
Chicago Driving Park, Trotting Colt's Stakes for 1884-85 ... 130
Chinn and Morgan Sale ... 147
Conditional Entries ... 162
Clark Chief's Descendants ... 162
Curiosities of Trotting Statistics ... 162
Caller Ou ... 164
Calling on Tom Cannon ... 178
California Abdallah ... 179
Care of Colts ... 189
Champion Family ... 195
Chicago Handicaps ... 227
Capital Turf Club ... 228
Crown Point Destroyed ... 228
Care of Stallions and Brood-Mares ... 247
Cross B reeding ... 247
Care of Yearlings ... 259
Clearing Up at Los Angeles ... 264
Celebrate d Old Time Trotters ... 265
Colonial Sporting Notes ... 271
Champion Stallion Stakes ... 276
Chat About English Jockeys ... 282
Commodore Kittson ... 290
Capital Turf Club ... 291
Cash System ... 291
Capital Turf Club ... 297
Colt Exhibition at Dixon ... 308
Charlier Method of Shoeing ... 313
Capital Turf Club ... 316
Claims of the Morgans ... 323
Chicken Training ... 327
Caring for Colts ... 346
Care of a Stallion ... 346
California Horses in the East ... 372
Contra Costa Fair ... 403
Cricket—
The Grass Valley Cricketers ... 133
In the Colonies ... 133
Notes ... 165, 273
Australian Team vs. Fifteen of New South Wales ... 196
New South Wales vs. Victoria ... 196
Australian Eleven vs. Combined Eleven ... 196
American Cricketers in England ... 213
Merion Cricketers, etc ... 231
Occident Cricket Club ... 245
Professional Engagements ... 245
Gentlemen of Philadelphia ... 257
South Australians vs. Victoria ... 257
Olympic Grounds, Oakland ... 293
Cricketers' Association of California ... 293
Opening of the Cricket Season ... 309
Union vs. Occident ... 321
Unions Defeated ... 321
Grass Valley Cricketers ... 321
H. M. S. Constance vs. Victoria ... 321
Match at Portland ... 340
Cricketers' Association of California ... 340
Occidents vs. Merions ... 340
Occidents Victorious ... 364
Gentlemen of Philadelphia ... 364
Trophy Match ... 373
Eight to Fourteen ... 373
University of Dublin vs. Philadelphia ... 373
Philadelphians Win ... 373
Americans in England ... 388
Trophy Match ... 388

D

Dwyer Brothers' Winnings for 1883 ... 2
Dark Side of the Race Track ... 20
Dates of Racing Meetings ... 53
Death of Buccaneer ... 68
Death of Belle and Woodbine ... 84
Dan Mace as a Driver ... 98
Decadence of the Derby ... 115
Declaration of the Washington Park Club Stakes ... 131
Death of Caller Ou ... 156
Dark Horse ... 156
Dictator's Book ... 162
Duncan's Mac ... 194
Distinguished Visitors at Belle Meade ... 204
Dexter's Early Days ... 212
Downing the Favorite ... 226
Dwyer's Two-Year-Olds ... 227
Dates Claimed ... 259, 274, 306, 322, 338, 354, 370, 386.
Drivers of 2:20 Horses ... 261
Declarations in the American Derby ... 274
Daughters of Glenelg ... 284
Duke of Grafton ... 306
Declarations at Chicago ... 324
Death of Echo, Jr ... 355
Derby Day in Italy ... 364

E

Editorial—
A Happy New Year—A New Volume ... 8
Stakes of the State Agricultural Society ... 8
Our Pictures ... 8
Singleton and La Harpe ... 8
Stakes to Close ... 8
Sale of Thoroughbreds ... 8
Kyrle Daly ... 24
Stanford Stake ... 24
Field Trials ... 24
Stakes at the State Fair ... 24
Closing of Stakes ... 25
Monarch, Jr ... 25
Races at Oakland ... 25
Stanford Stake ... 25
The Stallion Season ... 40
X X ... 40
The Clergy and Out-Door Sports ... 40
Guerulous Bushey ... 40
The Remodelled Stanford Stake ... 41
Our Board of Appeals ... 41
Coney Island Jockey Club ... 56
Big Gun ... 56
Stallions Advertised ... 56
Billy B. A ... 56
Meeting of the Trustees, P. C. B-H. A ... 57
Death of Midnight ... 57
Noble Norfolks ... 72
Rancho Del Rio ... 72
Spring Race Meeting. P. C. B-H. A ... 72
Blinkers ... 73
Horse-Shoes and Tips of Malleable Iron ... 73
Stallions Advertised, Brigadier, Steinway ... 73
Chicago Driving Park Entries ... 73
Decision of the Board of Trustees ... 73
Washington Park Club ... 73
Stallions Advertised, Wildidle, Ha Ha ... 88
New Racing Rules ... 88
Crown Point for Sale ... 88
The Stockton Purses ... 88
Large Purses ... 88
State Fair Officers ... 89
E. H. Miller, Jr.'s, Horses ... 89
Spring Race Meeting ... 89
Crowded out ... 89
Working Capacity of Unshod Horses ... 104
Judge McShafter and the Board of Appeals ... 104
Spring Race Meeting ... 105
Death of Honorable A. P. Whitney ... 105
Stallions Advertised, Hubbard, Bob Mason ... 105
Our Pictures ... 105
Jersey Herd Book ... 105
Stanford Stake ... 105
Oakland Trotting Park ... 105
Stallions Advertised, Thoroughbreds and Trotters "Back Home" ... 120
Belle Meade ... 121
Judge Shafter's Racing Rules ... 121
Queries about Tips ... 121
The Stanford Stake ... 121
The Oakland Trotting Park ... 121
Dog Breeding ... 121
Auction Sale of Horses ... 121
The First of March ... 121
The Arno Auction Sale ... 121
Oakland Trotting Park ... 136
The Arno Auction Sale ... 136
Spring Race Meeting ... 136
The Stanford Stakes ... 137
The Pacific Cup ... 137
Book Betting ... 137
A Good Chance ... 137
Meeting of Board Trustees, P. C. B. H. A ... 137
Alameda County Sporting Club ... 137
Spring Race Meeting ... 152
The Arno Sale ... 152
Member or Not ... 153
The Stanford Stake ... 153
Sacramento and Stockton Purses ... 153
The Old-Time Sires ... 153
A Baseless Fabric ... 153
The Get of Anteeo ... 153
Echo, Jr ... 153
False Rumors ... 153
Krik's Guide ... 168
Bruce's American Stud Book ... 168
What a Performer ... 168
Purchase of Oakland Park ... 168
Spring Race Meeting, P. C. B-H. A ... 168
Race Meeting, Oakl'd Trotting Park ... 169
The May D. Stake ... 169
Elaine's Twins ... 169
Racing, Trotting and Pacing—Capital Turf Club ... 169
Stockton Purses ... 169
Speed Programme, State Fair ... 169
Busy Days ... 184
Elaine's Twins ... 184
Champion Stallion Stakes ... 184
Book Betting ... 184
Belle Meade Sale ... 184
Oakland Race Meeting ... 185
Champion Stallion Stakes ... 200
The Tasmania ... 200
Spring Race Meeting ... 200
California and Australia ... 201
Early Training ... 201
Two Commotions ... 201
Santa Anita Troubles ... 201
Silverheel ... 201
Stockton Colt Races ... 201
Some Advantages Recognized ... 216
Two Codes ... 216
Spring Race Meeting ... 216
Yearling Sales ... 216
Capital Turf Club ... 216
Death of Lodi ... 217
Mr. Bowley's Sale ... 217
Oakland Race Meeting ... 217
Not Correct ... 232
Trotters Down South ... 232
Accident to Mr. Hickok ... 232
Record of Duncan's Mac ... 232
Pluvial Unpleasantness ... 248
Spring Meeting at Fresno ... 248
Blood Horse Meeting ... 248
National Association of Trotting Hors Breeders ... 264
Oakland Meeting ... 264
Declaring to Win ... 280
Chico Programme ... 280
Del Paso Sale ... 280
Woodburn Yearlings ... 280
Eastern Campaign ... 280
Oakland Meeting ... 281
Capital Turf Club ... 281
Laid Up ... 296
The Two Thousand ... 296
Belle Meade Sale ... 296
An Agricultural Department ... 296
Purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park ... 296
Rancho Del Paso Auction Sales ... 296
Clumsy Tips ... 296
Capital Turf Club ... 297
Trotting Meeting at Bay District ... 297
An Agricultural Department ... 312
Handicap Foot Race ... 312
Pedigree of Arab ... 312
Judson M. F. G. Company ... 312
A Parallel to Old Thad ... 313
Fresno Meeting ... 313
Oakland Trotting Park ... 313
Bay District Trotting Park ... 313
New Books ... 313
Rancho Del Paso ... 328
Department of Agriculture ... 328
J. B. Haggin's Auction Sale ... 329
Oakland Trotting Park ... 329
Anteeo Foals ... 329
Malcolm ... 329
Bay District Entries ... 329
Dr. Pardee on Rifle ... 329
P. C. B. H. A ... 329
Palo Alto ... 344
The Approaching Circuit ... 345
Fresno Meeting ... 345
Agricultural Department ... 345

Bay District Meeting....34
Oakland Trotting Park....345
Mr. Winter's Coming Sal....349
Santa Rosa....369
The Judges' Stand....369
Jerome Eddy and Almont Lightning....360
Agricultural Department....361
Oakland Trotting Park....361
Bay District Races....361
Fair Programmes....361
Our Horses in the East....361
The Farmer in Politics....362
Jim Renawie....376
Valuable Stock....376
Grass Valley Races....376
Racing Rules....376
Oakland Trotting Park....376
Good News....377
Time....377
Auction Sale of Jerseys....377
Sacramento Race Course....388
Rancho Del Rio....392
Newland and Pumyea Sale....393
Golden Gate Programme....394
Our Horses in the East....393
Pinole Auction Sale....399
Rancho Rosaca....408
Enforcement of Racing Rules....3
English Races by an Australian....4
Echo....81
English Blood-Stock Sales in 1883....82
Echo, Jr....129
Effect of Soil on Breeding....133
English Hackney Horse....147
Ergotism....202
Entries at Oakland Park....211
Ethan Allens....211
English Trotters....260
Ed. Bither....274
English Racing....292
Entries at Chicago Summer Trotting Meeting....307
Entries at Portland....324
Educational Project of Gov. Stanford....357
English Derby....378
Earl of Glasgow....400
Period of Gestation....409
Close of the Volume....409
Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the P. C. B-H. A....409
Our Horses in the East....409
The Ears....409
Arrivals at Rancho del Paso....409

F

Fish—
The Fish Commission....43
What the Fish Commissioners are doing....55
The Wildcat Fishing....55
Carp as a Food Fish....91
Hints to Trout Fishers....138
Notes....138, 151, 170, 185, 197, 233, 261, 293, 330, 341, 363.
Salmon or Salmon Trout....170
Fish Commissioners....185
State Fish Hatchery....185
More Illegal Fishing....185
California Trout Distributed....185
How to Choose Gut....197
A New Fish....197
Scotch Fish Story....213
Frozen Fish....230
Walton Fishing Club....230
Fish Commission....230
Webfoot Fish Liars....261
Striped Bass....277
Walton Fishing Club....309
How Salmon Spawn....309
Sea Lions....330
Camp Tinware....341
Offutt's Meadows....363
Commissioners' Report....380
Big Trout....380
Future of Field Sports....23
Foals....98, 132, 148, 196, 212, 228, 244, 260, 276, 292, 324, 361, 373.
Foul Air Beneat the Stable....157
Foreign Turf Notes....197
"Fashionable" Pedigrees....211
From Gay to Grave....244
Flora Temple's First Foal....276
Fugitive Sketches....343
Farm vs. Wall Street....391

G

Gun—
Hunting in Virginia....11
Ventura Gunners....11
Notes of the Week 12, 39, 57, 69, 90, 101, 125. 135, 150, 167, 183, 199, 215, 230, 278, 326, 343, 358.
How Are We to Get Game Preservation....12
Gun Notes from Suisun....39
Game Laws and Game Preservation....39
A Sportsman's Salutation....39
Exceptions by W. L. Curry....69
Pigeon Shooting 69, 199, 214, 230, 246, 294, 358.
Sporting Notes from Los Angeles....90
A Great Game Country....90
Anent the Maynard Curry Match....90
A Screed from Gilroy....90
Correction from Gilroy....101
Sportsman's Kit....101
Trap Match at Colusa....125
The Trap at Gilroy....134
A Dispensation of Dampness at Los Angeles....135
Opening Day....135
Shooting at Gridley....135
San Bruno....136, 150, 358
Land-holders and Game Protection....150
Los Angeles Notes....150
Gilroy....150, 294, 342, 374
Bird's Point 150, 215, 30, 262, 294, 326, 374, 390, 406.
International Gun Trials....167
Analytic Scoring....167
The Game Law....182
At Alameda....182
Tournament at Red Bluff....183
Game Law....199
Oakland Trotting Park....199
Red Bluff Tournament....199
True Sportsman's Warning....199
Oakland....214, 262, 326
Match Tomorrow....215
Colusa....246, 262, 311, 374
Another Match....246
International Gun Trials....246
Big California Lion....246
Fish and Game Season in Sierra....262
Trap Tourney at Chico....262
Melbourne Gun Club....262
Another Tournament....262
Sacramento Forrester's Club....252
Pacific Gun Club....278
Sacramento....278
California Club's Tournament....278
His Nibs Letter....278
Personal....278
Another Match....278
Match To-day....294
Sportsman's Headquarters....294
Brooks vs. Haile....294
American Ornithologists Union....294
Snipe and Duck in the Marshes....294
Pierce Trophy....311
Petaluma....311
Benicia....311
Match To-morrow....311
Colusa....311, 326, 342, 374
Worth Reading....311
Another Invention....311
Another Match....326
Lincoln Gun Club....326
Does the Chance Suit....326
Louisville Tournament....326
Sacramento....342
Beach Grove....342
New Gun Store....358
Clay Pigeons....358
The Match....374
Vallejo....374
Sacramento Forresters Club....374
International Clay Pigeon Tournament....390
No Marauding Next Season....390
Boundary Line....406
Goldsmith Maid....2
Gate Money in England....3
General Topics 6, 26, 42, 58, 74, 87, 102, 122, 134, 166, 182, 198.
Great Eclipse Stakes....19
Greatness Not Born in the Purple....36
Growth of the Trotting Turf....52
Grease So-called....61
Growth of the Turf....131
Good Prices....132
George Wilkes....228
Governmental Recognition of the Turf....244
Grand Eastern Circuit....290
"G" Company's Trip....369
Green Food for Horses....375
Glanders....407

H

Herd—
Cattle in Montana....6
Fashion Examples....7
Yields of Cows Fifty years Ago....7
Dairymen's Conventions....22
What the Public Records should Show....22
Hereditary Fruitfulness....22
Unfairness to the Common Cow....22
Columbus on the Cattle Question....22
Dutch-Friesian Cattle....38
Faults in Feeding Calves....38
Value of Private Experiments....54
Raising Calves Without Milk....54
Creameries and Their Value....54
The Cattle Fall....54
Chance for Dairymen....54
Ensilage in the Dairy....70
Cattle-Plague Law....70
Churning Whole Milk....70
Polled Breeds....70
First Calf....71
Variety of Cheese Product....71
Dairy Ensilage....90
The Ensilage Congress....91
Salting Butter....106
Ensilage Congress....106
First California Creamery....106
The Standard of Capacity....119
The Creamery System....119
The Cow, the Calf, and the Pig....154
Testing Individual Cows....170
Our Particular Friend....181
Successful Dairying....181
"Mavericks"....202
County Fat-Stock Shows....202
Silo Rules....202
Milking Cows at a Loss....203
Notes....203, 219, 362
Baby Beef and Pig Pork....219
Condensed Code....219
Packing Butter....219
Holsteins for Crosses....219
Poisonous Weeds and Grasses....235
How Long Should Cows be Retained, etc....235
Leasing the Ranges....235
Don't Doctor Stock too Much....251
Milk Young Heifers....251
Feeding Stock....266
Starting Tame Grasses....266
Depraved Appetite in Cows....266
Value of Good Bulls....266
Care of Cows at Calving Time....283
Danger in Green Rye....298
Permanent Pasture....298
Pasturing Milch Cows....298
Decline in Polled Cattle....314
Beef Cattle in Nevada....314
Ergot....330
Frequent Milkings....330
Bloat in Cattle....330
Dairy vs. Creamery Butter....346
Cause and Effect....347
Milk Fever in Cows....347
Packing Butter in Crocks....347
External signs of Butter Capacity....362
Exemption from Milk Fever....362
Time to Cut Grass....362
Cattle Ranches....378
Small Farms and Small Herds....378
Wooden Silos....391
Salting Butter....391
Look in the Mouth....391
How Neufchatel Cheese is made....391
Salting Butter....407
Dash of Good Blood....407
Marbled Butter....407
Horse Breeding in Texas....3
Hoof of the Horse....19
Horse Notes from Yolo....20
How Lexington was saved....20
Horses for Hawaii....21
Hiram Happy's Notes....66
How to Cure Meat....76
How the Favorites Don't Win....122
How it will Be....132
Horse Fever....156
How to Buy a Horse at Auction....164
Height of the Race Horse....195
Horse Raising in Modoc Co....206
How to Break a colt....295
Hereditary in the Sulky....300
Horse Raising in New Mexico....310
Hambletonian's Credit....324
Hay for Horses....346
Humboldt Races....354
Harvester and Busybody....355
H. B. as a Trainer....371

I

Influenza....55
Indian Ponies....101
In a Vancouver Stable....131
Imported Medley....178
Imported Margrave....226
Improvement in Colts....234
Interview with J. McLaughlin....284
In the Olden Times....371

J

Joe Hooker....209
John S. Prince....210
John Splan's String....210
Jerome Park Notes....275

K

Kennel
Field Trials....10
Dorr and the Rabbits....33
Training Versus Breaking....33
Notes 33, 49, 76, 85, 101, 117, 141, 149, 357.
Chorea....76
The Gilroy Club and their Dogs....85
Coursing for Coin....85
California Coursing Club....85
Mr. Brady's Comp. to Cornkrake....101
First American Coursing Club....101
Fritz Buys a Dog....101
Field Trial Winners of America, 117, 141, 148, 173, 186.
Another Proposition from Cornkrake....117
Sales....141
Pacific Coast Coursing Club....149
Track Dogs....215
Another Bench Show....215
Well-bred Setter....232
Mysterious Death....232
Orear's Joe....232
A Possible Kennel Club....261
New York Bench Show....277
Coursing at Sacramento....277
Death of Trueman's Bob....289
Good Laverack....289
Coursing at Sacramento....289
False Pedigrees....309
Correction....309
New York Awards....332
"X" Corrected....332
"X" Correct....340
Mr. Hart to "X"....357
"X" to Mr. Hart....380
In the Ring....380
Natural and Acquired Qualities....380
What is a "Point"....385
Fairfax' Beauty....385
Sybil II....396
Killip and Co.'s Book....180
Kentucky Derby....242
Kentucky Notes....274
Knee-sparing Horses....295
Kentucky Derby....339
Knocker-out of the Plunger....372

L

Lady De Jarnett....37
Lexington and Boston Blood....45
List of Horses—E. H. Miller, Jr....84
Ladies' Apartments at a Fashionable Race Course in Australia....114
Levelling the Foot....132
Longfellow and Harry Bassett....164
Legal Phase of Racing Forfeits....196
Licensing Jockeys....210
Latest Arrival from England....212
Lord Falmouth's Sale....226
Laws of Breeding....247
Le Grand....275
Las Vegas Races....284
Lord Falmouth's Sale....290
Latonia Jockey Club....316
Lax and Injudicious System....324
Louisville Excerpts....355
Lord Falmouth's Withdrawal....371
Latonia Notes....387

M

Melbourne Cup Day....19
Making the Snow Whirl....25
Mr. Keene's Stable....83
Mr. Haggin's Kentucky Stable....99
Mr. Miller's Sale....132
Mambrino Wilkes....177
Monmouth Park Association....179
Mr. Bonner's Horses....204
Man's Ingratitude....211
McDowell's Patent....228
Mambrino Chief....268
Marysville Fair....307
Montana Notes....355
Medicine Chest for the Farm....364
Mouth and Bit....370

N

Naked Bits in Cold Weather....76
Names Claimed....85, 132, 164, 180, 196, 212, 244, 276, 292, 324, 361.
Naming Horses....91
National Trotting Association....116
New Orleans Row....194
National Trotting Ass'n Incorporated....211
New Orleans Notes....244, 277
National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders....324
New Temple at Los Angeles....331
New Club....370
Novel Toe-Weight....371
New Athletic Club....404
Notes from Australia....404

O

Our New York Letter....21, 59, 98, 118, 138, 146, 178, 197, 233, 249, 265, 310, 338, 385.
Over the River....71
Over the Snow....85
Observations at Arno Farm....98
Old Kate....99
Occasionally from Chico....228
Oregon Debutante....242
Observations at Louisville....260
Owners and the Public....291
Oakland Trotting Park....306
Observations at the Islands....338
Origin of the Kemble-Jackson Check....354

P

Poultry—
Poultry Yards....11
Old Hens....11
Best Feed for Hens....41
Scalding Poultry....41
Shipping Turkeys....25
Notes....41, 59, 86, 154, 218, 265, 362
Simple and successful Feeding....59
Advantages of Mutuality....86
Hints for the Novice....86
A Duck Farm....86
Fancy Fowls and Queer Pets....86
Chicken Chat....108
Selling by Weight....154
How to Tell Good Eggs....188
Raising Ducks....218
Hatch Early....218
Disease of Young Chicks....279
Poultry Breeding....311
Management of Young Chickens....341
Feed for Young Chicks....341
The Turkey as an Incubator....372
Feeding Chickens....388
Pedigreeing Improved Poultry....410
Pendragon on the Trotter....2
Public Trainers....5
Principals and Practice of Horse-Shoeing....34
Principal American Winners....35
Put on the Colors....35
Proposed Race at Watsonville....52
Punctured by a Nail....98
Prompter....113
Power to preserve Order on Race Courses....115
Plea for Road Carts....115
Playing Circus....119
Presented to Lord Falmouth....146
Pony Trotters....179
Pigskin Thrift....180
Preparing Yearlings for Sale....243
Physicing Horses....279
Portland Driving Park Racing....308
Perfect Sight a necessity in the Race Horse....354
Prepotency of Male Parents....379
Pure Blooded Morgans....387
Pendragon on the Derby....402
Private Wrestling Match....412

Q

Queries about Tips....100

R

Rifle—
Swiss Rifle Club....9
Shell Mound, 9, 57, 89, 103, 125, 134, 151, 167, 183, 198, 214, 246, 295, 342, 359, 374, 394, 406.
Trajectory of Bullets....9
Flight of Bullets....9
Best Rifle for Hunting....9
Ancient and Modern Arms, 27, 102, 342, 394.
Schuetzen Park, Alameda, 28, 57, 71, 89, 125, 183, 231, 247, 263, 295, 310, 326, 342, 359, 375, 394.
Schuetzen Verein Club....28
At San Jose....28
Pigeon Shooting....28
Battalion Trophy Match....39
Presidio 57, 183, 214, 278.
At Sacramento 57, 103.
Shooting at Harbor View 71, 134, 166, 199, 214, 230, 279, 295.
More Honor for Oakland....71
Eintracht Rifles....71
Eintracht Club....103
Beaver and Linville....103
A Challenge....103
Matches....134
Regimental Team of 2d Artillery....134
A Friendly Test....151
At Petaluma....151
Matches....151
Another Match....151
Challenges from Lillian F. Smith....151
Eastern Targets....151
The Coming Rifle....151
Long Range Shot at Dr. Pardee....166
Matches....167
San Jose....183
Another Richmond....199
Military Trophy....214
One Eye or Two....214
California Rifle Ass'n....230
Change of Date....230
Look Out....231
Jacoby's Performance....247
Rifle Association....247
Scores at Carson....247
Military Trophy Match....263
Qualified....264
Great Performance....263
Challenge....263
Sunday at the Ranges....279
Carson....279
Military Match....295
California Rifle Association....310
Petaluma....310
More Glory for the Fifth Infantry....310
Schuetzen Prizes....326
Eastern Notes....342
Distribution of Prizes....359
Eintracht Rifles....359
Comparative Records....375
Rifle Association....394
Stockton....394
Rowing
Boston Critics....1
Courtney Talks Again....1
Trickett for the Best Man....1
Challenge from Petersen....1
Notes....1, 17, 49, 153, 186, 201, 229, 241, 324, 340.
Festive Oarsman....17
Not Likely....17
Petersen and Lee....17
Unadulterated Idiocy....37
Assistance for an Unfortunate Oarsman....37
Mistake Corrected....37
Conley Challenges Teemer....37
Dissolution of Co-Partnership....37
Important Handicap Race....37
Waiting for Lee....37
Ross in England....37
A Business Proposition....49
Lee vs. Stevenson....49
A Startling Reformation....49
Ross in England....68
An Important Match....68
The Oxford Cambridge Boat Race....101
Oxford Cambridge Boat Race....153
Petersen defeats Lee....186
S. F. Yacht Club....225
Pacific Yacht Club....265
Hanlon in Australia....265
Petersen's Prospects....277
Lapstreak in New York....389
Reminisence of Dan Mace....5
Rancocas Stake—Pierre Lorillard's Luck in 1883....18
Racing at New Orleans....29
Racing and Trotting at Oakland....36
Raising Mules....45
Racing and Trotting at Oakland....52
Raising Young Mules....118
Racing and Trotting at Oakland....146
Racing Points....157
Rank of Trotting Sires....163
Retired drivers....164
Roadster Trot at Bay District....180
Reminisences of John Murphy....188
Races at Oakland Park....228
Royalty at Seattle....232
Recollections of Sim Templeman....258
Racing at Oakland....291
Racing in England....307
Rancho del Paso Sale....322
Runnymeade Yearling Sale....323
Racing on Sundays....339
Race Horses Run in all Shapes....370

S

State Fair Colt Stakes....5, 21
Stock in Arizona....28
Saddles and Spurs....35
Sporting Etceteras in Los Angeles....41
Santa Rosa Fair Association....45
Sonoma Stock Breeders....45
Santa Rosa Letter....50
Sources of Power and Speed in the Horse....51
Skirmishing at Fresno....52
Singular Loss of Stock....52
State Fair Purses....53
State Fair Grounds....53
Stable Management....55
Symptoms of a Disease Simulating Glanders....61
Singleton....65
Silk Culture....77
Seely's American Star....99
Stock in Madelaine....118
Stanford....145
Santa Claus Fillies....146
Status of Oakland Park....147
Stallion Show at Livermore....137
Sale of Trotters in Australia....164
State Fair Colt Entries....161
State Fair Speed Programme....169
Sale of Thoroughbreds....179
State Fair Three-year-olds....180
Sale of Draft-Horses....180
Stockton Races....190
Successful Lithotomy....202
Suggestions for New Features, etc....211
Scratchings....212
Sales at Fairlawn....212
Shyness and Timidity....212
Spring Races at Visalia....231
Summer Meeting at Portland....231
Size in Breeding....249
Story of a Yorkshire Groom....274
Steeple-chasing....275
Sunday at Jerome Park....281
Sam Gamble at Fresno....292
Sale of Shenandoah and Freda....292
Suburban Handicap....293
Strathmor....293
Splan's First Attempt....314
Scott Free....322
Santa Anita String....322
Selecting Brood-Mares....337
San Jose Programme....354
Spring Meeting at Ukiah....361
Story of Volunteer....367
Son of Rifleman....396
Scenes of a French Race Course....402
Sheep—
Lake County Wool Growers....44
Notes....44
Heavy Loss of Sheep....133
Management of Pregnant Ewes....187
Sheep and Wool in the Colonies....267
Shearing Sheep....267
Oily Fleeced Merinos....298
Vermont Merinos....298
Washing Sheep Before Shearing....314
Shearing in Australia....330
Sheep Husbandry....359
Swine
The Feed and the Breed....7
Best Way of Butchering Hogs....7
Cough in Pigs....7
Different Averages....38
An Experiment With Pigs....38
Notes....38, 106, 181, 203
Red Hogs....54
Charcoal With Food....91
Feeding Pigs....106
Seasonable Pig Points....133
Test of Cooked and Uncooked Food....170
High-Grade Swine For Profit....170
Hog Quinsy....170
Feeding Young Pigs....181
Hog Quinsy....181
What and When to Feed Pigs....202
Pig Papers....251
Selecting Breeders....266
Soiling Pigs in Summer....298
Rations for Young Pigs....314
Increasing Lean Meat in Pigs....330
To Keep Hogs Healthy....330
Management....347
Points to be Considered....376
Bacon....408

T

Twenty Years' Turf Reminiscences....1
The Avenger of Waterloo....13
Two Kennebec Horses....20
Two Kentucky Sales....20
Tetanus....21
The Story of Black Raven....29
Turf Topics in England....36
The 2:20 List....51
Trotting at Oakland....52
The Latest Importation....67
The General's Sea Egg....68
The Two Thousand Guineas....83
The Money They Represent....83
The Queen's Plates....85
Turf Topics in Oregon and Washington....114
Training Horses with Bad Legs....115
The Law of Warranty....115
The Coming Horse....118
Tom Hal, Sire of Little Brown Jug....131
The National Trotting Stud Book....163
The Coming Trotter....163
The Future of Trotting in Victoria....163
Tips in Chicago....179
Turf in Mexico....179
Tom Merry on Carriage Horses....180
The English Season....194
Trotting at Bay District....194
The Saddle Horse of Tennessee....196
Thoroughbred Shorthorns....204
Trotting at Oakland....212
Trotting Horse Breeders' Club....227
Telegraph Hill Observatory....233
The Horses Back....234
The 2:30 List of 1883....242
The Fashion of Doubting Pedigrees....243
Training Race Horses....244
Talk With Fred Archer....249
The Arab and His Horse....258
Three Great Sons of Dictator....259
Turf in Australia....260
Trotting in Australia....274
Two-Year-Olds at Lexington....290
Trotting at Oakland....291
Trotting in Scotland....300
Tone on the Turf....313
Trotting at Portland....323
Trotting in Australia....323
Trotting at Vallejo....338
Trotting at Portland....338
Turf at Stockton....339
Trotting at Portland....355
Trotting at Bay District....370
Trotting at Petaluma....370
Trotting at Portland....370
The Withers of 1884....386
The Trotting Horse....386
Trotting in Australia....387
Turf in Australia....387
Trotting at Bay District....403
Trotting at Honolulu....404
The Hawaiin Jockey Club....404
The Stockton Programme....412
The Stockton Meeting....412
The Scratch Match....412
The Cricket Trophy....412
The Trophy Match....412

U

Unshod Horses....10
Ukiah Park Meeting....377

V

Vintage of 1883....11
Vermont Black Hawk....274
Vanderbilts and Their Trotters....331
Volunteer....346

W

Winning Drivers....53
When Thieves Fall Out....66
Waltonian Ways....67
Washington Park Club....68
Winter Betting....132
Waterloo Cup....173
Waterloo Cup....186
Wales in Person....212
Woodburn Yearlings....276
When the Sugar is on....277
What He Cost....291
Walton Wants the Derby....308
Woodburn Yearlings....339
Wagner and Grey Eagle....371
Wolf Teeth in Horses....375
Washington Park Club Declarations....403

Y

Yearling Lotteries....295
Yachting—
Small Yacht Clubs....9
Libeled for Her Debts....9
Notes....9, 281, 316, 325, 357, 388
The America's Cup....59
San Francisco Yacht Club....281
Pacific Yacht Club....289
The Cruise To-day....316
A Faithful Servant....348
Prospective Match Race....348
Cruise of the S. F. Y. C....348
Out for an Airing....348
Chapter of Mishaps....348
Antioch Cruise of the S. F. Y. C....357
Capt. Floyd's Steel Steamer....372
Regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club....372
Claims of Utility....405
At a Disadvantage....405
Notes of a Cruise....405
Master Mariners' Regatta....405
Sail to Santa Cruz....405

THE WEEKLY

BREEDER AND SPORSMAN,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

THIRD YEAR.

Subscription, $5.

Payable in Advance.

OFFICE, - - - 508 Montgomery St.

P. O. Box, 2603.



Vol. V. No. 1
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

The King and the Queen.

Just as the *Gazette* was going to press last week the news came from Cleveland that the six-year-old gelding, Jay-Eye-See, whose name and fame are known the world over, had trotted a mile on the Cleveland track in 2:12—it being by far the fastest performance ever made by a trotter at this season of the year, and the fact of its having been done without an effort to get from the horse the very last atom of speed that was in him shows that the little son of Dictator and Midnight is in better form this year than ever before, and that he will, barring accident, eclipse the 2:10¼ of Maud S. is now only a question of time, and not a long time at that. Before leaving Louisville for Cleveland Jay-Eye-See was given a mile in 2:16, which was considered good enough for the time of year, but the following week W. H. Crawford, who is managing the Case stable of trotters this season, came to Chicago, and while at the trotting meeting here saw some things that set him to thinking. He saw Lynwood, that had received his preliminary work at the Louisville track in company with the Case horses, and that could never beat 2:28 there, lap out Maybird in the fourth heat of a fast race in 2:22½, the official time on Linwood being 2:22¾.

He also saw King Mitus, another Louisville horse, trot the Chicago track in 2:22 one morning, and Misfortune, his stable companion, do the distance in 2:23½. This was enough for Crawford, and his return to Cleveland was made forthwith. "I must sharpen up a little," he said to a friend, and the result shows that the sharpening has been done wisely and well, as in addition to the mile by Jay-Eye-See in 2:12, Phallas has been given a move that was in every respect satisfactory, and the pacer Gurgle has also done what was asked of her in a manner with which no fault could be found. Exactly what was done with Phallas the *Gazette* is not at liberty to state, but no confidence will be violated when it is said that one-half of his mile was better than 1:06, from which it will be seen that when he comes to Chicago next week to do battle with Robert McGregor there will be no lack of speed in either camp. McGregor's mile in 2:17 in Texas, last Winter, was done with such apparent ease that it was evident 2:16 could have been beaten if necessary, and since that time a challenge from his owner to any entire horse for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side has been unaccepted.

But hardly had the excitement over Jay-Eye-See's great mile subsided, when the news came of an equally good performance by the fastest trotter of them all, Maud S. Last Friday, between the heats of the races at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, New York city, Bair brought out the mare, at the request of Mr. Vanderbilt, and drove her in 2:13½ over a track which is confessedly two seconds slower than Chicago or Cleveland, and as it was the second fast move which the queen has had this year, all doubts as to her having retained her speed are put at rest. And now that the two cracks of the trotting course have shown themselves to be in such fine fettle, the question of whether or not they will come together in a race during the year is one in which the entire public is interested. Those who have the best opportunity of knowing Mr. Vanderbilt's intentions regarding his mare say with great positiveness that she will never again appear in a race against other horses, but it is not at all certain that she will not engage in a contest against the watch when the proper time comes. It is an open secret that after Jay-Eye-See trotted the Providence track in 2:10¾ last fall, the owner of Maud S. took an interest in the little black gelding that he had never before exhibited. It was about that time that numerous people who fancied that they knew all about Jay-Eye-See, began telling ghost stories as to the condition of his feet, it being freely asserted that they had contracted to such an extent as to render his appearance on the track another season extremely improbable. But in spite of all the talk, a very intimate friend of Mr. Vanderbilt's came to the little horse's stall one day and examined those feet very carefully, indeed. What his opinion was can only be judged by the fact that soon after this visit Mr. Vanderbilt shipped Maud S. to Bair, at Cincinnatti, sending word that she was to be wintered carefully, and put in condition to do her best in the way of trotting. That his intention is to once more test her speed to its full extent in case, as now seems almost certain, Jay-Eye-See lowers the record, there can be little doubt, and it is therefore more than probable that the present season will witness something in the way of trotting never before seen—two horses beating 2:10.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

St. Dennis, by Blue Bull, got a record of 2:27, at Kalamzoo, Mich., June 10th, making two new ones of Blue Bull's get that have already entered the 2:30 list this season.

Racing at Baker City, Oregon.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Please find notes of the Spring meeting of the Baker City Jockey Club, which opened June 19th and continued three days. The first race was a purse of $50 for saddle horses; three-quarters of a mile. It had five starters, and was won by a mare called Sally, after a close finish. Time—1:24.

Same day.—Purse $100; $20 entrance; half added; heats of five-eighths of a mile.

J. Gentry's ch c Echo, 3 years, by Monte Christo	2	1	1
F. T. Gleason's b g Major Anderson, 4 years, by Geo. Wilkes	3	3	2
J. W. Wisdom's ch h Othello, aged, by Monte Christo	1	2	dr

Time—1:04, 1:06, 1:07½.

Dundrum was named in the race, but did not start. The first heat was won by Othello, hands down, Echo second, Major Anderson third.

After considerable scoring the word was given in the second heat to a poor start, Echo, winning after a sharp finish, Othello second, Major Anderson third.

Othello was drawn and Echo took the third and last heat, Major Anderson second.

June 20th; purse and stake $125, for two-year-olds; half a mile.

J. Gentry's Dutchman, by Monte Christo	1
J. T. Wisdom's Pat Dempsey, by Monte Christo	2

Time—50½.

June 21st; purse and Stake $175; for all ages; heats of a mile.

J. Froud's br f Repetta, 4 years, by Alarm	1	1	
J. Gentry's ch c Echo, 3 years, by Monte Christo	2	2	
F. T. Gleason's b g Major Anderson, 4 years, by Geo. Wilkes	3	3	

Time—1:49, 1:52½.

Repetta won as she liked.

On the second day's programme was a trotting purse for four-year-olds, that had two starters; mile heats which was won very easily in straight heats.

June 20—Trotting; purse, $50; for four-year-olds; mile heats.

F. Gleason's b g Henry, by Clay	1	1
J. Ferguson's blk s Tyro, by Gen. Knox	2	2

Time 3:08½, 3:10.

The meeting was a success and I understand that a rousing Fall meeting is on foot in which our trotters will be well represented.

There is a Spring meeting at Union, commencing July 2d, that promises to be larger than ours.

Billy Leigh is here with Repetta and Othello and expects to clean out Union.

We have not had more than three days dry weather, at a time, since I came to the webfoot country. If it ever clears up you can look for good times here this Fall, both running and trotting.

Baker City, June 22d. LONESS.

Jim Renwick's Pedigree.

We cannot understand just why it is that the California papers persist in calling Jim Renwick a "half-bred" horse; perhaps they would have it that Joe Hooker could bring such runners as Jim out of scrub mares. The fact is, Old George, the sire of Big Gun, Jim Renwick's mother, was a fast racehorse, and a sire of racehorses. It is generally believed that he (Old George) was at least three-quarter thoroughbred. English Veto, sire of the mother of Big Gun, was nearly a thoroughbred, and a very fast half-miler. Jeff, the sire of Renwick's great-grandmother, was a fast mile and repeat horse, and was regarded as thoroughbred by those who knew him. Pedigree: Jim Renwick, ch g, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, by Old George; 2d dam by English Veto; 3d dam by Jeff. There is no Lummux blood in Renwick, as has been reported.—*Rurul Spirit.*

I have always contended that, in due time, Smuggler's fame will be perpetuated by his colts, because his shape, gait, temper and breeding are calculated to beget speed. Already this season two young, entire sons are doing him honor, Commodore Kittson's Revenue, in the West, and Mr. Hines' Young Smuggler, in the East. The latter is comparatively unknown, and the following particulars have reached me concerning him since he came to the front last week, at Washington: He is eight years old, and was bred by L. W. Hurlburt, of Utica, N. Y., out of the noted broodmare, Parepa Rosa, by Andrew Jackson. He is owned by John W. Hines, Chestertown, Md. A gentleman at Washington advised me that the horse was given a trial there in 2:20¼. Mr. Hines will not force him during the Summer months, but if everything goes well he will be started at Hartford the last week in August. In his two races at Washington he never "lifted his nose."—*Veritas,*

Panique Was Not All.

Although Erdenheim, the birthplace of Parole, Iroquois, Sensation and other good horses, has changed hands since these great horses gamboled in the pretty meadows on the banks of the Wissanickon, winners still continue to come from that beautiful earthly home where lay the remains of Leamington, the great progenitor of not only the horses named but of many others, as was shown by the success of Panique at Jerome Park and by the greatest success of Rataplan in capturing the Emporium stakes at Sheepshead Bay, on June the 19th. When it was announced that Com. Kittson, had sold Panique to the Dwyers, two stories were set afloat. One was that he had something better in his stable; the other that something had been discovered in Panique which promised an early break-down. It is scarcely possible that the latter is true. But as to the former it may or may not be true. Time alone will tell. Certainly Rataplan showed himself to be a good horse, and if he can take up the regular three-year-old weight of 118 pounds, why not only Panique but all the three-year-olds seen so far this season have a dangerous rival to contend with.

He was trained to the hour, and so well was he kept in hand that when Major Hubbard was asked, a few days after the Withers, at Jerome Park, as to what horse would win the Emporium, he promptly answered that Rataplan would. When asked how about Eolite (since renamed by his owner, Mr. Fred. Gebhardt, St. Saviour, it compliment to Mrs. Langtry, it being her birthplace or the parish over which her father rules as Dean), the Major replied: "Well, Rataplan will have four pounds the best of the weights over Eolite, and that will make a big difference at a mile and a half." The result of the race was exactly as set forth. St. Saviour was the most dangerous horse, and although the three lengths difference between him and Rataplan at the end was greater than it should have been at four pounds difference in weight, there will certainly be great curiosity to see the two come together at even weights, for, perhaps, after all the Emporium may have brought out two "cracks" instead of one. Boths colts are well engaged, and meet at Monmouth Park for the Newark, Raritan, Barnegat, or in the Omnibus Stakes' it will be close betting between the two.

A Fast Morgan Patriarch.

Mr. M. T. Grattan, of Preston, Minnesota, an enthusiast on the subject of the Morgans, has an eighteen-year-old stallion named Herod, which lately made a remarkable performance for a horse of his years and training. Mr. Gratton is a thorough horseman, whose contributions to the current turf literature are familiar to our readers over his signature of "M. T. G.", and he feels happy over the exhibition of speed by his stallion, a feeling which will be shared by his many friends and the admirers of the Morgans everywhere. The following account of the trial is from a local paper published at Preston, and is misleading in one respect in as much as it conveys the impression that Herod was driven double with running mate. He was hitched singly to sulky, the runner being driven alongside to urge him along: "Pursuant to announcement an exhibition race came off over the Preston track last Saturday which gave those present an opportunity of seeing an eighteeen-year-old horse trot a mile wonderfully fast. It was a trial, for money, to beat 2:30, and the exhibition was to have been between M. T. Grattan's Morgan stallion, Herod, and H. Knox's fine mare, Hettie V. The latter, however, acted badly and was withdrawn and Harry Conkey's horse substituted as a running mate. The first half-mile was a beautiful race, the running mate keeping well alongside of the old monarch who attended strictly to his work and seemed to realize that he was surprising even his owner, who was in the sulky. Under the wire the horses were nearly even and on they went to the quarter pole where the runner began to lag. At this point Herod showed an increase of speed and came down the homestretch like the wind, yet steady and majestic, and as his nose went under the wire the timer in C. P. Walter's hand registered 2:26¼. The horse was not urged by his driver, and made the mile without a break in perfect ease. Preston track, at the pole, is 84 feet more than a mile; when this, together with the fact that Mr. G. drove at least six feet from the pole, is considered, there is no telling what Herod will do on a fast track. It is the fastest mile ever trotted over a half-mile track in the State, and the fastest mile ever trotted by an eighteen-year old horse.

H. S. Woodruff, a wealthy and well-known horse-fancier, of Janesville, Wis., has purchased Bashaw Golddust, the sire of Johnston, the fastest pacer in the world. The price is not made public.

The Kick in Kanakadom—Another Recalcitrant.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Being a subscriber of your valuable paper and somewhat fond of horse flesh I enclose a few notes concerning our great racing day as it took place June 11th, knowing that you would like to hear from us occasionally. The attendance was quite large, the band performed unusually well, the saddling paddock under the management of genial Jim Dodd was conducted in first-class order; the clerk of the course, Chas. Wilson, performed his duties to the satisfaction of all. The starter, Capt. Hayley, showed great patience, and that he knew his business cannot be denied by horsemen.

The most important positions to be filled in racing is the selection of judges, and I am sorry to say that I never in all my life saw such a lot of incompetent men in the judges' stand. The senior member acknowledged, after the races, that it was the first race he had ever seen, or something similar, and we are willing to take his word for it; the other two were not much better, and all three received a blessing from the crowd before the day was over. I send you the *Daily Hawaiian*, with summary of the day's races, also a copy of the *Saturday Press*, containing same also, and you can see what they think about it. The junior member made himself very officious, and put on considerable airs in ordering people around when quite uncalled for. A young gentleman who had a horse entered in the one-half mile dash presented a protest to the judges and was treated most shamefully by being talked to rather severely and ordered out of the stand and off the track. Fines were imposed without reason, decisions given before the jockeys were weighed, or before they reached the stand to enter protests for fouls, etc. Owners of horses were allowed access to the judges' stand during the pendency of a heat in which they were interested. Horses were allowed to be handled and decorated with wreaths, etc., after winning and before the rider had weighed, or reached the wire even. The most shameful and bare-faced piece of work on the part of the judges was in the two-mile race, for which there was three entries: Cornwall's Waterford, His Majesty's Telephone and Agnew's Idle Girl, the latter winning by more than eighteen inches notwithstanding a foul by the jockey on Waterford, having crowded Idle Girl against the inside rail on the home-stretch so that he could not use his whip. The horses had hardly passed the wire when the judges gave their decision to Waterford. After the decision was given the horses reached the stand and before dismounting Clifford, a jockey imported by Mr. Agnew to ride Idle Girl, claimed foul riding by the boy on Waterford, the judges called the jockey of Telephone into the stand and he gave his testimony as to being behind, close up, and that he witnessed the foul. Not finding the hide torn off that side of Idle Girl they paid no attention to the claim of foul. A friend of one of these judges met him on the street the next day and asked him to decide a bet that had been made on which horse had the pole at the finish of the two-mile race and he answered, "I think Waterford had it, but am not sure." The senior member being told that there was a foul on the home-stretch, said that he saw no foul although he had his specs on. He evidently thought the boy meant a chicken till he was told it meant in the riding.

Gentlemen who won money on the decision given openly owned up that Agnews' Idle Girl had won the race fairly. Even the owner of Waterford, in the presence of a large crowd, said that the most he could expect would be to have it called a dead heat. In the free-for-all trotting race, the first heat was won handily by Dodd's Thomas H. with something to spare—the fools called it a dead heat. Mr. Dodd very wisely withdrew his horse after making his protest, to which no attention was paid. A well-known business man who had been asked to make an application to join this high-toned Jockey Club, withdrew the same after handing it in, and so ought all straightforward men do who wish to have horse racing done on the square.

The Agricultural Show holds its second meeting on the 13th inst., and I predict a good deal of squealing at the awarding of prizes, as the judges selected on horses are with but one exception better judges of anything else.

HONOLULU, June 12th. OAHU.

Entries in the Montana Colt Stakes.

The Colt Stakes, to be run and trotted for at the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the Montana Agricultural, Mineral, and Mechanical Association closed June 1, with the following nominations:

Helena Stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 each, half forfeit; $100 added; to the colt making the best time under 3:00, $100 extra; mile heats.

S. E. Larabie's ch c Critmore, by Crittenden, dam by Strathmore.
S. E. Larabie's gr f Fickle, by Herod—Flight.
S. Scott's ch c Prince Edward, by Herod—Bay Fannie.
C. Russell's b c Harry Smiley, by Milton Medium—Black Bess.
Hundley & Preuitt's b g J. M. S., by Bonny Castle—The Hiatoga Mare.
W. H. Raymond's b c Fowler, by Com. Belmont—Gracie H.
W. H. Raymond's b f Fonda, by Com. Belmont—Charm.
D. Lawrence's blk c Alaric, by Doncaster—Molly Adams.
N. Armstrong's b c Thorn, by Mambrino Patchen—Lady Ayers.

Running; Derby Stakes for three-year-olds; $50 each, half forfeit; $500 added; one mile and a half.

Potts & Harrison's ch f Lucy Hayes, by Balaklava—Belle Mahone.
C. E. Williams' b c Basil, by Carriboo—Reply.
D. Heyfron's b f Little Sis, by Regent—Beulah.
A. Work's ch c Glenlite, by Glenelm—Lady Humboldt.
H. R. Baker's b c Sunday, by Sun Dance—Norma.
Hundley & Preuitt's ch f Australid, by Red Bluff—Peggy Morgan.
Hundley & Preuitt's ch f Glendelia, by Gleneig--Cordelia.

Running; Pioneer Stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 each, half forfeit; $250 added; three-quarters of a mile.

Potts & Harrison's b c Post Trader, by Balaklava—Missaidie.
S. E. Larabie's ch g Vice Regent, by Regent—Christine.
C. E. Williams' b f Augerhead, by Carriboo—Reply.
A. Plummer's b c Great Joy, by Carriboo—Beulah.
A. Werk's ch f Ida Glenn, by Glenelm—Queen.
Hundley & Preuitt's ch Yogo, by Red Bluff—Lady Bassett.
Hundley & Preuitt's ch f Kalata, by Scotland—Calamity.
N. Armstrong's gr g Grey Cloud, by Hyder Ali—Interpose.
N. Armstrong's b f Evaline, by Hyder Ali—Greenback.

Montana Stakes for three-year-olds and under; $50 each, half forfeit; $150 added; to the colt making the best time under 2:50 $100 extra; mile heats.

Potts & Harrison's ch c Sam Tilden, by Clarion—Martha M.
S. E. Larabie's blk c President, by Swigert—Patsey Lee.
H. A. Amsden's ch f Drama, by Lexington Golddust—Comedy.
C. Russel's b c Metropolitan, by Echo, dam by Ten Broeck.
J. H. Nixon's b c Pointer, by Sotaway—Nancy.
J. S. Crosby's b c Northward, by Volunteer Star, dam by Pilot Duroc.
S. Scott's William L., by Alexander's Belmont—Maggie Gaines.
H. De Witt's b f Lady Fantasie, by Ranchero—Lady Kate.
E. Burke's ch f Elnora, by Com. Belmont—Lenora.
S. E. Larabie's b g Herod, Jr., by Herod—Nettie Morris.
W. H. Raimond's b f Evening Star, by Com. Belmont—Twilight.
W. H. Raymond's b c Edison, by Com. Belmont—Blossom.
W. H. Raymond's b c Fowler, two years, by Com. Belmont—Gracie H.
W. H. Raymond's b g Ebony, by Com. Belmont—Flighty.
A. A. Mott's b c Wyoming King, by Strathmore, dam by McConnell's Mambrino.
A. A. Mott's b f Villine, by Strathmore—Young Rhody.
N. Armstrong's b f Annie Wilkes, by George Wilkes—Annie Ware.

Belle Echo's Beginning.

At the Summer meeting, at Kalamazoo, Mich., held June 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, Belle Echo made her first appearance and an indifferent one it was. The Kalamazoo track holds its reputation for being fast. In the four days ten races were given and forty-one heats trotted and paced, every heat better than 2:30. Overman took part in the race for the 2:19 class, winning the second heat in 2:23¼. He was third in the other five heats and ranked fourth in the summary. The following is the Chicago *Horseman's* report of Belle Echo's performance:

The first on the programme was the 2:23 class. In this five came to the wire, Stranger and Rolla were drawn. Gladiator, who last year did so well in Wm. McDonald's hands, who was not himself at all, and was distanced in the first heat, by the judges.

After a long and tedious amount of scoring on account of Gladitor's continued bad action, they were sent away, with Gladiator in the lead, closely followed by Felix, Belle Echo following close. At the quarter Echo left her feet and lost all chance of the heat. Adelaide went to the front and never was headed again, winning the heat in 2:26

Second Heat—The lot were sent away at the second attempt going 'round the turn all in a bunch. At the quarter Felix was in the lead, which he held to the three-quarters, when he was collared by Wilkes closely followed by Adelaide. A great race it was down the stretch, when near the wire they were greeted with cheers; and amid the greatest enthusiasm Turner landed Wilkes the winner by a head, in 2:23¾. Then you could hear the crowd say, "That is what we come to see, a horse race." Belle Echo, who had sold favorite before the race at 10 to 5, was last.

Third heat.—Pools were very much mixed, Wilkes, $5: Adelaide, $5; field, $3, and considerable business was done, some thinkiug Echo would do better in this heat, but they were sadly disappointed, as Adelaide went away on Wilke's wheel, at the quarter she had lapped him, with Felix following in close attendance. In this way they went round the upper turn, here Wilkes went well out, leaving a place for McCarty to come inside with Felix, and as they came down the stretch one could not tell whose heat it was until they were near the wire. All of the drivers were using their best endeavors to get their favorite in first, but Rood landed Adelaide a winner by a half length, in 2:22½, Wilkes second.

Fourth heat.—This heat was a repetition of the third, the drivers trying their utmost to win, but Rood, with his great, game mare, Adelaide, got there first by a half a length, in 2:21¾.

I heard each of the drivers remark that their horses were better to-day than they had been this year, with the exception of Novelty and Echo, who were clear off, and were shut out in the last heat. This race gave the best of satisfaction. The following is the summary:

Thursday, June 12th. 2:23 class. Purse, $600.

Eugene Rood's b m Adelaide, by Milwaukee	1	2	1	1
J. Turner's br s King Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes	4	1	2	3
Peter Schatz's b g Felix, by Nutwood	2	3	3	2
M. M. Hedges' ch m Novelty, by Goodwin's Champion	5	4	5	dr
L. M. Titus' b m Belle Echo, by Echo	3	5	4	dis

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	:37	1:14	1:50	2:26
Second heat	:37	1:13	1:48	2:23¾
Third heat	:37½	1:12½	1:48	2:22½
Fourth heat	:37	1:11	1:46	2:21¾

At East Saginaw, the following week, she did better, and was evidently improving in form. The race resulted thus:

June 20th.—Purse $700, 2:25 class.

Adelaide, b m, by Milwaukee, dam by Bay Mambrino	3	1	1	1
Belle Echo, b m, by Echo, dam by Belmont, (thoroughbred)	1	4	3	3
King Wilkes, br h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Brignoli	2	3	2	2
Felix, b g, by Nutwood, dam by Abdallah Chief	4	2	4	4
Stranger, b g, by Mambrino Hambletonian	5	5	5	5
Gladiator, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Jim Monroe	dis.			

Time—2:23, 2:22¼, 2:23, 2:23.

Walton Returns.

Walton, the Plunger, has brought his entire stable to New York, and to all appearances this sensational turfite has given up England for the year at least. The horses are a well-bred lot, and are catalogued as follows:

Bay colt Wagner, 2, by Prince Charlie, dam Duchess of Malfi.

Chestnut colt Harold, by Reverberation, dam Lady Blanch, by Voltigeur.

Bay colt Hambledon, 2, by Standard, dam Gisela.

Bay colt Richmond, 3, by Wild Dayrell, dam Miss Harriot.

Chestnut colt Hopeful, 3, by Uncas, dam Fair Weather.

Bay colt Deceiver, 4, by Wenlock, dam Boot and Saddle.

Bay horse Mr. Pickwick, 6, by Hermit, dam Tamato.

Bay horse Sutler, aged, by Pace or Vaucresson, dam Barbiltone (bred in France).

Seven of them carried Mr. Walton's colors at several meetings in twenty-two races, of which only Mr. Pickwick, and he won a welter handicap, at Sandown Park, ridden by Billy Donohue at 128 pounds, was successful. Two of the two-year olds are recent purchases, Mr. Walton paying 470 guineas for Wagner after it had won the Wilton Park Stakes, at Salisbury, and he paid 300 guineas for Hambledon after it had won the Palace Two-Year-Old Plate, at Alexandra Park, near London. There will be much curiosity to see Richmond run, for he certainly must have some pretentions to be a good horse, considering his prominence in the City and Suburban and the way he was backed for the Derby. He will, no doubt, have plenty of chances to show his "form" in some of the Autumn handicaps. The horses are in quarters at Jerome Park, and will be trained for the Fall meetings by Charles Miller, otherwise known as "Brock."

Will the Records be Reduced?

If present appearances go for anything there is little doubt that during the coming season the fastest records at both trotting and pacing in harness will be lowered, and it is possible that so material a reduction in these figures will be made that a mark will be set which shall stand for some time to come. Of course, such reduction, it is supposed, will come from Jay-Eye-See and Johnston, these horses being unquestionably the fastest at their respective gaits now on the turf. Of the former, it may be said that he was never in better condition than at the present time. Last year, at about this season, it will be remembered that he was driven a mile over the Cleveland track in 2:16¾, and that performance was rightly deemed a wonderful one for a horse of his age. When the news of this fast mile by Jay-Eye-See went abroad, there were not wanting prophets to predict that the result of such work so early in the season would be anything but beneficial to the little black horse. But as he trotted on, week after week, and continued to improve, this fact plainly showed that the theory of overwork was a false one. The fact of the matter is, that at no time last year was Jay-Eye-See overtrained or given too much fast work; and this is evidenced by his trotting his best mile late in the year, and at a time when, according to the theorists, he should have been broken down. A race a week was the most ever given him, and these races never involved more than one fast mile, just enough of speeding to keep the horse at his best. Some who noticed that in his jogging exercise the little black horse nodded somewhat, were loud in their assertions that he was lame, that he would break down, and that sundry other mishaps were certain to occur if the plan of letting a 2:10 horse trot at that rate of speed when only five years of age was followed. It is hardly necessary to state that Jay-Eye-See has never been troubled with lameness. It is true that his feet were not all that could have been desired, but after the campaign of 1883 was over, he was allowed to run all Winter without shoes, and the result has proven beneficial, his hoofs being now worn out nicely and seeming in every way perfect. The long rest and light jogging during the months of cold weather did him a world of good, and when taken to Louisville six weeks ago he was in excellent condition to begin the work of the year. No hurrying was done with him, but it was soon evident that the son of Dictator and Midnight had all his old time speed, and a few days since he was driven a mile over the Louisville track in 2:16, the last quarter being done in 32½ seconds. The stable to which he belongs has since that time been sent to the Cleveland track, and should no mishap befall him, Jay-Eye-See will be ready by the middle of next month to renew, with brilliant prospects of success, his battle against the scythe-bearer. It is the firm belief of the best posted horsemen that he will this year trot a mile in 2:10.

Gebhardt and his Groom.

An exquisitely dressed young man, on whose cheek the bloom of health mantled in glowing colors, and on whose dapper little person the latest novelty in Summer suits fitted like a glove, wandered among the crowd of horsemen who pervaded Madison-square Garden, where the sale of the American Horse Exchange was continued. All the horsey gentlemen gazed at the youth. None recoguized him. He held himself aloof from the common herd. For two hours he sucked the top of his walking-stick, and seemed to derive inestimable comfort therefrom. At last, however, the fate that comes to all who endeavor to elude the questions of the curious came to the mysterious visitor to Madison-square Garden. Baffled by his silence, a sagacious horse-dealer at length announced that the gentleman was none other than Frederick Gebhardt. He had come to witness the sale of a gray mare, and wished to avoid observation. As the supposed owner of the name still continued along the even tenor of his way, disdaining to speak, a tenacious young dude, accompanied by two boon companions approached him.

"Hallo, Gebhardt," the leader of the triumvirate exclaimed, "that gray mare of yours is a daisy. We've all been admiring her."

The youth addressed turned around and stared in amazement. "Heard you'd gone to Newport, Mr. Gebhardt," hazarded the second dude.

"Is it Gebhardt you're a-calling me?" at length came from the dazed youth. "Well you're kinder previous, ain't ye now? Don't know whether Freddie would be complimented or not. I am, though."

The dudesque triumvirate blushed simultaneously. There was a Hibernian ring in the voice which answered them, speaking of a long acquaintance with the Emerald Isle.

"I'm Mr. Gebhardt's groom," he continued proudly, "and a d—d poor man for all that, though I kinder turn out trim when it suits me," he added, straightening his immaculate coat. Then up came half a dozen men, with open mouths, and a general air of stupefaction.

"So you're only a groom?" they asked in tones of disappointment.

"Let me tell you, sirs," was the answer, "that I'm groom to the only gentleman in America. Gebhardt is the only gentleman in the United States."

"Your experience has been limited," murmured Officer Smith courageously.

"No, it hasn't," was the reply. "Don't you call it an honor to possess the finest horse in the country?"

"And to be acquainted with the prettiest lady in England," added Officer Smith wickedly."

"Never you mind the lady. That's all right. Freddie is the only gentleman in America, and I'm proud to be his groom, and don't you forget it." And "Pete" Smith walked off to the bar with a mild-looking youth and drank Fred Gebhardt's health in a bumper of ginger ale.—*New York Paper.*

The training of the greatest pacer the world has ever seen, Johnston, has been carried forward very slowly, Splan being determined not to make the mistake of hurrying matters too much at the start. He was rather light in flesh when delivered to his present owner last Fall, and during the Winter was given plenty of chance to put on muscle, being jogged steadily and fed in a generous manner. The result of this plan of action is shown in his present robust condition. While not at all fat, he has an abundance of flesh that can readily be turned into hard muscle, and that none of his marvelous speed has departed is evidenced by the easy manner in which he goes a quarter at a 2:20 gait. He has been driven plenty of miles in about 2:30, but not one faster than that. That he will during the coming season beat 2:10 there can be no reasonable doubt, as it is simply a question of health. His more ardent admirers place the notch at 2:08, and this does not seem unreasonable when one remembers how easily he paced a mile in 2:10 over a track that was not particularly fast.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Dwyers' Second Belmont.

Thursday, 5th, was Belmont Day at Jerome Park, a day which has from the beginning of its career been one of the red-letter days of the Spring racing carnival. The Belmont was instituted in 1867, and it was intended that it should occupy to the turf a position similar to that occupied by the Epsom Derby in England. The stake has thoroughly filled its mission, for, as a rule, it has brought out the best three-year-olds of each successive season. Ruthless, who won in 1867, was far away the best of her year, and we do not think anything in the stakes was better than General Duke, (since called Judge Curtis), who won in 1868. Kingfisher won the stake in 1870, and in 1871 Harry Bassett won it from a field composed of no less famous a field than Stockwood, Monarchist, Nellie Gray, Tubman, Wanderer, etc. In 1872 Cape Race came from the South with a great certificate of character, but Joe Daniels and Meteor had the finish between them, and in 1873 Springbok defeated the crack field of Count D'Orsay, The Ill-Used, Waverley, Strachino, etc. 1874 is memorable for the heroic finish of Barbee with Saxon, beating Grinstead, and 1875 saw Calvin win with Aristides, Milner, Chesapeake, Ozark, and Rhadamanthus behind him. The finish of 1876 was a desperate one, in which the Virginia colt, Algerine, just beat Fiddlestick a head, and 1877 was sensational through Cloverbrook's rush, when Holloway had to hit him over the head with the butt end of his whip to keep him straight. In 1878 Duke of Magenta spreadeagled his field in a pouring rain, and '79 saw Spendthrift win the stakes for Mr. Keene, as '80 did Grenada for Mr. G. L. Lorillard. Then came 1881, in which Saunterer and Eole ran first and second, and 1882 was a canter for Forester, while 1883 was another for George Kinney. Thus it will be seen that the Belmont has from the outset attracted all the best colts of the country. Up to 1879 the Western owners always considered it the acme of their ambition to win it. Since then, however, racing in the West has grown to such an extent that there are less Western nominations than formerly. But the constant accessions in the East have filled the breach, and the race is still the great test of early three-year-old form, notwithstandidg that many owners prefer the shorter race for the Withers.

That "Belmont Day" had lost none of its attractiveness, the large attendance at Jerome Park amply proved. It was much the largest attendance seen on the grounds since Decoration Day, and, while small compared with that magnificent outpouring, it was still extremely large and enthusiastic. Panique's grand victory in the Withers, and his sale the night before to the Dwyers, had the effect to stimulate his backers, and he was heavily supported. The Knight of Ellerslie, a very fine colt by Eolus, from Lizzie Hazlewood, by Scathelock, was also well backed. The colt had passed through the ordeal at Washington and Baltimore with an unbeaten record. He came to Jerome in the midst of a heavy storm, and caught a bad cold. He was coughing all the week, but despite this, he did his work so well as to please every critic on the grounds, and the money went on him thick and fast. Himalaya was third choice, and well supported by many who had remembered his race for the Withers. Vocalic, too, did not want followers. He had done his mile in 1:48 at home, and ran away below his private form in the Withers. Both Himalaya's and Vocalic's followers believed that their colts were capable of greater things, and the result of the Withers, therefore, had not discouraged them.

The Belmont was the second race on the card, and excitement ran high. Lee brought Panique to the post as "fit as a fiddle." The colt's coat was blooming, and he moved with great liberty and dash. Knight of Ellerslie looked a trifle light, but he is a colt of much finer action than most of the sons of his sire, a chestnut, with a white stripe and hind feet white, and, while on a smaller pattern than most of the get of Eolus, he has more quality and is not so sluggish. Himalaya, thoroughly racing-like as usual, looked well enough, albeit a trifle big, while Vocalic's followers could not complain of their colt's want of preparation. He led past the stand at the end of the first half-mile, but at "The Bluff" Knight of Ellerslie went to the front and led around the lower turn. McLaughlin, who, acting under Lee's orders, had trailed with Panique, now began urging his gallant little steed, who closed on the Knight as they wheeled into the stretch, and the stand began to cheer. The cheering broke out afresh as, half-way down, Donohue began whipping and the Knight drew away, but Panique was answering McLaughlin's call with wonderful gameness, and, closing again, passed the Knight and won a desperate race by half a length. Himalaya, several lengths away, pulled up, as was Vocalic, who was well back.

There was quite an ovation awaiting Panique when he returned to scale. The colt showed more distress than he had at the finish of the Withers, but he was less so than Knight of Ellerslie, who was clearly not in the best trim for a bruising race such as the Belmont proved. Himalaya was also quite tired; Vocalic not so much so, as he had been eased in the last quarter. As an exhibition of gameness, the finish between Panique and the Knight was unsurpassed, and stamps Panique as a worthy half brother to Harold and Iroquois. That Knight of Ellerslie is capable of better things there is reason to believe, and Appleby & Johnson seemed to share the opinion, as immediately after the race they purchased him for $10,000, which is not a dollar below his value. Himalaya's party could not explain his utter inability to keep with his horses. That a distance of ground is not his forte they have all along admitted; but he did not, at any stage of the game, show any of that electric burst of speed which enabled him to almost clutch victory out of the jaws of defeat in the Withers.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Training Racehorses.

If the diary of some old trainer could be brought to light to compare with an ordinary training report for a morning in these days, there would be changes in the character of preparations. It would be very useful, also, in deciding several questions as to the merits of modern racehorses in comparison with those of our forefathers. It is said that horses used to stay better then than they do now, and such champions as Beningborough, Hambletonian, Orville, Tramp, etc., are spoken of as altogether a hardier race than the horses of the present day. It is forgotten, however, that the preparations they necessarily received were of a kind to fit them to go over a distance of ground, though it must have been at a certain pace, as trained as our horses are at the present day, races could not be won under all the disadvantages experienced by the ancients.

If it was announced that Harvester was going to walk from Newmarket to Epsom to meet his engagement for the Derby, he would go back to an outside price, as the feat would be deemed impossible; but that would have been thought an easy journey less than fifty years ago, and the question may well arise as to how it was done from the north of England to Epsom before railway times. John Scott must have brought St. Giles down the whole way by road from Malton to win the Derby of 1832, as the lines to the north were not opened for some years later. We know the great northern trainer brought his team of horses down some little time before the meeting, and he had another place at Pigburn, near Doncaster, but there was all the same a pedestrian journey to be performed at a time thought in these days most critical in the period of a preparation. The horse van, which was subsequently utilized a great deal, was comparatively a modern invention, and it certainly did not exist during the first fifty or sixty years of the Derby, so the competitors from afar must have been walked down on the public roads. This must have been training itself of a certain description, and it doubtless left the idea for many years that a good deal of walking was necessary to get a racehorse fit. Trainers not long passed away used to consider two or three hours' walking exercise a *sine qua non*,, and this was to be twice a day.

All this has been changed. Long walking and long sweats have been dying out in favor of sharp gallops over shorter distances, and quite a revolution has taken place in the training of racehorses, greyhounds and athletes. It is argued by the modern school that the fastest runners mostly spring from shoemakers, tailors, or artisans who are pretty well confined all day, but steal time to exercise their running abilities for short spells mornings and evenings. Such men as these can always beat gamekeepers, postmen, or others of like vocations, demanding much walking, and it would be maintained that there must be a loss of speed where the duration of a muscular effort is continued. A sort of stationary condition, like a hunter, must have represented the fettle of old Derby winners, and a good pipe opener a day or two before the race was considered the most essential part of the final preparation.

There are some curious accounts of the early journeys of racehorses to meetings. *Orton's Turf Annals* gives one of the famous John Singleton, who began life in no very luxurious way, as his father was a laborer at 4d a day. Rising from a boy to clean the boots to the stable, he lived with a very needy gentleman called Read, who bred a few racehorses. As Singleton increased in importance in the eyes of his master, they entered into schemes together, and as money was badly wanted toward the end of a season young Singleton started off with a filly called Lucy, from Pocklington to Morpeth, distance 120 miles, with but ten and sixpence in his pocket. The lad was groom, trainer, and jockey. Sore beset at saddling time—by roughs and busybodies—a friendly butcher turned up to give a helping hand, and the race was run and won, and several others besides, in continuing the trip. Great trainers were wont to take expeditions of this sort at a much later date. Old John Day rode Little Red Rover from Stockbridge to Plymouth, in 1833, to win the Saltram Stakes, and another race the same day. He reached his journey's end two days before the meeting, and the next morning a sportsman, who is alive now, led him a gallop on a hunter that could race a bit round the Plymouth Course. Old John probably stopped on the road at his friend, Mr. Wreford's, but anyway Little Red Rover must have traveled close on 360 miles there and back to win two races. I wonder how he went to Epsom when he ran second in the Derby to Priam! But it was odd training to regard it from the point of view we take of such matters in these days.—*Bell's Life.*

Abe Buford.

Shortly after the assassination of Judge Elliott by Tom Buford, a relative of the Buford's told me, in Louisville, that there was a pronounced vein of insanity in the family. A sane person could hardly have wantonly killed such an upright man as Judge Elliott, and if Gen. Abe Buford, the brother of Tom, were entirely sane, he would not have deliberately taken his own life.

A dozen years ago or over, when I first set foot on a race course, General Buford was at the zenith of his popularity and success as a turfman. He was then the owner of the Bosque Bonita breeding establishment, had probably the best running stable in the South or West, and stood high socially and financially. The story of his snbsequent troubles is pretty well known. From ease and affluence he was, in the course of a few years, reduced io virtual poverty. This, added to deaths in his family, and his brother's terrible crime, undoubtedly preyed on his mind to such an extent as to induce the terrible act, the taking of his own life.

I don't think the General had been engaged in any avocation of late. A couple of years since, in Louisville, he acted as agent and correspondent of a Chicago turf paper, and used to be seen soliciting subscribers. I believe he did not feel at home in the business, or could not make it pay, and dropped it after a time. His old love for the turf apparently never left him, and he could always bc seen at the Louisville meetings. I saw him at the Spring meeting there a few weeks ago, and I noticed at the time that he looked abstracted and dejected, as if his mind wandered back to the heyday o his success, when he was a power on the turf.

General Buford was a man of strict integrity, and had a nice sense of honor. Nearly a generation on the turf, his name was never once associated with transactions smacking of the sharp or disreputable. He lived, however, in a State where men are too handy with the revolver, and where there is not a high estimate on the value of human life. Public opinion, indeed, and the teachings of a portion of the newspaper press, recognize a "higher law" for the redress of grievances, real or imaginary, than an appeal to the tribunals of justice. A sad and shocking illustration was afforded a few short weeks ago, when an upright, Christian Judge was publicly cowhided because of a decision adverse to a prominent client in his court. A tawdry, vicious sentimentalism, only too pronounced in his State, dictated he must kill the man who had cowhided him; the teachings of his church, the precepts of the Master, urged him in the other direction. The conflict between the promptings of duty and the clamors of a pernicious public sentiment unbalanced his mind, and he solved the cruel dilemma by putting a bullet through his brain.

The dead Buford had his inspiration and training under a civilization quasi chivalrous but semi-barbarous, for there can be no genuine civilization where the pistol and shotgun usurp the domain of law and order. This is not meant in the way of a censorious homily, with personal reference, because it does not exactly fit in connection with the deceased; but the suicide suggests a train of reflections going beyond the individual to the society in which he moved. Censure would be sadly out of place in referring to a mind diseased, clouded, harrassed—to a man who, having lost almost all he considered worth living for, found surcease of sorrow in a terrible tragedy—"the last scene of all."—*Broad Church, in New York Spirit.*

When Will Cody made his record of 2:19½, his owner made his harness, boots and shoes, and drove him in the race.

Old Volunteer.

Feeling a lively interest in the recent Horse Show, I was a frequent visitor to Madison Square Garden during show week. I found light comedy in the scenes presented by the imitators of cockneydom, and was quite amused by the efforts of some of the upper ten thousand to follow the habits and fashions of the English aristocracy. Concerning the trotters and roadsters, with all that pertains to them, I am happy to say that everything was truly American. One of the first horses which I hastened to visit was the illustrious Volunteer. In company with Judge Ingraham and Mr. Guy Miller, of Chester, I took a long look at him, and as I gazed on the grand old horse, now in his thirtieth year, I could not help wondering what son would rise up to repeat his achievements in the stud. Although he has so long ago passed the prime of his existence, he carries his years lightly, and were it not for the deep hollow in his back, he would pass for a horse ten years younger. The son of "the ould sod," his faithful attendant for years, kindly stripped the blanket from him, and I saw that his coat was still bright and cherry red, his eyes full and prominent, his legs cool and free from puff or blemish.

As I noted these things I remarked to the groom, "He looks as if he still enjoyed his meals." "Yes, sur, no mill groinds his feed yet. Dr. House fixed his teeth some years ago, and they are still good." Now a tall, lank, inquisitive down Easter darkens the door, saying, "Wal, I declar, this is old Volunteer. How old is he neow?" "Thirty years," was the reply. "When did he stop serving mares?" was the next inquiry. On being told that he was still doing duty, and had served a mare a week ago, he looked incredulous and passed on. Then Mr. Guy Miller commenced to chat with me about the horse as he looked on him with pride. "There," said he, "is the greatest sire that ever lived, and the Patriot blood inherited from his dam should never be lost sight of. He shows it in his high finish and gait. I think the vitality he shows is almost remarkable, and, as a rule, it goes hand in hand with power to beget great speed. Volunteer is extremely vigorous. I bred seven mares to him in the past three years, and all produced colts. One of them, now twenty-three years old, has had four colts by him, and was only four times served." "I suppose you knew him in his early days?" "Oh, yes, and when that old Presbyterian deacon showed him as a four-year-old through the stretches on the Goshen track I think he was the grandest trotter I've ever seen."—*Veritas in New York Spirit.*

Why Trotting is Not Popular in England.

Hiram Woodruff, in his standard work on "The Trotting Horse of America," speaking about severe bits for horses, says: "If a man has a horse that can not be driven with a bar-bit or snaffle (? plain snaffle, there being eight different kinds), he may as well sell him, except in a very exceptional case." He then proceeds to inquire, "Where are these kinds of severe complicated bits most in use?" "Why in England?" This assertion is followed by some extraordinary statistics. Then follows the somewhat irrevalent question, "Where do the horses trot best?" Let us answer for argument's sake, "Why in America?" Americans pride themselves very much on their trotting horses, and justly so, for have they not developed the highest degree of speed, in that particular pace, of any nation in the world? Granted; but is it fair on this account to draw individual comparisons between the trotting horse of America and the English "hackney," (for the question practically resolves itself into this), as though people in the old country were straining every nerve to succeed their trans-Atlantic cousins in that particular line?" This, however, is not the case. To begin with, trotting horses have gone out of fashion in England. At the commencement of the present century there were ten good performers in the trot to one now. Secondly, it is scarcely likely that trotting will become popular in England without an entire alteration in the taste and habits of its people and also a decided revolution in the present system of road making, (all the pikes being academized). Under existing conditions, therefore, as regards roads, a trotter would pound his legs and feet to pieces in a week. "But," people say, "why not construct regular trotting tracks? Then the difficulty would be obvitated at once." The reason is this: Racing men will not take the trouble for what they consider an inferior amusement. Running is the national sport in England, just as trotting is in America. Very few men could be found to give their minds and money to both there being such an essential difference between the two. Trotting is hardly a natural pace, and it is only by dint of constant practice on the track that perfection is attained. The idea of riding a fast trotter with anything like comfort is obviously out of question, for this reason, viz: That to give a pleasant "feel" to the rider, elastic fetlocks are a *sine qua non*, and this property in a trotting horse is of course fatal to speed.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

Budd Doble's Skill.

"A poor driver, or even a second-class one, would have lost that heat and the race with it," said a man at the Driving Park, Saturday, who has been identified with the trotting turf as owner, driver and trainer for fifteen years. The remark was called forth by the masterly manner in which Budd Doble rallied May Bird at the finish of the concluding heat in the 2:26 race and landed her a winner by the shortest of heads. The mare had gone three very fast heats and by reason of previous sickness was not in condition to stay out a four-heat contest where the pace was so strong. An ordinary driver would have made so much use of her speed in the first two heats as to render her unable to compete successfully for the others; but Doble made no such mistake. Winning the second and third heats with as little distance as possible between the first and second horses, he went away for the third with the mare seemingly in possession of as much speed as ever, but when half-way down the home-stretch it was evident that she was becoming leg-weary, and by the time the distance stand was reached she was ready to make a tired break, which would undoubtedly have lost her the heat. The other horses were at her wheel and coming fast. An ordinary driver would have put all his energy into a last despairing effort to make the mare carry her brush to the wire—and have lost. Doble did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he took May Bird back until two of the others were ahead of her. Then, when everybody thought the heat was lost, he gave the mare a rallying shake of the bit at the exact instance when it was most effective and beat Lynwood by a few inches. It was as fine a bit of driving as has been seen for many a day, and when it is known that the man with whose remark this paragraph begins is not on terms of friendship with Doble, its justness will not be denied.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Californians at Chicago.

The Summer running meeting at the Chicago Driving Park began June 20th. An outline of the performances of the California representatives there, the glorious victories and disastrous and unexpected defeats have been duly wired to most of our readers. From our Chicago exchanges we compile the details of the events in which California horses took part, the record covering the first four days.

The opening event was the Inaugural Rush, one mile for all ages, for which six came to the post. Finality, a full brother to Force, who was put about as a particularly good thing, but turned out quite a stiff, and was at the tail end throughout; Gano, who has grown and thickened since his last visit, and is a clean, powerful colt; Ascender, who, on the strength of past performances, was backed to win a good deal of money; and Leman, Hollyrood and King Troubler were the field. Gano showed his stable to be in excellent form by coming away from his horses at the right time, winning with the greatest ease.

The Illinois Oaks introduced to the crowd the great mare of the West, Fallen Leaf, to meet whom only Mona and Europa responded. The famous daughter of a famous mother is a magnificent filly, built on grand lines, and, though Mona and Europa are good mares, it was simply an exercise gallop for the Californian to beat them.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, June 20th.—The Inaugural Rush; purse $250, for all ages, $50 of which to second; one mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, 118 pounds.....(Holloway) 1
C. B. Long's b g Leman, 5, by Lelaps—Tallaria, 119 lbs.....(Kiley) 2
P. A. Brady's blk h Finality, 4, by West Roxbury—Nora North, 118 pounds.....(Jackson) 3
R.C. Pate's b g Ascender, 4, by Buckden—Ascension, 115 pounds.....(Wethers) 0
W. B. Feeland's ch g King Troubler, 3, by King Ban—Heresay, 100 pounds.....(Allen) 0
Charles Logan's b m Hollyrood, 4, by Highlander—Lady of the Lake, 118 pounds.....(Saxon) 0

Time 1:43

Pools sold: Gano $70, Finality $50, Ascender $40, the field $17. Books: 6 to 5 against Gano, 5 to 2 Ascender; 8 to 2 Finality; 16 to 2 Hollyrood; 30 to 2 King Troubler. At the tap of the drum Hollyrood cut out the work, King Troubler close up, Ascender third, the balance bunched; in this order they ran past the quarter; approaching the half Gano shot past his horses, and Ascender and Leman raced neck and neck together two lengths behind, Finality next and King Troubler and Hollyrood away in the rear. Turning for home Ascender and Leman made a punishing finish, but could not catch the Californian, who landed by two lengths ahead, Leman second, Ascender a fair third. Time, 1:43.

French mutuals paid $10.30.

Same Day—The Illinois Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, $50 entrance $25 forfeit, with $800 added, $100 of which to second; one mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Fallen Leaf, by Grinstead—Mollie McCarthy, 100 lbs;.....(Holloway) 1
William Cottrill's ch f Mona, by Buckden—Monomania, 100 lbs.....(Stovel) 2
O. H. Lefevre's ch f. Europa, by Hurrah—Sunrise, 110 lbs....(O'Hara) 3

Time 2:11¼

Pools sold: Fallen Leaf, $160; field, $51. Books: 3 to 1 on Fallen Leaf, 2 to 1 against Mona, 4 to 1 Europa. This race requires no description. Fallen Leaf cut out her own work, held the lead throughout, and cantered in a half a dozen lengths ahead of Mona. Time, 2:11¼. French mutuals paid, $6.60.

SECOND DAY.

The track was fast, and the defeat of several prominent favorites was immensely popular with the fielders. The opening event of the day, the Nursery Stakes, brought five good two-year-olds together, for which Verano, a good looking chestnut colt in the lucky Californian stable, was made favorite, although Joe Cotton carried the confidence of a large portion of the public, and was a strong second choice, while Tennessee was put about as a real good tip, and was backed accordingly. Verano won in a gallop by six lengths, causing the army of backers to think the "Lucky Baldwin Stable invincible," with disastrous results later on.

The Club Purse, seven furlongs, induced ten to sport silk, and the weight of public money made Sweetbriar first choice, the reliable Sadie McNairy taking second honors, Swinney selling also on even terms. The backers of the favorite only got a thorn for their pains, as Sweetbriar was never formidable, McNairy winning cleverly, with the rank outsider, Ailee, second.

The Board of Trade Handicap was conspicuous for a very small field, a very hot favorite and a great surprise. Shenendoah's remarkable two-year-old performances, coupled with the splendid form of the stable, and the confidence with which the party planked down the greenbacks, made it look as if the race was all over except the shouting. That shrewd horseman, Clifton Bell, backed his entry, Colorado, and a few of the talent followed his example. Stoval had the mount, and after a very fast race from end to end, the Californian tired at the finish, Colorado winning, Pate second, the favorite third. The pace was so hot that Aliunde, though he lived with the party to the distance stand, had hopelessly broken down, and limped to the stable on three legs.

June 21st.—The Nursery Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $600 added, $100 of which to second. One mile. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. The winners of two or more stakes to carry 5 lbs extra.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead—Jennie D., 105 lbs.....(Holloway) 1
J. T. Williams' ch c Joe Cotton, by King Alfonso—Inverness, 110 lbs.....(Duffy) 2
H. Monk, Mason & Co.'s b c Tennesse, by Ten Broeck—Lizzie Hoover, 105 lbs.....(Allen) 3
J. N. Thornton's b c Red Cloud, by Thunderstorm—Mattie Pendleton, 105 lbs.....(Stoval) 0
R. C. Pate's b g Tenfellow, by Ten Broeck—Rebecca, 102 lbs.;.....(Withers) 0

Time 1:44¼.

Pools sold: Verano, $35; Joe Cotton, $25; Tennessee, $20, the field, $20. Book betting: 1 to 1 against Joe Cotton, 8 to 5 Verano, 5 to 2 Tennessee, 4 to 1 Red Cloud, and 8 to 1 Tenfellow. Verano was determined to make no waiting race of it, but at the tap of the drum at once cut out the work, Joe Cotton and Red Cloud being next in order, the others in close attendance. The Californian led his field at a clinking gait past the quarter, where Tennesse had forged into second place, and Joe Cotton had fallen back to last. Past the half Red Cloud moved up to Tennessee, the favorite still sailing along two lengths ahead of the party. Rounding for home, Joe Cotton made his effort, and under whip and spur passed Red Cloud and Tennesee, but was unable to catch the leader, who won easily by six lengths. Time—1:44¼. French Mutuals paid, $9.60.

Same Day—Club Purse, $350, for all ages, $50 of which to second. Seven furlongs.

James Murphy's b m Sadie McNairy, 4, by Enquirer—Nannie McNairy 113 lbs;.....(Todd) 1
O. E. LeFevre's b f Ailee, 3, by imp. Hurrah—Wananita, 102 lbs;.....(O'Hara) 2
M. A. Walden & Co's blk m Thady, 4, by Tom Bowling—Colleen Bawn, 113 lbs;.....(Gibbs) 3
J. G. McFadden's b c Swinney, 3, by Ten Broeck—Nora Creina, 107 lbs;.....(Withers) 0
R. Jervis' ch g Niphon, 6, by Tom Bowling—Kate Duncan, 117 lbs;.....(Murphy) 0
G. W. McDaniels & Co's b g Vennor, 4, by Vermont Belle—Demona, 115 lbs;.....(J. Walker) 0
J. B. Haggins' b f Sweetbriar, 3, by Virgil—Impudence, 102 lbs;.....(Kelly) 0
Cyrus James' ch c Jase Phillips, 3, by Great Tom—Mohur, 107 lbs;.....(Stoval) 0
Arch Spring's ch h Bob Burns, 4, by Barney Williams—Queen, 118 lbs;.....(T. Kiley) 0
Wiley Buckle's br c Hallway, 3, by Harkaway—Mollie Lee, 104 lbs;.....(Allen) 0

Time—1:30.

Pools sold: Sweetbriar $25, Swinney $17, Sadie McNairy $17, Thady $9; field $20. Books: 2 to 1 against Sweetbriar, 3 to 1 Sadie McNairy, 4 to 1 Swinney, 5 to 1 Jase Phillips, Niphon and Ailee, 8 to 1 Thady, 10 to 1 Bob Burns, and 20 to 1 Hallway. The delay at the post was tedious, Thady refusing to come up to her horses, but the lot got away to a good start, with the exception of Hallway who was left at the post. Stoval sent Jase Phillips to the front, Sadie McNairy, Swinney and Sweetbriar next, the balance of the field bunched; up the backstretch Swinney joined the front division; at the top turn the flying field closed up considerably; here Sadie McNairy shot to the front, with Ailee second, and Thady, with a splendid spurt tried to catch the leaders, but could not get there, Sadie winning by a length. Time, 1:30. French mutuals paid, $14.60.

Same Day.—The Board of Trade Handicap; a sweepstakes for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, of which $10 must positively accompany the nomination, and which is the only liability if declared out by May 1st; $800 added, $200 of which to second; weights to be published April 1st; winners of any race after publication of weights to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra; one mile and a half.

Clifton Bell's b g Colorado, 4, by Germantown—Coliseum, 105 lbs;.....(Stoval) 1
R. C. Pate's ch h Bob Pate, (The Cowl), 4, by St. Martin—Sophy Balderly, 105 lbs.....(Withers) 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep, 103 lbs;.....(Holloway) 3
Gray & Co.'s ch h Aliunde, aged, by Alarm—Lady Richards, 115 lbs;.....(Murphy) 0

Time—2:39½.

Pools sold: Shenandoah, $100; field, $40. Books: 4 to 1 on Shenandoah, 4 to 1 against Colorado, 8 to 1 Aliunde, 10 to 1 Bob Pate. With the tap of the drum the Californian cut out the work in the hottest kind of a way, with Bob Pate second, Colorado last; around the upper turn Shenandoah led by two lengths, and passing the stand the positions were unchanged, but the tremendous pace told us they went up the backstretch, and the favorite began to come back to his horses; on the back turn Colorado passed Aliunde and got on even terms with Pate, while it was quite evident that Shenandoah was already receiving punishment; the finish home was a cracker, and Colorado, who had been admirably ridden, came at the right time with a splendid rush, winning by a length, Bob Pate second, the favorite third. Time—2:39½. French mutuals paid, $25.10.

Same Day—Club Purse, $250 for all ages, $50 of which to second; three-quarters of a mile.

Weildman & Day's b m Jocose, by Hurrah—Idaoso, 113 lbs.;.....(Grimes) 1
Jas. Murphy's b m Sadie McNairy, 4, by Enquirer—Nanny McNairy, 113 lbs.....(Todd) 2
J. B. Haggin's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—Flying Cloud, 115 lbs.....(Duffy) 3
Ben Howard's ch c Venture, 3, by Commerce—Belle Robinson, 107 lbs.....(Turner) 0
T. H. Lindsley's b g Dudley Oaks, 5, by Nathan Oaks—Carrie P., 117 lbs.;.....(Dutton) 0
C. B. Long's ch f Beverta, 3, by Fellowcraft—Lou Pike, 102 lbs.;.....(Beem) 0
Thomas Walker's sr h Tony Pastor, 3, by Billy Melburn—Nellie Bly, 107 lbs.....(Richardson) 0
Jas. T. Williamson's ch f Laura Gould, 3, by Pat Malloy—Fanchon, 102 lbs.....(Withers) 0
Hodge & Walker's blk g Friday, 5, by Morse—Phoebe Couzins, 117 lbs.....(Logan) 0
Cyrus James' ch c Jase Phillips, 3, by Great Tom—Mohur, 107 lbs.....(Stoval) 0
B. V. Martin's b m Miss Goodrich, 4, by Kingbird—Betsy Brouch, 113 lbs.....(T. Kiley) 0

Time 1:15½.

Pools sold: Premium $65, Sadie McNairy $60, and the field $100. Books 2 to 1 against Premium, 3 to 1 Miss Goodrich, 3 to 1 Sadie McNairy, 5 to 1 Jocose, 7 to 1 Dudley Oaks, and 10 to 1 against each of the others.

As the flag dropped the favorite made the running, followed by Venture, Miss Goodrich and Dudley Oaks; up the back stretch the whole party were bunched, though Premium still held the lead; the pace was a red hot one, and turning for home the jocks freely used both whip and spur; half way home Jocose and Sadie McNairy challenged for victory, and a grand finish ensued; it seemed impossible for either mare to get the best of it, but in the last stride Jocose got her nose in front, winning by the short end of that useful member. Time 1:15½. French mutuals paid, $32.60.

THIRD DAY.

June 23.—The Green Stakes for three-year-old colts and fillies that have not won a race prior to Jan. 1, 1884, $25 entrance p. p., with $500 added, $100 of which to second. One mile and an eighth:

T. J. Megibben's b g Strickland, by Springbok—Lorena, 115 lbs; Ellis 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savana, by Grinstead—Josie C, 113 lbs; Holloway 2
Ed. Weley's ch c Madison, by Hiawatha—Foster, 118 lbs....(Wethers) 3
Ben. Howard's ch c Venture, by Commerce—Belle Roberson, 118 lbs. 0
W. B. Feland's ch g King Troubler, by King Ban—Hearsay....(Duffy) 0
Wm. Mulkey's blk c Joquita, by Lucifer—Chiquita, 118 lbs..(Murphy) 0
G. L. LeFerre's b g Actor, by Trump—Little Sis, 115 lbs.....(O'Hara) 0
F. M. Lilly's br f Bonita, by Kyrle Daly—Phaeton, 113 lbs.(Hawkins) 0
Wm. Cottrill's b f Cora Baker, by Bueden—On Time, 113 lbs..(Stoval) 0
Wiley Buckles' b g Hallway, by Hallway—Mollie Lee, 115 lbs.....(Spaulding) 0

Time, 2:02½.

Pools: Joquita, $27; field, $25. Books: 3 to 5 against Joquita, 4 to 1 against Savana, 8 to 1 against Cora Baker, 8 to 1 against Strickland, 10 to 1 each against Venture, Actor, Bonita and Madison, 20 to 1 against King Troubler and Hallway. When the starter tapped his drum Strickland at once shot to the front, King Troubler and Venture second, Bonita third; passing the stand Strickland increased his lead and at the quarter pole had opened up quite a gap of daylight, King Troubler second, Venture third, Bonita leading the rear division. Along the backstretch the leader led the party a merry clip and when the turn was made for home a desperate effort was made to close the gap, the Californian, Savana, securing second place, six lengths behind. Time, 2:02½. French mutuals paid, $10.10.

Same Day—Club Purse, $400 for all ages, $50 of which to second; one mile and three-quarters.

J. T. Williams' ch c Bob Miles, 3, by Pat Malloy—Dollie Morgan, 101 lbs.....(Withers) 1
C. L. Hunt's ch c April Fool, 4, by Intruder—Etta Powell, 110 lbs.....(Sayers) 2
W. C. Ma Cuvock's ch h Boulevard, aged, by Bonnie Scotland—Maraposa, 123 lbs.....(Murphy) 3
G. D. Wilson's ch c Keene, 3, by Dutch Skater—Kapanga, 101 lbs.....(Kelley) 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon—Demirep, 101 lbs.....(Holloway) 0
John Forbes' b g George L., 4, by Nigil—Zea, 115 lbs.....(Gules) 0

Time—3:15¼.

Pools: April Fool, $75; Bob Miles, $40; Shenandoah, $36; field, $25. Books, 13 to 10 against April Fool, 2 to 1 against Shenandoah, 5 to 2 against Bob Miles, 7 to 1 against Boulevard, 10 to 1 against Keene and 10 to 1 against George L. The field got a quick send-off, April Fool and Boulevard leading, at the half April Fool had a good lead and continued to cut out the work, Boulevard two lengths behind, Shenandoah third, Bob Miles, George L. and Keene well together in the order named. After passing the head of the stretch Bob Miles moved up to second place and passing the stand Shenandoah shot by his horses, and got on even terms with Miles. The struggle in the backstretch was pretty and exciting, Miles, April Fool and Shenandoah going like one horse, while a couple of lengths behind came the balance of the party. The pace was too hot for the Californian, who fell back. April Fool was again first just past the three-quarters, but going wide. Miles vigorously ridden got on even terms with him in the stretch. A punishing finish ensued, Bob getting there by a head. Time 3:15½, French mutuals paid, $21.50.

THIRD DAY.

The Ladies' Stake turned out all right, Rhadima, the favorite, a very handsome filly by Rhadamanthus—Volante, romping home as easy winner. In the mile heats Leman also rewarded their confidence. These two small successes led up to the heaviest betting race of the day, the Merchants' Stakes for which Gano, John Davis, Ascender, Idle Pat and Thady put in an appearance. The last three were considered out of all calculations, the race being looked upon as a match between Gano and Davis; only six Paris tickets were sold on the winner, Ascender. The win was a very popular one, as the blue and white stripes are popular colors, and the public were glad to see the Pate stable getting into the ancient form. No one was more surprised at the victory than Mr. Pate himself, who had not a dollar on.

The Merchants' Stakes, for all ages; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $500 added, $100 of which to second; one mile and a quarter; closed January 15th, 1884, with twenty-one nominations.

R. J. Pate's b g Ascender, 4, by Buckden—Ascension, 115 lbs.....(Withers) 1
C. H. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 119 lbs.....(Sayers) 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, 118 lbs.....(Holloway) 3
M. A. Walden & Co.'s blk m Thady, 4, by Tom Bowling—Colleen Bawn, 113 lbs.....(O'Hara) 0
J. J. Connelly's ch g Idle Pat, 4, by Pat Malloy—Fanchon, 110 lbs.....(Thayer) 0

Time—2:12¼.

Pools sold: Gano, $100; John Davis, $65; Thady, $9; Ascender, $8; Idle Pat, $5. Books, 8 to 5 against Gano, even against John Davis, 10 to 1 each against Ascender and Thady, and 10 to 1 against Idle Pat. After several breaks away, the cry "they are off" was heard, and Idle Pat at once rushed to the front, with Gano second, John Davis close up, Ascender fourth, and Thady last, Passing the stand the positions were unchanged, but at the club house turn John Davis let out a link, going to the front, while Ascender ran into second place, with Gano third. The race to the half was a keen one, and the Californian got on even terms with Ascender, but soon lost it again, as Ascender gradually but surely gained on the leader, who he collared at the three-quarter pole, and at the turn for home was on even turns. From here to the wire he came away with ease, while Gano and Davis fought a desperate finish for second place. Ascender came home a handsome winner by two lengths, Davis taking second honors by a head. Time—2:12½. French mutuals paid, $180.50.

Jay-Eye-See has trotted this season a mile in 2:12, Maud S. a mile in 2:13¾ and Clingstone a mile in 2:14½, the first half in 1:06. The performances of Jay-Eye-See and Clingstone were made on the Cleveland track, which, in its present condition, is some two seconds faster than that of the New York Driving Club. The 2:13¾ of Maud S., taking everything into consideration, is the best mile shown up to this time. Trinket is reported as going fast, and hopes are entertained that St. Julien will do credit to his 2:11¼ reputation. Should Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Clingstone, Trinket and St. Julien come together in a race the excitement which would blaze over the country would dwarf into insignificance that of the Presidential canvass, and the man who picked the winner would pass into history as a lucky individual. There is not much prospect of a star battle. The owners of great horses are always timid about putting them into races which are open to all comers. They prefer to give exhibitions, or to trot against a single competitor.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 13th inst., the race for 2:48 class was won by the bay mare Nellie L., by George Wilkes, best time, 2:29½. This makes at least twenty-seven of the get of Wilkes which have records of 2:30 or better. On the same day and track as above the free-for-all trotting race was won by Will Cody, by Blue Bull. Those who are anxiously looking for instances where aged mares have produced winners can point with pride to Will Cody, whose dam, Celia, was about twenty-five years old when Cody was dropped, he being her second foal. Cody was foaled in 1871. His record, 2:19½, was made at Chicago, Ill., July 23d, 1880. He has now won sixty-four heats in 2:30 or better. It is doubtful if there is another case on record where so old a mare has produced so fast and game a trotter. Cody's dam was a flea-bitten gray of unknown breeding.

Butterfly obtained at the Boston meeting a record of 2:23¼. She is by Young Jim, out of a mare by George Wilkes, second dam by Daniel Lambert, and third dam thoroughbred. Young Jim was got by George Wilkes, out of a mare by Lear's Sir William, son of Howard's Sir Charles. The trotting blood in Butterfly is well supported by thoroughblood, and the young mare has finish with plenty of courage.

It is a well-known fact that Panique, the winner of the Withers and Belmont, will not stand the whip. His party say that when Fitzpatrick hit him, in his trial before the Withers, the colt half turned his head and rolled his eye back, which, as "Fitz" says, seem to mean: "Now, don't you try that again; if you do it will be a case of monkey and parrot."

At Brighton Beach, on June 20th, colored jockey Stone evinced his displeasure at being passed by superior horseflesh in both the third and fourth races, by striking Spellman in the mouth during the progress of the third race, and Cowal with the butt end of his whip in the fourth race. For the first offense he was suspended for the season, and for the second he was ruled off.

The 1:04¼ of Maud S. to the half-mile pole of the New York Driving Club track struck the very notch made by Pocahontas on the same track before it had been improved. Lucy Cuyler pulled a top road wagon to the half last Summer in 1:05.

Inbreeding.

We have always been an advocate of in and inbreeding when not so close as to constitute incestuous crossing. In England the system has proved a success, as is shown in the two great horses of the country, Stockwell and Rataplan, who are descended on both sides from the celebrated Penelope, having no less than two direct crosses to this mare on the sire's side and one on the maternal side. We need not go so far back as the days of the noted Highflyer to establish the success of the principle, as in that early day there was scarcely diversity enough of good blood to avoid inbreeding. The present season so far has developed no really first-class two or three-year-olds; but in those which have shown the best the close consanguinity of blood is very apparent. We will, for example, commence with the two-year-olds. The best ones, so far, in the West and East are Favor, Redstone, Triton and Wanda. The first mentioned has won all his engagements and is by Pat Malloy, son of Lexington, dam Favorite, by imp. King Ernest; second dam Jersey Belle, by Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington. He is inbred to Lexington, and much inbred through the collateral branches in the pedigrees of King Ernest and Australian, and through the large infusion of Diomed blood in both sire and dam. Redstone, another good one, is by Wanderer, son of Lexington and Coral, by Vandal, dam Katie Pierce, by Leamington, out of Stamps, by Lexington, she out of Mildred, by Glencoe, so that he has a double cross of Lexington, and a double cross of Glencoe, and traces on the side of the sire to an own sister to Glencoe, while both Glencoe and Leamington give him a very large infusion of the blood of English Eclipse. Triton, the sensational colt of the year, is acknowledged to be by Sensation, although credited with double paternity, dam Ocean Queen, by Carnival. Leamington, the sire of Sensation and Carnival, are inbred to Blacklock and Pantaloon, whilst both on the sire's and dam's sides he is closely inbred to the English Eclipse, through the Whalebone and Tramp blood. Wanda, one of the most promising two-year-old fillies in the West, is by imported Billet, dam Wieland, by Wanderer, son of Lexington, out of Iodide, by Lexington. Florio, one of the best two-year-olds in the East this year, is by Virgil, son of Vandal, by Glencoe, dam Florence I., by Australian, out of Charlotte Buford, by Lexington, she out of Kitty Clarke, by Glencoe, doubling in Glencoe and tracing on both sire's and dam's side to the noted Cub mare imported by Gen. DeLancey. Loftin, one of the prominent and successful three-year-olds of the West, is by Monarchist, son of Lexington, dam Lilly Babbitt, by Victory, son of Uncle Vic, by Lexington; second dam Bessie Eagle, by Mahomet, out of Stamps, by Lexington. Knight of Ellerslie, a reputable performer, is by Eolus, son of Leamington and Fanny Washington, by Revenue, dam Lizzie Hazlewood, by Scathelock, out of War Song, by War Dance; Scathelock, by imported Eclipse out of Fanny Washington, the dam of Eolus. Panique is by Alarm, inbred to Waxy through Whalebone and Whisker, and to Sultan through Glencoe and Bay Middleton. Pamique's dam, Maggie B. B., by Australian, out of Madeline, by Boston, and through her dam Magnolia, by Glencoe to Sultan again, and through Australian doubled on Waxy through Whalebone and Whisker. Panique is the well-known winner of the Withers and Belmont Stakes. Rataplan, the winner of the great Emporium Stakes, is by Alarm or Reform, generally credited to the latter. If by either he is a very much inbred horse. In Alarm he would get a large infusion of both Waxy and Sultan blood, and through Reform a much larger infusion of the same blood, while through his dam, Lady Lumley, by Rataplan, he traces twice to Glencoe, Rataplan being by The Baron, out of Pocahontas, by Glencoe, and Knight of the Kars, sire of Reform's dam, is by Nutwith, out of the same noted Pocahontas, with a number of crosses of Waxy on both sides. The great three-year-old filly, Fallen Leaf, is very much inbred, being by Grinstead, son of Gilroy, son of Lexington and Magnolia, by Glencoe, dam Mollie McCarthy, by Monday, son of Colton, he by Lexington, out of Topaz, by Glencoe; second dam Hennie Farrow, by Shamrock, out of Ida, by Belshazzar. Shamrock was by St. Patrick, dam Delight, by Reveller, out of Defiance, by Rubens. Topaz, the dam of Colton, was by Glencoe, out of Eliza, own sister to Defiance, and the filly is doubled in on the Blacklock blood through Tranby in Grinstead, and Belshazzar in the dam. These few facts concisely stated go far to establish the fact that inbreeding is not the bugbear that some of our inexperienced objectors claim. In fact, there is scarcely one horse in a hundred possessing real merit which is not more or less inbred, and some so closely that it almost amounts to incestuous breeding. It is a well established fact that many of the most noted racehorses and stallions which have flourished and made a name on the turf and in the stud were bred incestuously.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Racing Problem.

The running of the two and three-year-olds up to the present time has not developed a first-class colt or filly at either age. When Hindoo came out at two years old he won seven important stakes without a skip, and when three years old lost only two races out of twenty in which he started. The same may be said of Spendthrift; in his two-year-old form he won all his engagements, and a majority of those the season he was three years old. Sensation also made an unbroken record as a two-year-old, and was in high form at three years old, until he met with the accident which caused his retirement. In the present season Favor has won three times, his only starts, and the other stakes in the West have been won by different colts in very ordinary time. Triton won his only start so far, and the only other two-year-old which has shown any high form is the Virgil filly, Florio. She is, doubtless, a good one, and should she keep well, will win a large majority of her engagements. The three-year-olds so far have developed no really first-class horse. Panique won the Withers and Belmont, but failed to show any quality in the Tidal Stakes. Young Duke won the Tidal, but was easily defeated by Greystone in the Coney Island Derby. Rataplan won the Emporium, so that our prediction that the stakes would be well distributed has been verified. The events yet to be run will be no sure things for any of the colts which have yet shown. Knight of Ellerslie won four stakes in succession, but has gone back on his form, whether from lack of merit or condition we are not prepared to say. We believe St. Saviour is not yet in true form, and will show himself to be a much better horse later on; he has not the best of action, and neither has his own brother, Eole, but both are good horses. Duchess is unquestionably the best filly yet out. She won her races in hollow style, and evidenced great speed at the finish of her races. Louisette, the crack filly last year, must be amiss, or she has gone back on the promise of her two-year-old form. Mittie B. has quality, but she has yet to meet Duchess and the California wonder, Fallen Leaf, which she will do at Saratoga. When they do meet, unless we are deceived, there will be a fast, good race, and may the best horse win. The four-year olds have been so heavily handicapped that one (Barnes) was stopped. He ran a good race for a part of the journey at Sheepshead, but tired badly at the finish. George Kinney also failed to show first-class form with weight, although his mile race in 1:41¾ is the best one of the year. Miss Woodford seems to be all right, and has won her races so far in hollow style, but she has not yet carried any heavy impost, her races so far being with weight for age. It is clear that the events to come are involved in much uncertainty, and we shall for the balance of the season expect to see the prominent fixed events well divided up.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

What St. Simon Looks Like.

The race for the Gold Cup, at Ascot, was the leading article in Thursday's programme, and this was correctly judged as a foregoing conclusion for St. Simon, who has now set the seal to his name as one of the best, if not the very best, three-year-old that the turfmen of the present generation have had under their notice. Indeed, it is quite fair to suppose that Simon is the best all-round horse in the world, and worthy of being termed the Eclipse of the nineteenth century. Whenever Archer asks him to go at a finish he shoots out like a telescope, and wins all his races in a canter, so that we never know how much he has in hand. It is, indeed, both instructive and humiliating to breeders of the racehorse for them to know that, with all their fine-drawn theories and expensive practice, they are generally a long way from attaining the summit of equine excellence, as proved to be *possible* in the production of St. Simon. Still, it may be said that the champion three-year-old is something of a chance horse, as two of his own sisters, born in the seasons immediately previous to him, came to nothing on the turf. It is something strange to me that even reputed good judges find fault with the appearance of Simon. "He is a light and leggy horse," said one critic—a master of hounds—to me, after looking him over in the paddock on Thursday. Hunters are just now decidedly "beefy," and if a gentleman carries his eye from one of these up to about 16 stone to St. Simon, trained to gallop all the best thorough breds down in a race of two miles and a half, he may be excused for his description of the latter as a "light and leggy horse." The winner of the Ascot Gold Cup has, what is seldom seen in a racehorse, perfect shoulders, which enables him to show such tremendous speed. He has also an extraordinary strong back and loins, and this prevents him from tiring under weight. To stand behind him he is not remarkable for the breadth of his quarters, but he shows great muscular development over his rump, that is, from his hip bones to the root of his tail. The latter is set on rather low, and he carries it in a rather slanting direction, not "cocked" like the plume in the shako of a light dragoon, nor close between his gaskins in the style of the dorsal appendage of a donkey, with a thistle under it. His thighs are longer than agrees with the notions of some critics, but they are broad and muscular, and joined to large, well-shaped, and perfectly clean hocks. His hind shanks are very powerful, and although both were enveloped in stitched cloths during his race for the Cup, they are broad, strong, clean and well formed. His forearms are long and muscular, his knees large and clean all round, while his cannon bones are very strong, the back sinews and suspensory ligament being well defined and perfectly free from blemish—in short what may be termed the *tout ensemble* of St. Simon is of a rather peculiar type, not so taking to the eye of the generalty of people as it is noticeable for really all the points essential to a racehorse of the very highest class.—*London Sportsman.*

FISH.

The Walton Fishing Club.

The first thing demanding our attention in the fish column, this week, is the monthly trip of the Walton Fishing Club, the last, for the present, at least, under the presidency of Clem Dixon, who, as we have already stated, leaves next month for the land of cakes and thistles. Under these circumstances, of course, it was made a *special* occasion to do honor to the old veteran chieftain of legitimate sport in California, and in every respect it was a success. Among those who have known him intimately since pioneer days, few men in San Francisco have made more sterling and sincere friends than Clem Dixon, and it speaks well both for him and the members of the Walton Fishing Club, his own club it may be said, that every member and every other man who could be present, made it a duty of being out on Sunday. Of course we received an invitation and a peremptory order to attend, and scared by the threats of Manager John Muller, the prince of caterers, and Major Klose, the jolliest fellow out of goal, if we did not attend, we allowed our esteem for the president to outweigh our dislike to and suffering on the water, and went with the crowd. Well, we are glad now we did, for a pleasanter day on the water, apart from the merriment of the occasion, it was impossible to enjoy. This time the large roomy Elia, one of the staunchest boats in a stiff breeze our bay can boast, was chartered, and by half-past eight in the morning, crammed with living souls, eatables and drinkables, etc., etc., she drew out into the stream. Our first point of destination was Alcatraz Island, where we obtained a permit to fish within regulation limits off the wharf, on condition of not giving intoxicating liquors to anyone on shore. Here the fishing commenced. The usual pool of ten cents a head was made up, and prizes of one dollar, seventy and fifty cents offered for the lucky captors of the first, second and third fish. We considered we had a mortgage on that dollar, but somehow, no sooner had the whole-souled secretary, Mr. Pitcher, given the word to drop lines, certainly before the sinker could reach the bottom, that fellow Barry, of the Western Union Telegraph, who is always up to his infernal jokes, howled out, "first fish," and sure enough he had one. The fact could not be disputed, but the fish was never seen to flip its tail or wink its eye once after being caught. Of course it was a put up job between Barry and Dixon, who had a dead fish concealed on their persons somewhere and so we were out one dollar and ten cents right there wrongfully, for we never put on a prettier bait to ensnare a fish with if it had ever been allowed to reach the bottom. This conviction of treachery is strengthened by the equally rapid manner in which Al. Haven's and Capt. McIlhinny caught second and third fish, for then not a soul had a bite for one solid hour. Some may think he men named are incapable of such a job. Well, we don't, for we know them, and the significant smile that spread over the mouth of the genial John Muller said as plainly as words could do "why, my friend, I know them too." However, we have faithfully chronicled the fact, and the public may form its own opinions. Whatever those opinions may be, we only know, that if ever we go out a-fishing with that crowd again, they won't get away with us so slick and easily as they did on Sunday.

If we don't have a dead fish for them and a two-pound sinker that will just fly like lightning to the bottom, it will be because there are none to be had in the market. We are bound to have that dollar and ten cents back.

As we have said, after the prize-fish were all caught, no one got a bite for an hour and the catch for the day was small. We hear it was the same all over the bay, although the tides were favorable for good sport. But, then, fish bite at all times, just as they please or they don't, and no one can tell why it is so. Under the water man is not boss, and has to take things as he finds them. By this time we had moved from Alcatraz to Angel Island, where we found the fish as obstinate or as wise, whichever you please to call it, and we had nothing to do but to ring six bells, which McIlhinny, Barry, Klose, Havens or some one else took precious good care to ring every ten minutes at most, and then eight bells pealed forth, the joyful summons to lunch, which carried delight to the stomach, for unlike the fish we all wanted to bite now. It is no use wasting time to tell the pleasures and the fun of that lunch; to speak of the feeling farewell speech of the president, or the applause and hurrahs that followed. Those who know John Muller, know what the lunch was; those whose know Clem Dixon, can well imagine what the others were. We, perhaps, were the only sufferer during that joyous hour. Knowing, that like Mrs. Wititterly, we have too much soul for common whisky and beer, friend Muller, had kindly provided some Celery, Beef and Iron for our special use, two bottles, we believe, but Major Klose got one bottle, the McIlhinny, Havens, Barry crowd, and the six-bells men generally got the other, and so by the time lunch was gone our tipple was gone, and we had to descend to the common beverage of soulless men or go without, and that generally is not our style. It is strange people will be so mean, but, though, they did us a great wrong in this case, we forgive them—that is, we forgive them this time, for it will be our own fault if they repeat the trick hereafter. Well, the lunch is over, throats are sore with yelling, and the President, like a brave, old admiral in a sinking ship, insists upon all going before him, as he does not intend moving until the last man is safe on the Elia. Then as he came down to the water alone some wondered what he was trying to do, his back seemed so weak and his legs worked so funny; swaying backward and forward, then zig-zag on one side and zig-zag on the other, now on his toes, now on his heels. Altogether it was funny, but not surprising, for Clem Dixon, President of the W. F. C., is one of the most inveterate jokers living. When all were aboard, the crowd led by Havens, Muller, McIlhinny & Co., found a pious streak in their souls, and as the boat flew over the water, got up a praise service that would have done honor to the Salvation Army or Moody and Sankey, "Nearer My God to Thee;" "The Golden Shore;" "Sweet By-and-By;" "Glory Hallelujah;" "The Ship That Never Returned," with other emotional hymns were sung so well, with so much harmony and power, that the vast crowd in the Telegraph Hill conservatory turned out to see what on earth was coming. For twenty years we have been considered one of the sweet singers of Israel in this city, but on that day we were obscured, nay literally extinguished. As we passed along to South San Francisco, to leave Mr. Baile, candidate for the presidency, near home, and whose only chance of success is to buy up the Breeder and Sportsman, the crowd saluted such ships as they know the captains of, especially selecting the Routenback and her commander, Captain Stitt. After a delightful sail with breeze enough to make it exciting, the wharf was reached about seven in the evening, and thus closed one of the happiest days this jolly club and their friends ever enjoyed.

It would be wrong to close without mentioning the presence of a guest whom all were pleased to honor. This is Mr. Whitfield, one of the city fathers of Worthington, Scotland, a gentleman of ample fortune made by intelligence in business, who is now staying in this city for a short time on his second tour round the world. Mr. Whitfield is just the man for such a party, and is delighted with the charms of California and the hospitality of her people. He is also a clever angler, and according to the eternal fitness of things, caught more fish than any of us on Sunday. We doubt if in his tour round the world he will meet with a day in which he will make more friends, or have more enjoyment then on his trip last Sunday with the Walton Fishing Club of San Faancisco. We heartily wish him *bon voyage*.

BICYCLING.

J. Lord and brother recently made the round trip from Baltimore to Washington for the first time.——Lord Chief Justice Williams, of Melbourne, Australia, rides into the Assize towns upon a bicycle.——At Liecester, May 24th, Lees rode a bicycle 20 miles in the unprecedented time of 1 hour 7 min. 15 sec.——The Springfield tournament promises to be the greatest cycling event of the century.——The Cyclists Touring Club, of England, has over 13,000 members.——For the benefit of wheelmen with slim calves C. E. Duryea recommends a daily exercise of about fifteen minutes of raising and lowering the heels while standing in an erect position.——There are 150 bicycle manufacturers in England.

At the Williamette Park, East Portland, yesterday, there was a five-mile bicycle race for a silver cup, and the amateur championship of Oregon. The principal contestants were Hatch and Newcastle, the former winning by less than a lap in 16 minutes and 45 seconds. At no time in the race was there a difference of a lap between them. On the last lap Newcastle made a terrific spurt, and in attempting to pass on a turn, lost control on his machine and fell.—*Oregonian, June* 23d.

We have written for full particulars regarding this performance, and which, if correct, is the best time ever made by an amateur on the Coast.

At the Philadelphia Bicycle Tourney, held at Jumbo Park on June 16, 17, 18, a great many of the events were won in time unprecedented in America. The time made in the events, however, will not go on record till the measurement of the course is authenticated as correct. At the present time it is generally believed to be a little short.

The contest for the bicycle championship, for fancy and trick riding, was held at Chicago, June 15th, between Wood and Canary, and resulted as expected, in a victory for the latter.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*									*	*

At Bird's Point.

For some reasons which do not present themselves distinctly, there was a lull in our shooting matches this week. Whether this springs from the calmer, though not less satisfactory sport of fishing, now in full enjoyment, or in making preparations for hunting the deer in its mountain lair, we cannot say, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and we must make the best of it we can. There seems to be the same dullness in the country districts, and perhaps from the same cause.

The event of the week in our local circles was the usual open match to all comers at Bird's Point on Sunday, which has come to be a regular thing, and about which we have a few words to say. Some people interested in the success of pigeon shooting think these matches cannot be continued, and they point to the small number of shooters on Sunday as an evidence of the correctness of their opinion. It would be rough to the average shooter to meet such men as Robinson, Lambert, Pearson, Hopper, and those who gather round the trap at Bird's Point, if they met on equal terms, but the matches are always shot under handicap rules, and the handicap will equalize all sportsmen with the gun as quickly as the pistol equalizes the bully and peaceful citizen. We do not, therefore, see the force of the croakers' reasoning in this particular, and as we are desirous that these matches, open to the State, and which may bring the best men in the State together if they so desire, should continue, we think it is our duty to aid their continuance, and thus speak as we do. Some comment has also reached us of three of the leading contestants on Sunday re-entering after withdrawing when others left in had made the same number of misses which caused their withdrawal. This certainly is a more serious thing, and if established as a rule will be very dangerous, and the more so the longer it is continued. Nevertheless, the character of the gentlemen at the trap on Sunday assures us no hardship or wrong, or any desire to take advantage of position was intended in resuming a place in the match when voluntarily relinquished. It could be done, if it were done only by mutual consent when all parties concerned stood on equal terms a second time. Such an arrangement, though undesirable for many reasons, is purely a matter of mutual consent, and we are quite sure that consent was freely and unequivocably given on Sunday. If so, it is no one's business but the parties concerned, however badly it may look in the eyes of outsiders. Such reasons will not affect the continuance of the weekly matches at Bird's Point, and as we desire their continuance, we hope there are no more serious ones behind.

The conditions of the match on Sunday were the same as the preceding ones, fifteen birds each, handicap distance, 80 yards boundary, ground traps, $10 entrance with $10 added, and two purses of $40 and $30. Six men entered. The day was good, but the birds, more than an average lot, proved incomers principally. Mr. Robinson twice was unusually unlucky in losing two birds which managed when cut all to pieces to get just outside the line and drop dead. Although Mr. Robinson himself does not altogether coincide with us in our arguments last week on the boundary, we could not, if we desired, furnish two stronger cases in favor of the change now generally desired. Four out of the six, Messrs. Robinson, Kerrigan, Walsh and Morgan, tied with 13 birds each, and in shooting off at 4 birds all but Mr. Kerrigan again tied, killing all their birds. On the second tie Mr. Walsh missed his first bird, and Messrs. Robinson and Morgan divided. The latter gentleman is from Butte county, and, as proved by his score yesterday, is a first-class shot. The score:

	Yards.															
Robinson	30—1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Kerrigan	28—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0—13
Pearson	28—1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—12
Walsh	28—1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—13
Lambert	30—1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	r'td—		
Morgan	28—1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—13
	FIRST TIES.															
Robinson	30—												1	1	1	1—4
Kerrigan	28—												1	0	0	
Walsh	28—												1	1	1	1—4
Morgan	28												1	1	1	1—4
	SECOND TIES.															
Robinson	30—												1	1	1	1—4
Walsh	28												0			
Morgan	28—												1	1	1	1—4

A sweepstake, $5 each, at 6 birds, was then shot for Messrs. Robinson, Morgar and Pearson killingall their birds Shooting off the ties at 4 birds, Messrs. Robinson and Pear son again made a clean score, and the third ties at 3 birds had the same result. They then shot off at 26 yards, and Mr. Pearson missing his last bird, Mr. Robinson won. Another freeze out was divided by Messrs. Morgan and Maillot, and a third was captured by Mr. Robinson.

In the freeze-out matches, and in fact throughout the day, Mr. Robinson made another splendid record, killing in the different matches twenty-six birds straight. Mr. Jeffcott acted as judge.

We find quite a number of gentlemen, prominent in their devotion to field sports absent this week from their usual haunts. They have stolen off quietly before we could interview them on their selection of country, but we know they have taken the deer fever with them. Mr. Orr has several times lately seen a very fine buck on his place, and we guess the days of the animal are numbered, for he with others has gone away for a week. We wish them all a pleasant and successful hunt.

The Alameda County Club will have their regular monthly shoot for medals to-day, that is, if the festivities of the national holiday allow them to a shoot at all. We think the chances are they will not shoot.

At Sacramento.

The Forester Gun Club held its monthly pigeon-shooting contest at Agricultural Park, June 22d. The birds were a fine lot, flying swiftly, and as there was a strong southerly wind prevailing, nearly all were "tailers," and got out of range in short order. Consequently the scores made may be considered unusually good. Several birds that were hit hard died out of bounds. Mr. Eckhardt, whose score is the lowest, was very unfortunate, hitting all his birds, but only able to retrieve 5. He shot a light gun, using wood powder, which is slow, and by the time the shot reached the birds they were most of them too far away to be stopped inside the 80-yard circle. This is not the experience of our local gunners who have tried this powder.

Following is the score of the main match yesterday, John Gerber winning the first medal by a clean score:

Todd, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Zuver, 26 yards	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—	8
Stevens, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—	10
Eckhardt, 21 yards	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—	5
Gerber, J., 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Miller, 21 yards	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	11
Watson, 21 yards	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—	11
Gerber, W. E., 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	11
Tibbets, 21 yards	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—	7
McKune, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—	9

This was followed by a match at 31 yards, both barrels' Watson getting first money, with a clean score, and Zuver and Nesbitt dividing second and third monies, with a score of four each.

Subsequently there were several matches at clay pigeons, shot while it was raining, the following being a good sample, the entrance being $2.50.

Tibbits	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1—	8
Watson	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—	10
Todd	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—	11
Stevens	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—	9
McKune	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1—	9
Denny	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0—	7
Chapman	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—	6

Clay Pigeons.

The progress made by the clay pigeon in the estimation of gunmen in general, is shown by the following extract which we clip from an Eastern contemporary. It is the result of an interview with the chief member of the Ligowski Manufacturing Company:

"R—How is the demand for clay pigions now?

B—Very good, though this is our off season. We have only two weeks' production on hand to-day.

R—Do you anticipate any opposition this season?

B—No, sir, we do not. A number of parties have endeavored to infringe upon our patents, but thus far unsuccessfully. By means of our patent process we are selling clay pigeons cheaper at retail than ordinary potters could manufacture them at wholesale. True, we sank $20,000 in devising this process, and we have the same amount on hand with which to fight any party who might try to infringe our patents. Moreover, we have the good will of the sportsmen of the country who now realize that whilst working for ourselves we, at the same time, cater to their sport—that we are doing more to foster tournaments than any set of men, have ever done—or would do, were our patents overthrown." The Messrs. Pierce, of Oakland, sole agents for the imitation bird for this coast, give us similar information. Their stock for this season was very large, reaching into tons, and they report their sales to all parts of the State correspondingly large. The amusement can be had now every week at Adams' Point, Oakland. Those wishing to have a shoot should apply to Messrs. Pierce for information.

English Partridge.

We have recently heard several gentlemen, who have estates suitable for the purpose, express an intention of introducing this grand game bird into California. We have been acquainted with the habits and habitals of the English partridge from early boyhood, and know them to be a brave, hardy, prolific bird, that would succeed admirably in any part of California. For the information of those contemplating this grand work, we submit the result of Eastern experiments. There would be no trouble in raising English partridge on any estate in California, north or south, where the vagabond marauders are excluded:

"European partridges I turned out last Spring, but the vermin must have killed them, as I could find no traces of them. A friend of mine fifty miles from me has been quite successful raising them. I shall try again this Spring with a direct importation. They can be had abroad for one dollar each. A dealer in New York charged five dollars each. This noble game bird ought to be introduced all over the country, as it will surely thrive here well, and I would advise my readers to try them."

We hope the country districts will send some more of their dark men at the trap down to us to astonish our cracks. Two weeks ago it was Mr. Graff, of Solano, last week, Mr. Morgan, of Butte. Of course, both were sweet innocents from the country who had never before fired a gun off. Well, the way they made our fellows open their eyes was the jolliest thing of the day. There are two things in this life very jolly to the man who has the spirit of genuine fun in his nature. One is to see an expert on the mash, one of these miserable wretches who think they have only to smile serenely on a woman to catch her, taken down about two feet and a half, by a saucy, dashing, everlasting widow who understands herself and mankind in general. That sight is very precious. Little less so, is to see half a dozen experienced crack-shots at the trap lammed into fits by a sweet, dear little fellow hailing from the country who never saw a pigeon fly before in his life. Yes, we enjoy both very muchly.

The Red Bluff *Cause* says a squirrel has taken up its quarters in the rear of a store, where it is leading a luxuriant life. It eats from one's hand, has made friends with the cats, and repairs to the nut and cracker boxes regularly at lunch time. This is but another instance of the disposition in animals, even in the wildest and most timid to be tame and confiding when man is not cruel to them. In all these cases we can learn the necessity of preservation of game birds and animals, for according to the conduct of man to them, is his exact proportion of sport afterwards. Strange that selfishness, if no higher principle, does not teach this lesson to the average man. Even fish, in large lakes, will soon come up to certain places to be fed, and trustingly eat from the hand.

This mystical life of ours,
Is not just as we take it;
It is either a' bed of thorns or flowers
Just as we choose to make it.

How to Hunt.

The following, about snipe and quail shooting, from a correspondent of the *Sportsman*, is not very new or original, but it may benefit some one for all that:

"I never hunt snipe with a dog. I use the dog as a retriever. I hunt snipe down wind, because they almost always rise up wind and come to the gun. When they are wild and are hunted up wind to give a dog a chance to scent them, they will rise wild, but when they see you bearing down on them, knowing they must go toward you when they rise, they will lie, and when they do rise they rise toward you and you get your shot. In hunting quail, I never hurry after flushed birds for the reason that birds after being flushed hide. If you hurry after them they will rise in twos and threes, and sometimes most of the covey will take wing again. Let them alone for five or ten minutes, and when you go to where you have marked them they lie so close that sometimes it is a hard matter to make them rise, although you are only a foot or so away. Again, quail seem not to emit an odor immediately on alighting. I have frequently marked them down and hurried after them and I could not find one. Calling off my dogs, I would wait ten minutes and go back and get up the whole covey one by one. And again, you give your dogs a fine lesson in staunchness by making them stand till you are ready to proceed after the birds, then "fetch," and your dogs will not trouble you in their eagerness. I imagine some of your readers saying, "but it is cruel to keep your dog in a constrained position." It is not so. Dogs soon learn to shift position. My dogs will stand for half an hour or more if I do not find them (in cover), and it is not worse to make them stand for five minutes. It may seem to be waste of time (when time is limited), but one can fill his bag sooner this way.

Here's another of the same kind, only as many accidents occur in not carrying properly when out shooting with others, it may be of more use:

J. D. Dougall writes that all the most expert, and yet at the same time most prudent sportsmen within his experience, carry their guns upon full-cock. Originally trained by his father to carry rigidly on half-cock, he had great unwillingness to do otherwise, but having made it his business to associate with the most skillful shots, so as to gain practical knowledge of all shooting matters, he eventually carried always on full-cock, except while passing over or through a fence. He never had or witnessed an unintentional discharge, much less an accident. He has, on the other hand, seen many a good shot lost by sportsmen carrying on half-cock, and forgetting to full-cock before drawing the trigger. After trying various positions in carrying his gun, he found that what suited him best in going through covert, (snap-shooting), or up to dogs on the point, was to carry the gun solely by the handle, (thin part of the stock), in his right hand, and perpendicularly, keeping his left arm quite free. On firing he threw up the left hand, letting the gun quietly fall into it of its own weight, as it were, and instantaneously drawing the trigger. There was thus no straining of the muscles, and the aim was rapid and sure. Mr. Dougall suggests this mode to all desirous of becoming quick shots, the great principal being that the gun falls into the firing position, and requires no muscular effort to bring it up so.—*American Field.*

Several of our friends thought we squealed a little too much about the Marin county mosquitos, which so delightfully interviewed us at the Gun Club picnic. We have since obtained the exact description of a mosquito's instrument of torture, and as they have a peculiar delight for our blood, and select us in preference to all others, reasonable people, we are sure, will not think on reading it that we were too hasty. It is thus:

"An English scientist had an American mosquito under the microscope, and finds it to be a thoroughly equipped surgeon. In its bill there are five instruments—a lance, two meat-saws, a suction pump, and a small steam engine. It appears that when a "skeeter" settles down to his work upon a nice tender portion of the human frame the lance is first pushed into the flesh, then the two saws, placed back to back, begin to work up and down to enlarge the hole, then the pump is inserted, and the victim's blood is siphoned up to the reservoirs carried behind, and finally, to complete the cruelty of the performance, the wretch drops a quantity of poison into the wound to keep it irritated. Then the diminutive fiend takes a fly around just to digest your gore, and makes tracks for a fresh victim, or if the first one has been of unusually good quality he returns to the same happy hunting ground."

All this is bad enough in the ordinary mosquito, but the Marin county animal is extraordinary, both in size and powers of torture. When they get hold of blood unmixed with San Rafael and Petaluma whisky, they set a score of lances, circular saws, and force pumps to work and suck him dry in a jiffy, knowing they will not be poisoned in return. We were neither hasty nor unjust.

Quail on toast is conceded by all to be a "dish to set before a king," and by no one is the delicacy better relished than by the invalid just recovering from a protracted illness. Bear this in mind when, with ruddy cheeks and bounding pulse, you return from your pleasant trip, laden with the spoils of the chase, and with the timely gift of a brace or two of the beautiful birds make glad the hearts of the suffering ones, and sweeter will be your dreams and keener your enjoyment when again you take a turn among the quail.—*Forest and Stream.*

The above is well said, and ought to have a good effect. As we are likely to have a good quail season this year we desire to have it read and remembered. By the true sportsman it will be appreciated, but we have no hope of its influencing those who claim at all times to be a law unto themselves, for their souls are insensible to legal rights or human amenities. It is to be deplored we have so many of the latter class among us.

A Philadelphia paper tells a tale of rascality that may be useful to gentlemen owning fine guns. The practice might reach this innocent city of ours, so it is just as well to be on our guard:

"Some very cute thieves have been operating in our city among the owners of fine guns, and for a time their trick was carried on quite successfully. Their mode of conducting operations was to call at a residence during the day and represent to the person who responded to their call that they had been sent by the owner to secure the gun for the purpose of repairing it. Twenty or thirty sportsmen were victimized, and among the number some very fine guns were obtained. The fellows at last fell into the hands of the authorities and are now safely put away. A number of the guns were recovered from pawnbrokers' shops, and thus ended the raid of the "gun thieves."

A tale was current during the week, that our worthy Postmaster, General Backus, was treed by a grizzly during a recent pleasure trip to the interior. Grizzlies will do this thing to those foolish enough to invade their haunts, for they are vicious brutes, and no respectors of persons; but as the General is said to have been kept in durance vile for several hours, he declines to know anything about the matter.

Lambert has not yet accepted Robinson's challenge, the terms of which we gave last week. We do not think he intends to accept or he would have done so at once on the terms offered. Mr. Robinson's shooting on Sunday is not likely to accelerate an acceptance.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The beautiful weather on Sunday and the many interesting matches that will come off in the near future drew together a large attendance at Shell Mound, though those present mainly confined themselves to practice. Among such matches as were held the most important was that between four members of the "Big Six," as they are familiarly called, of the Nationals, Company C, First Infantry—F. Cumming and L. G. Perkins against T. E. Carson and J. E. Klein. The match was strictly a private affair, to test the superiority of the gentlemen named and for a dinner, which the losers, of course, had to pay for. The distance was 200 yards with ten strings of ten shots each. The score, though not up to the record of the State under the same conditions for the individual, was nevertheless more than creditable as a whole. The aggregate possible for either two men was 1,000 points, and the total score made by the winners was 893, and by the losers 889, leaving a difference of only four points. The percentage of the winners was 89.3, and of the losers 89.1. The average of each individual string, as given below, will bear comparison with the average shooting of the Eastern men under similar conditions. In this case the record is above suspicion, no doubt being cast upon any score claimed being made. This is just as it ought to be among gentlemen, and so far as we are concerned just as it shall be. The score:

	Cummings.	Perkins.	Carson.	Klein.
String 1	44	44	45	43
String 2	44	47	45	44
String 3	46	45	46	43
String 4	46	42	42	43
String 5	44	45	44	44
String 6	45	44	45	45
String 7	43	43	44	42
String 8	46	46	47	46
String 9	47	45	46	47
String 10	44	43	42	46
Totals	449	444	446	443

The members of the Fifth Infantry Battalion were also out in force, practicing with laudable spirit for the important matches they have in view, and contending also with spirit for positions held by their comrades under the new order of things inaugurated by Col. Ranlett. Under this system some unexpected changes took place, showing, too, that the system adopted for keeping up the reputation of the corps is a most excellent one. For instance, on Sunday the following changes occurred: Pierce, No. 1, beat Kellogg, No. 8, with a total of 126 out of a 150 possible, to 123 points. MacDonald, No. 2, held his own against Nick Williams, with a total of 124—Williams being absent. Moore, No. 7, had challenged Waltham, No. 4. but was absent, and Waltham kept his place, while Carroll, No. 11, captured Moore's medal with 117 points. Col. Ranlett, No. 14, took Lieutenant Brown's, No. 6, medal with a score of 118 points, the Lieutenant not appearing to defend his property and his honor.

At the practice afterwards, with 15 shots each, and a possible 75 to the man, the following scores were made:

AT 200 YARDS.

																Total.
Waltham	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	—65
Kellogg	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	—64
Carroll	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	—62
McDonald	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	—62
Ranlett	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	5	—61
Pierce	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—60

AT 500 YARDS.

																Total.
Pierce	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	2—66
Waltham	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	—64
McDonald	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	3	5	—62
Kellogg	4	4	3	4	0	4	3	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	—59
Ranlett	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	0	5	3	5	—57
Carroll	3	2	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	2	4	3	3	3	—55

In this connection we may state, Captain Whetton, of San Jose, has been kind enough to promise to furnish the scores made by his company, and we hope Captain Fairbanks, of Petaluma, and Captain Lancaster, of Vallejo, will be equally kind. In order that the records of our State Militia organizations may be properly preserved and given to the world, as the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN desires to preserve and give them, it will, in fact, be found to the interest of all to give us the scores now asked for. It is only by mutual aid that a proper State record can be published weekly, and as we shall at all times be found ready to do our duty, we trust those who can aid us will do so.

At Harbor View.

The Swiss Rifle Club, on Sunday, met at this range for their monthly prize match and club dinner. It is unnecessary to say, we believe, that both passed off with the usual spirit and hilarity of the club. The score:

BEST CENTRES.

200 YARDS OFF-HAND.

Jno. Lemmann	9	E. Zahn	6
M. Stuber	8	A. Free	6
J. Huguenin	8	T. Wetzell	5
J. Croce	7		

The best score at same distance, 10 shots each with a possible 120.

Huguenin	94	Free	80
Croce	92	Wetzell	78
Lemmann	85	Zahn	76
Stuber	83		

At Schuetzen Park, Alameda, the attendance was very light on Sunday, and there was nothing worthy of report. The shooting done was confined principally to the Eintracht Rifles practicing with military rifles for their second match with the German Fusileers.

Matches to Come.

S. I. Kellogg, Adjutant of Fifth Infantry Battalion, is out with the following order in reference to another match for the elegant Silver Trophy, which has so long been in contention among the corps, and lately won for the third and last time by the Field and Staff. It is the latter who now put it up again. The order giving the conditions runs thus:

"The Battalion Trophy,—won recently, after a long series of matches, by the Field and Staff,—is hereby again placed in competition, to be shot for between the companies only of this command, upon the following terms:

To be won twice by any company to become its property. Each team to shoot on its own company range, and to consist of four men each, together with members of the Field and Staff, selected to shoot for said companies, in a manner to be determined at these headquarters between the captains of companies entering for competition. Competitors in each match to shoot 15 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, without sighting shots. Practice before the match not prohibited; but when the match is commenced it must be finished without intermission. All scores to be certified on honor within twenty-four hours after they are made to these headquarters, where dates of the matches will be fixed and announced, as well as all minor details.

Company commanders intending to enter teams will immediately communicate the fact, and state the method in which they desire the Field and Staff to be distributed among the companies."

For this match there will be three teams certainly, and most probably Company D, of Vallejo, under its new and spirited commander will also send a team. It is hoped so.

The most interesting match on hand, fixed for Sunday, 13th instant, is the match by teams of the same corps to reduce the State record of 100 shots at 200 yards. In reference to this match Lieutenant Kellogg's official order says:

"A match between teams of four men each, from the Staff and from the Companies of this command (each competitor firing 100 shots at 200 yards), will take place on July 13th, next. Staff and Co. A teams will shoot at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, commencing at 11 A. M. Teams entered from Companies B, C, and D, will shoot on their own ranges at as nearly the same hour as practicable, and all scores will be certified on honor by a commissioned officer of the command to these headquarters within 24 hours after the conclusion of the match.

457 points out of a possible 500 being the highest score heretofore known to have been made, a champion medal will be awarded to the competitor making the highest score in this match, provided the same is 458 or more points. The winner must be prepared to defend such champion medal on 30 days notice from any military marksman of the Pacific Coast, who, in like manner, will be subject to a challenge for the same."

In connection with this match we may remark that Kuhnle, Kellogg, Williams, and Hovey will be selected for the Field and Staff team. Their records respectively are:

Kuhnle	457	Williams	447
Kellogg	453	Hovey	444

Making a total of 1800 out of a possible 2,000. Under favorable conditions, we have, no doubt, these distinguished sharpshooters will increase their record. Most certainly they will make every effort to do so. On Sunday last, it is interesting to note that under the same conditions. Cumming, Perkins, Carson, and Klein made 1,782 out of a possible 2,000 or in other words, 18 points less than Kuhnle, Kellogg, Williams, and Hovey. As a team, therefore, they hold first place in our State riflemen. Again, we find that on Sunday Cumming and Carson made 895 out of a possible 1,000, while Kellogg and Hovey, to say nothing of Kuhnle, had previously made 896 or one point more, so that individually as well as collectively the team selected to shoot on the 13th to reduce the record, a very tough job, is the best by performance that could be selected. This is no slight honor to the Fifth Infantry battalion, and the figures we have given show that much credit is due to Col. Ranlett for his persistent efforts to place his command in the front rank of our military riflemen. We shall always be glad, indeed, to say as much for other commanders when they merit the praise, for it is the shooting soldier that is to be depended upon in time of need. It is one thing to be brilliant on parade; it is another thing to be effective in battle.

The German Fusileers were also out in numbers practicing with their Mauser rifles, with improved sights. By the new order of sights, this fine company of men, under the leadership of Captain Stettin, an able and enthusiastic officer and thorough gentleman, have lately done some excellent shooting which promises great results in a short time. This departure on the part of the Fusileers, whoever may have originated it, is of more public importance than generally supposed. The Mauser rifle is the regulation firearm of Germany, and as a military rifle for general use is held to be superior to the American regulation rifle in just so much as it is less liable to get out of order with rapid, long continued firing. For delicate and accurate shooting, however, it is inferior to the American rifle, and it is to remove this deficiency that new sights have been tried. The result may prove of great national utility, and for that reason we give Captain Stettin and his company all the credit they deserve. The result so far gives hopes, with a little more experience, of equalling the best American rifles at the target.

The columns of this paper, under no circumstances, can ever become the mouthpiece of any one man or organization to the predjuice of others, but at the same time we shall always be glad to recognize enterprise and support merit. In this spirit this week we mention the adoption of the new system of match shooting established lately in England and the Atlantic States among ourselves. This is doing away with the two preliminary "sight-shots" to test the atmosphere, range, and wind, which it is now held no rifleman, entitled to the name, ought to be allowed. No doubt this will be seriously felt at first, but by practicing regularly and keeping a proper record of all points essential to good shooting, there is no doubt the change may be adopted with advantage. As in many other cases to excite the ambition and keep up the practice of his corps, Col. Ranlett is the first to adopt the new system in our State, and has accordingly arranged a match of this sort between teams in his command at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with seven shots to the man. This match will come off right away and we shall watch the result with interest.

CRICKET.

The Trophy Game.—The Occidents Victorious.—A Hard Fight.

The second match for the Harrison Trophy was decided at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland, last Saturday afternoon, before the largest audience of the season. The Occident captain, with his usual luck, won the toss, and, of course, elected to handle the willow. J. Knox and Ben Clarke were the first to represent the Occident Cricket Club, while Banner and Miller were entrusted with the trundling. Knox was badly run out the second ball through the fault of his *vis-a-vis*, and Purdy, the new comer, was cleaned bowled in Miller's first once. Waterman now partnered Clark, and just began to look dangerous when he was splendidly dismissed by a one-handed catch by Jules Matthieu. Bristowe made three before Miller lowered his wickets. Sanderson helped the score along to the tune of five before he was caught in slips by Miller. Carr played unusually vigorous for 7, the second top score of his side. Francis sent a high one into the willing hands of De Golia, and Cookson came in to see Ben Clarke bowled by Banner. Clarke's innings of 22 was the salvation of his team, and the value of the contribution can be gathered from the fact that notwithstanding the many good batsmen on his side none other reached double figures. The innings were characterized by patience and sound defense. Campbell joined Cookson, but after breaking his egg sent an easy catch to Ben Benjamin. Richardson carried out his bat for one, as he was not long at the creases, when his partner was bowled by Banner, and the innings closed for the total of 58, which included ten extras owing to the non-appearance of the Merions long stop. After the usual rest the Merions defended the *sticks*, J. Mathieu and Miller opening the innings to the bowling of Waterman and Cookson. Miller was soon *hors de combat*, and F. Mathieu, the next man, was soon in a like predicament, Waterman claiming both wickets. With three to his credit Matthieu fell a victim to one of Cookson's insidious deliveries, and a little later Cookson got one by the defense of Theobald, but not before the Merion wicket keeper conclusively demonstrated that he was a runner of no ordinary ability. Ben Benjamin was cleaned bowled by Cookson for nothing, while Barney Benjamin hit well for 5 before he was caught at cover point by Campbell—a magnificent catch. Hill, Creighton and Banner fell before the onslaught of the left-handed bowler. De Golia and Goewey, the last men, made the best stand of the day, and ran the score from 21 to 48 before Clarke lowered De Golia's wicket. Both batsmen deserve a considerable amount of credit for the manner in which they played an uphill game. Goewey played with a great amount of confidence and stopped many a ball that would have proved fatal to more experienced players. De Golia has only played cricket for a month, and when this is taken in consideration, his score of 15 against the undeniably good bowling of the Occidents is simply astounding. De Golia hit both Clarke and Cookson clean out of the grounds well on the way to Brooklyn. The Merions held on to every chance, and the catches made by Matthieu, Miller and De Golia were excellent; their fielding, however, was not as good as usual. The Occidents played up well in the field, and the catch made by Campbell was one of the best ever seen on the ground. Banner did not bowl as effectually as usual. Miller, a late addition to the Merions, proved himself a valuable acquisition to the bowling department of the M. C. C. The victory of the Occidents must certainly be ascribed to the batting of Clarke, and the irresistible bowling of Cookson. It was generally conceded that the Occident team of last Saturday was the best that ever represented the pioneer club. The Merions will have to strengthen their batting department if they desire to wrest a victory from the O. C. C. The score:

OCCIDENTS.

Ben Clarke, b Banner	22	F. Francis, c De Golia, b Barney Benjamin	0
J. Knox, run out	0	H. H. Cookson, b Banner	6
J. S. Purdy, b Miller	1	F. C. Campbell, c Ben Benjamin b Barney Benjamin	1
A. Waterman, c J. Mathieu, b Miller	2	W. H. Richardson, not out	1
H. O. Bristowe, b Miller	3	Byes 6; Leg Byes 4	10
J. Sanderson, c Miller, b Banner	5		
W. J. Carr, b Banner	7		
Total			58

MERIONS.

J. Mathieu, b Cookson	3	C. B. Hill, b Cookson	3
J. Miller, b Waterman	0	C. Creighton, b Cookson	1
F. Mathieu, b Waterman	0	G. De Golia, b Clarke	5
G. Theobald, b Cookson	2	C. Banner, b Cookson	0
Ben Benjamin, b Cookson	0	C. H. Goewey, not out	2
Barney Benjamin, c Campbell, b Waterman	5	Byes, 14; Wides, 2	16
Total			47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OCCIDENTS.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	MERIONS.	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
C. Banner	94	28	4	A. Waterman	55	12	3
J. Miller	50	12	3	H. H. Cookson	55	12	6
Barney Benjamin	40	8	2	B. Clarke	8	6	1
				J. S. Purdy	10	1	0

Clarke and Cookson each bowled a wide. Umpires—J. Phipps and T. Hood.—Scorer, J. Samuel.

The Staten Island cricketers defeated the Baltimoreans by an innings and 51 runs.——Cambridge University has just beaten a very strong team of the Gentlemen of England.——On Wednesday, June 18th, at Hoboken, N. J. the St. Georges defeated Columbia College by an inning and 102 rung. A. M. Cox and J. S. Cox, Jr., formerly of San Francisco, played with Columbia College.——H. Dawson, the Captain of the Swiftsure Team of cricketers, passed through the city in the early part of the week en route to England to join another ship.——The largest gathering of spectators that ever assembled on the college park grounds were present to witness the match of the Philadelphians against the Dublin University.——Of the American team, Scott's style of balling impressed the Irish critics most.——The Philadelphian cricketers were present at the Ascot races.

Cheshire vs. Philadelphia.

This match was played at Stockport, June 21st. The Philadelphians compiled the magnificent total of 520, Scott, 64; Thayer, 63; Newhall, 126; Brewster, 38; Stoever, 106; Newhall, 55; Fox (not out), 22; being the principal contributors. The Cheshire contingent made 83 and 145, consequently the Philadelphians won in an innings and 292 runs. A glorious victory.

Australians vs. Yorkshire.

The Yorkshire Team were out for 55 runs and the Australians for 60. The Yorkshire men did little better in the second innings, being all disposed of for 72 runs. The Australians lost 6 wickets before they compiled the runs necessary for a victory.

On June 7th, the Australians made 174, while the Lancashire Team responded with 195. The Australians made 315, with the loss of 8 wickets in their second attempt. Match drawn.

London, June 20th.—The cricket match between the North of England Team and the Australians resulted in a victory for the former team, by an innings and 22 runs.

The Honolulu Cricket Club were announced to try conclusions with H. M. S. Swiftsure, on June 14th.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, July 5, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

No. 1—Vol. V.

Again we start in another heat and come to the score with a good deal of confidence, our readers having generally conceded that we have kept the promise of the initial number. The aim has been to do all in our power to elevate outdoor sports, to aid in putting them on a plane that would secure the support of those whose support is worthy of laboring for, and to eliminate objectionable features wherever they were found. Not that these recreations are so utterly bad as many people think, as after many years' active participancy and in a position to see and become fully cognizant of everything pertaining to the sports of the turf, we write with confidence that at the present time there is a great deal of good to a trifle of evil. The organization of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association was a potent factor in relieving the California turf of incumbrances that had brought racing in disrepute, and now the swindles that prevailed in former days are practically unknown. Trotting as it now stands gives little chance for unfavorable comments. This is partially due to the more stringent enforcement of the rules and the punishment for violation of the laws being more effective through the agency of the National Trotting Association, but the major cause is the resolve of those who are engaged in the business to go straight, convinced that honesty is the best policy.

In correcting those who are not guided by the good old rule, we are entirely influenced by the desire to relieve the sports of the odium which crooked actions bring. There is far more pleasure to us to praise than blame, and when necessary to condemn it is with sorrow. That hereafter there will be still less necessity for castigation is so evident that we anticipate little trouble in that direction, while there will be great doings to chronicle. Therefore in that department of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, there are good causes to anticipate plain sailing with few headwinds or contrary currents to encounter. Our aim is to present a paper that will be instructive, and while giving the sunny spots of life due prominence, every effort will be continued to make this journal profitable to the farmer, breeder and owner of domestic animals. There is wonderful progression in breeding, rearing and training horses, and to keep up with advanced ideas will be the constant desire. With an exchange list that includes nearly all the prominent journals which pay particular attention to the topics that are treated in in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, we have the benefit of the teachings of hundreds of men of great capacity in all of the departments, and among our correspondents are those which will rank with the best of any country. For thirty years we have studied assiduously to acquire knowledge about horses, their breeding, rearing and training. The study has been accompanied by practice, and theories that appeared plausible have been tested as thoroughly as came within our power, before indorsement. The practical application has been of vast service in determining the value, and the results corroborated theories in some cases, in others, proved that the most plausible in appearance were wrong when put in operation. There is a fascination in breeding that is mainly due to uncertainty. Could animals be produced with the exactness of mechanical construction the charm would be destroyed. There is the "pleasure of hope" to keep up the excitement, the gratification resulting from success stimulates to renewed exertion. Failures are valuable lessons, and to persons who have a real fondness for the pursuit, defeat is a token of future victories. While there is almost an unlimited range in breeding, and from the productions of song birds up, attractions that never pall, the various duties to which the horse is reared for, give a wide interest and offer a series of rewards. To breed those that are to figure on the turf and track and the road there is the chance to demonstrate how successful the venture has been. It is not sufficient that the form be of the most approved model, the pedigree beyond question, and the beauty faultless; the former to lead in hotly contested fields is the supreme test and failing in this the efforts of years are naught. In all pertaining to this branch nothing will be spared to obtain information and impart what is worthy of consideration to our readers. The experiments in relation to shoeing and the proper care of the feet of horses are still continued. In our opinion the experimental stage has been passed so far as to convince us that the prevailing treatment of the feet is wrong, and from which faulty treatment a large proportion of ailments are due.

For more than eight years we have followed the system advocated, with occasional changes to determine the value of so radical a departure from received opinions, and every month adds to the conviction that the method is correct. When the articles are resumed there will be further data to present, and we confidently anticipate presenting such an array of facts as will go a long way towards removing the absurd dogmas that depend on the malpractice of centuries to sustain them. When the departure was made notwithstanding that the theory seemed founded on a logical ground, it was not anticipated that it would be received with the attention awarded.

So radical a change as the removal of incumbrances from horses' feet, and only protecting the portion that needed protection was sufficient to awaken the antagonism of those who imagined their business was threatened, and this corp was strengthened by the addition of objectors, the objections being unsupported otherwise than by iterations of denial of any merit in the plan.

While the horse is given the prominence that is due, all things pertaining to breeding will be allotted a full share of space. In fact every department of the paper will be strengthened, and as intimated last week, the chances are favorable for an enlargement in a short time, and this will afford the opportunity for extension in all directions.

The field is large, and to cover the ground a great deal of work has to be done, a big expense entailed. Rather than make promises of what will be done in the future, we refer to the past four volumes, agreeing however, that as additional support is obtained there will be corresponding outlay to make the *Breeder and Sportsman* still more satisfactory to our readers.

Purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park.

There has not been the progress made in securing subscriptions to the stock for the purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park that was anticipated. There have been several drawbacks, among them the absence of men who are likely to subscribe liberally, and whose example will induce others to favor the project. Although the bond which Mr. Wiard executed expired on the 1st inst., in response to urgent solicitation, he has extended the time until the 1st of August, provided there is a reasonable show of getting the required number of subscribers. In order to determine whether this can be accomplished or not, a meeting is called at the office of the Home Insurance Co., 924 Broadway, Oakland, next Monday, at 8 P. M. Should that afford grounds for the belief that the stock will be taken, Mr. Wiard will grant the extension; if not, immediate steps will be taken to throw the property into market, either in lots or subdivisions. There is a singular feature in connection with this business. Were the property entirely bare, not a fence, post or building upon it, the price it is offered at would induce investment. A real estate association with such a scheme in view, an assured chance whereby there could not be a risk of loss, and a probable appreciation of two hundred per cent. advance in ten years, would have no difficulty in marketing the stock. There could not be a return in such a case. Taxes and interest on the money would figure, and until the property came into the market there would be liabilities. The name of *racetrack* is the bugbear. Property of that kind is held to be unproductive, and very many associate the idea with land restricted to a brown oval a few rods in width, and stabling and sheds. The advantages of these etceteras are overlooked. There is what represents an outlay of at least $30,000 in addition to the land, and this is the productive portion. Twenty thousand dollars added to the expense already incurred, and there is a property which will rent for interest and taxes at once, and with a prospect of an increase for further improvements. There is no hazard in making the statement that every share of stock will double in value in five years, and at the expiration of ten years will be worth four times as much as the cost.

From the view-point of a safe and profitable investment it is sound; from the advantages that will follow to the stock-breeding interests of the coast, it is manifestly to the interest of every one engaged in the pursuit to lend a hand in carrying it through. Every person in San Francisco who has a fondness for the sports of the turf and track, has a direct connection with the matter. Every hotel proprietor in the metropolis is more or less interested. Quite a large proportion of those who attend the fairs and races stop in San Francisco, and when the fairs and meetings are on a scale that is sure to follow the contemplated improvements, the attendance of people outside of San Francisco and Oakland will be numbered by thousands.

While San Francisco has an interest in whatever will bring people in the vicinity, the benefits to Oakland will be more direct. A pleasure ground such as will follow the consummation of the project, will be one of the greatest attractions to induce permanent residency. There is a growing desire on the part of wealthy men to own good road horses. No matter how good the roads are, without a track to test their abilities with the watch, the pleasure of owning harness flyers is curtailed to small proportions.

This class of people when looking for a home will take this into consideration, and it is not a fanciful estimate which places a high valuation on that which influences the desire to gratify the propensity. With such a fair ground as will follow the Oakland Park becoming the property of an association that will make the contemplated improvements, it will not be long until the annual exhibition will be the great fair of the coast. With grounds, buildings, etc., in accordance with the plan marked out, there will be a corresponding effort on the part of the managers, and a grand exposition rivalling those of St. Louis and Chicago be the result. There is population enough within a circuit of sixty miles to justify a premium list that estimates an average attendance of twenty thousand spectators each day, and with suitable adjuncts it will be done. But apart from what is sure to follow should this project be carried through, there is the reliable basis of real estate to build upon. We trust that the meeting on Monday will be well attended.

Bay District Association—Fall Trotting Meeting.

The programme for the Trotting Meeting of the Bay District Association appears in the advertising column, and from which the classes and conditions can be obtained. As this is the initiatory meeting of the circuit, and commencing after the others close, there is a certainty of large numbers making engagements in all the classes.

It is nearly certain that horses which take part in the first meetings will be in better order than those which delay, as it is generally conceded that there is nothing like actual and fierce contests to put on the finishing touches of the grand preparation. Then there is another advantage in commencing at home, so that the prophesy of large fields and exciting races is based on good ground.

In the advertising department will be found the card of Mr. M. J. O'Leary, of San Buena Ventura, maker of racing plates and training shoes. Samples of his work on plates may be seen at this office, and they show Mr. O'Leary to be master of the art. We never saw finer plates from any maker's hands.

The annual fair of the Monterey Agricultural Association will be held at Salinas City, commencing on Oct. 7th and ending on the 11th.

Fancy Farming.

Elsewhere will be found an editorial from the S. F. *Evening Bulletin*, in regard to the good that has followed the efforts of amateur farmers. Those who remember the state of rural affairs half a century back will readily appreciate the great improvements which have been wrought, and which are largely due to those who engaged in it for pleasure, and welcome recreation from pursuits that had engrossed their attention. To this class and the inventors of labor saving machinery the farmers of the present are indebted for a large proportion of the benefits they now enjoy, and still more to the press that has given the result of experiments, and made knowledge general that was confined to districts. We can remember when "book farming" was a term of reproach, and in the region in which we spent our boyhood the books in most of the farm houses were confined to the Bible, an almanac and a few elementary schoolbooks. To these might be added, in some families, Pilgrim's Progress and Fox's Book of Martyrs, though anything in the shape of "light reading" was held to be worse than frivolous, and sure to lead astray those who wasted their time in perusing even standard works of poetry and romance.

It was a rough country in which the hardy pioneer had a constant and arduous battle to hew out farms. The soil was poor after it was cleared of the forest, and the struggle to obtain a livelihood entailed hard work for every day in the year. Paradoxical as it may appear to make the statement, they were an intelligent race when intelligence is measured by natural ability, if in a measure illiterate, and when succeeding generations took the place of the old folks the value of the blood was shown. Once in a while a book farmer would introduce innovations. It might be a merchant from the larger towns who desired a rural home; it might be a lawyer, doctor or storekeeper in the county seat, who had acquired a surplus that he could use to gratify his fancy in trying his hand at farming. Many of them never realized anything from large investments in a pecuniary sense; as educators they were worth untold sums to the country. Scrub stock surrendered to improved breeds introduced by them. The sickle gave way to the cradle when the stumps had rotted away so as to permit the blade being swung, and then came the mowing machine and the reaper. In these boyhood days the measured beat of the flail came clear and distinct through the frosty air of Northern winters from every barn, to be replaced by the hum of the thresher, and the huge scoop-shaped winnowing fan was driven out by the fanning mill. There was fully as great a change in house affairs. The woodpile was moved to the rear of the house, and the unsightly logs split and neatly "corded" under shelter, and in place of the chip yard in front, shrubbery and flowers. Musical instruments, books, periodicals, newspapers, pictures in pleasant rooms, and though grandfather's old flint-lock rifle still hung in the sapling fork nailed against the wall, the red deer and the wolf, the bear and the panther live only in tradition.

The transformation was largely due to the example of the fancy farmer. The ornamental grounds, which were thought so anomalous at first, gained a place in the affections, and after a time the efforts of the "wimmin folk" were rewarded by a grass plat, bordered by hollyhocks, with rosebushes and lilacs, sweetbriars and it might be honeysuckles and woodbines trailing over a homemade trellis. The beautifyings came after the useful had gained disciples. The Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Ayrshire were found to be a vast improvement on the natives, and Berkshires smooth away the angles of the swine, and gave early maturity and predisposition to take on flesh in place of running to legs and snout. On every farm in those days were small flocks of sheep. Two or three pounds of wool was a fair clip from each, and sixty pounds above the ordinary for a carcass of mutton. Leceisters and Cotswolds gave size, though the wool was coarse and long, but then the Southdown remedied that, while the flavor of the mutton was so much improved that the old prejudices were done away. It would take a volume to recount a portion of the advantages that have followed fancy farming, and to give the young agriculturists of the present an idea of the wonderful changes since Jackson was President. A complete revolution in nearly every branch, and from book-farmers being an exception, it is rare nowadays to find a successful tiller of the soil, who does not bring brains as well as muscle into the service.

The Auction Sales of Stock.

The time is drawing near for the auction sales advertised in this paper; Rancho del Rio, at Sacramento, on the 17th inst., at which time and place will also be offered Major Beck's Jerseys; on the 19th the Newland and Pumyea sale at the Oakland Trotting Park, and on the 24th of July the sale of S. J. Tennent, at Pinole Station.

The Running at Chicago.

On another page of this issue will be found the details of the races at the Chicago Driving Park in which California horses were engaged, the record including the first four days. Rain made racing impossible on the fifth day and mail advices are therefore not at hand for the concluding days. The meagre accounts of the telegraph, giving only the placed horses, do not tell the whole story, and leave us in the dark as to whether or not we were represented in many of the events. On Thursday Lucky B. fought a gallant fight for the Garden City Cup over a muddy track, being beaten a length by April Fool. Time—4:12. It is described as a punishing run, and in such a race the time shows the track to have been in better shape for a postponement than a race.

Saturday was the first day of the Washington Park Club. In the Lakeside Stakes there were no Pacific Coast starters. Mr. Baldwin had two nominations, but the fillies were not taken East with the stable. Mr. Winters also had two nominations in the stake, but they were canceled early in the year. The American Derby was run on that day and the feeling of disappointment was general among Western horsemen that no California colt faced the starter. Mr. Baldwin had three nominations, Mr. Haggin four, Palo Alto four, and Mr. Winters one, but not one of these twelve chances weighed in for the race. Palo Alto had scratched. The Santa Anita Stable was not in a position to make a start. Marie Stuart and Savanna had not shown a form equal to some other colts that figured in the Mississippi Valley meetings, mainly because they had had no early Spring work on account of the rains and floods that made 1884 a year long to be remembered in Los Angeles county. Fallen Leaf, whose performances have shown her to be the jewel of the stable this year, was heavily penalized for previous winning, and as the track was new and heavy she could hardly have beaten the winner, Ed. Corrigan's Modesty, in at lighter weights. On a better track Mollie McCarty's daughter would undoubtedly have been in the company. Mr. Haggins' stable has also been under the cloud. Of his four nominations in the Derby Hirondelle did not go East at all, Winnemucca was amiss, Marc Daly went lame and was sent home, and Sweetbriar, though not declared out had not shown winning form and stood little show for a place. She was not among the starters. Mr. Winters' colt, Prince of Norfolk, was scratched as he did not leave home. The stake amounted to a trifle over $11,000, the largest Western plum of the year, and we should have felt in a pleasurable frame of mind for the national anniversary if Holloway or Patsy Duffy had placed those greenbacks to the credit of California.

On Monday the Driving Park closed their meeting, the only Pacific Coaster in at the death being Premium. The old mare won a half-mile dash in 48½, the first performance since she went East that shows anything near her home form. She has been beaten several times three-quarters of a mile in 1:15 and 1:15½, figures that cannot throw her in the rear when she is anywhere near fit. Possibly the climate of Chicago agrees with her better. If she recovers her spirit and speed, there is likely to be some fast short races before the season closes.

Wednesday was the second day of the Washington Park Club's meeting, and one of Mr. Baldwin's secured place in the Kenwood Stakes for two-year-old colts, five furlongs. Verano finished second, the race being won by Corrigan's Isaac Murphy. The winner was known earlier in the season by the name of Harry White, and is the colt Corrigan was so anxious to match against Mr. Haggin's Tyrant.

The telegraph is silent as to any racing on Thursday, and we infer that rain has again necessitated postponement. Mr. Baldwin has reason to feel satisfied with the brackets won by his colts so far, and at the Fall meetings further East, with settled tracks and full condition we expect to see them add to the record.

Santa Cruz Fair.

On August 9th, the Bay District comes to an end, and on the 12th Santa Cruz opens. Thus there are two clear days to make and recover from the trip, which is ample for the short distance intervening. In the paper of next week we will describe fully the meetings and fairs which are to be held in August, and in the following numbers those of later date. In the mean time, the advertisements will give the particulars so that owners can be cogitating over the matter. That this is to be a very busy season in the turf and track annals of California is evident, and from the 2d of August until well along in November there will be no cessation in the sport.

The clay covering of the Sacramento track promises o make a perfect course.

"Fixed Events," 1885-6.

The following are the fixed events of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association that close on the 1st of August next. At the meeting of the Trustees to be held next Monday the rest of the programme for the Fall meeting will be arranged, and the date fixed.

We publish this much now, in order that breeders may be in readiness, as all but the Baldwin Stake are for foals of 1883, the stakes to be run when they are two and three years old.

Spring meeting, first day:

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in above to be made for 1885.

Second day:

Pacific Cup—Handicap of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $20 declaration, $600 added; second to receive $300, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; to be run on the second day of the Spring meeting. Will close the first of March, 1885.

Third day:

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Fall meeting, first day;

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—The Vestal Stake; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25, p. p., $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

Second day:

Stallion Stake—Conditions: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallions owned in this State. The stallions have to subscribe the amount charged for their services to the fund; private stallions at the price of their last season, and those which have not made a public season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall be $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at the discretion of the committee; distance one and three-quarters miles. To close for 1884 on the 1st of August next, at which time both stallions and colts (progeny) must be named.

Third day:

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—for three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

The Association reserves the right to change the day of running stakes.

All of these stakes close on the first day of August next, the colts rating now as yearlings, foals of 1883.

The attempt of Counsel Crawford, in behalf of Mr. Case and Jay-Eye-See, to make a match with W. H. Vanderbilt and Maud S., has resulted in failure. The owner of Maud S. declines to engage in any races, preferring to drive the queen to the road, and roll the best record like a sweet morsel under his tongue, taking no risks of a beating, and consequent loss of glory. That the little black horse is going well there is no manner of doubt, and if a race cannot be got on with Maud S. the only way to lift the laurel from her handsome head is to break her record in an exhibition. This once done, and Mr. Vanderbilt will most likely overcome his scruples and consent to a race, for a queen dethroned is no longer a ruler, and nothing could restore the lost prestige but an emphatic "downing" of the adversary. Then will come the tug of war. An hundred thousand people would crowd to see it, and it would mark an epoch in the annals of driving races. The records of the last four years are so replete with sensations that they have palled upon the popular sense, and nothing less than 2:10 or better will cause a considerable ripple this season. Mr. Case evidently has confidence in his horse and means business. If the railroad magnate would avoid further annoyance by caricaturists and graceless wags he had best show some gameness in his composition, and defend the claims of his great mare against all comers by the gage of battle.

We send the paper to press this week one day earlier than usual on account of the Fourth. Such a proceeding is common with weekly papers, and we did not announce the intention so to do last week, because we did not think it necessary. Some matters of interest have reached us too late and their non-appearance this week will be explained to the friends concerned by this statement.

Pete Fitzgerald's pacing stallion, Killarney, is showing fast quarters and is reported to be moving at a 2:20 gait very easily. He has been making a season in the stud, but it is expected that he will appear in the circuit this Fall.

The Chico Fair Association has extended the date of closing entries to August 1st, thus making the closing day uniform all round. A proviso has also been inserted in the conditions saving stakes to the second horse in all running races.

The death of Walter Welch left Buchanan alone in the management of Jim Renwick, and Levi Knott has gone to New York to attend to the business.

ATHLETICS.

Seward's Speed.

"Atalanta," in *Afloat and Ashore*, gives the following interesting particulars regarding the wonderful speed of the champion runner, George Seward:—"It may not be generally known that some twenty-five years back Seward and Gale, the wonderful endurance pedestrian, bought a large canvas booth, which they turned into a hippodrome, and traveled the country in partnership as circus proprietors. Seward, being almost as good an equestrian as he was a pedestrian, undertook to do the horsemanship, while Gale used to amuse the company with some feat of walking. During their travels the topic of conversation at the inn where they used to make headquarters frequently turned upon running, and Gale, who always had an eye to the main chance, often made a match for his partner to run the local champions. Seward, who was a man of very retiring disposition, and spent nearly all his spare time in reading, would sometimes decline to run, and even when he did consent it was only by dint of a considerable amount of persuasion, although the business always proved more profitable than that of the circus. Of course, in these off-hand matches Seward ran entirely untrained, and generally had to meet the fastest man in the district. In spite of this Gale has told me that he never lost, and frequently would let his opponent get several yards' start before he would leave his mark, but would be at his shoulder before running fifty yards, and win as he liked. In one of these affairs Seward met an opponent who was said to be a sound half-second man. The local champion was very unsteady in toeing the mark, and frequently got over before the pistol was fired. At length Seward, to the consternation of Gale, went down on his knees, and told the starter to fire. Away went the local celebrity, but Seward was up like a cat, and ere 60 of the 100 yards they were running had been covered was on level terms, and, shooting out like a flash of lightning in the last 30, won by fully four yards. The above are but a few of the many instances of Seward's remarkable speed that Gale related to me, and if space permitted I could enumerate many others equally astonishing. Now, if Seward could (and I have not the slightest doubt he did) perform like this out of condition, there is some reason to believe that when fit he was even capable of having run as fast as he was credited with in the records in *Bell's Life*.

Farewell to a Champion.

On Wednesday last, just previous to the departure of the steamship Aurania with the representative team of American athletes, an interesting scene was enacted on the pier, in which Frank Murray, the champion walker, figured conspicuously.

It was close upon the hour for sailing, and the first bell warning visitors to leave the vessel had been rung, and Murray had not as yet put in an appearance. Various rumors were flying about, the substance of which were that he had decided at the last moment not to go. Murmurs of dissatisfaction were plentiful, and the two hundred or more Williamsburg boys who were assembled on the dock to give their champion a rousing send off, felt sorely disappointed. Presently a club cry was heard from the entrance to the pier, and all eyes were turned in that direction, only to behold "Cinders" coming down the dock, arm in arm with Frank Price, the Vice-President of the W. A. C. A perfect ovation awaited him, cheers and shouts filled the air, and a crowd of his club-mates rushed towards him with outstretched hands for a farewell shake with the departing champion. No greater evidence of Murray's popularity could be given, as his friends gathered around him and began to whisper words of encouragement and congratulation. "Cinders" became visibly affected, tears came into his eyes, and turning to a friend, he said, with a voice full of emotion: "Well, S., I shall never forget this day. I am glad to know that I have the approval of the 'boys,' and they can depend upon it, that wherever I wear the blue and gold it shall be done with credit to myself and the club which I have the honor to represent." Soon after Murray went on board and the gangways were hoisted on board. The crowd rushed to the end of the dock to catch a parting glimpse of the "old man." As the huge vessel swung slowly into the stream, a preconcerted signal was given by Gil Badeau, and the "Rah, Rah, Rah, W.- A.- C.—Wac—Rah" was given with a will, and a moment after an answering cry came faintly from the steamer, in Murray's well-known voice, "Weigates, Chestnuts.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

At the Caledonian games, held at Dublin, June 2d, J. Purcell cleared 46 ft. 7½ in. in a running hop, step and jump. ——Our English exchanges consider H. A. Fife the coming sprinter.——The American Lacrosse Team were beaten for the first time, at Belfast, Ireland, by the United Kingdom Team by 5 goals to 3, June 14th.——There were 225 entries at the late games of the American A. C., of New York.——C. B. Wheelright won the fifty mile roller-skating championship of England, at the Mosely skating rink, Birmingham, May 31st. Time, 4 hours.——Cummings, the professional champion runner, is to visit Australia at an early date. He offers O'Brien, the Australian champion, 50 yards start in a mile.

An American Record Lowered.

At the Warrensburg Athletic Club Games, held at Glen's Fall, June 14th, T. F. Delaney, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, ran two miles in 9m. 48½s., beating the best previous American record—10m. 1½s., made by W. C. Davies, Sept. 17, 1880.

In a letter dated Atlanta, Ga., June 9, H. M. Johnson says: "I have given up the athletic business and will hereafter recognize no challenges, but will some time at a New York athletic meeting try and beat 'evens' for 75, 100, 110, 125 and 150 yards; also, will beat the standing-long, standing-high and three standing-jumps records, without weights. I will train especially for the occasion, and will bet 100 to 30 that I succeed."

Messrs. Myers, Waldron, Fredericks, and Murray, the American athletes, who have just arrived in England, were banqueted by the South London Harriers, at Holborn Restaurant, on the night of June 14th. Nearly all the leading members of the English athletic clubs were present, excepting W. G. George.

At the Banker Athletic Association, of Toronto, J. T. Belcher, formerly of this city, won the 220-440 yard race.

The Mile Record Broken.

By cablegram, we learn that the Annual Championship meeting of the English Amateur Athletic Association took place at Birmingham, June 21st, and was attended by over 5,000 spectators. Messrs. Myers and Murray, the New York athletes, were among the audience, which also contained a large number of other Americans. The weather was perfect, the athletes in excellent form, and the various events were won in fine style. George defeated Snook in the mile race, making the distance in 4m. 18 2-5 s., and beating his own best on record of 4m. 19 3-5s., made June 3, 1882. Meek, of the Westside Athletic Club of New York, made lots of friends by winning the seven-mile championship walk in splendid style in 54m. 27s., and finishing 100 yards ahead of Whyatt, of Nottingham, the former champion.

At the games of the Blackheath Harriers, on May 24th, George won the half-mile in 2 minutes, the mile in 4 min. 32 sec, 4 miles in 21 min. 2-5 sec, and a one and a half-mile Steeplechase in 7 min. 23 2-5 sec. This is a rather good afternoon's work for the champion.

YACHTING.

The following has been taken from the *Forest and Stream*, which has always been a strong advocate of deep boats of the cutter type, while the *N. Y. Herald*, from which it quotes, in turn, for a long time opposed that kind of a model, and the article explains itself.

A Candid Admission.—"As the imported cutter Madge is again to make her appearance this season with a fighting crew on board," said a yachting expert yesterday, "it may be well to reflect a moment on what has occurred in the American yachting world since her victories in New York and Eastern waters in 1881. Up to that time few men were so bold as to say that a deep boat could sail with the world renowned skimming dishes, but the manner in which the stranger disposed of her antagonists, though the measurement for time allowance was very favorable to her, caused experts to conclude that, after all, Americans, perhaps, did not know everything about the principles of speed. Since that memorable yachting year a great many changes in type and ballast have taken place among us in the designing and construction of pleasure vessels. Nowadays very few yachtsmen will have a shallow boat, except that local causes compel the selection of the type. On the contrary the majority make it imperative that they shall have good draft of water, and once pronounced advocates of light draft and light weight have made a complete aquatic somersault by building deep boats with heavy weights, so that the fastest vessels of the present day in smooth water are those carrying a great weight of ballast. The feeling of the yachting public in this matter became so strong a number of cutters were built until now 'the real Simon Pure' housing bowsprit 'and a' that' is frequently seen in American waters. And, really, you must allow me to say that the cutter rig is the more beautiful to the eye, while it is the best fitted to fight old Neptune yet devised. Almost all our slopes have taken to the double-headed rig, so that long topmasts, backstays, runners, etc., are so common, critics make no remarks, except at the absence of them. All these things show that Americans have taken advantage of an example set them, and not allowed predjudice to blind them. They have adopted what seemed to be good for our waters, and as experiments are yet being made, time alone will show what will be the final result. Boston yachtsmen have taken to a type evolved from the wide sloop, and the result is a heavy draft sloop—in fact, more draft than that of a cutter of the same length and almost the beam of the sloop. The type carries as much, if not more, weight than the cutter, is as costly to build, and requires an enormous sail area to obtain speed.

Length measurement, however, combined with canvas, restricts this type to very small boats, and though great internal room is obtained, the principle is carried far enough to develop fatal errors. That is to say, large boats cannot be made to carry such sails, and even if they could, the first time they were caught outside with a big sea and no wind spars would be thrashed out of them or gear so worn or strained that owners would hesitate long before repeating the experiment. For these reasons Boston practice cannot be taken as a guide, except for very small boats. In New York the results of the trials with the Madge and other cutters have been to induce builders to timidly add more depth and slightly reduce the beam, and, while the centerboard is retained, the forestay has been put out on the bowsprit in order to obtain a better shape forestaysail. The measurement system adopted by the prominnnt sloop clubs has no doubt had much to do with this, though the inability of many yachtsmen for want of time to make extended cruises, and the shallowness of the water in numerous harbors are also causes which have their effect. Depend upon it, we are on the eve of a great change. The tendency is to restrict the beam and increase the depth. Once well started in this path, there is no telling where the stopping point will be, as it will soon be found that the ballast on the keel is worth more than the beam. The season of yachting now at hand may dispel much of the doubt surrounding the all important subject, and to this end the results of the many races arranged will be anxiously looked forward to by all thoughtful yachtsmen."—*N. Y. Herald.*

A look at the fleet of yachts that will assemble three times this week on New York Bay will give convincing evidence of the victory of *Forest and Steam* in the long fight for honest boats. The presence of a fine fleet of thoroughbred cutters, while important in itself, is no more so than the changes to be noted in the sloops of to-day compared with the same vessels of a few years ago, but besides such indisputable evidence, we quote the above as an index of the feeling among a large majority of yachtsmen, who have burst the shell of habit, prejudice, ancient dogmas, and so-called patriotism that has so long retarded our yachting, and are willing to examine fairly and intelligently all that is placed before them and to accept or reject on merit only.

The self-satisfaction, over confidence and unwillingness to examine or adopt anything new or unknown has virtually disappeared among the great body of American yachtsmen, while at the same time the sport has advanced proportionately. Such truths as were proven so conclusively by Madge, and were then only accepted unwillingly because they were beyond dispute, are now received readily, weighed carefully and impartially, and adopted or condemned only after a fair hearing.

The work of the last four years has made possible a fair and thorough test of the questions in dispute, many of them have already been decided conclusively, and the contests of this week open a season that promises to end the controversy finally.

A Model Cutter.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The following particulars of Wm. Dixon Kemp's new yacht, recently built in England, may interest some of your readers. She is a true "plank on edge" style, as you will see:

Length over all	60 ft.	Meta centre above centre of buoyancy	0.11 ft.
Length L. W. L.	38.5 ft.		
Beam extreme	3 ft.	Meta centre above center of gravity M. G	3.6 ft.
Draft of water	11 ft.		
Least freeboard	4 ft.	Area of wet surface	616 sq. ft.
Area of L. W. L.	105 sq. ft.	Sail area wet surface	243 sq. ft.
Area of midship section	32 sq. ft.	Area lower sails	1,500 sq. ft.
Displacement	19.8 tons	Area whole sails	1,870 sq. ft.
Ballast on keel	15 tons	Mast deck to hounds	28 ft.
Surplus buoyancy	13 tons	Main boom	38 ft.
Center of buoyancy below L. W. L.	2.9 ft.	Main gaff	25 ft.
		Tonnage, Thames Rule	1.7 tons
Center of lateral resistance L. W. L.	4 ft.	Tonnage Y. R. A.	3 tons

In short you have a 3-ton yacht 60 feet long, 3 feet beam, carrying 1,870 square feet of canvas on a mast of 28 feet, boom 38, gaff 25 feet, with 11 ton of lead ballast on the keel.

Yours, E.

The Eastern sporting papers have come to hand, giving us particulars of the recent races on their side of the continent. None of them are particularly interesting to readers on this Coast, except as to demonstrating the superiority of the cutters over the beamy sloops in heavy weather and the reverse in going down with the wind after again getting into the harbor. The New York Yacht Club pitched on the 12th ult. for their general regatta, but were compelled to sail it over again the next day, as the yachts from lack of wind were unable to finish inside the prescriced time the first day. Calm weather on the days appointed in Autumn on this Coast for annual regattas, is a thing heretofore unknown, thanks to our steady westerly winds. It must be excessively irritating to the leading yacht, when only a short distance from the winning line, to hear the signal announcing "no race," and, of course, correspondingly agreeable to the hindmost one.

It is a pity that the yachts towed to sea, instead of sailing from Meiggs' wharf, as originally intended, as this gave the larger yachts, more especially the keel boats, an advantage over the smaller ones, who have, of course, more chance to keep up with the van in the comparatively narrow waters in the channel, than they have on the ocean, as, under the system of time allowance adopted for this cruise, the time allowance is reckoned on the actual mileage, and not a specific amount of time for the run. For instance, should a small boat manage to keep even with a larger one from Meiggs' wharf to Point Bonita, she would then start at the same time from that point, as when towing, and would have the advantage of time allowance gained in the distance sailed.

A novel craft was seen on the bay last Sunday. It consisted of two *bidakas* or Esquimaux canoes lashed together and roughly boarded over, with a fore and aft sail, about the size usually carried by whitehall's, but instead of a sprit it had a regular gaff. Two young men made the run in this craft, from Saucelito to Alameda, in the remarkably quick time of two hours and thirty-five minutes.

We desire to express our thanks, through this column, to Mr. Melville, Secretary of the Pacific Yacht Club, for the promptness he has shown in sending us sailing orders and informing the office of any important action that his club has taken. Such courtesy is very appreciable, and we may state in this matter, that he is the only one of the Secretaries that does so.

The Chispa went up to Turners again last Saturday, and only made to the windward of Angel Island on Sunday afternoon, from where her passengers were compelled to row to Saucelito, in order to catch the last boat.

The Annie bent on a longer gaff last Sunday, in order to carry more canvas on the Santa Cruz trip.

HERD AND SWINE.

Should Cows Have any Rest.

A writer in one of our leading exchanges gives utterance to the following, and the attention of those who believe in crowding everything is called to the points in the article. Those who study the character, constitution and nature of their cows will learn that it is not best to crowd them when young, either in breeding or forcing their milk supply. After a heifer has dropped her second calf the crowding may be commenced. The writer says:

"Many breeders, eager to secure the earliest possible returns from their stock, breed their cattle, sheep, swine and other animals long before they have got their growth. Many heifers drop their first calf before they have themselves reached the age of two years, and several instances in which heifers very little more than a year old have given birth to calves have recently been reported in these columns. From the time of the birth of her first calf many a valuable cow is required to support three lives during a large part of her existence. She must work to supply her own bodily needs, those of the calf she bears, and, to some degree, the wants of the calf by her side. If she is a butter producing cow, like the Jerseys for example, she may not be called upon to suckle a calf, but she will be required to give a large quantity of milk rich in butter. If such a tremendous task is to be imposed upon a cow from the time she drops her first calf until she shall have ceased breeding, will it not be well to prepare her for her life-work by permitting her to reach maturity, or to at least make a growth of two years or even more before setting her at work?

The charge is made that the Jersey cattle are little rats, which are of no use as beeves; that they have little or no constitutional vigor; that deaths from milk fever are becoming alarmingly frequent among them, and that the race is not gaining in size and vigor as all other breeds gain, under the influence of American climate and treatment. This may be true of some Jerseys; it certainly is not true of all, for the breed has improved greatly in butter-making capacity under American management, and there are reasons for believing that under proper methods it will gain in vigor and hardiness; but prematurely breeding and constantly taxing to the utmost the powers of the cows, cannot be the best way for reaching the best and most lasting development of which the breed is capable.

The extremely fine bone, the almost entire absence of fat, the smallness and seeming weakness of the calves of Jerseys, are cited as proof that breeders make a serious error in taxing their cows so severely as they do. And, in-

deed, it appears more reasonable to believe that this is true than that those faults result from in-breeding, for, if like produces like, then by the selection of animals having exceptionable size, even though they be closely related, there is apparently no reason for supposing their vigor and size would not appear in their offspring intensified and increased, as the butter power of the Jerseys has been developed to a wonderful extent by a judicious use of that two-edged sword, inbreeding.

Would it not be well to prevent the coupling of cattle until the male and the female shall have reached the age of two years, and to give breeding cows a rest of three months after calving before requiring them to begin supporting another life? Not a few cows of the better class are almost continuous milkers; some never go dry, and so never get a rest. By keeping them from the bull for three months after calving, the strain upon them would be considerably lessened and the vigor of the calves increased."

Black Cattle.

The Galloway Polled, or hornless cattle, which are attracting so much attention from stock growers at the present time, are among the oldest families and certainly from practical experience entitled to a position in the front rank of beef animals.

While the origin of the breed is not definable their earliest mention is with favor. Ortelius, who wrote as early as 573, says: "In Carrick (part of Galloway, Scotland, from whence the breed originated), are oxen of large size, whose flesh is tender and sweet and juicy."

Immediately after the union of England and Scotland the graziers and farmers of Norfolk and other southeastern counties of England became extensive purchasers of these Scotch Polled cattle. The active demand at good prices induced the breeders of Galloway to do their utmost to produce excellent beasts.

Toward the end of the last century in the neighborhood of thirty thousand head were sent from Galloway to these English counties.

The principal recommendation of the Galloway in this country is admirable rustling qualities, added to which is his propensity for heavy and delicious beef growth. They have from time immemorial been compelled to shift entirely for themselves, and in all the improvements made upon them the retention of their exceptionably hardy character has ever been kept in view. The newly dropped Galloway calves are well covered with hair and can stand extreme cold at a very early period.

Mr. H. H. Metcalf, Director of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, and one of the most prominent stock growers of Colorado, whose ranch is near River Bend, became impressed with the value of this breed some time since, and purchased by selection from the choicest herds of thoroughbred Polled cattle of England a number of the finest bulls and cows. From this stock he has bred a herd of seventy thoroughbred and graded Polled cattle, which are well worthy the admiration of all lovers of fine stock.

Mr. Metcalf has devoted considerable attention to the crossing of Black Galloways with Durhams, Herefords and Shorthorns, and with flattering success.

The remarkable impressiveness of the Galloways when crossed with other breeds is well known. It is said that breeders of cross-bred Galloways never have less than 95 per cent. of Polled offshoots. In fact, it is fairly safe to predict that if a cross-grade black Polled bull be bred and sold at a price within the reach of stock-growers it will at once come into general favor, as they seem to combine more nearly than any other breed the desirable qualities to meet the wants of this country. Here, unless the grower has but a small number of cattle, it is practically impossible to provide feed for the winter months.

The writer, from a personal observation of a number of these black cattle compared with a like number of Durhams and Herefords just off from the Winter range, is enabled to state positively that the "negroes" wintered at least 25 per cent. better than their cousins, the Durhams and Herefords.

The good qualities of the Polled Galloways is no longer a matter of surmise, and it now rests with American breeders to reduce the expense of placing them on our ranges so as to make their general adoption feasible.—*Denver News.*

Prize Essay on Cheese Making.

Last year the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association offered $15 for the best essay, containing not more than 250 words, on cheese making. The prize was won by Mr. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y. Of course it is a model of brevity, and, in the estimation of the awarding committee, which was composed of eminent dairymen, its teachings are worthy the attention of all cheese-makers.

Pure, whole milk from healthy cows, in luxuriant pastures or fed duly balanced rations in stall, is requisite. The more directly it goes to the vat, the better. If kept over night, reduce the milk to sixty-five degrees Fahr. An agitator, to keep the cream from rising, is desirable. Mix night's and morning's milk when ready to work. If cream is mixed in, warm it and pass it through a wire strainer. Heat the milk slowly to eighty-four or eighty-six degrees. Add your coloring matter and rennet enough to begin coagulation in ten to twenty minutes, as desired. Cut the curd as soon as it can be done without waste, as fine as beechnuts. Slowly raise the temperature, gently stirring all the while, to ninety-eight degrees. Hold it there to the end. Draw the whey as soon as there is the least sign of acid, or a little before. Get sufficient rennet action to expel the whey before the acid develops. This prevents the phosphates from washing out and insures a digestible cheese, when properly cured. If you cheddar and grind or not, thoroughly stir and air the curd, to get rid of bad odors and develop flavor. Put to press not above eighty degrees, and place in an even tempered curing room at sixty-five to seventy degrees. Avoid direct draughts of air, and carefully turn and rub the cheese, which will be prime.

Indian Stock Raisers.

Cattle raising seems to be the only legitimate business in which the Indians of the plains will take any interest, and at which they are at all apt. In agriculture they always fail, but they have been uniformly successful when they were given cattle, and some attention to their manner of handling them paid by the agents who had them in charge. The Mescalero Apaches began several years ago with a bunch of 1,200 cattle, and they now possess about 8,000, through the ordinary increase and further purchases for them by the Government, as it was seen that they were successful in their stock growing.

The San Carlos Apaches, in Arizona, own several thousand head of cattle. The Utes, formerly in Colorado, but now in Utah, have some stock. Several of the tribes in the Indian Territory are rich and their cattle prosperous.

The Navajos, of New Mexico, who are the richest tribe of Indians in the United States, count their wealth entirely in their cattle, sheep and horses, having over a million sheep, six or seven thousand head of cattle, and about five thousand head of horses. Their reservation is an immense one and generally isolated, and good weather prevailing on it the increase of their flocks and herds have been rapid. None of the stock-owning Indians can be counted hostile to the whites, and it is probable that the solution of the Indian problem will have for its most important factor, cattle raising.—*Republican.*

The Advantage of Spaying.

Some of our ranchmen have struck a chord which could have been sounded long since to their great advantage and independence It is simply the spaying of heifers and old cows. It is just as easy to send off to market a full grown fat animal, which will bring more than a steer, as to sell as surplus of the range a sorry yearling to some other fellow who makes all the profits of the growth. And it is just as easy to have an old cow go fat to market as to die poor in the prairie or bog. To some extent this expedient was resorted to last year on those ranges whose prolific stock had outgrown the bounds, and with results entirely satisfactory and happy. One of our Panhandle ranches spayed last year 2,000 heifers, and this year the little experiment will be followed by the same ranch as well as others. Mr. J. Willis, veterinary surgeon, an acknowledged adept at this art, is now here en route to the Palo Duro ranch, where a number of heifers and calves of lesser promise and objectionable colors will be undone as to adding their fruitage to the herds. In those ranges where the selling mania of recent times have caused an enhancement in value of heifers, this may be regarded as clear waste, but to those with prospective overstock it is a means of saving grace and profit most apparent.—*Texas Panhandle.*

The first cattle that were brought into the American colonies, were landed at the James plantation in Virginia about the year 1608 or 1609, and are supposed to have come from the West Indies, having descended from the cattle brought by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. In 1710 several cows were landed, and 100 were brought to the plantation in 1611, and here was the beginning of cattle production in America. In order to encourage the production of cattle to the fullest possible extent, an order was passed forbidding the slaughter of any animal of the kind under penalty of death.

Fools Who Make the World Wise.

[Evening Bulletin.]

Henry Ward Beecher recently made an off-handed address before the Storrs Agricultural School, in Mansfield, Conn., in which he defended fancy farming: "A gentleman must have two stores in the city to support one farm in the country. He has fancy barns, fancy stock, fancy poultry, fancy stone-walls. I am one of 'em. It takes six months of lecturing to pay for six months of farming. Plain farmers laugh at all this. But, after all, it is a good thing, for men with money may thus show farmers without money how such things can be done. Since I came to Peekskill every farm around that neighborhood has increased in market value 25 per cent. They have better farms, better stock. The fancy farmer is the fool that makes all the neighborhood wise. Let us speak kindly of the fancy farmer." In the one remark that the fancy farmer is the fool who makes all men wise in his neighborhood, he hit the nail on the head. What is wanted at present, is more "fools," of this sort. There are now a considerable number in this State. It is doubtful if they ever get credit for the good they do. The pioneers in every calling are those who run before the multitude and herald better things to come. The wealthy and prosperous denizens of the larger cities of the Atlantic States have redeemed many a waste place in the old and half-deserted towns. They have taken some of their money to the country and have expended it in "improvements." Now the majority of business men in large cities have been brought up in the country. They never forget their early associates. No merchant who, when a boy, drove cows to pasture barefoot, will ever forget his country life. He will dream about it sleeping and waking. He will go back if he ever has an opportunity to have another "bout with nature." This time, very likely, he will go full-handed. He will buy a farm somewhere in the country, and will perhaps spend a great deal of money on it. Some of his neighbors may secretly think him a fool. He will, of course, be classed as a "fancy farmer."

When Nicholas Longworth spent something like a hundred thousand dollars in experiments to find out what grapes were the best to grow in Southern Ohio, and what was the best strawberry for the market gardeners in that vicinity to produce, no doubt there were a great many who considered him little better than a fool. But he went on with his experiments, and added many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the wealth of his State. The fruit-growers profited by his "fancy farming." They could not afford to make such costly experiments. But here was a wealthy and public-spirited man who could do it. He consented to be a fool in order that he might make others wise.

Now the "fools" in this sense are continually teaching wisdom. A wealthy citizen buys a place in the country. He can afford, in most instances, to make costly experiments. He does not need an immediate profit on his investment. His public spirit suggests improvements. He makes fences, roads, bridges, builds houses and barns, plants orchards and vineyards, sets out shade trees, brings down water, it may be from the neighboring hills, or bores for it a thousand feet, more or less. After a while the dull and uninviting place which he bought has been radically changed. Its natural resources have been developed. The "fancy farmer" has not made much money. Perhaps he has made his city business contribute to his country improvements. But he has got a great deal of satisfaction out of his work. He has made one spot in the world, which might have been dreary and repulsive, to become a delight to the eye and a solid satisfaction. In his fight with nature he has triumphed. It may have involved a larger expenditure than any neighboring farmer could stand. But all his country neighbors will profit by it. They will in their own way undertake improvements on a smaller scale, and will probably make them with much greater economy. It is the "fancy farmer" who inoculates the whole country with the spirit of improvement.

He consents to be considered a fool that he may teach wisdom. When he has converted his bald and bleak country estate into an attractive landscape—has planted vineyards and orchards, erected good farm buildings, brought his land up by the use of fertilizers into the best possible condition, and is making it produce the largest crop, then his country neighbors cease to speak derisively of his operations. It is none of their business as to how much money he has expended. He has redeemed a waste place and made a rural picture of it. If they can do the same thing by an expenditure of a small per cent. of the money, so much the better. It was something to have a "fool" teach by example. In many New England towns wealthy men from the large cities have doubled the value of real estate. They have made communities rich in that way—not that they have done everything in the way of improvements, but they led off and inspired others to follow.

The same changes, in a smaller way, are going on in California. And, by the way, there never was a State in which the "fools" were more needed to teach by example. They have already doubled the value of land in many districts. They have ascertained by experiments what are the best varieties of grapes for different soils, what are the most profitable varieties of small fruits, and large stone fruits—they have brought seeds and cuttings from remote places of the world. Some of these men have visited vineyards and orchards in foreign countries, and have given all the information they have gathered up to their neighbors. The "fancy farmer" is continually doing something new. If ten experiments fail and the next one is a success, he is content. New varieties of fruit, new breeds of cattle, new methods of culture are among the more tangible results. The farmer with a small capital, dependent on the annual proceeds of his crops for a support, cannot embark in costly experiments. But men who have created capital in the prosecution of business in cities undertake experiments without a thought of immediate profit. A great deal of capital goes from the city to the country every year for such purposes.

The ideal country life, which has been the dream of so many years, may not be wholly realized. The world for the boy can never be the same world for the man. Yet, probably in no other expenditure does one get more satisfaction than in what is called "fancy farming." The gain or loss in dollars and cents is not the most important consideration. There is satisfaction in an honest triumph—a series of successful experiments in which others will derive an indirect benefit. One can hardly go amiss of such instances. It is not worth while to inquire minutely as to immediate dividends. The "fool" is everywhere in the country teaching by example. He has already enriched California by many millions, and he has only just begun his experiments.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Weaning Colts.

It is important that the foal should be full fed from birth, and in case the dam does not yield milk enough to give a strong and steady growth, this should be supplemented with cow's milk. The foal can easily be taught to take warm cow's milk. The foal should be handled from the first, and learn to regard man as its friend. It can usually be taught to drink warm milk from a pail. Some, however, think it easier to teach to suck from a bottle. It will not be necessary to give it new milk more than a few days, when sweet, warm, skim milk, with occasionally a little boiled flax-seed in it, will produce just as good a result.

When it becomes necessary to wean such a foal, it is only required to increase the amount of cow's milk, and also teach it to eat a few oats. And when the foal has had sufficient milk from the dam, it will only be necessary to teach it to drink milk and eat oats some two weeks before weaning. Skim milk is perhaps the very best food to wean a colt on, because, having lost of its cream, or oil, it still retains its casein, or cheese principle, its whey, or sugar, and its phosphate of lime, being well adapted to give a strong growth to the muscles and bones. After the colt gets used to taking milk, it may be given moderately sour without any injurious effects. A few oats or quarts of bran or middlings should also be given the colt at weaning. The object is to keep the colt growing steadily, without losing anything, at weaning.

Lien Law for Horsemen.

For the protection and benefit of stallion owners in the State of Ohio, the following act was passed by the General Assembly, March 13th. There is no question but that it will meet with the approval of those who are trying to raise the standard of the horse interests in that State, by keeping good stallions, and will not be objected to by honest men who will patronize them:

SEC. 1. That the keepor of any stallion shall have a lien upon the get of any such stallion for a period of one year after birth of same for the payment of the service of any such stallion.

SEC. 2. Such keeper or owner of any stallion, in order to obtain and perfect such lien, shall, within ninety days from the time of the rendition of such service by any stallion, file with the Recorder of the county where the service has been rendered, an affidavit of the amount due such keeper or owner for the said service, and for filing or making any copy of such affidavit, or the certificate of the date of such filing, the Recorder shall be entitled to the same fees as are provided by law for like services in regard to chattel mortgages.

The smell of blood will sometimes cause mares to lose their colts. This has been observed by many horsemen without knowing just why it should so affect them. The reason is that the nervous system is excited, the uterus, which is abundantly supplied with nerves, is contracted, and the fœtus is expelled. Abortion is much more easily prevented at the first than cured afterward, when it has appeared in a stable, and the greatest care should be exercised in the treatment of pregnant animals; more especially to avoid contact with dead matter, of which they have a strong instinctive dislike.

It will be but little expense and no trouble to give the stables a coat of whitewash. Keep the walls clear of cobwebs and the floors clean. Make the stable such a place that you can go into it with your best clothes and not get them soiled. A few pictures on the wall will add greatly to the appearance, even if they have to be tacked up without frames. Make the stable the cosiest place on the farm, except the house, and you will find that the boys and hired hands will find more pleasure keeping it so than they will in trying to shirk the work that is required to keep it in only ordinary or half-kept condition.

Are your stables arranged so that the horses can get the benefit of all the fresh air that is stirring during the morning hour?

Color of Horses.

Some weeks ago I saw an article in your journal in which the writer argued that Hill's Vermont Black Hawk could not have been a son of Sherman Morgan, because the latter was a chestnut while the former was black, and also because there was so little similarity in the general character of their get. He also uses the same argument to show that Black Hawk could not have been the sire of Ethan Allen, the latter being a bay. By the same argument he might have shown that the chestnut stallion, Daniel Lambert, could not have been a son of Ethan Allen. He might also have proved that Comee, Jim and Jubilee Lambert could not have been sons of Daniel Lambert, because the first named was bay, the second roan and the third brown. If some mischievous stable boy should come forward and say he, unknown to any other person, bred the grey mare Midnight to some little black horse after she was bred to the brown stallion Dictator, the season before Jay-Eye-See was produced, what an argument could be made to prove the story of the boy, especially if it could be shown that some one owning a black stallion went fishing down in the Blue Grass region that season. How easy it would be to prove that Director, from the bay mare Dolly, ought not to be black, hence could not have been by the brown stallion Dictator, full brother to Dexter. McCurdy's Hambletonian was the tenth foal of the bay mare Belle. All her previous produce had been bay with the exception of one brown, by Woodford Mambrino, yet McCurdy's Hambletonian was a chestnut. He was by the bay stallion Harold, as were her three previous foals, all of which were bays. The Charles Kent mare was brown. Her sire, imported Bellfounder, is described as a "beautiful bright bay." In 1846 this mare was bred to the bay stallion Abdallah, whose sire was the bay stallion Mambrino, and in due season produced a chestnut filly. She was bred back to Abdallah in 1847, and in 1848 produced a brown colt, and again bred back, the produce being the world-renowned bay stallion Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Such instances are common, as every man of close observation must know, even though he has had no experience as a breeder. Not only in color, but in disposition, gait and conformation do horses out of the same mare and by the same horse differ.

In a work entitled "The Perfect Horse," by W. H. H. Murray, Dr. George B. Loring, who has been breeding horses for years, gives a leaf from his experience, which has a bearing on this question, and is in substance as follows: From an Abdallah mare standing 15¼ hands high and weighing 1,050 pounds, of a bay color, he bred five foals by Trotting Childers, son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. The first was a shrewd, sagacious, but tempestuous, little black horse, 14¼ hands high, but possessing the endurance of a locomotive, black as a coal, twice as big moving as when standing, and could trot in 2:38." The second was a black mare which, when matured, stood about fifteen hands high, a little dull in her temperament but very kind, not quite so large when moving as when standing, and capable of trotting a mile in about three minutes. The next was a delicate, incapable, fine drawn, light-limbed mare, which at maturity stood about 14½ hands, and was practically of no value.

The fourth was a solid, inactive chunk of a bay horse, homely and slow, that would not go unless whipped, and then would make for the nearest stone wall. The last was an airy-gated, elastic, vigorous bay excellent in all his points, capable of roading seventy-five miles in a day, and trotting a mile always, when asked, in 2:40. This is one family, three of which were good, the other two poor, no two alike in respect to speed, shape, size, temperament or appearance. Yet they were all by the same horse and from the same dam. He mentions another family quite as remarkable. From a large white Messenger made standing 15¾ hands high and weighing 1,100, he bred a very valuable, intelligent animal, standing 14½ hands, described him as a perfect bundl of well-balanced bone and muscle, with a stride equal to that of a sixteen-hand horse, the best animal he ever drove, and known as the "White Mare." She was by Doncaster, a son of Trotting Childers. This mare was bred five seasons to a young stallion, also by Doncaster out of a long, low, strong, rapid Eastern mare.

From animals so closely related, the doctor felt confident of securing uniformity of size, color, gait and temperament in the offspring. The first was a light sorrel or chestnut with a lighter mane and tail, and stood about fourteen hands high at maturity. He was a very intelligent, courageous speedy little horse. The second was an unattractive gray mare, not worthy of her ancestry; the third a gray horse no better than the mare; the fourth a bay horse with immense strength, great, even gait, an abundance of calm determination, steady courage and a personal pride which will not be trifled with. His experience is, doubtless, the same as that of a majority of breeders. How can the writer who attempts to prove that Black Hawk was not by Sherman, account for the color of the first colt in the last family? Both sire and dam were by a grandson of Vermont Black Hawk, yet this colt threw back to something, possibly Sherman, Black Hawk's sire.

The noted brood mare Kate, dam of Bruno, Young Bruno and Breeze, was black. She was bred ten times to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and in every case the produce was brown or bay. Her second foal was by Vergennes' Black Hawk, he by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. Vergennes' Black Hawk was black, Kate was black, yet the produce was a chestnut filly. Where did she get her color unless from Sherman, sire of Hill's Black Hawk? There is one fact which those who try to disprove the breeding of Black Hawk and Ethan Allen will find difficult to handle. It has been proved and is a matter of history that the dam of Black Hawk was bred to Sherman, and the dam of Ethan Allen to Black Hawk, the seasons before these horses were foaled. This fact no one attempts to deny. Now a stable boy or any one else who would breed either of those mares to a different horse, without the knowledge of the owner of the mare, must be so destitute of honor that he certainly would not scruple to lie to such an extent that a statement from him under oath would have no weight before an intelligent jury.

The watering-trough for the horse is too often neglected. It is not an uncommon thing to find troughs filled with green moss and litter which has fallen into them. It requires but a few moments each day to remove all this, and it should not be counted as a duty, but a pleaaure, to attend to it regularly at least once a day, or oftener, if necessary. Your horses enjoy drinking from a clean trough as much as you do from a clean glass, and they detest a filthy one as much as you do a filthy glass; the only difference is that they cannot express themselves concerning it, and you can.

An Australian has invented a saddle pad which is inflated w th air. It is easily adjusted to the horse's back, and will certainly be more pleasant for the animal than those which are commonly in use.

THE KENNEL.

Cocker Spaniels.

We are informed that E. Leavesley, of Gilroy, has imported from the kennel of H. P. McKoon, Franklin, New York, a black and tan Cocker spaniel bitch of pure breed and pedigree. She arrived, after being boxed up ten days, in the finest condition. This breed of dogs is very rare in California; only one party being in possession of them, and one could not be bought for love or money. They were imported here by the late Mr. Gilmore, a wealthy Englishman, of Solano county. Cocker spaniels are said to be the best dogs for hunting California quail, and far ahead of the pointer or setter, as they will dart into any kind of brush, and make the quail "git up and git." Gilroy is fortunate in having obtained this valuable breed of dogs, which are as beautiful as they are useful for hunting, as well as for house dogs and ladies' pets. Their weight varies from 20 to 25 pounds, and they possess all the docility and affectionate dispositions for which the spaniel is proverbial. They are mostly used in England for hunting the English pheasants, which live in the woods, and are fond of running before the dog, much like our quail. The Cocker possesses very fine scent, and on coming on the track of a pheasant gives tongue, thus notifying the sportsman to be on the alert, and then rushes the bird up with amazing rapidity. They also make fine retrievers, and to see one bringing in a cock pheasant, half as large as himself, is a sight delightful to the sportsman. When properly broke they are allowed to range about thirty yards from the gun, and to drop to shot. They are generally hunted in braces or leashes of three, and on a fine day in November, with the many varied colors which adorn the woods of England, the sportsman with his leash of cockers and a man to carry the game, birds in plenty with the crimson and golden plumage of the cocks, (for they never shoot the hens), as they dart through the trees, enjoys a pleasure not easily surpassed by any other kind of shooting. There is a peculiar and inexpressible pleasure in hunting in woods, whether it be an undefined poetical feeling, like that which Wadsworth could not help expressing in verse, and which to some extent is natural to mankind, or whether it be the stillness of everything around, except the humming of bees or insects, or the caution and skill required to find the game, which in those quietudes are ever on the alert. It is difficult to say, but all sportsmen who have hunted much in the woods find in it a fascination that lasts with life. Where do you find any hunting more pleasant than that of the still hunter for deer. His eye ever on the alert, his ear strained to catch the slightest sound, his cautious tread, fearing to break a twig under his feet, his sudden eagerness when he sees the indistinct glimmer of a pair of horns shining through a bush, his uncertainty whether it is certainly a buck looking at him and trying to make out who and what he is, his mind at last made up and his palpitation allowed to quiet down, when up goes the rifle with careful aim and inward determination to shoot *low*, and at the sound of the gun, the animal looking at him through the brush, makes a sudden spring in the air and falls lifeless to the ground. His happiness for that day is consummated, and a pleasure laid by to be reproduced while "memory holds its seat."

A Few Words to "W. Bradford."

It appears to me that a little less talk through the columns of a sportsman's paper, until you have more knowledge about dogs and the handling of the same, will not only save "X," but others also the trouble of noticing your communications. In regard to yours in the Breeder and Sportsman, of June 14th last, entitled " natural and acquired qualities," I have a few words to say which I will preface by saying that I have hunted and broken dogs in all of the New England States, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and Indiana, working on partridge, quail, woodcock, snipe and prairie chicken, and have had my dog placed wherever run in a field trial. A dog that will not point at his first trials, and do it staunchly after a few trials is not worth handling. The "point" has got to be *born* in them, and no amount of training can ever bring it forth if it be not congenital. I have had pups that, when on their first point, I could take by the tail, bringing it to the nose without a movement of the head, and I have one to-day, a nine months old, that I think will fill the bill. But if she should break I will take old Dorr, characterized by you, I believe, "as a cross-bred colley," by the tail, and lay him on his back without his breaking point. When you get a little practical experience (which from your letters you evidently never have had) it will be a better time for you to attempt to instruct "X" and other readers of the Breeder and Sportsman.

Truckee, June 23d, 1884. "Dorr."

Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, of Los Angeles, who imported from England, last Spring, a pure bred deerhound bitch, has quite a kennel of the stock, ten living puppies having been added. These pups were sired by E. de la Pole's Hector, erstwhile the champion dog of England, and a famous sire of prize winners. The Captain hopes to see an interest in these dogs grow up in this country, and as he will make the circuit of the fairs this Fall, with a herd of Devon cattle, he will probably bring up some of his hounds for exhibition and sale.

A. E. Brown's bitch, Queen, has visited Fred. A. Taft's Gordon setter, Dorr.

Answers to Correspondents.

Question answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

L. J. A., Tuscon, Arizona.

Director went through the circuit in 1882, trotting at Santa Rosa, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose. His best performance was 2:23¾, made at Stockton.

Reader, Oakland.

The race was run on April 27th, 1882. Jim Renwick, 115 pounds, finished first. Atlanta, 101 pounds, second; Nighthawk, 115 pounds, third. Won by three lengths. Time—1:15.

F. L. R., Centerville, Oregon.

The rules of base ball are published in book form, and sold by most news dealers. We do not keep them.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Jim Renwick's Defeats and Victories—Great Racing at Jerome Park and Coney Island—Baldwin's Stable in the West—General Sporting Notes, etc., etc.

Last week, at Jerome Park, your noted campaigner, Jim Renwick, made his second and third appearance in this vicinity, and it is safe to say that from this time out, no matter in what company he starts, the big chestnut will be well supported by the public. The wires have doubtless informed you that at Jerome, with 119 pounds, he beat Rica and three others a mile in 1:47, Donohue, his rider, waiting in the rear until nearly seven furlongs had been run, when he cut loose and won in a big gallop, making the second fastest mile of the meeting. Two days afterwards, however, he was beaten nine furlongs by Strathspey, Sandoval and Buckstone, and most persons now consider him only a miler. That they will alter their opinion of the gelding's capabilities before the season is much older is certain. To-day, at the opening day of the Coney Island Jockey Club, he won the first race of the meeting, five furlongs in 1:02, with 117 pounds up. He was ridden by McLaughlin, and defeated a large and fast field of sprinters. This makes two victories for the horse out of four starts, and when he meets the cracks at Monmouth Park in his next stake engagements Jim is likely to do himself and his party credit. Welch has been sick of late. He was not at Jerome to see the horse win there, and Buchanan, the trainer, was fairly inundated with interviewers, amateur and professional. The Jerome Park meeting ended on Saturday last, with very hot, dusty weather, and a fast track. Mr. Withers' Mimi colt, three years, winning the mile dash in 1:45½, the fastest time of the meeting. The seven days' racing brought out some superior two-year-olds, G. L. Lorillard's Triton by Sensation or Tom Ochiltree winning the Juvenile in great style, the half mile being run in 49¾s. The winner is a fine big colt, but none too sound unfortunately, and there is doubt as to his filling all of his numerous engagements. Triton is by Sensation beyond a doubt, as the mare was stinted to that stallion last, and foaled the colt just eleven months afterwards. Detective by Virgil beat all but Triton in the Juvenile and the Dwyers have in him a very promising youngster, in looks a second edition of old Parole. Richmond and Elemendorf by Virgil, also in the Dwyers' stable, both won their maiden essays at Jerome in good style, beating good fields. Of the three-year-olds Panique, the Withers and Belmont winner, bears off the palm, and his sale to the Dwyers for $10,000, the night before the Belmont, was followed by the sale after the race of the Knight of Ellerslie who gave him such a hard race in the latter event. Appleby & Johnston, the new owners of the Knight for whom they gave $10,000, and 60 per cent of his winnings for 1884, are leading book-makers here, and as there is great rivalry between them and the Dwyers the public will be treated to some great struggles between these two fine colts. Panique only beat the Virginia colt a short half length in the Belmont, and as the latter had been coughing before the race he was clearly not at his best. Since the the sale of Panique the Kittson party have broadly hinted that they have a better three-year-old yet left. Issaquena is ailing in her right fore foot and opinion points to Rataplan by Alarm or Reform out of Lady Lumly as the one meant. He is not likely to be seen out before the 19th when he is engaged in the rich Emporium stakes, worth nearly $10,000, to be run at the Sheepshead Bay meeting.

Of the older horses that ran at Jerome, General Monroe bears off the highest honors, beyond question. Few persons thought four years ago that the doubted two-year-old Tom Bowling colt, who was wintered by being ridden through the snows of Westchester, would ever become the first-class race-horse he is now. Last year Monroe was a good one, but this season he has come out a giant, reposted and filled out into as grand a looking horse as one would wish to see anywhere. And that his performances are on a par with his looks his recent races ot Jerome, where he gave away weight to large fields, and beat them easily, show clearly. George Kinney and Miss Woodford were in against him in these handicaps, but as the disparity in weight was considerably in Monroe's favor, the Dwyers did not start either of their cracks against him. To-day, however, Monroe set the seal on his already great reputation, by winning in grand style and under the adverse circumstances of a poor beginning, the great race for the Suburban Handicap, at Coney Island, defeating the largest field of race-horses that ever started in America. The nineteen against him included the pick of the Dwyer, Rancocos, Maryland, Islip, Brookdale, Virginia, Preakness and Brighton Beach stables, and were weighted at from 132 down to 85 pounds. General Monroe, with 124 pounds and Donohue in the saddle, got off nearly last of the twenty, and passing the stand at the end of the odd quarter of a mile, he was about fifteenth. His rider said afterwards that he had no hopes whatever of making up the gap between him and the leaders, but when he got safely round the first turn, which, at the new track is rather an abrupt one, he called on Monroe to do his best, and the horse responded with such speed and gameness that in running the nearly straight backstretch he passed nine or ten of those in front of him, and before reaching the homestretch was a good third to War Eagle and Pizarro. How he won the race in the last furlong's run is now a matter of history, and suffice it to say that there is no more popular horse in America than this best son of Tom Bowling. The Coney Island cup run next Saturday is at his mercy in the absence of Eole and Monitor, and after filling that engagement he will be shipped to Chicago, where the Washington Park cup, worth about $8,000, will claim his attention. In this race he will meet John Davis, April Fool, Mary Gilmore and perhaps Lucky B,, but is apt to down every one of them in spite of his penalties. The Baldwin stable is, however, doing so well at Latonia that there is no telling what they may do at Chicago. The good form of Fallen Leaf, Savanna, Marie Stuart, Rapido, etc., is apt to be followed by more surprises when Gano, Shenandoah, Verano and Freda make their appearances on the track. This stable's appearance in this vicinity is awaited with great interest, for it is undoubtedly a formidable one under the management of Albert Cooper and Cyrus Holloway. Walton, the Plunger, is expected here daily, and his whole stable of English-bred horses is also en route for these shores. The betting has thus far been rather lukewarm, but as soon as these new factors make their appearance it will improve beyond a doubt. The owners of Monroe had on to-day's race the neat bet, made three months ago, of $10,000 to $400.

Yours, Pacific.

New York, June 10th, 1884.

The Farmer's Liability for th Acts of His Beasts.

[Cor. American Agriculturist.]

General Rule as to Trespasses.—It is the duty of every one to keep his domestic animals upon his own premises. This duty extends to his own animals, and those that are entrusted to his keeping. If he fails to perform this duty, and the animals escape and go upon other persons' lands, and there do injury, it is a trespass for which an action will lie, and damage may be recovered.

Exceptions to General Rule.—This general statement is modified by the fact that where the owner of lands trespassed upon is under obligation to keep them fenced against these particular animals, and he fails to do it, then no damages can be recovered. Such an obligation may arise by agreement between the owner of the land, and the owner of the trespassing animals; or it may be imposed by law, as, for example, the statutes requiring adjoining owners of improved lands to maintain the division fence between them in equal shares; or it may come about by custom, as is possibly the case in some of the newer States, where the universal custom of allowing domestic animals to run at large upon unenclosed lands, may have created an implied license for such animals to enter lands that are not enclosed with fences. But where fence regulations have been complied with, and domestic animals trespass notwithstanding, then their owners are clearly liable for the usual injuries resulting from such trespasses, like grazing off and trampling down grass, grain, and other crops.

Injuries by Vicious Animals.—For the vicious acts of unruly domestic animals, like kicking, hooking or biting, the owner is generally liable. If a man owns an ugly beast, prone to do harm, it is his duty to prevent it from doing injury, both on his own premises and everywhere else, so that people may not suffer from its dangerous disposition. He must use due care to prevent any harm resulting from its evil propensity and his liability will depend upon some negligence on his part, some failure of his duty to exercise due care. Of course, if he does not know that the beast is dangerous, he cannot be expected or required to take extra precautions; if he has not had what in law amounts to notice of the evil disposition, he cannot be held liable for not guarding against it. Consequently, where a horse or an ox suddenly, and without any previous exhibition of bad temper, does a vicious act, like kicking or hooking a bystander, its owner is not, and in reason should not be held liable. As to what amounts to notice of a vicious temper, the rule is that it should be sufficient to put a prudent man on his guard. It is not necessary that the animal should have already done harmful and vicious acts; if it has manifested a disposition to do such things, that is sufficient to notify the owner of the danger (25 Conn., 92). The notice however, in order to lay the duty of precaution upon the owner, must be notice of a propensity to do the particular mischief that has been done. Notice that a dog will worry sheep, is not a notice that he will attack a person (66 Ill., 309), or is notice that a horse will run away, notice that he will bite (11 Ind., 269), though it has been held that notice that a bull will attack and gore other cattle is sufficient notice that he would attack persons, (27 P. A., St. 331). And there are certain kinds of mischief, which certain animals—for example, stallions—are prone by nature to do at a certain time of the year, and these must be guarded against by the owner, without any previous warning, (26 Ind., 333).

It is no defense to a vicious injury by a domestic animal that it was committed on the owner's own premises, and that the person injured was at the time a trespasser, (17 Wend., 496). A man cannot defend his premises by such means as a ferocious beast, any more than by setting man-traps, or spring-guns (37 Iowa, 613). So, therefore, if the farmer keeps a savage dog, allows him to go unrestrained about the farm, and he attacks and injures a person who is casually crossing the land, the farmer will be liable; nay more, if the person be at the time a trespasser, hunting in the farmer's woods on Sunday, the farmer will have to pay for his lacerated legs, although he did not set on the dog (17 Wend., 497). Likewise, if the farmer has an ugly and ferocious bull, which he allows to traverse through his fields, and the animal pitches upon strolling fishermen, trespassers though they be, the farmer will have to pay for their broken ribs, or broken necks, as the case may be (3 C. & P., 138; 124 Mass., 49). One may doubtless defend his house against burglars by a savage dog, but if it bites and injures anyone coming to the house on any innocent purpose, he will have to pay for the damage (41 Cal., 138). Some sort of negligence however, on the part of the owner of the unruly beast is necessary to create a liability. If one's horse breaks loose from him and runs away in the street, and there injures some one, or smashes a carriage, he is not liable merely because the horse got away. Some negligence must be shown, as that he left the horse unhitched, or his harness or wagon was known by him to be out of order, or unroadworthy, etc. (3 Allen, 565.

Contributory Negligence Excuses.—As the right to damages depends upon negligence on the part of the owner, any contributory negligence on the part of the person injured excuses the owner and relieves him from liability. It would be obviously unjust to allow a man to recover damages for an injury which he himself helped to bring about. Consequently, if I go into my neighbor's pasture and begin teasing his mad bull, I cannot complain if the bull tosses me over the fence, and injures me in so doing. Undoubtedly it was negligence for my neighbor to keep such a savage animal unconfined, but it was also negligent for me to place myself needlessly in its way. But if my little children, not yet old enough to know the harm of going near, or teasing a fierce bull, went there in play and were injured, without any fault on my part, then the principle would not apply (4 Allen, 431; 10 Cox, 102).

As to the liabilities of owners of dogs, for injuries done by them the statutes of nearly, if not all of the States, have made provision. It would require too much space to give even an analysis of these statutes. Generally they removed the necessity of proving a scienter, that is, that the owner had knowledge of the dog's vicious disposition. The effect of them is generally to presume all dogs ugly, and to make the owner liable, irrespective of their knowledge on that point.

Kickers.

It is astonishing how men who follow a pursuit for pleasure and profit continually try to lower and degrade its standard by their own action and conduct. We were in hopes under the new rules of racing, which are very stringent, the *genus homo*, known as "kickers," would die out, but it seems we were mistaken. We have been particularly struck by the "bad form" shown by some parties during the recent racing circuit in the Southwest. When they lose they are ever ready to impute bad motives to others. Judges and Jockeys do not escape, and charges of horses being pulled, dosed, etc., are common. These insidious attacks made not only onracing, but on all kinds of sport are hard to grapple. On the slightest and flimmiest pretence the public as a class are inclined to accept as true every insinuation or charge made against the integrity of sport. It is very easy to start from a little foundation a rumor of fraud, which not uncommonly becomes magnified until it assumes immense proportions.

Many of these false charges are stated by that class known as "kickers," who having lost a pitiful sum cannot excuse for their failure to win, except to saddle the fault on the jockey, judges, or horse being pulled, stuffed, etc. Under the new rules, which provide against this class, it is to be regretted that the rules are not enforced which would rid the track of their presence. It is the duty of judges, so far as lies in their power, to protect the public and root out any fraudulent practices on the turf, but while they are doing this it is equally as binding that they take steps to rid the turf of those "kickers," who are ever ready to charge fraud and dishonesty on others whenever they lose a few dollars. Whenever they make such charges they should be made either to prove them or be expelled from the turf. They are as a class nearly as much detriment to the well being of the turf as the actual promotors and concocters of fraud, for they bring the good name of high toned and honorable gentlemen and the turf into discredit by their unfounded and malicious charges. The first association or club that will make an example of this class of chronic kickers will do much to elevate sport and relieve gentlemen of these wanton, unfounded and malicious insinuations.—*Live Stock Record.*

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

The return of the Gypsy Band to the Vienna Garden during the week has been a source of pleasure and delight to the lovers of good music, and the audiences showed emphatically the estimation in which they hold these wonderful musicians, by their extent and enthusiasm. Their performance during the week added to their reputation, if such a thing is possible. The band will soon leave, either for Australia or the Atlantic States, but during their stay here they may rest assured of due appreciation. Miss Davenport, formerly a member of the Abbott Company, which at once establishes her reputation as an artist, has given much satisfaction during the week. She is undoubtedly a lady of ability as well as judgment in her selections. Her ballads, for sweetness and sympathy, were well worth hearing. Her rendition of "The Old Folks at Home" and "Home, Sweet Home," did her great credit. Miss Violette, of this city, made her debut at the Garden this week with fair success. She has a fine personal appearance, is lady-like in manners, with faultless taste in dress. She has evidently, however, not had the best instruction, and whatever deficiencies she showed sprang from this misfortune more than from a want of natural ability. On the glorious Fourth, and on the following Saturday and Sunday, the Gypsy Band will give afternoon concerts at Telegraph Hill, where on the evening of the national holiday the company will have a grand display of fireworks, the best place in the city for such a purpose. The Conservatory was opened on last Sunday, with the success we have all along predicted. We still think, from its many attractions, it will become the most popular resort in the city. There will be no trouble with the cable from this time forward.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

SANT CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association.

At Santa Cruz.

—COMMENCING—

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.

No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.

No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.

No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.

No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.

No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.

No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.

Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

R. C. KIRBY, President,
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.

Bay District

ASSOCIATION

Fall Meeting,

1884.

....ENTRIES FOR....

TROTTING SEASON,

SATURDAY, Aug. 2d, 2:27 Class.

Purse, $750. Divided, $450, $225, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Wednesday, Aug. 6th—2:40 class; purse of $500. Divided, $300, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Thursday, Aug. 7th—2:20 pacing; purse $500 Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Friday, Aug. 8th—Four-year-olds; purse $600. Divided, $400, $125, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Saturday, Aug. 9th—Free for all. Director to wagon; purse $750; $450, $225, $75 to first, second and third horses.

All the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. National Rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

☞ In every race five or more to enter and three or more to start. Entries close with the Secretary, Monday, July 21st, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secy.
1435 California St.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

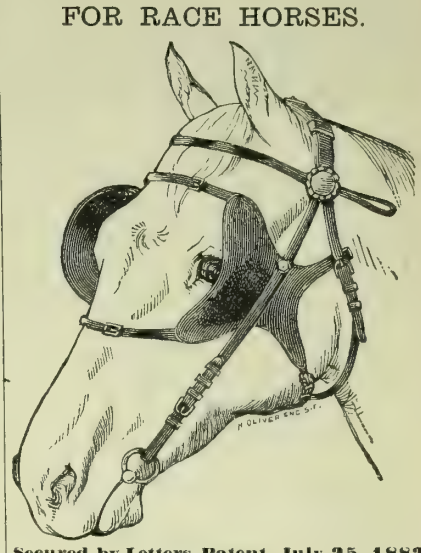
BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridlesof all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.'
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.

Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

— AT —

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

— AND —

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—The Occident Stake Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2 Pacing Purse, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—Trotting Purse, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—The Introduction Stake—For two year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5 The California Derby Stake For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—The Del Paso Stake—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7 Selling Purse, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For four-year olds Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—The Annual Two-year Old Trotting Stake—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11 The Maturity Stake—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12 The Premium Stake For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—The California Annual Stake—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14 Free Handicap Stake. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—Free Purse, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16 Trotting Purse, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.
No. 17—Trotting Purse, $1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—The Orange Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—The Breeders' Stake—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—Selling Purse, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—Free Purse, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—The Sunny Slope Stake—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.
No. 25—The Shenandoah Stake—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—The Nighthawk Stake—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41½) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 27—The Pacific Coast Handicap—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 10th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 13th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:30 Class.
No. 30—Trotting Purse, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885 6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1 California Breeders' Stake For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2 Maturity Stake For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $[illegible]00 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3 California Annual Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $150 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile.
No. 4—California Derby Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $400 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2. TROTTING RACE 2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3. RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $800. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE. For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, President.
ROLAND DILLER, Secretary.

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messers NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES. AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Poscora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (he by Speculation) out of Phaceola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and double, and several matched carriage and road teams. There will also be offered coad and track sulkies, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF

Trotting Stallions,

COLTS AND FILLIES,

Brood Mares, Roadsters,

WORK HORSES, Etc.

——**The Property of**——

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION. Near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at **10:30** A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to **E. LEAVESLEY,** Gilroy.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO announce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



BEFORE USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

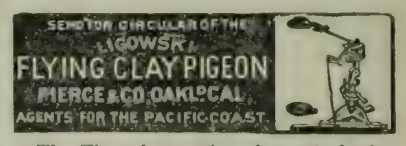
CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... **$10.00**

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

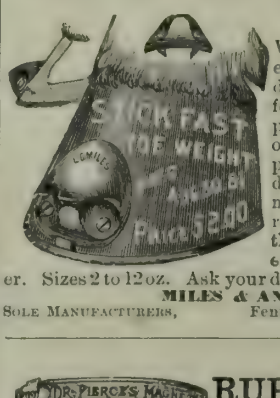
The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Lasts a lifetime. Can't be worn by others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing the testimonials.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County AGRICULTURAL Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa, California.

—ON—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse. $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200, entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10 Trotting, 2:27 class. purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILL ACTON, Asst. Sec't'y

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lowse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

—THE—

Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co.



The Most Extensive Billiard House in the World.

MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Billiard Materials. Sole agents for Hyatt Billiard Balls, which will stand any climate. Ten Pins, Balls and Pins. Sporting Goods of all kinds.

Sole Owners and Patentees of the unrivalled

"MONARCH QUICK CUSHION,"

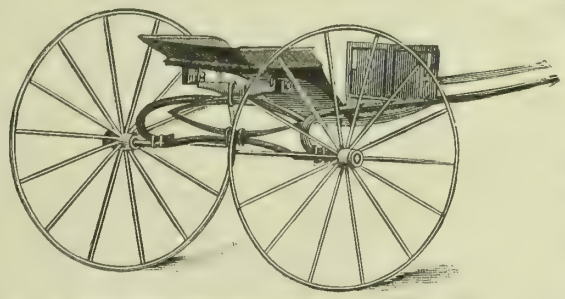
The best in the world for accuracy, correct angles and durability, and used exclusively for all Championship Games.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues. Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2;30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. Send C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only $15

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,

THE PROPERTY OF

ROBERT BECK, ESQ.,

—TO TAKE PLACE—

Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, we will offer twenty head of THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Touchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also be offered.

The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

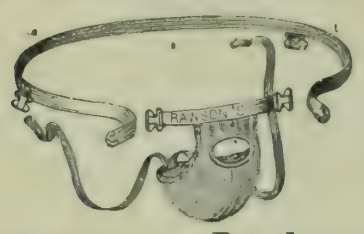
Address **ARIEL LATHROP.**

Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND Will you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, your Face by mail one NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

(Self-Adjusting) lyl

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING, VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

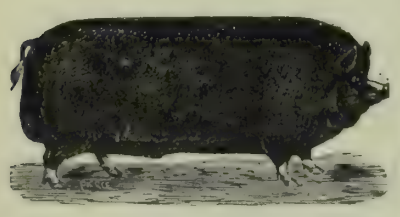
M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

☞ *PATHOLOGICAL HORSE-SHOER,*

116 Washington Street.

PRACTICAL IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

——AGENTS FOR——

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

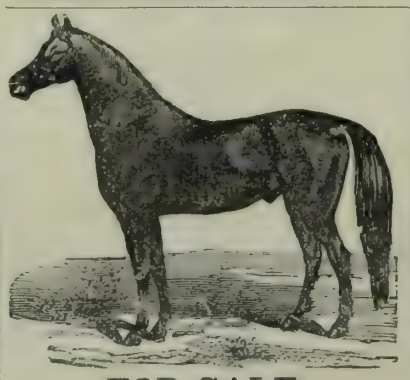


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		17:50 P M
		*8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		*8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Mon. day, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso Express and East Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Livermore via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express and East Emig'nt	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East Express Emigrant	7:40 A M
7:00 P M		11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville and Tehama via Woodland	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.



Vol. V. No. 2.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

Events at Chicago.

The inaugural meeting of the Washington Park Club began on June 28th, and from the telegraphic reports it was inferred that no Pacific Coast colors were seen on the track that day, but from the following detailed account it appears that Freda was in the field in the inaugural dash, but to little purpose. The races in which Californians figured are thus reported in the Chicago *Horseman:*

WASHINGTON PARK, June 28, 1884.—The Inaugural Dash; purse, $500, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 5 lbs; if 4 years, 10 lbs; if 5 years, or upwards, 15 lbs. One mile.

Clay & Woodward's br c The Admiral, 3, by Vidette—Regatta, 103 lbs; ....(Taylor) 1
Gustavc Cook's b c Ferg Kyle, 4, by Rebel—Anna McKinney, 118 lbs; ....(O Neil) 2
R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, 6, by Buckden—Monomania, 119 lbs; ....(Conkling) 3
F. Water's gr g Vanguard, 4, by Foster—Victress, 115 lbs.....(Todd) 0
A. L. Brock's ch m Eulalie, 6, by Pilgrim—Virginia, 102 lbs.....(Jos. Butler) 0
W. L. Cassidy's ch g Saunterer, 6, by Leamington—Lemonade, 119 lbs ....(Holloway) 0
J. W. Reagan's ch g Athlone, 6, by Vauxhall or Narragansett—Elizabeth, 119 lbs.....(Quantrell) 0
F. Harrison's ch c Banquo, 4, by Barney Williams—Sangamona, 118 lbs.....(Harrington) 0
J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, by Monarchist—Lady Hardaway, 98 lbs.....(Rivers) 0
J. E. McDonald's b c Rothschild, 4, by General Rosseau—Barbary, 108 lbs.....(Jones) 0
Young & Crowley's ch f Helianthus, 3, by Hyder Ali—Kitty, 92 lbs.....(Covington) 0
S. Farrell's ch g Revoke, 5, by Harry O'Fallon—Sally Doswell, 119 lbs ....(Swiney) 0
McCloy & Co.'s b g Transitman, 3, by Hunter's Lexington—Mollie A., 95 lbs..... 0
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic, 98 lbs....(Casey) 0
Time, 1:45.

Pools sold: Mammonist, $60; Admiral, $21; Ferg Kyle, $17; the field, $75. Books: 2 to 1 against Mammonist, 3 to 1 against Freda and Lady Loud, 5 to 1 against Saunterer, Ferg Kyle and The Admiral, and from 15 to 20 to 1 against any other. Starter Sheridan had considerable trouble with his field, but after a dozen false starts the flag dropped with Saunterer in the lead, Eulalie second, Rothschild third, the balance of the field strung out. At the club house turn Saunterer led by two lengths with Revoke second, Admiral third. On the backstretch Admiral fell back to fourth and Mammonist went up to second place, and at the turn Ferg was third; turning for home Mammonist was lapped on Saunterer, Ferg Kyle a good third, with The Admiral in close attendance; the pace was too hot for the favorite and the little Admiral came away, winning very cleverly by over a length, Ferg Kyle second, Mammonist third. Time, 1:45. French mutuals paid, $66.40.

July 1st, 1884—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse. For all ages. Winner of any race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds; of $3,000, 10 pounds extra. Winner of the first race the first day of the meeting to carry 5 pounds additional. Maidens allowed, if three years, 5 pounds; if four years or upward, 10 pounds. One mile and half a furlong.

Clay & Woodford's br c The Admiral, 3, by Vidette—Imp. Regatta, 110 lbs.....(Taylor) 1
S. Bryant's ch c General Harding, 3, by Great Tom—Liza Davis, 112 lbs.....(Bryant) 2
Ed. Corrigan's b c Templehof 3, by Ten Broeck—Ida Kinney, 100 lbs. .....(West) 3
J. G. Greener's ch f Easter, 3, by Engineer—Mollie W., 100 lbs. .....(Harris) 0
Gustav Cook's b c Ferg Kyle, 4, by Rebel—Anna McKinney, 118 lbs. .....(O'Neil) 0
H. R. Jervis' ch g Niphon, 6, by Tom Bowling—Kate Duncan, 117 lbs. .....(Marlin) 0
R. A. Johnson & Co.'s b c Powhattan III, 3, by Glenelg—Florence, 110 lbs.....(Williams) 0
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic, 105 lbs..(Withers) 0
E. Harrison's ch c Banquo, 4, by Barney Williams—Sangamona, 118 lbs.....(Henderson) 0
D. E. Le Fevre's b g Actor, 3, by Trumps—Little Sis, 97 lbs...(O'Hare) 0
Time, 1:52.

Pools: Field, $100; Ferg Kyle, $55; The Admiral, $40: Freda, $20; General Harding, $10. Books: 2½ to 4 against The Admiral, 4 to 1 against Ferg Kyle, 6 to 1 against General Harding, 3½ to 1 against Freda, 10 to 1 against Niphon, and from 25 to 30 to 1 against any other. The field got the flag to a capital start, passing the stand General Harding led, Actor second, Admiral third, Templehof fourth, Ferg Kyle fifth. The lot closed up a little as they passed the quarter, but at the half Admiral moved up to second place with Ferg Kyle third; here Freda and Actor fell out of the race, around the turn Harding came back to his horses, and at the three-quarter pole the little Admiral went to the front, Templehof also came with a rush but could not catch the leaders. Admiral winning by a length, Harding second a length in front of Templehof. Time, 1:52. French mutuals paid, $19.90.

Same Day—The Kenwood Stake, a sweepstakes for colts 2-year-old (foals of 1882), $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, 1884; or $15 by April 1, 1884; or $20 if on May 15, 1884. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 2 pounds; of $1,200, 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 pounds extra. Five furlongs.

Ed. Corrigan's Isaac Murphy, by Virgil—Mary Howard, 110 lbs. .....(Murphy) 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy, 110 lbs. .....(Holloway) 2
Milton Young's b c Troubadour, by Lisbon—Glenluine, 112 lbs. .....(Taylor) 3
G. D. Wilson's br c Favor, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 115 lbs....(Duffy) 0
Ed. Corrigan's b g Court Ban, by King Ban—Herzegovina, 102 lbs. .....(West) 0
J. R. Swiney's ch c Redstone, by Wanderer—Katie Pearce, 112 lbs. .....(Ellis) 0
MCoullough and Savage's b c Middlesex, by Harkaway—Altitude, 105 lbs.....(Kelly) 0
J. T. Williams' ch c Joe Cotton, by King Alfonso—Imp. Inverness, 102 lbs.....(Conkling) 0
W. Cottrill's b g Jim Guest, by Buckden—Mrs. Grigsby, 102 lbs. .....(Stoval) 0
Time, 1:04¾.

Pools: Favor, $100; Isaac Murphy, $50; Redstone, $30; Verano, $25; Troubadour, $10, and the field, $17. Books: even money against Favor, 3½ to 1 against Verano, 4 to 1 against Redstone, 8 to 1 against Troubadour, and from 12 to 25 to 1 against any other. Isaac Murphy jumped to the front at the start, Redstone second, Favor third, the balance well bunched, the green colors of Murphy showed in the van all the way round, but at the top of the turn Verano and Troubadour made a good race for second place, the Californian finished two lengths behind Murphy, and the same distance in front of Troubadour. Time, 1:04½. French mutuals paid, $24.30.

Same day—The Oakwood Handicap. A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1, 1884. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry five pounds extra. One mile and a furlong.

Louisiana Stables, b g Fosteral, 5, by Goster—Minnie T. Morgan, 95 pounds;.....(Arnold) 1
Ed. Corrigan's ch m Ada Glenn, 6, by Glenelg—Catina, 108 pounds; .....(Murphy) 2
Rosebud Stables, b m Mattie Rapture, 6, by Bapture—Lizzie Belfield, 107 pounds;.....(Duffy) 3
H. L. Cassidy's ch g Saunterer, 6, by Leamington—Lemonade, 112 pounds;.....(Walker) 0
Milton Young's ch g Cardinal McCloskey, 4, by Ten Broeck—Waterwitch, 107 pounds;.....(Taylor) 0
L. Curran's b g Sovereign Pat, 4, by Pat Malloy—Nora, 105 pounds; .....(Todd) 0
P. A. Brady's blk c Finality, 4, by West Rokbury—Nora Worth, 106 pounds;.....(Jones) 0
T. M. Berry's br h John Henry, 5, by Saunterer—Lida Gaines, 114½ pounds;.....(Conkling) 0
J. B. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton, 104 pounds;.....(Kelly) 0
O. E. Le Fevre's b f Ailee, 3, by Hurrah—Wauanita, 96 pounds; .....(O'Hara) 0
T. J. Megibbin's b g Strickland, 3, by Springbok—Lorena. 101 pounds .....(Wethers) 0
Louisiana Stables, b h Wallensee, 5, by Waverly—Peasma, 116 pounds; .....(Stoval) 0
D. H. Moshier's b g Chantilly, aged, by Tipperary—Agnes Donovan, 106 pounds;.....(Thayer) 0
S. Powers & Son's b c Aretino, 4, by Aramis—Sprightly, 113 pounds; .....(Ellis) 0
Wildwood Stable's b g Boreas, 3, by Billet—Maggie Morgan, 92 pounds;.....(Tompkins) 0
Time, 1:58¼.

Pools: Field, $100; John Henry, $60, and Ada Glenn, $24. Books: 2 to 1 against John Henry, 6 to 1 each against Finality and Ada Glenn, 4 to 1 against Sovereign Pat, 5 to 1 each against Nellie Peyton and Wallensee, and 12½ to 25 to 1 against any other.

The large field were sent away evenly, Ailee cutting out the work, Strickland second, Finality third. Passing the stand Ailee still led, Chantilly close up, Strickland third, Nelly Peyton, Ada Glenn and John Henry close up, the rest straggling. The first two went past the quarter together, with John Henry fourth, here Fosteral began to move through his field and joined the first division, turning for home, the finish became very exciting, Ada Glenn making a grand finish with Fosteral, while Mattie Rapture made a big run for a situation. Steel and whip were freely plied, but Fosteral won by a neck, a length between second and third. Time, 1:58¼. French mutuals paid, $30.30.

At the Driving Park the rain which brought about a postponement, made the track sticky and it was not in condition when racing was resumed on the 26th.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, June 26th.—The Garden City Cup, for all ages, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, with $1,000 added, $150 of which to second, $100 to third. Two miles and a quarter.

C. L. Hunt's ch c April Fool, 4, by Intruder—Etta Powell, 118 lbs. .....(Ellis) 1
E. J. Baldwin's br c Lucky B., by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson, 118 lbs.....(Holloway) 2
C. L. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, by Harry O'Fallon—Bellie, 121 lbs.....(Sayers) 3
R. C. Pate's ch c Bob Pate, 4, by St. Martin—Sophy Badderly, 118 lbs. .....(Murphy) 0
Time—4:12.

Pools: Hunt's pair, $150; Lucky B., $92; Bob Pate, $30. Books: Even money against John Davis, 3 to 2 against Lucky B., 3 to 1 against April Fool, and 5 to 1 against Bob Pate. With the drop of the flag April Fool made the running, and soon had a big gap of daylight between him and John Davis. Pate and Lucky B. lapped on each other a length behind. At the quarter the party moved up a little on April Fool, who still led by three lengths. At the half Lucky B. moved into second place, but the leader still went galloping on four lengths in front, Davis a length behind Lucky B., Pate last, in which position they passed the stand the second time. From here to the half Lucky B. improved his position, but Davis, who was expected here to make his run, was already beaten, Lucky B. was sent for all he was worth, and in the stretch Murphy had to use the persuader on April Fool, who won a grand game race from end to end by a length, Lucky B. second, Davis a poor third. Time, 4:12. French mutuals, $9.90.

June 30th—Club Purse, $200, for all ages, $50 of which to second. One-half mile.

J. B. Haggin's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—Flying Cloud, 115 lbs; .....(Duffy) 1
Marvin & Douglas' gr m Bluebird, 6, unknown—unknown, 115 lbs; .....(Spalding) 2
D. De Camp's ch m P. D. Q., aged, by Marion—Humming Bird, 115 lbs;.....(J. Keley) 3
James Todd's ch g Sorrel Dan, aged, by Jeff—unknown, 117 lbs; .....(O'Hara) 0
P. McKeller's b m Lucy Walker, aged, by Tipperary—Lucy Fowler, 115 lbs;.....(Thayer) 0
G. W. McDonald's b g Verner, 4, by Vermont—Belle Demona, 115 lbs; .....(Yetman) 0
Thomas Watkins' s h Tony Pastor, 3, by Billy Gilmour—Nellie Bly, 107 lbs;.....(Richardson) 0
C. Martain's b c Leonardo, 2, by Voltiguer—unknown, 82 lbs; .....(Sedgely) 0
Peter Holdridge's b g Jim Fisk, 6, by Gold Stone—Spotted Fawn, 117 lbs;.....(Beam) 0
Charles Logan's b m Hollyrood, 4, by imp. Highlander—Lady of the Lake, 118 lbs;.....(Logan) 0
Time, 0:48½.

Pools: Premium, $100; field, $100. Books: Even money against Premium, 3 to 1 against Bluebird, 5 to 1 each against P. D. Q., Verner and Leonardo, and from 7½ to 15 to 1 against each of the others.

Another poor start with Lucy Walker in the lead, with Verner, Sorrel Dan, Premium and P. D. Q. in close attendance, the balance in the rear. At the top of the stretch Premium went to the front, followed by Bluebird and P. D. Q., who finished in the order named, Premium winning by a length. Time, 0:48½. French mutuals paid, $9.20.

Same day—Club Purse, $250 for all ages, $50 of which to second. Three-quarters of a mile.

Alexander Stables' ch g Lloyd Daly, 3, by Kyrle Daly—Leveret, 104 lbs;.....(Martin) 1
Eugene Leigh's br m La Belle N., 5, by Reform—Megara, 100 lbs; .....(J. Kiley) 2
Marvin & Douglas' b h Lycurgus, 4, by Billet—Easter Monday, 118 lbs;.....(Spalding) 3
Ed. Corrigan's ch m Gilt, 4, by Tom Sawyer—Agnes, 113 lbs; (Withers) 0
John Forbes' ch h Disturbance, aged, by Terror—Lucy, 120 lbs; .....(Giles) 0
J. B. Haggins' ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—Flying Cloud, 115 lbs; .....(Duffy) 0
John Mason & Son's b m Eva K., aged, by John Morgan—Lottie Daswell, 115 lbs;.....(Turner) 0
Time, 1:15.

Pools: Gilt, $175; Disturbance, $100; Premium, $65; La Belle N., $40; Eva K., $13; field, $20. Books: 4 to 5 against Gilt, 2 to 1 against Disturbance, 3 to 1 against Premium, 4 to 1 against Eva K., 5 to 1 against La Belle N., and from 7½ to 10 to 1 against each of the others.

At the drop of the flag Eva K. went to the front, Lloyd Daly second, Premium third. At the half, Gilt was fourth, Disturbance fifth. At the half Eva K., Lloyd Daly, Gilt and Disturbance were all bunched, but in the stretch Daly came away like a race horse, winning by a length, La Belle N. second, Lycurgus third. Time, 1:15. French mutuals paid, $155.50.

Dalaney & Ayer's chestnut gelding Harry Rose, while being led around the Sacramento track one day last week, broke away and attempted to jump the fence separating the two tracks. He broke the fence down, badly lacerating one of his flanks with the splinters. The wound was dressed by a veterinary and the horse will probably recover.

Matt Storns, the well known trainer of racehorses, is at present unengaged. He may be addressed at this office.

Trotting Necrology.

[Turf, Field and Farm.]

Below we give a record of the more prominent trotting-bred animals that died during the year 1883:

Abdallah West, ch h 1877, by Allie West; dam Miss Coont (dam of Wilson, 2:16¼) by Clark Chief.

Almont Pilot, b h 1874, by Almont; dam Lucille by Alexander's Abdallah.

Bazar, b m 1869, by Kentucky Chief; dam by Bellfounder. She was the dam of Fanny Wilkes, record 2:27½.

Belle of Toronto, b m 1863, by Toronto Chief. Record of 2:30 in 1871.

Bonnie Wood, b f 1879, by Nutwood; dam by Belmont. Four-year-old record of 2:32 in 1883.

Betsy Trotwood, b m 1868, by Clark Chief; dam by Ericsson. She was the dam of Phallas, record 2:15½.

Billy Ray, rn g 1865, by Wood's Hambletonian. Record of 2:23¼ in 1876.

Columbia Chief, blk h by Mambrino Black Hawk; dam Lady Jackson by Kemble Jackson. Record of 2:29½ in 1876.

Colonel Moulton, ch h 1862, by Daniel Lambert; dam Jenny, by the Bigelow horse. Record of 2:28½ in 1873, and sire of the dam of H. B. Winship, 2:20½.

Chosroes, b h 1865, by Hambletonian; dam by a son of Mambrino Messenger. He was the sire of Lady Mills, 2:24¾, and of the dam of Clingstone, 2:14.

Castle Boy, b g by Gooding's Champion. Record of 2:21 in 1874.

Dolly b m 1861, by Mambrino Chief; dam by a son of Potomac. She was the dam of Thorndale, 2:22¼. John F. Payne. Onward, 2:25¼, Director, 2:17, etc.

Daisy Burns, b m, (about 1857), by Shenandoah; dam by the Harden horse. Record of 2:29½ in 1867.

Flatbush Maid, b m 1852. She was driven double with Lady Palmer, by Robert Bonner, two miles to road wagon, in 5:01¼. She was the dam of New York Ledgeer.

Fred Golddust, ch h 1876, by Fancy Golddust. Record of 2:27½ in 1882.

Governor Sprague, blk h, 1871, by Rhode Island; dam Belle Brandon, (dam of Amy, 2:20¼), by Hambletonian. Record of 2:20¼ in 1876, and sire of Kate Sprague, 2:18, Geo. Sprague, (trial 2:21), Dixie Sprague, 2:25¼, Gilbird Sprague, 2:29¾, etc.

Happy Traveler, b h 1873, by Hambletonian Prince; dam Lady Larkin by Little Jack. Record of 2:27½ in 1881.

Idol (Akers' formerly Peck's, b h 1855, by Mambrino Chief; dam by American Eclipse. Four-year-old record of 2:41¾, and sire of Don, 2:22, John R., 2:23, Barbara Patchen, 2:24½, etc.

Keno, b g (pacer). Record of 2:30.

Lady Bowman, b m 1879, by Bourbon Chief; dam by Collossus. She was the dam of Pickard, record 2:18¼.

Lady Martin, b m by Downing Abdallan. Record of 2:23 in 1883.

Lady McNair, gr m (about 1860). She was the dam of Rose of Washington, record 2:21¾.

Majolica Maid, b m 1878, by Startle; dam Jessie Kirk by Clark Chief. She was a full sister to Majolica 2:17, and very promising.

Mamie B., b m 1868, by Edward Everett; dam St. Lawrence Maid, (Commodore Vanderbilt's favorite road mare). Being owned by Mr. Robert Bonner she was never on the turf, but frequently showed trials in 2:29.

Maud R., b m 1876, by Gooding's Champion; dam Lady Ross. Record of 2:34¼, but could beat 2:30. Burned to death at the Pittsburg Fair Grounds, September 23.

Pemberton, br h 1873, by Fearnaught, Jr.; dam by Dirigo. Record of 2:29½ in 1879.

Polka Dot, ch m 1878, by Pocahontas Boy; dam by Blue Bull. Record of 2:28 in 1883. Burned to death at the Pittsburg Fair Grounds, September 23.

Pride, b f 1880, by Buccaneer; dam Lightfoot by Flaxtail. Yearling record of 2:44½ and a two-year-old record of 2:33.

Slow Go, rn g (about 1865), by Sharatack, Jr. Record of 2:18½ in 1877.

Sam H., gr g 1876, by Swigert; dam by son of Ethan Allen. Record of 2:32 in 1882.

Sue Dudley, b m 1858, by Alexander's Edwin Forrest; dam Madame Dudley, by a Bashaw horse. She was the dam of Hambrino Dudley; record of 2:22.

Tom Walter, ch g, by Gray Messenger. Record of 2:29 in 1873.

Geo. Kinney's Fast Mile.

As to the card of the day it was excellent. The opening event was a spin of a mile, for which seven came out. George Kinney, with 7 lbs. off, was favorite, of course, and Breeze, 17 lbs. off, was at first second choice, but Donohue's party backed Strathspey so determinedly that he was soon selling close up to Kinney, as well as he might, his form at Jerome Park on the 6th, being acknowledged high. Duplex was strongly supported. The fact is, that while Kinney was a good favorite, the others were backed with a greater amount of money than would seem proper to lay against a horse of Kinney's acknowledged merit. The public feeling in regard to the race was a queer kind. While they looked for Kinney to win, the fact that the phenomenal luck of the Dwyers had seemed to have deserted them, led them to think that Kinney's defeat was not altogether an improbability. The horse had not shown out quite as brilliantly in public as he might have, and the belief seemed to haunt many that the tide which had seemed to set in against the Dwyers would reach its ebb with the grand *coup*, which should lay the Withers, Belmont, and Kenner winner of 1883 low.

How they were mistaken in this, the result of the race proved. Kinney was slow to join his horses, and was standing when they got away, and before they had gone a furlong he was fully eight lengths behind the leader, while the flyers, Breeze and Markland, cut out the work from the very outset. The pace was now fast. At the end of half a mile Markland led, with Breeze at his heels, in 49 seconds, Kinney having worked into third place. Making the turn the pace became killing, Markland leading, but at "The Woods" Kinney shot to the front and led, but Donohue was working like a beaver on Strathspey, and, heading Kinney as they swung into the straight, passed him, and the whole stand rose and began to shout. There was only a furlong to go, and Strathspey was in front. It was a case of do or die, but McLaughlin was equal to the emergency, and, rising in his stirrups, began flogging Kinney. Talk of his being a quitter? He fairly rose out of the ground, and, with a bull dog courage, forged past and beat Strathspey three lengths, amid considerable applause.

When the time was hung out, showing 1:41¾, it took the crowd like an inspiration, and there was a rattle of applause all along the stand, and a rush was made for the paddock, where Kinney received a popular outburst as he returned, a trifle blown, but out otherwise as good as gold.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Plunger's Stable.

Mr. Walton brought over eight, viz.: Girofle, Sutler, Mr. Pickwick, Deceiver, Hopeful, Richmond, Wagner, and Harold. His two year-old, Hambledon, was claimed in a race previous to leaving England.

Richmond is one of the finest race-horses we ever saw. He is a three-year-old chestnut, somewhat the shade of Rataplan, the Emporium winner, whom he greatly resembles, only that he is a heavier-muscled horse, and of a darker shade. He has a large star and snip, right fore and left hind pasterns white. His head is a model, and his neck is as deep as a board, with grand shoulders, the points of the scapula and humerus standing well out, and he has a great brisket, with ample depth in the heart. His back is perfect, and his barrel one of the best ever seen, coupled closely, and with great full flanks. His only defect is that he cuts off rather short behind, but his hips and quarters are enormons, and he is as wide as a barn-door when you lift his tail. His stifle development is wonderful, and he has tremendous gaskins. His knees and hocks are large and well formed. He shows marks of a curb on his off hock. He is a son of Bold Dayrell (son of Wild Dayrell), from Miss Harriot, by Kettledrum; 2d dam The Doe, by Turnus; 3d dam The Fawn, by Venison. Hence, as will be seen, he is a horse of the most royal breeding. Last season he won three out of eight races, the Anglesey Plate, at Four Oaks; the Stanley Stakes, at Epsom, and the Hardwick, at Stockton, beating St. Medard and others. He was a good fourth in the City and Suburban the past Spring, but was unplaced in the Derby. Richmond is one of the highest type of the modern racer, as he joins to a bloodlike outline the most heroic mould of bone and muscle, and his importation will be of lasting benefit to the blood of the country.

Girofle looks badly. She does not look like a mare that has eaten well, and is in sad contrast to the flyer of '82, whom race-goers remember, as she came out, buoyant in health and spirit, to cut down Eole, Barrett and Monitor with that stride, as elastic as the English bows on the field of Cressy. There she stood, back in her old home once more, after a lapse of fourteen months, among a people who worship her as fondly as ever the Northumbrians did old Beeswing of yore, and it seemed that the distant vesper bell of the village church, as it rang out on the evening air, was glad again that Fordham, which had cherished her since the day she was playing at Ratan's foot, had reclaimed its darling.

Of the horses in Mr. Walton's string it may be said they are a decidedly good lot, with more bone than we are accustomed to see in English horses, and seem to have been carefully selected. Mr. Pickwick, six years, is a bay horse, by Hermit, from Tomato, by King Tom. Tomato, won the One Thousand of 1864, and her dam, Mincemeat, the Oaks of 1854. Hence, in addition to his Hermit blood, Mr. Pickwick is a monstrously high-bred one. He is a plain looking bay, of the Glenelg stamp, and a most useful-looking horse. Hopeful is a chestnut colt, three years, by Uncas—Fairweather, by Master Richard. He is a big, lengthy, angular fellow, with a blaze and left hind heel white, and has a speedy look. Sutler, by Pace or Vancresson—Barbillone, is a nine-year-old brown horse, with a star. He is a horse which would remind old race-goers of Climax, but is an animal of excellent parts, a fine back and big arms, with great width across the hips. Deceiver, by Wenlock (winner of the St. Leger and son of Lord Clifden), from Boot-and-Saddle, by Trumpeter; 2d dam Rinderpest, by Alarm; 3d dam Adine, by Slave, is not only splendidly bred, but is exceedingly racinglike. He is a yellow bay, with black points, and is a horse of great length, with excellent back ribs. Wagner is a son of Prince Charlie—Duchess of Malfi, by Elland; 2d dam Duchess, by St. Albans. He is a two-year-old, a black, with star and snip, and is a colt of great size, but is rather leggy, besides being sway-backed. Harold is a two-year-old, by Reverberation—Lady Blanche, by Voltiguer. He is a chestnut, with a blaze, very neat looking and lengthy, but has not done well.

Mr. Walton's horses will remain at Jerome Park for some time. They will be trained by "Top" McAdam, formerly with Snedeker's stable, and will then be taken to Monmouth Park, and will no doubt be seen there in August. They have certainly stood the trip across the ocean well, and, with the exception of Girofle and Harold, are ready to go to work at once. It is quite likely that Eph. Snedeker will take Girofle and prepare her for her Autumn campaign, as she is a hard mare for one who does not know her, and Eph's long experience with her here will no doubt bring her out again if she has not lost all form.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Walter Welch.

With peculiar tenderness and regret I note the death of Mr. Walter J. Welch, on Saturday last, at his residence in this city, for I have passed many pleasant hours in his company, and will forever miss his exuberant kindness, his enthusiastic business talk, and his entertaining reminiscences. Although an Eastern man, he went to California in the early days of the gold fever. Only a few weeks ago he was telling me of a hairbreadth escape he had in recovering his horses from a corral in which they had been driven by a Mexican and an Indian. He made and lost two or three fortunes, and shortly before leaving California was proprietor of the Oakland Trotting Park. On arriving in New York he plunged into the turbulent sea of speculation with varying success, and shortly before his death was actively engaged in forming a company to supply San Francisco with water, and he assured me "there was millions in it," also in promoting the Hathaway Printing, Telegraph, and Telephone Co., which he was confident will supercede the present telephone system. Like many men of speculative mind, he took to horses, and at the time of his death had Jim Renwick engaged at Sheepshead Bay, and owned the very promising young trotting stallion Income, by Inheritor. But the struggles and toils, the weariness of brain, nerve, and head which a man of his organization undergoes, broke up a constitution by no means strong, and his spirit took flight to a better land. Peace to his ashes.—*Veritas in N. Y. Spirit.*

The juvenile appearance of the driver of Boston Davis in the 2:30 trot at the Indianapolis races last Tuesday attracted the attention of every one, especially the ladies in the grand stand, who made complimentary remarks about the gentlemanly demeanor of the straight figure dressed in a tidy suit of Navy blue. A few old-time habitues of the turf recognized in the pilot of Boston Davis, the well-known knight of the ribbons, O. Dimick, the most aged living driver of American trotters and pacers, having passed his 74th year. Temperate habits and an iron constitution have served him well, and the skill, judgment and life he exhibits behind a trotter gives him the appearance of a well preserved man of forty or less. As he belongs to the honest school of Hiram Woodruff, a clear conscience has enabled him to sleep soundly, and this, too, has added to his lease on life.—*Western Sportsman.*

The Get of Grinstead.

[Tom. Merry, in Oregonian.]

From Chicago comes the unwelcome rumor that bad luck has overtaken both Mr. Baldwin's and Mr. Haggin's stables; that Lucky B. has a quarter crack and Mare Daly some other ailment of the foot, and that Fallen Leaf, believed by the best judges to be the best three-year-old filly in America, has strained herself at exercise so badly that she will not be able to start for the Derby to-day, (this is written on Saturday), but will be obliged to pay forfeit and leave the race to be contested by Audrian and Venture, with Modesty not far off. I sincerely hope this is untrue, as the mare has had about ten days to round to since my informant wrote. If Fallen Leaf can win the Illinois Derby, with a penalty of five pounds for winning the Glidelia stake at Latonia, it is worth $20,000 to California, outside of whatever her owner may win, the stake or his outside bets. In Kentucky and Tennessee the average price of thoroughbred yearlings, at auction, is over $350, while in California it is a difficult matter to average $250 for large and well-grown two-year-olds. Mr. Baldwin's stallion Grinstead was bracketed as a winning sire twice in one day at Chicago, this week—Gano and Fallen Leaf being his representatives; and this is an honor that has never before fallen to any California stallion. Grinstead was a great racehorse, and looked more like pictures of English racers than any horse I ever saw. Of his ability to go four miles I never had a doubt, notwithstanding his defeat by Wildidle, in the Wise Plate. He had a good lead of half a length at the head of the stretch, and was apparently winning easily from the big horse who had cut out all the work. All of a sudden he fell back, and Wildidle crossed the wire three lengths ahead.

I have no hesitancy in saying that for the number of his colts that have appeared on the turf, Grinstead has done as well as any grandson of Lexington through the male line that has yet been kept for service in America. And should his get prove victorious elsewhere through the Eastern campaign, it will have the effect of selling untried sons and daughters of Grinstead to go East. Just now Mr. Theodore Winters is offering for sale at auction some eighteen or twenty head of thoroughbreds, of which seven are yearlings, while three of the older ones are already bracketed as winners; and one of them is, in my belief, the best hurdle mare in America. Now it is a good bet that Mr. Winters does not average $250 per head for the lot, whereas if he were to take them back East and sell them at Saratoga during race week, he would probably get enough over twice that figure to pay the railroad freight. The truth is that California has such mild Winters that horses keep on growing all through December and January, whereas in New York and New Jersey they have all they can do to keep a horse alive during those months, and his growth is entirely suspended. In California, on the contrary, a two-year-old will attain 15¼ hands easily in the Spring if properly wintered as a yearling. When Gano won the rich Ecliptic Stakes at Baltimore in 1882, Governor Bowie filed a protest to the effect that the colt was being run under his true age, and called for an examination. Veterinary surgeons were summoned, who decided that Gano was a foal of 1880, and no more. The old Governor, being President of the Club, then ordered the stakes to be paid over to Mr. Baldwin, who told his groom to bring out Lucky B. who was of the same age as Gano, and over an inch taller. The Governor walked off with his hat pulled down over his eyes, while Bill Bird's melodious voice was heard to sing:

"De elephant walks de rope—
Flewy Andy John!"

Stock Exhibition.

The horse breeders of San Luis Obispo made a very creditable exhibition of their equine stock in front of the court house in this city on Tuesday last, the 1st inst. The exhibition was in competition for medal premiums offered for thoroughbreds, draught animals and roadsters. Stock was present from all parts of the country and the contiguous regions of Santa Barbara. Following is the list of medals given: Best thoroughbred, Sir Edgerton, Edmund Watkins; best trotting stallion, Altoona, Geo. Steele; best draft stallion, Fullon, James Guthrie; second best draft stallion, Normon, T. Salsbury; best draft mare J. L. Oiler's; second best draft mare, John Price's; best span roadsters, Geo. Steele; second best span roadsters, R. S. Brown; best sucking colt, J. Pennington; best work horses, C. H. Jesperson; best yearling colt, Wm. Ryan; best two-year-old, R. Elliott; best mare and colt, C. L. Woods; second best two-year-old, V. Hansen; best trotting colt, Phil Ready's Parnell, a magnificent animal. The medals are now being engraved by Mr. Geyer of this city.

In an examination of the stock we were particularly pleased with the young stallion, Sir Edgerton, which looks like a racer of speed and endurance; also a mare by Belmont and colt by Silver Duke belonging to John L. Oiler. The mare is one of the last of the direct descendants of famous old Belmont, the sire of some of the best racers of California, and the colt, although but a few months old, looks as if he could already haul a drayload. The prancing and handsome steeds were admired by all, but a little incident occurred that threatened to mar the pleasures of the exhibition. One impatient colt threw out its heels while flourishing in the crowd, and they came in contact with the breast of Mr. C. H. Jesperson, knocking the breath from his body and stretching Mr. J. upon the ground. He was taken into the Eagle Hotel where restoratives were applied and the gentleman soon recovered. We hope the exhibition will lead to others and to a complete Agricultural Fair. Mr. A. Pennington, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, will give orders for medals to those entitled to them.—*Tribune.*

"Broadchurch," the Western commissioner of the New York *Spirit*, in his report of the racing at the Chicago Driving Park, has this to say about Fallen Leaf: "The noteworthy events of the opening day were the easy victories of the two California cracks, Fallen Leaf and Gano. They simply ran away from their company, the performance of the daughter of Mollie McCarthy pretty clearly demonstrated that she is the best three-year-old of the year, regardless of sex or section. The company was nothing extra, it is true, but Mona had easily vanquished nearly all the available three-year-old fillies of the West, and it was thought, by some shrewd judges, would be able to give the California filly a race in the Illinois Oaks. Just imagine how Luke Blackburn used to dispose of inferior company, and you can tell how Fallen Leaf ran away from Mona. She actually passed under the string in an easy gallop, I might almost say canter, and that, too, in the fast time of 2:11¼, with stake weights up. Mollie McCarthy, in her palmiest days, never saw the time she could hold her own with her sensational daughter. The latter is simply an equine wonder. Her performance on Friday was the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that she had been a trifle off after her Covington races, and had not entirely rounded to.

Smuggler as a Sire.

Ever since Smuggler made his unequaled stallion record o 2:15¼, at Utica, in 1876, he has been doing service in the harem. He was then only ten years old, and sound in every respect, with the single exception of the anchylosis of his off fore ankle. It was, therefore, expected, that he would give to his progeny not only the inheritance of his great speed, but his physical soundness, his enormous great constitutional stamina, and the exuberant vitality of his matured horsehood. Eight years have passed. Smuggler is now eighteen years old, and many record hunters have been confidently predicting that, as a sire, the greatest performer on the turf is a failure. Like all over-confident predictions, this wail promises to be sadly out of tune. Previous to last season there was a somewhat beggarly showing. Only his son Humboldt had made a record of 2:38, and a mare by him, in her four-year-old form, had won her race in 2:30¼. But last year his promises as a sire began to be realized. The beautiful mare Smuggler's Daughter, out of a Mambrino Chief mare, made an easy record of 2:29¼. While thus early in this season his handsome son Revenue won his maiden race at Columbus, Ind., making a record of 2:32½, and the 3:00 race at Chicago, best time 2:34½, and scored, at the same place, within a few days thereafter, his best record of 2:28¼.

The week previous, his equally promising son, Young Smuggler, gained a record of 2:29¼, at Washington. When last season had well nigh passed, Smuggler had no son or daughter within the standard list. Now he has placed three there, with many more promising ones, to prove the possession of great speed. This is certainly coming on with great rapidity for a sire that has been pronounced a failure. Like their sire, his entire sons seem to be gifted with phenomenal speed. Revenue was not trotted in his class last year, simply because Phallas, Duquesne, Majolica, and others had shown so much speed as green horses, that he was not forced to compete with them. But he was a looker on in Venice. While traveling with his stable throughout the circuit, he made an exhibition trot last year, at Cleveland, of a half mile in 1:07½, and had then trotted full mile trials in better time than Flora Temple's best record. Moreover, his action was marked with the same earnest, powerful stroke that distinguished his sire.

Young Smuggler has done almost as well this Spring. After his successful race, he trotted over the Ivy City course a public trial in 2:20¼. These are wonderful trial miles for untried horses, and revive the recollection of the sensational trials their sire Smuggler made when Col. H. S. Russell gave forty thousand dollars for him Young Smuggler is eight years old, while Revenue is his junior only a single year. It seems highly probable that not only will the trotting sensation of this season prove to be two entire sons of Smuggler, making records better than 2:20 during the first year of their debut on the turf, but that either one or both will endanger the champion stallion record of their sire.

It will be noted that these three performers are of diverse lineage on the side of their dams. Smuggler's daughter, it is thought, has the most royal breeding, as her dam came from the loins of Mambrino Chief, and his daughters have dropped such performers as Director and Thorndale. Revenue is out of May Day, by Daniel Lambert. She could trot below 2:30, but her repeats were not praised as very creditable. The dam of young Smuggler is Parepa Rosa, by the Canadian Andrew Johnson. Their size is commanding, approaching to sixteen hands, and their action strongly resembles the powerful stroke of their sire, while their earnest resolution and great ambition to forge ahead reminds one of the peculiar ambition of their great sire in his famous contests with the kings and queens of the trotting turf. Smuggler was so richly endowed with speed and endurance, in addition to being an inbred pacer, that great predictions of his success in the harem were expressed by many turf writers, on the principle that, like the inbred pacer Blue Bull, he would send to the turf a great many trotters. Other authorities, who believed in trotting prepotency as the result of a long trotting lineage, claimed that Smuggler's gift of trotting was simply an accident—a freak of Nature—that would not be transmitted. Both of these predictions will doubtless prove to be extreme. Inbred pacing sires may occasionally produce great trotters, but not with the remarkable frequency of Blue Bull, who was not only exceptionally great among the pacing, but in the long lists of richly bred trotting sires But Smuggler's capacity to trot fast was not an accident. His sire, Blanco, was the son of Iron's Cadmus, who not only produced, in Southern Ohio, a race of elegant road horses, but many superb track horses, like the model, John Paul, who trotted a full mile in 2:31, over the Buckeye Course, while his daughter, the superbly crested Pocahontas, not only produced Mr. Bonner's Pocahontas, that has shown a full mile in 2:17, but she is the dam of Tom Rolfe, that sired Lady Rolfe, whose six-year-old trotting record is 2:22, and of many others of recent turf renown.

The fact is apparent to any student of the best representatives of the Cadmus family that, like the Clays, their fame does not rest so much upon the great numbers of their performers, as upon the great excellence of their lesser number of turf celebrities. Now and then, only occasionly, does a descendant of Cadmus, like the great Pocahontas, and then the great Blind Tom, and then the great Smuggler, and then the great Buffalo Girl, appear on the turf; but their individual greatness is always sufficient to electrify the turf community. We would not have been disappointed if Smuggler had thus followed the peculiarity of the Cadmus family; yet he bids fair to eclipse any descendant of that elegant thoroughbred horse in the frequency of his great performers on the turf. When Phallas and Director, during the same year, trotted in 2:15½ and 2:17, respectively, the turf journals rang with all hails to the great sire Dictator. If Smuggler's two sons accomplish the same feat this year, it will certainly redound more to his credit, because he is simply pacing-bred and has not the reinforcement of a grand trotting lineage as an heritage to his offspring. The showing would be largely in favor of Smuggler, also, in respect to age, for Dictator was twenty when his great sons appeared, while Smuggler is only eighteen. Then, it must be remembered, that Smuggler did not enter the harem till after he was ten years old, while Rysdyk's Hambletonian was a sire at three years of age, and many others of his sons, including Dictator, began their careers at equally early years of their colthood. The sons and daughters begotten by Smuggler during the first two or three years of his career as a sire, are just now making their appearance on the turf. If these introductory performances are an earnest of their future success, then Smuggler will certainly, in the course of a few years, rank among the greatest of trotting sires in turf history.

The trotting journals occasionally mention others of his produce that evince fine promise. If they result in successful fruition, then it will demonstrate not only that the acquired habit of trotting can be as certainly transmitted as the inherited predisposition, but that thorough, yea, extreme development of physical capacity, which results from exhaustive campaigns of trotting races, does not impare the procreative vitality to reproduce both speed and endurance, provided the developed sire is retired before old age has brought upon him the decrepitude of natural decay. In many points of view, therefore, the stud career of Smuggler is an interesting study, and will be followed by careful students of the trotting problem with great eagerness. If it terminates with anything like the success of George Wilkes, then development of speed, even in the exhaustive contests of public races, will be deemed in no wise injurious, for two such illustrious examples cannot be regarded as exceptions. On the contrary, they will be cited as proofs that the sire of trotters should be developed to the extreme limit of his capacity in order to reproduce to the greatest extent both his speed and endurance.—*S. T. H., in Live Stock Journal.*

The Grand Prix.

[Correspondence N. Y. Spirit.]

Now, the first bell rings, and handsomely dressed jockeys hurry into scales. Their top boots are brightly polished; their silken breeches and satin jackets are without spot or stain; their eyes are bright and their faces aglow with eager expectation. Some old in years and experience, like Tom Cannon, who has already won four Grand Prix races, and is to mount the favorite in this one; others young, but already great in their calling; one or two mere boys, fresh from the stables, to whom their masters are giving a realization of their life's dream—a chance to win the Grand Prix. In the paddock impatient steeds being saddled; three-year-olds so nervous and restive that it is about all the men can do to get them prepared; others take the matter more quietly, and patiently submit to the last details of their toilette. Now jocks are legged into pigskin, and the glossy thoroughbreds are cantered in front of the stands. Proudly the riders sit in their seats, looking neither to the right nor to the left, only intent on the movements of their mounts. They canter up for a furlong, and the slowly return towards the starting point. This is the all-important moment, and a feverish love of sport animates the whole crowd. People who know not the difference between a thoroughbred and a Percheron become all of a sudden vastly learned on size, style, form, symmetry, and make free and unrestrained comments on the going of this or the action of that animal. The ladies pay more attention to the colors of the riders, and make up their minds according to the shades and combinations of their silken attire. The starter lets the flag fall, and, as one horse, the satin-coated racers spring forward, while a mighty shout goes up from the vast multitude. Past the old windmill, crowded with people who love to take their pleasures picturesquely; pass the cascade, where crowds of people are continuously coming and going; behind the bushes and up the hill towards the village of Boulogne; around the bend by the Saint Cloud end, and headed now towards the hay ricks, towards the omnibuses, the "ring," the grand stands, the private tribune of the President of the Republic, our coach and all the rest of the world, Little Duck—little darling for me, as I have drawn his name in two sweeps—leading the lot a hundred feet and more; and it could have been a hundred yards if Tom Cannon had been minded to let the favorite *'ave 'is 'ed*, as a bold Britisher said in my hearing. Of course, there was great cheering, and Cannon came in for quite a reception on his return to weigh in after the race was over. As soon as I could I asked him if anything had occurred during the run worth talking about. "Nothing in the world," he replied, "except that I took the lead when I wanted it, and I kept it to the finish. As soon as ever we got past the windmill, I knew I 'ad 'em; and so I did." The Duke de Castries made Cannon a present of $800, and now to the names of Ceylon, Trent, Thurio, and Frontin he can add that of Little Duck, fifth of the lot, which, between his legs, has won the Grand Prix de Paris.

This result gives the French a good lead in the international contests now going on these twenty odd years. I have told you, more than once, I think, of how the Grand Prix originated; but did you ever hear of the rather curious quarrel which the French and English had, back yonder in 1862, over this same race? There was a difference of opinion as to the day on which the race should be run. Sunday was picked out by the French as being most in accordance with national habits; but the idea of allowing their horses to run on the Lord's day so shocked Englishmen that their Jockey Club opened a correspondence with the French institution of the same name, begging that the race might be changed to a week day, As the French firmly declined to yield, the English accused them of seeking to keep their promise to the ear and break it to the understanding, by making it impossible for the Sabbath-keeping English to compete for the $20,000. The French declined to be bullied into changing the day, and they had the satisfaction of being able to console themselves over the defeat of their champion, La Tocques, by the English crack, The Ranger, by sneering at the hypocrisy of the English, for out of the twelve starters on Sunday, May 31, 1863, no fewer than five belonged to the God-fearing islanders.

I am quite sure that if La Tocques had won, the English would have declared that their defeat was a judgment of the Lord; as the race went in their favor, they pocketed the money, and came to the conclusion that Sunday horse-racing in France was one of those venial sins at which the Almighty winked out of charity for a people that did not know any better. Ever since that day not a Grand Prix has been run without there being one or more English horses in the race, and eight times in twenty-one they have won it. Including to-day's race the French have won eleven Grand Prix; once a Hungarian horse came in first, and, in 1881, the famous American colt Foxhall added it to his other laurels. A few years ago another dispute arose between English and French sportsmen. The former claimed that the French Jockey Club ought to amend their rules so as to allow English horses to run in all important French races. The French couldn't see it in that light, and then a certain set of Englishmen made a howl for reciprocity, and threatened to make reprisals. In 1876, Lord Falmouth gave notice of a motion, to come before the Jockey Club the following year, to exclude foreign horses from all "weight for age" races, and an active controversy ensued. In April, 1877, Falmouth's motion was adjourned to the Houghton Meeting, and, eventually, it was allowed to drop. Perhaps his successes in 1877, which placed him at the head of winning owners with more than $170,000 to his credit, had something to do with Falmouth's willingness to let his motion slide, and, at all events, the French had some grounds for their assertions that the victories of their horses on the English turf had a great deal to do with the sudden desire exhibited by some Englishmen to warn them off. The controversy also demonstrated that the noblemen and gentlemen of England no longer regarded horse racing as a "sport of kings," to be carried on *en grand seigneur*, but, to quote Falmouth's own words, as a matter of hard business in which British interests are involved. This "Reciprocity Question,' therefore, marks an important era in the history of French horse racing, for, if it showed that the French did not relish the idea of being excluded from the English turf, it also proved that they had reached a period when their thoroughbred stock was able to compete on equal terms with that of England. A few years later a French sire, Flageolet, was able to command the highest price ever paid for the services of a stallion, the $1,000 demanded for the peerless Stockwell when at his best not excepted.

A Queer Race.

The 2:28 race at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., on June 30th, was a rather remarkable one. There were seven horses to start, but after six heats had been trotted, the third heat of which was made in 2:22½ and declared "no heat," Lizzie M. was found to be the only legitimate starter in the race, and therefore had a walk-over for the final heat. The balance of the horses were either distanced or ruled out under the rules, which state that a horse not winning a heat in five retires to the stable. R. F. C. showed up in his usual fast form in the first two heats by capturing both very cleverly, Breeze Medium being second. In the third heat Lizzie M. and R. F. C. made a close finish, with John Love in no better than fifth place in a field of six, one of the horses being drawn after the first heat. By some mistake the judges took John Love for Lizzie M. and announced a dead heat between Love and R. F. C. The driver of John Love ran up excitedly in the stand and claimed that he was no better than fourth or fifth. After talking the matter over the judges came to the conclusion that there was a mistake and announced a dead heat between R. F. C. and Lizzie M., and then Scattergood, the driver of the latter, strongly protested. This placed the judges in a fearful quandary. They appeared to be like fish out of water. As a last resort they called all the drivers into the stand. All hands talked the matter over, and at last the judges decided it "no heat." This appeared to take with the drivers better than a dead heat, for the 2:22½ in that event would have been declared a record.

In the next heat R. F. C. held a winning advantage to the distance post, when he stopped and staggered and the blood poured out of his nostrils. He came down to a walk, and Lizzie M. passed to the front and won. The fourth heat was awarded to John Love, after a sharp finish with Lizzie M. and Breeze Medium. In the fifth heat, which proved to be the deciding heat, Haight, the driver of Black Prince was adjudged guilty of foul driving on the stretch and was distanced, much to the disgust of those who backed him. It appeared there was a side bet between the drivers of Bonnie L. and John Love, and at the conclusion of the last heat the former stopped his horse below the wire, near where Mahoney, the driver of John Love, was "rubbing down" between rests. When the latter came up a shout was heard, and one of Love's "rubbers" was seen trying to tuck his weight, wrapped up in a blanket under Mahoney. Accordingly the judge distanced the horse and expelled him and his driver. Subsequently the judges announced that they had changed their decision on the John Love affair and reinstated the horse, but distanced him and fined his driver $100. Lizzie M. won the heat, and as Bonnie L. and Breeze Medium had not won a heat in five, Lizzie M. was the only horse allowed to start in the next heat, and she was declared winner of the race.

Lake District Fair.

The fair of the twelfth district will be held at Lakeport, September 23d to 26th inclusive. The following is the speed programme:

First day—No. 1. Running Race—Purse, $50—half mile dash for 2-year-olds.

No. 2. Running Race—Purse, $100—three-quarter mile dash. Free for all in the district.

No. 3. Running Race—Purse, $100—mile and repeat for untried horses.

No. 4. Running Race—Purse, $100—mile heats, 3 in 5. Free to all in the district.

Second day—No. 5. Running Race—Purse, $100—half mile and repeat, for 3-year-olds.

No. 6. Trotting Race—Purse, $100—mile and repeat, for 3-year-olds.

No. 7. Trotting Race—Purse, $100—mile heats, 3 in 5; 3 minute class.

Third day—No. 8. Running Race—Purse, $200—quarter mile dash. Free for all in the State.

No. 9. Trotting Race—Purse, $200—mile heats, 3 in 5. Free for all in the district.

No. 10. Trotting Race—Purse, $100—mile heats, 3 in 5; for four-year-olds.

Fourth day—No. 11. Ladies Riding—best lady rider, $5; most graceful lady rider, $5; best lady bare back rider, $5; fine ladies' riding whip to each lady rider.

No. 12. Trotting Race—Purse, $50—mile and repeat, double team to road wagon.

No. 13. Saddle Race—Purse, $50—Free for all saddle horses in district, one-half mile.

Entrance 10 per cent; 5 to enter, 3 to start. Races to close at 7 o'clock the evening before the race, with Jno. R. Cook, Secretary, Lakeport.

A Contract Terminated by Death.

The Portland *Oregonian* of June 29th, gives the following particulars of the business arrangements connected with Jim Renwick's journey East:

Levi Knott and wife left here for New York on Thursday's train, intending to put in a month at Saratoga and Long Branch before they return. The cause of his sudden departure for the opposite side of the continent is the death of Walter J. Welch in New York some time last week. Welch had leased the racing qualities of Jim Renwick for $2,500 a year, and was to advance the moneys for transportation of the big horse across the continent, which he did. As soon as he won a race with him he was to remit Mr. Knott the entire amount due for rent of the horse, which he did not do. The horse having won two or three races while Welch was too ill to win anything on him, and Buchanan, the trainer, had no money at his command with which to back the animal the outsiders were winning all the money. Hence Mr. Knott thought, as he was getting nothing for the use of his horse and his trainer could not even win his expenses, that he would go on and either bring the horse back or sell him in New York, or else lease him to some parties who would be willing to pay their rent in advance. Jim Renwick is a handy horse in almost any sort of company. Under a mile he can beat seven horses out of ten, on a good track; and up to a mile and a half he can win all through next Winter in the out-of-the-way tracks in the Gulf States. Knott should have no difficulty in selling his horse at the East.

Major Beck's Jerseys.

The following is the catalogue of the Jersey cattle to be sold at auction, at Sacramento, on the 17th:

BULLS.

No. 1—Hamlet. No. 20 Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Register. Dropped March 13, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Grandsire Keystone, No. 3191 American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Great grandsire Touchstone, No. 315 A. J. C. C. R. Dam Pauline, (by Touchstone), No. 15,|P. C. J. C. C. R. Graud-dam Dinah 5th, No. 10 P. C. J. C. C. Description—Solid dark mahogany brown, black points.

No. 2—Iago. No. 21 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped July 24, 1882. Sire Buffallo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdock Heifer, No. 1. Description—Solid dark mahogany brown, black points.

No. 3—Cortez. No. 22 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped October 14, 1882, Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdock Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R., imported by Messrs. Orcutt & Beck. Description—Solid dark mahogany brown, black points.

No. 4—McGregor. No. 23 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped April 6, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Norah, No. 489 P. C. J. C. C. Description—Fawn; some white spots.

No. 5—Pluto. No. 24 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped December 1, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida C., No. 22, P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid brown, full black points.

No. 6—Arthur L. No. 205 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped December 25, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Young Beauty, No. 18, P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Fawn, very little white.

No. 7—Juno's Son. No. 206 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped March 1, 1883. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R Dam Diana, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid very dark brown.

No. 8—Joe Little. No. 207 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped April 24th, 1883. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida 4th, No. 9 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid brown, black points.

No. 9—Prince Charlie. No. 208 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped May 2d, 1883. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Jersey Doll 2d, No. 19 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn.

No. 10—Toodles. No. 209 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped July 16th, 1883. Sire Othello, No. 19 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Chiquita, No. 491 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid dark brown, black points.

No. 11—Rupert. No. 210 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped August 12th, 1883. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid brouze, black points.

No 12—Pet. No. 211 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped January 4th, 1884. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. Dam Beauty 2, No. 12 P. C. J. C. C. Description—Fawn and a little white.

No. 13—Gen. Scott. No. 212 P. C J. C. C. R. Dropped February 27th, 1884. Sire Buffalo Bill No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. Dam Pauline, No. 15 P. C. J. C. C. Description—Fawn and a little white.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

No. 14—Murdoch Heifer No. 1. No. 16 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped June 1, 1879. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Light fawn. Served by Jersey Duke, April, 1884, Jersey Duke, No. 18 P. C. J. C. C. R. Sire Monarch; dam Duchess, imported direct from the Isle of Jersey upon the clipper Glory of the Seas. Monarch by the Hayward bull, out of Mr. Hayward's cow. Both imported from the Isle of Jersey.

No. 15—Diana. No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped June, 1879. Sire Touchstone, No. 315 A. J. C. C. R. Dam Pauline, No. 15 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn, black points. Served by Jersey Duke, No. 18, Nov. 2, 1883.

No. 16—Ida H. No. 21 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped July 19th, 1880. Sire Dana Perkins. Grandsire Buffalo Bill No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida 3d, No. 3 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn; no white. Served by Jersey Duke, March 1st, 1884.

No. 17—Ida C. No. 22 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped July 19th, 1880. Sire Dana Perkins. Grandsire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida 4th, No. 9 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn, no white. Served by Jersey Duke October 10th, 1883.

No. 18—Chiquita. No. 491 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped January, 1881. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Dark brown, white spots.

No. 19—Maid of Lorne. No. 20 P. C. J. C. C. Dropped 1880. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch Cow, No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Decription—Fawn, marked with white spots. Served by Jersey Duke September, 1883.

No. 20—Murdoch Cow. No. 13 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped 1877. Sire Jarndyce, No. 65 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Murdoch.

No. 21—Lida H. No. 492 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped January, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Ida C., No. 22 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Fawn, with white. Served by Hamlet, No. 20 P. C. J. C. C. R.

No. 22—Julia H. No. 495 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dropped May 27, 1882. Sire Buffalo Bill, No. 17 P. C. J. C. C. R. Dam Boston Beauty 2d, No. 490 P. C. J. C. C. R. Description—Solid fawn. Served by Hamlet, No. 20 P. C. J. C. C. R.

No. 23—Grade Cow. Three-fourths bred. Dropped June 1, 1881. Description—Reddish fawn and white. Served by Jersey Duke.

No. 24—Grade Cow. Seven-eighths bred. Dropped March 17, 1883. Description—Solid light fawn. Served by Hamlet.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Death of W. J. Welch—Jim Renwick's Fast Race at Brighton—Great Sport at Sheepshead Bay—The California Stables in the West—General Sporting News, etc.

Your townsman, W. J. Welch, who has been ailing here for some time, died to-day of consumption. His mining interests have made him quite well known in financial circles, and as the lessee of Jim Renwick, he was equally prominent in sporting circles here. G. R. Buchanan will now run the big chestnut in his own name, and judged by the horse's race, at Brighton, this week, he will win more honors for the Pacific Coast before the season is over. With 110 pounds up, ridden by Jimmy McLaughlin, he made a show of such fast horses as Little Fred, Hilarity, and others, winning the nine furlongs in 1:56½. Renwick was ridden a waiting race until the last quarter when McLaughlin cut him lose and won easily. Nine-tenths of the race goers here had made up their minds from the horse's running at Sheepshead, that he could not stay out a full mile, hence it was about 5 to 1 against him in the race at Brighton. Walton, the Plunger, has brought all his English horses along with Girofle back to this country, and they arrived on Wednesday, by the Wyoming. Snedeker has them in charge at Jerome Park, and they are a fine looking lot, Richmond, the Derby horse, in particular. They will run at Monmouth Park, sometimes in August probably, and are likely to acquit themselves with credit. Girofle is only the shadow of her former self, having lost much flesh.

Since my last letter the Sheepshead Bay course has seen some notable gatherings and many great races, at various distances. Gen. Monroe won the Coney Island Cup, in the mud, from Blue Grass Belle, and the next day was shipped to Chicago, where he will meet the pick of the Western horses, including your Lucky B, Gano, etc., in the Washington Park Cup, and other stakes to be run at the inaugural meeting of the New Washington Park Jockey Club. The Driving Park, at Chicago, began the first Summer meeting yesterday, and both Gano and Fallen Leaf were winners in fast time. To-day, however, Shenandoah was pulled out in the Board of Trade handicap only to suffer defeat at the hands of the Denver horse, Colorado. Fallen Leaf will be hard to beat in the American Derby on Saturday next. In that race she will meet Harding, Bob Miles, Modesty, Kosciusko, and a number of dark ones. If she wins she will be accepted as the best of her age in America. If the two-year-olds that have run at Coney Island, Florio, by Virgil, Richmond, by Virgil, and Wanda, by Mortemer are the best that have shown. A number of others, however, have not yet run and Triton, the Jerome Park winner, is suffering from bad feet which may prevent his running again this season. The Islip stables has been very unfortunate thus far, and with Triton, Monitor and others amiss, the outlook for this great stable is rather a gloomy one. Mr. Wither's Brookdale stable is in equally hard luck. Two purse races, at Jerome, are all that have been credited to the "all black." But its a "long lane," etc.

The Tidal Stakes, one mile, on Thursday, was captured by the dark Rancocas colt, Young Duke, by the Duke of Magenta. A fine big bay, he ran through a heavy track better than any of his competitors, who included the Withers and Belmont winner, Panique. Two days afterward however, Young Duke was again pulled out in the Coney Island Derby, half a mile further, and was beaten with ease by the Erie colt Greystone. The latter, though a light-built grey, plunged away through a stiff, soggy track in game style, and won a hollow victory. His owner, Mr. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., by the aid of Florio, Greystone and Blue Grass Belle, has done well so far this meeting, securing a lion's share of the prizes. Betting has so far been rather light. Since last Fall the bookmakers' quarters have been removed from the south to the north end of the stand, and they now vociferate the odds in a mammoth betting booth, about 200x100 feet in dimension, over fifty bookmakers having stands this year. North of this yet is the mutual stand, and off to one side the auction stand. When it is said that all this betting paraphernalia is in constant use on a majority of the days, some idea may be formed of the amount of business done. Very frequently $500,000 changes hands on a single day's racing, but as said before, the speculation is rather limited as yet. Women are fast becoming great speculators, some of them attending the races day after day, rain or shine, having all the horses' records at their fingers' ends, the same as the oldest sports on the ground.

But as the French proverb says, "a woman can never win with dignity, or lose with equanimity," a trite adage judged by the daily scenes at Sheepshead and Brighton. At the latter course the other day, two loud-looking feminines who were evidently of the *demi monde*, were engaged in an animated colloquy before a race about to be run, and one of them asked the other within hearing of the persons around, what she thought would win? The one addressed mentioned a horse that was selling in the field, and the questioner straightway hailed one of the uniformed messengers, and sent him for a $5.00 ticket on the animal spoken of. The race was run and the woman's selection got badly beaten, the horses no sooner passing under the wire than the buyer of the ticket created a sensation by furiously belaboring the other woman over the head with her parasol, the unlucky tip being the cause of her fury. Another woman, who goes regularly with her husband to the sport, was the cause one day last week of her liege lord losing a neat sum. Going over on the boat, the pair were with some friends and all were discussing the day's card. The man of family declared that as he left his house that morning, he met a girl wearing a dress of "blue and polka dots." "Now," says he, "if there is a horse carries those colors to-day, he carries my shekels." Looking at the card Markland in the first race was found to have the colors to an identical dot. The lady now spoke up, "Now John, don't throw away your money on that horse. You know you had the nose bleed to-day and that signifies loss of money. Besides the horse is of no account." The husband like a dutiful spouse deferred to the superior wisdom, and did not touch the race. But when Markland won, with odds of 15 to 1 against him, that couple were at loggerheads all the rest of the day.

Yours,
June 31, 1884. PACIFIC.

Belle Echo and Overman.

At Detroit, Michigan, on June 26th, Belle Echo started in the race for the 2:23 class, and although she did well at the outset she was not keyed up to the requirements of such a bruising battle as the race proved to be. Following is the summary:

DETROIT, June 26, 1884.—2:24 class; purse; $700.

P. Schatz's b Felix, by Nutwood	3	2	3	1	1	1
L. M. Titus' ch m Belle Echo	1	1	2	3	2	2
J. E. Turner's br s King Wilkes	7	6	1	5	3	3
G. I. Fuller's b m Algath	2	3	5	2	ro	
E. Rood's b m Adelaide	4	4	6	4	4	ro
W. H. Saunders' b g Index	9	5	4	7	dr	
F. L. Noble's b g Gladiator	5	6	7	6	dr	

Time, 2:24½, 2:26, 2:27, 2:27, 2:27, 2:30¼.

The next day, the 27th, Overman won the purse for the 2:19 class, after one of the hardest fought and gamest races ever seen on that track.

June 27th.—2:19 class; purse $800.

J. C. Turner's ch g Overman	3	2	5	1	4	1
G. W. Saunders' ch g George V	5	1	1	2	5	2
J. B. McCarthy's b m Zoe B	1	4	4	5	1	3
M. M. Hedge's b g Tony Newell	4	5	3	3	3	ro
Andy Coleman's b g Deck Wright	2	3	2	4	2	ro

Time, 2:24, 2:23½, 2:23, 2:27, 2:27½, 2:25¼, 2:25½.

A half-mile track is being built at Ione, Amador county, and two days racing will be given on the 18th and 19th insts., under the auspices of the Ione Racing Club.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. H. P., Cedarville, Cal.

Please decide the following *bona fide* bets giving dates, names and places. 1. A bets B $10 against $90 that the time of 1:43 for a mile running, has not been *beaten* by three different horses (or mares) in a race or races run on the Pacific Coast previous to 1884. 2. A bets B $100 against $50 that the time of 1:42½ has not been beaten by any horse (or mare) in a race run on the Pacific Coast previous to 1884.

Answer.—A loses in both instances. The following, while not all the cases on record, are sufficient to decide these bets. 1. Red Boy, Oakland, Sept. 4, 1882, 1:42½; Nighthawk, Sacramento, Sept. 13, 1882, 1:42½; Joe Howell, Oakland, April 25, 1883, 1:42; Jim Renwick, Oakland, Aug. 18, 1883, 1:41¾; Freda (2 years), Oakland, Aug. 18, 1883, 1:42¾; Lucky B., Stockton, Sept. 19, 1883, 1:42 (second heat); Shenandoah, (2 years), San Jose, Sept. 26, 1883, 1:42¾. 2. See Joe Howell, Jim Renwick and Lucky B. in answer to No. 1.

Oregonian, Astoria, Or.

Who ran the fastest 100-yard foot race, and what is the time? Has Kittleman and Harmon ever beaten 10 seconds in public? If so, name their time.

Answer.—Several sprinters have run in 10 seconds, which is the fastest authentic time. Kittleman and Harmon have been credited with ability to run in 9¾s, but have no technical record of that kind. In the race between these men at the Recreation Grounds in this city last Spring, several watches were held on the run and there is scarcely a doubt but that Kittleman ran in less than even time, but there were no official timers; consequently no record.

G. H. B., Fresno, Cal.

Please inform me, through your paper, the pedigree of Black Ralph; also of G. Valensin's mare, Humming Bird, (pacer).

Answer.—1. Black Ralph by David Hill, dam by Major Winfield, (now called Edward Everett), son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. 2. We have no knowledge of Humming Bird's breeding except as it is given in Mr. Valensin's catalogue, viz.: by Tecumseh, dam by St. Clair. We have no reason to doubt its correctness.

Constant Reader, Santa Rosa, Cal.

What is the market value of a greyhound? What is their fastest time? What are the points of a greyhound? What prizes do they generally offer at coursing races? What counts a point? In what part of the State are coursing races generally held?

Answer—1. The market value of greyhounds varies with the breeding and quality of the dogs. An average good dog for coursing purposes is worth about $100. Some can be bought for less, and some commaud a great deal more. 2. Dogs are never timed in coursing races, as they do not follow any regularly defined or measured track, but good judges estimate their speed to be about that of the race horse, or about 50 feet per second. 3. The points of a greyhound are: Head wide between ears, flat at top, with powerful jaws, but which must not be thick or coarse, but depend for their strength on the muscles at the side of the head. Eyes dark and bright. Ears small and fine. Shoulders sloping and muscular. Chest deep and rather wide. Back square and rather long. Loins powerful and muscular, with outline from coupling to root of tail curved in a true arc of a circle. Forelegs straight and set well under the body. Hindlegs well bent at hocks and muscular. Tail fine, long and curled. 4. The prizes offered are generally sweepstakes, the entrance money being divided into first, second and third premiums. 5. The points of a race are numerous, and it will occupy too much space to give them here. If you will forward a five cent stamp we will mail you a book of coursing rules, with the points enumerated and described. 6. The San Francisco clubs hold their meetings in Merced county.

BILLIARDS.

Pool Tournament.

In regard to attendance and financial success, the fifteen-ball pool tournament at the Saylor Brothers came to a brilliant termination. As it is usual in all tourneys, the weaker players were played in first, leaving an open field for the stronger ones, who in this case came in ball and ball at the finish.

Until the very last evenings Saylor was expected to come out ahead, he having won six consecutive games out of eight that he was to play. However, the other two against Lowry and Anderson proved dangerous issues. The former was first to enter against the favorite, and succeeded in catching him in off play. The initial frame was broken by Lowry, who left Saylor a good opening to begin with, and he pocketed ten balls, the remaining five being held by Kentucky, in his usual neat style. It looked very much as if Saylor was about to treat his adversary as he had already done the others, and the betting was $20 to $10 in his favor. The second frame was broken again by Lowry, one ball being out a couple of inches from the rest, admitting of a desperate cut shot and general scattering of the balls. Saylor attempted it and failed to hold the sphere, which stopped in the jaw of the pocket. Lowry downed it, and as he was about to play again he fouled, but the claim was not allowed by the referee, whose attention seemed centered any place else but on the point in question. Lowry continued to play and pocketed thirteen successive balls, his oponent getting the remaining two. Had not this oversight occurred on the part of the referee, the result of the tournament would have been greatly changed. Saylor was slightly in the rear, but caught up on the sixth frame, the score standing then 45 balls for each.

Lowry dropped behind after this and on the 11th frame, when Saylor broke the balls, the score stood, Lowry 68, Saylor 82. The former had somewhat of a similar and desperate cut shot left, that Saylor failed on in the beginning of the play. The successful execution of that one shot won the game for "Kentucky," who pocketed 14 straight, followed in the next two frames with 6 and 12.

Summary: Saylor—10, 2, 7, 9, 8, 9, 11, 5, 10, 11, 1, 9, 1. Total 93; lost balls 3.

Lowry—5, 13, 8, 6, 7, 6, 4, 10, 5, 4, 14, 6, 12. Total 100.

Lowry had already been beaten by Anderson, who had defeated in turn each of his opponents. The consequence was that the stranger's stock went up as it was necessary that Saylor should beat him twice to capture the laurels. In the meantime Schmeckel met Lowry and defeated him, which placed both those players on an equality and a tie for the 4th, 3d and 2d monies, or 4th and 3d monies according to the result of the Anderson-Saylor play.

On the night when they crossed cues the cosy rooms of the brothers were crowded to their utmost. Both Saylor and Anderson were reported to be in excellent play, and as they went through the preliminaries of "chalking up" before the game, they were critically examined by the interested spectators, much as trotters are eyed on the track. From the break Saylor managed to lead his opponent who seemed to have completely lost that accuracy of play for which his game was generally noted. His very correct combinations would fail him, and although every few trials he would prove successful with some unlooked for, and by the audience, totally unexpected play, he gradually went to the rear. Saylor seemed slightly "rattled" but all in all, did very well, considering that he won the issue.

Summary: Anderson—3, 5, 4, 12, 11, 4, 7, 6, 7, 7, 4. Total 70; lost balls, 1.

Saylor—12, 10, 11, 3, 4, 11, 8, 9, 8, 8, 11, 5. Total 100; lost balls, 2.

Thirty-six games, the entire number, had been played, which resulted, as the following summary will show, in a tie between Anderson and Saylor for 1st and 2d, and between Lowry and Schmeckel for 3d and 4th.

	Lowry	Schmeckel	Anderson	Saylor	Kleser	Brown	Hunt	Holman	O'Neill	Games won	Games lost
Lowry	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2
Schmekel	1	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	2
Anderson	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Saylor	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Kleser	0	0	0	0	—	0	1	1	0	2	6
Brown	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	0	2	6
Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	2	6
Holman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	8
O'Neill	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—	—	4	4

Anderson was very much put out at losing the final game on account of what he termed his "bad luck," and he was so much more vexed that he had backed himself very heavily. The proposition was made and accepted, the saw-off game should take place there and then. Saylor opened the play with a poor showing, while his opponent played brilliantly; on the third frame Anderson had captured 30 balls to 15. After this, caution was in order, and each played seldom except for safety. This manœvure benefited Saylor so that on the sixth frame he stood only 2 balls behind. On the eighth, he went ahead 4 points, and on the tenth the score stood: Anderson 65, Saylor 85.

The issue was getting desperate, and each successful shot was warmly applauded. Anderson played one of his combinations from the bunch, and pocketed fourteen straight. Saylor held the last ball and broke the next frame, leaving a fair opening. Anderson profitted by it, held the ball and eleven others, sending his score to 91, against 86. The next frame was almost a repetition of the last, Saylor succeeding in holding but three balls, while his oponent pocketed the necessary nine with comparative ease. Summary:

Saylor—4, 6, 5, 6, 10, 13, 5, 13, 14, 9, 1, 3. Total, 89. Lost balls, 2.

Anderson—11, 9, 10, 9, 5, 2, 10, 2, 1, 6, 14, 12, 9. Total, 100. Lost balls, 5.

Schmeckel and Lowry met to play off their tie, which resulted in a victory for "Dutchy."

Anderson and Schmechel are to leave in a coup'e of days for Los Angeles and way stations, in search of Dame Fortune. It is probable that when they return Saylor's challenge to play fifteen-ball pool will be accepted. Hank Saylor is ready, he says, to back his brother against Anderson for $250 against $200; and he is satisfied to have the game take place on a 5x10 table.

The raid which was made a few days ago on the billiard rooms of G. W. Jones, has brought to the public's notice probably the only prosperous resort of the kind open during the Summer months. The institution in question is a novel one, where billiards and pool may be played gratis, providing the player invests in a cup of coffee, this second establishment being attached to the first. The result of this new departure is that eleven tables are in constant use, the players being mostly telegraph boys and others. Gambling, drinking or profanity are strictly prohibited, and it is easily understood that the young ones in many instances are better off there than on the streets. The raid which took place was for selling liquor in a place frequented by minors, and to sustain the charge, Mr. Jones' private stock, consisting of three bottles of beer, was brought against him. The whole thing was a ridiculous affair, prompted by professional jealousy.

Sol Honigsberg, the one-armed young gentleman who so easily defeated the fifteen-ball pool amateurs for the prizes offered by the Exchange some months ago, has gone back to his home in the East.

William Roach is complaining that certain dailies have given accounts of games in which he is supposed to have played and in which he was defeated. He says that he must have "done it in his sleep."

"Texas" Jack, the old-timer who showed up for a couple of days last week, probably thought that the boys were too strong, and has taken to the interior towns.

ATHLETICS.

The Stockton Pilgrimage.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have no doubt but that your Athletic Editor will have an exceedingly accurate and concise report this week of the Merion Cricket Club Athletic Sports, at Stockton, on the glorious Fourth, including the precise records by his trusty "flyback," with various commentaries on form, style, etc. But the hard, dry pen of a statistical reporter cannot do justice to a description of a trip like that we all had, and I venture to send you a short account of the excursion, which was not only an innovation for this Coast, but one which proved so enjoyable to all as to ensure a certain repetition before long. I will leave to your reporter the unpleasant duty of describing the sad failure of the venture in a financial sense, merely pausing to drop a tear for their treasurer, when it comes to settling up.

The party, (a full list of whom is given below), left on the 5 P. M. boat, Tuesday, July 3d, for the city on the slough. It comprised members of the Merion, Olympic, and Nemean Athletic Clubs, principally of the first named, and a large contingent from the Hazel Club, whose members have shown a very praiseworthy interest in all amateur athletic matters, also friends and "outsiders." Nearly all of the party were more or less decorated with medals, and these together with the crimson and white of the Merion, the red and blue of the Hazel, and the (ahem!), imposing appearance of all the athletes, fully distinguished them. No one expected that the trip was to partake of the character of an excursion, but no sooner had the more serious matter of dinner been disposed of than the fun commenced. The Captain of the Mary Garratt, with an indulgence which his colleague might have well imitated on the return, permitted the use of the upper deck, (or rather roof), and chairs having been hauled up, and pipes and cigars ignited, all enjoyed the beautiful moonlight night to the fullest extent. Presently the Hazel boys started in with some of their college songs, and the example was infectious. A break was made for the cabin, and the fine piano therein taken possession of, and choruses with vocal and instrumental solos furnished enjoyment during the evening for all except those vainly endeavoring to get their "forty winks" in the staterooms. A return was made to the upper deck, and more singing indulged in. At each landing a few of the boys would rush off for — ? and in several instances only succeeded in catching the boat "by the skin of their teeth."

Early the next morning the boat arrived at Stockton, after having stuck in the mud and bumped against the bank so often that the sleeping athletes fancied themselves in the midst of a *tug-of-war*, with the endeavors to stick in their berths. The sports came off and were a great success (artistically speaking), and then in the evening, with ranks somewhat thinned by the afternoon boats and trains, the boys proceeded to help Stockton "celebrate"—and right nobly did they do it! Coats and eyebrows suffered from "Roman candle" sparks, the ear was deafened with "double headers," and the streets of Stockton resounded with numerous "Ts-s-s-s boom! Ah-h-h-hs!" from city throats. Later, some of the boys "took in" the K. of P. ball at the Temple and got badly taken in by a woeful lack of partners. But the singing of the Stockton girls, both at the exercises in the square and by the Cecelia Choral at the hall, was grand enough to atone for their timidity in the dancing line. And talking of the Stockton girls, the sight of so many lively and energetic damsels out in pure white dresses was truly refreshing; their sashes and jaunty hats were quite captivating, but when it comes to beauty, San Francisco carries off the palm.

The next morning many were up betimes and out boating and swimming; and the only other event to chronicle before the return was the visit to the asylum. And here was the formation of the "Fan and Parasol Brigade," a suggestion by Stewart (who, it might be mentioned, formed with Chase the life and soul of the party). The heat throughout had been most oppressive and so each one was provided with Japanese fan and parasol, and thus accoutered the expedition to that most extensive caravansary of lunatics was made. The keeper must have thought us a fresh batch of arrivals, especially when the effect of a huge sunflower on each (Stewart, again) is further considered. When it came to the return, Capt. Benjamin was missed; search was made and he was discovered attempting to organize a *cricket team* from among the inmates. The march was concluded by a halt at Bert Moore's for a "shaking lemonade," without a reference to which this account would be very incomplete.

The return on the boat formed a fitting conclusion. Everybody and everything was cheered as the steamer scraped along amid the bushes, straggling citizens and suburbans, passing tugs and all. The singing in the cabin this time took the form of an impromptu concert by all the passengers. One young lady especially sang so sweetly that nothing less than three encores would satisfy her friendly audience. Then there was a precocious boy who could play everything, the piano, the cornet, the violin—and the dickens generally, and wasn't slow to do it. A quartette of gentlemen aboard gave some fine selections, and the Hazel choruses and Frank Day's good voice were in great demand. The "Fan and Parasol" brigade paraded, and Flynn, whom we unanimously voted the best combination of good looks and cheek in the party, was set to work to get up a dance. He succeeded—partly. In short all returned, feeling that they had had a grand time, but unanimous in the opinion that Stockton not only furnished the slimmest attendance for athletic meetings, but could also boast of the hottest weather, the worst grub and the homeliest girls of any place they were ever in.

The excursionists included: Capt. Cummings, Mr. Cummings, Jr., C. J. Robertson, C. H. Goewey, J. B. Benjamin, B. S. Benjamin, B. A. Benjamin, L. G. Burnett, R. P. Chase, V. C. Driffield, H. Tenney, F. R. Cook, J. W. Flynn, F. M. Day, W. R. Stewart, C. Creighton, E. Freese, R. D. Bristol, C. U. Brewster, Horace Coffin, W. G. Mugan, H. M. Whitely, Chas. B. Hill, Geo. Jones, R. B. Jones, A. B. Tennent, A. W. Brown, M. McIlwaine, A. M. Brown, R. Gibson, T. Jennings, R. Luttinger, J. Masterson, P. J. Curtic, — Holt, W. Randolph, Geo. Day.

ARCTURUS.

The Merion Club Games at Stockton.

REFEREE—George Jones. STARTER—B. S Benjamin.
JUDGES—Bert Moore, R. D. Bristol, Geo. B. Sperry.
TIMERS—V. C. Driffield, J. Masterson, C. U. Brewster.
CLERK OF THE COURSE—C. H. Goewey.
ATHLETIC COMMITTEE—Geo. Clark, Bert Moore, W. Clifford.

The athletic meeting held by the Merion Cricket Club of this city, at the Agricultural Grounds, Stockton, on the 4th of July, was poorly attended notwithstanding the fact that the games were well advertised. The management was fairly good. Mr. Briggs, the urbane superintendent of the track, worked hard with the limited material at hand to get the track in good condition, but nevertheless it was slow, particularly for the bicyclists. The weather was frightfully hot and the strong wind, blowing against the runners and which varied considerably, will in a great measure account for the diversity of the time in the trial heats and final of the one hundred yard race. There were only three absentees from the long list of competitors, which speaks volumes for the satisfactory adjustment of the handicaps. The events were all keenly contested, especially the foot racing, and they afforded so much pleasure to the limited number of spectators, (the majority of whom were ladies), that they contentedly endured the suffocating atmosphere. The most meritorious performance of the day was the splendid running of Jennings in the mile race. Starting from scratch he won the mile in 4 minutes 45 seconds, which is the best amateur time ever made on the Coast. We are sure the same race on the Olympic Grounds would be better than 4:40. Jennings is to be congratulated upon his magnificent effort and the ovation he received at the finish was well earned. It was certainly the grandest mile race ever seen on the Pacific Slope. Gibson ran with great pluck and finished very strong. The mile walk was also very interesting—the fight for second position between Hill and Coffin was very severe and resulted in the bare victory for the Philadelphian. Coffin is a walker of more than ordinary ability and will prove a valuable addition to the ranks of the very moderate number of walkers in this city. Great interest was centered in the quarter-mile race and properly, for it was a hard race from start to finish, but the Nemean representative secured the coveted position though Tennent and Benjamin pressed him very closely. The time, 54 3-5 seconds, seems a little fast when the many disadvantages the runners had to contend with are taken into consideration. This is the first gold medal won by Flynn who, for the short time he has been running, has secured seven silver medals, having been beaten on every occasion for the gold medal by the shortest possible distance. Cook worked hard in the bicycle races, and if the conditions had been favorable, the coast record in both events would have been lowered a great many seconds. The excursion was thoroughly enjoyed and the greatest amount of good feeling prevailed throughout. The result follows:

One Hundred Yard Race (novices)—H. Tenney, 1st; R. P. Chase, 2d; V. C. Driffield, 3d; C. B. Hill, 0; L. G. Burnett, 0. Won after an exciting race. All close up at the finish. Time, 12 seconds.

One Half Mile Scratch Bicycle Race (open)—F. R. Cook, S. F. B. C., 1st; H. Tenney, M. C. C., 2d. Cook assumed the lead at the start and won easily. Time, 1 minute, 41 3-5 seconds. The wind was against the riders at least 7-8 of the distance.

One Hundred Yard Race Handicap (open)—The first and second in each heat to start in the final. First heat—Barney Benjamin, M. C. C., 4 yards, 1st; J. W. Flynn, N. A. C., scratch, 2d; J. Bargmann, 5 yards, 0; F. M. Day, M. C. C., 7 yards, 0. Benjamin beat the pistol about 2½ yards. Time, 10 2-5 seconds. Second heat—C. Creighton, M. C. C., 4 yards, 1st; W. R. Stewart, O. A. C., 1 yard, 2d; E. Freese, 5 yards, 0; C. J. Robertson, N. A. C., 9 yards, 0. Time, 11 seconds. Third heat—A. B. Tennent, M. C. C, 4½ yards, 1st; R. B. Jones, M. C. C., 1½ yards, 2d; A. W. Brown, C. A. C., 6 yards, 0. Time 11 seconds. Final heat—A. B. Tennent, 1st; J. W. Flynn, 2d; W. R. Stewart, 0; Barney Benjamin, 0; C. Creighton, 0; R. B. Jones, 0. A splendid start was effected. The whole distance was desperately fought, towards the end Benjamin looked like the winner, but the whole field closed right up and from the struggling sprinters Tennent and Flynn gained the honors by the shortest of distances. The balance were so close up it was impossible to separate them. There could not have been 5 feet between the six starters at the finish. The winners of the heats were so well handicapped that should the final race be run on three different occasions, we believe that the winners would be different every time. A strong wind was blowing right against the runners. Time, 11 seconds.

One Mile Handicap Walk (open)—J. B. Benjamin, O. A. C., scratch, 1st; C. B. Hill, M. C. C., 60 yards, 2d; H. Coffin, 150 yards, 3d; M. MacIlwaine, 150 yards, 0; L. G. Burnett, M. C. C., 150 yards, 0; A. M. Brown, M. C. C., 175 yards, 0; R. P. Chase, M. C. C., 200 yards, 0. A well contested event, the struggle between Hill and Coffin for second position being particularly worthy of record.

Running High Jump (open)—Barney Benjamin, and R. B. Jones, 1st; M. MacIlwaine, 0; F. M. Day, 0.

Benjamin and Jones both cleared the beam at 4 ft. 10 in. They will jump off on some later date.

One Mile Handicap Bicycle Race (open)—F. R. Cook, S. F. B. C., scratch, 1st; H. Tenney, M. C. C., 35 yds., 2d. This was another easy victory for Cook. Time, 3 minutes 24 seconds.

440 Yards Race Handicap (open)—J. Flynn, N. A. C., scratch, 1st; A. B. Tennent, M. C. C., 7½ yds. 2d; Barney Benjamin, M. C. C., scratch, 3d.; F. M. Day, M. C. C., 20 yds., 0; M. McIlwaine, 20 yds., 0. The course was a straight one and against the wind. This race was another splendid contest and was secured by the Nemean representative in fine style, though both Tennent and Benjamin pressed him very hard at the finish. All were completely run out at the end. Time, 54 3-5 seconds.

One Mile Handicap Run (open)—T. Jennings, O. A. C., scratch, 1st; R. Gibson, 80 yds., 2d; M. MacIlwaine, 100 yds., 3d; R. Luttinger, 90 yds., 0; A. M. Brown, M. C. C., 175 yds., 0; C. Creighton, N. C. C., 100 yds., 0. The prevailing opinion among atheletes is that this race was the grandest mile race ever seen on the Coast. Jennings gained on his men very rapidly, and was on even terms with the leader 400 yards from home. The plucky Gibson, however, made a splendid struggle with Jennings, and was only beaten by a few yards. When the weather and the track are taken into consideration, this is a great performance.

The Fourth at Skaggs' Springs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Fourth of July was duly celebrated by a number of amateurs who had gathered at Skaggs' Springs. There being quite a number of young men among the guests at the hotel who have taken an active interest in athletics, it was thought wise to give an outdoor entertainment in the cool of the morning. The track was the level lawn in front of the hotel. The following officers of the day had charge of the sport: Referee, Col. R. G. Horn; Starter, Webster Jones. Judges, A. Vigner and M. H. Livingston. Promptly at 9 o'clock the games commenced. Foot race for boys under ten was won by Charles Zevisler, who also won the race for boys under thirteen. Irving Lunborg won the race for boys under eighteen. An interesting race with five starters was won by R. P. Doolan, Thomas W. Church a close second. Three-legged race was won by H. Schroth and Frank E. Harris. Standing jump won by Thomas W. Church, who cleared nine feet and ten inches, and also won the ruuning long jump, nineteenth feet four inches. Ladies' spoon and egg race; first, Miss Emma Westerfield; second, Miss Libbie Henry. Running race for ladies; first, Miss Lucy Schroth; second, Miss Emma Westerfield. Sack race for boys; first, Willie Westerfield; second, P. Martin. Novelty race; first, Col. Horn; second, Webster Jones.

THEREABOUTS.

At the Caledonian Games at Portland on the Fourth of July, the quarter-mile race open to all amateurs was won by J. S. Dunbar, with W. Sprague second. Time, 1 minute. The 150 yards was won by F. Lewis in the time, 15⅗ seconds. D. A. McMillan, of this city, won a great many of the contests, particularly the weight putting. J. W. Geogan won the hop-step-and-jump with 40 feet 5½ inches.

At the Birchfield Harriers' Sports, held on June 14th at Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, England, W. Snook defeated W. G. George in a 1,500 yard run in 3 min., 38 2-5 seconds. This time is only 1-5 of a second slower than the best amateur time ever made.

F. R. Cook, the bicyclist, has joined the Nemean Athletic Club. The Nemeans have two good men in J. W. Flynn and F. R. Cook.

There will be a ten-mile foot race at the race meeting of the Ione Racing Club. The amount of purse will shortly be announced.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon											*	*
Trout	*	*									*	*

Hunting in the Coast Range—The First Deer for 1884.

DEAR EDITOR: —To fulfill my promise that you should hear from me, I will endeavor to give you a slight sketch of our first deer hunt of the season, at our old camp ground near Highland Springs, Lake county. We spent one day in arranging our camp, and making things as comfortable as possible, our larder being well stocked with good things to eat and drink, which was supplied by Bowen & Co. of Oakland. Our location for our camp ground is a beautiful spot, situated on the bank of a creek of fine cool water, the grounds being well sheltered and shaded with oaks, buckeyes, alders and willows, and interwoven with wild grape vines, which seems to be the favorite resort of numerous mountain songsters. The weather is not oppressively warm, but a balmy atmosphere, which is refreshing as well as invigorating. We are also favored with cool soda and Iron Spring water for drinking. On the morning of the 2d of July, at 4 A. M., we might have been seen marching in single file, well mounted on good mountain horses, with rifles in good order and hounds fresh with a season's rest, taking the trail that leads from camp to High Valley. Our steward gave us a good send off with a fine breakfast well served of ham and eggs, broiled bacon, hot biscuit, and a cup of coffee, that seemed never to have tasted better, and a lunch put up with care and placed upon each saddle. We wound our way, crossing streams, ridges and gulches till nearly half way up the mountain, when suddenly one of our young hounds made a break. He had taken the track of a deer that had crossed apparently but a short time ahead of us. One of the old hounds following suit before we could check him, away they went making the canyon echo. The balance of the pack we managed to keep back, but a difficult job it was, for they were all eager for the chase. A spirited and beautiful sight it was, for we could see the hounds for a long d stance running at a rapid pace. Soon the deer was raised from his hiding place, and made a break for the opposite ridge and came in full view, althoug i a little too far for our open sights; fortunately for two of our party they had lagged back, and the deer was in good range for them to shoot. They were not long in availing themselves of the opportunity, for one, two, three, four, five shots was fired in rapid succession, when they both sang out, "I have got him." The hounds soon closed upon him, and had him by the neck. It was not long before the hunters were on the spot and preparing the deer for packing on the horse. On examination it was seen that but one ball had hit the deer and that one broke his hind leg. The question now arose who had fired the shot that hit the deer. They both claimed the shot, but as the reports of their rifles were almost simultaneous, this was a hard question to decide, and will ever remain so. The deer proved to be a fine spike buck. This called for us all to regale ourselves from our flasks over the death of the first deer of the season, which was heartily done, and when the corks were replaced there was a vacancy that appears as though a whole day's hunt had been made. We were soon on our way winding up the grade, and at 6 A. M. reached the summit. Now our course was changed, for we took the trail that leads due south. We had scarcely gone one-half mile from the valley, when raising a small ridge and glancing across a gulch not over seventy-five yards, I saw a fine large buck standing in the edge of a clump of scrub oaks. He evidently saw us for he looked amazed at seeing us so suddenly appear before him. I was not long in dismounting, and the balance of the party followed suit; I had the first shot. The buck was standing head on and slightly quartering. My shot was well aimed and hit him just back of the shoulder ranging back. The deer made a bound in the brush and several shots were fired in rapid succession. In a moment another buck jumped up from his hiding place and several shots were fired at him. He fell, but quick as a flash jumped up and made a bound over the ridge. We supposed we had one laying in the brush, but on prospecting we found that he had dodged up and we had not seen him leave. The hounds were now in full run and partly separated, but running in the same course. Soon one gang came to the dead buck, the others running fiercely down a deep gorge to a creek. Their course was not to be accurately discerned. They returned in about an hour, and we supposed they must have caught the deer, but the underbrush being so dense it was impossible for us to leave the ridge, and, much to our regret, had to abandon the idea of following him. The buck found was a very large one, extremely fat and fine. On examination, two balls had hit him, either one of which was fatal, although he had made a long run after being shot.

This most certainly called for the uncorking of our flasks, which was dessert to our feast. A short rest now for our hounds and we continued our course, but had not gone one half mile before the hounds raised two more deer. As they were in a dense cover, but two shots were made at them, one of which hit the mark as the deer fell, but was up and making over the ridge the hounds close up. Three of the party followed, and after a long tramp over chaparral and brush the chase was abandoned, although blood was plainly seen in their course. Fifteen minutes might have elapsed when I espied the captain, who was sitting down near me, reach for his rifle and placing himself on firm footing raised his gun to his shoulder. I said, "Cap., what do you see?" but not a word; he evidently anticipated having this all to himself. He no sooner pointed his rifle before I had the course, and looking on the side hill in the brush I espied a deer running. The second shot was mine, the third his, and the fourth mine. I sung out, "Cap., the deer is hit!" but not a word from him. He however ceased firing and the two young hounds seeing the course we were shooting, made a run and were soon on the deer, which now jumped up and started down the side hill. Captain starts down the grade and sings out, "I killed him." The captain made good time for a short distance, but he found the deer gaining on him and he abandoned the chase and had some difficulty in again reaching the top of the ridge. He was well fagged out and evidently came to the conclusion that he could not outrun a deer down hill, if it had only three legs. The deer and the hounds were making rapid time, but the hounds were gaining on him, and a moment more had him by the throat. A tussle and the deer breaks away, as the side hill was steep and rocky. Again the deer is caught and a struggle takes place. The hounds could not hold him; as they roll down the steep side-hill the deer becomes loosened. I anticipate their course, and starting down the spur of the ridge, soon reach the bottom, the hounds having the deer again. This time my favorite hound, Prize, had him by the throat; Dan had him by the ham. Down they came to the very spot where I was standing. I made for the deer, and getting him by the horns, with knife in hand, dispatched him in double quick. In a short time two of the party came to my rescue and assisted me in bringing the game to the top of the ridge, where the Captain lay fanning himself and feeling happy over his imaginary success of having no one to dispute his killing this deer alone. He was evidently astonished when I told him that I had fired three shots and "Van" had fired one. He says: "You don't tell me so! I did not know that any one shot but myself." Captain meant what he said for he started outright to have it all to himself. He was easily reconciled to what is correct, and said: "Well, I know I shot, by gosh." The party now came together, and a repetition of uncorking to Captain's success and chase down the grade. We now continued our course, following the trail, and finally gain the extreme point of the ridge which divides Lake valley from Russian river. We divide—two of us with the hounds take a course below the ridge, the balance following the top. We had not gone far when the hounds raise a young buck. He makes a good run, but his course was north and the party had gone in a southerly direction; two of us had several shots but at a long range. Although our shots were made as he was running at a rapid rate, yet the balls could be seen to strike direct on him, but failed to bring him down. He was soon out of range and after a short run the dogs returned evidently well fagged and tired. We now had to rest for a short time, finally continuing in our course slowly. A short distance had been made when a deer was seen jumping over the brush about 100 yards ahead of us. We all dismount and run to a point, anticipating a shot as the deer would raise on the opposite ridge. He came in sight, and Mack fired. He made a fine shot, as it struck him on the hind leg. The hounds were now closing up and down he went for the gulch again, the dogs running for dear life. Three of the party starting down the steep grade were soon out of sight. Presently we heard a shot, then another, and so continue until fifteen shots had been fired. Then a cessation for five minutes, and fire then commenced in good earnest as twenty-one shots were fired in rapid succession. We now became anxious, and spurring up came in sight of them and found that they had killed two deer, as the dogs in their course had raised three more. We had now five deer—one each—and as the day was far gone, the hounds worn out and a long way from home, we closed our day's hunt and arrived in camp at 6 P. M., well pleased with our first day's sport of the season.

A. C. D.

HIGHLAND SPRINGS, July 4.

At San Bruno.

The leading event occurring at the trap since our last issue, and they were very few in this neighborhood or in the interior so far as we learn, was the fourth shoot of the season of the California Wing Club at San Bruno. As we have stated, the custom of this distinguished club is to vary its method of shooting at each club-medal meeting, and it is a very wise custom as it keeps the members up in each variety of shooting upon which his success on the field must necessarily in a great measure depend. So far, the results of each club meeting are as follows, which we give in collected form for reference when needed: The first match of the season was at twelve birds, twenty-one yards rise, ground traps. It was won by P. Walsh, one of our coming champions, with a clean score, Lauernstein second. The next shoot was at six pairs of double birds, and was won by F. H. Putzman with eleven. T. Jellett tied, and the ownership of the medals was decided by a toss up. The third match was at thirty yards, ground traps, and was won by Crittenden Robinson with twelve straight, Mr. Fay being second with eleven. Up to to-day Robinson and Walsh were close together for the first aggregate score of the club, Robinson being one ahead. Sunday's shoot made them even. The conditions, on Sunday, were twelve birds each, plunge traps, twenty-one yards rise, single barrel. Owing to the time the attendance was very small, only eight out of the long list of members appearing. The day was all that could be desired save the wind, and the positive gale that blew from the west made reliable shooting entirely out of the question. The birds were supplied by Murphy, and like his birds in general, were a grand lot, which it would have been hard to kill at any time. In Sunday's gale they went off like lightning on greased wires, and Mr. Slade said he never was so much at fault how to hold his gun or in what direction to shoot. Under these circumstances the scores may be considered remarkably good, for in such a gale one eleven, two tens, and five nines, out of eight men, in our opinion is most excellent shooting, better indeed than we had any right to expect. We must again compliment Walsh, who is one of the coming champions and who always shoots in a quick, clean, effective style. An analysis of the score shows that although Mr. Robinson's record is not up to his average yet it is still good, as it gives thirty-five birds killed out of forty-four. Considering he had not his thirty yard gun along and that he shot with a strange one, his score on Sunday may be considered an exhibition worthy his fame. Mr. Fay did still better, killing twenty-nine out of thirty-eight, a feat, with such birds and such wind, that sets at rest the question about his nerve and ability with the gun forever. Of course Walsh's eleven, taking first medal, were all well and cleanly killed. Golcher, Sr., with his traditional ten, tied Robinson for second medal, and on tossing up a quarter for ownership fate favored Golcher. We have no better or truer sportsman among us than Mr. Golcher, and we are only surprised that the champion, from his well-known polite and genial nature, did not give it up gracefully without a further contest. Such a compliment would have done both men credit. Of the others, killing nine birds each, Lachman shot best, Slade, Putzman and Thompson showing anything but their usual form, especially Slade. The score:

Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1–11
Golcher	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1–10
Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1–10
Fay	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1– 9
Lachman	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1– 9
Thompson	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1– 9
Putzman	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0– 9
Slade	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0– 9

After the match of the day was over the usual pool shooting commenced, opening with a sweepstakes, at twenty-one yards, eight birds each, $5 entrance. Five entered, Robinson, Walsh, Fay, Lachman, and Bulkley. Robinson won with a clean score.

The plunge traps were now removed for ground traps, and the handicap contest following was brilliant, Fay shooting very accurately all through, and beating the champion. The conditions were ten birds each, thirty yards rise. Robinson missed his second, third, and ninth bird, presumably from not having his gun, which generally, at that distance, does such terrible execution. Fay, with nine birds to his credit, won the pool. The score:

Fay, 30 yards	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1– 9
Bulkley, 24 yards	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1– 8
Robinson, 30 yards	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1– 7
Slade, 30 yards	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1– 7
Thompson, 24 yards	0	0	1	0	0	w			

Dissatisfied with his defeat, Robinson got up a second handicap under the same conditions, except that 8 birds only were used. For this four entered. Fay tied Robinson on five birds each, and in the final shoot-off, at six birds, beat him by one. In this match Mr. Fay did some grand shooting, killing several birds with his second barrel that seemed altogether beyond reach. The honor was well earned and is another feather in Mr. Fay's cap. The score:

Robinson, 30 yards	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0–5
Fay, 30 yards	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0–5
Slade, 30 yards	0	1	1	0	0	0	w'n	
Bulkley, 26 yards	1	0	1	0	0	0	w'n	

TIES.

Fay	1	1	0	1	1	1–5
Robinson	1	0	1	1	1	0–4

The day was pleasantly spent. On such a day, with a gale blowing, San Bruno all agreed was the place to try a man's ability at the trap. So it may be, but at the same time it destroys the pleasure of the members and spectators and keeps many of both away. There is about as much pleasure at a San Bruno pigeon match in one of the gales that so often sweep across the ground, as in playing cricket in a drenching rain.

The Deer Season.

The week's news from our deer hunters is meagre, and in some degree unpleasant as regards the animals. We have for some time past heard much about the abundance of deer in all parts of the State, which led us to hope great results from the perpetual protection of does and fawns. The public market supply, the best evidence we can have of the abundance of bucks, does not support this statement, for although the supply in the market is generally good in quality it shows a great falling off in quantity even for the opening week of the season. For the last few days we have been regularly through the markets to satisfy ourselves on this point. Mr. Mowry, of the California Market, and one of the most responsible men in the business, is really despondent on the existence of our deer, and places their utter extermination in about five years. He says that the supply of late has not averaged for the *whole* season what he formerly received in *one* week. He is very anxious for reform in regard to illegal destruction and desires to give the State Sportsman's Association all the aid he can. The first buck he received on the 2d inst., was really decomposed and must have been killed several days before the 1st. Benton & Co., of the same market, speak much the same, though a little more favorably of the present market supply. Lemoine, Turel & Co., a prominent and responsible firm in the old Washington Market, have had the largest and best supply during the week we have seen, and Auzadon & Co., of the same market, the next. Such bucks as we saw were large and in prime condition, but they will be much fatter in about a month. The meat sells readily at wholesale from ten to twelve and a half cents a pound. Taking the evidence of the supply in general, for all it suggests, we feel certain that if we desire to perpetuate our deer in the public domain, the legislature must next session stop all market hunting for at least *five* years. The same policy was adopted by Pennsylvania to save her quail and she has now abundance of that bird. We have to come to it sooner or later, and it is the best wisdom to commence while we have some stock to work upon. The does and fawns may not be marauded so much as in former years, but the bucks, in all quarters and at all times from January to December, are mercilessly slaughtered, and by those, too, who ought to know better and act better.

The glorious Fourth, the day of all others in the calendar, that gave America birth and freedom in its purest form to the world, for the progress of man in all that relates to human happiness, brought to ourselves and others responsibilities which none desired to ignore; but the celebration, cheering as it was to the lover of freedom, checked in no small way those events we have to chronicle each week in our gun department. If, therefore, we are less copious or interesting than usual in giving the events of the week, the true sportsman, who is always a true patriot we are sure, will not unduly censure us because we threw aside our duties to sport for the higher duties to country. Still we hope even in spite of the festivities of our national holiday, to find something to say worthy the attention of the American gentleman sportsman.

The most successful parties we have heard of were two on the Shafter estate, one killing four fine bucks, and the other three. Mr. Chas. Kaeding was in Mr. Willie Shafter's party and brought three down, which were generously distributed among friends. By Mr. Orr's party only one was killed up to the 3d, when he returned to spend the 4th with his family. Harry Babcock was in this party, and killed one of the largest male coyotes seen for many years. It was well the brute had no chance to fasten on any of the dogs for his principal teeth were nearly an inch long. Babcock did good work by the shot, which was long and well made.

The Napa *Reporter* says Pope Valley is a great hunting ground and a favorite place for Nimrods. Deer are plentiful farther up the valley towards the Berryessa hills, and small game is abundant.

Mr. Wm. McIntosh, formerly a prominent member of the Gun Club, is in town on a visit. It is the intention of the Club to give this gentleman a complimentary shoot and dinner.

Pigeon Shooting in England.

It has been stated in our local press that another bill, more prohibitive in principle than the former, will be immediately introduced into the House of Lords seeking the abolition of pigeon shooting. We think there must be some mistake on this point, as by reference to our London papers, we find the last debate on the subject we can trace up took place as far back as May 23d last, and which in its general features was anything but favorable to the prohibitive doctrine. We think it will interest our readers if we give the details. On the occasion referred to, the Earl of Wemyss, an opponent of abolition, addressed the Government in the following sensible manner, asking "whether, having regard to the cruelties stated to be practised, with a view of fraud, at pigeon-shooting matches, the Home office will endeavor to ascertain how far these statements are true; and whether, if found to be so, steps will be taken for the prevention of the said cruelties. He was one of those who voted the other night against the bill on this subject, which practically was to put a stop to all pigeon shooting. It appeared to him that pigeon shooting was not more cruel than any other mode of taking life. In the butchers' and poulterers' shops there was more cruelty exhibited than in pigeon matches. A right Rev. prelate, who spoke in favor of the bill, stated that not only were there acts of cruelty practiced at pigeon matches, but cruelty was practiced for fraudulent purposes. If there were special cruelties for special purposes, it was not a question of legislation for stopping pigeon shooting, but it was a question of legislation against special cruelty under exceptional circumstances inflicted on these animals. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know whether these cruelties were or were not practiced."

In reply to the solid language of Lord Wemyss, Lord Dalhousie for the Government, said the Secretary of State had no means at his disposal of reaching the truth and that the Government had no intention whatever of making the inquiries suggested.

Lord Redesdale, who moved the rejection of tho bill, then explained the nature of the lies gotten up by the Exeter Hall fools, headed by the bishops, against pigeon shooting and how such lies were manufactured. He denied shooting a bird was cruelty and tersely added, "The object aimed at was to put an end to sport altogether. If it were lawful to shoot a partridge or a pheasant it were lawful to shoot a pigeon." He might have added still more tersely, it were lawful according to caste. It is quite right in England for the aristocrats and even the bishops themselves to shoot pheasants and partridges by the ton weight, but quite wrong in the masses to shoot pigeons which they *purchase* and *pay* for. After awhile this oppressive insolence will abolish the House of Lords, but pigeon shooting will remain. Later in the debate Lord Granville said there was an old story of a man who, after a battle, boasted of having cut off an enemy's leg, and who, on being asked why he had not cut off his head, replied, "That was done already." (Laughter.) The great majority who had rejected the bill seemed now to have come forward to apologise for the vote they had given. (Laughter.) And the rebuke of Granville, whose tongue is always bitter in exposing imposture, was well deserved. Lord Fortescue, the head of another sensible noble family, suggested that the existing laws should be put in force before the time of the Legislature was wasted in attempts to proceed further; and the Lord Chancellor said there could be no doubt the existing law was able to deal with these matters. The difficulty was in finding them out and getting evidence.

Lord Redesdale added that he should take into consideration the *propriety* of introducing another bill and there the matter ended. We do not know if the English Exeter Hall idea of abolition would have any influence in this country outside of a similar class. We are inclined to think not until the proper distinction is made between the idea of cruelty for fraud in pigeon matches and the idea of cruelty in principle, or in other words, the cruelty of taking a bird's life in any form. If the former proves the case, no legislation can reach it, for it exists everywhere where evil in the human mind exists. If the latter proves to be the case, no legislation is needed, for it cannot be less cruel for a nobleman or bishop to kill or wound a pheasant in a wood, than for a common citizen to kill or wound a pigeon at the trap. The Exeter Hall idea simply means that no bird must be killed either domestic or wild, for food or pleasure. No nation can legislate falsehood into truth, or truth into falsehood, and this is what the English fools are trying to do just now in this matter. If pigeon shooting is cruel in principle it is cruel and should be stopped, but with it all bird shooting or killing must be stopped also. In fact, all sport must be stopped. Pigeon shooting, however, is not cruel; not so cruel, indeed, as field shooting, for the wounded birds falling at the trap are immediately picked up and killed. There is no unnecessary suffering with them as with birds and animals shot in the woods. Let these numskulls who seek the prohibition of pigeon shooting attend a match in California, and they will soon see the nonsense of talking about their cruelty in principle. What they are in California they are in England and elsewhere, and it is criminal in principle to waste the time of any legislature with any such arrant nonsense.

Julian R. Brandon killed a grizzly bear, weighing 1,100 pounds, in the mountains near Sheep Ranch, Calaveras county, a few days ago. We were once in at the death of a 1,200 pound grizzly, but only once, for we were then satisfied with that style of thing. When all was nicely over, and the huge monster lay dead at our feet, we went down on our knees, thanked the Lord for His merciful protection and registered a vow in Heaven to live in peace with 1,200 pound grizzles and all others of lesser growth for the balance of our natural life. We have kept that oath sacredly. If Mr. Julian Brandon be wise he will do the same, or some fine day he may lie down a very dilapidated institution. Twelve hundred pound grizzles must be killed dead the first shot or things get exceedingly animated and hot round about. On the occasion referred to, it seemed to us the thermometer must at least have been 150 degrees in the shade of the woods.

Speaking of the illegal destruction of deer, we learn it is most disgracefully carried on, all the year round, in the locality of Highland Springs, Lake County. It is the same, we are told, throughout the mountain range of Santa Cruz county, only here the *gentlemen* poachers, many of whom hold good social positions, add quail and trout to deer. Of course there are no law officers in either of the counties mentioned or such violations of the law would not be allowed. It is no use talking, we must either stop all market hunting and fishing for a given number of years, or we must have game wardens for every county.

A cable special to New York this week, says, the greatest novelty in the way of sport is the organization by certain rich noblemen of a select number for hunting elk and other big game in the Rocky Mountains next Autumn. The party consists of seven members only, and all of them are Earls, and will leave London attended by a small army of servants and provided with every portable luxury known to English sportsmen, the latter part of next month and start for the West early in September.

If these English swells behave themselves, we trust they will be well treated and enjoy themselves. But if they come for indiscriminate slaughter, we hope they will be arrested and punished. They could not do such things at home—why should they here? A noble poacher in the prisoners' box in England, does not count much more than any other poacher. Why should he not be equally punished in America?

At Gilroy.

Our readers are aware that the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club have recently been contending for a handsome rifle presented by Mr. Wm. Curtis. Although we did not get the scores of the final shoot last week, the match is over, ending as the following letter shows in favor of Harry Frutig, a popular and energetic member of the club:

N. P. CURTIS: This is to certify that Mr. Harry Frutig is entitled to the Winchester rifle offered by you as a special prize to be contested for by the members of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club "under such rules as it should see fit to adopt." Mr. Frutig has succeeded in winning the gun three times, in accordance with the club rules. In behalf of the club permit me to again thank you for the valuable gift.

GILROY, June 27th. J. A. PAYNE, Sect'y.

Messrs. Bennett and Briggs had a pleasant shoot with the Bassford family. They did not hunt deer, but they killed about sixty doves among them. The dove, we hear, is quite plentiful in the southern countries. When they want water there they will come to us. We shall have good dove shooting yet.

The Alameda County Sportsmen's Club will have its fifth monthly medal shoot to-day at Bird's Point, Alameda. Members are requested to be on the ground at 1:30 sharp.

Those prefering clay pigeon shooting can have it every Sunday, at Adam's Point, Oakland. Apply on Saturday to the Messrs. Pierce & Co., Broadway, Oakland.

We cannot ascertain whether there will be a shoot at San Bruno, and at Bird's Point to-morrow. At the time of writing neither seemed likely.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The same as in gun matters the celebration of the Fourth materially interfered with the rifle practice, and with the exception of Shell Mound, all the butts were pretty nearly deserted. Even here the attendance was limited. Among those doing the best work were members of the Fifth Battalion practicing for the big one hundred shot match which we described last week and which comes off to-morrow at Shell Mound. Four members of the Fifth Battalion, Messrs. Waltham and Robertson against Moore and Hovey, had a severe contest. The shooting was done at 200 yards, 10 shots each, with a possible 200. After four ties Waltham and Moore beat their opponents in the fifth and final shoots. We can only give the totals of the last shoot.

				Total.
Hovey	45	44	45	44—178
Waltham	43	44	45	42—174
Robertson	44	43	40	41—168
Moore	40	40	43	41—164
				684

By this it will be seen Hovey kept up his reputation as an able man at the 200 range. His total of 178 out of a possible 200 leaves a very high percentage. Afterwards in a trial shoot under the conditions of the match to-morrow, he did a little better, making 446 out of a possible 500, the percentage of which will be 89 1-5. The the total score of the ten strings was 45, 45, 44, 44, 46, 47, 44, 42, 44, 45. Total 446.

It is to be regretted that in the match to-morrow Lieut. Fred. Kuhnle cannot be present. His business on his ranch will not admit of his absence at the present time. Had it been possible we should have suggested a postponement on this account.

The *Forest and Stream* recently gave the scores at the opening of the new range at Thomaston, Conn., the leading ones of which are worthy the notice of our readers for their excellence. The paper says:

The shooting tournament of the Empire Rifle Club, at the opening of their new range here on the 21st and 22d, was the biggest kind of a success. The weather was perfect, and a large delegation of visiting riflemen were present and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the range, saying that it was one of the best in location and appointments in New England. Some of the most notable shots present were G. W. Ellsworth, of the Gardner, Mass., Club; W. Charles, of the Walnut Hill Club, Boston; G. H. Hubbard, D. E. Marsh and W. H. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn.; O. B. Hull, of Collinsville, and H. Andrus, of Hartford. The conditions of the shoot were: Distance, 200 yds.; off-hand; Massachusetts ring target; rifles limited to 3 lbs. trigger-pull; strings of 5 shots each, possible 60, three highest to count for prize, making a possible 180; re-entries unlimited. The following are the prize-winners, the three highest tieing with a score of 170:

G. W. Ellsworth.

First score	11	12	12	12	11—58
Second score	11	10	12	11	12—56
Third score	10	12	11	11	12—56—170

Prize, $40.

W. Charles.

First score	12	10	12	11	12--57
Second score	10	12	12	12	11--57
Third score	12	10	11	11	12—56--170

Prize, $20.

O. B. Hull.

First score	11	12	12	10	12- 57
Second score	12	12	9	12	12--57
Third score	12	10	11	12	11—56--170

The other competitors made all the way from 168 to 125. G. W. Ellsworth took a special prize of $10 for the largest number of bull's-eyes, 102. We have some good men for making bull's-eyes, but so far Ellsworth beats them. Here is something for the ambition of our best men to equal or surpass. Here's work for Jacobi, Utschig, Stanton, Stamer, and Fred Kuhls.

An official paper on woods and forest states that there was killed last season "in Austria proper, as distinguished from Hungary, 6,550 stags, 2,224 hinds, 44,485 roebucks, 6,116 chamois, 2,372 wild boar, 1,025,808 hares, 9,103 wood hens, 4,075 varatelles, 89,209 pheasants, 789,885 partridges, 80,032 quail, 23,683 woodcock, 17,065 snipe, 760 wild geese and 43,908 wild ducks." Included in the general report are also numerous other animals, such as bear, lynxes, foxes, polecats, otters, badgers, wolves, etc.

Every train coming from the mountains has brought with it the carcasses of many deer. Venison is upon all the restaurant bills of fare and the open season is generally taken full advantage of.

Apart from the interest of the figures given, this statement is otherwise important. It shows two things well worth the notice of the American people—the commercial and domestic value of national game birds and animals, and that abundance can only come from strict preservation. We neither admire nor advocate the European system of preservation which inures only to the benefit and pleasure of the rich, but we insist upon a system which will be of advantage to the whole American nation. The difference can easily be established with us.

The new kind of gunpowder lately introduced by M. Himley is superior to all others now in use in the ease and rapidity of its production and the entire absence of danger in the process of manufacture. Its freedom from any hygroscopic qualities is also evident from the fact that 100 grains of the article, exposed to damp weather for some four days in an open window, showed no gain of weight with a delicate balance. It is two and one-half times more powerful than common powder and there is but a very slight residue. Another advantage is the slight amount of smoke given off, and this, as contrasted with that from nitro-explosives, is totally innocuous.

This may be all true, but those who, like ourselves, have been through powder mills at work, will not be able to see readily how any powder can be made without some danger in its manufacture. If the statement be true that powder will not do to be used against our crack shots at the trap. It will be too slow.

While on the subject of the Nevada Riflemen, we may ask what has been done in reference to selecting a California team to do them battle, or whether it is the intention to select on this year? If sufficient practice is to be had, or the convenience or success of the men selected are to be consulted, the season will admit of no further delay. Like last season, perhaps it is still everybody's business, and consequently nothing is done, as usual under such circumstances. It seems to us that as the team is drawn from the National Guard, the selection of the men forming it is the province of the Inspectors of Rifle Practice and no one else's. Last year every one of the State rifle organization had a finger in the pie, and consequently our men were beaten. The Nevada men are too able at the target to be trifled with, and we hope if California meets them again this year, the same mistake that cost her defeat last year will be scrupulously avoided. Who will make the final move in the matter?

A few weeks ago there was a second match between the crack Boston Walnut Hill team and the crack Springfield Armory team. It may interest our readers to see the highest and lowest scores. A better average is always attained in California. The score:

Massachusetts Rifle Association.		Springfield Armory Club.	
E.F.Richardson	48	F. R. Bull	49
H. Seaverns	46	R. J. Hare	46
J. B. Fellows	46	J. B. Wilson	46
J. Francis	45	S. S. Bumsted	46
W. Charles	45	J. A. Kimball	44
O. M. Jewell	43	L. H. Mayott	43
H. G. Bixby	43	F. W. Bull	40
	316		314

The *Carson Tribune* says: "Last Sunday week was a field day among the rifle shooters. A team of eleven men, picked from the different rifle organizations of the Comstock, came down to contest in a friendly match with a like number from the Carson Guard. The shooting as a whole was excellent, twenty-two men averaging 84 7-11 per cent. The match resulted in a tie, each team making 931 points, but as the local team made the greatest number of points at the long range, they are the winners according to Creedmoor rules.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Will not some one of your many riflemen readers be so kind as to give in your next issue's correspondents' column, what he considers the best ingredients for and how to mix a good lubricant for grooved bullets? Some one of the 100-shot match fiends ought to know. B. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, 1884.

On account of sickness Miss Lilian Smith, the champion female shot of the State, did not leave for Chicago last month and now will not make the trip until September. We hope she will regain her health thoroughly to astonish the people of the older States. Her shooting for rapidity and accuracy is very wonderful.

The State Rifle Association had a meeting during the week, but as a majority of the directors was not present, nothing definite was reached as to the new range which it contemplates starting. It is likely the directors will go to Tiburon Point, to-morrow, on a trip of inspection.

A lad of 16 years, named Otis Evans, shot a deer just outside the door of the Skaggs' Springs Hotel on Tuesday last.

This is a fair evidence that the deer are not hunted with hounds or otherwise abused by the people round the neighborhood mentioned.

Captain Stettin had quite a delegation from the German Fusileer Guard out on Sunday, to improve the marksmanship of his corps. If persistence and industry can accomplish anything, Captain Stettin will soon have a first-class team.

The contemplated second match between the Eintrachts and the San Francisco Fusileers, which should have taken place at the later part of the month, at Schuetzen Park, is off by mutual agreement, as the time fixed does not suit.

The Eintracht Rifle Club will have their regular monthly medal shoot at Schuetzen Park, to-morrow.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 12, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Robnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

The August Fairs.

Bay District course, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Marysville take the golden month of August to celebrate the harvest-home of the year. The first is rather on the urban order, and the district which is immediately tributary does not lay claims to fruit or cereals. But there are many famous horses within a circuit of a few miles, and there is no better course in the whole domain for them to prove their mettle and show paces to enthuse the spectators.

As this is the first meeting after the closing of entries for the circuit, there will be a great deal of anxiety to see how the horses perform which are likely to meet every week for some time thereafter. It has been the case in former years that such a palpable superiority was shown as to weaken the interest after a few races had been trotted, but at present there are indications that in nearly every class there will be close contests all through. This is partly due to the large number of horses in training, and also to the fact that in all sections of the State there has been an opportunity to select the best strains of blood to breed from. Neither are the crack animals confined to those owned in San Francisco and vicinity, and the country will put in claims for consideration that will compel recognition.

The meeting on the Bay District course is entirely for trotting, and on the first day, August 2d, is the 2:22 class purse of $600. August 5th is the second day of the series, when a $500 purse is offered for four-year-olds. On the 6th of August a purse of $500 for the 2:40 class. On the 7th of August there is $500 for pacers that have not beaten 2:20, and on Friday, the 8th, the 2:27 class is tempted with a purse of $750. The meeting closes on Saturday, August 9th, with a free-for-all, Director being penalized with four wheels to haul, the amount being $750. In all of these purses there is a division into "three moneys," and the entries close on July 21st.

The second on the list is the fair of the Santa Cruz Association, the opening day being Tuesday, August 12th. It is almost supererogatory to say anything in relation to the beauty of Santa Cruz and its environs. To describe them in anything like deserving terms would require a volume. What is of more importance to the owners of horses than beauty of scenery, and even personal comfort, is the track on which they will perform, and in this respect there is no break in the harmony. The shape is after the most approved pattern, the soil is first-rate, and very little work is required to keep it in admirable condition. The situation could not be improved. It is built on a terrace which is near the shore of the bay, the ground nearly level, and with the valuable adjunct of fine roads. The ocean drive is particularly fine, and as the distance is short between the course and the centre of the town there is no trouble in reaching it. There are five days included in the programme from August 12th to 16th, and on each of these is a race in which horses from any section can participate, and also one for horses owned in the district. In the "open" there are three-minute class, purse $400; 2:27 class, purse $500; pacing 2:20 class, purse $400; 2:40 class, purse $400, and 2:22 class, purse $500. The district races are 2:40, purse $200; three-minute class, purse $150; 2:50 class, purse $150, and a purse of $250 for all horses owned in the district. There is also a running race heats of half a mile, and as there are a good many fleet short horses in that section it is likely to be a merry spin. The Santa Rosa Fair commences on Tuesday, August 19th. This will give plenty of time for the horses to reach there from Santa Cruz, and the purses are so arranged that the participants in analagous classes at Santa Cruz will have plenty of time to recover. We can safely say that the Santa Rosa track is as good as there is in any country. Furthermore the appointments are complete, and nothing is lacking for the comfort and well-doing of horses and men. That is also convenient to the hotels, and only a short trip from the depot where the horses will be unloaded from the cars. There are fourteen races on the card, the time embraced covering five days. On the first day there is a running stake of $25 each, $150 added; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds, and No. 2, is trotting three-minute class, for a purse of $500. The second day, Wednesday, August 20th, there are three races. The first is running, stake of $25 each, $200; dash of a mile; the second is the 2:40 class, purse $500, and the third pacing 2:20 class, purse $500. The third day, Thursday, has also three races, viz., running, 1½ mile for three-year-olds, a stake of $25 each, $200 added, and the second race, No. 7, on the programme, is running heats of half a mile. The finishing race for that day is the 2:22 class, purse $750, so that there are four intervening days from the same class at Santa Cruz. On Friday there are three races, first being a "selling race" for a purse of $200; entrance free with the usual allowance and penalties rated by the valuation. The 2:27 class comes next for a purse of $600, and then there is a purse of $500, for the horses of the district which are eligible for the 2:45 class. Saturday can be called the Cup Day, as on that there is running stake of $30 each, $250 added, 2¼ miles. Then comes the free-for-all for a purse of $800. Director being complimented by having to pull a wagon which is a flattering testimonial to his merit, as shown in races. The winding up is the stockholders' race, there being the somewhat novel condition of the winner of the first heat getting $125, after which he retires and the winner of the second heat is recompensed with $100, and the winner of the third heat, not having to contend with former winners, is paid $25. This programme is certainly well worthy the attention of owners, the purses being liberal and the classification judicious.

Sonoma county can show what no other shire in the United States can parallel. Without any large towns, with a population scarcely exceeding that of the city of Oakland, within its boundaries are two fair grounds on which are tracks of a mile in circuit with stands, stabling and all the accessories of first-class places for agricultural exhibitions. While some may associate this to jealousy between the two thriving towns of Santa Rosa and Petaluma, no one will deny that whatever was the motive the result has been happy. There may have been some of that feeling at first, but if there were, all that can be averred now is that the main feeling is a friendly rivalry that is of great benefit. The exhibitions, coming as they do in consecutive weeks, is a double inducement for people to make entries both in speed departments and exhibition rings. The aggregate of the premiums offered is a large amount, and when the fair closes at Santa Rosa on the 23d, that of Petaluma opens on the 25th. A short walk, if the preference is given to that method of overcoming the few intervening miles, or an hour's journey on the rail and the transfer in either case is not more arduous than that from Oakland to the Bay District.

It must be a hypercritical "cuss" who finds fault with the arrangements at either of the places. The new course at Petaluma has been put in admirable order, and in respect of good management these Sonoma county exhibitions cannot be excelled. There are, emphatically, the right men in the right place, and the machinery moves with as little jar as is possible. The following is the programme at Petaluma:

First Day. No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.
Second Day. No. 4—Running, district. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit. $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.
Third Day. No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9.—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.
Fourth Day. No 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.
Fifth Day. No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs., from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

While Marysville occupies the same week as Petaluma the clash in dates will not be as serious a drawback to the prosperity of both as many imagine. The places are so far apart that there will be no reduction of attendance to speak of, and with the large number of horses in training, there can be a division of forces and leave enough to make fine sport. A few would attend both places if it were not for clashing, a large number will choose the "handiest" location for them to reach, and thus keep up the interest, notwithstanding the unison in the point of dates.

The bill for the Marysville fair shows the following classification:

First day—No. 1. Trotting—Purse $300; 3:00 class.
No. 2. Trotting—Purse $50; novelty contest, the horse trotting the nearest to four minutes to be declared the winner.
Second day—No. 3. Trotting—Purse $300; for three-year-olds.
No. 4. Walking contest—Purse $50; for double teams, and $30 for single horses; to go in harness.
No. 5. Trotting—Purse $300; for four-year-olds owned in that and the third district.
Third day—No. 6. Trotting—Purse $300; for horses owned in the district that have not beaten 2:40.
No. 7. Trotting—Consolation purse; $250 for beaten horses.
No. 8. Trotting—Purse $200; for yearlings owned in the district; dash of one mile.
Fourth day—No. 9. Trotting—Purse $800; 2:22 class.
No. 10. Trotting—Purse $200; for two-year-olds owned in this and the third district.
Fifth day—No. 11. Trotting—Purse $400; 2:30 class.
No. 12. Pacing—Purse $250; free for all.
On the fourth day of the fair there will be a ladies' tournament, free for all in the district; entrance free.

It must be admitted that the showing for the August exhibition is capital, and that the month, which has been usually regarded as one of the dullest in the calendar, will be very lively this year. The September series is still more engrossing and will require full space to outline.

Death of Haddington.

The accident which caused the death of Haddington, at Grass Valley, a week ago, is one of the most singular in the history of the turf. The circumstances can be briefly stated so as to give an idea of how it occurred, but the catastrophe can only be explained by inference. The course is half a mile in circuit, and all who attended concede that it is as good as they ever saw. There were three horses engaged—Rondo, Billy the Kid, and Haddington. The manager of Haddington felt that the race laid between his horse and Billy the Kid, and instructed his rider to pay the greatest attention to that horse. Rondo was leading, Haddington a short distance in front of Billy, and when making the last turn preparatory to the run home, Haddington was pulled away from the pole. The rider of Billy shaped his course for the inside, and according to the testimony of the jockey of Haddington and others caromed against him. Immediately the rider felt him give way and stopped him as soon as he could. On dismounting he discovered that both hind legs were broken, the fractures being between the ankles and feet. Both were completely shattered, and yet the horse did not fall. It was a merciful act to put him out of his misery with a pistol bullet, as it was evident that he could not recover. There was no cut or abrasion of the part which proved that the injury was not due to a direct blow, and the cause of the trouble was hidden to the observers.

It must have resulted from the blow which the horse in the rear inflicted, but that result following without a wound was the inexplicable part of the conundrum. Heretofore the explanation would have been unsatisfactory; now that the instantaneous photographs have depicted every phase in the action, it is easily understood. After the bound through the air the whole weight of horse and rider is thrown on one hind leg, which

sustains it until the body is carried so far forward as to bring the other hind leg to aid in supporting the weight. At this point, the first contact of the foot with the ground, the shock was given, and the blow on the hip was like striking the long end of the lever. The foot was firmly pressed to the ground by the weight of more than one thousand pounds, and the strength of the bone being inadequate to sustain the combined force it was broken. There was also the centrifugal force of going around the turn to add to the power of the concussion, and when the other leg came into position it had also to succumb. In rounding a curve the feet are thrown outside of the centre of gravity in order to overcome the centrifugal force, and had the shock come from the opposite side the animal would have been thrown down. Even the breaking of the bones did not effect this, and the horse was sustained by the bearing on the ankles. In a conversation with a gentleman we met at Colonel Thornton's he propounded the question whether the breaking of a hind or foreleg would be most likely to stop an animal when galloping? The query came after the statement that the last great impulse to throw the body through the air was given by the foreleg. Answering from the data given by the Palo Alto photographs our reply was that the breaking of the hindleg would be the most effectual stoppage. He admitted that such was the case as shown by his experience in shooting, as in cases where the foreleg of a deer had been broken by the bullet the animal had run long distances. When a hindleg was broken very little distance was covered, and, in some instances, the limb uninjured by the bullet was also found fractured. He appeared to think that this sustained the old notion that the final impulse to propel the body through the air was correct in ascribing to the hindlegs the main agency. Hereafter we will show by a publication of the cuts that this ancient idea is not sustained by the illustration he presented, and that an anatomist would come to a contrary conclusion from a study of the pictures.

The untimely end of Haddington was a serious loss to California as well as his owner. He was the only entire son of imported Haddington that we know of, and the blood was valuable. He was an honest and "useful" racehorse, and seemed to grow better as he increased in years. He never showed so much speed as he did this season, and besides his fast mile at Fresno, 1:43, his work marked improvement on his previous form. Notwithstanding the many races he had run he was sound in every respect, and one of the handsomest horses on the turf. The people of Grass Valley awarded fitting honors to his remains. He was buried within the track enclosure with due ceremonies, and the pluck he exhibited will be the theme of many tales in after gatherings among the pines. He was bred and owned by James McM. Shafter, though Lee Shaner had his racing qualities for this season. Both Lee and the jockey who rode him, Fred Ross, have moisture in their eyes and huskiness of voice when recounting the incidents preceding his death, and though the money loss to the stable is serious that is not felt at all in comparison with his sad and untimely end.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES.

Winters, Newland & Pumyea, Tennent.

A short time ago we gave a full description of the colts that will be offered for sale by Mr. Winters, at Sacramento next Thursday, and now having received the catalogues of the other sales that will follow, we are enabled to write more definitely. The Newland & Pumyea sale will take place at the Oakland Trotting Park, on Saturday, July 19th, commencing at 11 a. m. There are forty-two animals catalogued at the head of which is Grand Moor. In the *Breeder and Sportsman*, of January 27, 1883, appeared a capital likeness of Grand Moor, and from the accompanying description the following is copied:

The subject of this sketch can also show a rich inheritance on the side of his dam, and when Mr. Newland purchased him from Mr. Rose he was guided in his choice and made the selection on this account. He visited Sunny Slope with the intention of buying the best, the price being a secondary consideration, and the form of The Grand Moor being satisfactory, the blood of his dam Vashti settled the question, and he selected the son in preference to anything he saw. Her sire, Mambrino Patchen, a "full brother" to Lady Thorne, and combining Mambrino Chief, American Eclipse and Sir Archy blood, was a token that the offspring must be all right in this important point. The get of Mambrino Patchen had achieved distinction on the tracks, and his daughters take high rank in the stud. He has several representatives in the 2:30 list, and among others of his daughters there is Thornleaf, the dam of Cleora, who trotted last Summer in 2:18¾, her first season in public.

The dam of Vashti was Kate Taber, by the Dunkin Horse, an animal that figures quite frequently in the trotting pedigrees of Kentucky.

In form The Grand Moor is a capital representation of the family. It is seldom that more "bloodlike" trotters are seen than are shown by the descendants of The Moor. Nearly all of them are of fine size and highly finished. As the illustration exemplifies, this horse is of very fine shape; his color is a glossy black, in height sixteen hands, and of fine length of body. His legs are capital, thighs and arms muscular, and the lower portion showing plenty of bone and tendon. The hocks and knees are broad, and all the angles from the croup and withers to feet are right. That he would have trotted fast if given the opportunity is beyond question. We have seen him haul the heaviest kind of a breaking cart with a driver of 200 pounds in 2:50, and as there must have been over 500 pounds behind him it was a proof of speed and weight-pulling combined. Hitched to the same big cart but with a lighter driver, N. D. Pumyea, he trotted the mile in 2:42, and went through the backstretch in 37½ seconds.

Owing to the injury to Mr. Newland, that left him totally blind, little was done with his trotters after the accident, and hence it cannot be said that The Grand Moor has had the opportunity in this line to show his family characteristics.

Had that chance been granted, there are good reasons for the belief that he, too, would have excelled and made a name which it must now rest with his offspring to perpetuate. As we have oftentimes stated, California has a greater variety of trotting strains than any State in the Union. All of the Eastern blood that have obtained celebrity and others which have gained distinction in the land of their birth to add to the numbers. That the blood of The Moor will continue to figure prominently in the calendar is as certain as anything in the future can be foretold, and if we are not greatly mistaken there will be an addition to those who have achieved renown before the close of this year.

No. 2, in the catalogue, is a bay colt, foaled 1882 by Newland's Hambletonian, his dam Phaceola by Silver Thread, and she from Minnehaha, the dam of Beautiful Bells, Sweetheart, Eva, etc., this is a "royally-bred" youngster combining the blood which produced Hinda Rose, or at least that portion of it embraced in Hambletonian, the Moor and Minnehaha. It may be considered a rash prediction, and yet we are tempted to prophesy that Hinda Rosé will yet reach, and, perhaps beat the figures which are at the head of the record. From what we saw on our last visit to Palo Alto, we feel the utmost confidence that she will be able to reduce the four-year-old record so many seconds as to leave it below 2:15, and then she is as fine looking a mare as can be found in any country. The dam of the colt offered, Phaceola, was very fast ranking with the best ever bred at Sunny Slope when Mr. Newland purchased her.

There are some finely bred animals among the broodmares and the colts from them are promising. California Abdallah, Whipple's Hambletonian, Belmont, Norfolk, Echo, and Newland's Hambletonian are among the sires of the dams, and the foals, yearlings and two-year-olds are by Grand Moor, Steinway and Poscora Hayward. Beside the trotting stock there is a valuable collection of matched pairs, roadsters and workhorses. Catalogues can be obtained of Newland & Pumyea, Oakland, or Killip & Co., 116 Montgomery street.

The sale of S. J. Tennent is set for Thursday, July 24th, at his Pinole Stock Farm, Pinole Station, near Port Costa, on C. P. R. R. The farm is close by the depot so that there is no trouble to reach it, and the run is made from San Francisco in an hour. By taking the 8 A. M. boat from the foot of Market street there will be time to look over the stock before the sale commences, and that which leaves at 9:30 A.M., will also land passengers in time. There are eighty-three animals in the catalogue, embracing nearly all the fashionable strains of trotting blood, and some large horses that are well fitted for heavy work. Several of those included in the sale catalogue are now in exercise at the Oakland Trotting Park, and of these we can write from personal observation. The four-year-old filly Twinkle can scarcely fail to make a fast trotter. Her gait is perfect and she is very highly formed. Alert is a fine colt in every respect, and as nearly as can be foretold from present indications will go fast, and his size, form, color, and breeding will give him high value in the stud. Sobrante also moves like a trotter, and so does Pinole, Jr. To obtain full information catalogues should be got, and which Killip & Co. will supply.

Second Payments.

It must be borne in mind by those interested that the second payments on the trotting colt purses at Sacramento and Stockton fall due on the 15th inst. Although duly notified by the Secretaries, there is a proneness to forget, and, therefore, reminders are not out of place. From all that we can learn, it is not likely that there are any very wonderful colts to be in dread of this season, and though there are more than the usual number of promising youngsters, there is not, so far as we can learn, one of overshadowing phenomenal powers. Failure to post the second five per cent. entails the loss of that already paid in, and assuredly it is worth the further investment to retain a chance in the rich prizes. As there is an interval of two months before the races will be trotted, there is plenty of time for improvement, and these sixty days may add wonderfully to the capacity of those which are a trifle behindhand now.

Closing of Entries.

Though nearly all of the fairs advertised close the entries on the 1st of August for the purses offered by the Bay District Association, the time expires on the 21st of July. That is close at hand, and it will not answer to get it mixed up with the dates which come later. As the trotting commences on the 2d of August, it was necessary to have a little space for advertising. We feel confident that there will be a general response, and with plenty of horses to take part the circuit will open auspiciously.

Auction Sale of Jerseys.

On the same day as the sale of the Rancho del Rio colts, and immediately after that is concluded, a choice draft from the herd of Major Robert Beck, will be offered. In another column will be found a list of the animals, and to those who are familiar with the displays that Major Beck has made at the State Fairs there is no necessity for other intelligence than that they are to be sold. The owner has pursued the breeding of this popular race with enthusiasm, and from the opportunities he had of obtaining the best stock for a foundation that most important part was secured. Intelligent mating was followed by an improvement on the parent stock, so that at the present time it is within bounds to assert that they are as good as there is in the country. This is the general decision of those who have seen the animals, and have an acquaintance with their milking properties, and which opinion has been endorsed by the many premiums awarded at the fairs. The young bulls will be valuable to those who desire to increase the milk-giving characteristics of their cattle. Jersey grades are only slightly inferior to those of full blood, and in many of the part breeds there is an increase in milk and only a slight diminution in the amount of butter for the quantity. There is convincing proof that the Channel Island cattle are at the head for amount and quality of butter, and it is useless to take up space with arguments to prove that which nearly all are convinced of. The sale is to be held at the same place, Charles Shears, opposite the entrance to the fairgrounds.

Endorsement of Tips.

We were much gratified to learn from James McCord that after a test of tips on a horse which he drives daily, and others, that he is convinced of the adaptability, and also that the claim we have made of them being a cure for corns is well founded. The animal had become nearly useless from the pain occasioned by corns, the inflammation extending to his ankles and legs, and since the change in shoeing he has gone comparatively sound. We have not the least fear of the results when an intelligent man and one with the large experience which Mr. McCord has had when tips are granted a fair trial. The trouble is to get them properly put on, the smiths being determined in their opposition. Mr. McCord also informs us that he intends to use tips on over a hundred horses under his charge the coming winter, and this will be a trial which will show the applicability to horses that have to labor many hours daily.

Death of Bill Bird.

Bill Bird, one of the greatest of the old school of colored trainers, of which there are few now left, died at Chicago, on the 27th ult., of consumption. The following sketch of his career is from the pen of "Vigilant" of the New York *Spirit:*

Few trainers have played a more conspicuous part in turf affairs, and his name was a household word wherever in America the merits of racehorses are discussed. Bird was born in Tennessee, some sixty years ago. He was brought up in the Carter family, and rode with some success while a boy. He trained for the Carters and for the late Hon. Baillie Peyton. In 1856 he accompanied Mr. Ten Broeck's horses to England, and upon his return was with Gen. Harding. Subsequently he was with Gen. Woolfalk and Mr. Campbell, of Baltimore. He was also attached for a short time with Captain Moore, who at the time had the noted Idlewild. When Judge Bryan purchased Lodi of Mr. Clay, Bill Bird took him to California. He was subsequently with Dr. Weldon and Abner Turner. But the present generation of turf lovers know him best as trainer for Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, for whom he trained the famous gelding Crickmore, also Compensation, Belle, and Oriole in 1880 and 1881. In 1882 he returned to his home in Tennessee; but Gov. Bowie was so persistent, that he returned in 1883, and succeeded in pulling off all the great things at Baltimore and Washington with Crickmore, and with Empress beat Miss Woodford at Saratoga. Mr. Bathgate tried to get him for Mr. J. R. Keene the present season, but he had signed with Captain Cottrill.

It may be said that Bird never had a more successful year than the present, as he won the Kentucky Derby and Clark stakes with Buchanan and other races with Mona. As a cocker Bill Bird was not less famous than as a trainer. Like Sam Chifney, Frank Butler, the late "Tiny" Wells and other famous horsemen, he delighted in the sports of the pit, and his strain of fowls were celebrated throughout the South, and the old man has often declared to us that he "never felt at home" around the stable without the presence of his noted brown-reds. He was an examplary man, as guileless as a child, and his character for honesty to his employer we have never heard questioned. Like all the old school of trainers, he trained his horses very "fine," and disliked bringing them to the post unless thoroughly fit, and a horse that ran best in flesh was a puzzle to him. Unlike Snedeker or Sutcliffe, he lacked the fine art of handling a bad-legged one, but in the details of ordinary preparation was without a peer. His death removes a landmark of the old turf, and his example is a wholesome one to the present generation of trainers, of one who, despite the temptations which beset men of their profession,

"Went forward undefiled."

Bay Frank Sold.

The estate of H. Eldred has sold the bay gelding Bay Frank to B. M. Richmond, of Sacramento, and the horse has gone into the stable of H. S. Hogoboom at Agricultural Park to be trained. The price paid was $5,000. Frank, if not famous is at least notorious, and possesses all the essential points of a great trotter except reliability. He is now seven years old, and if age brings sense Frank ought to be a better horse than he has been heretofore. We hope Mr. Hogoboom will find it so, and bring this speedy fellow to the front this year.

HERD AND SWINE.

Grooming Cattle.

[Western Rural.]

To a Nebraska correspondent who asks if there is any advantage in grooming cattle, we reply that there is. Under some circumstances, as for instance when cattle from any cause are exposed to much filth which may adhere to the skin, grooming would prove very valuable, and perhaps under all circumstances would be of marked benefit. The skin is an important excretory organ, of so much importance indeed that but few have a full conception of it. With regard to cattle some strangely entertain the idea that their skins are somehow different from those of other animals, and that they do not excrete. The fallacy probably arises from a notion that the skin is too thick to contain conveyances for the effete matters within the body. It is sufficient to say that the skin of every live thing is excretory. Strictly speaking it is an expiratory apparatus, and is constantly, if in proper condition, exhaling vaporous or gaseous matters which are the result of chemical changes going on within the system. There have been many careful experiments made to show the importance of the skin as a transmitter of the invisible perspiration. It has been shown that such inferior animals as toads, fish and frogs give off a waste through the skin that amounts to but slightly less than half the weight of the body every twenty-four hours. But the most conclusive experiments have been in the form of covering the surface of the skin with varnish, tar, paste, glue, pitch and other plastic material. This was tried in France a few years ago with the most marked results. In some cases the entire surface was covered, and in others spots, but in every case the health of the animal was impaired and its life endangered. These same facts will be established if we will observe the result of checking perspiration in human beings in whom some of the internal organs are weak. Take, for instance, a man with debilitated liver or kidneys. If he perspires freely he often gets along very well and feels comparatively well. But let the weather change and the perspiration stop, and the weak internal organs are unable to do the increased work that is thrown upon them. If all the organs are healthy and strong, such results under such circumstances may not be observable, but the effects in the case of weak organs show plainly what the effects even with strong internal organs are, whether we see them or not. We are all very familiar with the fact that cataarh, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and severe congestions often result from a sudden checking of perspiration. It is clear, therefore, that the freer the pores of the skin are kept, the better condition the system is in to throw off the poisonous matters that are within it, and the question then arises, how can these pores be stopped and how can they be opened?

We know how the pores of the human skin are plugged, and though it is true that the skin of cattle is not liable to be affected in precisely the same way, it is in a somewhat similar way. In a word the dirt by various means gets into the pores and clogs them. No doubt an occasional bath would do cattle good, but the results of a bath are in some measure attained by scratching the skin. By that process the dirt that has accumulated upon the surface of the skin at least is dislodged and the opening of the orifices of the skin are more or less freed. The thing, therefore, looks well in theory, but what is better, it has proved good in practice. Some of our most practical writers upon live stock have said that it pays as well to groom cattle as it does to groom horses; and they have said that oxen that are groomed will eat less, look better, do more work and do it more easily. It would often be of benefit in more ways than one to groom cows. A cow ought to be kept in a very cleanly condition, but she is not always. The advice is frequently given to the milker to brush off the udder. Well, he or she ought always to do that. That is good as far as it goes. But of how much use is it, when the cow is dirty everywhere else? The parts of the animal that are over the milk pail certainly ought to be brushed off, and while we are at that, it will not be much additional trouble to brush her all off. It is true that what brushing would be necessary for the purpose in view in such a case would not be very much grooming, but it would be in that direction. We can be as thorough as we like.

Perhaps some of us may think that these are new fangled notions that will do well enough for kid gloved farmers, but are not practical. All there is to that is this: if the kid gloved fellows are making by any method more from their cows than are we who do not wear kid gloves from ours, we are not wise to let the kid glove stand between us and the adoption of the method. We are quite willing to milk in kid gloves, if it will pay. But as a matter of fact it is not a new fangled idea at all. It is a very old fangled idea.

Dutch Dairies.

At a recent meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association one of the members gave a very interesting description of the dairies he had seen in Holland during a visit there. Such absolute, systematic cleanliness and pains taking are what are needed to make our American butter worth more in the markets. Mr. Burnett said he was much impressed with the thrift of the Dutch dairyman, who cultivates land that lies from six to twenty feet below the level of the sea. A Dutch dairy is the most interesting and remarkable place he had ever visited; everything is so wonderfully clean and bright; wooden utensils with brass hoops and trimmings polished until they shine like mirrors; milk vessels of porcelain; attendants with the whitest of slippers, and the stables so clean from washing and scrubbing that they are sweet enough for the storage of dairy goods.

He saw quantities of cheese curing upon the cool, sanded, stone floors of apartments used in Winter for cattle. The only odor perceivable anywhere was that of soap and water. The butter made by these exquisitely nice Dutchmen is sold in Amsterdam at sixty cents per pound, while ordinary butter brings only forty cents. The carriages used upon these soft, rich meadows have wheel tires from five to eight inches wide, and the land is so level that no hold back straps are required upon the teams that draw them.

He thought much of the success of the Hollander was due to the rich herbage which grows upon the reclaimed meadows, and believed that Americans would do well to grow much more clover than they do for their dairy cows. The Darlington butter of Pennsylvania, which stands so nigh in our markets, doubtless owes much of its fine quality to the sweet clover grown in the pastures there.

One of the grand secrets in feeding calves, as in feeding all live stock, is to change to any new food gradually, and to give no more than will be eaten with a good appetite. Young animals, too, need to be fed more frequently than older ones.

A Titled Cowboy.

[New York World.]

One of the most interesting young men in the West just now is the Marquis de Mores, son-in-law of the New York banker Von Hoffman. Two years ago this Summer vague little paragraphs began to be seen in the Bismarck and other Western papers about a handsome young Frenchman who was buying vast acreages of grazing land out on the Little Missouri river and offering in a Quixotic way to furnish anybody who came along a hundred sheep to keep on shares. Everybody thought another Count Joannes had arisen and wandered out here. It took the best part of a year to convince people that De Mores was a sane man with money and a purpose. This now needs no argument to prove. The young Frenchman has laid the foundations of a fortune which will rival that of Von Hoffman himself. At first it was his intention simply to raise cattle. He then discovered that there was no systematic shipment of Montana beef to the Eastern market. Hotels in Fargo and Bismarck, with the fine young Montana cattle right at their doors, were paying 35 and 40 cents a pound for Chicago steaks. The reason for this absurdity was that no one could buy cattle in either of these towns in less than car-load lots. Montana steers were shipped on to Chicago, there slaughtered and the dressed meat shipped back. De Mores decided to remedy this by establishing abattoirs along the Northern Pacific Railroad at points where stockmen could drive their cattle in easily from the ranches. To complete the system he would erect refrigorating storehouses in every town where the beef demand warranted it. With refrigerator cars plying between slaughter-houses and distributing points, fresh meat could be furnished consumers regularly at prices 50 per cent. lower than by the old way.

De Mores has carried out this plan. He owns a dozen ranches, and has built abattoirs at Medora, Billings, Miles City and Helena. These houses are in full operation. Refrigerators have been built at St. Paul, Duluth and Fargo, and others are being put up at Granger, Mandan and Winnipeg. Incidentally to the scheme the pretty little town of Medora has been built up at the Northern Pacific crossing of the Little Missouri. When De Mores stepped off the train at Comba, the town that had been started at the crossing, his welcome was not a cordial one. The cowboys had the idea that he had come to drive them all off their ranches. The hunters said he would buy up their buffalo grounds. The young man really did act as if he were going to buy the earth. It was not long before words came to shots. Three cowboys undertook to drive the Marquis off a ranch he had bought just across the river. But De Mores was brought up in the French army, and was fresh from service in Algiers. The cowboys drove him to his hut, but their shots missed and his hit. One man, Reily, was killed and two others were badly wounded. The Marquis has had a fair field ever since. Medora has grown into one of the thriftiest towns on the Northern Pacific. The railroad station is a gem of architectural beauty. The hotel which De Mores built is as big as any on the line and as fine in every appiontment. A freight line to the Black Hills has been established, which is always a source of rapid growth in these frontier trading posts.

Medora was named after the wife of De Mores, Medora Hoffman, who is the namesake of her aunt, the famously beautiful Medora Grimes. Her memory is freshened by the reminiscences of the late Sam Ward, who won her for his second wife when she was already the betrothed of a rich young Frenchman. The Marquise de Mores delights in sharing the wild life of her husband. In St. Paul she is the most rich and tastefully dressed woman you will see. On the plains she rides and shoots faultlessly. Galloping over the prairie, an eagle plume in her hat and a rifle slung from her saddle, she is the picture of wild beauty. De Mores on the frontier dresses in fringed buckskin shirts, top-boots and a cowboy hat. In St. Paul he is a polished French gentleman, open-hearted, witty, hospitable. The Marquise has an income of $90,000 a year from a fortune which has been secured by her father beyond all possibility of loss. De Mores has 48,000 acres of farming lands along the Northern Pacific, besides vast estates in France and Italy.

Chewing the Cud.

[Scientific American.]

Every child living in the country has stood and watched this curious operation, and wondered what the lump was which he saw come up in the cow's throat, and then go down again after she had chewed it for a certain lenght of time. And perhaps he may have seen the anxiety and turmoil produced on the farm by the report that some one of the cows had "lost her cud" and as the result of this excitement he may have seen the absurd attempt to "make a new cud," in the hope that the cow would by such means be restored to good condition. There is in the minds of a large proportion of the readers of the *Scientific American* (which simply means the community) so little correct understanding of the true nature of "chewing the cud," that a few words concerning it may not be amiss.

A very large tribe of animals, of which sheep and cows are only familiar examples, are called in works of natural history *Ruminantia* because they all *ruminate*, they chew the cud. They do so because their peculiar organs of digestion require it; they can get their nourishment in no other way. They have, it is said in the books, four stomachs, but the statement is not strictly correct, for the entire digestion is done in a single one, that which is called the fourth, the other three being only places for preparatory work. Their food is swallowed without being chewed; the chewing is to come later. When this unchewed food is swallowed it passes directly into the first stomach, to use the common term; but drink which the animal takes goes straight past the entrance of the first into the second. These two serve only to soak and soften the coarse food. When the first has done what it can, the food passes out of it into the second, and then the cow or sheep is ready to "chew the cud."

The second stomach, while busy at work in soaking the food, keeps it in motion, and gradually rolls it up into masses, so that in the small upper part there is formed an oblong solid lump of the size that we recognize as the "cud." This the animal throws up into the mouth, and chews with evidently as much satisfaction as the same act of mastication gives us when we put the most delicate morsels between our teeth. When it is sufficiently chewed, the mass is swallowed and its place taken by another which had been rolled up in the mean time.

But the "cud" thus masticated does not return to the second stomach, from which it had come. It passes smoothly into the third, a place for additional lubrication, and then into the fourth, where the true digestion begins and ends.

Don't Corner Yourself.

The breeder who is always ready and anxious to sell the best he has to the first buyer who comes along can never for any great length of time hold his position at the front in his business. If he permits his flock or herd to be culled over by visiting purchasers, keeping for himself only what they see fit to leave him, the fame of his stock will be short-lived indeed. The moment his best breeders are parted with that moment does he remove the incentive for the same buyer to come to him again. His prestige and leadership leave him, in company with the animals on whose superiority his reputation is based. In view of this it is easily understood why breeders of experience and sagacity very often have something on which no price is set and for which no bid will be entertained. It may be an old and well-proven sire or dam, or it may be a young thing whose value is yet only a matter of promise. It is in either case in a measure priceless, and in giving it up the owner feels that, no matter what it may bring, to sell it would be a sacrifice. This idea may of course be carried too far—but it is difficult to say just how far it may be legitimately followed. This is a point for the proper decision of which no fixed principle may be laid down, and it must be left wholly to judgment and circumstances. We believe, however, that a man is often warranted in holding an animal at a price which no one else could pay for it, and which he himself could hardly pay for another of equal merit. There are many nice points centering just here, which can be much more clearly appreciated by the thoughtful breeder than explained on the printed page, and in them much of the success of the breeding business lies. One thing is certain—one cannot afford to build up and increase his stock on culls. He should always reserve a sufficient number of animals of unquestionable merit to insure the next season's produce to be fully up to his recognized standard. A high sale is a dear one indeed if it carry away with it the elements which establish local reputation and character.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Desirable Hogs.

The different breeds of hogs have their fast friends, and no doubt they each have what their friends admire in them, but the average feeder who does not care to raise pigs to sell for breeding purposes, should strive to a get a hog that will make him the most money for the feed put into it. In the first place a hog should have a good coat of hair; not bristles, but hair. A black hog will not get scurvy on his back; the sun will not blister him. A hog should have a good constitution, with round sprung rib and good girth around the heart, short neck and head well put on, short face and nose, tail put on not way up on his back nor yet too low down, hams round and well filled, not too sluggish disposition nor yet too wild. By the purchase of the right kind of a male pig, the feeder can raise just such pigs as he wants to feed, and have much more profitable and healthy animals than he can buy.

The brood sows can be run on clover pasture in Summer at very little expense, and if provided with some good clover hay in Winter it will reduce their feed bills. Not enough attention is paid to providing good pasture for the pigs; they are generally kept in a barren lot with a generous sized mud hole in it, in which the water is so foul that just the smell of it is sickening let alone having to drink it. As for a change of pasture it is never thought of on account of the trouble of fencing it. The sensible way to provide for them is to have enough land devoted to their use so the pigs can have a good sweet pasture of clover all the time. Do not keep them on the same old poisoned ground for ten years, but when the grass gets run out plow it, and take off a couple of crops; then reseed to clover, and then let their hogships take fresh comfort, health and fat from the new, fresh ground and grass. This ground will then supply the living for the pigs, while in the other way of doing the pig lot is full of weeds, bare of grass and the bare ground covered with mud and hog wallows.—*Breeder's Journal.*

An Iowa man says in the *Country Gentleman:* "I have for two years raised all the young calves I could get in the Fall at a low price. I take them away from the cow at once, teach them to drink, then scald one part of oil meal, one part of corn meal, and eight parts of bran; wet enough to drink at first, but as soon as possible I feed them the same dry, as they are apt to sour on mush in cold weather. I have yearlings taken from the cow at three days old, which never tasted milk again. They weigh 750 pounds each, and are worth $20 apiece. I consider that they cost me $6."

The butter record secured by H. E. Alvord, of New York, from his Jersey cows, is certainly remarkable. In a test of 10 cows he secured an average for a year of 6 pounds 7½ ounces of merchantable butter for every 100 pounds of milk, and at times as much as 7 pounds 12 ounces of butter were made from 100 pounds of milk. The 10 cows averaged 398 pounds 10 ounces for the year; 12 cows 387 pounds, and 15 cows 377 pounds, or over a pound a day.

SHEEP.

A Century's Fluctuations in the English Wool Market.

A hundred years ago English lustre wool of fair average quality was, reducing the English currency to America equivalents, about 12½ cents per pound. Wools of the quality mentioned rose steadily until 1791, when an average price of 17 cents a pound was reached. In the next year this rose to 20½ cents, but in 1797 the price had fallen to 16 shillings 6 pence, or about 14 cents per pound. In the following years the markets fluctuated, until in 1802 a strong upward movement carried prices up to 62½ cents, "which must at that time," says the article from which these figures are obtained, "have seemed a very excessive price." A shrinkage in prices followed, but the market rallied, and quotations ranged from 24 to 28¼ cents up to the year 1814, when a strong bull movement carried the figures up to the extravagant point of 37¾ cents. The upward movement did not stop there, however, for in 1815 the average price reached 43 cents. The reverse which followed in 1816 brought good wools tumbling from 43 down to 27½ cents, a decline of 15½ cents per pound, or about 35 per cent.

"After these fluctuations," says *Home News*, "a period of calm attended the prices of wool, and from this time up to 1842 the value was but little altered, the range being from 24 to 27½ cents; but in the autumn of 1834 another upward bound was experienced, when wool jumped up suddenly to 46 shillings per tod (39½ cents per pound) and the value re-

mained above 40 shillings for a considerable time. In 1843 a great decline was seen, and in midsummer of that year only 22 cents could be obtained for excellent wool. The next three years prices jumped a level of 25½ to 27¼, but they fell back in 1847 and 1848 to 23 cents, and in 1849 brought them to the remarkably low limit of 19 cents. The next year a little of the lost ground was recovered, 22½ cents having been secured and in the year following 26 cents was got, and this rose in 1852 to 32 cents. In 1863, when the civil war in the United States caused so great a demand for wool, prices rose suddenly to 44½ cents, and in 1864 the highest point reached in England during the century was gained, 56 cents having been paid. From that time there was a decline, year by year, till 1870, when 31 cents was the average price. In 1871 the market rallied, and 46 cents was reached, while in 1872 a still further advance took quotations to 48¾ cents.

From 1872 the general course of the wool market has been downward. This was checked in 1879 and 1880, when prices rose from 23½ to 32 cents, but in 1881 the value of fine-grown English wool was about 22½ cents per pound; and from this low figure 1883 brought a still further decline to 19 cents per pound, the lowest point on record since 1849. *Home News* says the decline of last year was, "with the exception of the single depression of 1849, which lasted only for one year, the most remarkable decline in values which has been experienced in the present century. From the highest point of 56 shillings per tod in 1864 to that of 22 shillings at the present moment, there is represented a startling decline, and the difference in the value of the clip of English wool at these varying figures is something enormous. It may be interesting to point out that, taking the wool product of England at 15,400,000 pounds per annum, the value of the product in the year 1864 was £17,554,166, whereas the same quantity at the present would represent a value of £6,104,427—that is, taking the mean average of wool in 1874 at 63 shillings, 10 pence per tod (about 54¾ cents per pound), and at the present moment at 22 shillings 2⅝ cents per tod, or about 22½ cents per pound. The difference in value between the produce of these two years is thus no less than £11,449,730—a sum which indicates how enormous has been the shrinkage in the value of this portion of agricultural produce in the course of nineteen years."

Here is in brief the record of a century of fluctuations in prices of wool which 100 years ago stood at a figure 10 cents per pound below that of last year, In the century the price has reached a point 44 cents above that of the beginning of the century.

The *U. S. Economist* is of the opinion that wool is as good an article of merchandise to hold to-day as any commodity in market, simply because the available supply procurable will be found below the wants of the mills, and it is to the demand we must look for the establishment of prices, regardless of other considerations.

A flock-master expresses the opinion that for spring lamb a Merino ewe crossed with a pure South Down, will give the tenderest, sweetest, juiciest flesh that the most exacting epicure could desire.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Glanders in California.

That glanders is to a certain extent prevalent among the horses in some parts of the State, there can be no doubt. Reports and rumors are much more plentiful than affected animals, but well developed and carefully diagnosed cases have been found, and in four or five counties the authorities have appointed veterinarians to examine the stock of their jurisdiction and have taken measures to enforce the law regarding the destruction of such diseased horses. It is a contagious disease that has no remedy known to veterinary science. It can only be stayed by heroic treatment; the destruction of infected animals and the sequestration of suspicious cases until the actual presence of the disease is known or disproved. The experience of the Illinois State Veterinarian with glanders last Summer shows that this horrible disease can be only by the greatest watchfulness prevented from spreading from farm to farm and from town to town. There are but few cases of glanders in this country, and every trace of this incurable disease could be eradicated in a few months by prompt and thorough measures. But those whose horses are exposed to the deadly poison, or even show signs of the presence of the malady, are slow to confess its existence and ready to deny the correctness of the opinion of educated veterinarians who declare the animals to be suffering from glanders.

Those who should be most ready to make the existence of maladies of a serious nature known, and first to help in putting an effectual stop to their spread, are unfortunately disposed to shut their eyes to the facts, and refuse to listen to the reasons for at once ending all danger of their continued existence, when that can be done, as it can be in the case of the fatal contagious diseases which have closed the doors of England against American cattle.

That anything but harm can come from temporizing; that any half-way halting measures will save the live stock interests of the country from heavy losses, no one who is acquainted with the truth will claim. Those who have studied the history of plagues, aware of the enormous losses which have been caused by those scourges, join in the declaration that the only safe course to take is that which will in the most speedy manner utterly eradicate the germs of contagious diseases whenever they may be found. The interests of any individual or of any class of dealers should not be permitted to hinder the work of such importance to the general public.

Castration.

The effect of castration, in reference to its action as a modifier of the character, is so well known and admitted, that no further consideration is needful, but the influence it exerts upon conformation is not equally well understood.

Many persons advocate the operation for foals of six to nine months old, some defer it until the colts are one year, while others prefer the age of two years. It is not wise, however, to fix the period by a prescribed rule, for the results of castration vary according to the age of the animal upon which it is practiced. Its influence upon the form of those operated on in early life conduces to increased growth of body, and of those parts of the frame which are by nature more extensively developed in the mare than in the entire horse. The inference to be drawn from a knowledge of this result is, that the time selected for the operation should be subordinate to the physical features of the colt. If possessing, as a foal, a grand forehand, and comparatively mean hindquarters, castration can not be performed too early; if, on the other hand, there is ample development of the rear, associated with an imperfect forehand, the colt will profit by a postponement of the operation until he is two years old.—*Reynolds on Draught Horses.*

To Make a Mare Allow Her Foal to Suck

Hitch the mare securely to a strong ring or timber in a corner of a large box-stall, pen or barn floor so that her right side may come against the partition on one side of the pen. This will bring another wall of the partition directly in front of her, so that she cannot go forward. Take a strong leather strap with a buckle on one end, a pole strap to double harness or a strong hold back of single harness will answer. Take up the left fore foot, bending the knee so as to bring the foot well up to the back of her fore arm, just below the body, pass the strap twice around both fore arm and cannon bone and buckle tightly. After she finds she cannot free herself she will probably stand quietly on three legs, when, with the assistance of one or two other parties, the foal can be placed so that he will soon be helping himself.

Be as gentle as possible, for her refusal to nurse the foal is probably due as much to nervousness as anything. After a few lessons she will probably allow the youngster to take his milk without having her foot strapped up, and in a day or two will, in most cases, take proper care of it without assistance or care from any one. In very severe cases it may be necessary to put down posts to which strong planks can be nailed at the proper height, and two strong, short bars be arranged one in front of her breast, the other about the height of the breeching strap behind her. One plank on each side will be sufficient. The posts can be set firmly into the ground, selecting a smooth, level spot. Lead her between the planks, put the bars in front and behind her, and then strap her foot up, and in a short time the foal, with a little assistance, will have his fill.—*American Cultivator.*

The majority of overworked horses are found in teams that are not evenly mated, and not, as is generally supposed, where too heavy loads are imposed or when too long journeys are made. But very little attention is paid by many of our farmers and teamsters to the equal distribution of their working animals. We find too often a small horse hitched beside a large one, or a weak horse mated with a robust horse of perhaps double his strength. Such positions are much more tiresome and wearing on a horse than is generally supposed. Another thing is not frequently taken into consideration—that is, the condition of the roads over which loads have to be drawn. Light loads and quick trips are not taken advantage of as they might be, greatly to the benefit of the team. It is too often the case that so many hundred pounds are considered a load regardless of where it has to be hauled. A team may be able to haul an extraordinary load, but the question is, can it do it without injury? The old man who, when handling shingles, thought that if his team could haul as many as he already had on his wagon it could haul one more, and so kept on until he had an over-load, illustrates pretty well the theory upon which a great many of our teamsters act. It is a pretty nice matter to know just how much a team can pull, but it is a much nicer matter to know how to properly adjust the loads to the roads over which they have to be drawn. It is a very easy matter to permanently injure a horse by straining it, and in no other way is a horse more likely to be strained and injured than by being compelled to draw too heavy a load.

Men who would complain if they would be compelled to labor eight or ten hours per day think but little of compelling their horses to work from twelve to fifteen hours out of every twenty-four, and think nothing of it. Driving horses are generally the class of horses that suffer the most from long hours, on account, perhaps, of the light labor of those who handle them.

Iowa horsemen are certainly reaping a reward for the enterprise they have displayed, and the money they have invested in this line of live stock. The breeders of Mahaska county, of that State, alone claim to have disposed of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars worth of horses in 1883.

A good remedy for lice on horses is to take soft soap 2 lbs., palm oil 1 lb., crude carbolic acid 1 lb., potash 4 oz.; melt and mix, then add four gallons of boiling water. When cool enough not to scald, wash the horse all over with the solution. Keep them from getting cold.

For worms in horses, feed a bran mash with plenty of salt, then give spigelia tincture in one dram doses. Syringe the rectum with two teaspoonfuls of turpentine and aqua ammonia, equal parts, in a strong solution of soap water quite warm.

The lighter the harness during the Summer season the better will it be for the horse. Superfluous harness is not only injurious and unpleasant for the horses, but it is also expensive.

Anything that would assist your horses in avoiding the flies should not be neglected. Rest does a horse but little good if he is continually annoyed by these pests.

One of the easiest things to do during this hot weather is to injure your horses by overheating them.

POULTRY.

When to Sell Chickens for Profit.

The complaint is often heard that there is no money to be made in rearing Spring chickens and selling them at the prices that generally prevail during the Summer months.

Likely this is the case with some, but the fault is with the producer and not with the chickens.

There is a good profit to the farmer in rearing several hundred Spring chickens each year, if properly managed and sold at the right time. Some may desire to know when is the proper time to sell for profit; to such my reply is, just as soon as they become of marketable size.

A chick eight to ten weeks old, if properly cared for from the time it was hatched, will be of fair frying size, and will, the first of May, sell at the stores of almost any railroad town for $3 to $4 per dozen, and at such an age has scarcely consumed one-fifth that value in food. Three bushels of meal will keep ten hens and one hundred and fifty chicks until the chicks are a month old; four bushels more will keep them the second month, at the end of which time most of the hens will have laid another litter of eggs and are ready to sit again; so three bushels will keep them two weeks longer, when they will be of good marketable size, sell for good prices and ought to be sold, for after this age they will consume about as much food as grown fowls. It costs but little more to keep chicks the first ten weeks of their lives, then it does per month, after that age; therefore, the great profit to be derived from them, is in selling before they have consumed any considerable amount of food.

So you see the ten hens and one hundred and fifty chickens, until they are ten weeks old, have consumed only ten bushels of meal, which we will estimate at fifty cents per bushel, or $5. To be on the safe side we will say that only one hundred of the chickens lived to be of marketable size, and they sell for only $3 per dozen, which is a very low price, if the chicks are hatched out during February and March and to be sold in May. At $3 per dozen they sell for $25; or $20 over and above the cost of feed.

During the months of April and May, three hundred more may be hatched out and as the early hatched ones are sold off as soon as they become of marketable size, the second lot will be more healthy and thrifty, and ready for the market earlier than it the first lot had been kept. As the second lot becomes of marketable size they should be sold off also, and a third lot reared, which, if the producer wishes, may be kept for the Winter market.

By selling them off this way, just as soon as they become of marketable size, anyone may rear three times as many during the season as they would be likely to by keeping all of them for the Winter market. By so doing they would also realize at least five, and probably, ten times the profits from their sales of poultry that they would if they kept all until Winter; besides when they are sold as soon as they are of marketable size, there is no more risk of losing them by disease, or by accidents, hawk, owls, etc.

Almost anyone knows that a chicken during the first month of its age cannot consume much food, or any considerable amount during its second month, but after it becomes two and a half months old it will then consume nearly as much as a full grown fowl.

So if it requires ten bushels of meal to produce one hundred chickens to the age of two and a half months, how many bushels will be required to produce them to the age of nine or ten months—say until Thanksgiving or Christmas? And how much more, if any, will chickens hatched in February or March sell for during the Winter following, than they would have sold for the first of May, or as soon as they became of marketable size? These are important questions to be considered by the farmer or those who produce poultry for the market. But if it is desired to keep hens through the Winter for laying purposes, I would by no means advise the selling of all the early hatched pullets, for it is the very early hatched pullets that produce the most eggs during the Winter, and pullets hatched as late as the first of June, unless of the early maturing varieties, such as Leghorns, seldom begin to lay before the last of Winter or Spring; but I would say most emphatically, sell all that are intended for the market, as soon as they are of marketable size.—*Farming World.*

THE KENNEL.

The Pointing Quality in Dogs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have noticed the communications in your paper from "X" and "Dorr," in reply to Mr. Bradford. I think Mr. Bradford is right, and that the pointing quality or faculty in pointers and setters is the result of tuition and heriditary transmission, the same as the trotting faculty in horses. 'Tis true there is a natural tendency to point in dogs, as well as to trot in horses, but what I contend for is, that the constant developement of this one particular faculty has become so prominent that in all thoroughbred animals that faculty may be looked for to exist with considerable certainty. I quote from Stonehenge, a modern authority: "The setter is, without doubt, either descended from the spaniel, or both are offshoots from the same parent stock. Originally it is believed, that he was merely a spaniel taught to *stop* or *set*, as soon as he came upon the scent of a partridge, when a net was drawn over the covey by two men. But when shooting flying came into vogue, breakers made the attempt to assimilate the attitude of the setting spaniel or *setter* as he is now called, to that of the pointer; and in *process of time*, and possibly also by crossing with that dog, they succeeded, *though, even after the lapse of more than a century*, the cataleptic condition is not so fully displayed by the setter as by the pointer." Again in crossing the pointer, he says: "In the endeavor to increase the speed and stamina of the pointer, the foxhound has been used as a cross by Col. Thornton and others. I have seen several pointers more or less crossed with foxhounds, and most of them have been very fast and stout, but in every instance there was unsteadiness behind, however carefully the dog was broken, and great difficulty has been experienced in getting *any back whatever*."

Gervase Markham, an ancient authority, whose quaint style reminds one of "honest Isaac," in his "Art of Fowling," says: I know that in divers places in this kingdom the *setting* dogs are to be taught; yet, likewise I know they are sold at such great rate and prices, that no industrious man whatever, (which either loves the sport, or would be partaker of the benefit), but will be glad to learn how to make a dog himself, and so both save his purse and make his pleasure and profit more sure and delicate. The first thing, therefore, you must learn in this art, is to make a true selection of your dog, which you *intend to apply to this purpose of setting;* and, in this selection, you shall observe that, although any dog which is perfect and of good scent, and naturally addicted to the hunting of feathers, as whether it be the land spaniel, water spaniel, or else the mongrels between either or both of these kinds, or the mongrels of either of these kinds, crossed either with the shallow-flewed hound, the tumbler, the lurcher, or indeed the small bastard mastiff, may be *brought to this perfection in setting* (as I have seen by daily experience, both in this and in other nations); yet there is none so excellent indeed as the true bred land spaniel, being of a nimble and good size, rather small than gross, and of courageous and fiery metal, evermore loving and desiring toil when toil seems most irksome and weary, which although you cannot know in a whelp so young, as it is intended he must be, when you first begin to train him to this purpose, yet you may have a strong speculation therein if you choose him from a right litter or breed, wherein *by succession* you have known that the *whole generation* have been endowed with all these qualities, or namely, that he is a strong, lusty and nimble ranger, both of active foot, wanton tail and busy nostril, etc. I confess, I have seen excellent *rare setting dogs made* in the low countries which have been of bastard tumbler's kind, and indeed I have found in them, (if I may so term it), a greater wisdom (which, indeed, is but a greater fear), than in our land spaniels, etc." The italics are mine.

Without quoting from more authorities, which I could if I had certain works that I have read within reach, I think it must be evident to any sportsman who will take the trouble to reflect upon the matter that the fine pointer faculty in setters and pointers is not born in them, but is due to training and what Markham calls "succession for whole generations."

E. LEAVESLEY.

GILROY, July, 7th.

YACHTING.

The Ocean Cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club.

By far the most successful and enjoyable yacht cruise ever sailed on the Pacific Coast, was the one of the Pacific Yacht Club the last holidays. The sailing orders as arranged by the Regatta Committee, were not carried out to the letter, which is to be regretted, as it gave rise to some controversy as to what the results might have been otherwise.

On Wednesday the 2d inst., the Aggie, sailed by ex-Commodore Macdonough; the Halcyon, Capt. Bruce of the Coasting Service; the Lurline, Capt. Matthew Turner, and the Lady Mine, Capt. Ott, got under way from Front St. wharf, at about 7:45, A. M., the former in tow of the Transit, the latter in tow of the Rescue, and the two others behind the Ætna. At Meiggs' wharf the Rescue waited to pick up the following: Casco, Capt. Shelly; Nellie, Capt. Murphy; Ariel, Capt. Miller, also from the coast; Fleur de Lis, Capt. White, and Annie, Commodore Caduc. As this took some time, and as Aggie, Lurline and Halcyon did not wait for the others the vessels crossed the starting line, an imaginary one, from Point Lobos signal station to mid channel buoy, some time in advance of the balance of the fleet.

A sixteen knot breeze was blowing when the vessels cast off from the tugs and light canvas came immediately into requisition, and soon the three leaders were jammed on the wind with fore and main gaff topsails, staysails, jib topsails and water sails, in addition to their working sails. This soon shoved them to windward at a rapid rate, and in about an hour they were abreast of Point Pedro and about six miles off shore, when the fog breaking somewhat, the balance of the fleet was seen hull down, looking like so many snow white sea birds hovering over the blue water. The Lurline was the furthest in shore and the Halcyon the furthest to windward while the Aggie which crossed the line some thirteen minutes astern of these two occupied a position between them and slightly behind. The wind here fell very light for about three-quarters of an hour, when it freshened with a little more northerly tendency until it blew twenty-five knots, but as the vessels were then enabled to square away it was not necessary to take in any of the kites.

The vessels soon afterwards came together, when the Aggie rapidly began to close the gap between her and the Halcyon when the latter hoisted an immense staysail which ran from the end of the jibboom to the end of the main boom, and was made fast up aloft to the main topmast. This caught all the wind that escaped between the other sails and the effects were soon perceptible, as she gradually pulled away from the Aggie and again stood out to sea in order to avoid the lee made by the latter's sails. Between Pigeon Point and Point Ano Neuvo the yachts were again bunched, when it was found that the Aggie led both the others by about 500 yards, while the Lurline was slightly ahead of Halcyon. The latter now endeavored to take Lurline's wind, but Turner put his tiller down and shot ahead of Halcyon, thus going shorewards, as all the vessels had sometime before jibed their mainsails.

Now ensued one of the most glorious and magnificent marine spectacles ever witnessed anywhere near these latitudes. The three handsome schooners of our yacht fleet, with all the wind they could stagger under, with every available stitch of canvas pulling like a team of horses, tearing over the blue expanse of ocean, striving for first place. The vessels would rise on a huge blue billow crested with white, plunge into the next one only to rise again with the hawse holes streaming with white water, appearing like the dilated nostrils of some wild beast; the weather rigging sang like fiddle strings with the terrible strain upon them, and the topmasts, in spite of the tautened backstays bent like fish poles, still not a halyard was touched and the crews of each yacht kept their eyes rivetted as though fascinated upon their opponents. Lurline having the weather gauge seemed to have a little more wind than the others, and slowly but surely gained on Aggie, both these vessels leaving Halcyon gradually astern. Lurline soon ranged alongside of and forged slightly ahead of Aggie, when the latter jibed her foresail and hoisted her staysail flying, that is to say, with the halyards about fifteen feet from being home. Here it seemed like a white cloud entirely distinct from the yacht, every inch of it being full of wind, which had not been the case before.

The two leaders now ran neck and neck the balance of the way to Santa Cruz, each vessel as she rushed down a sea forging slightly ahead of the other, only to be overtaken as she met the next one. About eight miles off Santa Cruz the Lurline, in spite of the herculean efforts of her helmsman, broached to and was knocked down very heavily, causing a great scrambling to windward but doing no damage, but she lost thereby some of her way and Aggie ranged a full length ahead and maintained this position to the finish off Santa Cruz light house.

The rest of the fleet got scattered over such a long course, the only other exacting test of speed being between Nellie and Fleur de Lis, the former carrying off the honor.

The subjoined table is official and gives the times with the exception of the Ariel, which failed to arrive until long after nightfall, and does not give any correct time for the Lady Mine, which was not in the race. Of course her correct time would be the same as her actual time she being the longest vessel, but as the time allowance was figured on the Halcyon's water line this would change all the corrected time.

YACHTS.	Start. A. M.	Finish P. M.	Actual sailing time	Corrected time
Aggie	9.01.22	4.25.40	7.24.18	7.01.16
Casco	9.37.50	5.32.00	7.53.10	7.53.10
Lurline	9.48.35	4.26.45	7.38.10	7.18.28
Halcyon	8.48.00	4.34.00	7.46.00	7.26.18
Nellie	9.38.20	5.34.30	7.54.10	7.12.09
Fleur-de-Lis	9.39.30	5.40.55	8.01.25	7.21.58
Annie	9.40.40	6.38.00	8.57.20	7.51.24
Ariel	9.41.20	.....	.....	.....
Lady Mine	9.36.40	5.27.20	7.50.40	.....

As will be seen the Aggie made the best actual time over her larger competitors and sufficiently so over the smaller ones to give her the race and the prize, a flag of white bunting with a red game cock in the centre, and the letters P. Y. C. and the year 1884 on it.

It was amusing to a disinterested observer to hear the various "ifs" advanced by the losers and which ran somewhat as follows:

Lurline—"If we had had enough wind we would have beaten you out of sight."

Halcyon—"If Captain Bruce and the crew had not been new to the vessel that flag would now beat our mast head."

Lady Mine—"We were not in the race and therefore did not try very hard."

Casco—"If our bottom was clean we would have showed you."

Nellie—"If we had not torn our staysail and come near losing a man you would never have had a show."

Fleur de Lis—"We kept too far to sea or we would have 'knocked you out.'"

Annie—"If the wind had continued light we would have won the race with time allowance."

Ariel—"By gad, sir! If Jack had not mistaken a barn for the Light House we would have beaten the fleet, sir. Yes, sir, the whole fleet."

In response to all this the Aggie calmly responded, "Let those laugh who win."

The next day yachtsmen were kept busy entertaining the people of Santa Cruz who visited the yachts in great numbers, all the ladies receiving as a souvenir, a handsome ribbon with the name of the yacht on it.

Parties innumerable were gotten up in honor of the mariners, and the Fourth was spent as was the preceding day, "only much more so."

In response to a request of the Mayor of Santa Cruz, the race across Monterey Bay was postponed one day in order that there should be no possibility of any of the yachts failing to return in time to display their fireworks on the night of the Fourth.

This was a glorious sight; all the vessels with the exception of the Lurline were decorated with innumerable Chinese lanterns, and the fireworks were unique in character and very large in quantity. The Nellie made the best showing, while the Lurline, Casco, and Aggie were next with about the same exhibit. The Halcyon had gone to Monterey and had not returned.

The 5th saw all the yachtsmen with their working togs on and at ten o'clock the preparatory gun was fired, when the yachts got under way and jockeyed considerably for the the windward position and for last place. The wind was light from E. S. E. and the vessels crossed as follows: Annie, 10:17:43. Nellie, 10:22:04. Lurline, 10:25:48. Fleur de Lis, 10:26:43, and Aggie at 10:28:00, the three latter being well to the eastward, and consequently to the windward with the wind as it then was. The Lady Mine, Clara, and Nautilus (x Josephine x Mist x Raven x Lotus) started with the fleet while the Casco declined to race and started about an hour later. About three miles off shore the fleet ran into a calm streak, and lay rolling and tossing in a heavy cross sea, without a breath of wind for some minutes, when the Annie caught the sea breeze and bending gracefully before it started off like a scared deer with sheets started and everything drawing. She was soon followed by the Lady Mine and Nellie in the order named, and then Lurline to leeward of the Aggie and about on a line with Fleur de Lis, caught the welcome breeze and scooted off leaving the two latter to keep each other company. Finally Aggie's sails bellied gracefully out leaving Fleur de Lis alone. All that could be seen of the rest of the fleet was their kites, but Aggie soon afterwards hove up their hulls and passed little Annie, carrying spinnaker and gaff topsails making magnificent weather for a small boat in the heavy sea then running. Lurline rounded the Monterey stakeboat at 1 P. M., followed four minutes later by Nellie, six minlater by Lady Mine, twelve minutes later by Aggie, sixteenth minutes later by Annie, and thirty-seven minutes later by Fleur de Lis, whose sailing master showed a great deal of determination in not going back to Santa Cruz after getting out of the calm streak. On rounding the stakeboat all the vessels took in light canvas, and got under working sails with the exception of Lurline which carried staysail and Aggie which carried main gaff topsail.

The leaders after rounding the stakeboat, kept away with a good full, and were followed by Annie, while Aggie sheeted home and ratched to windward; Fleur de Lis adopting similar tactics.

About six miles off shore the wind again fell light and Aggie made a leg on starboard tack well to windward of Point Pinos. Soon after going about again, she parted her bobstay and started the bolts in her jib stay. This was not so much the result of the wind, but was mostly occasioned by the balloon jib, which was furled along the bowsprit, holding so much water when she plunged into the head sea. For fear of losing her bowsprit, and consequeutly her foretop mast as well, she was compelled to square away for Monterey to repair damages. This is to be regretted as from her position to windward she had a splendid chance to win the race, as was demonstrated by the Fleur de Lis taking second prize when at the time of the accident to Aggie she was fully eight miles to leeward and astern of her. One of the morning papers unjustly scored Macdonough for turning back, and as the article in question contained many mis-statements, we desire to call attention to some of them here. In the first place it says that, "Fleur de Lis caught Aggie, hand over fist, and that on catching up with her, etc." These are not the facts, and the merest tyro in yachting matters on this Coast is well aware that Aggie can beat Fleur de Lis under all circumstances, more especially when on the wind in a heavy sea way, such as was then running. Again it says that nothing could be seen damaged on Aggie. This shows that the truth was purposely distorted or that the writer of the article is not sufficiently informed on nautical matters to observe a bobstay hanging in coils from the end of the jib boom.

To show that the Aggie was correct in squaring away we have to say that Capt. Sayer, Agent of the P. C. S. S. Co., at Santa Cruz, who was on board, who is a man of many years experience on the water, counselled a return, in spite of the fact that it was necessary for him to be at Santa Cruz that night. So anxious in fact was he, that Aggie was hove to in the middle of the bay and he was transferred at considerable risk on board the steamer San Vincente which happened to pass at that time.

It is to be regretted that a journalist, representing a large daily, should allow his private animosities to so warp his judgment as to descend to personal vituperation in a matter of this kind.

About half-way over the yachts met a very very heavy blow. Nellie which had taken out some ballast previous to the start, (which by the way we believe is contrary to the rules of the Pacific Yacht Club), was compelled to reef down and take the bonnet off her jib.

Annie, which was holding up well, carried away her jib and was compelled to run way to leeward before pointing her course again. Halcyon also carried away her jib but being a large boat was enable to stay in the seaway. The boats arrived in the following order: Lurline, Lady Mine, Halcyon, Fleur de Lis, Nellie and Annie.

Halcyon had not gone over the course but had joined the fleet at Monterey, consequently she was not entitled to a prize, so the prizes go to Lurline, Fleur de Lis, Nellie and Annie, as the subjoined table will show.

YACHTS.	Start.	Monterey.	Home	Actu'l time.	Cor'ct time.
Lurline	10.25.48	1.00.05	5.03.20	6.37.32	6.37.32
Fleur-de-Lis	10.26.43	1.37.00	6.03.53	7.36.50	7.22.48
Nellie	10.22.04	1.04.05	6.05.34	7.43.30	7.26.00
Annie	10.17.43	1.16.00	7.02.05	8.44.22	8.14.34
Aggie	1.28.00	1.12.00	Failed to finish.		

For some reasons we are glad Aggie did not finish, as it gives the Commodore and his gallant little sloop a place in the race.

On reaching Santa Cruz the fleet was no longer controlled by sailing orders, and no other concerted action was taken during the cruise.

The race demonstrates one thing, which is that Monterey bay is no place for yacht racing, with its calms, heavy seas and then gales, a fact that even the victors are glad to admit.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by Instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport. Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

Annual Fair

——OF THE——

SONOMA and MARIN DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

——AT——

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:30 class. Purse $400.

Third Day Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.
The track has just received a dressing and is in first-rate condition both fast and safe.
Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.

Bay District

ASSOCIATION

Fall Meeting, 1884.

....ENTRIES FOR....

TROTTING SEASON,

Saturday, Aug. 2d—2:22 class; purse, $600. Divided, $360, $180, and $60 to first, second and third horse.

Tuesday, Aug. 5th—Four-year-olds; purse $600. Divided, $100, $125, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Wednesday, Aug. 6th—2:40 class; purse of $500. Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Thursday, Aug. 7th—2:20 pacing; purse $500. Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Friday, Aug. 8th—2:27 class; purse, $750. Divided, $450, $225, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Saturday, Aug. 9th—Free for all. Director to wagon; purse $750; $450, $225, $75 to first, second and third horses.

All the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. National Rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

☞ In every race five or more to enter and three or more to start. Entries close with the Secretary, Monday, July 21st, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secy.
1435 California St.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

FIXED EVENTS,

Srinpg and Fall Meetigns,

1885-6.

—:o:—

SPRING MEETING,

FIRST DAY.

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same day—California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in above to be made for 1885.

SECOND DAY.

Pacific Cup—Handicap of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $20 declaration, $600 added; second to receive $300, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; to be run on the second day of the Spring meeting. Will close the 1st of March, 1885.

THIRD DAY.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

—o—

FALL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—The Vestal Stake; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p. p. $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

SECOND DAY.

Stallion Stake—Conditions: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallions owned in this State.

The stallions have to subscribe the amount charged for their services to the fund; private stallions at the price of their last season, and those which have not made a public season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall be $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at the discretion of the committee; distance one and three-quarter miles. To close for 1884 on the 1st of August next, at which time both stallions and colts (progeny) must be named.

THIRD DAY.

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds: dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit. $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—for three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each; $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

The Association reserves the right to change the day of running stakes.

All of these stakes (except the Pacific Cup as noted above) close on the 1st day of August next, the colts now rating as yearlings foals of 1883. Nominations to be made with Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco; Post Office box 2603. To be rated they must be plainly postmarked on or before that day, 1st of August.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
HENRY SCHWARTZ, Vice-President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
P. A. FINIGAN, Treasurer.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages

BUGGIES

BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Agricultural —AND— MECHANICAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Oakland, Cal.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

Speed Programme:

FIRST DAY—Monday, September 1st.

No. 1 RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE PURSE—Purse $500 for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarter mile dash.

No. 2 RUNNING—PARDEE PURSE—Purse $500; free for all; four monies. One mile and repeat.

No. 3 TROTTING—2:22 class—Purse $800; four monies.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4 TROTTING—Purse $600 for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.

No. 5 TROTTING—Three minute class; Purse $600; four monies.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 6 RUNNING—Free for all; two-mile dash; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 7 RUNNING—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 8 TROTTING—2:30 class; Purse $800; four monies.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 9 TROTTING—Three-year-olds and under—Purse $600; four monies.

No. 10 TROTTING—For yearlings—Purse $250; three monies; mile dash.

No. 11 PACING—Free for all—Purse $500; four monies. (Corette to wagon.)

Fifth Day—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 12 TROTTING—2:35 class—Purse $800; four monies.

No. 13 TROTTING—For two-year-olds—Purse $400; four monies.

No. 14 TROTTING—2:26 class—Purse $800; four monies.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 15 LADIES' TOURNAMENT—purse $100; $25 for the most graceful rider, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 16 BICYCLE RACE—Free for all; one mile dash; purse $100; first $50, second $30; third $20.

No. 17 TROTTING—Free for all—Purse $1,000; four monies. (Director to wagon.)

No. 18 RUNNING—Four mile dash—Purse $1,000; four monies.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to the second.

In all races, entries not declared by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is no more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

A. C. DIETZ, President.

L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery St. S. F.
P. O. Box 2360.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO —AND— Santa Clara County AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

1884. 1884

Stockton Fair,

September 23d to 27th,

INCLUSIVE.



—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.

No. 7—$600; Pacific Coast hurdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $600.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.

No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2.24 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE,	J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE,	JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT,	FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT,	R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. M. LaRUE, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17yl **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County AGRICULTURAL Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa, California.

—ON—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19 First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1881, that have never beaten 2:15; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. HANE, Secretary.
WILL ACTON, Asst. Sec't'y

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

no. F. Lowse, Secretary. 230 California St., San Francisco.

—THE—

Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co.



The Most Extensive Billiard House in the World.

MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Billiard Materials. Sole agents for Hyatt Billiard Balls, which will stand any climate. Ten Pins, Balls and Pins. Sporting Goods of all kinds.

Sole Owners and Patentees of the unrivalled

"MONARCH QUICK CUSHION,"

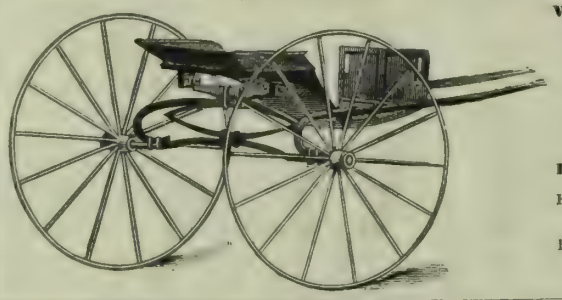
The best in the world for accuracy, correct angles and durability, and used exclusively for all Championship Games.

☞SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.☜

Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues. Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:30 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

Lock Box 392.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.



GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Belts, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. Sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.
2y1



NEW **'Singer'** Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of **extra** attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed Perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine sintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street

Important Sale of Thoroughbred Horses.

BY DIRECTION OF

THEODORE WINTERS, ESQ.

We will Offer for Sale

Thursday, July 17th, 1884.

At the Stables of C. H. SHEAR, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento,

Seventeen Head of Thoroughbred Horses

COMPRISING

All his two-year olds and yearlings, together with the crack three-year-old Prince of Norfolk and the famous hurdle mare Hattie B.

It is Mr. Winters positive intention to retire from the turf and confine himself strictly to breeding. Hence his entire string will be offered without reserve. The colts in training will be galloped until day of sale, that they may be kept in order for racing purposes. The horses may be seen previous to sale at the Winters' Ranch, Riverside Road, near Sacramento. A competent Veterinary will be in attendance, to make all examinations desired by purchasers. Killip & Co. will execute commissions for intending buyers who cannot be present.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees, etc., will shortly be issued. For information apply to

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery Street, S. F.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Jersey Cattle,

THE PROPERTY OF

ROBERT BECK, ESQ.

—TO TAKE PLACE—

Thursday, July 17, 1884.

IMMEDIATELY UPON THE CONCLUSION OF THE sale of Mr. Winters' horses, we will offer twenty head of THOROUGHBRED JERSEY BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS, all registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club, and in Pacific Coast Jersey Cattle Club Registers. These cattle are of the choicest milk strains, being chiefly descended from Touchstone, the most famous Jersey bull imported into California. Several high grade cows and heifers will also be offered.

The sale will take place at stables of C. H. Shear, opposite Agricultural Park, Sacramento.

Catalogues giving pedigree and full information will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP.**

Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, we will send by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

—AND—

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—The Occident Stake—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2—Pacing Purse, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—Trotting Purse, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—The Introduction Stake—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5—The California Derby Stake—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—The Del Paso Stake—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7—Selling Purse, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For four-year olds Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—The Annual Two-year Old Trotting Stake—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—The Maturity Stake—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—The Premium Stake—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—The California Annual Stake—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14—Free Handicap Stake. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—Free Purse, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.
No. 17—Trotting Purse, $1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—The Orange Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—The Breeders' Stake—For three-year olds. Closed in 1880 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—Selling Purse, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—Free Purse, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—The Sunny Slope Stake—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.
No. 25—The Shenandoah Stake—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—The Nighthawk Stake—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41½) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 27—The Pacific Coast Handicap—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:30 Class.
No. 30—Trotting Purse, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—Maturity Stake—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3—California Annual Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance. $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50; one mile.
No. 4—California Derby Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.
No. 2.—TROTTING RACE.—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.
No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.
No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.
No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second 45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.
No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.
No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.
No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, President.
ROLAND DILLER, Secretary.

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messers NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES. AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Poscora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (he by Speculation) out of Phaceola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and double, and several matched carriage and road teams. There will also be offered coad and track sulkies, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF

Trotting Stallions,

COLTS AND FILLIES,

Brood Mares, Roadsters,

WORK HORSES, Etc.

—The Property of—

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION. Near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at **10:30** A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Notice.

Herbert H. Brown, M.P. | Geo. H. Holmes,
Nugent W. Brown, | C. Bruce Lowe,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANnounce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study he comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

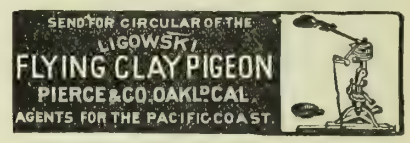
CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black. White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
Sole Manufacturers, Fentonville, Mich.



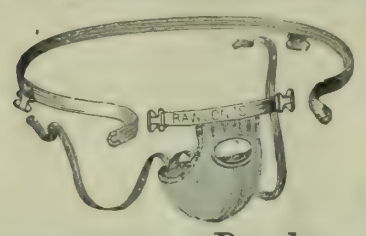
RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

SANT CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association.

At Santa Cruz.

—COMMENCING—

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.
No. 2 Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.
No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.
No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

No. 7 Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.
No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.
No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.

No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

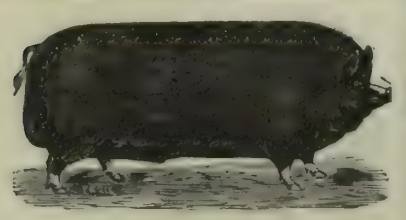
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.

Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

R. C. KIRBY, President,
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct.

Apply to **Wm. Corbitt.**
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to **A. C. DIETZ,**
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References;

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
†11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		*8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		*8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 01
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton, via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles, Express and East, Emig'nt	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express, East and Emigrant	7:40 A M
7:00 P M		11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville, and Tehama via Woodland	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†8:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	"	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	*12:10 P M
*9:30 A M	"	9:10 A M
3:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Woodland	10:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:30—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:52—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. †Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN. Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 3
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ATHLETICS.

Americans at Lilliebridge.

[Special cable to the World.]

London, July 5.—The Lilliebridge athletic meeting took place to-day. The meeting was held under the joint management of the South London Harriers and the Manhattan Athletic Club, of New York. Six thousand people were present. There was much enthusiasm. The Americans were in hard luck. Waldron sprained his ankle and was easily beaten in the 100-yard dash by Cowie, who came in two lengths ahead, with Wood second and Waldron third. Fredericks was also beaten in the 1,320-yard dash. For the latter event there were only two starters—Snooks and Fredericks. Snooks won easily. Fredericks was evidently out of training. He ran prettily, and his style was much admired. The race was not an especially fast one. Snooks is a steady-going fellow, and his very steadiness would have defeated almost any one laboring under the disadvantage of part-training. Myers, Musprat and Ball competed in the 440-yard race. Myers won as he pleased in the very good time of 49 3-5s. Musprat was second and Ball third.

For the four-mile walk Murray led throughout. His time was 30m. 12s. Jervis was second and Meeks third. Murray's style was denounced as unfair.

W. G. George was present, and was an interested spectator. But, although much had been expected of him, he could not take part in the races. His feet were sore, presumably from much running or walking. There is a suspicion that the results were arranged beforehand, and indeed there was an unusually large number of causualties.

The latter part of the cablegram referring to the events being prearranged is simply nonsense. The victory of Myers in the quarter was expected on all sides. Fredericks of course had not a ghost of a show in the mile race. That Murray's style of walking should be denounced as unfair is much to be regretted, particularly when the slow time made is considered. Waldron is certainly not the best 100-yard runner in America and his defeat by Cowie and Wood is not a surprise.

An Extraordinary Runner.

A correspondent writes to an English paper:—"Ernst Mensen, a Norwegian sailor, in the British navy, having distinguished himself in the battle of Navorino, (1827), left the navy and became a professional runner. He first attracted attention by running from London to Portsmouth in nine hours, and after that he ran from London to Liverpool in 32 hours. Subsequently he undertook to run from Paris to Moscow. Starting from the Place Vendome, at 4 P. M., June 11th. 1831. he entered the Kremlin, at 10 A. M., June 25th, having done the distance, (1,760 miles), in 13 days 18 hours. He soon got employment as a public courier, and became an object for sporting bets in European Courts, invariably beating mounted couriers when matched against him. He never walked, but always ran, his usual refreshment being one biscuit and an ounce of raspberry syrup per day, and two short rests of 10 or 15 minutes each in 24 hours. These rests he took standing, and slept with a handkerchief covering his face. In 1836 Mensen carried dispatches, in the East India Company's service, from Calcutta to Constantinople through Central Asia; he performed the distance, 5,615 miles, in 59 days. He died on one of his extraordinary tours, and was found resting against a tree as if asleep. He was buried just outside the village of Syang, in Upper Egypt."

Personal.

Mr. Louis Gerichten, the well known professor of gymnastics, is organizing classes in boxing and fencing at his rooms, 316 Post St., between Stockton and Powell. His open time is Wednesday and Friday evenings, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Private lessons given at the rooms or at gentleman's residences. The Professor's position as instructor to the Olympic Club and the Verein Eintracht are a sufficient certificate of his qualifications as a teacher, which are of the highest order.

Craig Wilmer, the winner of the 100-yard race at the W. A. C. Games, is the popular Captain of the New York Athletic Club, and one of the few men credited with running a hundred yards in even time. Mr. Wilmer's absence from the cinderpath extends about five years.

How the Team Feel.

A well-known American, now in London, writes a private letter, from which we culled the following interesting paragraphs:

London, Eng., June 19.— * * * The team are at last settled in what I may call "home quarters," and are getting along finely. I think Myers will win all of his races, notwithstanding that he has to run George three races, of a half a mile, 1,000 yards, and 1,200 yards. I know his friends do not care to see him go over 1,000 yards, but if Meyers did not consent to give George apparently the best of it at at least one distance, he would not run. Snook, of course, will be a competitor, now that he is running so well. Myers has gained several pounds, and will run at 116 to 118 lbs. When at this weight and form he is capable of almost anything. It is more than likely that he will "do" several records. They are all afraid of him even now, and every one swears that he runs easier and faster than he did in 1881.

Fredricks is suffering with a sore knee and a bruised sinew, caused by his striking himself while skipping a rope on board the steamer, but he will, no doubt, shortly recover, as he has put on an American porous plaster. Notwithstanding this drawback, he ran 587 yards yesterday in 1m. 14½s., which is quite equal to 1m. 16s. for 600 yards, and this, too, all alone. * *

Waldron, as yet, has not set out for hard work, but will no doubt do so in a day or two. * *

Myers ran 150 yards, yesterday, in 15 1-5s., and didn't try a bit, and this, too, after he had finished his other work. * *

Cowie ran a trial, and only did 10 2-5s. on one watch, and 10½s. the other, for 100 yards. * *

I wish Waldron had more confidence. * *

Myers says he feels like a "fighting-cock." * *

They will have a glorious meeting, July 5th, if it is a good day.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Williamsburgh Athletic Games.

The meeting of the Williamsburgh A. C., of New York, held on the afternoon of the 4th of July, was only moderately attended owing to the wet weather. The track was soft and heavy. Result:

One Hundred Yards Run—W. C. Wilmer, 4 yds., 1st; L. P. Smith, 5 yds., and A. M. Riddle, 8 yds., ran a dead heat for second position. Time, 10 2-5.

Half Mile Run—F. Smith, 50 yds., 1st; T. J. Murphy, scratch, 2d. Very close. Time, 2 minutes 0 2-5 seconds.

One Mile Walk—E. A. Kraft, 20 seconds, 1st; E. Lange, 5 seconds, 2d. Time, 7 minutes 27 seconds.

220 Yards Run—P. Martin, 10 yds., 1st; W. C. Adams, 3 yds., and H. Kraft, 12 yds., ran a dead heat for second position. Time, 24⅜.

One Mile Run—C. M. Smith, 1st; E. Cunningham, 2d. Time, 4 minutes 54 3-5 seconds.

Hurdle Race—M. W. Ford, scratch, 1st; S. Russel, 16 yds., 2d. Time, 18 3-5 seconds.

Quarter Mile Run—T. J. Convey, 15 yds., 1st; P. A. Gilmore, 5 yds., 2d. Time, 55 seconds.

Running High Jump—M. W. Ford, 1st, 5 ft. 7 in.; S. Tumble, 2d, 5 ft.

Bicycle Race, Five Miles—Ed Pettus, 1st; H. J. Hall, 2d. Time, 21 minutes 54 3-5 seconds.

Jack McMaster's dog Tommy ran 100 yds. in 7 2-5 seconds, and 125 yds in 8 2-5 seconds.

T. M. Malone and J. W. Byrne.

The three-event match for $250 a side, between the above named athletes, was recently decided at Sydney, Australia. The first contest was the running high jump. Both cleared the bar at 5 feet 7 inches, and at 5 feet 10 inches Byrne also cleared the bar, but Malone failed. Malone cleared 21 feet 1½ inches with ease and won the running high jump. Therefore the actual result rested on the 120-yard-hurdle race, over 10 hurdles, 3 feet 6 in. high. Malone led all the way by a couple of yards until the last hurdle was reached, when by a magnificent jump Byrne got on even terms with the Irish athlete, and after a desperate finish was just beaten. Time, 17 1-5 seconds.

The issue of June 21st of *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, of London, contains an excellent grouping of the American athletes, Myers, Murray, Waldron and Fredericks.

Crescent Athletic Club of San Diego.

Mr. Wallace Leach, a leading citizen of San Diego, furnished a large building with all the parphernalia necessary for a well equiped gymnasium, and then invited the admirers of muscular developement, in San Diego, to form a club. In response to the invitation a meeting was held on the night of June 27th, which was numerously attended. Dr. Gregg, who is an expert in gymnastics, remarked that a building like that in which they had assembled ought to have been constructed years ago, but no one could be found to invest, until Mr. Leach with his well known liberality and public spirit had built it. A gymnasium is the best place for a young man to spend his time, as it was excellent for promoting physical development and contributed to general good health, besides keeping the young men from bad company and associations. He heartily endorsed the suggestion of forming a gymnastic club, and was willing to do all in his power to further the object. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee on constitution and by-laws, etc., and at the next meeting the constitution was adopted and 72 members joined the Crescent Athletic Club. From a private source we are informed that the club now numbers over 100 members. The following gentlemen were appointed officers of the club for the ensuing year: President, G. W. Jorres; Vice-Presidents, W. E. Williams and C. L. Loomis; Secretary, J. M. Dodge; Treasurer, O. S. Hubbel; Executive Commitee; Dr. R. J. Gregg, E. C. Briggs, James L. Copeland, G. W. Jorres and J. M. Dodge. Success to the Crescent Athletic Club of San Diego.

Myers Breaks the Record.

The second International meeting, under the joint management of the Manhattan Athletic Club and the South London Harriers, was held at the Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, on July 7th. Half-mile Run—L. E Myers, M. A. C., 1st; time 1 minute, 55 2-5 seconds, which now becomes the fastest amateur record in the world. 120-yards Run—G. G. Wood, L. A. C., 1st; A. Waldron, M. A. C., 2d by 18 inches; time 12 1-5 seconds. One-mile Run—W. Snook, Mosely Harriers, 1st; H. Fredericks, M. A. C., 2d, close up; time 4 minutes, 27 seconds. Two-mile Walk—F. Murray, W. A. C., 1st; time 14 minutes, 15 seconds.

The American team of Lacrosse players who returned triumphant from their English tour on July 6th, met the Canadian Lacrosse champions from Toronto July 9th on the Staten Island Cricket Grounds, and the home team were defeated by the Canadians with almost as much ease as the former had whipped the English Lacrosse team.

The five-mile footrace which took place at Toronto, July 9th, on the Woodbine Course, between David Bennett, of Toronto, and Edward Case, of Hamilton, for $200 a side, was won by Bennett, by seventy-five yards, in 26 min. 26 sec. There was heavy betting on the result, Case being the favorite.

June 18th, on the New Market Field, seventh annua sports of the Limerick Athletic and Bicycle Club. Putting 42-lb. shot, with follow—W. Real, Limerick, won at 28ft ½in. This is now the longest amateur record, supplanting 27ft. 10in., made by E. O'Grady, on same grounds, in 1878.

G. G. Wood, who ran second in the 100 and 440 yds. races at the late English championship games, is a very poor starter. The *Field* says:—"With constant practice at starting and getting into his running more quickly, Wood should make a good man indeed."

June 22d, at Stamford Bridge Grounds, London, Eng., annual Scottish Gathering. Putting 22-lb. shot—D. McKinnon, L. S. R. V., 35ft. 10½in., which is now the longest amateur record.

W. Cummings, of Scotland, and N. Cox, of Bristol, England, are matched to run a four mile-race for $250 a side, at Frailworth, on July 26th.

Harry Hutchens, the English phenomenal sprinter, has offered to give 10 yards start in 300 to any one who cares to met him.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Five-Year-Olds at Chicago.

[Breeders' Gazette.]

In the four-year-old race given last year by the Chicago Driving Park the principal contestants were Algath and Eva, and those who were present remember the race with interest and pleasure. In the first heat the contest was entirely between Algath and Governor Stanford's filly Bonita. Both were accounted to have a great deal of speed, and consequently when they shot out at the first turn from the others the spectators looked for a fast mile, and in this they were not disappointed, as Algath came first to the wire in 2:23, which was a very creditable showing indeed for a four-year-old. Algath had gained a record of 2:25½ as a three-year-old, and as Bonita had gone even faster than that it was considered that the contest for the first place lay between them, but in the succeeding heats Eva, another Californian, had things pretty much all her own way, and won the race in four heats with comparative ease. In the last heat of this race the attention of the crowd was drawn to a powerfully built gray colt. He had not been prominent in the previous heats, owing to bad driving, but with a new man in the sulky he trotted an exceeding good mile, considering the use that had been previously made of him, being beaten only a neck by Eva in 2:26½, and had the distance to be traveled been a little further it is doubtful if the bay filly would have succeeded in keeping ahead of him. This horse was at that time called Billy Clinker, and his performance in this race impressed a Chicago man so favorably that at its close he purchased him for $3,000.

These three horses, Eva, Algath and Billy Clinker (now called Lynwood), again met each other on the Chicago track last Monday, they being this time engaged in a race for five-year-olds, and the only other competitor being Endymion, the black son of Dictator, for whom J. I. Case paid $10,000 last fall. The race was watched with interest by a large number of breeders who were present, and by others all over the country the news of the result will be anxiously awaited. The owners of all the horses except Endymion thought they had a chance to win. Mr. Case's horse was known to be out of it from the start, from the fact of his not having a tithe of the speed that of right belonged to him when in condition. Early in the Spring he was very fast, but steadily retrograded, until about three weeks ago a mile in three minutes was about his mark. It was then discovered that he was suffering from corns, and since treatment looking to their cure has been begun he has improved wonderfully, and is now again able to beat 2:30, but was, of course, in no condition for a race against horses of his age which had been carefuly prepared and were in every way fit for the fray. The Algath party were very confident that their mare would win. They knew that she had plenty of speed, and in a race between young horses this is fully as important an element of success as gameness. The few races she had trotted in Michigan it was thought must have done her good, and at Detroit, over a track that was not fast, the California mare, Belle Echo, beat her a nose only in 2:23½, and Andy McDowell, the driver of Belle Echo, openly announced his belief that Algath would prove the victor. But public success is always the strongest hold upon public esteem, and for this reason Eva ruled favorite in the betting almost from start to finish. It was known that the gentleman to whom she belonged, Mr. John W. Mackay, cared nothing at all about the money features of her campaign. He turns over to the driver of Eva, Orrin Hickok, all the money that the mare wins, and, in addition to this, foots the training bills. What he desires is that she shall never be started in a race unless her chance to win is a good one, and knowing this the public naturally concluded that so good a manager as Hickok would not be on hand with his mare unless she was fully prepared for a long race and a fast one. The Lynwood people thought they held the key to the situation. While admitting the speed shown by Algath in her work and races this year, they pointed to the fact that their colt had been beaten a head only by Maybird in 2:22½ over the Chicago track, and that he had since then improved in speed somewhat they were ready to admit. To the claims that he was not well-bred enough to stay, made by the partisans of the other horses, they replied that in the race last year he was as game as the best of them, and that his superior speed would more than cover any margin of gameness which the others might have over him.

It was under there terms that the race was begun. As the smart ones had predicted, Algath won the first heat with comparative ease in 2:24½, her only competitor being Endymion, and he was so clearly out of form as to not be able to make her go a hard heat. Eva's break just after the word was given caused her to fall far behind, and Hickok drove only with a view of getting inside the distance, which he accomplished without in any way distressing his mare. The Algath people were jubilant over the result and confident for the future, and this confidence was increased when in the next heat there mare went away with Eva and beat her with comparative ease in 2:23. "I can come home the next heat in 2:21," said Fuller, who was driving Algath, and the result showed that he had not overestimated the abilities of the daughter of Cuyler. She had the best of Eva all the way, and when inside the distance flag the Californian made a tired break, it looked as though the race was ended. But in carrying Eva wide on the lower turn, Algath had necessarily left a gap between herself and the pole, and this opening proved the cause of her defeat, as McCarthy, behind Lynwood, took advantage of it at a critical moment, and coming with a wonderful burst of speed, beat Algath to the wire a neck in 2:20¼.

The third heat showed that Lynwood was strong as well as fast, but in spite of it all Algath held her position as first choice in the betting, and in the fourth heat seemed to justify the confidence of her backers, as she went away very strongly, with Eva in second place. For seven-eights of a mile the two horses had the fight all to themselves, but at the end of that distance Eva was clearly beaten, and a tired break settled whatever chance of winning the heat she might have had. But again Lynwood proved himself a trotter of merit. Fully two lengths behind the leaders when Eva broke, he pulled out and came down the home stretch at better than a 2:20 gait, and at the finish was an easy winner at 2:22¼. It was now evident that Algath must have a rest if her chance of winning the race was not to be entirely thrown away, and consequently she made no effort for the fifth heat. Thinking her to be his principal opponent, McCarthy did not make a move until it was too late to overtake Eva, with whom Hickok had put off in the lead and opened up as great a gap as possible. The result was that she won the heat easily in 2:25, thus enabling her to stay in the race, while otherwise she would have been sent to the barn for not winning a heat in five. It was this move on the part of McCarthy that lost the race to his horse, as in the succeeding heats Eva was clearly the best one of the party, and had no difficulty in defeating Algath and Lynwood in 2:25¾ and 2:27¼.

July 7th. Purse, $2,500, for five-year-olds.

Eva b m by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief	4	2	3	3	1	1	1
Lynwood, gr h, by Clinker, dam said to be by son of Gray Eagle	3	3	1	1	2	2	2
Algath, b m, by Cuyler, dam Haroldine, by Harold	1	1	2	2	4	3	3
Endymion, blk h, by Dictator, dam Annie Eastin	2	4	4	4	3	ro	

Time—2:24½, 2:23, 2:20½, 2:22¼, 2:25, 2:25¼, 2:27¼.

Lake City Notes.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—With most consummate stupidity the Chicago Driving Park gave no racing yesterday or to-day, simply because it was damp and unpleasant during the forenoon of each day, up until nearly eleven o'clock.

On the 8th instant, the sun shone brightly after half past one, and the track was in excellent shape. Washington Park held its sport, and Gen. Monroe's performances in the Cup clearly proved the day to be well suited for racing, while the performances of Niphon and Sadie McNairy, in the heat race further satisfied the dissatisfied trotting *devotees* that Tuesday was not so bad a day for sport.

There was no racing at Washington Park Wednesday, and this fact gave the Driving Park every opportunity to gather in the multitude of visitors which thronged the city, anxious to go to some place of resort. But no, a slight mist in the morning dampened the ardor of the management, and they assured the public that under no circumstances would owners of horses speed their animals over such a track as they knew the Driving Park to be in. To prove how poor a day Tuesday was, I need only say that the ch g Westmont paced three-quarters of a mile hitched with running mate, in 1:30, a two minute gait. Very slow track, I think.

On Wednesday I saw Jay-Eye-See trot a mile in 2:15, and repeat in 2:14¼, the last quarter in 31¾ seconds, which certainly proves that the track was not in such bad condition.

At present Jay-Eye-See wears a bar shoe and on one of his ankles shows signs of a recent blister. He has thickened up quite a considerable since last season, though he remains the same incomparable performer.

The result of Westmont's fast mile was the making of a wager between J. S. Campbell and John Murphy, which will in the course of three weeks bring Frank and mate and Westmont and mate together in a race for $2,500 a side. This race is intended to be a *bona fide* affair and I hope that for once a pacer can give the public the pleasure of witnessing a genuine race. Steeplechasers, hurdlers and pacers belong to the uncertainties of life and it is far better for a man to take his little pile of dollars and hand them to the side-wheeler at the beginning of each season, than to dream of winning anything from such contests. It is no use, the money is certainly thrown away, and why not give it to them at once and then go home and attends to one's business?

On the 3d of July, at Washington Park, Johnny Campbell stated that if he did not win the free for all pace on the following day he would bring Richball over to the park and enter him in a selling race.

Those whose heard him make the assertion, now ask that he carry out the letter of his assertion, after which it is to be hoped that lightning will strike the balance of the side wheelers, thus removing from the turf as grand a combination of fraud and dishonesty as ever disgraced legitimate sport in any country.

Almont is dead. The wires have probably brought you news of this, and my statement will contain but little information. Still we cannot refrain from speaking of it, as with all friends of the breeding interests we deeply regret his sudden death.

Gov. Sprague is dead, Geo. Wilkes is dead, and now Almont's days of service are ended; surely the great State of Kentucky has cause to think herself twice robbed of her royal heritage of stallions, for concede what one will regarding those left, the fact is nevertheless true that the three most popular and valuable sires of trotters in the blue grass region have died with the past two years.

Almont mares and Almont stallions will jump still higher in the popular opinion of the world, and why shouldn't they? Certainly no other stallion has achieved greater success during so few years of service, either in his direct or remote descendants. Greatgrand sons and daughters of Almont are coming rapidly to the front, all within the life of a not very aged horse.

Too liberal a supply of water and green grass were the immediate causes of Almont's death, which induced acute inflammation of the bowels and death was the result within forty-eight hours.

Clingstone went lame after an exercising mile in 2:17, and nothing farther need be expected regarding his race with Jay-Eye-See until the Cleveland meeting. COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4th, 1884.

Sale of Foxhall.

A cablegram from London states that Mr. James R. Keene, New York City, has sold to Lord Roseberry, for £4,800, or $23,500, the American-bred horse Foxhall, bay, bred by A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., foaled 1878, by King Alfonso, dam Jamaica by Lexington; her dam Fanny Ludlow by imp. Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson by Vandal, etc.

Foxhall was purchased by Col. S. D. Bruce for Mr. Keene at the Woodburn Sale, June 18th, 1879, for $650, and was shipped to England early in 1880. At two years old Foxhall started in three races, winning twice at Newmarket, October, 13th; won the Bedford Stakes, Bretly Stakes Course, with 122 lbs. up, beating Myra, Ishmael and Mynheer; won by a head. Value £175. Same place October 14th, ran second, with 122 lbs. up, to Savoyard, 122 lbs, for the Ashley Stakes, beating three others. Same place October 28th, won the Nursery Handicap, value £292, with 124 lbs. up, beating Heyday, 96 lbs. second, Accelerato, 91 lbs. third, and fifteen others; won by a head.

At three years old he started in seven races. At Epsom, April 27th, Foxhall, 92 lbs., ran second to Bend Or, 126 lbs., for the City and Suburban Handicap, about a mile and a quarter, beating Post Obit third, Petronel, Prestonpans, Barrett, and eighteen others.

At Ascot, June 16th, with 108 lbs., ran unplaced to Robert the Devil, 126 lbs., Petronel, 4 yrs. old, 126 lbs., second, Exeter, 5 yrs. old, 130 lbs., third, and Zealot, 4 yrs. old, 126 lbs., for the Gold Cup, about two and a half miles.

At Newmarket, September 29th, Foxhall, 129 lbs., won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, across the flat, beat his stable companion, Don Fulano, 122 lbs., second, Ishmael, 122 lbs., third, and Maskelyne, 122 lbs., fourth. Won by four lengths. Value, £747.

Same place, Oct. 11th, Foxhall 110 lbs, won the Cesarewitch Stakes, about two and a quarter miles, beating Chippendale, 5 yrs., 124 lbs., second, Fiddler, 3 yrs., 96 lbs., third, and sixteen others; won in a canter by twelve lengths. Value, £1,287.

Same place, Oct. 12th, Foxhall, 127 lbs. won the Select Stakes, Rowley mile, value £445, beating Tristan, 122 lbs., second, and Maskelyne, 122 lbs., third, won by nearly a length.

Same place, Oct. 25; Foxhall, 126 lbs, won the Cambridgeshire Stakes, about a mile and a quarter, beating Lucy Glitters, 3 yrs., 91 lbs. second, Tristan, 3 years., 107 lbs., third, Peter, 5 yrs., 140 lbs., Bend Or., 4 yrs., 136 lbs., Petronel, 4 yrs., 126 lbs., Mistake, 4 yrs., 102 lbs., Wallenstein, 4 yrs., 97 lbs., and twenty-four others; won by a head. Value £2,017. Foxhall is the second horse that has ever won the Cambridgeshire and Cesarewitch Handicaps in the same year; Roseberry, a four-year-old, being the other.

At Paris, June 12, Foxhall won the Grand Prix de Paris of 158,950 francs, with 121 lbs. up, beating Tristan second, Albion third and seven others.

At four years old started twice, winning once. At Ascot, June 8th, Foxhall, 126 lbs., won the Gold Cup, about 2½ miles, value 1,000 sovs., beating Faugh-a Ballagh, 3 years 105 lbs., second, and Petronel 5 years, 130 lbs. third; won by a neck, value $1,240.

Same place, June 9th, Foxhall 131 lbs., ran second to Fiddler 4 years, 126 lbs., beating Petronel 4 years, 137 lbs., and Exeter 6 years 133 lbs., for the Alexandra Plate, about three miles. This finished his racing career as he went lame and could not be trained again. Foxhall made the season of 1884 at Leybourne Grange.

Betting on the Races.

The year 1884 is a bad one for favorites so far and the effect is to reduce the volume of money staked very sensibly. This is the complaint in the East at present. In the book system, when the favorite wins a great many people, who have backed the certainty at short odds, win a little money, and ever so little won is a deal more satisfactory than a loss. But when a rank outsider gallops away with a race, only some few, who are in possession of a well kept stable secret, or lay on a little "just for a flyer" at long odds, get off with anything, the bulk of the money being scooped by the bookmakers. The effect is not so noticeable in the auction pools, as the unpromising horses are generally bunched as "the field," and speculators are apt to take a field ticket or two as a saver. The following from the New York *World* gives an idea of how extensively the favorites have failed:

With the exception of the racing at Washington Park, Chicago, during the past week, the sport has not been of a very high order. The most conspicuous feature has been the almost total failure of the favorites. The recent meeting at Ascot, England, has been named "Black Ascot" from the same cause, and it was feared that the settlement on the following Monday would be very unsatisfactory. But the London sporting press agree that the settlement was not only prompt, but very satisfactory.

In this country, the betting being entirely in the ready-money system, there can be no such thing as an unsatisfactory settlement, for the professionals get their money in advance. But the continued failure of the favorites is beginning to tell on the general public, and the betting at Monmouth Park both on Friday and Saturday was very light, even more so than at Sheepshead Bay. How badly the favorites suffered during the week will probably be better understood by saying that out of seventy-six races run at Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach, Monmouth Park and at Chicago only twenty-eight were won by the favorites to forty-eight by non-favorites. A few years ago it was just the reverse. Then the favorites invariably won, and to that fact was due the retirement of the betting firm, Reed & Haughton, whose motto was to "pepper the favorites," the Englishman—as Mr. Haughton was known—being always ready to lay a trifle more against them than any one else, and the result was, it is said, the firm lost nearly a quarter of a million dollars in two seasons. But the present non success of the favorites is even more injurious to the turf. It takes the money out of the public's pockets, and instead of a hundred different individuals each winning a trifle the majority are losers and the minority are winners.

A Question of Pedigree.

On June 13th the Hawaiian Agricultural Society held its annual fair at Kapiolani Park, Honolulu, and a speck of war has arisen in the equine world of the Islands, over the decision of the judges in the class of thoroughbred stallions. The horses exhibited for prizes were Waterford, Langford, Jr., and Gen. Garfield. The blue ribbon was awarded to Langford, Jr., and the owner and admirers of Waterford protested vigorously, but without effect. The Honolulu papers have criticised the decision freely and caustically, asserting that Langford, Jr., was not a thoroughbred and the owners of the winning animal have responded with a statement of his pedigree and an offer to match Langford, Jr., against any horse in the kingdom, except Bazaar, for from $2,000 to $5,000, giving the acceptor the choice of any distance from two to four miles. Both parties have written us for a decision on the question of pedigree. The owner of Waterford asks us to state which we consider the better bred horse, Waterford or Langford, Jr. Probably Mr. Cornwell did not mean all the words convey, for if he had reflected a moment he would have seen that it was obviously an improper thing for us to do. The fact is both horses are strictly thoroughbred and the matter of which is the best bred is one of opinion only. Waterford's breeding has not been brought in question and as his pedigree has been repeatedly published and is familiar to all who have any knowledge of thoroughbreds it is not necessary to repeat it here. The impression that Langford, Jr., is "half bred," or something akin to it, is not confined to the Islands, but prevails to a certain extent among horsemen here, and to clear up that question we give his blood lines, of the correctness of which there is no manner of doubt.

Langford, Jr., chestnut horse, foaled 1876. By Langford, son of Belmont.
First dam Flora by Cosmo.
Second dam Fanny Harper by Grey Eagle.
Third dam Julia Ann by Medoc.
Fourth dam by imp. Eagle.
Fifth dam by Gallatin.
Sixth dam by Albert.
Seventh dam by Union.
Eighth dam by Tippoo Saib.

Flora was bred by A. M. Stevenson and at the time she was sent to Langford was owned by R. S. Carey of Sacramento. A short time afterward she was sold with the foal in utero, to W. L. Pritchard of Sacramento, and Langford, Jr., was foaled in Mr. Pritchard's ownership. There is no flaw in the pedigree of either horse, and the question of superiority was one for the judges to determine. Errors in judgments of this kind are among the risks exhibitors assume when they enter their animals for competition, and if the duties of judges are not always intelligently performed it is a condition not peculiar to Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Show.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Once more I pen you a few lines in connection with our Island affairs. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society held its second show on the 13th and 14th of June at their new site at Kapiolani Park. The attendance was not as large as it should have been, probably because it was too far from the city and too expensive to get there for quite a number who, no doubt, would have attended had it been held at its former site.

The horses formed the principal exhibit, and I must say that they were a fine lot, numbering in all over one hundred, the accommodation being very good but scant this year. There was also quite an exhibit of cattle, among which I noticed quite a number of imported bulls and cows. The dog fanciers also had quite a feast; terriers, greyhounds, setters, and pugs were well represented. The swine department was very slim this year, and the sheep were few in number.

The large building in which the horticultural, mechanical and pomological exhibits were arranged was admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is devoted, and the display of carriages, harness, plows, cultivators, plants, fruits, flowers, etc., was very good. Our particular hobby, however, was the exhibit of horses, and of them we will confine our remarks.

Among the stallions we noticed "Boswell," the property of Col. C. H. Judd. This horse was imported from the farm of Gen. Withers, Lexington, Kentucky. He was sired by Almont, his dam being Nellie B., by Kirtley's Patchen.

Next came Triumph, also imported from same place by the same party. Triumph was sired by Strader's Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; dam the Martin mare claimed to be a thoroughbred.

We also noticed some of our California friends in Eureka, the property of B. F. Dillingham; Waterford, the property of W. Cornwell; Langford, Jr., Gen. Garfield and Old Venture.

The first prize was given to Boswell; second to Eureka, for the best imported stallions for carriage use.

The first prize was also given to Langford, Jr., as the best thoroughbred stallion, but according to my mind, Waterford was entitled to it (one of the judges claimed that he was not entitled to it because he was lame.)

The display of imported mares was rather slim and was confined to H. J. Agnew's bay mare Maude, sired by Major Rathburn's Bertrand Black Hawk; dam by Hamilton Chief.

B. F. Dillingham's black mare Baby, sired by Royal George.

H. J. Agnew's bay mare Idle Girl, sired by Wildidle, dam Robin Girl, and ten others whose owners neglected to furnish the pedigree. In this class the first prize was awarded to H. J. Agnew's Idle Girl.

The exhibit of native-bred mares was rather large, there being no less than twenty-one. The prize in this class was awarded to Col. Judd's Venus, though more than 90 per cent of the attendance favored H. J. Agnew's gray mare Kitty Malone, sired by Patchen Vernon, dam Baby, by Royal George, a beautifully formed mare, dapple grey, 16 hands, perfectly broken, and a flyer. The display of young stock, the produce of Venture, Boswell, Triumph, Waterford and Patchen Vernon was very good and the following claim especial attention:

Patchen Vernon, Jr., the property of B. F. Dillingham, sired by Patchen Vernon, dam pedigree unknown.

H. J. Agnew's Boswell, Jr., dam Maude, by Hamilton Chief.

Col. Judd's Norman Clay, sire Triumph, dam Sigmeta, by Alamo, son of Almont.

Puss, sired by Gen. Knox, Jr., dam Sue; and Jas. Campbell's Starlight, by Venture.

Miles Bros. secured first prize for best carriage team, best imported stallion for draft use, and best imported jack, there being no others in competition in the two last named classes. There were also several fine horses and mares exhibited, but for some reason omitted in catalogues.

Mr. Gay's "Mystery," a fine imported mare, no pedigree furnished.

Gov. Dominis' Cator colt.

H. J. Agnew's bay colt Idle Boy, by Wildidle, dam Montana, by Harry of the West.

Same owner's bay filly Eva, by Flood, dam Rivulet.

Jas. Gay's ch filly Fiamma, by Monday, dam Abbie W., and several others.

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction at the result of the awards, and I must say that the judges selected for the occasion, either favored their friends or know very little about horses. In other countries, I have seen the judges take each class by itself and examine each entry individually in the stalls as well as on the parade ground, but perhaps the heat of the day was too much for them, for they sat down and had the stock led up to them for inspection; first a native bred mare, then a jack, then a thoroughbred, then a mule, then a saddle horse, next a four in hand, and so on. They would ask the name of the animal, who owned it, age, etc., and then pass it on. Native-bred mares led up and exhibited with imported mares and so everything was in confusion; no order, no classification or system. Many exhibits were not led up as no one seemed to know when or how they were wanted. After having gone through them in this straggling order, the judges went to town where they met and awarded the prizes. Several parties were so disgusted at the management that they took their stock home; Waterford taking the lead and hanging his head as if ashamed at getting the prize for best saddle horse when he was exhibited as a thoroughbred stallion. It is to be hoped that next year those having charge or management of this show will select *horsemen* for judges.

OAHU.

HONOLULU, July 3d.

Trotting at Portland.

CITY VIEW PARK, June 29.—Purse, $250; three-quarter mile heats; 3 in 5.

Florence E., ch m, Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner--Buchtel	1	2	3	1	1
Sunset, ch g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Belmont—Misner	4	1	4	2	4
Snowflake, gr m, by Snowstorm—Smiley	2	4	2	3	2
Johnny Blue, b g by Alexander—Ruiter	3	3	1	4	3

Time, 1:56, 1:56, 1:58, 1:55, 1:58.

July 4th.---Purse, $500; 2:25 class.

Johnny Blue b g—Ruiter	2	2	1	2	1
Snowflake g m—Smiley	4	3	4	1	2
Florence E., ch m—Buchtel	3	4	3	3	3
Sunset ch g—Misner	1	1	2	dis	
Venita, b f, by Altamont—Beach	4	dis			

Time, 2:34½, 2:33, 2:37, 2:36½, 235, 235.

July 5—Purse, $500; 2:30 class.

Altamont, b h, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief—Beach	1	1	1
Johnny Blue, b g—Ruiter	2	2	4
Florence E., ch f—Leihy	3	3	2
Melrose, br g, by Sultan—Misner	4	4	3

Time, 2:33, 2:37, 2:36.

Racing at Union, Oregon.

The July meeting at Remillard's track, Union, Oregon, began on the 2d inst., with good weather and fair track. The events disposed of were as follows:

July 2.---Purse, $60; for all horses that never contested for public money. One mile.

J. W. Gentry's ch f Tiny A., 2, by Monte Cristo—by Dasher.....1
Chas. Marsh's br g Brown Jug, 4, by Red Dollar.....2
W. Water's br g Sprague, 3, by Osceola.....3
Time, 1:51¾.

Won easily by a length and a half; Sprague a bad third. Pools, Tiny A., $20, Brown Jug, $10, Sprague, $4.

Same day---Purse $150; free for all ages; half mile heats.

John Early's b g Dundrum, 6, by Melbourne, Jr.---Pirouette	1	1
Jos. Kinney's b g Policy, 6, by Osceola---unknown	3	2
John Young's b h Bankroll, 5, by Dr. Lindsay---Rosa Mansfield	4	3
Wm. Leigh's ch h Othello by Monte Christo---unknown	2	dis

Time, 0:50, 0:5[illegible].

Both heats easily won. Othello acted badly and was left at the post in the last heat. Pools: Dundrum, $20; Othello, $15; Bankroll, $10; Policy, $7.50.

July 3d---Purse $150; for three year olds bred in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. One mile.

Carnaham & Gentry's ch c Echo by Osceola---Sunshine by Dasher....1
John Young's ch c Dr. Lindsay, Jr. by Dr. Lindsay---Rosa Mansfield..2
W. Water's br g Sprague, by Osceola.....3
Time---1:49.

Won by four lengths. Echo a hot favorite in the betting.

Same day---Purse $200; for all ages; heats of 7-8 of a mile.

Wm. Leigh's b m Repetta, 4, by Alarm or Reform---Long Nine	1	1
John Early's b g Dundrum by Melbourne, Jr.---Pirouette	3	2
Jos. Kinney's b g Policy, by Osceola	2	3

Time, 1:33, 1:38¼

Both heats won hands down. Pools: Dundrum, $30; Repetta, $15; Policy, $8.

July 4th.---Purse and stake $580 for all two-year-olds; 5-8 of a mile.

J. W. Gentry's ch f Tiny A., by Monte Cristo—by Dasher.....1
J. W. Gentry's ch c Billy Mosbey, by Monte Cristo—by Dasher.....2
John Young's br c Villard, by Lodi—Rose Mansfield.....3
M. W. Lasley's ch f Elva R., by Ophir—by Langford.....0
M. W. Lasley's ch c Oro, by Ophir—by Langford.....0
Time, 1:08¼

Won at a gallop. Pools: Gentry's pair, $20; Lasley's pair, $10; Villard, $5.

Same day.---Special purse for named horses; half a mile.

W. Water's br g Brown Jug, by Red Dollar.....1
Owner's ch g Joe Daniels.....2
Owner's ch g Slasher.....3
Time, 0:52.

The only trotting event of the meeting was a purse for two-year-olds.

July 4th.---Purse $125; trotttng for two-year-olds; mile heats.

Pontius b g by Black Stranger, dam by Pathfinder—J. N. Ferguson 1 1
Redshaw s c by Bashaw, dam Nellie 3d.—W. Deal.....2 dis
Mary Sommer b f by Lemant, dam by Bashaw—McKissick.....3 dis
Time, 3:56, 3:44.

The Turf at Portland.

CITY VIEW PARK, July 4.—Purse. $500; for all ages; half-mile.

S. J. Jones' blk m Blue Mountain Belle, by Napa, 115 lbs.....1
R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, by California—Laura Barnes, 113 lbs.....2
Murphy's ch g Bogus, by Ophir---by Imbrie s Heenan, 117 lbs.....3
Time, :50.

July 5---Purse, $400; for all ages; three quarters of a mile.

S. J. Jones' br h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W., 120 lbs.....1
W. G. Scoggin br g Jim Merritt, by Langford—Sweetwater, 117 lbs....2
R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, by California—Laura Barnes; 113 lbs.....3
Murphy's ch g Bogus, by Ophir—by Imbrie's Heenan; 117 lbs.....0
Time, 1:17.

At Chicago.

Mail dates from the Lake City are to the 10th inst., up to which time seven days of the Washington Park Meeting had been disposed of. The races in which Pacific Coast people will feel an interest are particularized as follows:

July 3d--The Englewood Stakes, a sweepstakes for fillies, 3-year-olds (foals of 1881); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, 1884; or $20 April 1, 1884; or $30 if on May 15, 1884. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any 3-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of 3 or more than 3-year-old stake races of any value, 10 pounds extra. Maidens allowed 5 pounds. One mile.

Wm. Cottrill's ch f Mona, 3, by Buckden—Monomania, 115 lbs. .....(Stoval) 1
Geo. W. Bowen's b f Binnette, 3, by Billet—Mira, 105 lbs. .....(Kelly) 2
D. R. Harness' ch f Malaria, 3, by Bob Wolley—Margin, 105 lbs. .....(Thayer) 3
Ed Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 3, by War Dance--Billet, 120 lbs. .....(Murphy) 0
T. D. Pulsifer's ch f Hanap, 3, by King Ban—Haz'em, 105 lbs. .....(Harris) 0
Fleetwood Stables' br f Fac Simile, 3, by Enquirer—Farfuletta, 105 lbs.....(Ellis) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C., 105 lbs. .....(Holloway) 0
J. G. Greene & Co.'s ch f Easter, 3, by Enquirer—Mollie W., 110 lbs. .....(Hovey) 0
Time, 1:45¼.

Pools: Modesty, $50; Savanna, $20; Mono, $11; Binnette, $9; field, $11. Books, 4 to 5 against Modesty, 5 to 1 each against Mona, Savanna and Binnette, 10 to 1 against Fac Simile, 12 to 1 against Hanap, 20 to 1 against Malaria, and 30 to 1 against Easter. The flag fell to a capital start, with Modesty and Mona in the lead, Hanap third, Savanna fourth, the rest bunched, and Easter left at the post. Before the quarter was reached, Modesty was taken back, and Savannah went to the front, Mona second, two lengths behind, Fac Simile third. The race up the back stretch was a pretty one, the Californian still leading, but at the three-quarters Bennette had forged into second place, with Mona lapped, here the favorite hung out signs of distress, and it was evident the extra weight was too much for her. In the stretch Mona came away and won by half a length, Binnette second, Malaria third. Time, 1:45¾. French mutuals paid, $30.

Same Day—The Boulevard Stakes, a sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1884, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. One mile and a quarter.

Ed. Corrigan's b g Freeland, 5, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 117 lbs.....(Murphy) 1
Perry & Walker's b g Long Knight, 4, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 117 lbs.....(Walker) 2
M. A. Walden & Co.'s blk f Thady, 4, by Tom Bowling—Colleen Bawn, 113 lbs.....(Stoval) 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Gano, 4, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, 118 lbs. .....(Holloway) 0
Time, 2:11½.

Pools: Freeland, $50 and the field $20. Books, 2 to 5 against Freeland, 3 to 1 against Long Knight, 8 to 1 against Gano, and 25 to 1 against Thady. At the start Long Knight cut out the work, with Freeland close up, Gano third, Thady last. At the stand Gano jumped to the front, leading the party to the quarter, Long Knight and Freeland along side, Thady fourth, going up the back stretch Freeland and Long Knight passed Gano and went neck and neck to the three-quarters, and from here to the wire the race was a clipper, Freeland winning by half a length, Thady third. Time, 2:11¼. French mutuals paid, $7.10.

July 4.—The Columbia Stakes; a sweepstakes for all ages, $100 each, h f, or only $15 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $2,000 added; the second to receive $400, and the third $150 out of the stakes. Weights 5 lbs. below the scale. A winner of any race in 1884 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5lbs. extra. One mile and three-quarters.

Ed. Corrigan's b g Freeland, 5, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 118lbs .....(Murphy) 1
T. J. Megibben's ch c Audrian, 3, by Springbok—Alme, 103 lbs. .....(Stoval) 2
E. J. McElmeel's General Monroe, 6, by Tom Bowling—Minnie T. Morgan, 122 lbs.....(P. Hennessey) 0
C. L. Hunt's ch g John Davis, aged, by Harry Tallon—Belle Sayers.. 0
E. J. Baldwin's b g Lucky B., 5, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 118 lbs.....(Halloway) 0
W. L. Cassidy's br h Blazes, 6, by Leamington—Lady Motley, 117 lbs .....(Walker) 0
Time, 3:07½.

Pools—Gen. Monroe, $100; Freeland, $60; Audrain, $50; field, $25. Books—6 to 5 against General Monroe; 2 to 1 against Freeland; 5 to 1 against Audrain; 7 to 1 against Blazes; 8 to 1 against Lucky B., and 10 to 12 against John Davis.

John Davis jumped to the front when the flag fell and led to the stable turn where he gave place to Lucky B., the others being well up, Blazes being in the last position. John Davis again assumed the lead in the stretch and passing the stand he was half a length ahead of Lucky B., he the same distance ahead of Freeland. On the club house turn Hennessey sent the favorite into second place, passing the quarter Stoval gave Audrian his head and the game little fellow rushed to the front, he leading Monroe by a length at the half, Freeland being third and Lucky B. and John Davis running neck and neck in the rear, Blazes out of it. Murphy now began riding Freeland, and entering the stretch the green and green of the Corrigan stables were in the second place. Freeland now raced to the front and overhauling Audrian at the seven eighths pole, he beat him home by two lengths, the favorite being three lengths further away. Time, 3:07½. Paris mutuals paid, $15.00.

Same Day—Purse $700, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third horse. Winner of any heat race during the meeting to carry 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile heats, best three in five.

J. B. Haggin's ch m Nellie Peyton, 5, by Hurrah—Emily Peyton, 110 lbs.....(Duffy)	3	1	1	1	
James Murphy's ch f Salara, 3, by Salvator—Lady Stockwell, 99 lbs.....(Withers)	1	5	4	2	
R. Jervis' ch g Niphon, 6, by Tom Bowling—Kate Duncan, 112 lbs.....(Ellis)	2	2	5		
J. M Ackerman's br g Nimblefoot, aged, by Waverly—Mollie Cad, 212 lbs.....(Watkins)	5	4	3		
John Forbe's b m Bonnie Bird, aged, by Judge Curtis—Bonnie Braes, 110 lbs.....(Yates)	4	6	2		
D. Farrell's ch g Revoke, 5, by Harry O'Fallon—Sally Doswell, 112 lbs.....(Taylor)	6	3	dis		
T. L. Lewis' b c Trouble, 4, by Albert—Bonnie Maggie, 113 lbs.....(Grimes)	7	dis			

Time, 1:18¼, 1:18, 1:18¾, 1:20.

First Heat—Pools: Nellie Peyton, $80: Niphon, $65; Salara, $25; Bonnie Bird, $20; Trouble, $9, Books: 2 to 1 against Nellie Peyton, 5 to 1 against Salara, 7 to 1 against Revoke, 5 to 1 against Niphon, 18 to 1 against Nimblefoot, 40 to 1 against Bonnie Bird, and 50 to 1 against Trouble. Niphon led the bunch clear into the stretch, where Salara, Nellie Peyton, Bonnie Bird and Nimblefoot joined issue with him. Nellie Peyton was eased up at the seven-eighths pole, and Niphon and Salara drawing clear of the others had a driving finish, the former winning by a short half length, there being two lengths between second and third. Time, 1:18¼.

Second heat—Pools: Nellie Peyton, $70; Salara, $30; field, $50. Books, 3 to 5 against Nellie Peyton, and 5 to 2 against Salara, the others as before. Niphon showed up in front before the half was half reached, and retaining his position he led into the stretch followed by Salara, Nellie Peyton and Bonnie Bird. Nellie Peyton and Salara soon run away from the others, and a magnificent race to the wire ensued, the former winning by three-fourths of a length, there being three lengths between second and third. Time, 1:18.

Third heat—Pools: Nellie Peyton, $50; field, $10. Nimblefoot led the way to the half with Bonnie Bird and the favorite running neck and neck a half length in the rear, the others out of it. Nellie Peyton and Bonnie Bird heading the leader on the stable turn, and the trio came into the stretch all in a bunch. A driving finish followed, the favorite winning by three-quarters of a length, there being three lengths between second and third. Time, 1:18¾.

Fourth heat—The betting was all over, Nellie Peyton and Salara were the only starters, and they ran neck and neck to the half, when Salara gave it up, and Nellie Peyton coming away won by five lengths in a big gallop. Time, 1:20. Paris mutuals paid, $9.60, $7.20, and $6.10.

July 5th.—The Hyde Park Stakes. A sweepstakes for 2-year-olds (foals of 1882); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, 1884; or $15 by April 1, 1884, or $25 if on May 15, 1884. All declaration void, unless accompanied with the money; with $2,000 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $200, out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds; of $1,500, 7 pounds; of $2,000, or three or more stake races of any valne, 10 pounds extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 2, by Grinstead—Jennie D., 110 lbs. .....(Holloway) 1
R. C. Pate's b f Belle Pate, 2, by Great Tom—Variety, 100 lbs; .....(Withers) 2
J. T. Williams' ch c Joe Cotton, 2, by King Alfonso—imp. Inverness 105 lbs;.....(Harris) 3
Milton Young's b c Bootblack, 2, by King Alfonso—Beatitude, 105 lbs;.....(Taylor) 0
J. R. Swiney's ch c Redstone, 2, by Wanderer—Katie Pearce, 112 lbs; .....(Duffy) 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volanthe, 2, by Grinstead—Sister to Clara D., 105 lbs;.....(Conkling) 0
W. Cottrill's b g Jim Guest, 2, by Buckden—Mrs. Grigsby, 102 lbs; .....(Stoval) 0
Ed Corrigan's b c Isaac Murphy, 2, by Virgil—Mary Howard, 115 lbs; .....(Murphy) 0
Ed Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, 2, by Pat Malloy—Ethel, 105 lbs; (Ellis) 0
Gray & Co.'s ch g Celsus, 2, by Faustus—Lady Restless, 112 lbs; .....(Thayer) 0
J. G. Greener & Co.'s ch f Enfilade, 2, by Enquirer—Capitola, 100 lbs;.....(Farley) 0
H. J. Woodford's b f Minnichee, 2, by Charlton—Plover Wing, 100 lbs;.....(Beam) 0
T. J. Megibben's b f Vallisea, 2, by Virgil—Mollie Cad, 100 lbs; .....(Gorham) 0
P. G. Speth's ch c Thistle, 2, by Great Tom—Ivy Leaf, 105 lbs; .....(Bryant) 0
G. D. Wilson's ch c Favor, 2, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 115 lbs; .....(W. Walker) 0
Time, 1:19.

Pools: Corrigan's pair, $50, Baldwin's pair, $40, and the field, $31. Books: 2 to 1 each against Isaac Murphy and Verano, and all the way from 6 to 10 to 1 against each of the others. The large field was sent away in a bunch, and passing the half Vallisea was in the lead with Belle Pate in the second place. Belle Pate ran to the front on the stable turn and showed the way into the stretch, Verano now came with a rush and joining issue with the leader near the seven-eighths pole, the pair had a driving finish, Verano winning by a length, with the same distance between second and third. Time, 1:19. Paris mutuals paid, $10.60.

July 9th—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse; for maiden 2-year-olds; horses not having run second for a sweepstakes of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volanthe, 2, by Grinstead—Sister Annie, 105 lbs. (Holloway)	1
P. G. Spelh's ch f Exile, 2, by Enquirer—Bonnie Mead, 102 lbs. (Bryant)	2
H. M. Mason & Co.'s b c Tennessee, 2, by Ten Broeck—Lizzie Hoover, 102 lbs. (Ellis)	3
H. Johnson's b f Mary Hamilton, 2, by Hyder Ali—Kitty, 102 lbs. (Farley)	0
Wm. Cottrell's ch c Rock, 2, by Bob Wooley—Miss Stoner, 102 lbs. (Stoval)	0
John Funk's b f Constellation, 2, by St. George—Plannette, 102 lbs. (Thayer)	0
Ed Corrigan's blk g Vigilance, 2, by Virgil—Bonnie Kate, 102 lbs. (Kelly)	0
Clint Askey's ch f Gold Rush, 2, by Tom Riley—Rebel, 102 lbs. (Ford)	0

Time, 1:17½.

Pools: field, $50; Tennessee, $42; Volanthe, $35. Books: 2½ to 1 each against Tennessee and Volanthe, 3½ to 1 against Mary Hamilton, 4 to 1 each against Exile and Constellation, and from 10 to 12½ to 1 against each of the others. Exile was the first to show in front, but she surrendered the post of leader to Vigilance, who was a length in front at the half, with Exile in the second place, Tennessee third, and the others in a bunch. Vigilance gave it up on the top turn, and Tennessee took the second place with Rock well up, and the bunch at his heels. Holloway began riding Volanthe at the head of the stretch and coming with a rush he caught Exile in front of the stand, the latter being fouled by Tennessee, and beat her out by a short half length, there being two lengths between second and third. Time, 1:17½. Paris mutuals paid, $13.10.

Same Day—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second horse. Winner of any race during the meeting to carry 10 pounds, of any two races during the meeting 15 pounds extra. Five-eighth of a mile heats.

R. L. Downter's ch g Niphon, 6, by Tom Bowling—Kate Duncan, 110 lbs. (Taylor)	1	9	1
Weidman & Day's ch f Sadie McNairy, 4, by Enquirer—Nannie McNairy, 108 lbs. (Ellis)	8	1	2
J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, by Monarchist—Lady Hardaway, 99 lbs. (Thayer)	3	2	ro
D. De Camp's ch m P. D. Q., 6, by Marion—Humming Bird, 108 lbs. (O'Hara)	4	3	ro
Chinn & Morgan's b c Harpoon, 3, by Harkaway—Sunlight, 104 lbs. (Mathers)	7	4	ro
J. B. Evers' ch m Gilt, 4, by Tom Sawyer—Agnes, 108 lbs. (Stovall)	5	5	ro
J. B. Haggin's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor, dam by Flying Cloud, 108 lbs. (Duffy)	1	6	ro
R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, aged, by Buckden—Monomania, 110 lbs. (Conkling)	2	7	ro

Lloyd Daly, Eva K., Blue Bird, Joe R., Tony Pastor, La Belle N., Banquo, Glenellen and Wheatbread also started and formed the rear division.

Time, 1:04—1:04—1:05.

First Heat—Pools: Field, $100; Mammonist, $70; Sadie McNairy, $50, and Premium, $22. Even money against Mammonist, 5 to 2 against Sadie McNairy, 4 to 1 against Premium, 10 to 1 against Niphon, 10 to 1 against Lady Loud, and 50 to 1 against each of the others. Harpoon, Tony Pastor, and Niphon led the bunch. There was no change at the half. Lady Loud moved into the second place on the stable turn, and entering the stretch she headed Harpoon, Niphon being third, the rest in a bunch. Mammonist came with a rush from the rear, and Niphon and Lady Loud leaving the others, the trio had a rushing finish, Niphon winning by a short head, with the same distance between second and third. Time, 1:04.

Second Heat—Mammonist, $115; field, $135. Books: 2 to 5 against Mammonist, and the others as before. P. D. Q., Mammonist and Niphon were in front at the start, but the latter was soon taken back, and at the half the leader was P. D. Q., Sadie McNairy being in the second place. Lady Loud took the second place on the stable turn, and coming home the race was a grand one, Sadie McNairy winning under the wire by a short head, with half a length between second and third. Time, 1:05.

Third heat—Pools: Sadie McNairy, $100; Niphon, $27. Books: No odds against Sadie winning, and 2½ to 1 against Niphon. The pair ran almost neck and neck to the head of the stretch, where Sadie gave it up, and Niphon coming home in a gallop, won by three lengths, amid the cheers of he crowd. Time, 1:05. Paris mutuals paid, $100.

July 10th. Quickstep Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $50 each, half forfeit, $10 only if declared by May 15th, 1881, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, the third $100 out of the stakes; closed with 108 subscribers, of which 22 declared out; half a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 107 lbs. [Holloway]	1
S. Bryant's Lady of the Lake, 107 lbs. Bryant	2
J. & J. Swigert's Lady Wayward, 107 lbs. [Kelly	3
S. Bryant's Tantrum, 110 lbs. [Williams	0
W. Buckle's Anna Bell, 107 lbs. [O'Neil	0
W. Cottrill's Rock, 110 lbs. [Stoval	0
Fleetwood Stable's Rebuke, 107 lbs. Ellis	0
J. Funk's Glenloch, 110 lbs. [Heywood	0
T. J. Megibben's Orlando, 107 lbs. [Arnold	0
Memphis Stable's Willie Clark, 107 lbs. [O'Leary	0
J. B. Richard's Gold Ban, 107 lbs. [Conkling]	0
P. Speth's Thistle, 110 lbs. Harris	0
J. & J. Swigert's Trousseau, 107 lbs. Wethers	0
M. Young's Bootblack, 110 lbs. [Taylor]	0

Time, 0:49.

Pools—Mission Belle, $100; Lady Wayward, $100; Gold Ban, $50; Lady of the Lake, $40; the field, $100. Post odds, 2 to 1 against Mission Belle. Mutuals paid, $16.

Won easily by a length, half a length between second and third, after a hard drive. Value to winner, $3,370.

State Fair Colt Stakes.

The second payment in the trotting colt stakes of the State Agricultural Society was due on the 15th, and Secretary Smith sent us the following list of payments received. Others may be in transit and extend the list:

Four-year-olds—Happy Jim, Thapsin, Ha Ha, Regina, Center, Lucille.

Three-year-olds—Voucher, Antevolo, Robt. Lee, Bay Rose, Tabbie Rosenbaum, Pope Leo, Nona Y, Leleeps.

Two-year-old—Lohengrin.

Colt Trotting at Colusa.

At Colusa on the 4th the match between the Tilton Almont colts Bella A., owned by W. R. Merrill, of Willows, and California Peidmont, owned by Wm. Billups, of Colusa, was trotted and won by Bella A. These colts are two-year-olds and the race was a private match.

COLUSA, July 4th.—Match for $100 a side; mile heats.

Bella A., by Tilton Almont—W. R. Merrill	1	1
California Peidmont, by Tilton Almont—Wm. Billups	2	2

Time, 3:17, 3:06¼.

Another instance of having two foals is reported, this time from Washington Territory. The Portland *Rural Spirit* says:

"Mr. Alf. Bunker, of Waitsburg, W. T., under date of June 26, writes: 'Yesterday morning a Bellfounder mare foaled a fine horse colt, bright bay. I took her up to look after her for 24 hours. The foal was strong, sucked well and the mare was all right. At noon to-day, just 24 hours, she dropped a filly foal, black as a coal, large and strong.'"

California Racehorses in the East.

The performances of the Pacific Slopers—Fallen Leaf, Verano, and Gano—at Latonia and Chicago have been such as to attract the attention of the turf world at large to these home-bred members of the Baldwin stable. All three from the loins of Grinstead, a first-class racehorse himself, were bred and raised on the sunny slopes of Santa Anita Farm, near Los Angeles, Cal., a section of our Union not inaptly styled the garden spot of America. That Southern California, and indeed the intermediate portions of the Golden State as well, is peculiarly adapted to raising thoroughbreds is too well known a fact to need much argument, and the specimens of horseflesh that have run on Eastern tracks during the last few years, from the famous little Mollie McCarthy down to the equally famous Fallen Leaf, have impressed all turfmen in favor of a State that can produce such animals. The favorable climate that permits of work of some sort every week in the year almost, the pure water from the mountains and foot-hills of the Sierra Madre, or Coast Range, and the unrivaled alfalfa, on which horses, cattle, and sheep thrive alike, are some or the causes that conduce to the great merit of the live stock of the Golden State. The young trotters of Palo Alto as well as the racehorses mentioned above, hailing from widely separate stock farms, testify to the general excellence of the whole State, and even the Summer winds and fogs of San Francisco are no drawback, for the reason that a short six miles across the Bay to Oakland, to San Rafael, or Saucelito, one can find almost an earthly paradise, where men and beasts find delight in simply the pleasure of existence. Such a balmy, hazy atmosphere as hangs over the California coasts during March, April, and May after the Winter rains have fallen gratefully on the parched soil, it has never been the writer's good fortune to enjoy elsewhere than in California, and now that we have quick and safe communication with the Pacific Coast by three Great Trunk Lines of railroad, there is no reason why horseraisers in that section should not increase greatly in the future. A small but increasing trade in fine horses is already looming up between California and the South Western Continent. The Sandwich Islands and Antipodean Australia are finding out the merits of California stock, and to any of our Blue Grass horsemen who begin to find themselves cramped for room or a market, the advantages of this far Western part of our Union speak for themselves. As a place to Winter trotters and runners it is unsurpassed, and scores of Eastern turfmen will testify to this fact. Meanwhile we welcome to our tracks these racing clans from the far West, and before the Summer is over hope to see Fallen Leaf and Verano in this vicinity. The questions of the two and three-year-old superiority East this year are of unusually open character, and perhaps in this filly and colt by Grinstead we may have the peers of the best of their age.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

In the Mountains.

The fair of the 11th district, comprising the counties of Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc, will be held at Greenville, commencing September 29th, and continuing five days. In the contest for location Quincy bid $1,750 and Greenville $2,220 bonus. The following is the speed programme, and it is more liberal than that of many other districts more favored in climate and topography. This mountain association evidently means to deserve success if it does not achieve it. Entries close September 1st, with the Secretary, John R. Murray:

Trotting—Class 3 m. 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse $225. 1st horse, $135, 2d, $67.50, 3d, $22.50. Free for district horses.

Running—Mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse $225. 1st horse, $135, 2d, $67.50, 3d, $22.50. Free for all district horses.

Trotting—2-year-olds, mile and repeat. Purse $100. 1st horse, $60, 2d, $30, 3d, $10. Free for all district horses.

Running—½ mile and repeat. Purse $100. 1st horse, $60 2d, $30; 3d, $10. Free for all district horses.

Trotting—Class 2:40, mile heats, 3 in 5. Purse $200. 1st horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20. Free for all.

Trotting—Single buggy horse, owner of horse to drive. Purse $50. 1st horse, $30; 2d, $15; 3d, $5. Free for all district horses.

Trotting—Class 2:34, 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse $300. 1st horse, $180; 2d, $90; 3d, $30. Free for all.

Running—¾ mile and repeat. Purse $140. 1st horse, $84; 2d, $42; 3d, $14. Free for all.

Running—¼ mile and repeat. Purse $75. 1st horse, $45; 2d, $22.50; 3d, $7.50.

Trotting—Go as you please, to make nearest time to 4:30. Purse $50. 1st horse, $30; 2d, $15; 3d, $5. Entries to close at time of starting.

Running—Mile dash. Purse $150. 1st horse, $90; 2d, $45; 3d, $15. Free for all.

Trotting—Free for all, 3 in 5, mile heats. Purse $600. 1st horse, $360; 2d, $180; 3d, $60

Ladies' Equestrianism—Purse $100. Best lady rider, $30; 2d, $25; 3d, $20; 4th, $15; 5th, $10.

Trotting—2-year-olds, mile heats, 2 in 3. Purse $200. 1st horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20. Free for all.

Running—2 miles, 2 in 3. Purse $500. 1st horse, $300; 2d, $150; 3d, $50. Free for all.

The Santa Anita Stable holds its prominence on the Eastern tracks. The Chicago correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, discussing Verano, says: The result of the Hyde Park Stakes stamps the winner as probably the best two-year-old of the year, regardless of locality. The field, a very large one, embraced nearly all the best two-year-olds in the West, including Favor, Isaac Murphy and Redstone, all winners in good company. The start was not a good one, Joe Cotton and Verano being away in the rear. Going down the backstretch the latter was fully ten lengths behind the leader, while Isaac Murphy, Favor and Redstone were close to the front. It then appeared almost an impossibility that the California colt could close up such a gap, but he essayed it, and, by a phenomenal burst of speed on the homestretch, he flew past all of them, and landed an easy winner by three lengths. It is true that he carried five pounds less than Murphy, but he gave him at least a twenty-five pounds beating. The winner is about the best looking two-year-old I ever saw, large as a three-year-old and powerfully built. He is by Grinstead, dam a sister to Clara D., and has plenty of rich engagements ahead of him.

At Fort Bidwell, Surprise Valley, on the 4th, the old stallion Conner made his appearance after a long absence from the track, and won a mile dash very handily in 1:51¼, beating Hancock, Harry B. and Burtie R. The same day Della Walker won a half mile in :53, beating a field with the euphonious titles of Sage Brush Sam and Rim Rock Belle.

An Ancient Turfman.

And speaking of Captain Moore, did you ever meet him? If not, half of your life is gone. He is a tall, spare man, past 70 years of age, and as full of fire as most men at 45. He came up here about ten years ago, when his horse Foster was kept at Billy Bigham's place on Rock Creek in Wasco county. The following year I met him at Sacramento, where he was managing Mark Littell's horse Wildidle. The latter horse went lame in his race with Grinstead, and it became necessary to substitute Foster in his place in the big $30,000 race, which was won by Foster. There was a great outcry at the time about an Oregon horse beating Californians, but it was wholly without warrant, for Foster was bred in Kentucky and only taken away from there to save him from seizure for debt. My own belief is that nobody in Oregon ever owned a hair of the horse, though Moore may possibly have borrowed money on him from parties residing here. Foster has since been sold to some parties residing in Texas. But to return to the venerable Captain. One night while the moon shone down upon the capital city of California a quartette sat outside the Golden Eagle Hotel, consisting of Captain Moore, the late Colonel Gift, Hon. John Boggs, of Colusa, and the writer. I have the reputation of being, a pretty good talker myself, but never knew till that night how good a listener I could be when occasion demanded it. The conversation turned on famous geldings that had run upon the Amercan turf, and this was long before the triumphs of Parole, Vagrant, Monitor or Checkmate. Colonel Gift told about old Heardheart, by Mercury, the famous gray gelding of sixty years ago; and when he got through Captain Moore spoke of Nicholas I., and his brilliant victories over Sue Washington. Boggs and I occasionally interpolated a question, but that was all. I wanted to be a stenographer that night the worst in my life, and have always since felt that my education had been neglected. It was a "battle of the gods"—you hear me!—*Oregonian.*

The Ascot Gold Cup, valued at $5,000, won by Foxhall in 1882, is held by the Custom House authorities for the *ad valorem* duty of 45 per cent. The tax upon the trophy is over $2,000, and this Mr. James R. Keene has declined to pay. There seems to be no way of admitting the cup free without the aid of Congress, and the Secretary of the Treasury has given Mr. Keene permission to export the cup to England without the payment of duty, provided it is sent within thirty days from July 2. When an owner has enterprise enough to send an American bred horse to compete against the best representatives of English breeding farms, and when that horse reflects credit upon our own breeding establishments by winning one of the most cherished trophies, it seems like a travesty upon justice to require the owner to pay nearly half of its value to the Government before he can place it in the show window of Tiffany's to gratify the curiosity of his countrymen who join in the Broadway promenade. But such is the case. Congress should pass a law admitting free of duty trophies won by American horses and American atheletes in foreign countries.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The late sensational trot of Phallas does not seem to disturb Director or his owner. In a conversation with Mr. Salisbury he said he had always liked Phallas, but still thought Director was his eqnal in every way. He will send the little black stallion East again next season if nothing unfavorable prevents, and in the meantime we suggest that California is a good place for Mr. Case's stable to Winter, and mayhap do a little business while resting the flyers. We gather this latter idea from the tone of Mr. Salisbury's talk.

Last week at Chicago, John Murphy and J. C. Campbell made a match which should provide a genuine sensation. The match is for $2,500 a side between Westmont to pace and running mate, and Frank to trot and running mate; $500 a side has been put up as forfeit in the hands of Secretary D. L. Hall, the match is to come off within three weeks, and any association adding a purse, the same will go with the stake to the winner.

L. Hewlett, Jr., lost another stallion last Friday, his general purpose horse George Washington. The horse was in the stable that was burned on the 4th, and sustained injuries from which he died.

The dun gelding Pride of the Bay died at Red Bluff last week, of lung fever. Pride was brought out from the East by J. L. Eoff, and figured quite prominently in the trotting races in the "way back" times.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. H. K., Virginia City, Montana.

I have a five-year-old mare in training that I think shows signs of being in foal. If she is she is now six months gone. Her races will come off three months before she will be due to foal. She works well and fast, shows ½ miles in 1:11 and full miles better than 2:30. Do you think it would be safe to continue to train her, I have seen Pocahontus facing a fast race when she was several months in foal. This is a very promising young mare, and probably the fastest horse in our Territory. I write hoping you will please give me your opinion which I would value, as I am aware you are a practical trainer of valued experience. What I wish to know would she probably retain her present rate of speed, or could it be possible for her to improve?

Answer.—It would appear rather risky to continue fast work and trotting in races when within so near the time of foaling. There was quite a number of prominent horsemen present when we received the letter, and their opinion was that risks would be slight. With an animal of so much promise, however, we would rather be on the safe side and not subject her to the danger of abortion, and, consequently, a chance to lose dam as well. The great pacer Pocahontas paced in New Orleans as late as February 24th, 1854, and her son, Tom Rolf, was foaled the same year. Unless a very late foal she must have been kept at work as far into pregnancy as our correspondent refers to. On June 21st, 1885, she beat Hero in New York, distancing him the first heat in 2:17½. This was to wagon and driver of 265 pounds, so that before and after the birth of Tom Rolf she showed wonderful speed. When in New Orleans her manager offered to wager that she could pace a mile in 2:10. The great English mare, Pocahontas, dam of Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, etc., ran the best race of her life when five months gone, and Lula Riggs ran wonderful trials in March and gave birth to her foal in June.

YACHTING.

The S. F. Y. C. Napa Cruise.

The yachts of this club that had not gone to Santa Cruz assembled at Front street wharf, together with a lot of outsiders, on Thursday, the 3d inst., and started for Napa at six P. M. The fleet was as follows: Whitewing, Chispa, Frolic, Emerald, Startled Fawn, Rambler, Eva, Lolita, Magic, sloop Nellie, Spray, Dawn, Idlehour, Thetis, Ripple and Neva, while Sea Nymph with canoes and small boats had gone ahead.

The first vessel to Vallejo, the first stopping place, was Whitewing followed closely by Startled Fawn. Then came Eva, Lolita, Chispa, Emerald and Rambler, while the rest of the fleet came straggling in at all hours.

At nine A. M. the next day, all the fleet with the exception of Eva and Neva got under way for Napa. A very light wind was blowing, and the vessels slowly proceeded up Napa Creek. The Chispa got stuck at Slaughter House Point, a few miles from Vallejo, and was towed off and then right up to Napa, consequently arriving first. Whitewing ran ashore near Napa and failed to reach her destination until nine P. M. Thetis also ran ashore but was gotten off without much difficulty. Of the vessels that sailed the whole way the Lolita arrived first, with Emerald second, Rambler third and Magic fourth. The usual festivities were gone through with at Napa, and on the fifth some boat races took place on the creek.

The race for yacht owners was won by Mr. W. A. Wilson, of the Rambler, and he got for his efforts a handsome tea service, and Mr. Story, of the Startled Fawn, was tendered the leather medal. Fouls did not count so there was any amount of bumping and banging of boats. The race for the men on the boats was rowed in heats. In one of the heats the Rambler's boat and the Spray's boat rowed a dead heat, but it was given to the Rambler's man.

The other heats were won by the Magic and Whitewing. In the final heat between these two the Rambler's man got pumped out and stopped. The other two men fouled and in endeavoring to retard each other's progress came to blows, which opportunity was seized by the Rambler's man and he came across the line first, but was not allowed the money because the other men fouled. The judge was addressed in language much more forcible than polite, but remained obdurate and decided that another heat should be rowed. No arrangements could, however, be made until the Spray's boat was allowed to enter *after being decided against in the first heat*, and finally won, while $5 was given the Rambler's man. The vessels towed down from Napa in three divisions, as follows: Chispa and Sea Nymph, behind the launch Garnet, while Frolic and Whitewing, Rambler and Dawn, Nellie and Ripple, Spray and Magic towed behind a stern wheel steamer, and the third lot consisted of Emerald and Startled Fawn, Thetis and Lolita, Idlehour and Lizzie, a Napa craft. The only mishap was in the Chispa again hitting a mud bank and staying there for some hours, finally getting to Benicia the following night. On Sunday the fleet started for home about midday. Gibson had sent up one of his men to Vallejo to sail the Magic down, and he did so in fine shape, beating the whole fleet. The Eva did very well also, for although she did not start until late, she was the third boat to pass the Brothers, following closely on the heels of Whitewing. The Startled Fawn and Emerald lowered their mainsails at Pinole and finished under jib and driver, as they had ladies on board. The rest of the fleet got scattered, and as there was no time taken nothing definite can be given as to the speed of the yachts in addition to what we have said.

The Master Mariners' Regatta.

We were unable from lack of space last week to give any report of the event which took place on the 4th inst., and now give only a summary of same. The wind was just right for the smaller vessels participating, while the big vessels desired heavier weather. The vessels were classed as follows: Square riggers, round-bottom schooners. sterns, first-class scows and second-class scows.

The course and rules have already been published in this paper.

The list of vessels with the time made is as follows:

Vessels.	Time of leaving.	Time arrived.	Time made.
Sch. Gen. Banning	1.31.29	3.57.03	2.25.34
Sch. Lizzie Merrill	1.13.49	3.39.24	2.25.35
Sch. Gualala	1.27.53	3.57.10	2.29.18
Sch. Electra	1.16.00	3.49.41	2.33.41
Sch. Maria E. Smith	1.12.58	3.48.58	2.36.00
Scow Nettie	1.05.03	3.44.40	2.39.37
Sch, Garcia	1.12.27	3.52.21	2.39.54
Sch. John F. Miller	1.30.52	4.13.30	2.42.38
Sch. Occidental	1.29.13	4.18.12	2.48.59
Scow Granger	1.18.21	4.08.23	2.50.02
Sch. Bill the Butcher	1.21.53	4.12.44	2.50.51
Scow Martinez	1.01.47	3.54.56	2.53.09
Bktn. Makah	0.16.11	3.41.13	2.55.02
Scow H. Templeton	1.25.16	4.24.25	2.56.40
Scow Jennie & Edna	1.12.15	4.08.55	2 55.00
Scow J. Byren	1.13.18	4.10.37	2.57.19
Scow Sacramento	1.10 00	4.09.54	2.59.54
Bktn. Wrestler	0.48 51	3.50.41	3.01.50
Sch. Seventy-six	1.08.37	4.10.33	3.01.56
Sch. Daisy Rowe	1.33.41	4.36.12	3.02.31
Scow Adelia Griffin	1.12.01	4.18.08	3.06.07
Sch. C. T. Winslow	1.17.11	4.26.22	3.09.21
Scow Modoc	1.11.37	4.21.09	3.09.32
Scow John Frederick	1.17.36	4.38.57	3.21.21
Sch. Robert & Minnie	1.20.29	Didn't go	around
Sloop Star	1.06.50	3.51.44	2.44.54
Scow Broad Gauge	1.09.12	3.54.52	2.45.40
Sch. Novato	1.30.10	4.27.16	2.57.06
Sch. Piute	1.10.47	4.21.32	3.10.45

This it will be seen gives the Gen. Banning the race by the exceedingly small limit of one second. But one accident of any importance occurred during the regatta, and this was a collision between the Gen. Banning, and Robert and Minnie, the latter having her head gear carried away compelling her to drop out of the race. The winner had her sails torn, but continued on her course and developed a good deal of seamanship in the thoroughway in which they repaired damages without much loss of time. We have seen some cards from the Lizzie Merrill, protesting against the decision because forsooth one of her owners was one of the Regatta Committee. and furthermore because she was only beaten by one second. The rules of the Association only bar boats from taking a prize from fouling a stakeboat, and it would be very ridiculous to give the Lizzie Merrill first place on account of her being such a short distance behind. If anything the Gen. Banning deserves more credit for the showing, she made after being disabled, than if she had gone round without an accident.

All the yachts have returned from down the coast, with the exception of the Azalene, Clara and Nautilus, the latter two intending to spend the season there. The last of the arrivals was the Annie, which came in on Sunday and proceeded direct to Saucelito.

Last Sunday was a beautiful day for yachting. There was sufficient wind to keep the vessels moving well and not enough to be disagreeable, while the sky was overcast, thus preventing that glare on the water which is so objectionable to many. The yachts took advantage of this and were out in full force.

In the channel about noon it looked as though a regatta was being held. The Halcyon, Fleur de Lis, Eva, Lurline, and Emerald, all beating out at one time, while the Rambler and Spray were going down with the wind. The Lurline left Saucelito early, and running over to Black Point hauled her wind to leeward, and astern of Halcyon, and after a close struggle finally passed her.

There was a collision last Sunday, off the sea-wall, between Fleur de Lis and Halcyon. Both vessels were on the port tack, heading out from the city. Halcyon was to leeward and forging ahead of Fleur de Lis endeavored to cross her bows, but Pilot Ott, who was sailing the larger vessel miscalculated his distance, or the rate at which Fleur de Lis was driving through the water, as the end of his jib boom caught along the foot of Fleur de Lis' mainsail, tearing it pretty badly. The vessels remained foul for some minutes, but owing to the calm sea no other damage was done, and the Fleur de Lis ran in shore and after putting a single reef in her mainsail again got under way.

In the Whitehall race, on Sunday, between the "Captain Sennett" and the "Stewart Menzies," from Section 1, of the sea-wall, to Fort Point and return, the former vessel won by a little over a minute, thus redeeming herself for her poor time on the Fourth when, out of a large fleet, she came in last. The two boats fouled off Black Point, but without injury to either and the "Sennett" soon afterwards took the lead and maintained it to the finish. The time was one hour and thirty-six minutes. The winner was sailed by Wm. Ellison, Jr., and the "Menzies" by D. Crowley.

There is in contemplation a race between Aggie, Halcyon and Lurline round the Farralones and back. As most of the talk comes from outsiders, we cannot say definitely whether it will come to any head or not, but we will look forward to the event with interest, in which we will be joined by every yatchsman on this Coast. All the owners of these vessels think that their craft is superior to the others, so there is some probability of the race coming off.

One of the novel features of the race in Monterey Bay was an addition to the jib on the Nellie, which we believe is an invention of Pilot Murphy. It is laced along the foot and up the luff rope of the main jib and leads way aft, thus filling up all the space between the foot of the jib and the bowsprit. Of course this cannot be carried on the wind in any kind of heavy weather.

The Aggie on the Fourth, at Santa Cruz, exhibited on her jack stay four champion flags, one for every year since 1880, or the champion flag for every year since she has been afloat, something to be proud of.

The Startled Fawn was taken off the ways expressly for the Napa cruise and is again hauled up. It is a pity that she is not kept afloat.

The Spray has gone on Stone's Ways to clean and fit up generally.

FISH.

The King of Fish.

Did you ever see a salmon take the fly? Well, then, when your first salmon appears to you, you won't know whether to faint or shout "Hallelujah!" The salmon's haunt, when he is lying in wait for prey, is in some deep, quiet pool, where the water eddies and hesitates, and then passes slowly on. From the bank above this pool, or from your canoe, you cast your fly on its surface. Now, the beauty about salmon fishing is that your tackle isn't much heavier than if you were whipping some mountain brook for trout. Your rod is elastic and strong, and your reel must hold at least three hundred feet of fine silk line. Your fly drops lightly on the surface, and if the salmon is in the humor he goes for it at once. Now, a trout rises to a fly with a swoop and a whirl, and away he goes. Your salmon darts from his hiding place in meteor fashion also, but before he reaches the fly he pauses within a few inches of it. The pious guides cross themselves at this interesting moment. "He is saying his grace," they say. Then the salmon rises, opens his mouth and draws it in, and drops back toward the bottom. That is, when he gets himself in trouble. In dropping down he sets the hook firmly in his upper jaw, and then is when he begins to get you in trouble. As soon as he feels the hook things begin to boil, away he'll go, and take a hundred feet of your line off your reel before you know it. Then the chances are that he'll take another course, perhaps straight toward you, and then you've got to work to take up that slack line. As soon as you draw it taut on the reel, and he feels the pull on the hook, whiz! he will come out of that water and shoot into the air a dozen feet. Taking a header, he darts down to the depths again, tearing this way and that way, round and round, and keeping your fingers busy at the reel. Then suddenty out of the water he comes again, throwing himself high above water, and describing a capricious arc in mid-air, falls back into his element again, quivering with excitement and pain, and sparkling with spray.

Finding that those tactics fail to release him from the hook, the chances are that he may take it into his head to seek another part of the river, and down the stream he goes like a race-horse. He may lead you a mile or two miles, keeping your attendants busy at the oars, and yourself on the alert for any sudden change in his manœuvring. It may be that after the chase he will have recourse to his former tactics, and give you a lively struggle for a half hour or so. By and by, however, discouraged and exhausted, he will give up absolutely, and allow himself to be reeled in and gaffed. The whole fight has been science and skill against cunning and strength, and the former will win every time. It may be that when your salmon finds himself hooked he will surprise you by making no fight at all, but will sink straight to the bottom and sulk. If he does you may know at once he is a big one, and may as well make up your mind that there is to be a grand trial of patience between you and him. It would be a violation of the code that governs salmon fishing for the angler to give up first, and if he had to sit three days before he could make the salmon fight he must do it without a murmur. I sat from seven o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon waiting for that big one I hooked [illegible] season to get over his sulk, and when he did get over it [illegible] got over it a humming. He took me a mile down stream, and then worried me till half past five o'clock before he got the gaff. That was the famous forty-pounder.

Since the establishment of the New York Fish Commission in 1868, over 85,000,000 young shad have been hatched out and placed in the rivers of that State.

These figures not only show the value of artificial propagation but they painfully show both the incompetency and do-nothing policy of our own Commissioners. Much has been said about 25,000 to 50,000 young Tahoe lake trout, hatched at Grass Valley, being ready for distribution. Is that any work for the *time* the Commissioners have been in office? The day has now arrived when the Governor should either insist upon their discharging the duties of the office they were selected to fill, or dismiss them. On behalf of the people, we feel it our duty to ask the following questions:

How many *foreign* fish have been distributed by the present Commissioners?

How many native fish and what varieties have been distributed by the present Commissioners?

In what streams were they distributed?

What have been the *traveling* expenses of the Commissioners since they went into office?

What has been the cost per 1,000 of hatching and distributing fish since they went into office?

Will the majority throw aside vague reports of what is going *to be done*, and tell us what the probabilities are of something actually *being done*?

Will or dare the majority give us an *itemized* report, showing the precise extent to which the State has benefitted or suffered by their administration?

Will they give us the items of the big $1,100 bill?

This is business—plain, honest business. What we ask is due to the people, and due to the reputation of the Commissioners themselves. Those papers at the capital which have at times defended the Commissioners against our strictures and accused us of injustice to them, have now an opportunity to defend their proteges again by answering the questions given, and if they do so, we opine they will undertake a pretty tough job. We have no sympathy with lazy officials, be who they may, but we have all sympathy with the *people*, whose money they squander and whose interests they sacrifice, whether by incompetency or dishonesty. The commissioners have now published their individual addresses, *Cui bono*? We guess we know the current market price of salmon without referring to them.

A Farewell Tribute.

A week ago the members of the Walton Fishing Club met at Clem Dixon's place on Summer street, to present their veteran President with a token of their respect and esteem, as he leaves for Scotland to-day. Dr. Hughes was the spokesman of the occasion and acquitted himself very ably. We had intended to have written a parting farewell to our good old friend, but the closing words of Dr. Hughes' speech will answer our purpose better. He said: "In view of the past, the Waltonians have deputed me to present you with this emblem of the grand object that has banded us together so firmly. It is intended as a token of the high esteem in which you are held among us, and of the kindly feeling toward you of your fellow Waltonians. With it goes the wish that you may have a pleasant journey across our own broad land, a prosperous voyage over the stormy Atlantic, and great joy among your old friends in the country of your birth. Doubtless they will be as pleased to see, as we are sorry to lose you. We wish you continued health through all your trip, and assure you a most hearty welcome when you return to us." To all of which we piously say amen. The token is a golden emblem representing a fishing rod with reel and all other things necessary, and very suitable for the purpose. It is with no small pride that the veteran sportsman shows and appreciates the testimonial of his fellow Waltonians.

The reports from all parts of the State show that our streams have been liberally patronized during the holidays by those who are wise enough to leave the cares of business for a time to enjoy the charms of nature and true sport. The reports of individual success are all good except that the catches in some cases have been too large, running at times into the hundreds. In such cases many fish must be caught that are of no earthy use to the catcher, except to gratify a silly vanity as to number. We are led to believe that a taste for angling is growing among our people rapidly, for all the stores in this city and Sacramento report the sales of tackle larger than ever known before. We are glad this is so, for the more our better classes learn to love the genuine sport of fishing, the better will be our chances of getting wise laws for the preservation of fish.

BICYCLING.

John S. Prince met with a severe accident at Blossburg, Pa., July 3. While spurting at a 2:30 gait the wheel collapsed, and Prince was hurled to the ground with great force, his face being scratched, his eyes blacked and the handle-bar striking him in the side, injuring him severely. He is not expected to be in trim for some time.

At the National 'Cyclists' Union Amateur Championship meeting, the twenty-five mile tricycle championship was won by Liles, of the London A. C., who did the distance in 1 h. 28 min. 58 secs., and beat all previous records from 12 miles upward.

Mr. A. Edwards, of the Sydney Bicycle Club, recently rode from Sydney to Melbourne, a distance of 571 miles, for the first time. A great performance.

At the University bicycle races, at Cambridge, England, recently, J. S. Whatton rode the last quarter of a two-mile race in 37 1-5 secs.

The English professionals, Keene, James and Howell, have signified their intention to be present at the Springfield meeting.

A long distance rider recommends soaping the saddle as an effectual remedy for chafing while on a long run.

There were 5,000 spectators at the meeting of the Victorian 'Cyclists' Union, recently held at Melbourne.

The mile bicycle record for Canada is 3m. 6s.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*						
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*									*	*

At Bird's Point.

The effect of the holidays was not quite over last week, judging from the attendance at the butts and traps. For instance, on Saturday, the Alameda County Sportsman's Club had their regular monthly medal shoot, and though one of the largest and most enthusiastic in the State, the attendance was small, only eight members turning out. The shooting, however, was very good as eight was the lowest score made. The birds were a good lot, and flew well, though very few tailed, and two of these, perhaps the hardest, fell to Haskell's lot. The attendance was also good which made the betting lively, the gun generally being backed at three to one. The members of the club seldom ever bet a dollar. The conditions of the match were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. The percentage for the day was 81¼, which is quite good for so soon after the Fourth. Mr. Bennet again captured the first medal with a clean score, and Dr. Knowles took second medal wth eleven kills. The shooting of Mr. Bennet was much applauded; it was quick, clean, effective, only using the second barrel once. It is no use saying he had easy birds, for he killed them all at sight, the only way, as we have often said, of making easy birds at the trap. Dr. Knowles also shot very well in spite of the theory of some that he is too calculating. The Doctor seldom shoots otherwise. Norton opened very well, but towards the end, with his eighth and last bird, he made two bad misses and lost his chance of either first or second medal. One was a clipper, however, and enough to bother any man. Adams, the champion so far, fell from grace and only scored ten, which somewhat damages his good chances of championship for the season, as Bennett now presses him very closely. Pollack killed his ten in very good style. Haskell was a little too confident and so had to be satisfied with only nine on Saturday. Mr. Goodall from this time will have another and better gun, when he intends to get into the double column of figures and remain there. We applaud his ambition and determination. We would like to form some theory for Al Haven's shooting this year, but fail to find one. What birds he kills are mostly killed in such excellent style that it makes his frequent misses very difficult to understand. Evidently this season, like Bennett and Pollack two seasons ago, he is out of shooting form. Let us hope like his colleages, he will regain his form in the near future. The score:

Bennett	1	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1---12
Knowles	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	*1	*1	1	*1	1	1---11
Adams	1	1	0	1	1	*1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1---10
Pollack	0	1	1	1	1	*1	1	0	1	*1	1	1	1---10
Norton	1	1	1	1	*1	*1	*1	*1	0	1	1	0	1---10
Goodall	0	*1	1	*1	*1	1	1	1	0	*1	1	0	0---9
Haskell	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	*1	0	1	*1	1	1---9
Havens	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	*1	1	1	1---8

Two freezeouts were then shot, in which there were eight entries at $2.50 each. Miller and Havens divided the one, Miller and Cleveland the other. Each pool was $20.

At Colma.

The Parker Gun Club, composed of an excellent class of young men, met at Colma, on Sunday, for their regular monthly medal shoot, This club invariably use clay pigeons, and considering the conditions of their shooting which only allows *one* barrel, the scores of some of the members are always most excellent. The conditions are 15 birds each, 18 yards rise, one barrel only. For the second time, during the season, P. B. Bekeart, won the first medal with 13 to his credit, and W. A. Bryan with 12. Out of eleven shooters there were only three who did not break over 50 per cent., and yet the day at Colma was foggy and windy. The club has now three more meetings, with 100 birds in all, and the members making the best score out of the 100 will take the medals for good. The score:

P. B. Bekeart	13	J. Teuscher	8
W. A. Bryan	12	H. Piper	8
T. McEnroe	11	William Foley	6
H. Casey	10	J. Nobbman	6
P McEnroe	9	F. Segers	3
A. Piper	9		

The Forester Club of this city has determined to do no duck shooting this season until September 15th, in order to give the young ducks a chance. The club has leased the three lakes of Gourlay, Warner and Fox, below the city. This club is always doing something sensible and setting a good example to all other gun clubs, which it would be well for us if they followed. But we fear in reference to the ducks brooded in this State, and they have been unusually numerous this year, their wise precautions will be of no avail. We know a dealer on Front street in this city who several times a week, if not every day, receives bags of young wild ducks containing twenty or forty each. These birds are not thoroughly fledged, barely able to fly and are caught in nets, but they are considered a delicacy at the French restaurants, whither they all go. For this outrage on public decency the last Legislature is responsible. It passed a law legalizing the killing of ducks all the year round, and it only found too many willing vagabonds ready to comply with the law. Nothing, however can be done, thanks to the Legislature, but to stand by and witness this shameful destruction of public property.

Henry Gerber, of the Forrester Club, Sacramento, and a right good sportsman, too, says deer are more plentiful in Lake county than they have been for years. In the vicinity of Chico they are also reported plentiful. Here and there it is indeed pleasant to hear that the law has been observed and that in consequence abundance prevails.

The Deer Season.

From all parts of the State we hear pleasant news from our deer hunters. The parties out for the opening season have been numerous, and, so far as we hear, successful. All report a pleasant, enjoyable time. On going through the markets again this week, we noticed the supply fairly good, including some very fine bucks. One of the latter class we saw at Lamboine, Turel & Co.'s stall, Washington Market, was a perfect beauty. It was killed in Monterey, and weighed 135 lbs. when dressed. It was bought up by the Palace Hotel people before outsiders get a chance, or we intended to have had a piece of that fellow. While on this subject, we may remark that Mr. Mowry did not mean to say our deer would be actually exterminated in five years, as stated last week, but in a few years, and that he reached this conviction from the alarming deficiency between the weekly and the season supply now and the same a few years ago. All observant persons, having an opportunity to form a correct opinion, unfortunately entertain the same opinion. Mr. Mowry is not alone in the opinion. We only wish he were. We still think the only way to restore our former abundance is to stop all deer hunting for a given number of years. The abuse of the privilege of hunting even among respectable men, the following, clipped from a letter in the *Bulletin*, shows very strongly:

"A party of four Petalumans returned last week from a sixteen days' hunt in Humboldt county, bringing with them twenty-seven deer, having killed forty and captured two fawns on the trip. One of the triumphant nimrods boasted that he killed four deer within five minutes."

For ourselves we see nothing to boast of in such an exploit of wanton slaughter. It might do for an annual feast or drunken pow-wow of Digger Indians, but it is altogether out of place among respectable, native born American citizens. We have another reason for mentioning this. We hear sad accounts of respectable people of Petaluma, whose names we will give by and by after a little enquiry, sneaking on private property with forged permits. These men not only kill every kind of deer they meet within their wanderings, but their hounds, on an estate near Olema last year, ran *five* cows out of milk. Can it be wondered at that landowners all over the State are tired of this vagabondism, and clamoring for laws that will protect them in their rights. We shall have to adopt a prohibitive period, or have some terrible, if not fatal fights in every county. Every man is not a law unto himself, and he must be made to acknowledge this divine truth, strapped to the triangle, if nothing else will teach him.

Good for Jacoby.

A very merry party pitched their tents during the Fourth of July week on Austin's Creek, some eight miles from Fort Ross, in the wilds of Sonoma county, and named their little camping place "Camp Jacoby," after a well-known Nimrod, one of their number. The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated by them very pleasantly in the entertainment of a large number of visitors, music, dancing and field sports. One of the events of the day was a shooting match, which created considerable interest among the ladies, and in which Mr. Charles Brown was the victor. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, after which all enjoyed themselves around the camp fire with songs and pleasant conversatron. The party consisted of: Mr. F. Bangs, Mrs. Bangs, Dr. H. C. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Geo. E. Davis, Mr. T. G. Trosper, Mrs. Trosper, Mr. J. Murray, Jr., Miss Florina Davis, Miss Heloise Davis, Mr. Seymor Davis, Miss Maria McElhatten, Miss Alice Schuman, Mr. F. D. Trosper, Mr. Ernest E. Trosper, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. C. R. Overholzer, Mr. Philo Jacoby, Mr. Wm. Herrman, Mr. Chas. Brown, Mr. M. Gottschalk and Mr. F. Sarcander.

The *Woodland Democrat* of the 6th, says: Messrs. Frank Sprague and Dr. Clark, at the sink of Cache Creek, killed one of the finest deer ever brought to market. If so, either the hunters or the reporter should have given us his weight. It is not too late yet.

A clay pigeon tournament, open to all comers, will be held at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, to-morrow, under the direction of Chas. Flohr. There will also be some good matches at Adam's Point, Oakland, to-morrow. Some of these are private matches.

Crittenden Robinson left this week for Nevada county for ten days. His trip was a purely business one, but he will do a little fishing and hunting.

The Bassford brothers are getting up a party for a fortnights' hunt in the mountains. They will leave in a day or two.

THE RIFLE.

The range, at Shell Mound was well attended on Sunday, notwithstanding the great attraction, the 100-shot match of the Fifth Battalion Infantry, did not take place, owing to the compelled absence of several leading marksmen who are relied upon chiefly to accomplish the objects of the match—that of lowering the State, if not national record. In the place of the match several practice shoots took place by members of the staff and Co. A.—or in other words, members of the teams representing those bodies in the match to-morrow, viz: Hovey, Williams, Waltham, Moore, Pierce and Macdonald. Their percentage averaged 88 2-3, which is a handsome average. Once for each man, Hovey and Williams made the grand score of 49 out of possible 50, which is far better than the score of the Eastern men we mentioned last week with their fancy guns and fancy sights. Williams, who has been rusting for a time, is shooting in his old form again, and in making the 49 in ten shots, made 9 bull's-eyes straight, a hard performance to beat at the 200-yard target. Pierce and Waltham, of Co. A., each made a string of 48, while Hovey, of the Staff, made 452, which is six more than his score the previous week. If Kuhnle is now able to be present, which we understand is more than likely, the probability is strong that the present score for the distance will be beaten. The individual scores on Sunday were:

Ed Hovey	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—44
	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—46
	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—46
	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—42
	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—45
	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—47
Total										452

Waltham, Co. A	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—44
	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—44
	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—44
	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—45
	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—46
	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
Total										446
Macdonald, Co. A	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—45
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—43
	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—43
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—43
	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—47
	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
Total										435
Pierce, Co. A	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—46
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
	5	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—41
	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—45
	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—41
	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—44
	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	5—41
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—43
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48
	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	4	4—42
Total										434
Moore, Co. A	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—43
	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—44
	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	4—42
	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—45
	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	4—40
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	5—43
	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3—45
	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—46
	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—45
Total										435

We regret the detailed score of Williams was lost and could not be prepared again in time for us to use it. By a little effort, however, we got the details of the string in which he made nine consecutive bull's eyes. We give it below:

Williams	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49

For the honor of the State we hope, to-morrow will see the record broken.

Companies C and G also held their regular medal matches in which the shooting for the first and second prizes was good, especiallly that of Perkins. The winners were:

FIRST CLASS.

L. G. Perkins—200 yards	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—45
500 yards	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—46—91

SECOND CLASS.

F. E. Wharf—200 yards	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	5—41
500 yards	4	3	5	4	3	2	5	3	3	4—36—77

THIRD CLASS.

James Lane—200 yards	2	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	3—28

FOURTH CLASS.

H. Koch—200 yards	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4—39

H. Koch had a handicap of two points.

At Schutzen Park.

The favorite range was not crowded last Sunday, the Eintracht Rifles being the only organization out for regular monthly medal shooting, of which spirited corps fourteen members faced the butt. Jacoby, the veteran, was also out practicing for the first time after his hunting trip to the interior, but either from not having thoroughly gotten over the "buck-fever," or from some other cause which disorganized his nerves, he could scarcely hit the target much less make a bull's-eye, and he left very dissatisfied with himself. The Eintrachts' score for the day was as follows:

Kuhls	399	Schneider	292
Klotz	390	Shubert	242
Kauffung	389	Wirtmer	227
Stamer	369	Schwartz	221
Ropke	350	Kruger	213
Streuber	343	Dreyer	200
Gumbel	330	Dafeldedzer	150

The winners were:

CHAMPION PRIZE.

F. Kuhls	399

FIRST CLASS.

L. Klotz	390

SECOND CLASS.

Streuber	343

THIRD CLASS.

Schneider	292

THE BEST LAST SHOT.

	Rings.
Lieut. Kauffung	24

It will be well recollected that Lieutenant Fred Kuhls has long enjoyed the honor of championship of this fine club, but at their last monthly medal shoot he was beaten by Klotz, who won the champion medal and last best shot, but this time he resumes his old position. Mr. Klotz, however, is no mean antagonist. He has only been shooting about two years and has rapidly pushed himself into a very prominent position as a rifleman. On Sunday he captured the first-class prize with only nine points behind the champion, showing he is determined to remain in the front ranks.

Comparative Shooting.

The ability to use the rifle with effect has ever since the arm was used in war determined, in a great measure, the military standing of all nations using it. How far it is the gun, or how far the man handling it for the time being that determines the distinction, we shall not stop to argue, because all we care for just now is an efficient use of the rifle, and to promote this we do not think we can do better than reproduce national performances where greatness is achieved, that our own marksmen may have a competent standard to guide them and tell them truly where they stand. When it comes down to bed-rock facts, our own men will always do to bet on, but at the same time they will lose nothing by studying the performances of other people. Hence, this week we give two samples of the kind for their reflection:

"At the West of Scotland Rifle meeting, held at Edinburgh in June last, there was some extraordinary shooting done with military rifles. Long scores were numerous, and in some of the matches 90 per cent. counted nowhere. In the St Andrew's cup match six men made 96 out of a possible 105, and took nothing, 97 carrying off the prize. It took at least a 34 out of 35 to win in several other contests. The

main event of the meeting was an International contest between teams of twenty men each from England, Scotland and Ireland—representing the volunteers of those countries. The distances were 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each range; weapons, Martini-Henry rifles, regulation pull and sights. The scores need no remarks other than the telling:

ENGLISH TEAM.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Bates	4 5 4 5 5 4 5—32	4 4 5 5 5 5 5—33	4 3 5 4 5 5 5—31	96
Kemp	5 5 4 5 4 5 5—33	4 5 5 5 5 5 5—34	4 2 3 5 5 5 5—29	96
Watterworth	4 4 5 4 5 4 4—30	5 5 5 5 5 5 5—35	5 5 4 2 4 5 5—30	95
West	4 4 4 5 5 5 4—31	5 5 5 5 5 5 4—34	5 4 4 5 3 5 4—30	95
Warwick	4 5 5 4 4 5 4—31	5 4 5 3 5 5 5—32	5 4 5 3 5 4 5—31	94
Hart	5 4 5 5 5 5 5—34	4 4 5 4 5 5 5—32	5 4 3 4 6 3 4—28	94
Comery	5 4 4 4 4 4 5—30	4 4 5 5 5 4 5—32	2 5 4 5 5 5 5—31	93
Heap	4 5 4 4 5 4 4—30	5 4 5 4 5 4 5—32	5 5 2 5 4 5 5—31	93
Smith	4 4 4 5 4 4 4—29	5 5 4 5 5 5 5—34	4 5 5 4 4 4 4—30	93
Gratwicke	5 4 5 4 5 4 5—32	3 5 5 5 4 5 5—32	5 3 4 2 5 5 5—29	93
Pearse	4 4 4 4 4 5 4—29	4 3 5 3 5 5 5—30	4 5 5 5 4 5 5—33	92
Rosenthal	4 4 4 4 5 5 4—30	5 5 5 5 5 4 5—34	5 3 3 2 5 3 5—28	92
Prest	5 5 5 5 4 3 4—31	5 4 5 4 3 5 4—30	4 4 4 5 2 5 5—29	90
Kelsey	4 3 4 5 4 5 4—29	4 5 4 5 5 4 2—29	4 5 5 5 4 4 5—32	90
Akerigg	4 5 5 5 5 3 4—31	5 4 5 3 5 5 3—39	4 4 4 5 2 5 4—28	89
Creary	4 5 4 5 4 4 5—31	5 4 3 5 5 4 5—31	5 4 4 4 3 3 4—27	89
Cortis	4 4 4 5 4 5 5—31	5 4 5 4 5 5 3—31	4 3 3 4 4 2 5—25	87
Parry	5 4 4 5 4 4 5—32	5 5 3 3 2 3 5—26	3 5 2 5 4 3 3—25	83
Angel	5 5 5 4 4 5 4—32	5 4 3 5 5 4 5—31	4 2 3 2 2 2 5—20	82
Rothon	4 5 4 4 4 4 4.—29	4 5 5 5 4 5 2—30	5 6 2 5 3 2 0—21	80
Totals	617	632	568	1,817

SCOTCH TEAM.

Dods	4 4 5 4 5 5 5—32	4 5 5 5 5 5 4—33	4 5 5 5 4 5 4—32	97
Young	5 5 5 5 4 5 5—34	5 2 4 5 5 5 4—30	5 4 4 5 5 4 5—32	96
Paterson	5 5 5 5 5 4 4—33	3 5 5 5 5 2 5—30	5 5 5 2 4 5 5—31	94
Rae	5 4 4 5 4 4 4—30	5 2 4 5 5 5 4—30	5 4 5 5 5 4 5—33	93
Heiton	5 5 5 4 4 4 4—31	3 4 3 5 5 4 5—29	4 5 4 5 5 5 4—32	92
McOnie	4 4 5 4 4 4 4—29	5 5 4 5 4 5 4—32	5 5 5 2 4 5 5—31	92
Caldwell	4 4 4 5 4 4 4—29	5 5 5 5 5 4 5—34	5 3 4 5 2 5 5—29	92
McIsaac	4 4 4 4 4 4 5—29	5 3 5 5 5 5 5—33	4 5 4 4 5 4 3—29	91
Hall	4 4 4 4 3 5 4—28	5 5 5 5 5 5 5—35	3 4 2 4 5 5 5—28	91
McAuslad	5 4 5 4 4 4 5—31	4 5 5 4 5 5 4—32	5 4 4 3 3 4 5—28	91
Geddes	5 5 5 4 5 4 4—32	5 5 5 4 5 4 3—31	5 4 2 5 5 4 3—28	91
Brown	5 4 4 5 4 5 5—32	4 5 4 5 5 5 4—32	2 3 5 4 5 4 4—27	91
Dalglish	5 5 5 4 4 5 4—32	3 4 4 5 5 5 5—31	5 4 3 2 5 3 5—27	90
Buchanan	4 3 3 5 5 5 4—29	4 5 5 2 5 5 4—30	5 2 5 5 3 5 5—30	89
Caldwell	4 4 5 4 4 5 5—31	3 5 4 4 4 5 5—30	4 3 5 4 2 5 4—28	89
MacGibbon	5 5 5 5 4 4 4—32	4 2 4 2 4 5 3—24	5 5 3 5 4 5 5—32	89
Paton	4 4 4 5 5 4 3—31	5 3 4 5 5 4 4—30	2 2 5 4 5 5 4—27	88
Stewart	4 3 4 4 4 4 5—26	3 3 4 4 5 5 5—29	5 5 5 3 5 4 4—31	86
Ingram	3 4 5 4 5 4 5—30	2 3 3 4 4 5 5—26	4 3 4 4 5 5 4—29	85
Yates	5 5 4 3 4 4 4—29	5 4 5 5 3 5 5—32	5 3 3 2 4 3 4—24	85
Totals	610	613	588	1,811

The aggregate of the Irish team was 1,615 points—584 at 200 yards, 576 at 500 yards and 497 at 600 yards. The English team won by 6 points. The average of the winning team was 90.85 points, or over 86⅔ per cent. The above scores are taken from the London *Volunteer Record and Shooting Times*, the editor of which states the records to be "simply marvelous," as he well may.

The next instance of remarkable shooting was done at Creedmoor by our own riflemen, when the best individual score *ever* made was made by Capt. W. W. De Forest. It is a score too, in which we may all feel proud. We find the record in the *World*.

"The members of the Amateur Rifle Club shot at Creedmoor yesterday for the Leech Cup, given in 1875 by Major Blennerhasset Leech, of Ireland. It was won by Capt. W. W. De Forest, who made the highest individual score ever made on the range, 221 out of a possible 225. The score is as follows:

	Yds.	
W. W. De Forest	800	75
	900	74
	1,000	72—221
H. P. O'Neil	800	74
	900	71
	1,000	69—214
H. F. Clark	800	75
	900	64
	1,000	62—201
L. Geiger	800	68
	900	70
	1,000	61—199
N. D. Ward	800	75
	900	69
	1,000	55—199
J. W. Todd	800	65
	900	67
	1,000	64—196

Before the 1,000 yards range was shot a heavy rain storm set in, and the weather conditions at that range made the score most remarkable "

A Youthful Sharpshooter.

The Bodie *Free Press* says: "Harry Butler, a thirteen-year-old son of Wilson Butler, astonished the local crack shots yesterday by making three bull's-eyes and one four, scoring twenty-four out of a possible twenty-five at the 200-yard range. Harry shoots an improved Sharp's, off-hand and military pull. The boy is rather undersized for his age, and it was marvelous to watch the manner in which he takes advantage of the recoil from seventy-five grains of strong powder."

This is very good for Bodie, indeed, and redeems the errors of her traditional "bad man."

A fortnight ago the Virginia and Carson teams shot a tie-match, each making 931 in their total score, an average of 84 7-11 per cent. The match was decided according to Creedmoor, which gave it to Carson. Last week the Carson boys had another match with a team selected from the Comstock companies, and were again successful. The score was:

Carson	861
Virginia	812

This gives the invincibles, of Carson, a majority of 42 points. The match was shot at Virginia, and considering the gale blowing at the time the shooting is held to be most excellent.

We spoke last week of G. W. Ellsworth, one of the celebrities among the Eastern riflemen, making 102 bull's-eyes at the tournament of the Empire Rifle Club, held in honor of opening their new range. As the report comes to us, it is probable Ellsworth made this grand score in one day, as it took the prize of $10. Allowing this, which makes it all the better for our purpose, we find on referring to back records, which we had not time to do last week, that Philo Jacoby, on August 8th, 1883, at Schuetzen Park, made 139 bull's-eyes in one day. This eclipses Ellsworth's performance altogether, and the comparison shows it takes big work to beat California. There is no uncertainty in this record.

The teams for the 100-shot match, at Shell Mound, to-morrow, will be pretty near, if not quite as follows: Field and Staff team—Kellogg, Williams, Hovey, and Kuhnle, with Lieut. Brown as substitute for Kuhnle, if he should not be able to be present. The Company A. team will be Pierce, Waltham, Macdonald and Moore.

German Fusileer Guard.

There are few if any better corps of men in our militia than the one named above. To-morrow, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, they hold their annual picnic for the benefit of their sick fund. Prizes to the amount of $900 will be raffled for under a system of fairness and honesty that no one can object to. There will also be cash prizes at the bowling alley some little shooting, and all the other festivities of such an occasion. If the day be favorable the grounds doubtless will be crowded.

"The Regimental Shooting Club of the First Infantry is now a fact. All the captains are in favor of it and promise it a hearty support. The plan of organization is about determined on and a committee has been appointed to select a range. This committee is composed of Captain Tilden of Company G, Captain Teller of Company E, and Lieutenant J. E. Klein of Company C.

Company H, First Infantry, Captain Bush, has started in shooting again, and has fitted up its old range at San Bruno."

It is the man who can use the rifle effectually that makes the true soldier. We are, therefore, pleased to record such facts as above and hope to have more in future.

On the first Sunday in August next, the Schuetzen Club have their grand annual prize shooting festival at Schuetzen Park. As the festival is open to all and offers prizes amounting to $750, we hope Jacoby will give us the particulars in due time.

The Directors of the State Rifle Association, accompanied by Col. Dimond, President, will certainly visit Tiburon Point, we understand, next Sunday, in search of a new range for the Association.

THE KENNEL.

The Pointing Quality in Dogs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your last issue, that very pleasant writer on topics of interest to sportsmen, Mr. E. Leavesley, announces his adherence to the heterodox doctrine enunciated by a contributor to your kennel column of June 14th last, viz: That the pointing quality in setters and pointers is not born in them.

Mr. Leavesley states this as his conclusion, but to my mind, such a conclusion cannot logically be deduced from his premises.

He believes the pointing faculty to be the result of tuition and inheritance. Suppose this to be admitted, how does that affect the point under discussion? We are not writing of setters and pointers as they *were*, but of those dogs as they *are*.

And whatever may have been the origin of the pointing faculty, if it is now shown by youngsters without teaching, how can it be said to be other than born in them and therefore natural?

But Mr. Leavesley in his next sentence begs the question by admitting that there is "a natural tendency to point in dogs." This is a fatal admission from one who is trying to sustain the opinion that dogs do not point intuitively. The quotations from Stonghenge and Markham upon the origin of the pointing faculty are not relevant to this discussion, but in order that side issues may not again be raised and in order that a common ground may be settled in the discussion, let me quote from Stonehenge a passage which should have been studied by Mr. Leavesley, before formulating his opinion. And I may say that the passage to be quoted has the indorsement of very many professed experts in dogs and sportsmanship, and is probably the belief of about all sportsmen who reflect upon, as well as utilize the wonderful powers of their setters and pointers. Stonehenge says: "At first the spaniel was taught to hunt the birds within a given distance of his master and showed his proximity to his game by working his tail and giving tongue. This last sign being inconvenient, in consequence of its alarming the birds, mute spaniels were employed, and also a large smooth dog, the pointer, resembling the spaniel in delicacy of nose and mode of working. These dogs were taught to work with great caution, and were at last broken so carefully that when they caught the body scent instead of rushing in and putting up the birds, they were so excited, yet so afraid of incurring their master's displeasure that they became stiffened from fear, yet still anxiously desiring to rush upon their prey. This has been cultivated and improved, till at last we possess in the setter and pointer the three essentials which combine to make the most extraordinary specimen of subserviency to man's purposes which any domestic animal affords. There is still the hunting power of the spaniel, its delicacy of nose, its power of standing work, and its lashing of the tail, but the tongue is mute, and the stop from fear has been developed and *naturalized* into a dead halt, which is really a true cataleptic condition, and which is often shown without the slightest fear of man, in the young puppy pointing in the fowl yard."

This is sound doctrine, and accords with the experience not only of Dorr, but with that also, I venture to say, of every other actual sportsman.

Again Stonehenge says, "Pointing, setting, or standing; these three appellations are given to the stiff cataleptic condition which the pointer or setter assumes when near his game. I have already remarked that it comes on *without teaching* in the well-bred young dog."

I quote Stonehenge, not because he is better authority than Shaw, or Hutchinson, or Clement, or Rowe, or Dorr, but because Mr. Leavesley seems to regard his opinions as conclusive, and because he is so apt upon the subject matter.

Quotations from authorities confirming those given could be multiplied indefinitely, if it seemed necessary. But Mr. Leavesley's opinion is so directly opposed to the teachings of experience, that but for the sake of those who have had no experience, such as your contributor of June 14th, this writing would be supererogatory. It is my good fortune to know Mr. Leavesley personally, and to know something of the opportunities which that gentleman has had throughout the last three or four years to observe the growth, and development of well-bred setters and pointers, and how he has brought himself to believe that the pointing faculty was not born in Moreau's Jeff, or H. M. Brigg's Count Warwick, or Anzer's Lola, or Kaeding's Fanny, I cannot understand. It is perhaps an unusual thing to ask an opponent to establish his own weakness, but I cannot help asking Mr. Leavesley to sit down some pleasant evening in the shadow of his vine and fig tree, and let sturdy little Joe turn down a dozen or so of the nervous little thoroughbred setter pups, and note the number of points made as the pups exercise for an hour. there is a hidden bit of meat, or a hiding young chicken about I am sure Mr. Leavesley will be turned from the error of his ways, and instead of supporting the conditions of your contributor of June 14th, will believe as do Dorr and all others of his *sportsman* friends. X.

Gilroy Rod and Gun Club.

At the regular meeting of the Club, on the 11th, on motion it was decided to withdraw from the State Sportsmen's Association.

On motion: The Secretary was instructed to draw a warrant in favor of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, of Gilroy, for $25, at the request of Miller & Lux, being the amount of rent due to them for the privelege of hunting at the Soap Lake.

Committee on Field Trials reported as follows:

Your Committee are fully impressed with the great improvement in the breed of sporting dogs, owned by members of this Club, since its organization, and also the knowledge generally diffused throughout this part of the country, with respect to the manner in which hunting dogs should be handled in the field. They note, with pleasure, that although three years ago not a single thoroughbred dog was owned by any member of this Club, they can now boast of dogs containing the blood of the best English and Irish setters in the United States, or in England. In their English setters they combine the blood of Countess, Pride of the Border, Carlowitz, Leicester, Royal Duke, Drake, Dart, Daisy, Llewellin's Dan, Duke and Rhoebe, Warwick, Queen Mab, Rob Roy, Carl, Belton and Belle, Regent, Mayberry's Dan, Miller's Drake, Lulu Laverack, the Ralston stock, etc. Their Irish setters are a careful selection from the best imported stock from Ireland, which have proved their excellence at Bench shows and in the field. They combine the blood of Elcho, Rose, Larry, Red Ben, Don Zooler and Mollie Plunket. They hope, by judicious crossing, to produce, in time, dogs which shall rival the fame of Count Windham, Gath, Gladstone, and Elcho 5th. The science of breeding is yet in its infancy, but the attention that is being paid to it by numerous breeders in the East, and the discussions now pending between Mr. Buckell, of England, and Dr. Rowe and Professor Ellzy, of the United States, cannot fail to develop new facts which will not fail to be noticed by this Club in crossing their breeds. But without field trials, no sound judgment can be made of our success for however well proportioned and otherwise handsome dogs may appear on the Bench, (and at the late show the Gilroy Club carried off many prizes,) it is only by public exhibition and competition in the field on game, that we can judge of our real progress. Your committee have noted with much satisfaction the interest excited in other parts of the State by the Gilroy trials, leading to the formation of a Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, composed of many of our best sportsmen in the city and northern part of the State, and they feel especial pleasure in learning that their first meeting last year, at Folsom, was well attended, and that the quality and the performance of their dogs was, for a first effort, everything that could be desired. Your committee, speaking in behalf of this Club, tender their congratulations and best wishes, and assure them of their hearty support and co-operation, wherever the locality selected for holding their future trials shall be reasonably accessible to Gilroy. Your committee, fully realizing the advantages resulting from field trials, recommend that the fourth annual meeting shall be held in December —, and that the prizes shall be the same as at former meetings. They recommend honorary, in preference to pecuniary prizes—medals and cups which may be preserved as reminiscences of pleasant and friendly gatherings of brother sportsmen, and mementoes of our faithful dogs, to be handed down as heirlooms to posterity.

E. LEAVESLEY,
D. M. PYLE,
GEO. HOLLAWAY.

Report received and adopted and committee discharged.

Pointing Quality Again.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have read the communications in your paper from X., Bradford, Dorr, and E. Leavesley. Well, I am very much pleased to see there are a few men on this Coast that take some interest in good dogs. These little disputes, or arguments, if carried on properly will disseminate a great deal of good information, as I think we can all still learn something about dogs. And by talking the subject up pleasantly through the columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, it might do us all some good. Now for my opinion in regard to this pointing problem. I have come to the firm conclusion that W. Bradford and Mr. Leavesley have either *not given their dogs a chance to point or have a very poor breed of dogs*. It must be one of those two things.

I have had considerable experience with pointers for at least eighteen years. I have bred, raised and handled for my *own use* not less than fifteen pointers and two setters, and I have never yet had to teach one to point or back. I have seen puppies point staunch as a dog possibly can point the first opportunity they ever had, without any training whatever of any kind. My pointer bitch, Queen, that I now own, at six months old I took in the field. She had never seen a quail or even scented one. She made nine distinct points within one hour—just as staunch then as she is now. And I believe that dog does not exist that is any more staunch than she is on a point. The first time she ever was hunted in company was with my setter dog Don, and she backed him the first opportunity she had; and just as staunch then at backing as she is now. And as to her staunchness at backing, she never moves until the dog pointing moves.

This is only one instance that I cite, but I have seen time and again puppies point and back at their first opportunity without any training whatever. And if it ever becomes my luck to have a pup that will not *naturally* point and back, or does not point without teaching to do it, I would very soon come to the conclusion he was not worth my time and attention, and I would not own such a dog, (no, sir, not for Joseph!) It is trouble and bother enough to raise the best one and let the poor ones go. It seems very ridiculous to me to hear a man say a thoroughbred dog has to be taught to point. Why, it sounds absurd to me. Mr. Leavesley quotes "Stonehenge" and "Gervase Markham," which I think are good ancient authorities, but what I have seen and what I know, I know, just as well as any ancient authorities. And I believe it is just as natural for pointers and setters to point, as it is natural for ducks to swim. I am positive I will never try to teach my dogs to point, and I *will* have dogs that *will* point staunchly, and do it naturally. So true is it that *nature* has caprices that art cannot imitate. I do not believe a man ever existed who could *teach* a dog to point in that grand style, that staunch, cataleptic condition that they *naturally* get into themselves. Very respectfully,

VACAVILLE, July 13th, 1884. J. M. BASSFORD, JR.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 19, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

September Fairs.

While, as shown in the paper of last week, there is plenty to do during the month of August for the horses, there is no falling off in the second month of the season. In fact, the grand month of September is so crowded with events that there is a brilliant succession from start to finish, and with the exception of the few days from the close of the Golden Gate and Chico Fairs, on the 6th of September, until the opening of the speed department of the State Fair, on September 11th, there is scarcely an idle hour. As the harvest will be practically over in all sections of California when September is ushered in, there is a better showing for attendance, and there is another advantage in the better display of fruit and vegetables than in the preceding month. Though Chico is the same week as Oakland, for the same reasons as those which were advanced last week in regard to the clash between Marysville and Petaluma, it is not so disastrous. A few horses would visit both places if the opportunity offered, though a large number will participate which would not make the long journey. The great number of horses in training in California gives even enough to divide into moieties, and then have plenty of starters, so that with the "up country" horses at Chico and those which are handier to Oakland to fill the purses there is a capital prospect for both places. The Golden Gate purses are as follows:

No. 1. Running—Golden Gate Purse. Purse, $500; for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarter mile dash.
No. 2. Running—Pardee Purse—Purse, $500; free for all; four monies; one mile and repeat.
No. 3. Trotting; 2:22 class—Purse, $800; four monies.
No. 4. Trotting—Purse, $600; for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.
No. 5. Trotting; three minute class—Purse, $600; four monies.
No. 6. Running—Free for all; two-mile dash; purse, $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.
No. 7. Running—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; purse, $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.
No. 8. Trotting; 2:30 class—Purse, $800; four monies.
No. 9. Trotting—Three-year-olds and under; purse, $600; four monies.
No. 10. Trotting—For yearlings; purse, $250; three monies; mile dash.
No. 11. Pacing—Free for all; purse, $500; four monies. (Corette to wagon).
No. 12. Trotting; 2:35 class—Purse, $800; four monies.
No. 13. Trotting—For two-year-olds; purse, $400; four monies.
No. 14. Trotting; 2:26 class—Purse, $800; four monies.
No. 15. Ladies Tournament—Purse, $100; $25 for the most graceful rider; second, $15; third, $10; for the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.
No. 16. Bicycle Race—Free for all; one mile dash; purse, $100; first, $50; second, $30; third, $20.
No. 17. Trotting—Free for all; purse $1,000; four monies. (Director to wagon).
No. 18. Running—Four mile dash, purse, $1,000; four monies.

It is within bounds to claim that the horses after participating in the races during August will be in prime fettle for those at Oakland. It is nearly superfluous to state that the track will be in good order as that is assured, and in fact, the California fairground tracks are all so good that it seems invidious to specify one as preferable to the others. This is one of *the* great features of the fairs of this State. With the exceptions of the courses at the main points of the Eastern circuits none can be compared to ours, and owing to the exegencies of the climate, an amount of work is entailed to keep them in order that would appal Eastern proprietors. There has been a great improvement in the Oakland track in late years, and for that matter every year has made it easier to keep in order. Originally there were more streaks of adobe which have been completely mollified by the addition of manure, sand and sediment. These have rendered it easily "cut up" so that there is comparatively soft footing while the surface is of uniform grade, and then the shape is after the improved pattern, viz.: Stretches of one-quarter of a mile each connected with semi-circles of the same length. The trip from Petaluma at the conclusion of the fair there is only a few hours on the steamboat.

While it is several years since we visited Chico it will be a long time ere we forget the pleasant sojourn in that lively town. The town is not only one of the briskest and cleanest in the State, but there is a grand country surrounding it—grand in every meaning of the term. Rich in agricultural resources, beautiful scenery, enterprising and hospitable inhabitants, there is everything to make a good exhibition, and one that can always depend on proper support.

The track is worthy of encomiums, being the same in shape as that of Oakland, and only a short distance from the centre of the town. There are so many horses in the immediate vicinity that with reinforcements from Marysville and Sacramento there will be plenty of competitors. There are some fine breeding establishments in the neighborhood of Chico; among them, that of J. T. McIntosh and D. Reavis. Mr. McIntosh has the get of Singleton and Prompter, and Mr. Reavis the progeny of Blackbird. Then there are Brigadiers, Tilton Almonts and others, to offer a warm dispute for supremacy, and when there are such good grounds for differences of opinion the upshot must be controversies, "hot-and-hot."

No. 1. Trotting—For two-year-old colts owned in the district. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120; second, $60, and third, $20.
No. 2. Trotting—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second, $120, and third, $40.
No. 3. Running—Dooley Stake—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance, $25, p. p., $125 added.
No. 4. Running—Union Hotel Stake—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance, $25, p. p., $200 added.
No. 5. Running—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance, $25, $175 added.
No. 6. Trotting—For yearling colts owned in the district. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second, $46, and third, $15.
No. 7. Trotting—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second, $90, and third, $30.
No. 8. Trotting—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second, $45, and third, $15.
No. 9. Running—For all, one mile dash. Entrance, $25, p. p., $150 added.
No. 10. Running—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance, $25, p. p., $150 added.
No. 11. Running—Society Stake—For all, two-mile dash. Entrance, $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.
No. 12. Trotting—For two-year-old colts owned in 3d and 13th districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second, $75, and third, $25.
No. 13. Trotting—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second, $120, and third, $40.
No. 14. Pacing—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

These are the opening fairs for September, and the first week in the month is well provided for. The second and third weeks are occupied by the State Fair at Sacramento, and then comes the fair at Stockton. San Jose fills out the month with the 29th and 30th, and leaps over into October with four days. At Sacramento the speed department is inaugurated on Thursday, the 11th, so that ten days are devoted to running, trotting and pacing. There are none more spirited than those who have the management of the San Joaquin exhibition, and the big amounts hung up are an evidence which cannot be successfully controverted. As we shall visit Sacramento before our next issue, and make a note of the improvements, that and succeeding fairs will be the text for the next chapter.

Barefooted Horses.

When a person is induced to let a horse go unshod, the general inference is, that all that is necessary is to pull the shoes off and give no further heed to the matter. Even the feet of horses that never were encumbered with metallic attachments require constant care, while those which have been more or less injured by shoeing call for constant attention. Among those who are tolerably well versed in the structure of the feet of horses, some are prone to think that the horn is entirely devoid of life, and from the wall being insensitive argue that it cannot be injured unless by excessive mutilation. The wall is formed of a number of small tubes agglutinated together, the minute orifices being filled with a viscid matter secreted by the coronary band. The outside of the wall is hard, the thickness of this extremely hard portion being about the same as heavy foolscap paper, and is called the enamel from its density and polish. The object of the enamel is to give greater strength to the crust and render it impervious to water. That even an extreme thinness gives strength is evident from a comparison with analagous structures. A piece of bamboo will resist a heavy strain before it breaks, with the enamel cut it is easily fractured. Friction on the ground surface of the wall solidifies the lower portion of the tubes until there is nearly as much hardness as in the enamel, and thus closing the holes so as to prevent the ingress of moisture under ordinary circumstances. The enamel is so dense that there is little change after separation from the foot, the rest of the wall will shrink away so much from the evaporation of the filling of the tubes as to surprise those who have not seen it proved.

We have a practical exemplification before us. In the foot of a colt which had been laid up for some time, there was an excess of growth which was removed by large cutting nippers. The section cut off was about half an inch at the toe, a trifle less at the heel. When first removed it was four and a half inches across at the widest portion of the foot, five inches in length. It laid on a table in the library for several months, and as it dried it was forced into a circle gradually contracting until now the portion which formed the crust where it merges into the bars, overlap so that the diameters are reduced to 2½ and 3 inches.

The enamel is intact, and the shrinkage comes from the reduction of space occupied by the interior tube. Now it is evident that if this section of horn had been composed of such material as many imagine, it would have retained nearly the same appearance as when cut off, but when it is taken into consideration that in place of solid material there is a mass of tubes filled with matter that evaporates, and the supply being cut off, there must be a diminuition of bulk. Had it been all alike, the original shape would have been kept. The enamel, however, was like a metal band which did not shrink and the softer part drew it into the circular shape. From this it will be admitted that if anything is done to impair the *life* of the tubes, there must be contraction, and that in a direction from the outside to the inner. Every nail that is driven cuts off the supply of nutriment and all below perish. Everytime that the feet are soaked there is a wasting of the life-giving fluid driven out by the water, and as water is readily vaporized, the tubes collapse. The bare foot is protected by the enamel and the closing of the ground surface of the pores by the friction of progression. When the enamel is destroyed by the blacksmith, when the tubes are sundered by the hoof knife, the water readily enters; the semi-fluid, deposited by the recesses in the coronary band, is diluted and there is not a sufficient supply to make good the loss. The action of water in expelling a thicker fluid is shown by the seasoning of fine lumber. Boards taken from the saw and immersed in water for two or three weeks, when put in the kiln will season in one-half of the time of those which were subjected to heated air from the start.

It may appear foreign to the caption of this article to dilate on the ill effects of water when it is so well known that unshod horses are rarely subjected to the "soaking outs" which are administered so frequently to those that have steel and iron-clad feet.

The digression came from the allusion to the structure of the feet, and though there is no danger apprehended from maceration in the case of barefooted horses, it does not follow that there should not be incidental reference. But notwithstanding that the worst features of shoeing are not met there is necessity for attention.

In horses that do not get much exercise the growth far exceeds the wear and there is danger of the horn breaking away in large pieces. Few wear the horn away regularly and in every case it is imperative that the edges be kept rounded to guard against breaking. In every instance among our horses there is a surplus of horn to be removed on the heels of the forefeet, and

in the hindfeet nearly all the wear comes on the outside. As the horn is replaced with greater rapidity than when the feet are shod, the unequal bearing must be guarded against by frequent lowering of the inside. By attending to this every few days the level bearing can be kept, and at the same time the edges rounded so as to prevent the breaking away of the enamel in small scales. A very great percentage of trotters wear away the outside of the foot, and when shod the only opportunity for correcting the wearing out of the feet is when the edges are rounded. The bare foot, or one-sided tip, affords the chance at any time, and there is no excuse for a "twist" to the ankle, which may result in serious trouble.

Death of Almont.

It is beyond question that Almont was as widely and favorably known as any trotting stallion in the United States. With the exception of his illustrious grandsire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he has engaged more attention than any other sire, and his get have been even more generally disseminated than the sons and daughters of the patriarch. There is scarcely a State or Territory in the Union without several of his sons, and their merit has been so universally conceded that foreign countries joined in the demand. It was a fortunate circumstance that General Withers secured Almont at the commencement of his operations as a trotting-horse breeder as the merit of the stock was apparent from the start. Fortunate, too, for the breeding interests of the whole country as the proprietor of Fairlawn has given his influence to sustain the dignity of the pursuit, and from the prominent position he occupied has been of the greatest service in establishing a reputation which is shared by the main breeders of the country. The business of breeding and selling harness horses is now recognized to be as reputable as any, while thirty years ago there was a tendency to associate it with fraud and chicanery. It is again fortunate for General Withers that he had made ample preparations so that even the great pecuniary loss attending the death of Almont is not so severely felt as it would have been a few years ago. With Happy Medium and Aberdeen, two of the best sons of Rydysk's Hambletonian, and the sons of Almont, Alecto and Starmont, each of which has a further infusion of the blood of the "Hero of Chester," there is no danger of Fairlawn falling from the high position occupied for so many years. The appended letter from General Withers gives full information in regard to the death of Almont, and from it will be seen that his demise was accidental and in no way attributable to age or infirmity.

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Almont died yesterday morning at nine o'clock from an attack of spasmodic colic. The attack was sudden and violent and resisted all efforts to check it, until it continued so long that it brought on inflammation of the bowels. He was sick only about twenty-four hours; he was in high health and full vigor when attacked; in fact he was the best preserved twenty-year-old stallion I ever saw. He looked, acted and moved as if in the very prime of life.

The usual custom was to feed and water him early in the morning and about 8 o'clock to turn him out to graze and exercise in a large blue grass paddock. As it was very warm on the 3d inst., his groom turned him out quite early in the morning and before he was fed and watered. As usual he trotted rapidly around his paddock, stopping only now and then to graze a little, and after being out about an hour, was taken up. While heated from the exercise he was given a bucket of water fresh from the cistern. This no doubt brought on the attack of colic.

The pecuniary loss to me is great, but I feel but little concerned at this. I and all my family, however, were so deeply attached to Almont that we were deeply affected by his sudden and untimely death. He was so kind and docile, and so intelligent and affectionate that all who knew him well became greatly attached to him. If any stallion ever merited the title of "Equine King" I think that Almont was fairly entitled to the distinction.

He was absolutely faultless in his disposition and behavior whether in harness or in his stable or paddock. A stranger, a lady or a little child could enter his box stall, or paddock with entire safety. He never showed the slightest animosity to any person but one, and that person had without cause or reason struck him severely with a whip. The kingly nature of Almont resented the injury and insult, and the party who gave him the cruel blow was always in danger whenever afterwards he entered Almont's box stall. Descendants of Almont are owned in almost every State and Territory of the Union, in the Dominion of Canada, in Europe, and the Sandwich Islands, and invariably are highly esteemed by their owners. The announcement of his death will be deplored by sympathizing friends and admirers from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Gulf of Mexico to and beyond the Great Lakes of the North and across the Ocean. To provide for the contingency of Almont's death, I had most fortunately reserved from sale three of his sons, out of very highly-bred dams; each of which I hope and believe will prove a worthy successor of his illustrious sire. But for this I would be greatly discouraged in my breeding enterprise. I have an abiding confidence, though the equine king is dead, that he will become more and more famous each successive year through his numerous sons and daughters and their descendants.

WM. T. WITHERS.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 5th, 1884.

Mr. S. J. Jones, of Portland, Oregon, arrived in this city by the last steamer with Forest King, and the somewhat celebrated Oregon mare, Blue Mountain Belle. The horses will take part in the races of the circuit this Fall.

Death of Monday.

The grand old thoroughbred sire Monday is numbered among the things that were. He never recovered from the siege of pinkeye that kept him in the veterinary's charge all last season, and this Spring has been but a shadow of his former self. The disease lingered in his system, and the immediate cause of his death was an internal abcess. He left an impress upon the thoroughbred stock of this Coast rarely equaled by any sire in the history of turf breeding. Monday was bred by Captain Moore and foaled May 23d, 1864. His sire Colton was a son of Lexington out of Topaz by Glencoe, the dam of Waterloo, Wagram, Lodi, Rivoli, and others. Colton was a successful racer, winning at two-mile heats over such horses as Uncle Vic, Joe Stoner, Rebel and Sherwood. He ran against Mollie Jackson by Vandal in the great race of three-mile heats, which stamped her as one of the greatest of any day, and the speed and stamina shown by Colton on that day, induced Capt. Moore to breed Mollie Jackson to him. The result was Monday. In his younger days, Monday showed himself a worthy scion of such a parentage. He won the trial stakes at Jerome Park in 1866. In 1867 he won at Jerome Park, May 23d, a purse of $600 and on the next day a purse of $700. On June 4th, at Paterson, New Jersey, he won the American Derby from a field of 33 starters; four years after Norfolk had established his character as a performer by winning the same stake. He was brought to California in 1870 by A. Maillard, of San Rafael, in a stable containing Young Eclipse, Hennie Farrow, Ballerina, May Flower, and others, whose descendants have ever since been prominent in the turf records of California. It is as a sire that Monday is best known on this Coast, as he was never trained in this State. His get includes a long list of winners at all distances and some of the noted runners of the Coast. The list contains Raven, Mark L., Frank Hastings, Lottery, Carrie C., Forest King, Sunday, Duke of Monday, Flou Flou, Augusta E., Sister to Lottery, Bryant W., Fiammi, John A., Phœbe Anderson, Rita and many more not now called to mind. His best nick was on Norfolk mares, where the divergent strains from Lexington and Glencoe were reunited. He was a bay horse, but marked some of his get jet black. It has been observed that these black colts were better than those of any other color of Monday's progeny, and with the trainers and other experts who have handled the stock it has come to be an axiom that if you have a black Monday, you have a clinker sure. Monday was a horse of exceptional substance and power and of invincible courage, qualities which he handed down to his colts with great uniformity. He divided with young Eclipse the honor of begetting Mollie McCarthy. The evidence that weighed against Monday's claim was the fact that Shannon, unmistakably by Monday out of the dam of Mollie McCarthy was only a fair performer, but Shannon has been a short time in the stud at Palo Alto and his get are so promising as to lead to the belief that he is an instance of the racing quality holding over. It certainly appears in Shannon's get. Monday has some fine representatives in the stables at Palo Alto, and the very day he died a two-year-old son of his, barely bridle-wise, ran a quarter in 23 seconds over the Palo Alto track, which is slow compared to the courses of the circuit.

Mr. Winters' Sale.

The sale at Sacramento last Thursday was quite satisfactory to all concerned, Mr. Winters being agreeably disappointed in the average of the prices realized. The following is a statement of the result, and we will reserve the privelege of analysis till next week:

The fourteen horses sold for $19,200, and the average was $1,371.43. The first animal offered for sale was Alf. Estill, a fine sorrel colt, foaled in 1882, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, by Marauder. The first bid was $250, and the horse was finally knocked down to Wm. H. Murray for $625.

A chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Illusion, by Alarm, was next offered for sale. The first bid was $150, and the horse was finally sold to W. B. Todhunter for $700.

The Prince of Norfolk was next led out and was met with a wild huzza by the horsemen assembled. The first bid was $1,000, which kept growing $100 at a time until $3,700 was reached, and the Prince was knocked down to Matt. M. Allen, of Oakland. Later in the day Mr. Allen was offered $5,000 for the Prince and refused it.

Alta, a chestnut colt, was next led out. He was foaled in 1882, by Norfolk, first dam Ballinette, by Monday. The first offer was $1,000, and the bids rapidly rose to $3,750, when he was knocked down to W. B. Todhunter for $3,750.

No. 9 on the catalogue was next offered for sale—a chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Marion, by Malcom. The bids started at $1,000, and rose rapidly until $2,050 was reached, when he was knocked down to W. B. Todhunter.

The next animal offered was the celebrated hurdle mare Hattie B., a chestnut mare foaled in 1879, by Norfolk, first dam Maggie Dale, by Owen Dale. A gentleman from St. Louis started the bidding at $500, stayed with it up to $1,600, but finally let John Mackey have her for $1,650.

Bonanza, a chestnut gelding foaled in 1882, was next led out, and started at $1,000. The bidding was spirited between California and Eastern horsemen. J. D. Christy, of St. Louis, got him for $1,850.

No. 15 on the catalogue, a chestnut filly, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Neapolitan, by War Dance, was next offered. From $300 the bidding rapidly rose to $1,550, when it was knocked down to M. M. Allen, of Oakland, for $1,550.

No. 13, a bay filly, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Kitten, by imported Eclipse, was started at $200, and sold to John Mackey for $425.

No. 11, a chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Norfolk, first dam Mattie Glenn, by imported Glen Athol, started at $350, and was sold to W. B. Todhunter for $850.

No. 12, a chestnut colt, foaled in 1883, by Hooker, first dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, was sold to J. T. Courtney for $400.

No. 7, a gray gelding, foaled in 1882, by Hooker, first dam Queen, by Norfolk, was sold to Tom Delany for $310.

No. 8, a bay filly, foaled in 1882, by Hooker, first dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, was sold to John Mackey for $1,025.

The last one of the sale was a chestnut gelding, foaled in 1882, by Hooker, first dam Bay Kate, by Norfolk. She was started at $150, and sold to D. J. McCarthy for $315.

Fall Race Meeting.—Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association.

By fixing the time as late as November 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th, there is an absolute assurance of a first rate meeting this Fall. It is the intention to add enough races to the fixed events so as to make a full bill, and by that time all of the California horses will have returned from their Eastern trip, and be on hand to take part in the sport. There is every appearance of success so far as it can be predicted before hand. Nothwithstanding the high form shown by the Santa Anita colts at the meetings at Covington and Chicago, there are good reasons to think that there are others of equal promise at home, and that the very best of those which have taken part in Oriental racing will find worthy competitors on this Coast. Being so far in the future, the committee having the arrangement of the programme in charge will not hurry in completing the task, and the first or middle of October will be soon enough to publish. This will enable them to arrange stakes and purses so as to meet the wishes of those who have horses to engage, and also ensure larger fields of starters. There is little question of the coming meeting excelling any which have preceded it.

Wonderful Feats.

We will await mail advices before indulging in extended comments on the wonderful performances of Westmont and Phallas. Both are surprising displays of speed, and in the case of Phallas, admirable endurance. The fourth heat in an actual race in 2:13¾ and the last half in 1:06¼ is an example of these rare qualities never before equalled. So far as known, every line in the blood of Phallas extends to the thoroughbred. Through his sire, Dictator, to Mambrino and Duroc, his dam to Mambrino. The immense speed shown by Westmont, while partially due to the assistance of the running mate is so much faster than has heretofore been shown in public in any sort of a rig, by a trotter or pacer, that it must be pronounced wonderful, too, if made outside of legitimate methods recognized as the supreme test. The pacers, by the way, are showing that this peculiar gait is not dependent on plebian origin, and as Westmont is a son of Almont, the benefits of good blood are exemplified in his case.

Fixed Events.

Elsewhere appears the advertisement of the fixed events of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, which close on the 1st of August. It is so evidently to the advantage of breeders to engage their colts in these stakes that it is only necessary to call their attention to the conditions and date of closing. Should they be offered for sale, these engagements will enhance their value far beyond the cost entailed, and no one can claim superiority for his stock who declines the opportunity. The advertisement is so explicit that further explanations are not needed, except that by an oversight in the typographical department the Baldwin Stake was omitted. This will close for 1884 on the same date as the other fixed events, and is a stake for all ages, $250 each p. p., $1,000 added; $400 to second; third to save stake; dash of four miles.

The *Western Sportsman* says: Those who are anxiously looking for instances where aged mares have produced winners can point to Will Cody, whose dam, Celia, was about twenty-five years old when Cody was dropped, he being her second foal. He was foaled in 1871. His record, 2:19½, was made at Chicago on July 3d, 1880. He has now won sixty-four heats in 2:30 or better. It is doubtful if there is another case on record where so old a mare has produced so fast and game a trotter. Cody's dam was a flea-bitten mare of unknown breeding.

The gelding Dundrum, by Melbourne, Jr., owned by John Early, of Boise City, Idaho, was sold during the races at Union, Oregon, to Chas. Marsh, for $250.

HERD AND SWINE.

Dairy Farming in Holland.

The agriculture of Holland is based primarily on its grass lands and its Holstein cattle. Dairying is the principal industry. It has a humid climate not unlike that of England. Its peculiar race of cattle has existed and has been the subject of improvement for more than 1,900 years. Neither the Shorthorn nor the Hereford will thrive in Holland like the Holstein. The latter are the result of special adaptation to special ends. The farmers in North Holland devote their farms almost wholly to the production of cheese. It is here that the famous Edam cheese is made, which commands double the price of ordinary cheese. It is a full-milk cheese. The Friesian farmers made all the butter they can, devoting the skim-milk to the production of skim-milk cheese.

Almost everyone knows that the great farming districts of Holland have been reclaimed from the sea, that its vast areas of rich soil really formed in years gone by the bottom of the sea, yet few realize that these magnificent stretches of fertile fields are even now eight, ten, twenty and in some instances seventy feet below the sea level. Costly dykes measuring eighty to one hundred feet in width at the base, eight to seventy feet in height and twenty to thirty feet in width at the top shut out the sea from the meadows and pastures of that country. These dykes have paved roads on the top, while the surface exposed to the sea is faced with stone or brick. Hundreds of windmills and scores of pumping engines, some of the latter costing $75,000 to $150,000 each, are kept continually in motion freeing the inner ditches and canals of surplus spring and rain water. The streets of Amsterdam are seven feet below the sea level, the province of North Holland twelve to fourteen feet, the Beemster district seventy feet under the sea, in fact the whole country averaging six to eighty feet below the level of the sea. This great expense is incurred by the government, which imposes a tax upon the land reclaimed in reimbursement. Droughts seldom occur in Holland, but when they do water is admitted from the sea into the ditches and canals, which thus serve the double purpose of irrigation as well as drainage. Singular as it may seem this salt water becomes freshened in its passage through the soil, and is thus rendered suitable for irrigation.

Holstein cattle have been bred for centuries for the combined points of value, beef, butter and cheese. No cow can yield large products without corresponding supplies of food. In the animal economy it is always desirable to encourage the greatest consumption of food which can be properly digested and assimilated. The Holstein cow is the outgrowth of good farming, of abundant and nutritious pasture and meadow. Each of the prominent breeds of cattle subserves its own purpose. While the Devon or the Ayrshire may subsist upon hilly pastures and scanty herbage, the Holstein and the Shorthorn demand more generous feeding. Each is valuable in its proper place. Many mistakes have been made in attempting to place the right animal in the wrong place. One that would thrive in a congenial location does poorly when out of place. No breed of animals is adapted equally well to all localities. Those who expect the highest success from the Holsteins must study their antecedents. One element of value in Holstein cattle is that they are not a pampered, over-fed race, forced to their utmost by grain and oil meal, but are the simple, natural product, at least in their native home of grass and hay.

Holland is almost exclusively devoted to grass and pasture. Small areas of grain are raised, but hundreds of farmers have never owned or used a plow, a harrow or a cultivator. Grass is indigenous to the soil. Natural pastures abound. Field after field has not been plowed for years. All manure is applied as top dressing. A little red clover is sown in certain sections, but the principal grasses grown are fine rye grass and two or three kinds of fescue. Of course, the old pastures contain quite a variety of fine and nutritious grasses, yielding a heavy weight of feed every year. Every farm is thoroughly ditched, and ditching tools, spades and shovels are about the only farm tools seen outside the buildings in Holland. Of course there are some notable exceptions. In some sections we find fine gardens, fields of grain and even silos and ensilage.

Holland raises few or no steers, its beef product being mainly derived from the fattening of farrow cows. All bull calves, except for breeding purposes, are sold as veal. The cows generally come in at two years old, and are turned off for beef at the age of seven or eight. Old cows are seldom seen except when kept as breeders, as it is considered far more profitable to turn them off at an early age, before the shrinkage and hardening in the muscular tissues yields but inferior beef. Cattle seldom have any other feed than grass in Summer and hay in Winter. The motive power on the farms is mainly horses. The cows are generally timed to drop their calves in February, March and April. The system of caring for the calves is quite different from that which prevails in the United States. The cow never sees her calf; it is taken immediately away, fed on milk a few days, then mainly on whey, with perhaps some hay tea, until when about six weeks old it is turned to grass where it thrives wonderfully. A large percentage of calves die under such early treatment, but the calf is often neglected because the farmer cannot afford to allow the cows to suckle their calves except in the case of breeding stock.

Holland has somewhat more Winter than is usual in our Northern States, but the cattle are much better protected and cared for there than here. The cows are put in the barn about the first of November and are not allowed to go out or even to move about in the building until they are turned out the following April or May. The barns are warm and tight, being constructed of brick. They are low studded, so much so that a man who measures six feet in height is obliged to stoop in passing along where the cows are tied. Water is pumped from adjacent wells and passes through troughs in front of the animals. In the Winter season these barns, warmed only by animal heat, seem hot, stifling and illy ventilated to an American farmer, yet the cows appear in good health, give double the average yield which is secured in our country, and the hair is smooth and fine. They receive only hay as a Winter feed. They are dried off two months before calving for the necessary rest and recuperation.

Unusual care is exercised in the management of the manure. Liquid manure is saved, stored in tanks and after dilution with water is distributed over the farm in sprinkling carts. The cows stand some two feet above the gutters which receive the voidings, the latter being frequently cleaned out and added to the compost heap. The latter is a formidable affair, being wedge-shaped in constructon; often measuring sixty feet in length by thirty feet in width commencing at nothing at one end, the other being elevated several feet above the ground to facilitate the shedding of water. The manure is never allowed to ferment. In forming the compost heap first a layer of earth is provided, then a layer of manure, and so on through the heap. The manure is all removed from the barns in wheel-barrows.

Farming in Friesland will perhaps be better understood by giving some of the details of a certain 125-acre farm, used almost exclusively as a dairy farm. The annual rental is $28 per acre, or a total of $3,500 a year in addition to which about $100 in taxes is paid by the tenant. With the average productiveness of American farms it would stagger one of our farmers to attempt to pay $3,600 for twelve months' use of a 125-acre farm and buildings, but money is made and a good living secured on such a farm in Holland.

The farm above mentioned has not a single acre of waste meadow or pasturage. It is all available, and aside from the ditches, every foot is in grass or pasturage. The land was originally reclaimed from the sea, and its surface is now fourteen feet below the level of the sea, protected by dykes. This very farm, which is not above the average of land in the country, is worth $600 to $700 per acre. The soil of all these farms is strong and alluvial, containing a large percentage of shell manure.

Now let us note the live stock this farm carries. Two months ago there were forty-six cows, including nine two-year-old heifers, thirty yearlings, thirty calves, thirty sheep and three horses kept on the 125 acres of grass and pasture. Again, the forty-six cows give more milk than eighty average American cows. Every acre in grass is cut three times during the season, the last cutting a light one, though the three cuttings give at least seven tons per acre, year in and year out. Such capacity and production are practically unknown in this country, but a consideration of these facts will show why the tenant farmer in Holland can pay an annual rental of $28 per acre. Again, butter sells at thirty-two to thirty-three cents per pound, and skim-milk cheese at nine cents. The sheep kept are usually mutton breeds or the long-wooled variety. The yield of wool is double the average weight obtained per sheep in the United States. Ewes are milked, and such of the product as is not used in the family is mixed with and applied to the enrichment of skim-milk in the manufacture of cheese.

Farrow cows are commonly milked through the Winter and fed limited quantities of linseed oil cake. Turned out to grass, they fatten very quickly, and average at killing time a live weight of 1,200 to 1,600 pounds. At present beef there commands thirteen cents per pound live weight; mutton also sells at proportionally high rates, while the lambs are fattened early and sold when not needed to replenish the flocks.

This farm, to which the above description especially applies, was occupied by the father of the present tenant during his life, and the present tenant expects to occupy the farm as long as he lives, handing its occupancy down to the next generation, thus showing that such leases are sought for and considered valuable. This farmer lives well, is worth $15,000 to $20,000, has a wife and four children, all well dressed and well cared for. He has good driving horses and carriages, works with his brains rather than his hands, employs eight to ten laborers and appears to live and enjoy life far better than the average American farmer.

Trained farm labor is abundant and offered at low wages. Men servants or laborers command $1.50 to $2.00 per week, and women $1.00 to $1.25 per week, with board included. Many a hundred-acre farm employs eight or nine laborers. The fare is nutritious and abundant, though the dietary includes very little meat. The black bread, so common throughout the country, is made of a mixture of rye, millet seed and oats. Large quantities of milk, butter, skim-milk, cheese and soups from joints are also consumed. Fish, though apparently plenty in the country, is in price generally beyond the reach of the poor.

If good roads are to be taken as a measure of civilization, then Holland must take front rank, as heavy outlays are made for permanent and superior roadways. Good roads are considered good economy, while poor roads are not allowed in any section. All main and important roads, even through the farming districts, are paved with hard-burnt bricks set edgewise; less important highways are gravelled and drained with care and skill. This work is never slighted, and seems to be done for all time, and thus greatly facilitates internal transportation.

The farm buildings, generally built of brick, are spacious and well arranged, considering the customs of the country. The barn, generally fronting the main highway, is connected in the rear with the servants' quarters, next follwing, though all connected, the farmers' living rooms, and finally the creamery at the farther end.

Rains are so frequent in Holland and continuous sunshine so rare that great difficulty is experienced in curing hay. Though sweet and apparently relished by the cattle, such hay would at first be counted almost worthless by the American farmer. It is black in color and forbidding in appearance. The stalks are not hollow to the sight and seem solid, adding to the difficulty of curing.

How Many Acres Support a Cow.

In reply to the query how much land is required for the support of a cow? the *Farmers' Union* says: "This question depends for an answer so much on the circumstances of the soil as not to admit of a very definite answer. Mr. Schell, of Little Falls, N. Y., estimates that the land in pasturage and requisite for the support of a cow is three acres; and this is the estimate of Mr. Carrington for modern good dairy farms in England. In Belgium 10 acres of land supports two cows, one heifer, and one yearling calf; but when the calves are sold off young, and cows in full milk only are kept, the proportion is two cows to seven and one-half acres. Colman estimates three acres of pasture as requisite for a cow in Berkshire county, Mass., while in some towns two acres of pasturage are sufficient. Mr. Farrington, in the report of the American Dairymen's Association, thinks that on an average four acres are required per cow for Summer and Winter keep; while the late Professor X. A. Willard thought that in Herkimer county, N. Y., one and one-half or two acres of pasture per cow would answer, and in some exceptional cases one acre. Dr. Tefft, President of the Illinois Dairyman's Association, recently informed the writer that in Illinois he considered from two and one-half to three acres about what would be required. The doctor is a practical farmer, and is the owner of a very fine dairy, but his statement seems a little wild when we refer to the fact that Mr. Lord, an Elgin dairyman, keeps 100 cows on 300 acres, besides the horses necessary for the farm work, while the Oatman Bros., near Elgin, keep 84 cows and the requisite number of horses to do the farm work on 200 acres. They use ensilage largely in the place of hay."

Good butter and cheese cannot be made from the milk of cows which are deprived of pure water.

Darlington Butter.

Mr. O. M. Tinkham, Secretary of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, sends the *Prairie Farmer* his notes of a recent trip to the celebrated 650-acre dairy farm owned and managed by Jesse and Jared Darlington. The farm is in Delaware county, Pa., eighteen miles from Philadelphia. The country is hilly, the soil is a clay loam, in excellent cultivation, and very productive. Nearly the entire farm is tillable, and has at one time or another been under the plow.

The barns are substantial structures, but with little modern and improved "style" about them. The cow stables are in the basement; have cemented floors, slightly inclined lengthwise of the stable so one cow stands a trifle higher than her next neighbor. A gutter behind the cows conveys the liquids out into the yard. The cows are littered with straw. In two of the barns the cows are tied with chains; in one the swing stanchions are used. The stables while clean, like those of any good farmer, are not painfully neat, as some dairy writers describe the cow stable as it should be. The cows are of no particular breed, but considerable Shorthorn blood is noticeable, the proprietors keeping an eye to the final end of cattle—the butcher's block. The average number of the herd is about 150 head. They are kept in stables the year through except being allowed a few hours per day in an inclosure, where they can indulge in a bite of grass and a little exercise. Their regular feed is bright clover hay, cut and mixed with equal quantities, by weight, of corn meal and wheat bran—about 8½ pounds each of the three per day. Meal that is any way the least "off" from heating or other cause is rejected. The gentlemen would not feed such even if given to them.

The milk is poured from the milking pail through a wire gauze strainer into a can, which is taken, when full, to the creamery, where it is again strained, this time through a cloth, when it passes directly to the tank holding it for separation from the cream. They formerly set the milk in six-quart pans, when it took about 10½ quarts of 2½ pounds each for a pound of butter, on a yearly average. They have for the last year been using a Centrifugal with much satisfaction, and, as nearly as they can judge from their monthly averages, they gain about twelve per cent in butter over the former method, and without deterioration of qualiiy. The milk is separated directly after it is brought in, the separators being run by an engine in the creamery, and the cream set aside in the cans to ripen, or sour, before churning, which is done twice a week; and in cold weather a little sour cream is left in the cream can to hasten the process. The churn is made of cedar, barrel-shaped, except being of uniform size and with three narrow staves projecting inside. The butter is washed by pouring cold spring water into the churn after the butter-milk is drawn out and before the butter is "gathered." It is worked by hand, not salted by guess, and after standing about an hour is reworked, lumped and printed, then put away in coolers to be shipped next day. The prints are half-pound and pound lumps, each wrapped in muslin, and are shipped in galvanized iron cans, in cedar tubs, with ice in warm weather, and holding from a pound and a half to seventy pounds of butter.

The average product of this dairy is about 1,200 lbs. per week, and it is sent to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, etc. They are now sending to families which have been supplied by their father and grandfather for 75 years.

Mr. Tinkham sums up the lessons learned from the Darlingtons' methods as follows: That careful feeding, the making of a uniform article all the time, and that getting a reputation for butter always means profit. The great mass of butter is sold anonymously. The maker does not put his name on it, and the consumer has no means of getting the same again if he wishes to do so. In other manufactures it is considered a suspicious circumstance if the maker's name does not appear on the goods. Another point is, that none of the conditions here are beyond the reach and practice of the ordinary farmer on a small scale. The quality of the product does not depend on the following of certain sets of rules formulated by impractical theorists; still the large dairyman will secure larger profit over the one who has not cows enough to use a separator if, as the Darlingtons say, it will give an additional pound of butter for every eight or ten pounds secured in the old way.

The farmer who is hardest to convince of his errors is the one who possesses a single instance within his own experience with which to combat your arguments. If you maintain that Jerseys are good butter cows, he once knew one that could not make a pound of butter. If you hold that roots are good for dairy cows, he once knew one to get choked to death on them. His one swallow makes a Summer, and he forgets that though experience is a good teacher, it should be the experience of many who have tried several ways, rather than the experience of one, that always creates but a limited knowledge. The Good Book tells us not to be overwise in our own judgment. This should especially be the case in matters pertaining to farming, where every man's experience is so varied in different seasons. Then there are so many conflicting elements about farming, and especially that most fickle of all things, the weather, makes or mars a thousand fortunes every year, and nowhere is she more potent than on the farm.

American dairymen have little to fear from competition of New Zealand butter in the British markets. The experiment of shipping butter from there is not likely to prove successful, judging from the reported results so far. A Sydney paper publishes a letter from the London Commission firm to whom a consignment of New Zealand butter was made. It said the butter was "rank and too soft for the London market." As about 1,000 casks more were arriving, the shipment in question was put upon the market for what it would fetch. This was $15 per cwt., making $133.52. The freight, commissions, and other charges amounted to $313.22, leaving a net loss of $179.70. This was not an encouraging result of the experiment. Further reports were that the 1,000 casks of New Zealand butter with which this lot came into direct competition "hung fire at 56s.," which was a cent a pound less than this sold for.

A putrid carcass polluting the air of a pasture will spoil not only the milk of the cows running there but also the entire contents of the vat into which the tainted milk is poured at the factory.

The patron who will bring impure or imperfect milk to the factory, is like a passenger boring holes in the ship which keeps him and all the others afloat.

The exclusive feeding of clover to cows gives hard cheese and soft butter.

The one sure way to have good cows is to raise them yourself.

The Cow is Queen.

A few years ago many people stood ready to claim that cotton was king, indeed there are many gasping slaves to-day who claim the same thing. Statistics are abundant by means of which this claim can be, in part at least, substantiated, but very few persons seem desirous of claiming that King Cotton ever did much to improve society, education, or condescend to fight such a vulgar thing as a mortgage. Cotton may be king or not just as people care to think. We don't believe he is, but we do believe that the good old cow is queen, and that with a gentle and royal purpose she is seeking to build up the land that the old monarch has wasted. There is very little style about the old cow. She steps slowly and clumsily about her business, but she makes the business pay well. She plods along in heat or cold, wet or dry, eating what is given her, feeling interest enough in the family to look out for the dairy interest under circumstances that would discourge any other living creature; and when she is petted and fed and cared for as should be, she responds like a queen. She should be crowned with a new milking pail and an extra feed of meal. The good old cow has paid off mortgages, and paid for more farms than any other known production. She is the mother of all our beef. In many a household she catches the wolf on her horns and tosses it far from the door. She has turned the tide of our agricultural prosperity in many parts of the country from a downward course in raising grain or cotton to an upward and prosperous one in raising stock, grass and hay. Flowers and grass spring from beneath her feet on the most barren soil. The old cow don't stop to enthuse over them, but converts them into good, solid, hard cash. King Cotton may well tremble when he sees good old Queen Cow marching in his direction. She comes marching along in advance of better schools, better morals, better farms, better men and women. The dead old cotton fields will burst forth into grass at her touch, and contentment and happiness will leap out of her milking pail. We take of off our hats to Queen Cow. May her shadow never grow less.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

One cow, which will give 5,000 pounds of milk in a season, will bring more net profit than 3 cows producing only 3,000 lbs. each.

The milking qualities of a cow depend more upon those of her sire's mother than upon those of her own mother.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Recreation for Campaigners.

[Live Stock Journal.]

If the flowers bloom in the Summer in the garden, then not all the nursing and forcing of the florist in the hot-house can make them bloom with gratifying results in the Winter. The same law obtains in the growth of the forest trees and all vegetation. Now there is absolute persistence in the physical laws, whether they relate to animate or inanimate nature. The horse that is kept up to the full tension of his muscular capacity, on the race-course in the Summer season, and on the roads in the Winter, has no season of rest, no opportunity for recuperation, and, therefore, is not enabled to concentrate his full capacities upon special seasons or great events. But the question arises, "How much recreation should the trotting horse receive?" Should he be permitted to run out all Winter long, without any restraint, till his muscular system becomes completely relaxed, in spite of his warm bed at night and nutritious food in the day time? Some experienced horsemen insist upon this liberal treatment, while others claim that it takes almost as long to season the muscles, balance the action, and key the horse up to the perfection of condition that he had acquired when this deteriorating vacation began, as it does for the horse to recover from the old-fashioned "freezing out" process. In this matter, as in all the other processes of human thought and practice, those trainers seem to succeed the best who practice the golden mean.

This train of thought has been suggested by observing the methods of William W. Bair with Maud S., the swiftest trotter, and John Splan with Johnson, the fastest pacer in the world. They were given the benefit of rest, but it was not continued to the point of deterioration. Their shoes were removed in the early Fall, and they were allowed to run at large when the grass was still full of growth and nutrition. The surface of the skin was relieved from the irritation of grooming, and the quantity, though not the quality of their food was lessened. Inclement weather always found them under shelter, and the depth of their clean straw beds effectually prevented the possibility of hide chafing and joint sores, that mar the bodies and limbs of horses that sleep upon the hard ground. This vacation continued about two months. When the bells of the watch tower had rung out the old year and rang in the new, then the vacation of these phenomenal performers had ended. Inaction, with generous treatment, had made them fat and lusty. The gradual process of reducing them to muscle, sinew, and frame, with all burdensome flesh eliminated, was then carefully begun. Their shoes were put on, the cleaning brush and rubbing cloths at first lightly applied, and they received for ten days walking exercise, before they were ever permitted to indulge in the slow jog-trot. Their cleaning and work was increased every day, but from New Year's Day to the first day of April they were never speeded fast enough to produce a glow of perspiration. Thus their muscles were gradually seasoned and the fat reduced, whilst their work and diet were increased, so that when the Spring campaign fairly opened, they were in superb conditon to make creditable public performances. During this Spring preparation they were not deprived of the tender grass, but every day to the halter they were treated to the life-restoring, medicinal qualities of the green grass.

To our mind this treatment is both humane and scientific. It is not obnoxious to the censure of the extreme practices of undue exposure, enervating seasons of long continued rest, or the severe tension of uninterrupted work on the racecourse, and on the road, or continuously on the track in the centre and towards the east of the continent in Summer, and in the extreme west, on the peninsula of California, in the Winter.

Horses subjected to these judicious periods of work and rest, of change of life from the stable and dry grain, and the blanket and grooming, to the field unshod, and the natural vegetation of the pasture, will last longer, and trot faster than when exposed to the exhaustive vicissitudes of any of the extreme practices we have considered.

Vertigo.

Horses are now and then attacked with a sort of giddiness, which is apt to come on while going fast. The animal all at once commences shaking his head, staggers, reels and stops short. If permitted to rest awhile, he recovers and travels on as if nothing had happened. This is vertigo, and these symptoms are apt to return; therefore, a horse having once had an attack must be managed with caution. The disease is generally supposed to be connected with some pathological state of the brain or nervous system, and must, therefore, be considered incurable so long as that organ or system remains in a pathological condition.

The first object in the treatment of vertigo is to act on the digestive surface by means of a full dose of physic. Mustard, moistened with vinegar, should be rubbed along each side of the neck near the head. Some practitioners recommend setons through the temples or along the nape of the neck; others blister the head. Blood-letting is generally resorted to for most diseases of the brain, but the practice should be avoided unless absolutely necessary. Benefit will be derived from the daily use of an anti-spasmodic draught composed of powdered gum asafœtida, 1 drachm, sweet spirits of nitre, 2 drachms, thin gruel, 1 pint, to be given as soon as the bowels have responded to the purge and this to be continued until the patient appears better. Good grooming, light diet, clean stables, well-ventilated, and light work are among the best remedies for warding off an attack of vertigo. At present most veterinary doctors agree in seeking the proximate cause, not, as formerly, in the brain, but in the abdominal organs and in considering the cerebral affections as purely secondary. The vertigo often succeeds acute encephalitis, the intensity of which has diminished to a certain degree; but very frequently, also, it comes on without having been preceded by inflammation of the brain. It recognizes the same causes as the latter, isolation, confinement in hot and badly aired stables, cold, extreme fatigue, blows and injuries on the head, indigestion, unwholesome or too much food in proportion to the exercise taken. The fear of punishment, especiallly of the whip, occasionally gives rise to it in sensitive and irritable animals. Some horses have an hereditary predisposition to it, and mares are considered more subject to it than stallions. Further, it is scarcely ever observed except in hot weather, and it is generally at the beginning of Summer that it commences to appear. It goes away also in Autumn, at least with respect to its chief symptoms. These are the following: The horse, a little before lively and active, begins all of a sudden to appear heavy and indolent; he is dejected, and prefers to keep himself in the darkest corner of the stable, eyes dull, look fixed and stupid, eyelids half shut, inattention to everything, forgetting even himself, and, as it were, asleep and head hanging to the ground and resting on the manger or on the rack. His gait is heavy, slow and unsteady; he raises his feet very high and puts the entire sole to the ground, raising and letting down the limbs in a manner purely mechanical, and, as it were, unconsciously. He exhibits much awkwardness in turning, and cannot be pulled back except by depressing the head very much, and pushing it laterally, also, he leans on one side in walking. To maintain his equilibrium the better he places the forelegs beneath the belly and moves his ears in a peculiar manner backward. According as the disease progresses he becomes less and less sensible to external impressions; mastication is performed slowly; he takes from time to time a mouthful of food, masticates it, swallows a portion of it, but keeps the remainder in his mouth. He prefers taking his food off the ground rather than any other way, and when drinking he plunges his head into the water, even above his nostrils. During and after some rather violent movements his symptoms become much aggravated, and the signs of complete insensibility become more and marked. The animal runs on quite blind till some obstacle stops him. He then turns round or remains tranquil, with his head depressed and the legs crowded beneath the body, without being able to change this unusual attitude unless assisted to do so. There is never any fever; the pulse is often from ten to twelve pulsations slower than in the normal state. In the same way, also, the respiration is constantly slow, deep and frequently of a sighing character; in almost all cases the tongue is foul, and the mouth dry and clammy.

Horses—Necessity of Exercise.

Exercise is requisite for the production of a good and substantial breed of horses, says the *Prairie Farmer*. Without labor, as well for breeding mares as for stallions, we can never grow stock for hard work. Too much inaction extinguishes the generative power. In this respect wild horses show us an example worthy of imitation. And, besides, the powerful stallion has always an advantage over the weak one; for mares in a state of nature always give preference to the more active and vigorous, the indolent stallion, without energy, being refused and frequently ill treated by them. In a herd of wild horses the weakly cannot keep pace in their laborious courses with the stronger, but are forced to stop for breath; the laggers behind are dispersed and separated, and become the prey of ferocious beasts.

The domesticated horse has neither to fear teeth of the wolf nor the inclemencies of seasons, and yet he is no longer the same animal. His whole nature has undergone notable modification. Nowadays man directs the intercourse of the sexes. Our present breed of domestic horses is, in truth, man's own, making allowance for the instinct of self-preservation, modified by domesticity. The horse no longer breeds but at our command. Since, then, man has made himself absolute master over horses, it is his duty to find means to make amends for the privileges he has deprived them of, and this compensation will be found in work. It is in well-regulated exercise alone that the domestieated animal finds any guarantee for a long and supportable life.

The foal inherits direct reciprocity of qualities from its parents; but the attributes of the mare descend most directly, and have the longest duration; those which descend (with the most certainty) are a good constitution and endurance of work. Want of exercise, and too long standing in the stable, causes the blood to become morbid, and the muscles to lose their elasticity and energy. The horse, in health, using his strength in the open air, and thus exhausting his powers, breathes with expanded lungs; every muscle, every fibre of his body, is on the stretch, ready ever for renewed efforts; so that it is not the muscles only that become augmented by a well regulated exercise, but the organs of respiration benefit by it. The lung of the working horse presents a healthy aspect; it is voluminous, and plays its part with freedom; while on the other hand, in the stallion, on whom too much indulgence has been bestowed, and too little activity, we find a lung shrunk and doughy, and without energy. In the growing colt which we deprive of exercise, we stifle the most promising qualities; and he, having them undeveloped in himself, in his turn robs all his posterity of them. Thus it is that we have, step by step, arrived at the deterioration of such excellent stock, the original of which exists no longer but in our imagination. Furthermore, we must take care not to breed from mares of delapidated constitutions, worn out by work. Nothing is better for mares kept for breeding than the work they get out in the open fields. The intelligent farmer may, in this way, breed from mares up to their twentieth year. Not only can she work during gestation, but she does so both to her own and her offspring's welfare; and the success of the breeder will be the greater as he proportions the feed of the mare to her work. This well ordered, it is that constitutes the whole mystery of breeding the domestic horse.

Our aim is to develop the utmost strength and celerity of which a horse is capable; and it is by well-regulated exercise that these two qualities are developed. Exercise produces suppleness in a horse, and strength and endurance under the severest trials and the most laborious work. Nothing is so contrary to the horse's nature, destined as he is for exertion, as lengthened and continuous rest.

With a view of setting forth the indispensible necessity of exercise for horses, it will be as well to enumerate the inconveniences resulting from lack of it. Prolonged repose in the stable favors in the animal the plastic process. His fibres become distended, the cellular tissue surcharged with fat, insomuch that the whole body grows weak in proportion as it grows bulky, and in short time becomes a spongy mass, lacking altogether energy and vigor. In such a condition the horse proves a burden to himself. The muscular system grows weak not only in proportion to the relaxation of its fibre and to the softening of the whole body, but, in addition, as the surcharge of useless fat incommodes in particular the extensor muscles in their movements which succumb under the weight of fat; and thus it is that we see horses over-fed and under-worked become short-steppers, foundered, etc.

CRICKET.

The Merions Double Their Opponents.

The third match for the Harrison Trophy came off last Saturday afternoon at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland, before the largest audience of the season. The Merions had a stronger team than usual, while the Occidents played two men short. John Theobald and Webster played with the Merions for the first time this season, and the high value set on their service by the Merions is not misplaced, judging by their performances in the match. Theobald made top and Webster second top score, while the latter, though not bowling any way near previous form, secured three wickets for five runs—an undoubted good performance. Banner proved disastrous to a great many of the Occidents. His bowling was particularly good. Purdy bowled in splendid form and the game would have had a different aspect if his efforts were called into use a little earlier in the game. The fielding of the winning team was very good.

The Occident Captain with his usual luck won the toss and at 2:30 the Merions took the field. Banner and Webster were entrusted with the leather and Carr and Clarke handled the willow. Carr sent the first ball he received from Banner high up to long off, where it was eagerly taken possession of by Hill. Purdy was not at the creases long when he allowed Banner to get one by his defence. Waterman also fell a victim to Banner; Sanderson joined Clark only in time to see the latter send a catch to short leg. Knox was bowled by Webster and Cookson by Banner. Campbell hit Banner nicely to leg for three but after making a single succumbed to the left-handed bowler. Kip, the last man in, made two when he spooned one to Barney Benjamin, and owing to the non-appearance of two of the O. C. C. Sanderson carried out his bat for 5, the top score of his side, the innings closing for 21 runs. After the usual interval Spiro and Webster appeared at the creases; the former was bowled in Cookson's first over. Burnett was soon given out l b w. J. Theobald now made his first appearance this year, and successfully, as together with Webster the score, notwithstanding frequent changes of the bowler, was brought ahead of the Occident's total. Theobald at last was bowled by Purdy, and Webster allowed one of Waterman's to scatter his timbers. G. Theobald put six together in good shape before he was unfortunate enough to be bowled off his foot. Both Benjamins were cleaned bowled by Purdy. Hill was particularly unfortunate, Mathieu was badly run out, Banner did not trouble the scorers and Miller was not out, the innings after all only realizing 43 runs. The score follows:

OCCIDENTS.

Carr, c Hill, b Banner	0	Knox, b Webster	0
Clark, c Barney Benjamin, b Webster	3	Cookson, b Banner	0
Purdy, b Banner	2	Kip, c Barney Benjamin, b Banner	2
Waterman, b Banner	2	Campbell, b Webster	4
Sanderson, not out	5	Byes, 2; Wides, 1	3
Total			21

MERIONS.

Webster, b Waterman	0	Barney Benjamin, b Purdy	2
Spiro, b Cookson	7	Hill, b Waterman	0
Burnett, l b w Clarke	0	J. Mathieu, run out	2
J. Theobald, b Purdy	10	C. Banner, b Purdy	0
G. Theobald, b Waterman	6	Miller, not out	0
Ben Benjamin, b Purdy	1	Byes, 10; Wides, 5	15
Total			43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.		Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Banner	40	13	5	Clark	15	7	1
Webster	38	5	3	Sanderson	10	4	0
Waterman	60	9	3	Purdy	36	3	4
Cookson	20	4	1				

H. M S. Swiftsure vs. Honolulu.

This match took place at Honolulu on the 14th of June, and resulted in a draw. The Swiftsure team scored 47 in the first and 80 in the second innings. Honolulu made 60 in the first and had lost 4 wickets for 46 runs when the game ended. Mr. Luard, 26, Capt. Aitchison, 10, Lieut. Bethel, 13, were the highest individual scores.

The 438 run made by the Philadelphians in their match against Scarborough, was the highest score ever made on the grounds.

The Philadelphians defeated Gloucester by 116 runs. Thayer batted in grand style.

Oxford beat Cambridge University by seven wickets on July 1st.

A Fateful Day.

At Monmouth Park, on the 8th, the race for the Lorillard stakes, formerly called the Jersey Derby, was of a sensational character, a rank outsider winning the stake and a brace of accidents going to make up the quota of surprises. The race had eight starters, viz.: W. L. Scott's Greystone, Appleby & Johnson's Orator, Wyndham Walden's Welcher, Leslie Bruce's Vocalic, Pierre Lorillard's Leo, the Preakness Stable's Himalaya and the Dwyer Brothers' Panique and Ecuador. Welcher and Greystone were equal favorites, with Himalaya and Panique the next in estimation, then Orator, Ecuador, Vocalic and Leo in that order. The *N. Y. Spirit* records the incidents:

There was little or nor delay at the post. A dash was noticed, the flag fell, and then came the usual cry, "They're off," and the usual running fire of comment, which sounds like the murmur of the sea. Ecuador was leading, with Greystone next, but they had hardly gone a quarter of a mile when the "black-and-yellow sleeves" of Preakness was seen to vanish, and, as the horses came into the stretch, all eyes were searching for the colt who had been the morning "tip," and on whose chances so many people's money was depending. Far in the rear and on the outside of the track a riderless horse was seen coming. It was Himalaya, and the next instant Feakes was seen walking slowly over the field. Ecuador was passed by Greystone, who led at the stand, with Ecuador and Orator close up, and there was no change until on the turn for home. The race looked Greystone's as the gray was running as steady as a clock, but as they swung into the stretch Ecuador closed again, and at the same instant Leo ran up. Lewis, on Greystone, drew his whip, as did Shauer, on Leo, but 'twas of no avail. "It's Panique! Panique!" yelled the crowd. They could not realize that the colt who led the van in the red jacket of the Dwyers was the handsome but despised Ecuador, who before they had realized the difference, dashed up the stretch and landed a winner of the richest stake of the year, with Greystone and Leo at his heels, Orator a close fourth.

The horses had scarcely pulled up when Orator was seen to fall and Hayward was seen standing at his side. A rush was made toward the spot, and the colt was found to be stone dead.

"How did it happen ?" we asked Hayward, as we reached the spot.

"It was the strangest thing I ever saw, sir," he replied; " he finished well up, and seemed strong when I pulled him up, but I had hardly done so when I felt him totter, and I had hardly time to slip off when he fell and died without a struggle."

Himalaya was caught near the paddock The colt was covered with dust from his fall, and blood was flowing freely from his nostrils. It was a sad blow to his owner, one of the most representative sportsmen the American turf has ever known, but whose ill-fortune has been of a most exasperating character. No colt ever started since Harold for the Withers Stakes, with more fond hopes on the part of his stable, hopes which were dashed by an unlooked-for incident, and now when at last the colt had recovered his form, and was deemed to have the best chance he has ever had at any time during the year, the accident which blasted his chances was maddening.

"How in the world did he come to fall?" we asked Mr. Galway, as the accident, happening on the far turn, had not been seen by more than a dozen people.

"I have no idea," was his reply. "I haven't seen Feakes yet, but it's clear that there was a collision."

"He's an unfortunate colt," we remarked.

"It beats all I ever saw," replied Mr. Galway. "He was never doing better, and, if it hadn't happened, I feel certain he would have won."

We met Feakes soon after, and sought an explanation as to Himalaya's accident.

"It was just as we made the turn." said Feakes. "Welcher was in front of me, when, all of a sudden, I saw him stumble and fall back, almost on his hocks, and, before I could pull out my colt struck Welcher and fell headlong. He went whirling out into the middle of the track, falling on his head, and sent me fifty feet ahead of him. I thought I'd never stop rolling. Before I could get up the colt scrambled to his feet and ran away after the others."

"Were you injured at all?"

"No, sir; it was bad enough to lose the race without being hurt. When I got up I could hardly walk. My legs are badly bruised, and now my head begins to ache from the jar I got in falling."

"But you say it was Welcher's stumbling that upset Himalaya. How came Welcher not to fall?"

"I don't know, sir. He was falling backwards. I think, perhaps, my horse hitting him from behind sent him on his feet again."

Himalaya's fall injured him to an extent which has not been determined. The colt bled at the nose for nearly an hour after the race, and Farley, the veterinarian who examined him, was busy with him when we left. It was not then settled whether the flow of blood was from concussion, or the rupture of an artery, but grave doubts were felt as to whether the colt could be got fit again for some time.

Welcher did not escape injury, as after the race he was found to have been badly cut down, the accident happening at the time of his collision with Himalaya, and he was never in the race after. Whether the cutting down was done by Himalaya, or Leo, who was at his side, cannot be ascertained. Feakes, on Himalaya, says he saw Welcher falter before Himalaya ran into him. At all events, it places Welcher on the shelf for awhile.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

To-morrow the Gipsy Band who have so long delighted us with their charming music, will play their "Good-Bye to San Francisco," for the last time at the Telgraph Hill Observatory in the afternoon matinee, for on Monday morning they positively leave for Chicago. To say we are sorry to lose them but poorly expresses our feelings. To ourselves, like thousands of others in this city who love pure music ably rendered, they have been a revelation in many ways, but in none so strongly as in their power of interpretation, which gives new life and spirit to everything they play. To say we thank them for the pleasure they have given, and the good they have done us, also but poorly expresses our feelings. Their visit to San Francisco has been a success socially, financially and professionally. Not the least reward they have earned on going away is that they carry with them the appreciation and respect of our community. For ourselves, we wish them a long continued and prosperous career.

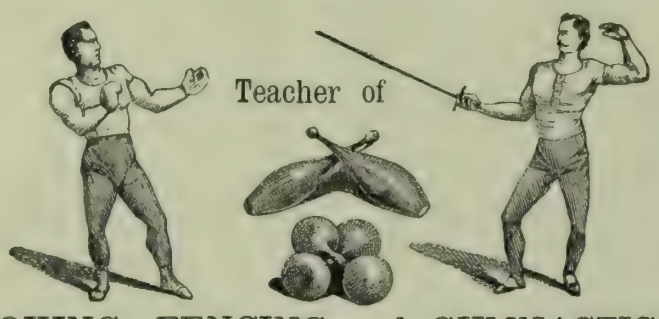
To-night, until further notice, the Royal Marionettes will be the attraction at the Vienna. Our readers will recollect how popular the Marionettes were when they first appeared among us some years ago. Their attractions are greater as they will appear at the Vienna.

We are requested to say the mishap with the Telegraph Hill cable on Wednesday was owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the workmen who were putting another car on the road to meet the traffic of the afternoon's matinee. It got the better of them and flew down the hill as there was no one aboard to apply the brakes. The public need lose no confidence in the safety of the line when under the direction of the proper officers.

The two-year-old race, at Union, on the 4th of July, was won by the two Monte Cristo fillies, owned by J. E. Gentry, of North Powder river, they securing both the first and second moneys. Mr. John Young's handsome brown colt, Villard, by Lodi, out of Rosa Mansfield, by Rivoli, did not secure a place better than third, but that does not put us out of conceit with the youngster, for there has been many a good colt that did not show up for much in his two-year-old form, notably Luke Blackburn and Freeland. My own idea of Villard is that he is the most sumptuous looking colt yet foaled north of California, and if he does not turn out a good one to go, after he acquires age and growth, I am badly mistaken. His legs are full of bone and his muscular development is unusually fine. If Joe Crabb had got hold of the black rascal he might have told a different story. His half sister, by Patsy Duffy, is a very shapely filly and quite large for her age. Rosa Mansfield was bred to Richard III. this year, as well as her six-year-old daughter by Dr. Lindsay—*Tom. Merry.*

Lida Stanhope pulled up very lame after her race in the Washington Park Cup. Surely she has won money enough to be sent to the stud.

LOUIS GERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet, Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GRAND PRIZE

SHOOTING

—OF THE—

CALIFORNIA

Scheutzen Club,

OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

ALAMEDA SCHEUTZEN PARK, Sunday and Monday, August 3d and 4th.

THE SHOOTING IS OFF-HAND. ALL RIFLES not over 45 calibre, shooting no more than 70 grains of powder, and all sights, except telescopic, and any pull of trigger allowed.

Over 225 Prizes.

——$850 in Cash and $750 worth of——

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, and other Valuable Prizes.

Bulls Eye Targets, Man Targets, Honorary Targets, Shooting for Ladies' Prizes,

All Marksmen are Invited.

The Ferryboats and Trains of the South Pacific Coast Railroad go direct to the Park.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANnounce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

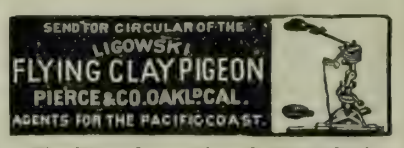
CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... **$40.00**

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco

Found at Last A GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

Annual Fair

—OF THE—

SONOMA and MARIN DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

—AT—

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.

No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.

No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.

No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.

No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:30 class. Purse $600.

Third Day Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.

No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.

No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.

No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.

No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.

No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.

No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.

No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first-rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent, to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.

W. E. Cox, Secretary.

Bay District ASSOCIATION

Fall Meeting, 1884.

....ENTRIES FOR....

TROTTING SEASON,

Saturday, Aug. 2d—2:22 class; purse, $600. Divided, $360, $180, and $60 to first, second and third horse.

Tuesday, Aug. 5th—Four-year-olds; purse $600. Divided, $100, $125, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Wednesday, Aug. 6th—2:40 class; purse of $500. Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Thursday, Aug. 7th—2:20 pacing; purse $500. Divided, $350, $100, and $50 to first, second and third horses.

Friday, Aug. 8th—2:27 class; purse, $750. Divided, $450, $225, and $75 to first, second and third horses.

Saturday, Aug. 9th—Free for all. Director to wagon; purse $750; $450, $225, $75 to first, second and third horses

All the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. National Rules to govern. Entrance 10 per cent. of purses.

☞ In every race five or more to enter and three or more to start. Entries close with the Secretary, Monday, July 21st, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secy.
1135 California St.

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

— AT —

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

— AND —

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—THE OCCIDENT STAKE—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2—PACING PURSE, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7—SELLING PURSE, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For four-year olds Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—THE ANNUAL TWO-YEAR OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—THE MATURITY STAKE—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14—FREE HANDICAP STAKE. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.
No. 17—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—THE ORANGE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—THE BREEDERS' STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—FREE PURSE, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.
No. 25—THE SHENANDOAH STAKE—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41½) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 27—THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:30 Class.
No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—MATURITY STAKE—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance. $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50; one mile.
No. 4—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE— For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second 45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messers NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES. AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Poscora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (he by Speculation) out of Phaceola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and double, and several matched carriage and road teams. There will also be offered coad and track sulkies, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF

Trotting Stallions,

COLTS AND FILLIES,

Brood Mares, Roadsters,

WORK HORSES, Etc.

——The Property of——

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION. Near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at **10:30** A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill o Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.



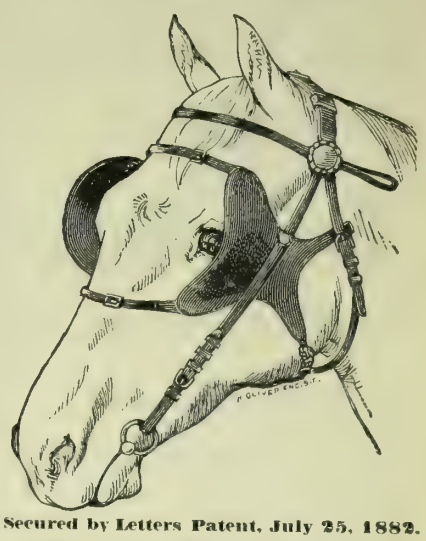
AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circular free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



BEFORE USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

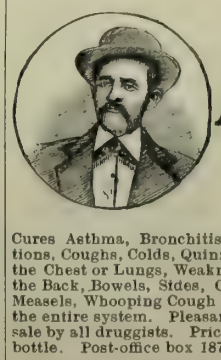
Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,

Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County AGRICULTURAL Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa, California.

—ON—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. Bane, Secretary.
Willacton, Asst. Sec'ty

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

no. F. Lowse, Secretary. 230 California St., San Francisco.

—THE—

Brunswick, Balke, Collender Co.



The Most Extensive Billiard House in the World.

MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Billiard Materials. Sole agents for Hyatt Billiard Balls, which will stand any climate. Ten Pins, Balls and Pins. Sporting Goods of all kinds.
Sole Owners and Patentees of the unrivalled

"MONARCH QUICK CUSHION,"

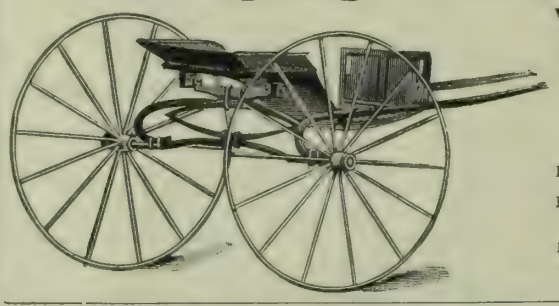
The best in the world for accuracy, correct angles and durability, and used exclusively for all Championship Games.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

Office and Salesroom, 653 and 655 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., San Francisco.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues.
Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.
2yl Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only $15

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect, Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing

CEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. Carey, Sacramento. J. D. Carr, Salinas.
R. P. Sargent, Gilroy. John Boggs, Colusa.
P. A. Finigan, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long. *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The Breeder and Sportsman, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire Blythe, No. 2208, Dam Jeanette, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire Scarboro Chief, No 1706. Dam Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.
Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Lasts a different from others. Perfect Retainer and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured [illegible] now owned by J. Simms of New York, and numerous others. New Pamphlet [illegible] free, containing [illegible]

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

FIXED EVENTS,

Spring and Fall Meetings,

1885-6.

—:o:—

SPRING MEETING,

FIRST DAY.

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same day—California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in above to be made for 1885.

SECOND DAY.

Pacific Cup—Handicap of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $20 declaration, $600 added; second to receive $300, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; to be run on the second day of the Spring meeting. Will close the 1st of March, 1885.

THIRD DAY.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

—:o:—

FALL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—The Vestal Stake; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p. p. $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

SECOND DAY.

Stallion Stake—Conditions: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallions owned in this State.

The stallions have to subscribe the amount charged for their services to the fund; private stallions at the price of their last season, and those which have not made a public season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall be $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at the discretion of the committee; distance one and three-quarter miles. To close for 1884 on the 1st of August next, at which time both stallions and colts (progeny) must be named.

THIRD DAY.

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit. $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—for three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each; $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

The Association reserves the right to change the day of running stakes.

All of these stakes (except the Pacific Cup as noted above) close on the 1st day of August next, the colts now rating as yearlings foals of 1883. Nominations to be made with Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco; Post Office box 2603. To be rated they must be plainly postmarked on or before that day, 1st of August.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
HENRY SCHWARTZ, Vice-President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
P. A. FINIGAN, Treasurer.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Agricultural —AND— MECHANICAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Oakland, Cal.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

Speed Programme:

FIRST DAY—Monday, September 1st.

No. 1 RUNNING—GOLDEN GATE PURSE—Purse $500 for two-year-olds; in four monies; three-quarter mile dash.

No. 2 RUNNING—PARDEE PURSE—Purse $500; free for all; four monies. One mile and repeat.

No. 3 TROTTING—2:22 class—Purse $800; four monies.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

No. 4 TROTTING—Purse $600 for all four-year-olds and under; four monies.

No. 5 TROTTING—Three minute class; Purse $600; four monies.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 6 RUNNING—Free for all; two-mile dash; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 7 RUNNING—Free for all; three-quarters of a mile and repeat; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second, and $50 to third.

No. 8 TROTTING—2:30 class; Purse $800; four monies.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 9 TROTTING—Three-year-olds and under—Purse $600; four monies.

No. 10 TROTTING—For yearlings—Purse $250; three monies; mile dash.

No. 11 PACING—Free for all—Purse $500; four monies. (Corette to wagon.)

Fifth Day—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 12 TROTTING—2:35 class—Purse $800; four monies.

No. 13 TROTTING—For two-year-olds—Purse $400; four monies.

No. 14 TROTTING—2:26 class—Purse $800; four monies.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 15 LADIES' TOURNAMENT—purse $100; $25 for the most graceful rider, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider $25, second $15. third $10.

No. 16 BICYCLE RACE—Free for all; one mile dash; purse $100: first $50, second $30; third $20.

No. 17 TROTTING—Free for all—Purse $1,000; four monies. (Director to wagon.)

No. 18 RUNNING—Four mile dash—Purse $1,000: four monies.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races. But the Board reserves the right in all the races in the above programme to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to the second.

In all races, entries not declared by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is no more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

A. C. DIETZ, President.
L. WALKER, Secretary,
Office, 26 Montgomery St. S. F.
P. O. Box 2360.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO —AND— Santa Clara County AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:10 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

1884. **1884**

Stockton Fair,

September 23d to 27th,

INCLUSIVE.



—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

—:o:—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $20 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—:o:—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.

No. 7—$600; Pacific Coast hurdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $600.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.

No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $100.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 19—$500: Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—:o:—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—:o:—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. M. LARUE, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

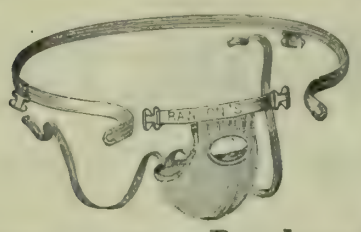
B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY,
THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

——OF THE——

SANT CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association.

At Santa Cruz.

——COMMENCING——

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,

——AND ENDING——

Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.
No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.
No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.
No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.
No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.
No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.

No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

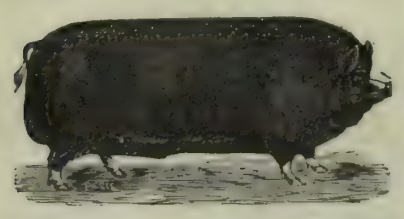
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.

Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

R. C. KIRBY, President,
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A M *8:10 A M 9:08 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:50 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:08 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East (Express and Emigrant)	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Stockton (via Livermore)	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	(via Martinez)	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles and East (Express and Emigrant)	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	"	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and East (Express Emigrant)	7:40 A M
7:00 P M		11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville and Tehama (via Woodland	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

*Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. †Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN.** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt



Vol. V. No. 4
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

TURF AND TRACK.

Henry Clay's Sorrel Stallion.

"I recollect Henry Clay's turnout very well," said an old resident of Washington. "He had one of the old style Concord buggies, with a top that suggested a Mother Hubbard bonnet. It was evidently a second-hand affair that Mr. Clay had picked up in a trade, and nowadays would do very well for an old woman to haul vegetables around town in.

"The cushions were stuffed with moss, and so well worn you could see the moss sticking out at the sides. I'll bet Henry Clay didn't know what a lap robe was, and as for a whip he didn't have any. He used to slash his old sorrel stallion with the ends of the reins so loud you could hear it a block off. The steps of the buggy were gone, and Mr. Clay used to jump over the wheels. When he wanted to get in he put one foot on the hub and swung the other 'round over the wheels and dashboard. The wheels were so high he had to let the top down to get out. They had axle grease in those days, but Mr. Clay had evidently never found it out. He always drove his horse at a canter, and you could hear the wheels of his buggy squeaking as many notes as there are on the piccolo.

"Ah, well do I remember that sorrel stallion," continued the old-timer. "Henry Clay won him one night at poker in John Hancock's saloon, which is still running on the avenue, from Col. Jim Bright, who lived at Falls Church, Va. Bright used to come over every week and play poker with Clay, and he generally went back to Falls Church with a pocketful of money. But that was Clay's lucky night. He got away with $1,200 of Bright's money, his watch, saddle and bridle, overcoat, saddle bags, a new suit of clothes that were in the saddle bags, three finger rings and a breastpin, a brace of pistols and a pair of boots.

"Oh, you needn't laugh," said the old-timer, with great animation; "that's the way they played poker in them days. A man went the whole hog or nothing. Why, didn't you never hear of the time Henry Clay bet himself clean down to his undershirt, and he offered to pull that off, but the other fellow didn't wear an undershirt to put up against it? Well, sir, it's so anyhow, and the very table he played the game on is now in the front room up stairs over Hancock's saloon. It's an old pine table about three feet square, with a hole in the middle to drop the percentages through for threes, fulls, flushes, and jack-pots. Well sir, about that old stallion. He was well known around Washington for several years. He always nickered when Clay came near him. Clay carried a pocketful of shelled corn, and he gave the horse a handful every time he got into the buggy. The boys knew the stallion well, and they used to give him pieces of bread, cakes, nuts, or anything of the sort. He'd eat watermelon and meat, and I've seen him eat wads of paper, as though he was trying to make the boys laugh. Well, sir, Clay had a nigger named Sam. One day he loaned the stallion to Sam to drive to Alexandria. Sam got drunk before he left town, and he started out on a gallop. He didn't stop till he got to Mount Vernon, twenty miles off. Then he turned around and galloped all the way back. The old stallion dropped dead at the edge off South Washington. There were over 100 boys at the funeral. In revenge Clay sold the nigger to a Louisiana sugar planter, with a proviso in the bill of sale that the planter should hitch Sam in shafts and work him in a cane mill. Fact, sir!"—*Houston Post.*

The steeple chase Saturday, the 12th inst., at Long Branch, resulted in the death of two horses and probably fatal injury to one rider. Eight horses started. Kate Cronin broke her neck and died under the shadow of the hurdle fronting the club house. Wooster fell on the backstretch, and his rider, Mike Kenney, had his collar-bone broken. Response bolted at the water jump and afterwards fell. Chipola fell over the last hurdle, crushing her rider, Gueren, so seriously that a physician said he would die of internal injuries. The boy was apparently dying while being carried away. Chipola broke her neck, never stirring after she struck the track on her head. The accident occurred in the same spot where Billy Midgely, the famous steeple-chase jockey, was killed four years ago.

The report that M. L. Hare was about to sell the trotting stallion Hambrino, 2:21¼, for $7,500 is without foundation. Mr. H. says three times that amount would not buy him. He has been asked by a California party to price him and answered $25,000. Hambrino is the sire of the Stockton stallion Nephew.

A Fall meeting at Washington Park is stated as among the possibilities of the Chicago racing season.

Westmont's 2:01¾.

The following account of Westmont's 2:01¾ with running mate is from the *Breeders' Gazette*:

The event of the day in point of general public interest was the wonderful performance with running mate made by the pacer Westmont. Ever since Frank and mate went such a good mile last Fall that way rigged there have been efforts on the part of various horses to surpass the record of 2:08½ made by the Lambert gelding, and some of them have been creditable. What put it into the head of Westmont's owner to try him with a runner will perhaps never be known, but last Tuesday the few people at the track were surprised to see the chestnut pacer come out with a runner by his side, and a little later those who held watches on him were astounded by his pacing three-quarters of a mile in 1:30, the first quarter being done in 29½ seconds. It was the speed shown on this occasion that induced the management to offer the driver of Westmont a purse for an exhibition of speed Thursday, and without any preliminary work the horse was brought on the track between the heats of the 2:24 race, and after being jogged a mile and a half came up and took the word. Going away from the wire strongly and steadily he reached the quarter pole in 30¼ seconds, and it was at once apparent that a fast mile was to be made. Down the back stretch the pace was still faster, and as the nose of the chestnut struck the half mile pole the watches marked exactly one minute. By this time the crowd were beginning to be enthusiastic, and when the outside timers announced in loud tones that the three-quarters had been done in 1:30, there were hoarse murmurs of applause. Down the home stretch came the team, there being no faltering in the stride of the pacer, and it was evident that unless some accident prevented two minutes would surely be beaten. But the accident occurred. Just at the distance stand the runner began to tire badly, and Campbell struck him with the whip. He sprang forward, but the result of this move was that the pacer was pulled off his feet, making a break from which he never recovered until the wire had been passed, and even with this great loss of speed the mile was made in 2:01¾. With the history of Westmont the readers are familiar. He is a trotting-bred pacer, being by Almont, and out of a mare by Cottrill Morgan, and has a record of 2:15¼ at pacing. Not long after his wonderful performance over the Chicago track he was purchased for $20,000 by Mr. J. M. Hill, of this city, and will hereafter be driven by Peter V. Johnston. At present the plan is to give exhibitions with him through the Central Circuit.

Chicago Colt Stakes.

The Colt Stakes of the Chicago Driving Park were decided on the 12th. The Ashland Stakes for three-year-olds had originally 35 entries, of which 6 were Californians, viz., J. W. Mackey's Aloise, by Sultan; J. C. Simpson's Antevolo, by Electioneer; Palo Alto's Alban, by Electioneer; Alta Belle, by Electioneer; Edos, by Gen. Benton and Morning Glory, by Electioneer. Aloise was the only Pacific Coaster to start and she was not in tune judging from the press reports of the race. Unless Reference had a link or two of speed beyond what was required in the race some of the absent California colts that we know of could have shown him the way, we feel sure. The following is the summary;

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, July 11th.—Ashland Stakes, for three-year-olds; closed March 1st, 1883, with ninty-eight nominations, of which sixty-three paid $10, thirty-five paid $25, and thirteen paid $50.

C. W. Story's blk g Reference, by Referee, dam Modjeska, by Enfield	1	1	1
R. B. Terrill's blk c Gambetta, by George Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont	2	2	2
W. A. Sanborn's ch c Superior, by Egbert, dam Mary, by Woodford Mambrino	3	3	3
J. W. Mackey's b f Aloise, by Sultan, dam Belle, by Belmont	4	4	4

Time, 2:32, 2:33¼, 2:33.

The Chicago Stakes for four-year-olds followed. From this side the list contained Mr. Hickok's Ruby, by Sultan; Jas. Garland's Regina, by Electioneer; Palo Alto's Helen, by Gen. Benton, and Hinda Rose and Flower Girl, by Electioneer. Ruby was among the starters, but was nervous and off her gait. After the withdrawal of Hinda Rose Don Carlos was generally regarded as safe for the race.

Same day—Chicago Stakes, for four-year-olds; closed March 1, 1833, with 59 nominations, of which 46 paid $10, 13 paid $25 and 7 paid $50.

J. R. Graham's b c Don Carlos, by Cuyler Clay, dam Lady Abdallah, by Alexander's Abdallah	1	1	1
H. C. McDowell's b f Fugue, by King Rene, dam Fuga, by Geo. Wilkes	2	2	2
O. A. Hickok's br f Ruby, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian	3	3	4
Nat Bruen's br c Wildmont, by Edgemont, dam Advance, by Administrator	4	4	3

Time, 2:23½—2:25—2:23¾.

Fall Meeting at Fresno.

The Fresno Fair Association have issued the following programme for their Fall meeting, commencing October 7th, and continuing to and including the 11th:

First day—Running. Three-quarters of a mile dash. Free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to the second horse.

Running—One mile dash for two-year-olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to the second horse.

Trotting—Purse $250; three moneys; open for all horses owned in Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Tulare and Kern counties July 1st, 1884.

Second day—Running. One-quarter mile dash; free for all. $15 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to the second horse.

Running—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; three moneys.

Trotting—2:30 class; mile heats. Purse $500; three moneys.

Third day—Running—One and three-fourths mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $250 added; three moneys.

Pacing—2:40 class; mile heats. Purse $200; three moneys.

Trotting—2:27 class; mile heats. Purse $500; three moneys.

Fourth day—Running—Two mile dash. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $300 added; three moneys.

Running—Half-mile and repeat. Purse $150; $50 to second horse.

Pacing—2:22 class; mile heats. Purse $500; three moneys.

Fifth day—Trotting—2:22 class; mile heats. Purse $750; three moneys.

Bay District Entries.

Entries for the August meeting at the Bay District closed last Monday. The pacing, four-year-old and free for all purses did not fill. The following are the nominations received:

2:40 class—Guy Wilkes, Blanche, James H., Col. Hocking.

2:22 class—Allan Roy, Arab, Albert W., Vanderlyn.

2:27 class—Adair, Bob H., B. B., Tump Winston, Sister, Marin, Adrian, Rarus, Jr.

These purses will be trotted for on the days named in the programme, viz.: 2:22 class, Aug. 2d; 2:40 class, Aug. 6th; 2:27 class, Aug. 8th.

Wm. S. Woodward has sold the gray stallion, Eugene Casserly, to Fred Brown, of Windsor, Sonoma county. Casserly is by Gen. Taylor, son of the Morse horse and is the sire of Sweetbriar, 2:26¼. The dam of Sweetbriar was by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., and Casserly ought to find plenty of that kind of nicks in Sonoma county. The terms of the transfer have not been made public.

J. M. Hill, of Chicago, who purchased Westmont for $20,000 after the 2:01¾ at the Driving Park, says he will send the horse on an exhibition tour around the circuit and then drive him on the road. He proposes to hitch him with another pacer and take dust from nobody.

The Narragansett Park Club, of Providence, R. I., have an arrangement with Mr. Case, whereby Jay-Eye-See and Phallas will both try to lower their records on the 30th inst. Narragansett Park is the track where Jay-Eye-See made his present record of 2:10¾.

Baccarat, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Robinet, who fell in the steeple chase at Chicago, was so badly injured that he had to be destroyed. He belonged to the Alexander Stable, and was valued at $2,000.

Mr. E. C. Walker, "Turf and Track" of the New York *Spirit*, won a good race with the bay stallion Aladdin early in the month and is having greatness as a driver thrust upon him by the newspapers.

The State Fair Stake for two-year-old trotters is reduced to a walk over, Mr. Haggin's Lohengrin, by Echo, being the only one to make second payment. The other entries were two from Palo Alto and two from Sunny Slope.

The old gelding, Ballast, strained his muscles so badly at Brighton Beach, in the King's County Cup, that he had to be shot the following Saturday.

The fifth of Blue Bull's get to enter the 2:30 circle this season is Dayton Belle. She trotted in 2:29¾, at Janesville, Wis., June 21. Her dam, Lady Jackson, it is said, was got by Clarke's Mohawk, Jr.

The Finish at Chicago.

The Santa Anita Stable was in the midst of the fray on the two last days of the Washington Park Club, but not in first place. Results:

July 11th—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third horse. For maiden two-year-olds. Those who have run second in any stake at this meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

P. G. Speth's ch c Thistle, 2, by Great Tom—Ivy Leaf, 110 lbs. (Taylor) 1
J. B. Richardson's ch f Gold Ban, 2, by King Ban—Cicily Jopson, 107 lbs. (Stoval) 2
W. L. Collins' b f Ultimatum, 2, by King Alfonso—Ultima, 107 lbs. (Ellis) 3
H. M. Mason & Co.'s b c Tennessee, 2, by Ten Broeck—Lizzie Hoover, 110 lbs. (Allen) 0
Joseph Funk's b f Constellation, 2, by St. George—Planette, 107 lbs. (Thayer) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 2, by Grinstead—Experiment, 107 lbs. (Holloway) 0

Time, 1:17.

Pools: Thistle, $40; Gold Ban, $38; Rapido, $19; Tennessee, $10; Constellation, $8. Books: Even money against Thistle, 2½ to 1 against Gold Ban, 4 to 1 each against Rapido and Tennessee, 8 to 1 against Constellation. Ultimatum took the lead at the start, followed by Gold Ban, Tennessee and the bunch. The white jacket and red stars of Thistle's jockey moved into the second place on the stable turn. Ultimatum fell back beaten at the head of the stretch, leaving Thistle and Gold Ban to fight it out between themselves. The former drew away at the seven furlong pole, and won by two lengths, with four lengths between second and third. Time, 1:17. Paris mutuals paid, $16.60.

Same Day—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. For maiden three-year-olds. Those who have run second in any stake at the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra. One and an eighth miles.

G. Elmore's b c Top Sawyer, 3, by Tom Sawyer, dam by Gilroy, 118 lbs. (O'Hara) 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C., 113 lbs. (Holloway) 2
Thomas Watkin's ch c Tony Pastor, 3, by Billy Melbourne—Nellie Bly, 118 lbs. (Cooper) 3
Covington and Brown's ch c Tom Moore, 3, by Velocipede—dam unknown, 118 lbs. (Chuk) 0
J. J. Dougherty's b f Benita, 3, by Tom Bowling—Buchu, 113 lbs. (Haywood) 0

Time, 2:02½.

Pools; Savanna, $50; field, $20. Books: 1 to 1 against Savanna, 6 to 1 against Top Sawyer, 8 to 1 against Benita, 12½ to 1 each against Tony Pastor and Tom Moore. Tony Pastor got off with the track, and led the way to the half, where he was two lengths in front of Tom Moore and Top Sawyer, who were running neck and neck in the second place, Savanna being away in the rear. Holloway began riding Savanna on the stable turn, and she moved into the second place, Top Sawyer being the leader, with Tony Pastor and Tom Moore, both of whom had shot their bolt, out of it. Top Sawyer had the race won at the head of the stretch, and coming on he won by three open lengths, with four lengths between second and third. Time, 2:02½. Paris mutuals paid, $21.

July 12—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second horse; for all ages. Winner this year of any race of the value of $500, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,000, 10 lbs. extra; non-winners this year allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs.; one mile.

W. L. Cassidy's ch g Saunterer, 6, by Leamington—Lemonade, 110 lbs. (Conkling) 1
Ed Corrigan's b c Templehof, 3, by Ten Broeck—Ida Kinney, 105 lbs. (Ellis) 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Maria Stuart, 3, by Grinstead—Sister Anne, 88 lbs. (H. Miller) 3
Clay & Woodford's blk c The Admiral, 3, by Vidette—Imp. Regatta 0
R. L. Downton's ch g Niphon, aged, by Tom Bowling—Kate Duncan, 117 lbs. (J. Miller) 0
J. W. and R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, by Monarchist—Lady Hardaway, 100 lbs (Stoval) 0
D. R. Harness' b f Light, 3, by Bob Woolley—Sunshine, 88 lbs. (Kelly) 0
Memphis Stable's b c Joe Rayle, 4, by Glengarry—Henrietta of the West, 106 lbs. (Riley) 0
Clint Askey's b g Joe Murry, 5, by Recel—Mary Anderson, 110 lbs. (Ford) 0
J. S. Shaw's ch f Nodaway, 3, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie, 88 lbs. (Farley) 0
R. Forsyth's br g Wimbleton, aged, by Waverly—Gilliflower, 92 lbs. (Ross) 0

Time, 1:44½.

Pools: Saunterer, $100; The Admiral, $70; Templehof, $40; Lady Loud, $20; Niphon, $10; field, $30. Books: 3 to 2 against Saunterer, 5 to 2 each against Templehof and Admiral, and from 10 to 20 to 1 each against the others.

The start was an excellent one with Lady Loud, Templehof and the Admiral in the front rank. Lady Loud led the bunch to a point half way down the back stretch where she gave place to Joe Murry, who was a head in front of her at the half, with Light third, Saunterer fourth, and the others well up. On the stable turn there was a general bunching up, and at the head of the stretch the leaders were Joe Murry, Templehof, Lady Loud and Light; Saunterer came with a rush in the straight and collaring Templehof at the seven-eighths pole, the two had a driving finish, the favorite winning by a short nose, with two lengths between second and third. Time, 1:44½. Paris mutuals paid, $12.20.

Same Day—The Woodlawn Stakes, a sweepstakes; for three-year-olds. (foals of 1881); $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15, 1884, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $240, and the third $100 out of the stakes. The winner of the American Derby or Sheridan Stakes to carry 5 lbs., a winner of both stakes 10 lbs. extra. One mile and five furlongs.

Ed. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 3, by War Dance—Ballet, 118 lbs (Murphy) 1
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, by Wildidle—Frolic (Holloway) 2
Haydon & Co.'s b c Kosciusko, 3, by Kyrle Daly—Collossa, 123 lbs (Stoval) 3
Wm. Mulkley's b c Jim Carlisle, 3, by Lucifer—Susie Manner, 118 lbs (Duffy) 0
T. J. Megibben's b g Strickland, 3, by Springbok—Lorena, 115 lbs (Ellis) 0

Time, 2:56.

Pools: Modesty, $105; Kosciusko, $80; Freda, $35; field, $300. Books: 4 to 5 against Modesty, 8 to 5 against Kosciusko, 8 to 1 against Strickland, and 10 to 1 each against Freda and Jim Carlisle.

Strickland went off with the lead, and running like a quarter horse, he was leading Kosciusko by ten lengths as they passed the stand, with Freda third, Modesty fourth, and Jim Carlisle out of it. On the club house turn the black jacket and red Maltese cross of the California stable rushed into the second place and Strickland began to come back to his followers. Strickland quit badly on the stable turn and Freda dashed to the front, with Modesty in the second place, Kosciusko third and Strickland out of it. Freda, Modesty and Strickland fought over every inch of the way to the distance pole where Freda and Modesty drew slightly to the front and running neck and neck they neared the wire; it looked like anybody's race, but Murphy's magnificent riding landed the pride of Corrigan's stable first under the wire by a short nose, there being half a length between second and third. Time, 2:56. Paris mutuals paid, $8.70.

Same day—Purse $750, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third horse; for all ages; winner of the Commercial or Columbia Stakes to carry 5 lbs.; of the Washington Park Cup, 10 lbs. extra; non-winners this year allowed 10 lbs. Two miles.

J. W. and R. H. Loud's ch m Lida Stanhope, 6, by Waverly—Ada Cheatham, 108 lbs; (Murphy) 1
E. J. Baldwin's b g Lucky B., 5, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson, 108 lbs; (Holloway) 2
F. Waters' b f Binnette, 3, by Billet—Murah, 86 lbs; (Kelly) 3
J. G. Greener's ch f Easter, 3, by Enquirer—Mattie W., 86 lbs; (Riley) 0
A. Richardson's b g La France, 5, by Billet—Florida West, 109 lbs; (O'Hara) 0
F. Waters' gr g Vanguard, 4, by Foster—Victress, 105 lbs; (Stoval) 0
D. W. Harrington's ch c Tom Moore, 3, by Velocipede—unknown, 91 lbs; (Covington) 0

Time, 3:38.

Pools: Lucky B., $100, Waters' entries, $65; field, $17. Books: 2 to 1 against Stanhope, 8 to 5 against Lucky B., 4 to 1 each against Vanguard and Binnette, and from 25 to 50 to 1 against each of the others.

Lucky B. went to the front when the flag fell, followed by Stanhope and the bunch; Holloway took Lucky B. back before the half was reached and Binnette rushing to the front showed the way for a mile and a half, with Lucky B. in the second place, Tom Moore third and Stanhope and Easter neck and neck in the fourth place, and Vanguard in the fifth. Vanguard and Tom Moore quit on the stable turn, and entering the stretch the leaders were Binnette, Lucky B. and Lida Stanhope, there being a length between them all around; Stanhope and the Californian drew to the front in the stretch and ran neck and neck for a few strides when the Baldwin entry gave it up, and Stanhope coming on won by three lengths, with four lengths between second and third. Time, 3:38. Paris mutuals paid, $18.20.

Same day—Consolation purse $500, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third horse. Horses beaten once at this meeting allowed 5 lbs.; twice, 8 lbs.; three times, 12 lbs.; and four times, 16 lbs. One mile and a furlong.

J. Murphy's ch f Salara, 3, by Salvator—Lady Stockwell, 88 lbs. (Kelly) 1
Perry O. Walker's b g Long Knight, 4, by Longfellow—Belle Knight, 4, 107 lbs. (Stoval) 2
Alexander Stables' ch g Lloyd Daly, 3, by Kyrle Daly—Leverette, 94 lbs. (Withers) 3
Milton Young's b m Lizzie S., 6, by Wanderer—Katie Pearce, 107 lbs. (Taylor) 0
A. L. Brock's ch m Eulalie, 6, by Pilgrim—Virginia, 99 lbs. (Richardson) 0
J. McKeegan's ch g Athlone, 6, by Naragansette or Vauxhall—Elizabeth, 105 lbs. (Quantrell) 0
Louisiana Stables' br g Peter L., 3, by Rebel—Kelly Minard, 94 lbs. (Arnold) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, by Grinstead—Josie C., 92 lbs. (H. Miller) 0
J. G. Greener & Co.'s b c Billy Gilmore, 3, by Brigadier—Betty Prince, 93 lbs. (Farley) 0
E. Harrison's ch c Banquo, 4, by Barney Williams—Sangamona, 102 lbs. (Green) 0

Time, 1:57¼.

Pools: Long Knight, $200; Lizzie S., $75; Lloyd Daly, $25; Billy Gilmore, $20; Athlone, $17; field, $61. Books: 2 to 1 against Long Knight, 3½ to 1 against Lizzie S., 5 to 1 each against Billy Gilmore, Salara, Savanna and Lloyd Daly, and from 10 to 30 to 1 against each of the others. The flag fell with Lizzie S. in the lead, but she soon fell back, and passing the stand Billy G. led by a head, with Savanna in the third place, and the rest well up. Billy G. showed the way nearly to the half, where Lizzie S. took command, she leading by a head at that point. On the stable turn there was a general closing up of the ranks. Billy Gilmore gave it up at the head of the stretch, where the first rank consisted of Lizzie S., Long Knight, Salara and Lloyd Daly. A magnificent race to the seven furlong pole followed; here the green and green of Salara's jockey drew to the front and coming on she won by three lengths, with a length between second and third. Time, 1:57½. Paris mutuals paid, $60.60.

Stockton Trotting Stakes.

The following colts have been paid up in the stakes of the San Joaquin Fair Association.

Two-year-olds. Purse, $1,000.

Kismet, b c, by Sultan, dam Saucebox, by Sampson—L. J. Rose, San Gabriel.
Apex, b c, by Prompter, dam by Firetail—S. K. Trefry, Sacramento.
Paul Shirley, b c, by Nephew, dam by Messenger Duroc—G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Luella, blk f, by Sultan, dam Ella Lewis, by Vermont—Ira L. Ramsdell.

Three-year-olds. Purse, $1,000.

Bay Rose, b c, by Sultan, dam by The Moor—E. Giddings, Lemoore.
Nona Y., b f, by Admiral, dam Flora—A. A. Yeager, Suisun.
Mt. Vernon, b c, by Nutwood, dam Daisy, by Chieftain—J. A. McCloud, Stockton.
Voucher, br c, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen—G. W. Trahern, Stockton.
Tabbie Rosenbaum, br f, by Nutwood, dam by Blackhawk—D. S. Rosenbaum, Stockton.
Lelaps, ch c, by Nutwood, dam a Clay mare—John Williams, (H. C. Smith), Stockton.
Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond—J. C. Simpson, Oakland.
McVeagh, b c, by Conductor—J. E. Durham, Pacheco.
Pope Leo, g c, by Romero, dam by Crichton—C. Thomas, Oak Grove.
Quaker Girl, b f, by Nutwood, dam by Henry Clay—L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Four-year-olds. Purse, $1,000.

Regina, br f, by Electioneer—James Garland, Oakland.
Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard, by Benecia Boy—W. F. Smith, Sacramento.
Lucilla, br f, by Nephew, dam by Gen. McClellan—John Williams, (Mrs. Lucy Goff), Stockton.

Trotting at Portland.

Portland Driving Park, July 12, 1884.—Trotting. Purse, $150.

Startle, b g, by Milliman's Bellfounder	(Lindsey)	1	2	1	1
Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder	(Waterford)	2	1	2	2
Snowflake, gr m, by Snowstorm	(Smiley)	4	3	3	3
Johnnie Blue, b g, by Alexander	(Beach)	3	4	4	4

Time, 2:36, 2:35½, 2:36, 2:38.

Pools: Startle, $20; the others, $10 each.

John Splann's volubility got him into trouble during the Chicago trotting meeting. During the 2:22 pacing race on the 12th the horses scored a good while without getting away, and the drivers were called to the stand and sharply reprimanded. Splann's abnormal looseness of tongue got the better of his judgment, and he protested too loudly, whereat the Judges fined him a hundred "for insolence."

Bashaw Golddust, the sire of Johnston, the great pacer, has been renamed Joe Bassett. H. S. Woodruff, his present owner, paid $8,000 for him.

A Bonnie Scotland Pacer.

"Chips" gives the following account of the pacer, J. H. Mackie, in the *Canadian Sportsman:*

J. H. Mackie, the pacer that beat Mr. Farrell's gelding in a match at Woodbine Park, a week or two ago, promises to prove a phenomenal mover. He has already quite a history. He was bred by General Harding, of Tennessee, in June, 1877, being sired by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of a Prince Pulaski mare. His breeder, thinking him of no value, sold him for a trifle. His purchaser was scared to put him between the shafts and so used him as a saddle horse. Getting tired of him, although he went well, he resolved to sell him, and accordingly disposed of him with six others to Mr. Dyke, a conductor on the Lake shore road. Dyke brought the lot to Erie, where Mr. J. O. Sweegles, being in want of a driver, bought Mackie and shipped him to Buffalo. When he first drove him he started to squat, switched his tail and pranced around, threatening instant destruction to wagon and everything else in reach of his obstreperous heels. Mr. Sweegles then resolved to try a lighter and noiseless buggy. Mackie acted better, and being driven on the snow, occasionally showed splendid bursts of speed. But he was still scarcely quiet enough for everyday use, having a little too much blood in him for ignominious work. Mr. Sweegles consequently resolved to part with him. Just at this juncture our friend and clever judge of a horse, Mr. J. Sheridan, appeared on the scene and bid three hundred from him. Sweegles accepted the offer and magnanimously threw in a blanket.

It was a cold day—the quicksilver hovering around zero—when Mackie struck Toronto after a two days' journey as freight from Buffalo. He was a wretched looking object, and the Custom House officer on taking stock of him to see if he was worth more than the three hundred he was entered for, declared he was dear to Sheridan at a tenth of that price. The latter consigned him (the pacer, not the Custom House officer) to the genial Doc. Hodgins' gentle care. Doc. took a drive behind the friendless, outcast son of Bonnie Scotland. He stepped out beautifully, and Doc. seeing a bargain ahead, resolved to make a bid before Sheridan fully appreciated the strike he had made. He offered a century and a half advance on the original three hundred. Sheridan told him to count the dust out quick. He did, and the horse was his. Doc. then took the fellow in hand, but in three days he could not pace in better than three minntes, but he was evidently coming. A let up for a couple of weeks was followed by some jogging, and four or five weeks ago he opened the eyes of his owner by stopping the watch for a mile in 2:32 and showing a half in 1:14. Mr. Farrel's pacer came in view about this time, and Doc. and a friend posted $1,000 to $220 that Mackie could down him. How he walked in over a heavy track and secured 2:42½ as a record is now a matter of history. But a few days ago he paced fifteen feet over a mile at Woodbine in 2:24½, covering the last half in 1:10. If the streak lasts the day can scarcely be far distant when some of the smartest jiggers will tremble for their laurels. His blood fully warrants a belief in his future, and his friends even now regard him as the wonder of the day. Such is the ower true tale of a horse.

Winning Owners at Washington Park.

Edward Corrigan	$24,725	R. Jervis	$ 500
E. J. Baldwin	9,635	R. McBride	500
E. J. McElmeel	6,830	J. Mason & Son	500
Haydon & Co.	6,020	Rosebud Stable	450
R. C. Pate	5,905	P. G. Speth	450
Sam'l Bryant	4,070	Wildwood Stable	450
Louisiana Stable	3,655	W. Campbell	400
Wm. Cottrill	3,600	G. Elmore	350
Fleetwood Stable	3,580	Geo. T. Borren	300
T. M. Berry	1,710	Perry & Walker	300
J. T. Williams	1,450	P. S. Donavan	200
Clay & Woodford	1,300	J. B. Richardson	200
Henry Johnson	1,050	Alexander Stable	150
Jas. Murphy	1,050	G. Cook	100
L. Martin	900	John Hannigan	100
J. A. Batchelor	850	D. R. Harness	100
J. Jackson & Co.	750	G. W. Darden & Co.	100
T. J. Megibben	700	C. B. Long	100
J. & J. Swigert	700	Marvin & Douglass	100
Weidman & Day	650	Memphis Stable	100
J. A. Ackerman	600	J. B. Evers	100
Haydon & Barry	600	J. G. McFadden	100
J. W. & R. H. Loud	600	M. A. Walden & Co.	100
Wm. Mulkey	600	W. B. Feland	100
Milton Young	600	John Forbes	50
J. B. Haggin	550	B. Gonsel	50
C. L. Hunt	550	Thos. Watkins	50
Wm. Doyle	500	F. Waters	50
W. L. Cassidy	500	W. L. Collins	50
L. Curran	500	J. G. Greener	50
Total			$90,910

Value of Washington Park Stakes.

The following is the net value of the stakes of the Washington Park Club's inaugural meeting, entrance money deducted:

The American Derby, three-year-olds	(Modesty)	$10,700
The Washington Park Cup, three-year-olds and upwards	(Gen. Monroe)	6,580
The Hyde Park Stakes, two-year-olds	(Verano)	5,165
The Great Western Handicap, all ages	(Boatman)	5,105
The Sheridan Stakes, three-year-olds	(Kosciusko)	5,070
The Columbia Stakes, all ages	(Freeland)	3,580
The Lakeside Stakes, two-year-old fillies	(Wanda)	3,530
The Kenwood Stakes, two-year-old colts	(Isaac Murphy)	3,505
The Englewood Stakes, three-year-old fillies	(Mona)	3,430
The Drexel Stakes, three-year-old colts	(Gen. Harding)	3,320
The Quickstep Stakes, two-year-olds	(Mission Belle)	3,370
The Oakwood Handicap, all ages	(Fosteral)	3,305
The Woodlawn Stakes, three-year-olds	(Modesty)	1,970
The Boulevard Stakes, all ages	(Freeland)	1,850
The Commercial Stakes, all ages	(Ada Glenn)	1,720
The Lightning Stakes, all ages	(John Henry)	1,660
Total		$63,860

Sir John Willoughby a few days before the Derby went into a hair dresser's, in Bond street, to be improved. With the exuberant verbosity which belongs to the craft, the operator began to talk about the Derby, and asked Sir John "if he was going down?" The owner of Harvester and Queen Adelaide said he was thinking of it, whereon the man of art said: "If you do, sir, don't back Sir John Willoughby's horses. He was in here and told me confidentially they had not a chance."

In the selling race, at Monmouth Park, on Tuesday last, the running of Boulette was so suspicious and indicated so clearly that she was pulled, that the judges called both trainer and jockey into the stand; neither could tell who owned the filly and the matter was laid over for future action. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Strathian by Strathmore, recently showed three heats at Kansas City in 2:30, 2:29 and 2:27¾.

A Turn in Himalaya's Luck.

Himalaya has scored a win at last securing the brackets in the Stockton Stakes at Monmouth Park on the 12th, His ill luck seems to have culminated in the collision and hard fall in the Lorillard Stakes on the 8th, for in this next start he came first to the winning post, to the delight of his owner and friends. The race itself revives recollections of old turfmen. In naming two of its stakes the "Stockton" and the "Stevens," the Monmouth Park Association pays a worthy compliment to the two Jersey owners who just half a century ago were among the foremost turfmen of America, and their names are not likely to be forgotten by many generations of the admirers of racing yet to come, both gentlemen breeding and training some of the best horses ever raised in this country, or in England or France. During the "thirties" John C. Stevens, the grandfather of the present John Stevens, of Hoboken, bred and owned the famous mare, Black Maria, whose race of five heats in a four-mile-heat race over the old Union Course, on October 13th, 1832, stands as the most memorable race of the kind ever run. Capt. R. F. Stockton, the father of the present Attorney-General of New Jersey, and grandfather of "Young Dick," bred and owned Shark, a brother of Black Maria, whose race of three heats on May 9th, 1834, also over the Union Course, when he beat Black Maria, then eight years old, and his subsequent sale for $17,500, the highest price paid for a horse in the United States up to that date, were the talk of the country from New Orleans to New York. That Capt. R. F. Stockton is entitled to the posthumous honor paid him, is certain. He owned a horse called Monmouth (by John Richards) which won him a number of good races, but he lost one, the conditions of which would cause much amusement in these more matter-of-fact times. A Mr. G. C. Craig, of Philadelphia, owned a quantity of the then famous "Bingham wine," some of which Capt. Stockton was very desirous of having, but as Mr. Craig would not sell, and being an owner of thoroughbreds, Capt. Stockton matched Monmouth against Mr. Craig's Fanny Cline for two miles, laying $1,200 against twelve dozen of the Bingham. He lost the match, but had he won he would not have got the wine, for upon examination Mr. Craig found that his vault had been entered and a greater part of his stock stolen.

The initial race for the Stockton Stakes could not have been won by a gentleman more worthy of sustaining the honor of the name. Although a resident of New York his stable is in every respect a New Jersey one, being no other than the famous Preakness Stable, which for years has been identified with racing in New York and vicinity. It was from the Preakness Stable that the late Milton H. Sanford bought such famous horses as Loadstone, La Polka, Niagara, Preakness, Monarchist and Mate, and although the present owner has not had the good fortune to own such an array of winners, his colors are not wholly unknown, and with the success of Himalaya it is to be hoped that the spell of ill luck which since the first day of the season at Jerome Park has clung to the son of Virgil and Kentucky Belle is now removed. The crowds at Monmouth and elsewhere will often cheer him on to victory, for there is no more loyal and honorable owner on the turf than the master of the Preakness Stable, nor a more conscientious trainer than John Hyland, who has charge of it. Of the others who started for the Stockton, Messrs. Appleby & Johnson came near landing a very clever surprise with Turk, who ran second, while the forward position of Thackeray who was third, it is to be hoped is an augury that so clever and promising a horse as the winner of the Turf Stakes and the Red Bank Stakes in 1883 is gradually getting into something like good form again. Among the others that started were Mr. Withers' Cæsar and Pampero and many hoped to see one of them a winner, for as a Jersey breeder and owner not a few have likened Mr. Withers to the old standbys of the turf who bred, trained and raced their horses against Capt. Stockton and the Stevens of half a century ago.

With the flag Thackeray showed in front, followed by Eucador, Leo and the Withers pair. Before they reached the seven-furlong post Hughes got through next the rails on Cæsar and with a lead of half a length he ran past the stand, with Ecuador second in the middle of the track, with Pampero and Thackeray in between, followed by Turk, Leo and Himalaya. Cæsar held the lead to the turn, when he was passed by Eucador, who, running out, was nearly clear at the quarter, and keeping on was a length and a half in front at the three-furlong post, with the Withers pair leading the others, followed closely by Himalaya. The last named quickly improved his position, and at the half-mile post he was at Ecuador's saddle skirts, with McLaughlin riding for life, while a scant length behind Himalaya laid Hayward with Turk, followed by Cæsar and Leo. Half way round the railroad turn Cæsar gave it up, and just before they finished the mile Himalaya took the lead, and although Ecuador was still second, Turk was at his saddle skirts, with Leo and Thackeray well up. The instant they were round the turn Turk showed second and Leo third. The presence of the Preakness colors in front started the applause, and as Hayward and Shauer in turn went to work on Turk and Leo, Feakes in turn began to ride Himalaya. The result was a grand finish between the three, in which Himalaya held his own to the end and winning by three parts of a length from Turk, he half a length in front of Thackeray, who ran very fast up the stretch, with Leo close up fourth, Ecuador fifth, followed by the Withers pair, they having run a very disappointing race. Time, 2:12½. Value to the winner, $3,390.

Mares Bred to Mambrino Wilkes, Season of 1884.

Jan. 15—David Young's mare, no description.
Feb. 26—L. M. Morse's bay, by Drew.
Feb. 26—S. P. Bailey's black, by Ben Lippincott, he by Belmont.
Feb. 26—C. R. Waterman's bay, by Somer's horse.
Feb. 27—Ben E. Brown's sorrel, Etta—no description.
Feb. 27—Ben E. Brown's sorrel, Rosa, by Chieftain.
March 1—S. P. Adams' sorrel, Puss, by Priam.
March 2—G. W. Wiggen's dun—the Bradley mare.
March 5—McIntire's bay, by son of Sherman Black Hawk, dam, thoroughbred.
March 8—Wm. Walker's brown—no description.
March 9—Lewis Gerlach's sorrel, by Priam.
March 9—Charles Yolland's sorrel, by Bonner, he by Whipple's Hambletonian.
March 10—Wm. Johnson's bay, by Jack Hawkins, dam by Jim Crow.
March 12—Thos. Still's bay, Dolly—no description.
March 15—L. M. Morse's roan, by Col. Lewis, dam the dam of Cora.
March 19—C. P. Allison's bay, by Black Boy, he by Black Hawk.
March 20—Nicholas Randall's white, pacer—no description.
March 20—F. Schofield's bay, by son of Pacific, dam by Jack Hawkins.
March 21—Thos. Wall's sorrel—no description.
March 23—C. H. Reynold's bay, by Jim Crow.
March 25—C. T. Elliott's bay, by Belshazzer.
March 25—O. Norton's brown, by son of Sherman Black Hawk.
March 28—Thos. Wall's bay, by Chieftain.
March 31—Cyrus Moreing's sorrel—no description.
March 31—John Davis' white—no description.
April 1—Ed. Elliott's bay—no description.
April 1—L. M. Morse's bay, by Drew, dam by Chieftain.
April 2—W. H. Post's bay, by Winthrop, dam thoroughbred.
April 3—C. H. Bailey's bay, by Norfolk.
April 4—Thos. Wall's bay, by Chieftain.
April 4—Ben Snow's sorrell, by Drew McClellan, dam by Holden's Black Bird.
April 5—John Davis' bay, by Nephew, dam by Gen. Dana.
April 6—C. H. Reynold's sorrel—no description.
April 9—J. S. Lewis' sorrel, by son of Chieftain.
April 13—John Hall's sorrel, by Carrol's Clay.
April 13—Jno. Randall's—no description.
April 16—T. C. Shaw's sorrel, by Dan Voorhees.
April 16—T. C. Shaw's grey, by Dan Voorhees.
April 16—J. C. Lewis' sorrell, by son of Chieftain.
April 17—Geo. Mosier's brown, by Black Boy.
April 17—E. J. Hughes' sorrel—no description.
April 18—Ben Snow's sorrel, by McClellan, dam by Holden's Black Bird.
April 18—A. J. Packard's brown, by Nephew, dam Nellie Packard.
April 19—A. J. Packard's brown—no description.
April 19—W. D. Ashley's brown—no description.
April 20—J. S. Lewis' sorrel—no description.
April 22—L. M. Morse's black—no description.
April 23—J. Erstine's bay, by Davis' Hunter.
April 25—S. H. Boardman's sorrel—by Frank Hunter.
April 25—John Patterson's sorrel, by Priam.
April 26—John Davis' brown—no description.
April 27—S. M. Boardman's bay, by Frank Hunter.
April 28—C. T. Elliott's chestnut, by La Rock.
April 29—M. J. Packard's bay—no description.
April 30—R. Pixley's bay, by Jack Hawkins.
April 30—R. Pixley's sorrel, by Veto, dam by Jack Hawkins.
May 1—F. W. Scofield's grey, by McClellan.
May 5—L. M. Morse's sorrel, by Jack Hawkins.
May 8—C. H. Bailey's bay—no description.
May 8— —— Scott's black, by Jo Daniels.
May 9—J. G. Russell's black—no description.
May 10—Nich Randall's bay, by Drew.
May 10—D. P. Martin's bay, by Jack Hawkins.
May 12—Charles McCloud's sorrel, by Chieftain.
May 12—Henry Erstine's bay, by Davis' Hunter, dam a Hambletonian.
May 13—E. B. Beck's sorrel, by Jack Hawkins, dam by John Nelson.
May 13—C. T. Elliott's brown, by Black Hawk.
May 14—J. M. Sallinger's brown, by Chieftain.
May 14—W. H. Meek's bay, by Woodburn, dam Bonnie Belle, by Belmont.
May 15—Wm. Walker's bay—no description.
May 16—Charles Yolland's chestnut—no description.
May 17—Senator Poole's black, by Son of Lodi, dam by Son of Belmont.
May 17—Henry Pierce's bay—no description.
May 18—G. W. Wiggens' bay—no description.
May 20—Ed Elliott's sorrel—no description.
May 21—Funk Brothers' brown—no description.
May 22—Gen. Ketchum's sorrel—no description.
May 22—Gen. Ketchum's sorrel—no description.
May 23—B. R. Prince's bay, by Chieftain, dam by Son of Belmont.
May 27—S. Wardrobe's brown—no description.
May 30—S. H. Boardman's sorrel, by Frank Hunter.
May 30—Arch Wright's sorrel, by Old Hunter.
June 6—D. C. Shepherd's sorrel, by Romulus, dam by Jack Hawkins.
June 15—H. O. Southwortb's bay—no description.
June 15—David Young's sorrel—no description.
June 16—H. O. Southworth's bay—no description.
June 26—John Patterson's sorrel, by Chieftain, dam by Wm. Wallace.
June 30—Capt. Johnson's roan, by Lad's Hunter.
July 1—John Waterman's sorrel—no description.

Pedigrees of some of the best mares were not furnished to the manager of the horse and some very imperfectly. Number of mares bred, 89.

Belle Echo in the 2:20 List.

At Chicago, on the 15th, Belle Echo won the 2:24 race in fine style and took her place among the 2:20 horses. We clip from the *Breeder's Gazette:*

The 2:24 class had been looked forward to with a great deal of interest by horsemen, since it would bring together for the first time a number of animals that had been doing good work in the different circuits and that would find plenty of backers. Among them was the California mare, Belle Echo, that was brought over the mountains early last Spring, by Andy McDowell. During the journey she was thrown in the cars and her back so badly strained that for a time her complete recovery was deemed extremely doubtful. But Cash Ward, who drives trotters in Wisconsin, and who has more State pride than any other man in the country, had gone to Mc Dowell and told him that Waukesha water was just what the mare wanted to insure a complete and speedy recovery. McDowell did not put much faith in the talk, but as all other remedies had failed he sent for a few barrels of the water, and the result was that by the time the mare reached this city she was in pretty good shape for a race, and, of course, Cash Ward attributed her improvement to the virtues of Waukesha water. He tried unsuccessfully to sell "Knap" McCarthy a few barrels, and then went to John Turner and induced him to buy some for Edwin Thorne. Turner tried the water two years ago, and is free to admit that it had a beneficial effect on his horse. But to the race. In the pools Belle Echo was first choice, selling about even with Felix, while the field brought about as much as either of them, and on this basis a large amount of money was put in. When the horses were called out and began to score it was very soon seen that Belle Echo had the speed of the entire party, but whether she could keep up the clip remained to be seen. She had won heats in almost all her races since coming this side of the mountains, but had invariably quit so badly as to lose the race. This was attributed by her driver to the fact that she had not become thoroughly acclimated, and was also suffering from the injury alluded to above. When the word for the first heat was given she went away like a race-horse, closely attended by Felix, and, after passing the first turn, these two had the race for the heat all to themselves. George Voorhies had established himself comfortably in third position with waiting, and remained there all the way, Belle Echo and Felix having a merry contest of it all the way around, but half way down the home-stretch the mare gave Felix the go-by and won handily in 2:20½, and this after a break on the lower turn whereby she lost at least two lengths. The result of this heat should have satisfied thinking people as to which was the best horse of the two, but there were not wanting grumblers who asserted that McCarthy had not driven Felix to win, and after Belle Echo had won the second heat as she liked in 2:21 these dissatisfied ones made so much talk that the judges called McCarthy to the stand and warned him that he must do his best. The result of all this talk was that in the third heat Felix made two breaks before going a quarter of a mile, leaving the job of chasing out the California mare to the black gelding, Prince. He had finished sixth in the previous heat, but in spite of this disadvantage manage l to come second to Belle Echo in 2:20, although she beat him so easily as to show that had it been necessary she could have trotted the mile at least a second faster, and there were not a few present who thought her capable of a mile in 2:18 or better. Of the others in the race not much can be said. Prince has been counted a fast horse for the last year, but his driver is one of the timid class who fear to go into a crowd of horses, and this is a disadvantage not easily overcome. With a first-class jockey behind him Prince should prove a good horse in his class, but as at present situated he stands but little chance to win.

SUMMARY.

Purse $2,500, 2:24 class.

Belle Echo, br m, by Echo, dam by Belmont (thoroughbred)	1	1	1
Felix, b g, by Nutwood, dam by Abdallah Chief	2	2	3
Prince, blk g, by Royal Revenge, dam Lady	7	6	2
Walting, b g, by Lexington Chief, Jr., dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief	3	3	6
Milo, b h, by Milwaukee, dam by Bay Mambrino	4	4	5
Nobby, br g, by Knobby, dam by Sir Wallace	6	7	4
Almonarch, b h, by Almont, dam by Asteroid	5	5	7
Longfellow Whip, b h, by Captain	8	dis	

Time, 2:20½, 2:21, 2:20.

The King of Stallions.

The record tumbling rush by Phallas at the Chicago Driving Park is thus reported in the *Turf, Field and Farm*:

Tuesday, June 15th, proved a red-letter day in trotting turf history and wound up in a most brilliant meeting. The stallion trotting notch of 2:15¼, which has stood to the credit of Smuggler since 1876, is now obliterated and a new king among sires is enthroned. It remained for Phallas, the fast son of Dictator and Betsy Trotwood, to make the new mark, and it is so low that it will not soon be wiped out by any other horse, though it is not unlikely that Phallas will himself beat the performance before the season is over. He will be lucky, however, if he finds a track equally perfect and conditions in every way so favorable. After the seventh and deciding heat of the postponed 2:27 race had been won by Adelaide in 2:21, the fast party were rung on the track, Phallas, Catchfly, Clemmie G. and Fanny Witherspoon responding to the bell. Somehow the betting men had got a notion that Catchfly was due to astonish the world with her speed, and they made the mare a favorite at odds of $100 to $43 over the field. They felt mightily encouraged when the Milwaukee mare won the first heat in 2:19¾, Phallas being laid up after making a break. Bither, however, had instructions from Mr. Case to give the young stallion a record, and he proceeded to do it in the second, third and fourth heats.

When once the near relative of Jay-Eye-See was fairly cut loose, there were no other horses in the race, and the field of trotters did little more than get inside the flag. Without a particle of urging Phallas trotted the second heat in 2:15¾, and when he had done the third mile in 2:16¾, he cooled out beautifully and was as fresh as a daisy. For the fourth and last heat he was sent away level and fast, and sped to the quarter-pole in 33¾ seconds. The half was reached in 1:07½, and then came the real work. He responded to Bither's call, and did the third quarter in 33 seconds, coming home from the three-quarter pole in 33¾, and crossing the score in 2:13¾, or a second and a half faster than Smuggler's time. The first and second quarters were trotted as a 2:15 gait, the third at the rate of 2:12, and the last quarter at the rate of 2:13. Besides being the best stallion record, this was the fastest fourth heat ever trotted.

Purse, $2,500, free for all.

J. I. Case's b h Phallas, by Dictator, dam Betsy Trotwood, by Clark Chief	4	1	1	1
R. P. Pepper's b m Catchfly, by Administrator, dam Cachuca, by Almont	1	4	3	4
G. W. Saunders' ch m Clemmie G., by Magic, dam Ned, by Berkley's Edwin Forest	3	3	2	2
D. W. Woodmansee's ch m Fanny Witherspoon, by Almont, dam Lizzie Witherspoon, by Gough's Wagner	2	2	4	3

TIME.

	Quar.	Half.	Three-quar.	Mile.
First heat	:34½	1:09¾	1:45¼	2:19¾
Second heat	:33½	1:07¾	1:42	2:15¾
Third heat	:34½	1:09	1:42¼	2:16¾
Fourth heat	:33¾	1:07½	1:40½	2:13¾

Trotting at Vallejo.

The second match between the Benecia horses, Ben and Mambrino, was trotted at Vallejo on the 12th. Ben was handled by Sperry and won the first heat, but made a tumbling break in the second, that gave him the flag and ended the race. Mambrino was the favorite in the betting at $10 to $7.

SUMMARY.

VALLEJO, July 12th; match for $500 a side.

M. Quarney's blk s Mambrino	(Edge)	2	1
J. William's b g Ben	(Sperry)	1	dis.

Time, 2:58, 2:55.

At Chicago on the 11th Jay-Eye-See essayed to beat his record, but failed. The day was very warm, with no air moving, and the track fast. He came out before the event was called, for exercise, and went around the course, and was timed the last quarter, which he made in :31½. The first trial was more in the order of preliminary work, and was done in 2:19¼. The second trial he was started at a terrific clip, and he went to the half in 1:03¼, which was too fast for the little horse, and he gradually slowed up and quit at about the second distance stand, coming under the wire in 2:11¼. The third trial was simply a slow working one, and was done in 2:21¾. There was some betting on the event, pools selling $70 to $35 that he would not beat 2:11.

Robert McGregor has gone wrong—lame behind this time. He will be, or has already been sent to Lexington to go into stud service.

FISH.

Fishing in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Fishing in the Santa Cruz mountains, for those who are in the habit of yearly visiting the lakes of the Sierra Nevadas and the head-waters of the large rivers, is comparatively a tame sport; but for the angler who loves fishing not solely for the fish he kills; who loves to surround himself with the solitude of virgin forests of pine and redwood; to breathe the pure air of heaven; to love nature for what it realy is, and who is content with a well filled creel, the mountains give source to much pleasnre and sport. Of these many streams, perhaps none are so well known as the Lorenzo. This stream finds its head-waters high up in the mountains, runs in a southerly direction for thirty or more miles, and finally empties itself into the sea at Santa Cruz. Like all streams its body of water at the head is small, but its volume increases by being fed from tributaries until the town of Felton is reached. after which it becomes a maddening, rushing torrent, affording delight and pleasure, not only to the angler, but to the tourist and traveler, on the narrow gauge railroad who looks out of his car window to behold hundreds of feet below him, its torrents of water, impatient to reach the sea. Think of it, thirty miles of fishing, and with rare exceptions not a pool or an eddy but what can be aitacked by the fisherman. So open is its water bed, and so free from over hanging branches, that there is little to annoy the angler. He may cast at will without fear of tangling flies or leaders. Waterfalls, riffles and eddies are varied by long stretches of still, open and deep water. They are frequent, and by many are pronounced a nuisance, but the quiet, careful angler often strikes his largest fish in these places, especially about the middle of the day, when the lazy fellows are basking in the sun. What a thrill of pleasure the sight of one affords! Like stalking for a deer, make no noise and keep out of sight. Select well your grounds for attack. Don't get impatient. Cast long and skillfully. Your fish is either wary or sulky, but always cunning. If he has not seen you or otherwise become disturbed, the moment your fly touches the water he strikes, a light twitch of the rod and he is fast. In a few moments he is in your creel. For the time and trouble thus taken the angler is well rewarded. His companion who has skipped the still holes is chagrined at the end of the day when notes are compared, and he vows that next time he will not be in a hurry. The trout found in the Lorenzo are comparatively small; but for brook trout they average well, providing the angler will return to the water the fingerlings. A fairly skillful fisherman can basket an hundred fish in one day, all of fair size, and this may be done with but little walking, say two miles of the stream. The Lorenzo is easy of access and is reached without much loss of time. Take the narrow gauge railroad to Felton, and at this point one may go up or down the stream at pleasure. If the choice of selection is up stream, conveyance by stage may be had which runs daily to and from Boulder creek. A hotel and store are located about seven miles from Felton, at the forks of Boulder creek, a large tributary of the Lorenzo. Here, nestled amid a pretty grove of redwoods, is Dennison's Hotel. Mine host is a true sportsman; he knows the wants of his fellows. Come you with or without your rod, nature and Dennison will cater to all your wants, and your stay will be one long holiday. The good wife superintends the table, and if you come without appetite, so many tempting kinds of berries, rich cream and other good things are set before you that after all you think there is something in life worth living for. From the hotel you are within a stone's throw of Boulder creek, a fine body of water with about two miles of fishing Bear creek, which you may ascend for seven miles or more, and the Lorenzo. If one's stay is long, horses can be obtained and a visit to the Waddell made. But do not go there if you are afraid of the sight of bears' tracks. You will see plenty of them. As to fishing in the Waddell, trout are so plenty that the killing ceases to afford pleasure. If one tires of fishing, and you are there in proper season, Dennison will take you where you can get venison, and if you want bear and are real hungry for that kind of meat, he will show you where to find them.

What greater variety of pleasure can a sportsman ask for? I have just came from there. I am ready and willing to labor and toil for another year, and my labors will be lightened with anticipation of the pleasure of spending my next vacation fishing in the Santa Cruz mountains.

FRANK FOWLER.

There is little to comment upon this week in the anglers world, save that the streams generally are yielding good sport to those who understand their business. One feature of the season is the number of large fish caught. To the other unusually large trout taken, the Plumas *Herald* this week speaks of another, 23 inches long, 5½ inches deep, and the largest, it is said, ever caught in that section with hook and line. It weighed 6 pounds. Charles Kaeding recently caught a fine 3-pound trout in Lake Temescal, the private preserve of the California Sportsmen's Club. The black bass in that lake are not biting well. While fishing recently in the serf at Santa Ana two gentlemen caught eight rock-cod, the largest of which weighed 20 pounds, and the smallest 8 pounds. Those were fish worth catching. The north-eastern lakes over the mountains are not yielding good sport at last accounts. Whoever knew the week when the Tahoe trout were not fastidious and uncertain?

The Carson *Appeal* says: The Indians are constantly spearing trout on Lake Tahoe, back of McKinney's. The trout are now heavy with spawn, and all the fish brought up by the Indians are females. They build screens of brush over the creeks with a hole in the centre, and as the trout pass the hole they are speared. Some trout weighing as high as seven pounds are taken in this way and each carries from five to ten thousand eggs. The law against taking with a spear applies to Indians as well as white men, and it would seem that the Fish Commissioners are negligent of their duty if they do not take official cognizance of this destruction of fish and punish the offenders.

When was this not the case? Instead of grumbling about it, would it not be more sensible for the better class of white men to unite together and stop such vile abuses? There is a limit even to the liberality of freedom. This Indian abuse of national privileges is better stopped than complained of. The local residents can do it if they please.

A desirable change is coming over our trout fishers. It is said they are more desirous of catching one large fish than a hundred fingerlings. This is pleasant news, but we know we have yet too many fingerling sharps amongst us. If the latter were struck with lightning the country would be much benefited. A fingerling sharp has no business and no place in this world.

Mrs. Benjamin C. Truman is credited with the boss catch of trout of the season, by trolling at Donner Lake, With a small spoon, highly polished, a No. 1 clusher hook, and 75 feet of line, she caught 33 fish, weighing 40 pounds, in three hours. Depend upon it, the lady did not enjoy the fish any the less for catching them herself. Major Truman caught 60 trout in five hours, and Mr. Bissell, 94 in eleven hours. The last looks like pushing things too severely and making a toil of pleasure. Enthusiasts will do strange things. Some will catch hundreds of fingerlings in a couple of days and call it sport. Would it not be better for all concerned if people enjoying the privileges of their country and its laws should somewhat moderate their enthusiasm?

It is to be regretted the Government has decided to abandon the United States hatchery on Cloud river. The information comes from Livingstone Stone through Fish Commissioner Buckingham, and is therefore reliable.

The hake, it is said, has recently been caught in the Columbia river.

ATHLETICS.

Myers Lowers Another Record.

Another series of amateur athletic games, open to all comers, was held on July 12th, at Nottingham, under the same management as the meeting at Birmingham. The weather was all that could be desired, and fully 5,000 persons paid admission. The sport, however, was poor and the competitions in the various events seemed unreal. The only one of the American athletes who especially distinguished himself was Myers, who won the 600-yard race in 1m 13 2-5s, beating the English record by over 1 sec. Cowie beat Waldron in the 150-yard race in 15 3-5s. Snook won the 1,500-yard race in 3m 46 2-5s, with Fredericks 15 yards behind. Murray beat Whyatt in the three mile walk, but complaints were again made against what is alleged to be Murray's unfair style of walking.

A meeting of young gentlemen interested in bicycling and running was held at the residence of F. R. Cook. Sufficient money was subscribed at the meeting for the purpose of putting down a track at the Recreation Grounds, so that athletes could have a ground in this city where some exercising could be done. The track (which is calculated to be ready in two weeks) will be one-sixth of a mile in circumference. The lessee of the grounds, Andrew Piercy, Esq., will derive the benefit from the spirited action of the athletes, but this, much as it is to be regretted, could not well be avoided, as a ground on this side of the bay where some training can be obtained for approaching meetings is an absolute necessity. A great many clubs and organizations have announced their intention of obtaining grounds on this side of the bay, but as yet have taken no active steps towards securing them. This last move will probably awaken heads of clubs to the importance and urgency of the occasion.

A cablegram informs us that at Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, July 14th, was held the fourth international amateur athletic meeting under the joint management of the Manhattan Athletic Club and South London Harriers. The remaining information is very meagre, but we learn that some one, (probably Cowie), beat Waldron in the 75-yard run, in 7 4-5 seconds, that some one, (probably Snook), beat Fredericks in the 2,000-yards run, in 5 minutes, 15 1-5 seconds; that Murray won the 1-mile walk in 6 minutes, 45 seconds, and Myers the 1,200-yards run in time slower than 2 minutes, 53 seconds.

Omaha correspondence to *Mirror of American Sports:* Pete Duffy, of this city, and Archie McComb, of San Francisco, ran a 100-yard foot-race at the Athletic park in this city for $500, $250 a side, Pete Duffy winning by two feet in ten seconds. Duffy is known to cover the distance in 9½ seconds, but owing to the strong wind which was blowing at the time he could not get there. Every town in America will shortly have a ten second man.

A Swedish tourist has arrived at Warsaw in fulfillment of a wager made with two Englishmen, the conditions of which are that during the year from January 1st, he shall visit all the cities of Europe which are, or have been at any time, capitals, and numbering, according to his reckoning, 106. He has visited all the capitals of Germany (26). If he succeeds he is to receive $25,000 and his traveling expenses.

By telegraph we learn that the wrestling match between Muldoon and Ross did not come off on the 21st, owing to the funking of the former. This is probably a new trick hatched for the especial purpose of creating a greater amount in public interest in the match, which will take place at some later date. Duncan and William are away ahead of all rivals at the hippodroming business.

Mr. Pietro Delmas, the French wrestler, was expected to arrive in the city the latter part of the week. Delmas is matched to wrestle Cannon.

CRICKET.

The match between the Merions and a team of cricketers selected from the British ships Nebo, Carmarthen Castle, Pinnore, John Gamble, and W. H. Perrie, took place at the Olympic Grounds last Saturday afternoon and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The afternoon was beautifully fine. The Merions were the first to bat and compiled 57 runs before the last wicket fell. Benjamin (11) and Burnett (8) showed up most prominently. Fenton bowled fairly well while Baird kept wicket in excellent style. The Mariners essayed with the bat but were particularly unfortunate, owing to the deadly bowling of Barney Benjamin and Miller, and were all dismissed for the small score of 14. Benjamin secured seven wickets, and it is conceded on all hands that he never bowled better in his life. [We are sorry we cannot agree with the generally accurate and impartial reporter on the San Francisco *Alta.*] Miller bowled splendidly but was terribly unlucky. In their second attempt the Merions made 91, of which Burnett by steady play claimed 25 not out, and Benjamin and Creighton by lively play accumulated 18 and 17, respectively.

The Mariners went in for a second innings and had lost 6 wickets for 35 runs, when stumps were drawn for the day, the match resulting in a victory for the local club by 43 runs on the first innings. Dix, of the John Gamble, was the most successful batsman for the Mariners. Kennedy longstopped very well. The fielding of the mariners was sometimes very good, but oftener very bad. The two youngest members of the Merion Club, Goewey and Wigmore, both did well, the former showing very good defense in both innings, while the latter hit out with considerable vigor considering it was his first attempt. Score:

MERIONS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. Theobald, b Fenton	2	b Fenton	0
B. A. Benjamin, b Dix	5	c Kip, b Dix	5
L. Burnett, l b w Dix	8	Not out	25
G. B. Sperry, b Dix	2	c Plank, b Fenton	1
B. S. Benjamin, b Fenton	11	St. Baird, b Fenton	18
J. Miller, b Fenton	0	b Fenton	3
C. B. Hill, St. Baird, b Dix	5	St. Baird, b Plank	5
C. Creighton, St. Baird, b Dix	3	b Dix	17
C. Goewey, not out	3	b Plank	2
R. Samuel, b Fenton	2	b Plank	2
B. Wigmore, b Fenton	5	b Baird	1
Byes, 5; wides, 5; leg byes, 1	11	Byes, 5; leg byes, 3; wides, 4	12
Total	57	Total	91

BRITISH MARINERS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Buxton, b B. A. Benjamin	0	b B. A. Benjamin	0
Lamplough, b Miller	1	b B. A. Benjamin	1
Plank, b B. A. Benjamin	0	b B. A. Benjamin	6
Dix (Capt.), b B. A. Benjamin	3	Not out	6
Baird, b B. A. Benjamin	4	b B. A. Benjamin	1
Fowles, run out	1	c B. A.; b B. S. Benjamin	2
Fenton, b B. A. Benjamin	1	b B. A. Benjamin	1
Jones, b B. A. Benjamin	0		
Symondson, b Miller	0		
Kip, b B. A. Benjamin	0		
Kennedy, not out	0		
Byes, 3; leg bye, 1	4	Byes, 14; leg byes, 4	18
Total	14	Total for 6 wkts.	35

That O'Brien should have been bowled for "0" in both his innings in the Oxford and Cambridge match is one more proof of the uncertainty of cricket. Had he been snapped at the wicket, or caught off a ball that would get up a thought higher than he intended, his failure would have been more explicable, but twice to fail in keeping the ball off his wicket before he had made a solitary run is to fail indeed, for one who is esteemed and has proved himself to be an excellent bat. Another surprise was to find the gentlemen of Philadelphia walking away from the gentlemen of Gloucester. The latter team had a tail to it no doubt, but still Messrs. W. G. Grace, E. M. Grace and W. R. Gilbert are big names. Mr. W. Leatham was useful in the second Philadelphia innings, and there were others who can play cricket. The Americans have certainly some reason to feel proud.—*The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

Winnepeg has ten cricket clubs.—The Australians defeated the Gentlemen of England, June 29th. W. G. Grace made 107 for England, while Blackham and Midwinter batted splendidly for Australia.—The match Derbyshire against Philadelphia resulted in a draw, but greatly in favor of the latter team. Thayer scored 60 in the first and 93 in the second innings.—On July 3d the Players were defeated by the Australians, by six wickets. Bonner scored 95 not out in his second innings.—At Newcastle, on July 12th, the Philadelphians defeated Northumberland, by 96 runs.—After an interesting game the Philadelphians beat Liverpool, by 4 runs. Scott made 93 in the first innings by grand batting. Lowry bowled splendidly.

BICYCLING.

How to Ride.

Perhaps our readers will speak of the little tale concerning the transportation of the products of the coal mine to the town of Newcastle, and remind us that they all know how to ride, and any remarks on the subject are entirely unnecessary. While we do not propose to dispute this subject with the veteran rider, we would remind him that there are many readers of this paper who have just barely managed to climb into the saddle with safety, and propel their wheels with a moderate degree of speed. These men are usually in search of information, and to them we address a few words of advice.

The lines of the bicycle are mostly curves, which, although they betoken beauty, should not extend to the rider, and the position of the body being perhaps the most important, it should receive the most attention. While in the bicycle the backbone is curved and the forks straight, a reversal of these circumstances on the part of the rider will result in a more graceful attitude. By all means sit erect, at least while riding at an ordinary gait on the road.

As we refer entirely to road work, we will not touch upon racing, which to our mind is an entirely different branch of the sport. The shoulders should be thrown back, with the elbows drawn close to the body, though not necessarily touching it, and to facilitate ease in this position, a handle-bar at least twenty-four inches in length should be used. The position of the hands is a matter of choice, and should be occasionally shifted, according to the character of the work. The under-grip is perhaps the most effective for hill climbing, and many prefer it at all times.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the action of the ankle, which should be an independent motion of itself. The novice is apt at first to keep the joint stiff, especially if he wears high shoes, which gives the knees an awkward, pumping motion, besides soon becoming tiresome. By depressing the fore part of the foot, and elevating the heel on the downward stroke, and reversing the action as the pedal rises, with the ankle joint comparatively limber, the rocking movement can easily be acquired with very little practice, and when once learned will never be forgotten. Strive to acquire "form" in preference to speed. The race is not always to the swift, especially in road riding, and a graceful rider looks better and more impressive than one with his nose on the grindstone. Again speed will come with practice, and the young rider should not be anxious to outdo the veteran.—*Wheel.*

United States ranks next to England in number of wheelmen and manufacturing, there being some 15,000 wheelmen in America at the present time, with two large manufactories. There are also several makers of cheaper grades of bicycles. The United States has 350 bicycle and tricycle clubs, and between thirty and forty importers and firms dealing in wheels and sundries, with their agents in numberless towns.

The San Francisco Bicycle Club, under the command of Captain Eggers, made their first long run of the season last Sunday. The trip, which was from Saucelito to San Rafael, was thoroughly enjoyed, notwithstanding the very bad condition of the roads. The party consisted of Captain Eggers, Bugler Gibson, H. C. Finkler, M. Feintuch, G. Day, C. McLaughlin, A. Neil, W. J. Munro, F. R. Cook and J. Ehrenberg.

The Gospel on Wheels.

Rev. R. E. Macduffy, a Cleveland clergyman, was recently arrested in that city for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. He pleaded guilty, but explained that the street was in bad order, compelling him therefore to take to the walk, and said in extenuation of his offense:

"My parish is a very large one. I am often called to the bedside of a sick or dying person and must get there as fast as I can. I hope I am a law abiding citizen, but when I receive a call of this kind I am going to respond at all hazards. I consider that in following my calling as a minister I am obeying the law of humanity, a higher law, even though I violate the law made by man."

In fining the reverend gentleman, the Justice said: "When the laws of humanity, or higher laws, as you call them, conflict with the laws of this State and city, the higher laws are going to come off second best. I respect your calling —it is a noble one; but the laws to enforce which I am placed here are applicable to everybody without distinction as to person, or occupation. For the present I'll stand by the ordinance. My advice to you is 'to keep in the middle of the road.' If you take to the sidewalk, you must go afoot."

The entire tour around the Lake of Geneva has just been accomplished on a tricycle in a day by Mr. Hutchinson, a member of the Alpine Club. The time occupied in running was 11 hours, distance, 112 miles.

At the meet of the National 'Cyclists Union, at England, June 28th, R. Chambers won the five-mile amateur championship in 15m. 36 4-5s., a stiff breeze against the rider.

Five hundred and ninety riders were present at the annual meet of the Scottish Wheelmen at Edinburgh June 14th.

It is quite likely that one of the Boston clubs will have a hill climbing contest shortly.

Nearly $8,000 in prizes will be given at the Springfield meet.

The mounted orderlies in the Italian army now use the bicycle.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Equine Influenza.

This annoying disease lingers among us and fresh outbreaks are reported in interior districts. The following consideration of the symptoms and treatment is by an Eastern veterinary of large experience and has the merit of plain English and lucidity:

There is no disease that assumes so great a variety of symptoms at its commencement as influenza. The first noticeable is that the horse is dumpish, which signifies debility. This is a remarkable feature, and one that seldom if ever presents itself in any other form of disease so early. To a causual observer the horse looks as if he had been sick for months. The eye is indicative also of the disease; its vessels are turgid, have an arterial red appearance, (this has, perhaps, led to the term pink eye); the lids become swollen and the animal shrinks from the light as if its rays caused pain; the tears trinkle over, and now and then a particle of purulent or lymph matter can be seen in the angles of the eye. The animal seems unable to support the weight of its head; it either remains in a drooping position or he rests it in the crib. First one hind leg and then the other swells; become infiltrated with fluid which constitutes anasarca; or they may both commence to swell at once; in fact other parts of the body become dropsical, so that the patient sometimes more resembles an elephant than a horse. This swelling of the legs, let it be more or less, is considered, in connection with other the features, the diagnostic symptoms. It is very different from that tumefaction which we observe in the limbs of many horses, occasioned by want of exercise. It comes on suddenly, and affects the whole limb, groin, and sheath. The hair from the first has an unhealthy aspect and rough feel; the ears, nose and limbs are cold or not, according to the stage of the disease. The appetite is poor from the first, and every attempt to swallow tells us that the throat is excessively sore. Inspect the fauces and they will be found inflamed; the tongue is foul, thickly coated and saliva runs freely, although not always, for in many cases the mouth is dry and feverish; the excrements are voided in small quantities; the excretory as well as the secretory functions are as torpid as the animal himself. In the course of a few days' discharge sets up, and this is considered a favorable crisis. In some subjects, however, the disease terminates in submaxilary abcess; the animal sometimes has a troublesome cough.

These are the main features of this form of influenza. They vary in different subjects, both in the mode of attack, intensity and termination, and in the progress of the disease, although self-limited, it depends much on treatment and still more on the management of the horse during the sickness.

Treatment.—Give the patient pure atmosphere (this is the best medicine for the lungs), for the blood being loaded with carbon, owing to its languid circulation, requires pure air to decarbonize it. Clothe the body according to the temperature of the stable. If the limbs are cold they should be well rubbed, and if any difficulty is experienced in increasing their temperature some stimulating liniment should be rubbed on and flannel bandages applied if necessary. The natural clothing of the animal is all that is necessary, however, provided the atmosphere be comfortable. The following dose should be given early, as it helps to clear out the digestive cavity of all morbid material: Sulphur, 5 drachms; cream of tartar, 2 drachms; salt, 1 ounce. Mix with flaxseed for a drench. Salt is good for this disease, therefore, allow the patient all he will eat. This will cause thirst, and the best drink is flaxseed tea, acidulated with cream of tartar and thickened with powdered licorice. Don't give too much drink at once; a quart or two at a time is enough, and have it warm if the patient will drink it so. As regards diet, a plethoric horse should be half starved, both in view of reducing his fat and lessening the fever, which, as matter of course, will accompany the malady. In fact, sloppy drinks and shorts are all that are needed in any case until the disease turns for the better.

Should the throat be sore let it be rubbed occasionally with warm vinegar and salt. The discharge from the nostrils must be encouraged by steaming. The rectum may be emptied occasionally with warm soapsuds. In view of guarding against subsequent cough and debility give the following equal parts of powdered elecampane, powdered pleurisy root, powdered licorice, slippery elm, salt and gentian. Dose one ounce daily. The swellen limbs should be rubbed frequently, and the patient must have walking exercise as soon as the state of his health permits.

Lameness in Horses.

[London Field.]

In previous articles we have referred to cases of sudden lameness from various causes, and also to the injuries resulting from shoeing. Lameness, as a consequence of the application of iron shoes, may be due to accidents in driving the nails; to derangements of the functions of the foot, from the altered position of sole and frog in the shod foot, as compared with the unshod; or to the effects of concussion. The latter cause is commonly looked upon as the most fruitful in the production of various degrees of lameness, navicular disease, and generally disease of the joints in the vicinity of the foot, being the chief among the alleged results.

In the consideration of the causes which occasion defective action or lameness, an important factor is frequently omitted—viz, rapidity of movement. Most horses, either harness horses or hacks, are required to move quickly, as well as to carry or draw weight; and the influence of pace as a cause of concussion and sprain is far more marked than is generally suspected.

It is obvious that in the case of horses which are used for slow work the pace cannot be a cause of disease; it is also true that these animals are generally exempt from the affections of the locomotory organ to which animals which are habitually used for quick work are most liable. Accepting that an accidental false step may cause concussion or sprain, a draught horse may be looked upon as an animal which is exempt from such injuries, on account of the character of his work not necessitating rapid movement. It must be evident that muscles, tendons, and ligaments are capable of resisting any force which may be applied slowly to a much greater extent than is possible when their action is suddenly called into play. This point is illustrated very perfectly in the case of an animal supporting a heavy burden while going down a steep hill. During the animal's progress it will be seen that the fetlock joints of the forelegs are subjected to severe extension, which they can effectively resist by the aid of the suspensory ligament and the flexor muscles, because the extension is gradually effected. At the same time, the hind fetlocks are flexed at every step to such an extent that the fronts of the joints are often close to the ground. No harm results in this case either, for the reason previous given, viz., the deliberate charter of the movement. If the fore fetlocks were extended or the hind ones flexed to the same extent by a sudden and rapid movement, it is almost a matter of certainty that an instinctive and violent effort would be made to control or resist the action, and the result would be that either muscle, tendon, or ligament would give way.

Concussion and all its consequences is avoided when the movements are slowly conducted, because time is allowed for the proper adjustment of each successive step, and no movement is made for which the animal is unprepared. Young animals suffer most from the effects of work at a quick pace, as shown in the premature breaking down of tendons and joint structures generally. This is so well known that the term "used" is often applied to the legs of horses in such cases.

Practical horsemen are quite familiar with the appearance of "used legs," and also know very well the difficulty of restoring them to a state of soundness. In the least prominent form of the derengement there will be an evident want of firmness in the tendons, and the joints will be inclined to "puffness." Swelling of the legs below the knees and hocks occurs after a short period of rest in the stable, but the swell ing subsides after exercise. In more advanced cases the horse "knuckles over"—that is to say, he stands with the fetlocks, of the forelegs chiefly, slightly flexed. In other instances this defect may be associated with "standing over at the knees," in which case the knees are held in a bent or flexed position.

Bursal enlargements (windgalls) in both the fore and hind joints, the fetlock especially, and in the hocks, as "thoroughpin" and "bog spavin," are also among the indications of excessive or premature use.

An expert, in looking at an animal with used legs, in order to determine what extent of damage his limbs have sustained, and what are the chances of recovery, has to take into account, first the animal's age, and next the position and character of the injuries which have been experienced by the muscles, tendons, ligaments, or joint capsules. The cases which promise the best results under treatment are those in which there is nothing more than a general softness of sinews below the hocks and knees, and tendency to swelling of the legs in the stable.

When a horse is affected with relaxed ligaments, causing flexion of fetlocks or knees, the defect is, under all circumstances, grave in its character. An old horse may be looked upon as incurable, and even in a young one there is but little chance of doing much good without a long course of treatment, including perfect rest during the whole time.

The art of getting an animal "fresh on its legs" after it has suffered from the effects of too much hard work has yet to be acquired. There is no patent process for the purpose; if there were the possessor of the secret would soon be on the high road to fortune. Treatment for "worn" or "used" legs will be regulated by the condition of the animal. Some cases will be materially benefited by the constant use of the cold water douche, followed by the application of wet linen bandages, which should be so put on as to press firmly and equally on the legs from the knee or hock to the foot. Some manual tact is required for the proper adjustment of a bandage, and the necessary skill is not so generally possessed by grooms as might be desired.

Bursal enlargements, in the form of "windgalls," "thoroughpins," and "bog spavins," are difficult to cure. Blisters and setons, and even the firing iron, are not always successful in affecting their reduction. Pressure is the most effective remedy, but difficult of application in many cases, especially when the disease affects the hock. A truss which was invented by Mr. Broad, veterinary surgeon, of Bath, has been used with good effect in these cases.

In a veterinary legal point of view, the defects which we have been considering as constituting used or worn legs must be classed in the list of unsoundnesses. It cannot but be evident that relaxed ligaments and tendons, weakness of joints, and dropsy of synovial or joint capsules, are defects which interfere at the time with the animal's usefulness in ordinary work; and experience proves that they are likely to become more instead of less detrimental in the future.

How Much Does A Horse Know.

Several remarkable instances of the intelligence exhibited by various animals, have recently been given in the *Prairie Farmer*. We once owned a colt that seemed to understand very many things said to him. When we went to the yard or field in the morning he would come running up and raise a fore foot for a good morning shake. When he sometimes raised the left leg, the simple remark "that is not polite," caused him at once to put it down and offer the right foot. A column could be filled with instances of his intelligence, and yet he received little training, none that a farmer boy did not give. This experience is recalled by an account in *Harper's Young People*, of an interview with Prof. Bartholomew, the successful horse trainer. To the question, "How much does a horse know?" he promptly answered:

"About as much as the average man—more than a great many. You don't believe it? Will you give me half an hour to prove it?" "But," I objected, "you can teach a horse certain tricks, which become a mere matter of habit, and it proves nothing of the horse's knowledge." The Professor smiled pleasantly. "I won't argue with you. Wait. Nellie!"

A slight scuffling followed in the stalls at one side of the stage, and a beautiful little bay mare came trotting up to where we stood. She stepped beside the Professor, and rubbed her head against his arm caressingly, gazing curiously at me the while. "Bow to the gentleman. Now shake hands," the teacher continued, as she nodded her pretty head toward me, and lifted her left fore foot. "Is that the right foot?" asked the Profesor approvingly. One could actually see a look of confusion on her intelligent face as she quickly corrected her mistake.

"Nellie is like some children. She can't seem to distinguish between her right and left hand," said the Professor, patting her affectionately. "Now count one, two, three," he added. Tap, tap, tap, went the iron-shod hoof on the floor. "Good," said the Professor. "Now get the gentleman a chair." I must confess I thought this was going a little too far. The tricks she had exhibited were ordinary enough; they displayed careful training; but this quiet request rather surprised me. I watched to see what she would do. She trotted over to the opposite side of the stage, and in a few moments returned, bringing a chair in her teeth. "Here," said Professor Bartholomew, pointing to the place where he wanted me to sit. "Now," he said, "wait until I bring on the rest of my scholars," and he put his hand on the swinging door which led to the stalls. Nellie started to follow him.

"Why don't you stay with the gentleman?" he said, quietly, without turning his head, just as one would speak to a child. Nellie turned obediently, and came back to my side. I must confess that I felt rather embarrassed, and in my confusion hardly knew how to treat this little lady-horse. Suddenly I thought of some candy which I had in my pocket, and soon we were getting on rather finely, eating candy together. In the meantime Professor Bartholomew had returned, followed by about a dozen horses, who marched solemnly on the stage, and ranged themselves along one side.

It would be impossible to describe all the performances they went through; march and counter-marching, dancing in perfect time to the professor's whistle, lying down, kneeling, bowing, jumping—all at the quiet command of the teacher. In fact his voice was so low and gentle that it could hardly be called a command; it was more like a suggestion on his part, with which they complied readily.

One handsome Arabian attracted my attention, and the Professor at once called him over to him. "How do you do, Selim?" said the teacher. The horse bowed. "Is that the way you bow in Arabia?" Selim at once dropped upon his knees, and touched his forehead to the floor. The Professor gave him the signal for getting up. Then turning to me, he said. "That is an extremely difficult feat. For some reason a horse hates to do it."

"Does he understand what you say?" I asked. "Does he not act as if he did?" was the Professor's answer. Then he continued: "There is no doubt that the horses understand every word I say to them. I could see no reason why if a horse can comprehend the meaning of 'Whoa,' 'G'long,' 'Huddup,' he could not learn more, so I began to teach two or three, and soon had this school around me."

"I notice that you speak in such a low tone, while so many who have to do with horses seem to think it necessary to yell at the top of their lungs." "A horse is not deaf; his hearing is more acute than a man's, and yelling at him only tends to make him harder to manage. You can lay it down as a rule that the louder a man shouts at a horse, the less he knows about horses. But then half of the men who have charge of horses now should be made to practice ten years on a clothes-horse before they are allowed to touch a live one." "How do you manage to teach them so much?" I asked. The Professor smiled. Any one with patience can train horses, and almost any horse can be trained. The trouble is that most people have but very little patience, and a great many good horses are spoiled by half-witted owners who are not fit to have charge of a saw-horse." But the scholars are becoming restive, and the professor said, "School is dismissed." Each horse left his place, came up to the Professor, and walked off the stage. "Now, how much does a horse know?" said the Professor, turning to me, and repeating my own question. "A great deal more than some men, for he knows enough to do his duty cheerfully, and to the best of his ability," I answered, as I took my leave.

The horse that kicks while being groomed, mostly does so from being ticklish, although some do it from habit, and in either case mean no harm. Men used to handling horses, generally know how to keep out of danger with such a horse. If he is in earnest, let him get a rap, and he will learn better; such a horse is not very objectionable. Many horses kick in the stable, as soon as the lights are put out and the men gone. They merely kick at the stall posts, but with what intention, "no fellow can find out." Idleness, we conclude, first induced them to do it, and habit to keep it up. It is a bad trick, for it not only keeps them from their rest, but disturbs other horses. A strap buckled around the pasturn, to which is attached a piece of chain, about a foot long, usually stops this practice. If it does not, let the horse go loose in a roomy box stall. Some horses have a habit of kicking on being mounted, but this is not an indication of their being kickers in any other way, or any presumptive evidence of vice. It is an acquired habit of which probably they will never be broken: correction would be likely to spoil their temper, and probably induce them to kick at us instead of in the air.

Bog spavin or distention of the capsular ligament of the hock joint cannot be removed and the horse worked. Best treatment for one just come on is rest, pressure and cold water; afterwards fire and blister. If of long standing the fluid should be removed with an instrument for that purpose; then fired and blistered.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	→											
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon											*	*
Trout	*	*	*									*

As a general rule we object to poetry for newspaper use, unless specially good. When, however, an old veteran enthuses over his past experience and pleasure in field sports, and enthuses unquestionably well, as an inducement to youthful ambition his verses may be used to advantage. In this spirit we give the following stanzas in praise of the "rod and gun," written by an English octogenarian for the *Shooting Times*, a paper of modern origin, but great merit:

White, white is my hair, yet I feel the blood tingle,
At the thoughts of old times, though my web's nearly spun.
I dream of the seashore, its sands and its shingle,
And though deaf as a post I can still hear the gun.

Once more is my shoulder the rifle caressing,
Whil'at eager at heel lies the silent Scotch hound;
Steady—bang! then a whine, pent up passion expressing,
And a shout! as both dog and deer sprawl on the ground.

A tide to my thoughts brings a change o'er my dreaming,
Now I fancy my foot presses velvety sod,
And the swish of the line is as real in its seeming
As in days long ago when I wielded the rod.

Yes, again from the green bank I see the fish gliding,
And hear in the distance the water-wheel's song
As if to the mill-stream some secret confiding
That whispers and murmurs the message along.

Aye! aye! but it's time that I now stop this thinking
My face is quite flushed as if burned by the sun;
Ere we part, here's a toast I know well worth the drinking,
"Here's years of success to the rod and the gun."

Pigeon Shooting—Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Neophyte Club had their fourth medal shoot at Bird's Point, but the attendance was not as large as usual, the attractions of the season drawing many to the interior in search of deer or trout, and those present were late in getting to the ground. The conditions of the match were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, ground traps, Hurlingham rules. The shooting, however, in its general excellence made up for the deficiency in nnmber, for out of thirteen shooting there were two twelves, four elevens, and two tens, which is certainly a good average. There was some excellent individual shooting. Mr. Bennett again for the third time consecutively made a clean score, but this time he was tied by Mr. Kellogg, who on previous occasions has shot in fine form. All the men with eleven to their credit shot well, Messrs. Upham, Haskell, Dutton and Rambo, each at at times making some splendid kills. The best of these, in fact, the best shot of the day belongs to Mr. Upham, who with his second barrel brought down a terrific tailer dead without a flutter, at least seventy yards off. The birds were a lively lot, generally quarterers or incomers, with few tailers, but those that did strike out south meant it and went for all they were worth. Mr. Goodall got into the double figures by very decided shooting, and as we said last week, when he gets his new gun he will stay there henceforth. He shot on Saturday with much freedom and accuracy. Messrs. Bennett and Kellogg flipped a quarter for the first medal, which Mr. Kellogg won. Mr. Bennett took second medal. Mr. Pollack, with ten, looked all through as if he was after one of the medals. The score:

Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Kellogg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Rambo	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Haskell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	11
Dutton	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Upham	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Pollak	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Goodall	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—10
Platt	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1— 8
Dean	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1— 8
Chapin	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1— 7
Roche	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1— 5

After the match there was a lively sweepstakes pool, which was divided by Messrs. Bennett and Haskell. The weather was charming.

The Open Match.

On Sunday, at the same place, the third match, open to the State, came off, and though not advertised in a proper business manner drew together a good number of crack shots from different parts of the State. The weather, as on Saturday, was delicious, but a little more favorable to the gun than the bird. The shooting throughout the day was splendid, and the birds a good average lot. The conditions were fifteen birds each, thirty yards rise, one hundred yards boundary. We hope to see private clubs adopt the 100-yard boundary. The last, certainly, without comparison is the fairest to all classes of shooters. Most of the Neophytes are in favor of the change, and nothing but a desire of having public match conditions uniform in custom prevented its being adopted on Saturday by them. It is desirable, of course, to have the custom governing all club shooting uniform in custom, but the 100-yard boundary is the fairest for all notwithstanding, and may as well be adopted by individual clubs, if they prefer it, as by persons in a public match. It is purely optional. For the first match ten entered, at $10 each, and the shooting was excellent. Three fifteens, or clean scores, one fourteen, one thirteen and two t ens out of ten shooters shows that business was meant by all. Hopper, Walsh, and Bassford tied on a clean score, and it would be difficult to which to give the palm for accuracy and quickness, and they did well to divide first, second and third money, $50, $30 and $20, with $10 added. Fay, with an excellent fourteen, took fourth money. Slade and Pearson with ten each did not shoot up to their form, but Fisher with thirteen shot in very good style. The score:

Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Hopper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
Fisher	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Slade	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	wdn		—10
Pearson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	wdn		—10
Revard	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		withdn		— 8
Brown	0	1	1	1	1	0	wdn								— 4
Greely	0	1	0	1	1	0	wdn								— 3

Then followed a second match under the same conditions only with six birds each and $5 entrance, making two pools of $30 and $15. In this the shooting was still better and more exciting, as seven out of nine made clean scores, but it was barren of result so it was changed to a freeze-out. The score:

Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	—6	Greely	1	1	1	1	1	—6		
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	—6	Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	—6		
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	—6	Hopper	1	1	1	1	0	w—4		
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	—6	Revard	0	1	wthdrn			—1		
Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	—6									

Here again it was equally hard to reach a decisive result so determined was each man on victory. But in the first round Pearson and Greely fell, the others remaining up to the eighth round. Then it looked as if the supply of birds would run out before the winner was declared, so it was resolved on the next round, to shoot at thirty-three yards. This settled Slade who fell on his tenth bird, a strong, swift flyer, which fell just out of bounds riddled with shot. Walsh also fell in the tenth round. The contest now was limited to Fay, Bassford and Lambert, with the chances most in favor of the first, whose shooting was really admirable. A further distance was then proposed, and Fay stepped out to forty yards, which was not altogether wise, as he was shooting with No. 9 shot. His thirteenth bird proved a game one, for although well riddled with shot it passed the boundary. Lambert stayed by the shoot taking first money. The score:

Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—13
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w	—12
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w		—10
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	w		—10
Greely	0	w													— 0
Pearson	0	w													— 0

The attendance was large and all went away well pleased with the day's sport.

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its fourth monthly shoot at Colma on Sunday. The shooting all through was very good, Messrs. Edler and Richter each making a clean score. Shooting off ties at three pair double birds, Mr. Richter took the medal in the first class and Mr. Frisch in the second. Appended is the score:

FIRST CLASS.

Edler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Richter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Parks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—14
Bruns	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—13
Drinkhouse	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—12
Johnson	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1 11
Lee	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Potter	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1— 9
Waite	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0— 8
Heins	1	0	0	1	1	0	withdrawn								

SECOND CLASS.

Frisch	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Ford	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 12
W. Northrup	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—12
Seyden	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1 11
Karney	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—11
H. Norton	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0 11
Merguire	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Luker	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1 11
Cohen	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 8
Warde	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0— 6
Haynes	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 3

TIES SHOT OFF FIRST CLASS.

Richter	10	11	11—5
Edler	10	10	10—3

At the Six Mile House.

The Occidental Wing Club, who, we understand, are comparatively inexperienced at the trap, held their fifth medal shoot on Sunday, at the Six Mile House, South San Francisco. The strong wind blowing seriously interfered with the shooting The score:

Blanken	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1- 7
Funcke	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—7
Rojas	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—7
Todd	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1 7
Williams	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—5
Ronan	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1—5
Dunshee	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1—5
Burnett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2
Ford	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

FIRST TIE.

Blanken	1	1	0	1	0—3
Rojas	1	1	0	0	1—3
Funcke	0	0	0	1	1—2
Todd	0	0	0	0	1—1

SECOND TIE.

Blanken	1	1	1	1—4
Rojas	1	0	1	1—3

This Club will have its sixth meeting on the third Sunday in August.

Matches to Come.

The first in importance is the complimentary shoot given by the Gun Club of San Francisco to-day at Bird's Point, in honor of Mr. Macintosh, their old President. Bird will lay a grand lunch—oyster soup, clam chowder and lots of other good things. The club will have a grand time.

A purse of $500 is to be shot for at San Bruno to-morrow. The conditions are: Hurlingham rules, forty birds, $50 entrance fee; prizes divided into $250, $150 and $100. The gentlemen intending to take part in this contest are: C. Robinson, Fay, Slade, Lambert, Walsh, F. and H. Bassford, Hopper and Pearson. This is likely to be the most exciting match of the season.

Dick Cunningham, of San Bruno Hotel, it is said, has determined to give a purse of $200, to be shot for on his grounds within a short time.

A pigeon match is to take place in Sacramento toward the end of the month between George W. Watson and P. D. Weeks for $25 a side, 25 birds each.

General Notes.

Quoting a paragraph from our columns on the criminal and illegal killing of deer, Mr. N. White in his paper, the *Sunday Capital*, says:

"While in San Francisco a week ago we saw a truck-load of well-dried deer skins in front of a store on Sacramento street, and inquired of the proprietor where they came from. He replied that they were from Michigan Bluffs, Placer county, and that the load contained 450 skins. This was within one week after the opening of the deer season. Now, it is impossible that these 450 deer were killed since the 1st of July. They were slaughtered by Indians, employed by hide dealers, during the Spring, as many of the skins were those of fawns; and there were no evidences on any of them of the sex of the animal, as required by law. If any of the officers of the State Sportmen's Club wish to investigate this matter, let them call at 204 Sacramento street, San Francisco."

Mr. White has always been a faithful co-laborer in the good cause, and we are glad he is not to desert us in future.

Sportsmen complain loudly against the killing of quail in Kern county, now that the game law is in force. The accounts reaching us indicate a very poor quail season. Occasionally old birds are seen, but mostly always without young. In the vineyards of Sonoma, as high as Glen Ellen, they are now seldom seen. Well, it may be so. They are hawked in secresy every night in the year round the streets of San Francisco, and wealthy snobs—generals, lawyers, merchants, brokers *ad infinitum* buy them. So bold have they become in their law breaking that they apply even to such men as Mowry and Benton & Co., to know if they have *any quail* on hand, and when answered with contempt and indignation, they reply by saying they can get them on the street but they don't want to wait. If we are not grievously mistaken, we shall have a bunch of these snobs in the Police dock before long, though we are about tired of doing all this detective work instead of those whose business it is. Nevertheless, we may have some fun before long.

Mr. Joseph Bassford was in town last week. Like others he reports a great scarcity of young quail, which he attributes to the late rains destroying their first eggs. On his own place he observed several barren couple, the hens of which afterwards laid a second nest and hatched the young ones out. What a dirty dog, market hunter or not, must the man be who can kill these noble birds at such an interesting period of their lives! It is bad enough under any conditions, but when *sold* on the sly afterwards—phew! The very presence of such a man makes the atmosphere offensive.

The July woodcock shooting in New Jersey opened fairly July 3st, and the best grounds were overrun with sportsmen on the opening day. The birds were quite numerous, and several good bags were made by the Gothamites and Jerseyites. A number of the coverts which furnished good sport last year are comparatively barren this season, and new grounds have been found where birds are plentiful. Although the season for woodcock shooting in New York does not open until August 1st, the sportsmen of the metropolis and other points contiguous to New Jersey find solace in that State, where the sport is legal during the months of July, October, November and the first fifteen days of December.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

"A curious fact happened the other day at Flatbush, L. I. A cock quail was shot by a young boy, and not knowing the misfortune of his act, or the bird he had killed, I readily procured the same from him and had it mounted. After the taxidermist had skinned the bird we investigated the crop, as is my custom under such opportunities, and in its crop were three large potato bugs (the Colorado beetle) and five youngsoft potato bugs and some other bugs, such as common beetles."—*Exchange.*

This only corroborates the experience of observant men as to the value of quail in vineyards and orchards. Mr. Baldwin keeps both of his at Los Angeles well supplied with quail, and the above quotation proves his wisdom in doing so, in spite of the tomfoolery got off last session of the Legislature by certain members, who opposed all game laws that they might poach all the year round.

"As buffalo are no longer numerous enough to make skin hunting pay, both Indians and whites have gone into the bone business. The Standing Rock Indians have collected and sold 170 tons of bone this season at $8 per ton. At Cooperstown, Dak., 250 tons of buffalo bones are awaiting shipment. Bismarck is a great bone depot, and the quantity brought there is much larger than anywhere else."—*American Field.*

Very good indeed. As the whites and the Indians have for years criminally slaughtered our buffalo, as if with a predetermination to exterminate them, we think they get more than they deserve in having their old dry bones to fall back upon to make a living. But what a commentary all this is upon our destruction of public game, animals and birds. After a while, in other ways, if it is not peremptorily stopped by a more vigorous enforcement of the law, old dry bones will be all that will be left any of us anywhere within the broad domain of America. Let us read as we run.

Mr. A. G. Platt, of this city, has just received a letter from Mr. Charles Slotterbek, of Lakeport, in which he says he recently saw a band of eleven deer all standing together and quite within range, which said by their indifference as plainly as they could, "help yourself." Unfortunately Slotterbek, like the rest of us on such tempting occasions, had no rifle with him, or one of those deer would surely have lost the number of his mess.

Mr. A. G. Platt, of the Alameda Gun Club, has just had ten young Japanese pheasants hatched out by a pet domestic hen. Up to writing the young birds were doing well. The pheasants imported this Spring by Messrs. Goodall & Perkins, also laid eggs, but those of the silver pheasants, remarkably handsome birds, were not impregnated, and the others with young birds in all got broken. This, somehow, is always the case.

A very unpleasant but specific complaint comes to us of a prominent market hunter and trap shooter killing quail *all* the year round. If the investigation now going on proves the report to be true, he will be expelled from the club he belongs to, and refused admittance into any public matches with *gentlemen* sportsmen. That alternative cannot be avoided.

The markets during the week have not been over plentifully supplied. The season, however, has produced some remarkably fine bucks. Since the one we saw at Lamoine, Turel & Co.'s, last week, that weighed 135 pound dressed, one is reported killed at Healdsburg weighing 128 pounds. From other quarters we hear of several more of large size being killed. So far as sport goes, the season up to date, has certainly been most the enjoyable and successful that we have had for some years.

Last week the Union Hill Sportsmen's Club, of Grass Valley, held a trap shooting tournament at Glenbrook. Five pigeons were used, and many good scores made. The best were by J. Webster, D. Bryan and R. Gauthier.

At the regular meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club on the 11th, on motion it was decided to withdraw from the State Sportsmen's Association. It would be impertinent in us to make any particular comment on this action of the Gilroy Club. What we may not condemn, however, we may be permitted to regret, and such action we do regret sincerely. It will be strange if the club itself does not come hereafter to regret it also. Without a union of all the clubs, under the leadership of the State Association, little or nothing can be done by the press in obtaining good laws or punishing bad men. In seeking amendments to our existing laws from the next Legislature for the benefit of all, it will be in order now to ignore the wants of the Gilroy people, and by themselves they can do nothing in that direction. We doubt the sincerity of the member, as a true sportsman, who advised such a step and we deplore the action of the club in taking it. It is a bad business all round. Let the example be followed by other interior clubs, and then there will be a general rejoicing in the vagabond army of poachers all over the State, whose rascalities are measurably checked at present by the State Association prosecutions, that will give us the true conditions of things and open the eyes of the most skeptical. If any good is to be done, the subordinate clubs must have a representative with whom and the press there must be perfect harmony and action. That's all.

A Portland, Oregon, correspondent of the *American Field* writes to that paper: "I was out through the Willamette Valley a couple of weeks ago, and the prospect for grouse, pheasants and quail was never better. The farmers all say they never before saw so many young birds. It is my opinion that we shall have better sport this year than any previous year." We have often commended the people and sportsmen of Oregon and Washington Territory for the care they take of their game. This is the result—abundance for all. We, in California, can have the same, if we will be equally wise.

The Eastern woodcock season opened on 1st inst. Upon the whole, it has been successful; the birds being numerous and in good condition. A feature of the season was that old haunts were found abandoned and new ones discovered. On the moors of England, where the bird is only found, the same thing often occurs. It is only a question of food, which is governed at times by very slight causes.

The pigeon Baby Mine, liberated in Atlanta, Ga., June 20th, arrived in the loft of E. H. Conover, its owner, at Keyport, at half-past 5 P. M., July 1st, in an almost unwearied condition from its 725 miles record, being the second to have a record for that distance.

At Sacramento.

On Sunday last there was a clay pigeon tournament at Agricultural Park, Sacramento. The principal match was at 25 birds each, $5 entrance, the purse being divided into five purses; The shooting was good. The score: King, 23; Parrott, 22; Watson, 22; Weeks, 21; Pedler, 21; Todd, 19; Chapman, 17; Stevens, 16; Tebbetts, 16.

Comparative Shooting.

The last mail brings us the record of the third competition for the Victoria Cup, No. 2, Australia. The shooting in some cases, considering the distance, was good, but in no case, at the same distances, better than our own. Speaking of the match a local paper said:

"The usual weekly meeting of the Melbourne Gun Club was held at the Club grounds, Brighton Park, on Saturday afternoon last, the principal event being the third competition for the Victoria Cup, No. 2, which must be won twice before becoming the property of a member. Messrs. W. Sayers and Norman Wilson have each a "leg in" for the cup, but neither gentleman was present upon the occasion under notice. Mr. L. Clarke and Mr. W. D. Clarke tied, each killing their nine consecutive birds. In shooting off Mr. L. Clarke killed his first and Mr. W. D. Clarke missed, so that the former was adjudged the winner of the Cup, an arrangement having been previously made to divide the £1 optional sweep. The following are the results of Saturday's shooting:—

VICTORIA CUP, NO. 2—THIRD COMPETITION.

Conditions: nine birds each. £1 optional sweep. Club rules.

Mr. L. Clarke, 31 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Mr. W. D. Clarke, 30 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Mr. G. Peppin, 30 yds	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Mr. P. Laws, 21 yds	1	1	0	0	1	1	1		—5
Mr. W. Williams, 28 yds	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—5
Mr. A. Frew, 27 yds	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7
Mr. J. Stephenson, 28 yds	0	1	w'd'n.						

TIES.

Mr. L. Clarke, 31 yds	1
Mr. W. D. Clarke, 30 yds	0

Mr. L. Clarke also won the two £1 sweeps which followed, in a style that shows he is quite a trap-fiend.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

The event most discussed during the week was the 100-shot match of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, 200-yards off-hand, instigated by its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranlett, which took place on Sunday last, at Shell Mound. The match has distinctive features in two ways. In one way it shows what enterprise in a commander and practice in his corps will do. In the other it shows the wonderful capacity of California's sharpshooters at the target. We have occasion, as a people, to feel proud of the result of the match on Sunday, for it places California at the head of the world's record, and yet the total, 1,810 out of a possible 2,000, grand as it is, was not quite up to the figure we named. While Lieut. Fred Kuhnle and Sergeant Hovey excelled all their previous scores by making 460 and 456 out of a possible 500 respectively, Lieut. I. S. Kellogg, Jr., and Sergeant Nick Williams both fell below their records by a united total of some twelve or fourteen points. On these calculations, based on the excellent shooting recently, by Kellogg and Williams, we placed the total for the staff team on Sunday at 1,820. However, so little disturbs the eye and nerve in a match like this, that we gladly accept the result as it stands, for the 1,810 is not only the best score in the world under the conditions, but it beats the score of four of the "Big Six," made at Shell Mound on the 6th instant, by 28 points, quite a respectable beating, too, for such men with the rifle as the "Big Six" are known to be. Hence, to-day the staff are the crack team of the State at 200 yards, and as the foundation of the honor has only recently been laid by sterling enterprise in the commander, and punctual practice by the corps, both Col. Ranlett and the Fifth Battalion have every reason to be proud of the honor.

So much for the winning team. Now for a few words on the losing team selected from men of Company A. The match in question was to have been shot on the previous Sunday, and was not *officially* postponed, only so far as related to the shooting of the staff team owing to the absence of Lieut. Fred Kuhnle. The team of Company A were on the ground and all fired under the regulation conditions. Owing to the unfortunate accident that happened to private Macdonald on Sunday, by which he only fired twenty shots out of 100, and the ill condition of private Waltham, which reduced his score, we think Company A's team ought to be credited with the score of the previous week published in our columns, which of course, is much higher than the one made last Sunday, which we publish in this issue. The score we refer to, and which, in our opinion, ought to be given Company A, as their record in this match cannot be given in detail again but we give the gross numbers:

Waltham	446	Moore	435
Macdonald	436	Pierce	434
Total			1,750

Which gives a percentage of 88⅝ against 90½ for the staff team last Sunday. Allowing for the disadvantages mentioned the total of both teams, 3,113, with a percentage of 88.35 is quite respectable, but then it is not as good as both teams have done. The score of the two teams last Sunday:

Kuhnle	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—45
	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—47
	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—46
	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—45
	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—46
	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—48
Total										460
Hovey	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—47
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—45
	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—47
	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—47
	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48
	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3—44
	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—44
Total										456
Kellogg	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—44
	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—47
	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—46
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—45
	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—45
	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—45
	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4—43
	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—46
Total										453
Williams	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—46
	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—45
	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—46
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—43
	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	4—44
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—41
	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—45
	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—44
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—44
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43
Total										444

COMPANY A. TEAM.

Pierce	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—48
	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—47
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—46
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—46
	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—44
	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—48
	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4—43
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—43
Total										451
Waltham	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—45
	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—45
	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—44
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	5—45
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—44
	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—43
	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—44
Total										433
Moore	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—44
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—43
	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4—42
	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4—42
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	3—40
Total										419

The grand success of Kuhnle, on Sunday, is a bitter rebuke to all concerned in robbing him of the honors he won recently at the State Rifle Tournament, by giving the champion medal to one who did not, beyond question, win it. Kuhnle is alone the champion of California, and his 60 bull's-eyes out of 100 shots, and a score of 460 out of a possible 500, on Sunday, attest the fact beyond controversy. By this score, beating his previous record of 457, Lieutenant Kuhnle has been awarded the champion medal, given by Col. Ranlett. The medal will probably be made this week according to a design to be furnished by the Colonel. It will be a very handsome one. Battalion Orders No. 6, dated June 25th, 1884, call the attention of marksmen to the fact that the winner of the champion medal must be prepared to defend such champion medal on thirty days' notice from any military marksmen of the Pacific Coast, who, in like manner, will be subject to a challenge for the same. Only members of the regular army, Marine Corps and the National Guards of the Pacific Coast are therefore entitled to shoot for the medal.

Major Parsons won the medal of Lieutenant Wright of Company A, last Sunday, No. 15, by a score of 124 to 108 points at 200 and 500 yards. The score:

Parsons—200 yards	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—63
500 yards	5	4	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	5	5—61
Total											124
Wright—200 yards	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	4—55
500 yards	2	2	3	3	2	4	5	3	5	5	5—53
Total											108

In reference to these matches the rule of challenges has been changed and is as follows: The original rule allowed any member of the second five in the battalion team to challenge any member of the first five, any member of the third five to challenge any member of the second, and any member of the battalion to challenge any man in the third five. The present rule allows a member of the team to challenge only the member next above him, No. 15 being open to challenge from the battalion. By this rule a marksman will go up step by step as he improves.

Major Parsons, No. 15, will probably challenge Lieutenant-Colonel Ranlett, No. 14, next Sunday, and the latter will challenge No. 13. The Colonel made a good record on Sunday, but if they shoot this match we lay a cigar on the Major.

Fine Shooting at Carson.

Ten members of the Carson Guard shooting team made the following score over their 200-yard range at Treadways Park:

Saffell	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
Alley	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—47
Laing	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45
Slocomb	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—44
Kennedy	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
Heritage	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	4—44
Thaxter	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—43
Cheney	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—43
Cowing	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—42
Borges	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—42
Total										442

In this connection we again ask what has been done, or what is likely to be done, about selecting the California team to shoot for the Inter-State Trophy? Nevada won it last time, and has the right thereby to name the place, if not the day, of the next match. Suppose from negligence or indifference on the part of the California authorities, the Nevada men find they have to suit their own convenience, name a day, and shoot according to regulation? Then the trophy goes by default for this year sees the deciding contest. In our opinion it is the duty of Colonel Charles Sontag, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, to select the team, but he is on the Governor's staff and is reported to take no interest in rifle shooting generally, or in the team matter particularly. The public of California, however, will be very indignant if the trophy is lost from negligence. Somebody will get into trouble about this team matter if it is not speedily arranged.

The New Winchester Rifle.

Mr. Allen has on exhibition at his gun store, 416 Market street, a splendid specimen of this gun which is well worthy the attention of the connoisseur in rifles. In mechanism it is perfect and beautiful to look at. The barrel is 28 inches long and the whole weight of the gun 10¾ pounds. The magazine carries twelve cartridges. The shell is 1⅛ inch long, and presents the principal improvement of the new gun. It tapers slightly to the end, and while its length is sufficient to keep it from turning end over end, it is free from all the recoil of the bottle-shaped shells. The price is only the same as older guns. The Winchester Arms' Company are always inventing something new to keep ahead of their competitors, and their last improvment seems to make their Winchester rifle perfect. We recommend our readers to inspect their last production.

Personal.

We had much pleasure in receiving a visit during the week from Col. W. Milton Farrow, of Springfield, Mass., who ranks as one of the leading riflemen of the Eastern States Col. Farrow is on a visit to some relatives in this city, and will remain about a fortnight with us. He intends to be present at the Schuetzen Tournament, to-morrow week, so the local cracks had better be prepared to do something very good, or the first prize is likely to go East. We guess Jacoby, Kuhls, Stanton, Strecker, Freese and other leaders will sustain the honor of the State. We are sure, however, the California Schuetzen Club, and all other of our rifle organizations, will give Colonel Farrow the welcome due to one of his prominency and standing in the brotherhood. We hope to see the Colonel as often as he can conveniently call upon us.

We shall next week publish the Creedmoor rules which we have just received from New York. It will then be seen there is no such rule as claimed by those who gave Linville the champion medal, which justifies their decision.

The Eintracht Rifles.

On Sunday this club had a practice shoot at Schuetzen Park, but the number out was small. The score:

Lieut. F. Kuhls	399	Tapken	244
Klotz	370	Schneider, with Sharp's rifle	332
Gumbel	367	Schneider, with Sharp's rifle	282
Leu	317	Stamer, with Sharp's rifle	305
Kruger	245		

The father of Lilian Smith, our wonderful girl rifle shot, is again after Carver, Bogardus and Stubbs for a match with his phenomenal child. He gives a great latitude in his last defiant challenge, but we believe that Lilly can do all he claims for her.

Another Good Score.

By the kindness of Mr. P. Jacoby we were furnished with the score of H. C. Smith, made at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on the 13th inst. We regret our rifle department was filled up before we received the score last week.

H. C. Smith	22	22	23	23	23	24	25	21	24	20	—227
	18	17	24	24	18	23	25	24	22	21	—216
Total											443

The Schuetzen Club.

We shall have something pleasant to say next week about the prize tournament on 3d and 4th of August of this distinguished body of riflemen, when it will do them most good. In the meantime we call attention to their advertisement in another column.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, July 26, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Robnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Veterinary Education.

At a recent meeting of the Regents of the University of California, the faculty of the College of Agriculture was authorized to procure the services of Dr. de Tavel for occasional lectures on veterinary science. This is a recognition of the importance of the subject, which it is to be hoped will lead to the establishment in the near future of a class in this branch of medicine. The fine stock interest of this Coast already represents millions of dollars and is steadily increasing. The necessity of proper medical skill is apparent, and this action of the Regents of the University indicates their determination to provide for it. At the recent meeting of the Illinois State Veterinary Association a committee was appointed to prepare a bill, to be presented to the next Legislature, requiring all practicing veterinarians to provide themselves with proper certificates showing their fitness for the work of treating ailing domesticated animals, these certificates to be signed by three competent veterinarians to be appointed by the Governor. This is a blow aimed at the rights of the country cow doctors, who have so long enjoyed the privilege of dosing suffering cattle and horses without undergoing a preparatory course of study to fit themselves for the work. If the veterinary profession had done this years ago it would now have more of the confidence and respect of the general public than it ever had, for the sins of ignoramuses have been ascribed to the legitimate profession, and brought it into contempt with many. The "cow doctors" will of course claim that such a movement has only the object of securing the graduate vets a monopoly of the business, but the fact is that stock owners have an equal interest in promoting the highest order of veterinary skill. The live stock of this country is getting to be too valuable to be killed off by ignorance or to be made the subject of experimental practice. We have some skillful practitioners on this Coast, but they are few and were all educated in foreign parts. Some of them are of the non-progressive sort and adhere to methods long since obselete with the thoroughly schooled veterinary. The profession has advanced with everything else in this world, and young blood and brains is the most certain to keep in the van of progress. The proposed lectures by Dr. de Tavel will be of benefit to the young gentlemen who attend them, by conveying hints that are valuable. In occasional lectures only the Doctor can but treat the subjects generally, but in so doing he will expose to view the length and breadth of the field, and thus lead on to the establishment of a thorough course in the science, a consumation that will be more important to our live stock interest than most people imagine. It will be a fitting adjunct to the State educational institution.

Grinstead as a Sire.

The fame of Santa Anita does not rest alone on its wines and brandies, its succulent pastures and its precocious equine youngsters. Grinstead looms up as a sire of racers and promises to soon dispute the palm with all comers East or West. Grinstead was a horse of most decided quality in the turf himself, but in a few years his performances there will only figure as a supplement to his record. Gano and Grismer brought him into notice last season and the year before, but 1884 has already brought him into prominence with the season less than half expired. The stable left the ranch last Spring in bad condition, the condition of the weather having been such as to preclude any material preparation. Work was begun after the horses arrived at Covington and carried along as well as circumstances would allow, but the engagements came on in quick time and found them yet far from that form that was necessary to do justice to the colts. They started in some and forfeited in others and when the exercises began at Chicago Mr. Baldwin was on hand with the condition of the stable somewhat improved, but yet below the fine point desirable, considering the importance of the Driving Park and Washington Park Meetings and the number and quality of the other horses that contended. Under the circumstances the Santa Anita representatives did well. At Covington the get of Grinstead started six times and were placed four times; at Chicago they started sixteen times and secured ten places. Up to the close at Chicago, July 14th, they had won $15,625, distributed as follows:

Fallen Leaf, 3, dam Mollie McCarthy	$4,715
Verano, 2, dam Jennie D., by Glenelg	6,640
Mission Belle, 2, dam Josie C., by Leamington	3,370
Volanthe, 2, dam Sister Anne, by Glenelg	400
Savanna, 3, dam Josie C., by Leamington	300
Gano, 4, dam Santa Anita, by Virgil	200
Total	$15,625

The stable proceeded from that point to Saratoga where the racing has been in progress this week. No details have been received, but it is intimated in the Associated Press dispatches that Volanthe won the Flash Stakes last Tuesday, adding another credit to Grinstead's account. Fallen Leaf, unquestionably one of the best, if not the greatest three-year-old of the year, is reported to have a bowed tendon and it is doubtful if she ever comes to the post again. But this is rumor and may be an exaggeration. If she drops out it will affect Grinstead's record unfavorably for this year, but he is thirteen years old, in his prime, and has time enough before him to achieve a full measure of greatness.

Coney Island Stakes.

In the advertising department will be found the notice of the Coney Island Jockey Club inviting entries to their June stakes for 1885–6. The stakes for 1885 are the Foam and Surf Stakes, both for two-year-olds, foals of 1883. The Foam is a sweepstakes of $25 each p. p. with $1,000 added, five furlongs; the Surf with the same conditions except that the winner of the Foam Stakes is penalized seven pounds. The stakes for 1886 are the Mermaid for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, at $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared before July 1st, 1885, with $1,250 added; one mile and an eighth. The Tidal, for all three-year-olds, at $100 each, half forfeit, or only $20 if declared before July 1st, 1885, with $2,500 added; one mile. The Coney Island Derby, with same conditions, one mile and a half. These are all rich stakes, and yearlings with such engagements are well placed upon the turf. The entries close August 15th, with the Secretary, J. G. K. Lawrence, N.E. corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York.

Latonia Fall Meeting.

In addition to the regular stakes of the Latonia Jockey Club for the Fall meeting this year, a series of extras for the especial benefit of beaten horses. They are the Maiden Stakes for two-year-olds that have not won prior to August 1st, with penalties for those having run second. The Tobacco Stakes for three-year-olds that have not won prior to August 1st. The Merchant Stakes for all ages, with penalties for previous winnings this year; one mile and an eighth, and the Cincinnati Hotel Stakes with same conditions; two miles and an eighth. The details of the stakes will be found in the advertising column. Closing day, August 1st, with the Secretary, E. D. Lawrence, Covington, Ky.

At the Tricks.

George Saunders, whose "Confessions" ran in serial form for some weeks in the *Breeders' Gazette* last Winter, is evidently making data for a second volume. The New York *Spirit's* correspondent, in describing the Chicago Trotting Meeting, says:

The 2:17 class developed a job which was promptly defeated by the judges. The supposed-to-be unimpeachable Saunders, driving for an owner whose instructions are to win, and who has frequently complained of combinations, was discovered trying to give the race away to Fanny Witherspoon. Perhaps this explains some of the supposed combinations in which Mr. Gordon's horses were defeated. First heat, Witherspoon made a bad break, and Edwin Thorne was allowed to win, in 2:33¼. Second heat, Thorne led to the half, in 1:13½, but Witherspoon closed with him in the stretch and made a dead heat, in 2:23¼. The contestants of the previous heat made the fight in third heat, going almost side by side to the half, in 1:11½, and so on to the finish, when Witherspoon spurted and won by a neck. Time, 2:22¼. The others way back. Fourth heat, Thorne was wisely laid up, and Phyllis went for Witherspoon, but the latter won easily, in 2:25½. Fifth heat, Clemmie G. came out fresh, and, after Witherspoon made a bad break at the half, Saunders sent his big mare for the heat, but Phyllis made her show up what stuff she was made of, Clemmie G. winning by a neck, in 2:22¼. Now, old man Wagner, who proved a thorn in the side of the conspirators last season, had to take his mare to the stable for not winning a heat in five, and Clemmie G. easily led into the homestretch of the sixth heat. Then Witherspoon passed her, but made a break very near the wire, and Clemmie G. had to take the heat, in 2:27. "Now for sure money," and a tripartite agreement appeared to have been formed, for Witherspoon was allowed to go to the half at a little better than a 2:40 gait the seventh heat. A show of racing was made coming home, but Witherspoon was permitted to finish first, in 2:31. The judges, however, were equal to the emergency, and, casting aside the usual fear of the high and mighty men in the sulky, called the heat "no heat," and administered a caution to George Saunders, who appeared to have the better horse, that if he did not let Clemmie G. win, he would be visited with the full penalty provided by the rules. The eighth heat condemned him, but proved the justice of the judges' conclusions. Witherspoon broke badly after passing the first turn; then Thorn tried to win the heat, but Clemmie G. gave chase, and forced Thorne off his feet within a short distance of the wire, winning the heat and race by a neck.

Sunny Slope Colts Sold.

The following is the result of the auction sale of colts from Sunny Slope, held at Chicago on the 11th and 12th:

1. Bay stallion, 2 years, by Sultan, dam by The Moor—Armstrong & Co	$465
2. Bay stallion, 2, by Sultan, dam Atalanta, by The Moor—same	475
3. Bay stallion, 2, by Sultan, dam Minnehaha, by Bald Chief—Wm. Emmett	1,500
4. Gray filly, 2, by Sultan, dam by The Moor—Wm. Emmett	450
5. Bay filly, 2, by Sultan, dam Bellevue Maid, by Peck's Idol—Wm. Emmett	400
6. Brown filly, 2, by Sultan, dam said to be by Chieftain—J. Wilkes Ford	375
7. Black filly, 2, by Sultan, dam Gulnare, by The Moor— ——	505
8. Bay filly, 2, by Sultan, dam Peg Woffington, by Speculation—Rich & Lakeland	1,600
9. Black filly, 2, by Del Sur, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen—Jno. R. Graham	1,475
10. Bay gelding, 2, by Sultan, dam Gertrude, by The Moor—Herdick	500
11. Bay gelding, 2, by Sultan, dam by Echo— ——	350
13. Sorrel gelding, 4, by Del Sur, dam Sunny Slope Belle, by The Moor—Wm. Emmett	1,500

There is a current disposition on the part of American turfmen to give over their English campaigning and run their horses at home. The current issue of the New York *Spirit* says:

Mr. P. Lorillard may be said to have practically abandoned his venture on the English turf, as his agent, Mr. Bishop, left last week for England, and will, upon his return, bring with him such of Mr. Lorillard's horses now in Tom Cannon's hands, that are not sold or claimed in races. Mr. Lorillard finds there is now a very different state of affairs from that existing in 1878, when he sent Parole and Uncas as an advance guard. Now there is quite as much racing here as he needs, and those in Cannon's hands have turned out a very bad lot. He may send over a few, if they race to please him, but no untried ones. Apropos of Americans racing in England, it seems that our future will depend upon Mr. A. J. Cassatt. That gentleman has several of his colts, now two-year-olds, engaged in the Epsom Derby, among them Brookwood. They are so fine a lot that already there is a great deal of conjecture as to whether or not the "tri-color" will be seen in England next season. It is insinuated, rather than stated, that should the colts show first-class form, "Mr. Kelso" may send over a contingent, and Jacob Pincus, it is hinted, may be the trainer.

Parole has at last been retired from the turf, after campaigning nine seasons, during which he ran 126 races, won 59, and $81,884.25. The old horse is not really broken down, but his trainer says he is lame, and thinks it needless to go on with him. The career of this splendid old horse surpasses those of Caller Ou and Fisherman, and rivals that of Boston. He began in 1875, and was the best two-year-old of his year Indeed, Parole was probably the best two-year-old performer ever seen in this country, with the exception of Sensation. It has been the custom of most writers to disparage Parole, but with the late Mr. Foster, we were from the first his warm admirer. Whether or not he was strictly first-class is a matter of opinion, but from the day he came upon the turf he has defeated the first-raters of each season. Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, Monitor, Eole, in America, and Isonomy, in England, have all struck their colors to him, and he is perhaps the most popular race-horse America has ever known, and never made his appearance without a reception from the stand.

"Broadchurch" on the two-year-olds: The Quickstep Stakes brought to the fore another California juvenile wonder. Although the distance was only half a mile, and twenty starters were bracketed, Mission Belle was backed heavily by her owner and others, apparently not caring how she got off in such a short spin. She didn't get off in front, nor yet at the tail end, but before they had gone forty yards she flew past everything in front of her, and won in the extraordinary fast time of 49 seconds. She is another of the Grinstead get, and is formed something on the quarter-horse pattern. Baldwin has got three wonders in Verano, Volanthe and Mission Belle. There is no stable in the country that can boast of such a trio of two-year-olds.

Gossip about Westmont.

[Chicago Correspondence N. Y. Spirit.]

The sensation of the meeting and of the year was the marvelous and as yet unapproachable performance of the pacer, Westmont. The performance has been the all-absorbing theme since among turfmen, causing no little discussion among them as to the merit attaching to the performance of either a trotting or pacing horse hitched with running mate. We find, as might be expected among envious and jealous horsemen, a disposition to give little or no credit to Westmont for his wonderful exhibition of speed and staying qualities; to me it was really a revelation. Only think of it—a mile in two minutes; he will certainly accomplish it. I consider the horse entitled to recognition as the wonder of the turf, and the king of pacers so far shown to the public. There are two or three dark ones yet to be unveiled, but at present Westmont is to the fore.

Your numerous readers I hear exclaim, "Upon what grounds do you base so broad a proposition, when you know a horse is dragged over a distance of ground?" In answering I will ask this question: "Do you believe that there is a horse living that can pull a skeleton wagon a mile in two minutes?" You hesitate; well, concede that there is, but I do not believe it. I will now ask you one more question: "Do you believe that, added to the resistance of a wagon, a horse can drag another in the breeching a mile in two minutes?" Anticipating the answer I will comment no farther, but shall be pleased to hear those holding different views through *The Spirit*.

Meeting Johnny Murphy, I put this question:

"John, do you believe any horse can pull a wagon a full mile in two minutes?" Hesitatingly he answered, "Yes."

"Do you believe, added to the resistance of the wagon, that he could literally drag a trotter or pacer in same time?" He quickly replied, "No."

"Then it follows, as a matter of course, that in the performance of Westmont and mate, that Westmont, for a good portion of his mile, went up to the bit and shared the burden of the wagon?" His answer was, "Yes."

I then referred to Frank and his mate, and learned from him that he had been badly handicapped in his race against Winship, as his horse, formerly reliable, has become unsteady, caused by bad handling at Jerome Park this season. I then remarked to Murphy that I have given some thought to the matter of double team trotting and it seems to me that Little Frank and Winship should be able to wipe out all double team records. Murphy said he agreed with me, and would like to see them hitched together.

Meeting to-day upon the club-house veranda a gentleman whose opinion of turf affairs is second to no man in America —Mr. Henry Graves—I asked him his views on the running to wagon question. He was most emphatic in his expression that he did not believe a horse could be produced that could pull a wagon weighing 100 lbs., driver and weights up, in 2:00 (Campbell's wagon, without pole, weighed 78 lbs.; with pole would approximate 100 lbs.) Said he, "I offered to bet $50, and did put up the money, that Firebrand could not do it." The party who proposed to bet him $50 came back from a journey to Campbell's stable, and said he would not run the horse for less than $200. Mr. Graves replied he did not want to bet at all, but he would give up his $50 to see a horse do it. Friend Taylor, the harness maker, broke in with, "Why, all down the backstretch Westmont had his head to the front. The performance was wonderful."

It is an old axiom of the turf that "it is speed that kills." Then, for a moment, think of calling upon a pacer that has not shown a mile better than 2:12 (which Westmont has shown in private), this season, to go a mile in 2:00 and share, which he did, for a good part of a mile, the resistance of a wagon. Will you not now admit that it was a marvellous performance? Why, coming home, before the pacing wonder broke, did not you all see Campbell making free use of the whip upon the runner? Had he run strong and free up the home-stretch I believe Westmont would have finished his mile, without a break, in better time than 2:00.

Let us now refer to the performance of the nonpariel Jay-Eye-See. He was accompanied by a running horse in a sulky, driven by the skillful Splan. He went to the quarter in 31½ seconds. "Too fast!" the experienced turfman exclaims. At the half in 1:03½. "Too fast!" He cannot come home; "'tis speed that kills;" right. Into the homestretch he slackens his flight; he comes home game and fast, too; but 2:11¼ verifies the old adage—"A slow quarter for a fast mile." But did you keep one eye on the racehorse coming home? He was the quitter in the race, and had a full benefit of Splan's whip. So we find it takes a good horse to pull even a sulky a mile in 2:11¼.

Now, will you not admit 2:01¾ the marvel of the nineteenth century? Think of the strain in the motive forces and respiratory organs. If beaten in the nineteenth century, will it be by Westmont, Gurgle, or Johnston? Many remarked he made a great performance, but 2:15¼ is as fast as he can pace to harness. Did he not beat Richball, Fuller, etc., in the free-for-all? How do you know that to be a limit of his speed?

Meeting Mr. Johnson, who sold him, I asked: "How fast can Westmont pace, for blood, in single harness? You once told me he could pace in 2:12." Mr. Johnson replied:

"When the sale was first mentioned I was offered $15,000 for what he had already shown. I refused, telling Mr. Hill he could have the gelding for $20,000, and I would show him 2:12. The next morning Mr. Hill came around and said he would take Westmont if I would show 2:12 I replied as I felt, 'I don't care to sell for $20,000; if I do I will not be ready for several days, after his fast work, to show a mile.' I finally told him I would show at any time. Mr. Hill then replied, 'You need not show him up, I will take him anyhow.'"

Mr. Johnson further stated that Westmont could pace a mile, good day and track, in 2:11 or better.

Westmont is a chestnut sorrel, 15½ hands. No race-horse carries a more bloodlike head, and his limbs are in the catgut and steel mould of the high bred race-horse. His general appearance is that of a well bred and highly formed trotter, not in the generally accepted form of the pacer, not unlike, in this respect, Johnston and Gurgle. He was sired by, all things considered, a horse that I think the equal of, if not the peer, any trotting bred stallion that ever lived, the dead Almont. Meeting Col. John W. Conley, he remarked to me, "I purchased the dam of Westmont in Virginia. She was a chestnut sorrel, sired by Cottrill Morgan, out of a thoroughbred mare, and I sold her to Col. West. I then remembered her, and was also painfully reminded of a beautiful filly that I saw at Edge Hill out of her, by Dictator, that I greatly fancied and foolishly did not buy."

YACHTING.

The sloop Lively, lately of Stockton, has again changed hands and will soon belong as of old to the local fleet. We rejoice in the fact that small yachts are again coming into favor. We can recollect, and not many years back either, when every Saturday afternoon and Sunday that the bay was alive with small yachts and pleasure boats, sailed mostly by young men who were commencing sailing.

These amateurs as they grew more expert and became older naturally drifted into larger vessels, which was as it should be, but seemingly left no one to follow them in the small craft. Sailing and nautical experience generally cannot be learnt in a moment and the hardest place to learn is aboard a large vessel, which the tyro is contemptuously refered to as a "Greek" and finds out as best he may the reason for anything being done; whereas, on the other hand, on a small boat, if the novice has some of his friends to sail the boat, he can ask questions and receive answers which he can comprehend and before long be able to take the tiller himself, which latter he very properly would not be allowed to do on board a large yacht.

Yachting is like any other study; to learn it properly one must commence at the beginning and not at the end. It would be ridiculous to teach a child mathematics by jumping him at once, say at the multiplication table, and allowing him to flounder round there until he got some indistinct idea of the meaning, before he learnt the alphabet, and the same reason applies to boating matters. So our advice to young men desiring to become proficient yachtsmen is to learn first of all to manage a small plunger, the simplest rig there is, and when fully confident that he thoroughly understands that, to go up a peg and so on and in a few seasons, with any kind of application, he will be able to handle any reasonably large vessel with perfect safety.

The Enid is hauled out on the beach near the Presidio and propped up. She is being changed from a yawl back into a sloop. She was the pioneer of the yawl rig on this Coast, and although but a very small vessel excited criticism sufficient to induce others to build yachts after that rig, with, according to the owners' side of the question, great success. The Enid is the first vessel in these waters to be transformed to her original rig after once having a driver. Extensive repairs, inside and out, are contemplated, and if everything is carried out as arranged she will hardly be recognized by those who knew the boat in early times.

The wind last Saturday, about suudown, fell very light, several of the yachts started up the bay, but after passing Point Blunt ran into a calm belt and were unable to proceed farther. The Rambler endeavored to go back to Saucelito but could only get about half way between there and the island, where she was compelled to anchor all night.

We are in receipt of the American Yacht Register for the season of 1884. This book is published in New York, and contains a full list of all the yachts belonging to yacht clubs in the United States with their dimensions and the name of the owner and the club to which they belong. Any one interested in yachting can find very interesting statistics in this book.

The habit of keeping house on board the yachts at Saucelito seems to be coming rapidly into fashion. Mr. Lee, of the Whitewing, was, we think, the first to inaugurate this, and he enjoyed it so that he has been followed by the Rambler, Frolic and Eva, the two latter having ladies on board.

The 40-foot schooner, built by Stone, which has already changed hands since being in frame, still remains on the ways with her spars and iron work all completed. It is to be regetted that she is not finished and put in the water, as lying there exposed to wind and weather will hardly improve her any.

The yachtsmen seem to be satisfied with their exertions on the Napa and Santa Cruz trips on the Fourth, and to take more pleasure in talking over their achievements then than to act now, so in consequence there is very little to report this week in yachting circles.

The model of the Carmelita, Mr. Coleman's new yacht, has excited a good deal of talk among our local scribes, but as there seems to be little probability of her appearing in these waters for some time yet, we will withhold our ideas until her arrival.

The Spray came off Stone's ways last week cleaned and painted. She went to Vallejo last Saturday and returned the following day. Enjoyable weather was experienced on both trips. She will be kept for the balance of the season at Saucelito.

The sloop Nellie, since she was made into a *mule*, by having a cross between a centreboard and the keel attached to her bottom, if not used much. She was a much better boat with a centreboard.

On Saturday night a dance was arranged by Commodore Harrison at the San Francisco Yacht Club House, to which there was a goodly attendance, both from the yachts and from Saucelito.

Pacific Y. C. Ocean Race.

San Francisco yachtsmen have made a departure from the usual routine of bay cruises, and on July 5th the Pacific Y. C. turned out for an ocean race. There was plenty of variety —light winds, calms, and at last a tearing breeze with rough water accompaniment, making lively work and an exciting finish.

The fleet was ready early in the morning, but there was very little wind, what there was being from S. E. A large number of spectators were present at Santa Cruz to witness the start, which took place at 10 A. M., Annie crossing at 10:17, Nellie 10:21, Lurline 10:24, Fleur de Lis 10:25, Aggie 10:27. Besides the racers were Casco, Nautilus, Lady Mine and Clara to witness the race.

Fleur de Lis started for Monterey, carrying a breeze for some two miles, when it left her becalmed, the others who had gone further off shore in search of wind, being in a like predicament. When the wind did come, it was from northwest, Annie catching it first and the others a little later, all but Fleur de Lis, which lay way astern until 11:50, when a breeze found her, and away she went with all drawing to catch the leaders, only Aggie being within sight of her.

Running on to the stakeboat, the Lurline turned first, then Nellie, Lady Mine, Aggie, Annie, all passing Fleur de Lis going one way as they went the other, the leader being ten miles ahead of her.

For a time the wind was light, with calms at intervals, but Fleur de Lis still held on, overhauling the others, and at passing Aggie, the latter withdrew soon after for no apparent reason. After the tempers of the yachtsmen had been thoroughly tried by calms and catspaws, old Æolus relented and sent them wind enough in a lump for two or three good races in the shape of a blow from the west, soon rolling up an ugly sea.

Annie lost her jib at once, and ran into smoother water to set matters right, while the others quickly reefed down. Now was Fleur de Lis' chance, and she was driven through in a way that soon put Annie under her lee, and finally placed her less than a minute behind Lurline at the finish, the full time being:

	Start.	Finish.	Actual.	Corrected.
Lurline	10 25 48	5 03 20	6 37 32	6 37 32
Fleur de Lis	10 26 43	6 03 33	7 36 50	7 22 48
Nellie	10 22 04	6 05 34	7 43 30	7 26 00
Annie	10 17 43	7 02 05	8 44 22	8 14 34

The prizes, which are of silver, were awarded: First to Lurline, second to Fleur de Lis, third to Nellie, and fourth to Annie. In the evening a ball was given at the Ocean House, at which the prizes were presented.—*Forest and Stream.*

The foregoing article from the *Forest and Stream* is not characterized by the spirit of fairness that generally seem to predominate in that yachting authority, but is evidently taken from one of our dailies, the correspondent of which had evidently strong Fleur de Lis predilections.

In the first place the time of starting, when first mentioned, does not correspond with the time-table published in the same article, thus contradicting itself, and, moreover, the article says Fleur de Lis finished less that a minute behind Lurline, whereas the same table referred to showed the Lurline to finish ahead of Fleur de Lis exactly 59m. and 18s. on actual time, and 45m. and 16s. ahead of her on the corrected time. If our esteemed New York contemporary desires to see the reason why Aggie squared away for Monterey, he is respectfully referred to our issue of the 12th inst., and we beg furthermore to state that Fleur de Lis did not pass Aggie until several minutes after the latter kept off the wind, when consequently the vessels were sailing in diametrically opposite directions; under which circumstances it is not very difficult for the vessels to *pass* one another. We do not know why the *Forest and Stream* failed to publish an account of the race from San Francisco to Monterey, when Fleur de Lis did not win.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Mrs. J. W. W., Linden, Cal.:

Will you please tell me what a set of tips for road work will cost, and what measurements are needed to insure the right size? 2. What is the matter with my horse? He seems all right, eats well and hearty and is full of life and energy as a horse possibly can be; but the trouble seems to be in his coat. While carefully groomed and as clean and glossy as a bird's wing, there are spots that the hair falls off and leaves the skin bare. His mane has commenced falling, and he seems determined to rub off the hide as well as the hair on his neck. There are no signs of vermin, for I have looked very carefully, and there are no fowls of any kind about the stable. I have tried all the remedies I can think of, and have heard of, and now come to you for help.

Answer—Paul Friedhoffer makes fine steel tips for $3 per set. We do not know what he charges for those made of malleable iron. Place the horse's foot on paper and draw outline with pencil. 2. In all probability mange is the trouble. The mange insect is so minute as to be invisible to the naked eye. An efficacious liniment is composed of common sulphur, 6 oz.; sperm or train oil, 1 pint; spirits of turpentine, 3 oz. Mix thoroughly and rub into the skin with flannel, or, better still, a painter's brush. Application should be made every third day for at least three or four weeks. The stall should be washed with corrosive sublimate, 1 oz.; m ethylated spirits of wine, 6 oz.; water, 1 gallon. Dissolve the sublimate in the spirit by rubbing in a mortar, then mix with the water, and use with a brush, stirring it up continually to prevent its settling.

C. A. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

Trotting race advertised under National Turf Congress Rules, 5 to enter and 3 to start; four horses entered and three started by consent of proprietors. The fourth went amiss or was sick, and was withdrawn before the race, after being duly entered. Is owner of such horse liable for entrance money?

Answer—He is liable. Associations and proprietors have a right to accept a less number of entries than the advertised conditions call for, if they so elect, and no entry is released unless they decline to so accept and declare the race off.

B. C. P., Los Angeles, Cal.

There is nothing historical in print that we know of regarding Lady Vernon, except in the racing records. She figured on the turf in the East, in 1852-3, and in California, in 1854-5. She was brought to California, in December, 1853, by Pat. Hunt.

N. S. G., Ione, Cal.

Three horses start, half mile heats, best two in three.

Barney	2	1	3	1
Bodie	3	3	1	2
Emma	1	2	2	3

What horse is entitled to second money?

Answer.—Emma is entitled to second money. Rule 52 provides: "In deciding the rank of horses other than the winner as to second, third and fourth places, etc., to be assigned among such as remain in the race, entitled to be placed at the conclusion of the last heat thereof, the several positions which have been contending shall be considered as to every heat in the race. * * * * A horse that has been placed second twice better than a horse that has been placed second only once, etc." See conclusion of Rule 52 on page 47, P. C. B. H. A. Rules.

THE KENNEL.

Recent Importations.

Mr. E. H. Myers, of Ventura, Cal., has recently imported from the kennel of J. A. Hammon, Falls City, Neb., two dogs and two bitches. One of the bitches, Belle by name, is Irish red in blood and comes of most excellent bench and field stock, being a grand-daughter of Kate-Berkeley and Letty-Kirby. The others are cross-bred setters, combining English and Irish blood, their grandparents being Joe, Jr., Blue Daisy II., France and Russia. It will be interesting to note what success Mr. Myers has in breeding from his cross-breds. They may prove good fielders, but we suspect that he will be disappointed in their show qualities.

HERD AND SWINE.

Treatment of Copious Milking Cows.

[Henry Stewart, in Rural New Yorker.]

A large development of the milk organs, with a corresponding yield of milk is very desirable in a cow; but, like all other good things, it has its drawbacks. These are the inevitable trouble before and after calving, and the danger of garget or milk fever; but these risks can always be avoided by judicious management. It is not impossible for a dairyman to get through twenty-five or thirty years' experience with cows without having any accident or trouble in anyway whatever with his cows at the most critical periods; yet some have frequent bad luck (?)—as it is termed—at such times with their best cows. I have always believed that "bad luck" should be a synonym for carelessness, neglect, and bad management, and that good or bad luck is the result of one's own carefulness or mistakes. It is especially so in regard to the management of cows, especially the heavy milkers and those which are hard to dry off, and also young heifers with their first calves, and the management of the latter should be precisely the same in principle as that of the former. The greatest trouble with heavy milkers approaching the period of calving is in reducing the flow of milk. A good deal of unnecessary trouble, however, is borrowed in this direction. It is a popular idea that it is indispensable that the cow should be dried off before she calves, chiefly for the reason that otherwise the calf will suffer. With ordinary cows there is no difficulty in this matter, because the milk secretion begins to fail almost as soon as the cow becomes pregnant, and the trouble is rather to retain the flow of milk than to lessen it. But with copious and persistent milkers, which keep on milking, the owner becomes alarmed when the time has passed at which the other cows are dry, and imagines all sorts of mischief. Now it is simply a question of adequate and nutritious feeding whether a cow can keep on milking and produce a strong, healthy calf, or not; for there is no draft whatever on the system that cannot be supplied and made up by proper food. If the food is of the right kind, and of sufficient quantity, there is no reason whatever for the owner to make any special efforts to dry the cow. Usually the milk secretion is small, varying from three to fourteen ounces of solid matter, of which a large part is fat, so that there is no special necessity for any very great change in the feeding, except to supply the needed phosphates and the nitrogen for the building up of the frame of the calf. The kind of food most required is bran, which is rich in these two elements, as indeed in all the elements of both milk and blood, which, in point of fact, consists essentially of the very same substances, and two pounds of bran would amply supply all the material required for the perfection of the fœtus.

The great mischief is done by unwise efforts to dry up the cow, under the impression that some great injury will happen unless the flow of milk is stopped. I have known farmers and dairymen to bathe the udder with s solution of alum, a decoction of oak or willow bark, and even give these deleterious substances to the cow for the purpose of drying the milk. At times they succeed in arresting the flow; but they do so only by producing an attack of garget, with all its accompanying mischief. Nothing should ever be applied to the udder outwardly for such a purpose as this. If one wants to stop a stream, the flow must be arrested at the source; by damming it, the flow is simply turned in another direction, and this is precisely what is done in efforts to stop the milk by outward applications. The udder may be contracted or the contents may be absorbed, as when iodine is used; but the milk is merely thrown back into the blood with the effect of producing inflammation and congestion of the glands, and serious injury is caused. The milk may be stopped by reducing the food, but this is injurious, because the calf may suffer instead of the milk secretion. The only way is to rely upon nature, supplying such food as is required and giving no other. Cornmeal, and especially cotton-seed meal, should be avoided; bran only should be used, and this should be given dry; and whatever milk is produced should be drawn with regularity, the udder being drained perfectly dry every time. It is not safe to leave a little milk in the udder in the hope to dry the cow. This will not do with large milkers, as it clogs the milk ducts and engorges the very small secreting lobules of the glands, which, during milking, are in active stimulation, and thus gives these very sensitive organs a severe shock, which may result in an attack of garget, or pave the way to milk fever. It is best not to make any effort whatever to check the milk secretion, but at the same time not to encourage it by the use of sloppy food; also to avoid all inflammatory tendencies by refraining from highly carbonaceous and nitrogenous food, as the oil meals, or any grain food excepting bran. The whole system should be kept loose, free and cool, if necessary, by the use of small doses of Epsom or Glauber salts, for costiveness may easily be the precursor of serious mischief. Lastly, all fussing should be avoided; the cow should not be annoyed by extra care or worrisome attentions, but having done all that is wise, and avoided all that is otherwise, the owner of the valuable animal should leave the rest to nature, which is the best physician and nurse, after all, if we do not foolishly interfere with her.

For a month before calving, the milk is not fit for food, as it contains so much saline matter as to give it a strong salty flavor. As the time of calving approaches, the milk changes in character and the udder becomes more solid; but if the milk is drawn regularly there will be little danger of harm from this last change, and the gradual alteration of the udder to its new condition will take place gradually and safely.

Judging at Fairs.

A correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette* makes the following suggestions, apropos at this time, about judging stock at fairs: That exhibitors have reasons to complain of unfairness on the part of the judges in their awards, is too often the case. Officers of agricultural fairs attach too little importance to the selection of experts, and leave the matter to be attended to a few days before the exhibition. To secure a committee of three desirable men, whose character and integrity are above suspicion, is almost impossible. One is more or less influenced by friends, another by some stock he has bred, and another does not believe in giving all the premiums to one exhibitor, even if he deserves it.

I would, as already suggested, favor one man instead of three. Let him be well paid for his labor, and above all extend to him the courtesies due a man above the "common herd;" elevate the calling, inspire confidence in your exhibitors, and satisfy them of your desire to deal fairly with them. Three months is not too soon to look after your committeemen and make a success of your fair. It is to be a public educator, a place where the novice can gain information he could not practically get elsewhere. Enjoin on experts the necessity, in judging animals, of laying stress on types. All thoroughbreds should be typical. Let them, with care, separate beef-producing animals from those bred for the dairy, as we cannot with success breed animals to subserve both purposes.

Already in the West some would-be breeders claim the Jersey a good beef producer, and, of course, would have a judge on Jerseys look on them as such. Have a breeder for beef pass on beef-producing animals, a man engaged in dairying make the awards on milk cows, and let them look to their laurels.

A first-class expert should be able to tell at a glance which of two animals is the best, and how many points they should scale. No animal ought to be awarded a first premium unless scaling ninety points, fixing eighty points for second and seventy points for third. The practice of giving first, second and third premiums to the best animals exhibited is wrong, pernicious and deceiving to the world.

A ring, sheltered from the weather, ought to be provided for the judging of animals, and an officer, whose duty shall be to have the subjects to be passed on ready when called forth by the expert, should be in attendance. Experts, after the premiums have been put up, should hold themselves ready to answer any question from exhibitors, and do it with good grace, satisfying them, if possible—which is rather difficult sometimes—but I have seen a man who would not be convinced by your arguments, nevertheless profit by it, bring better stock the following year, and swear by you then. A fair of this kind ought to be a place where agriculturists generally come to verify their mistakes and improve their future labors.

Cheese for Home Use.

[Ontario Farmers' Advocate.]

Every pound of cheese requires ten pounds of milk, and a ten-pound cheese is about as small a one as can be conveniently made. A clean tub which will hold the milk, and a boiler large enough to hold ten gallons, will be needed. A small press, which any smart boy can make, with a lever to hang a stone upon, will also be required, and then the "know how" is all the rest. Making cheese is a chemical operation, and depends greatly, like all other such work, upon temperature. One cannot be safe without a thermometer, as a rule of thumb will not be precise enough.

The first thing to do is to bring the milk to a temperature of ninety degrees. This makes a soft cheese; a higher temperature willmake a hard one. The milk may be of two milkings; the evening milk set in a deep pail in the cellar, and stirred late at night and early in the morning to keep the cream from separating, and the morning milk mixed with it as it is stirred after milking. If any cream has risen on the evening's milk it may be skimmed off. The evening's milk may be warmed to one hundred degrees and then added to the fresh morning's milk, which will be about eighty degrees; the whole will then be about the right temperature, which is ninety degrees. The rennet is then added. This is a liquid made by steeping a piece of the dried stomach of a sucking calf in warm water.

For one hundred pounds of milk, or forty-five quarts, a piece of the rennet about as large as one's thumb, or two inches long by one inch wide, is put in a quart of warm water in the evening with a half tablespoonful of salt. In the morning this liquid is strained into the warmed milk in the tub and well stirred through it. The tub is then covered to keep the milk warm until the crud is formed, which will be in about half an hour. As soon as the crud is formed enough to cut a long-bladed knife is drawn through it both ways, so as to cut the mass into inch cubes. This causes the whey to separate, and when this separation has been effected, the whey is dipped out or drawn off, and the crud gathered into a mass at one side of the tub, the tub being raised at one side to cause the whey to drain off.

The tub if kept covered to retain the heat, or, if the curd has cooled considerably, the whey that has been drawn off, is heated up to 100 degrees and turned on to the curd until it is warmed through again, and the whey is then drawn off. The curd remains thus for about an hour, until it attains a very slight degree of acidity, when it is broken up fine with the hands, salted with about half an ounce of salt to the pound of curd, and put into the hoop. The hoop for a ten-pound cheese should be about eight inches in diameter and ten inches deep. It has neither top nor bottom. It is placed upon a smooth board, and the curd is pressed down into it with the hands.

When the curd is all loose a cover is placed on it, and the hoop is put under the lever, which presses down upon a block resting on the cover. Very little pressure is required, and this only until the curd has become solid enough to keep its shape; twenty four hours in the press is quite enough, the cheese being turned twice in that time. The cheese is then taken out and the outside is rubbed with butter and wrapped in a cotten bandage, the edges of which are turned down on the two faces for an inch or so. The cheese is then placed in a cool room or cellar, and is turned every day for a month, after which it should be turned once a week for another month, when it is fit for use.

Business Capacity in the Creamery.

Brains win in every department of business. The man that thinks, plans; he thinks again, and knows less than he did before; then he meditates, calculates and reduces his business to a satisfactory starting point. By thinking, comparing, planning and figuring, he has made discoveries not dreampt of before, is more confident, more resolute and means business. He knows he is right and is going ahead.

Corn is no longer king; cotton—even with its 6,000,000 bales—is entitled to that honor no more. *Grass is king*, and he who knows best how to utilize it, is the man who puts money in his purse.

Now let any man sit down and figure out what a steer, ripe for the butcher, will cost him at say four years old, then what he can realize for it on the market; then what the tillage of his land in corn, wheat or tobacco would have cost him, including harvesting and marketing; and then what he could have done with his land in grass for milch cows—properly selected and bred—and what will be discovered? Why this, that his beef has paid him better than either crop, with much less care, anxiety and labor, and that the cows have paid him three times as much.

This is no ideal sketch, no editorial fancy or dictum, it is absolute fact, as any man may see that will figure it out. Take, for illustration, the best quoted figures discovered at our fat stock shows in so far as beef is concerned, and the steer that will put on two pounds of weight per day throughout the year is an extraordinary animal. He will sell for say six cents at the stock yards. Then take an equally good average milch cow that will make a pound of butter a day for eight months in the year, butter that is worth 25 cents per pound, and see where the difference comes in. The difference is even more striking if we willingly stretch the estimate in regard to the butter cow, for she will hold out much longer than eight months, and what is more, if selected with the same care that the steer is that will put on two pounds of flesh per day, will make much nearer a pound and a half of butter.

When farmers determine to breed their milch cows only to thoroughbred bulls we will very soon have a race of animals that will make from 24 to 32 ounces of butter per day, and, just here is where the thinking and the figuring comes in. It is brains that rules the world not numbers, the latter without the former are but led as sheep to the slaughter. —*Rural World.*

History of Alfalfa.

Five hundred years or more before the birth of Christ, alfalfa, or lucerne, was well known and prized as a forage plant in ancient Media. The history of the discovery of its value and first cultivation is lost in the haze of bygone ages. From Media lucerne spread to Greece and to the Roman Empire. In the days of Cato, Virgil, and Varro it was among the cultivated plants, while Columella and other Roman writers on husbandry gave full directions for the cultivation of what was then held valuable as a crop for rotation with wheat and other cereals. From Rome to France and Spain, where it received the pleasantly-flowing name of alfalfa; thence it accompanied those agreeable and right gentlemen, the Spanish discoverers, to make some recompense for the evils resulting from their visits, and lend force to the adage: "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." In this new and congenial home it grew wild, growing luxuriantly for centuries on the plains of Buenos Ayres, until it was supposed to be a plant native to those broad pampas. At the time of the conquest it was in Mexico a staple crop. From Chili the plant was taken to California, where it passed under the name of Chili clover.

Since the live stock business of the plains has become so important an industry alfalfa has spread widely through the Western States and Territories, yet it may be truly said that it has obtained footing in areas but very limited in comparison with those it will occupy a decade later. The arid plains of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico have already given satisfactory proof of the value of this plant, and there is abundant reason for believing that by its cultivation the beef-producing capacity of the West will be quadrupled. In the higher regions of New Mexico from four to six tons of alfalfa per acre can be grown, while on the lower lands the yield is yet heavier. Stockmen estimate that ten acres of those lands, in their natural state, are required for the support of each head of cattle; it is plain that by the cultivation of alfalfa the number of cattle on those lands may be enormously increased.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sun and Shade.

If there is anything that makes us tired it is this everlasting talk about shade in the pasture, just as though a cow could not stand the weather any better than a city young lady. No farmer, for instance, hesitates a moment to send his young son, not out of his teens yet, into the field along with his favorite horse to plow all day long in the hot sun. That is, they not only must stand the heat of the sun, but they must labor in it; and yet when this same farmer comes to talk about his cows they must not only be kept up to their knees in clover, but must have a cool shade to lie down in, and a pond to stand in, and all that sort of nonsense. Some of the "professors" go so far as to say the hot sun makes a cow's milk feverish. We have not the slightest hesitation in denominating all this kind of talk superlative nonsense. A cow can stand as much heat as a horse that labors or a mare that suckles her colt, or the boy that follows the plow in the hot field, or makes hay when everything is steaming. There is no reason that we can understand why a cow should not work as well as any other animal, and we all know that when she has the opportunity of shade and water she is as great a loafer as doth live, and many men complain of the loss of milk when the whole herd stands in the pond all day. They should be upon the hill feeding and earning their daily food like the other animals, and you can rest assured that the milk of cows that eat all day long, no matter how hot the sun may be, is just as good as the milk of a cow that loafs all day long. This sort of favor is a mistaken kindness, that is all. We remember once talking to a dairyman who said that his cows spent so much time in an old apple orchard he had that he was compelled to cut all the trees down to make them go out in the sun to eat.—*American Dairyman.*

The following is from the pen of Col. F. D. Curtis, in the columns of a contemporary: It is a mistake to liberally feed any animal which has a large udder, and is liable to store up a good deal of milk, before giving birth. It is liable to cause milk fever. This is especially the case with cows or sows. It is just as much a mistake to feed heavily just after giving birth. When a sow is left to follow her own instincts, she will not leave her nest for several days after the pigs are born, except to get a drink; and this is really all that she requires. For a week she should not be given any food which would increase the flow of milk. A few roots or raw potatoes, or coarse bran, would be the best. If left to herself, she would remain more quiet, and will not be so liable to die or step on her pigs. It is a feverish condition which causes a sow to destroy her young, and this is induced by giving her concentrated food. I am trying to prevent constipation and fever by feeding my breeding sows at this time of the year twice a day on roots and raw potatoes, and also allowing them to eat as much as they will of bright clover hay. The last is a new kind of food with me; but as the hogs seem to relish it, I think it is good for them. It has the merit, also, of being cheap, and I think it will help to keep them in a healthful condition.

In a majority of cases there is good reason for the formation of the habit of kicking in cows. While there are natural kickers among cows there are more kickers which acquire their ugly distinguishing characteristic through retaliation for wrongs inflicted by the milkman or some one else who has their treatment in hand. Who can blame a cow that is worried by the dog, pounded by the hired man or swore at by the boss for defending herself with heel and horn?

There are now 1,200 cows owned in the town of Utica, Winnebago county, Wis., which gave a yearly product of $48,000. The yield has been increased 30 per cent within a few years by improvement in stock and better keeping.

Some Points on Pig Breeding.

The *Swine Journal* of A. C. Moore & Sons, the Poland China breeders of Canton, Illinois, gives the following items of their experiences:

We breed our sows to come in April, May and June and sometimes later, and do not raise but one litter a year from each breeder. In order to get two litters, the first one must come too early, and the second too late in the year, and both are liable to become stunted. We believe that one good litter, in the right season of the year, is worth any two litters that can be raised for breeding purposes, though in a different climate this may not be true. The Spring litter has a great advantage in the quality of milk they suckle—milk from grass-fed animals is not so rich and feverish as that from corn, but is cooling and more abundant and naturally adapted to piggy's condition. Milk from feed is richer but less of it, and is more apt to cause scouring and to make pigs feverish and worrisome. The quantity being usually so much less, the pigs oftener tease the mother, and being themselves unquiet, they make the sow restive, and these frequent moves increase the liability of the pigs being laid on. Another gain for the one litter system is that the sows, after weaning their pigs, in June or July, may be turned out to grass, and require no more feed until late in the Fall, or if desired, they may be readily prepared for the next Winter's market.

As sows go sixteen weeks, with little variation, the time when pigs come is readily controlled. For many years we have tried the plan of standing the boar, and allowing the sow with him but once, and have had better success with this method than any other. If this course is followed consistently, one boar, in condition and thrift, will successfully serve two to four sows per day during the season. If he runs with the sows and serve them each from two to four times, as is often the case, the result will be he will soon "run down" and his pigs will be weaker—not so large. By standing the boar as stated, he will be capable of getting three or four times as many pigs, without being injured, as he would by promiscuous service and running together.

We breed our sows so as to have pigs come from first of April to the middle or last of May, if possible, though occasionally they come in June or July, and sometimes later, but we have only one litter a year. While the sow is preparing to grow our next litter, running on grass from July to November, her system becomes thoroughly cleansed, cooled and strengthened. Being entirely free from grain, the fluids that are in the secretions connected with maternity assume their normal condition. She is getting strength and vitality to impart to her young, which she could not do by having two or more litters a year, constantly tasked to her utmost, with no rest and no chance for recuperation. We have no doubt that many diseases are the direct result of this pressure of breeding.

The effects of in and in breeding seems to be worse in swine than with horses and cattle, for the probable reason that their lives are so very short. Such breeding would perhaps secure nearly uniform points, but at the sacrifice of health and breeding qualities—barrenness is the usual penalty. If a boar or a sow pig is thrifty and in good condition, it may copulate at eight months of age, without any risk or injury. In some cases well-developed sows may have young when between eleven and twelve years of age; but for purposes of breeding stock, I can recommend it younger.

The truth seems to be, that, if we foster any desirable point in breeding, by a long course of persistent effort, it is usually at a sacrifice of some other quality just as certainly as in mechanics we must sacrifice power to gain motion, or *vice versa*, and in this connection we desire to caution our customers against crossing with any other breed. The result may be seeming satisfactory for one or two crosses, but after that the decline comes, and soon you are in possession of scrub stock.

Hints on Testing Cows.

[From "Butter Tests of Jerseys."]

There is no mystery about testing. The thing is to understand your business of dairying, or put the test into the hands of some one who does understand it. Then all becomes simple. But a few suggestions and cautions may be worth giving.

In the first place do not be in too great a hurry to test. Let your cow be ready before you start. It is well to begin gradually and cautiously "feeding up" for a test as much as ten days before you expect to commence it. Increase the food by degrees to the point you wish to reach, unless the cow shows signs of being surfeited before you attain it, in which case you had as well break off and begin again, making up your mind to test on less feed. When your cow is eating as much as you wish her to have during the test, let her have a few days for the increased ration to take effect. Then begin your test and do not increase or change her feed during the test, unless she is falling below your expectations and you are ready to experiment. I have known several excellent tests broken off by a slight change in feed.

Don't be discouraged too soon. If your cow fails on her first trial, the milk may not have been properly handled, or the cow may have been ever so little out of health or condition. Try her from time to time by churning a day's milk separately, varying her rations occasionally, till you have hit upon the proper management of the milk or the food best suited to the cow. I once had a cow whose milk required twelve hours more than the average of the herd to ripen for churning, and had to be treated accordingly.

Have a good churn, and see that it is properly handled by whoever manages it. There are many excellent churns, and a few bad ones. As a rule, all those patterns which claim to bring butter in some marvelously short time are hard to manage. You can often tell whether your churn is doing its part well by weighing in the milk or cream several successive days, and seeing whether the yield of butter in proportion to milk is satisfactory and regular. A better way is to have two patterns, and try them together or alternately. I have one churn which does well in Winter, but not in Summer.

Repeated tests are often necessary to ascertain a cow's capacity. If satisfied with one's breeding and appearance, do not reject her on the evidence of a single test. It may be an off year with her, or she may not have reached her maturity. I know of two bulls, both standing high as successful sires, but the daughters of one are in their prime at four years, while those of the other improve until they are six or seven.

Again, I sold two cows from my herd because I did not believe either would ever reach 14 lbs. One has given nearly 22 lbs. in an officially conducted test, and the other 18 lbs.

Do not wait for your cow to give a large quantity of milk before testing. Many of the best tests have been made when the cows were giving between 20 and 30 lbs. of milk daily.

As to the feed during the test, we state the practice of a number of breeders which our readers can study and compare for themselves. No rule of general application can be laid down, as cows differ endlessly in ability to assimilate food and in preferences for one kind or another, and their tastes must be consulted and their peculiarities carefully studied in order to reach the best results.

I have generally found cooked or steamed food rather unsatisfactory, and cut hay slightly moistened pre erable to uncut hay. Corn and oats are better ground quite coarse. They are quite as well digested, and the animals eat them more readily than when ground fine. Corn-field peas boiled are occasionally much relished. Wheat bran increases the milk, but, unless unusually rich in flour, seems to have little effect on the yield of butter. One sample of bran may have five times as much nutriment in it as another. That made at the large merchant mills by the new process is usually about the dearest feed a butter dairyman can buy, so thoroughly is it stripped of all valuable elements. Cotton-seed meal in small quantities I have found useful, especially when there is no grass.

We often hear dairymen complain of the difficulty of securing hired men that are willing to milk. One principal cause of this is that the farmer wants the hired man to do a full day's work besides the milking, and no wonder he does not like it. Hon. Hiram Smith said once, in a convention, that he found no difficulty in getting and keeping good help. He considers that the dairy work is part of the regular day's work, and his men are contented. There is no reason why the farmer who milks from ten to thirty cows or more, should not do his milking in good season. He makes as good a profit on that part of the farm labor as on any other, and he has no right to expect the hired man will look at it in any other light.

A. B. Allen pronounces the escutcheon theory fallacious, and ignores it in selecting their stock. In selecting a good dairy cow for ourselves, he says, in doing so properly we pay attention almost entirely to the shape of her body, the size and form of the bag when full, and also empty, together with the size and zig-zag of the milk veins.

Nothing can more quickly dry up a cow than irregularity in milking, though bad treatment, change of milkers, inadequate food, etc., are also contributing causes. In the light of what cows go through with, it is strange indeed that the period of milking is not somewhat shortened in much of the dairy stock of the country.

Notwithstanding constant importations, the growth of the fine stock interests in this country is marked by a less and less proportion of foreign blood. The time will come when the headquarters for nearly all the pure breeds which our breeders are now handling will be found in America.

The pasture is an excellent place for turning breeding sows after the pigs have been taken away. They will nearly get their living from the pasture through the Summer, and will come up in Autumn healthy, strong and hungry, and hearty.

POULTRY.

Remedy for Chicken Cholera.

The Department of Agriculture publishes the following remedy, recommendation by Dr. Salmon, for preventing this destructive disease that annually carries off so many thousand fowls:

"For this disease a very cheap and most effective disinfectant is a solution made by adding three pounds of sulphuric acid to forty gallons of water (or one-fourth pounds of sulphuric acid to three and a half gallons of water), mixing evenly by agitating or stirring. This may be applied to small surfaces with a small watering pot, or to larger grounds with a barrel mounted on wheels and arranged like a street sprinkler. In disinfecting poultry houses the manure must be first thoroughly scraped up and removed beyond the reach of the fowls; a slight sprinkling is not sufficient, but the floors, roosts and grounds must be thoroughly saturated with the solution so that no particle of dust, however small, escapes being wet. It is impossible to thoroughly disinfect if the manure is not removed from the roosting places. Sulphuric acid is very cheap, costing at retail not more than twenty-five cents a pound; and at wholesale but five or six cents; the barrel of disinfecting solution can, therefore, be made for less than a dollar, and should be thoroughly applied. It must be remembered, too, that sulphuric acid is a dangerous drug to handle, as when undiluted it destroys clothing and cauterizes the flesh wherever it touches."

Hens Eating Eggs.

Hens often learn to eat their eggs from eating the egg shells which are gives to them with their food. They find it easy to crush the shells which are thus scattered in their way, and mayhap the taste of a portion of their contents, which is left in the fresh shells, is not the least incentive to break other eggs in the nest. If you have plenty of oyster or clam shells, or ground bone, the amount of lime in the egg shells is scarcely worth saving for your fowls, but had better be thrown into the fire to be pulverized and go out with the ashes. However, if one desire to save them, pound them fine and mix in their feed, thus avoiding all semblance of egg-eating. Perhaps all the fowls in a flock could never learn, independently, this bad trick; but there are always a few apt pupils in every school who easily learn the bad things, and they teach the rest. If you have valuable fowls which have learned the trick of egg-eating, cut off the point of the beak one-eighth of an inch and sear it over with a hot iron, and eggs will generally resist their attacks. We would put it down as one of your rules for care of poultry: Pulverize egg shells before putting them where fowls can get at them.—*Poultry World.*

It is no unusual thing to have fleas in a poultry house. Ordinary dust will not provide against them; it must be wood ashes or very fine limestone gravel, Mix with it the flour of sulphur, and put it under a shed or in a corner of a poultry house, where it cannot be wetted. You will see your fowls burying themselves in it, raising their wings and throwing the dust into their feathers. This is a cure. It is supposed that the exertion of moving over and among the particles of grit is no more comfortable to the parasites than used to be a pilgrimage to a distant shrine with half a pint of peas in the boots, and they give in. Thoroughly cleanse your house; then whitewash it thoroughly.

The difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly fed hen, is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs, to be sure, but when these eggs are broken to be used for cakes, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish, or look a milky white, instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retain its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of the knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Jim Renwick's Disqualifications—Close of the Sheepshead Bay June Meeting—California Horses at Chicago—General Sporting News, Etc.

It has been definitely decided that by the death of W. J. Welch, on the 20th, your famous chestnut gelding, Jim Renwick, has been disqualified from his future engagements at Monmouth Park and elsewhere. Several of these, however, were handicaps in which the big horse was nearly certain to be allotted pretty stiff weights, so perhaps the misfortune is only apparent, not real. Buchanan has the horse now at Sheepshead Bay, and last week started him against the best field of sprinters that have contested any dash of the year. Such horses as Fellowplay, Strathspey, Markland, Duplex, Nimrod, Breeze and others, any one of whom can run three-quarters of a mile in 1:15 or better, composed the kind of opponents Renwick had opposed to him, and there was very heavy speculations of the result. At the finish Strathspey, (Donohue), Jim Renwick, (Spellman), and Fellowplay, (McLaughin), were all three head and head, these three riders, the best we have, all riding like demons to get their mounts home first. Strathspey weakened slightly near home, and Fellowplay beat Renwick a short head in 1:15, Strathspey half a length away third. To-day the tenth day of the Coney Island Trotting Club's meeting was run off, and to-morrow the last day will be held. Already the hegira of the stables to Long Branch has commenced and Monmouth Park will open her gates on the 4th of July. This course, like the one at Sheepshead, has been widened, leveled and improved greatly since last Winter, and is now one of the fastest in America. The approaching meeting will last through July and the greater part of August, during which over $150,000 in stakes and purses will be given.

The stables now at or on their way to Long Branch include all the best horses in this vicinity, and on the close of Chicago's great inaugural race meeting at Washington Park some of the Western horses will be sent on. The latter great meeting opened on Saturday with great success, and some 20,000 persons swarmed the stand and lawns of the new Jockey Club grounds, having nothing but praise for the good work shown on every side. No more elegant race grounds can be found in America than these, and the track proper, while not yet as fast as it will be made by another season, is so well constructed and so admirably drained that the water after a heavy rain absorbs so quickly as to be a very slight drawback. The racing of the opening day was most exciting, and the telegraph has doubtless informed you of the results ere this. The American Derby fell to Modesty, the Corrigan filly, though Kosciusko and Bob Cook gave a tight struggle for victory. Had the Santa Anita filly, Fallen Leaf, not been sick however, there is very little reason to doubt that the stake would have been credited to the now famous daughter of Grinstead, as she has shown her ability to gallop away from these horses when fit. Cooper will, however, make every attempt to get her round in time for Saratoga, where she is engaged in the Travers' Stakes and other rich louts. Gano appears to have retrograded on his form of a week ago, when he beat a strong field a mile in 1:43. Lucky B., Savanna, Freda, Marie Stuart and Shenandoah have also failed to do themselves credit thus far, and it looks as if the two-year-olds in the Baldwin stable will be the only bread winners until Fallen Leaf comes round again. Verano and Volante, Mission Belle and Rapido are, however, as promising two-year-olds as are in America to-day, and in the present open character of the two-year-olds running East, it is by no means certain that they are not the peers of any of their age. Floria, by Virgil, is the best two-year-old that has appeared East, though Wanda, Richmond and others are not far behind her in point of merit, and Triton, the winner of the Juvenile, at Jerome Park, who showed faster heats than did his sire, the great Sensation, is unfortunately *hors de combat*, by reason of sore feet. However the season is young yet, and the valuable stakes for youngsters at Monmouth Park, with their varying weights and favorable allowances, will probably bring out the reserve corps of the two-year-old divisions, many of the great stables having yet to show up their youngsters. The remarkable feature of the present racing season thus far is the more even distribution of the honors. The Dwyers and Rancocas Stables, usually a long ways ahead of the other owners in races and money, now have been compelled to be content with an occasional slice, like the great majority of turf owners. W. L. Scott's Erie Stable secured the bulk of the honors at Coney Island, a gratifying showing to the many friends of this recent accession to the turf. Mr. Scott has now at Erie, Pa., a stud farm rapidly approaching the best in the country, and his superior collection of stud natives, presided over by the great French stallion, Rayon D'or, and his great liberality and enterprise in connection with the turf, has merited a just recompense. Other owners have also had a measurable share of success, and the old cry of "Lorillards and Dwyers gobbling everything" is hushed and silent. The George Lorillard stable has won but three races so far this year, and the formidable Brookdale stable of Mr. Withers but one, Appleby and Johnson but two, and so it goes. The latter's recent purchase, the Knight of Ellerslie, has been let up in his work and turned out until Fall. This is rather hard lines for these turfmen after their outlay of $10,000 for the colt. Aella, the noted sister to Ferida, has broken down and will be bred, and other horses are under more or less suspicion as to their soundness. The reinstatement of Daly and the horse McGowan, after all the talk of the last six months, has surprised many persons. The Washington Jockey Club, after flatly refusing to reinstate them last Spring, has now done so, almost of their own volition, it seems. Probably they reason that the example has already borne good fruit, and that Daly has already been punished enough. The present season has indeed been unusually free from scandals of any sort, and people are beginning to realize that racing officials are determined to exercise "eternal vigilance." This is as it should be, for any lapse from their constant watchfulness would be sure to let in the harpies of the turf, and their rule means ruin to the sport as a national institution and pastime.

New York, June 30th. Yours, Pacific.

ROWING.

Hanlan in the Colonies.

A gentleman of this city, now on a visit to the Colonies, attended the Hanlan-Laycock exhibition, and writes as follows, under date of Sydney, June 19th:

The race was, as everyone here expected, a money-making affair, without a contest. Beach was the intended contestant by the getter-up of the race, but, by the advice of his backers, Beach positively declined to row on the Nepean, and hence Laycock was induced for a money consideration to enter into the show. Financially the show was a failure, for the promoters. Hanlan got £750, Laycock £300 and the getters up a deficit. The real object for having the race on the Nepean was in the interest of the owners of the land there. It was such a failure I doubt if it will be attempted again for a long time, It is a pretty piece of water for such races, but it is difficult to reach. Laycock has been a good man, but is used up, having a broken leg and finger. Beach is the only man here fit to row Hanlan, and the match between them is genuine and for blood, and will be won by the best man. I will send you the particulars of the race.

J. M. F.

Teemer Lowers the Record.

Meadville (Pa.) advices state that fully 30,000 people witnessed the preliminary heats in the Conneaut Lake regatta, July 15th. The rowing course was perfect and weather all that could be desired. There were sixteen contestants in the single scull race, and John Teemer, the boy sculler, who came to the front by his performance at Pullman in 1883, won after a magnificent race, in the fastest time on record, being officially reported as 20:05 while other advices give the phenomenal time of 19:38. The first heat was won by J. McKay in 21:47, Albert Hamm being second in 21:50. Second heat, Teemer first, 21:49¾, Jake Gaudaur second, Layberger third. Teemer won easily by three lengths. Third heat, Priddy first, 20:38½; Ten Eyck second, Weisgarber third. Lee broke down halfway over the course.

The final heat was rowed in darkness, time being called at eight o'clock. The six starters pulled together to the buoy which Teemer passed in ten minutes, the positions of the others being uncertain owing to the darkness. Teemer led all the way home from the turning buoy and came in first in 20:05 (or 19:38 as yet unsettled); Gaudaur second, Hamm third, McKay fourth, Ten Eyck fifth, Priddy sixth.

An improvement in paper boats, suggested by Mr. J. A. St. John, of St. Louis, is described by that gentleman as a "peculiarly shaped stiff keelson, an idea of my own, which I think will be an advantage. Nearly all shells are not stiff enough in the backbone. Either in turning or in keeping a straight bottom, the tendency is to turn up at the ends and sink at the cockpit. The broad base will prevent the bending in the turn, and the high part will prevent doubling up."

The race between the Ariels and South Ends for $500, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S Cup and the championship, will be rowed at Alameda, on Sunday, August 3d. To ensure against any further fouls separate courses will be flagged for the crews. The referee has not yet been selected.

Ruddock, the Boston boat-builder, says the shell he is now turning out for Teemer, will be the finest in America. It will have planking one-twentieth of an inch in thickness, the lightest yet used in the construction of a shell.

Hosmer is to have a new boat from Ruddock before he rows Teemer. The shell will be equally as valuable and as well made as the one which that celebrated builder is at present at work upon for Teemer.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

The place so long filled by the Gypsy Band has been filled during the week by the Royal Marionettes, but not with the success we anticipated. In sterling merit they rank very high, while some of the imitations are so very clever and life-like that it is scarcely possible for even grown-up folks to realize the deception. The scenery is most excellent. It is quite a mistake to suppose the Marrionettes are only fit for children. The best and most deserving feature of the exhibition is the ventriloquism of Mr. Nagirroc. When associated with the whole performance, for extent and variety it is really wonderful. The Irish song of the boy, Billy, while sitting on his knee, and the song of old Mr. Anderson, have been warmly and justly applauded all week. Still, while admitting the merit of the Royal Marionettes, as far as they go, it cannot be denied they lack vigor and variety enough to keep such audiences together as assemble at the Vienna. Last night, therefore, closed their engagement at this establishment. Next week will see an entire change of programme, a union of intellect, specialty and mirth which promises to satisfy all. With the change, we imagine, we shall again witness the old crowded houses.

Vulcanized Fibre Washers.

Far superior to Leather. Warranted not affected by Oil or Grease. One set will outwear three to four sets of the best pressed Leather Washers. Ask dealers for

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

Dieffenbacher & Wihl,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme

AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.
No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.
No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.
No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.
No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three; for district horses. Purse, $150.
No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.
No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile; $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.
No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district horses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.
No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.
No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. To fill Running Races, five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designat d upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER,
Assistant Secretary,
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Cal.

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

Coney Island JOCKEY CLUB.

June Meeting,

1885.

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

THE FOAM STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; for two-year-olds, foals of 1883; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; five furlongs.

THE SURF STAKES.

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 of the stakes; the winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

June Meeting,

1886.

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

THE MERMAID STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $1,250 added; for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

THE TIDAL STAKES.

For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885; for foals of 1883; with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile,

THE CONEY ISLAND DERBY.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $2,500 added; for three-year-olds, foals of 1883; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes; one mile and a half.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
President.

ENTRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO

J. G. K. Lawrence,

Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club.

N.E. cor. Fifth ave. and Twenty-second st., New York.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance; was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB,

Covington, Ky.

The following additional stakes for the Fall meeting are now open, to name and close August 1st:

MAIDEN STAKES.

For two-year-olds that have not won prior to August 1st, of $25 each, $15 forfeit, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and the third to save entrance; those having run second in a stake of the value of $1,500 to carry 4 lbs. extra; winners after the closing of this stake to carry 6 lbs. extra; six furlongs.

NOTICE.—American Racing Rules require entries to be named.

TOBACCO STAKES.

For three-year-olds that have not won prior to Aug. 1st, of $25 each, p. p., with $750 added by the warehousemen, dealers and buyers of Cincinnati, of which $150 to the second horse and $50 to the third; winners after the closing of this stake to carry 5 lbs. extra; one mile and a quarter.

MERCHANTS STAKES.

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before Sept. 15th, with $800 added by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second horse and $50 to the third; winners this year of a race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of two races of like value or of one of the value of $2,000 to carry 8 lbs. extra; maidens at the closing of this stake allowed, if three years old, 5 lbs.; if four or upward, 10 lbs., with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at starting; one mile and an eighth.

CINCINNATI HOTEL STAKE.

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $15 if declared on or before Sept. 15th, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second horse and $100 to the third; winners this year of races aggregating the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; of $3,000, 8 lbs. extra; maidens at starting allowed, if three years old, 7 lbs.; if four or upward, 12 lbs.; two miles and an eighth.

T. J. MEGIBBEN,
President.

Address all communications,

E. D. LAWRENCE,
Secretary Latonia Jockey Club, Covington, Ky.

GRAND PRIZE

SHOOTING

—OF THE—

CALIFORNIA

Scheutzen Club,

OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

ALAMEDA SCHEUTZEN PARK, Sunday and Monday, August 3d and 4th.

THE SHOOTING IS OFF-HAND. ALL RIFLES not over 45 calibre, shooting no more than 70 grains of powder, and all sights, except telesco pic, and any pull of trigger allowed.

Over 225 Prizes.

—$850 in Cash and $750 worth of—

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, and other Valuable Prizes.

Bulls-Eye Targets, Man Targets, Honorary Targets, Shooting for Ladies' Prizes,

All Marksmen are Invited.

The Ferryboats and Trains of the South Pacific Coast Railroad go direct to the Park.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black. White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio, also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee..... $40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

SPORTSMEN'S

HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANnounce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study be comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

Pacific Coast BLOOD HORSE Association

FIXED EVENTS,

Spring and Fall Meetings

1885-6.

—:o:—

SPRING MEETING

FIRST DAY.

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same day—California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in above to be made for 1885.

SECOND DAY.

Pacific Cup—Handicap of $100 each, $50 forfeit, $20 declaration, $600 added; second to receive $300, third to save stake; two and a quarter miles; to be run on the second day of the Spring meeting. Will close the 1st of March, 1885.

THIRD DAY.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same Day—Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

—o—

FALL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—The Vestal Stake; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p. p. $300 added; second to receive $100, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

SECOND DAY.

Stallion Stake—Conditions: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallions owned in this State.

The stallions have to subscribe the amount charged for their services to the fund; private stallions at the price of their last season, and those which have not made a public season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall be $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at the discretion of the committee; distance one and three-quarter miles. To close for 1884 on the 1st of August next, at which time both stallions and colts (progeny) must be named.

THIRD DAY.

The Baldwin Stake.—Post stake for all ages; dash of four miles; $250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second, $400, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1884.

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit. $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—for three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each; $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

The Association reserves the right to change the day of running stakes.

All of these stakes (except the Pacific Cup as noted above) close on the 1st day of August next, the colts now rating as yearlings foals of 1883. Nominations to be made with Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco; Post Office box 2803. To be rated they must be plainly postmarked on or before that day, 1st of August.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.
HENRY SCHWARTZ, Vice-President.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.
P. A. FINIGAN, Treasurer.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages

BUGGIES

BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER.

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

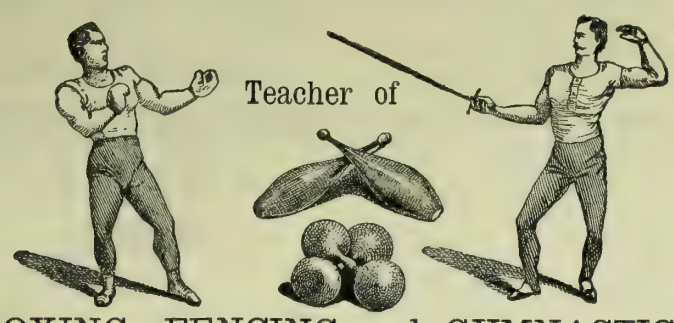
OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet, Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

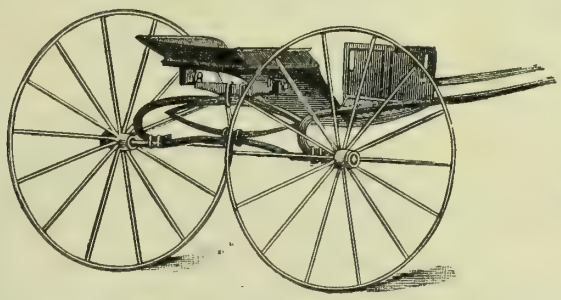
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., San Francisco.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

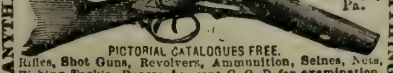
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa.

2y1

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Annual Fair

—OF THE—

SONOMA and MARIN

DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

—AT—

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF THE LIGOWSKI FLYING CLAY PIGEON

PIERCE & CO. OAKL'D CAL.

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County

AGRICULTURAL

Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa,

California.

—O N—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three-year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:15; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILLACTON, Asst. Sec'ty

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport. Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KETTIE BURNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 20 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $300; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $500; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

Pacing Race, 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.

J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

1884. 1884

Stockton Fair,

September 23d to 27th,

INCLUSIVE.



—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.

No. 7—$600; Pacific Coast hurdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $600.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1¼ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.

No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

J. M. LARUE, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

—AND—

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—The Occident Stake—Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2—Pacing Purse, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—Trotting Purse, $.,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—The Introduction Stake—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 5—The California Derby Stake—For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.
No. 6—The Del Paso Stake—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.
No. 7—Selling Purse, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For four-year olds Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9—The Annual Two-year Old Trotting Stake—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11—The Maturity Stake—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—The Premium Stake—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—The California Annual Stake—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14—Free Handicap Stake. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—Free Purse, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.
No. 17—Trotting Purse, $1,200. Three-minute Class

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—The Orange Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—The Breeders' Stake—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—Selling Purse, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—Free Purse, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—The Sunny Slope Stake—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.
No. 25—The Shenandoah Stake—For three-year olds. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—The Nighthawk Stake—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41¼) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 27—The Pacific Coast Handicap—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—Trotting Purse, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—Trotting Purse, $1,200—2:30 Class.
No. 30—Trotting Purse, $1,500—Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885-6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—Maturity Stake—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3—California Annual Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance. $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50; one mile.
No. 4—California Derby Stake— For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN,
President.

Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second 45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, President.
ROLAND DILLER, Secretary.

Dissolution Sale of

Trotting Stallions,

BROOD MARES,

Roadsters, Colts, Etc.

In Consequence of the Dissolution of Co-partnership of Messers NEWLAND & PUMYEA, we will offer for sale on

SATURDAY, July 19, 1884,

—AT—

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK,

FIFTY HEAD OF WELL-BRED HORSES. AMONG the yearlings and two-year-olds are the get of Steinway, Grand Moor and Poscora Hayward. The brood mares are principally Hambletonian. The stallions are the well known Grand Moor, by the Moor, dam Vashti, by Mambrino Patchen; and the two-year-old colt by Newland's Hambletonian (he by Speculation) out of Phaceola by Silverthreads, her dam Minnehaha, dam of Beautiful Bells, Eva, Sweetheart and others. The roadsters comprise fine driving horses, both single and double, and several matched carriage and road teams. There will also be offered coad and track sulkies, light and heavy driving carts, etc.

The horses, with the exception of brood mares, will be at stables of Newland & Pumyea, Seventh street, near Broadway, Oakland, until July 17th, after that date all may be seen at Oakland Park.

The sale will be absolute. Terms Cash. Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO.,
Auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE OF

Trotting Stallions,

COLTS and FILLIES,

Brood Mares, Roadsters,

WORK HORSES, Etc.

—The Property of—

S. J. TENNENT, at his Ranch,

PINOLE STATION, Near Martinez, upon the line of the C. P. R. R., at **10:30** A. M. on

THURSDAY, July 24th, 1884.

THIS SALE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST important that has yet taken place in California, and will include Colts and Fillies by Echo, Steinway, Whipple's Hambletonian, Arthurton, Pinole Patchen, Alexander, Gus, Reliance, and other noted Stallions. Catalogues, giving full pedigrees and description, will be issued in a few days.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill o Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

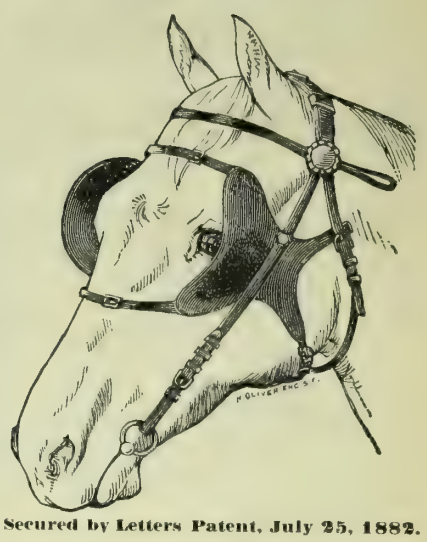
MILES & ANDREWS,
Sole Manufacturers, Fentonville, Mich.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND KEY ANYWAY AND NOT WEAR CUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. Birch & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.
2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.
3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.
4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free. Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,** Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

——OF THE——

SANT CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association.

At Santa Cruz.

——COMMENCING——

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,

——AND ENDING——

Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.
No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.
No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.
No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.
No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.
No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.

No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

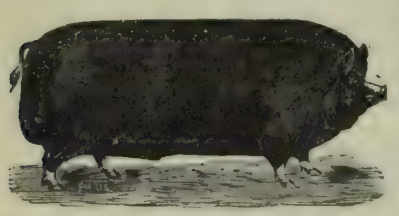
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.

Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

R. C. KIRBY, President,
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

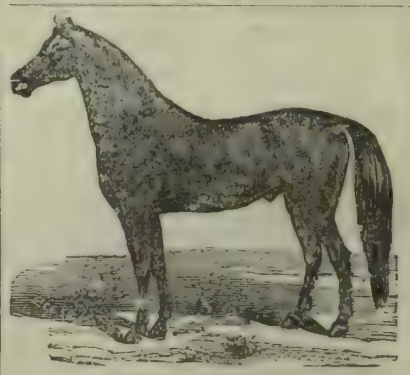


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M †11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East (Express)	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Deming, El Paso and East (Emigrant)	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Livermore (via Livermore)	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton (via Martinez)	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles (Express and East)	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	Mohave, Needles (Emig'nt and East)	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and (Express) East (Emigrant)	7:40 A M
7:00 P M	Ogden and (Express) East (Emigrant)	11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville)	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Woodland)	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:10 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	12:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4.30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37 7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



Vol. V. No. 5.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Sports of Independence Day—Eole's Brother to the Front at Monmouth Park—Great Racing at the Long Branch Track—Chicago's Great Meeting—Gossip, Etc.

The past week has been a very busy one for turf goers all over the country. At Chicago, at Brighton Beach, and at Monmouth Park the thousands have assembled *en masse* day after day to witness the flying steeds and their gaily attired riders strive in friendly efforts for the mastery. At the elegant new racecourse in the Garden City the largest crowd and fields of horses of the year has been the order of each day. People here turned out in good force on Independence Day, at Brighton Beach and Monmouth in spite of the weather. Long Branch racecourse on the Fourth of July seems to be almost indissolubly connected with wet weather. In past years this has happened so frequently, that to the majority of race-goers it is an axiom, and the old timers went down on Friday last prepared for all emergencies. The sequel showed their wisdom and forethought, for the day was not of the pleasantest kind. Of course, the track was heavy; that was to be expected, but the racing came off just the same. Naturally there was plenty of sensations. Probably the most unexpected victory of the day was that of Eole's brother, Eolist, in the Long Branch Handicap. People who saw him run at Jerome Park last month against Geo. Kinney and Hartford, when he ran well for a mile, seemed to overlook the horse entirely. That did not the Wizard of Westchester and his friends however, and the track just suiting Eolist's bad feet, he pulled off a clever victory. The race showed that when Eolist was backed last March to win $20,000 in the betting books on the Suburban Handicap his party had some substantial grounds for their support of the horse. The Hopeful Stakes was a clever victory for Richmond, who was, however, tiring fast at the end. Tecumseh, as usual, got away badly, and this fine looking youngster has had aggravating luck thus far. The Ocean Stakes was a gallop for the Dwyer pair. Too much praise cannot be awarded the Association for the many improvements to the track and enclosure. On every hand their good work is visible, and the course proper is now one of the fastest in the land, as was shown on Tuesday.

On Saturday, though the skies were propitious enough, the weather had been so unfavorable almost up to the hour for beginning that the track was a perfect sea of mud and water. Lawns and walks were in a disheartening condition, though by the aid of planks and boards people waded round after a fashion. Of course the sport, under these circumstances, was full of surprises. To select winners was an impossibility, and even the astute Plunger himself began the day by backing the Islip filly, Glideaway, in the first race won by his own mare, Woodflower. The latter won easily enough, but until Fellowplay became disabled he showed a bold front, and would probably have beaten her but for the accident.

Before the second race a rabbit bounded across the track, opposite the lower end of the stand. He came from the inner field and ran directly into the midst of a large crowd, several of whom captured the little rodent. Many persons remembered that at Louisville in May last, a rabbit was seen on the course each time Buchanan won his great races, but as there was no Buchanan at Monmouth, to whom did the good omen apply? Perhaps to Kinsman, who won the second race cleverly enough, after Meaton gave him a reminder with the catgut. Kinsman is a fine big colt and that he is not the worst of the Chester Valley Stable his race today shows. It was the first time the Kello colors have been in the van since Heel-and-Toe's victory at Jerome Park. The hurdle race on Saturday furnished some genuine excitement. In the first place, Chipola's disinclination to join the field gave the spectators a gladiatorial display in the inner field, of which the principal actors were the Canadian mare, her rider and rubber. Coaxed she would not be, and when her jockey tried the lash she reared and wheeled in circles. but would not go on the track. Blindfolding was then tried with equally poor success, and, the people waxing impatient, it looked as if the race would have to go on without Chipola. Finally the attendant on foot succeeded in backing the stubborn brute out on the track, a furlong distant, and she at once gave up the fight and took her position with the others. During the race the knocking down of half the hurdle in the stretch played no unimportant part in the result. Col. Watson led Bonairetta a neck to this point, where the mare's more wide-awake rider went over the prostrate half of the hurdle, Watson's jump of his undoubtedly putting his chances out. And, as for Marshall, the winner, the prostrate hurdle let him up, beyond a doubt, for if he had had the jump to make his speed would not have told in time. Hurley looked the demon rider, and no mistake, as he furiously rode the brother to Glenmore towards the wire, both horse and rider so plastered with mud as to be unrecognizable. The run home Saturday evening between the first special over the main line and the second special fifteen minutes later over the Pennsylvania R. R., was a close thing, both making it in a trifle over one hour. The accommodations on the Pennsylvania trains are of the best, and people are beginning to find this out.

Tuesday furnished the most sensational racing of the season at Monmouth Park. The track was better than any person expected it would be, and a few more days of sun and wind will put it in apple-pie order. After George Kinney had beaten Jack of Hearts in a fast dash of nine furlongs, the upsets began with the defeat of the favorites in the July Stakes. Brookwood, the winner, however, was clearly the best of the party at the weights, for he got away badly and won at the end like a racehorse. Richmond's temper, however, with the weight, militated against his chances, while Wanda is evidently a trifle stale. The Lorillard Stakes saw Panique out once more, and many persons looked to see him duplicate his Belmont victory at Jerome. The colt, however, did not look well, and the stable made no secret of their liking Ecuador the best of the two. The race will long be remembered by the onlookers and participants. Himalaya's mishap, this most unlucky of colts seeming to be perpetually in trouble, Panique's defeat, Ecuador's unexpected triumph and Orator's dramatic death followed so quickly, the one upon the other, that people could hardly realize the situation. The owners of Orator came in for much sympathy on the loss of so promising a colt, coming so soon after Knight of Ellerslie's loss of form and the death of Carnation last Fall. However, they are plucky as well as enterprising, and will not allow these setbacks to discourage them. The handicap on Tuesday showed Drake Carter in a better light than at any time since last Fall. Barnes, however, would probably have won, but for a disappointment or hindrance of some sort at the head of the stretch in the last mile.

At Chicago Gen. Monroe has, during the week, met with one defeat and gained one victory. As, however, the latter was the great race for the Washington Park Cup, the prize that called the son of Tom Bowling West, he may be said to have fulfilled his mission. There was not much betting on the race in this city. The odds here were ridiculously low, and many people therefore refrained from backing Monroe. Bob Miles in the race gave evidence that he has the makings of a good horse at a distance, and if sound by another year he should be a good cup performer. PACIFIC.

New York, July 11th.

Notes from Marysville.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—On Sunday, the 27th inst., Mr. Jenkins, the popular liveryman of Marysville, took Mr. Latham, of the *Appeal*, and myself out to the race track to witness the performance of Brigadier, as Mr. McDonald had informed us that he intended to speed him one or two quarters. The track is under the management of Mr. Frank Grant, who is doing the work very creditably, keeping the track in fine condition for the working of the youngsters, a number of which he has in training, notably a large, handsome, chestnut three-year-old filly named Night Hawk. She is by Brigadier, her dam by Billy McCracken; she is the property of Mr D. E. Knight; and Constantime, a fine, rangy two-year-old by Steinway, dam Kitty Miller, by Speculation. Soon after our arrival Mr. McDonald put in an appearance behind Brigadier, who looked as bright and fresh and appeared to be in as good condition and as sound as at a four-year-old. Mr. McDonald drove him three-quarters on different portions of the track, and although not intending to move him at his best speed, still the horse's feet moved in a way to show that they have by no means lost their cunning, and, as his groom says, "Whoever tackles him this Fall has got a race on his hands." It was not the intention of Mr. McDonald to trot Brigadier this season but to give him a rest after his arduous work for over six years, and bring out some of his youngsters, but the distemper got among them, unfitting them for work, and as he didn't want to go to the races alone, he concluded to put the old horse to work again and take him along just for company. He is liable to prove company for some of the best of them, and people do not want to go to sleep with the idea that some of his colts are not going to do the same at no distant day.

July 28th. MARYSVILLE.

YACHTING.

Yachting matters still remain quiet, nothing of of any particular importance having happened during the week past. The yachts move about in a desultory way, but no concerted actions are taken. A few cruises would enliven matters.

The recent remarkable run of the steamship America across the Atlantic, should compel yacht-builders to put on their "thinking caps," and endeavor to figure out whether they are in the right in building yachts on the conventional type. This steamship is built with a good deal of beam, and she is broadest about the fore rigging. She was modeled on the principle that a triangular piece of wood could be moved through the water, butt end first, with less resistance than with the point first, and she met with wonderful success. Whether the same rule would apply to sailing vessels, that of course sail more or less on their sides and very rarely upright, remains to be seen, and can only be demonatrated satisfactorily by a practical experiment. This is such an abrupt change from our deep, narrow steam vessels that it is well worth studying.

The Aggie has housed her fore topmast, moved her jib stay several feet farther inboard, and has put on her flying jib again, instead of carrying that big jib and a balloon jib outside of that. This rig, although it deteriorates slightly from her appearance, makes her much easier in heavy weather. If she had gone under that rig to Santa Cruz, the result of the race in Monterey Bay on July 5th, might have been different, as she then probably would not have carried away her bobstays. It has been discovered that her bowsprit was cracked considerably during the race.

Lastweek we unjustly scored the *Forest and Stream* for publishing only the Monterey race of the Pacific Yacht Club, without giving any account of the run down the Coast. The only trouble was that they got the "cart before the horse," as in the edition just to hand is described the ocean cruise. It, however, again contradicts itself, saying Nellie arrived only one minute behind Aggie, while in the table that immediately follows it gives the correct time, which makes Nellie arrive 1 hour 8 minutes and 50 seconds after Aggie.

The Lurline went out for a short time, last Sunday, and returned to Saucelito about noon. As soon as she had picked up her moorings, and not before, the Halcyon made sail and started off. It appeared like a desire on their part to avoid a brush with Lurline, and so the latter seemed to imagine, for she immediately got under way again and went after Halcyon, passing her in a calm streak, just beyond the Pacific Club House and maintaining her advantage after both yachts were in equal winds in the channel.

Off Saucelito the wind sometimes is very variable. At one time in the afternoon the Emerald going home had the wind on the port tack, or from the eastward, and about one hundred yards further in shore the Whitewing had the wind from the westward, while a few hundred yards from both of them the Spray had a due south wind. Had an artist painted a picture of such a scene, he would be ridiculed without end for his lack of marine knowledge.

The Virginia, (x Con. O'Connor), is hauled up on the beach at Saucelito, and has been scraped down to the bare wood, preparatory to a new coat of paint. She will also be fixed up somewhat inside. It is to be regretted that her owner does not accompany the fleets on some of the cruises, so that one might see if she has any of her old time speed left, in comparison to the later models we now have on the bay.

Mr. Jas. V. Coleman has gone to Europe for a brief trip and has placed the building of his yacht, Carmelita, in the hands of A. Cary Smith with full powers. She will be built at the yard of John J. Driscoll, Greenpoint, L. I.

The Chispa stays on the ways at Turner's much more than she does afloat. As her owner always avoids races of any kind, we fail to understand the necessity of keeping her with such a clean bottom.

In the Whitehall boat race last Sunday, accounts of which have appeared in all the daily papers, a California hull showed its superiority over the Eastern built boats.

The Lively is kept at North Beach near the swimming baths there.

TURF AND TRACK.

Almont.

[Western Sportsman.]

Almont was a dark bay, black points, 15 hands 2¼ inches high; bred by R. A. Alexander; foaled May 29th, 1864; sired by Alexander's Abdallah; dam Sally Anderson by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam Kate by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; 3d dam a mare owned by the late W. H. Pope, of Louisville, Ky., of unknown breeding, but claimed to be thoroughbred. At four years old, he distanced the bay gelding Jack Conn, by Golddust, in a first heat, making a record of 2:39¾, and was then placed in the stud, where he continued to the day of his death, July 4, 1884.

As a sire Almont was without a living peer. His superiority did not consist simply in ability to beget speed at the trotting and pacing gait, but possessing an amiable disposition, remarkable intelligence, great endurance, an iron constitution, unblemished limbs and perfect health, qualities which he invariably imparted to his progeny, place him at the head of American trotting stallions. We never hear the complaint that this or that descendant of Almont is fast but faint hearted or unsteady; speedy but has blemished limbs or weak eyes; look well but dull and clumsy; drive well but vicious to handle; but directly the opposite of these faults will be conceded by all fair minded horsemen.

If more is necessary to establish Almont's right to first place, it is to be found in the evidence of his power to endow his sons and daughters with the ability to transmit his own great virtues to third and fourth generations, as witnesses of which we may call attention to the following:

Allie West 2:25; sired Jewett 2:22½; Rachel B. 2:28½; Allie East 2:40¼; and Charley West, 4 years, 2:40¼.

Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 2:26; sired Maud T. 2:26; Wade Hampton 2:31¾; Aileen Almont 2:39¼; Huron 2:42½; Gem, 3 years, 2:55.

Col. West trial over half-mile track 2:23½; sired bay stallion Westmont 2:27½; Lorene, 5 year old trotting record 2:30¾, and pacing record this year 2:24; Mable H., 4 years, 2:31¾.

Trouble 2:37; sired Lizzie second 2:23½; Trifle 2:37; Success 2:45.

Bostick's Almont, Jr. 2:29; sired Annie W. 2:20.

Almont Chief sired Almont Gift 2:29¼, and other winners of races.

Sixteen other sons of Almont have sired winners of public races, prominent among which is:

Almont Rattler, sire of Lorelle, 4 years, 2:43; Orphia, 3 years, 2:41; Harlequin, 3 years, 2:59½; Theta, 4 years, 2:45½; Zingara, 4 years, 2:48½; Cricket, 3 years, 3:21; Sadie Ewing, 2 years, 3:10½; Cantoman, two years, 1:35, half-mile; Almont Ratler, Jr., 1:30 half mile; and Pageant, 3 years old, winner but no time given.

The daughters of Almont have produced Catchfly 2:18¼; Durango, 2:23¾; McMahon 2:27, and Tempest 2:30¼.

A prominent and peculiar feature of Almont's prepotency is the uniformity with which he got trotters out of strictly thoroughbred mares. Four of his get in the '30 list, and one with a two-mile record of 4:54½, were out of thoroughbred dams—the dam of Almonarch 2:24¾, is also the dam of the successful running horse Washburn.

On account of the fine appearance, docility, and speed of Almont's get, a large percentage of his colts have been taken by gentlemen of means and used exclusively for private driving. Many such, with no other experience are known to be fast, but have never had an opportunity to show what they could do under the watch. Others were lightly trained and obtained records when young, then retired to the stud or road. Of the latter class a number will be found in the list below.

ALMONT'S ROLL OF HONOR.

1.	Westmont, ch g (pacer)....2.15	40.	Archer's Almont b h.....2.37½
2.	Fannie Witherspoon ch m.2.17	41.	Almont Jr., b h, Bidwell's,2.37½
3.	Piedmont ch h.....2.17	42.	Harbinger ch h, 4 yrs.....2.37½
4.	Aldine br m.....2.19½	43.	Emma G. blk m, 2-yrs.....2.38
5.	Early Rose ch m.....2.20¾	44.	Consul b h, 2-yrs.....2.39
6.	King Almont b h 2.21¼	45.	Altamont br g.....2.39
7.	Lillian ch m.....2.23	46.	Luna b m 2.39½
8.	Alta b m 2.23¾	47.	Nomad b h.....2.40
9.	Almonarch b h 2.24¾	48.	Jno. F. Phelps, Jr., b s.....2.40
10.	Ella Earle br m 2.25	49.	Katie T. b m.....2.40
11.	Allie West blk h (5-yrs) 2.25	50.	Ellen Anderson, ch m.....2.40
12.	Katie Jackson b m (4 yrs).2.25¾	51.	Altimo gr h 2.41
13.	Alice West blk m (5-yrs)....2.26	52.	Belle R., b m. 2.41
14.	Almont Jr. (Hamlin) b h 2.26	53.	Lizzie Almont.....2.41½
15.	Tilton Almont br h 2.26	54.	Alvermont b h.....2.42
16.	Annie S., ch m (5-yrs) 2.26¾	55.	Almore b h.....2.42½
17.	Sannie G, gr m 2.27	56.	Venetia b m, 3-yrs.....2.42½
18.	Flora b m.....2.28	57.	Passacas b h.....2.43
19.	Almont Jr. (Bostick's) b h.2.29	58.	Judge Samuels.....2.44½
20.	Dolly Davis ch m.....2.29	59.	Alpine b h.....2.45
21.	Musette b m 2.29¼	60.	Almont Norman b h. 2.45
22.	Una b m 2.29½	61.	Fattie Marey blk m.....2.45¾
23.	Clermont ch g.....2.30	62.	Ohio Almont b s 2.46
24.	Almont M., b h 2.30	63.	Almont Mambrino b h.....2.46¾
25.	Jessie ch m, Allet, ...2.30¾	64.	Lement ch s 2.47
26.	Alethea b m.....2.31	65.	Maud Almont b m.....2.47½
27.	Col. West b h 2.31	66.	Almo b s 2.48
28.	Altamont b s.....2.31¾	67.	Latoka rn m, 3-yrs,.....2.48
29.	Mat ie W. b m.....2.32	68.	Delmont blk g.....2.48
30.	Effi b m. 2.33	69.	Buckeye Chief rn h.....2.49
31.	Almont Boy ch s.....2.34	70.	Claymont b g. 2.50
32.	Almo ch h 2.34½	71.	Buck West 2.50
33.	Almont Raven blk h 2.34¾	72.	Delsion 2.51
34.	Alice Ad ison gr m. 2.34¾	73.	Alamo b g 2.53¾
35.	Jack Splan b h 2.35	74.	Almont Arab b s.....3.05
36.	Atlantic blk h.....2.35¾	75.	Albrino, 3-yrs,.....3.06
37.	Al West b h 2.36	76.	Lulu ch m 3.12
38.	Trouble b s, 5 yrs. 2.37	77.	Commander ch h, 3-yrs 3.06
39.	Almont Bellfounder b h....2.37	78.	Evangeline b m.....3.23

The performances of Westmont of Chicago on the 10th inst., and at Pittsburg last Thursday (pacing in 2:01¾ and 2:02 with running mate,) would be sufficient to keep his memory green for all time, if he had not already earned a fame second to no other trotting sire, living or dead.

Although it was feared that the big prices paid for yearlings at the Falmouth sale might injure the other sales during the July week at Newmarket such did not prove to be the case. On the 3d the yearlings bred by Mr. Chaplin were sold when the following, the get of Hermit, realized prices as follows: Chestnut filly, dam Gertrude, 510 guineas; chestnut filly, dam Stockdove, 500 guineas; chestnut filly, dam by Musket out of Adelaide's dam, 1,600 guineas; chestnut filly, sister to Queen Adelaide, 2,000 guineas, bought by Sir John Willoughby; bay filly, dam by Young Melbourne, 610 guineas; bay colt, dam Anonyma, 1,600 guineas; black colt, dam Barcheltina, 1,600 guineas. At the same sale a bay filly, by Kisber, out of Stray Shot, sold for 2,050 guineas, and a chestnut colt, by Cremorne, out of Hazeldean, for 2,100 guineas.

John C. Kathan, Preston, Minn., has bought of M. T. Grattan, of the same place, the brown weanling filly Tareta, by Trample, dam Magic by King Herod, the dam of Stiles.

Mr. Haggin's stable reached Rancho del Paso from Chicago, last Monday, all in good health and spirits. Jim Brown, the erstwhile trainer, is no longer connected with the stable.

The Napoleon of the Turf.

Lord George Bentick was for many years considered the greatest authority in all things connected with racing; yet, as Lord Beaconsfield tells how some forty and odd years ago, Lord George, without any apparent cause, parted with his racing stud at almost a nominal price. When he entered his horse under the name of Mr. Bowe, who was the proprietor of the Turf Taveran at Doncaster, his successes were few indeed. Still, from 1833 to 1846, he was the dictator of the British Turf, and when it was announced that the sky-blue jacket and white cap which Crucifix, Grey Momus, Miss Ellis and Cowl had so often borne to victory, would never more be seen upon a race-course, surprise was the feeling of all men connected with the turf. Lord George was then in possession of the finest racing stud in the world, and he parted with it at a moment when, as he must have known, its prospects were never more brilliant. "He could scarcely," says his biographer, "have quitted the turf without a pang." Having become the lord paramount of the turf—of that strange world of sport so difficult to guide, which requires for its government a firm hand and a sound judgment—he became the autocrat in racing matters. That he was all his biographer says of him, we venture to doubt. His courage was of a questionable kind, for having grossly insulted his superior officer, Captain Kerr, when a subaltern in the 9th Lancers, on parade, he refused to "go out" with that officer when challenged to do so, falling back upon the regulations, etc., of the army, and, by his influence, he had Captain Kerr cashiered.

Now, when it is kept in mind that the Duke of Wellington about this time went out into Battersea Park and exchanged shots with the Earl of Winchilsea; and that the Marquis of Londonderry fought a duel with a subaltern, Mr. Battine, of the Tenth Hussars, the regiment the Marquis was then head Colonel of; and that the Duke of York had "gone out" with Colonel Lunnox, afterwards Duke of Richmond, the fact of Lord George Bentick, after publicly insulting his Captain, taking advantage of the W. O. regulations which prohibited duelling, does not read well. It seems that Captain Kerr thought Lord George to be equally deficient in his duty as a subaltern, as well as failing in due respect to himself as his senior in command, and therefore said on parade publicly, "If you do not make this young gentleman behave himself, Colonel, I will." His lordship then retorted, "Captain Kerr ventures to say on parade that which he dare not repeat off it."

A challenge, therefore, ensued from the Captain to the cornet. The former, a man as brave as he was cool, suggested Calais as the place of rendezvous, but his lordship declined the meeting he by his words had invited. On this Kerr posted his lordship, for doing which he received his dismissal from the service, thus forfeiting his commission. Poor Kerr stood, as he truly said, "between the devil and the deep sea," being liable on the one hand to be ostracised by his brother officers if he passed over tamely the open insults Lord George gave him in the hearing of so many; and to being cashiered, as it happened, if he took up the challenge, the other evidently referred to, by demanding an appeal to arms. He considered himself, and justly so, an ill-used man, for had his cornet not been the son of a duke, Captain Kerr in those old duelling days would have been held blameless. As it was, according to the mistaken conventional rules of the service, he suffered, and died—poor fellow!—not long afterwards, rom cholera, in Paris.

On another occasion Lord George did not come well to the front by insulting Sir St. Vincent Cotton, an old officer who used to tool "The Age" four-in-hand stage-coach between London and Brighton. Sir St. Vincent had served in the Peninsula, and certainly was not a man who, if he had insulted a brother officer, would have refused to apologise or to give satisfaction to the insulted. Yet Lord George in Brooke's Club one afternoon, when the baronet was dining there, called out to the waiter to bring Sir St. Vincent Cotton's bill to him, and, having looked over it, said, in the hearing of all, to the waiter: "Sir St. Vincent should pay his debts of honor before he has beefsteaks and Burgundy wine"—a remark that surely a man who had descended from a page-boy of William the Third, and who owed his elevation to the Peerage because he had slept with the King in order to reduce the effect of an attack of small-pox, ought never to have made.

One of the best stories in Lord George's connection with horse racing is that when at Goodwood, and after duly "wasting," and walking as a regular jockey to exercise, besides donning his own gay, so oft victorious racing attire, and weighing, saddle on arm, in thorough professional style, he rode and won a match against Lord Maidstone. Both of these noble jockeys were, however, fined a fiver apiece by the stewards for being late in "going to scale," and it is needless almost to say that they both paid the amount without the least demur. Lord George's retirement from the turf, as already referred to, was alike sudden and unexpected. "The lot, Payne," he said at Goodwood, "from old Bay Middleton to Little Kitchener (his feather weight) for £10,000. Yes or no?"

"I will give £300 till breakfast-time to-morrow to consider the matter, Bentinck," was the reply. "Give me till then, and I will say yes or no." "With pleasure, my good fellow," his lordship answered, not giving the matter seemingly a second thought, till the following morning, when Payne handed him over the £300, having declined the chance, after doubtless, due consideration. Then Mr. Mostyn, seeing the negotiation was concluded, very quietly said, from the lower end of the table, looking up for a moment from the letters he was pursuing, "I'll take the lot, Bentinck, at £10,000, and will give you a cheque for that amount before you go on the course;" and so, in the very few words just recorded, Lord George Bentinck turned his attention from the turf to politics. How long it would have taken a couple of foreigners to settle a similar matter we shall not try to guess.—*Licensed Victuallers' Gazette.*

The race for Arabs at the Newmarket on the 2d was a very poor affair. It was won by Admiral Tryon's Asil somewhat easily at the finish from the favorite, Dictator, who had been very successful in India. *Bell's Life* says: "The winner is by an Abbeyan Sherak horse out of Belkis, and was trained by Hopper at Florence House. Asil has been put alongside a couple of the most moderate horses in Hopper's stable, and, although receiving weight, was about half a mile behind in a two-mile spin. Jousiffe was trained in India, but his opinion of the merits of the Arab horses are the reverse of flattering, and it is stated on authority that Havock presented over 84 pounds and a handsome beating to Dictator. Although the event from its novelty was undoubtedly a draw, no useful purpose can be served by a repetition, and we may hope to have heard the last of races exclusively for Arabs."

S. J. Jones, of Portland, who arrived here two weeks ago with Forest King and Blue Mountain Belle, has secured quarters at Santa Rosa and is working his horses there.

Monmouth Cup of 1884.

The race has a history as glorious an any similar event of the American turf. Helmbold, Longfellow, Wanderer, Tom Bowling, Tom Ochiltree, Parole, Monitor and Eole have enrolled their names on its scroll of fame. It was originally intended as a prototype of the Ascot, and other great English Cups, the distance being two miles and a half, but in 1878 it was reduced to the regulation American cup distance of two miles and a quarter. The present season it was further reduced to two miles, in deference to the demand of owners, whose growing aversion to long distances is to be deplored, in the interest of good sport. The occasion was the fifth in which old Monitor had battled for the Cup, and twice successfully, as both 1881 and 1883 saw his white face reach the pole first. The present season he had shown but once in public, and then in the Shrewsbury Handicap, for which he ran well half of the way, and then fell back, seemingly unable to stay the route.

But to-day Monitor was all the rage among the select crowd who pretend to have all the "good things" of racing in their keeping. To have, in the short space of forty-eight hours, undergone so great an improvement as would enable him to turn the tables on Barnes and Drake Carter, was rather too much to believe, but many believed it and backed him. But Barnes was a strong favorite, notwithstanding. Those who had watched his race for the Shrewsbury Handicap, saw that the bay colt had not been able to get through his field when he made his first effort, and stood by him to a man, while his conquerer. Drake Carter, was almost as well backed, as it was reasoned that, at last, the plain-looking gelding for which Mr. Lorillard had paid so large a sum, had returned to the form which would win back some of the purchase money.

There was a great crowd surrounding Monitor when he was led out with Trafalgar. The old gelding certainly looked much better than we had seen him for some time, despite the rather unsightly hock.

"Don't he look better than he did the other day?" asked Alcock.

"Rather," we answered.

"Rather! Why, he looks a good deal better; that race did him good. I only started him for work."

When Monitor appeared on the track the crowd rose *en masse* and gave him a reception as no other horse, unless it be Parole, has ever been able to win from an American public. Barnes looked fit; very fit, as Tony Taylor's splendid groan told as he eyed the horse canter past the stand. Drake Carter hardly looked as fit as Barnes, but the gelding showed considerable improvement on Sheepshead Bay. When the flag dropped it looked as if the tactics of last season were to be followed in the case of Monitor, for Brennan sent him to the front, but McLaughlin soon went out with Barnes, and took the lead, seeing which Hayward moved up, and the result was that Drake Carter led past the stand at the end of the first mile. The gelding continued to lead until nearly a mile and a half had been run, when, seeing an opening on the inside, quick as thought McLaughlin brought Barnes through, and, taking the lead amid wild cheers, came away and won handily. Drake Carter was ridden until the last furlong, when Hayward eased him, Monitor tired to nothing after going a mile and a quarter.

Drake Carter was very tired when he came into the paddock, while Barnes seemed but little the worse for it, and Monitor, not having been persevered with, had quite recovered himself. The race was a very fast one, as the time below will show:

Quarter-mile.....	28½	Mile and a quarter.....	2:14¼
Half-mile	55¼	Mile and a half.....	2:39½
Three-quarters.....	1:19½	Mile and three-quarters.....	3:00¾
One mile.....	1:47	Two miles	3:25

That the best horse won seemed to be the prevailing impression, as when Barnes passed the stand at the end of the first mile he was moving so easily as to remove all doubt of his winning. His stride, covering over twenty-five feet, was the wonder but scarcely the admiration of the crowd, as it was great, sprawling, and far from graceful. As like Grinstead he gallops with a straight foreleg, but the amount of ground he covers is enormous, and the stride is, moreover, not accompanied with the exertion it appears when viewed from a distance.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Murmurings at Monmouth.

[N. Y., World, July 18th.]

Rarely has an enjoyable day's racing been so seriously marred as that at Monmouth Park yesterday by the almost insane demands of a crowd which evidently did not quite know what it wanted. The programme had reached the fifth race, a dash at seven furlongs, with selling allowances, which at the finish was a match between Mr. Kelly's Sister and Mr Walter's Itaska. The latter was a strong favorite, and would undoubtedly have won had his rider been content with sitting still and riding the horse with the same determination as he had been doing fifty yards from the post. But he stupidly stopped riding, shifted his hands, and the result was that the horse stopped almost as quickly, and Sister won by a short head. So close in fact were they that one element of the crowd insisted that Itaska won the race, while the other believed that the boy on Itaska had purposely pulled the horse, and in turn demanded that all bets be declared off and the boy ruled off. It was an angry, turbulent crowd, and for a few minutes it looked as if they really would storm the Judges' stand, but the quiet demeanor of Mr. Withers and his associates finally told and the crowd gradually dissolved, with all kinds of threats, which in a majority of cases was a declaration that they would never "go to Monmouth Park again." The truth is, in view of the rumors before the race, that "Itaska was not meant," and the finish did look very queer, but it can only be said that the boy did ride a good, strong race until within fifty yards of the finish, when he really seems to have lost the little sense he may possess. But in view of the Boulotte trouble over a similar race it would be better for the Monmouth Park Association to eliminate selling races for all ages from the daily programmes and substitute some other class which will prevent the putting up of jobs, although when an owner or rider intends to do wrong the conditions of a race will not prevent him doing so.

The Eastern sporting papers agree that Modesty had all she could do to beat Freda for the Woodlawn Stakes at Washington Park, the margin being only four inches. One of the correspondents says the win was entirely due to the superior riding of Murphy on Mr. Corrigan's filly. Now Isaac, despite his Irish name, is a colored boy, a native Kentucky production, and to have it published to the world that he outrode Holloway, who is a trained English professional, will give Cy an attack of the mugwumps.

Lord Falmouth's Stud.

[Pendragon in the Referee.]

Lord Falmouth's career upon the turf has closed in a way well befitting his previous reputation. So far from the sale of yearlings, foals and brood mares falling in any way short on the score of interes or prices realized of the initiatory sale of horses in training, the result was simply unparalleled—to many it was nothing short of stupendous. Sixteen yearlings produced 18,350 guineas, an amount never before realized for a similar lot in any country. Nor has there, so far as I can recollect, ver before been anything like it. Although, as will be seen, the average was well over a thousand each, some of the youngsters brought small prices, only. Two went for 50 guineas each, one brought 250 guineas, one 400 guineas, another 410 guineas, another 420 guineas, still another 550 guineas, and the remaining one that was under four figures was knocked down for 620 guineas. So it will be seen that some of the batch of sixteen that made so magnificent a total as 18,350 guineas must have fetched truly sensational prices. They really did. A best on record was not reached so far as any individual youngster was concerned, the wild price of 4,100 guineas for Maximilian some years ago—a price as false as it was wild, and as disappointing as either—blocking the way. Still, as a whole, the sale of yearlings produced a best on record certain and undeniable as it was unique and enviable. Two young creatures with all their successes or all their disappointments well before them—Godolphin, a bay colt by Galopin out of Jannette, and Cerealis, a brown colt by Galopin out of Wheatear—brought 3,000 guineas each. These are very remarkable figures, the Maximilian and all other similar purchasers notwithstanding. Rattlewings, a bay filly by Galopin out of Mavis, brought 2,100 guineas, and yet another Galopin fetched a still higher figure. Oberon, whose dam is Wheel of Fortune, found a purchaser in Captain Machell at 2,500 guineas. One of the 3,000 guineas lots—Godolphin—was bought by Lord Zetland, and the other, Cerealis, by Tom Cannon, it is said, for his employer, Mr. Baird Abington. Those who know, credit this young supporter of the turf with a large number of the purchases made during the day. Some were in his own name, and the remainder were in the names of at least two other people.

It will be seen that there is a special run on the Galopin strain just now, mainly the result of St. Simon's great performances. St. Simon's owner was the purchaser of Rattlewings already referred to. If there is anything in pedigree on both sides, Galopin and Wheel of Fortune, the Machell purchase, looks very promising. There must be a good deal in pedigree, or we shouldn't find men, some of them supposed to be 'cute, and others known to be still 'cuter, bidding like this for such perishable and delicate commonity. And yet, on the score of pedigree, almost the only test of quality in yearlings—good looks have often enough ere now been found a man-trap—the prices brought will be found at times perverse and contradictory. When we find a colt by Kingcraft, no matter who is the dam, bringing in 1,000 guineas, and a filly by Kisber going like so much dirt for 50 guineas, there must be something not altogether open to argument in this system of purchase. Speaking for myself, I shall look with a great deal of interest at the future running of these colts and fillies, when once they make a start, and shall not be at all surprised to find that one or two of those who were far from heading the list under the direction of the man in the rostrum will prove far and away the best goods as arranged by that other man, that rhadamanthine assessor of equine ability, the man in the chair.

A glance down the list of brood mares renews one's acquaintance with various past public favorites. The dates to their names as given in the catalogue afford a rare reminder—as if one were wanted!—of the rapid way in which old Time wings his flight. Who would have thought, without stopping to reckon, that Silver Ring and Cantiniere were foaled fourteen years ago, that Wheatear is seventeen and Lady Coventry nineteen years old? I wonder whether Lord Falmouth had any special affection for one or other of the mares and stallions sold on Monday; and, if so, whether any parting pang, as he read of the magnificent amounts they brought, alloyed his otherwise undoubted gratification. Racing is a cold and stern and money-grubbing pursuit, and finds in its votaries small room for sentiment, but such a man as Lord Falmouth is an exception to the rule, and I should think he feels the separation keenly, notwithstanding the golden solace provided for him by the glib-tongued auctioneer. By the way, and talking of auctioneers, the percentages on the complete sale were well worth having—they amounted to between £5,000 and £6,000 sterling. That is, unless it be true that an arrangement for a lump sum was entered into between proprietor and auctioneer before the first sale, that of horses in training.

Cantiniere is still believed by many to have been the speediest animal ever seen, over her own distance and before she was knocked over by a very pronounced roaring infirmity. She was a flyer, and no mistake; but it is impossible to decide with anything like certainty the relative merits of animals which belong to different periods and have no real opportunity of being measured against one another. With a foal by Galopin at foot, and prospects of another by the same sire, Cantiniere fell to the bid of Captain Machell for 4,100 guineas. A noticeable feature of this sale of brood mares was that some were sold with their foals, others without them. Thus Jannette fetched 4,200 guineas, and her colt foal by Isonomy 1,300 guineas, Captain Machell being the purchaser in both instances. Spinaway, another famous bearer of the magpie jacket, who gives good promise of being the dam of racers as famous as herself, was sold with her Isonomy filly, an arrangement which brought her figure to 5,500 guineas; but Wheel of Fortune went by herself at 5,000 guineas, and her Springfield filly cost her purchaser, the Duke of Portland, an additional 1,100 guineas. Mr. Cartwright, who is reported as bidding for the same owner as Tom Cannon, was the purchaser of the Spinaway double lot. I have reason to believe that Lord Falmouth regarded Wheel of Fortune as the absolutely best mare he ever possessed; whether he had a personal regard for her over the remainder is not on record. It seems only the other day that I saw her beaten so unexpectedly on the Knavesmire just when she made the effort that was to cut down Ruperra, and leave her to win in a common canter. "The Wheel" never after this showed in public; while she was on the turf her ability may fairly be reckoned the equal of anything that preceded or followed her. No one could compile a list of "horses of the century" for the past couple of decades without, provided the list was to include mares, placing Wheel of Fortune's name within it. There were many other noticeable lots among the brood mares and foals, but I have no desire to emulate the cataloguist pure and simple and so with Wheel of Fortune will take my leave of this portion of the sale by auction, merely remarking that it—brood mares and foals alone—produced 49,740 guineas.

Stallions were five in number, and included Kingcraft winner of perhaps the most sensational Derby of our time and loser of races innumerable afterwards. For this "faint" hero 500 guineas was given by Lord Rossmore. Queen's Messenger brought no more than 200 guineas. He will remain with Matthew Dawson, to whom he was so great a disappointment. The "mistake" of the sale was Galliard, who brought no more than 3,600 guineas, which, though it would be a very handsome sum if possessed by any of us who write on turf topics, looks, by the light of recent purchases, nothing short of paltry as the price of a first-class representative of the Galopin strain—a Two Thousand Guineas and Prince of Wales' Stakes winner as well as a placed horse in the Derby. I fancy that in this matter of prices upon paper some of us sporting writers are in much the same position as the bank clerks in the story, who, after speaking with contempt of hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands (in the books) all day long, have to club together at night to get a drink of four-half and a smoke on the way home. I dare say Lord Falmouth is more than satisfied with the result of a sale which, if my memory serves me aright, has brought in altogether something between £30,000 and £40,000 more than it was expected to do by those most closely interested.

Racing at Saratoga.

On Saturday, July 19th, the Saratoga Association began its twenty-sixth season with squally, showery weather, but good track. The multiplication of tracks tells on the old course at the Spa, and with meeting, in progress at Chicago, Monmouth Park and Brighton Beach, the fields at Saratoga were small and the attendance slim. A number of well-known turfites who have never before missed a "Travers Day" at Saratoga were absent, while death in one case made the timers' stand look strange, the absence of Mr. J. R. Whaley, of Cincinnati, from his post being conspicuous.

Mr. Baldwin's stable was on the ground and this Coast had also a representative in Jim Renwick, the big gelding winning a large share of his starts in good style. We append summaries and turf notes of the events in which California horses took part:

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19th. First Race.—Purse $400, for all ages, of which $100 to the second; entrance free; five furlongs.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 115 lbs. (Holloway) 1
W. L. Cassidy's Saunterer, 6, 115 lbs. (Blaylock) 2
Clay & Woodford's The Admiral, 3, 109 lbs; (Taylor) 3
R. R. Owing's Mammonist, aged, 115 lbs; (Conklin) 0
J. R. Keene's Maid of Athol, 4, 113 lbs; (Lewis) 0
Morris & Co.'s Fellowplay, 6, 115 lbs; (Fitzpatrick) 0
J. Forbes' Disturbance, aged, 118 lbs; (Gates) 0
Weidman & Co.'s Jocose, 4, 113 lbs; (Murphy) 0

Time, 1:02½.

Betting.—9 to 5 on Jim Renwick, 5 to 2 on Saunterer, 6 to 1 against Mammonist, 7 to 1 each against The Admiral and Fellowplay, 10 to 1 against Disturbance, 12 to 1 each against Maid of Athol and Jocose. Pools: Jim Renwick, $35; Saunterer, $30; Mammonist and Fellowplay, each $10; the field, $10. Mutuals paid, $15.

After several breakaways the flag dropped to a good start, the Maid of Athol taking the lead, followed by Saunterer and Fellowplay. Entering the main track The Admiral showed to the front, but on the lower turn Jim Renwick shot into the lead and held it to the close, winning by half a length, Saunterer next, two lengths in front of The Admiral. The order of the balance was Mammonist, Maid of Athol, Fellowplay, Disturbance and Jocose. Time, 1:02½.

Same Day—Sweepstakes for four-year-olds and upwards; at $50 each, half forfeit, with $600 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; horses never having won a race of the value of $1,000, when carrying weight for age or over, at place of running allowed 5 lbs.; if maidens on March 1, 1884, allowed 10 lbs., and if at the time of starting, 15 lbs. to subscribers; one mile.

E. Corrigan's b m Pearl Jennings, 5, by Lelaps, dam Mary Howard, 115 lbs. (Murphy) 1
E. J. McElmeel's Navarro, 115 lbs. (J. Harvey) 2
E. J. Baldwin's Gano, 118 lbs. (Holloway) 3

Time, 1:45. (Winner trained by J. W. Rogers).

Betting.—5 to 4 on Pearl Jennings, 8 to 5 against Gano, 4 to 1 against Navarro. Pools—Pearl Jennings, $100; Gano, $60; Navarrro, $30. Mutuals paid, $9.50.

The order of the start was Navarro, Pearl Jennings and Gano. Navarro led round into the up-stretch, when Pearl Jennings came forward, then drew away and won by two lengths, Navarro second, half a length in front of Gano. Time, 1:45.

Extra Day. July 21--A sweepstakes for all ages, at $15 each, play or pay, with $400 added, the second to receive one-half the entrance money; weights, 5 lbs. above scale; horses not having won since May 20, when carrying weight for age or more, a sweepstake of the value of $600, 7 lbs. allowed; non-winners in 1884 allowed 14 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old, 18 lbs.; if five years or upwards, 24 lbs.; 8 entries; mile and five hundred yards.

O. Bowie's br g Compensation, 6, by Catesby, dam Australia, 108 lbs. (Arnold) 1
E. J. Baldwin's Lucky B., 4, 109 lbs. (Holloway) 2
M. Young's Cardinal McCloskey, 4, 106 lbs. (Taylor) 3
R. W. Walden's Chanticleer, 3, 110 lbs. (Sheridan) 0
W. L. Scott's Referee, 4, 113 lbs. (Lewis) 0
C. W. Medinger's Emma, 3, 98, (carried 101½), lbs. (Maynard) 0
J. R. Keene's Burgomaster, 3, 110 lbs. (Fitzpatrick) 0

Time, 2:16½.

Pools: Burgomaster, $120; Referee, $80; Compensation, $60; Lucky B. and Chanticleer each $50; and field, $40. Betting—7 to 5 against Burgomaster, 4 to 1 against Compensation, 5 to 1 against Referee, 6 to 1 against Lucky B., 8 to 1 against Chanticleer, and 10 to 1 each against Cardinal McCloskey and Emma. Mutuals paid, $30.80.

Burgomaster led round to the half post, when Compensation went forward into the lead and held it to the finish, winning by four lengths, Lucky B. second and a length in front of Cardinal McCloskey third. The order home of the balance was Chanticleer, Referee, Emma and Burgomaster. Time, 2:16½. W. R. Woodard (formerly Tempelhof) was scratched at 10:45 A. M.

Second regular day, July 22d.—First race—Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $100 each, half forfeit, only $25 if declared by July 1st, with $800 added, the second to save its stake; closed with 27 subscribers, of which — declared; half a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Volanthe, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne, 110 lbs. (Holloway) 1
W. L. Scott's Florio, 107 lbs. (Lewis) 2
R. W. Walden's Harrigan, 110 lbs. (Blaylock) 3
Morris & Co.'s Ten Stone, 110 lbs. (Spellman) 0
E. Corrigan's Lizzie Dwyer, 107 lbs. (Conklin) 0
O. Bowie's Captain, 110 lbs. (Taylor) 0
M. Young's Bootblack, 110 lbs. (D. Williams) 0

Time, 49½. (Winner trained by Albert Cooper.)

Pools—Florio, $50; Volanthe, $50, Lizzie Dwyer, $20, and field, $20. Betting—Even money against Florio, 5 to 2 against Volanthe, 3 to 1 against Lizzie Dwyer, 8 to 1 against Ten Stone, 10 to 1 against Bootblack, 12 to 1 against Harrigan, and 15 to 1 against Captain. Mutuals paid, $27.90.

The usual delay took place at the half-mile post, but the flag dropped at the tenth effort, when Volante took the lead, with Harrigan close at his heels, the others well up. In the run round the turn, Florio and Bootblack looked promising, but in coming up the homestretch Volante regained his advantage and won cleverly, two lengths in front of Florio, with Harrigan third, half a length away. The order of the balance was Ten Stone, Lizzie Dwyer, Captain and Bootblack. Time, 0:49½. Florio, the favorite, was the winner of the Youthful and Brentwood Stakes at Washington and the Foam and Great Post Stakes at Sheepshead bay.

Same Day—Excelsior Stakes, for all ages, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes; closed with 21 subscribers; mile and a quarter.

E. Corrigan's b g Freelan, 5, by Longfellw, dam Belle Knight, 117 lbs. (Murphy) 1
E. J. McElmeel's Gen. Monroe, 6, 120 lbs. (Blaylock) 2
E. J. Baldwin's Marie Stuart, 3, 100 lbs. (D. Williams) 3

Time, 2.11½.

Pools.—Freeland, $300; Gen. Monroe, $270, and Marie Stuart, $35. Betting—5 to 3 on Freelon, 6 to 5 against Gen. Monroe and 20 to 1 against Marie Stuart. Mutuals paid $8.60.

Freelon led off, but at the start (quarter mile), the other two were upon even terms. Marie Stuart cut the pace round the western turn, but on the backstretch the three were parallel. Near the half-mile post, Marie Stuart fell back beaten. The other two ran neck and neck round to the seven-furlong post; when Freelan drew away and won handsomely by a length and a half under a strong pull, Gen. Monroe second and a dozen lengths better than Marie Stuart. Time, 2:11½.

Same Day.—Purse $400. for all ages; entrance ($15 each) to the second; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs. extra; horses non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $700 allowed 5 lb.; non-winners of any race allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lb.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upward, 26 lbs.; 5 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 112 lbs. (Holloway) 1
W. L. Cassidy's Saunterer, 6, 112 lbs. (Blaylock) 2
R. R. Owing's Mammonist, aged, 112 lbs. (Conklin) 3
G. H. Kerneghan's Burch, 4, 103 lbs. (Maynard) 0

Time, 1:15½.

Pools.—Saunterer, $80; Jim Renwick, $30; Burch and Mammonist each $15. Betting.—2 to 1 each against Jim Renwick and Saunterer, 3 to 1 against Burch, and 4 to 1 against Mammonist. Mutuals paid, $13.50.

When the flag dropped the order away was Saunterer, Jim Renwick, Burch and Mammonist. Jim Renwick led near the furlong post, after which a dense crowd of dust enveloped them. On the turn Saunterer and Burch were even in the lead, with the other two also together. Saunterer afterwards regained the lead, but in the run home Jim Renwick moved rapidly and came home a good winner by three lengths, Saunterer second, a length in front of Mammonist, with Burch last. Time, 1:15½.

July 23d.—Purse $450, for all ages, of which $100 to the second; entrance free; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $1,500, or two or more races of the value of $1,000 each, to carry 5 lbs. extra; horses non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $600 allowed 7 lbs.; if non-winners of any race in 1884 allowed 14 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 17 lbs.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upward, 23 lbs.; mile and 500 yards.

O. Bowie's ch f Bessie, 4, by Dickens, dam Belle Meade, 99 lbs. (Arnold) 1
W. P. Burch's Jim Nelson, 6, 110 lbs. (Spellman) 2
E. J. Baldwin's Shenandoah, 3, 91 lbs. (Higgs) 0

Time, 2:16¾.

Betting—5 to 4 on Bessie, 6 to 5 against Shenandoah, and 5 to 1 against Jim Nelson. Pools—Bessie and Shenandoah, $100 each; Jim Nelson, $35.

It was so dark and thick when the horses went to the post that they could only just be seen. With the flag Bessie took the lead, which she held for nearly five hundred yards. Shenandoah then went to the front and in turn held the lead to the end, with Bessie in close attendance. Just at the finish Shenandoah fouled Bessie, and the result was that the Maryland filly got the race. Jim Nelson, although beaten fully twenty lengths, was placed second; Shenandoah disqualified. Time, 2:16¾.

The race was run in a pouring rain, with thunder and vivid lightning. The track got so bad that Shenandoah, who was winning easily, slipped, which was the cause of his swerving.

The Arab Race.

The race for Arab horses arranged by the English Jockey Club was run on July 2d, and proved to be a very slow affair. "Pendragon" is moved with a deep feeling of disgust and fairly kicks the desert steeds:

Had anybody other than the Jockey Club, after a long course of taking everything and giving nothing, offer a large proportion of its at last reluctantly forthcoming niggard gift for a race among Arabs—a race which could by no possibility teach us anything, or do the smallest conceivable thing to better the position of the turf or improve the breed of race-horses—how angry anybody who is critically inclined would have been—how ready to denounce the dunderheads who thus arranged an event, the only fit comparison to which is a race between donkeys on the sands at Margate or Ramsgate! If anybody thinks this comparison is unfair and far-fetched, allow me to say that I have seen a donkey—and a seaside, laboring donkey, too—gallop within the past few days, and feel sure that no one of the Arabs that ran in Wednesday last's race can beat him as far as the Arab himself would be beaten in a subsequent race over the same course with a real representative British racer. And I wouldn't at all mind entering into the necessary arrangements for the trial. Also I would, in the event of the other races "coming off," guarantee to produce an ordinary carriage horse, that works in the shafts every day of his life, who would make the best of his way against the winner of the Arab race, over any fair distance, for any fair money stake. These are no new opinions of mine, as anybody may see for himself if he only cares to turn to what I have said over and over again whenever the great Arab question has come on for discussion.

The one advantage I can see in the new race is that folk who had never seen an Arab, and who believed all the stories told by travellers about the flying capacities of steeds of the desert, had an opportunity at last of being disillusionised. In the days when hacks and hunters would have compared unfavorably for shape and make with a modern Clydesdale, and when roadsters were bigger and heavier than the noble plough teams to be seen on any first-rate farm, the Arab was doubtless a wonder of style and symmetry, speed and staying power. To the Arab is due all credit for having by an infusion of his blood and his beauty made the English thoroughbred what he is; but the English thoroughbred lives to show the advantages of judgment and skill in mating—is undoubtedly the finest sample extant of the absolute necessity of breeding from different sources if you wish to obtain a perfect animal. In the carthorse and the Arab we find the joint stock which produced the high-mettled racer; and you might just as well talk of running the one sort as of running the other against him. I wonder what Geheimniss could give the winner of the Arab race in an offhand spin across the flat?

New 2:30 Trotters for 1884.

Alexander [Emery's], b h, by Don J Robinson, dam Nellie Williams, by Copperbottom 2 29½
B B, b g, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam by Vermont 2 29¾
Bessie, ch m, by Blue Bull, dam by Patrick Henry 2 24¼
Bertha Clay, blk m, by Henry Clay Jr, dam by Ned Forrest 2 30
Butterfly, br m, 5 years, by Young Jim, dam Tanzy, by George Wilkes 2 21¼
Black Prince, blk g, by Wilkins' Micawber, dam Miss Brunette, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 2 25
Blackstone, blk g, by Colcord's Mambrino Chief 2 28¼
Blue Bell, ch m, by Blue Bull 2 29¼
Burt Sheldon, br g, by Warwick Boy, dam by Henry Clay 2 29¾
Cascarilla, b m, by Shelby Chief, dam Missie, by Brignoli 2 29¾
Centella, b m, by Kirwood, dam Kate Crockett, Lulu's dam 2 27
Daisy Eyebright, br m, by Kirwood 2 27
Dayton Belle, ch m, by Blue Bull, dam Lady Jackson, by Clark's Mohawk 2 29¼
Doc Shepperd, b g, by Blue Bull 2 29¼
Don Carlos, b h [4 yrs], by Cuyler Clay, dam Lady Abdallah, Granville's dam 2 24¼
Dutch Girl, gr m, by Silvertail, dam by Wild Jim 2 29
Fleet Medium, b g, by Happy Medium 2 29
Flora P, chm, by Mambrino Sample, dam Dolly Varden, dam of Lucy [2 26½] 2 24½
Frank G, b g, by Sweepstakes, dam Sally Downs, by Edward Everett 2 27¼
Gen Lee, ch h, by Green's Bashaw, dam Gen Grant's dam, by Hanley's Hiatoga 2 26½
George R, b g, by Daniel Lambert, dam by son of Vermont Black Hawk 2 26¼
German Boy, b h 2 28¾
Green Mountain Boy, b h, by Thomas Jefferson 2 28¾
Harry Parker, blk g, by Signal, dam by Hinsdale Horse 2 25
Harvey, gr g, by Tom Hunter 2 29¾
Highland Maid, ch m, by Pocahontas Boy 2 29¼
Joe Davis, br g, by Dr. Herr 2 24¾
John D, b g, by Messenger Duroc, dam by Shaw's Kemble Jackson 2 29¾
Kitty Wood, rn m, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam Carrier Maid, by Major Patchen 2 29¾
La-de-dah, b m 2 26¾
Lady Alert, ch m [5 yrs], by Mambrino Lance, dam Ballerine, by Honest Tom 2:24
Lady Kensett, b m, by Kensett 2:26¼
Lilly J, blk m, by Bayard 2:25½
Lotta, br m Florida, dam Kate Porter, by Daniel Lambert 2:26½
Lolly T, b m 2:28¼
Minnie Moulton, blk m, by Lambert Chief 2:29
Miss L. gacy, by Goldsmith, dam by Alex's Abdallah 2:28¼
Mollie Harris, blk m, by Crouch's Bashaw 2:24¼
Montgomery, b h, by Inheritor, dam Bazar, by Kentucky Chief 2:26¼
Nellie L, b m, by George Wilkes, dam Lady Oakley, by Gill's Vermont 2:26¾
Onward, b g, by Knickerbocker, dam by Reserve 2:25¾
Orange Boy, b g, by Orange Blossom, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 2:30
Outlaw, br c, by Draco 2 28¼
Pantland, A V, b g, by Hamlet, dam by Goodrich Horse 2 25½
Princeton, b g 4 yrs, by Princeps, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 2 27
Polly B, br m, by Toronto Abdallah, dam by Montauk 2 28
Revenge, blk g, by Patchen Chief 2 25
Revenue, b h, 4 yrs, by Smuggler, dam May Morning, by Daniel Lambert 2 28¼
Rose Shipman, ch m by Blue Bull 2 29¾
St. Albans, blk g, by Van Geeson's Patchen 2 30
St. Denis, b g, by Blue Bull, dam by Shawhan's Tom Hal 2 27
Secret, b m, by Strathmore, dam Amanda, by Waxey 2 24¾
Star Duroc, b h, by Messenger Duroc 2 25¾
Storm, b m by Middletown, dam Green Mountain Maid, by Harry Clay 2 26¾
Telephone, rn g, by Wood's Hambletonian, dam by Young Andrew Jackson 2 25¾
Tom Cameron, gr g 2 29¾
Will Callender, b g, by Strader, dam Blossom, by Bright Eyes 2 27¾
William G, gr g, by Hinsdale Horse (?) 2 25¾
Young Morrissey, blk g, by Morrissey 2 28¾
Young Rolfe, b h, by Tom Rolfe, dam Judith, by Draco 2 26¾
Young Smuggler, b h, by Smuggler, dam Parepa Rosa, by Andrew Jackson 2 29¼

Trotters that have lowered their records:

	From	To
Adelaide, b m	2 26½	2 21¾
Belle Echo, b m	2 23½	2 [illegible]
Breeze Medium, b m	2 29¾	2 [illegible]
Betsy Ann, ch m	2 27	2 [illegible]
Catchfly, b m	2 19	2 18¼
Capt. Emmons, ch g	2 30	2 19½
Coupon, dn m	2 29¾	2 27¾
Elmer, br g	2 25¾	2 23¼
Flora B. [Dream], b m	2 25½	2 24
Frank Landers, b g	2 26½	2 24¼
Harry Mills, br g	2 27¼	2 26¼
Harry Velox, b g	2 26½	2 24¼
Index, b g	2 26½	2 24¼
Jewell, b g	2 [illegible]	2 25¾
Josephine S., blk m	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Lizzie M., br m	2 27¾	2 [illegible]
Maggie H., gr m	2 29¾	2 [illegible]
Mambrino Sparkle, b m	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Mars, ch h	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Nobby Jr, br g	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
R F C Woodlake, b g	2 28¾	2 [illegible]
St Gothard, b h	2 29	2 27
Sister, ch m	2 29¼	2 28¼
Tecumseh, ch h	2 29½	2 28
Tom Rogers, blk h	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Troublesome, br m	2 29¼	2 27
Westover, b g	2 [illegible]	2 26¾
Whirlwind, b g	2 27¼	2 24½
Will Benham, b g	2 24¾	2 24¼

New pacers for 1884:

Ben Star, b g	2 24¼
Emma B., ch m	2 [illegible]
Golden Prince, ch g, by Golden Bow	2 [illegible]
John Maloney, rn g	2 [illegible]
Juliet, b m, by Copperbottom	2 [illegible]
Little Em, br m	2 [illegible]
Little Jennie, blk m	2 29
Little Mack, b g	2 29
Lorene, blk m, by Col. West	2 22¾
Messina Boy, b g	2 19
Minnie R, b m, by J C Breckenridge	2 20¾
Patsey Clinker, gr g, by Clinker	2 22¾
Twister, blk g	2 29¼

Pacers that have lowered their records:

	From	To
American Boy, b h	2 29	2 27½
Fritz, gr g	2 24¾	2 19½
George G, dn g	2 24¼	2 21
Lady Mack, br m	2 29	2 25¼
Nellie Shaw, dn m	2 28	2 26¾
Wild Frank, b g	2 25¼	2 25

Trotting at Healdsburg.

July 26th.—Match, $25 each; $50 added.

Stranger, b h—H. W. Peck	1	1	1
Lady Zane, b m—A. J. Zane	2	2	2

Time, 3:01—2:54—2:50.

Same day—Match $25 each; $50 added.

Milton R., b s, by Milton Medium—H. H. Helman	1	2	1	1
Mart, ch h, by Alexander—R. K. Truett	2	1	2	2

Time, 3:08¼—3:06½—3:14½—3:06.

"How to Tell the Age of a Horse," is a pocket manual, giving full information of the methods employed by professional horsemen and veterinarians to determine the age of horses with numerous illustrations, showing the shape of the teeth at different ages, and a chapter on horse character, or how to determine the disposition of a horse, with portraits of several famous trotters and thoroughbreds. By Prof. J. M. Heard, member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. Price 30 cents. M. T. Richardson, Publisher, No. 7 Warren Street, New York.

The American-bred horse, Foxhall, (1878) by King Alfonso, dam Jamaica, by Lexington, made the past season at Leybourne Grange, near Maidstone, England. That the American-bred winner of the Grand Prix de Paris, the Ascot Cup, etc., is appreciated by our English cousins is proven by the fact that Foxhall's book was closed early in April at thirty guineas per mare—a little over $150 in our money.

Gov. Stanford has presented Mr. Frank Work, of New York, with the bay filly Stella, by Electioneer, dam Lady Rhoades by Gen. Taylor. Mr. Work has a pole mate for her in Regina and they are said to make a fine road team.

There is a veritable boom in pacers. Most of the fast ones that have been converted to the diagonal gait are being coaxed back to the pace, and new candidates for side-wheel honors are appearing everywhere. A Western exchange says: Connersville, Ind., is wild over a three-year old Blue Bull gelding, owned by a farmer named Colvin Stevens, who last Friday paced a half mile on a bad track in 1:08. The horse is a light chestnut, three years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, and sports a silver mane and tail. He is finely formed for racing, his general symmetry being slightly marred by a rather large head. He was sired by a Blue Bull stallion, his dam being a scion of old Davy Crockett, of antebellum days. His owner, Colvin Stevens, raised him from a colt and put him on the track about thirty days ago.

From New Orleans, on July 11th, a freight train took out, bound for New York, sixteen Texas broncho horses, stallions and mares, the destination of which is Constantinope, Turkey. The animals were purchased in Texas by an agent of the Turkish Minister, at Washington, and are designed for the plains of Tartary, where they will be released and permitted to resume their wild life. The object of introducing the Texas bronchos in Turkey is to interbreed them with the wild Tartar horses of the steppes of Asia with a view of improving the breed.

Hack owners, livery men and all who use carriages will find it to their advantage to examine the claims of the Vulcanized Fibre Axle Washers. They have received the unqualified endorsement of the United Carriage Company of this city, after a four years' trial. These washers are warranted not to be affected by oil or grease, and a set will outwear three or four of the best pressed leather. A greatly reduced price list is now in the hands of the dealers, who will supply them to all applicants. Wholesale agents, Dieffenbacher & Wihl, 318 Front street, San Francisco.

The bay gelding James H. is showing up fast in a very sudden and unexpected way, One day last week while working with Arab and Vanderlynn he lapped Arab out in 2:22, having trotted three-quarters of a mile at a 2:19 gait. In a repeat he beat Arab in 2:24. The snake story is a tough yarn, but something has worked a total reform in the disposition of the horse, and he is now tractable and steady. He has killed two men, but his sanguinary days are past, as he is evidently settled in civil ways.

Report says that Driver, by Volunteer, has been sold to Western parties, apparently for road purposes. It is suspected, however, that he may become rejuvenated and find his way back to the turf again. He will be a troublesome competitor to country horses in the slow classes. He is by Volunteer, dam by American Star, has a record of 2:19¼, and is credited with 156 heats in 2:30 or better.

John Adams has his big Comet mare training at the Sacramento track, and has made a match 600-yard race with C. T. Dean's Little Alph, for $500 a side to be run over that track Saturday, Sept. 6th. A forfeit of $250 is now in Robert Allen's hand.

Old Red Boy is on his feet again. At Helena, Montana, on July 4th, he won a mile dash with 121 pounds up in 1:48, and on the 5th he was first in a race of three-quarter mile heats with 115 pounds. He won in straight heats in 1:18½-1:22½.

Fallen Leaf is undoubtedly seriously ailing, if not broken down. She has been let up on work and only gets walking exercise, but no news comes from the stable direct, and the extent of the trouble is not definitely known.

Another of the get of Milliman's Bellfounder entered the 2:30 list at Helena, Montana, July 4th, the chestnut gelding Tempest. He won a third heat in 2:29. He is owned by Chas. Russell of Walla Walla.

The West Side Racing Association, of Butte City, Montana, whose Summer meeting was to have begun Aug. 17th, has postponed it indefinitely and all stakes and entrance money have been returned.

A turfman suggests that it is a remarkable fact that all of the fifteen trotting races, during the late meetings at Mystic and Beacon Parks, Boston, were won in straight heats.

At Helena, Montana, on July 4th, the chestnut stallion Ranchero, by Clark Chief, Jr., a Montana bred horse, trotted in 2:28¼, the fastest heat yet recorded in the Territory.

Freda scored her first win of the year at Monmouth Park last Tuesday. The race was a mile and one-eighth, and was run in deep mud and a pouring rain. Time, 2:02.

Mr. Hamilton Busbey, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, is on a buffalo hunt in the Rockies. He seems to be enjoying himself fairly, but has reported no scalps as yet.

Matt Storns is yet unengaged and if nothing offers soon he will open a public training stable at Agricultural Park, Sacramento, which is his present address.

Zoe B. is rated by turfmen to be the fastest trotter ever sired by Blue Bull. The mare was at Phil. Thompson's wheel in 2:17¾ at Chicago.

Gladiator, the 2:22½ son of Blue Bull, has been temporarily retired from the turf for the purpose of converting him into a pacer.

Bay Frank has been blistered and laid up. There is little prospect of his being got into racing form this season.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

F. L. D., Santa Rosa.

Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper, who owns the bay gelding Felix? Also the owner of the black gelding Prince, and their postoffice address.

Answer.—Felix is owned by Mr. Peter Schatz, Robella, Penn.; Prince, by Geo. W. Butcher, Marshalltown, Iowa.

S., Grass Valley, Cal.

A case in point, and a bet to decide. The decision is left to myself, but I prefer better authority and therefore appeal to you to interpret rule 32, sec. 1, relative to dead heats. (National Trotting Association Rules). On July 5th, at this place, there was a trotting race between three horses; Bally won first heat, Bally and Prince made dead heat on second heat, Hardscrable won third and fourth heats, and Bally won fifth heat—the race was mile heats, three in five. The sun went down and the race was postponed until Monday, when the three horses started, and Bally won the heat and race. The question is, did not Bally win the race on Saturday?

Answer.—The race was correctly managed. Bally had won only two heats when the race was postponed. A dead heat cannot be counted as winning anything as it is, as far as affecting the final decision of the race is concerned, no heat

Sales in Montana.

W. H. Raymond, of Belmont Stock Farm, Fuller's Springs, Montana, has recently made the following sales of trotting bred fillies.

Chestnut filly Florida, two years old, by Commodore Belmont, dam Lady Rothchild, by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Edwin Forrest. To John Donegan; price, $325.

Chestnut filly Farce, two years old, by Commodore Belmont, dam Irene, by Dictator; 2d dam by Alexander's Abdallah. To C. B. Jefferies; price, $375.

Bay filly Formosa, two years old, by Commodore Belmont, dam Polly, by Forest Golddust. To O. B. Barber; price, $250.

ATHLETICS.

Our Athletes Abroad.

[Extracts from the Field.]

The opening event introduced us to A. Waldron of the Manhattan A. C., who in America has been timed to run the 100 in 10¼s, with the wind blowing "freshly in the face of the runners." Though the afternoon was favorable, Waldron did not show this form on Saturday; but an excuse was made for him that a sprained ankle had enterfered with his training. Cowie, who won, was made by several watches to do even, but the official time-keeper's watch showed 10¼s. To the quarter a remarkable amount of attention was drawn as L. E. Myers, it was announced would attempt in the one race to beat the record for the full distance, as well as that for the 300 yards. Whether such a task is impeachable even for Myers is still an open question, for certain it is, he did not try to do either. He merely ran to win the race and accomplished his object very easily, notwithstanding that Muspratt followed him in a style which brought upon the London man showers of congratulation. Muspratt did 50 2-5 which was the best English time until very recent years. Ball as usual went off too rapidly to last, and Cowie did not start, which was a pity, as it might have been at least an exciting race between him and Muspratt.

With George unable to appear, Snook was expected to win the three-quarter mile race, though so little was known of Fredericks' capabilities that many held themselves ready for a surprise. The American mile runner displayed plenty of pluck, good style, and it is evident is not wantimg in stamina. What Fredericks apparently does lack is pace to finish the race with.

An easy victory was scored by R. P. Murray, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, in the four-mile walking race; but the talent were divided in their opinion as to the fairness of his mode of progression. Certain it is that while Murray's style after the first half mile (during which his disqualification would by many not have been found fault with) was no worse than what is in this country frequently accepted as fair, it compared most unfavorably with that shown by W. H. Meek, who it will be remembered, won the seven-mile walking race at the recent championship meeting.

The Americans in England.

We clip the following from an English exchange: "Whatever may be the pecuniary result of the joint speculation of the South London Harriers and the Manhattan Athletic Club, in arranging for the appearing of the American amateurs in this country, there is no question but that their performances, up to the present, have been very disappointing. This remark does not apply to Myers, who is evidently as good as ever, and has once more shown himself to be as far in front of our amateur cracks as Hanlan is in front of our scullers. Fredericks can apparently just manage to run a mile in 4 min. 32 secs., and we should, therefore, have no trouble in finding a dozen men to beat him. If we may judge by his two races, Waldron is at least a couple of yards behind Cowie in 100 yards, which does not make him out to be more than a good handicap runner, and we cannot understand how he made the records with which he is credited. Murray's time is certainly satisfactory, and we wish we could say the same of his style. He settles down fairly enough before he has completed his first mile, but by that time he has gained such a lead that he can afford to walk, and on each of the occasions that he has won in this country a competent referee would have had him off the path in the first half-mile. Our men were nearly as great sinners in this respect as he was, and both races ought to have gone to Meek, the other American, whose style is a model of fairness."

American Athletes.

The athletic meeting held at Birmingham on July 19th, was a comparative failure in point of attendance. Although it had been extensively advertised that Myers would run 1,000 yards, and the admission fee was reduced to six pence, there were less than 4,000 people present and the sport was rather poor, owing to the prevalence of a high wind, which retarded the runners. The 1,000-yard race was won by Snook, who was given 32 yards start, Myers being at scratch. The finish was most exciting and Myers evidently did his best, and looked much distressed when he came in. The winner's time was 2 minutes 13 4-5 seconds. Myers finiahed two-fifths of a second later, and beat the English record by two seconds. Fredericks won the half-mile race in 2 minutes 1 2-5 seconds, and Murray won the three-mile walk in 21 minutes 48 seconds.

Merion Club Programme.

The following programme has been announced for the Merion Club Meeting, on September 9th: 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, half-mile and one mile handicap runs; 120 yards hurdle race; 10 hurdles 3ft. 6in. high; 100 yards school race; 100 yards maiden race; ½ mile and 2 mile bicycle handicaps; high jump, (handicap), 3 inch limit; pole vault; obstacle race; one mile handicap walk; 100 yards slow bicycle race; tug of war, militia company's team of six. Entrance fee, 50 cents; entries close Aug. 30th. Handicaps declared Sept. 4th. Prizes, gold and silver medals, which will be on exhibition at a Market street store on and after August 20th.

The American amateur championship games are set for September 27, and will take place on the Williamsburg grounds.

Snedeker won the one mile swimming race for the trophy offered by the Williamsburg Athletic Club, of New York. Time, 42m.

The English Press on Murray.

We clip the following pagraphs from the leading English sporting papers.

Whyatt tried hard to walk or rather run down Murray, but the latter was as good at the lifting game as the ex-champion, and though the two went clear away from Meek from the pistol fired, there is no credit in them doing so, as he was the only walker in the field for the first thousand yards. By that time Whyatt had "run his race," and with another lap he retired with Webster, and Jervis having been pulled off the track, the two Americans were left to it. There is nothing alike in their styles, for while Meek is irreproachable, Murray, by any one who tries to gauge them by the heel-and-toe standard, must find him wanting.—*Sportsman.*

With regard to the walking, or rather so-called walking, I am sorry to say that the style of progression adopted by Murray for the first mile was far from satisfactory; indeed, I do not scruple to say that had the duties of referee been left in my hands, even though I might have felt inclined to have allowed the visitor a little extra law, I should have disqualified him before he had gone half a lap, as a more decided run I have seldom seen. The chief performer having been allowed to "go as you please," the lesser lights were not long in following his example, and it is not saying too much too state that Jervis never walked a yard of the four miles, and it was palpably unjust to Meek, a fairer walkist than whom I have never seen, but of course with such pacers and lifters he stood no earthly chance of success. There was little fault, however, to be found with Murray's style after a quarter of the journey; indeed, there was no occasion for him to do otherwise, as he was then in possession of a commanding lead, and won as he pleased.

Where were the judges when the Walking Race was on? Not watching Muaray, I should think. Talk about Harvie, Whyatt and Morgan lifting Why, oompared to these men, Murray is nothing better than a flat-footed trotter, and all around the path he was greeted with the cries of "Well run, old man," whilst Meek was hailed with a perfect roar of cheers for his perfect style of progress.—*Amateur Athletic News.*

Kittleman Redivivus.

A letter received this week from M. K. Kittleman reports the champion sprinter in good health and spirits. The note is written from Romeo, Mich., under date of July 23d. He says they will not go to England this Fall on account of the cholera, but expect to return to California early, probably in September. He is to run in a 125-yard-heat race for a $1,000 purse, at Pittsburg, August 18th, and expects to get on a match with Smith for $5,000 a side, 100 yards, before the Pittsburg meeting. Armstrong and Gore will be Kittleman's backers. When the letter was written Thompson was at Peru, Ind., with his wife, visiting. In conclusion Kit says: "I am training twice a day, weigh 170 pounds, and feel like a cat bird with red wings."

Murray's style of progression can well be gauged by the time his first quarter-mile occupied, viz: 1 minute 27 3-5 seconds, or at the rate of considerably over ten miles per hour. To assert that a man can walk at such a pace as this is simply absurd, and the cries of "well run" and hisses which greeted the performer were rather too universal to be pleasant. Murray, however, when he found no notice was officially taken of his style, very wisely ran all the harder, until he had established himself with such a lead that no one could overtake him by fair walking, and then he dropped down into a style of gait which would just about pass muster in the present degenerate—as far as walking goes—days.—*Bell's Life.*

Spencer's Long Tramp.—On June 7th, theEnglish pedestrian Spencer, aged 64 years, completed his long task, having walked 5,306 miles on beer, etc., in 100 days, against Weston's walk of 5,000 miles in 99 day days on temperance drinks, etc. Says the London *Sporting Life:* "He commenced his task Febuary 13th, finished at 9 P. M. June 7th. Spencer, during his walk, has been accompanied by 183 gentlemen. Eight lap scorers and six judges did duty in turn.

In the four-mile walk, Murray and Meek gave one of the finest displays of genuine toe-and-heel progression that has been seen in any amateur contest for many years, and we may at an early date look for a mile in "six-thirty" from the former. The walk took place on the new cycle-track, which is admirably adapted for the purpose, as the men's feet are clearly seen all round the path.—*Pendragon, in the Referee.*

A Greco-Roman wrestling match, best two falls out of three, between Messrs. Davis and Luttringer, will take place at Turn Verein Hall, 310 O'Farrel St., Saturday evening, Aug. 9th, 8 P. M. As the young men are both in good condition an exciting match may be anticipated.

A swimming contest for a gold medal was held at the Newport Baths, Alameda, last Sunday. The distance of the race, which was open to all boys under the age of fifteen, was 150 yards. Walter Bamber defeated seven other competitors with the greatest of ease. Time, 3m. 20s.

A novel match has been made between the champion "sprinter," (Hutchens), and John Keen, "the flying wheelman," the latter to ride a bicycle three hundred yards whilst Hutchens runs the same distance.

James Fleming, the Scottish athlete, will shortly leave for Australia, where he will reside permanently. Excepting Dinnie, he is the best all-round Scotch athlete that has ever appeared.

At Toronto, July 19th, the Toronto Club, (the champion), and the Montreal Club contested for the Lacrosse championship of the world. The Montreal team won by a score of three to two.

The mile record of America will probably be lowered at the coming Springfield meeting. Hendee, Dolph snd Burnham have announced their intention of competing.

The Indian team of lacrosse players—The Royal Caughnawagas—defeated the New York team on the Polo Grounds July 23d, after a brilliant game.

The International Lacrosse match between England and Ireland, on July 5th, resulted in a victory for Ireland by 4 goals to *nil.*

It is said that Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese wrestler, gets $25 per week for wrestling, W. E. Harding taking all the profits.

CRICKET.

The Occidents Win After an Exciting Contest.

The fourth match for the Harrison Trophy was decided at the Olympic ground last Saturday afternoon and resulted in the third victory of the senior club. The game, which was certainly the best ever played between the local clubs, was witnessed by a larger attendance than usual, including a goodly sprinkling of the fair sex. The Merions put a strong team in the field, perhaps the strongest one that ever battled on their behalf, while the Occidents were fairly-well represented. The coin favored the Occidents, and they elected to field first. Barney and Ben Benjamin, who were the first Merion representatives, started in scoring very rapidly, 15 runs being registered after Purdy and Waterman had each sent down an over This was too good to last, however, as Ben Benjamin soon skied one of Purdy's, which was well caught by Sanderson. One for 18. Spiro was soon bowled by Purdy, and Jacobs came in time to see the younger Benjamin caught at point. G. Theobald now partnered Jacobs and the spectators were treated to some fine cricket; both batsmen played very carefully. The bowling was changed, but it was not until 38 runs had been scored that G. Theobald fell a victim to Waterman. J. Theobald was splendidly caught by Clark before he had a chance of troubling the scorers. Burnett played all round one of Cookson's insidious deliveries. Hill was not at the creases long when Jacobs succumbed to the veteran Philadelphian. Jacobs made eleven by sound cricket. He certainly played Waterman in better style than any batsman ever seen on the Oakland grounds. He will prove a valuable acquisition to the M. C. C. After making three Hill was bowled, and Webster, who was hitting out in lively style, had his wicket displaced by Clark's first ball. Banner was run out in attempting a short run and the innings closed for 54 runs. A pretty good total for the Merions to make. The prevailing opinion was that the Occidents would not top the Merion total as it was well known that the Merions had their best bowling talent in the team. But the glorious uncertainty of cricket once again asserted itself. Purdy and Bristowe were the first to handle the willow, while the bowling department was entrusted to Banner and Webster. The former led off from the grand stand end and from the first ball delivered Purdy sent an easy catch to point which was dropped by Spiro; this blunder cost the Merions the match, as Purdy showed his gratitude by helping to swell the total to the tune of 16 before Banner dismissed him. In the meantime Bristowe was bowled by Webster, Sanderson was neatly caught a cover point by Jacobs and Waterman was bowled in a regular bailer by the left handed. Three for eight. When Purdy was dismissed the board showed 24. Clark and Carr brought the score to 38 when the latter was badly run out. Five wickets to fall and 17 runs to get for victory left the game in a very exciting condition. Clarke was at last bowled by a "stunner," after having made 18 in a masterly style. Clark's innings won the game for the Occidents. Cookson did not help the score much and with 3 wickets to fall and 12 to get in order to win, it was anybody's game. But Adam Knox soon put an end to affairs by hitting the bowling all round, and made the winning hit to leg for four amidst great rejoicing. Mills was bowled by Webster, but should have been given out l. b. w. when the game was at a very critical point. De Golia soon put his leg in front, Knox was caught at long on by J. Theobald and Kip carried out his bat, the innings closing for 69. Banner did not bowl up to form. Webster secured the most wickets but he did not nearly do himself justice. Benjamin bowled execrably and Miller, if he was not compelled to leave the ground early in the innings, might have put a different aspect on the game, as he is very reliable and a hard bowler to score off. Burnett did not long stop with his accustomed dash, and altogether the Merions lost the game by their bad fielding and bowling. The score follows:

MERIONS.

B. S. Benjamin, c Sanderson, b Purdy	10	L. G. Burnett, b Cookson	0
B. A. Benjamin, c Bristowe, b Purdy	4	C. B. Hill, b Waterman	3
J. H. Spiro, b Purdy	2	F. Webster, b Clark	4
A. Jacobs, b Waterman	11	J. Miller, not out	1
G. Theobald, b Waterman	6	C. Banner, run out	0
J. Theobald, c Clark, b Cookson.	0	Byes	11
		Leg byes	2
Total	54		

OCCIDENTS.

H. Bristowe, b Webster	0	H. H. Cookson, b Webster	0
J. S. Purdy, b Banner	16	A. Knox, c J. Theobald, b Jacobs.	14
J. Sanderson, c Jacobs, b Banner	1	R. Mills, b Webster	1
A. Waterman, b Webster	1	G. E. De Golia, l b w Jacobs	5
B. Clark, b B. Benjamin	18	W. J. Kip, not out	4
W. J. Carr, run out	4	Byes	7
Total	71		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.		Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.
Banner	40	16	2	Waterman	53	13	3
Webster	80	25	4	Purdy	35	15	3
Miller	10	3	0	Cookson	35	12	2
B. A. Benjamin	20	12	1	Clark	8	1	1
A. Jacobs	8	7	2				

We clipp the following from *The American Cricketer.*

"We miss Charlie Newhall very much; he is still very lame, and I think it very doubtful if we have him with us at all. It is hard luck all around. M. C. C. has several big guns for us to-morrow. I would not mind the best of them if Charlie was on deck. May good fortune stand by us.

"Wherever you chanced to look around the stand on the day of the match you would have thought you were in Philadelphia, so many familiar faces were to be seen. The result, though of course expected, was somewhat of a disappointment, especially the fizzle in the second innings. Their innings were good for over 350 runs anyhow, even had all the chances been accepted. Webbe and Walker began by breaking up the bowling (which, however, was terribly off the wicket) and Studd and Wilson completed the collapse, both batting beautifully. The former may have given a hard chance at the wicket when near 80, but Wilson gave none. I do not wish to be unpatriotic but I think you agree with me that our men were much out-classed, notwithstanding the large scores they have been making against weak bowling, and there is no saying what would have been the score at Lord's had the great O'Brien, Ridley and Pearson, selected for the original team, as I saw in the match-book, been able to play. I think our men were a good bit frightened at first and down-hearted at the end, but I hope they will improve as they go on, as I have no doubt they will, and encounter and make a good score against some good county teams. It is impossible to speak too highly of the courtesy and kindness of the M. C. C. And on all sides I hear the best wishes and most hearty expressions for the success of our team. Many of the M. C. C. members professed to look upon their big score as a matter of luck, especially Studd and Webbe, who are two of the nicest Englishmen I have met, and who made a great impression on our team, both socially and as cricketers.

"Al Scott batted beautifully and John Thayer and Law gave him good assistance. Bob Newhall batted very nicely and carefully for his score in the second innings.

"Scott has done the most consistently good batting, although his average is not the highest. It would have done your heart good to have heard Captain Green applaud at Lord's. You could have shut your eyes and imagined yourself at Germantown. I must say that the English were equally generous, though perhaps in a more discriminating manner.

The first eleven of the Staten Island Cricket Club, using baseball bats, recently defeated a picked eleven, using cricket bats, by a score of 150 to 44.——The return match between the Gentlemen and Players resulted in a victory for the Gentlemen by six wickets. The chief scorers were: Ulyett, Barlow, Bates, Lord Harris, W. W. Read, W. G. Grace, and A. G. Steel.——Cricket is in a more flourishing condition in New Jersey than ever before known.——Shaw and Shrewsbury's team of English professionals are booked to play Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th in Philadelphia.——The Philadelphians defeated Surrey by three wickets. McNutt's contribution of 75 not out was instrumental in winning the match. This victory is certainly one which the Americans can well be proud of.——On July 21st and 22d, the Philadelphians suffered defeat at the hands of Sussex by ten wickets. R. Newhall, Brockie and Clark were the heaviest scorers.

A Cricket Umpire's Dream.—At Eccleshall, near Sheffield, England, there was formerly a parish clerk called Lingard, who was also a notable umpire. One hot Sunday he was asleep at his desk and was dreaming about a match to be played the next day. After the sermon, when the time came for him to utter his customary "Amen," he surprised the preacher and delighted the rustics who were present by shouting in a loud voice the word "Over."

BICYCLING.

Professional Championship.

In the presence of four thousand spectators, the 50-mile, professional championship was decided at the Aylestone Road Grounds, Liecester, Eng., on July 5th. The track is a fast one and was in good condition, and the competition being keen some fast times were made. The time from 21 to 50 miles eclipsed the best previous professional records. Wood ultimately won after a good race with F. Battensby, whom he beat by a yard, with F. Lees a yard and a half behind Battensby

Miles.	H. M. S.	Leader.	Miles.	H. M. S.	Leader.
5	0 14 57	Battensby	30	1 33 20	Lees
10	0 30 11	James	35	1 50 24	Lees
15	0 45 45	Lees / Wood	40	2 10 14	Battensby
20	1 1 27	Battensby	45	2 28 58	Battensby
25	1 17 25	Wood	50	2 47 20	Wood

The following races were held by the Salt Lake Bicycle Club: Best two in three one mile heats for championship and gold and silver medals. The gold medal and championship were won by Wm. Wood, silver medal won by Mr. W. Jennings.

Best two in three ½ mile handicap races. Mr. Jennings, scratch. J. Silver, 15 feet ahead; J. Woods, 30 feet; H. Cartright, 78 feet. Won by Mr. Cartright, silver goblet as prize.

The L. A. W. racing board has admonished Messrs. Franzier, Hendee, Edgerly, Norton, Hogue, Mathewson, Haven, Segur, Norcross, Millard and Rothe, contestants in the recent races of the Harvard, Mass., Bicycle Club, which had not received L. A. W. sanction, to be careful in their selection of race meetings hereafter and to be fully assured that the same are sanctioned by the League.

The Kangaroo Safety Bicycle is the very latest invention. The correct lines upon which the Kangaroo is built, its absolute safety, great rigidity and speed, entitle it to rank as a bicycle eminently adapted for road-riding and touring.

Mlle. Armaindo and Fred Sewell have been delighting audiences in Springfield, Ill., for two weeks with their fancy and trick riding; also at Quincy, Ill., one week. Armaindo is to ride another long distance race soon.

On July 3d, at the Crystal Palace grounds, England, G. Hillier made a quarter of a mile with a flying start in 35 2-5s beating the previous record by one second.

J. Wallace F. Diss, sporting editor of the *Examiner*, has been appointed Pacific Coast correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Wheelmen's Gazette.*

Brooklyn young ladies are taking great interest in tricycling, and it is reported that a club is in process of formation there.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

There has been a very agreeable performance at this establishment during the week, which now the entrance is again free, ought to be extensively patronized. Among the principal attractions are the dancing of M'lle Ortori, assisted by Misses Berglund and Heibach, and the ventriloquism of Mons. Nagirroc. It is many years since we heard anything equal to Mons. Nagirroc in his line. His performance with Tom and Joe on his knee, and the back talk of Joe, who is the traditional bad boy, are both exceedingly droll and clever. This week Joe's wonderful singing is eclipsed by two of his figures singing at the same time, a performance we have never heard before, and one that puzzles us amazingly. The other features of the programme are all good. We think Mr. Walters, the proprietor, has done wisely in again abolishing the entrance fee of twenty-five cents. Except particular and attractive musical performances, which justifies the impost on account of their expense, we are quite sure he will do a much better business by throwing the establishment open to the public. It is a wise arrangement. The public will please notice this change.

THE RIFLE.

Shell Mound.

Outside the regular monthly matches and weekly practices which always draw a number of riflemen every Sunday to this popular range, the presence of Col. W. M. Farrow, of Springfield, Mass., as guest of Col. Ranlett and other members of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, was a feature of last Sunday, and not only drew a good many outsiders to the range out of curiosity to see him shoot his 100-shot match with Lieutenant Kellogg and Privates Pierce and Waltham of the Fifth, but in other ways gave interest to the day's events. All our readers may not know Col. Farrow was a leading member of the American team that went to England to shoot the International match at Wimbledon, and that among his trophies won at the target are an almost endless list of splendid rifles and valuable cups, some of which were won on English soil. In both countries, the best characteristics of which, individual as well as national, are those born of a devotion to field sports, our Eastern visitor stands in the very foremost position as a rifleman. It was, therefore, a brave and good act of Kellogg, Pierce and Waltham, in the absence of Kuhnle and Hovey, our local leaders in the 100-shot shooting, to stand forward for the honor of the State and give battle to the doughty champion of the East. To those who feel an interest in the progress and success of rifleism in California, it will be gratifying to see Lieut. Kellogg make such a good fight, and still more so to see that Farrow, great as he is, had to succomb to the prowess of Lieut. Kuhnle with a record of 460, and of Sergeant Hovey with 456 at that trying kind of shooting. In this respect the result of Sunday's match was a source of gratification to our State pride, for it shows in skill in field sports, as well as warmth in hospitality, California is the peer of the world. In addition to this it must be remembered the members of the Fifth used their ordinary military rifle while Col. Farrow used a 40 calibre, 70 grain Ballard, with peep and globe sight, which according to Creedmoor and handicap rules gives an advantage of 10 points in 100, not 38 as stated by the daily papers, and that only when the gun is cleaned after each shot. According to this calculation, Col. Farrow was beaten by Kellogg. It is this fact which makes the result of the day so highly gratifying. We always welcome such men as Col. Farrow among us with the warmest feelings, but if they choose to measure their strength with our men and get tumbled over, we have no apologies to make, no regrets to express. On the contrary, we obey the pride of our heart—jump on the first fence handy, flap our wings and have a good crow. In this connection doing so is neither vulgar bravado, nor offensive vanity, for if in all the comparative records we have lately given the fancy rifles and fancy sights of the Eastern men are duly weighed against the common, plain milltary rifle of our men, we are always found to be a long, long way ahead of them in our records. Thus in this case we have no sorrow to waste on Col. Farrow. If we had we should be preferring the dainty effeminacy of the East to the noble manhood of the West, and thus be very unjust. The score:

W. M. Farrow	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—47
	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	45
	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	—44
	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	47
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	—44
	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	45
	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5.	4	—44
	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	48
	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	45
	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	—47
Total											456
Lieut. S. I. Kellogg	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	—46
	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	—47
	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	—46
	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	—43
	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	—45
	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	—45
	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	—46
	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	—47
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	—45
Total											454
Private Ed. Pierce	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	—44
	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	—43
	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	—46
	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	—43
	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	—47
	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	—45
	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	—45
	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	1	—42
	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—41
	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	—43
Total											439
Private C. F. Waltham	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—43
	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	—43
	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	—43
	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	—43
	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	—45
	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	43
	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	—45
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	—42
	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—43
	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	—43
Total											433

By this score it will be seen Kellogg increased his record by one point, but Waltham, with 446, and Pierce, with 451, fell badly below their record.

Following up the official shooting of the day, at the same place, we come next to the regular monthly medal match of the San Francisco Fusiliers, Company C, Second Artillery, N. G. C. This was well attended, and several of the members present did some excellent shooting, especially Lieut. Mangels. At both ranges, 200 and 500, his percentage was a fraction over 90. Besides contending for the company medals and cash prizes, the members present competed also for the marksman's badge, and for places on the regimental team, but by some error the latter were not properly recorded and cannot be given. It was said, however, that most of the badges for the ensuing month will fall to the members of this spirited company. Springfield rifles only were used by this company.

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

Mangels	200 yds.	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—45	
	500 yds.	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	4	45..90
Kuhls	200 yds.	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—43	
	500 yds.	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	—45..88
Robertson	200 yds.	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4—38	
	500 yds.	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	—42..80
Bruer	200 yds.	4	4	3	4	5	5	3	5	4	4—41	
	500 yds.	3	5	3	4	5	3	5	3	5	3	—39..80
Lemcke	200 yds.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—39	
	500 yds.	2	5	3	5	4	5	2	5	2	4	—37..76
Thieson	200 yds.	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	—44	
	500 yds.	5	4	0	3	3	4	0	3	4	2	—28..70
Haake	200 yds.	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5—41	
	500 yds.	2	2	0	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	—29..70
Thierbach	200 yds.	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42	
	500 yds.	4	0	2	5	4	4	2	4	0	3	—28..70

SECOND CLASS—500 YARDS.

Sergt. Markus	34
Cor. H. Frank	34
Sergt. P. H. Will	27
Sergt. D. Wulbein	21

SECOND CLASS—200 YARDS.

Sergt. Markus	40
Sergt. D. Wulbein	37
Cor. H. Frank	35
Sergt. P. H. Will	34

THIRD CLASS—200 YARDS.

J. F. Siebe	37
Wm. Ruth	36
H. Brooks	35
J. D. Ralph	33
P. J. Ruttiger	32

In the competition for monthly medals, amongst the members of the Union Guard, Gatling Battery, Second Artillery Regiment, R. Stothers won the first-class medal, J. West the second class, and E. Powers the third class.

In outside matches at the same place, principally to practice for the Sunday match, the next on our list is that between Col. Farrow, our visitor, and Col. Ranlett, commanding officer of the Fifth. This took place on Saturday, when the wind was too strong for really good shooting. Under the circumstances both scores were respectable. The match was at 200 yards, off-hand Creedmoor rules. The score:

Farrow (Ballard rifle)	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	—44
	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	—46
	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	—46
Total											136
Ranlett (Sharp's rifle)	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	—37
	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	—41
	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	—42
Total											120

There was also on Sunday a friendly contest, at the same place, between three members of Companies B. and C., First Regiment, two strings of ten shots each, which resulted as follows:

FIRST STRING.

Simpson	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
Townsend	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—39
Ruddock	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	5—41

SECOND STRING.

Simpson	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—38
Townsend	3	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	5—42
Ruddock	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5—39

Among the pleasures of the day to ourselves was meeting Hub Parker, of Nevada, whom we found the same genial soul of olden times. To keep up the fun of the day he followed Peckinpah's custard-pie racket and shot Linville a match for one of the largest possible size and beat him easily. Parker says he has had lots of matches with the policemen, with gun and rifle, but that Linville never did beat him, and he does not intend he ever shall. The score:

Parker	46
Linville	41

As the matches were drawing to a close, Kellogg bantered Farrow to try him three shots at 500 yards off-hand for a smile for the crowd, and the banter was at once accepted. In these shots the Eastern champion showed his ability with the rifle in grand style, and this time squelched Kellogg thoroughly. Both are graceful shooters, but at this distance, off-hand, Farrow shot with wonderful rapidity. The score:

Farrow	5	5	5	15
Kellogg	2	2	2—	6

We smiled—that's all we have to say.

Before leaving the butts the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN took a shot at the 200-yard range and scored a four. With sinister intent, we believe, Kellogg meddled with the elevation of the sight, and thus robbed us of a bull's-eye. Taking his score at 500 yards on Sunday, with Farrow as a guide, we now challenge Kellogg for a five-shot match at 500 yards, for two custard pies, the cigars and sherry. We intend to give him a repetition of Farrow's dose for his meanness.

At Schuetzen Park.

There was quite a large attendance at Schuetzen Park on Sunday, chiefly of those practicing for the great Schuetzen tournament which commences there to-morrow and closes on Monday. Among those appearing as a club were

The Eintrachts,

But the attendance from this live organization was much smaller than usual. The score of those present was:

Captain Kuhls	401	Mr. Brodenwagan	269
Lieut. Kauffung	390	Mr. Wolf	229
Mr. Schneider	351	Mr. Stamer	342
Mr. Gumbel	343	Mr. Streuber	275

At Harbor View.

The Swiss Rifle Club had its usual monthly shoot and dinner at Harbor View on Sunday. The attendance was small, but we know few clubs that have a more pleasant time at their meetings. The score:

BEST CENTRE.		BEST POOL. TEN SHOTS.	
J. Leemann	9	Leemann	102
H. Hoff	8	Frei	89
M. Stuber	7	Hugnenin	89
And. Frei	6	Croce	88
F. Hugnenin	6	Stuber	85
P. E. Croce	5	Hoff	84
J. Bachman	5	Zahn	80

Rifleman: In answer to your query as to the total score of the two teams of the Fifth Infantry, we thought we were sufficiently explicit last week for all understandings. On Sunday week the total score of seven men was 3,113 out of a possible 4,000 with 100 shots to the man. On the Sunday that the match was advertised to come off, the Company A team, four men, made 1,751, but on the Sunday following, owing to Macdonald's accident, the team, three men, only made 1,303. Now put 1,813, the score of the Staff team, and 1,751, the best and first score of Company A, we have a grand total of 3,564, instead of 3,113, out of a possible 4,000. We claim this to be a the head of all rifle scores, and Col. Farrow thinks much the same way.

We spoke last week of the New Winchester Rifle now on exhibition at Mr. Allen's gun store on Market street. We have since gathered some more essential particulars about this splendid gun. It is 40 calibre, and uses 60 grains of powder, lead bullet, 210 grains, of sufficient length to prevent its turning over. The shell is 1⅞ inch long and slightly tapering to the end. The price is $29. The rifle as it stands is a great credit to the Winchester Arms Company, and, as we said last week, we hope our riflemen and sportsmen will inspect it without delay.

The Schuetzen Tournament.

To-morrow, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, the Schuetzen Club open their prize tournament, which will continue over Monday. This distinguished body of sharpshooters was established in 1876, to encourage rifle practice in this State, and we are chiefly what we are in that respect by their influence. More than this they have carried our flag to the East and Europe, and in all their engagements come out victorious. The State owes a great debt of gratitude to the California Schuetzen Club. Their tournament for 1884 will be on the same magnitude of former ones. Altogether there will be 225 prizes in cash, jewelry and silverware, amounting to $1,500 at least. The shooting is open to all. By this time the character of the prizes and their value are known to all, and we need only refer for particulars to the advertisements in another column and the circulars of the club. There will be an immense crowd at the park to-morrow. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from President Jacoby, and intend by all means to be present. In this issue we have given several scores of members of the Schuetzen Club which afford us a correct idea of the contests and scores we may expect during the tournament. Let all interested in rifle shooting be present.

Linville's Challenge Off.

At seven o'clock Tuesday evening Police Officer P. D. Linville met Captain Farrow at Ladd's gun store and signified his intention of putting up a forfeit of $100 for a match at the target for $500, the distances to be 200, 500, 600, or 1,000 yards, the weapons to be any military rifle adopted by any Government. Farrow refused to shoot Linville unless under the Creedmoor rules, which, Farrow claims, allows him to use either the Brown, or Remington Hepburn rifles, with "peep" sights. As those rifles give a practiced hand at least ten per cent. the advantage, and as Linville never used one, he objected, but reiterated that he would shoot with any military rifle, six pounds pull, and open sights at any distance. Farrow refused again and negotiations were dropped. However, Farrow offered to enter a sweepstake match with eight or nine men, military rifles with open sights to be the weapons, and the winning man to take the entire stake. This match, it is thought, can be arranged without difficulty, and at no distant day. The Brown rifle costs $200 and cannot be purchased here.

Another Great Score.

Six members of the Schuetzen Club, shooting at Alameda on the 13th of July, made a remarkable score, in fact the highest authorized score known. The shooting was at a 31-inch, 25-ring target, 200 yards off-hand, 20 succession shots to the man. Possible 500.

Philo Jacoby	452
Strecker	452
Freese	446
H. C. Smith	443
J. H. Stanton	440
John Utschig	434
Total	2,667

These are mostly the same names we mentioned at hazard last week as those we relied upon to sustain the honor of the State against the Eastern champion at the Schuetzen tournament, opening at Alameda to-morrow.

Strecker's Great Score.

Mr. A. Strecker, at Schuetzen Park on the 20th of July, succeeded in making the highest possible score in *three* shots 75 out of a possible 75. His succeeding shots were: 25, 25, 21, 25, 25, 25—146.

This only lacks four of the possible 150. What do you think of your chances to-morrow, Col. Farrow?

On Sunday evening the officers of the Fifth Infantry gave a small but unique dinner party to Colonel Farrow. The commanding officer, Col. Ranlett, took the head of the table and Lieut. Kellogg the bottom. The Hon. H. G. Parker, of Nevada, Captain Sprowl and Mr. Leigh Harnett of this city were also guests. During the evening, as may be imagined, some tough old bear stories and other hunting yarns were told. Hub Parker took the cake in the evening as he took the custard pie in the afternoon. There is now a standing wager in this office of $50 to back the old veteran against any man in the State. We ourselves have retired from the business forever. Hub Parker is the champion. The Secretary of the State Field Trial Club will please make a note of this fact.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon										*	*	*
Trout	*	*	*							*	*	*

At Birds' Point.

The Gun Club of San Francisco held its regular monthly meeting last Saturday to shoot for the two club medals. Seventeen members put in an appearance, as the occasion was to be honored by the presence of Mr. Mackintosh, formerly a prominent and popular member of the club, who had taken a run down from Portland, Oregon, for a short visit to his old friends in this city. The conditions of the match were as usual—a handicap under Hurlingham rules, with 100 yards boundary, Four out of the lot, Messrs. Crandall, Mackintosh, Emmet and Bent, accepted the handicap, but Messrs. Grant and Bacon, who also were accorded the privileges, preferred to shoot at 30 yards. Mr. Bacon shoots with a twenty-bore gun, which, though too light for such birds as were turned loose on Saturday, is nevertheless as perfect a

little gun as was ever put to the shoulder, and his low score may be attributed more to his gun than himself, for he is very quick of sight. It was soon evident that the mischief was going to be played with the status of the men in the club, for while some of the cracks, from whom better things might be expected, others of lesser-standing were shooting with wonderful accuracy and quickness. Thus Orr, Gordan, Hanson, Grant, Babcock, Fuller and Emmet were soon out of the fight, while one or two others were never in it. Those with ten to their credit shot manfully and well, even sometimes better than well, especially Ramon Wilson, and fought the battle with grit to the end. The contest really lay with Messrs. Ewing, Butler, Mackintosh and Al. Havens, all of whom shot in grand form. Mr. Ewing lost his sixth bird, Havens his seventh. To lose such birds was no disgrace to any man, and the latter fulfilled the hope we expressed last week while speaking of his late misses. Nothing could be quicker or more deadly than the shooting of these gentlemen. It was only excelled by Messrs. Butler and Mackintosh, because they each made twelve straight kills without the one solitary temptation to miss the others experienced. The birds were a grand lot and the chances in character were most equally distributed all round. It was the first time we had ever the pleasure of meeting Mr. Mackintosh, and we soon saw that he understood his business. He is, indeed, an excellent shot, quick, clean and accurate. As this gentleman was only a visitor, of course he had no interest in the medals, so, though he made twelve straight kills, and tied Mr. Butler, the first medal went to the latter gentleman. Mr. H. H. Briggs acted as umpire. The score:

Butler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Mackintosh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Ewing	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Havens	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Griffith	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—10
Wilson	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Babcock	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Berry	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Orr	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
Grant	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Emmet	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 8
Hanson	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0— 8
Gordon	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Fuller	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Crandall	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1— 7
Bacon	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0— 6
Bent	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 5

At San Bruno.

Much discussion in many quarters during the week took place respecting the match, last Sunday, at San Bruno. From the large prizes offered and the character of the gentlemen entering this was only natural. When the prizes are $250, $150, and $100, and such men as Robinson, Fay, Walsh, Hopper, and Bassford contest them, there is something in the shooting world worth talking about. On reaching the ground it was found there were eight entries, all of whom shot at thirty yards, except Ben Brown, who was allowed the twenty-four-yard peg. Each man had forty birds, the fence round the grounds being the boundary, a bird lighting on the fence being considered lost. Mr. Ramon Wilson acted as referee, and at 10 o'clock the fight opened. Crittenden Robinson appeared first at the trap, and missed his first bird in gallant style. It was a tailer though and got away briskly enough and but little damaged after receiving both barrels. Lambert succeeded and did good shooting until his thirteenth bird, when he missed, then went all to pieces as he always does, if not head man, and lost all chances of getting a prize. Lambert is a most unreliable man at the trap when shooting with equals, and thus we dispose of him. Mr. Fay who has risen very rapidly in public estimation lately by his brilliant achievements, as well as justified the confidence we have always placed in him as a good shot, came next and also missed his first bird, but he afterwards, next to Robinson, did the best shooting of the day and captured second prize. Why Lambert should be made first favorite in a pool against Robinson and Fay is something we cannot understand. He is simply not fit to shoot with them. Neither Walsh nor Hopper shot up to their reputation, and both retired before reaching their thirtieth bird. H. Basford, like his brothers, is a sound man at the trap though, perhaps, as some say a little slow with tailers. But in the opinion of all good judges his thirty-four kills out of forty birds show he is not so slow after all for a man with a really sluggardy nature and eye could never make that performance at San Bruno, if there is any wind at all. Taken altogether, the match was one of the most interesting of the season. The utmost harmony and good will prevailed among the shooters, and the numerous spectators—among the latter being many ladies, who cordially cheered the successful shots—showed that an appreciative crowd witnessed some of the prettiest shooting that has as yet taken place in the grounds of San Bruno. The score:

C. Robinson	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—38
J. Lambert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	0	0	0	wdn				—28
Ed. Fay	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—36
H. T. Hopper	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—35
P. Walsh	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
					withdrawn						—23
Dorsett	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	
	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0		
					withdrawn						—12
H. Bassford	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—34
B. Brown	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	
	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	
	1	0	0	wdn							—16

There was some very lively betting, and Killip & Co. sold nearly a hundred pools, at from $60 to $20 for first choice. At the start, owing to Ben Brown's bad judgment in bulling the market, Lambert sold a shade higher than Robinson, but whenever this was the case Robinson was on hand, and bought quite a lot of pools on himself. The day was a peculiar one for San Bruno, as the wind blew all day from the southwest. During the latter part of the shoot it blew so hard that the birds seemed to hesitate about launching forth on their flight. The veteran trapper, Rice, handled the ropes, and as usual pleased everybody. There was not a single dispute or wrangle of any kind. In the early part of the match when, by a fortunate chance, Lambert and Robinson were equal, Robinson offered to bet a hundred dollars he would beat Lambert, but no one ventured to take the banter. Lambert, of all present, was the most silent and sheepish. This at once shows what opinion he holds of himself, and that he dare not shoot Robinson a hundred-bird match, although he gets ten birds given him at start. The public have much the same opinion.

A New Beast.

A tale comes from the Catskill region which will perhaps puzzle the naturalists. According to a dispatch from Kingston, New York, "A few years ago a large female dog of the Newfoundland species strayed from its owner, wandering off to a forest eight miles from Poughkeepsie." There is nothing strange so far. But it is now declared that the missing animal has been "herding with the foxes and other wild animals which abound in that region," and that in consequence a new kind of beast has been produced "in which the leading characteristics of the dog and fox tribe are curiously combined," while "a strange element of ferocity unknown to either of these species is added." We may expect to find the same in animals as human beings. The Creole is said to have all the passions without any of the virtues of the white parent. Why should it not be so with dogs?

Worth Noticing.

The talking over the merits of the different brands of powder, particularly as to the merits of the Eastern and California manufactures, Col. Farrow gave preference to the production of the California Powder Works. On Sunday, in the 100-shot match, as a good test he used the Valley Mills' brand, and was astonished to find it so excellent in all that goes to make good powder. We had always supposed the Pacific Rifle brand was their best article, but this testimony of one so capable of judging as Col. Farrow speaks volumes in praise of the California Powder Works Co. for the Valley Mills brand stand at the bottom of their official list. As it is always well to use home productions when everything is equal, we beg to call the attention of traders and sportsmen to Col. Farrow's opinion, and hope they will be governed by it. The opinion was given in an accidental conversation of the moment, and therefore its honesty cannot be doubted.

The Forester's Match.

On Sunday last the monthly shoot of the Forester Gun Club was held. The scores were as follows: Watson 11, Zuver 11, Todd 8, H. Gerber 8, Schroth 8, Coffey 8, Miller 7, Tebbets, 6, Eckhardt 6, Ruhstaller 5. Watson and Zuver shot off the tie on 11 at double birds, Watson winning, as follows: Watson 5, Zuver 4. The main match was followed by a sweepstake, $2.50 entrance, 21 yards, 5 birds: Todd 5, H. Gerber 5, Watson 5, Parrott 5, Zuver none. The ties were decided at a freezeout, 31 yards: Todd 1, H. Gerber 7, Watson 6, Parrott 5. The next match was for $5 entrance, 21 yards, at 10 birds: Todd 10, H. Gerber 9, Watson 5, Parrott 10. Todd and Parrott shot off at 31 yards, freezeout, Parrott winning, Todd having lost his first bird.

The Old Tale.

According to the *American Field*, young prairie chickens are served at the restaurants and hotels in Chicago these days. That paper well says that "it is an outrage and a disgrace to the sportsmen of Chicago that prairie chickens should be so openly offered for sale at this season of the year; and the sooner the members of the various sportsmen's clubs in Chicago realize their responsibility in the matter, the better it will be." We may apply the rebuke to ourselves in other respects.

The *Sunday Capital* of Sacramento says: "In its report of a recent shooting match at the bay, the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN said: 'We would like to form some theory of Al. Havens' shooting this year.' Well, suppose you should form a theory, what good would it be the next time Havens goes to the trap? Did you ever see him shoot around at archery? If so, you ought to understand that Havens is the most erratic shooter that ever faced a target or trap. He is a good one (at times) but you could no more establish the theory of his style of shooting than you can account for—for—well, the red sunsets, for instance." Does not this smack of personal prejudice, which, if indulged in, is fatal to correct journalism? Had the editor of the *Capital* seen Mr. Havens' shooting on Saturday last, he would have seen the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN was right in this as in most other cases.

The buffalo, or more properly, the bison, is nearly exterminated in Texas. It is stated upon good authority that only one herd of any size is to be found in the Lone Star State. This herd, which is the remnant of what was known a few years ago as "the great Southern herd," is now in the Staked Plains region, along the Pecos River, and a band of hunters continually harasses these bison, killing them as fast as the meat can be cared for, and their days are nearly numbered.

Last Saturday a pigeon match was had at Santa Monica between W. B. Hellings and E. Dunham. The score stood as follows:

Dunham	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—16
Hellings	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—12

Two weeks from next Saturday there will be another match between Dunham and Hellings for $150 a side.

In speaking as follows, the *Sunday Capital* shows the editor's old good sense. We can personally endorse the statement: "Sportsmen visiting the bay will meet with a pleasant reception at Winslow & Kelly's headquarters at 871 Market street, nearly opposite the Baldwin Hotel. They have a room neatly fitted up for the use of sportsmen, and it is a quiet, respectable place, where only gentlemen will be tolerated."

Some parties who were out lately in the fields between here and Folsom report having bagged considerable numbers of doves. They will soon be up from the south and become abundant.

Fred Erb, of St. Joseph, Mo., challenges W. B. Hauworth to a 100-bird match for from $100 to $250 a side, allowing his opponent two yards.

THE KENNEL.

Curing Gun Shyness.

A correspondent of an English contemporary gives the cure for gun-shy dogs. The opportunities for applying the treatment are so frequent in this part of the world that a trial will reduce the minimum of time and trouble:

I once had a very good setter bitch; her sire and dam could not be equalled in the field. She was everything I could desire, and when very young would stand fur or feather like a statue. I took her out one day and tried her with the gun. I put a small charge of powder only in the cartridge; at the first shot, away she went! I tried to get her to come back to me, but the nearer I tried to get to her she would bolt again. I tried her several times, but with the same result. I was much dismayed, as I had calculated on having such a good bitch. She was both handsome snd affectionate, which made me very loath to part with her, and I could not find courage enough to poison her. One day I was talking to the Rifle Corps drill sergeant about rifle shooting, and he said: "Should you like to try a rifle, sir?" "Oh, yes," I said. "Then come with me to the butts, to-morrow," said he, "and see if you can hit a target." "All right," I replied, and I went. When I got to the range, I found my setter bitch had followed me, so I made her secure with a slip and the sergeant sat down beside me while firing. Up to the fifth round we could do scarcely anything with her; the poor thing seemed frightened to death. About the eighth round she got better; at the 10th round she only jumped back, and from that she began to understand that the noise did not hurt her. When twenty rounds had been fired I took the slip off her, and she actually ran under the guns while firing, and from that I never had any trouble with her; she was perfectly cured. I attribute my success to the dog being beside the gun when fired, and the number of shots fired. If any one of your readers posseses a gun-shy dog and circumstances permit, let him try the same remedy, and I feel sure he will get over the difficulty. Let me add one more word—never, under any circumstances, whip a gun-shy dog. If you do it's all over, for he loses confidence completely.

Breakers at Field Trials.

At a meeting of the Committee of the National Field Trials, held on June 6th, 1884, at 23 Grosvenor-square, London, W., A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions, with a view of strengthening the hands of the judges in the case of disobedient and noisy breakers, and for the protection of those who suffer from the unruly actions of their opponents, were passed, viz.:

1. That at the National Field Trial meetings, for the future the judges be requested by the committee, and empowered, to first caution, and upon repetition of the offense, turn out of the stake, any breakers not beating the ground to their satisfaction, not keeping together, or outwalking their opponents, or unduly or unnecessarily whistling or shouting, or in any way behaving in such a manner as, in the opinion of the judges, is detrimental to the chance of success of their opponents; and that it shall be permitted for any breaker or owner, feeling himself aggrieved upon any one of these points, to request the interference of the judges.

2. That the judges be requested in giving their awards to take into their very serious consideration the manner in which the ground is quartered and beaten; and not to award a prize to any breaker or dog who does not beat his ground and work exactly as he would do were he actually out shooting.

3. That at the National Field Trial meeting, 1885, a prize of £10 be awarded to the breaker who, in the opinion of the judges, beats his ground in the most sportsmanlike manner—*Sporting Times.*

Nominations for the Derby of the Pacific Coast Field Trials Club will close on the 15th inst. with the Secretary, N. E. White, Sacramento. All pups whelped on or before April 1st are eligible. Of the entrance fee $3 is due when the entry is made, but the balance, $7, is expected from starters only. This nominal expense should induce the nomination of every eligible pup in the State. The trials will not be run until the middle of November at the earliest, and most likely later than that. Pups that appear indifferent now may blossom out into winners by the time the trials come on, and the only way to secure a place is to nominate now. These puppy trials are of the greatest importance to breeders, and we hope and expect to see every one of them in the entry list.

The fine thoroughbred Laverack puppy bitch recently purchased by Mr. Payne, of Los Angeles, has not yet reached her new home, owing to a severe attack of distemper. From her excellent pedigree and great promise Mr. Goodsell, of Delaware, from whom she was purchased, thought it best to keep her at his kennel until thoroughly recovered. According to last accounts she will soon arrive in Los Angeles.

The Iowa *Homestead* enthusiastically pronounces the sunflower the best egg-producing food known for poultry, keeping it in a thriving condition, and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry raiser who tries it will find that this is the best food known for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is most indispensable to those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires very little care, and can be grown in fence corners and other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. It should be planted in the hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre.

Now is the time to give lime in some shape to hens. They are rapidly exhausting the egg-shell supply in their systems, and you must stop the drain. So, give oyster and clam shells; the former are best because they are the softest. Crack them fine. By roasting them they will pulverize better. Give lime in water. Use a low pan with water and lime in it. The water will take up lime, and the hens, knowing a great deal more about themselves than perhaps others do, will take what they want. Bone meal is very excellent. It may be purchased in most large towns. If you do not give the hens lime in some shape, they will eat their eggs.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Robnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Closing of Entries.

We anticipate our regular publication day this week in order to remind our readers of the date of closing of entries for the Summer and Fall circuit. Notwithstanding the usual advertising and editorial mention there is a proneness to neglect till the last day and then forget to attend to the matter in time. Regrets will not correct the omission. Friday, August 1st, is the last day. Entries to be acceptable must be delivered in person to the Secretary, or plainly postmarked on or before that day. Entries made by telegraph must be repeated by mail. All the principal meetings close on the same day with the exception of Santa Rosa which is one day later, Saturday, the 2d. The programmes have heretofore been adverted to but a brief review of them here may not be out of place. Santa Cruz comes first in date, commencing Aug. 12th and continuing to and including the 16th. The purses offered in open to all races are: Trotting—$400 for 3 minutes class; $500 for 2:27 class; $400 for 2:40 class; $500 for 2:22 class. Pacing—$400 for 2:20 class. Running—$150, half mile and repeat. District Trotting—$200 for 2:40 class; $150 for 3 minute class; $150 for 2:50 class and $250 for free for all. Entries should be addressed to Jas. O. Wanzer, Secretary, Santa Cruz.

Santa Rosa follows. August 18th to 23d, open races are. Trotting—$500 for three minute class; $500 for 2:40 class; $750 for 2:22 class; $600 for 2:27 class; $800 for free for all; Director to wagon. Pacing—$500 for 2:20 class. Running—Stake for two-year-olds, three quarters of a mile; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $150 added; $50 to second horse. Stake for three-year-olds, one mile and a half; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse. Mile dash for all ages, $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse. Half mile and repeat for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Selling Purse, $200, one mile and an eighth, entrance free. Two and a quarter miles dash for all ages; $30 each; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second horse. District races are: Trotting—$500 for 2:45 class, open to Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino counties. Stockholders Purse, $250.

Petaluma, August 26th to 30th; open races. Trotting—$800 for 2:40 class; $1,000 for 2:22 class; $1,000 for 2:27 class; $1,000 for free for all; Director to wagon. Pacing—$600 for 2:20 class. Running—Mile dash for all ages; purse $300. Three quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. Mile heats for all ages; purse $500. Selling purse; one mile and a quarter; entrance free; $50 to second horse. Two mile dash for all ages; purse $600. Consolation purse $150; $50 to second horse; one mile. District races. Trotting---$300 for three-year-olds; $400 for 2:40 class; $150 for yearlings; $150 for gentlemen's roadsters. Running—Mile dash for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit: $100 added; $25 to second horse. Entries and nominations to W. E. Cox, Secretary, Petaluma.

Golden Gate Fair, Oakland—September 1st to 6th. Trotting---$800 for 2:22 class; $600 for four-year-olds; $600 for 3-minute class; $800 for 2:30 class; $600 for three-year-olds and under; $250 for yearlings; $800 for 2:35 class; $400 for two-year-olds; $800 for 2:26 class; $1,000 for free-for-all, Director to wagon. Pacing---$500 for free-for all, Corette to wagon. Running---$500 for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile; $500 for all ages; mile and repeat; $500 for all ages, two miles; $500 for all ages, three-quarters of a mile and repeat; $1,000 for all ages, four miles.

State Fair, Sacramento, September 8th to 20th. Racing from 11th to 20th-- Trotting---$1,200 for 2:25 class; $1,200 for 2:27 class; $1,200 for 3-minute class; $1,200 for 2:22 class; $1,200 for 2:40 class; $1,200 for 2:30 class; $1,500 for free-for-all, Director to wagon. Pacing---$1,000 for 2:25 class. Running---The Introduction Stake for two-year-olds: $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile. The Del Paso Stake, for all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake; three-quarter mile heats. Selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50; one mile and an eighth. The Premium Stake, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake; three-quarters of a mile. Free Handicap Stake; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added; $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 p. m.; two and one-quarter miles. Free Purse, $300, for all ages; $50 to second; $25 to third; one mile and repeat. The Orange Stake, for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second; five-eighths of a mile. Selling purse, $250, for all ages; entrance free; $50 to second; one and three-eighths miles. Free purse, $400, for all ages; $100 to second; $50 to third; one mile and a half, and repeat. The Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds, Winner of both penalized 10 pounds; one mile. The Shenandoah Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds; one mile and a quarter. The Nighthawk Stake; for all ages, $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; second $75; third $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41¾) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42¼) is beaten; one mile. The Pacific Coast Handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added; $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th: declaration September 17th, by 8 p. m,; three miles. Ed. F. Smith, Secretary, Sacramento.

Stockton Fair, Sept. 22d to 27th. Open to all races. Trotting—$2,000 for stallions; $1,000 for 2:36 class; $1,200 for 2:22 class; $1,000 for 2:27 class; $1,200 for free-for-all, Director to wagon. Pacing---$500 for 2:25 class. Running---Selling purse, $600; mile and repeat; $600 for hurdles, mile and repeat over four hurdles; $300 for all ages, mile and repeat; $500 for novelty race, one mile and a half. District races, trotting---$400 for two-year-olds or under; $400 for four-year-olds; $400 for three-year-olds or under; $400 for 2:36 class. Running---$400 for two-year-olds or under, mile dash; $500 for all ages, mile and repeat. District comprises counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern. J. M. LaRue, Secretary, Stockton.

San Jose, September 29th to October 4th --Open to all races. Trotting---$500 for 3-minute class; $750 for 2:22 class; $500 for 2:30 class; $500 for 2:40 class; $300 for three-year-olds; $500 for 2:26 class; $750 for free-for-all, Director to wagon. Pacing---$500 for 2:20 class. This race was originally announced for 2.25 class; but afterward changed to 2:20. Running—Three-quarter-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. One-mile dash, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse. Two-mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration. $250 added; $100 to second horse; third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th. Half-mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second. One and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse. Selling race, one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse. One-mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse. Free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third. Novelty race; one mile; purse $350. District races; $200 for buggy horses. J. Hinman, Secretary, San Jose.

The date of entry for the Chico meeting has also been extended to the 1st. The open to all races are: Trotting—$400 for 2:30 class; $300 for 2:35 class; $150 for roadsters; $400 for free for all. Pacing—$400 for 2:20 class. Running—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $125 added. Union Hotel Stake; one-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $200 added. Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all; entrance $25; $175 addded. Free for all, one mile dash; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added, Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; entrance $25, p. p.; $150 added. Society Stake, free for all, two-mile dash; entrance $50; $25 forfeit; $300 added.

There are some other meetings which close on the 15th which we will refer to at length next week.

Fixed Events to Close.

The most important of the fixed events for running horses close on the 1st, and while it will not be news to the parties most interested, we cannot forbear this last opportunity to urge upon owners and breeders to support the stakes freely. It hardly need be said that colts without engagements have little or no value in the market, and breeders who do not train or race are as much interested in having their youngsters named in the future stakes as any speculator on the turf may be who likes to see large fields on starting day or buys his horses for racing purposes.

The stakes of the Blood Horse Association, for which many entries have already been received in advance of closing day, are as follows:

Winters' Stake---For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same day---California Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations in above to be made for 1885.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake---Dash of one and three-quarters mile for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations in above to be made for 1886.

Same day---Gano Stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Stallion Stake—Conditions: Only those three-year-olds are eligible which are the get of stallions owned in this State.

The stallions have to subscribe the amount charged for their services to the fund; private stallions at the price of their last season, and those which have not made a public season, to pay $50, that sum being the minimum price. The owner of the get of a stallion is competent to name. The stake for the colts shall be $100 each, $25 forfeit; plate or money added at the discretion of the committee; distance, one and three-quarter miles. To close for 1884 on the 1st of August, at which time both stallions and colts (progeny) must be named.

Finigan Stake—For two year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1885.

Same Day—Fame Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations to be made for 1886.

Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The State Agricultural Society will also close the following fixed events:

California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885; $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.

Maturity Stake—For four-year-olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit,

$300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.

California Annual Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair or 1885. $100 entrance, $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse, $100; third, $50; one mile.

California Derby Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

Ed. F. Smith, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal.

The Texas Cattle Plague.

There has been great excitement among the cattle-owners in Illinois and contiguous States this week over the arrival at the Chicago stock yards of a large number of cattle infected with the plague known as Texas fever. More than three-quarters of a century ago cattle owners of the North began losing stock from this mysterious ailment. It was not until 1853, however, that the malady was publicly noticed in the West. The losses in that region became so great, with the extension of the traffic in Texas cattle between the Northwest and Texas, that in 1861 laws were passed for the protection of the healthy herds. Similar laws were passed by North Carolina a quarter of a century earlier. The losses of stock from this malady have by no means been confined to the States north of Mason and Dixon's line. Dread of "acclimatization fever" has deterred more than one man from taking pure-blooded stock to those regions of the South in which the germs of this plague find a permanent home. Scarcely a month passes in which accounts are not seen of the death of some valuable animal from this cause. Many, if not most, of the highly-bred Jerseys taken to the Gulf States have been carried off by the disease named, while cattle native to those States have seemingly escaped the attacks of the malady. Those who have lost most heavily from this cause are the farmers of the North and West. From the ground over which cattle from Texas had passed, their stock received the deadly poison, and died by scores. Others took from the stock-yards young cattle to graze and fatten, and the fatal fever carried the Northern animals off within a few days, while it left, apparently untouched, the ones that brought the germs of the disease from the South. Hundreds of thousands of dollars would not cover the losses in the Northwestern States from this cause; scarcely a year passes without adding largely to them from this cause. The great stock-yards are now the principal, if not the only source through which Northern cattle receive the contagion. This fact has been quite generally recognized by the more intelligent farmers, and few, if any, of that class can now be induced to buy cattle in these yards during the Summer and Autumn months. A few, however, too wise in their own conceit to heed the experience and warnings of others, do occasionally buy stockers and feeders from the great markets, and pay dearly for their folly. The opposition made last Winter to the passage of the bill creating the Animal Industrial Bureau arose from the fear that that bill would confer power to prohibit the passage of Texas cattle to the North, during the warm months. Dealers in cattle fought the measure so vigorously that it was practically nullified before it became law. The bill was primarily intended to crush out contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and the Western cattle interest never favored tacking to it the Texas fever clause; but the West submitted to the inclusion of that disease, under protest. Some idea of the strength of feeling aroused among the cattle dealers, and of the means used to defeat the bill, which seemed to threaten this branch of trade, may be gained from the fact that a single buyer of cattle at the Chicago stock-yards spent $25,000 to defeat the measure. Fortunately the opponents of the bill were not able to keep the cattle interests of the North from obtaining some recognition from Congress, and it is possible to use some of the money, appropriated for the investigation of diseases of cattle, for the purpose of studying the origin, nature, and care of Texas fever. The disease has for some years been the subject of investigation by scientific men; but while they have lessened somewhat the mystery surrounding the nature of the malady, they have been unable to provide a means for preventing the attacks, or for curing an animal when the disease has seized upon it. The almost marvelous results of the investigations of Pasteur in the cases of charbon, chicken cholera and tuberculosis, those of Koch in relation to cholera in human beings, and those of other scientists in regard to these and other diseases, warrant the hope that an inquiry into the nature of the so-called Texas fever will result in the discovery of a means of controlling that disease. Should such happy results follow an investigation, the Texas cattle trade, including the brokers and the packers of beef in, and shippers of dressed beef from the great markets, will all have cause for rejoicing, as will also those who wish to take stock of pure breeding from North to South, for the improvement of cattle in the Gulf States. Certainly no reasonable objection can be made to using, in the cause of so great an interest of this, so much as may be necessary of the appropriation placed at the disposal of the Animal Industry Bureau. Thus far the losses from Texas fever have greatly exceeded those from contagious pleuro-pneumonia in this country, and little effort has been made to protect cattle, North or South, from the mysterious scourge.

Stockton Conditions.

Horsemen who have in seasons past been prone to find fault with the conditions attached to the purses offered at Stockton, will find their occupation gone this year. The San Joaquin Valley Association had always been in the lead of other district societies in the liberality of its offerings, and we have yet to hear of an owner or trainer, however much he might criticise the reservations of the programme, who had a word to say after he had attended the meetings, and pocketed his proportion of the money hung up. The owners of race horses owe a debt of good will and gratitude to Mr. Shippee and his confreres for their liberal support of the turf, and the example they have set to kindred association in the matter of good purses and fair treatment, and that example has surely had good fruit. There has been a visible appreciation in the amount of money apportioned to the speed ring all along the line, since the Stockton society adopted its present policy, a fact that all interested well know. The usual requirements of all the fairs and racing associations this year is five horses to enter. Stockton with its purses from 25 to 40 per cent. larger than any other district fair, and in many cases fully equal to the State Fair itself, only requires six to fill. Surely this is a reasonable insurance against loss; and one no fair minded man will find any fault with. We believe that owners are alive to their own interests, and expect to see the Stockton entry list full and more than full in every event on the long programme.

Monmouth Park Stakes.

In the advertising columns will be noted the announcement of the stakes of the Monmouth Park Association. These are the richest stakes of the Eastern Seaboard and with the liberal conditions cannot but commend themselves. Those advertised include the fixtures of 1885, 1886 and 1887 that close on the 15th inst. For the first Summer meeting, 1885, the two-year-old events are the Hopeful Stakes, five furlongs, and the July Stakes, three-quarters of a mile; and for the Midsummer Meeting, the Tyro Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, and the Sapling Stakes, three-quartere. For the second Summer meeting there are two events, both for two-year-olds, and three-quarters of a mile, the August and Criterion. For the two meeting in 1886, the stakes are the Lorillard, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds, and the Monmouth Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a quarter, the first Summer meeting and the Stockton for three-year-olds, one mile and a quarter, and the Stevens for three-year-olds, one mile and five furlongs, for the Midsummer meeting, and for the second Summer meeting, the Omnibus, for three-year-olds, one mile and a half, and the West End Hotel, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a half. For the second Summer meeting in 1887, the Homebred Produce Stakes, for the produce of mares covered in 1884, three-quarters of a mile.

Pacing Purse Reopened.

The purse for 2:20 pacers offered by the Bay District Association failed to fill and was declared off, but at the solicitation of owners the Association has consented to reopen it, and it will close on Tuesday, August 5th. The purses for this way of going are not many in the circuit and the side-wheelers should avail themselves of every opportunity to contest for public money. We trust that Mr. Hinchman will be favored with a good list of entries for this reopened purse, for if the pacers do not come forward when invited, the invitations may cease altogether. It is quite important to owners of this class of horses that associations be duly encouraged or the horses will be relegated to the road.

The races at the Bay District track begin to-day (Saturday) with the 2:22 class, for which Arab, Allen Roy, Albert W. and Vanderlyn will start. It ought to be a warm affair and as the track is fine there is sure to be good time and good sport.

The great exposition building of the State Agricultural Society is now ready for occupancy, and it is safe to say hat no finer one for the purpose can be found in the world. The industrial exhibition will be open two weeks, from Sept. 8th to the 20th inclusive, and applications for space should be made at once to secure proper accommodations. Premium lists may be had on application to the Secretary, Ed. F. Smith, Sacramento, or at this office.

Westmont and his running mate, Firebrand, attempted to beat the Chicago performance, at Pittsburg, on the 17th ult., but fa led, the time of the three trials being 2:02, 2:18, 2:26. Westmont hit himself in several places after going the first mile which explains the slow time of the second and third miles. When Westmont paced in Chicago in 2:01¾, with a running mate, he made a break near the distance-stand and came under the wire without having struck a pace, but after being pulled up it could not be found tbat he had hit himself anywhere. While the new fashion of trotters and pacers with running mates may be a popular one with the public, it is not likely to continue in favor with horsemen, if the animals engaged therein are to be crippled whenever they make a break. And while on this subject it may be well to say that there is a great diversity of opinion among drivers and other people who should be posted in such matters as to the amount of credit which is due the runner in a performance of this kind. That Westmont can pace a mile with running mate in 2:00 was demonstrated by his miles at Chicago and Pittsburg, and yet no one would undertake to say that the runner that accompanied him can pull a four-wheel vehicle with a man in it in two minutes. According to the reasoning of the people who look at the matter in this light, Westmont does not receive much assistance from his running mate, and yet they would hardly assert that he is capable of pacing a mile in two minutes in single harness. Plenty of bets have been offered that the runner cannot draw the wagon in two minutes, and so the matter is still involved in doubt, and the only way to test it satisfactorily would be to drive the runner by himself with the wagon, when it would be apparent just what assistance he gives the pacer.

The project of giving a race through the Central Circuit which should be contested by trotters with running mates seems to have fallen through, as none of the associations have offered a purse for that style of contest. It was thought early in the Spring that such a race between H. B. Winship and mate and Frank and mate would draw well, and such would doubtless have been the case had not Westmont gone such a clipping mile with a running mate as to throw the trotters entirely into the shade. As the matter now stands it is probable that Winship and Frank will not get any exhibition at that way of going this season. Frank has been sent back to New York by John Murphy, and Winship and mate are in Boston. Whether or not Mr. J. M. Hill, the new owner of Westmont, has succeeded in making engagements through the country for his horse is not known. He received $2,500 for the exhibition given at Pittsburg last week, and expects to obtain a like sum from the associations down the line.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Trotting at Portland.

PORTLAND DRIVING PARK, July 23d. Purse $250, for named horses.

Pedro, blk g, by Snowstorm—L. B. Lindsey	1	1	3	3	2	1
Johnny Blue, b g, by Alexander—Geo. Misner	2	2	1	2	1	2
Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder—O. Smiley	4	4	4	1	3	3
Billy Reed, ch h, by Autocrat—J. Sawyer	3	3	2	4	4	ro

Time, 2:40, 2:37, 2:36, 2:37½, 2:37, 2:39.

Same day—Purse, $150, for three-year-olds; mile heats.

Oneco, b c, by Altamont—Jay Beach	1	2	1
Black Bess, blk f, by Rockwood—L. B. Lindsey	2	1	2

Time, 2:56, 2:52, 2:48¾.

Trotting at Petaluma.

Petaluma, July 26th, trotting stake, $10 each; $50 added.

Abe Ward b g—Jno. Fritch (Sperry)	2	1	1	2	1	
Mollie Mac ch m—J. H. White (Crandall)	1	2	4	4	2	
Belle—m —— (Burke)	3	3	3	1	4	
W. B. g g—Wm. Bihler (Kennedy)	4	4	2	3	3	

Time, 2:47, 1:48½, 2:47¾, 2:48½.

At Pittsburg, July 22d, fully 9,000 people were present at the Exposition Park, to witness the attempt of Jay-Eye-See to lower Rarus' record of 2:16, half-mile track. The weather was warm, the track fast, but when he came out for warming up it was evident he was not in first-class condition. After doing a mile in 2:35½ the word was given, and he got away in magnificent style. Going round sharp he turned the ¼-mile in 35 seconds, he trotted the next ¼ in 33 seconds, making the half in 1:08, but on the third quarter he broke badly, losing several seconds and finishing the mile in 2:18½. Another attempt was made, but this time Jay-Eye-See broke twice and came in in 2:33¾.

A number of horsemen of Ventura met a few days since at Daly's stables and determined to have a series of races on September 29th and 30th. N. Vickers, T. H. Daly and Joe Kaiser were chosen a committee to attend to affairs generally. A subscription paper will be circulated among our business men, as good races for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and home horses will be in order, a large crowd will be drawn and a general good time had. Ventura is developing some of the finest horse flesh in the world, and our breeders of fine stock should be encouraged.—*Signal.*

There is a report that Mr. S. J. Jones is willing to match Blue Mountain Belle against the Adams mare for a 600-yard race. Both animals are of the Oregon short stock and ought to make a good race. Blue Mountain Belle is generally put down in the records as being by Napa, but Mr. Jones avers that it is only guesswork and that nothing is really known of her breeding.

The chestnut gelding Bonanza, by Joe Hooker—Mattie Glen, by Glen Athol, sold at Mr. Winters' sale to W. C. Christy, has been sent to St Louis, Mo. Mr. Winters calls Bonanza the fastest two-year-old he ever raised, and the colt is well engaged in the East.

Oneco, the bay colt by Altamont, dam by Doble, sold last Fall by Jay Beach to McKnight Bros., of Albany, Or., has been matched for $1,000 a side against Capt. Sorenson's Bellfounder filly Susie S., and the race was set for yesterday, August 1st, at Portland.

Maud S. trotted a full mile at Cleveland Driving Park, July 17th, in 2:11½. Bair has been sick and unable to give her work for the last few days. She was a little rank on the first half but finished strongly. The quarter time was: 34, 32¼, 32½, 33.

HERD AND SWINE.

Cattle of a Continent.—The Live Stock of North and South America.

(N. Y. Times).

One of the most interesting and useful displays at the coming World's Industrial Exposition, at New Orleans, will be that of the different grades of American live stock. At many of the annual county and State fairs in the Mississippi Valley during the Fall months may be seen displays of blooded stock from the Eastern States. Instead of returning these exhibits to their respective homes it is proposed this year that they be left in the West until December to be transported to the exposition at New Orleans. In addition to those exhibits, and because of the great importance of the occasion, many other specimens of the higher grades will be sent from the Eastern and Northern States. Extensive sheds for their accommodation are already under construction and ample arrangements have been made with the various railway companies for cheap transportation. It is safe to assert that the exhibits from different sections of the United States will be one of the most comprehensive ever made. But the important and distinguishing feature of this occasion will be the joint display at the exposition of the high grades of native stock and the lower grades from Mexico and the other States of Spanish America. It will, in brief, be an international display; a mingling of different breeds, and the beginning of an extensive interchange with resulting and mutual benefits.

A few general statistics relating to live stock in the United States may be useful in contrast with some facts relative to live stock in Mexico and South America.

A recent report of the Department of Agriculture gives the the total number and value of farm animals in the United States, January, 1884, as follows:

	Number.	Value
Horses	11,169,683	$833,734,400
Mules	1,914,126	161,214,976
Milch cows	13,501,206	423,486,640
Oxen and other cattle	29,046,101	684,229,054
Sheep	50,626,626	119,902,706
Hogs	44,200,893	246,301,139
Total value		$2,467,868,924

United States Consul Sutton, in a recent and elaborate report, dated Matamoras, April 13, 1883, says of Northern Mexico:

"Roughly speaking, a line drawn from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, to Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, represents the chief cattle range of Northern Mexico. From this enormous territory deduct one-third for mountains, deserts, and tillable land, and the remaining two-thirds is grazing land. Over all this territory, in every extreme of climate, from the thin, cold air of the high plateau to the low, hot lands of the coast of Tamaulipas, range the hardy progenitors of the Texas cattle—long-horned, large-boned, gaunt, immense beasts; they are simply frames upon which the sweet grasses of Kansas and the West will make fine beef. Their greatest value, however, is not for themselves alone. Descendants of the fine stock brought from Spain by the Spanish conquerors, nature has adapted them, through generations of neglect, to their wild life. They are hardy; they are wild; and while their rating as to class is low, yet the good blood of the past generations is still there. As I have said, they themselves will make good beef when fattened on the Western plains; but crossed with the improved bulls from the East or from Europe, one or two crosses brings them far above what the same would do for the ordinary class of cattle in the United States. Not only do they come up to a high grade of stock much more rapidly than the ordinary American cattle, but they still retain their great frames, the dark red color of the meat, and breed with great rapidity. They are what the Western stockmen admiringly call 'good rustlers.' They still retain their wildness, and hence do not stay tamely around water holes eating the short, poor grass, as do the American stock, getting thin and weak, to die in the first great storm. They multiply rapidly, stay out in the good grass and brush, have large frames, fatten rapidly, and make the best grass-fed beef that goes East. No wonder the stockmen of our plains are anxious to get them.

"This portion of Northern Mexico would include the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas and portions of other States. In this territory are, on a reasonable estimate and from latest data available, an area of 300,000 square miles and about 1,000,000 inhabitants. Of this territory probably two-thirds is suitable, and more or less used, for the raising of cattle, horses, goats, sheep, and mules. I can only roughly estimate the number of live animals in this territory. In Texas, with an area of 237,000 square miles, there were in 1880 about 7,500,000 such animals, divided as follows: Neat cattle, 4,000,000; horses, 800,000; mules and asses, 132,000; sheep, 2,500,000. In this portion of Northern Mexico, with an area of, say, 300,000 square miles, there may be now something like 6,500,000 animals, and which I estimate as being divided about as follows: Goats, 2,500,000; neat cattle, 1,500,000; horses, 1,000,000; sheep, 1,000,000, and mules, 500,000.

"The difficulty of obtaining reliable statistics in Mexico makes it impossible for me, at this time, to do more than give the above rough estimate. I hope, however, during the year to obtain some reliable data on this industry."

Soon after Cortez completed the conquest of Mexico he received from the King of Spain a grant of large estates near the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. On his return from Spain to Mexico, in 1530, says the historian, "he imported large numbers of merino sheep and other cattle, which found abundant pastures in the country around Tehuantepec." Three hundred and twenty years later, or in 1850-51, the same grazing facilities were reported by Williams in his survey of the isthmus. He says: "The immense potreros which border all the principal streams on the northern division furnish rich pastures of never-failing verdure for numerous herds. During the short season that these potreros are inundated the cattle are driven to the more elevated savannas remote from the river margins. The extensive tablelands in the central portions of the isthmus, as well as the plains bordering on the Pacific, also furnish abundance of excellent pasturage. Indeed, the whole country seems peculiarly well adapted to the raising of horned cattle. With little care on the part of their owners, they increase rapidly, grow to a large size, and have a remarkably sleek and well-favored appearance. Enjoying a range of the finest pastures in the world, they are usually in good condition and make fair beef.

Argentine Republic.—Of this country a paper in the "American Encyclopædia" says: "An idea of the cattle raising in eight of the Provinces (there being no returns from the others) may be formed from the following statistics of the farming stock in 1866." The totals of the detailed statistics therein given are as follows:

	Numbers.
Horned cattle	11,725,000
Horses	3,127,000
Asses and mules	231,000
Sheep	67,715,000
Goats	611,000

These facts are accompanied by the following remark: "The sheep, although extremely numerous, are like the goats and hogs, of an inferior breed." It will be observed that the number of sheep in this single republic is considerably larger than in the whole United States.

Heretofore the commercial relations between Spanish America and Europe have been much more extensive than those with the United States. But the completion of railway lines into Mexico, the new commercial treaty with that country, the projection of an intercontinental railway to connect North, Central, and South America, the recent appointment by President Arthur, under authority of a special act of Congress of a commission to visit those countries in behalf of the extension of our commerce in that direction, and the coming exposition at New Orleans, in which Spanish America will play a conspicious and leading part, will soon deflect to our shores, the current of trade which now flows toward Europe. In addition to our railway iron and supplies, improved farming implements, etc., needed in their new material developement, these countries south of us are in great need of blooded stock to mingle with and improve their lower grades. They will imitate the example of Texas and New Mexico, which drew upon Kentucky and the Eastern and Northern States for new breeds with which to improve their native stock. In return it may be found profitable to import from Northern Mexico some of the more hardy breeds to mix with and invigorate our herds in the Western States.

Breeders of blooded stock in the United States can, for many years to come, find a ready and profitable market in Mexico and the Spanish-American States beyond for whatever surplus they may desire to sell. All that is wanted is a proper introduction to those markets, and this the exposition at New Orleans proposes to supply. A recent dispatch from Boston in the New York *Herald* contains the following interesting statements:

"The steamship Austrian, which arrived to-day from Glasgow, brought 23 bullocks, 3 horses, 10 pigs, and 2 dogs, all prize stock, to be forwarded to Minnesota. Three of the bullocks are of the Grand Duchess breed and are valued at about $4,000 each. All were landed in excellent condition."

This is an illustration of the business of a similar nature which the breeders of this country may build up in the Spanish-American markets. The opportunity offered by the exposition is one they will find it profitable to improve as an entering wedge toward permanent business in a new and inviting field. Doubtless the exhibits themselves will find ready purchasers at the exposition. The breeders of higher grades of stock would do well to bear this point in mind, and make at New Orleans a full exhibit with the expectation of selling them there for shipment to the ranches of Mexico and and the Central and South American States.

Booms and Buyers.

Among the greater part of the people who are especially interested in such things the success or failure of a public sale of fine stock is gauged by the prices realized. If the average is well up into the hundreds of dollars, the result is "most gratifying," and is taken as evidence that the particular kind of stock in question is "growing in public favor." If, on the other hand, the average obtained barely reaches into three figures, the outcome is "disappointing," and the stock is "losing its popularity." Now this is a most natural view of the case, and from the breeder's standpoint is measurably correct. But, regarded practically, in the light of popular favor, it is decidedly fallacious. To a circumscribed circle of breeders, who hope for a market for five-hundred-dollar calves, "boom" prices are evidence of an increasing demand, and the stronger the competition of bidders the more confidence is felt in the future of the stock. One, two and five-thousand-dollar breeding animals are bought with the expectation of selling from them similarly-priced progeny, and the purchasers of the progeny are stimulated by the same hope, and so on *ad infinitum*. No man buys an animal for piled up hundreds of dollars to top a dairy or beef herd. He knows that under no ordinary circumstances can the money be gotten out of its produce in milk, butter, cheese or beef. The entire theory of the sale of high-priced fine stock is—What will its produce bring? This is evidence of a certain measure of popularity, but not among the class of people who buy stock for what it is intrinsically worth. The greatest success of any breed of stock is obtained when the stock-raisers of the country are seeking in every direction for pure-bred specimens of it to top their farm stock. No breed can or does stand as well in popular estimation as those breeds which farmers are investing in most freely, and which are thus becoming the staple stock of the country. The fancy prices which boomers of fancy stock are constantly engaged in working up are practically prohibitory to the farmer. They simply compel him, if he wishes to breed up, to go elsewhere for improved blood; and as a result of inordinate booming of some kinds of stock, other kinds are certainly capturing the people, and are getting a hold on the farmers of the United States which can never be shaken loose. Just think of this, you who are breeding! If your favorites ever become the favorites of the people, they must be placed within popular reach. Those who read the reports of high-priced sales must be struck with the comparatively small number of purchasers. Extravagant values often signify a cornering, instead of a dissemination, of fine stock; a narrowing, instead of a widening, of influence on popular improvement. On the other hand, those sales at which reasonable prices prevail, are conspicuous for the large number of buyers to the amount of stock sold. The fact is that these are the farmers' sales, and the purchasers go right where they are needed, in breeding up the stock of the country. These are the centers of influence from which the popular stock interests receive their inspiration—the sales which are infusing into stock raising its most potent influences toward improvement. It is the blood of one-hundred and three hundred dollar bulls which is showing directly in the dairies and in the fat stock markets of the country—places where the work of thousand-dollar sires crops out quite meagerly if at all. A breed of stock reaches the most promising point in its history when farmers become its purchasers, and it accomplishes in every-day work what, in the days of its inaugurating boom, the people only knew at best as an authenticated, and not under their own supervision a realized, claim. We are always glad to note long prices at public sales, and it is one of the most promising signs of the times that breeders are so often justified in paying them. May the fine stock interests of the country so flourish that the boom period may be perennial. But let us accord to sales where moderate prices rule, their true significance—the dissemination of good blood where it undoubtedly is most needed.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Education in the Creamery.

Mr. F. S. Griswold thus writes to a Nebraska paper on the above subject:

I have been so busy in the practical part of making butter, that I have not had time to write, scarcely even to think closely, carefully, and connectedly—so essential to give a concise expression to one's ideas. I believe the life and the occupation of the farmer offers greater advantages and privileges to him who would think as he labors, than any other occupation in this busy world. The day laborer is generally too ignorant to have many thoughts,—the mechanic or skilled artisan must keep his mind strictly on the work before him,—but the farmer, as he follows the plow or cultivator to and fro, or rides the mower or harvester round and round the waving field, has abundance of time for thought, for planning the work for the coming week, His mind can roam through the whole realm of nature, and of science, and of literature, if he will. But especially should the wide-a-wake farmer read and think and study to become informed of all changes of importance in his own line of work. This is an intensely progressive age, and the educated farmers are moving forward all along the line. Shall we of the West lag behind? What needs to be done? Well, for instance, a creamery is established here in your midst,—are you (the farmers) willing, are you ready to make such changes as are necessary, in your present mode of farming, to furnish the creamery an abundance of cream—pure, sweet, rich cream—cheaply, profitably to yourselves. I say, cheaply and profitably to yourselves, for if the cream costs you more than you can get for it at market value at the creamery, it won't pay, and if it don't pay, it's a loss, and the sooner it is stopped the better. So the first and chief thought the patron should consider is, how to reduce the cost of producing milk and cream to the lowest possible limit, thus increasing the patron's profits, for profit of money is what we are all working for. It is said that "money is the roof of all evil." [Nay, nay, friend G., not money, but the love of it.—Ed. R. W.] Now that may be true when it is used for base purposes, or is hoarded and worshipped for its own sake. But money is merely a medium of exchange, and in its legitimate sphere is as essential to commerce as air for our lungs. The farmer is just as anxious to get his share of the "almighty dollar" as the creamery man, or any one else, and he generally "gets all there is in it."

Now the problem for the farmers to solve is how to increase the annual crop of "Almighty Dollars" without additional expense or labor. This can be done in various ways, as by improving the stock, the feed, the shelter, the care. We will discuss these in subsequent letters. I may state in one sentence that the great change for the better will come only when people cease farming for grain, and endeavor to turn their lands into dairy farms; for dairy farming is the most profitable, and dairy farmers are the richest, the world over. The reason for this is in the fact that dairying is a more complex business, requires a greater degree of intelligence, a wider range of knowledge, a more skillful training of the eye and hand, a quickened activity of thought, for dairy farming is really diversified farming. Hence, to be successful as a dairyman, he must be well and carefully educated for his business. There is not, never was, and never can be a truly successful dairy farmer, who was ignorant, careless and shiftless in his habits and his mode of work. Dairy farmers are the most wealthy, because they are the most intelligent, the best educated. So my friends, if you would reap the harvest of golden dollars, on the dairy farm, first become intelligent, for intelligence is the measure of man's success. "Education is the key to wealth." "Knowledge is power."

Food Influence on Milk.

Dr. Vœlcker, in a lecture to the students at Cirencester, (Eng.), Agricultural School, spoke of some of his experiments in the dairy. Twenty years ago he determined to find out, if possible, how it was that some of the cows produced such bad milk. They were wretchedly fed, he remarked, and the result was racine butter and very indifferent cheese. He wanted to find the reason of the poor milk, and saw the cows milked, and when the milk was analyzed regularly in the laboratory he was perfectly astounded to find how, with a change of food, the character of the milk changed immediately. In September the cows gave milk that only contained 1¾ per cent. of pure butter fat—add one quarter more to represent the quantity of commercial butter—and 90.7 per cent. of water. In the evening the cows milked a little poorer—90.7 per cent. of water, and only a little over 1½ per cent. of pure butter fat. His foreman thought the scant herbage accounted for this poverty of milk, and also for the scanty supply which the cows furnished. He therefore put the cows in the stable in the evening, and gave them hay, mangolds, and rape cake, (rape cake is very good if you can get it free from mustard), and the result was that immediately the quality of the milk improved. Then he gave them the palm-nut meal, with the same result, and so rapid was the improvement that, by giving the cows concentrated food in the evening, the milk of the following morning was immediately very much richer than that of the evening before, so that in something like six hours the food told upon the quality of the milk.

"It is surprising," he said, how rapidly oily matters introduced into the food will find their way into the milk. I mention this to throw a little light on the question whether morning or evening milk is the better. It is entirely a question of feeding. If you feed the cows well in the day the evening milk is rich, and if you leave off the feed at night, the morning milk is poor. As a rule, therefore, the evening milk is somewhat richer than the morning, but it does not follow that it is invariably the case. I find, for instance, during the twelve months to which I have referred, that out of thirty-two samples of morning and evening milk, in eight cases the morning milk was poorer than the evening; on four days the morning milk was the richer, while on the remaining four days there was no appreciable difference between he quality of the morning and evening milk.

"I have found as much as four per cent. of pure butter fat, and I have found as little as 1¼ per cent. I have found similar difference in experiments which for the last four years have been carried on under my own personal supervision, seeing the cows milked and so forth, at the shows of the British Dairy Farming Association at Islington. In 1879 we had in the showyard an Ayrshire cow whose milk produced 5½ per cent. of pure butter fat, while that of a Dutch cow gave as little as 3½ per cent.

"In the succeeding year we had similar variations, but I cannot help giving you the results of the last year's milk trials which have just passed through my hands, relating to the show held on the 4th of October last, and I confine my quotations to prize winners. The first prize animal, a large Dutch cow, a very profitable animal to the milk dealers, gave in the morning 31 lbs. 4 oz., or about three gallons, and in the evening 29 lbs.—total, 60 lbs. 4 oz., roughly speaking six

gallons of milk in the day. But when we examined the milk I found that the produce of the Dutch cow gave only 2.86 of pure butter fat, total solids 12.12, leaving 88 per cent. of water—evidently not a rich milk. The second prize cow, a very taking little Devon, gave in the morning 15½ lbs.; in the evening 11 lbs.—total 26½ lbs. of milk in the day, or about 2½ gallons less than half the quantity of the Dutch cow. But the milk of the Devon cow gave 5½ per cent. of pure butter fat, and would, therefore, make 1⅜ lbs. of saleable butter per day, while the six gallons of milk of the Dutch cow would only make 1 2-3 lbs. of butter."

Hiring Help.

[From Judge Bennett's "Farm Law" Revised.]

After taking possession of the farm, one of the first, and often one of the most trying duties of the farmer, is to hire his help. Every employer of labor knows full well that if a man is hired without any special bargain as to the price, he is entitled to a current rate of wages for such labor, and no more; but every laborer may not be aware that if he engages to work "for a year," but leaves without good cause at the end of eleven months, he is not, in most States, legally entitled to any compensation for what he has done, but forfeits the whole; and this is so, whether he has agreed to stay for the entire year at one round sum, or for the year at the rate of twenty dollars a month; although, if the farmer had paid for each month's work as it came due, he could not probably recover it back, even if the laborer afterward wrongfully left him before his time was out. And, if he has given a note for the amount already earned, he must pay the note, notwithstanding the subsequent failure of the other party to work out his full time. But if nothing has been paid, and no note given, the laborer would not only forfeit his wages, but also would be liable to pay the employer for any damage done him by leaving him without help at a critical time in the year; therefore, if he has agreed to work a year for twenty dollars a month, and quits just before haying because he can get forty dollars at mowing from some one else, and the farmer has to pay that price to get another man to supply his place, he can recover of the laborer the extra twenty dollars a month for the balance of the unexpired engagement, as damages caused him by such breaking of the contract, and the laborer could not set off against the claim of the employer the value of the work he has really done, and not been paid for. And this is so, whatever specific thing you hire a man to do. If he engages to build you a barn for five hundred dollars, to lay up a hundred feet of stone wall for a dollar a foot, or dig a well twenty feet deep for twenty-five dollars, and voluntarily quits without good excuse when the job is half done, you are not obliged to pay a single cent for what he did do; although, if he had substantially completed it in good faith, he would not lose all his labor because, in some minute particulars, he had not finished it according to the precise terms of the contract.

If a farm laborer so conducts himself as to justify his discharge before his time has expired, it may be he would not forfeit all his wages (as when he voluntarily quits without cause), but might recover whatever his services were really worth to the farmer, not exceeding the contract price.

On the other hand, if the laborer has good cause for leaving he may do so, and compel the employer to pay for the time he actually did work. And among the well-known excuses for leaving before the original bargain contemplated, are sickness of the hired man, or his physical inability to labor, or the prevalence of some dangerous epidemic in the family or in the vicinity, which might render it hazardous for the man to remain; such as cholera, small-pox and the like. Any improper treatment by the employer, as scarcity of suitable food, is also deemed sufficient excuse for seeking other quarters.

And even though the laborer so misbehaves himself that he is arrested and imprisoned for some crime, and so is busy picking oakum for the county in the house of correction, this is considered a legal excuse for not attending to his farm duties; and he can make the farmer pay for what he did before he involuntarily went into the public service.

It has been thought that merely harsh language by the employer to his employe would not justify him in leaving before his stipulated time was out. In one instance, the farmer asked his hired man to water and feed the cattle one Sunday morning. The man said he wouldn't do it; the employer told him to "go to h—l, but to mind to work his time out first." Instead of following the directions, the laborer went to a lawyer's office, and sued for his wages up to that time, but was held not entitled to anything. Had the master required him to do any unnecessary or unlawful work on a Sunday, it would probably have been a good excuse for his leaving; but necessary farm work, such as care of live animals, may undoubtedly be required on Sunday. And any work done on Sunday ordinarily comes under the regular contract, and not as extra work.

Spontaneous Coagulation of Milk.

Last week a case of spontaneous coagulation of milk came under notice, the first noticed in this section. The milk before reaching the factory had become ropy, not sour or even acid, but soon became curd, and settled, leaving the whey at the surface, as though rennet had been used. All investigation failed to show any cause for the change in the milk, and the "spontaneous" cause had to be adopted to explain the matter. A good many shook their heads at the suggestion, but the case being a rare one does not invalidate the supposition. The probable cause is that through some cause the chemical union of the fats and caseine of the milk is broken and then a slight change in the mineral matter of the milk causes a yeast action with the sugar, and the caseine would become solid and appear as curd. It is a common report that milk will thicken during a thunder storm, and is as often laughed about as an impossibility, but milk influenced by electricity will become curd, but not have any of these characteristics of milk coagulated with rennet, so that when the air is charged with electricity the agitation produced by the thunder often coagulates milk. Milk left standing in a bright can exposed to the rays of the sun might develop a yeast action which would produce thickened milk if agitated as it would be in transporting a few miles. It is a peculiarity of milk that it coagulate at different degrees of what is termed lactic sourness, the air having a greater influence than most suppose. A feverish condition of a cow will cause milk to thicken, and it is no uncommon thing to have a cow have "one corner" of her udder harden, and thick milk results, which is only another form of spontaneous coagulation, and if this milk happened to have been milked just before the thickening would have taken place the principles that would cause it would be present and the thickening go on after milking.

Should the milk of this particular cow be put in with the rest of the mess it would thicken the whole can, especially if carried upon a jolting wagon, and all the more likely to if through a hot, scalding sun. The peculiarity of this thickening milk is that the cream is always deficient in its natural proportions, which is also a reason for self coagulation. It is also probable that food, and especially drink, or water that is exposed to the contamination of decaying animal carcasses, which have a decidedly bad influence over milk. While such instances may not be common, yet it is well to understand that such things do exist, and when they do occur give the farmer the benefit of the doubt and not condemn him, on the spot, of sending bad milk to the factory, and a person in morals but little above the sneak thief.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Nothing, perhaps, more severely tries the skill of a breeder or the extent of his observation, than his estimates of young stock at very early ages, in connection with the after-results which justify or falsify those estimates. Many men who can judge fat beasts cannot rightly judge animals in their lean state; but there are far more men who can judge animals fat or lean, and yet hit immensely wide of the mark in their guesses upon the future merit of foals, calves, and other infants of the farm. Their difficulty, however, often proceeds from ignorance of family antecedents. The written or printed particulars of family history they may know, in the case of pedigree cattle, but until they acquire a sight and touch familiarity with their stock, generation after generation, they cannot always tell the signs put out in an animal's early life analogus to the appearances of the bud of a new or an unknown flower. As the practiced florist can early discern in the buds of his old favorites the best and the worst flowers of the forthcoming season, so the practiced breeder, who has taken pains to ponder over the peculiarities of each calf, and to mark and remember the course of development, knows the meaning of each characteristic felt by the hand or preceived by the eye, and of each change in the course of growth. This is something remarkable in breeders of long-established herds of cattle, who can form their opinions upon calves with the greatest precision, and pronounce those opinions with confidence, when strangers would be disposed to entertain far different expectations, more favorable, or less so, than those of the men whose forecasts are mirrored retrospects.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Treatment of Suckling Colts.

If you will allow me the space in your valuable paper I should like to say something in regard to the treatment of young colts. The interest which is being taken by the farmers generally in the matter of breeding up their horse stock is beginning to tell very materially, and I believe it to be the duty of all engaged in breeding horses to study the subject more closely every year. While breeding good mares to good horses is essential it is not all that is necessary in order to raise good horses. After a colt is foaled it is like a plant, it needs care and cultivation. When it is quite young about the only way to treat it as far as food is concerned is through the dam. Every mouthful of food taken by the mare will have an effect on the colt, and I have often noticed that the effect is much greater on the colt than it is on the mother. Any food that has the least tendency to make the mare scour or loosen up her bowels will act with a great deal more power on the bowels of the colt. This being the case, it is quite necessary that any such food be cautiously avoided, and especially when the colt is quite young. When a colt is but a few days or a week old it will begin to nibble at the grass or whatever green stuff may come in its way. Colts will seldom if ever eat anything that will injure them and should be allowed to run where they can get what they want in the shape of grass, etc. But one thing that should be guarded against most carefully is over-working the mare while the colt is young. Being weak from foaling and generally a little thinner in flesh than usual, she can be exhausted before you are aware of what you are doing. To exhaust the dam the least before the foal is five months old will necessarily injure both. One thing I used to do, and I see many farmers who have not given the matter the thought they should, and that is to compel the colt to go wherever the mare does by haltering it to her side. Only a few days ago a gentleman remarked to me, as we were admiring a fine little filly only three weeks old, that it had traveled more than thirty-five miles the day before and did not look "the worse of the wear." I could not help telling him that such treatment was the worst thing he could do for his colt. True it did not look very badly, but it showed signs of fatigue, and who knows how much injury that trip of thirty-five miles had done that future horse. Such strains are not only injurious themselves, but they prepare the young animals for injuries that await them, for when a young horse once becomes stunted or hurt it seems to take but little to hurt it again. It would have been far better to have kept that filly at home in a pasture field with other young horses, or old ones either, than to have compelled it to make a trip like that. A colt will soon become accustomed to staying with other horses when the dam has to be used, and after a few times will fret but very little. It will soon learn to drink enough water to do it for such a length of time, which will do it almost as much good as the milk which it gets from the dam while being worked hard, which is always in a bad condition for the young thing to take into its stomach. I am convinced that thousands of dollars are lost to horse owners and the country each year by the carelessness with which the colts are handled during the first six or nine months of their existence. Like plants, if they are stunted in the start it is very hard to get a rapid, healthy growth out of hem afterwards, as it will show on them as long as they live.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

We are told, and with truth, that a thin, clean, good head and cheerful eye are indicative of an amiable and generous temperament and disposition. A head well put on, with a yielding and somewhat arched neck, suggests that the head may be carried well and also that such a horse has a good mouth; it has not been hardened or spoiled by useless endeavors (where such is not the case) to bring the head in the place desired for it. Long, oblique shoulders usually betoken freedom of action, so far as the fore parts are concerned, as a deep girth and long back ribs do strength, and good, broad loins and hips freedom of action; long, full thighs, large, clean hocks, with hind legs well put on, indicate strong propelling powers. With these points, without inquiring into causes and effects, we will say a horse has got what indicates goodness of temper, cheerfulness and courage, carrying himself handsomely and pleasantly to the driver or rider, goodness of action, strength, speed and safety.

In teaching the colt words always accompany the words with an explanatory act—something which will call his attention to the connection between the word and the act; for instance in saying "whoa!" always pull upon the reins or footstrap. Never use words either in or out of the barn except for a purpose. Such words as "stand round!" "take care!" are proper to be used when occasion requires, but you should not say "whoa!" when you mean "take care!" in approaching the colt, nor "whoa back!" when you mean either one or the other. It is well known that it is difficult for a person to control himself in this particular. I therefore strongly impress its importance upon those having to deal with colts. Always use a short joint bit with long bars, on the colt, on account of teaching him the right place for the tongue, etc. Kickers in harness should always be checked high. The colt should be caught with your hands and held at two days old, and tamed before haltering; haltered and taught to lead at between two and three months old; broke to harness from two to three years of age. A mare may be worked one year younger. The whip should be feared rather than felt. Whenever used it should be accompanied with the proper words, and its meaning understood; use the whip only to insure promptness—not to teach.

POULTRY.

The Egg.

Of the many millions who daily use this most appetizing and delicate of foods, how few know anything of its formation or structure, and yet, small as it is, its mechanism is wonderful. As everyone knows, it is composed of yolk and white in a thin membrane, all enclosed in a shell very brittle, and of various colors. The yolk of an egg is composed of blood assimilated through the working power of the hen, and a proportion of oil drawn from the grain she eats. The white is a thick mucilage derived from the green or vegetable portion of her daily diet, while the membrane, or skin, is made from the woody, fibrous substance of the same. The yolks, or ova, grow in a cluster on the spine and pass through a tuft of soft skin between the lungs and the kidneys, one being formed every twenty-four or thirty-six hours while the hen is laying, which is enclosed in a very thin skin. On the maturing of the yolk this skin breaks, letting it drop into the mouth of a funnel-shaped duct, in length from fifteen to twenty inches, consisting of three divisions, the terminus of each being an elbow. The inner side of this canal is very soft and pliable, being composed of folds lapping partially over each other, the last division being very much finer in texture than the others. While passing through the first division, the length of which is five inches, the yolk makes three distinct revolutions, and the white is put on in the same number of layers. In the second, the same length as the first, the yolk, with the white around it, gets its shape from the rotary motion of its course, and also the membrane which encloses it; while in the third division the shell is received, which is a thin fluid, in color to suit the breed. At the turning of this division the duct is globe shaped, and here the egg turns and comes out big end or head first. The egg is fertilized by the influence of the male bird, which passes through a small duct along the spine of the cluster of small ova. The yolk is suspended in the center by two spiral cords, one end being attached to each end of the yolk, the other end passing through the white, being fastened to the membrane lining the shell. These cords are "laid right and left handed," thus holding it with the heavy side down, no matter in what position the egg may be held or placed.

The chick is formed entirely from the white, and here we see the use of the three revolutions in the first division. The first layer forms the bone and sinew, the second the flesh, the third the skin and feathers. The first part formed is the eyes, appearing as two black specs, on each side of the suspending cord at the large end, next the skull bone between, and in order the neck, spine, legs and wings. At nine days there is complete circulation and life, and at fourteen days the white is all taken up. The cords have now made a connection in the stomach and protrude from the navel in a number of blood vessels and enclose the yolk in a network of smaller ones, and through these the chick draws its nourishment from the yolk transformed to its original substance, blood. After the shell is cracked and the chick has gained strength, these two blood vessels draw into the belly what remains of the yolk, the navel is closed, the course is all clear, and having cracked the shell all around, the little creature gets its head against one end and its tiny feet against the other, the parts separate and out rolls the chick. Nothing more interesting can be imagined than closely observing the process of incubation in its various stages, and the mind is deeply impressed with the wisdom and power of the Great Being "who doeth all things well."—*T. J. H., in Farmer and Dairyman.*

The poultry fancier may succeed in making a fair profit by keeping large numbers of fowls in close quarters, where everything needful has to be supplied from outside. Such success is attainable merely by an uncommon skill—science, experience—in the management or through the sale of eggs for hatching and breeding stock at excessive figures. The farmer, however, has not at all to deal with the question, how to turn a quantity of grain and other food into eggs and poultry, but with the question of how many fowls he can profitably employ as scavengers of the farm. The object with him is principally to utilize all that material, which would otherwise be dead loss, for instance, scattered grain, weed seeds, table-scraps, bugs and worms, grass-hoppers, inferior vegetables and others. Farmers in general do not make use of the services of near as many fowls as they should, to accomplish that end.

A correspondent of the Poultry Yard follows the plan described below, which, if carefully used, may be safe and effective. He says: I make saw-benches for roosts—that is, I take 2x4 scantling and nail legs to them of the length to suit space and breed. These, as you will at once see, can be moved at pleasure when cleaning droppings or for any other reason that may present itself; but the best part of it is as regards lice. Every week I take my kerosene can and go to the hen-house, carefully pick up and carry out of doors my saw-benches, pour the kerosene on them and touch it off; the flame will quickly run over every part of it, and go out without burning the wood, but every mite or nit that would have made one, you are rid of forever. I have followed this plan for some time, and have no trouble with lice.

A Maryland chicken raiser gives for the gapes a mixture of a half peck of meal to one pint of Epsom or Rochelle salts, or in that proportion. The chickens eat freely of it and a cure follows.

FISH.

The Walton Fishing Club.

This jovial club had their regular monthly trip last Sunday, and turned out in goodly numbers. We have not room in this issue for a detailed account, but one or two incidents may be worth mentioning. In the early part of the day the fish took the bait fairly, but after lunch they declined any further interviewing. Sails were then let loose and the Restless started for a cruise round the bay, the breeze being enjoyable. Among other ships saluted was Her British Majesty's war vessel now in the harbor, under the sides of which the Walton Quartette and chorus sang "God Save the Queen." The mighty flag of red that has floated in dominion over half the world was dipped in return for the compliment, the officers appeared on deck, and the marines presented arms. Only one unpleasant incident occurred during the day. On landing, brother Fogg, a popular member of the club, lost his balance, and went overboard, but by catching hold of the boat he saved himself a thorough drenching. The funny part of the business was the discovery of a bottle of splendid pickles, which Commissary Muller missed after lunch. Everybody praised the pickles, but the bottle and the contents left disappeared after lunch. In the fall overboard a crash was heard, and there sure enough the pickles were found in brother Fogg's pocket. Clem Dixon, the president, was heard from all the way to New York, and he had a pleasant trip overland. By this time he is on the coast of England, having left New York soon after his arrival.

Good streams may be found round about Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara county. The anglers there, however, have to camp out. That's the cause of the trout remaining. The fingerling sharp has constitutional and financial objections to camping out.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 45,000 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞ Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

Monmouth PARK Association,

Long Branch, New Jersey.

The Following Stakes are now open, to close and name on Aug. 15, 1884.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

The July Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Tyro Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

The Sapling Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner of the Tyro Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The August Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by July 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; three-quarters of a mile.

The Criterion Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1, 1885, or $25 if declared by July 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886, $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886, with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless stred in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885; one mile and a half.

[The get of the following stallions can be entered in the Lorillard Stakes, viz.: Billet, Sensation, Bramble, Great Tom, Enquirer, Alarm, Reform, Duke of Magenta, Saxon, Mortemer, Kingfisher, The Ill-Used, Stonehenge, Glenelg, Virgil, Rutherford, King Ban, Joe Hooker.]

The Monmouth Oak Stakes, for fillies three-years-old, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Stockton Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000 to carry 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; one mile and a quarter.

The Stevens Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; one mile and five furlongs.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Omnibus Stakes, for three-year-olds, of of $100 each for starters, with $10,000 added, of which $7,500 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, $1,000 to the nominator of the winner, and $500 to the nominator of the second; a winner when carrying standard weight (i. e. without allowance) under the conditions of the race, or more, of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,500 (handicaps excepted), to carry 5 lbs; of two or more of such stakes, 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs; entrance $25 (the only liability), to go to the race fund; if paid at the time of naming, the engagement to follow ownership of the horse without written transfer, unpaid forfeits or death of nominator not to disqualify a horse (if its owner at the time of starting be qualified), and horses may be entered by persons not their owners; one mile and a half.

N. B.—An owner need not pay at time of naming. If he does not, his entry is subject to the rules of racing without above exceptions.

The West End Hotel Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by July 25, 1886, with $1,000 added by the West End Hotel; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; a winner of a three-year-old stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; one mile and a half.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1887.

The Home Bred Produce Stakes, for the produce of mares covered in 1884, of $50 each, h. f, or only $10 if declared by July 25, 1887, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of stakes; the mares to be the exclusive property of the subscribers at the time of subscribing and foaling, and the produce to remain wholly their property until after the race, or pay forfeit; those by untried stallions or out of untried mares allowed 3 lbs; if both, 5 lbs: maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances cumulative: three-quarters of a mile.

(In connection with this stake, see Racing Rule, No. 8.)

Nominations to be addressed to J. H. COSTER, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

GEO. L. LORILLARD, President.
JOHN H. COSTER, Secretary.

AXLE WASHERS.

For Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for It.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,
Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

—o—

Dieffenbacher & Wihl,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco.

NINETEENTH
Industrial Exhibition
—AND—
Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5TH; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

TO—

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 50; child's, $1 50; adult gsiule admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

BAY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION RACES!

REOPENING!

Entries—PACING—Entries

SATURDAY, Aug. 9, 1884.

PURSE, $500—MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, IN HARNESS; $350 to first, $100 to second and $50 to third horse. Open to all pacers that have never beaten 2:20. 5 or more to enter, 3 or more to start. Entries to close with the Secretary on Tuesday, August 5th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
1435 California street.

PACIFIC COAST Field Trial Club DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close August 15th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st are eligible. It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.
N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK, General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.

No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.

No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.

No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.

No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.

No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three; for district horses. Purse, $150.

No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.

No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile; $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25, $10 forfeit; $100 added.

No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.

No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district rses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.

No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $800.

No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER
Assistant Secretary,
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Cal.

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

Coney Island
JOCKEY CLUB.

—o—

June Meeting,
1885.

—o—

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

—o—

THE FOAM STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; for two-year-olds, foals of 1883: the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; five furlongs.

THE SURF STAKES.

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 of the stakes; the winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

June Meeting,
1886.

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

THE MERMAID STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $1,250 added; for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

THE TIDAL STAKES.

For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885; for foals of 1883; with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile,

THE CONEY ISLAND DERBY.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $2,500 added; for three-year-olds, foals of 1883; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes; one mile and a half.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
President.

—o—

ENTRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO

J. G. K. Lawrence,

Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club,

N.E. cor. Fifth ave. and Twenty-second st., New York

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog
CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black. White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Thoroughbred
SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

BIRCH'S KEY WILLWIND ANYWATCH

AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to entei into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,
With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.
Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

1884. 1884

Stockton Fair,

September 23d to 27th,

INCLUSIVE.



—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.

No. 7—$600; Pacific Coast hurdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $600.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.

No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 19—$500: Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. M. LARUE, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County

AGRICULTURAL

Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa,

California.

—ON—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19 First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILLACTON, Asst. Sec'ty

THE

Thirty-first Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 8th,

—AND—

CLOSING SATURDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1884.

TWO WEEKS.

Speed Programme.

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.

TROTTING.

No. 1—THE OCCIDENT STAKE. Closed in 1882 with thirty nominations.
No. 2—PACING PURSE, $1,000. 2:25 Class.
No. 3—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. 2:25 Class.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.

RUNNING.

No. 4—THE INTRODUCTION STAKE—For two-year olds. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.

No. 5—THE CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE. For three-year olds. Closed in 1882 with sixteen nominations. One mile and a half.

No. 6—THE DEL PASO STAKE—For all ages. $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third saves stake. three-quarter mile heats.

No. 7—SELLING PURSE, $200—Entrance free. Second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and an eighth.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.

TROTTING.

No. 8—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For four-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with ten entries.
No. 9 THE ANNUAL TWO-YEAR OLD TROTTING STAKE—Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.
No. 10—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:27 Class.

Fourth Day, Monday, Sept. 15th.

RUNNING.

No. 11 THE MATURITY STAKE—Closed in 1883, with nominations. Three miles.
No. 12—THE PREMIUM STAKE—For all ages. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; of which $50 to second; third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile.
No. 13—THE CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For two-year olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations. One mile.
No. 14—FREE HANDICAP STAKE. $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $450 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Weights announced September 5th; declaration September 8th, by 8 P. M. Two and one-quarter miles.
No. 15—FREE PURSE, $300—For all ages. $50 to second; $25 to third. One mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.

TROTTING.

No. 16—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For three-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with thirteen entries.
No. 17 TROTTING PURSE, $1,200. Three-minute Class.

Sixth Day, Wednesday, Sept. 17th.

RUNNING.

No. 18—THE ORANGE STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second. Five-eighths of a mile.
No. 19—THE BREEDERS' STAKE—For three-year olds. Closed in 1883 with seventeen nomination. One mile and a half.
No. 20—SELLING PURSE, $250—For all ages; entrance free. $50 to second; fixed valuation $1,000. Two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and three-eighths miles.
No. 21—FREE PURSE, $400—For all ages. $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half, and repeat.

Seventh Day, Thursday, Sept. 18th.

TROTTING.

No. 22—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:22 Class.
No. 23—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:40 Class.

Eighth Day, Friday, Sept. 19th.

RUNNING.

No. 24—THE SUNNY SLOPE STAKE—For two-year olds. $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Introduction Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of California Annual Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile.
No. 25—THE SHENANDOAH STAKE. For three-year olds. $50 entrance, $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; Third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 pounds. Winner of both penalized 10 pounds. One mile and a quarter.
No. 26—THE NIGHTHAWK STAKE. For all ages $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; $200 additional, if best time (1:41½) in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten. One mile.
No. 27—THE PACIFIC COAST HANDICAP—For all ages. $100 entrance; $50 forfeit; $20 declaration; $400 added. $150 to second; $100 to third. Weights announced September 16th; declaration September 17th, by 8 P. M. Three miles.

Ninth Day, Saturday, Sept. 20th.

TROTTING.

No. 28—TROTTING PURSE, $1,000—For two-year olds. Closed March 10th, 1884, with five entries.
No. 29—TROTTING PURSE, $1,200—2:30 Class.
No. 30—TROTTING PURSE, $1,500 Free for all. "Director" to wagon.

Entries for the following running events for 1885 6, were ordered to be closed with the above races:

No. 1—CALIFORNIA BREEDERS' STAKE—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter.
No. 2—MATURITY STAKE. For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third $50. Three miles.
No. 3—CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885 $100 entrance. $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third, $50; one mile.
No. 4—CALIFORNIA DERBY STAKE—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1886. $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse $100; third, $50. One mile and a half.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66 2-3 to the first, and 33 1-3 to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races (except fixed events) to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Speed Programme

—OF—

THIRD DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

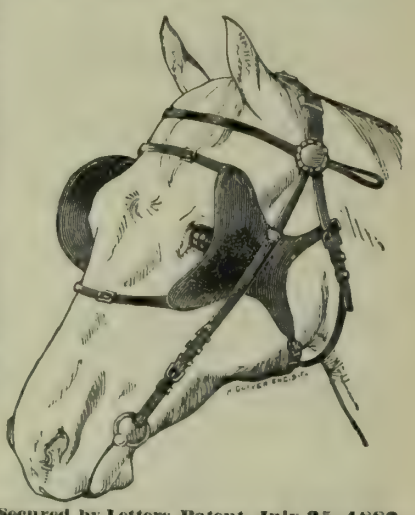
N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Permanently cured by using

SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice-cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

GRAND PRIZE

SHOOTING

—OF THE—

CALIFORNIA

Scheutzen Club,

OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

ALAMEDA SCHEUTZEN PARK, Sunday and Monday, August 3d and 4th.

THE SHOOTING IS OFF-HAND. ALL RIFLES not over 45 calibre, shooting no more than 70 grains of powder, and all sights, except telesco pic, and any pull of trigger allowed.

Over 225 Prizes.

——$850 in Cash and $750 worth of——

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, and other Valuable Prizes.

Bulls-Eye Targets, Man Targets, Honorary Targets, Shooting for Ladies' Prizes.

All Marksmen are Invited.

The Ferryboats and Trains of the South Pacific Coast Railroad go direct to the Park.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

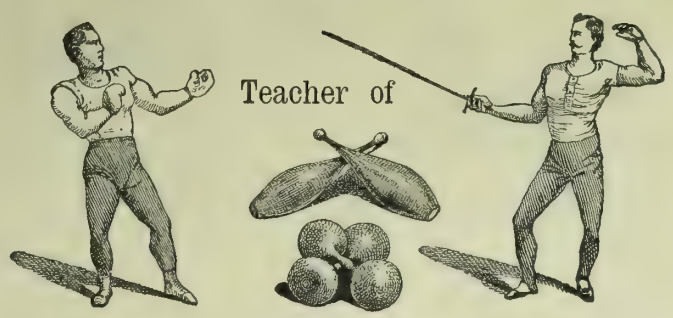
MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANnounce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge, will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study he comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

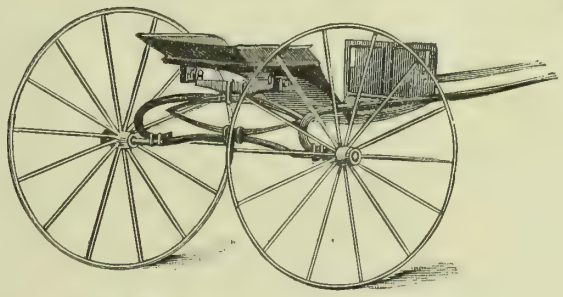
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2;30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of **extra** attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quick and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Annual Fair

—OF THE—

SONOMA and MARIN

DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

—AT—

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150, $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

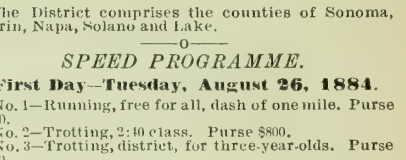
Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

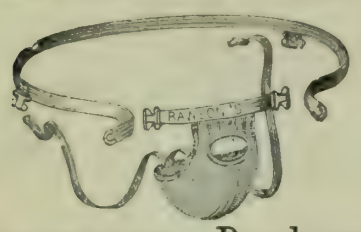
PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco

Found at Last A GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASH & COUNTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

(Self-Adjusting) 1yl

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

SANT CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association.

At Santa Cruz.

—COMMENCING—

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.
No. 2 Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.
No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.
No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.
No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

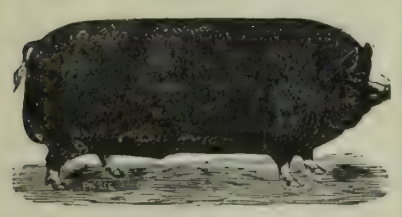
FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.
No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.
In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.
No money will be paid for a walk-over.
Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.
Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.
All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.
All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.
Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

R. C. KIRBY, President,
JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt.
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY.
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.
Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

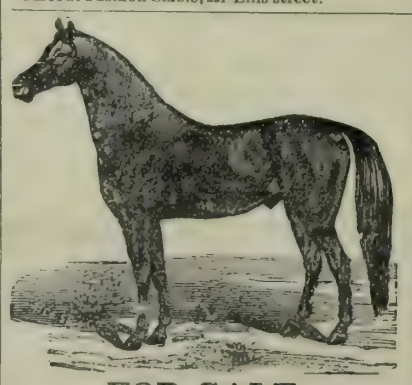
Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		*8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		*8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*5:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	7:40 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express and East Emig'nt	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	7:40 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	11:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	7:40 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	"	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	Vallejo	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	7:40 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 7:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Oakland Pier; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN. Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt



Vol. V. No. 6
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

THE KENNEL.

The Pointing Quality of Dogs.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The communications of your correspondent "X" reminds me of Falstaff's "one half-penny's worth of bread to seven shillings' worth of sack." They contain so much assertion to so little proof. "X" is very hard to convince. That couplet from Hudibras would fit him:

"Convince a man against his will,
He's of the same opinion still."

The extract I gave from two such acknowledged authorities as Stonehenge and Markham would have satisfied any ordinary mortal, but it only excites in him renewed combativeness. He appears to think he is having a sparring match under the Queensbury rules, and that he must stand up for four rounds. He labors under the impression that he is defending a case in the criminal court, and that it is proper to take every advantage. He is not fair in his quotations. He gives just as much as suits his purpose and leaves out the remainder. In his reply to Mr. Bradford, June 21st, he quotes from what he terms "a distinguished authority." I thought it was the practice of lawyers when they quoted authorities to name them, and was surprised that "X" did not. But I find that the reason he did not, was, that he was mutilating his quotation, and did not wish to be found out. His "distinguished authority" was Col. Hutchinson, author of the best work on dog-breaking ever published. The following paragraph from Hutchinson is one of the quotations I refer to. The lines in italic are all "X" gives, and suppresses the remainder. "*Though you cannot improve a dog's nose, you can do what is nearly tantamount to it—you can increase his caution,* and by watching for the slightest token of his feathering and then calling 'Toho,' you will gradually teach him to look out for the faintest indication of a scent, and point, the instant he winds it, instead of heedlessly hunting on until he meets a more exciting effluvia." He further says, (but "X" in his simplicity overlooked it:) "Many carelessly taught dogs, will, on first recognizing a scent, make a momentary point, and then slowly crawl in until they get within a few yards of the game, and there *set* as steady as a rock by the water together. You must not be in a hurry; keep your dog for a long time where he *should have pointed.* Suppose that after two or three such errors in the way described, he make a satisfactory point, hold up your right hand, remain stationary, still keeping your hand up. Whenever you observe him inclined to advance, of which his lifting a foot, or even raising a shoulder, or the agitation of his stern, will be an indication, stop for some seconds, and when by your raised hand you have awed him into steadiness, again creep in. If you succeed in getting near him without unsettling him, actually stay by him as firm as a statue for a quarter of an hour by the clock. You are giving the dog a famous lesson, and the birds are usually aiding you by not shifting their ground." "X" mutilates another quotation from Hutchinson. "Pointing is only a natural pause," but he omits the context "*prolonged by art.*" In fact so far from his distinguished authority, Hutchinson, supporting his theory, all his "First Lessons in Autumn," contain directions for teaching a dog to point, and when to point, and how long to remain on point. Yet in spite of an authority like this, "X," with his limited experience of dogs, will again assert, "That you can no more teach a dog to point, than you can teach a deaf man to hear." "X" also quotes Stonehenge in support of his theory, and then with singular inconsistency says that Stonehenge is no better authority than Shaw, Hutchinson, Clement, Rowe and Dorr. Shaw is merely a compiler of a handsome and well got up book on dogs, Hutchinson, a writer on dog-breaking, Clement and Rowe, editors of sporting papers, and Dorr—well, I never heard of him as an authority upon any thing, and question whether any body else ever did, except, perhaps, his over credulous friend "X." I see that "X" has two allies, Dorr and Bassford, Junior. Mr. Bassford is a young man and may be excused for giving us what he calls "a firm opinion," based upon the extensive experience of having raised some fifteen dogs; and "Dorr," who has broken dogs from Maine to Florida, supports the argument by stating he has a dog that he can take by the tail and swing round like a teetotum, and he will not break his point. But their opinions I attach little weight to, as they would have supported any other view of the question with equal alacrity, if their friend "X" had sounded a different key-note. They both, no doubt, possess wonderful dogs, but I would rather see their performance in the field than hear about them on paper.

"*Poeta nascitur non fit*" may apply to poets, but not to dogs. There was a time when dogs had no faculties but what are common to the species. No one can tell their origin. How far he goes back nobody knows. We are told in the "Museum of Antiquities," that the Egyptians hunted with dogs, and that they were taken to the ground by persons expressly employed for the purpose. Also that besides the bow, the hounds and the noose, they hunted with lions, which were trained expressly for the chase like the *cheetah*, or hunting leopard, of India, being brought up from cubs, and many Egyptian monarchs were accompanied in battle by a favorite lion.

I contend that all the faculties of dogs, except the natural ones common to all, are the *result of tuition and hereditary transmission.* Take the St. Bernard. Will "X" contend that the faculty of going out in a snowstorm and looking for lost travelers, with a bottle of brandy around his neck, and lying down beside them to keep them warm, is born in them? Or the bloodhound—is his instinct or skill in tracking a fugitive slave, natural or acquired? Or the foxhound, who is kept from chasing any other kind of fur by the hunter's whip; or the pointer or setter, who is taught to hunt feathers only, but whose early instincts will crop out—witness the glee with which he will chase a rabbit; or the Dandie Dinmont breed of terriers, which Sir Walter Scott tells us were entered in all the grades of small vermin, till their education culminated in the otter, for which exclusive purpose they were kept.

But I shall trespass too much upon the columns of your valuable paper if I proceed any further. It will now be in order for "X." to hunt up more "distinguished authorities," and prove that pointing dogs are born armed and equipped for the field, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter.

GILROY, July 29th. E. LEAVESLEY.

Epidemic Typhoid.

There is running through several California kennels a low form of continued fever with bowel complications, which follows typhoid fever in the human being so closely in its course as to warrant the belief that it is a typhoid. The dogs, mostly young ones, begin by moping and stretching constantly, and with loss of appetite. Soon the nose dries and snuffles commence. Then both eyes and nose exude quantities of inspissated mucous, and there is a little cough. After ten or twelve days' diarrhea supervenes and persists, the stools being watery and mucous in character with blood stains and occasional clots of blood and the mucous coat of the intestine. The pup still has fever, emaciates, refuses food, is drawn in position and the bowels are tender to the touch. After about twenty days there is either a perceptible lessening of fever, and indication of a change for the better, or else death releases the poor brute. We advise that in kennels where there are many dogs, they be separated as much as possible and the ground and bed be cleaned frequently and very carefully. Only pure water and that not too cold should be given, and the dog may drink at pleasure.

The food should be as starchy as possible. Boiled milk will be good. No meat should be given, but an occasional egg whipped will be relished and lend strength. The nose and eyes should be frequently cleaned with a soft sponge and tepid water, and both nose and eyes may be anointed several times a day with vaseline, and the whole dog may be sponged if care is taken to dry it well by gentle rubbing and to keep it out of draughts.

A darkish place and a bit of mosquito bar will do much to make the brutes comfortable. As for medicines, during the early stages, a little Dover's powder, say five grains may be given at night, and nothing else.

When bowel symptoms become urgent it will be well to give subnitrate of bismuth and opium with a little carbolic acid, say in the following proportions: Take of

Carbolic acid cryst.	ten grains.
Morphine	four grains.
Subnitrate of bismuth	two drachms.
Cinnamon water	four fluid ounces.

Mix; shake well. Give a teaspoonful every four hours.

As the fever lessens in intensity, and convalescence commences, give some such tonic as quinine, iron and strychnine pills, one, 3 gr., morning, noon and night, until the dog gets on his feed.

At all times, quiet, fresh air, clean water and clean bedding are essentials. We should be glad to have reports from those who have already suffered, and should be glad to offer any suggestions we can in answer to queries.

The well-known English setter bitch Carrie J. (Count Noble—Peep O'Day), was recently sold by W. B. Gates, of Memphis, Tenn., for $700.

Cocker Spaniels.

E. Leavesley and Louis Loupe have imported from the kennel of C. E. Scott, Schenectady, New York, a black and white Cocker spaniel bitch, Sprite, in whelp to Pilot. Sprite is out of Mignon, by Wildair. Wildair is from Waddell's Josie, by Whitman's Doctor. Mignon is sired by Garey, imported from the kennel of the Duke of Sutherland, Scotland. Her dam, Daisy 1st, from the Earl of Wilton, Leicestershire. Pilot was bred by H. P. McKoon, out of Daisy Dean, by Sam; Daisy Dean out of Fannie, by Wildair, etc.

Pacific Coast Field Trials, 1884.

In our advertisement of last week relative to the time of closing nominations to this year's Derby of the above Club, it was stated that Aug. 15th was the date of closure. We are informed that this was an error and that entries both to the Derby and the All-aged Stake will close about Nov. 10th.

This will enable the owners of the many dogs now sick, to start their pets if they recover.

Topsy.

On Saturday night, August 2d, the English settter bitch, Topsy, Dan—Sybil, owned by Lieutenant J. B. Barber, whelped eight, to Carl, Leicester—Dart. There were four dogs and four bitches, all white and black, with tan flecks. This is the third pure litter within three months of English setters.

Daizette's litter is doing finely, and Sybil II's likewise. If there is anything in the theory promulgated by "Hoosier," these acclimated dogs should turn out good ones.

A correspondent, in a contemporary, advises the use of cina, the mugwort of India, as a remedy for worms. The homœopathic system of treatment is also represented as being very effective. A gentleman of our acquaintance gives dogs afflicted with worms the same globules as he would take himself, which are the size of poppy seeds. He only lifts the corner of their lip, and administers one, two, or three globules, as may be required, and "the cure is something marvellous."

Card from Col. Farrow.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I wish to thank, through your columns, Col. Ranlett, Lieut. Kellogg and others of the National Guard of California, for their uniform courtesy and kindness during my short sojourn in your city. I have enjoyed their hospitality both at the rifle range and in the town, and I hope the opportunity may come that I may repay them with interest in their own coin. I have been asked why I declined to accept the prize on the man-target tendered me at the presentation by the "California Schuetzen Club." In explanation I will say I could not conscientiously accept a prize that I believed belonged to another. In response to my last shot at the man-target two numbers were shown up, a 17 and a 20. 17 only was scored on my ticket. These are the cold facts. At Creedmoor, at Wimbledon, or any other range I ever visited, if their is any doubt the shooter gets the benefit; the scoring of the 20 on my ticket would have given the first prize to the marksman from the East. There is another point: I was given credit in their dristribution for but 39 bulls'-eyes, when my tickets, which I now have, count 43; this would also carry me up on the prize list above some of the local marksmen. I challenge any one to show wherein I have acted in any ungentlemanly manner. I came this way on a business trip and have tried to confine myself as much as possible in that way, and can only regard whatever notoriety or reputation has been gained to any individual in practices such as this looks like only as so much tarnish which it is well to have rubbed off.

W. MILTON FARROW.

Old Hambletonian was 25 years old when he begot Artillery, the stallion that recently trotted in 2:21½, and Wells Star, his dam, was 19. She is also the dam of Modesty, record 2:26½, who was foaled when her dam was 13.

TURF AND TRACK.

Discovering Jobs.

Difference of opinion as to the honesty or dishonesty of drivers in races are not new to the age and generation, but it is well understood how the complexion of a bettor's pool ticket influences his judgment in this particular. The cry of job is heard on every course or almost every occasion of a public race, no matter how fair the contest might have been or how irreproachable the conduct of the drivers. Even in such stubbornly fought and unmistakably genuine races as that at the Bay District Track last Saturday, there were growls of discontent and such words as "fraud," "steal," etc., could be heard along the road on the way to town. It is a citizen's privilege to grumble if he loses his money, but he acquires no right to accuse everybody else of all the crimes in the decalogue because forsooth he made a mistake in his judgment or had allowed himself to be guided by some one who was betting the other way, and was interested in bulling the market to increase the odds in his own favor. These charges of fraud are so common that they have in a great measure lost their effect on the general public, but they are no less disagreeable and in fact outrageous. The discontented who are so noisy in the bar room after a race is over, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred have not a particle of evidence that there was anything wrong except their pool tickets. If they can substantiate any suspicion of collusion or other form of fraud, they ought to have courage and manliness enough to go direct to the judges with their charges and proof, and they will be protected. They know this well enough and the fact that the authority of the judges and the associations in this direction is so seldom invoked, is evidence almost conclusive that no real ground for complaint exists.

There has been some discussion about the five-year-old race at Chicago, won by Eva, and it is a case in point. Our occasional correspondent "Columbus," who, because he is often right, seems to have fallen into cynical ways, writes:

The *Breeders' Gazette* and several other papers seem to think that Eva won her race, at Chicago, upon merit. The writer of this begs to differ with them on this matter, and in as few words as possible shall state my reasons for so doing:

That Lynwood, (formerly Billy Clinker), possessed the speed of the party there has never been the slightest reason to doubt, while as to being a quitter, that theory won't hold water. Algath can defeat Eva, single handed, at every meeting in the grand circuit from Cleveland down. Of this, I am not the only one who believes it, for nearly every horseman, at Chicago, knew that Algath had more speed than the California filly, and by rights ought to have won the race. The whole thing is contained in the following nutshell: A number of Eva's half-brothers and sisters were at the driving park awaiting the arrival of July 11th and 12th, at which dates they were to be sold to the highest bidder. In view of this fact, it was absolutely necessary that Eva should win, for should she lose, who could have told whether the colts would have sold or not, whereas should she win, who could have told the long prices they would certainly bring. Eva could not win the third heat and Lynwood had to, but Merciful Bob! didn't knapsack McCarthy salt his animal for all time when he gave him a record of 2:20½! Rather a dear way of helping a friend out of a bad box, I am thinking, for, like a score of horses we might name, Lynwood did himself up for profit when he acquired his fast record, at Chicago, on the 7th of July, 1884. The fourth heat Lynwood was compelled to win, and then having worked the trot all out of Algath he lay back and allowed Eva to defeat her tired companion. The *Breeders' Gazette* seems to think that it was owing to bad driving on the part of McCarthy that lost Lynwood the fifth heat. The writer of that article must certainly have been blinder than the blind, if he could not see farther into that horse race than his words would lead us to believe he did. To be brief, Eva won the race as her friends intended she should, her relations brought handsome prices, (all of which last I have no objections to as they were a fine lot of colts), Lynwood has placed himself where he can hurt no one, Algath had to be content with third money, because she could not beat a regiment of horses, one at a time, and goes home to Kentucky, none the less thought of by her many friends. She is a great young mare and the superior in every respect to any animal engaged in the five-year-old race, at Chicago, three weeks ago.

It will be observed that our correspondent is quite sure of the correctness of his judgment and sees the "job" distinctly. Now comes "Telescope," the special correspondent of the New York *Spirit*, who tells this story:

The "ability" of the turf planned a very pretty little raid upon the "sucker" in the five-year-old race at Chicago. General Turner, it was claimed, controlled Lynwood in the race and fixed with Hickok and some others to win. Hickok got the combination to drop to him the fifth heat to place Eva solid for a good piece of the money and help the pool selling, they understanding that she should not win. The cunning Hickok, finding that the five heats had brought all the horses back to his rate of speed, went on and drove the race out on Turner and gave him what is vulgarly termed the "goose." Crawford maintains that Hickok did not agree to drop the race to Turner, and, further, that the latter did not control Lynwood, but Dan Woodmansee says—and I think he is pretty near right—that there was a clear understanding as to dropping the heat. "Knapsack" McCarty, driver of Lynwood, and his friends were the sufferers, as it is rumored Hickok made good a portion of Brother Turner's loss after the race was over. "Knapsack," smarting under defeat and the loss of $500 wagered after the fifth heat, approached Hickok with warlike demonstrations, but fortunately for the turf hostilities were suspended.

"Telescope" also sees the job in the race but queerly enough he gets over directly against "Columbus." One says the race was fixed for Eva, the other that it was fixed for Lynwood. Both these correspondents have evidently been listening to stable and quarter-stretch talk. They have both been on the track long enough to know that these stories that are floated with an *ex cathedra* tone to them, are almost invariably set in motion by hangers-on who have no regard for what they say and no character to lose if they should be proven to be malicious falsifiers. Gentlemen of intelligence ought to frown down such cattle and it is unfortunate for the true interest of the turf that they do do not oftener do so.

The Queen.

Maud S. was bred at A. J. Alexander's "Woodburn Farm," Lexington, Ky. In 1877 she was sold with a lot of colts to Captain Bughear, of Cincinnati, and the entire collection was turned over to William Bair who was then training a stable of horses at Chester Park. Bair at once took a particular fancy to the little chestnut mare, then three years old, and prevailed upon Captain Stone to buy her. The Captain had great faith in Bair's judgment of a horse and purchased the young mare solely upon his representation. She was unbroken and very awkward to handle, yet Bair the same season drove her a half-mile in 1:13½. That ended her work for that year. In the Spring of 1878 she was taken up and after a patient preparation she showed a mile over a half mile track in 2:22. In the Fall of the same year, when only four years old, Bair made a contract to drive her in 2:20, the attempt being made at Lexington, Ky. At the very first trial she trotted in 2:17½, and it was not a long while afterward before she was sold to Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, of New York, for $21,000. The mare was shipped to New York and placed in Carl Burr's hands. As a five-year-old she did nothing remarkable and Mr. Vanderbilt concluded to send the mare back to Bair, which he did in the Fall of 1879. Her shoes were taken off and she was allowed to roam at will until the January she was six years old. In July of the same year she won a 3-heat race at Cincinnati and during the same month beat Trinket in a match race in three heats, the last heat being trotted in 2:13½, which still stands as the fastest heat ever trotted in a race with another horse. At Buffalo the same year, she put together the three fastest heats ever trotted up to that time with other horses, 2:15½, 2:16¾ and 2:16½, but this was reduced a half-second in the aggregate by Clingstone, in 1882, and two seconds by the stallion Phallas at Chicago, in 1884. This was Maud S.'s last class race, her performances thereafter being special exhibitions. At Rochester, in 1880 she trotted in 2:11¼. In September she was engaged at Chicago to beat St. Julien's 2:11¾, which was then the fastest on record. She beat it just a second. This was her last performance during 1880. Her first principal engagement in 1881 was at Columbus, O., to beat the 2:17½ made by Rarus. She trotted the mile in 2:13½. On July 4th, at Detroit, she trotted against St. Julien's 2:16¼ and made 2:13¾. At Pittsburg on July 13th she trotted against her own time, 2:10¾, and made 2:10½. At Chicago ten days later she attempted to beat 2:10½, but she failed by a half a second. At Belmont Park, Philadelphia, upon July 27, 1881, she trotted the grandest exhibition of her life by placing to her credit three of the fastest heats ever trotted—2:12, 2:13¼, 2:12½. Two weeks later, at Rochester, she put all previous records in the shade by trotting in 2:10¼. In 1882 and 1883 she was slightly amiss and did not give any exhibitions, but this year she has apparently regained her old form, judging from the remarkable trials she has shown.

It is in harness and when in motion that Maud S. is seen at her best. She is a long bodied mare, standing 15-3 hands at the withers and 16¼ hand at the hips. When in condition she weighs about 960 pounds, and her stride, when going at her best on a straight track, measured eighteen feet. "Shin boots" and "scalpers" are the only appliances needed upon her when trotting. She carries a 15-oz. shoe, with a 4-oz. toe weight in front and about a 11-oz. shoe behind. She is a mare of very strong will and it is necessary to handle her with great gentleness. A man who would fight her would soon render her entirely unmanageable, and in this she is the counterpart of her sire Harold, his full brother Lakeland Abdallah, and their dam Enchantress. The latter had the courage and resolution of the bulldog, and this quality descended to all her produce. Harold and Lakeland Abdallah both possess it to a remarkable degree, and if they had fallen when young into gentle, careful hands, as Maud S. fortunately did, it is certain that they would both have been distinguished as fast trotters. Black Maria, a daughter of Enchantress, also possesses the same peculiarity of disposition. Her head is almost an exact fac simile of that of Maud S., clearly indicating that resolution, will and energy, which, if carefully handled and educated, is the most valuable quality a horse can possess, but which, if abused and perverted, makes a dangerous instead of a useful animal. It has long been a subject of remark among turfmen who are familiar with the descendants of old Abdallah that in the matter of endurance and strong will power they have no superior, even among the most distinguished thoroughbreds. It is but natural, therefore, to suppose that Harold, whose sire and dam were both by the famous old horse, should possess this trait and that he should have transmitted it to his daughter Maud S.

"I once owned the dam of Westmont," said Col. John W. Conley, "and his history is worth telling. About ten or eleven years ago a gentleman named Woodward, residing in Wheeling, W. Va., wrote me that he had a mare that had trotted a half-mile in 1:13 over the track at that place, which was a poor half mile track. I went to see the mare, and as a result of my trip she was purchased by Col. Richard West, of Kentucky, and myself, and trained on the Colonel's farm in Kentucky. She was too rattleheaded, however, for trotting purposes, and so Colonel West bred her to Almont, the produce being Westmont. He was trained as a trotter but, not showing any speed at that gait, was sold to John Steiner, of Indianapolis, Ind., and that gentleman's wife used him for a year or more as a saddle-horse. One day in the Winter, while he was being driven to a sleigh, it was found that Westmont wanted to pace, and thereafter he was allowed to go that gait. He was named by Mr. Steiner in honor of Col. West, who bred him, and Almont his sire."

Jay Beach's bay stallion Altamont, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief, won a race in straight heats at Portland on the 26th ult., trotting the third heat in 2:30¾. He won as he liked and could have went faster. The *Rural Spirit* says that a gentleman from California asked Mr. Beach if $10,000 or $12,000 would buy the horse, but the answer is not reported.

A strange accident happened during the free-for-all pace at Pittsburg, week before last. During the second heat a dog ran on the back stretch and was struck and knocked out of the way by Rich Ball. The collision caused the pacer to break and fall back. On dismounting, Campbell found wedged in between Rich Ball's shoe and sole a foot and part of the dog's leg.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says that Jim Renwick goes slightly lame forward, but warms out of it.

Saratoga.

July 25th.—Purse, $300, for three-year-olds and upwards, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; horses not having won a race in 1884 allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 12 lbs; if four years 17 lbs.; if five years, or upward, 25 lbs.; winner of the first race first day, (Jim Renwick), to carry 5 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

Morris & Patton's b f Northana, 4, by Strachino, dam Ecliptic, 106 lbs (Taylor)	1
J. H. Kernaghan's Burch, 4, 108 lbs (Maynard)	2
J. W. & R. H. Loud's Richard L., 3, 106 lbs (Conkling)	3
G. R. Keene's b c Dutch Roller, 3, 102 lbs (Fisher)	0
Kimbel & Co.'s Baron Faverot, 4, 115 lbs (Fitzpatrick)	0
W. L. Scott's Greystone, s, 109 lbs (Lewis)	0
E. J. Baldwin's Savannah, 4, 92 lbs (Higgs)	0
C. Smith's Coraline, 3, 92 lbs (Anderson)	0
E. Burgess' Willie W., 3, 94 lbs (Douglass)	0

Time, 1:03.

Pools—Burch, $50; Graystone, $30; Dutch Roller and Richard L., $20; Baron Faverot, and Savanna, each $15; and field, $15. Betting--2 to 1 against Burch, 3 to 1 against Greystone, 4 to 1 against Richard L., 7 to 1 against Savanna, 8 to 1 against Dutch Roller, 10 to 1 each against Northana and Baron Faverot, 15 to 1 against Willie W., 20 to 1 against Coraline. Mutuals paid, $106.

Following several false starts, Dutch Roller led off, Northana next, Burch third and the others straggling at the rear. Northana bounded to the lead on the lower turn by the woods and held it to the end, winning easily by two lengths, Burch second and half length better than Richard L., he followed by Dutch Roller, Baron Faverot, Greystone, Savanna, Coraline, and Willie W.

Same day—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; for horses that had never won a race of the value of $800, nor two or more races of any value at Saratoga in 1884; entrance free; horses non-winners in 1884 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 7 lbs.; if four years, 12 lbs.; if five years or upward, 20 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, by Monarchist, dam Lady Hardaway, 104 lbs (Conkling)	1
J. E. McDonald's Rothschild, 4, 106 lbs; (Taylor)	2
R. McBride's Musk, 4, 110 lbs; (Lewis)	3
E. J. McElmeel's Ida K., 4, 108 (carried 109) lbs; (Blaylock)	0
E. J. Baldwin's Marie Stuart, 3, 99 lbs (Higgs)	0
Whitten Bros.' Lady Lyon, 4, 101 lbs; (Sheridan)	0
Suffolk Stable's b f by King Alfonso, dam Quickstep, 3, 97 lbs; (Worth)	0

Time, 1.17½.

Pools: Lady Loud, $40; Rothschild, $30; Marie Stuart, $20; Lady Lyon, $16, and the field, $22. Betting: 2 to 1 against Lady Loud, 4 to 1 against Rothschild, 5 to 1 against Lady Lyon, 6 to 1 each against Musk, Ida K. and Marie Stuart, and 10 to 1 against the Quickstep filly. Mutuals paid, $14.60.

Rothschild led off, with Lady Loud next and the others well up. An excellent advantage was held by Rothschild until after passing the last furlong pole, when Lady Loud took the lead and won quite cleverly by a full length, Rothschild second, half a length in front of Musk, who was followed home by Ida K., Marie Stuart, Lady Lyon and the King Alfonso-Quickstep filly.

July 26th.—Purse $400, for maiden two-year-olds, of which $50 to the second; and the entrance money $10 each, to be divided between the second and third; those never having won second money in a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; 4 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

E. Corrigan's ch c Irish Pat, by Pat Malloy, dam Ethel, 105 lbs (West)	*
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, Grinstead, dam Experiment, 102 (carried 105) lbs (Lewis)	*
W. L. Cassidy's Reed, 102 lbs (Conkling)	3
R. W. Walden's Lulu S., 102 lbs (McManus)	4

Time, 1:17.

*Dead heat and money divided.

Pools: Reed, $100; Rapido and Irish Pat, each $60, and Lulu S., $30. Betting: Even against Reed, 2 to 1 against Irish Pat, 3 to 1 against Rapido, and 5 to 1 against Lulu S. Mutuals paid: Rapido, $12.10, and Irish Pat, $11.10.

The flag dropped to a poor start, Lulu S. leading off, followed by Irish Pat, Rapido, and Reed. At the end of a furlong the first two were parallel, and Reed was third, lapped by Lulu S. Entering the main track Rapido displayed his colors to the front, but was collared by Irish Pat near the woods on the lower turn. The contest lay between them, as they were head and head on entering the straight stretch, but Irish Pat showed a slight advantage at the last furlong post. In the rush home Rapido came up and made a dead heat with Irish Pat, and three lengths away came Reed, who was a couple of lengths in front of Lulu S. The money was divided between Rapido and Irish Pat.

Turning Back the Pacers.

Mr. Peter Schatz, a wealthy German, several years ago conceived the idea that he would go upon the trotting turf. His initial experience was a costly one, as he purchased in Kentucky for $15,000 the black gelding Jewett, that had the previous Summer acquired a three-year-old record of 2:23½, at that time the best for a horse of his age. Mr. Schatz also gave $7,000 for another animal that was never of much account, and started out with this pair to beat the older heads at the business. The result was painful. After leaving his native heath in Kentucky Jewett never wanted to trot a step, preferring the pace, and in consequence was anything but a success. After toiling with him for four years Mr. Schatz about a month ago concluded to let Jewett have his own way in regard to the gait he would go, and consequently he made his debut at the Pittsburg meeting in a pacing race, and was third four times to such good ones as Bessie M. and Fritz when the heats were better than 2:20. And in view of the success made by Minnie R., Jewett and some other trotters whose natural gait is a pace, it is not strange that so astute a young man as Dr. Hedges has concluded to adopt the same tactics with his mare Novelty, record 2:23¼. She doesn't want to trot, but is perfectly willing to pace, and when her weak leg has been strengthened by rest and blistering she will score up for the word with the sidewheelers.

The chestnut gelding Compromise (6), by Springbok, dam Spotted Fawn, by Deucalion, etc., fell and broke his neck in a hurdle race at Monmouth Park on the 24th inst. The colored jockey, Williams, was severely injured. This makes the third horse killed at Monmouth Park the present season in jumping races.

A gentleman of Ogden purchased at Palo Alto last week a three-year-old black stallion, by Electioneer, dam Janiatta, by Fred Low, and the blood of the great sire will be diffused through Mormondom.

Sam Bryant thinks that Gen. Harding is again at himself and is waiting for a good day and track to prove that he can go a distance as well as the best of them.

Ike Woodruff has at Nashville a young chestnut gelding by the four-mile Foster, son of Lexington, dam a trotting mare that has shown a mile in 2:36.

The wagon drawn by Firebrand in Westmont's fast mile weighed but 78 lbs. exclusive of the pole.

Pendragon on Vanderbilt.

However much we may believe in the pluck and determination of Maud S., it is difficult to find the same qualities when we look for them among those who are most closely associated with her. Somehow or other they do not seem to care about accepting Mr. Case's challenge. When the Clingstone party, anxious for a match between their new-found wonder and Jay-Eye-See, began jeering and sneering at "the pony," Mr. Case at once deposited £1,000 sterling in the hands of Mr. H. Busbey, editor of *Turf, Field and Farm*, and offered to make a match at once with any horse in the world for double that amount, one mile to sulky, at Hartford, Providence, or Chicago. These are the three presumably best and fairest tracks in the States; but Mr. Case is perfectly agreeable, in the event of the Clingstone or Maud S. party not caring for any one of them, to have choice decided by lot. The magnificence of Mr. Case's offer appears to have quieted the Clingstone folks for the moment. Mr. Vanderbilt, the owner of Maud S., is not quieted, but he seeks relief in his oft-published statement that no horse of his shall run for a money stake, for a public purse, or for any similar prize. Why Mr. Vanderbilt, who is in his way the greatest gambler in the world, should thus set his face against gambling by means of horses, should thus set his face against the mere actual running for stakes and prizes, it would be futile endeavoring to discover. Perhaps he has a bit the best in the one set of transactions which he would vainly look for in the other.

To the believer in logic and consistency it must often enough seem singular that in this country, no less than in America, people who are prepared to ruin themselves—or, for preference, to ruin others—at the great game of bulls and bears, become virtually indignant whenever so common and so wicked a thing as ordinary betting is mentioned. Mr. Vanderbilt, in the accumulation of whose enormous wealth thousands of families have been irretrievably ruined—whose fortune seems to have been cemented by the blood of suicides and the tears of widows and orphans—cannot allow his conscience to be soiled by means of the betting agencies. This sort of thing, contemptible always, becomes cowardly now that, after all the boasting done of late on the Vanderbilt side, Mr. Case has come forward with his defiance. No secret is made by Case and his adherents that they would rather meet Maud S. than any other trotter; there would be infinitely more kudos about defeating her than in defeating a comparatively unknown horse like Clingstone. And so, as the Clingstone lot themselves are pausing to get the breath which was taken away by Mr. Case's bold defiance, the conflict, on paper, is left entirely between Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.

Mr. Vanderbilt must have been surprised to find that the same newspaper people who but a short time ago were prepared to believe anything that was said by a railway king, and who glorified to the echo his decision never to run Maud S. or any other horse for a public wager or for money consideratioh of any sort, now fall away from him and espouse the cause of the daring challenger. Why this is thus I know not. Possibly they esteem Mr. Case's bravery as beyond all price; possibly Mr. Case is also a very rich man, and on this score compels his share of allegiance; possibly they have to obey the behest of the sporting public, who desiring a race between Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See so very badly, would not give much support to a paper which threw cold water on the project. However this may be—and I do not presume to say how it is,—the New York papers have discovered that Vanderbilt's dictum is not only "all shove" in principle, but that it is rotten in practice also. Before me, as I write, lies a list of the public records made and public moneys taken by Maud S. since she has been Mr. Vanderbildt's property. It may be as well to say here that, according to some accepted authorities, the fact that Maud S. has certain public records is in itself proof absolute that she has taken, or at all events competed for, public money; otherwise the records would not be permitted her. If a horse were to get up one fine morning, and beyond the shadow of a shade of doubt trot a mile in two minutes dead, it is for the credit of New York to be hoped that directly the performance was verified the record would follow. But I am not at all sure that it would; and I have only to refer readers interested in American trotting and its peculiarities to some correspondence published in this paper last Winter in proof that technically records are confined to performers in public stakes and matches. Anyhow, Vanderbilt and his excuse are burst up, and when the latest mail left the entire trotting world was waiting to know what would be the next move. There is a good deal more stuff of passing interest that might be chronicled here, but as, first, I have given the subject plenty of space already, and as, second, news may come by cable at any moment that the race has taken place, I may as well await the development of affairs before proceeding further.

Muddy Monmouth.

The telegraph has already reported Freda's appearance at Monmouth Park, on the 29th ult., and her success over Mittie B. and the mud. The day seems to have been exceptionally bad, as we gather from the *World's* report given herewith:

"Rain, rain, go away, come again another day"—but not a race day—was no doubt the wish of a majority of the crowd at Monmouth Park yesterday. Not since Bushwhacker's day at Sheepshead Bay in September, 1882, has there been more inclement weather on a race track in this section of the country. It rained at Monmouth Park on the 4th, but only at intervals, while yesterday it simply poured from long before the first bell rang until and after the last race. In fact, the rain continued to come down until the trains were all on their way to New York. Naturally with a track that was already deep in mud the steady rain made it, if possible, worse, and by the time the jumpers were called it was literally fetlock deep in mud and water. Under such circumstances it was not at all surprising that the several sure things fell through, and of the six races run only one favorite—Eole—got home first, while he showed in such grand form that he looked good enough not only to beat Drake Carter but every aged horse in the country. A well known admirer of racing remarked after the race, "he will win the champion sure." That he is in so fine a condition is not only a triumph for his trainer, Eph. Snedeker, and his regular attendant, Charley Miller, but it is a compliment to his owner, Mr. Gebhardt, who has never allowed Eole to be hurried in his preparation. He also refused to allow any harch or cruel veterinary remedies to strengthen up his legs, saying that he hoped to be able to retire the horse as free from blemishes as when he got him, when three years old. Judged by the style in which he won the Freehold Stakes yesterday, Mr. Gebhardt will be able to carry out his wishes. It was the second time the big horse has won the stake and the third time Snedeker has trained the winner, he having also won it with Girofle in 1882, when Eole ran second, while Billy Donohue has ridden the three winners.

Of the other races Heel-and-Toe won the mile and a furlong handicap very cleverly. Meaton laid well back with her, letting Buckstone and Aranza do the running, and when they had settled their chances he brought Heel-and-Toe to the front. The two-year-old handicap was won easily by McMahon's Eachus, a half-brother of the famous Rhadamanthus and a cast-out from the Erdenheim Stable. The race was marred by several complaints of foul riding, none of which the judges sustained, although many thought it very conspicuous. The third race, the Elizabeth Stakes, at a mile and a furlong, for three-year-old fillies, had five starters, but it was simply a match between the Kentucky-bred filly, Mittie B. and the Californian Freda, which the latter won quite handsomely after a driving finish in which Mittie B. was in no way disgraced, but the daughter of Wildidle and Frolic had simply the most speed and Holloway had only to sit still and let the filly win as she liked. Of the other races Dan K. won the selling race easily, the mud just suiting him, while Bally's success in the hurdle race was no doubt due to the fact that Hurley waited with Marshall too long, he making no effort until after the last hurdle had been jumped.

The following are the details of the Elizabeth Stakes:

Elizabeth Stakes, for three-year-old fillies that did not win a two-year-old stake of the value of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, at $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second; winners of a three-year-old stake of the value of $2,000 when carrying weight for age or more, to carry 5 lbs.; of two such stakes, 7 lbs., and of three such stakes, 10 lbs. extra; those not having won when carrying weight for age or more in 1884 more than $1,000, allowed 3 lbs., or if not wore than $500, 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs.; 33 subscribers; mile and a furlong.

E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 108 lbs.	(Holloway)	1
G. H. Kernaghan's Mittie B., 108 lbs.	(J. McLaughlin)	2
Mr. Kelso's Water Lily, 108 lbs.	(W. Hayward)	3
G. L. Lorillard's Economy, 108 lbs.	(Hughes)	0
D. D. Wither's Paradox, 103 lbs.	(Meaton)	0

Time, 2:02½.

Betting: Even money against Mittie B., 11 to 5 against Water Lily, 4 to 1 against Freda, 8 to 1 against Economy and, 12 to 1 against Paradox. Pools: Mittie B., $200; Water Lily, $160; Freda, $90; Economy, $50, and Paradox, $30. Mutuals paid, $34.85.

After an even start Freda and Mittie B. came away, and as they passed the judges the Californian led Mittie B. by a head, with Paradox third, Economy fourth and Water Lily last. Before they reached the turn Water Lily took third place, but she was never able to reach Mittie B. or Freda, they racing together from the turn to the backstretch, with Freda leading by a length at the quarter and half. As they ran around the railroad turn Mittie B. drew up nearly alongside of Freda, and from that point it was a driving race home in which Freda always held the advantage, notwithstanding McLaughlin's free use of both whip and spur. Freda finally won by a length, with Mittie B. eight lengths in front of Water Lily, Economy the same distance back and Paradox beaten off.

King Phallas.

Nearly eight years ago four of the best horses then on the turf met in competition at Charter Oak Park. These four horses were the very flower of their kind, as one was the peerless Goldsmith Maid, one was the great Smuggler, one was Judge Fullerton, and the last was Bodine, the stout son of Volunteer. But a few weeks before the great mare had lowered her colors to the stallion at Cleveland, after a desperate struggle. When they met at Hartford, their fame had long preceded them, and thousands thronged to witness another battle between the giants of the trotting turf. Although the Maid had been used as an exhibition horse, it was well understood that the contest at Charter Oak was to be an uncompromised fight for supremacy, and so it proved. To be brief, six bitterly fought heats were trotted, the first two going to the credit of the stallion, the third dead between the Maid and himself, and the remainder resulting in favor of the mare.

Smuggler was beaten, but in that first heat he made a glittering mark that every ambitious stallion owner has aimed at ever since.

Season after season the lords of the stud have fought against the stubborn symbol of the fastest mile by an entire horse, but without avail. A few efforts were menacing, and last season but one-quarter of a second was lacking in Phallas' attempt to equal it; 2:15¼ seemed invincible.

Smuggler's day as the king of trotting stallions is over. An honorable reign of eight long years as the champion terminated at Chicago on Tuesday, July 15th, in the presence of a comparatively small number of spectators. To the great son of Dictator and Betsy Trotwood has fallen the laurels once worn by Smuggler. Like that of the former champion, the great mark was won in a race against actual competititors, and 2:13¾ not only stands as the fastest mile by a stallion, but the fastest fourth heat ever trotted. What is more remarkable about the performance is the fact that the race in which the record was made was the first for Phallas this season.

It was in the order of things that the record should at some time be beaten. We do not intend to quote the popular saying, for Smuggler still lives, a king among horses, and is on his way to great distinction as a sire.—*Sportsman.*

It is whispered in turf circles that Commodore Kittson is anxious to get rid of his pacer Johnston, record 2:10, and that the horse can be bought for less than the Commodore paid for him last Fall. The price then paid was $20,000, of which $2,500 went in commissions to parties who effected the sale. The exact reason for the Commodore's determination to dispose of Johnston is not known, but it is probable that inasmuch as the expense is very great he does not desire to have so much money in one gelding. It is certain that he has lost a good deal of his love for the running horse business, and recently sold Panique, by far the best colt in his stable, and one that is well engaged, to the Dwyer Bros. for $15,000. The trotting stable has never been much of a success, and now that Fanny Witherspoon has got out of shape and gone to acting badly again, there is really no horse in his stable that is capable of a first-class performance.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Trotting at Portland.

Portland Driving Park, July 26, 1884. Trotting, 3 in 5, to harness. Purse, $250; second to receive $50

Altamont, b h, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief—Jay Beach	1	1	1
Startle, b g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—L. B. Lindsey	3	2	2
Kelly, ro g, Misner	2	3	3

Time, 2:39¼, 2:33½, 2:30¼.

Pools: Altamont, $20; field, $8.

Bad Starting.

With the beginning of the racing at Saratoga, an additional community adds its complaints to the general one of bad starting. The races most to suffer for the want of competent starters are the two year-old ones, and it begins to look an impossibility to secure an equal start for such events. Of the two-year-old stakes run in the East so far this year there have not been three really good starts. Of course those to get the advantage did not always run, but it is certain that many of the youngsters have been beaten wtthout having had an equal chance with the winners. At Monmouth Park where two-year-old racing is a feature, there seems to be no unanimity of action between the riders and the starter. Mr. Pincus takes his position a short distance below the starting point, and shouts his orders, which while being obeyed by some, advantage is taken by others to break away. Perhaps if he would marshal the horses some fifty or sixty yards from the starting point and walk with them he would more often than not effect a start at the first effort, for among the the few good starts made this season was that for the two-year-old selling purse on Thursday, which was done at the the first effort, and when all but Ma Chere were in close order, and she but a trifle back, which was entirely the rider's fault, it being his first race. The subject of starting, as now managed, demands the serious attention of the committees of all the clubs and to none do the public look for action more than to the gentlemen of the Monmouth Park Association who, as breeders and owners, have so much at stake. It is possible that Mr. Pincus cannot be replaced, and such being the case he should be sustained and assisted in every possible way to secure what the race-going public ask for—promptness and on equal chance to all in every race and that bad starts shall be in the minimum and not the maximum, as has been the rule so far this season.—*World.*

The Arab Horse.

For a number of years the belief has been prevalent among the people who have given the matter of breeding racehorses but cursory attention that the Arab horse was nearly, if not quite, the equal in point of speed of the thoroughbred runner, and they have always maintained in the most dogmatic manner that when it came to the question of endurance the "fleet-footed courser of the desert," as the novelists delight to call the Arab, was far and away the superior of any other member of the equine family. As a matter of fact there has been a vast amount of nonsense written about the Arab. The late A. Keene Richards, of Kentucky, tested the matter in the most thorough manner, making several trips to the Arabian deserts and paying long prices for the best specimens of the breed that money could purchase. The stallions thus secured were mated with thoroughbred mares, and the mares bred to thoroughbred stallions. The costly experiments made by Mr. Richards were total failures. In England a Mr. Blunt has long held views similar to those of Mr. Richards, and he too spent money freely in testing the theories which on their face seemed so plausible. Finally he induced the stewards of the Newmarket meeting to arrange a stake for Arab horses, and the same was run not long ago, the distance being two miles. There were eight starters, the winner being a three-year-old that carried 108 pounds, an aged horse that had won a number of races in India being second. The winner had, previous to the race, been tried at two miles with a couple of thoroughbreds that ranked but little above selling platers, and they beat him nearly half a mile. This race shows conclusively that the much-vaunted speed of the Arab exists only in the imagination of people whose enthusiasm ran away with their judgment, and that however valuable he may be for saddle and work purposes, he is not a racehorse in the sense that the word is now used.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Racing at Portland.

Portland Driving Park, July 26th, 1884.—Running, 5-8 mile dash Purse $150, second horse to get $50.

Jim Merritt, br g, by Langford—Sweetwater—Tompkins, 117	1
George Winters, ch g, by Joe Hooker, dam by Norfolk—McCaugh, 117	2
Bogus, ch g, by Ophir, dam by Heenan—Faylor, 117	3

Time, 1:06.

Pools: Jim Merritt, $20; Bogus, $15; Geo. Winters, $5. Won easily, but it was charged that Bogus was pulled. The following is the *Rural Spirit's* description of the run: A good start was had at the first trial. Winters and Merritt were even, and Bogus had his head on Winters' hip as they went under the wire. The start was a lively one, and Bogus had rather the most headway and was able to keep the pole to the gap or entrance to the track at the south end of the stables, a distance of about the 16th of a mile. Here he suddenly decreased his speed, and Winters and Merritt shot out from him as though they had been struck by the five men who had been placed in the gap to prevent a possible bolt. "*A chuck, a chuck!*" came from several voices on the ground. At the eight Merritt had a length and a half the best of Winters, and more than double that of Bogus, who seemed to be running under some disadvantages. At the quarter the race was won by Merritt, as it was evident that Winters had no speed, and Bogus was too far away to ever overhaul him.

Thoroughbreds for the Dutch Indies.

M. De Gingne, a tobacco planter, of Sumatra, purchased last week from Palo Alto some thoroughbreds, which were shipped to Hongkong by the steamer of last Wednesday, and will be forwarded from there to their place of destination. The three were the bay stallion, Gen. McDowell, 3 years, by Norfolk, dam Baydana, by imp. Knight of St. George from Sally Wallace, by Star Davis; bay mare, 4 years, by Hubbard, dam Texana by Foreigner (son of Glencoe), from Mary Wood by imp. Yorkshire, and bay mare, 5 years, by Longfellow, dam Miss Campbell, by Endorser from Cynthia Sue, by Joe Stoner. M. De Gingne's main purpose is to cross the thoroughbreds with the native horses of the Indies for the general improvement of the stock.

It seems that one of the Sunny Slope fillies has wandered off to Boston. The Beacon Park reporter of the *N. Y. Spirit* writes: "Among the trotters I noticed working out during the forenoon was a light made, clean cut, genteel looking filly of the Sweetheart type, and I found they were from the same sire, Sultan. Bowen sat behind the filly, and gave her a quarter as she pleased to go in forty seconds. She is owned by Mr. J. R. Graham, a wonderful judge of young stock. He selected her from the lot of two-year-olds brought from California by Mr. L. J. Rose, and I understand she cost him $1,425. He was prepared to pay $2,000 for her, being satisfied that she had shown a quarter in 36 seconds." This filly is by Sultan, dam Vasthi by Mambrino Patchen.

Entries at the State Fair.

Trotting.

No. 1—The Occident Stake—Closed in 1882 with 30 nominations.

No. 3—2:25 class. Purse, $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
Geo. W. Baylis' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.
John Dexter's ch m Magdallah.

No. 8—Purse, $1,000, for four-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1884, with ten entries.

No. 9—The annual two-year-old trotting stake. Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.

No. 10—Purse, $1,200; 2:27 class.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
James M. Leonard's b h Adrian.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
W. H. Voiget's br h Captain Smith.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo.
Pat. Farrell's b h Marin.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
Thomas McAvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy.

No. 16—Purse, $1,000, for three-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1884, with thirteen entries.

No. 17—Purse, $1,200; 3:00 class.
E. M. Fry's b g Rob Roy.
J. F. Schaffer's ch h Happy Jim.
J. D. Young's br h Colonel Hawkins.
McIntyre & Reavis' ch g Edwin Forrest.
L. J. Rose's blk g Le Grange.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
San Mateo's Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
W. Bihler's b m Blanch.

No. 22—Purse, $1,200; 2:22 class.
E. M. Fry's Arab.
J. B. McDonald's Brigadier.
A. Waldstein's Albert W.
J. W. Donathan's Allan Roy.
Pat. Farrell's Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's Manon.

No. 23—Purse, $1,200; 2:40 class.
Corcoran & Dean's b m Kitty Almont.
G. W. Baylis' b g James H.
McIntyre & Reavis' ch g Edwin Forest.
L. J. Rose's blk g Le Grange.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Atherton.

No. 28—Purse, $1,000, for two-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1884, with five entries.

No. 29—Purse, $1,200; 2:30 class.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
James Learned's b h Adrian.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
J. T. McIntosh's Telegraph.
H. McGregor names Schmidt & Co.'s g g Centre.
J. D. Young's br h Colonel Hawkins.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b s Guy Wilkes.
William Bourke's b g Johnny.
Thomas McAvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy.

No. 30—Purse, $1,500; free for all. Director to wagon.
A. Waldstein's Albert W.
B. M. Richmond's Bay Frank.
Pat. Farrell's Vanderlyn.
J. A. Goldsmith's Monroe Chief.
S. Sperry names Fritsch's Nelly R.

Pacing.

No. 2.—Pacing; 2:25 class; purse, $1,000.
M. F. O'dells's b g Shaker.
P. Fitzgerald's b h Killarney.
S. C. Tryon's br g Prince.
J. T. McIntosh's b g Fred Ackerman.
Donathan & Roberts' ch g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
C. Kirby's b m Patti.
Chas. David's b s Sam Lewis.
John O'Rourke's b m Little Em.

Running.

No. 4.—Introduction stake, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to save stake; three-quarter of a mile dash.
Delaney & Ayers' g g Ichi Ban.
W. M. Murray's ch h Estill.
G. W. Trahern's ch f Laura T.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H.
Todhunter & Allen's b c Alta.
Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief.
G. Pacheco's ch f Mamie D.

No. 5.—California Derby stake, for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles. Closed in 1882 with 16 nominations.

No. 6.—Del Paso stake, for all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to the second, third to save stake; three-quarter mile heats.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
George Howson's b h Jim Douglass.
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Susan.
Wm. Kelly's b g Jou Jou.
James Adams' b m Aunt Betsy.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

No. 7.—Selling purse, $200; entrance, free; second horse, $50. Fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; dash of one mile and an eighth.
E. B. Johnston's b g Belshaw.
George Howson's ch g Rondo.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Susan.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Wood.
William Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola and b m Bessie;
Charles H. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—Maturity stake; dash of three miles, for four-year-olds. Closed in 1883 with four nominations.

No. 12.—Premium stake, for all ages; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added, of which $50 to second, third to save stake; dash of three-quarters of a mile.
George Howson's b s Jim Douglass.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dotty Dimple.
M. M. Allen's ch h Prince of Norfolk.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou.
James Adams' b m Aunt Betsey.
W. Boots' ch g Robin.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

No. 13—California Annual stake for two-year-olds. Closed in 1883 with nineteen nominations.

No. 14—Free handicap stake, $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration, $350 added; $75 to second, third to save stake; dash two and one-quarter miles. Weights announced Sept. 5th; declaratians to be made by 8 P. M., Sept. 8th; two and a quarter mile dash.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor.
T. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy.
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
W. L. Appleby's b h Patrol.
C. H. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 15—Free purse, $800, for all ages; $50 to second, $25 to third. One mile and repeat.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar.
Miller & Howson's br m Amanda L.
M. M. Allen's br h Patsy Duffy.
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 18.—Orange Stake, for two-year-old fillies; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to the second horse; dash of five-eighths mile.
Matt. Storn's b f Belle of the Lake.
Miller & Jones' br f Henrietta.
G. W. Trahern's ch f Laura T.
J. Mee's ch f Mischief.
W. Boots' ch f Electress.
G. Pacheco's ch f Mamie D.

No. 19—Breeders' Stake for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles. Closed in 1883 with 17 nominations.

No. 20—Selling; purse $250; entrance free; for all ages; $50 to second horse; dash of one and three-eighth miles. Fixed valuation $1,000, two pounds off for each $100 below and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value.
George Howson's ch g Rondo.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Susan.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday.
Lee Shaner's b g Cyclone.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
W. Boots' b f by Bob Wooding—Gladiola.
W. Appleby's b h Patrol.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

No. 21—Free, purse $400, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, for all ages; one and one-half mile and repeat,
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield.

No. 24—Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds, $50 each, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second, third to save stake; dash of one mile. Winner of three-quarter-mile dash on second day penalized five pounds; of California annual stake on fourth day, five pounds; of both, ten pounds.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H.
Todhunter & Allen's b c Alta.
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill.
James Mee's ch f Mischief.

No. 25—Shenandoah Stake, for three-year-olds; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 for second, third to save stake; dash of one and one-quarter miles. Winner of the California Derby on the second day penalized five pounds; of the Breeders' stake on the sixth day, five pounds; of both, ten pounds.
D. S. Terry's ch m Neila.
W. M. Murry's ch g Billy Foote.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor.
M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

No. 26—Nighthawk Stake, for all ages; one mile; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit, $200 added; second horse $75, third $50. If the best time in the State (1:41½) is beaten, $200 additional will be added, and if Nighthawk's time (1:42½) is beaten, stake to be named after winner.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
C. Dorsey's b s Stanislaus.
George Howson's b h Jim Douglass.
M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk.
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
J. Mee's ch f Mischief.
J. Adam's b m Aunt Betsy.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
G. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Hill & Gries' b m Dotty Dimple.

The Pacific Coast handicap, dash of three miles did not fill.

Entries at Petaluma.

Trotting.

No. 2—2:40; purse, $800.
Geo. W. Baylis' b g James H.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b s Guy Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche, by Gray McClellan.
James Corcoran, blk m Kitty Almont, by Tilton Almont.
J. D. Young's br h Colonel Hawkins.
A. F. Whitney's b m Maud W.

No 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300. Did not fill.

No. 5—2:22; purse $1,000.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon.
A. Waldstein's b s Albert W, by Electioneer.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab, by Arthurton.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon, by Nutwood.

No. 6—District, 2:40 class; Purse, $400.
D. L. Hayden's b g Len Hayden, by Alexander.
Dan Misner's s g Wild Bill.
A. T. Hatch's b s Admar, by Admiral.
Wm. Bihler's b s Buck Foster, by Gen. Dana.
D. McVicker's b g Rob Roy, b Gen. Benton.
Geo. Jones' b s Jackson Temple, by Volunteer.
W. P. Fine's b g Johnnie, pedigree unknown.
Joseph Edge's b h Ned, by Overland.
S. Sperry's b g Uncle True, by Inauguration.
T. J. Beggs' s g Sorrel Ben, pedigree unknown.

No. 11—District, for yearlings; purse $150. Mile dash.
P. J. Shafter's br f Catchup, by Rustic.
Geo. Jones' b f Elise, by Echo.
Wm. Bihler's s c J. G. Blaine, by Gen. Dana.

No. 12—2:27 class; purse, $1,000.
Wm. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie.
J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B., by Bellfounder.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston, by Primus.
Jas. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian.
Armstrong and Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche, by Gray McClellan.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer.

No. 15—Free for all; Director to wagon. Purse $1,000. Did not fill.

No. 16—District, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than one hundred and fifty pounds.
H. P. Brainerd, b g King, by Alexander.
John Pfau, g g Frank, by Patchen Vernon.
J. W. Offut, b m Jennie, by Gen. McClellan.
E. Hopes, blk g Jet, pedigree unknown.
J. Fritsch, b g Abe Ward, pedigree unknown.
H. H. Helman, b g Stranger, pedigree unknown.
J. S. Van Doren, g m Ella, pedigree unknown.
Wm. Bihler, b m Deby Mott, by Gray McClellan.

Pacing.

No. 9—2:20 class. Purse $600.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont, by Nutwood.
Chas. David, b s Sam Louis, by Echo.
Peter Fitzgerald, br s Killarny, by Black Ralph.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maud, by Bertrand Blackhawk.

Running.

No. 1—Free for all; dash of one mile. Purse $300.
Lee Shaner, b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday.
J. W. Biggins, br m Fanny Parnell, by Shannon.
P. Pacheco, Dairy Maid, by Shannon.
Col. Caleb Dorsey, b s Stanislaus, by imp. Partisan.
Col. Caleb Dorsey, b s Birdcatcher, by Spectre.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk.
P. Seibenthaler, b s Philip S., by Leinster.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Hirondelle, by Glenelg.

No. 4—District; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $100 added; $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
Samuel Clark, — s Lightfoot, by Wheatley.
Chas. Underhill, b m Oriole, by Wheatley.
J. W. Biggins, br m Fannie Parnell, by Shannon.
G. Pacheco, b f Dairy Maid, by Shannon.
G. Pacheco, br h Garfield, by Langford.
H. G. Carillo, b m Estella Clark, by Ironclad.

No. 7—For two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
J. C. Simpson, ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker.
Chas. Underhill, b s Harry Peyton, by Shannon.
G. Pacheco, s f Mamie T., by Wheatley.
Matt Storns, b f Bell of the Lake, by Wheatley.
W. M. Murry, s s Estill, by Norfolk.
Delany & Ayers, g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker.
Hill & Gries, b g Arthur H., by Hockhocking.

No. 8—Free-for-all. Purse $500; mile and repeat. Did not fill.

No. 10—Selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight; two pounds off for each $100 below valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and one-fourth mile dash.
Wm. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wild Idle.
G. Pacheco, br h Garfield, by Langford.
W. M. Murry, s s Billy Foote, by Norfolk.
P. Siebenthaler, b s Philip S., by Leinster.
Rancho Del Paso, ch m Susan, by Warwick.

No. 13—Free for all; purse, $600. Two mile dash.
G. Pacheco, br h Garfield, by Langford.
W. M. Murry, br s Birdcatcher, by Spectre.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking.

Entries at Oakland.

No. 1—Running; two-year-olds; three-quarter mile dash.
J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, by Norfolk.
Wm. Boots' blk g by Thad Stevens, dam Gipsy, by Hercules.
Wm. M. Murry's ch s Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease.
H. G. Carrillo's ch m Mamie D, by Wheatley, dam by Lodi.

No. 2—Running; free for all.
W. Kelley's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything.
S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W.

No. 3—Trotting; 2:22 class.
A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.
J. W. Donathan's gr g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam a Joseph mare.

No. 4—Trotting; four-year-olds and under.
H. McGregor's gr g Centaur, by Sultan, dam Bellvue Maid.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska, by Sultan, dam Gretchen.
John A. Goldsmith's br m Regina, by Electioneer.
Wilbur F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.

No. 5—Trotting; three minute class.
E. M. Fry's b g Rob Roy, by Gen. Benton, dam Nettie, by Norfolk.
L. J. Rose's blk g Le Grange, by Sultan, dam Georgeana, by Overland.
John A. Goldsmith's b g Joe Arthurton, by Arthurton.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche, by Gen. McClellan, dam by John Nelson.

No. 6—Running; free for all. Two mile dash.
Wm. Boots' br c Padre, by Thad Stevens, dam Gipsy.
Wm. M. Murry's br s Birdcatcher, by Spectre, dam by Young Melbourne.
M. M. Allen ch s Jocko, by Caribou, dam Reply, by Enquirer.
Charles H. Thomas' ch s Balboa, by Norfolk, dam Maggie Dale.
H. G. Carrillo br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi.

No. 7—Running; free for all. ¾-mile and repeat.
James Adams' b m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringold.
S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W.
Wm. M. Murry's b s Stanislaus, by imp. Partisan, dam Mother of Modoc.

No. 8—Trotting; 2:30 class.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr., pedigree unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen.
Wm. Bourke's b g Johnny, by Auctioneer Johnny.
James M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana.
Wilbur F. Smith's b g Adair, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee.

No. 9—Trotting; 3-year-old and under.
Rancho del Paso's ch h Robert Lee, by Nutwood.
G. W. James' b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
A. A. Yeager's b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
L. J. Rose's b s Kismet, by Sultan, dam Saucebox.
G. W Trahern's b c Voucher, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen,
Charles H. Thomas' gr s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

No. 10—Trotting; yearlings; mile dash.
Rancho del Paso's b c Senator, by Echo, dam by Young Morril.
C. F. Taylor's ch c Trevati, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail.
M. Toomey's b c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus, by Cal Dexter.
A. Waldstein's ch s Bonanza, by Arthurton, dam by John Nelson.

A. C. Dietz' b f Daphne, by Buccaneer, dam Alma.
L. J. Rose's bay colt, by Sultan, dam by Geo. Wilkes.

No. 11—Pacing; free for all. (Corette to wagon.)

J. W. Donathan's ch g Belmont Boy, by Nutwood, dam by Tom Vernon.
Charles David's b s Sam Louis, by Echo.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude, by Bertrand Black Hawk.

No. 12—Trotting; 2:35 class.

Geo. W. Baylis' b g James H.; pedigree unknown.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.
James Corcoran's blk m Kitty Almont, by Tilton Almont, dam Gracie, by Hamlet.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.; pedigree unknown.
John A. Goldsmith's b s Guy Wilkes by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
J. D. Young's br s Colonel Hawkins.

No. 13—Trotting; two-year-olds.

Rancho del Paso's b h Lohrengrin, by Echo, dam by George M. Patchen, Jr.
L. J. Rose's b s Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian.

No. 14—Trotting; 2:26 class.

E. Powers' ch g Tump Winston, by Primus, dam Lady Don.
J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B., by Bellfounder.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
Peter Johnson's blk g Scandinavian, by Blackhawk Morgan.

Entries at Santa Rosa.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash; for two-year-olds.

Chas. Underhill's b g Harry Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
Matt. Jones' b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Jeannette.
G. Pacheco's ch m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.
Delany & Ayer's gr g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, by Norfolk.
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
Rancho Del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.

No. 2—Trotting; three minute class.

San Mateo's Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton, by Arthurton.
G. H. White's gr g Grey Charley. Pedigree unknown.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blanche, by Grey McClellan—dam by John Nelson.
G. F. Whitney's b m Maude W. Pedigree unknown.

No. 3—Running; mile dash; for all ages.

G. Pacheco's b m Dairy Maid, by Shannon—by Lodi.
Lee Shaner's b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
Lee Shaner's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
James Biggin's br m Fanny Parnell, by Shannon—Kitty Watson.
S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
W. L. Appleby's b s Patrol, by Wild Idle—Nettie Brown.
Rancho Del Paso's ch m Susan, by Warwick.
W. M. Murray's b h Stanislaus, by imp. Partizan—Mother of Modoc.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
W. L. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg.

No. 6—Running, one mile and a half for three-year-olds.

Lee Shaner's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Hirondelle, by Glenelg.
W. M. Hagan's ch m Cootie by Hubbard—Unknown.
Philip Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. by Leinster—Lillie Simpson.
Hill & Gries' Bachelor by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 7—Running half-mile heats.

Harry Stover's ch g Quebec by Norfolk—by Belmont.
Hill & Greis' blk m Dotty Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium by Castor.
S. J. Jones' b m Blue Mountain Belle, pedigree unknown.
Lee Shaner's b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Pacheco's b m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad—by Orphan Boy.
W. M. Hagan's b h Del Paso by Shannon—Maggie O'Niel.
D. Stumps ch m Amanda.

No. 8—Trotting; 2:22 class.

J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon, by Nutwood.
A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.

No. 9—Running; selling purse; one and one-eighth miles.

Rancho del Paso's ch m Susan, by Warwick. $600.
Harry Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont. $1,000.
Philip Siebenthaler's b h Philip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson. $1,000.
Chas. Underhill's b m Oriole, by Wheatley—Black Maria. $500.
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi. $500.
W. M. Murry's ch g Billy Foote, by Norfolk—Kate Gift
Lee Shaner's b g Cyclone, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold. $300.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:27 class.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr. Pedigree unknown.
I. De Turk b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
James M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adrian, by Shenandoah.
A. C. Deitz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston, by Primus, dam Lady Don.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister by Admiral.
J. W. Donothan's blk g B. B. by Bellfounder, dam unknown.

No. 11—Trotting for district horses.

Wm. Griffin's b m Lucy, by Black Ralph, dam by Odd Fellow.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
D. L. Hayden's b g Len Hayden, by Alexander, dam unknown.
S. Sperry's b g Uncle True, by Inauguration, dam by Bucephalus.
D. McVicker's b g Rob Roy, by Gen. Benton, dam by Norfolk.
Joseph Edge's b h Ned, by Overland, dam Thoroughbred.
Geo. Ellis' b m Belle E., by Black Ralph, dam the Blodgett mare.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson.

No. 12—Running, two miles and a quarter.

W. L. Appleby's b s Patrol by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
Delaney & Ayers' ch m Trade Dollar br Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
G. Pacheco's b g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. M. Murry's br s Bird Catcher, by Spectre—by Young Melbourne.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

Entries at San Jose.

No. 1—Running; ¾-mile dash; free-for-all.

H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; 1-mile dash for two-year-olds.

Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; 2-mile dash.

Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—2:22 class; trotting.

E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting: 2:30 class.

J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

No. 7—Running; one-half mile and repeat.

H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Bill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No 8—Running; one and one-half miles.

Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Selling race, one mile and repeat.

E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown. $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

No. 10—2:40 class—trotting.

G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—3-year-olds; trotting.

L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

No. 12—Pacing; 2:20 class.

Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas, David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; 1-mile dash; 2-year-olds.

Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease,
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; 1 mile and repeat; free-for-all.

S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Novelty Running; 1 mile.

H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinuey's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown.
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting, free for all.

A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race.

J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Entries at Stockton.

Trotting.

No. 1—United States stallion purse.

A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b s Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk s Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br n Monroe Chief.

No. 2—2:36 class.

Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 5—District four-year-olds.

Sargent Bros.' Jim Mullaney.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

No. 8—Three-year-olds.

E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—2:22 class.

E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

No. 11—2:27 class.

J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.

No. 14—Four-year-olds.

Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—District; 2:36 class.

W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gorham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—2:24 class.

E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magdallah.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

No. 20—Two-year-olds.

L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

Pacing.

2:25 class.

W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

Running.

No. 2—District two-year-olds.

G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——.

No. 9—Selling purse.

G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jou Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.

No. 10—Mile and repeat, for all ages.

G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 13—Novelty race, one mile and a half.

Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey s b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.

No. 18—District race, mile heats.

D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

YACHTING.

The Lurline went over to Saucelito early last Sunday and waited there until the Halcyon and Chispa beat through the Straits and joined her, when the vessels started for a cruise outside. The ebb tide was running strong and the wind in the channel was blowing about fourteen knots. Lurline started some way ahead, and by the time Point Bonita was made was overhauled by Halcyon, both vessels, as was to be expected, leaving Chispa rapidly. They went about as far as the nine-fathom buoy, and then squared away together, both the big fellows running evenly for quite a distance. Halcyon then picked up a little more wind and ran right away from Lurline, arriving at Saucelito several minutes ahead of Lurline.

The Spray went to Vallejo on Saturday afternoon and returned the next day. Pleasant weather was experienced on the trip down until she weathered Kershaw's Point and got into Richardson's bay, where it came on to blow a gale from the northwest. She then ran back near Tiburon Point and put a reef in all round. The flood tide had then commenced to make, and it was sometime before she got into the open again, and when she did, she was compelled to shake out the reef again, as the weather had quieted down into almost a dead calm.

The Chispa has taken out all of her inside ballast and now depends entirely on the lead she has on her keel to give her stability. We should not think this advisable in a boat like the Chispa which has so much bearing in the water, but as nothing can be proven satisfactorily with practical experiments we shall watch the result with interest.

The wind on Sunday howled through Hurricane Gulch for about three hours, causing great difficulty in making the shore with the small boats, and only then with the passengers drenched to the pelt. Ariel's small boat was compelled to drop half its passengers on board Virginia and make a second trip for them.

Would it not be advisable for the Pacific Yacht Club to purchase a new house flag? The one that they have been flying for the last few weeks has frayed out to such an extent, that nearly all the red has blown away, and it presents the appearance of a cock shorn for a combat in the pit.

The Virginia is again afloat, but she still remains with her dress off. The Lady Mine i lying in Richardson bay and has followed suit to the Virginia, all her paint being scraped off.

The Fleur de Lis cruised round inside the bay, last Sunday, finally bringing up at Saucelito in Pacific Club House Cove, where she was left.

The Ariel was out for a few hours, last Sunday, with the Nautilas Club on board, not going much farther than Angel Island, however.

Aggie, although not out of commission, has been practicably laid up, Ex-Commodore Macdonough having dischargded all but one man.

The Rambler anchored off San Quentin Point, on Saturday night, and remained there until late the next afternoon.

The Halcyon seems to an observer to be very tender since they had lightened her up so much.

The Lotus Club was out for an overnight trip last Saturday and Sunday.

The Frolic and sloop Nellie were at Quarry Cove, on Sunday.

The Whitewing was outside last Sunday.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

There has been an excellent performance during the week embracing every form of specialty, and the patronage has been good. Among the best things was the acrobatism of Williams and others who are certainly wonders in their line. The musical performance of the orchestra, called the Bijou Orchestra, was excellent. It contains six instruments, but they are all effectively played. Next week Mr. Walters will present the people of San Francisco with a musical treat, they have before marked their appreciation of. This is the original Spanish Student's troupe, which formerly traveled under Abbey's management, and which is allowed to be the best that ever did travel. The troupe will arrive here on Thursday next, and will appear at the Vienna without delay afterwards. In the meantime any one can enjoy a pleasant evening at the Vienna.

The best and biggest fish lie ever conceived comesfrom Victoria, B. C., under date of the 29th of July:

"A strange sight was witnessed off Cape Flattery on Friday last. The water, as far as could be seen, was thick with a plentiful show of herrings, in the midst of which, spouting and diving, was a school of large whales, quite fifty in number, ranging from 20 to 100 feet long. Diving down with a parting whisk the tail and coming up again with open mouths, closing their jaws with a mighty gulp, the whales would capture immense quantities of the finny tribe, the blood of the herrings pinched in the process distinctly tinting the waters of the ocean." If this be true our school books must be awfully wrong. We call on our Board of School Directors to see to this matter without delay.

THE RIFLE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Dr. Pardee, the Father of Rifleism in California.

It has long been the intention of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN ever since, in fact, the rifle and gun became a feature of the paper, to publish periodically brief sketches of our prominent marksmen at the target and trap, but the want of space so far has kept us from putting the scheme into execution. It is true, we are somewhat crippled in that respect still, but taking all things into consideration we have concluded not to delay the matter any longer, and so we begin this week.

No one, we think, can dispute the propriety of our first selection for the rifle column, for the labors of Dr. Pardee for the last twenty-five years to encourage rifle practice in this State, and his reputation as a marksman, certainly give him precedence over all others for the honor. More than that there is, perhaps, no man in the State who has a more profound knowledge of the mechanism of the rifle, the laws of trajectile, the science of loading, or in fact, of all that relates to the philosophy of the rifle, than Dr. Pardee. To the writer the work is a labor of love, for our personal acquaintance dates back as far as 1863, since which time we have fully appreciated his enthusiasm, his abilities, and his efforts in the good cause.

Dr. Pardee was born in Rochester, New York, on the 1st of April, 1829, which makes him 55 years old. It is evident nature did not play a fool's game in bringing him into the world on that day, for he is still in the maturity of his life, as full of enthusiasm, philosophic inquiry, and vigorous experiment as he was at twenty. He was the youngest of seven brothers, who were all riflemen of note in their time, though without the knowledge of the science or laws of gunning which he has since attained by practice and study. When eight years old his father removed to Michigan, then a wilderness full of all sorts of game, and it was here, at such early life, that his surroundings shaped his future career. In pursuit of large game, oftentimes dangerous, he showed much nerve, ability and daring, and perhaps, chiefly from the dangers he met with, his inquiring mind, prompted by self-protection, began to study cause and effect, the laws and science of gunning, and commenced a series of experiments which sought to give him a better and safer weapon than the old crude gun of the period. Since this time, charmed as all such men are with philosophic investigation, he has continued his scientific experiments until he has attained a very extensive knowledge of all laws pertaining to dead science and abstruse mathematics in their connection with the rifle and its practical use. His library is perfect and contains almost every work known in the English language on his favorite study.

Such is Dr. Pardee in his mental organization; now let us look at him as a practical exponent of his art. He was one of the first to commence the scientific practice of telescopic rifle shooting, and his statistical data in this line are not excelled probably by any man living. His cabinet of fine arms, the collection of years, is said to be the largest and most complete of any private gentleman in America. He has 35 rifles averaging in weight from 3 pounds to 180 pounds, and ranging all the way from a 22-calibre to 75-100 calibre. We have heard these guns cost $5,000 in cash. Of course he has been engaged in many private matches at the target, and some public ones, but these we can only refer to briefly. His first, which we principally notice, because it gave him a national and world-wide reputation, was with Mr. Warren Loud, at San Bruno in 1866, the conditions being three matches for $1,000 a side, 100 shots to the match, 220 yards, telescopic sights, string measure. Mr. Loud won the first by a string 193 inches, the Doctor's rifle getting out of order; the second Dr. Pardee won by 157 inches; the third was again won by Dr. Pardee with the unprecedented string of 131 5-8 inches, an honor that made him champion of the world for the time, and for anything we know to the contrary, still so. Lithographs were taken of the last 100 shots of the match, and so highly were they thought of by the sporting papers of the world, that orders came in so fast from every country that a second edition of 1,000 copies had to be printed and were all sold within a year. We have one of them in our office, and it is a curiosity of markmanship worthy the inspection of all. From this time his fame as a marksman stood at the head of all, but it did not deter others trying his powers, and he shot several ordinary ones, the principal of which was for $1,200 with a string of 10 successive shots at 220 yards. In this match his accuracy was again remarkable. Then in 1870 he shot a match for $750 a side with a distinguished English riflemen and won easily. Then Mr. Dimich, of St. Louis, came to San Francisco intent upon robbing the Doctor of his laurels, but the two soon became warm and intimate friends, and instead of a public match for $5,000, they only shot a series of friendly matches, in which Mr. Dimich said he felt very glad he had no money at stake. It would be impossible to give all the matches the Doctor has been engaged in and won. In his method of shooting, it may be doubted if he has a superior in the whole world. In connection with his third match with Mr. Loud, Wilkes, *Spirit of the Times*, says: "There never was anything in the world known to equal it, as a sample of accurate shooting." The victory made him honorary member of rifle clubs in all parts of the world, and his lithographs adorned the walls of every armory in the United States.

At the same time the Doctor is quite a mechanical genius. His workshop, like his cabinet, is complete in its way. He does most of his repairs and all the fittings to his guns. He also manufactures his own gunpowder, the peculiar feature of which is that the granules are round as shot, that it generates more gas on explosion, and has greater projectile force. His newly invented breech-loader and new repeater attest his inventive faculties. Both have many advantages over existing guns. The breech-loader has been fired 23 shots, at 100 yards in 19 seconds and every shot put inside an 18-inch circle. It has yet to be improved. The repeater we spoke of in another place and connection. Both will soon be in the market.

As a writer on rifles Dr. Pardee has also made his mark. His articles in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN have attracted much attention for their sound argument, scientific illustration, and practical good sense. The workshop, governed by intelligence seeking the mysteries of science, is the best place to study, and there, aided by sound theoretical writers, the Doctor got his knowledge and learned his wisdom. For a quarter of a century he has thus pursued his investigations, and naturally they give his writings an authority few other men can claim. Though time begins to frost his locks he is still hearty, strong, active, and enthusiastic. For the elevation and advancement of a noble art, may our old friend long be spared to lead us on to greater trials and greater victories.

The Schuetzen Club Tournament.

This distinguished body of riflemen opened their annual tournament, on Sunday, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda. The shooting was phenomenal, especially in the number of bull's-eyes made on the first day. Such shooting was never known before. The attendance was very large, and as usual the Directors entertained members of the press and their personal friends at dinner with their usual hospitality. The waiting at the table was bad, but the fault lay only with the proprietor of the grounds.

The shooting was off-hand, all rifles not over forty-five calibre, shooting no more than seventy grains of powder, all sights with the exception of telescope and any pull of trigger allowed. Both Captain Farrow and Officer Linville were beaten almost out of sight, though the former took some subordinate prizes. Lieut. Fred. Kuhnle was not well and had an unsuitable gun, which accounts for his not being in the front ranks. The following is the record of Sunday's proceedings:

The first shooting was at bull's-eye targets, six inches in diameter, ten shots for $1, on the outcome of which thirty prizes will be given for the best centre shots, determined by a machine measuring one one-thousandth of an inch, and twenty prizes for the most bull's-eyes during the day. In this match there were over forty entries, Linville and Farrow being among the number. The nine highest of the contestants were as follows:

BULL'S-EYES.

A. Rahwyler	170	J. Utchig	116
James Stanton	160	A. Strecker	110
P. Jacoby	142	W. Ehrenpfort	110
H. C. Smith	124	F. Kuhls	102

The first bull's-eye of the morning was made by F. Freese, the last of the morning was made by H. C. Smith. The first bull's-eye of the afternoon was made by P. Jacoby, the last by Milton Farrow. The honor of making the best centre shot fell to the lot of H. C. Smith.

The second match was at man targets, thirty inches high and twenty inches broad at the bottom, divided into twenty perpendicular lines, counting from the middle, line shots to count. The prizes in this contest amount to $200. As far as the scores went yesterday, the three highest stood:

F. Freese	78	M. Farrow	76
A. Strecker	76		

The last contest was at honorary targets of twenty five rings. The prizes in this match are seventy-five and consist of Jewelry and silverware. The score as far as could be obtained is as follows:

A. Strecker	70	Linville	68
A. Haux	70		

The only twenty-five-ring shot was made by A. Strecker.

Over 12,000 shots were fired during the day and about $1,400 taken as admission money.

On Tuesday night the attendance at Eintracht Hall was large to witness the distribution of prizes. As each popular winner approached Jacoby, the president, to receive his reward, the applause was very enthusiastic. The prizes were costly, elegant and useful. The singing of German songs by the Maenner choir was deservedly applauded. It was late when dancing commenced, but it was kept up with spirit while it lasted.

At Shell Mound.

Owing to the Schuetzen Tournament, at Alameda, commencing last Sunday, very few, in fact scarcely a corporal's guard assembled at Shell Mound, and the only score made worthy of special notice was that of Sergeant Hovey in a practice shoot at 200 and 500 yards. The most agreeable feature of the shooting is that it shows a remarkable improvement at the 500-yard range, a distance at which the little Sergeant has had a decided dislike to previously. Mr. Hovey, for so young a man, is wonderfully equal in his averages, and stands at 200 yards off-hand-100 shots, second to the phenomenal Lieutenant Fred Kuhnle. Let him only continue as he is now going on, and next year it would not surprise us to see him in the foremost ranks as an all-round shooter. In fact last Sunday's score, 92 out of a possible 100 at 200 and 500 yards, places him in that position already. Mr. Hovey is one of that class of young men we want in our militia. The score:

200 yards	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
500 yards	5	5	3	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5—45
Total											92

While on the subject of remarkable, if not phenomenal scores, we may mention two others we have recently heard of. The first was made by Howard Carr, at Alameda, sometime ago. On a German Ring target, in 10 shots, he made 232 rings using a Winchester rifle 45, 60, with factory ammunition and muzzle rest. Another, and, if possible, a better score was made by Nick Williams, of Oakland, some time ago, when in his best shooting form. At present, he is not in that form by any means. On the occasion referred to, with common military rifle, he made three *consecutive* scores of 50, off-hand at 200 yards, fifty being the possible. We never heard of these records being beaten. They were given to us by a prominent local rifleman of high social position, and whose personal veracity cannot be questioned.

At the Presidio.

We spoke last week of a friendly match at the Presidio, two weeks ago, between Col. Ranlett and Captain Farrow, in which the latter was victorious. We have since learnt of two other shoots, at a later date, between the same gentlemen which certainly ought to have been made public at the same time. In the first Captain Farrow was successful, in the latter Col. Ranlett. It is always well to be just and exact in public reports, otherwise evil comes to the front which it is desirable to avoid. The score:

Mr. Farrow	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Total											165
Col Ranlett	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—39
	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	4—43
	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	4—42
	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	2	3	3—38
Total											162

The last shoot between these gentlemen was on July 25th, in which Ranlett was the winner, Captain Farrow withdrawing before the shoot was over. The score:

Col. Ranlett	3	3	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	2	2—35
	4	3	4	5	3	0	4	5	4	4	4—36
Total											71
Mr. Farrow	2	5	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	5	5—31

withdrawn.

The score was kept by Sergeant Vebbard.

At Creedmoor.

The third of the series of off-hand matches, at 200 and 300 yards was shot lately at Creedmoor. The scores were satisfactory considering the unfavorable condition of the wind. For the third time in these matches Mr. T. J. Dolan, of the Twelfth Regiment, has become the winner of the principal prize, the five marksmen having the highest scores being prize winners. The following are the principal scores:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
T. J. Dolan	31	29	60
John Smith	32	28	60
G. W. Munson	31	29	60
J. S. Shephard	28	28	56
W. W. De Forest	29	27	56
J. A. Edwin	27	26	53
J. F. Klein	28	25	53
J. McNevin	27	21	48
H. P. O'Neil	21	24	45
W. B. Mathewson	26	19	45

These scores were made out of a possible seventy points.

The members of the New York Rifle Club shot the Dunlap Badge match. The match was very interesting and was closely contested shot for shot by the three highest men. The following are the scores:

	100 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
N. O'Donnell	34	30	31	95
A. McInnes	35	33	37	95
W. Simpson	32	33	26	91
J. Duane	31	29	28	88
Dr. J. W. Wright	33	26	29	88
J. W. Mangam	34	31	23	88
E. B. Barker	34	29	23	86
M. Herrington	31	26	27	84
F. C. Hamilton	30	30	23	83

These scores were made out of a possible 105 points.

A Good Idea.

A writer says: "I believe there is no repeating rifle made by any of the repeating arms companies in which more than one size length of shell can be used in the magazine. When so many other improvements have been added to the now almost perfect repeater, does it not seem strange that long since this advantage should not have been given the repeater, for it certainly is an advantage. This occurred to a sportsman and mechanical acquaintance, who, after some time, succeeded in perfecting an improvement whereby he can use through the magazine of a 40.90 repeater a shell carrying, if desired, twenty-five grains of powder and a hundred and fifty grains of lead, or through the .32-caliber which was thirty grains of powder and a hundred and fifty grains of lead, a shell carrying say seventy-five grains of lead and twenty grains of powder.

"These improvements he tells me were brought about by his desire to use the .40-caliber at short range, and save expense and lessen the destructive power, and to make the .32-caliber which he used in shooting game answer for shooting glass balls, where a small shell would carry sufficient powder for the short distance necessary to shoot. He accordingly added this improvement to the only two guns he had and now has them in constant use, but it can be added to any repeater of any caliber which has the magazine under the barrel."

Yet the larger sized repeaters, in our opinion, are by no means as perfect as alleged. In one respect they are very deficient. After one shot with the present gun *four* different movements with the consequent *loss* of time, are required before another shot can be had. Dr. Pardee has in course of construction a repeater which will discharge *every* shell in the magazine without a change of sight if necessary, or ever requiring to be taken from the shoulder during the firing. This gun, of a smaller size than usual, would be just the thing for smaller game.

A Move at Last.

A daily says: "Brigadier-General Dimond has appointed the following committee to take charge of the arrangements for selecting and sending the inter-State team to Nevada in September: Lieutenant-Colonel Bromwell, Captain C. L. Tilden, Lieutenant G. H. Strong, Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilder, Lieutenant Adolph Huber, Lieutenant C. F. Last, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Boland, Captain P. Delaney, Lieutenant R. H. Hammond, Jr., Major T. J. Parsons, Captain T. H. Thompson and Captain D. B. Fairbanks. Major A. F. Klose, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Brigade, has been added to the committee, and will have charge of competitions for places on the team, the first of which will be held at Shell Mound on Sunday, August 10th. He will furnish targets and markers for the use of all who wish to take part. Any military rifle, open sight, with regulation pull of trigger, can be used. The inter-State match must be shot at Carson City in September, and the committee will have to work lively and energetically to get a representative team of ten men."

This will be pleasant news for both the citizens of California and Nevada. Hubb Parker told us his men were eager for the fray. We have an idea that Bronze Horse will feed in the green pastures of California for the balance of time. Because, he himself, beat Linville out of a big custard pie, he must not think his men can lick all California. Linville is not the champion, even of custard pies.

Honor Earned.

Among all classes the wonderful shooting of the Schuetzen Club on Sunday, at Alameda, is the theme of praise. It certainly reflects much credit upon themselves and the State. But, in the great crowd on Sunday, we noticed a little band of men, who also covered themselves with glory. These were a few members of the Fifth Infantry, Ranlett, Kuhnle, Kellogg, Pierce, Waltham and Haux, who with common military rifles, in some cases, made scores that vied with the highest made with the fancy weapons of the Schuetzen Brotherhood. We do not mention this so much as a compliment to the Fifth, as to the military at large, of whom we regret more did not contend. Private Haux, of Company C, Petaluma, like his great townsman, Kuhnle, promises to be a phenomenal shooter.

No Match.

Farrow and Linville are not likely to have a separate match Some blame Capt. Farrow for being so fastidious. It is his privilege, however, to select the conditions he prefers, and if people do not like his terms they can leave him alone. For ourselves we do not see what Linville proposes in making such a challenge. He is not the champion of the State, though he holds the champion's card. Lieut. Brown, of the Fifth Infantry, has beaten him away off in three set matches, and in that battalion Kuhnle, Hovey, Kellogg, Williams, and probably Pierce can beat Brown. What chance then would Linville have in shooting a match with such a man as Farrow?

At Sacramento.

The *Bee*, which recently has been very meagre in its accounts of rifle and gun matches, speaking of the up-river sharp-shooters, says:

A few up-river sharp-shooters were practicing on the 27th. It was too hot for much or good shooting. On the Yuba bottom the glare of the sun is intense, and there is a mirage that makes the target indistinct. Considering this the score was very good. The shooting was off-hand, 200 yds. The score is as follow: Vose, 44; Manning, 43; White, 43; Goldsmith, 41.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

As with the rifle, we intended to have biographical sketches in this column, but the popular gentleman whom we think ought to have precedence could not be interviewed in time for this week's issue. Rather than give a poor or insipid sketch we prefer to give none, and so leave him over for a day or two, during which we can gather the material needed.

Owing to the want of pigeons there was only one shoot last Sunday, that of the

California Wing Club,

At San Bruno. The occasion was the regular medal shoot, but owing to attractions at other places, and perhaps a little politics, which are beginning to boil in our midst, the attendance of members was small, only seven putting in an appearance. With the exception of the champion, Mr. Robinson, who was, as usual, in grand form, the shooting was not up to the standard of the club in the opening match, not another getting into double figures with six double birds. It is scarcely possible that Robinson had all easy birds this time. Mr. Golcher did the next best execution, though he failed to score his traditional ten, denied him by a bird being shot on the ground. His second kill at over fifty yards, may be considered one of the best, if not the best of the day. Messrs. Fay and Walsh were both quite off. Mr. Jellett also did some neat shooting and tied Golcher on nine. Slade, Fay and Brandt tied on eight each. The first medal went to Robinson, Golcher and Jellett taking second and third. The shooting was considered the most rapid of the season, only an hour being consumed in disposing of the birds. The score:

Robinson	11	11	11	11	11	11—12
Golcher	11	10	01	11	11	10— 9
Jellett	01	11	11	10	10	11— 9
Fay	11	10	11	10	10	10— 8
Slade	10	10	10	11	10	11— 8
Brandt	11	11	10	11	01	00— 8
Walsh	00	11	10	11	01	01— 7

The next match between Robinson and F. Pixley, $5 entrance, 8 birds each, 21 yards, produced better shooting, Robinson and Fay tieing on six each. In the shoot-off Fay again went all to pieces, and the purse went to Robinson. The score:

Robinson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	6
Fay	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
F. Pixley	1	1	0	0	0	wdn			—2

TIE SHOOT.

Robinson	1	1	1	1	—4
Fay	1	0	0	w	—1

The next, a match with all the members except Brandt, also produced some interesting shooting. The entrance was $5 each, making two purses of $15 and $10, with 12 birds each. In this after a fine struggle Fay tied Robinson on a clean score, Golcher only missing the honor by his third bird passing the boundary only to return and drop dead inside. Slade and Walsh shot at 26, Jellett at 24, the cracks at 30 yards. In the shoot-off, Fay took both first and second money as Robinson on missing his first bird withdrew. The score:

Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—11
Slade	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—10
Walsh	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	— 9
Jellett	1	1	0	1	0	0	withdrawn						— 3

TIE SHOOT.

Fay	1	1	1	—4
Robinson	0	withdrn.		

Then followed a very interesting match between Robinson and Fay, $10 entrance, 12 birds each. The shooting was quick and effective, although only nine birds each were killed. In the ties, the nerve and skill of both men were finely displayed. In the third and final shoot-off, Fay lost his third bird, though cut all to pieces with both barrels. His last bird also was a clipper. It went from the trap like wind, but came down to the second barrel at a good seventy yards. This and Golcher's in the earlier part of the day were two grand shots. The birds were an extra lot, and did Murphy credit. The score:

Robinson	1111010111	10—9	Fay 0101111111011—9

FIRST TIE SHOOT.

Robinson	1111	—4	Fay 1111—4

SECOND TIE SHOOT.

Robinson	1101	—	Fay 1110—3

THIRD TIE SHOOT

Robinson	1111	—4	Fay 1101—3

The Sunday *Capital* says: When our friend, S. A. Tucker (of Parker gun fame), was out here last Spring he told us of a machine that was then being constructed in Cleveland to load perfectly 1,500 shotgun cartridges per hour. We notice by the last *American Field* that it has been completed and is now in successful operation by a company of which J. Palmer O'Neil, the great gun dealer of Pittsburg, is President. The inventor of the machine was F. L. Chamberlain, of Cleveland. The company are to use it in loading shells for the market. It is a grand invention.

Mr. J. K. Orr and a party of gentlemen left last week for Soda Springs for a fortnight's hunting and fishing. They will probably take a run to Tahoe and Donner lakes. where a number of San Franciscans are now sojourning, For scenery, pure air, cold water, appetite, sound sleep, and sport, Soda Springs is our favorite haunt of the Sierras.

Mr. Tom Davidson and party have recently been on a trip to the Santa Cruz mountains. They report deer and does in abundance, but rabbits scarce, and quail being backward and few. Their fishing was not a success. Well, it is not every man that can cast a fly so as to fill his creel.

The news for the week confirms the statement of deer being generally abundant and large sized. If, as we have said, the gun clubs would only half do their duty, deer in all sections would soon be plentiful. There is no question of the good done by the perpetual protection of does.

General E. Kirkpatrick has returned from his Summer outing in the vicinity of Highland Springs. He killed nine bucks and caught many trout and has nothing but good words to speak of Lake county and Doctor C. M. Bates, the proprietor at Highland.

The Cordelia Shooting Club, the preserve of which is on the Suisun marshes, will have a steam launch next season, for the use of members and friends to ply between their boat and ponds. The want of a launch was much felt last season.

Mr. Chas. Pierce, of Oakland, has had his family out in the Santa Cruz mountains for a fortnight. We hear of quite a number of Oakland people going into the mountains.

Mr. P. K. Austin, who lives near San Rafael, gave some friends a hunt lately, and returned home in the afternoon with two of the finest bucks ever killed in Marin county.

The districts of Cloverdale and Healdsburg are yielding large quantities of deer. One was lately killed almost in the town limits of Shasta.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Saratoga Springs—Opening of the Racing Season of the Saratoga Racing Association—Rataplan's Race for the Travers—Renwick's Victory—Baldwin's Two-Year-Olds to the Front—General News, Etc.

Leaving the Empire City last Friday evening by the West Shore Railroad, a rapid ride up the banks of the noble Hudson, landed your correspondent at Saratoga Springs early on the morning of Saturday. This most popular of America's inland watering places was early in the forenoon the scene of great bustle and activity, as the villages and the visitors at the mammoth hotels severally made up their parties for the races which are called at highnoon. At 9 A. M. the mercury marked 65 degrees, but by 11 o'clock it began steadily mounting upward, reaching 85 at the hour for beginning the sport. By the time the first bell rang at the race track the charming precincts of the race grounds were filled with some 5,000 persons, not as large a crowd as has congregated and will congregate there later on, but still enough to show the interest taken in the opening day. The stables here are much fuller than was anticipated, considering that it is the fourth great race meeting now being held in different parts of the country. The two great meetings at Long Branch and Brighton, and the Midsummer meeting at Chicago, have at least 900 horses betweem them, and yet there are between 200 and 250 here now, and more coming by every boat and train. The rich stakes to be decided this Summer have filled heavily, and the owners of horses fit to run are not going to let them go by default. The clouds began to lower before the start for the first race was made, obscuring the beautiful mountain views that meet the eye on every hand, here the Green Mountains of Vermont and the peaks of the Adirondacks vieing with each other to add beauty to the surroundings. In the field of eight that faced the starter for the opening dash of five furlongs, your big chestnut, Jim Renwick, was the favorite, and with Holloway on his back, looked the ideal racehorse, if a trifle on the camel order. He sustained his reputation for speed by getting away well, staying with them until the last half furlong, where he won cleverly by a neck from Saunterer in the fast time of 1:02½. Cyrus drew the finish rather finer than some of the horse's backers liked, perhaps, but Renwick showed on the next racing day that he was only playing with the party, whom he again beat at three-quarters of a mile, this time by three lengths in 1:15¾. The Travers stakes had only four starters, but as three of them were Rataplan, Blast and Greystone, all winners this year, the betting was very heavy, with Rataplan the favorite. He made all his own running throughout, and won cleverly by two lengths, running the mile and three-quarters in the fast time of 3:07½. The weights were 118 pounds, which makes it a great race for a three-year-old. Blast, his principal competitor in the struggle, is a fine, big colt by Aristides, and is likely to do better later on. Greystone, the Sheepshead Bay winner, was outpaced from the start, and finished last of the four, Tacoma, by Vigil, beating him home. Before the next race the approaching thunder storm broke in rain and hail, but was of very brief duration—not enough to harm the track. The third race had but three starters, Pearl Jennings, Gano and Navarro; distance, one mile. Gano showed speed during the contest, but not enough to win, Pearl Jennings winning handily in 1:45½. Yesterday morning she unfortunately pulled up lame. The last event was a steeple-chase between Postguard and Rienzi which the former won at the finish after trailing all through. Sunday was cold and raw here, reminding sojourners of Fall rather than Midsummer, and racing men were not sorry when Monday brought the first extra day's racing. Fond-du-Lac by Glengarry a bad-tempered but very fast horse, won the first race, a mile in 1:43¼. In the next event, a mile and 500 yards, your four-year-old Lucky B. started against some pretty good ones. The Maryland horse, Compensation, was the winner, but as Lucky B. beat all the others, he is likely to earn his keep later on. Jocose, by Hurrah, won the third race, six furlongs, by a head from Mr. Keene's imported filly Maid of Athol, and Wedding Day, a full brother to Fair Count. The mile dash found a fair field. To-day your Pacific slopers fairly astonished the natives. Mr. Baldwin sprung the first of his two-year-old winners in Volante, who started in the Flash Stakes, half a mile, against a strong field of youngsters, including Florio, the best two-year-old in the East, at least up to the close of the Coney Island meeting. The race was as named, a "flash" from start to finish, the Santa Anita colt out running all his competitors in the homestretch, beating the crack Florio home, by an open length in the fast time of 49½s. If Verano and Mission Belle are better than this fellow, the Baldwin Stable have a mortgage on many of their two-year-old engagements. The famous Excelsior Sweepstakes brought out a small field of three, Baldwin's Marie Stuart, McElmeed's Gen. Monroe, and Corrigan's Freeland. As the race was only a mile and a quarter, the latter horse, who has won some dozen or more races this year without a single defeat, sold the choice in the pools, though Monroe was well backed by the New Yorkers present. The latter, however, was no match to-day for the great son of Longfellow, Freeland winning hard held in a gallop. Monroe pulled up slightly lame having been cut during the race. This horse Freeland is certainly a nailer. United to great speed he is a weight carrier and can go a distance, as his victory over Gen. Monroe, at Chicago, a mile and three-quarter in 3:07½, testifies. The "talent" have all through the season been wondering just how far he can go, and each time Corrigan pulls him out in a race over a mile and a quarter they have said, "Now he will quit." But he doesn't and they know as much about his staying qualities as they did before. The stables from your coast gained a second victory in the dash of six furlongs. Jim Renwick, Saunterer, and two others faced the starter, and after Jim Renwick had indulged Saunterer with the lead until the last furlong the big son of Joe Hooker came with such a great burst of speed, that Holloway brought him in an easy winner by three lengths in fast time. Guy beat Major Rickett in the hurdle race, which ended the day's sport. Among the crowd here the last three days are E. J. Baldwin and lady, nee Miss Bennett, Col. Bennett, Mrs. A. N. Towne, Wm. F. Shaffer, Frank Evans, E. F. Miller, and others well-known on your coast. The Springs are now filling up fast, and everything promises a successful season from now to the first of September. Racing at Monmouth Park has been very sensational since my last letter. Some new two-year-olds have appeared, notably the Rancocas colt, Cholula, by Mortemer, out of Fanny Ludlow, by Eclipse. This fine big chestnut showed an electric burst of speed in the Sapling Stakes, pulling the race out of the fire in the last furlong making the six furlongs in 1:15½. Mr. Lorrillard, in this youngster, Wande, and others by the same sire, the mighty French stallion, can find some compensation for the disappointment experienced with Breeze, Pizarro, Parole and Iroquois. The latter two have been sent home to the farm, the former gelding so lame that it is doubtful if he ever races again, and the Derby winner has been relegated to the stud.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 21st, 1884. PACIFIC.

POULTRY.

The Care of Young Ducks.

Young ducks require much the same care as chickens, but are more tender. In a day or two feed hard boiled eggs with bread crumbs, and afterward scraps from the table, with bread made of coarse flour and johnnycake. I have found the extra trouble of baking bread and corn cake pays well in the good start it gives the young birds. The old adage, "Well begun is half done," is true in poultry raising as in much other business. The bread is made with yeast sponge, to which some "drippings" or "shortening" of beef or pork is added, to make it tender and more nutritious. The cornbread is made with buttermilk as in old-fashioned johnnycake. About eight teacups of Indian meal, one cup of "shortening," half a teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons (or enough to make sweet) of saleratus, buttermilk sufficient to make a batter easily poured into the dipper. Bake half an hour in a good oven. Never forget the "little salt" in preparing food for young poultry. It assists the growth of the feathers, and helps ward off the gapes. If buttermilk cannot be obtained, wet up with milk or water, and use baking powder instead of saleratus. Sometimes, for a change, make a shortcake of coarse flour. I do not intend to intimate that fine flour will hurt any kind of poultry, but it is better economy to use the cheaper grades.

If you are not in the milk business, or are sending to a creamery, the skimmed milk makes the best food for young ducks, and may be fed from the third day, but do not give to them except in curd. By no means let them wade into anything that will wet and make sticky the fine down. A shallow dish of water for drinking is sufficient. Ducks are hearty eaters, and will thrive in exact proportion to the quality and quantity of food. If near a butcher you can obtain the "lights" of beef, veal or mutton for a trifle. They should be used only when fresh killed. Wash and cut each lung in three or four pieces, and put over the fire in cold water, and boil until very tender. Season with a little salt and cayenne or black pepper. The meat will chop easy and may be kept several days in a cold place. To the water in which it was boiled add sufficient meal to make a hasty pudding and cook for half an hour. Boiled or scalded wheat or cracked corn may be added in small quantities to their food, after the ducklings are two weeks old, and in four or five weeks they will be strong enough to eat almost anything.

They should be fed three times a day, and even oftener for the first week, unless some food can be left for them to pick when hungry. Give them always and all the time all they will eat, if you wish to see them grow fast.

For a few days they should not be exposed to the sun, if it is at all hot, as they are easily sunstruck. Neither should they be allowed to go in the wet grass, or to be out in the slightest rain, as nothing will kill a young duck quicker than a good wetting. For four or five weeks it is safer to keep them under shelter when it rains. When in confinement, plenty of green food, as grass, clover, lettuce or onions is necessary.

If the eggs have been hatched under a hen, the heads of the young birds should be greased with lard in which is a very small portion of kerosene. The duck does not make a good mother as she is so fond of swimming; she will leave her nest too long, and allow the eggs to become cold, and she cannot see why the water in which she so delights is not good for her little ones, and will take them as soon as hatched to the coldest spring, where most of them will die from the chill. If necessary to set a duck, she should be confined to a small space with food and water convenient. On coming off she should be cooped for two or three weeks, and only allowed to roam in the middle of the day, and in fair weather.

—*M. H. Reed, Duchess county, N. Y.*

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 9, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Bay District, San Francisco (Fall Meeting), August 2d, 5th, 7th, and 9th.
Santa Cruz Fair Association, Santa Cruz, August 12th to 16th.
Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Sacramento Fair Grounds.

The improvements which the present Board of Directors of the California State Agricultural Society have made on the grounds since the last exhibition are of the very best character. While the cost has been great, not a dollar has been expended injudiciously, so far as we could see in the short time occupied by our late visit. So palpably beneficial, however, were the improvements that it did not require a long stay to be convinced that the most extended scrutiny would not result in finding a chance for unfavorable criticisms. There may be a few trifling parts of the plan which some would condemn, but in the main it is nearly perfect. The old track was a constant annoyance, a source of nearly all the complaints and though there was room to find fault the objectionable features were heightened and the good shared in the objurgations. There is no question that the "short turn" was extremely trying to the legs of horses, and that the fear of its effects militated against the interests of the Society. The soil, too, from constant use had become rotten, so that notwithstanding the greatest care it would break away under the feet of horses "cupping" so badly as to interfere with fast time. This giving away when horses are at a rapid pace was fully as dangerous as the short turn, and the only method to overcome all the evils was to build an entirely new course. This has been done, for though the old homestretch has been utilized nearly as much work was necessary in widening and grading as would have been required on an entirely new one. As it now stands it could scarcely be improved, not at all if it is conceded that the slope from the outer to the inner side is not greater than it should be. There is a grand sweep to round the first semi-circle now in place of the sharp curve of the old. The horses which have the misfortune to draw outside positions are not at such a great disadvantage, and it may be that the firmer footing will do away with a portion of that. At a former visit we were of the opinion that it was not necessary to coat the surface with different material from the natural soil, and that would be found firm enough for trotters and decidedly better for the gallopers. In fact we were fearful that the owners of racehorses would object to running on the outside course, and races on the inside, good as that is, would not be satisfactory to the public. From the last inspection all doubts are removed regarding the wisdom of the move, as it harrows up into as soft a surface as can be desired, and is "lively" and elastic as any course we ever saw. Moreover the grading is so well done that it appears as though a man of strong arm could roll a ten-pin ball from the seven furlong pole to the score, and a puff of wind would carry a sulky along at a right merry clip. It will assuredly be a rabid faultfinder who takes exceptions to the track as it now is, and then it will give the spectators a far better chance to watch the changing features of a race. This comes from the horses not being so far off at the furthest portion of the ground, the increased width making shorter stretches. The inner course for the racehorses to exercise upon is in keeping with the other. Perfectly graded and kept in the best order we cannot imagine what there will be to recompense for the luxury of grumbling at the condition of the track. And in this connection we must give our good friends—and we are proud to say that we have many of them among the trainers of horses—a rap over the knuckles for being so exacting, or rather finding so much fault with the condition of a track. A request will go further with most people than cross demands, and cheerful acquiescense in a state of things which cannot be avoided of far more force than a sullen demeanor.

There is now a quarter-stretch. Moving the tracks to the eastward was given more room between the stand and the track, and this improvement will return ten dollars for one of the outlay. There are a number of people who will pay liberally for the privilege of the stretch, and in order that it may not be overcrowded a price must be charged that will guard against that. We have no hesitation in complimenting the Board of Directors for what they have done in making this important feature of the fair grounds so nearly perfect that it will be a credit to the State, and, furthermore, without qualification cordially add that the President and Secretary have given such close attention to the business that the work on the trestle board has been duly performed. We admire enthusiasm, if even the ardor is in a wrong direction, and when in a short trip with the Secretary he descanted with such warmth on what had been accomplished it was evident that his whole heart was in the work. His glowing words were amply justified by the short inspection and the track and adjuncts are also eloquent support of his argument. There are other improvements which are equally as worthy of commendation, especially the concentration of the buildings, etc., so as to obviate the necessity of a long trip to see the various departments of the exhibition. There is not space this week to give even a brief description, and then again we do not like to anticipate the full account which we hope to give during the continuation of the fair.

Monmouth Park Association.

This popular institution offers its usual budget of stakes, the entries to which will close on August 15th, next Friday. There are so many of them, and with such varied conditions, that those interested will have to scan the advertisement for full particulars. It will be observed that the conditions are such as to offer particular inducements and it must be an exacting owner who does not find something to suit him, or in fact, discover any reprehensible features. These are so apparent, however, that it is not necessary to amplify, as a perusal will determine. It is of such manifest advantage for California breeders to name in these stakes that that, too, may appear needless and yet a presentation of some of the arguments in favor of will not be out of place. To sustain racing on this Coast there must be a field for our colts outside of this section. This may seem paradoxical, and that by sending a portion away benefit will arise have an illogical appearance which, however, is easily accounted for. Even at the present time there are a far greater number of thoroughbred sires and dams than is needed for home wants. There must be, at least, one hundred and fifty thoroughbred mares on four of the California breeding farms, and could it be known how many are in hands outside of the large establishments the aggregate would fully sustain this view of the subject. Restricted to the home market breeding would dwindle into comparatively small proportions, and in place of having good fields to contend there would be retrogression, and the days of "three and five" with a few old stagers to cut-and-shuffle as they pleased the inevitable result. With the stimulus of an Eastern market there will be so many bred that there will be plenty to fill the home stakes, and in many cases owners will determine to run their colts here before sending them on the grand tour. The Summer meetings at the East give every opportunity to apply the test, and in some cases it may be advisable to omit two-year-old engagements in order to get a better line of capacity than can be obtained from the racing of one Spring. In the case of untried mares for instance, though blood of the right sort and proper form in the dam is a bett r guide than formerly, when the chances for selection were not nearly so good. There is a community of interest in the home and Eastern racing, a combination which will afford additional incentives to breeders. The double inducement gives a zest which one would not afford. Even those who are not engaged in Eastern stakes anxiously await the news from those who participate, and when intelligence reaches here of a California victory there are joyous feelings all around.

To obtain the benefits of an Eastern market, it will not do to rest on the victories of one season. Engagements must be continued to show that there is still confidence in the quality of our colts, and no one place presents a better field than Monmouth Park.

The management is first-class, the meeting so important as to attract attendance from all parts of the Union, and in the many stakes are opportunities to gain distinction. It comes at a good time. The meetings at Louisville, Covington and Chicago can be participated in if desired, though it will come the handiest for the horses here to commence at Chicago and from thence eastward. Whatever course is mapped Monmouth Park should be one of the main points.

There should be a large number of nominations from California. There was not a yearling in the lot sold by Mr. Winters that is not worthy of being named, Rancho del Paso has a grand showing of yearlings, Palo Alto excels far beyond previous years in the number and merit of its youngsters of this age, and Santa Anita is gaining every year. The small farms should not let the opportunity slip, especially in making nominations in the three-year-old stakes. A good two-year-old, which shows to be such, next year will be quadrupled in value by engagements as a three-year-old, and the risk is so slight in comparison that it will not be wise to forego the chance.

Trotting Æsthetics.

In no slight degree is the popular appreciation of racing, and the preference given to that over trotting, due to the brighter accessories which belong to the turf. "Silks and satins" will always have the call over fustian and coarse woolen fabrics as an adjunct of sport, and in that respect there is so nearly an unanimity of opinion that the majority for the bright colors and delicate tissues may be termed in political parlance overwhelming. There is a harmonious conjunction between the sleek-coated, symmetrical thoroughbred and the dapper jockey clothed with scrupulous exactness in the habiliments, which are everywhere considered as the proper array. The top-boots and white buckskins, or corduroys, belong to all, but every jacket must be of a diverse color, and a majority of owners prefer to select those which are of a cheerful hue. Thus while gratifying their tastes for the beautiful, the spectators are benefitted in being enabled to "keep track" of the various animals taking part in the fray, and thus the beautiful and useful are united.

There is an utter want of harmony in the highly-bred trotter of the present day, harnessed to a vehicle which looks like a tracing of delicate lines, and a shirt-sleeved driver wearing a battered and faded cap. In many cases the shirt-sleeves are anything but white, though that may have been the original color, and should such be the case it is a decided improvement when the garment is a deep blue or bright red, if even of the coarsest woolen. Still there is a great improvement over the practice of former years, and there is a likelihood that before long there will be, at every important meeting, a radical change for the better.

We understand that the rule will be rigidly enforced at the State Fair, and probably at the others, and write this in order that the drivers may be prepared to comply.

Grass Valley.

The Eldorado Agricultural Association will hold their annual exhibition at Watt Park, Grass Valley, commencing Friday, September 2d and the entries will close on Friday next, the 15th inst.

The programme is very good, the particulars of which will be found in the advertisement, and the amounts in purses are very liberal. There are a great many horses which are well worthy of taking part, not named in the events that closed on the 1st, and these can find profitable employment at this popular place. We write popular as every one who attended the meeting which was held there in July, are enthusiastic in their praises of the place and people. Particularly the people, for though extolling the climate, the scenery and the pure air and water they speak almost rapturously of the treatment experienced, and were it not for conflicting engagements not one would miss the chance of another visit.

Coney Island Jockey Club.

The remarks uuder the caption of the Monmouth Park Association are, of course, just as applicable to Coney Island. There are the same arguments for, not one against.

There are not so many stakes which close on August 15th, as are advertised at Long Branch, but these are of so much importance that they cannot be overlooked. The two 2-year-old stakes have each an addition of $1,000, the stake being $25, the winner of the Foam being penalized seven pounds in the Surf Stakes. The stakes for three-year-olds are The Mermaid, The Tidal and the Coney Island Derby. To the first is added $1,250, to the second $1,500 and to the third, $2,500. In each of these there is only a liability of $20, up to July 1, 1885, and certain it is that there is not a well-bred colt in California that is not worthy of that risk. Thus the colts that are eligible are foals of 1883.

Up to July 1st of next year there can be the $20 declaration, and this not to be paid until the Spring races here determined the quality so far as can be told at that age. The stakes are $100 each, half forfeit, so that at a risk of $50 there is a chance for another year nearly.

The enchancement of value from an Eaatern engagement has already been shown, and no one doubts it with the proviso that the animal proves of extraordinary excellence. Should the colt engaged turn out to be a good one, not of the very highest class, these engagements will add to the value as a good showing in any of the Eastern stakes is sure to attract purchasers at good prices.

The meetings of the Coney Island Jockey Club are worth going a long distance to see. So near New York there is always a large and fashionable attendance and to win there brings lots of fame as well as money. The course and all pertaining are as good as can be, and the management beyond adverse criticism.

James H.

Had a green horse come out on the Bay District Course last Wednesday and trotted a mile in 2:15 there would not have been as much surprise as James H. elicited. A wager proffered that he would trot as fast and steadily as he did in the last heat of the 2:40 race would have provoked more ridicule, subjected the "layer" to such a shower of "chaff" that he would be glad to retreat from a position entailing so much ignominy. There is such a remarkable circumstance in connection with this horse that we determined to await a full personal examination before commenting, though there is not the least doubt of the accuracy of the statements. Heretofore he has been a wild horse, the cause of the death of one man and serious injury to another. He was almost ungovernable in any position, and in races as unreliable as a wild zebra. A vermifuge being administered, there came away a snake sixteen inches long and as thick as the butt of a riding whip. This was only a short time ago, and the race of Wednesday was his first appearance in public since. At our first leisure time we will obtain a full history of the horse and the viper that was gnawing at his interior and present it to our readers. We understand that Colonel Dickey has the snake preserved in alcohol and that there is abundant proof.

The Circulars.

In that portion of this issue which goes to our subscribers outside of San Francisco will be found a circular issued by the California State Sportsman's Association.

The circular has been prepared with the idea of gathering and collating as much information upon the breeding seasons, etc., of our game and trout as can be had.

It is a commendable attempt, and we especially urge those of our readers who can answer any or all of the questions presented in the circular to do so at once and mail the answers to the Secretary of the committee. The information will be invaluable for presentation to the next Legislature, and will also have some scientific value, and the Association feels that it has a right to rely upon the cooperation of those whose intelligence and public spirit prompts them to take and read a sportsman's paper such as ours.

Guy Wilkes.

A grand horse is this scion of an illustrious sire. Grand in form, in color, in gait, and still grander from his third heat in his first race, being trotted in 2:21¼. We heartily congratulate Mr. Corbitt on the possession of so promising a stallion. Not only in the ownership, as he has the satisfaction of having selected him guided by his own judgment, and that is the next source of gratification to being the breeder. He is of a stamp to last, not in one race but a series of campaigns, and as nearly as can be told from form, blood and performance a progenitor of great merit.

Races that Failed to Fill.

In some instances the purses in the circuit have failed to receive the requisite number of entries, and in some cases they have been reopened and in others new purses substituted. We have been notified by secretaries of the following, which are duly advertised:

At Santa Rosa the 2:20 pacing purse has been reopened with the same conditions as before. The free for all trotting purse has been reopened with former conditions, with the addition of Director and Nellie R. barred. The 2:40 purse has been replaced by one for the 2:35 class with James H. and Joe Arthurton barred. All to close August 19th.

At Stockton the free for all failed to fill and has been reopened with the same conditions, to close Sept. 1st.

At San Jose the 3 minute class failed, and a 2:35 purse has been substituted, to close Aug. 19th.

At Oakland the free for all did not fill and has been reopened under same conditions, except Nellie R. is handicapped with a wagon. The four-mile running race also failed, and a purse of $750 has been substituted, two mile heats. Both these races are set for Saturday, Sept. 6th, and entries close with the Secretary, Aug. 14th. The attention of horsemen is directed to the special advertisements for more explicit information of these races.

Monroe Chief.

From present appearances the accident to Monroe Chief is not as serious as was at first feared. Then it was claimed the femur was fractured, but as at times he bears the whole of his weight on the injured leg and moves about his stall, this could scarcely have been the case. It is not only a great loss but a bitter disappointment to his owner that he was disabled from taking part in the circuit, the latter bringing the keenest regrets. He was moving remarkably well, the indications being that he would lower his record.

State Fair Yearling Purse.

At the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, last Tuesday, it was decided to offer a purse of $200 for yearling trotters, dash of a mile. This purse will be divided in the same proportion as the other purses of the meeting, viz.: 50 per cent. to first; 25 per cent. to second; 15 per cent. to third, and 10 per cent. to fourth horse. The race will be trotted Saturday, September 20th, and entries close with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, on Monday, August 18th.

Entries and Nominations.

As will be seen from the lists which appear in this paper the entries in the purses and nominations in the stakes are fuller than ever before in California. Having to occupy so much space with the names, and the delay attending the receipt, comments are deferred until the next issue.

The Blood Horse Association—Nominations for the Fixed Events of 1885-6.

Winters' Stake—For three-year-olds, to be run the first day of the Spring meeting; dash of one and a half miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations for 1886:
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, ch f——, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b c Epicure, by Enquirer.
J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

California Stake—For two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting; second to save stake; dash of half a mile. Nominations for 1885.
Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, ch f by Longfield—Medea.
P. Robson, ch c by Norfolk—Jessie R.
J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Geo. Densdale, b f Maggie D., by Jim Douglas—Laura Barnes.
Hill & Gries, b f by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Pala Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Marshall, by Shannon—Marshra.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Pala Alto Stock Farm, b f Amandine, by Flood—Lady Amanda.

"Spirit of the Times" Stake—Dash of one and three-quarters miles for all three-year-olds; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; $150 to second, third to save stakes. Nominations for 1886:
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c——, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.
J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Hill & Gries, b f by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

Gano Stakes—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; $50 each, $25 forfeit, $250 added; second horse to save stake. When any California two-year-old beats the time of Gano, 1:15 for three-quarters of a mile, the stake to be named after the colt which beats it. Nominations for 1885:
Rancho del Paso, ch f Trellis, by Great Tom—Madeira.
Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
A. C. Judson, b f, (sister to May D.), by Wildidle—Nellie Brown.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigillette, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.
P. Robson, ch c, by Norfolk—Jessie R.
J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Geo. Dinsdale, b f Maggie D., by Jim Douglass—Laura Barnes.
Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Marshall, by Shannon—Marshra.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

Ladies' Stake—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1885:
Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Medea.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
H. C. Judson, b f (sister to May D.), by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
Theo Winters, b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
Wm. Boots, b f, by Nathan Coombs—Gypsey.
Geo. Dinsdale, b f Maggie D., by Jim Douglass—Laura Barnes.
Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Amadine, by Flood—Lady Amanda.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.

The Vestal Stake—For three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p. p., $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Nominations for 1886:
Rancho del Paso's b f Ysabel, by Leinster—Ada A.
Rancho del Paso's b f ——, by Wheatley—Rebecca.
R. P. Ashe's ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.
W. B. Todhunter's b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
Theo. Winter's b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
Wm. Boots' b f ——, by Nathan Coombs—Gypsey.
Capt. A. J. Hutchinson's ch f Eda, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Hill & Gries' b f —, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Harriett, by Flood—Hattie Hawthorne.

The Baldwin Stake—Post stake for all ages; dash of four miles; $250 each, p. p.; $1,000 added; second $400; third to save stake. Subscribers for 1884:
J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.

Finigan Stake—For two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1885:
Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.
Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.
Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Belle Dale.
H. C. Judson, blk f (sister to John A.), by Monday—Lady Clare.
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.
J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, by Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Gen. Dinsdale, b f Maggie D., by Jim Douglas—Laura Barnes.
Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.

Fame Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Nominations for 1886:
R. P. Ashe, ch f Rigilette, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.
W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.
W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.
J. T. Courtney, ch c Porter Ashe, b Joe Hooker—Abbie.
Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, ch f Eda, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Hill & Gries, bf, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.
Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.
Palo Alto Stock Earm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whipps.
Palo Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.
Pale Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

HERD AND SWINE.

Why Butter is Salted.

If the question, "Why is butter salted?" were asked a considerable number of persons, the most probable reply would be, "Oh, to keep it!" or, "Because every one else does." But that every one does salt butter, and the same butter does not keep, together with another fact, that the poorest butter is always abundantly salted, seems to point to a conclusion that salting butter does not have nearly so much to do with its keeping qualitirs as does understanding some of the conditions that influence the keeping qualities far more than the salt. Occasionally we find a butter-maker who can make a butter so fine, and salt it so exactly that it will steadily improve in flavor as the months and years roll on; but the average maker, salt or no salt, is forced, by the rapidly changing character of his compound of butter fats and salt, to find a market and sell fresh made butter. It would seem if salt were a preservative of butter, that all lessons that are published could better be said in one word –salt. But the experience of all makers is that there are conditions of age, temperature and practices of churning to be first taken note of, before the salting stage is reached, or else a butter will result that no age will ripen, or to which time will add no more delicate and exquisite aroma.

Occasionally one hears of a case where butter was kept for a long time, and without loss of flavor; but that it gathered new flavors, or was increased in market value, excites our curiosity. But when one does find butter of considerable age of good flavor, it will always be found that it was most skillfully made of the best materials, and kept at a very low, uniform temperature, and thoroughly excluded from the air; and that salt played second part in its keeping, is evidenced by the usually well made butter, well salted, but by neglecting to keep at a low temperature, and protected from the air, it spoiled within a few days.

Butter is essentially an animal oil, its principal parts being stearin and palmatin, the same as the tallow of the kidneys; but in addition it does contain liquid fats, peculiar to it, and giving butter its distinctive characteristic. That these liquid oils, minute in amounts, are liable to quicker decomposition than the other fats composing the main part of the butter, we have no direct proof; but as in the case of the Danish exhibit of unsalted butter at the Centennial, made three years before, we may conclude that the different elements of butter are equally good keepers.

Then we must look to some other cause for butter not keeping, and for some reason why salt is not a preservative agent. In the usual store butter, we find the butter charged with abundant traces of buttermilk, and the result is, that the butter soon becomes rancid, unless it is kept at a temperature so low as to wholly arrest any chemical changes that would otherwise take place. Buttermilk contains about, or nearly, 10 per cent of solid matter, the largest part of which is casein or cheesy matter, together with milk sugar and the like. Casein will soon begin to ferment, if left in its natural state, unless the agency of heat is introduced to "cook" it, and all the sooner if the butter is made from acid cream. It is true we salt the curd in cheese, but the curd has been thoroughly cooked; the digestive principle of rennet has been introduced to change its nature, and lastly it is put under great pressure, and then bandaged and painted with grease, to exclude the air. But with the caseous matter in the butter it is different, and having had no check put upon it, nor the gases which it will develop cooked out, the salt fails to correct it, and the butter is soon off-flavor, rancid, and lastly worthless.

So good an authority as Prof. John Voelcker says of caseine "that when exposed it undergoes a ferment, and causes a partial breaking up of the fats of butter, which resolves them into their constituents—the acids, and these give rancidity * * * but when milk is scalded, the casein becomes in part insoluble, and the decomposition is longer in taking place." And, again, "the keeping of the butter is attributed to exclusion of the casein from the butter by washings with fresh water, several times repeated, and then working out the surplus moisture," giving first to scalding curd or casein to render its action latent, and of more slow decomposition, as in the case of scalded cream, and second to thorough washing of butter made from ripe cream, as the real reasons for butter keeping well, but does not mention salt once as the chief agent in making a long-keeping butter.

It is not my purpose to declare against salting butter, for in a secondary place salt has its uses in butter-making; but to try to show that good, long-keeping butter is dependent upon something else than salt to give it staying qualities. Salt may for a time disguise imperfections in butter, but between a salt taste and a genuine butter flavor there is a wide gulf; while he who depends upon salt to bridge over the period between manufacture and consumption, will often find himself without short connections.

That there is no standard for the uniform salting of butter, and all degrees of saltness are called for by the consumer, proves that there is a greater demand for salt in butter from the education of habit, than from the real needs in the preservation of the table fat. Butter may need salt to some extent to absorb surplus moisture, and mayhap "pickle" (as in the case of beef and pork) the membranous matter that it is asserted exists in the milk; but if the cream is churned when "ripe," not sour, and before the acids have commenced their work upon the fatty oils, and the butter is thoroughly washed from its sugar and caseous matter, the agency of salt to keep the product will become less to be relied upon—and found wanting—and the consumer more often delighted with a clear, pure butter, in contrast to a butter kept with salt, but odorous with butyric acid.—*Country Gentleman.*

A lady writes to the *Michigan Farmer* as follows: I have proven by actual experience that a cellar is not a good place for milk; by using an out door milk room all running up and down stairs with milk, carrying pans, washing shelves, is dispensed with. The air can circulate freely about the pans; by setting on slat shelves and being careful about spilling milk once a week is often enough to wash them, while the milk is taken from the door for calves and pigs by the men. There is another item, too, worthy of consideration. About five o'clock in the morning I go out to the milk room to attend to skimming and straining the milk. I get the fresh air, and drink in all the beauties of a "morning in the country;" the sun is fast peeping up in the East, almost hid by a clump of trees; the dew is sparkling on every blade of grass and leaf; the birds are reveling in a perfect flood of melody; the cattle are lowing, lambs are bleating, chanticleer is telling shrilly that morning has come, the little chickens and turkeys are peeping for their breakfast, and as I feel the blood coursing through my veins with quickening pulsations, sending a glow to my cheek and adding strength and health, I know it is better than if slept the morning away, or stood n a damp cellar skimming milk.

Standard Red Hogs.

In the *American Agriculturist*, appears the following from Col. F. D. Curtis, of Charlton, N. Y.:

The breeders of red hogs have organized an association, uniting the New Jersey family, called "Jersey Reds," and those of New York known as "Durocs." The latter have been mostly bred in Saratoga county, though quite common in Washington and Rensselaer counties. The name agreed upon is Duroc-Jersey, which unites all interests, giving a foundation broad enough for all concerned. The following standard adopted is more for the typical hog, than a representation of the red hogs as they are now generally bred. The true Duroc-Jersey should be long, quite deep bodied, not round, but broad on the back, and holding the width well out to the hips and hams; the head small compared with the body; cheek broad and full, with considerable breadth between the eyes; bone not fine, nor yet coarse, but medium. The legs should be medium in size and length, but set well under the body and well apart, and not cut up high in the flank or above the knee. The hams should be broad, full, and well down to the hock. The neck should be short and thick, the face slightly curved, with nose rather short, the ear rather large and lapped over the eyes; the tail thick at the beginning and tapering to a point. A growth of hair of medium fineness, usually straight, but in some cases a little wavy, with few if any bristles at the top of the shoulders. Color red, varying from cherry red, or even brownish, to light yellowish red, with occasionally a small fleck on belly and legs. The darker shades of red, without the black flecks, is the type most desirable. Disposition gentle. When full grown, should dress from four hundred to five hundred pounds; pigs nine months old should dress two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds.

It will not take long to bring the Duroc-Jerseys up to this standard, and when it is done they will go the front and stay there, as one of the most profitable breeds. The crossing of the two families, together with the united blood already in them, will give them stamina for years and prevent the running out which always follows in-breeding, and too long breeding in a direct line. There is room for this breed, which can now, under the care of the new association, be improved, and also be made thoroughbreds. There has been a great deal of loose and mixed breeding of red hogs, which has given them a setback where specimens have been introduced, as people seeing them supposed they were true types. The Duroc-Jersey hogs are in hands of men of experience and character, who will unite their skill and experience to perfect the breed and push it well to the front.

A correspondent refers to a notion prevalent with many people that it hardly pays to work for the special development of capacity in animals for accomplishing unusual results. His point is made by quoting the remark, "Why he feeds them," made concerning cows of extra dairy yield. But is the farmer, or dairyman, or breeder, justifiable, on business grounds, in making special effort and taking special pains to bring about an extraordinary result in animal development or achievement? He certainly is. To deny this is to destroy the very foundation on which the idea of breeding and improvement rests. To say that there is no new excellence to be attained, is to remove the very stimulus which has secured for us the best and most of beef, and butter, and milk, and speed, and strength, and wool, from our domestic animals, that has ever been known. That all this is worth trying for, is the very underlying principle of the fine stock trade. And shall our stockmen not make special effort to produce still better and more perfect animals than they have yet seen? Shall not the great butter cows, the great beef steers, and the great wool sheep, be emulated? The aim of beating the record in any of these specialties, is a most laudable one, and marks a progressive class of stockmen which the country cannot well spare. It is not likely that for the value of her dairy products alone, it would pay to "cultivate" a cow as either Mary Anne, of St. Lambert's, or the late Mercedes has been cultivated. In such rare instances, the whole affair borders too strongly on pampering for the average dairyman to attempt to follow too closely. But there is without doubt a point, and an advanced one, too, to which dairy development can be brought with practical profit. Extra feed and care wisely devoted to securing special ends will pay, and pay largely; and the more generally people can be brought to appreciate this fact, the more permanent will be the improvement and the more generous the financial returns of the live stock industry. Where one man will decrease his profits by unduly pushing special development, scores will curtail them by failing to secure the best practicable good within their reach in the same line.

Practical Stock Breeding.

A scrub heifer bred to a thoroughbred bull for her first calf, and then repeatedly bred to the same bull, will improve in her breeding so that each succeeding calf will be better than the preceding one, and this to a greater extent than if she had been bred to different bulls, though all equally good and of the same blood. This rule holds good with horses and sheep, as well as cattle. Stick a pin right here. If you are breeding cattle, get a good bull and keep him. If you conclude to breed Durhams, do so; if Holsteins, or any other breed, do so, but don't breed to a Durham bull one year and a Holstein the next. You must stick to the one thing if you expect to breed good grades of either. And more than this, a cow that has once been bred to a scrub bull, if bred promiscously to different bulls, even of the same breed, will never produce as good calves as she would if bred several times in succession to the same individual bull. The man who has good heifers, high grades of thoroughbred, and does not want to raise their first calves, and who uses a scrub bull because it is cheaper, is saving pennies to-day at the expense of dollars in the near future. Use nothing but thoroughbred males on all kinds of stock, and, all things being equal, the longer you can use the same animal the better. I do not mean by this that it is advisable to use him on his own progeny, but on the original animals it may be continued indefinitely.

The great majority of farmers' cows drop their calves in the the Spring so as to have the first flow while the cows are at grass. It is, therefore, timely to urge those who have good milking or butter strains to keep the heifer calves for cows. Butchers will usually pay more for a calf of five or six weeks old than the owner can realize by keeping to sell; but a good cow is worth twice or three times as much to keep as a poor one, and there is, and should be, increasing difficulty in securing the best cows, except by breeding them on the farm where they are to be kept.

Tests of Improvement.

Sir J. B. Lawes, in the London *Live Stock Journal*, says:

A generation has passed away since we began to conduct experiments on feeding stock, and though our results were at the time published in the *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society, they are probably unknown to most of the farmers of the present day. I make no apology, therefore, for again bringing forward some of the more important of the results obtained, and the conclusions which were drawn from them.

The object I have in view is to point out how desirable it would be to have a similar set of experiments carried out at the present time; and this the more, as I may say that while our own experiments were in progress, we felt how much more interesting and valuable they would have been had similar investigations been carried out—say 30 years previously—with which we might have compared our own results.

I presume every one will agree that during the last 30 years improvements have taken place in our stock. What we want is some measure of this improvement. To point to a mountain of beef, which may have cost half a crown a pound to produce, or probably more, does not answer this question.

From the point of view of a practical farmer, I am disposed to think that the measure of improvement in any breed of stock should consist in the capacity of the animals of such breed to produce more meat, with a less consumption of food, than they did before.

The questions, then, to which an answer is desirable, are:

(1) What is the amount of food consumed to produce a given increase of live weight?

(2) What are the relative proportions of carcase to offal in the animals?

These are the crucial tests of improvements; and if a set of experiments could be carried out now, similar in character to those carried out at Rothamsted thirty years ago, a comparison of the results obtained in each case would be both interesting and instructive.

It may be asked, if such be the case, why I do not undertake the investigations myself.

My answer is that, in our investigations on soils, drainage water and field experiments, we have more work on hand than we can well attend to; and further, that if I were to take up an investigation into any subject connected with animals, I should prefer that of the production of milk.

To return to our feeding experiments. Of the various breeds of sheep, 40 of each of the following were selected: Sussex Downs, Hampshire Downs, Leicester, Cotswold, and cross-breeds of both ewes and wethers, of these the cross being the produce of a Leicester ram and of a Sussex ewe.

The proportion of carcase to 100 lbs. of fatted live weight varied but slightly in the various breeds. It was highest in the Cotswold, 61½ lbs., and lowest in the Leicester, 60 lbs. In our summary, we say well bred and moderately fattened oxen should yield 58 to 60 per cent. of carcase in fatted live weight, while excessively fat oxen may yield 65 to 70 per cent.

Moderately fat sheep should yieid 58 per cent carcase in fatted live weight, and excessively fat sheep 64 per cent or more. Moderately fat pigs killed for fresh pork should yield (including the head and feet) 80 to 82 per cent carcase in fatted live weight, while large, well-fattened pigs killed for curing will yield a considerably higher proportion.

The Sussex and Hampshire sheep produced the largest amount of loose fat; the Cotswold and Leicester the least amount, the proportion being that the Down breeds showed an increase of more than 7 lbs. to each 100 lbs. of animal; and the other breeds an increase of only 5 lbs.

To produce 100 lbs. increase in live weight, the Cotswold sheep consume the least food, and the Sussex Downs the most. The following is our summary relating to increase: Sheep will consume about 15 lbs. of dry mixed food, (roots, hay, and cake or corn), per week for each 100 lbs. live weight and they should yield about 1 lb, increase in live weight for about 9 lbs. of dry substance of this food.

Oxen under similar conditions, but receiving a small quantity of straw chaff with other foods, will consume about 12 lbs. to 13 lbs, of dry food to each 100 lbs. live weight weekly, and should give 1 lb. increase to each 12 lbs. or 13 lbs. of dry food consumed. Pigs fed liberally on corn will consume from 26 lbs. to 30 lbs. of dry substance for 100 lbs. live weight weekly, and they should yield 1 lb. increase of live weight for 4 lbs. to 5 lbs. of dry substance of food consumed.

Such are briefly the conclusions derived from experiments carefully conducted upon between 300 and 400 animals. It would not now be necessary to carry out experiments upon so large a scale as this. If a sufficient number of animals were selected for the purpose from a few of the more important breeds of oxen, sheep, and pigs, we should know from them what changes thirty years had produced.

A mistake which stockmen and farmers, as well as almost all other classes of business men, are prone to make, is to attempt to gauge the possibilities and probable outcome of their business by the results of the operations of a single year. They make one trial, and upon its success or failure depends their countenance in the line in which they are thus experimenting. One does not need a wide field of observation in order to satisfy himself that single trials of this kind on the farm are generally insufficient to establish any fixed principle in agriculture or stock-raising. In the first place new ventures are made with inexperience, and are rarely marked by unexceptionable judgment. No matter how much one may learn from others, his management of any new line of labor is usually, at first, in some degree defective. Then the experiment may not be made under fair average conditions. The season may be untoward, the market supplies overstocked or depleted, and other circumstances abnormal. All these things are to be taken into consideration. It is seldom, perhaps, that a single season will suffice to accurately test anything concerning which the farmer may be in doubt, and there are many things, especially in stock raising, which years only can settle. We believe there are few specialties in cropping or in stock-farming which, intelligently pursued and persistently studied, will not yield a good return. But one cannot settle this point in one or two spasmodic trials. He must not, in his haste for results, be constantly changing his farm policy. To do so is simply to court certain failure.

If we make our butter good enough, and ship carefully enough, the world will furnish us a market, at remunerative prices, for all we can manufacture. It is a waste of labor and time to produce a poor article, and those who sell it are of necessity at the mercy of the purchaser.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Over-Feeding and the Result.

It is an error to suppose that the horse can be fed with discretion or without, as one pleases, the result being the same. It is equally an error to dose the horse for every indication of disturbed digestion. There are peculiarities of structure, and hence variations in functional manifestation; each horse, like each person, having these differences marked by strong lines. These differences require to be heeded, as no success will attend any attempt to set up a new standard. When indigestion is assured then fermentations begins, because food cannot long remain in so warm and moist a place as the stomach and bowels of a living beast without fermentation following, Skill is required to feed a horse, exposed daily to hard driving or labor, in such a manner as always to secure immunity from some one or more of the evidences of indigestion. With some horses long continued use of one kind of grain, or of ground feed, will create disturbances within; gas being generated freely and the bowels becoming bound up. Food cannot be given to the horse as grain is shovelled into a hopper, that is not to the average horse, for only a very few have such a vigorous digestion that they assimilate all the stomach will contain. Such as may have inherited this exceptional kind of digestive force will part with it little by little if the organs involved are repeatedly abused.

The fact is not generally well understood that active exercise after feeding retards the digestive process. It is a law of the system, whether of the horse or other animals, that all the functions of the body cannot go on in full force at the same time. Even tolerably active exercise after eating will detract from the stomach's force, through the increased demand upon the circulation and nervous force of the heart and muscular system, and prompt action upon the food eaten does not take place, hence fermentation follows, the horse showing dullness, sweating easily, and the breathing is disturbed upon his being sharply driven or required to pull hard. Gas is expelled from the stomach, and, later, from the bowels. The animal has less thirst than usual, drops his head, and looks dejected upon coming in from work. He takes his food without zest. When in this condition it would be unwise to put the animal upon full feed, because the stomach is already laboring at its unfinished task and then again because an exhaustive state from recent labor is incompatible with active digestion.

The state of the parts involved is not merely a functional disturbance, with no change made in the appearance of the parts. On the other hand an irritated state is set up, more than the usual amount of blood being sent to the organs involved. This excess may be but temporary. If so, and it has not often been repeated, then no mark upon the mucuos lining of the stomach has been made. If of frequent occurrence then the turgid state of the blood vessels of the part will pass into a permanently reddened state, the natural result of excessive determination of blood. Then follows habitual indigestion, more or less aggravated, and a horse in this condition is in very unsafe hands when handled in an ordinary way, that is, with an attendant having permission to feed as he likes and work the animal alongside a mate in good health. A horse when in this disordered condition will be quite likely to eat nearly his usual ration and he will at the same time do his best to keep up his end at work, though it be done in a spiritless manner. The most effective remedy in case of this kind is simply *rest*. This is the panacea given to the horse when he returns at night from his work. Any rule relating to tired muscles applies with a like force to a tired stomach. Nearly all horses will eat to excess if allowed to do so, while there are but few that are so spirited as to overwork from choice.

Indigestion may be confined to one part of the viscera, or it may be diffused. Nature seldom makes bold or sharp lines. The trouble is generally accompanied by a cold surface, or at least the tendency is that way, in any but the warmest weather, and the legs are also inclined to be cold. This condition of the circulation aggravates the trouble by sending the blood unduly to the stomach and bowels, and the circulation should be invited to the surface and legs by the use of a blanket and rubbing. Corn should not be fed, but oats and clean hay instead, with an occasional mash of ground feed.

The descriptive words cobs and hacks, as applied to particular types of horses, are of limited use in this country, and some of our readers seem to suppose that they are used to designate certain breeds that are known by these names. This is a mistake. The terms are not used to designate a breed, but to indicate the type of an animal, in his size and conformation, no difference what his blood or whether he has any blood. A cob is a short legged, stout, blocky and compactly built animal, varying in height for thirteen hands three inches to fourteen hands three inches. The hack is the same type of animal, varying in height from fourteen hands three inches to fifteen hands three inches. The hack is larger than the cob and the cob is larger than the pony, and the sizes we have indicated are after the best English usage. The Morgan horse, in his original type, would have been the Englishman's true ideal of the cob.

Contraction of the hoof, says the *Live Stock Journal*, is certainly not a cause but is almost invariably the effect of navicular disease. It is the result of an atrophy, or wasting of the soft, sensitive structures contained within the horny box, consequent on their diminished activity, the horn adapting itself to these structures that it incloses and protects. A foot thrown out of use, decreases in size. Nature has given certain structures for certain uses. If these uses are avoided, the parts diminish in bulk. Wear the arm in a sling for any length of time, the muscles shrink, and the hand withers. So with the horse's foot, when the weight is taken off it as much as possible in motion, and also in the stable, the muscles of the shoulder thrown much out of use waste, and in the foot, the quarters draw in, the heels narrow, the frog hardens and decreases in size, etc., and the sole thickens and heightens, in short, the foot becomes contracted.

It does not pay to dispose of good mares and buy old, broken-down mares for breeding purposes. The defects of the mares will almost certainly reappear in the produce, no matter how fine a stallion is used. Blind mares, if bred, generally produce colts which sooner or later, generally in a very short time, go blind. Another fact which should be remembered is this, never breed to an ugly tempered, vicious stallion, as the colts will inherit this fault to a greater or less degree.

The Use of Clysters.

Clysters are used for all the domestic animals, and to effect many useful purposes. They empty the bowels; destroy and remove worms; exert according to their composition soothing, sedative, or stimulant effects on the rectum; by reflex action these effects are propagated to adjacent and even to remote organs; while in addition they prove convenient vehicles for introducing into the body food and medicines which in sore throat, tetanus, apoplexy, or other cases, cannot readily be swallowed. A clyster of soap introduced into the anus and held for a minute or two encourages the action of the bowels, especially in dogs and cats and in young foals and calves. Whether in health or disease no remedies are more safe and effectual for maintaining the regular action of the bowels, and when properly used they sometimes supersede the necessity for purgatives. In constipation and torpidity, after hardened, impacted, obstructing fæcal masses are broken down and removed by the hand, finger, or small spatula, laxative clysters may be advantageously thrown up in large amount, intermitting the operation whenever straining occurs, raising the hind parts, and by pressure increasing the retaining capacity of the anus. A gallon and a half to two gallons may thus be introduced into the rectum of a draught horse, a pint into the rectum of a dog 40lb. weight. When the posterior gut is thus distended, not only is mechanical facility given for the outward movement of the contents of the canal, but by reflex action peristalsis is encouraged far beyond actual contact of the injected fluid. Thus, to evoke the full action of the bowels there should be slowly introduced a large volumne of tepid water and soap, the laxative effects of which are increased by the addition of oil, salines, oil of turpentine, or solution of aloes. It is doubtful whether even with an extra long tube, fluids can be made to pass upwards through the illocæcal valve. These copious tepid injections, with full doses of opium, and occasional tobacco smoke clysters, notably relax intestinal spasm, and prove the chief treatment of cases of invagination and intussusception, whether in horses or dogs. The introduction into the rectum of one part of sodium bicarbonate, dissolved in eight of water, immediately followed by tartaric acid solution of like strength, produces sudden evalution of carbonic anhydride, which has occasionally brought the misplaced intestine into its natural position.

Tolerably copious clysters of tepid water or other bland fluid exert local soothing effects, not only on the intestines but by reflex action allay irritability, spasm, and pain of the urino-genital organs, and frequently relieve suppression of urine. Their efficacy is sometimes increased by the addition of opium and other sedatives, which are used in about the same doses as are given by the month. By reflex action the kidneys, bladder, and uterus are also beneficially acted upon by stringent and stimulant enemata. For destroying and dislodging the oxyuris curvula, popularly known as ascarides, clysters of turpentine and lime water, and of solution of aloes, quassia, or chloride of iron, are very effective. In house dogs troubled with constipation and hæmorrhoids, the cautious daily injection of two or three ounces of cold water proves serviceable.

When intended to be retained or absorbed, clysters should be limited in amount; one or two pints suffice for horses, three to four ounces for dogs 40-pound weight. To allay irritability and spasm in troublesome diarrhœa and dysentery, vegetable astringents, opium, and acetate of lead are given usually with well-boiled tepid starch gruel. In such case the injection may be repeated every hour. Nutrient clysters useful in tetanus, in sore throat and low fever, when patients will not or cannot eat, usually consist of linseed tea, with milk and eggs, or of strong beef tea introduced at a temperature of 100 degrees, and repeated not oftener than four or five times in the twenty-four hours. In cases of low fever in horse and distemper in dogs, a little wine or whiskey is sometimes added to the clyster. Suppossitories of raw or cooked meat are readily absorbed from the rectum, especially if they are previously moistened with diluted hydrochloric acid and pepsin.—*Veterinary Journal.*

Use of Disinfectants.

In relation to disinfection, I believe, says Prof. Periam, that in virulent diseases it is necessary to disinfect the stable or hospital at least once a week, in addition to that constantly in use for the evacuations. The value of disinfection is no longer open to discussion. Its value is reduced to scientific facts. Experiment has also shown the value of two or more disinfectants in combination. For cesspools, drains, and others of a like character, the following formula will be found good:

Sulphate of zinc, one part; oak bark, powdered, one part; sulphate of iron, one part; mix, and form into balls with tar, of suitable size for use.

Of disinfectants in solid (powdered) form, the following are cheap and effective:

Carbolic acid, one pound; copperas, two pounds; air-slacked lime, two bushels; mix, and use freely.

Another: Burnt alum, one part; dry chloride lime, two parts; mix, and place in shallow dishes about the stable.

Another: White vitrol, (sulphate of zinc), one part, copperas, powdered, twenty parts; gypsum, powdered, thirty-six parts.

Still another is: Carbolic acid, powdered, one part; gypsum, powdered, fifty parts; copperas, 150 parts; mix.

One more: Flowers of sulphur, one pound; common salt, two pounds; copperas, three pounds.

A cheap and effective liquid disinfectant to be used as a wash is made of carbolic acid, one ounce; white vitriol two ounces; water, two gallons.

A powerful disinfectant, but poisonous if swallowed, is made as follows: Chloride of zinc, four ounces; copperas, eight ounces; water, one-half gallon; dissolved, a pint of the solution in a gallon of water will be of full strength to be used. It must be properly marked and placed where children will not get it.

Chloralum, already spoken of in the last lecture, is made by the following formula: Chloride of aluminum, one and one-half pounds; water, one gallon; dissolve.

This has no smell and is not poisonous. Of fumigants, sulphur is probably one of the best. It should be used strong enough to set the animals coughing, and then immediately discontinued, to be again exhibited the second or third day. If sulphur be mixed with tar, the generated gases of combustion form one of the best atmospheric disinfectants known.

In this connection we may remark that disinfectants are not only of service when and where contagious diseases are known to exist, but will be found an admirable preservative of health in stables and in barns, where either horses or cattle are housed.

Horses and Hot Weather.

I wish to give your many readers my method of treating my horses during the hot season, which is generally the busiest season on the farm. In the first place I aim to have them only in good working order, as any surplus of flesh is more of a nuisance at this time of the year than any other. This can be easily done by proper management. No difference what the work is that has to be done, the condition of the horses depends upon the treatment they receive, and not upon the amount of labor they are made to perform. After having them in proper condition to stand hot weather, neither too fat nor too poor, the work should be managed according to the condition and temperature of the weather. It is both hard on man and beast to do the same amount of work each day of the week regardless of consequences. A day in which the air is oppressive, and the rays of the sun sultry and scorching, no team should be compelled to push along at the steady and rapid gait which they may be able to stand without injury on cooler days. By watching this matter carefully, more work can be done by the same team during the season than by compelling it to do all it can each day, regardless of the weather. I find that working earlier and later during the severe hot weather and giving the horses a longer nooning has a good effect. The rays of the sun are severe between ten and two o'clock, and when a certain amount of work must be done each day it is well to make up at least a part of that time during the early morning and late in the evening, and give the horses the benefit of it in the middle of the day. Horses are affected during this season by their feed more than any one would suppose, and by working earlier and later gives an opportunity to improve upon the usual way of feeding by introducing four meals a day instead of three. The horse has a smaller stomach in proportion to its size than any other animal, and cannot stow away enough food at once to last it any great length of time, hence is greatly benefited by being fed oftener and not such large quantities at a time. By beginning early as possible in the morning and quitting at ten o'clock or soon after and resting until two o'clock, I find it a very good plan to feed two light meals during the time, one shortly after unhitching and the other just before going to work. When this is done the first meal should be the larger, as it is not well to work on too full a stomach. No matter how or when horses are fed they should always be allowed a drink of fresh water before eating. There is no doubt but that if this was strictly adhered to there would be fewer sick horses in the country. If a horse is thirsty and allowed to eat a meal of dry food before drinking it will have a tendency to make him still more thirsty, and when he is given water he is apt to overdo the matter by drinking too much. Another and more dangerous thing connected with such a way of doing is that when the stomach is full of dry food and a horse is allowed to drink all he pleases and as he pleases he is apt to drink in a very hasty manner, and by so doing will wash particles of the food from the stomach into the intestines, which cannot but be injurious, and often results in severe cases of sickness or death. But the manner and time of feeding is not all that is to be taken into consideration. The kind of food is of paramount importance. It is safe to say that three-fourths of our farmers feed too much corn to their horses during the heated term. So many ears of corn are dealt out three times a day, regardless of the amount of work the horses are doing or the temperature of the weather. I believe, in fact I know by actual experience, that oats are much superior to corn as food for the Summer months. No other grain save wheat contains so large a proportion of the albuminoids, which give strength for work. They are not so heating in their nature, and horses fed on oats entirely or in part are not so liable to become over-heated. Chopped feed makes a palatable and cooling feed for the noon meal, but by the new process of grinding wheat there is but little of the gluten left, and without it there is not a great deal of nutriment in it. A good feed cutter should be found in every barn in the country for the proper preparation of oats or whatever material may be used for the chop feed. There are many other matters which could be dwelt upon concerning the treatment of horses in hot weather, but time and space forbid at this time. I may speak of them again. Suffice it to say that there is no reason for horses running down in flesh or being injured during the hot weather of Summer, and yet do a great amount of work if properly managed.—*Stockman.*

A good healthy condition in horses is generally indicated by a glossy coat of hair. Although grooming has considerable to do with keeping the hair in proper order, without the animal is in fair physical status it is next to impossible to keep the hair in as fine a condition as it might be with everything in its favor. As an illustration of this take the colt while it is still living upon the milk of the mare, and its coat is as sleek and bright as it could be wished, but take it from the dam and let it exist upon other rations, and a harshness is soon noticeable in its covering. Therefore a ration of grain which would come the nearest to filling the place of a mother's milk would be best for colts after being weaned. It is claimed by those who have tested the matter that a diet composed of one part of linseed oil meal, two parts of wheat middlings and two parts of oat meal is excellent. This should be given sparingly at first and the quantity increased as the animal grows older. The oil meal will make the coat bright and glossy.

It is absolutely necessary that proper precautions should be taken to prevent the horse from galling before any effort is made to heal the abrasions. The collar should be properly fitted, and should be kept scrupulously clean by frequent washing with soap and water. As a cooling and healing application, the following will be found very efficient: Sugar of lead 1 oz., sulphate of zinc 1 oz., water 2 pints; mix and apply with a sponge two or three times a day.

Don't think your horse in best condition to endure a long trip or a hard drive because he has stood in the stable for weeks and done nothing. If there is ever a time that he is "soft," it is after a long idle spell, but many unthinking men do not realize this, and horses of standing and staying qualities are often injured by being brought too suddenly from idleness to hard labor.

It is a bad practice for breeders to use a stallion in service for trying, a horse being indifferent after many "false attempts" and frequently becomes almost unmanageable. It pays to keep a "teaser," as it secures better service from the stallion—keeps him in better condition, and makes him more easily managed.

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $260. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.



KERR'S ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

SPECIAL SALE.

30 Head of Fine TROTTING

—AND—

Running Horses!

BY ORDER OF

R. P. CLEMENT, Esq.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., ON

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1884.

On account of having sold his Ranch, Mr. Clement is retiring permanently from Stock Raising.

—o—

The sale will take place on the premises of the

SAN FRANCISCO

Horse Market

AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

33, 35 & 37 New Montgomery St.,

H. Fromberg, Proprietor.

—o—

The above Stock will be sold WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. The Stock can be seen at the above place on August 18th, and up to the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

☞ For further information and Catalogues, apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

S. C. BOWLEY,
Auctioneer.

Sonoma County

Agricultural Park Association,

Santa Rosa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PURSES HAVING FAILED TO fill have been reopened, to close

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

Pacing, 2:20 Class: Purse $500; $350 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse.

Trotting; free for all; purse $800; $480 to first; $240 to second; $80 to third horse; Director and Nellie R. barred.

The 2:40 class also having failed to fill, the following has been substituted:

Trotting; 2:35 class; purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse; James H. and Joe Arthurton barred.

Entrance ten per cent. Address communications to C. H. Bane, Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal.

I. DE TURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILL ACTON, Assistant Secretary.

STATE FAIR RACES.

EXTRA PURSE,

—TO BE—

Trotted Saturday, Sept. 20th.

Purse $200, for Yearling Trotters; Dash of a Mile.

Entries close Monday, Aug. 18th. Five to enter and three to start.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO ANnounce the opening of their headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.

Taggart & Dingee,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

460 and 462 Eighth Street, Oakland.

Easton & Eldridge, 22 Montgomery st. San Francisco.
W. H. Rhodehamel.....Haywards.

J. O. ELDRIDGE.....Auctioneer.

NOTICE!

Great Credit SALE!

500 ACRES

In Subdivisions of from TEN to THIRTY ACRES Each, of the Far Famed

Fruit and Berry Land

— AT —

HAYWARDS,

Alameda County, Cal., being the well-known

Strobridge Ranch,

Only Ten Minutes' Walk from the Post Office at Haywards, at

AUCTION!

Saturday, Aug. 16, 1884,

At **12** o'clock, noon, on the property.

An opportunity never before offered for securing small tracts of productive FRUIT LAND in this celebrated location.

Surrounded by the famous orchards of Meek, Wenton, Blackwood, Jessup and others, and on account of its proximity to San Francisco and the cheap transportation this land offers advantages unequaled by any other section in the State, **and is rapidly enhancing in value. Secure a Homestead with an income. Only sixty minutes from San Francisco.**

Long Credit and Low Rate of Interest.

☞ Only one-third Cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 yearly payments; interest on deferred payment only 7 per cent. per annum.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.

That portion of the tract comprising 100 acres, on which are the improvements, include the

Strobridge Mansion.

A magnificent modern residence of twenty rooms, completely and elegantly furnished. Broad verandas and every comfort of a luxurious home.

Fine large stables, carriage houses, summer houses and out buildings; also trout pond and never-failing stream of running water; fine orchard of five acres, assorted fruits; handsome lawn, etc., will be sold as a whole, including the furniture.

Send for Diagram Catalogue of Ranch; also, Stock Catalogue.

And don't fail to see the Property before the day of sale.

At the same time and place will be sold Strobridge's celebrated band of

Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, Fine Driving and Trotting Horses, High Grade Durham Cows, Farming Implements, Furniture, etc.

To Reach the Ranch.

The 7:30 and 10 A. M. boats from San Francisco connect at Oakland pier with Haywards train. Free Busses meet all trains, taking parties to see the ranch, allowing ample time to view the property and return to the city in the afternoon.

ON DAY OF SALE,

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Oakland pier on arrival of 9 A. M. boat from the city; Market street, Oakland, at 9:25; and East Oakland at 9:35 A. M. This train will return to the city after the sale.

Don't fail to examine this choice fruit land before day of sale.

An Ample Free Lunch Will be Provided

Tickets for Special Train and further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

Taggart & Dingee,
460 and 462 Eighth St., Oakland.

Easton & Eldridge,
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or

W. H. Rhodehamel,
Haywards.

How It Works.

A correspondent to one of the interior papers, speaking of the depletion of our trout streams, says:

"There used to be some nice trout streams about Napa. From fifteen to twenty years ago one could fill his creel in a few hours on any Spring day along Dry Creek, Little Napa Creek, Milliken Creek, the little stream (without a name) that meanders down from the hills in the rear of the Asylum, and others. In those days there was even less respect paid to the law than there is to-day, and continual poaching must have greatly depleted the streams ere this. In fact we hear that there are now no trout in one of these streams, where once upon a time the writer could whip out a dozen or two before breakfast, and that, too, within 300 yards of the business centre of the town."

To this statement, which we personally know to be true, we could add a hundred more streams that are now completely depleted. One case is as good as a hundred when it offers the opportunity to prove the truth or falsehood of the depletion claimed without much trouble. The additional case we cite is Wild Cat stream, behind San Pablo, formerly an excellent stream for trout, but which is now thoroughly depleted. How can it be otherwise when every man fishing, or at least fifteen out of every twenty, catch scores and hundreds of fingerlings every time they go out? These small fish form the stock from which our supply must come. Destroy your stock and where is your future supply? Let us go on, by all means, and kill every fingerling we can catch. After awhile there will not be a brook trout in the State, and then when we have paid $20,000 or $30,000 to replenish our streams, and have no fishing for years, we shall know how to appreciate the value of our brook trout. In the meantime let us show our personal independence, and act like outcasts and vagabonds. Quite a number of pure Eastern trout have recently been caught at the head waters of the Yuba and other large rivers. This shows that these grand fish have not died out of our waters since first planted as alleged. However, the secret of their growth lies in the fact that the fingerling sharps cannot reach their haunts.

The Sunday *Capital* says: "The carp is to the fish species what the hog is to the beast creation. It isn't fit to be eaten, for it lives on filth." What does the chicken, the duck, or the turkey eat? Yet we know Brother White likes a cold chicken, or a Thanksgiving turkey as well as any man. There are ways of cooking a carp, which if eaten in ignorance will make a connisseur's eyes snap.

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

SAN JOSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR RACE NO. 4, TROTTING; 3-minute Class, having failed to fill, the following has been substituted, and is now open, to close

TUESDAY, August 19.

TROTTING; 2:35 Class; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse.

W. T. ADEL, President.

J. HINMAN, Secretary, San Jose, Cal.

Golden Gate FAIR RACES.

—o—

ALL INTERESTED WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT Nos. 17 and 18, on the regular Speed Programme of the Golden Gate Fair Association, did not fill, and as substitutes the Board of Directors offer a trotting purse of $1,000; free for all horses, with Director and Nellie R. to wagon. Also, a running purse of $750, free-for-all; 2 miles and repeat. Both of these races will take place on Saturday, September 6th, which will give the 2:22 horses, which trot on Monday, a chance at the big prize on Saturday. Entries to the above will close with the Secretary, August 14th.

Stockton Fair Races.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz.: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200.

☞ Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price **$2**

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

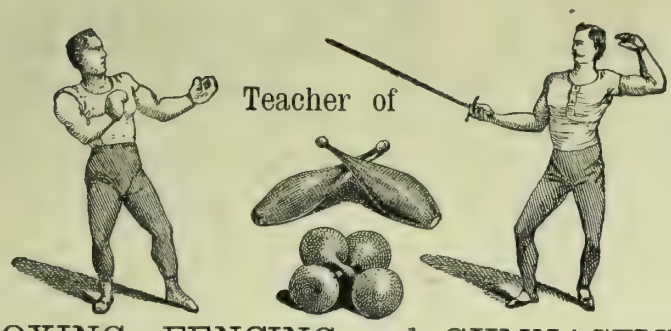
Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

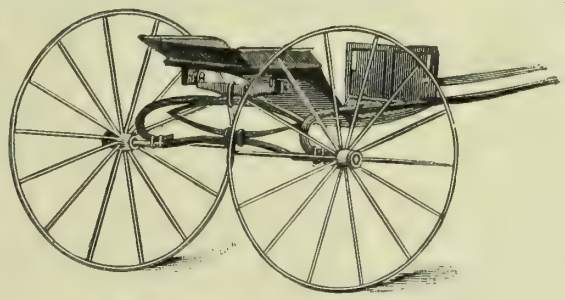
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

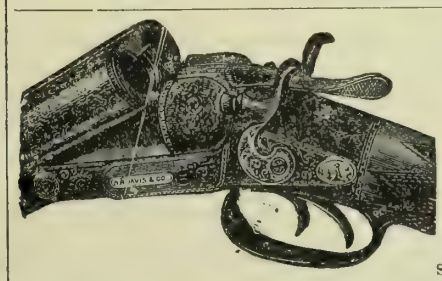
—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address 2y1 **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.



NEW "Singer" Model Sewing Machines only $15

Including an extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Annual Fair

—OF THE—

SONOMA and MARIN

DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

—AT—

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.

Third Day Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent, to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

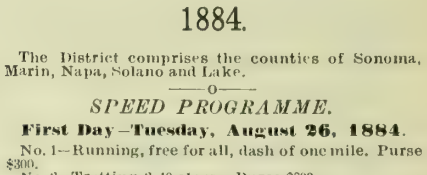
Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

116 Washington St., San Francisco

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

Monmouth PARK Association,

Long Branch, New Jersey.

The Following Stakes are now open, to close and name on Aug. 15, 1884.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING. 1885.

The Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs extra; five furlongs.

The July Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1885.

The Tyro Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; maidens allowed 7 lbs ; three-quarters of a mile.

The Sapling Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by June 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; the winner of the Tyro Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING. 1885.

The August Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $25 if declared by July 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; three-quarters of a mile.

The Criterion Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1, 1885, or $25 if declared by July 25th, 1885, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; a winner of a stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; thrice, 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

FIRST SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Lorillard Stakes for 1886, for three-year-olds, of $500 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by January 1st, 1885, or $50 if declared by January 1st, 1886, $100 if declared by June 25th, 1886, with $5,000 given by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; the Association to add $1,000 for second; the third to save his stake; horses foaled in the United States are not eligible for this stake unless sired in a foreign country, or by a stallion represented by subscription to the Champion Stallion Stakes for 1885; one mile and a half.

[The get of the following stallions can be entered in the Lorillard Stakes, viz.: Billet, Sensation, Bramble, Great Tom, Enquirer, Alarm, Reform, Duke of Magenta, Saxon, Mortemer, Kingfisher, The Ill-Used, Stonehenge, Glenelg, Virgil, Rutherford, King Ban, Joe Hooker.]

The Monmouth Oak Stakes, for fillies three-years-old, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $400 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter.

MIDSUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Stockton Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000 to carry 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; one mile and a quarter.

The Stevens Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, h. f, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by June 25, 1886, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second; a winner of two or more three-year-old stakes of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; one mile and five furlongs.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1886.

The Omnibus Stakes, for three-year-olds, of of $100 each for starters, with $10,000 added, of which $7,500 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, $1,000 to the nominator of the winner, and $500 to the nominator of the second; a winner when carrying standard weight (i. e. without allowance) under the conditions of the race, or more, of any three-year-old stake of the value of $2,500 (handicaps excepted), to carry 5 lbs; of two or more of such stakes, 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs; entrance $25 (the only liability), to go to the race fund; if paid at the time of naming, the engagement to follow ownership of the horse without written transfer, unpaid forfeits or death of nominator not to disqualify a horse (if its owner at the time of starting be qualified), and horses may be entered by persons not their owners; one mile and a half.

N. B.—An owner need not pay at time of naming. If he does not, his entry is subject to the rules of racing without above exceptions.

The West End Hotel Stakes, for fillies three years old, of $100 each, h. f,, or only $10 if declared by Jan. 1, 1885, or $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1886, or $30 if declared by July 25, 1886, with $1,000 added by the West End Hotel; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; a winner of a three-year-old stake (handicaps excepted) of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; one mile and a half.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING, 1887.

The Home Bred Produce Stakes, for the produce of mares covered in 1884, of $50 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared by July 25, 1887, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of stakes; the mares to be the exclusive property of the subscribers at the time of subscribing and foaling, and the produce to remain wholly their property until after the race, or pay forfeit; those by untried stallions or out of untried mares allowed 3 lbs; if both, 5 lbs: maidens allowed 5 lbs.; allowances cumulative: three-quarters of a mile.

(In connection with this stake, see Racing Rule, No. 8.)

Nominations to be addressed to J. H. COSTER, Secretary Monmouth Park Association, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New York.

GEO. L. LORILLARD, President.

JOHN H. COSTER, Secretary.

VULCANIZED FIBRE AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for It.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIEFFENBACHER & WIHL, GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 15,000 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries.

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

——o——

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

NINETEENTH

Industrial Exhibition

—AND—

Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5TH; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

——o——

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 50; child's, $1 50; adult gentle admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.

J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme

AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.

No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.

No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.

No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.

No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.

No. 8. PACING Mile heats; two in three; for district horses. Purse, $150.

No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.

No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile; $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.

No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.

No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district horses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.

No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.

No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER

Assistant Secretary,

Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Cal.

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County AGRICULTURAL Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa, California.

—ON—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 4—Trotting, 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse,

No. 5—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third horse.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class. purse, $800; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 13. Trotting, free for all; purse $800; $480 to first horse, $240 to second, and $80 to third horse. Director to wagon.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

No. 14. Trotting, stockholders' purse $250, entrance fee $25. This race to be trotted during the Fair with at least one day's notice before race. Free for all horses owned by stockholders of this association on the first day of June, 1884. The horse winning the first heat to take $125 and go to the stable, the horse winning second heat to take $100 and go to stable, the horse winning third heat to take $25 and close the race.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 8.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DETURK, President.

C. H. BANE, Secretary.
WILLACTON, Asst. Sec'ty

Coney Island JOCKEY CLUB.

—o—

June Meeting, 1885.

—o—

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

—o—

THE FOAM STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; for two-year-olds, foals of 1883; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; five furlongs.

THE SURF STAKES.

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883; a sweepstakes of $25 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; the second to receive $100 of the stakes; the winner of the Foam Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra; five furlongs.

June Meeting, 1886.

STAKES TO CLOSE

AUG. 15th, 1884.

THE MERMAID STAKES.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $1,250 added; for three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883; the second to receive $250 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth.

THE TIDAL STAKES.

For three-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885; for foals of 1883; with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile,

THE CONEY ISLAND DERBY.

A sweepstakes of $100 each, h. f., and only $20 if declared out before July 1st, 1885, with $2,500 added; for three-year-olds, foals of 1883; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes; one mile and a half.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.

—o—

ENTRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO

J. G. K. Lawrence,

Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club,

N.E. cor. Fifth ave. and Twenty-second st., New York

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight,



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long. *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP.**

Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent **Magnetic Elastic Truss.** Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th,

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4—Trotting; three minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope. W. T. ADEL, President.

J. HINMAN, Secretary.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

1884. 1884

Stockton Fair,

September 23d to 27th,

INCLUSIVE.



—OVER—

$20,000

IN PURSES OFFERED.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 4—$400; District trotting; best 2 in 3 for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.

No. 7—$600; Pacific Coast hurdle race; mile and repeat over four hurdles. Purse $600.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.

No. 12—$400; district trotting; for three-year-olds or under. Purse $400.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.

No. 15—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon). Purse $1,200.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.
A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

J. M. LARUE, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY. PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

TRY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY, THE BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

(Self-Adjusting) ly
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail safely.

S. E. G. RAWSON, Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

—OF THE—

SANT CRUZ COUNTY

Agricultural Fair Association.

At Santa Cruz.

—COMMENCING—

Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1884,

—AND ENDING—

Saturday, August 16th, 1884.

SPEED PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, August 12th.

No. 1—Trotting race; three-minute class; Purse, $400.

No. 2—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $200. Free for all horses owned in the district.

SECOND DAY, Wednesday, August 13th.

No. 3—Trotting race; 2:27 class; Purse, $500.

No. 4—Trotting race; Purse, $150; three-minute class. Free for all horses owned in the district.

THIRD DAY, Thursday, August 14th.

No. 5—Pacing race; 2:20 class; Purse, $400.

No. 6—Trotting race; 2:50 class; Purse, $150; for all horses owned in the district.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, August 15th.

No. 7—Trotting race; 2:40 class; Purse, $400.

No. 8—Running race; Purse $150. Free for all; half mile and repeat.

FIFTH DAY, Saturday, August 16th.

No. 9—Trotting race; 2:22 class; Purse, $500.

No. 10—Trotting race; Purse, $250; for all horses owned in the district.

CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on all purses, to accompany nomination.

In all races five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats with any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish a day's racing, or to trot a race between heats.

No money will be paid for a walk-over.

Horses entered in purses can only be drawn by consent of the Judges.

Rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern running races.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse; also name and residence of owner, and, in running races, colors to be worn by rider.

All purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third. A horse distancing the field shall be entitled to only first and third money.

Entries to all the above races will close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st, 1884.

R. C. KIRBY, President,

JAMES O. WANZER, Secretary.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, forwarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		*8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		*8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶ Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*1:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37;—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager,

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt



Vol. V. No. 7.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

TURF AND TRACK.

Saratoga.

July 31st.—Purse, $500, of which $50 to the second; and the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third horses. Non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 7 lbs.; those not having won a race in 1884 allowed 14 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old, 18 lbs.; if five years or upward, 25 lbs.; 7 entries; mile and seventy yards.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 110 lbs.....(Fitzpatrick) 1
E. J. Baldwin's Lucky B., 4, 104 lbs.....(Holloway) 2
O. Bowie's Bessie, 4, 106 lbs.....(Taylor) 3
J. R. Keene's Burgomaster, 3, 98 lbs.....(Higgs) 0
G. Cook's Ferg Kyle, 4, 111 lbs.....(O'Neil) 0
Time, 1:49.

Pools: Jim Renwick, $100; Ferg Kyle, $80; Burgomaster, $65; Lucky B., $60, and Bessie, $25. Betting—5 to 3 on Jim Renwick, 3 to 1 each against Burgomaster and Ferg Kyle, 4 to 1 against Lucky B., and 15 to 1 against Bessie. Mutuals paid, $9.20.

Burgomaster took the lead at the start and showed the way round the seven-furlong post, when Jim Renwick rushed to the front and home, winning by a length and a half. Lucky B. second and a length better than Bessie, third, followed by Burgomaster, Ferg Kyle being last.

Same Day—Spinaway Stakes; for two-year-old fillies, at $100 each, half forfeit; $25 only if declared by July 1, with $800 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; the third to save her stake: to carry 100 lbs. each; winners of any sweepstakes of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of two or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. Closed with 17 subscribers, of which 2 declared; five furlongs

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 103 lbs.....(Holloway) 1
W. L. Scott's Radha, 95 lbs.....(Higgs) 2
W. L. Scott's Florio, 107 lbs.....(Lewis) 3
W. P. Burch's Telie Doe, 103 lbs.....(Maynard) 0
Time, 1:03.

Pools: Mission Belle, $100; Scott's pair, $60, and Telie Doe, $15. Betting—5 to 2 on Mission Belle; 11 to 5 against Florio; 5 to 1 against Radha, and 8 to 1 against Telie Doe. Mutuals paid, $7.40.

Radha led round into the lower turn, when Mission Belle went forward and captured her before she reached the straight stretch. Near the third quarter-post Mission Belle took the lead and held it cleverly to the finish, winning by a length, Radha second and two lengths in front of Florio, third, Telie Doe being last.

Same Day.—Purse, $400, for all ages; entrance $10 each; horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry weight for age; if to be sold for $1,000 allowed 5 lbs.; if for less, to be allowed 2 lbs. for each $100 under $1,000; 7 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

J. Forbes' b m Bonnie Bird; aged, by Judge Curtis, dam Bonnie Braes, 106 lbs., $806.....(Fisher) 1
J. Carter's ch g Beechenbrook, 4, 106 lbs., $800.....(Taylor) 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Marie Stuart, 99 lbs., $1,000.....(Miller) 3
E. J. McElmeel's b f Ida K., 4, 100 lbs., carried 101½ lbs., $600.....(Sheridan) 0
M. Young's b m Vera, 4, 108 lbs., $1,000.....(D. Williams) 0
Wilson & Co.'s ch g Riddle, 5, 106 lbs., $700.....(Conkling) 0
Time, 1:18½.

Pools: Bonnie Bird, $250; Vera, $65; Riddle, $35; Marie Stuart, $35; Ida K. and Beechenbrook, each $25. Betting: 5 to 4 on Bonnie Bird, 3 to 1 each against Vera and Beechenbrook, 6 to 1 against Riddle, and 8 to 1 each against Marie Stuart and Ida K. Time, 1:18½. Winner bought in at entered price. Mutuals paid, $8.50.

Ida K. led out of the chute in the main track, when Bonnie Bird went to the front and held it to the finish, winning by a length; Beechenbrook second and a length better than Marie Stuart third, she followed respectively by Ida K., Vera and Riddle.

August 6th. Purse, $350, of which $50 to the second, for three-year-old fillies, non-winners of a race of the value of $1,500 in 1884; entrance free; those never having won a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs., or if non-winners in 1884, allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs.; one mile.

E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 98 lbs.....(Miller) 1
R. W. Walden's Flyaway, 103 lbs.....(McManus) 2
Suffolk Stable's b f by King Alfonso, dam Quickstep, 98 lbs.....(Worth) 3

Pools: Savanna, $50; Flyaway, $30, and the Quickstep filly, $15. Betting: 5 to 3 on Savanna, 2 to 1 against Flyaway and 6 to 1 against the Quickstep filly. Mutuals paid, $7.40.

Savanna led off, Flyaway next and then the Quickstep filly. The two latter were parallel on the turn, but Flyaway gained second position at the quarter post. Savanna continued her lead and, though threatened by Flyaway at the half post and on the lower turn, won handily by eight lengths, Flyaway second and six lengths better than the Quickstep filly third and last.

Same day—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; for two year-olds which have never won a race of the value of $1,000; those never having won a race of the value of $500 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs.; five furlongs.

R. W. Walden's b c Harrigan, by Lisbon, dam Ellen Goren, 105 lbs. (carried 107½ lbs.).....(Blaylock) 1
Excelsior Stable's Bahama, 102 lbs.....(Higgs) 2
V. L. Kirkman's Ernest, 92 lbs.....(Arnold) 3
E. J. McElmeel & Co.'s Alfred, 100 lbs.....(Sheridan) 0
L. Curran's Eileen, 102 (carried 106½) lbs.....(Taylor) 0
C. W. Medinger's Fairmont, 97 (carried 101) lbs.....(Maynard) 0
L. Duneman's Tallyman, 100 lbs.....(Brown) 0
O. Bowie's Joybell, 97 lbs.....(Wilson) 0
E. J. Baldwin's Rapido, 102 lbs.....(Dorsey) 0
Suffolks Stable's Little Maid, 97 lbs.....(Worth) 0
Time, 1:06½.

Pools: Rapido, $160; Harrigan, $60; Eileen, $47; Bahama, $30, and the field, $47. Betting—8 to 5 against Rapido, 2 to 1 against Harrigan, 5 to 1 against Bahama, 6 to 1 against Eileen, 8 to 1 against Joybell, 12 to 1 against Ernest, 15 to 1 each against Alfred and Fairmont, 20 to 1 against Little Maid and 25 to 1 against Tallyman. Mutuals paid, $19.40.

Harrigan led off, but Eileen showed the way into the main track and nearly round the eastern turn, after which Harrigan regained the lead and held it to the close, winning by three lengths; Bahama second and two lengths better than Ernest, third, followed in the order named by Alfred, Eileen, Fairmont, Tallyman, Joybell, Rapido and Little Maid.

August 7th—Purse $500; for all ages, of which $100 to the second, the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third; winners since July 15th of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs. extra; non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs., or if such horses had been beaten and non-winners of a race at Saratoga this year allowed 10 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 15 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old, 18 pounds.; if five years or upward, 24 lbs.; 4 entries; one mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 112 lbs.....(Fitzpatrick) 1
J. W. & R. H. Loud's Richard L., 3, 94 lbs.....(Rivers) 2
O. Bowie's Nettie, 5, 102 lbs.....(Arnold) 3
G. Cook's Ferg Kyle, 4, 108 (carried 109½).....(Lewis) 0
Time, 1:45.

Pools: Jim Renwick $100; Ferg Kyle, $30; Richard L. and Nettie each $10. Betting—3 to 1 on Jim Renwick, 3 to 1 against Ferg Kyle, 8 to 1 against Nettie and 10 to 1 against Richard L. Mutuals paid, $7.60.

Nettie, Ferg Kyle, Richard L. and Jim Renwick was the order at the start. Richard L. went forward on the western turn and maintained his lead to the seven furlong post, when Fitzpatrick brought Jim Renwick up and won handily by a length, Richard L. second, three full lengths in front of Nettie.

The Virginia Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $25 each, play or pay, with $700 added, the second to receive $150 and the third $50 out of the stakes; those not having won a sweepstakes of the value of $1,000 allowed 3 lbs.; maidens allowed 7 lbs; 38 subscribers; five furlongs.

E. Corrigan's ch f Lizzie Dwyer, by King Alfonso, dam Lily Duke, 107 lbs.....(West) 1
E. J. Baldwin's Volanthe, 110 lbs.....(Holloway) 2
M. Young's Harrigan, 107 lbs.....(Conkling) 3
C. W. Medinger's Frank, 103 lbs.....(Allen) 0
V. L. Kirkman's Earnest, 100 lbs.....(Arnold) 0
C. W. Medinger's Fairmont, 100 lbs. (carried 101).....(Maynard) 0
Time, 1:04.

Pools: Volanthe, $100; Lizzie Dwyer, $35; Harrigan and Ernest, each $15, and the Medinger paid, $10. Betting—5 to 2 on Volanthe; 5 to 1 against Harrigan; 6 to 1 against Lizzie Dwyer: 15 to 1 each against Fairmont and Ernest, and 20 to 1 against Frank. Mutuals paid, $43.90.

At the send-off Harrigan led, followed by Ernest, Lizzie Dwyer, Frank, Fairmont and Volanthe last. The same lead was continued past the half and into the lower turn, but Lizzie Dwyer came forward, making the upstretch and led to the finish, winning in good style by a half length, Volanthe, second, and three lengths better than Harrigan.

Some of the members of the National Jockey Club are discussing the scheme of getting up a special race for the coming Autumn meeting at Washington for a big purse of $10,000 or $20,000. The idea is to make it a four mile race and to offer the large sum named as an attraction to the best horses and an inducement to owners to train for a four mile race.

The Directors of the St. Louis Fair Association have decided to build a new race track upon the Fair Grounds, together with a grand stand to accommodate 20,000 persons, and stabling for 1,500 horses.

The fair of the Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association which opens at Helena, September 8th, promises to be the greatest ever held in the Territory.

Ed. Corrigan has this season taken the place of Green Morris as the most successful Western turfman.

The Dwyer Bros. have promised to take their stable to Chicago, next June.

A Defense of the Hawaiian Jockey Club.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I notice in the columns of your valued paper lately several communications from Honolulu, under the *nom de plume* of "Oahu" and "Hoopilinea Ole," and from the general tone of them it can easily be seen that they are the ebulitions of some of our constitutional race track soreheads. The chief grievance with them appears to be the Jockey Club. Now I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that we had never a properly conducted horse race in Honolulu prior to the organization of the club. That the programme on the 11th of June, under the auspices of the Jockey Club, was a grand success, every honest minded horseman will acknowlede. There was none of the fighting, bickering and general disturbance, which have been the chief characteristics of our races for several years. One young man who attempted to give orders to the judges was promptly ordered off the track, and may consider himself lucky that his horse was allowed to run. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Editor, that some of our horsemen have no knowledge whatever of law or order on a race track, and up to the organization of the Jockey Club were accustomed to have races "jug handle style"—all on one side. But that is all done away with and hence forward we will have straight and honest races or none at all. The sooner these soreheads make up their minds to it, the better for the racing interests of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Oahu criticises the officiating judges severely, but I would ask who would he have to replace them? Certainly not the owners of horses entered for the races or some of his sorehead brethren. The judges were selected by the Jockey Club with the greatest of care and after considerable debate, and were the most impartial who ever graced a judges' stand with their presence.

In reference to the two-mile dash that it was won by Waterford there is no doubt whatever, Oahu to the contrary, for right from the start Waterford led at least eight lengths from Idle Girl, continued to lead till coming down the quarter on the last mile, when Idle Girl drew up and until a few feet from the wire the two horses were neck and neck. The rider of Waterford, seeing that it was likely to be a dead heat, made a grand effort and lifted his horse a neck ahead under the wire. Taking the running of Waterford all through and the fact that he finished on three legs (one hind leg being so sore that he could not place it on the ground at the finish), also the great disparity of ages, Waterford being nearly fifteen years of age while Idle Girl is coming five years, entitles him to a double victory.

Another of Oahu's effusions, deserving of contradiction as being an unscrupulous falsehood, is where he says that Mr. Dodd withdrew his horse on account of the Judges deciding a dead heat. The facts are that the driver of Dodd's Thomas H. made such a glaring attempt to have things his own way that the Judges ordered Mr. Dodd to remove him and place another driver in his place. As no one volunteered to replace him the horse was withdrawn. The statement made by Oahu that owners of horses were allowed access to the Judges' stand during the pendency of a heat in which they were interested is another unmitigated falsehood, and is on a par with the balance of the untruths with which he has attempted to stuff the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

It is much to be regretted that when men lose money on a horse race they must needs blat their grievance to the world by villification of Judges and Jockey Club. It is the utterances of such as these that is fast bringing horse racing into disrepute. Every true horseman takes loss on a race with the same equanimify as if he had won. VERITAS.

HONOLULU, July 30th.

Trotting at Portland.

CITY VIEW PARK, August 2d. Match for $1,000 a side.

Oneco, b c, 3 years, by Altamont, dam Belle Price, by Doble - McKnight Bros.....(Beach) 2 2 1 1 1
Susie S., ch f, 3 years, by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam Bellfounder Girl—J. Sorenson.....(Pender) 1 1 2 2 2
Time, 2:47½ - 2:47½—2:45—2:45—2:44.

These colts were matched again to trot to-day—August 16th.

The ch s Little Wonder, trotting record 2:30, by Blue Bull, having shown a 2:10 clip on a pace, has been put to pacing.

Bay Frank is being worked again and is reported to be doing very well.

Up in Idaho they are having great sport out of races for cow ponies.

Entries at Chico—Notes from the Track.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Chico will have the best fair this Fall that has ever been held here, at least from a racing point of view, as will be seen by the list of entries herewith, furnished by the kindness of our President, Dr. C. C. Mason. The track is in better condition than I have ever seen it during the last five years. It is not fast, but deep enough to be perfectly safe. Mr. Sherman plowed it up last Fall and sowed it with rye, and the experiment proved a success so far as keeping it soft is concerned. There was no running race filled and there will be but one for district horses.

At the track Marion Biggs, Jr., has the following under the supervision of Harry Isom:

Pasha, bay colt, 2 years, by Echo, dam Fashion Filly, by Correct, son of Belmont. This colt was bought at Mr. Haggin's sale, is a perfect picture of the old horse, and is moving well.

Next is the chestnut mare Fawn. Mr. Isom had forgotten her pedigree. [By Yorktown (son of Speculation) dam by McCracken's David Hill.—ED.] She was bought at Mr. Valensin's sale.

Grey gelding, 3 years, by Romero.

Charley Sherman has Chevalier, by Brigadier, dam by Billy McCracken.

Bay colt, by Brigadier, dam by California Dexter.

Chestnut colt Geo. Wapple, by Brigadier, dam Lulu, by Copperbottom.

Bay gelding Woodchuck, by Cal Star, dam the dam of Carrie T.

Bay gelding Sharp, by Washington, dam by Signal.

Chestnut filly, 2 years, by Brigadier, dam by Billy McCracken.

Mr. Palmer Garrett has May Queen, dam by Gen. Taylor. [Our correspondent does not give description or name of sire.]

Grey gelding Ben, by Blackbird, dam Flora, by Gen. Taylor.

Brown mare Bell Kimball, by Young Hiram Woodruff.

Chestnut colt Wallace G., by Plumas, dam Princess, by Ethan Allen, Jr.

Bay colt Duster, by Tilton Almont.

Black colt, by Buccaneer.

THE ENTRIES.

The following is a list of the entries for the fair meeting:

No. 1—For two- year-olds owned in the district.

Bell A. —, by Tilton Almont, dam unknown—W. R. Merrill.

Piedmont —, by Tilton Almont, dam Annie B.—W. M. Billups.

Wallace G., ch c, by Plumas, dam Princess—W. Garrett.

Maud Sherman, ch m, by Brigadier, dam by Billy McCracken—Chas. Sherman.

Pasha, b c, by Echo, dam Fashion Filly, by Correct—M. Biggs, Jr.

Brown colt by Singleton, dam by Gen. Reno—J. T. McIntosh.

Black filly by Singleton, dam Mattie Solomon, by Blackbird—C. L. Denman.

No. 2—2:30 class.

Fred. B., —, by Tyler's Black Hawk, dam by Jim Browne—Chas. Schlutius.

Loud, —, by George M. Patchen, Jr., dam Flora—S. L. Daniels.

Belle Spencer, b m, by Black Ralph—E. V. Spencer.

Ned Forrest, by Blackbird—D. M. Reavis.

Telegraph, by Tilton Almont, dam by John Nelson—J. T. McIntosh.

Berlin, by Blackbird, dam Addie Lee—Geo. Martin.

Fred Arnold, by Nephew, dam Fannie Fern—W. M. Johnson.

Ralph B., by Johnny Bull, dam by Honest John—W. H. E. Smith.

Magdalene, by Peerless, dam unknown—D. C. Horton

Frank L. formerly Orphan Boy—Thos. McEvoy.

No. 6—For yearlings owned in the district:

Climax, by Tilton Almont, dam by Belmont—W. R. Merrill.

Maud Sherman, by Brigadier, dam by Billy McCracken—C. Sherman.

Bay colt by Singleton, dam Susie Brown by Blackbird—J. T. McIntosh.

No. 7—2:35 class:

Sleepy Jim, ch h, by Brigadier, dam by Norfolk—John Schafer.

Fawn, ch m, by Yorktown, dam by McCracken's David Hill—M. Biggs, Jr.

Loud, by Geo. M, Patchen, Jr., dam Flora—S. L. Daniels.

Ned Forrest, ch g, by Blackbird, dam unknown—D. M. Reavis.

Telegraph, b g, by Tilton Almont, dam by John Nelson—J. T. McIntosh.

Fred Arnold, b g, by Nephew, dam Fanny Fern—W. M. Johnson.

Ralph B., by Johnny Bull, dam by Honest John—W. H. E. Smith.

Magdalene, by Peerless, dam unknown—D. C. Horton.

Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy,—Thos. McEvoy.

No. 8—For all single buggy horses in the district.

Lady Clark—W. J. Morgan.

May Queen—P. Garrett.

Bell Kimball—W. A. Tetrean.

Sally McKim—J. T. McIntosh.

Verona—C. L. Denman.

Victor—Henry Fink.

No. 12—For two-year-olds in the 3d and 13th districts.

Bell A., by Tilton Almont—W. R. Merrill.

Piedmont by Tilton Almont—W. M. Billups.

Major Merritt, br c, by Tilton Almont, dam by Belmont—Chas. Merrill.

Maud Sherman, —, by Brigadier—C. Sherman.

Wallace G., by Plumas—W. Garrett.

St. James, b c, by Singleton, dam Susie Brown—J. T. McIntosh.

Starlight b or br c, by Singleton, dam by Blackbird—C. L. Denman.

No. 13—Free for all.

Huntress, ch m, by Admiral—W. B. Todhunter.

Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—Thos. McEvoy.

No. 14—Pacing, 2:20 class.

Fred Ackerman, b g, by Washington, dam by John Nelson—J. T. McIntosh.

Prince, b g, by Messenger Chief, dam by Belmont—S. C. Tryon.

Shaker, b g—M. F. Odell.

Robert E., —, by McCracken's Black Hawk—W. Dudley.

In place of the running races that did not fill there will be substituted a race for district three-year-olds; a purse for the three-minute class and one for classed horses, to be named by the directors during the week. OCCASIONALLY.

CHICO, Aug. 7th.

State Fair Fixed Events.

The fixed events of the State Agricultural Society for 1885 and 1886 closed with the following nominations:

No. 1—California Breeders' Stake—For foals of 1882, to be run at the State Fair of 1885. $50 entrance p. p.; $300 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Nine subscriptions.

W. B. Todhunter, br f Minnie C., by Compromise—Mollie Stockton.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Robin Hood, by Shannon—Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Garland, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Valiant, by Monday—Lady Evangeline.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Playmate, by Monday—Plaything.

Rancho del Paso, blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.

Rancho del Paso, ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom—Moselle.

James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.

H. C. Judson, b c Billy Ayres, by Shannon—Lady Clare.

No. 2—Maturity Stake—For four-year olds in 1885, to be run at the State Fair of 1885; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50. Three miles. Three subscriptions.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.

M. M. Allen, ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

H. C. Judson, blk c John A., by Monday—Lady Clare.

No. 3—California Annual Stake—For foals of 1883, to be run at the State Fair of 1885; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second horse $100; third $50; 1 mile; 18 subscribers;

Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidler—Mary Wade.

R. P. Ashe, ch f Minuet, by Norfolk—Neapolitan.

W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c, by Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whips.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Plato, by Shannon—Planetia.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.

Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.

Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Belle Dale.

Thomas G. Jones, br c imp Gold Barb, by Goldsborough—Icitilla, by the Barb.

H. C. Judson, b f Patti, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.

Hill & Gries, b c by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.

No. 4—California Derby Stake; for foals of 1883; to be run at the State Fair of 1886: $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50. One mile and a half. Eighteen subscribers.

Hill & Gries, b f, by Wildidle—Mary Wade.

Hill & Gries, b c, by Hardwood—Maid of the Mist.

R. P. Ashe, ch f, by Norfolk—Neopolitan.

W. B. Todhunter, b f May Blossom, by Joe Hooker—Maggie S.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c Amphion, by Norfolk—Illusion.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c Bonanza Jim, by Norfolk—Mattie Glenn.

W. B. Todhunter, ch c Joe Hooker—Countess Zeicka.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b c Whittier, by Flood—Lizzie Whips.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, ch c Gardey, by Flood—Sallie Gardner.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Guenn, by Flood—Glendew.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Robin Lass, by Flood—Robin Girl.

Palo Alto Stock Farm, b f Keepsake, by Flood—Katharion.

Rancho del Paso, br c Ben Ali, by Virgil—Ulrica.

Rancho del Paso, b f Precioso, by Glenelg—Stamps.

Rancho del Paso, ch f, by Longfield—Medea.

Thomas G. Jones, br c imp Gold Barb, by Goldbrough—Icitilla, by The Barb.

Captain A. J. Hutchinson, ch f Eda, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.

The Classic Races of England.

Under the heading of "Are our classic races in danger?" the Country Correspondent in *Bell's Life* thus holds forth:

The races I have learnt to consider classic are the Derby, the Oaks, the St. Leger, the Two Thousand and the One Thousand, the Ascot Cup, the Goodwood Cup, and the Doncaster Cup. As a well wisher of racing I should like to see all these events materially increased in value. They are mostly established by sportsmen who could have had no thought of gain. The St. Leger was the outcome of an after-dinner chat, when five or six gentlemen present agreed to put down a sweep-stakes each for a race to be called after one of their number. The Derby was agreed upon in something the same way by a few sportsmen who usad to run matches on Epsom Downs, and out of compliment to the Earl of Derby, who at that time hunted staghounds over the Surrey Hills; the race was called after him, and the sister race after his lordship's seat, the Oaks. The Doncaster Cup is the oldest race in existence, as under the title of the Gold Cup (value 80 sovs.) it was established in 1766. The first race was won by Lord A. Hamilton's Charlotte, the conditions being four mile heats, and they so continued for several years until four miles in one run was considered sufficient, and the stake increased to 100 guineas. Nearly all the great celebrities known on the turf, both in horses and jockeys, have contended for Doncaster Cups. Alonzo and Orville fought it out with John Jackson and the senior Edwards as their pilots, more than eighty years ago, and since that date what finishes have been seen for the old-established cup between such horses as Fulford and Silenus, The Juggler and Otho, Mercutio and Lottery, Lottery and Longwaist, Retriever and Medoro, Voltigeur and the Flying Dutchman; and what classic animals have made up the fields when notable ones like Beeswing, Touchstone, and Venison were stripped on the same afternoon. The Ascot and Goodwood Cups were later institutions, but the last-named was run as early as 1812, and was doubtless modelled on the conditions of the Doncaster Cup; whilst the Ascot Cup may probably be the offspring of the King's Plate, run as early as 1809, for horses that had regularly hunted with His Majesty's Staghounds, and that had never won a plate or match, distance two mile heats, 168 pounds each. Anyway the Goodwood and Ascot Cups for the last sixty years have been the events chosen for our best and stoutest horses, and their records bring back to memory the names of Priam, Fleur de Lis, Camerine, Rowton (the last two the dead-heaters of 1832), Glaucus Touchstone, Harkaway, Charles XII, Alice Hawthorn, The Emperor, etc. Our Cup horses form a glorious scroll down to date, and it will be a very bad day for the turf when a Gosforth Park Gold Cup or Kempton Park Grand Prize make the events upon which the best deeds of the horses just named have rested look small and insignificant by comparison. Our great three-year-old races have hitherto, as it were, maintained themselves as when first established; a heavy sweepstake was sufficient to meet the requirements of their supporters. For the Derby it could, of course, have been nothing but a sweepstake, as there was nothing at Epsom to support a race; and at the first anniversary it is reported that a few people assembled on the Downs to see a new race got up by several sportsmen. As it became popular for Londoners, there was a difficulty to be met in finding funds for a sufficient police force to keep order, and at one time £100 was deducted from the stake for that purpose. Then it took the character of a great national event and holiday, and, of necessity those in whose hands the property and control were vested became rich and thriving. It is now a prosperous company, and Grand Stand shares have a big market quotation. No complaint whatever can be made against the executive, as it is extremely liberal in the bestowal of funds on the Epsom programme; but still it has been thought expedient to allow the Derby to live on its own prestige, whilst another stake for three-year-olds has been established on which a handsome amount of given money is bestowed. Here, I think, is the mistake, as it would have been better to give the 2,000 sovereigns now bestowed upon the Epsom Grand Prize to the Derby. Taking the last ten years the Derby has averaged over 5,000 sovereigns as value to the winner. With an increase of stake there should be no loss in entries, and so the great race might be well maintained to a standard of £7,000, though so far as that goes the Epsom executive could more easily than any other race committee in England make it of equal value to any other stake that has been proposed. There is now a difficulty between the Jockey Club and owners of horses about the time of entry for the Derby. Northern breeders want the date postponed until after the Doncaster races, so as to free breeders for sale from the obligations of entering their yearlings. It is urged that in postponing the date of entry the number of entries would be much decreased, as a lot of yearlings are tried before September. I fancy, however, that this fear is much exaggerated, as very few would be satisfied with a yearling spin to decide the future merit of a high-bred one, and Derby nominators as a rule like to enter everything they have for fear of missing a chance, as the best horses of the year have on several occasions been left out of the entry. Vedette was one, Fisherman another, and a very late instance has been Scot-Free. A good sum of given money would a great deal more than meet the loss, and the time has come when some of the large amounts brought into the coffers of the Epsom Grand Stand Company by the Derby should be devoted to maintain the world-wide prestige of the race.

If the Two Thousand had the appellation bestowed upon it, because the Jockey Club gave that amount of added money, that would meet the case exactly, and the same remark would apply to the One Thousand by that amount being awarded in a similar manner. Our greatest racing authorities have it in their hands to hold their own against all rivalry, as a 10,000-sovereign stake will not draw like a Derby, a St. Leger, or a Two Thousand, so long as the prestige of these events remain intact; but their glories may fade if they become of small worth to racehorse owners in comparison with other stakes under cheaper conditions of entering, and time and continued prosperity might give them classic associations as years roll on.

Punishing the Innocent.

If evidence were wanted of the utter ignorance on the part of the general public in matters relating to the rules and principles of racing law and of the turf, one need only to mix in the throng which gathers in the grand stand each day at Monmouth, Brighton or elsewhere. It proves that our people have not as yet learned their A B C of racing, and the fear is they never will, if they depend upon the daily papers to teach them. With few exceptions, the representatives of these journals are not only destitute of the knowledge of racing but have not enough tact to conceal the fact. Their whole aim seems to be to seek satisfaction for the few miserable dollars they have lost in betting by painting owners, trainers, jockeys and officials no better than an organized banditti, and in language suggesting "the early pioneer habits of Southern Illinois," rather than the model English expected from such as are supposed to cater to "the best people."

The result of this is that the people are misled. They presume to differ with the judges on points of racing law, of which they are in the utmost ignorance, and to enact scenes of boisterousness ill-suited to the occasion. Take, for example, the Itaska race. In the judgment of most people Armstrong pulled the horse. We were among those who so believe, and consider it the most unskillfully executed piece work we ever beheld. Had the judges shared our opinion we do not doubt they would have punished him, but they did not. But the worst feature of the affair was that the crowd surrounded the Judges and demanded that the bets be declared off. A greater absurdity was never heard. Even had Armstrong been punished, the judges could not, in equity, declare bets off. Such a proceeding might answer in a frontier settlement where Lynch law prevailed, but not in a community where law and order has sway. The only case on a first-class race course where such a precedent can be found was in the Bayonet-Vauxhall race, for the Saratoga Cup, of 1869, in which the judges, gentlemen selected more for their respectability than their knowledge of racing law, declared the bets off, and offended against the whole theory of racing. By declaring bets off more innocent than guilty parties are made to suffer for what they had no hand in.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Superba is the favorite for the Doncaster St. Leger, to be run September 10th. The weights have been altered this year, and the mares now only receive three pounds in place of five pounds from the colts. The colts carry the same weight, 126 lbs., as they did in the Derby, but the fillies put up 123 lbs. instead of 121 lbs. as formerly.

The owners of Johnston and Richball state that they are willing to make a four-cornered race with any pacers or trotters in the country, at $5,000 each.

The Goodwood Stakes, ran in England, July 29th, was won by Stockholm, Florence second, Loch Ranza third. Betting was 16 to 1 against the winner.

In the 2:25 class, at Cleveland, John Turner was thrown out from behind the mare Lady Alert, but fortunately the General turned right side up with care.

Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.

[S. F. H. in Live Stock Journal.]

The performances of these two leading trotters have made them rivals for the championship, in public opinion. There is only one half-second difference in their records, and both have accomplished the hitherto-unequaled feat of trotting to harness a full mile in less than two minutes and eleven seconds, without a skip or break. Maud S. has the faster record, but she was two years the senior of the gelding when he trotted his wonderful mile in 2:10¾, in his five-year-old form. She has eclipsed all former records. She has trotted the fastest first quarter, the fastest second quarter, the fastest third quarter, and the fastest fourth quarter. She has scored the fastest first mile, and the fastest second mile, and the fastest third mile. Like Ten Broeck among racehorses, at all distances and heats that are now popular upon the turf, she is without a peer among trotting horses. But the little black gelding, Jay-Eye-See, although four years her junior, in his five-year-old form, trotted so dangerously near to her very best record—and this season he is coming to his speed so rapidly and so early in the season, that the honors of the reigning queen are in great jeopardy of being wrested from her diadem. This Spring—early in June—both have shown that they are in almost perfect form. Upon the proverbially fast course of Cleveland, especially prepared for the trial, Jay-Eye-See has shown a full mile in 2:12, while Maud S., with equally careful preparation, has trotted over the slower course of Fleetwood in 2:13¾. Taking into consideration the disparity of courses. the performances are about even in point of speed. Fleetwood has a descent from the judges' stand to the half-mile pole of twenty-seven feet, and then the enormous disadvantage of the same upward grade of twenty-seven feet from that point to the finish. It is speed that wears out machinery, whether it be the locomotive or animated mechanism. Many a horse can go down to the half-mile pole at Fleetwood with almost the speed of the wind, but when he is called upon to maintain his brush of speed while climbing the up grade, and dragging the weight of both vehicle and jockey, which, on the first half of the course added to his momentum to increase his speed, then he is apt to show his distress, and his limbs and feet to flag with perceptible weariness. Never has Fleetwood been trotted in better time than Trinkett's 2:14 till Maud S. beat it one quarter of a second, in June last.

Jay-Eye-See measured his capacity on the same course, last year, and was so hurried by the descending ground of the first half mile, that he broke from his trotting action, and for the first and last time in his history, he was steadied by the application of toe weights. Maud S. made her performance without a break throughout the entire mile. This proves the reliable steadiness of the queen, and argues that she is sound in physical capacity as well as determined in level-headed ambition to do her best, if she is given a fair opportunity by her singularly whimsical owner.

In methods of training and general treatment, Jay-Eye-See has enjoyed superior advantages to Maud S. He has been driven only on first-class mile courses, first at Louisville and then at Cleveland, while Maud S. was subjected to training on the half-mile course of Chester Park, and to trials on the exceedingly unfavorable course of Fleetwood. Moreover, Jay-Eye-See has not been annoyed or disturbed by a change of drivers. He has only been forced to become familiar with the temperament and methods and commands of a single driver, who has proved himself to be a master of his greatest capacities. No road work, no pulling of heavier vehicles than a sulky, no dragging of slower horses than himself to the pole, no imperious demands of an owner who has not the consideration and skill of a professional trainer, but hurries him along over uneven roads till he shows the evident wear and tear that renders decrepit all road-horses that can move in the twenties, has ever proved to be his hard fortune. He is strictly a turf horse, enjoying all the advantages and care of a first-class turf horse. Notwithstanding this extra nursing, he has a peculiar nod in front, in his exercise, that may be more a habit than a limping step, for he warms out of it as his speed increases; and when he is rushing along with that marvelous momentum for which he has become famous, he strikes the ground with a firmness that would indicate either absolute soundness or the possession of an ambition and courage to forge ahead that brooks no delay from physical infirmities. Some horsemen regard this well-known nod as merely a turf habit. It is the practice of many turf celebrities, but, sooner or later, the habit becomes more confirmed, and the horse is retired with a decided lameness in the halting foot. Certain it is that this nodding would be looked upon with alarming suspicion if Jay-Eye-See had been subjected to the severe road treatment of Maud S. She has been a turf horse, a single roadster, and a pole horse, at varying intervals. From the careful almost paternal solicitude of Bair, whose professional pride is wrapt up in her success, she has been subjected to the Herculean, imperious strength of Carl Burr, to the strangely unsuccessful manipulation of Dan Mace, and to the impatient, unskillful handling of her wealthy owner. She has pulled Early Rose and Aldine, and other trotting horses of his stable; she has played road hack at Saratoga, and display cob in Central Park; she has trotted in condition and out of condition at Fleetwood, till she has several times become so evidently the worse for wear that she actually walked on her toes behind, and did not let her heels touch the ground. By personal observation, the writer knows that such was her condition last Fall, when she came to Chester Park for the Winter. It has been the work of six months' nursing and careful handling to enable her flexor tendons to relax sufficiently to thoroughly articulate her hind feet; so that when she was thoroughly cooled out after her recent great trials she was as sound as when, in colthood, she roamed over the pastures of "Woodburn."

This unsoundness is not a matter of surprise to any considerate horseman. Any horse that can trot with the wonderful speed of Maud S. cannot be subjected to the stones and unevenness, to the draft burdens and the pulling and hauling, both single and double, of rough road work, and still retain, *much less improve*, in physical soundness and capacity for speed. Ever since Maud S. has been four years old, she has been subjected to these varying misfortunes. For six years she has suffered from this demoralizing treatment. That she came out this Spring in faultless form, that she steadily improved in speed as the season advanced, dropping from 2:18 to 2:16, and then to 2:13¾, in three successive weeks, proved her marvelous recuperative capacity, and the possession of speed that would have been attested by such a record as would not have been reached for many years if she had enjoyed the undisturbed turf advantages of St. Julien, Jay-Eye-See, and Trinket, and all other first-class track horses.

The turf community read this Spring, with great interest, concerning the rapid trials of these two great turf celebrities —Maud S., a mile in 2:13¾, and Jay-Eye-See the same distance in 2:12, and that, too, in June, when 2:20 for either one would have been a splendid performance. The sensation of the year, it seemed, would be the meeting, on various courses, of these two renowned horses, to dispute for the ascendancy, in which all previous records would be eclipsed, before which the one excelling performance—of Johnson, the pacer—would pale, and the records of trotters with running mates would grow dim, and even the enormons strides of the running horse would be more nearly approximated than in the past. Writers in turf papers universally praised the great trials these remarkable trotters had recently made, and looked forward with impatient eagerness to the prospective contest of these turf giants. But alack! the morning following the evening of Maud S.'s great trial brought the imperious summons from her owners to her appalled trainer to deliver her immediately from the confines of Fleetwood to her own stable, with all her traps, and this unlooked-for demand was followed by the equally strange announcement that Maud S. was purchased exclusively for the use of her owner, as a road horse. Then came the challenge of the owner of Jay-Eye-See to trot Maud S., either for money or exhibition. It was clothed in respectful, considerate language. It was just such a challenge as Col. Johnson, of Virginia, would have been proud to accept, with the clear, ringing defiance that marked the correspondence which led to the famous four-mile race between Old Boston and Henry. It was just such a gauntlet as would arouse all the pride of ownership a brave man has in a splended racehorse that he believes to be invincible.

But the challenge awoke no such defiance in the breast of the owner of Maud S. With pitable timidity, he declares Maud S. is exclusively his road mare, and that the challenge of Mr. Case is an exhibition of impudence! Imagine his brave father, the unflinching old commodore, returning such a childish answer. He boldly trotted his favorite gelding, Mountain Boy, against the mighty mare Lady Thorne, and all other formidable rivals, without the least hesitation. But his less courageous son has placed himself in a position of singular inconsistency with reference to Maud S. If he was an humble disciple of the lowly Teacher of Galilee and was conscientiously opposed to horseracing, either for money or for glory, then we could admire his unflinching Christian principle, as we do the life-long persistence of Mr. Robert Bonner in refraining from turf contests; but the restraints of Biblical injunctions, I fear, have no such control over the owner of Maud S. When he purchased Maud S., she was unstained by turf racing. He has given her all the track records she has ever won. While his property, she trotted a match race against Trinket, and races for money against fields of horses, and exhibition trots against time, all for money, which was taken as eagerly as Judas ever received the thirty pieces of silver. Thus she has gone through, while his property, the whole routine of races known to the turf, match races, and contests with fields of entries, and hippodrome exhibitions for special purposes, in which she has made the most brilliant record in turf history. She has attained to an unequalled rank. Like the champion in all sports, she is the high mark of all emulation, and, according to all precedent, from the days of tournaments to those of baseball, as long as she wears the diadem that she has won by her prowess, it is legitimate for any worthy rival to challenge her right of continued possession by actual trial on the race course, The challenge of Mr. Case was not an impertinence. In the sense of true chivalry, she has no right to decline to take up the gauntlet. When Jay-Eye-See had indicated his right to challenge her, by reason of his record being only one-half a second slower than hers, and his public trial, this Spring, being better than hers by nearly two seconds, she had no right to decline the contest, especially as she, like him, was once again in superb condition to trot for the supremacy.

But her owner has preemptorily declined for her, with the graceless addenda of a public insult to the owner of her rival who has dared to challenge her, and, by inuendo, an ill-advised sneer at the less commanding size and beauty of conformation of her rival. He declines not from conscientious scruples, nor from any infirmities or want of condition of his mare. The average reader will not go astray in assigning a reasonable explanation of such conduct, and yet there is not the least cause for timidity. Maud S. was never more overflowing with trotting ambition and trotting capacity than she is to-day. She has been skillfully wintered and so gradually brought to her speed, that she is able to show greater progress thus early in the season than ever before in her career. Before she left Chester Park she had shown three miles in 2:32, the second in 2:28, and the third in 2:24. Then she was taken to Fleetwood and trotted a trial mile once a week, with such results as 2:18, 2:16, 2:13¾ to her credit. In all of these performances she finished full of courage, with a reserve of speed that was perceptible to astute horsemen. The selection of the track for these trials was unfortunate. The policy of forcing her down to the half-mile in 1:04¼ was equally unwise. She had not been given fast miles enough to justify the expectation that she could keep up a proportionate rate of speed on the upward grade of the concluding half-mile. There was a palpable necessity of making haste more slowly. She could have rated better a fortnight later. Maud S. is now ten years old, and is in full enjoyment of her splendid powers. There is nothtng to indicate failure if she should start either against time or her brave little junior, Jay-Eye-See. She has trotted to the half-mile pole in 1:02, and if properly prepared by a sufficiency of trials there is nothing in her lineage and performances to cast a doubt upon her capacity, under the most favorable conditions of weather and track, to finish the last half-mile within two seconds as fast as the first. This would make the full mile in 2:06. When Jay-Eye-See would stare at that sign manual he would have no easy task to wrest from her the diadem of turf supremacy. It has recently been mooted that Maud S. would have the advantage over Jay-Eye-See on the home-stretch. But this boast of superior endurance is unfounded unless her greater maturity would give her the advantage. In lineage and performances he has shown equal game with that of Maud S. The sire of Jay-Eye-See is full of the sticking quality. Not only does he inherit the everlasting endurance of the Hambletonians, but the dogged persistence of the American Stars, that goaded the Widow Machree on to win her race when she was so crippled that she had to be raised to her feet and supported while she was being harnessed. This cross has produced the redoubtable Dexter, game in mile heats or two-mile heats, and who would never have lowered his colors, if, like grand old Topgallant, he had been driven in four-mile heat contest. Then his dam was Midnight, by Pilot, Jr., while her dam was full of the stout blood of Lexington, and her grandam full of the stouter blood of imported Glencoe, and her great-grandam full of the stoutest blood of the invincible racehorse, old Wagner. The thoroughbred blood lines of his maternal ancestry are richer, if possible, than those of Maud S. Certainly beyond the second dam they are more noted for great contests than are the Thornton's Rattler, and the Topgallant crosses in the pedigree of Maud S. It has been suggested, too, that her greater size, and relatively greater power, will cut him down as they swing into the homestretch, as the mighty stroke of the grand Rarus cut down the busy drum-beat revolution of the diminutive Molly Morris whenever they neared the distance stand in their races. But greater size and greater apparent wealth of muscles did not cut down Flora Temple in her day—and she measured only fourteen and a half hands high, at least two inches less than Jay-Eye-See—nor Goldsmith Maid in her day, although Fullerton, Bodine, Lucille Golddust, and Smuggler, and nearly all of her formidable rivals, over-topped her in size.

The dogma of incapacity to repeat from want of size, like many other dogmas that for years were accepted by turf *habitues* as infallible as canon law, has been discarded as utterly untenable. Maud S. has no advantage over Jay-Eye-See, simply because she measures three inches higher on the withers. Then, again, it has been suggested that the toe-weights would tell in a close race of broken heats against the mare. By actual test her toe-weights, straps and all, weigh only four ounces, while her front shoes each weigh only fourteen ounces. Her repeat miles have shown that she can keep up her balance stride and carry these weights without any evidence of leg weariness. If Jay-Eye-See has less height of portions, he carries less weight on his front feet, for each front shoe only weighs ten ounces, and no toe weight disfigures his outfit.

Suspicious Business.

Complaints of unfairness are heard often this year, even from such carefully managed tracks as Monmouth Park. The New York *Spirit* says, that on the 17 ult. there was unusual interest, not to say excitement, over the result of the Barnegat Stakes, for three-year-olds. A very select field of nine came to the post, and, while it cannot be said that the three-year-olds of the year are extra in quality, the contestants to-day were among its best. During the over-night betting Duchess and St. Sauveur had alternated as choice, but when the betting opened in "The Ring" Duchess was backed so stoutly as to leave no room for doubt that the many "friends of the stable" had got "the tip" very straight. Duchess and St. Sauveur were stable companions, although the property of different owners, and this fact, singularly enough, had operated to keep many from betting on the race. But at last it was generally bruited about the grounds that the Duchess was the choice of the stable, having beaten St. Sauveur in a trial. Hardly had this become known when it was further announced that Billy Donohue, instead of riding Duchess, was to have the mount on St. Sauveur. This puzzled many, but the fact is Mr. Gebhard has first call on Donohue, a fact that parted him from the famous little brown mare that he has ridden in all her races. In reply to all questions the stable favored Duchess, and accordingly the mare was made a big favorite. She looked bright and brisk when she came out with St. Sauveur, but neither went beyond a canter.

The appearance of Bob Miles lent a new interest to the race, and many of the Western contingent backed him on the strength of his improved appearance, while Turk's party backed him for some money. Himalaya looked amazingly sleek, and his party made no secret of their belief that he would win. When the flag dropped Mike Donohue was very slow to get off with Duchess, and lost much ground. Himalaya cut out the work and led all the way until reaching the head of the stretch, where he suddenly stopped and St. Sauveur came out, with Duchess on the inside. There was some show of a finish, but St. Sauveur won, with Duchess second, Turk third.

St. Sauveur's reception when he returned to the scale was very cold, and only those who happened to have gotten on him applauded, while the others remained sullen, and not a few were disposed to say harsh things of Snedeker and Donohue, who, they alleged, had been only too anxious to circulate stories of the superiority of Duchess. We have no comments to make in this place further than to say that it was the most unsatisfactory result of the year. Duchess was badly and erratically ridden. Bob Miles and Himalaya were both cut down by St. Sauveur, as was Endymoin, whose jockey, Olney, went into the stand and made complaint.

Aranza won the mile and a furlong handicap, taking the lead at the start and was never headed; but the fifth race threw the entire track into the wildest commotion. Itaska had been a great favorite in the race, but before the start we were warned that crooked work was intended. That Armstrong, the rider of Itaska, pulled the horse, almost every one who saw the race honestly believed. But the crowd, as usual, made itself foolish by surrounding the judges' stand and calling for the bets to be declared off, etc. The judges, however, were firm. They rightly refused to declare the bets off, but we think they erred in not punishing Armstrong.

The Washington Park Club of Chicago have decided not to have a Fall meeting this year. By next Summer the street-car line will run their cars to the gate, and another railroad besides the Illinois Central will have a branch extending to the enclosure. In addition, some improvements which have suggested themselves at the Park will be attended to. Among these is the changing of the three-quarter track so as to obviate the present rather abrupt turn. The club expects to have plenty of Fastern entries for next Summer's meeting, which will be the biggest thing of the kind in the country.

Rody Patterson, the starting Judge at Exposition Park Pittsburg, declared all pools and bets off on the 2:24 pace, and further, the Association declined to pay the amount of purse, claiming that a great fraud had been committed.

The famous pacers Johnston and Richball were matched July 31st for a race for $5,000 within three weeks, date and track to be chosen by James Campbell, owner of Richball.

Majolica is in John Murphy's stables at Fleetwood. The only mile that he has had this season was a working one recently in 2:25.

In the absence of Peter Johnson, Budd Doble drove Westmont in the free for all pacing race at the Exposition Park, Pittsburg.

Lida Stanhope, the great three miler, has received such an injury that she will prabably be retired permanently from the turf.

Clingstone's leg still troubles him and it is feared that he will never be able to get to his record again.

Manager Crawford says very seriously that he believes Phallas to be as fast as Jay-Eye-See.

The Goodwood Cup, run in England, July 31, was won by St. Simon, Ossian second.

Sudie McNairy pulled up lame in a race at Saratoga, July 28th.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

The August meeting of the Bay District Association began on the 2d with the 2:22 class; Arab, Allan Roy, Albert W. and Vanderlynn marked for starters. The weather was delightful and the track as a rule fine, drivers complaining of two soft spots. Albert W. had the inside place, Allan Roy next, Vanderlynn third, and Arab outside. Mr. Goldsmith was to have driven Albert W., but being detained at Oakland by the accident to Monroe Chief, his place in the sulky was occupied by John McConnell (Buster Johnny) and it is due to McConnell to say that he handled his horse well. Albert W. has not shown such speed and general good behavior since his appearance on the turf. Not even in the campaign of 1882, when he made his record of 2:22 as a four-year old under the tutelage of Jimmy Dewan. But the stallion was "short of work" and lack of condition sent him back in the summary finally. Arab was the choice of the bettors before the start, but made awkward work of the first two heats. In the third he came to his speed, and won the race from that point very safely.

SUMMARY.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Aug. 2d. Purse $500; 2:22 class.

Arab, b g, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton—E. M. Fry (McConn)	4	3	1	1	1
Albert W., b s, by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson—A. Waldstein (McConnell)	1	1	2	3	4
Allan Roy, g g, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown—Jas. McCord (Donathan)	2	2	3	2	3
Vanderlynn b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph —W. W. Stow (Farrell)	3	4	4	4	2

Time 220½, 223½, 220½, 222¼, 225½.

Pools: first heat, Arab, $75; Allan Roy, $50; Field, $15.
Second heat—Field, $110; Arab, $80, Allan Roy, $55.
Third heat—Field, $60; Allan Roy, $15; Arab, $8.
Fourth heat—Field, $110; Arab, $52.50; Allan Roy, $10.
Fifth heat—Arab $100; field $50.

On Wednesday the 2:40 class came on, and a great race resulted. It was an occasion of interest, for the reason that four green horses were to appear and the regular habitues of the track were filled with pleasurable expectation. The general public did not seem to care much about it and staid away, a mistake that the general public made more than once during the meeting. Guy Wilkes, James H., Blanche, Menlo and Col. Hawkins were starters for the purse, the first four new to the business of contesting for money in a race. Col. Hawkins is the property of Captain Young, of Sacramento, and has been seen before on the track in slow races. Wilkes had the call in the betting.

First heat—Pools: Wilkes, $100; James H., $40; field, $35. Blanche had the pole and a great deal of speed, that sent her around the turn with a lead that no other horse cared to dispute, and she won the heat by a sort of unanimous consent, James H. finishing second, Wilkes third, Col. Hawkins fourth, Menlo fifth. Time, quarter, 36½; half, 1:12½; mile, 2:25½. Although the heat proved nothing as to the merits of the horses, it was one point scored in favor of the field, and that division took a step upward in the betting

Second heat—Pools: Wilkes, $100; James H., $30; field, $50. The field was well in a line when the signal sounded, but Wilkes and Blanche each intent upon the other soon shook off the other three. The mare had a head and neck the best of it at first but at the quarter pole the bay stallion was even with her: time, 36½. Down the back quarter they went with scarcely a hair's breadth variation in position and at the half the watches showed 1:09¾. This second quarter of 33¼ gave the on-lookers an inkling of how how hot the fight was over there. Blanche held her own bravely to the half mile but the pace told on her and within three lengths past the mark she broke up and made no further attempt to win the race. Wilkes jogged home with Hawkins second, Blanche third, James H. fourth, and Menlo fifth. Time: quarter :36½, half 1:09¾, three quarter 1:45, mile 2:24½.

Third heat—Pools: Wilkes: $80; James H., $11; Field, $9. They got away well, Wilkes leading off with Hawkins close up, Blanche in a pocket, the other two well back. The favorite had an easy time beating Hawkins, and until three quarters had been gone made the pace as he liked, but in the stretch James H. came at him and carried him to the draw gate at a clipping gait, the gelding breaking there and dropping back. Wilkes, on the whole, had an easy heat of it, James H. finishing second, Hawkins third, Blanche fourth and Menlo as usual. Time: quarter, :36¼; half, 1:11¾, three-quarters, 1:46¾, mile, 2:24¾.

Fourth heat — Pools: Wilkes $40; Field, $6: Wilkes was first away, Hawkins closing in before the first turn was reached and securely pocketing James H. for the time. Hawkins couldn't stay there, however, and falling back in a break, left the coast clear for James H. to move up. This he did at once and at the quarter was at Wilkes' wheel. He settled in that place and Wilkes went to a break in his efforts to shake his adversary off. The stallion is what the stable calls a "dandy in a break," never losing an inch of ground and taking up his trot again with no appreciable loss of motion. On the turn Wilkes made a second break, but positions were unchanged until the straight road home was fairly entered, and then James H. began to move up. Every nerve was strained by both and twenty-five yards from the wire the favorite looked a beaten horse, but James H. loosed his hold when victory was in sight and Wilkes finished the race. Time: quarter, :36½, half, 1:11, mile, 2:21½. It was a great performance for both horses. James H. taking into consideration this bad start trotted quite as good a mile as Wilkes and showed himself game to the last.

SUMMARY.

August 6th; purse $500; 2:40 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen—Wm. Corbett (Goldsmith	3	1	1	1
Blanche, b m, by Gray McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler (Crandall)	1	3	4	4
James H, b g, pedigree not traced (Bayliss)	2	4	2	2
Col. Hawkins, b g, pedigree unknown—Capt. J. D. Young (P. Williams)	4	2	3	3
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood, dam by Hercules—R. T. Carroll (Farrell)	5	5	5	5

Time, 2:25½, 2:24½, 2:24¼, 2:21½.

Friday was set apart for the 2:27 class, and if the 2:40 race was a good one it was only the prologue to the play. Of the eight entries six took part, viz.: Adair, Sister, Rarus, Jr., Tump Winston, Adrian and B. B.; position in that order. Sister was the favorite in the betting, notwithstanding Mr. Goldsmith's advice, publicly given, that he did not think his mare could win.

First heat—Pools: Sister, $60; Adair, $32.50; Winston, $10; field, $10. After many recalls they were finally sent away with Winston in a run. Sister and Adair went together to the quarter, when Adrian joined them, and the three kept close company to the half. Here Adrain broke up, and Adair assumed first place, which he held to the finish, Sister second by a length, Adrian four lengths further off and B. B. well inside the flag. Winston ran most of the mile and was distanced by the judges. Rarus, Jr., badly outclassed, failed to reach the distance pole. Time, 2:24¼.

Second heat—There was no material change in the betting. Adrian went away with a rush and took a good lead at once, B. B. second, Sister following, and Adair fourth, all strung out. On the turn Adair made a queer break, coming almost to a stop and at the quarter Adrian broke and fell back. B. B. sailed along at a swinging trot and led to the finish, with Sister second, Adair third and Adrian last. Time, 2:23½. This was a showing of speed that sent the cautious ones to the pool stand, and hedging began.

Third heat—Pools: Field, $75; Sister, $47.50; Adair, $27. B. B. was first away, but broke at the turn, Adair spinning ahead. He was soon joined by Adrian, and the two bays went down the back quarter like a double team, B. B. close behind and Sister last. At the half Adrian broke, Adair and B. B. following suit soon after. Around the turn Sister was the only one that was trotting. She came through next to the pole, and won the heat handily, with B. B. second by two lengths, Adair third, Adrian fourth. Time, 2:25. Sister money began to recover from its fright.

Fourth heat—Pools: Sister, $60; field, $40; Adair, $12. The start was exactly even, the black horse moving to the front before a hundred yards had been covered. Sister was pocketed on the turn, and at the quarter was two lengths behind the leader, but from there she gained steadily and beat him home after a lively wrestle, Adrian third, Adair fourth. Time, 2:28.

Fifth heat—Pools: Sister, $40; field, $12. Sister had the worst of the start and B. B. had it all his own way to the half, with Adair close up. On the further turn the black left his feet and Adair took first place, Sister pushing him up the stretch and finishing a good second, B. B. third, Adrian fourth. Time, 2:28. Adrian went to the stable under the rule. The race was getting very much mixed, and the pool buyers "scattered" a good deal. Backers of Sister put in some on the field and the fielders took a few pools on the favorite. It was an effort to play even if possible. The immediate B. B. party stood by their horse as they had got their money on with long odds against it and gauged by the rule of chances had much the best of it.

Sixth heat—Pools: Sister, $40; field, $12. The fog which had interfered somewhat with the previous heat had settled thick on the second and third quarters, and patrol judges were sent out on horseback to take notes. B. B. led off and forced Sister into a pocket at the outset. When the horses disappeared in the fog near the quarter pole, B. B. and Adair were even, but when they emerged from the cloud on the homestretch B. B. was leading by a safe distance, and he won in style, Adair second, Sister third. Time, 2:28½. The patrol reported the heat trotted without a skip. The driver of Adair lodged a complaint of foul against B. B., the sulkies having collided slightly on the first turn. The judges, after hearing the testimony, decided that it was a bare touch, unintentional as to the driver of B. B. and disallowed the claim. The fog now came thicker and thicker and the judges declared the race postponed, although the drivers all wanted to go on, each confident that they could win the deciding heat. The horses went to the stable, leaving the outcome of the race in a haze more impenetrable than the mist that enveloped the track. At the pool room in the evening Sister held her place as favorite, and considerable business was done with Adair for second choice. When two o'clock came, on Saturday afternoon, the horses all seemed to have cooled out well, B. B being particularly supple and in fine spirits. Sister and Adair were both declared by the drivers to be as good as they were the day before, and bettors didn't see their way any clearer than they had the night previous. The betting went on, Sister, $40; Adair, $20; field, $20.

Seventh heat—Sister was behind when the word was given and B. B. went away full of trot and leading handsomely. On the turn Adair broke up badly and fell to the rear, B. B. having it all his own way to the finish; Sister, second; Adair, third. Time, 2:24.

The few who had had courage to stand by the black horse to the end made handsome winnings. The Sister party, although they coppered the mare at first changed their minds afterwards and got on in time to lose a large amount. The final decision roused that enthusiasm among the spectators that always marks the success of the short end.

SUMMARY.

Aug. 1st and 2d—Purse, $750; 2:27 class.

B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder, dam by Vermont—Leihy & Aker (Donathan)	4	1	2	2	3	1	1
Sister, ch m, by Admiral, dam Flora—M. Salisbury (Goldsmith)	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr. (W. F. Smith)	1	3	3	4	1	3	3
Adrian, b s, by Reliance, dam Adrianna—J. M. Learned (Owner)	3	4	4	3	4	ro	
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus, dam Lady Don—E. Downer (Owner)	dis						
Rarus, Jr., blk g, pedigree unknown—Armstrong & Carrington	dis						

Time, 2:24¼, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:27, 2:28, 2:28½, 2:24.

The meeting closed with a pacing race that was to all intents and purposes a walk over, leaving nothing like a contest to be described.

SUMMARY.

Same day—Pacing, 2:20 class; purse, $500.

Belmont Boy, ch g, by Nutwood, dam by Belmont—Jas. McCord (Donathan)	2	1	1	1
Johnny Wiegle, dn g (Brandow)	1	2	2	3
Sam Lewis, b g (Goldsmith)	3	3	3	2
Fairmont, br g (Kane)	dis			

Time, 2:28, 2:27, 2:31, 2:30.

Entries at Marysville.

No. 1. Trotting; 3:00 class.
P. W. Dudley's Baby Mine, C. Schlutius' Lucy H., J. B. McDonald's Yuba Maid, James Littlejohn's Chris.

No. 3. Trotting; for three-year-olds.
Chas. Sherman's Chevalier, G. W. James' Peyton, W. F. Smith's Pansy, P. W. Dudley's Elite, Chas. Schlutius' Griselda.

No. 5. Trotting; for four-year-olds.
W. F. Smith's Thapsin, J. F. Schaeffer's Happy Jim, J. B. McDonald's Yuba Maid.

No. 6. Trotting; 2:40 class.
James Littlejohn's Chris, J. B. McDonald's Brigade.

No. 8. Trotting; district yearlings.
C. F. Taylor's Trevati, M. Toomey's Transit.

No. 9. Trotting; 2:24 class.
W. B. Todhunter's Huntress, W. F. Smith's Adair.

No. 10. Trotting; for two-year-olds.
S. K. Trefry's Apex, Charles Sherman's George W., W. P. Harkey's Sutter Boy, E. C. Jenkens' Mill Boy.

No. 11. Trotting; 2:30 class.
E. V. Spencer's Belle Spencer, W. M. Johnson's Fred Arnold, W. H. L. Smith's Ralph B., J. T. McIntosh's Telegraph, J. B. McDonald's Hazel Kirke.

No. 12. Pacing; free for all.
M. F. Odell's Shaker, S. C. Tryon's Prince, W. B. Todhunter's Nevada, J. T. McIntosh's Fred Ackerman, P. W. Dudley's Robert E.

Freda Beaten at Monmouth.

At Long Branch on the 2d Freda started in the Palisade Stakes and got third place. The track was heavy, but the day fine. It seems a little strange from this distance that Holloway, knowing as much as he does about the filly, persists in making the running with her. From an even field she will rarely run with such tactics. She will do better when allowed to wait, and never failed at home to perform well when handled in that way. The following are the details of the race:

The Palisade Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each, $15 forfeit, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; winners in 1884, when carrying weight for age or more, of $2,000 to carry 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; thrice, 7 lbs extra; of less than $1,500 allowed 3 lbs.; of less than $1,000, 5 lbs.; of less than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs.; one mile and an eighth.

D. D. Withers' b c, by King Ernest, dam Mimi, 113 lbs. (W. Hayward) 1
Mr. Kelso's b f Water Lily, by King Alfonso, dam Lily Duke, 106 lbs. (Meaton) 2
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 113 lbs. (Holloway) 3
W. Stoop's ch c Tornado, by imp. Glenlyon, dam Estella, 107 lbs. (Spellman) 0
Dwyer Brothers' b c Burton, by imp. Billet, dam distraction, 111 lbs. (J. McLaughlin) 0
P. Lorillard's b c Leo, by Duke of Magenta, dam The Squaw, 111 lbs. (Olney) 0

Time, 2:00.

Betting in pools—Freda, $100; the Mimi colt, $60; Burton, $25; Tornado, $20; and Leo and Water Lily, $15 each. In the books—7 to 5 against Freda, 5 to 2 against the Mimi colt, 5 to 1 against Burton, 8 to 1 against Tornado, and 12 to 1 each against Leo and Water Lily. The mutual pools paid, $19.50.

To a good start Freda made the running, attended by the Mimi colt second, with Burton third, Tornado, Leo and Water Lily bringing up the rear. Freda led a length at the stand, with Burton second, a neck in front of Tornado third, followed by the Mimi colt, with Water Lily last. There was little or no change to the quarter pole. When in the backstretch the changes began. Freda led to the half-mile pole, Burton second, the Mimi colt at his side, Water Lily fourth, the other two out of the race. The Mimi colt now moved up, and at the three-quarter pole was even with Freda, while Water Lily was third. When well in the straight, the Mimi colt came away, and won handily by three lengths, Water Lily coming strong, was second, a length in front of Freda third.

Stake Fair Colt Stakes.

Occident Stake for 1884; three-year-olds. Third payments have been made by the following:
J. C. Simpson's Antevolo.
Rancho del Paso's Robert Lee.
W. B. Todhunter's (formerly Valensin's) Griselda.

The value of the stake is $1,175. Divided into 60, 30 and 10 per cent. The Society adds a gold cup valued at $400.

The Annual two-year-old Stake last payments have been made as follows:
Rancho del Paso's El Monte.
Rancho del Paso's Lohengrin.
Ira L. Ramsdel's Luella.
L. J. Rose's Stamboul.
J. N. Ayer's Addie E.
G. W. Trahern's Paul Shirley.

The stake amounts to $675, divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. The society adds $500, $100 to each winner of money, and $100 to the stallion whose get wins first money.

Names Claimed.

By V. L. Forton, Oakland.

LITTLE DIME for bay colt, strip in face, foaled April 20, 1884, by Eugene Casserly, dam by California Abdallah, grandam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

The Australian bred colt Gold Barb, by Goldsborough, dam Icitilla by The Barb, entered by T. G. Jones in the fixed events of the State Agricultural Society, was expected to arrive by the last steamer, but instead of the colt came the news that he was dead.

THE KENNEL.

The Pointing Quality — Some Decided Opinions.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—If you will allow me, I should like to write just once in regard to the pointing qualities in dogs. To explain my ideas fully will require really more space than you can well spare, but as I understand it, your paper is for the purpose of instruction, and this matter under discussion by several of your correspondents is certainly very instructing to all, more especially the younger sportsmen who wish to select field dogs for their own use. By reading every article they will gain some points from one letter and some from another and finally make their selections which I dare say will give them better results than they would have obtained had they not read your articles.

From a personal standpoint I certainly have no choice of sides, feeling that all the writers are gentleman of the first character. I have a very slight acquaintance with "X" "Dorr" and Mr. Bassford and found them fine gentlemen, and have heard them all speak of Mr. Leavesly and others as the very first sportsmen in their State. So I conclude they are all great friends, no matter what may be their decision or ideas regarding the question at issue; therefore, with this explanation, I will proceed.

My experience with dogs has fully convinced me that with some breeds the pointing instinct is natural in fully 70 per cent. of their issue, while others do not show over 10 per cent and some none at all. I have therefore come to the conclusion that any breed or strain of dogs not showing in fully 70 per cent. these natural qualities is not a suitable breed for the average sportsman, and should by all means be shunned by persons not having quite a considerable knowledge of breaking, unless they have means sufficient to employ professional breakers who, by steady, persistent work, will eventually make passable dogs of the inferior breed. But I have found, after securing this degree of perfection in them, they are always unreliable and unsteady at the opening of the season, requiring cuss words and fill temper to get them down to business, while those of the old steady pointing strains seem to take naturally to it each year. Another thing

I have also noticed and that is the dogs which point by natural instinct when mere puppies have the best noses and nearly always the best carriage and style, as well as the best natures and intellect, going to work almost without effort or instruction so far as actual work is concerned. The dropping to shot, wing and fur, and retrieving of course are not expected to be born in them, though there are many setters that drop to point. Summing up the case with these views, I have long since decided never to undertake to break or handle a pup again without these natural qualities and no amount of coaxing would make me accept one as a gift (no matter how long the pedigree) out of stock that did not show in its puppies fully 70 per cent. of natural pointers. There is such stock and plenty of it and I prefer to wait a little longer for one rather than take others on some one else's say-so, feeling that what time I lose in hunting up such a pup will be saved in the breaking, besides the greater pleasure in its work in the field. Now, of late years, the breeding of dogs in the East has been directed to the speed and staying qualities, because of the growing scarcity of game requiring the covering of larger range of country, and consequently more staying power to make a decent dog. The result is that they have extra fast, stylish, nervous dogs. Their pedigrees, of course, are long, tracing away back for fifty years and more and look well on paper, and when these dogs are placed in the hands of such famous breakers, as Whitford, Sanborn, Arnold Burges, Fred Taft, and dozens of others, they are made fine dogs, more from the efforts of their breakers than the dogs themselves. I have seen scores of puppies, for which good prices had been paid, coming from the different high bred kennels, fall into the hands of ordinary sportsmen, who knew but little of dog breaking and never did make their fancy dogs worth a cent, while I believe the same dogs would have been good in proper hands. So from this experience I say that for the ordinary sportsman take the home-bred dogs with more nose and climatical breeding, in preference to the fancy imported, for immediate use. At the same time I am greatly in favor of pedigree, but I want it well naturalized so that the organs of scent are well used to the cover and atmospheric changes in the climate in which we wish to use our dogs. About the only really great trial of these qualities was between Joe, Jr., and Gladstone. The former was called a native though both parents had pedigrees tracing back to England, while Gladstone was the bluest of the blue and a grand dog with a grand handler, and I believe far better than the handler of Joe, Jr., but old New Foundland Joe, Jr., beat him too easy in every kind of race. Gladstone was a remarkable dog but had the disadvantage of not being acclimated, a fact you will certainly all notice in a few years, and my word for it you will laugh at some of your dogs of to-day. They may not show as well on the bench, but will please you before the gun just as as you are pleased with the horse that runs the fastest you lose sight of his build. Now there are dogs on this Coast I am satisfied, if their pedigrees are correctly given, which have the faculty of pointing by instinct, and there are probably many, but I will only mention those that have come under my observation. These are the Bassford Pointers; Dorr, of Truckee, Blaskeslee's Gordons, of Humboldt House, Nevada, and Crockett's Gordons, and Crocroft's Pointers, of Austin, Nevada. The Bassford Pointers, if bred from Bow and Dilley's Ranger stock, can't be otherwise than natural pointers, for these strains—at least the puppies coming from them I have seen, would all point naturally, and I have had two litters from Bow, bred to McFarland's Nelly, which was taken to St. Louis by myself and McFarland to breed—and the Dilley stock, while considered slow as compared with Bow and Faust, was essentially a natural pointing strain, and we had one sample at the Pacific Coast Field Trials, last year, in General Cosby's pup. If it wasn't natural qualities, *what was it?* The General, while going out in the wagon with some sixteen others, let his dog run all the way, twenty-six miles, and I mentioned casually to the crowd that they would have to look out for that pup as his style and action was nice. The General spoke up saying "Judge, that pup don't know a thing, never saw a quail and I shall be surprised if he don't run home." Adding, "I would give fifty dollars to see him make one point." I asked the breeding and was told Bow and Dilley's Ranger. I said, "General, I will bet you fifty dollars he makes a point before the meeting is over," but the General would not take it, but as all who were there know the General saw his pup do some as fine and staunch pointing as any dog ever did do, and had he run the second day instead of the first would have undoubtedly taken first. As it was he took third and earned it fairly. Again as to Dorr. Now Dorr never saw a California quail until the trials, and had not been hunted on any game for two years prior to the trials, still I fancy no Eastern crack would have beaten his last day's work and would have been bothered considerable with his first day's. All who were present agreed he won his honors. Now for Blakeslee's Gordons, at Humboldt House: I am informed none of the pups ever fail to point on their first sight of game. There is one here owned by Mr. Blossom, that will run hares and do all kinds of mischief and knows nothing but to retrieve ducks, still the other day he ran on a flock of sage hens by accident and the pup drew on them as nice as could be, showing the natural qualities to perfection and this being the first game bird he ever saw, and I'm sure his owner never saw a broken dog work on game in his life, therefore, there could be no training. Again, R. V. Kelly, of Winslow & Kelly, Market St., San Francisco, has an ill-bred Gordon, of the Crockett strain, Austin, Nev. This dog never had any breaking, only to retrieve ducks, still I have seen him as a pup so small you could put him in your pocket, point birds for hours and only move when they did, still I don't know that he ever saw a game bird in his life. He is an ugly looking brute, but has the nose, speed, and qualities for a worker if he had been trained. Again old Crocroft at Austin, has some pointers which he has bred for years and I am credibly informed that every one of the pups point grouse and sage hens by instinct. The old man, now nearly 70, tells me he would kill any pup of his failing to point at four months old. I could cite many instances in the East of men owning natural pointing strains and have had many myself, and especially one Gordon bitch that pointed a covey of quail when nine weeks old, I having taken her out in my coat pocket just for a ramble and this while standing in snow.

I see some claim pointing to be an acquired quality. Then why not train the fox hound for the purposes. Certainly he has better powers of scent than either setters or pointers. The same can be said of the blood hound and many other strains of dogs. The reason is they were not bred for this purpose, hence have not the pointing faculty bred in them or even the remote knowledge sufficient to make it possible to train them, though they will all hunt, the same as all horses will trot, but not to such a degree as those bred for the purpose. Now I had some proposition to make, and was going to lay some wagers, but that seemed vulgar, so I will do this, and if any man on the coast thinks he can teach any dog to point properly, I will pay $25 to any man who will show a dog of either of the following strains at the next Pacific Coast Field Trials that he has taught to hunt and point a covey or single quail in its wild state, on the same field run over at the field trials, and will allow him five opportunities to point—grey hounds, blood hounds, fox hounds Scotch terriers, English terriers, bull dogs or New Foundlands, and to show that all of the strains have intellect—the grey hound, perhaps, the least.—I will bet $500 I will teach any of the same dogs in ten days the following ten tricks, or that F. A. Taft of Truckee can teach them ten tricks in ten days—jump over bar, lie down, roll over, stand on hind legs, sit up, stand on forelegs, retrieve ball, go lame, tip over chair and speak. Still I offer $25 for two tricks and give two months to train in. I will also wager $250 no man in California can train a thoroughbred greyhound to hunt and point a bevy or single quail in cover in its wild state, allowing five opportunities of twenty feet, to be performed at the Pacific Coast Field Trials one year from the present trials or as a proof of my theory I will agree to take a litter of Crocroft's pointers at four months old, or a litter from Gen'l. Cosby's dog and Crocoft's bitch, or a litter from Dorr and the Humboldt bitch or from Crocroft's dog and Bassford's Queen, or Dorr and Briggs' Belle, and not allow them to see a California quail until they are four months old, and will agree to show 70 per cent. of the litter on a dead point the first day of my trial in five opportunities, if any of the gentlemen will pay the expenses of myself, dogs and etc., if I do, I paying my own expenses if I don't do it. The expense for self and dogs, will be about two hundred and fifty dollars for such a test, and as there are no quail within two hundred miles of Humboldt or Crocroft's there would be no danger of any cheating if I wished to do so, besides I will go to California with the pups to do it, but it of course must be in open season. These are all fair propositions, meant simply to demonstrate that there are dogs with this faculty born in them, which I claim are the best for ordinary sportsmen at least, if not for all purposes. There are, as I said, many that will not do it, but they are in my opinion deficient in breeding, just that much, notwithstanding their pedigrees.

I will conclude by saying my favorites for my use are pointers and Gordon setters, they coming nearer to every day dogs for persons like myself who have no time to spend except for pleasure and then only occasionally, and I want the dog the easiest broken, that will always remain so, and ready at all times.

I have found the Irish, Laverack, Llewellin and other English strains almost too nervy for such as myself, and decidedly hard to manage and to break, though with professional breakers they have distinguished themselves, besides being handsome, and I do not say they are not even better in all respects than pointers and Gordons, I only say the latter suit me best for my use.

I do not claim the dogs owned by the gentlemen mentioned are the best on the Coast by any means, I having seen but few of the Pacific Coast dogs; I only mention them as strains which I consider are natural pointers and those I would consider easily broken and the only ones I have seen so far. There may be scores of them on the Coast and possibly many better dogs, except perhaps Dorr, and those I would like better and would select from had I seen them. I only mention them as natural workers and not to advertise them at all, for had I use for a dog in this country on game birds it is possible I would choose from other kennels, but any choice I might make would certainly be from stock known to point naturally and I would certainly kill all of a litter I might raise that failed to point the very first game bird they ever saw under favorable circumstances, such as within twenty feet on damp days, or with wind blowing from the birds to the dogs. I, of course, would not expect a point with birds up above my dogs on a mountain, or down a stiff wind, or under many other circumstances unfavorable to scent, but would try them fairly and take the one that stands his game the first time.

HOOSIER.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEV., August 11.

Dog Poisoning.

Parties have written to the American Field suggesting the raising of a fund to be used for the prosecution of dog poisoners. The recent killing of Gath and Nabob gave rise to this suggestion.—*Exchange.*

This devilish propensity, and it is as low down in diabolism as the work of the dynamite fiend, has reached this Coast. In Oakland and the surrounding suburbs some thirty valuable dogs have lately been poisoned, among which we may mention the dogs of Dr. Pinkerton and the Pierce Brothers. Poisoned pieces of fat meat are thrown into private yards and scattered along the public thoroughfares. Mr. Bennett's splendid bitch Sybil, now raising pups, had a very narrow escape last week. There is no excuse for this devilish enormity. A subscription is being raised to employ a man to hunt up the fiends. If traced up they will be taken out into the woods and flogged within an inch of their lives. We hope to take a hand in the whipping. If we do, we propose to strip to the elbow and attend strictly to business for the time.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

It is with pleasure we announce the prospect of another musical treat at this popular theatre, and one which we are assured will be appreciated and patronized. It is nothing less than the advent amongst us of another troupe of Spanish students, who open to-night. This troupe first became known in America, in 1882, when it visited the chief cities of the Union under the management of Mr. Abbey. The troupe opening to-night are called the Original Spanish Students, and are considered abler performers than those who lately so much delighted our public. Their distinguishing badge is an ivory instead of metal spoon. In addition to the Students the interludes will be attractive. Among these will be little Lillian Smith, our little girl rifleist, whom we shall be glad to have in a position where her phenomenal performances may be seen by the respectable portion of our citizens. In every respect this little girl is a wonder altogether inexplicable. To see her shoot is alone worth the admission fee. Her power is a natural gift that cannot be understood by natural laws, for she shot as well on commencing almost as she does now after years of practice. Molly Bawn tells us the stars twinkle all night because they have nothing else to do. So we suppose little Lilly shoots because she cannot help it.

YACHTING.

On the 30th inst., Saturday, the San Francisco Club will hold their annual regatta over the new triangular course in mid-channel. Yachts will make a flying start at about one o'clock, crossing an imaginary line between Alcatraz and Meiggs' wharf, before the wind, running down to a stake boat, to the northward of Goat Island, then beat to a stakeboat off Fort Point, back to the leeward stakeboat, then to Fort Point again, finishing at the starting line before the wind.

This course has never had a fair trial, but it seems to us as if it will hardly become popular. To be sure it is all in the channel, where the wind will presumably be steadiest, but it is open to many objections. In the first place the leeward stake boat can not be placed too far to the eastward on account of South Hampton shoal, as the big keel boats dare not go too near that place, and even the center-board yachts have to get their boards down to make wind-way immediately after rounding. The race is practically dead to leeward and dead to windward, thus preventing any quarterly sailing which, as every one knows, is a vessel's best point of sailing, more especially schooners.

Again, with a big fleet such as is liable to start the vessels will be cramped for room, as of course the big fellows will pass the smaller ones frequently, thus increasing the chances of collisions and giving the beaten boats an opportunity of telling "how they would have won the race if they had not had to give way to so and so." In this respect it will not be out of place to again state that on the wind vessels on the starboard tack have the right of way and that vessels going free must give way to others on the wind; and, moreover, if one vessel catches up to another going free, the faster vessel must look out for the one she is overhauling. We trust that the day will be clear and the wind steady on that day so every vessel entered can have a fair chance. The yachts of the Club will be divided into two classes, over forty-five feet and under forty-five feet, whether on the water line over all or a mean length we are not informed.

Under the first heading, Class A., will come Aggie, Lurline, Halcyon, Chispa, Nellie, Whitewing, Casco and Ariel, although it is probable the two latter will not start.

Class B. will contain the yawls Frolic, Emerald and Lolita, and the schooner Rambler.

The vessels of class A give the vessels of Class B one minute to the foot, and yachts will give vessels of their own class three-quarters of a minute to the foot time allowance. That is to say that the big fellows give Class B. the minute in sailing for the Club Flag, while outside of that the yachts compete only for prizes with vessels of their own class. Classes C. and D. are composed of outsiders, the former taking in such yachts as Virginia, Fleur de Lis, Annie and Eva, and the latter sloops Nellie, Magic, Spray, Fleetwing, schooner Dawn and yawl Ripple and others of that ilk. Every yacht can not expect to be first, and we trust that no bickerings or thought that he is handicapped will prevent any yacht owner from entering his vessel and allowing her to go over the course. We should pick out the winner as Aggie in the first class, and Rambler in the second.

The Nellie and Chispa came out of Raccoon Straits together about 11 o'clock; the Chispa being ahead and to windward, until the steady winds were reached, when the conditions were quickly reversed, Nellie pointing up higher than Chispa and seemingly going through the water faster. Captain Murphy was sailing the Nellie, and Captain Coolidge the Chispa. To illustrate the differences in speed in a short distance: The Rambler got through the straits but a few minutes before the two larger boats, yet when they passed her, Nellie was well to windward, while Chispa was a good way to leeward of her. Nellie increased her lead crossing the channel and when the yachts went about on the south shore and made a leg on the port tack, they were pretty well in company with Fleur de Lis and Annie, the latter with ladies on board. Halcyon, which had been cruising round with Lurline under jib and mainsail, put up her foresail and joined the fleet. White soon slacked off and ran away with wind abeam, and Annie after reaching Fort Point, followed suit, and Halcyon soon after got down her foresail, so that practically the only two vessels racing were the original ones. Halcyon and Chispa both have been lightened up and seemed very tender, the latter particularly so when compared to Nellie.

Nellie kept dropping Chispa all the time on the wind, and when squared away, demonstrated that she could beat her off the wind no matter if she did carry more ballast than Chispa.

The Pacific Yacht Club takes a cruise to Vallejo to-day, returning to-morrow. This was arranged at a meeting held last week, and is a welcome break to the monotony which has of late been prevailing in yachting circles. There are several yacht owners, more shame to them, that allow their vessels to remain at their moorings week in and week out, without ever going on board unless there is a cruise or race of some sort. The sailing orders for this cruise are published herewith. They are not very explicit regarding the position of the home stakeboat, but it means by "the entrance of Raccoon Straits," somewhere between the Club House and Angel Island.

The Pacific Yacht Club squadron will assemble off Front St. wharf on Saturday, August 16th, 1884, at 12 o'clock, M.

At 1 o'clock the preparatory gun will be fired from the flagship; at 1:15 a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way and proceed direct to Vallejo, anchoring at Georgia St. wharf.

The yachts will start on their return on Sunday, August 17th, 1884, at 11:30 A. M.

At 11:15 A. M. a preparatory gun will be fired.

At 11:30 A. M. a second gun will be fired, when the yachts will get under way and stand to the northward, making all sail, then tacking to the southward and passing Georgia St. wharf, when the time of each yacht will be taken. The fleet will then try rate of sailing to Saucelito, passing home stake boat off the entrance of Raccoon Straits, on port hand.

The time for hauling down and hoisting colors on the yachts at sundown and at 8 A. M. will be taken from a signal gun from flag ship.

Yachts will carry Club Flag.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are respectfully requested to comply with these orders.

The annual regatta of the Pacific Yacht Club will take place, according to the By-Laws, on the 9th prox., Admission Day. Nothing definite has been arranged, except that the race will be over the old course, which includes a stake boat at Hunter's Point, Oakland Point, and Fort Point. When the matters of time allowance and classes are decided on we will publish same.

On Sunday afternoon there were anchored in Richardson's Bay, Aggie, Halcyon, Nellie, Chispa, Rambler, Spray, Fleur de Lis, Whitewing, and Pilot Boat Lady Mine, while Lurline was anchored off the San Francisco Club and the Ariel off the Pacific Club; quite a goodly showing.

Last Sunday, barring the fog in the channel, was a very enjoyable day for yachting. The fog belt only extended over a space of about three-quarters of a mile in width, and so left ample cruising room outside of this.

THE RIFLE.

We are pleased to find our biography of Dr. Pardee, the first of the series, met with a hearty endorsement from all classes, more especially from those who from their devotion to the rifle are most familiar with his services to the State in this connection. Of course we shall continue our sketches until we have exhausted all ranks, but we cannot do so every week consecutively, owing, at times, to the difficulty of obtaining the material needed. Our next sketch will be of Philo Jacoby, President of the California Schuetzen Club, who from his position, his services, and ability at the target is entitled to the preference.

At Shell Mound.

The event on Sunday at this favorite range was the first competition shoot for places in the team of the Inter—State match between California and Nevada under the direction of Major A. F. Klose, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Second Brigade, who confined the shooters to strictly military guns. Before the time appointed for the team to go to Nevada, there will be several more competition practices to enable all parties to get in who may aspire to the honor. On Sunday, with a few exceptions, the shooting was not very particularly good, but they give promise of better things. Lieut. Fred Kuhls was the champion of the day, making 90 out of a possible 100. The score:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Totals.
Kuhls	44	46	90
Mangels	42	45	87
Robertson	40	46	86
Hovey	45	41	86
Klein	43	42	85
Barrere	43	39	82
Henry	37	44	81
Carson	40	41	81
Sprowl	41	40	81
Johnson	40	40	80
Last	39	40	79
Simpson	43	36	79
Waltham	44	35	79
Pierce	44	34	78
Diers	38	38	76
Townsend	38	29	67

Col. Ed. Boyle of Virginia, Captain of the Nevada team last year, was on the ground and participated in the shooting. He stands high as a rifle-man, and his scores were good, especially his off-hand score at 500 yards. The score:

Col. Boyle.....200 yards—5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4—46
500 yards—5 5 2 5 5 5 0 5 5 4—41—87

In one of the medal challenge shoots, confined to members of the Fifth Infantry, Lieutenant Kellogg, No. 7, and Lieutenant Brown No. 6 ought to have met at the target, on Sunday but the latter, from some cause, was not present. Kellogg did the shooting required of him, and besides winning by default made a magnificent record, which Brown could not have beaten. He had fifteen shots at both distances with a possible 170, and his grand total was 141, with twenty-one bull's-eyes out of the thirty shots. The score

Kellogg.....200 yds—4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5—68
500 yds—5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—73 141

This record, reaching 94 per cent., makes Kellogg's probable exclusion from the Inter-State team all the more distasteful to those who desire to see California victorious. We hope things may be so arranged yet that his services may be secured.

At the same time and place members of Company C, of First Regiment (Nationals), held their regular monthly medal shoot, in which T. E. Carson made a good score. The shooting in the third and fourth classes were regarded as meritorious in those making it. The following are the prize winners and the score:

FIRST CLASS MEDAL.

T. E. Carson.....200 yards—4 4 4 4 5 4 5 3 4 5—42
500 yards—5 3 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 5—43—85

SECOND CLASS MEDAL.

F. E. Wharff.....200 yards—5 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4—37
500 yards—5 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0—17—54

THIRD CLASS MEDAL.

A. J. Ruddock.....200 yards—4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4—38

FOURTH CLASS MEDAL.

George Simpson.....200 yards—4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—43

The Inter-State Match.

We regret to find there is much controversy and bad feeling in several quarters at the action of the California State Rifle Association in reference to the guns to be used at the coming match. We do not intend to take a prominent part in the controversy, because we do not see any good will result. Our position is very clearly defined. We give credit to all who make good records for the good of all, for the honor of the State, and the encouragement of her riflemen. In a strict and true spirit of justice we spoke pleasant things of Linville when he deserved them, as well as unpleasant things when he deserved them. Our object and our duty is to exalt legitimate sport and purify it from all dishonesty and trickery. If we have been liberal in praise to the Fifth Infantry for the progress they have lately made at the target, it was simply because they deserved it, and not to build them over others equally deserving. We form our opinions *on performances*. That is the test of merit alone. We regret, therefore, for the sake of our State, the position assumed by some members of the Fifth and other organizations, because it does not appear conclusive that in deciding as the State Association did it meant to bulldose any individual or individuals. If, as the Directors allege, their action in confining the contestants to strictly "military" guns was for the benefit of the National Guard, and not for excellence in shooting, why should any feel aggrieved and refuse to shoot in the match, because their individual gun is rejected? If the roof of a house was on fire the owner would not be wise to pull up the foundations to put it out. The first duty of every man is to his country, in this case to his State, and we should be sorry to see Lieutenant Kellogg and others assist in her defeat and disgrace, because they do not concur in the action of the State Association as to the guns to be used. There is nothing soldierly, nothing national, nothing manly in such a course. If a personal affront were intended the thing would be different; but we prefer to believe in the sincerity and patriotism of the Association than accept such a conclusion. We believe Lieutenant Kellogg can shoot with a common military rifle, about which there can be no dispute, as well as any other man living in either California or Nevada, or any State for that matter. If his Remington-Hepburn cannot be used this year, he will be in no worse a position than last year. To have him withdraw would be a serious blow to the efficiency of the California team and create a void very difficult to fill. We hope wiser counsel will prevail and that for his own sake, if not for the State's, he will be the brave, true man and thorough Californian we have ever found him.

Comparative Records.

We have recently given comparative shooting among American riflemen. This time we cross the water and go to Dublin, Ireland, for the records in the annual competition for the Challenge Cup, which on the average for the distances are most excellent. It is a pleasant thing to record the name of the Lord-Lieutenant Earl Spencer among the ranks. An English exchange of tne event, says:

"The weather was all that could be desired for such sport, both wind and light being most favorable, but towards the evening the light became somewhat hazy; however, there was nothing to complain of with regard to wind, as the slight air which blew across the ranges during the day fell to a mere air. The ranges were 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, seventeen competitors, including the Lord-Lieutenant, putting in an apearance. The shooting throughout was excellent at the several ranges, at 800 yards, Sir T. Troubridge being full score, Surgeon Hamilton, Messrs Coughlin and Ganly being forty-nine each, and a number of others, including His Excellency, Earl Spencer, being a point behind. At the 900 and 1,000 yards range the scoring was equally good, the gross total being, (out of a possible 150):

Mr. A. Ganly, (1st prize)	146	Mr. W. Sullivan	129
Surgeon Hamilton, (2d prize)	143	Earl Spencer	127
Mr. J. Murphy, (3d prize)	142	Mr. Adams	124
Sir R. G. Hamilton	138	Major Smyly	124
Sir T. Troubridge	137	Mr. Macready	120
Mr. W. Rigby	135	Mr. Chambrie	116
Mr. Coughlin	133	Mr. Ferguson	112
Mr. Courtney Boyle	133	Captain Greville	90
Captain Bowhill	130		

At Schuetzen Park.

On Sunday the Eintracht Rifle Club had a medal shoot in which Lieut. Fred Kuhls was again the champion of the day. As we have said before, the two Freds are hard to beat, and certainly in the whole brotherhood of riflemen we meet no two more genial souls. It is seldom a man with a sour, morose disposition makes a good shot either at the trap or target. It is the sunlight in the soul that makes the man, and the rule holds good all through life. The score:

Kuhls	405	Schwartz	220
Kauffung	385	Thede	110
Stamer	350	Schneider	262
Klotz	361	Hagerup	286
Ropke	353	Wirtner	269
Klare	281	Schubert	286
Gumbel	355	Tapken	257
Streuber	367	Brokenwagen	209
Hartmansen	265		

Champion Medal—Lieut. Fred Kuhls.....405
First Class Medal—L. Klotz.....361
Second Class Medal—Streuber.....367
Third Class Medal—Schubert.....286
Last Best Shot Medal—Lieut. Kauffung.....23

At Stockton.

The Stockton Guard, at the Wm. Tell Garden range, met on Monday last, and made the following scores:

Charles Merrill	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3—39
J. Magee	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3—36
L. Salbach	4	0	3	3	3	4	4	2	4	0—30
W. Hill	4	4	0	2	3	2	4	4	3	2—28
Fred Baker	3	2	3	2	4	4	2	3	0	2—25
J. H. Baker	0	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	0—15
W. Baker	2	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—13

On September 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th the San Francisco Scheutzen Verein will hold its annual festival, during which a long programme of prize target and bird shooting will be carried out. It is expected that some of the German shooters will make records to trouble the championship fancies of Eastern visitors.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Male Deer	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Female Deer	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Spotted Fawn	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Antelope	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Elk	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Biographical Sketches.

The sketch of Mr. Crittenden Robinson, champion shot of the State, was prepared for this issue, but owing to the pressure of other matter which could not be omitted it had to be laid over until next week.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Alameda Sportsmen's Club held their final monthly meeting at Bird's Point, at which the personal ownership of the medals was decided. Only eight members appeared on the ground, but the spirited character of the contest made amends for the small attendance. The day was lovely and well suited for the sport, and it was, perhaps, to the absence of the usual wind direct off the bay the good scores in a measure, may be attributed, though when the percentage reaches 85 the shooting is good anyhow. The final ownership of the medals in this Club depends upon the general score for the season, and therefore the chief interest in Saturday's contest centered on Messrs. Adams and Bennet, between whom there but was a slight difference at the start. Both have shot wonderfully well all the season, and from the closeness of their records it was only to be expected each man, at last, would exert himself to the utmost for victory. They did so to the bitter end, and gave one of the most spirited and interesting contests of the season. At the end of the twelve birds, each had a clean score, Adams never using his second barrel once or retrieving a single bird, and Bennet using his second barrel four times only.

Next to these gentlemen came Messrs. Goodall and Haskell, with 11 kills each, both shooting with admirable precision all through, Goodall missing his second bird, a regular clipper, and Haskell his eleventh, which perhaps he ought to have killed. Messrs. Mayhew and Norton, with 10 kills each, did themselves great credit by their style of shooting. The shooting-off by those tieing was, perhaps, the most brilliant effort of the day. They shot at four single birds each, and the championship medal was only won by Adams after three more ties, Bennett on the fourth shoot withdrawing after missing his second and third birds. The shooting of Adams for the day with 31 kills, out of 31 birds, will bear comparison with any shooting ever done in the State. The shoot-off on ties between Haskell and Norton for second medal was as ably and stubbornly contested as that for the championship medal, and only fell to Haskell's lot on the third shoot when Norton missed one bird. The fine work, on Saturday, was a fitting close to the season's meeting of the Alameda County Club, composed as it is of some of the truest sportsmen we have in this section of the State. The score:

A. F. Adams	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12
T. Bennett	1*	1	1	1	1	1*	1*	1	1	1	1*	1	—	12		
W. W. Haskell	1	1*	1	1	1	1*	1*	1	1*	1	0	1*	—	11		
Edw. Goodall	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	11		
H. A. Mayhew	1	1	0	1	1	1*	1*	1	1	1*	0	1*	—	10		
F. B. Norton	1	1	1*	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	10		
A. F. Havens	1	1*	0	1	1	0	0	1	1*	1	0	1	—	8		
John Pollak	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	8		

CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL.

First tie	Adams, 1* 1 1 1		Bennett, 1 1 1 1
Second tie	Adams, 1* 1 1 1		Bennett, 1* 1 1* 1
Third tie	Adams, 1 1 1 1		Bennett, 1 1 1 1
Fourth tie	Adams, 1* 1* 1 1		Bennett, 1 1 1 1
Fifth tie	Adams, 1 1 1		Bennett, 1 0 0

SECOND GOLD MEDAL.

First tie	Haskell, 1 0 1 1		Norton, 1 1 0 1
Second tie	Haskell, 1* 1 1 1		Norton, 1 1* 1 1
Third tie	Haskell, 1 1 1 1		Norton, 1 0 1wdn

NOTE.—It may not appear plain to every person why Norton and Haskell contended for second medal, while Mr. Goodall's score on Saturday was better than Norton's. The final contest for medals was governed by the best average for the season, and while Adams and Bennett contended for first medal, Haskell and Norton fell together for second medal. The shooting of this Club for the season, besides beating the San Francisco Club for the Ewing Cup, has been very brilliant, and next week we shall prepare an analysis of the scores.

At South San Francisco

Mr. Z. Prentice has given to the members of the Potrero and South San Francisco Gun Clubs a handsome medal, to be shot for, and the first match came off at the Six Mile House on Sunday. Eleven gentlemen entered the list, some of whom, such as Walsh and Schwerine, stand high at the trap. It is held the ground is good for testing the abilities of the shooter, being a happy medium between San Bruno and Bird's Point. There is much sound sense in this assertion. The match opened at one o'clock, Walsh going first to the trap, but this promising and rising shooter was not in form and fell below his average. The contest lay between Walsh, Schwerine and Rojas with ten kills each, and in the shoot-off Walsh won. Rojas is an excellent shot, quick, and accurate, but he lacks self-control. If he ever attains that virtue he will make it warm hereafter for some of our cracks. The score:

P. Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—10
J. M. Rojas	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
A. Schwerine	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
W. Fulton	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9
H. Blanken	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1— 8
W. Garms	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0— 8
F. Williams	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0— 7
E. Funcke	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0— 7
J. J. Ford	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1— 7
E. Dunshee	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0— 5
F. Perata	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0— 5

In the shoot-off by the ties it was decided to have three pair of doubles at 18 yards. At this kind of shooting it has been repeatedly said, Walsh has no superior but Mr. Robinson, and naturally he beat his opponents and won the medal. The second prize, a handsome hunting jacket and pair of boots, given by Mr. H. Blanken, was tossed for by Rojas and Schwerine, and won by the former. The medal is a gold one, having a bar, upon which, in black letters, are the words "Prentice Medal." From this is suspended a spread-eagle, which holds in its beak a scroll with "Won By." A blank is left for the winner's name. The score of the shoot-off:

Walsh.....1 1 1 0 1 1—5|Schwerine.....0 1 1 0 wdn—3
Rojas.....1 0 1 0 wdn 2|

We hope to have a more intimate acquaintance with the members of these clubs in future. In the meantime, we beg to assure them we shall be glad to publish anything they choose to favor us with.

Notice to Marksmen.

We invite the attention of the marksmen of the State to the premiums hung up by the officers of the Thirteenth District Association to be shot for at the coming Marysville Fair. There are ten premiums, as follows: First, $50; second, $30; third, $25; fourth, $20; fifth, $15; sixth, $10; seventh, $9; eighth, $8; ninth, $6, tenth, $5. The best score at twelve clay pigeons takes first premium, second best score second premium, and so on to the end. In case of a tie each shall shoot at five clay pigeons to decide, and thus continue to the end. Entrance fee, $5 for each person. Pigeons free. The usual rules to govern the shooting. Entries close Tuesday, August 26th, at eight o'clock, P. M. Contest to commence on the following Thursday, at one o'clock. P. M., and continue in the order named until all the premiums are awarded.—*Marysville Appeal.*

The Arizona quails sent by G. W. Ellery, of Sacramento, to Warden McComb, of the Folsom Prison, are doing well. Several of the females laid a large number of eggs in the poultry shed, but were prevented from hatching by the carelessness of those having charge of the hennery during the Warden's absence. The birds were then turned out, and General McComb informs us that they come every day to the place to feed with the domestic poultry.—*Exchange.*

So it always is when we have a chance of getting game birds. Some man's negligence or ignerance always destroys another man's enterprise. The ten Japanese pheasants recently hatched out at Mr. Platt's place, Alameda, have all been destroyed by the stupidity of his man servant. They had got to feeding and growing nicely, but they are all gone.

The Neophyte Club, formed from members of the Alameda Club, will hold their medal shoot at Bird's Point to-day.

At Suisun.

On Sunday last Messrs. C. Donaldson and George Kinloch arranged a day's pigeon shooting, which proved quite successful. The day was beautiful, with just wind enough to make the birds lively. On this occasion the new trap invented by J. W. Donaldson was tried for the first time, and admitted by all parties to be the best they had shot from. The first match was at 12 birds each, 80 yards boundary, entrance $10. There were nine entries, making a purse of $90, divided into three purses—$45, $30 and $15. The Messrs. Bassford and Jeff Dobbins, with clean scores, divided the pools. G. D. Perkins acted as referee. The score:

H. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1—12
F. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1—12
J. Dobbins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1—12
B. Bassford	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 wdn	— 8
A. Donaldson	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 wdn	— 5
J. W. Kinloch	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 wdn	— 5
C. Reams	0 0 1 1 0 wdn	— 2
G. Raney	0 0 1 1 wdn	— 2
H. Jacobson	0 0 1 1 0 wdn	— 2

The shooting of the Bassford brothers and Dobbins was very fine.

The second match was at six birds each, 21 yards rise, for a purse of $45, divided into $20, $15 and $10. This was divided by H. Bassford, B. Bassford and J. W. Kinloch on clean scores. The score:

H. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1-6	A. Donaldson	1 1 1 0 wdn —3
J. W. Kinloch	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	C. Reams	1 1 0 wdn —2
B. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	F. Bassford	0 1 wdn —1
Geo. Raney	0 1 1 1 1 0—4	E. Whitby	0 0 wdn —0
J. Dobbins	1 1 1 0 wdn —3		

The third match was at five birds each, $5 entrance, with purses at $25, $10 and $5. F. Bassford and Jeff Dobbins divided first and second money on clean scores. The score:

F. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1—5	A. Donaldson	1 1 w —2
J. Dobbins	1 1 1 1 1—5	B. Bassford	1 1 0 w —2
J. W. Kinloch	1 1 1 0 w—3	C. Beams	1 0 w —1
H. Bassford	1 1 0 w —2	G Raney	0 w —0

The fourth match was at three birds each, 30 yards rise, $5 entrance. In this there were five ties, and in the shoot off, at doubles, F. and B. Bassford divided first and second money, and Dobbins and H. Bassford third money The score:

J. Dobbins	1 1 1—3	Geo. Raney	1 1 1—3
H. Bassford	1 1 1—3	J. W. Kinloch	0 1 0—1
B. Bassford	1 1 1—3	C. Reams	0 w —0
F. Bassford	1 1 1—3	A. Donaldson	0 w —0

The fifth match was at 10 glass balls each, 18 yards rise, entrance $5. The pools fell to H. and B. Bassford and G. Raney on clean scores:

H. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	J. Dobbins	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
B. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	J. W. Kinloch	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
G. Raney	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—10	C. Reams	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
F. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 9	H. Jacobson	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—4

The last match was at three glass balls each, entrance $2.50, with prize, $10, $5. In this B. Bassford and G. Raney divided both monies on clean scores:

G. Raney	1 1 1 1 1—5	J. Dobbins	1 1 1 0 1—4
B. Bassford	1 1 1 1 1—5	H. Jacobson	0 1 0 1 1—3
H. Bassford	1 1 1 1 0—4	C. Reams	1 0 1 w

At Colma.

The Parker Gun Club met at Colma last Sunday for their monthly medal shoot. The conditions are Clay Pigeons, 20 single birds, 18 yards rise, 1 barrel, screened trap, which makes it impossible for any man to know at the trap which way the bird will be sent. It adds considerably to the difficulty and interest of clay pigeon shooting. On Sunday the McEnroe brothers won first and second medals. The score:

P. McEnroe	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—17
J. McEnroe	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—16
J. Teuscher	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—15
P. Bekeart	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—14
W. E. Foley	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—13
W. H. Bryan	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—12

So far, for the season's best average, P. McEnroe leads, so closely followed, however, by Bekeart and his brother that it is quite an open question who will finally win the medals next month. The contest will be close, whoever wins.

At Gilroy.

Fifteen members participated in the Rod and Gun Club shoot last Wednesday afternoon. Harry Frutig won the rifle for the second time with a score of 13 out of 15. Following is the score:

H. Frutig	13	Geo. Holloway	9
D. M. Pyle	12	L. Loupe	8
A. Herold	11	John Paine	8
P. W. Robinson	10	E. R. Wright	6
D. L. Dunham	10	E. Leavesley	5
J. R. Payne	10	S. W. Short	5
Geo. Lustic	9	D. Gilroy	3

Vacaville can boast of as fine a club as any interior town in the State. It numbers twenty-eight members, the larger proportion of whom have a high reputation at the trap. It is said the club is anxious to select a team to shoot against Napa, Vallejo, or Benecia. We think it might go farther and challenge one of our city teams. We should much like to see such a match. There is a chance for the Alameda Club, which has now got through its medal shooting for the season. We are somewhat surprised the Vacaville Club should descend to shooting at glass balls for it is only baby work. When short of live pigeons in future, let them get clay pigeons with a screened trap, and then they will have good shooting. The Messrs. Pierce, of Oakland, sell them at very low rates.

At Colusa.

Messrs. Campbell and Drinkhouse, members of the Lincoln Club, had a pleasant private match at Colusa, last Sunday, for $25 a side, but the particulars were not furnished. Our up-country friends are getting very negligent. The score:

Drinkhouse	19
Campbell	16

We presume the shooting was at twenty-five birds each.

A club, organized on July 21st, to be known as the Mission Gun Club, held an election of officers on Thursday evening, when the following gentlemen were elected: Edgar Forster, President; Rudolph Schluter, Vice-President; Roger Kershaw, Secretary; William Rose, Treasurer. The club held their first shoot on Sunday, July 27th, at twenty glass balls, at Ocean View. Eugene Forster won first with seventeen.

Slaughter of Game.

It is stated by Engineer Phillips (late of the Northern Pacific road) that no fewer than 20,000 elk, antelope and mule deer are slaughtered every Winter in Minnesota, Montana and Wyoming alone. There is every prospect that three of the noblest game animals on the American continent will soon be extinct. Elk, which formerly ranged from the Middle States to the Pacific ocean, are now never found east of the Missouri river. Twenty-five years ago they were plentiful in Nebraska and Kansas, but civilization has driven them into the dense and uninhabited regions of Minnesota and the northern Territories. The hide hunters effect the most sweeping destruction. The average price of an elk skin is three dollars. The hide hunters use repeating rifles, and frequently kill from six to twelve animals in a herd before they get out of range. Mr. Phillips states that, besides the slaughter of the animals named, in the year 1882 more than 25,000 buffaloes were killed for the traders between the Yellowstone and the headwaters of the Little Missouri.—*Exchange.*

So the antelope and elk were once in California, but though here in such large quantities, they were the first of the large game animals to disappear. They were mercilessly slaughtered on all sides. Every day on the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys people used to go out in buggies with port holes cut in the covers, creep up within short range, and kill them by the score. Well, we have not an antelope now from one end of California to the other. The elk soon followed. By and by, before long, we shall have to say the same of the deer. Is not there a fearful lot of the dirty, improvident Indian in all this?

Elk in California Still.

The *Sunday Capital* on this subject says: "Some weeks ago we received a letter from Louis Gerber, of this city, then in San Luis Obispo county, in which he stated that he had, a few days before, come upon a band of fifteen large elks while hunting for cattle in the mountains. He was surprised at seeing the lordly-looking fellows, having got the impression that there were no more elk in this State, unless a few existed in the northern counties. We are told that there are mountain fastnesses in San Luis Obispo which white men have never been able to penetrate; and it is possible that in these safe retreats there may be many head of this species of game."

Since we wrote a previous paragraph on this subject, we were told by Mr. Benton, of the California market, that last week, the first time for many years, he had received a couple for sale. They were large, weighing, he thinks, when alive about three hundred pounds or more each. Elk are better eating than deer, and it is our own fault they are no longer to be obtained.

Some time ago young Mr. B., of this place, while coming through Grizzly canyon, killed three deer with one shot, as he stood in his wagon, the deer being one hundred and fifty yards distant, standing slightly quartering from the hunter and close together. The bullet penetrated the side of the first, the heart of the second and broke the back of the third. All three fell dead within a few yards of each other. He aimed only to get the first and did not preceive the third deer until after he fired.—*Lower Lake Bulletin.*

Does not this smack of the English Major, who always drew upon a ripe imagination when giving his hunting exploits in India, the greatest of which was that of shooting a deer through the ear and having the ball come out at the hind foot. Position, of course, is every thing in life, and when we essay to tell a hunting yarn, we are always careful to have the accessories all nicely arranged. Improprieties in position ruin a great many good yarns.

Useful to Hunters.

For a lubricating oil that will not hurt the fine finish of gun barrels the following recipe is recommended:

Take about half a pound or pint of the best sperm oil, put in a bottle and add about two ounces of common shot, and on top of the shot ten or twelve shingle nails, and let it stand for about three or four weeks, at the end of which time there will be found at the bottom of the bottle a black sediment, which is the rust-forming material. This process refines the oil, which will be purified to a nicety. This pure oil can be poured off into another bottle, and it is ready for use.

This is a new idea, and we give it as we get it. Anyhow, the experiment won't cost much.

The hunters with their pack of hounds met with poor success in their deer hunt at Sargents. Only one deer was killed. The scarcity of deer follows the use of dogs in the field hunt. The doe and the fawn are too often worried and killed by hounds in the chase and it only becomes a question of time when the deer cease to be.—*Gilroy Paper.*

Nothing is more unsportsman-like than this hunting deer with hounds for the purpose of shooting them with the rifle, and we doubt if it is done in any other civilized country except America. It is an Indian practice all through and should be put down by law if public opinion is not potent enough. We are surprised the practice is allowed on the Sargent estate. Go on, gentlemen, if you will be Indians in your sport, and hound the deer out of existence. It will not be long before you will have to kill your hounds.

Lizzie Stevens, a girl of 16, shot a panther measuring eight feet in length, which was raiding her father's sheep ranch on the Klamath last week. The bullet brought the panther to the ground, but he was too much for the dogs which attacked him, when Miss Lizzie finished his career by plunging a butcher knife into his heart.

All young girls in the far interior should be taught the use of the rifle and gun, as all young girls everywhere should be taught to swim. Both accomplishments are always useful and health-giving. This was a brave act of Miss Stevens, and should be duly recognized by the press.

Another case of young ladies shooting game comes to us as follows: Recently two young ladies residing in Howell county, Mo., during the absence of the rest of the family at church, noticed that a couple of wild turkeys entered a field some distance from the house. Seizing a shot-gun known to be loaded, one of the girls succeeded in bringing down one of the turkeys, but the other escaped her. The distance shot by her proved on measurement to be sixty yards.

Deer, antelope and mountain sheep are said to be very plentiful in the mountains north of here.—*Reno Journal.*

Glad to find there are still some left on the continent.

There was recently a prize Clay Pigeon Tournament, at Canton, Lewis county, in which the following fine shooting was done, Each man had 20 birds.

T. W. England	11111	11111	11111	11111—20
L. H. Condit	10111	11111	11111	11111—19
L. W. England	11101	11111	11111	11111—19
T. P. Hampton	11101	11111	11111	11111—19
R. Glisson	11111	11111	11110	11111—19
Wm. Jackson	11111	11111	11011	01111—18
Jno. Stephenson	11011	11111	11111	11101—18
W. E. Johnson	11111	01111	11111	11100—17
Jno. Kilkenny	00111	11110	11111	11111—17
Geo. E. Stowe	10111	11111	11011	11101—17
Jas. Stephenson	11110	10111	11111	11101—17
M. Stephenson	01101	11101	11111	11111—17
P. Stephenson	11111	11110	11110	11011—17
J. Clifton	10111	01110	11111	11111—17
R. M. Agee	01111	11111	10110	01111—16
G. Bugh	01111	11111	11101	01011—16
C. D. Durrett	11111	01111	11111	01010—16
E. O. Sutton	11111	11111	10001	11110—16
G. Felker	11011	00110	11110	11101—14

Pedagog, a writer in *Forest and Stream*, speaking of guns makes use of the following trite remarks:

"I don't care for 'style' so much in a gun, provided it is safe, handles well, and is a close, hard shooter. No matter how strong the material, I want some weight of metal in the barrel of my shotgun and especially at the muzzle of a choke-bore. I believe that where a gun is choked at the muzzle, if it is light at that point it springs so that we do not get the full benefit of the choke. I came to this conclusion by putting a light band of lead, fitting closely, around the muzzle, and after firing the gun I found it would drop off easily, having expanded quite perceptibly.

"I have been using for the past two years one of the American Arms Co.'s semi-hammerless single guns, a 12-guage gun, 28 inches, 9¾ pounds, made to order, (a 12-guage on a 10-guage stock), cut off and rechoked to leave it heavy at the muzzle."

Another New Powder.

The new kind of gunpowder lately introduced by M. Himley is claimed to be superior to all others now in use in the ease and rapidity of its production and the entire absence of danger in the process of manufacture. Its freedom from any hygroscopic qualities is also evident from the fact that 100 grains of the article, exposed to damp weather for some four days in an open window, showed no gain of weight with a delicate balance. It is two and one-half times more powerful than common powder, and there is but a very slight residue. Another advantage is the slight amount of smoke given off, and this, as contrasted with that from nitro-explosives, is totally innocuous.

A gun club has been started at Susanville, and W. D. Minckler is Captain. Forty thousand glass balls and several traps have been ordered.—*Exchange.*

We have heard of several new clubs being formed in the interior of late, but we have ceased to expect the good work from them we once expected. If every member of every club regarded himself as a game warden bound to enforce the law, poaching would soon come to an end. Every member of such clubs can from their position do endless good if they only choose. In the matter of glass balls a mistake is also made The club should have ordered clay pigeons; any duffer can break glass balls.

The wholesale slaughter of deer on Rogue river, Oregon, is strongly denounced and complained of. Well, but what is the good of complaining? Let every section of the Coast go to their legislature and insist upon laws that shall stop this Indian vandalism. We have lots of fat, lazy police, but it is altogether beyond their dignity to look after the hides of these animals sent to market to see if they bear the marks required by law. The fact is the Chief of Police, like the Chief Executive, is of no earthly use to the people, when it comes to enforcing the laws vigorously. They have got politics to attend to.

It is said that the young ducks are being slaughtered in this vicinity, and that one gunner killed over twenty little mallards last Sunday. Sacramento sportsmen, however, will not molest the birds until the proper season comes.—*Bee.*

It is a pity their example is not more followed. Young ducks scarcely feathered have been netted and sent to this market for months. If the commission merchant and private citizen would resolve not to buy them, the abomination complained of would soon be choked out. The love of money and the love of the belly, however, are too much for the average American of modern days.

Deer are reported plentiful in Humboldt county. A party recently killed 19 in a couple of weeks. The *Sunday Capital*, of Sacramento, asks with force whether that was not about ten too many? We concur. How long is this criminal slaughter of public game animals and birds, in which every tax-paying citizen has an interest, to continue among the American people? Is it, after all, even with the aid of education and freedom, in the largest sense, so difficult to rise above the aboriginal nature?

A large bull snake, as it is commonly termed, was lately seen by a gentleman in the interior dipping its head into the grass as if picking something up. On being killed, the reptile was found to have swallowed several young quail. The cries of the mother bird first attracted attention to the snake. There is no doubt several varieties of snakes eat young quail, but for all that the snake in question does more good than harm.

Henry Gardemeyer, of the Livermore Soda Works, has a badger so tame that it plays with the dog and cat. It is always ready for a little fun.—*Livermore Valley Review.*

No doubt, and some day somebody will find his hand badly bitten, and cuss the animal. Pet bears, mountain cats, badgers, etc., are mighty uncertain things. We never knew them when some time or another they didn't go for blood.

Mr. Allen, of the Market-street Gun Store, has returned from a pleasant vacation in the neighborhood of Gilroy, fishing and shooting. He reports doves moderately plenty. He gave Judge Leavesly a call, and was pleased with the kennel. Mr. Allen was accompanied by Mr. W. P. Robinson, of Gilroy, and begs to acknowledge that gentleman's politeness.

There is a one-armed man in Eureka, Humboldt county, who seldom misses a deer and kills more, perhaps, than any other man in the district. There is also a one-armed man in Alameda, that it is very difficult to beat either in the field or at the trap.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 16, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Sonoma County Agricultural Association, Santa Rosa, August 18th to 23d.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Santa Rosa.

Tuesday next the sixth annual exhibition of the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association will open at Santa Rosa. That it will be by far the most successful ever held is already assured. The exhibition proper gives promise of being well worthy of the rich country surrounding Santa Rosa, and the speed department is on a basis that will ensure fine sport and satisfactory results. There is not a better course in the State, and when we were there, some two months ago, it was then in admirable condition. A fine pavilion has been erected on the grounds so that every moment can be occupied with pleasure and profitably as the whole of the exhibition will be compact, and with only a short distance from stalls and pens to halls and stands.

The opening day is marked by two races which should prove very interesting. The first a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds in which seven are named the get of Shannon, Hock-Hocking, Wheatley, Joe Hooker and Norfolk.

The second race is for the three-minute class, and among the four entries are Blanche and Joe Arthurton. The meeting of these two will be worth making the trip from San Francisco to Santa Rosa to see, and it may be that the others are worthy of the company. The second day, Wednesday, has three races on the bill. The first is dash of a mile with ten entries, every one of which is known to be speedy, and without doubt it will be one of the most exciting races of the meeting. The 2:40 race did not fill, but another was opened which will doubtless secure the requisite number, and the same can be said of the 2:20 pacing class. The third day, Thursday, there is a dash of 1½ miles for three-year-olds, heats of half a mile for all ages. In the first are Jou-Jou, Hirondelle, Cootie, Philip S. and Bachelor; in the second Quebec, Dottie Dimple, Premium, Blue Mountain Belle, Aunt Betsey Estelle Clarke, Del Paso and Amanda. There will be lively work among that lot *sure*, and before one of them wins two heats there will be sharp arguments. On the same day is the 2:22 trotting class, and hot enough will be the outcome. A "selling" purse, 1⅛ miles, the 2:27 trotting and a district race is the bill for the Friday. There are seven in the selling race, seven in the 2:27, and eight in the district. This will be one of the days of the fair to mark with a white stone, as in the large fields are animals that will press each other to their utmost to gain the victory. The closing day is marked by a "Cup race," or rather the distance to be run is the usual length for that, viz.: two-and-a-quarter miles, and in it are Patrol, Trade Dollar, Garfield, Birdcatcher and Bachelor. That the distance will be compassed in good time is nearly certain, and where the favoritism will rest is beyond our power to foretell.

The free-for-all did not fill, and that has again been opened, conditional that Nettie R. and Director barred. From the well known spirit of the managers should there be gaps they will be satisfactorily filled, and the allotted five days present a round of attraction. The trip is a very pleasant one now from San Francisco to Santa Rosa. The boat, which leaves Market-street wharf at 7:45 A. M., reaches Santa Rosa in plenty of time to "look around" before lunch and see what the horses are doing before the races are called. By taking the 3:30 or 6:15 P. M. a good night's rest and an early visit to the course the following morning will disclose what may be of benefit to those who desire to invest. The early spins of the racehorses, the brushes of the trotters, on the mornings of days when they will race in the afternoon oftentimes affords a key to the observing, and it must be a cold-blooded mortal who does not enjoy the morning exercises nearly as heartily as the actual contests in the afternoon.

That there will be many visitors from the bay we are well satisfied, and also confident that those who attend will be well paid for their time and trouble.

The Entry Lists.

To those who have any acquaintance with the horses of California anything further than to refer to the list of names published last week will be unnecessary. Never before in the trotting history of California has there been a better showing, and we cannot recall any season when the prospect was so good for the best kind of sport at the harness gait. The same may be said of the racing without the least hazard of overdrawing the picture. That which appeared inimical has had a contrary effect, and the absence of the Santa Anita stable in the East and the determination of Palo Alto not to participate in racing or trotting this year, have been an inducement for others to make engagements who otherwise might have held aloof. The most pleasing feature is the support that has been given to all the places, as so far as we have heard there is not a single fair that has been missed. And there is another feature which is a token that there will be many surprises before the circuit is ended. The horses which have trotted since the close of the entries are of a remarkably high class, and so closely together that a very little change in condition will turn the scale. Then, too, there is a shifting in the classes, meeting one "gang" at one place, another at the next, and so there will be variety and new combinations all through. We have not the least desire to speculate regarding the relative chances of the horses engaged. It will be cute fellows, and more lucky than cute, who succeed in selecting the winners in a few races, and the only prophecy that it is at all safe to venture upon is that favorites will be beaten in many instances, and not infrequently "outsiders" prove their title to championship honors. Should this "glorious uncertainty" prevail, as is not unlikely, the interest will not slacken from the opening until the close.

Chicago Stakes for 1885.

The Washington Park Club have sent out their preliminary announcements of stakes for the second meeting beginning the last week in June, 1885. They include the American Derby, to which $5,000 will be added, the Sheridan Stakes for three-year-old colts and fillies, the Drexel Stakes for three-year-old colts, the Englewood Stakes for three-year-old fillies, the Lakeside Stakes for two-year-old fillies, the Kenwood Stakes for two-year-old colts, the Hyde Park Stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies. In addition to the above stakes, eight or more stakes, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps will close January 15th, 1885. A programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A programme will also be arranged for a Fall meeting, to be held early in September, for which stakes will close in March, 1885.

The Occident Stake.

Of the thirty nominations in the Occident Stake three have made the final payment, so that without further casualties there is a likelihood of a good race. The three which remain in are Robert Lee, Griselda and Antevolo. Robert Lee is by Nutwood from a Blackbird mare, Griselda was entered as by A. W. Richmond, but we believe this was an error, and that she is by Len Rose, a son of Richmond, and Antevolo is by Electioneer, from Columbine by A. W. Richmond. It is rather a singular circumstance that each of the trio of acceptors has the blood of "old" Blackbird, and exceedingly gratifying to us that it should be so.

Sire of Mollie McCarty.

In writing a notice of the death of Monday our assistant followed the error of the American Stud Book in ascribing a double sireship to Mollie McCarty. Being away at the time, attending the Rancho del Paso sale, we did not see the proof, in fact, missed reading the article until copied by the *Turf, Field and Farm*. When the entry of Mollie McCarty first appeared in the Eastern papers as "by Monday or Eclipse, Jr.," we took especial pains to correct the error, and obtained positive proof from Mr. Maillard that Monday *alone* was entitled to the credit. In addition to writing several articles there was no end of verbal discussions, as some were determined to adhere to the statement, governed as we thought, by sinister motives. Therefore, we were very unlikely to make such a mistake. Would it not be well for the *Turf, Field and Farm* to notify its readers that the same error prevails in the Stud Book so as to rectify that as well as the mistake in the *Breeder and Sportsman?*

The *Spirit of the Times* in copying the article accompanies it with an editorial notice, and while giving full praise alludes to the briefness. This we intend to remedy by a full account of Monday and his progeny as soon as leisure will permit. The blood figures so prominently in the thoroughbred stock of California that several articles will be necessary to do the subject justice. The second generation is likely to add to the lustre of the first, and in the get of Joe Hooker, Shannon, etc., on the male side, and the descendants of Mollie McCarty and others of the mares, fully sustain if not increase the reputation of the great son of Colton and Mollie Jackson.

National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

The eighth annual meeting of the above society will be held on the grounds of the New York Driving Club, on September 9th, 10th and 11th. This will be the most important meeting ever held by the Association, as there are $27,000 in stakes to be decided. There are stakes for three, four and five-years-olds, for 2:35. 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares. The most important amongst them is the "Wilson Stakes" for four-year-olds, the present value of which is $9,100, and this will be increased by some $2,000 more. We were greatly in hopes that California-bred colts would have figured in this and the other stakes, and this wish would have been gratified had it not been for the sad cause which led to the withdrawal of the Palo Alto colts. Participation would have resulted in victory, as we feel confident that there never was, or is, a four-year-old that Hinda Rose cannot conquer. In subsequent years there will be some of our colts ready to try conclusions with those of the East, and there is little question that the struggle for supremacy will be stubborn. Not an effort will be spared by the breeders of that section to regain the laurels which are now worn by California colts, and should there be a "letting up" on our part, just so surely the crown will be lost. The coming meeting of the N. A. T. H. B. will be well worth a journey across the continent to witness.

Miss Peyton's Sons.

In the list of entries published last week the name of Miss Peyton appears in both racing and trotting. She is the dam of Peyton, a three-year-old son of Electioneer, who is entered in every purse for colts of his age that closed on the 1st, and report tells that he trotted half a mile in 1:13 not long ago. Her two-year-old son, Harry Peyton, by Shannon, is named in the two-year-old stake at Santa Rosa, to be run on the first day of the meeting. Miss Peyton is by imp. Glengary from Romping Girl by Jack Malone; second dam Fanny McAllister by O'Meara; third dam by imp. Leviathan, etc.

Jim Renwick at Saratoga.

So far as we have seen, Jim Renwick has won every race he has started in at Saratoga, and, rather a remarkable circumstance in that country, in one of them he was "barred in the pools." When a "California cocktail" can play such havoc with the crack sprinters of the East, carrying his victories to more than a mile, it is reasonable to expect that there will be still greater performances when Santa Anita is reinforced by additions from California breeding farms. The big gelding has made a wonderful showing, and with a good prospect of a continuation of successes.

The 2:35 purse offered by the Santa Rosa Fair Association, to close to-day, the 16th, has been withdrawn, the Directors having decided to substitute a special for named horses.

Complete Trotting and Pacing Record.

There has come to hand a book with the above title and to say that we are pleased with it faintly expresses the satisfaction it has afforded. "Complete" is none too emphatic. It is so full of information, and that so admirably arranged as to give the least trouble in learning what is desired, that a neophyte will have no difficulty in obtaining instruction. At the same time we have a feeling of commiseratton for the compiler when the immense labor is taken into consideration, and which can scarcely be recompensed by pecuniary reward. That a large edition will find ready sale we have not the least doubt, as when its merits are known, every breeder of trotters, every man who has a fancy that way will have a copy if he has to cut other expenses very close to compass it. More than a mere record of trotting and pacing performances from the time they were first embodied in print, whenever known the pedigree accompanies the name. Without taking the place of a studbook it is virtually the foundation for a genealogy of trotters showing just what animals have trotted, and that not measured by an arbitrary standard, but leaving the student to draw his own inferences from the records as given. It is well worth the price merely to gratify curiosity, and trace the progress of the sport from the earliest time until the close of the year. Ten times the amount would not justify the breeder in being without as it gives him a history of all the breeds and the opportunities for comparisons. We shall have a good deal to say about this work hereafter, and in the mean time copy from the *Turf, Field, and Farm* the following notice:

We are glad to learn that the demand for this great work is very active. It is just dawning upon the minds of the trotting community what a tremendous labor Mr. Chester has performed in their behalf, and he is constantly in receipt of the most flattering letters from pleased subscribers, all expressing their astonishment and delight, and many inclosing an order for another copy to be sent to a friend. The work cost so much to produce that the compiler has left himself no margin to give commissions, and it is a real duty for those who find the book an aid to them to assist in its sale. Mr. Chester has put in three years' hard work and $10,000 in money to furnish those interested in such matters with a complete, convenient and accurate compendium, which leaves positively nothing to be desired. The original subscribers have now all been served, and the compiler will at once begin canvassing for the sale of the remainder of the edition, in which work we wish him every success. Clubs of five will be supplied for $40, so that any person can get a copy gratis by procuring four subscribers. The book can be bought in New York city at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, or at E. Walker's Sons' bindery, 14 Dey street. Orders by mail should be addressed to the compiler, Walter T. Chester, P. O. Box 1,021.

The Strobridge Sale.

At Haywards to-day, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the Strobridge ranch with all its fixtures and appurtenances will be offered at auction. The farm contains 500 acres of the finest fruit land, and it will be sold in subdivisions to suit. The stock includes the celebrated Strobridge flock of prize winning Spanish Merino sheep, six hundred head, pedigreed and registered. These sheep are of the finest strains, imported regardless of expense, and their superior quality is well known to all interested in wool growing on this Coast. Thirteen head of horses will also be sold, mares and gelding, the get of Venture, John Nelson, St. Lawrence, Rifleman, Robin's Hambletonian, Gen. Taylor and Thad Stevens, out of well-bred dams. In addition a lot of superior family cows, pure-bred and cross-bred, Durham, Devon and Ayrshire, etc., will be disposed of. The stock is all of the finest and best, and need only to be seen to be appreciated. A special train will leave the city at 9 A. M.

Auction Sale of Fine Horses.

On Wednesday next, at the Horse Market of H. Fromberg, S. C. Bowley will offer for sale the entire stock of horses belonging to R. P. Clement, Esq. The sale catalogue contains both thoroughbreds and trotters, and it is suffieient to say that Thad Stevens is represented in the first and Electioneer, through his son Stanford, in the second class. There are some remarkably fine youngsters offered, and, in fact, the whole of the stock is very desirable. As Mr. Clement has sold his farm the stoek must be disposed of, and hence there is an absolute certainty of obtaining some good bargains. Catalogues can be had and the stock seen at Horse Market and Carriage Depository, Nos. 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street, San Francisco.

In the purse for 2:35 class offered by the San Jose Fair Association, to close next Tuesday, the 19th, we are advised by Secretary Hinman that records made since August 1st will not be a bar in that race.

The pacing race, at San Jose, which was added to the programme without date, has been set for Friday, October 3d.

A pigeon shooting match, open to the State, will occur at Bird's Point, Alameda, to-morrow (Sunday), commencing at eleven o'clock sharp. Cash prizes, $50 to first, $30 to second, $20 to third. Entrance, $10. Conditions, 15 birds, Hurlingham rules, Fay, Lambert and Robinson to shoot at 30 yards, all others at 28 yards. A liberal supply of birds for pool shooting will be provided.

Col. Farron's Plaint.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—A card having been published in your last issue by Milton Farrow, the Eastern professional rifle shot, giving to understand that wrong has been done to him by the California Schuetzen Club in not crediting to him at their late shooting festival a twenty point shot at the man target, get, which would have given to him the first prize, 1, as President of the club, deem it my duty to correct his statement. Together with Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Kline, Mr. Heeth, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Wertheimer, Mr. Browning jr. and others. I was present when Mr. Farrow fired this shot, which was immediately marked a 17, in the right side of the neck in the man target. Farrow having fired his preceding three shots in nearly the same place and he having also called his last shot there, was satisfied; the Secretary marked the points on his ticket and Mr. Farrow left the stand and went inside the main shooting hall. A short time after he came to me and said that he had shot a 20 and only got credit for 17 on his ticket. I answered that he must be mistaken, as I personally had seen him make the 17. Mr. Farrow then explained that, after he had left the stand, some one called him back and told him that the marker had subsequently shown a shot, a 20, in the lower end of the target. I replied that he had the right to have the shooting at the man target stopped, and by depositing $1 caution money, as the shootfng rules direct, the committee would go down with him to the targets and examine the shot. Mr. Farrow did not accept my proposal, but shortly afterward he called on me again to have the shooting stopped at the honorary target, where he claimed a 24 ring, while only a 16 ring had been shown. His request was immediately granted, and by the examination of the target in his presence the 16-ring shot was shown to be correct. Mr. Farrow's statement that, where two shots are shown at the same time, the shooter receives the benefit and scores the highest number, is incorrect, as it would do injustice to other competitors by leaving the high scores to chance instead of to skill. The correct rule in such instances is to allow the shooter another shot, but as Mr. Farrow was only shown the shot at the time he fired he was not entitled to another shot, which even he did not claim, as 17 points is surely a good score, even for a marksman like Mr. Farrow. It may happen that two shots can be shown at the same time, one of which may be meant for a target from another stand, or that the patch can fall off or be blown off from an old bullet-hole and thence the mistake.

As to the statement of Mr. Farrow that he had forty-two bull's-eyes on his tickets and only got credit for thirty-nine, I wish to remind him that here, as elsewhere, the official score is decisive and only thirty-nine could be found credited to him on the books. Of our local marksmen three beat him over 100 bull's eyes and over 10 were all the way from 5 to 85 bull's-eyes ahead of even the score he claims: namely, 42. It did not make one dollar difference in the amount of the prize of the score he claims, or that actually credited to him on the books. Mr. Farrow should have shown his tickets to the committee at the division of prizes and not have waited with his complaint till he had left our city.

In conclusion allow me to state that the Schuetzen Club, which was organized in 1876 to uphold the honor of our State at the Centennial Exhibition and succeeded in carrying off the World's Champion Cup against all comers, has a reputation to uphold for fair and just dealing to all marksmen, and especially to strangers, and that this good repute is too well established to be injured, even by Milton Farrow.

PILO JACOBY,
President California Schuetzen Club.

CRICKET.

The Merions Gain a Decisive Victory.

The fifth game for the Harrison Trophy came off at the usual place last Saturday afternoon. Waterman won the toss and sent the Merions in the field. Carr and Waterman, the first two batsmen, were rapidly dismissed, with the score at 2 only. B. Clark and A. Knox got together and made a pretty stand, although Knox was caught at the wickets by G. Theobald immediately upon his appearance at the creases, but the umpire gave it not out, much to the surprise of the batsman, fielders and spectators. He was, however, eventually caught at slip by Miller. Sanderson, Bristowe, Cookson and De Golia failed to break their eggs. Purdy (who was suffering from a sprained foot) joined Clark, and a short stand was again made till Clark succumbed to a "Yorker" from Miller. Clark played in his usual careful style for 15. Armitage and Kip were bowled, leaving Purdy to carry out his bat for 5, the innings closing for the meagre total of 37. A glance at the analysis will show how effectively Miller and Banner bowled. George Theobald kept wickets in excellent style. Jacobs and Burnett opened for the Merions to the bowling of Cookson and Waterman. After making 8, Jacobs was bowled by Waterman. Banner made 2 before he was cleaned bowled. G. Theobald and Ben Benjamin failed to score. Burnett hit a ball, which touched the ground right near the crease and bounded up into Cookson's hands and was given out by the erratic umpire. Barney Benjamin and J. Theobald were just beginning to add runs to the total, when one of Waterman's hit Theobald on the pad and flew up to Clark at cover point. It was clear to the spectators that the umpire gave the batsman out for the catch, as the veteran umpire is well known for his speediness in hoisting his bat as a signal for out, and it was particularly noticeable that the umpire did not hoist his bat till after the catch was made. The scorer asked the umpire "how out," and to the amazement of many the umpire replied, "L. B. W." Waterman scattered Benjamin's wickets, and three wickets to fall the batting side needed seven runs to win. Spiro and Miller proved equal to the occasion, and the latter batsman made the winning hit, amid great rejaicing of the crimson and white. Spiro and Miller continued batting, distributing their favors to all parts of the field with great impartiality. It was worth a bonanza an hour to watch the batsmen hit the bowling. Clark was tried, but could not separate the now thoroughly set batsmen. Sanderson was called into requisition, and Spiro appreciated the change by sending the third over the fence for 5, and Miller also hit the bowler so lively that the captain took him off, after sending down 2 overs. Carr, who is a promising young bowler, but who, strange to say, is not tried very often, was the next bowler. Carr, who uses a great amount of head work, on his third ball tried Spiro with a slow, long hop, which the batsman appreciated by sending it into a neighboring field for 5. Constant changes were made, but it was not till 101 appeared on the scoring sheets that Miller was caught out. Spiro was immediately after run out. When Spiro and Miller became associated, the score was only 30, and between them they compiled 71 runs before a vacancy occurred. Fittock was bowled by Cookson, and the innings closed for 103, or 66 runs ahead of their opponents. Kip longstopped in splendid style, while at times some smart fielding was observable. Miller is to be congratulated for his fine performance with bat and ball, and Spiro's innings will atone for his bad miss in the fourth Trophy match. The score :

OCCIDENTS.	
W. Carr, b Miller	2
A. Waterman, b Banner	0
B. Clark, b Miller	15
A. Knox, c Miller, b Banner	5
J. Sanderson, b Banner	0
H. O. Bristowe, c Ben Benjamin, Banner	0
H. Cookson, b Miller	0
G. De Golia, st. G. Theobald, b Miller	0
J. Purdy, not out	5
W. Armitage, b Miller	2
W. Kip, b Miller	0
Byes, 7; leg bye, 1	8
Total	37

MERIONS.	
A. Jacobs, b Waterman	8
L. Burnett, c Cookson, b Waterman	2
C. Banner, b Waterman	0
G. Theobald, b Waterman	0
Ben Benjamin, b Cookson	0
Barney Benjamin, b Waterman	3
J. Theobald, l b w Waterman	7
J. Miller, c Carr, b Cookson	34
J. H. Spiro, run out	33
Fittock, b Cookson	0
J. Mathieu, not out	0
Byes, 9; leg byes, 3; wides, 2	14
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls	Runs	Wkts.
Waterman	105	26	6
Cookson	68	19	3
Clark	15	11	0
Sanderson	10	9	0
Carr	15	18	0
Miller	54	13	6
Banner	55	16	4

Cricket Booming in Chicago.

Rev. T. D. Phillipps, of the Chicago Cricket Club, in a letter of recent date to the Toronto *Mail*, gives a few gratifying facts in relation to the growth of the game in that city and vicinity. We quote as follows:

Cricketing here is literally booming. Two years ago there was one club in Chicago, now there are seven. They are:—1. The old Chicago Club, hitherto sustained mainly through the liberal energy of Dr. E. J. Ogden and his connections. In spite of many difficulties, external and internal, the club, by virtue of its position, still holds its old supremacy. 2. The Wanders put a strong eleven into the field, and though badly beaten on Decoration Day by the old club, this match was hardly a criticism of what may be expected from a club containing several Canadians. 3. The club whose star seems just now to be rising is the St. George Cricket Club, composed almost exclusively of young Englishmen. It won two matches on May 20th, severely defeated Milwaukee, at Milwaukee, (107 to 18 and 19) on June 21st, and will play at home two matches on the 4th and one next day. 4. There is a junior club in connection with the St. G. C. C., which promises to do much for cricket in Chicago. It is no uncommon thing to see two of the elevens of this organization playing on an afternoon in Lincoln Park. 5. The Albion C. C. was organized this Spring, and is also composed of young Englishmen, but living on the west side, while the members of St. G. C. C. reside chiefly on the north; those of the C. C. C. and Wanderers are on the south. 6. The Rovers is the name of a new club that came into existence recently. 7. There is another west side club.

But besides these, clubs have been springing up as if by magic in the suburbs. Those at Milwaukee, Racine, Elgin, and Pullman are well-known. I venture the prediction that in Chicago and its suburbs there will be at least twenty clubs within two years, and, although the game is too long and to the onlooker too slow for the average American, it is no longer a "curiosity" in the West, and must extend steadily by reason of the large infusion of the English and Canadian element.

A cricket match took place at the Oaks, East Portland, last Saturday week, between the Railroad and Mercantile teams. The Railroad team made 41, of which J. E. Greene and J. Readman are credited with 12 apiece. A. A. Rowe was very successful with the ball. The Mercantile contingent compiled 65, A. A. Rowe scoring 37 not out. The bowling honors were divided between J. E. Greame, Young and G. H. Andrews.

ATHLETICS.

The much talked of wrestling match between Delmas, the Frenchman, and Cannon was held at Woodward's Garden's last Monday evening. A great crowd was present. Cannon won the first fall in — minutes, and after three hours and 18 minutes of wrestling, which for the most part was tame and uninteresting, Delmas gained a fall. The Frenchman is very strong, but has a great deal to learn before he can hope to successfully cope with the prominent wrestlers of America. At half past four neither man had gained the necessary fall for victory and the match was declared a draw. We understand that the backers of the Frenchman are anxious to arrange a match with Whistler for a large amount. This should prove a soft snap for the American. The sporting editor of the *News Letter* put his foot into the mire last Saturday. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The Davis-Luttringer wrestling match, which took place last Saturday night, resulted in a victory for Davis, much to the surprise and chagrin of the talent. Davis won the first fall in 4 m. 30 s., and Luttringer the second in 4 m. 15 s. The final was won by Davis in 9 m. 35s. Luttringer is a great deal stronger than Davis, but judging by the display on Saturday night, knows infinitely nothing of the mysteries of Græco-Roman wrestling, and for that matter Davis can't be said to know very much more, if his only and favorite hold won him the match. At different times the contest was suggestive of a slugging match.

Donald Dinnie, since his advent in Australia, has quarreled with all his numerous managers, as well as a great many of the athletes. This was to be expected, judging by his previous record.

Intending competitors are reminded that the entries for the Merion games, to be held at the Bay District Race Track on September the 9th, close at this office on Saturday, Aug. 30th.

Bell's Life will shortly be enlarged.

HERD AND SWINE.

Beef for Food.

In this age the useful is become the beautiful. The lank, bony, muscular trotter, with thin neck and tucked up belly, excites the admiration of those of the fair sex who, before they felt the thrilling delight of seeing their favorite win a heat on the course, would have gone into raptures over a sleek and fat pony as the perfection of eqine beauty. The skinny, starved-looking Jersey has become the most beautiful of cows, because she makes more butter than any other cow can, from a like quantity of food. The sleek porker, even, round, and full, and graceful as an animated sausage, is beautiful, in the estimatien of some and so too, impossible as it may seem, is the wrinkled merino, hiding as he does the golden fleece under a hideous armor of dirt. The "fancy points" are in many cases those that are most useful to mankind. A few are still straggling in the byways, but they will soon be compelled to fall into the line of progress, or be lost to sight.

Generations ago, when everybody lived as much as possible out of doors, to escape the smoke, and draughts, and gloom of the leaky, badly constructed, dungeon-like houses they dared to call homes, fat was needed to keep up the heat which blazing fires on huge hearths could give but imperfectly, and badly made and insufficient clothing would not retain. Then, beauty in a bullock lay in a full, sleek form, padded with fat. The beast that had a billiard-table top, cushioned with tallow, with pocket-like dimples between the lumps of unctuousness, won from admiring judges the highest prizes. People in those ages could actually eat such stuff and think it good food. 'Tis said the Esquimaux think train-oil good. But times have changed. In Christendom people spend much of their time in houses through which the free winds of heaven do not blow, and are clothed and warmed so well that the furnace which nature has set up in every man burns less fuel to keep the system warm. A light wood fire will do where an intense heat from concentrated fuel was once required. So people eat vegetables, fruits and grains, fish, fowl and lean meat, where once fat beef and mutton, and pork were wanted.

But our lessons in breeding and in feeding have been learned in England, or at least from English teachers; and English breeders, like Englishmen generally, are conservative. We are progressive, but we are conservative too, so while we have readily seized the best beeves to be found in England, judged by English standards, time tried and approved ages ago, we have also adopted those standards, and bred for tallow. Everybody knows, of course, that tallow is waste, almost as much so as is bone; but everybody tries to pile upon his choicest beef the last possible ounce of this waste material. He knows it will not be used as food for humanity, that it is fit only for mechanical purposes or for that baser use, the making of oleomargarine; but he piles it up, converting good corn and hay into matter worthless for the legitimate purposes of beef. His bullock will not be "ripe" unless it is so mellow with fat that no human being could eat all but that which has by common consent been called waste. No man would feed the beef, as it comes from the butcher, to a valuable dog—unless he wanted to kill the dog.

As offered in the market, beef is a wastefully extravagant food. If it is lean, it is also, as a rule, tough and sinewy, better fitted for lacing together a belt, than for filling a yearning void under a belt. If it is "ripe" it is covered with a mass of fat which might be excellent for soap and candles, but as food is disgusting. Yet science and practice have shown us how beeves may be grown and matured, to yield a large quantity of juicy, tender, and nutritious flesh, with a minimum of waste product, including tallow. For the sake of the health and the pocket of the consumer, it is to be hoped that knowledge of the science and practice of producing such beeves will spread quickly and widely.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How to Keep June Butter for Winter Use.

It is a fact well conceded by all good judges of butter that butter made in June is better flavored than that made in any of the eleven other months. It is, therefore, very important that everyone should know how to keep the June product for Winter use. Here is one way:—Pack the butter solidly in stone crocks to within an inch of the top, level it, and cut a piece of muslin and spread it over the top; then fill to the top with common salt. Dig a hole in the ground on the north of some building, or in the shade of some tree, or, if this is inconvenient, the garden will do; let it be deep enough, so that when the crock is covered, the earth on top of it will be not less than eighteen inches thick. In this hole place the crock; over it put something that will turn off the water if any leaches down to it. An old tin pan turned over makes a good cover. Pack on the earth, leaving it rounding, like an ant-hill, to carry off the surface water. If this work is done in the garden, plant over the top a tomato vine, or a few beans, or anything to shade and keep away the torrid rays of the sun. The work it then finished, until one wishes to take out the butter any time before severe frost. This method I will warrant to keep butter perfectly sweet until Winter, if proper care is taken. An old acquaintance of mine tells me he has practiced this plan for years, and when he lived on the farm he used to take up his butter in November, and sell it for forty cents per pound, whereas if it had been disposed of when made, he could not have realized more than fifteen cents. This is also a good way to keep canned fruit during the Summer, if one has not a proper place for the purpose. Put the cans in a box and bury it as the above, if canned in glass.

Another method is to pack the butter as before; than take a good sweet barrel (a pork barrel will be as good as anything, if sweet) in it place the crocks as closely as possible (small crocks will pack better than large ones), placing one on the top of the other until the barrel is nearly full. Then make as strong a brine as salt will make; scald it so as to skim off all impurities; when cold, fill up the barrel. If the head can be put in and the brine turned through a hole in the head, all the better. Let it stand in the cellar or in any cool place until wanted, and take out one crook at a time as it is needed. This is a little more expensive way, but it answers every purpose. The brine will not salt the butter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Cause of Poor Cheese.

John Gould, of Aurora Station, Ohio, writes to the *Country Gentleman* the cause of so much poor cheese:

It is too much acid in making; nothing else. Good cheese s composed of water, fat, and casein. When cheese is scalded or cooked in the whey, an acid is developed that destroys fats, and results in making the cheese dry when cured, sharp in flavor, salvy, and when cut soon losing its fibre. This is not the whole damage from the sour whey. The acid liberates the phosphates, which elements are valuable in promoting digestion, and also in preventing this excessive sharpness.

One other thing is also of great damage in cheese making, and that is too rapid cooking of the curds at the start. If the steam is turned on, and the requisite heat quickly attained, the outer surface of the curd is cooked at once and before the center is warmed up, and thorough cooking is thus prevented. This partially cooked curd does not cure even in the subsequent curing of the cheese, which all tends towards making a poor cutting cheese. It is not wholly the wholesale use of the skimmers in the factories that is the cause of poor cheese, but the very cause I have pointed out. If the milk is coagulated with a minimum quantity of rennet, the curd finally cut, and gradually warmed up to the scalding point (or before) of the appearance of acidity, and after salting this curd it is exposed to the air until it gets an "acid" from this source rather than from the whey, the elements wanting in the other cheese will not be found wanting in this one.

This "dry" acidity (it might be so called) does not afford any chance for the acid to "eat" out the fats, or cut out the phosphates, but leaves them both intact. This results in a cheese of nutty flavor, buttery quality, easily digested, and when cut, does not quickly dry out and lose its flavor. This is often denominated sweet curd cheese, which it is in one sense, but in another it is not, for the sweet curd cheese is put to press as soon as salted, but in this case the curd is "broken down" by the action of the air, which gives it no after chance to develop gases while curing, as it would if put immediately to press.

There never was any good reason why there should have been such an employment of excessive acidity in the manufacture of cheese in our factories. This rule of extreme acidity is being rapidly abandoned or modified in Ohio, which is proof that it was radically wrong.

Hints on Butter Making.

Mr. A. Baxter, a Minnesota dairyman, talks about churns, cream and butter-making in the *Windom Reporter*, thusly:

Any churn, of whatever shape or style, with no inside fixtures, if it but evenly agitates the cream is all right, and a churn of any other kind is all wrong.

As to the temperature of cream at time of churning—each dairyman must experiment with his own cream and thermometer. We have found that the cheap ones vary from two to six degrees, hence can advise only in a general way, as the weather, time of year, length of the time cows have been milked, all create necessary changes in the temperature. We would say churn the cream at sixty degrees in Summer, and sixty-four degrees in Winter. We always aim to so temper the cream that it will require no more than thirty minutes nor less than twenty minutes to produce butter by a steady, even motion of the churn, and when the separation takes place, stop; not another revolution. Draw off the butter-milk, pour in the churn clear, cold water, sufficient to float the butter, (which should be in small granules one-half size of wheat-grains), give the churn a gentle rocking motion by the handle a moment, draw off water, replace by clear, cold water, continue the process until the water runs clear. Allow it to stand in churn and drain until dry, remove to butter bowl or lever butter worker, weigh, and add for each pound of butter one ounce of first grade dairy salt. Carefully work the salt in with a wooden spatula, (no ladle, mind you), remove to bowl and let it stand twelve hours; return it to the "worker," and with the lever, by a rolling, crushing motion, press out all signs of buttermilk, and pack. If the package be not filled, keep the butter covered with brine until next churning be ready.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

An English Authority on Action.

We have alluded to the legs of the horse in the walk following each other in succession, but in the trot two move synchronously, but on opposite sides; in very fast trotting there is an undoubted interval, when all the legs are off the ground, carrying the horse to the full extension of his stride, and affording an immense impetus as well (while all his legs are raised mid air) by the cover. A horse is said to "forge" when the toes of the fore and hind feet click. Shoe the horse short behind and catch him well in hand; if it arises from weakness, corn him up; more often it is occasioned by a bad forehand, in which case the sooner you sell him the better. Runners show the chief traits requisite for method of progression in the walk, *i. e.*, the legs are moved separately, at shorter intervals of time in the pace referred to than in the walk.

Harmony in action is the desideratum; disjointed action is ungainly, valueless. High action in the walk and trot is saleable, and in London it is the *sine qua non* of a good seller; but in a technical view it cannot be appreciated, for a horse must lose in speed and tire by excess in action. Dishing, darting, winding of the toe, cat action and daisy cutting are positive defects in action, and are the result of malposition or malformation of the limb. A horse should get his legs well forward and up in the forehand without deviation, and in the hind legs he should go with force, getting them well under and up; a horse that drags in his hind action is a most disappointing sale. Now, horses with straight hocks cannot get their feet well under them; a horse with receding dog hocks is weak actioned; a horse "cut up behind," thin in the muscles of his thighs, narrow over his hips, cannot move.

Action in the hind-quarters is (1) general flexion, (2) flexion of the femoral bone on the pelvis, elevating the stifle against the body, (3) flexion of the tibia and hock, (4) the raising of the foot from the ground, (5) the straightening and forward throw of the limb. Toes are turnd in or out in the forehand from the shoulder, in the hind extremity from the hip; the former a movable bone, the latter a figure. Man would cut an odd figure without his knee-pan, and so would a horse without his stifle. It is the stifle and the hock that are so important for us to be satisfied about. Now, if we observe a horse standing wide at his hocks, but wider still at the ground, we know in action he must straddle and will be slow. Again, we meet with a horse tied, as it were, from the hock down to his ankles, too close. This is a weak, cramped make. A hideous deformity is the "duck-footed horse" behind; also the subject that is bowed from his hocks down and pin-toed. The cow hock is an excessively weak, unsightly formation; and the horse with "too-open action" is the subject of a catalogue of misfortune.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

The Secret of Breeding Race Horses.

While the purchasers of Lord Falmouth's mares must be thinking of what they must do in the future, it may not be amiss to say a few words respecting the great success that has attended the Cornish nobleman as a breeder of blood stock. It is admitted on all sides that his success in this department has been unrivalled, and that even the achievements of Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Merry cannot be compared with the efforts of the noble lord during the period he has devoted to the rearing of race horses. It is my purpose to say something on the theory practiced by Lord Falmouth, which perhaps explains more than anything his unexampled success.

The late Dr. Shorthouse always demanded as a *sine qua non* in the production of a really first-class racer, that the stout and really excellent blood should predominate on the side of the dam, and for a stud horse *vice versa*—that is, that the stouter blood should be on the sire's side. On this principle has Lord Falmouth acted, and by means of this principle all his greatest successes may be explained. The tap-roots of the now scattered Mereworth Stud are Silverhair, Hurricane and Queen Bertha, and all three were racers of some merit. These mares, it should be noticed, were very stoutly bred, and their stout blood largely predominated on the dam's side, and this is a desideratum in a brood mare, although a great drawback and preventive of success in a sire. I have no space in the present article, but will sometime endeavor to show that where male members of a certain family have been great failures at the stud, as in the cases of King Tom, Stockwell, Rataplan, Melbourne, Orlando, etc., whose sons are mostly conspicuous failures, their daughters were on, the contrary, great successes. On the other hand, the sons of Newminster, as a rule, did very well at the stud but very few of his daughters produced animals of any merit. Excellence of blood is maintained in the female line for a considerable length of time, and to this is due the success of Lord Falmouth as a breeder.

Feeding Farm Horses.

This is a very trying season of the year for farmers' teams. The work is driving, is all heavy, with no off days, except Sunday, and all of them do not enjoy that season of rest. The wise farmer knows that during Spring's work and plowing time his teams will run down rapidly unless they have extra feed and care, and the latter is quite as important as the former. It costs more to restore run down animals than to keep them in good condition, while a team well fed and cared for will do more and better work.

The wear of work now comes most heavily on the muscles and the food should not only be sufficient but rich in nitrogenous or muscle-producing elements. Corn is very generally used as the concentrated feed for horses in the West. This is a mistake, since corn is largely a fat and heat-producing food. Oats, peas and barley mixed with some corn should constitute the grain feed for farm or carriage horses, especially in warm weather. Every one familiar with the tough, spirited "French horses" of Canada knows their grain feed is chiefly oats and peas. Hence they are strong and enduring, and are generally preferred above all others by city street railway companies. Mr. Stuart says a good Summer ration for work horses is sixteen pounds of oats and corn in equal quantities, ground together, with twelve pounds of cut hay. Some English and European authorities make a ration of ten to twelve quarts of oats, six to eight pounds of hay, with straw and steamed chaff. The chaff can be fed in cities or on farms having steam appliances, while good clean straw, finely cut, can be fed on any farm, though not to work horses. The writer's feed for farm horses would be plenty of dry oats, unground, if the animal's teeth are in good condition and he did not bolt his food, with a moderate feeding of good timothy or moistened cut clover. We have seen farm teams fed for years wholly on early gathered and carefully cured clover, fed dry, though they ran in the pasture during the Summer.

Had the glanders, and that's what was the matter with a man who died a few days ago near Liztown, Indiana. He became inoculated while trying to cure a horse suffering from the disease. Dr. J. Elliott, V. S., who by request accompanied Dr. Elder, of the Indianapolis Board of Health, on a visit to the sick horse and man, says there is no possibility of a doubt the disease was glanders, and yet the symptoms were not as clearly defined as those of the mule that was killed in this vicinity a few weeks ago and published in the daily papers as *not* glanders.

W. M. Robb, of Jessamine county, Ky., had a mare to foal last week that had gone 13 months and 28 days.

POULTRY.

A correspondent of an agricultural paper writes thus: "A neighbor of ours whose hens, to our exasperation, kept laying on when eggs were 45 cents a dozen, while ours persistently laid off during the same season, on being questioned revealed the fact that his had a pail of skimmed, perhaps clabbered, milk each day, and no other drink. On comparing notes we each found that the management of our fowls was almost exactly alike, with this single difference—a difference that put many a dollar to the credit side of his ledger, while our own was left blank during the same period, and this thing had been going on for years, with the result always in favor of a milk diet."

Fowls are as profitable as any other stock the farmer can keep, and more so, provided he pays to them the same attention, and is as much interested in them, as in his other stock. In a majority of cases fowls are merely kept on the farm because they cannot well be dispensed with, and not because the farmer wishes to reap any profit therefrom. As a general thing you will find that poultry on farms belong to no special breed, but that they are a mixed up mess. Unless the farmer keeps birds that come of a good stock, and feeds them regularly, he can not expect any profits.

Mr. E. A. Roby, of Kent Co., Mich., writes the *Prairie Farmer* that there is no necessity for so much disease among poultry. Give the fowls plenty of room, clean, well-ventilated quarters, where they will be exempt from extremes of heat or cold. If the owner has a grove of white cedar sufficient for shade in summer, and good protection from hawks, minks, etc., fowls will never be tronbled with the ailment so much complained about. White cedar, or arbor vitæ keeps the fowls healthy and drives off vermin.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

California Horses in the East—Baldwin's Stables at Saratoga and Monmouth Park—Jim Renwick to the Front Again—Eole Again on the Turf—General News and Gossip.

Racing at Monmouth Park and Saratoga has been very sensational during the last week. So many great races have been run that it would take up too much of your space to chronicle them all. At the Springs your horses have been doing themselves credit. Jim Renwick to-day won at a mile and seventy yards, beating a strong field in good time. He has been set down by the talent as a horse that is more at home at short distances in spite of his races at Jerome and Brighton Beach, at a mile and nine furlongs. The truth is, as his trainer, Buchanan, told me, at Saratoga, week before last, Jim Renwick has not been quite at himself at times since his races East. He has been off his feed quite frequently, starting the sensational story that they had to send to Oregon for grass. The horse is apt to go further than many people think, and is likely to do himself credit at a mile and a half, even in crack company. The Baldwin stable on Monday last ran a dead heat for a two-year-old purse, with Rapido, by Grinstead. His competitor was Corrigan's Irish Pat, by Pat. Malloy, and the finish was a desperate one. Volanthe, however, beat the crack Florio, in the Flash Stakes last week, and to-day Mission Belle showed her heels to a strong field of youngsters in the Spinaway Stakes. At Monmouth Park, on Tuesday last, the same stable created a great sensation with the filly Freda. She and Shenandoah were only sent down there, from Saratoga, on Saturday, and it was feared by Cooper and Holloway that the abrupt change from the bracing northern air to the musty atmosphere of the seacoast would set her back for a time at least. As the telegraph has doubtless informed you, however, their fears were groundless. Starting in the Elizabeth Stakes, nine furlongs, against a strong field of three-year-old fillies, Freda was at a comparatively low price in the betting, five to one being obtainable in spite of her good looks. Starting away in the lead she kept the track, although ploughing away through the mud like a four-legged steam engine, though first one and than the other of her competitors would take a run at her. The South Carolina filly, Mittie B., was driven hard in the stretch to head Freda, but it was of no use for Holloway brought her home a clever winner in good time for the heavy track. Day after to-morrow she meets Duchess, the best filly of the year, and expectation is on tip-toe to see how the struggle will result. The Baldwin stables, therefore, are not entirely deficient in three-year-olds, in spite of the uncertainty as to Fallen Leaf's future training, and as to their two-year-olds they are a grand lot. They will be down here from Saratoga in a week or ten days, and then there will be some great contests when they meet those of their age from Rancocas, Brookdale, Chester Valley, and the other great stables. Brookwood, by Billet, Mr. Kelso's black colt, is one of the fastest two-year-olds in this vicinity. He beat all the cracks last week at Monmouth Park, six furlongs, in 1:15½, and won cleverly at the finish. In Cholula and Wanda Rancocas has two rattling good youngsters by the imported stallion Mortemer, and they have shown themselves fast and stout. The Dwyers have been having hard luck of late. Their two-year-olds are either lame or sick; Geo. Kinney, Miss Woodford and Barnes are lame, Checkmate ditto, and Panique has been ailing for some time. Thus far they have not done as well as they could have expected. But all this helps this vast army of smaller owners, who benefit to a corresponding extent by their great rival's misfortunes. The champion three-year-olds of the year appear to be St. Sauveur, by Eolus, the full brother to Eole, and Rataplan, by Reform, the unbeaten victor in the Emporium Stakes, at Sheepshead Bay, and the Travers and Iroquois at Saratoga. He has certainly the best credentials thus far of any of his age, though St. Sauveur has improved so much of late that he will be heavily backed against any company he meets. He is a better colt now than his great brother was at his age, and shows much more speed and dash. The Omnibus Stakes, at Monmouth Park, on the 14th, is likely to bring together half a dozen other good colts and fillies. Himalaya, the unlucky, Knight of Ellerslie, who is again doing good work, Thackeray, the big son of Great Tom, with the ice of continued defeat at last broken, and others, will face Rataplan and St. Sauveur in the rich Omnibus Stakes, and speculation is now and will be then rife as to the probable victor. Eole made his reappearance on the turf, last Tuesday, at Monmouth Park, in the Freehold Stakes, a mile and a half. He had not started before this season having been put to a course of treatment by salt bathing, at Coney Island, for bad feet, that have interfered with his training all the Spring. The great horse received an ovation by the crowd as he galloped off to the post to battle with the Rancocas champion, Drake Carter, and the latter did not have much chance with him in the mud. During his enforced retirement Eole seems to have improved in vim and dash, and is not now as sluggish a goer as is his wont. He stuck to Drake Carter like a pitch plaster, took the lead when Donohue willed it, and won in a gallop amid great applause from the people. Eole, Gen. Monroe and Monitor are great favorites with the public, now that Parole has bid adieu to the turf, and with the great son of Tom Bowling in form at Saratoga, and Eole at Long Branch, the people want to see Monitor again to the front. Old "Baldy" has been high in flesh the last month. His clicky ankles interfere with his work, and Alcock is trying to race him into condition, fearing a total break down if he is persevered with. But he has shown a trifle better each race, and his admirers hope for the best.

On the 15th of August many rich stakes for 1885 and 1886 close with the Secretaries of the Monmouth and Coney Island Jockey Clubs. In the advertising columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the conditions of all are set forth, and bearing in mind the magnitude of present turf operations East and the successes of the Baldwin, Haggin, and other California horses, it behooves turfmen on the Pacific Coast not to let their opportunities slip. Nothing is so well done as what is done at once, therefore, consult the conditions of those great stakes, and send in your entries *at once* without waiting until the last day. Mail or telegraph to Secretary J. H. Coster, of the Monmouth Park Association, corner of 27th street and Madison Avenue, New York City, and to Secretary J. G. K. Lawrence, of Coney Island Jockey Club, corner of 22d street and Broadway, New York City.

Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, July 31st, 1884.

Four sons of Hambletonian now have fast pacers to their credit: Westmont, representing Almont; Jim Jewell, Aberdeen; Eddie C., Happy Medium; Mike Wilkes, George Wilkes.

The Invisible Factor.

Great horses, like great men don't come from those heralded abroad, but from such as work their way into public favor by actual achievement, rather than the too willing fancy of a beneficiary. However in the selection of colts one must admit the element of luck, and bow at the shrine of blind chance. Of course, good judgment and ample means go far towards making luck, yet their are times when the best judgment of the wisest men is of no more avail than is a Hoodoo sign to arrest the march of a dreaded plague. All men who have looked over the records and studied the past must silently stand in awe of this potent but unknown factor, which to-day smiles upon one with victory, while to-morrow she destroys him with a breath more withering than the torch of Omar. There is always some one who for a while basks in the smile of the blind goddess, but if he be wise he will recollect that his time must come like all the others, and that he too, must give place to another favorite. Take, for instance, the records of the last twenty-five years, and what is to be gleaned? First, Alexander, with an irresistable march, carried by storm all competitors. Then came Keene Richards almost as successful, who, though he inherited a vast estate, died without means, his broad acres and his noble stud swallowed up by Jas. A. Grinstead Richards was followed by poor Buford of Bosque Bonita, with his Nellie Grey, his Enquirer, his McWhirter, *et id omne genus*, proud of his race and of his own ability, but not wise in heeding the teachings of fickle fortune, for he too surrendered his estate to Mr. Grinstead, and when no longer able to bear the adverse hand of cruel fate, at his own command faced death. Even Grinstead himself, who basked in wealth, has had to pass under the rod, and his name will appear on the records no more forever. Next came Price McGrath, with victories recorded all over the land, but his light paled some years before his eyes were closed in the doom of an eternal night. George Lorillard, Milton Young, and the Dwyers followed each knowing the delights of prosperity, though of late they too have had a chance of learn how

"Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the toad ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

I don't mean that these gentlemen must necessarily follow in the steps of Mr. Richards, Mr. Grinstead, or Capt. Moore, but they must give place to a Pierra Lorillard, a Corrigan, or to some one who now possesses the magic spell, but who in turn will follow in the steps of all the rest. The uses which adversity teaches are: Not to rely entirely on oneself; not to think that success comes alone from one's own judgment and the positive precept. When in luck lay by a sufficient store for that rainy day which is sure at one time or another to overtake every patron of the turf, let his position be what it may. Some years ago a gentleman said to me that there was a saying among sporting men, that "no man could tell who would have money in the Spring." I have often recalled this of late thinking the question could certainly be answered so far as the racing fraternity is concerned if they continue to back horses in programmes with penalties and allowances, selling races and handicaps with the very large percentage in each class of horses entered that are not intended to win. The answer will be very simple. The poolseller and the bookmaker, for it is utterly impossible for one who has not a percentage to play against such odds—it is only a question of time, for closely followed, it will eat up the fortune of a Vanderbilt—I mean a small Vanderbilt, of course. There are too many "horses that are not meant." If a few of them were gracefully retired to other walks or runs it would be much better for those that are left, as racing has grown to be so vast an institution that it should be protected as sacredly as any industry in the land.—*Dempsy, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Greek Meets Greek.

"Whack" is the colored cook in Mr. P. Lorillard's stable, and while a sober, industrious fellow, who is above gambling as a habit, he is not averse to betting on a "suah ting." The other day "Whack," having put the final polish on his pots and kettles, came upon the track with his month's wages in his pocket, and a knowing look in his eye that meant terrible things to the ring. He said little, but insinuated that he had "sumthin' good," and that he would "paralyze the book-makers." And he did; for "Whack" hit them right and left, and as the shades of night were falling, he hied him to his kitchen, where, unobserved, he began counting his spoils.

"Spec't I'll be wearin' diamon's yet," soliloquised "Whack," as he finished and sat regarding the huge roll of dollar bills before him.

Hardly had he uttered the words when he was aroused by footsteps, and, looking up, he beheld a big, black fellow, a sort of lounger, or hanger-on the stable.

"Lord, sakes! 'Whack,' whar did ye catch-on?" exclaimed the latter, "you must clean done gone an' smash the poolbox."

"'Taint my money," replied "Whack," at a loss what else to say, and he hurried it into his pocket, as he had good reason to distrust the other party. Well he might, for the fellow's cupidity was aroused, and, "when the moon on the tower was as white as snow," in the witching hour, when grave yards yawn and the festive tom cat wooes his purring mate, he scaled the walls and climbed into the window of "Whack's" room. The latter was sleeping peacefully, but had taken the precaution to put his breeches, containing the money, under his pillow. Here was a dilemma. But "Whack's" visitor was not to be baffled; descending from the window he returned with a rope. One leg of the pantaloons was exposed, and to this he tied the rope and descended to the ground. A moment later there was a commotion in the room. "Polo Jim" was rushing about in his shift amid cries of "Thief!" "Murder!" "Robbers!" and "Whack" was awakened by something very like land-slide under his head, and just in time to see his breeches disappearing through the window, and to clutch upon the last leg. "There was a noise, a scuffle, a loud cry, then all was still," as they say in the novels. The thief had been captured and taken to Eatontown, but "Whack," in the goodness of his heart, rejoicing in the recovery of his treasure, declined to press the charge, and the fellow was allowed to depart in peace.—*Vigilant.*

The names of American sportsmen are absent from the Derby entry this year, and the foreign contingent has fewer representatives than usual. Lord Falmouth's name appears to a solitary entrant in Belimparia, who was re-purchased by his lordship after the recent sale. Mr. J. C. Macdona, the well-known breeder of St. Bernard dogs, has nominated Bendora, by Bend Or, out of an Arab mare called Zuleika, and this is, *Bell's Life* thinks, undoubtedly the most curious entry in the list.

Dan Mace is said to be tired of the trotting business, and to be getting together a stable of runners.

FISH.

Fishing on the Yuba and American Rivers.

We publish below a letter describing the experience of a well-known and enthusiastic lover of field sports, on a recent fishing trip in the northern part of the State. It is due the writer to say that the letter was not written for publication, but it is so graphic and has in it so much of the vigorous spirit of the veritable sportsman that we venture, in behalf of the many readers who will heartily enjoy it, to tread the line between propriety and impropriety.

If we overstep the bounds in doing so, we insist on being forgiven, and shall willingly sacrifice the life of our fishing editor as a peace offering.

CHERRY GLEN, July 29th.

FRIEND B—: Oh, what a time I have had. Well, I will tell you just a little about it. I boarded the train at Suisun, at 5:20 P. M., supper at Sacramento, arrived at Cisco at 3 A. M. Went to bed, got up at 9 A. M., fine breakfast. Mr. Campbell drove me up the Yuba river three miles. I fished back, caught a nice string of McCloud trout and one Eastern brook. It was tame, as I do not call the McCloud a game fish. Very nice to eat. Eastern are game but scarce. Sunday I thought I would go up and see that good old Taft. Well I arrived at his house with a grand appetite. We were received with a warm welcome, a sportsman's shake, and had a fine lunch. Took a ride up to Donner Lake. Went down to a glass ball shoot. Taft cleaned us all out, and it made him — well, he felt good over it. Next morning he drove us out to the mill. It was a grand affair. We then took his train up, up, up, five miles to a logging camp. Had lunch, got a load of logs on cars, brought them down to the shute and it was a grand sight to see them go down like double-greased lightning into the beautiful clear water of the Truckee River. And such a beautiful spray would raise fifty feet. The shute is eighteen hundred feet long and it takes a log about sixteen seconds to come down. We drove from here to Lake Independence. Caught some nice fish in the lake but it is very tame sport. Nothing game about these fish at all. It is no sportsman's fishing, it is tame. I became disgusted and we left. While there I met Mr. McShane, of San Francisco. He was very well acquainted with you but his report of you is not good. He believed you would suck eggs and your statements about fishing he doubts. As a snipe shooter he thinks you are a failure. We left the old gentleman and arrived at Truckee at 4 P. M. Got a darling dinner and didn't we enjoy the company of old Fred Taft? Mrs. Taft is a perfect lady. Mrs. Burckhalter made us perfectly at home and the Misses Burckhalter are simply immense. Long will I remember their kind hospitalities shown us. If we had been the Prince of Wales we could have fared no better. Well, we had to say good-bye at 8:30. Arrived at Cisco 10:30 at Mr. Campbell's. Mr. Campbell is a perfect gentleman, is doing a fine business at Cisco. Well, we went to bed and Wednesday found us with old Aleck, the boss packer and guide of Cisco. Each of us on a mule and three mules packed with goods, loads larger than themselves, for some miners. We started for the north fork of the American river, twelve miles from Cisco, over the highest part of the Sierra Nevadas. When we got in sight of the river the scenery was just immence. Grand. Oh ye gods, what scenery! How made ye it! A little narrow trail, down, down we went, one misstep made by a mule and we will go fully a mile before we strike. Just while my hair was standing on end, my mule started running and kicking. I halloed to look out ahead as I thought I was a goner and would knock them all off the trail the first round. But old Jule stopped, and after we got over our scare I found that 1,350 yellow jackets had stung my mule. Golly but it was a narrow escape as the trail was only eight inches wide. We all had a hearty laugh, and arrived in camp at 1:30 P. M.. Frank says: "I never was so hungry so I will go to cooking." I says: "Frank, by the time you can get a fire made, I will catch a trout in that beautiful place there within twenty yards of us." I tossed in, and no sooner did that fly strike the water, than "siz" went the reel. I landed nine of the most beautiful, gamest of game fish, in less than fifteen minutes. They are the genuine California mountain trout. Out of that cold water into the frying pan.

Oh B——! how I felt for your rotund stomach, as mine was not large enough. They were grand. After lunch we sauntered up the river, catching fish, these beautiful game fish, out of nearly every nice place and nice places were all along, everywhere. What a beautiful stream! What grand scenery along! How easy the walking! no brush at all. Oh it was too fine, and such fish. Nothing less than nine inches and up to eighteen and a quarter. Plenty of them—yes, lots of them—weigh one pound each. And this stream is full of them. Talk about McCloud trout, Truckee trout, and all the rest of the lake trout, they are no comparison whatever. These nice, gamey fellows fight to the last and come out wiggling. Well, we simply caught just all we needed and I sent home to the folks a cracker box full, beauties. We got back to Cisco all O. K. I tried the Yuba again but could not enjoy it after being on the American. Oh, B——! when you want trout go there and let me go with you. I arrived at Sacramento Saturday, at 3 A. M. Saw Post and Chipman, saw the flyers at the track and got home Sunday for lunch. I never will forget this pleasant trip as it was immense. Taft has a pup for field trials—look out. Post will have three I believe, Watson, one, Chipman, one, Cosby, one,—and a good one, look out for him—Baker, two good ones, Ellery, one, G. W. B., two, H. A. B., two, J., M. B., Jr., two, and if stakes don't fill good, will put in three. When do we have a meeting? Mr. Taft has a great deal to look after, is kept busy, but he has got that pup broke all the same and it is broken. I met a friend of mine yesterday, his name is Reams. He told me he had a grand time in San Francisco. He informed me that he had a set-to with an acquaintance of mine named B——. That B—— knocked him out first round but he got in on second and knocked him clean out, so much so, that B—— could not come to time and he came off victorious. But he says you are tough. Now don't fool with these poor country boys when you meet them in your own town as you may get hurt and I want you to visit the American with me some time. I know you never saw such sport and I have the boss racket for blankets, spring bed, grub and etceteras up there. So don't take any chances and get hurt this way. I am tired so I will close. Yours truly

J. M. B., Jr

The New York *Sun* says that the Eastern trout fishing season is declared to have been miserable, and, curiously enough, the Fulton-street fishmongers say that, poor as the season was, they always had more trout on hand than they could possibly sell. The general depression of business seems to have affected even the demand for this little luxury of the table.

National Association

—OF—

TROTTING

Horse Breeders,

Eighth Annual Meeting.

NEW YORK DRIVING

Club Grounds,

Morrisiana, New York.

SEPT. 9th, 10th, and 11th next.

$28,000 IN TROTTING STAKES.

Stakes for three, four and five-year-olds, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares, will be trotted for by selected representatives of the great breeding establishments and prominent owners of trotting stock throughout the United States and Canada. The events will include the celebrated

WILSON STAKES,

For Four-Year-Olds. Present Value

$9,100,

To be Increased by the Payment of $50 each due from those of the present

49 Nominations

Which Start. Sensational Performances May Reasonably be Expected.

H. W. T. MALL, President.

L. D. Parker, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Brood Mares,

Trotting Horses,

Colts, Jersey Cattle, Etc.,

BY ORDER OF

P. A. Finnigan, Esq.,

(In consequence of sale of Ranch.)

....ON....

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d,

At 10 A. M., at the

BALL GROUNDS ADJOINING THE

Oakland Race Track.

Catalogues now Ready.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1881, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Stockton Fair,

BEGINNING

Tuesday, September 23,

AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.



—OVER—

$ 25,000

—OFFERED IN—

Premiums and Purses.

—o—

Premiums Increased Over 40 Per Cent.

FIRST AND SECOND PREMIUMS IN LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Morris M. Estee. of San Francisco, Orator.

Grand Promenade Concert at Masonic Music Hall, Stockton, Each Evening of the Fair.

Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies' Equestrianism.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $270 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all. Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br n Monroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$800—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $300
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jou Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1¼ mile dash; $400 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey's b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gorham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magdallah.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

J. M. LARUE, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight,



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.

Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

SAN JOSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR RACE NO. 4, TROTTING; 3-minute Class, having failed to fill, the following has been substituted, and is now open, to close

TUESDAY, August 19.

TROTTING; 2:35 Class; Purse $500; $300 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse.

W. T. ADEL, President.

J. HINMAN, Secretary, San Jose, Cal.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added: $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown. $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown.
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bibler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,
Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIFFENBACHER & WIHL,
GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Annual
STATE FAIR
—AT—
Sacramento,
CALIFORNIA,
COMMENCES
SEPT. 8th, 1884,
And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 15,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞ Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

NINETEENTH
Industrial Exhibition
—AND—
Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5TH; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

—:o:—

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 50; child's, $1 50; adult gainle admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION
—OF THE—
El Dorado District
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme
AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.
No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.
No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.
No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.
No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three; for district horses. Purse, $150.
No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.
No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and rep at; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three n five; district horses. Purse, $200.
No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district h rses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.
No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.
No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purs s can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designat d upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER
Assistant Secretary,
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Ca

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

Sixth Annual Exhibition

—OF THE—

Sonoma County

AGRICULTURAL

Park Association



TO BE HELD AT

Santa Rosa,

California.

—O N—

AUG. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, *and* 23, *inclusive,*

1884.

$6,000 IN PURSES!

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS!

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION.

500 Stables. Splendid Grand Stand.

One of the Finest and Fastest Mile Tracks in the United States.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Tuesday, August 19—First Day.

No. 1—Running, three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Chas. Underhill's b s Harry Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
Matt. Jones' b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Jeannette.
G. Pacheco's ch m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.
Delany & Ayer's gr g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen.
Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, by Norfolk.
W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
Rancho Del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.

No. 2—Trotting, three-minute class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second horse, $50 to third horse.

G. H. White's gr g Grey Charley. Pedigree unknown.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blanche, by Grey McClellan—dam by John Nelson.
G. F. Whitney's b m Maude W. Pedigree unknown.

Wednesday, August 20—Second Day.

No. 3—Running, one-mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

G. Pacheco's b m Dairy Maid, by Shannon—by Lodi.
Lee Shaner's b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
Lee Shaner's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
James Biggin's br m Fanny Parnell, by Shannon—Kitty Watson.
S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
W. L. Appleby's b s Patrol, by Wild Idle—Nettie Brown.
Rancho Del Paso's ch m Susan, by Warwick.
W. M. Murray's b h Stanislaus, by imp. Partizan—Mother of Modoc.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
W. L. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg.

Thursday, August 21—Third Day.

No. 6—Running, one-and-a-half-mile dash for three year-olds; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

Lee Shaner's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Hirondelle, by Glenelg.
W. M. Hagan's ch m Cootie by Hubbard—Unknown.
Philip Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. by Leinster—Lillie Simpson.
Hill & Gries' Bachelor by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 7. Running, half mile and repeat, free for all; entrance $25, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Harry Stover's ch g Quebec by Norfolk—by Belmont.
Hill & Greis' blk m Dotty Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium by Castor.
S. J. Jones' b m Blue Mountain Belle, pedigree unknown.
Lee Shaner's b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Pacheco's b m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad—by Orphan Boy.
W. M. Hagan's b h Del Paso by Shannon—Maggie O'Niel.
D. Stumps ch m Amanda.

No. 8. Trotting, 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second and $75 to third horse.

J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon, by Nutwood.
A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.

Friday, Aug. 22—Fourth Day.

No. 9. Running, selling race one-and-one-eighth mile dash, purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

Rancho del Paso's ch m Susan, by Warwick. $600.
Harry Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont. $1,000.
Philip Siebenthaler's b h Philip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson. $1,000.
Chas. Underhill's b m Oriole, by Wheatley—Black Maria. $
G. Pachec... br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi. $500.
W. M. Murry's ch g Billy Foote, by Norfolk—Kate Gitt.
Lee Shaner's b g Cyclone, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold. $400.

No. 10. Trotting, 2:27 class, purse, $600; $360 to first horse, $180 to second, and $60 to third horse.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr. Pedigree unknown.
I. De Turk b s Anteco, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
James M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adrian, by Shenandoah.
A. C. Deitz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston, by Primus, dam Lady Don.
John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister by Admiral.
J. W. Donothan's blk g B. B. by Bellfounder, dam unknown.

No. 11. Trotting, purse of $500; free for all horses owned in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino, on the first day of June, 1884, that have never beaten 2:45; $300 to first horse $150 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Wm. Griffin's b m Lucy, by Black Ralph, dam by Odd Fellow.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
D. L. Hayden's b g Len Hayden, by Alexander, dam unknown.
S. Sperry's b g Uncle True, by Inauguration, dam by Bucephalus.
D. McVicker's b g Rob Roy, by Gen. Benton, dam by Norfolk.
Joseph Edge's b h Ned, by Overland, dam Thoroughbred.
Geo Ellis' b m Belle E., by Black Ralph, dam the Blodgett mare.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blanche, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson.

Saturday, Aug. 23—Fifth Day.

No. 12. Running, two and one-fourth mile dash, free for all; $30 entrance, $15 forfeit, $250 added; $75 to second horse.

W. L. Appleby's b s Patrol by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
Delaney & Ayers' ch m Trade Dollar br Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
G. Pacheco's b g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. M. Murry's br s Bird Catcher, by Spectre—by Young Melbourne.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

STOCKHOLDERS' RACE.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Trotting and pacing purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M. of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6. P. M. of the day preceding the race No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, (except fixed events), to close with the Secretary on Saturday, August 2, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

I. DeTURK, President.

C. H. Bane, Secretary.
Will Acton, Asst. Sec'ty

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

MESSRS. WINSLOW AND KELLY BEG TO announce the opening of their Headquarters, in connection with their wholesale and retail liquor establishment, 871 Market St., San Francisco.

All necessary materials for writing, and conveniences for keeping club books and records left in their charge will be found.

It will be the purpose of the proprietors to study the comfort of their patrons at all times.

WINSLOW & KELLY.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL SALE.

30 Head of Fine

TROTTING

—AND—

Running Horses!

BY ORDER OF

R. P. CLEMENT, Esq.,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., ON

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1884.

On account of having sold his Ranch, Mr. Clement is retiring permanently from Stock Raising.

—o—

The sale will take place on the premises of the

SAN FRANCISCO

Horse Market

AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

33, 35 & 37 New Montgomery st.,

H. Fromberg, Proprietor.

—o—

The above Stock will be sold WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE. The Stock can be seen at the above place on August 18th, and up to the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

☞ For further information and Catalogues, apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

S. C. BOWLEY,
Auctioneer.

Sonoma County

Agricultural Park Association,

Santa Rosa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PURSES HAVING FAILED TO fill have been reopened, to close

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

Pacing, 2:20 Class: Purse $500; $350 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third horse.

Trotting; free for all; purse $800; $480 to first; $240 to second; $80 to third horse; Director and Nellie R. barred.

Entrance ten per cent. Address communications to C. H. Bane, Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal.

I. DE TURK, President.

C. H. Bane, Secretary.
Will Acton, Assistant Secretary.

STATE FAIR RACES.

EXTRA PURSE,

—TO BE—

Trotted Saturday, Sept. 20th.

Purse $200, for Yearling Trotters: Dash of a Mile.

Entries close Monday, Aug. 18th. Five to enter and three to start.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Stockton Fair Races.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz.: $1,200: Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200.

☞ Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

Taggart & Dingee,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

460 and 462 Eighth Street, Oakland.

Easton & Eldridge, 22 Montgomery st. San Francisco.
W. H. Rhodehamel.....Haywards.

J. O. ELDRIDGE.....Auctioneer.

NOTICE!

Great Credit SALE!

500 ACRES

In Subdivisions of from TEN to THIRTY ACRES Each, of the Far-Famed

Fruit and Berry Land

—AT—

HAYWARDS,

Alameda County, Cal., being the well-known

Strobridge Ranch,

Only Ten Minutes' Walk from the Post Office at Haywards, at

AUCTION!

Saturday, Aug. 16, 1884,

At **12** o'clock, noon, on the property.

An opportunity never before offered for securing small tracts of productive FRUIT LAND in this celebrated location.

Surrounded by the famous orchards of Meek, Wenton, Blackwood, Jessup and others, and on account of its proximity to San Francisco and the cheap transportation this land offers advantages unequaled by any other section in the State, **and is rapidly enhancing in value. Secure a Homestead with an income. Only sixty minutes from San Francisco.**

Long Credit and Low Rate of Interest.

☞ Only one-third Cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 yearly payments; interest on deferred payment only 7 per cent. per annum.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.

That portion of the tract comprising 100 acres, on which are the improvements, include the

Strobridge Mansion,

A magnificent modern residence of twenty rooms, completely and elegantly furnished. Broad verandas and every comfort of a luxurious home.

Fine large stables, carriage houses, summer houses and out buildings; also trout pond and never-failing stream of running water; fine orchard of five acres, assorted fruits; handsome lawn, etc., will be sold as a whole, including the furniture.

Send for Diagram Catalogue of Ranch; also, Stock Catalogue.

And don't fail to see the Property before the day of sale.

At the same time and place will be sold Strobridge's celebrated band of

Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, Fine Driving and Trotting Horses, High Grade Durham Cows, Farming Implements, Furniture, etc.

To Reach the Ranch.

The 7:30 and 10 A. M. boats from San Francisco connect at Oakland pier with Haywards train. Free Busses meet all trains, taking parties to see the rauch, allowing ample time to view the property and return to the city in the afternoon.

ON DAY OF SALE,

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Oakland pier on arrival of 9 A. M. boat from the city; Market street, Oakland, at 9:25; and East Oakland at 9:35 A. M. This train will return to the city after the sale.

Don't fail to examine this choice fruit land before day of sale.

An Ample Free Lunch Will be Provided.

Tickets for Special Train and further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

Taggart & Dingee,
460 and 462 Eighth St., Oakland.

Easton & Eldridge,
22 Montgomery St., San Francisco, or

W. H. Rhodehamel,
Haywards.

Sprung Knees

.....AND.....

Cockled-Ankles



Permanently cured by using SPARKHALL'S SPECIFIC.

BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.

Which does not blister or interfere with the horse's work.

Valuable and undisputable testimonials from all points mailed free on application.

The **Specific** is sold in quart bottles, price $2

New York City: John Carle & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 153 Water Street, cor. Maiden Lane, Headquarters for New York City.
Hartford, Conn.: A. Marwick, Jr., & Co., 376 Asylum St.
Newark, N. J.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 14 Ward St.
Philadelphia, Pa.: B. O'Brien, 1,600 South Tenth St.
Savannah, Ga.: Solomons & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wakelee & Co., under Occidental Hotel.
Cleveland, O.: F. S. Slosson, 223 Superior St.
Baltimore, Md.: Louis Senft & Co., 22 N. Howard St.
Chicago, Ill.: J. H. Fenton, 187 and 189 Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.: Tompkins & Mandeville, 180 Wabash Av.
Melbourne, Australia: James A. Roberts.

R. H. SPARKHALL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer, 101 Trumbull Avenue,
DETROIT, MICH.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages BUGGIES BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING, VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

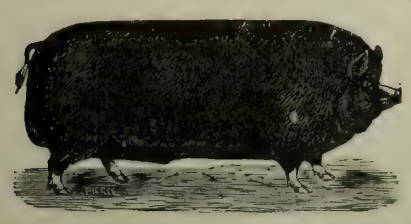
M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

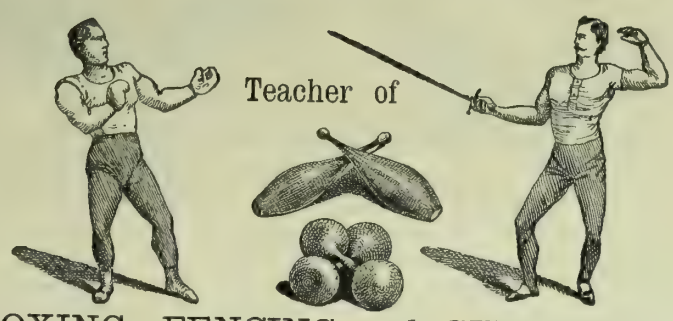
I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND AND KEY ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

LOUIS GERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

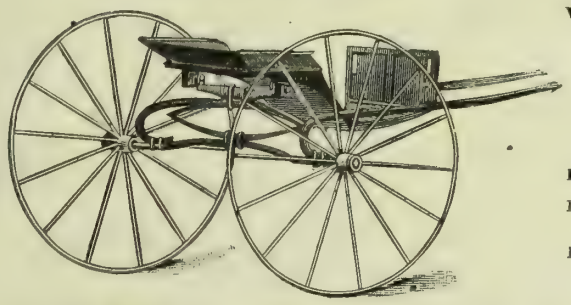
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

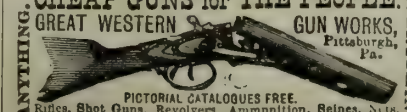
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Reines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa. y12

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of **extra** attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of **12** pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

CEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Annual Fair

—OF THE—

SONOMA and MARIN

DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

—AT—

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.

Third Day Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150. Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150, $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

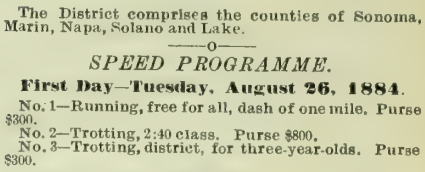
Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to this office or to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,
116 Washington St., San Francisco

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON.
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Thoroughbred
SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.
Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF
FINE HARNESS
AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
AND CELEBRATED
Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

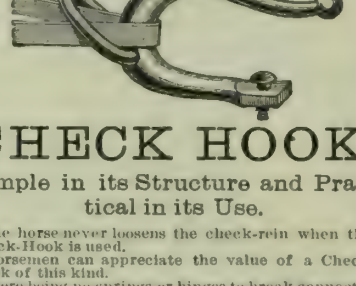
Linen Sheets and Hoods,
SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

Just received, a large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.
Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.
ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M *8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M *8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜
For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY
Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).
The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.
Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.
These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.
☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.
TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East and Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:10 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:40 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.
*Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 8.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

TURF AND TRACK.

The Lorillard Stakes at Monmouth.

The failure of the Santa Anita colts to carry off this rich stake was a disappointment, but as the California colts were at a disadvantage in point of condition, the result was not conclusive. The following account of the event is from the *Sporting Hour:*

The second number was the event of the day, the Champion Stallion Stakes, for two-year-olds. As soon as the numbers were hung up after the first race the talent wended its way to the auction pool stand, where for the first time this season there was betting with the old-time fervor. A large party of racing men had come on from Saratoga, headed by Mr. Corrigan. They carried big wads of greenbacks, and they plunged on the California trio. Moreover, they carried large sums of money from bettors who stayed at Saratoga, but who thought that the Baldwin youngsters had a moral certainty of the champion. To the auctioneer's "How much am I bid for the choice?" the first bid was $100. It was raised by hundreds until the choice was knocked down to a man for $800, and he took P. Lorillard. The Western men and the Californians, not to be outdone, raised Baldwin to the same figure, and thus it went, Mr. Lorillard's pair and Mr. Baldwin's trio fetching the same price in every pool, with the Kelso pair a fair third choice, the others going cheap.

Among the book-makers the money came thick and fast. The odds against the Lorillard pair started with 5 to 2. In a few minutes they were backed down to 2 to 1, then 9 to 5, then 8 to 5, 7 to 5, 6 to 5, and still the money was forthcoming. The Californians maintained themselves at 5 to 2, and it was easy to see that none of the visitors' money went outside of the auction pools.

While the money was shoveled in in the betting ring, Capt. Blake, the superintendent, had got two double-teamed harrows and a roller at work on the track, which was still heavy from the rain of the week. In fifteen minutes it was like a billiard table. Now three horses were seen being led out on the backstretch, and in an instant they were mounted and cantered over the track. "Here are the Californians!" went the cry, and every eye was directed toward them as they moved into the homestretch. A volley of applause greeted them as they swept by the stand, with Murphy on Verano, Blaylock on Volante, and Holloway on Mission Belle. And certainly if ever three horses are deserving of admiration it was the Californians.

The Lorillard pair, Wanda and Chimera, are fine lookers, but their lustre paled alongside of the bloodlike beauty of the daughter and the two sons of Grinstead. The filly, Mission Belle, is certainly a race mare all over. She is a bay with black points, with a splendid back, fine quarters, well placed shoulders and legs, which seem capable of standing any amount of wear and tear. She has the beautiful neck which characterizes the Alarms, and the bloodlike head of the Newminster family. Grinstead is getting to be a famous sire in California. He was by Gilroy, a son of Lexington, out of Magnolia, by Glencoe. Grinstead's dam was a sister of Ruric, by Sovereign out of Levity by Trustee. Verano is almost as good-looking as Mission Belle. He is a chestnut with two white stockings, but he is larger and a trifle coarser. His legs, however, seem to be made of iron. "What a steeplechaser this youngster will make," was the exclamation of two or three ardent admirers of 'cross country racing, after looking him over. Volante is also a chestnut, and is the least good-looking of the lot, though he is handsomer and more bloodlike than seven out of ten of the two-year-olds one sees usually.

The race is easily enough described. Wanda took the lead at the half-mile pole. First Mission Belle went out to tackle her and deprive her of the lead, but she retired after a fight of a quarter of a mile. Then Verano, piloted by the redoubtable Isaac Murphy, the colored Archer, was sent up in the masterly style for which this jockey is famous. Hands and knees of the rider were working, but the chestnut failed to reach Wanda. The daughter of Minnie Minor led into the stretch. Now Goano tackled her, but she was unapproachable. When well straightened out Blaylock on Volante made a final effort and brought him out, but little Olney looked back and saw that Wanda was safe. Goano and Volante had it hammer and tongs for half a furlong at the head of the stretch, when Goana drew clear, but as Blaylock kept on riding, Garrison was driven to whip again, and under it the purple Maltese cross stayed in front and beat the red Maltese cross two lengths for second place, Wanda winning as she liked by four lengths.

The shout that went up was deafening, and certainly no man was more deserving of winning the race than Mr. Lorillard, the projector of the Stake, and as enthusiastic a breeder and racing man as there is on the turf. If there is one thing that Mr. Lorillard likes it is to win with a youngster of his own breeding, and he came near shouting with delight when Wanda came in first. The value of the stake that Wanda won was $17,500, and as it is understood that Mr. Lorillard won more than that in bets over his filly, he certainly had reason to be pleased. It is safe to say, however, that the satisfaction of winning the race from such formidable opponents was more pleasing to his sporting spirit than the pecuniary profit.

Mr. Baldwin took his defeat in good part and like a sportsman, and to his friends intimated that although he was defeated, he was not conquered. There is no doubt that want of condition beat his three youngsters; the many changes of climate and water to which they have been subjected since leaving their home at Los Angeles, must have taken the keen edge of their speed away. Speed of the highest order they undoubtedly possess, and if they do well during the remaining weeks, Mr. Baldwin will have a day of reckoning at Sheepshead Bay.

Mr. H. O. Bernard was "tickled to death" over Goano's running second. The odds against him were 40 to 1 and 10 to 1 for a place. Against his stable companion, East Lynne, 75 to 1 was laid and 15 to 1 for a place. Had Goano won, Mr. Bernard would have seriously crippled many of the bookmakers. As it was, he landed between $1,200 and $1,600 for a place. With such performers as Goano, East Lynne, Plunger and others, Springbok is bound to assume a commanding position among the fashionable stallions ere long.

Second Race—The Champion Stallion Stakes, for 1884, for colts and fillies two years old, to be entered at the course by four P. M. on the day before the day appointed for the race; of $250 each, with $5,000 added by the Monmouth Park Association to a subscription of $500 each by owners of stallions, whose get alone shall be qualified to start; the second horse and the subscribing owner of its sire each to receive $1,000; the third horse and the subscribing owner of its sire each to receive $500; the winner to receive the stakes of horses entered for the race, and one-half the money remaining after the foregoing deductions: the other half to go to the subscribing owner of the sire of the winner; the death of a subscriber not to disqualify his stalllion if the subscription be paid; three-quarters of a mile.

P. Lorillard's Wanda, by imp. Mortemer, dam Minnie Minor, 107 lbs. ..... (Olney) 1
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Goana, by Springbok, dam Genera, 110 lbs. ..... (Garrison) 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister to Clara D., 110 lbs. ..... (Blaylock) 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D., 110 lbs. ..... (I. Murphy) 0
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 107 lbs. ..... (Holloway) 0
N. W. Kittson's ch c Pardee, by Alarm, dam Sister of Mercy, 110 lbs. ..... (Fitzpatrick) 0
Mr. Kelso's br c Brookwood, by imp, Billet, dam Broeck, 110 lbs. ..... (Feakes) 0
Mr. Kelso's br c Saltpetre, by imp. Glenelg, dam Salina, 110 lbs. ..... (W. Hayward) 0
P. Lorillard's ch f Chimera, by imp. Mortemer, dam Lizzie Lucas, 107 lbs. ..... (W. Donohue) 0
Clipsiana Stable's ch f East Lynne, by Springbok, dam Easter Planet, 107 lbs. ..... (O'Leary) 0
P. H. McMahon's br c Eachus, by Reform, dam Nemesis, 110 lbs, ... (M. Donohue) 0
Dwyer Bros.' b c Richmond, by Virgil, dam Alert, 110 lbs. ..... (McLaughlin) 0

Time, 1:18¾.

Betting in pools: P. Lorillard's pair, $200; Baldwin's trio, $190; Pardee, $35; Richmond, $30; Kelso's pair, together, $30; Eachus, $15, and the Clipsiana pair, coupled, $10. In the books: 3 to 1 against Wanda, 7 to 2 against Mission Belle, 9 to 2 against Chimera, 5 to 1 against Verano, 8 to 1 against Brookwood, 10 to 1 against Richmond, 12 to 1 each against Volante and Pardee, 20 to 1 each against Saltpetre and Eachus, 40 to 1 against Goana and 70 to 1 against East Lynne. The mutuel pools paid, $11.65.

A Standard Stallion.

Jim Mulvenna, gray stallion, bred and owned by Sargent Bros., of Sargent's Station, Santa Clara county, crossed the line at Santa Cruz on the 15th inst., trotting the second heat of the race for the 2:40 class in 2:30. He is now standard in his own right and is one of the most promising four-year-olds in the southern country. He made a season in the stud this year, and is likely to do better later in the circuit. Jim is bred in true trotting lines, being a son of Nutwood, his dam Jane McLane, by Budd Doble, from Lady Clinton, formerly Lady Champlin.

Budd Doble was by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., from Lady Woodard, a fine mare aud a daughter of Lady Utley.

Rigging the Pools.

A corresdondent of the Chicago *Horseman*, speaking of the race where Phallas made his record, 2:13¾, makes the following observations:

Appropos of this race wouldn't the true inwardness of it be interesting reading matter to horsemen? That a large number of people, including not a few friends of the field, overrated Catchfly's speed is quite evident, but who can account for the apparent lack of confidence in Phallas by his own party? When scoring for the first heat it seemed as impossible for Bither to drive Phallas, (who had the pole), faster than a 2:25 gait, as it was for the other drivers to pull their horses back even with him, and after two or three attempts Bithers told the judges that they must keep these horses back as he could not get there any faster. When the send-off is finally effected Phallas trails far in the rear, barely saving his distance in 2:19¾. Witness the transformation scene. After numberless pools have been sold at one hundred to fifty on Catchfly, the horses came out for the second heat, and Phallas on the outside, outscores the party, at the word "go" takes the pole from Catchfly, (who has a great reputatian for getting away and trotting to the first turn), and leads her three lengths at the quarter pole. What an eye opener for the backers of Catchfly! How vast the improvement in Bither's driving under the tuition of Counsellor Crawford!

Allow me to suggest an innovation in the judgment of trotting races where associations desire to have everything conducted on the square: Place a judge at the pool box, and he may get a cue as to which drivers are trying, (not), to win. Take the 2:19 class for example, with Catchfly barred, Overman sold favorite over the field, Tony Newell and George V. at slight odds for second place, After the first heat, wherein George V. was second, Overman sold for $105 to $10 for the field. Was there any legitimate reason for this kind of betting? Again, the black horse, Prince, in the 2:24 and 2:27 classes was second in heats varying in time from 2:18¾ to 2:24, and those who witnessed his finish with Frank Landers in the first heat, have their own ideas as to what he could have done had he been permitted.

I made a great many other observations during the meeting, the most satisfactory one, on the owner and driver's account, being the victory of Will Collender. That Thos. Foley will own a dozen trotters and Budd Doble in the sulky piloting them to the first money-paying teller is the earnest wish of a "RANK OUTSIDER."

The Meeting at Santa Cruz.

The Santa Cruz races, the third annual meeting of the association, began on the 12th, and were as usual successful and satisfactory. The weather throughout was fine and the track good. The summaries are as follows:

Aug. 12.—Trotting; purse, $200; three-minute class.

Bloomfield Harry, b g—E. J. Swift	2	1	1	1
Hannah Lee, ch m—Thos. Kennedy	3	2	2	2
Charley, b s—D. W. Grover	1	3	3	3

Time, 2:43½, 2:41½, 2:40, 2:40.

Aug. 13.—Trotting; Purse, $500; 2:27 class.

B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—J.W. Donathan	1	2	2	1	1
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer	2	1	1	2	2
Bismarck, ch s, by Index—J. W. Gordon	4	3	3	3	3
Rarus, Jr., blk s, pedigree unknown—Armstrong & Carrington	3	4	5	dis.	
Capt. Smith, br g, by Locomotive—W. H. Voiget	5	5	4	dis.	

Time, 2:29¾, 2:29, 2.27, 2:24¼, 2:27.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $150; three-minute class; district horses.

Gerster, blk m, by Altoona—J. W. Donathan	2	1	1	1
Jim Mulvenna, g s, by Nutwood—J. P. Sargent	1	2	2	2
Charley, b s—D. W. Grover	dis			

Time, 2:35, 2:37, 2:35, 2:36½.

Aug. 14—Pacing; purse, $400; 2:20 class.

Belmont Boy, ch g, by Nutwood—C. S. Roberts	1	1	1
Sam Lewis, b s, by Echo—R. F. Simpson	2	3	2
Robert E., b g—P. W. Dudley	3	2	3

Time, 2:34, 2:40, 2:35.

Aug. 15—Trotting; purse, $400; 2:40 class.

Ed, b g—W. H. Jackson	3	2	1	1	1
Bloomfield Harry, b g—E. J. Swift	2	3	2	2	2
Jim Mulvenna, g s—J. P. Sargent	1	1	dis.		

Time, 2:34¼, 2:30, 2:31½, 2:37½: 2:39½.

Aug. 16—Trotting; purse, $150: 2:50 class; district horses.

Hannah Lee, ch m—Thos. Kennedy	1	2	1	1
Billy, ch g	2	1	3	3
Al. Sanborn, b g	3	3	2	2

Time, 2:45½, 2:47¾, 2:49, 2:49.

Same day—Trotting; purse, $500: 2:22 class.

Allan Roy, g g, by Patchen Vernon—Jas. McCord	2	1	1	1
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:24½, 2:33, 2:26, 2:30.

How Maud S. Regained the Crown.

The commissioner of the New York *Spirit* sends from Cleveland his notes of the mile in 2:09¾ on the 2d.

And it is my pleasing duty to report the greatest victory ever achieved over time by a trotting or pacing horse. Maud S. to-day covered herself with glory, and abundantly verified the statement of her owner, that she is the fastest and most perfect piece of horse flesh in the world.

A brief review of her preparation this season may interest many. The first mile given her was April 5th. Time, 3:08. The fastest mile in April was 2:27¾, on the 28th. She continued to received regular work at Chester Park, and on May 25th was given a mile and repeat, in 2:27, 2:24¾. Her fastest mile in June was at the New York Driving Park, 2:13¾. The fastest in July, 2:11½, on the 17th; but, on the 23d, she was given a repeat in 2:12¼, 2:12¼. Owing to bad weather, and Mr. Bair being sick, she did not get a fast mile from the 23d ult. until this morning, when she trotted in 2:19. About 4 P. M. she was given an opening mile in 2:28, last half in 1:08, and various horsemen noticed she moved with clock-like regularity and her old-time freedom of stride.

At 4:30 o'clock she was ready for the word, and the story of the matchless performance is best told in Bair's own language, as he kindly gave me his thoughts.

"Did you expect to beat the record?"

"Hardly. Of course, I did not know her exact condition, and it was a sort of experimental effort. If she showed me she was at herself I intended to send her as I did; if not, I would give her a good, stiff mile, hoping for a better track Monday, when we would let her do her best."

"Then you do not consider the track in its best condition to-day?"

"How could it be after the heavy rains during the week? It was fairly good; but as you leave the judges' stand it cupped out, and beyond the lower turn I found it in the same way."

Noticing a smile on the champion driver's face, my query, "Why do you laugh?" drew forth the following little preliminary incidents:

Said he, "What do you think W. H. Wilson wanted? Why only to spoil the best time on record because of a $5 bet. Hickok bet him $10 to $5 that Maud could not beat her record to-day, and further said, 'I'll bet $500 to $300, and give you all her life to do it in.' Wilson came and told me of the bet. I said it is a small amount but a foolish bet, and he had better draw his money, but Hickok refused to let him off; then Wilson begged me not to carry full weight. I declined, saying I always carry my weight, and so he was forced to win $10.

"Another amusing thing occurred before I got in the sulky. I slipped my watch off the chain, intending to carry it in my hand. I said to C. B. Harvey, 'I wish I had a string, in case it slips from me.' He handed me a piece, and after the mile I took it off and threw it away. A boy picked it up and said: 'You bet I'll keep that.' Mr. Harvey came too late for it, and offers a reward to find the boy.

"Now as to our movements after I got on the sulky. You saw I jogged her the reverse way of the track and opened her up from the quarter pole. As she moved past the grand stand I saw she was a great mare, and said to myself, 'You are yourself to-day.' Then I jogged her to the head of the stretch and turned her slowly around as her custom is when about to do a great mile. She stood a moment or two, and walked, say, 50 yards, and then she started up of her own accord, and seemed to say, 'Now let me go, I see all the people, and will show them something they never saw before.' It does appear as if a public day and big crowd stirred her up to do or die, for she did just break loose herself. I did not mean to give her such a long score, but then she was so willing I hated to bother her, so away we went on the first score. As we passed the wire she was going just about right. I coaxed her back a little, and at the quarter noted we were going at the rate of 2:11; fast enough. I chirped to her once just after we left the quarter, as I desired to get to the half in 1:04. I got there in 1:04½. Along the backstretch I met Hayes with Catchfly, and hailed him with a 'How do you like that movement?' for we were sailing. He seemed astonished, and afterwards told the boys I was going easy. I aimed to reach the three-quarter pole in 1:36, and then we would have 33½ seconds to come home in. She entered the homestretch very resolute, and at the band stand spurted, but did not carry it quite to the wire; then I tapped her lightly with the whip, and asked her for one more effort. She finished without lifting, shaking or swerving, and I stopped my watch under the wire in 2:09 3-5. Here it is; I've not started it since. That's all."

"But let us discuss it a little," I said. "Did she appear distressed after the heat?"

"Not a bit. Billy Weeks walked down with me after Grant led her to the stall, and in a few minutes she had blown out. Weeks lifted her blanket, and said he never saw anything like it. He then offered me $100 to let him ride her just one mile, and said he would bet she could do it in 2:05. She is capital under saddle. I rode her all one Winter. In fact, she is good anywhere. The horse does not live that can outpole her. She is just as good there as singly."

"Then she must be a smooth going, easy driver."

"That's what she is. She does not jar the sulky a particle, and if she was my own mare I'd bet my wife could drive her in 2:12. That mare would help her, for she knows her, and when well used she will almost drive herself."

"Then she must have remarkable intelligence."

"Indeed she has, and is not the timid, nervous animal some people think she is. When she was six years old, and I was getting her educated to noises, I hired an organ-grinder to play in her stall, and when he ground out "Home, Sweet Home," she put her head over the organ and almost went to sleep."

"Speaking of sulkies, whose did you use?"

"Her own Caffrey sulky weighing 50 lbs., I thought best to have a lighter one, and borrowed Index's from Mr. Saunders. I believe it is a Pray, and weighs 45 lbs. It fits her very well."

"What is the weight of Jay-Eye-See's sulky?"

"I understand it is a 40¾-lb. Caffrey."

"What is Maud's weight, and tell me about her shoeing?"

"She weighed 960 lbs. the day we repeated her in 2:12¼; that was also her weight when she trotted in 2:10¾ at Chicago. She wears bar shoes all around. There is nothing like a bar shoe to save the feet and legs. Her's weigh nine ounces behind and fourteen ounces forward, and a two and a half ounce weight. Her shoes were set on Thursday last, and were made by J. D. Braden, shoer at Cleveland track. I consider him a master in his business."

"What kind of bit did you use to-day?"

"A plain bar, with overdraw check and bit."

"Is she a good feeder?"

"You bet she is. We give her about twelve quarts a day, and let hay and water set by her all the time, except on the day of a fast mile. This evening we cooked her supper and, on finding it under Grant's bed, she asked us for it."

"I saw a dispatch from Crawford last night, confirming Jay-Eye-See's great mile, and saying: 'Tell Stone and Bair we are not too proud to trot them a race.'"

"Well, they ought not to be too proud to-night. If I had my way, I would accommodate them for any amount. Why, he has no such record of performances to his credit that she has. You ought to make a comparative statement. And she has done it on all kinds of footing. Every mile track that she has ever trotted on she put a new mark on the blackboard, and no horse has ever reduced it. They tell me Narragansett is a second or more faster than any other track. If so, I think she can trot in 2:08. She has fulfilled all predictions. She is not keyed up yet. I think I could sharpen her to go in at least 2:08½ at Providence. It is admitted they have got the fastest track and best man to keep it so."

"What are Mr. Vanderbilt's plans concerning her?"

"I don't know. She goes to him on Monday next in her special car to Saratoga, and I feel sorry that she will be put to road work before further lowering the mark. She is now in the bud of condition, and in three weeks would blossom into her best form. I hope after Mr. Vanderbilt uses her a few days he will order me to come and get her again. If so, I'll place the record beyond the reach of any trotter we know of."

"Oh, by the way, why didn't you have a runner alongside to stimulate her at the last end?"

"No doubt a runner accompanying any horse does a little good if judiciously driven, but there was such a hub-bub around we thought best to try it alone, and if we won it would be the more creditable."

Taking up the thread of my own narration, I may mention that I sat beside Mr. R. Compton, owner of Maud Messenger, while Maud S. was asserting her supremacy. We were in the private stand, nearly opposite the wire. His watch recorded the quarters as officially given, but it stopped at 2:09 3-5. I at once proceeded to the quarter-stretch and interviewed many who stood in direct line with the wire. The majority caught it 2:09½.

Before Bair returned to weigh, the thousands present knew by the actions of hundreds of timers that Maud S. had wrested from the great little King his short-lived honor, and manifestations of delight ran all along the line.

A brief consultation was held by the timers—Mr. David Bonner, whose watch indicated 2:09¾, Secretary Wm. B. Fasig's 2:09 3-5, and Hon. John Cummings' 2:09½. The public became impatient—some shouting "Time," "Time;" others, "2:09½." After a little further parley, the Board was turned out with "2:09¾" marked thereon. Neither Mr. Vanderbilt nor his wife were here to kiss and hug each other, but the demonstrations of joy on every hand, from the humble rubber to the proud millionaire, were none the less real. I slapped my neighbor on the back. He was a stranger and a gouty old cove at that, but he coughed out an enthusiastic chorus to my hurrah. The reporter for the Cleveland *Herald* states: "Three watches in the newspaper stand (immediately above the judges' stand) said 2:09½. One hundred watches held by competent but non-official timers registered 2:09½, which was nearer the true mark than that announced."

A Great Day at Narragansett Park.

On the 1st inst., Narragansett Park at Providence, Rhode Island, saw a series of sensational turf performances that will, as a whole, stand unbeaten for decades in all probability. On that afternoon Jay-Eye-See scored a mile in 2:10 and for twenty-four hours flew the champion flag. H. B. Winship and running mate turned the track in 2:06, lowering the record of Frank and mate two and one-half seconds. Phallas repeated his Cleveland record of 2:13¾, and Maxey Cobb trotted a mile in 2:15¾, placing him the third in the list of fast stallions. The appended description is from the *Turf, Field and Farm*.

Shortly after three o'clock Jay-Eye-See was brought out on the track and greeted with applause. Bithers sent him a good exercising mile in 2:22½. When he appeared the second time he was accompanied by the thoroughbred chestnut gelding, Gen. J. O. Nay, driven to sulky by John Murphy. After scoring once or twice the little black came flying down to the stand and Bithers nodded for the word, though his running companion was fifty yards in the rear. Steadily and methodically the little black went to and around the turn, and as he glided past the quarter the timers registered 33½ seconds. Along the backstretch the pace seemed to increase somewhat, the runner closing up a little of the daylight that intervened between him and the black shadow ahead. The half was reached in just 1:05, the second quarter being made in :31½. This was pretty fast and seemed too good to last, but on he went, Murphy urging on the runner and drawing closer, so that on the far turn he for the first time was in close proximity to Jay-Eye-See. As the three-quarter post was passed in 1:39, the quarter being made in 34 seconds, it began to look as if "Little Ebony" would fail in the task allotted him; but the mechanic behind him knew what reserve of power he had, and as the straight work of the homestretch began let him have his head. Murphy likewise gave rein to the runner and got alongside, and down the two rattled. It was a sight never to be forgotten to see the movements of Jay-Eye-See's legs, the rapid beats in front and the wide action behind. It was like well-regulated machinery, and the more you looked at it the wonder grew that it could be kept up by flesh, bone and muscle; but it was, and, as he approached the goal, the momentum was even increased. Fifty yards from home Murphy got the runner to Jay-Eye-See's head and Bithers brought his whip down. The little black responded and fairly flew, but the strain was too much, and as his head reached the line of the judges' stand, six feet from the wire, it went up and he plunged into the air; but the deed was accomplished, a mile in 2:10 was, for the first time, written in the annals of the turf, and the son of Dictator, wresting the sceptre from Maud S., proclaimed himself The King. How great the performance was can be understood from the fact that the last quarter was made in thirty-one! seconds—a 2:04 gait. We cannot say that the quarter was taken correctly, for it is difficult from the stand to get it exactly, but this we do say, that we have seen Goldsmith Maid, Rarus and St. Julien and Jay-Eye-See himself in previous bursts of speed, but never have we seen just the flight that he showed in this last quarter, and notwithstanding the 2:09¾ since recorded by Maud S., by which she has justly regained her title Queen, we think we hazard nothing in saying that Jay-Eye-See will not be long in eclipsing even that brilliant performance.

Of course the little hero and his owner were the recipients of a grand ovation. A handsome floral horseshoe was hung around the neck of the horse, and Mr. Case and Mr. Bithers were congratulated on all sides. Accompanied by Mr. Winship, Mr. Case made his way across the track and up into the grand stand, the crowd making willing way. Arrived where Mrs. Case and party were seated, Mrs. Case greeted him with two hearty kisses, and her two lady companions followed suit.

There was some diversity of opinion as to the correct time, but there always is in such cases. As Jay-Eye-See passed under the wire Dan Mace, who was in the reporters' quarters above the judges, remarked "10½," as he replaced his timer in his pocket. Two other timers that we saw had stopped at precisely 2:10. Mr. Case had taken a seat just opposite the wire when the trial commenced, and as he arose at its completion, a smile wreathiug his face, we asked, "What did you make it, Mr. Case?"

"Pretty fast," he replied.

"But how fast?"

"Oh, pretty fast. The judges will let us know in a minute."

"But I want to get what you made it, independent of what the judges announce."

"Two-nine and three-quarters," he almost whispered.

J. B. Barnaby's H. B. Winship was brought out on the track, hitched to a sulky and driven by James Golden. At the same time Ed. Bithers had Phallas on the track, and the two were sent around together an easy mile in 2:37½, the stallion having the best of it throughout. Then, after a rubbing down, the black son of Aristos was brought out hitched to a wagon, with his running companion, Gabe Case, a bay, and not much to look at after one has seen the thoroughbreds at Coney Island and Long Branch, but a good one, nevertheless. When the word was given Winship was going steady as a clock and at a merry clip. The quarter was reached in 30½ seconds, and the trotter had his head in front, Along the backstretch his head was even with the runner's, and it did not seem that the latter was pulling the weight. The half was reached in 1:01½ and the three-quarters in 1:34¾. Half-way down the home-stretch the team was joined by Tommy Foster with a runner, and the three fairly flew home, the team passing under the wire, with Winship on a square trot, in 2:06, lowering the record of Frank and mate two and a half seconds.

Phallas, driven by Bithers, first went a slow mile, as mentioned above, with Winship, the time being 2:37½. When business was meant he was accompanied by Gen. J. O. Nay, hitched to sulky. In the first trial he went to the quarter pole in 33½ seconds, but half-way between that point and the half-mile post he left his feet, and a murmur of disappointment rolled through the crowd, but Bithers caught him beautifully and the half was reached in 1:07¼. Keeping up his magnificent stride the third pole was passed in 1:42½, and, without skip or break, he passed under the wire in 2:15, time never equaled by any other stallion. This was done with a break, and the last quarter was trotted in 32½ seconds, or at the rate of a mile in 2:10. In the second trial the full mile was trotted in 2:13¾, just equaling his Cleveland record. The quarters were made in :32¼, :34, :34½ and, :33¼. From the way in which the feat was performed we do not hesitate in expressing the opinion that Phallas can trot a mile in 2:11.

Mr. Isador Cohnfeld's bay stallion Maxey Cobb performed nobly. He is a horse of commanding size and big action. His record of 2:20½ was made in the Grand Circuit last year, but a couple of weeks ago he was driven a trial over Narragansett Park in 2:17¾. A mile in 2:32 was his first essay, and then he was sent to beat Phallas' record of 2:13¾. Unfortunately he made a miserably bad break just at the quarter, and was pulled up. The second trial he never made a hitch, and the mile was covered in 2:15¾, time excelled by only two stallions—Phallas and Smuggler. The fractional time was :33½, 1:06, 1:42, 2:15¾. This was the first time that a son or daughter of Happy Medium had ever beaten 2:20 in a public trial, with judges in the stand, and it stamped Maxey Cobb a very great horse, and one of which his owner, who was present to witness the exhibition, may justly feel proud.

The day was brought to a brilliant conclusion with a double-team exhibition by Wm. Rockefeller's Enchantress and Day Dream, which, driven by J. P. Gilbert, made their mile in 2:21¾. Day Dream, a handsomely formed chestnut with a blaze face, made a break on the first turn, but settled nicely and thereafter behaved like a lady.

Races at Vallejo.

The Solano County Jockey Club have arranged the following programme for their first meeting, to be held at Vallejo, October 9th, 10th and 11th:

Trotting; for all three-year-olds in Solano county, Nuna Y. barred; purse, $150.

Same day—Trotting; for buggy horses named as follows: J. E. Brownlie's Nig; E. McLee's Pinky; V. Harrier's Daisy; C. Radke's Fannie; W. Trahey's Lady Mac; P. Vallejo's Billey; purse, $100.

Trotting; free for all horses owned in Napa and Solano counties, that have never beaten 2:50; purse, $200.

Trotting; free for all horses in Napa, Sonoma and Solano counties that have never beaten 2:40; purse, $250.

Saturday—Trotting; named race for the following horses: A. J. McPike's Nellie; T. F. McGill's Dan; D. Tierney's Sorrel Charley; Dr. Anderson's Fannie Clark; J. Brownlie's Robin; M. Quarney's Mambrino; J. William's Ben; Dio Hastings' Juno; P. C. Lynch's Wicklow Ranger; purse, $200.

Entries to the above races are to close with the Secretary, George Roe, October 1st, at 9 P. M. Five to enter, three to start; entrance ten per cent.

"Col." Bob Harlan, the colored turfman, and Henry Ormiston, of Cincinnati, and Nick Becker, of Louisville, who together with the brown gelding McBowling, owned by Becker, were ruled off for alleged fraud at Louisville last Fall, were reinstated at a meeting of the judges held in Chicago, July 27th. The judges were Col. M. Lewis Clark, of Louisville, Mr. Gavitt, of Tennesse, and Col. Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis. The race which caused the scandal was a mile heat race, with Belle of the Highlands, Silvia and McBowling as starters. Belle of the Highlands was conceded the race before the start, and the betting was between Silvia and McBowling for second place. After the decision was announced Harlan pleaded hard for a rehearing, and finally obtained one, at which the case was fully investigated. The testimony taken, so far as it was given to the public, appeared to sustain the original decision, and show no grounds why it should be reversed. While the judges at that time failed to reinstate Harlan, ever since there have been quiet but positive statements made that he would be restored to all privileges, and that the reinstatement of others would necessarily follow. Nothing official, however, was heard until the action of the judges at their recent meeting was given out. The reinstatements went into effect on August 1st.

The Sacramento *Bee* says that Joe Howell and Fred Collier have been taken in hand again and will be prepared for the Blood Horse meeting in November.

Columbus on "Exhibition" Races.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Surely the American people will have enough of exhibitions of speed by the time snow flies, if all the sensational animals now before the public keep up their present clip. Westmont and running mate, Jay-Eye-See, to beat the world, Phallas, the monarch of stallions, Maud S., the handsome, peerless queen—who unfortunately belongs to a man with less sand than dollars—Richball, the king of the sidewheelers, Billy S., Flora Belle, Frank, Winship, with running mate against time or each other. If here isn't a showing sufficient for the depraved tastes of any whilom patron of the turf, then we are greatly mistaken. For the past two years my tastes have been drifting towards the thoroughbreds and every new phase of the hippodroming element drives me still nearer. The runners don't have to go about the country showing themselves as individuals before select or cosmopolitan audiences. Then why, in the name of all that is honest and of good report, do the trotters keep going around and around the circuit of sensational meetings, exhibiting themselves and the greed of their owners by combating with an imaginary foe, time? From the days of Dexter the system has grown, and Goldsmith Maid earned more dollars at this very business than a dozen of the best horses since her time have earned while pursuing a successful, though legitimate series of campaigns. In my opinion the race at Narragansett Park, October 8th, 1869, when Thorn defeated Geo. Palmer, Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and American Girl, was by far the best exhibition ever trotted by the Maid. One such race is worth more than a score of hippodromes. And the race at Chicago, in 1882, when Jay-Eye-See was finally defeated by waiting, afforded greater pleasure to the writer than any exhibition of speed I have seen him make since that time. A good 2:50 race, well contested, will afford more lasting satisfaction than a single heat in 2:09¾. When Phallas, Jay-Eye-See and Prince Jerome were brought to Racine from Kentucky, Mr. Stephen Bull remarked that Phallas was the best of the three and has ever since maintained the same opinion. "Counsellor" Crawford seems to be of the same opinion as he has upon several occasion of late, forgot himself so far as to state that Phallas is the better horse of the two. Phallas, in his stall, is a quiet, rather sleepy looking animal, and is evidently a horse of even temperament. His large, broad head with its heavy foretop, looks out good naturedly at his visitors and speaks well for his breeding.

The *Turf, Field and Farm*, which usually is as correct as any, has the following in its issue of July 25th:

"Four sons of Hambletonian have fast pacers to their credit: Westmont, representing Almont; Jim Jewell, Aberdeen; Eddie C., Happy Medium, and Mike Wilkes, Geo. Wilkes."

Though Almont is dead that does not make him a son of Hambletonian and herein the *T., F., and F.*, forgot themselves.

In its issue of Aug. 2d, the *Spirit of the Times* seems to be lost regarding the punishment of certain drivers who refuse or do not drive out horses after being placed behind them for the express purpose of defeating a fraud. When the judges are positive that an animal is being held back, with an intent at committing fraud, these officials have a very certain remedy at hand and one that, if used at the right time, will work wonders.

Upon four different occasions your correspondent has been a witness that the following form of procuring justice is a success.

Call the old driver or new driver, if one has been substituted, to the stand and privately though forcibly inform him that he "must win this race." or he will be suspended and perhaps expelled.

That fetches them to time about as quick as anything we know we. Of course said driver needs the protection of the judges and should have all the time needed in obtaining a fair start, etc.

The *Spirit* recommends the employment of home talent and in connection with this idea allow me to relate a little incident which happened under my own observation: At Council Bluffs, Iowa, during the Fall meeting of 1882, it became necessary to change drivers behind a local horse. The judges were satisfied that the horse could win and accordingly satisfied the clamor of a large number of spectators, by substituting Charley Wilson for the regular trainer and driver. When called into the stand and being acquainted with the facts, Wilson remarked that he could not drive the horse out as the former driver did not want him to win. "Why can't you drive him out?" we asked.

"Because Hartney has charge of the grounds and I am expecting to remain here the coming Winter and work my horses on the track another Spring. Should I win he will do all he can to make it unpleasant for me and may work me harm."

"We'll risk that," replied the Secretary, while Mr. Blake and myself told him to drive the horse according to our instructions or else run the risk of being suspended. Seeing the judges were determined, Charley went on and won as he pleased, which pleased the crowd, won him a new laurel for his wreath of honor and never resulted in bad blood between himself and Hartney.

We are indeed sorry where an item, such as the following, meets our eye in so prominent a journal as *Wilkes' Spirit:* Says that excellent paper in its issue of July 26th: "Wednesday next * * * * the Narragansett Park Association have secured attractions which far transcend any one day's sport that has ever been placed before race-goers. First, Jay-Eye-See will be urged to make the greatest effort of his life. His attempt will be divested of the hippodrome element * * * * Another attraction * * * * is the honest effort that H. B. Winship and running mate will make to beat Frank and his mate's time of 2:08½."

"Why we quote as above is this: As before stated, we are sorry that any paper devoted to the turf is compelled to humble itself sufficiently to make the statement that such a horse's performances "will be divested of the hippodrome element," while that a second animal will make an honest effort to defeat a rival's time. Well might a croaker hold his hands and look aghast at such a confession from so able a source and he could tritely say, "It's a pretty pass that things have come to, when even the newspapers admit fraud in every issue, but say nothing against its daily preparation."

I wonder what other animal will make an honest endeavor, or when a second sensational horse will throw aside the hippodroming burlesque!

MAY VIEW, KANSAS, Aug. 11. COLUMBUS.

Trotting at Petaluma.

July 26 - Purse, $——

Abe Ward, b g, by Edwin Booth John Fritsch	2	1	1	2	1
Belle, gr m, by Bell Alta—Wm. Burke	3	3	3	1	2
Molly Mack, ch m, by Alexander—J. H. White	1	2	4	3	3
W. B., g g, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bihler	4	2	2	4	4

Time, 2:47, 2:48, 2:48¾, 2:47.

Fortune's Discarded Wooers.

At Washington Park, and again at the Driving Park, a familiar name rang in my ears, but the eyes rested on only the shadow of the man who once bore it proudly. When Jerome Park was in its glory, with no rival down by the sea, when Mrs. Charles O'Connor gathered pleasant groups around her on the club-house balcony and when the name of M. H. Sanford was hailed as a tower of strength, as the synonym of honesty, of courage, the blue and red of McDaniel was carrying everything before it. In the stable were stars like Harry Bassett, Joe Daniels, Katy Pease and Blackbird, and he who managed the almost invincible confederacy was regarded as a magician. With a wave of the wand doubt was dispelled and victory was assured. The prizes which other men eagerly coveted were gathered in by him apparently without an effort. Great was the name of McDaniel, and the populace shouted long and loud for the blue and red. The harvests of a dozen Summers have been reaped, but to me it seems only yesterday that I saw the Virginian lift his hat to the thousands who applauded when he stood on the quarter-stretch, the picture of health and confidence, by the side of Harry Bassett. Change carved with a radical hand during the night which separates the yesterday of memory from the to-day of reality. A frail, sad-looking man, with straggling locks of gray brushed backed from his thin face, clad in a faded linen suit, and with an old cotton umbrella tucked under his arm, walks feebly, hesitatingly, with downcast eyes, the very personification of misfortune and decay, troubled as to how he shall meet his forfeits, and hoping, hoping that victory, by some vagrant streak, will strike the blue-and-red in a free purse race, and thus help him to make two ragged ends meet. It is sad to think of the veteran turfman as he was and to see him as he is. If good wishes could accomplish anything, the lost magician's wand would again be placed in the hands of the aged Virginian.

The passing of the McDaniel's shadow prompted a popular trainer to remark: "It is really astonishing how many of those who make a profession of training racehorses die poor. The business is lucrative; the percentages outside of the salary amount to considerable when the stable is successful, but the roving, gypsy sort of life seems to incapacitate a man for taking care of his earnings. He spends freely to-day in the hope that to-morrow will take care of itself. Tom Patterson made thousands, but when he stopped breathing he did not have money enough to bury him. Bill Bird, possibly the best of our colored trainers, and who sent so many winners to the post, was an object of charity when he died. Jerome Edgar was penniless when he started across the silent river, and Dr. Weldon left nothing behind him. It is the exception to find a trainer in this country who lays up anything for a rainy day."

Success on the turf moves in cycles. M. H. Sanford spent thousands of dollars and tried all sorts of experiments before he made the bookmakers respect the dark blue. And when victory did begin to ride with him he bore himself as calmly as when misfortune blocked his road. He may have felt deeply, but he had the faculty of concealing his emotions. When Tom Bowling, Aristides and Calvin were carrying the green and orange of McGrath to the front, the Liard of McGrathiana was as beaming as a sunflower. His face was as radiant as the scarlet tie at his throat. Defeated and disappointed owners marvelled at his good luck, and in exultant tones he exclaimed: "Luck you call it! Luck be d—d! I tell you that you've got to have the horses to win; you've got to breed 'em!" When the end of the cycle had been reached, and the green and orange struggled along in the dust kicked up by the leading horses, McGrath grew morose and petulant and roundly swore at his trainer and jockey. He changed trainers and riders, but the evil star rested upon his stable and disappointment hurried him to his grave. It is some consolation to the under dog in the fight of to-day to know that there is a possibility of his being on top to-morrow.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Belle Echo's Campaign.

Mr. Titus and his game little mare seem to have fallen in with a hard party to beat. The time is a little too fast for Belle, although she is always there till the curtain falls. At Cleveland the record reads:

August 2d—Purse $2,000, for 2:19 class.

Crit Davis' b m Maud Messenger, by Messenger Chief	1	1	1
R. P. Pepper's b m Catchfly	5	2	2
J Knauber's b g Deck Wright	2	3	3
L. H. Titus' b m Belle Echo	3	6	5
W. J. Gordon's ch g George V	4	4	4
J. E. Turner's ch g Overman	6	8	6
T. R. Williams' gr h Lynwood	7	5	7
M. M. Hedges' b g Tony Newell	8	7	8

Time, 2:18½, 2:16½, 2:17¼.

At Buffalo a week later, August 9th—Purse, $2,000, 2:19 class.

Harry Wilkes b g, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Captain Walker	1	1	1
Catchfly b m, by Administrator, dam by Almont	2	2	2
Captain Emmons ch g, by Continental, dam by Tiger Morgan	3	3	3
Belle Echo b m, by Echo, dam by Belmont (thoroughbred)	4	4	4

Time, 2:18½, 2:16½, 2:17.

The recent victory of his 3-year-old, St. Saveur, has drawn fresh attention to the young millionaire. "It is not often," says the *Brooklyn Eagle's* Sunday "Lounger," "that three such magnificent horses as Eole, Eolist and St. Saveur are to be found at a single stable so small as that of Mr. Gebhard. If a big stable land four such capital victories as Mr. Gebhard's three horses did for him during the month of July, it would catch a heavy following of betters. All three of Gebhard's horses are brothers, and that is where his luck come in, because it is seldom that a trio of such a speedy relatives can be found. It can't be wondered at that so many men talk about the luck of Mr. Gebhard when the various bits of good fortune which have fallen into his hand are considered. With a town house, country place, three magnificent horses, the champion hurdle jumper of the world, a kennel of dogs that have taken prizes everywhere, $90,000 a year, a robust physique, a cheerful temperament and an undying affection for Mrs. Langtry, it is reasonable that Mr. Gebhard should be contented."

A Failure.

The "new conditions" devised by the stewards of the Central New York Circuit was tried, at Buffalo on the 9th, in the race for the 2:27 class. It resulted as follows:

P. V. Johnson's Thornberg (2d heat)	2:21½
C. J. Hamlin's Belle Hamlin (1st heat)	2:21¾
B. Doble's Charley Hogan (3d heat)	2:23¼

Belle Hamlin and Charley Hogan divided second and third money. Mr. L. Smith's Montgomery declined to start for fourth money. J. E. Schultz's Kitty Wood was distanced in the second heat.

The dissatisfaction was general and in the other meetings of the circuit the new style has been abandoned.

Blood That Trots Early.

Don Carlos proved himself a wonderful colt at Chicago, July 11th, when he won the Chicago stakes, for four-year-olds in straight heats; time, 2:23½, 2:25, and 2:23½. This record has never been beaten but once by any stallion of his age this side of the Pacific Coast, and then by only one fourth of a second. It only lacks three-quarters of a second of the best four-year-old stallion record, that of the California stallion, Albert W., 2:22. It is a fact worthy of note that the three stallions with the best four-year-old records are by sires of Hambletonian and Clay blood, the latter strain coming through their dams. Albert W., (2:22), is by Electioneer, whose sire was Rysdysk's Hambletonian, his dam being Green Mountain Maid, by Sayer's Harry Clay, Alcantara, (2:23), is by Geo. Wilkes, whose sire was also by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Dolly Spanker, by Henry Clay. Don Carlos is by Cuyler Clay, whose sire is a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, his dam, Bridget, being a daughter of old Geo. M. Patchen, (2:23½), by Cassius M. Clay. Don Carlos' dam Lady Abdallah, was by Alexander's Abdallah. Jerome Eddy, (2:16½), was also bred from almost the same trotting lines that produced Don Carlos; his sire, Louis Napoleon, being by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, from a daughter of Harry Clay, son of Neaves' Cassius M. Clay, Jr., The dam of Jerome Eddy, like that of Don Carlos, was a daughter of Alexander's Abdallah.—*American Cultivator.*

The above statement is going the rounds, but it is not absolutely correct. The arithmetic that makes 2:23½ only three-quarters of a second slower than 2:22 is peculiar, but that was probably an inadvertence.

The main fact is that the three stallions with the best four-year-old record are not all Hambletonians. Albert W. 2:22 stands at the head, but the next in rank is Romero 2:22½, who has not an Hambletonian cross in his pedigree. He is by A. W. Richmond, son of Simpson's Blackbird, dam Gretchen by Mambrino Pilot; second dam Kitty Kirkham by Canada Chief; third dam by Fanning's Tobe; fourth dam by Leviathan.

A Lost Quarter of a Second.

Captain George M. Stone, of Cincinnati, who sold Maud S. to W. H. Vanderbilt, and who had charge of her when she trotted the Cleveland race course last Saturday in the unparalleled time of 2:09¾, was buttonholed by a reporter yesterday. "I am sorry," said the Captain, "that the mare was not given a record of 2:09½. She was entitled to it. Mr. Cummings' watch marked that figure, and Mr. Fasig's said 2:09 3-5, which means 2:09½ for a record. Nearly all the other watches showed 2:09½. You remember when the mare went under the wire the horsemen on the quarter-stretch who had been timing her set up a shout of 2:09½ before the judges announced the time. Only Mr. Bonner's watch marked 2:09¾. Mr. Vanderbilt is hot about it. I received from him to-day this telegram:" Here Captain Stone drew from his pockets a handful of telegrams and picking out one passed it to the reporter. It was dated Saratoga, and was addressed to Captain Stone, and read:

"Ship Monday. Advise. According to New York papers she should have had 2:09½, Two watches showed ½, one 3-5, and one ¾. W. H. VANDERBILT."

"To you," commented Captain Stone, "that probably does not mean much, but to me, knowing how he feels about the mare, and knowing other circumstances, it signifies that he feels peppery."—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Pedigree of Belmont Boy.

In the accounts of the races won by the fast green pacer, Belmont Boy, his breeding was given as by Nutwood, dam by Belmont. This is an error which has been corrected by the gentleman who bred the colt, Mr. W. A. Parkhurst, of San Jose. Mr. Parkhurst has furnished us the following correct geneology:

Belmont Boy, ch g, by Nutwood. First dam, Lily Vernon, by Tom Vernon; second dam, Fanny Belmont, by Williamson's Belmont.

Tom Vernon (Tarpey Horse) by Hambleton Chief, son of Royal George; dam Lady Vernon, claimed to be by Engineer 11. Mr. Parkhurst bought Lily Vernon on purpose to breed her to Nutwood, and thinks very highly of the colt. Just what speed the Boy is capable of has never yet been shown, as he has so far beaten his fields at a jog in slow time. His predilection for the lateral gait is exceptional, as he is what is generally considered strictly trotting bred. His pedigree shows strains of Hambletonian, Pilot, Jr., Boston, Royal George, Engineer and Belmont, the Pilot blood being the only one in the list that has a pacing cross. Later in the circuit he will meet antagonists that will put him on his mettle, but as he is not only fast but bred to stay, it is hardly probable that he will be defeated if kept in form and driven to win.

A Montana Stable.

George Leihy is at present at Helena, Montana, training trotters for Huntley & Clarke. His string is as follows:

Ben Lomond, Jr., s s, by Ben Lomond, dam by Morgan Sumpter and son of Erickson; record, 2:32.

Kentucky Volunteer, b s, by Volunteer, dam Kentucky Girl, by Blue Bull; record, 2:32.

Bishop, b s, foaled in 1879, by Princeps, dam Centrif, full brother to Volunteer; will go in three-minute class.

Lewis H., b s, by Advance, son of Volunteer, dam Lady Frazier, by (Cook & Hussey's) Graphic.

Drum Lummon, 2-year-old, blk s, by Ben Lomond, dam Cardinal Maid, by Cardinal.

Trotting in Australia.

ELSTERNWICK PARK, Melbourne, July 5th. Maiden trot. Purse of 25 sovs. For colonial-bred horses which have never won an advertised prize. Mile heats. Sweep of £1 each to go to the second horse.

P. G. Dixon's b m Maid of Mona	1	2	1
P. Roddy's b m Lubra	2	1	2

P. Kelly's b g Sparrowhawk, R. Bradfield's b m Sibyl, R. Bradfield's b g Spark, G. Milson's bl m Nellie, R. Batty's b m Venus, and T. Fiske's g m Flirt, also trotted.

Time, 3:00¼, 3:00¾, 3:05.

At Chicago, on the 9th, there was a fast race at half mile heats, won by the grey mare, Blue Bell, with 113 pounds up. The winner was first in the first heat in 49¼; sixth in the second heat, won by Verner, 115 pounds, in 49½, and first in the third heat in 49¾. It was the fastest three heats ever run. Blue Bird is a Missouri bred mare whose pedigree is *nil.*

The Santa Rosa Fair.

[From our special correspondent.]

The Fourth District Fair opened last Tuesday at Santa Rosa with the most favorable outlook, the many improvements that have been made on the grounds exciting much complimentary comment, while the speed programme was arranged in such a judicious and liberal manner as to draw a larger attendance, not only from the adjacent counties but also from other parts of the State.

As is usually the case at the fairs, there was some delay in getting the exhibition building in working order on the opening day, but the display of fruits was both fine and complete. The first stock parade on Wednesday created a great deal of interest and the merits of the horses entered into competition were much canvassed, and it must be said that some of the trotting stock was of a very high order, and that the parade of heavy draft horses imported from France and England and some of their progeny could be equalled by any country in the State. The exhibit of cattle and swine is not so large and complete, the chief interest in the display being a herd of eleven Herefords that are comparatively a novel importation to this coast, and that may prove very valuable in raising the meat grade of our home cattle.

The first race on the opening day was a three-quarter mile dash for two year olds, for which the betting was pretty lively, Estill being made the favorite and although he was reported as being somewhat amiss, he went ahead, and being driven out to the last, won by four lengths, a close finish for second position resulting in favor of Peyton and Cito third. Considering the track and the weights, the showing was a fair one for these youngsters.

Santa Rosa, August 19th—Three-quarters of a mile dash for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, with $150 added, of which $50 to the second.

W. W. Murray's ch h Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 pounds (Thompson)	1
Chas. Underhill's b h Harry Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton, 110 pounds (Carillo)	2
Jos. Cairn Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, 107 pounds (Long)	3
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 110 pounds (Remi)	0

Time, 1:16¼.

The second race was a purse for the three-minute class which was virtually almost a walk over for Arthurton as Blanche, his only antagonist, was out of trim and temper and the result scarcely ever in doubt.

Same day—Trotting; 3-minute class; purse $500.

Joe Arthurton b g by Arthurton—Wm Corbett	1	1	1
Blanche b m by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bihler	2	2	2

Time, 2:28½, 2:31¼, 2:32½.

The programme on the second day was long and varied, and the sporting men were kept busy for hours in making bets and then hedging, as the odds changed after each heat of the two final races. The race was a mile dash for all ages in which Patrol brought $60 against $33 for Jou Jou, $15 for Stanislaus and $30 for the field, in which were Forest King and Billy Johnson. There were a great many false starts and when the flag fell the two favorites were at once to the fore while Forest King was some five lengths in the rear. The pace between the leaders was fast, the quarter in 0:26½ and the half in 0:51 and there the leaders, having cooked their respective goose; they began to come back to the rear horses. They were prettily bunched at the homeward turn but when Fortune called in the King, he responded by passing all the horses in succession, winning by five lengths, with Stanislaus second in the fair time of 1:44¼. The Oregon party made a big haul and it is the more to their credit as they stated that they had a good horse who might handily win the day.

August 20th—Mile dash, free for all; $25 each; $10 forfeit, with $200 added, of which $75 to second horse.

S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, 5 years, by Monday—Abbie W., 120 pounds (Fortune)	1
Caleb Dorsey's b h Stanislaus, 4 years, by Imp. Partisan—the dam of Modoc, 118 pounds (Duffy)	2
W. L. Appleby's b h Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown, aged, 120 pounds (Appleby)	3
W. L. Remi's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg, 117 pounds; (Remi)	0
Lee Shaner's ch g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything, 3 years, 104 pounds (Long)	0

Time, 1:41¾.

The two other races merit but short remark save that they were contested in the most stubborn manner in every heat, the odds varying every half hour in the trot, Buck Foster, Ward and the field being equal favorites previous to the commencement, and that in the pacing race Belmont Boy at first sold at $50 to $30 against the field, and afterwards at one time the odds were reduced to $55, to $50.

Same day—District divided purse of $400 for named horses.

John Fritch's b g Abe Warde	3	2	1	3	2	1	1
W. Bihler's b g Buck Foster	1	4	3	1	5	2	2
G. Jones' b g Jackson Temple	4	1	2	4	1	3	3
T. Beggs' ch g Sorrel Ben	2	3	5	2	3	ro	
Mr. Rawlins' b m Little B	6	5	4	6	4	ro	
Owner's b g Stranger	5	6	6	5	6	ro	

Time, 2:41½, 2:38¾, 2:41½, 2:42, 2:40½, 2:43, 2:48.

Same day—Pacing purse for the 2:22 class; $500 divided in $300, $150 and $50.

John Goldsmith's ch g Belmont Boy	2	1	2	1	1
John Blue's br g Killarney	1	2	1	2	2
H. McConn's ch m Maude	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:22, 2:24½, 2:23½, 2:28½, 2:25.

Thursday the pacing race was finished Belmont Boy taking the deciding heat. The summary above is complete. The following outline of Tuesday's racing is by telegraph to the *Call*: The first race was a mile and a half dash, in which Bachelor, Phillip S. and Jou-Jou ran. Philip S. was the winner by a short head, Bachelor second. Time, 2:41. Then came a half mile and repeat, in which were Blue Mountain Belle (the favorite), Quebec (selling close up), and Estelle Clark. The race was won handily in straight heats by Belle, with Quebec a good second in each instance, and when Estelle left at the post, through not joining the other horses after two or three warnings by the starter. Time, 49—48. The next race was the special purse, with Albert W. at $60 in the pools, $45 for Manon, and $50 for Allen Roy. As is usual the case, Albert W. was very wild and broke several times, but trotting very fast on the homestretch he passed Allen Roy in the lead and then swerved right across the gray, forcing him to the outside position, Albert W. came in first, but was placed last for foul driving, the heat being given to Allen Roy in 2:23½. Manon now was a great favorite and took the second and third heats, after a close finish each time with Albert W., in 2:25½ and 2:26. In the fourth heat Albert trotted squarely, and bringing Manon to a break won in 2:25½, but the mare won the fifth heat and race in 2:23, Albert taking second money and Allen Roy third.

The Oregon papers say that Mr. B. B. Acker, owner of B B., will take the black gelding North before long and trot him in Oregon and the Territories.

Westmont signally failed in his trial against time at Rochester, but it is said that he paced a quarter in that city, hitched single to sulky, in 30½ seconds.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

California Youngsters at Monmouth Park.—Earthquake in the East.—Closing of Stakes.—General Gossip, Etc.

Yesterday was the greatest race day of the season. Though in New York it rained heavily at Monmouth Park not a drop fell, and the partially overcast skies made it a perfect day atmospherically. Fully 10,000 persons were at the course to see the great sectional race between the champion two-year-olds, including youngsters from no less than six States and the progeny of seven different stallions. The Champion Stakes for all ages was also to be run and both of the races excited heavy speculation. No less than twelve youngsters faced the starter for the Stallion Stakes. Meeting Mr. E. J. Baldwin, of your city, in the paddock, that gentlemen expressed himself modestly, without the least show of braggadocio, concerning the impending struggle: "My youngsters, sir, you will find in the field behind the stand there, and while an inspection will convince you that they compare favorably with any of their age in the world, due allowance must be made for their hasty trip down from Saratoga. That one there," indicating the smallest one of the three, Volante, a bay filly, with black points, "ran at Saratoga on Thursday, and did not reach here until yesterday noon. The big chestnut," pointing to Verano, a magnificent-looking two-year-old, nearly if not quite sixteen hands high, "and Mission Belle, the filly, a big bay with a white heel, have two days the advantage of him, but the short time is all against us. Freda's luck last week was an inducement to take the chances in to-day's race, and if we win, greater will be the honor. If we lose, there is no discredit to be attached to youngsters who have journeyed nearly four thousand miles, and campaigned ever since the first week in June. But come and see them move." Simultaneously with the word the famous mulatto boy, Murphy, mounted Verano, Blaylock vaulted into Volante's saddle, and after Holloway's slight delay with Mission Belle had brought out a guttural, "Come up hy'ar wid dat mare," from Albert Cooper, the colored trainer, the trio filed through the paddock, followed by a crowd of several hundred persons. As they debouched on the track the grand appearance of the Californians, united to the brilliant colors of their well-known riders, at once created a great sensation, and there was a rush to the track fences and gates to see them take their gallop. A canter around to the head of the stretch with Verano in the lead was followed by a rapid brush to the wire, in which Mission Belle apparently had all the best of it, appearing to be able to outpace the others at will. This caused a renewed rush on the Californians in the betting quarters, where the thousands were being wagered thick and fast. During all this furore over the Pacific slopers the backers of Rancocas had not lost a bit of their overweaning confidence. The fine condition of Wanda and Chimera, apparent as soon as they were stripped, with Olney and W. Donohue in the pigskin, united to the very heavy commission, said to be $10,000, executed by Mr. Pierre Lorillard in the ring, kept the Mortemers still at the head of the quotations, they leading the Western colts by a point or two at the close of business. The Plunger, too, was backing P. L. heavily, and for every bet of $500 against $900 he had jotted down in his little red leather betting-book, it was an open secret that he had a similar wager on Goano at odds of 30 and 40 to 1. Unfortunately, however, for the shrewd Theodore, rumor did not credit him with backing the outsider for a place, *a la* Dipper, who landed beyond a reasonable doubt a snug little fortune at the comfortable odds of 10 and 12 to 1 for a place. He consequently wore a broad grin all the rest of the day, and indulged in all sorts of extravagant match-making propositions. But we are anticipating. Outside of the favorites the best lookers of the lot were Brookwood and Pardee. This latter youngster showed so well in his preliminary that many took the long odds against him.

Promptly on time the twelve were at the point, and with Mr. Edgar Johnson holding the flag, vice Mr. Pincus, a fair start was soon effected for all but Pardee and Eachus, the latter being hopelessly out of it when the flag fell. Amid great excitement the first half of the race was run with Wanda and the two California colts alternately in front, the big chestnut Verano leading nearly clear midway between the half and three-quarter poles. Volante being second at this point, Wanda third, the next being Mission Belle and Goano. The impending triumph of the Pacific Slopers was however short-lived, for in the next furlong Wanda's blaze face again showed in front, and she led clear at the three-quarter pole, the excitement among the onlookers finding vent in cheers of "Wanda wins!" Coming into the straight the fleet filly not only kept her advantage, but was going so easily that her victory was assured, for the others were all driving ineffectually. The last half furlong of the race there was only one in it, and Wanda's triumphal progress home was made amid the greatest excitement seen on a racecourse this season, the whole stand rising and cheering filly, rider, and owner to the echo, making a scene long to be remembered. Goano and the California trio had a race to themselves up the stretch for the place which Goano won in the same style as his sire Springbok beat Grinstead, their sire, in the ever memorable "dead heat" for the Saratoga Cup of 1875. The colt Volante, generally esteemed the weakest in merit of the trio, proved the best on the present occasion by running into third place. Pardee made a gallant run considering his bad start, and is a colt that will make his mark. As the winner and the other contestants came back to weigh the applause broke out afresh, startling Wanda so that the handsome filly stopped, and, pricking up her ears, refused to face the excited crowd that seemed to bar her progress into the paddock. Order was finally restored, and winners and losers soon settled down into the proverbial equanimity and *sang froid* of turfmen. Mr. Pierre Lorillard was more pleased at the victory than even that of Iroquois for the English Derby, for this one was won by a home-bred youngster, and the stake and bets had netted him a small fortune, considerably larger than his Derby winnings, which were a mere trifle outside of the stake. Mr. E. J. Baldwin, however, though defeated was not dismayed, and no one who heard his cheery reply to condolence after the race, "Wait a bit, until my youngsters have had more time," or detected the lurking twinkle in his eye, could fail to be impressed with the Californian's confidence and still abiding faith in the merit of his splendid-looking youngsters. That they made a favorable impression in spite of defeat was voiced in the audible comments on every hand, and the slow track perhaps militated against their chances, as it certainly did against those of Brookwood and some of the other youngsters. Indeed, Verano is such a big, imposing-looking youngster that it would seem better policy to save him for the fuller maturity of another year. It was predicted by more than one that his size was against his negotiating the turns as successfully as the others, and after leading in the race to the lower turn he there met his Waterloo at the hoofs of Wanda. On a dry, fast track, however, these youngsters are liable to reverse to-day's running.

The Champion Stakes won by Miss Woodford was also a great race, but the brown mare had a comparatively easy task. Yesterday the earthquake shook us up pretty lively, as the wires have no doubt informed you. No serious damage was done, but it served as a possible premonition of possible visitation. In California parlance it was "no great shakes," however, but very small ones. This week the various associations throughout the country close their stakes for this year in 1885, '86 and '87. Your columns have contained full particulars. The new St. Louis Fair Jockey Club have also opened some valuable fixtures, to close Oct. 15th.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1884. PACIFIC.

"Exhibitions" Worn Out.

The frequency of exhibition trots and trials against time has stirred up the bile of many a lover of genuine turf contests. In another column our occasional correspondent, "Columbus," vents his pent-up feelings in this matter, and in the same strain Mr. M. T. Grattan puts himself in print in the *Breeders' Gazette*. He says:

The decreased attendance at the trotting meetings of the year has been generally noted. The *Gazette* has attributed it to a lack of variety, and suggested a return to old-time features of saddle, team, wagon and long-distance racing. This, to the public, would be a refreshing change. But there is another evil that I would like to see every true sportsman in the land use his influence against, and that is, trotting or pacing against time. It encourages a shirking of real flesh-and-blood contests on the part of owners of very fast horses—such horses as multitudes would turn out to see in a genuine horse-race. These contests against time are snobbish; they smack of the parvenu; they are gilded with newly-acquired wealth. When it is so much the fashion to ape England, why not copy the game quality of her people? They do not race a horse against a watch—they hold the watch in supreme contempt. Who would care to see Sullivan maul a sand bag? Yet there is just as much game in such an exhibition as in watching Maud S., Johnston, Jay-Eye-See, or any other horse, start out on a dreary, spiritless struggle with a cold, inanimate piece of mechanism which they can not see, understand or contend with—that excites no emulation, arouses no ardor, creates no generous enthusiasm. Bah! I would sooner see a couple of hens fight.

Mr. J. I. Case has had his share of criticism, but he is a game man, and when he offers to risk that which he loves best upon the chance of his horse to win in an actual horse-race with the best in the land he as done a manly and sportsmanlike thing, which will go far, with me at least, in his favor. Let those defend his opponents who will, but they are the very men who drive the people away from the trotting track—men who have no sympathy for true sport, no thought for the multitude, no game qualities—only a selfish ambition born of a short pedigree to outrank somebody else, combined with a fear to put the issue of greatest speed to the true test of a horse race. I would like to see the next Trotting Congress enact a law against time exhibitions. Public sentiment demands it.

The Docile American Horse.

It has long been accepted as a theory by our trans-Atlantic kinsmen that vice in animals is almost always the result of unkindness and maltreatment received by them from their human companions, and that the paucity of vicious horses in the United States is to be explained by the gentleness, and, so to speak, the familiarity with which the noble animal is treated in every part of the Union. There can be little doubt that in no country is the intelligence of quadrupeds more developed and cultivated than in the United States, where it is well understood that by kindness alone can their characteristics, traits, dispositions and qualities be fully drawn forth. Nothing is more common, for instance, than to see an American horse harnessed to a buggy and standing alone in New York—his master having entered a shop—by the curbstone's edge, in the midst of the crush and turmoil of Broadway, one of the most crowded and noisy thoroughfares upon the face of the earth. Before descending from his buggy the master says a word or two to his horse, and leaves him standing in the street without restraint. The sagacious animal, whose eyes are not shielded by blinkers, and who is not tormented by a Procrustean bearing-rein, understands perfectly that he is expected to wait until his master has transacted his business; and wait, accordingly, he does, sometimes for hours at a time, and without regard to the winter's cold or summer's heat.

Again, in the wildest parts of the Western and Southern States, there is not a farmer who thinks anything of driving his horses by night over a wooden bridge full of holes, caused by many planks having been dropped into the stream beneath. The careful beast, who may or may not have crossed the bridge on many previous occasions, feels his way in the darkness, and his head having been surrendered to him by the driver, steps as carefully and with as much precision as a dancing master. Whenever, indeed, a horse is found to be possessed of a violent, or, to use an old Yorkshire word, a "mischancy" temper, in the United States, the odds are in favor of his having been imported from abroad.—*London Telegraph.*

Dexter and Altamont.

A race between these stallions was trotted at City View Park, Portland, on the 16th inst., and the victory was for Dexter. The following is the summary:

CITY VIEW PARK, Aug. 16th—Purse $——.

Dexter b s by Milliman's Bellfounder—V de Lashmut	1	1	1
Altamont, br s, by Almont—Jay Beach	2	2	2

Time, 2:33½, 2:31½, 2:27.

The big California gelding, Jim Renwick, gets away with nearly everything he starts for. He missed one victory, and only one, and then the track was very bad, where he is not at all at home. For three-quarters of a mile, or even a mile, on a good track, I think he is the peer of any horse in America, not even excepting Freeland. He is a short-distance animal, though, and when it comes to a mile and a quarter, or over, in good company, he might as well be in the stable.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

ATHLETICS.

One of Many.

Hippodroming wrestling matches have been plentiful during past three years, and the *Turf, Field and Farm* has frequently warned its readers of the fact, so that they should know beforehand the character of the shows they were asked to patronize. Recently the following interesting document fell into the hands of the editor of the Cleveland *Herald*:

"CLEVELAND, May 4th, 1882.

"These articles of agreement are made and entered into between O. E. Pooler and Lester L. Burton, are strictly private, and the coming wrestle, which is to take place at the Academy of Music, May 8th, is to be a fixed match, and the falls to be as follows: First fall Burton wins, and the next two falls Mr. Burton goes down, and Mr. Pooler wins the two falls and the match. Second agreement: Mr. Burton is to have all the money put up by the Eaton Rapids party, that is the stakes, $250, and half of the house; also half of all bets made outside. This agreement we both agree to, and we both further agree that Mr. M. J. Haley shall referee the match.

O. E. POOLER.
LESTER L. BURTON.

"All the above agreements were carried out. Burton won the first bout and afterward laid down twice. The Eaton Rapids party was skinned and instead of Mr. J. M. Haley, who refused to serve, Mr. M. J. Ryan was referee. It calls up pleasant recollections to read these documents and may amuse the public."

For cool cheek the above takes the cake, icing and ornaments included; but, after all, it is only one of the many wrestling frauds concocted every day.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The following is a condensed resume of the principal events in the athletic world which were unavoidably crowded out of last issue:

At the second meeting of the London Athletic Club, W. H. Meek, of the Westside Athletic Club of New York, won the four-mile walking handicap from scratch in 29m. 10s., thus beating the best previous record by 19s.——At the fifth international meeting the 1000-yard race was secured by Snook. The Mosely Harrier man was conceded 32 yards start from the Manhattan flyer, and won after a desperate race. Myers' time for the distance was 2m. 14 1-5s., which is two seconds quicker than the English record held by George. Myers made the first 880 yards in the magnificent time of 1m. 56 1-5s.——At the Bradford sports, England: 100 yards handi ap, final heat, Ritchie (scratch) first; James (6-yards) second; Barlow (6 yards) third; Livesley (3 yards) 0. Ritchie, who got very quickly into his running, came through at a tremendous pace, was in front ten yards from home, and won by 2 yards from James, who beat Barlow by a foot, Livesley was almost, if not quite, on terms with Barlow. Time, a yard outside of ten seconds.——The last appearance in England of the American team was at Tooting Common, Balham, London, August 4. The cablegrams are conflicting, their substance being as follows: "Myers entered in the 440-yard run with a view of beating his own time of 48 3-5s., and although he failed in that undertaking, he won the race in 48 4-5s. He also won, from scratch, the first heat of the 100-yard handicap run in 10 1-5s. Murray won, from scratch, the 4-mile walking handicap in 29m. 21 2-5s. Fredericks failed to win either of the races for which he entered, coming in fourth in the 1,320-yard handicap and second in the half-mile run. Waldron is still lame, and did not compete. The weather was pleasant though warm, and, it being the bank holiday or St. Lubbock's Day in London, there was a large attendance.

George's One-Hour Record.

We take the following account of W. G. George's attempt to lower Deerfoot's record from *Pastime*:

George started at a rare pace, and was soon leaping the times made in his memorable ten-mile race by several seconds. At two and a quarter miles he commenced cutting records, and at four miles he was over 14 s. ahead of his time for that distance in his previous long-distsnce record. Still, keeping steadily at work, he improved record after record, but in his seventh, eighth, and ninth miles he slowed considerably, and it was here that he lost his opportunity. He, however, brightened up again, but on completing his tenth mile he was found to be 21 s. behind his record. There was still a chance that he would accomplish his task, but unfortunately he was not aware of the exact time he was doing, or he thinks he could have gone sufficiently faster to have covered another fifty yards in the hour. His time at eleven miles was 17 3-5 s., and at eleven and a half miles 7 4-5 s. behind Deerfoot's doubtful record at those distances. The pistol was fired, by our watch, 3-5 s. before the hour had expired, but that difference would, of course, not have allowed George to cover the extra thirty-eight yards. He stopped directly he heard the report, although had he continued he would have been sure of second prize, but as his only object was to make the record he generously retired.

Appended are George's times for each mile, those marked with an asterick being the best amateur records: One mile, 4 minutes 45 3-5 seconds; 2 miles, 9 minutes 45 seconds; 3 miles, 14 minutes 52 3-5 seconds; 4 miles, 19 minutes 59 4-5 seconds; 5 miles, *25 minutes 7 4-5 seconds; 6 miles, 30 min. 21½ seconds; 7 miles, *35 minutes 37 seconds; 8 miles, *40 minutes 57 2-5 seconds; 9 miles, 46 minutes 19 seconds; 10 miles, 51 minutes 40 4-5 seconds; 11 miles, *57 minutes 9 3-5 seconds; 11 miles, 932¼ yards in one hour.

Deerfoot was accredited with the feat of covering 11 miles 970 yards in the hour, but as we have elsewhere stated, there can be no doubt that it was not fairly accomplished. When presenting the prizes the honorable Secretary G. P. Rogers, stated that the committee had determined to present W. G. George with a gold medal, whereupon will be inscribed the whole of the records he has made at Stanford Bridge.

The Nemeans are preparing for an athletic exhibition, which will probably take place in September. This club can now boast of a membership exceeding 100.

Entries for the Merion games on September the 9th, can be made at this office up till next Saturday, Aug. 30th.

John Haggerty, of Stalybridge, England, accepts the challenge of James Finney for a 500-yard swim.

The exhibition of the Pythian Athletic Club, held at Saratoga Hall, was well attended.

The following entries are announced as having been made for the professional sprint meeting to be held at Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa., August 16th; H. M. Johnson and F. W. Stone of New York, M. K. Kittleman of Kansas, Fred Rogers of Philadelphia, G. H. Smith of Pittsburg. W. Boyd of Canada, E. S. Furguson and John Ryan of Nova Scotia, James Quirk of Brantford. Ont., and William H. Hough of Niles, O. Johnson has been training on the grounds of the Williamsburg A. C., and is reported to have done some very fast work in practice. August 11th he gave J. G. Mason of said club thirteen yards start and a four-yard beating in one hundred yards, two clockers making the time 9½ s., and another, Jack McMaster, 9 3-5 s. The latter will accompany Johnson to Pittsburg.—*Clipper.*

Fred Cook won the swimming match at the Newport Baths last Sunday. He will no doubt win the match tomorrow, and thus become the possessor of the handsome medal.

The election of officers of the Olympic Club will take place the first Tuesday in September. This election will be the most important one in the history of the club.

Whistler is matched to wrestle the Frenchman, Pietro Delmas.

Weston, the pedestrian, has returned to America.

CRICKET.

Al Theobald, a former captain of the Merions of this city, recently scored 31, not out in a match between Caius and Pembroke colleges, England.——The Australian team will not visit America.——On July 15th the Australians defeated Leiscestershire by ten wickets.——There is not much prospect of a San Francisco team visiting Portland this year.——Middlesex suffered defeat at the hands of the Australians by an inning and 31 runs. Middlesex 53 and 106; Australia 188. (Murdock 64 not out). Spofforth secured 12 wickets for 43 runs.——On July 24th, Sussex scored 396 in their first inning against the Australians, while the latter had lost six wickets for 223 when stumps were drawn for the day. H. Phillips and G. N. Whyatt each scored over a century for Sussex.——The Australians defeated the Players on Aug. 1st at Kensington Oval by nine wickets. The Players were all out for 55 runs in their second attempt, when the spectators made a violent demonstration against the Players, broke the wickets, pulled up the ropes, and caused a general melee. The mob were incensed by the belief that the Players were careless after the gate money had been taken.——The Merions will play against the Unions at Grass Valley on September 1st.——Admiral Hornby entertained the Philadelphia Cricket Team aboard the Nelson's flagship Victory, on Friday, July 31st, at Portsmouth. In the evening there was a ball at the Admiralty House at which the King of Sweden was present. On Saturday they were entertained by the Albert Yacht Club of Portsmouth, and on Sunday they took a cruise to Spithead Fort.——The last match of the tour of the Philadelphians against the Civil Service ended in a draw. The Americans scored 311 in their first, and the Service 237. The American lost 1 wicket for 160 in their second attempt. Scott and Thayer were not out with 71 and 64 respectively.

The following paragraph which refers to the conclusion of the Liverpool match is taken from Howard Mac Nutt's letter in the *Sporting Life:*

"Another batsman and another great catch by 'Johnie' out in the 'country,' 7 for 111. The next willow-swinger made a hit for three, and Liverpool almost tore out its individual and collective throat. Lowry took a wicket, 8 to 114. Four more runs would put us under. Time was close at hand. Ten minutes to seven. The batsman came running in to make that four runs. A swipe and Thayer closes his grand fielding record of the day by catching the leather almost over the ropes, 9 for 114. The last man came in with hot haste. He hit Lowry to leg and Clark dropped an easy fly. This seemed the last straw, but the muffer in the next over carried away a middle stump which stood behind Liverpool's last hope, 10 for 114. We won by 4 runs as the clock in the club-house tower rung seven.

"I need not speak further of this match, of the excitement at its finish, of our delight and Liverpool's disgrace. All lovers of a good game, whether of cricket or base ball, know what a tight match is. However, here upon foreign soil, with a foreign crowd of spectators, and friends at home waiting for the news made things more intense I assure you. Singularly, in the late match with the Australians Liverpool lost the game by one wicket, and no doubt our successful 'crawling out of the hole' will impress that club with the belief that fortune has frowned upon them. We left Liverpool next day, after a most enjoyable dance at Mrs. Taylor's Birkenhead Mansion. There was a delightful tone to the music that night. The waltzes sang of victory, while the jolly lancers fairly sparkled with meriment. The boys danced till long after midnight, and were unanimous in the opinion that Tuesday, July 8th, was a great day all through for Philadelphia cricket."

All England vs. Australia.

The first of the series of three games between All England and Australia resulted in a draw, but greatly in favor of the Antipodeans. The record match resulted in a crushing defeat of the Australians, owing to the grand batting of A. G. Steele and the wonderful bowling of Peate and Ulyett. By cablegram we learn that the third contest came off at Kennington Oval, on Aug. 11th, 12th and 13th. The Australians were all disposed on the second day at 4 o'clock, after having compiled the extraordinary total of 551 runs. England made 346 and were obliged to follow on, and at the expiration of the time had lost two wickets for 85 runs. The match thus resulting in a draw—a most unsatisfactory result for the Australians.

We learn by telegraph that the cricket tournament at Portland and Victoria, best two games in three, resulted in victory for the home team who won the first and third games.

The sixth game for the Harrison Trophy will take place this afternoon at the usual place. Wickets pitched at 2 o'clock sharp.

The University will hold their Field Day about the middle of September. The track is now being put in condition.

I did not see the England and Australia match, but I am told that Ulyetts' catch, which dismissed Bonner was one of the most extraordinary bits of cricket ever seen. Ulyett was bowling and sent down a ball which Bonnor drove with all his force. People's eyes instinctively turned to the boundary to see where it would break through the line of onlookers, but to the amazement of everybody, the line remained unbroken. Then they glanced at Ulyett and saw that he had put his right hand out and caught the ball. At what pace could the ball have been traveling? Who can estimate the speed of a ball which such a bat as Bonnor hits his hardest when it has gone two and twenty yards! It is marvellous to me that Ulyett could have seen the ball.—*Rapier, in the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.*

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Garden.

As we announced last week the new troupe of Spanish Students have arrived and appeared before our public. While neither so numerous or so powerful as their predecessors—the absence of the violin and celio, in the hands of masters, being sensibly felt—they are equal to them as artists, and in the delicate and exquisite finish of their execution, perhaps superior. This is the general verdict, and the large, intelligent and enthusiastic audiences every night since Saturday, proves the verdict to be correct. There can be no doubt of the present troupe being highly appreciated by our musical people. One feature they possess is very agreeable—that of playing popular airs known to all, such as "When the Robins Nest Again," "Beautiful Violets," and so forth. Such music in their hands gains additional charms. Yet operatic music from all the standard authors is given by them with charming grace and spirit. There can be no doubt of the success of the engagement. Next week, we believe, Lilian Smith, now engaged at Santa Cruz, will form one of the interludes. Miss Brascomb, as she deserves, has been well received as the vocalist of the time being. We are sorry to see the wrong spirit of encore which prevails. Legitimate encore, showing appreciation, is all right, and should be responded to; vulgar, noisy, and eternal encore is all wrong, and should not be responded to. It is capable of two interpretations—it may be enthusiasm, or it may be meanness. It is one thing to have what is due for the entrance money; it is another thing to get a dollar's worth of music for twenty-five cents of money. This is a San Francisco vulgarity, and we are sorry to see it so perseveringly maintained.

Next Monday evening Miss Emma Dubois and George Gorella, double flying trapeze performers, appear, who are allowed by all authorities to be the greatest artists in their line known in the world. On Friday night, next week, Miss O. T. Kimball, direct from Boston, will appear. We have looked over her record in the Atlantic press, and she is unanimously allowed to be a most accomplished and charming soloist. These additions, with the Students, will make a grand performance.

BICYCLING.

Bert Hatch, the long-legged amateur bicyclist, is very anxious to ride a race with Fred F. Merrill, mile heats, best two in three, asking a handicap of fifty feet. Some time since, Merrill offered him 100 feet, but that was before Hatch got his new 58 inch wheel. It is thought that Warren, the Astoria champion, will be up in a few days and that a "three handed match" can be arranged. The party of eight, who went down to north beach, report fine exercise. With the winds at their back they fairly flew, but on the return trip headwinds retarded speed.—*Oregonian.*

The bicycle fever has taken hold in this place and we may expect to see several before long. Mark Day handles his very well for the practice he has had. We also have a champion English bicycle rider here.—*Ventura Free Press.*

The five-mile bicycle championship of Victoria, Australia, was won by F. Stokes in 18 minutes 34 seconds on July 1st. The track was against good time.

Races are shortly to be held at Sydney, emblematic of the championship of Australia. Riders from all the principal cities will participate.

A New York Exchange, speaking of the target frauds committed recently at the Bremen rifle competitions, for the principal prizes speaks as below. As this rascality occurred in Germany, it would be well to find out, if possible, who originated the scheme—the German or the American? We refer to the matter again because we had something of the sort amongst ourselves at the late meeting of the California Rifle Association, creating difficulties and separation which, we fear, can never be reconciled. Let these two cases be a warning to us, to take care nothing of the sort ever occurs again at our targets. No punishment is too great, for gentlemen will not frequent the target if subject to such wrongs and insults.

Our exchange says: Bremen and Hanover are agitated by the greatest scandal which has ever disgraced their sporting annals. In the recent Bremen rifle competitions the principal prizes were won by M. Wangersheim, a resident of Hamburg, and Mr. Winter, an American. The wonderful regularity and accuracy with which these gentlemen made bull's-eye scores astonished the native marksmen, who had never witnessed such marvelous shooting. The strangers were envied and feted like heroes, and coaxed to make the grand tour of the different prize-meetings. They attended the rifle competitions at Hanover Saturday, and there maintained their reputation as phenomenal marksmen by taking most of the principal prizes. The scores made were all so extraordinary as to raise suspicion among some of the defeated contestants, and an investigation was made. This has just resulted in the discovery that the big records of both Wangersheim and Winter were obtained by collusion with the target-men, who had been bribed to assure certain of the prizes to the adventurers. Wangershiem and his target-man have been arrested, and will be placed on trial for fraudulent practices.

Wm. McGuigan, Jr., of Small Hopes fame, who was reinstated at the May meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, with the exception of license to drive, has now, by permission of President Grant, had that restriction withdrawn.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Crittenden Robinson.

In commencing our biographical sketches for the gun column, we think the selection made for the place of honor is quite as appropriate as the selection made for the rifle column, for in their respective positions at the target and the trap both gentlemen are about equal before the public.

Mr. Robinson, who by his performances with the gun, through a series of years, has earned the title of champion shot of California, is a son of the late Hon. Todd Robinson, at one time a District Court Judge, a position equivalent to a Judge of the Superior Court at the present time, and a man who in various ways exercised considerable influence on this Coast. He was born in Galveston, Texas, and came to California with his family in 1853 when a mere boy. Like all his brothers, of whom there were several, he early displayed a fondness for the gun and field sports, and this predilection which ran strongly in all the male members of the family, from the father down, has grown with his strentgh, until to-day, as we have said, he may be justly considered the best all-round shot in California, if not of the Coast, and with few superiors in any other part of the Union. His father was born in South Carolina, of English descent, his mother in Kentucky, of Scotch descent, so on both sides of his parentage, he inherits a passion for field sports. He is not, however, the only one who has risen to distinction with the gun, for his brother, residing at San Diego is mentioned by Van Dyke, in one of his interesting books, as a true and able sportsman.

Although Mr. Robinson had long before shown a passion for the gun and had distinguished himself in snipe, quail, and duck shooting, for coolness, quickness, accuracy and nerve, it was not until 1876 he appeared at the trap in public pigeon matches. It would be useless and tedious to give the details of all his public engagements, and we shall therefore only briefly trace them, excepting those that have an historical bearing. In the year mentioned he shot his first match with Mr. Eyre, for $100, 15 birds each, plunge traps, 21 yards rise, and was defeated, but in a subsequent match he turned the tables and defeated Mr. Eyre. From this time he shot regularly at private club and public matches, proving by result the theory we hold, that a man who can shoot well in one way, ought and generally will shoot well in all other ways, for he rapidly developed that wonderful quickness, nerve and decision which to-day leave him without a peer for grace and accuracy in shooting. In most of his matches of those days, like his matches of the present day, he must come out successful, even when he had such opponents as Mr. Orr, Dr. Carver, and Captain Bogardus, the champion of the East. It was an important day when these men met at the trap, the champion of the East, against the champion of the West. The meeting requires a special notice at our hands, as the result was not generally then, and even in some quarters is not now properly understood. Altogether they had three matches, at 100 birds each. In the first shooting, 94 birds, Mr. Robinson won by seven birds; in the second shooting, 100 birds, Captian Bogardus won by two birds; the third, after reaching 65 birds, with Mr. Robinson three ahead, broke off in a dispute and was never finished. It is the cause of the dispute that we wish to have understood. In the last match Bogardus agreed to shoot only on condition of himself being allowed to choose judge and referee, a somewhat strange and unusual demand it must be granted, but one, nevertheless, which Mr. Robinson with his usual bravery and candor complied with at once. The match, at 100 birds, had proceeded to the sixty-fifth, we believe, with Mr. Robinson three ahead and the match evidently well in hand, when his last bird was objected to on the ground that his gun was not held according to rule. The objection was so purely technical, and made in such an offensive spirit—the spirit of all cheats, conscious of coming defeat, to save their money—that Mr. Robinson became very angry, outraged in fact at the imputation, and hot words followed. The Bogardus party evidently wanted to break up the match without its reaching a definite issue, and Mr. Robinson, seeing their intention, put up his gun and left the ground. The stake was $250 a side and Bogardus immediately entered suit for its recovery on Mr. Robinson stopping payment of his check at the bank. He was beaten *twice* in court, and then when he had vindicated his honor and consistency, Mr. Robinson presented the $250 to Mrs. Frederick McCrellish, then as now, Secretary of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of this city, and very earnest and devoted in good works, to be distributed as that noble woman might decide to the best advantage. No man, we believe, not actually a criminal, ever left a country more despised than Bogardus left California. As time passed, before and after these principal engagements, Mr. Robinson carried off all the honors at Placerville, Santa Rosa, Colusa and other prominent places in the interior and in this city. Sometimes of late we observe he has been well beaten at tournaments in the interior, but the moment he returns home he jumps up again ahead of all and takes the pools. Those who do not understand this peculiarity do not understand the man. Full of good feeling and manly bearing at all times, he does not like to accept the hospitality of friends in the country, and then leave them smarting under the disappointment of defeat. He can afford from his position, to indulge this gooodness of heart, and we honor him for it. In 1881 he won the *Chronicle* Cup, beating Dr. Carver and Wm. Gerber, then the crack shots of California. In this match he killed 24 birds out of 25, to Gerber 21. At the State contest, at San Bruno, in 1882, he carried off the badge, beating all competitors, the best the country could supply. From 1879 to 1883 he has won and still holds most of the medals of the California Wing Shooting Club, of which for the last six years he has been honored with the presidency, and to-day he is again far ahead for first medal in the season's general average. Some two years ago he paid a visit to his parents' old home in the South and received a general welcome as the representative shot of the West. During this visit he measured his strength against the best men in the Union at the State shoot at Louisville, and brought home a number of valuable trophies. We doubt if any local gentleman contending at the trap possesses the same number of trophies that he possesses, and which we have only partially described. Of the money prizes he has won in this city and the interior we do not pretend to give anything like an estimate, for it is simply impossible. The same difficulty is found in giving his scores at the trap, for it is seldom when shooting at twelve birds, or three doubles, he does not make a clean score. At larger numbers, say fifteen or twenty-five birds, his proportion of kills always runs very high. We have given his score in the Bogardus matches. At the State shoot a week or two ago at San Bruno, he made the remarkable score of 38 out of 40 birds, with one of the two lost dropping dead a couple of feet only out of bounds. At San Bruno he has also made 28 straight kills out of 30 birds. In all these cases he shot at 30 yards. The only approach to these records are those made by Messrs. Adams and Bennett of the Alameda Club, this season, which we have published and commented upon at proper times.

In the field his style of beating a piece of ground is perfect, and his shooting usually as deadly as at the trap, a quality, somehow, not always found in the same man, though we see no reason why it should be so. In both positions he is cool as ice, calm as a judge on the bench, and quick as lightning. He seldom uses his second barrel, but when he does it is certain death. On the field as at the trap he has few superiors or even equals. It is his iron will and nerve that make him so invincible with the gun. To those who know what a man should be at the trap and on the field, it is a real pleasure to see him shoot. Of course, he always keeps a good dog and knows how to use him as well as his gun. This much cannot be said for all of our California crack shots.

Where, however, we have the most admiration of Mr. Robinson is in his connection with the State Sportsman's Association which to him, more than to any other man, owes its origin and present importance. We need not, at this moment, give our individual opinion of the necessity and utility of this organization, for it is long since on record; but we may repeat that to it, more than to anything else, we owe the present increase to our ranks of shooters, the better sentiment prevailing as to the preservation of public game, and a stricter enforcement of the law. Since its establishment it has prosecuted some twenty offenders against the laws, of which at least twelve or fourteen have been pursued to a successful issue. No offender has been spared on account of wealth or social position, but all treated as poachers should be. In conducting these cases Mr. Robinson and Mr. Ramon E. Wilson have given their time and legal abilities without reward or the hope of reward, in both city and county courts, bearing their own personal expenses out of their own funds. It is too early yet to estimate the obligation the sportsmen of this State are under to these gentlemen and to the Association they have so nobly aided. It may be set down as an incontrovertible fact that from this time and forever the sportsmen of California cannot dispense with the State Sportsman's Association. When they realize this fact they will at the same time realize their obligations to Mr. Robinson and their duty, as individuals and as members of sportsmens' clubs, to support the association itself by every means in their power. Mr. Robinson has given a good example to all. Like all true sportsmen he is of a genial and kindly disposition, ever ready to do a friend a kindness when in his power. There are few things we look upon with purer satisfaction than our association with Mr. Robinson. No sour, illbegotten, morose Gadgrind can be a true sportsman in any country. The very pleasures and enjoyments the one daily experiences would be a perpetual curse to the other. Thus it is in Robinson's kindly and enjoyable nature that the true sportsman is so conspicuous. For the good he has done let us hope he may be long spared to induce still more to imitate his example.

Alameda Gun Club.—Analysis for the Season.

There are many reasons why this record will be useful and acceptable to our general readers fond of the gun, as well as to the members of the club. We hope to give the record of all the clubs for the season in the same way. By this analysis the precise strength of every man shooting at the trap can be seen in a moment, when his strength is required to be known. As a reference it will be very convenient.

MATCHES.

	March	April	May	June	July	August	Killed—ties	Three highest scores	Birds shot at	Killed	Per cent.
Adams	12	10	12	10	10	12	19	36	91	85	94.50
Bennet	—		10	12	12	12	17	36	67	63	94.02
Pollak	—			12	10	8		30	36	30	83 33
Knowles	10	9		9	11	—	—	30	48	39	81.25
Mayhew	9	8	11	—		10	—	30	48	38	79 60
Norton	9	9	9	11	10	10	8	31	82	64	78.04
Haskell	5	8	9	11	9	11	11	31	84	64	76.20
Goodall	8	8	9	—	9	11	—	29	60	45	75.00
Edson	11	10	6	9	—	—	—	30	48	36	73.00
Upham	10	7	9	—	—	—	—	26	36	26	72.22
Havens	10	8	—	9	8	8	—	27	60	44	71.66
Haile	10	6	8	—	—	—	—	24	36	24	66.66
Bell	9	6	8	8	—	—	—	25	48	31	64.58
Chisholm	9	5	9	6	—	—	—	24	48	29	60.40
Wilke	6	7	8	—	—	—	—	20	36	20	55.55
Platt	5	6	—	9	—	—	—	20	36	20	55.55
Smith	6	6	7	—	—	—	—	19	36	19	52.74

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last the Neophyte Club, formed during this year by members of the Alameda Sportsman's Club for the sake of having extra practice, held their last medal shoot for the season at Bird's Point. In accordance with the object of the club's formation, the Neophytes have been very punctual in attendance, and it was only to be expected, therefore, that on Saturday, when the final ownership of the medals must be determined, there would be a goodly number on the ground. Fourteen members faced the trap resolved to do their best. The conditions, of course, were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, Hurlingham rules. The day was not exactly favorable, as it was hazy and the smoke lingered in rising, making it difficult to use the second barrel effectually, though, in some cases, it was used very effectually. Some reports give the birds as a poor lot. This ic not so. A few refused to rise on leaving the trap, but the probability is they were hurt by the trap. Generally they flew well, quartering at good flight, many, in fact more than we ever saw on any one occasion before, quartering to the left would turn sharply to the right if not dropped, and that is one of the most trying shots possible in using second barrel, either in trap or field shooting. The winner, of first medal, proved to be Mr. Bennett, whose shooting through the season will compare with the best of our local shooters. Besides his record in the Alameda Club, where he took second medal after a very close contest with Mr. Adams, the champion of that club, he took first medal, with three clean scores, a ten and a nine, in the five matches, or, to make it plainer, with 55 kills out of 60 birds. Taking his record in the two clubs he can boast of six clean scores out of ten shoots, a record any man might be proud of. Mr. Upham, who is a cool, quick, clean shot, and capable of greater things than he is yet credited with, took second medal, with eleven kills, at which he was tied by Mr. Pollak, who also shot in fine form. Messrs. Goodall and Roach each also with eleven did fine shooting, and gave great promise for next year. The same may as truly be said of Messrs. Rambo, Dutton and Chapin, with ten kills each. Messrs. Haskell and Platt killed some birds very well but they made a low score. Mr. Brown was victimized in his cartridges, which on being opened were found to be shamefully filled. If this occurs again we shall mention names. It is only just to say, however, they were not made at any of the leading popular stores. We shall give the season's analysis next week in the same form we have given the Alameda Club this week. The score:

Bennett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Upham	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Pollak	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Goodal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
Roach	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Rambo	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Chapin	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Dutton	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
Haskell	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 9
Edson	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 9
Platt	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 8
Kellogg	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Brown	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	7
Deane	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 7

Pigeon Shooting—At Bird's Point.

The match, open to the State, gotten up by George Bird, on Saturday last, at Bird's Point, for some reason did not bring out either shooters or spectators, there only being three of the former, and very few of the latter. This naturally made the sport poor all day, the men at the trap seeming to feel the influence more than others. The shooting was not up to the usual standard except in the last freeze-out, when Messrs. Robinson and Slade, with eleven to ten, made an interesting contest. The first match was at eight birds and the three contestants ended with six each. In the first shoot-off the best execution was done the three ending in a second tie. On the third shoot-off Slade captured the prize. The entrance in all the matches of the day was $5. The score:

Robinson..... 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 6 | Graff..... 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—6
Slade..... 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 6 |

TIE SHOOT.

Robinson..... 1 1 1 1 | Graff..... 1 1 1 1—4
Slade..... 1 1 1 1—4 |

FREEZE-OUT.

Robinson..... 0 0 0 | Graff..... 1 0—1
Slade..... 1 1—2 |

Another freeze-out was then arranged under the same conditions, Robinson winning with eleven birds. The following is the score:

Robinson.... 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11 Graff..... 1 1 1 1 1 0 withdrawn— 5
Slade..... 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—10

At the Six-Mile House.

The Occidental Wing Shot Club met on Sunday, at the Six-Mile House, for their sixth and last shoot of the season, which, as in other cases, decided the final ownership of the club medals. This club uses clay pigeons, 10 birds each, 18 yards rise. The weather was cloudy and not altogether favorable, but the shooting by the ten members present was certainly very good notwithstanding. As in all well regulated clay pigeon matches the elevation and direction of the birds are constantly changed, and so on Sunday the Occidentals were required to make quick shooting all day. Mr. P. J. Walsh, a leading member of the club, being absent on the July shoot, after the main match went to the trap to make up the season's score, and ended with only missing his sixth bird, which placed nine to the season's average, and gave him first medal, his score being 49 kills out of 60 birds. Mr. Blanken took second medal, silver, with 44 out of 60. The score:

P. J. Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
H. Blanken	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
W. Dunshee	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 9
P. Funcke	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1 - 8
J. Hedley	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1— 8
E. Funcke	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 8
T. Hedley	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 7
B. Ronan	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1— 7
George Burnett	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0— 5
E. Dunshee	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0— 5

The season's average of those competing for the medals is as follows:

P. J. Walsh	7	8	6	10	9	9—49
H. Blanken	5	7	9	7	7	9—44
P. Funcke	4	5	5	5	7	8—34
G. Burnett	5	5	4	7	2	6—29

The Messrs. Hedley, the Dunshees, E. Funcke and B. Ronan have only recently joined the club, and did not contend for the medals on Sunday, though some of them made excellent scores for beginners. An informal sweewstakes, got up after the close of the match, with seven entries, was won by E. Funcke with five straight birds.

It will be recollected that when Mr. Graff shot so well in a late match at Birds' Point, his gun burst but fortunately without doing any serious injury. He afterwards sent his score and old barrels to the Remington Company, and they returned him a beautiful pair of new barrels free of charge. This was a handsome thing of the company to do. Mr. Graff used his new barrels last Sunday.

The San Francisco Gun Club will hold its fifth and last shoot for the season at Birds' Point to-day. We imagine it will be worth seeing.

The Lincoln Club held its fifth monthly medal shoot at Colma, on Sunday. This club also uses clay pigeons, 15 birds each, 18 yards rise. The club always makes a good average at the monthly meeting. On this occasion Mr. Edler took first medal and speaking from memory, we believe he stands first on the season's average among those ranking first class. Among the second-class, two tied on 14 each, and after a close contest on three doubles, the second medal fell to Mr. Christie. The score:

FIRST CLASS.

Edler	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
Johnson	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—13
Richter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1—12
Verriker	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0—12
Potter	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.1	0	0	1	0—12
Parks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—12
Drinkhouse	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Burns	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0—10
Heins	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0— 9

SECOND CLASS.

Christie	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
Seyden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—14
Karney	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—13
Frisch	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—12
Ford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1—12
Leiker	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Merguire	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—11
Cohen	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0—10
Schondel	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1— 8
H. Norton	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0— 8
W. Norton	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1— 7

TIES—DOUBLE BIRDS.

Seyden	1	0	1	0	1	1	—4	Seyden	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Christie	1	0	0	1	1	1	—4	Christie	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

At Ogden.

DESERET CLUB.

H. Margetts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
J. Pearson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
S. B. Newman	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
J. Hill	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 8
S. Hanson	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0— 8
R. Watson	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1— 7
J. Pugsley	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1— 7
W. Winegar	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1— 6
Total										—63

OGDEN CLUB.

W. D. Howe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
A. C. Smith	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
L. M. McCarty	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
M. Browning	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 8
F. Hurblut	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
J. G. Tyler	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0— 6
H. Hurlblut	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0— 6
S. C. Towsley	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0— 4
Total										—59

SALT LAKE CLUB.

W. Stahl	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
J. Campbell	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1— 8
C. E. Wallin	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0— 8
A. J. Taysun	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8
T. J. Duddleson	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 8
J. A. Brim	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1— 7
H. Denhalter	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1— 5
H. Spencer	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1— 4
Total										—57

At San Jose.

An interesting pigeon match took place at San Jose, on the 12th inst., between Peter Walsh, of this city, and J. Coyeendall, of San Jose. Walsh was much handicapped by the weather, it being unusually warm, but nevertheless he managed to easily defeat his opponent, and by this last performance still maintains his superiority over the pigeon shooters of the provinces. The pleasure of taking the first bird was decided by a toss, which Walsh won and gave to Coyeendall. This bird was lost by Coyeendall and Walsh followed suit. Before the end of the fifth round bets that Walsh would win the match were freely offered at five to one. The birds were excellent, being quick and strong flyers.

The match was for twenty-five birds, Hurlingham, rules, thirty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary. The following is the score:

Coyeendall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Walsh	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

On the eighteenth round Coyeendall, seeing that his chances of winning the match were completely lost, relinquished it in favor of Walsh. The judges were William Barnes and T. Hobson; referee, J. Delmas. Coyeendall was considered the champion of San Jose.

Two handicap matches were then shot for at $5 entrance fee and $20 prize money, in both of which Walsh came out winner.

At Schuetzen Park.

On Sunday last the Eintracht Rifle Club had a practice with the following result:

Stamer	378	Weisel	244
Gumbel	368	Kruger	223
Rapke	327	Kelpe	211
Wolff	249	Schneider, Sharp's rifle, military	361

This energetic and liberal body of riflemen have their annual picnic at Schuetzen Park, to-morrow. There will be some shooting, and altogether $200 given for different prizes. The public may rest assured the Eintrachts will have a grand good time, and one that all may participate in.

Prairie chickens are destroying crops in the vicinity of Rockford, W. T. Those who have traveled and hunted over Washington Territory, like ourselves, will have some difficulty in realizing this statement. It is paradise for hunters, beyond question, but when it comes to prairie chickens destroying crops there is something wrong somewhere.

An English pigeon match was recently shot between Lord de Clifford and Mr. Davenport Handley, at the Gun Club, Notting Hill, London, 100 birds each. The match ended at the eighty-ninth round when the score was hopeless for Mr. Handley, and not very creditable to Lord de Clifford. The score:

Lord de Clifford	89
Mr. Handley	52

One of the largest rattlesnakes on record was killed near Susanville, Lassen county, last week. He was seven and a half feet long, and his body measured ten inches in circumference. Lassen county goes in for large size in every case. There is nothing improbable in the size of this snake though unusual. In our California ramblings we have seen two rattlers killed over 5½ feet, one on the Merced in 1850, and one in Placer county in 1854. Both had scales on the breast that would nearly cover the palm of a man's hand. The head of one thoroughly distended and some of the scales of the other were sent to the British Museum in London. They were first-class curiosities.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance at Shell Mound was large on Sunday, in fact larger than at any time since the meeting of the Rifle Association in May last. The competition for places in the Inter-State team, under Major A. F. Klose, shows no decrease in spirit and we are glad it is so. The dispute about the arm to be used in the match has assumed an official character, which we sincerely hope may lead to a decision satisfactory to all parties. Only let us win the match for the honor of the State, that's all we seek, and such an objeet surely is worth a man relinquishing his individual views. The score, on Sunday, in totals of strings, ten shots to each man, was as follows:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Brown	44	46	90
Klein	44	46	90
Barrere	42	47	89
Warren	43	46	89
Waltham	45	43	88
Hovey	48	40	88
Kuhle	41	45	86
Kuhle	44	41	85
Simpson	45	40	85
Moore	38	46	84
Simpson	41	43	84
Mangels	42	42	84
Thierbach	43	41	84
Charles	40	43	83
Johnson	41	42	83
Sprowle	42	40	82
Townsend	43	38	81
Fredricks	39	41	80
Robertson	37	40	75
Diers	37	38	77

Several of the contestants were allowed to finish their competition as they will be unable to attend at the range in future. The record now stands for the three competitions:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Aggregate
Mangels	87	84	91	262
Kuhls	90	86	85	261
Hovey	86	85	88	259
Robertson	86	79	90	255
Waltham	79	83	88	250
Simpson	79	85	84	248
Johnston	80	83	84	247
Sprowl	81	80	82	243
Thierbach	65	73	84	222

The record is certainly good, and leads us to hope the Nevada boys are crowing a little too soon.

On Sunday Company E, First Infantry, turned out in numbers, much to their credit, for their newly inaugurated bimonthly medal competition. As we have said before Captain Teller designed the medal and it does his taste and judgment in such m atters much credit. The Company, as shooters, is divided into the 80 and 60 per cent. classes, the champion of the former being entitled to the gold medal. It may be remarked, as making the performance on Sunday all the more creditable, that ten out of the twelve of the 60 per cent. class contending on Sunday never shot a military rifle before. The scores:

EIGHTY PER CENT. CLASS.

Capt. Geo. Teller, 200 yards	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	—43	
500 yards	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	—45	—88
Private L. Barrere 200 yards	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—42	
500 yards	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	—42	—84

SIXTY PER CENT. CLASS.

F. Provost	42	J. A. Pritchard	33
L. Pendleton	42	J. F. Young	32
E. A. Kehrlein	36	J. S. A. Barr	31
F. Stevens	36	E. C. Jones	31
F. L. Pritchard	34	J. Kehrlein	31
F. Foster, Jr	34	M. Blanchard	30

We were promised the score in full but did not receive it on going to press.

At the same place and time, members of the Fifth Infantry shot for position medals in the battalion. In the first match Lieut. Kellogg, No. 7, beat Lieut. Brown, No. 6, by eight points, his score being 139 out of a possibie 150 to the latter's 131. We desire to state in this connection that Lieut. Brown has been suffering from sore eyes which for some time prevented his presence at the targets. They are rapidly improving, but still show strong traces of inflamation. The contestants had fifteen shots each at 200 and 500 yards.

Kellogg, 200 yards	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—	68
500 yards	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—	71
Total																139
Brown, 200 yards	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—	65
500 yards	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4—	66
Total																131

Colonel Ranlett, No. 14, afterwards beat Private Sherman, No. 13, with the same conditions by one point, just enough to swear by. The merit of these contests, however, is that they excite ambition and lead to constant practice. If ambition and practice won't make a sharpshooter there is no hope for him. Thus the example of Colonel Ranlett in this respect is well worthy of imitation by other commanding officers.

Col. Ranlett, 200 yards	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2—	58
500 yards	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—	63
Total																121
Priv. Sherman, 200 yds	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4—	63
500 yds	2	2	3	5	2	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—	57
Total																120

It is something strange to find three out of four of these gentlemen did better at 500 than at 200 yards.

At The Presidio.

The regulars are said to be busy practicing at the Presidio for the army meeting at Leavenworth in October, consequently the meetings of the police team have been abandoned for a few weeks. Sergeant Nash had his team at the 300-yard target the last time they were out, and the average as reported was nearly 80 per cent. This is the most troublesome target to fire at, but 80 per cent. is good shooting anywhere.

A deer weighing 225 pounds when dressed was killed at Antelope Station, Lassen county, the other day. The points of his antlers were seven feet apart. We raise no objection to the weight of this deer, but the size of the antlers inclines us to think somebody has mistaken an elk for a deer.

A Screed from Nevada.

We publish the following letter about the Nevada riflemen and their competition shooting for places in the team with pleasure, because it may be useful at present in the existing excitement about the action of the California Rifle Association. While we neither impugn, or think it right to impugn the motive of the Association, there can be no doubt that the action means retrogression in shooting as observed by our correspondent:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—I have just witnessed the second competition of the Nevada shooters for places in the State team, and I assure you that the California marksmen will have a team of the highest excellence to compete against. The riflemen are all using the set-trigger Bouchard-Sharp's military, *a la* California Rifle Association, and with scores of 95 to 86 for team selection, speaks well for the ammunition and men. One of the prominent shooters, in reply to a question as to what the Nevada riflemen thought of the arbitrary action of the Directors of the California Association in reference to ruling out military rifles, said they had been allowed by the rules of the National Rifle Association for years, and had been allowed by the California Association in their regular matches at annual meetings. "We look on smilingly, for nothing could be better for *our* chances. The California National Guard are somewhat mixed just now, some are for improved and approved weapons, while others are anxious to adopt old arms, thus their house is divided against itself and the directors of the California Association are working in the interest of the Nevada team. We have a lot of old flint-lock muskets, now on the way from the East, for fear there may be a farther retrograde movement and the match have to be shot with an ounce ball and three buck shot in each barrel."

Capt. Farrow stopped here to-day and showed up his new magazine rifle, shooting forty shots at two hundred yards, off-hand, without cleaning, making the following fine scores:

5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	—46	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	—47
5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	—45	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	—48

Total.....186

Hub Parker took the captain to his den and dinner, where the shooter remarked that he felt convinced that if the San Francisco papers knew how badly Linville had been defeated in 10 shots for custard pie by his host they would hesitate before publishing Linville's attempts at newspaper notoriety.

CARSON CITY, Aug. 17th. CAR SON.

At Eureka, Humboldt.

Speaking of the target shooting at Eureka, the local *Telephone* says:

About a month ago an inter-county target shooting was held in this city in which marksmen from almost every section of the county took part. Any rifle could be used, as long as they were supplied with open sights, the guns to be handled off-hand and the range to be 200 yards. The result of the first match has already been published in this paper. This created considerable rivalry and another match was arranged for, to take place at Table Bluff Sunday afternoon. A range had been located, target and bulkheads set up, and all placed in readiness. The Bluff turned out quite a number of shooters at the time advertised. Ferndale was represented, and a large number of the best shots from the Eureka Guard were on hand. The day was pleasant, although there was a little too much breeze; but many good scores were made, and the average was very good. Following is the full score for the prize shooting, Creedmoor target, range, 200 yards:

P. Quinn	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
G. W. Smith	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41
J. T. Roberts	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5—40
W. P. Pratt	3	2	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5—38
H. H. Buhne	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	4—37
J. Quill	2	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	3—37
E. Bagley	3	4	5	2	3	4	4	3	4	4—36
D. Ferrier	3	4	3	4	5	2	5	4	4	2--36
J. L. Chrichton	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	4—36
R. Latherow	3	3	5	3	3	4	4	4	3	3—35
J. P. Fitzgerald	2	4	4	4	2	3	4	3	4	4—35
J. T. Keleher	4	3	5	0	3	3	3	5	4	4—34
R. Rualin	4	3	3	3	2	5	4	2	4	3—33
C. G. Taylor	0	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	3	4—33

After the prize shooting pools were made up and the balance of the afternoon was spent in "pot shooting."

In rifle matters concerning the Fifth Infantry, the following will be interesting to many.

The Battalion team and reserve, as re-organized to date, is as follows: 1, Pierce; 2, Macdonald; 3, Kuhnle; 4, Waltham; 5, Burrell: 6, Brown; 7, Kellogg; 8, Carroll; 9, Gallagher; 10, Williams; 11, Moore; 12, Hovey; 13, Sherman; 14, Ranlett; 15, Parsons.

The rule permitting the challenges between "fives" of this team has been amended as follows: Each member may challenge the next above him in number only.

All challenges must be in writing through these Headquarters, and a failure to appear at the range, and shoot at the time specified, will cause a forfeiture to the member challenged, of his medal and place in team, to the challenging party, with whom he must exchange medals.

Qualifications as sharpsnooters and marksmen, since last reported, have been as follows: 10 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, as sharpshooters, and 10 shots at 200 yards only as marksmen.

Serg't A. M. Barker, Co. B, 200 yds..41, 500 yds..39—80. 80 per cent.
(As second class sharpshooter, white badge).

Private F. P. Ryland, Co. B, 200 yds.....42. 84 per cent.
Lieut. E. M. Hills, Co. B, 200 yards.....40. 80 per cent.
(First class marksmen, white badge).

At Petaluma.

Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, of the Fifth Infantry, at a practice shoot at Petaluma on the 14th inst., made the following grand score. In five strings of 10 shots each, or 50 shots altogether, he made a total of 235 out of a possible 250, or 94 per cent. The little champion is bound to be ahead.

Kuhnle	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—48
	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—46
	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
Total										235

The Pearson-Fay Match.

Much interest prevails in our shooting circles respecting the contemplated match between these distinguished shots at the trap. In a conversation with Mr. Pearson on Thursday morning, we find he has been suffering from a lame arm for two or three weeks, but is now ready and willing to meet his able opponent at the trap. The match will take place, probably within a fortnight, but the exact date is not fixed. The conditions will be $500 a side, 100 birds each. The match will excite immense interest, and doubtless be the match of the season, for both gentlemen will take a host of friends and backers into the field. Mr. Fay is as willing to shoot the match as Mr. Pearson.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, August 23, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma, August 25th to 30th.
Thirteenth District, Marysville, Aug. 26th to 30th.
Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept, 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Maud S.

And now the telegraph brings the intelligence that the "Queen of the Turf" has been sold by Vanderbilt to Robert Bonner, and the first act of the farce, in which she has played such a prominent part, has come to an end. Mr. Bonner has been consistent in the course he has followed; the "railway magnate" has made a pitiful exhibit of silliness, peevishly attempting to bring into disrepute that which he has formerly sanctioned, and in sullying his own name has not spared that of his father. Before the "old commodore" was shattered by disease and the burden of four score years, he would have talked more forcibly than polite to a son who had made such a pusillanimory display, and as hypocritical as it was cowardly. Not satisfied with insulting the owner of Jay-Eye-See, he indirectly assails every man who trots or races horses and pharasaically proclaims himself the superior of those who measured by the standard of the highest morality, are far above him.

We will be well pleased when trotting associations put an end to all that kind of foolishness; when they will not be a party to encouraging a system which operates adversely to the general welfare of trotting interests by striving for sensational effects in place of legitimate contests for mastery. "Beating the record" is now the supreme aim. The watch is the only test and a fraction of a second subtracted heralded as an achievement of far greater merit than defeating a field of competitors. There is a lot of humbug in all of it. We read that when the starting judge gave the signal a hundred slender pointers commenced the journey around the dial. A difference of two beats in the delicate machinery was enough to evoke cheers from thousands of throats, or the sullenness arising from a fruitless effort. Without the time-measurers not a man in the vast assembly could tell whether the sceptre belonged to king or queen; with it there are unanswered questions as to which is entitled to supremacy.

When driven on the same track and within a few minutes of each other, the time taken by the same men and with the same watches the test would be as fair as could be obtained. Even then it would fail to decide which was the better animal, and the only method to determine that satisfactorily is an actual contest in accordance with trotting law. But the worst feature is the shadow these trials cast on trotting which has not a sensational element. The rest of the programme awakens little interest, and no matter how good a race may be, comparisons are instituted, and the data accepted is the record of the watch. This will lead to the abrogation of all classes excepting those which are arranged for the benefit of the stars, and as was seen at a late prominent meeting trotting will degenerate into "trials" to lower records, racehorses pulling trotters and pacers along, and female jockeys riding sorry steeds around the course.

The attempt of Mr. Vanderbilt to cast aspersions on all who trot horses for money is so supremely ridiculous that it fails in the intended object. The position he has lately taken is so ludicrously absurd that only the most silly have been imposed upon by his assumption of superior virtue. Claiming to have refused offers of more money than he received for Maud S., because the parties who made the proposal intended to use her for the same purpose that Mr. Vanderbilt has ever since he became her owner, is too frivolous to impose on anyone that has a particle of ordinary sense. If he has rejected such offers, the motive for doing so must have been entirely different. The most plausible reason is that he was afraid that there would be a meeting, perhaps a series of them, between Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, and that the little gelding who is only one quarter of a second behind her, with an experience of four years less time, would defeat the animal he has claimed to be so far beyond him in merit. By placing her in Mr. Bonner's possession there was no such hazard. As we have written Mr. Bonner has never deviated from the course he has followed since he became the owner of Peerless, Flatbush Maid and Lantern. We must admire him for consistency if even we do not agree in the propriety of the position, and in many respects he has been of vast service to the breeders of trotters all over the country. He has done more than all the Vanderbilts to enhance the value of fast trotters, and he has put to a better use horses which otherwise would have "hippodromed," as long as they retained the necessary speed. As it now stands 2:09¾ in the limit of Maud S. Her record is established never to be lowered and all the arguments, based on what she may hereafter accomplish on the "three-quarter-track," will not avail when confronted with the rule which governs. The rule, however, we have always regarded as a very foolish one, and that it was necessary to wager a five dollar, or even a smaller note, to legalize a performance about as absurd as the position of Mr. V.

The only guard necessary is to place above suspicion the correctness of the time and manner in which it was made. When these conditions are filled the verdict is just as forcible as though a million dollars were at stake. That Robert Bonner is now the owner of Maud S. is a source of satisfaction to us. He is entitled to the Queen from his liberality in paying more for kings than anyone else would give, and apart from the resolve not to allow them to perform in public, his ownership has been the means of gratifying a great many people.

Mr. Bonner's stable has been for many years one of the sights of New York, and had a book of signatures been kept the names of thousands of visitors would appear on its pages. Names great in history, renowned in every department of life, and, it is safe to assert, everyone of them gratified with what they saw.

All of New York could scarcely equal the display of this one man, and the whole country fail to outshine the stars in his stable. There might be a feeling of jealousy among those who vainly endeavored to cope with him, though the mass of the people were proud of a congregation of the greatest harness horses of the country, and the aim of breeders was to rear an animal that would come up to a standard which was necessary for admission among them.

The only reprehensible feature was an ill-advised attempt on part of a few to drag down rising horses, and sycophantly attempt to belittle wonderful performances in order to give those belonging to Mr. Bonner a position they were not entitled to. Thus when St. Julien lowered the time of Rarus half a second, it was claimed the track was short, the time was not properly measured, and when all these charges were proved false, then private trials were paraded as an offset to 2:12¾.

St. Julien silenced this clamor by going East and trotting in 2:11¼, so there was no force in a further outcry of California short tracks and California watches and the nonsense came to an end.

Unsought advice is generally repugnant to the party advised, and it may be that in proffering anything regarding the future management of Maud S., we will incur the penalty which Mr. Vanderbilt inflicted on Mr. Case. If it was impudent to propose a wager against such a paragon as Maud S., it will certainly come under the same category to presume to advise Mr. Bonner when the question of shoeing and proper treatment of the feet of horses are discussed. In all probability there is not a man in the world who has given so much study to this essential part of stable management as Robert Bonner. It is doubtful if there is a work on that subject he has not thoroughly mastered, and in addition to reading he has brought a vigorous mental capacity to bear. For all this the ground on which the foundation was laid may not have been stable, and, in such a case, no matter how skilfully the superstructure was erected the primary error weakened the whole building. There have been many notable instances where an error in the first proposition of a syllogism led to false conclusions, and hence it is not impossible that accepted premises in relation to the feet of horses may be false. Were we the fortunate owner of Maud S. the bar-shoes all around would come off, the toe-weights be discarded, and at the outside there should not be more than sixteen ounces on all of her feet. When the feet are moving at a rate of speed, sufficiently rapid to mark a mile in 2:09¾, and a portion of it a 2:06 gait, then the ounce on the heel is worse than a pound on the back and several pounds in the seat of the sulky.

Sonoma and Marin Fair.

On Tuesday next the annual fair of Sonoma and Marin, District No. 4, will open at Petaluma, and from present indications it will be one of the most successful ever held. When that association constructed the mile course and obtained such beautiful grounds, the future welfare of the society was assured, and there is little risk in prophesying that it will continue to be one of the most popular exhibitions in the State. The organization of the Santa Rosa Association was a material aid by doubling the inducements to attend, and although there may be some jealousy on the part of a few, that feeling is sure to wear away to the advantage of both. At the time of writing the contests at Santa Rosa, with the exception of the Joe Arthurton race, have been so close that there will be an increased desire to see the horses fight the battle over again. This closeness between the contestants is the great charm in racing and trotting, and no previous year in the ten we have lived in California has there been so well balanced a lot which are named in the purses all through. Tuesday, the 26th, there are two races. No. 1 is a dash of a mile for all horses and in it are Aunt Betsey, Forest King, Fanny Parnell, Dairy Maid, Stanislaus, Birdcatcher, Trade Dollar, Philip S. and Hirondelle. No. 2 is 2:40 trotting, and James H., Guy Wilkes, Blanche, Kitty Almont, Col. Hawkins and Maud W. are the entries. The three-year-old district races did not fill, but with two such "fields" as are in the above no one can grumble at the bill of fare for that day. Wednesday the sport commences with a mile dash for district runners, and Lightfoot, Oriole, Fanny Parnell, Dairy Maid, Garfield and Estella Clark show that there is good blood within the district lines. No. 5 is the 2:22 class, Allan Roy, Albert W., Arab and Manon being the entries. No. 6 is a district 2:40 with ten entries, and as a corresponding race to this required seven heats to bring to a close, this is like to prove equally as arduous a struggle. Thursday the two-year-olds have a controversy, and though Estill won handily in Santa Rosa it sometimes happens that the work in one race is of so much service as to bring up the laggards so that they make a better showing thereafter.

The 2:20 class, pacing, is sure to be a lively scrimmage. Belmont Boy and Killarney will have the old score to settle, as the Santa Rosa affair did not fix the status, or determine which was in reality the best of the two.

Friday will be a big day. In the selling purse, 1¼ miles, are Patrol, Garfield, Billy Foote, Philip S. and Susan; there is a yearling trot with three in it, and the 2:27, class, trotting. The latter displays a very strong entry list, viz.: Johnnie, B. B., Tump Winston, Adrian, Olivette, Rarus, Jr., Sister, Blanche and Anteeo. Saturday will close the Fair and a consolation purse; dash of a mile, and free for all; dash of two miles, will be the racing attractions of the day. In the latter are Garfield, Birdcatcher, Trade Dollar and Bachelor. There are eight entries for district roadsters, one of the conditions being that the vehicle hauled shall not weigh less than 150 pounds, and another that the owners drive.

Now that the transit is so easy from the railway being completed to Point Tiburon and the splendid ferryboat running in connection therewith, the trip to Petaluma is an exceedingly pleasant one, and to visitors from this section is not much more than a journey to Berkeley. The course is in capital order and nothing lacking for the comfort and convenience of those who attend.

President Finigan, of the State Agricultural Society, having sold his Alameda County ranch will sell the stock formerly domiciled there at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, at the ball grounds adjoining the Oakland Trotting Park. The lot includes brood mares, trotting horses, colts, Jersey cattle, etc., all of high breeding and acknowledged excellence. Catalogues may be had of Killip & Co., auctioneers, 116 Montgomery St.

Santa Rosa.

We are so thoroughly hampered with work which compels attention, that one day was all that could be spared in attendance at the Santa Rosa Fair. This was heartily regretted as from former visits there was an assurance that a week spent in Santa Rosa would be a pleasant sojourn in every respect, but there was no way out of the difficulty and inexorable fate demanded the sacrifice of enjoyment and in lieu thereof, attention to duties that must not be shirked. Tuesday was the day which could be best spared, and on Monday afternoon we boarded the Tiburon and steamed from the wharf at 3:30 p. m. As it is only a short time ago sinee a journey over the same route was described, there is no necessity to recapitulate further than to say that it is a pleasant trip, albeit the cars were so crowded with the advance guard on its way to the Fair, that seats were at a premium. San Rafael absorbed enough of the passengers to make matters easier and the Petaluma contingent completed the job so that the rest of the journey was without discomfort to anyone. The afternoon train is by far the pleasantest, as Santa Rosa is reached in good time for dinner, and a stroll around town sets the digestive organs so busily at work that sound sleep is guaranteed.

It was quite early when we arose Tuesday morning and soon after six o'clock were on the way to the track. The thorough soaking given the night before, left the course still wet in the early morning which was cloudy. It harrowed up nicely though and there was a strip of mellow ground for the horses to gallop upon. Those who are constitutionally averse to early rising would be well repaid for an extra effort on the morning of a race day to witnees the brushes. The general practice among trainers is to "move a furlong" and there are eager eyes watching the gallops.

At the best it is an illusory test, and the animal which makes the most taking display may be behind in the afternoon. There was lively work and colts and horses moved glibly over the allotted course. There had been complaints among the drivers that the track "cupped," and in order to remedy that it was first lightly harrowed, and when the half inch or so of loose soil was dry the scraper smoothed the surface, leaving a coating which did not break away under the horses feet. A harrow with wheels, so as to guage the depth, is *the* implement above all others to put a track in order even for trotting. That and a leveller, also on wheels, is all that is required in most cases, and a judicious use will result in removing objections which are so annoying to those who have charge.

The Santa Rosa Association have shown a great deal of spirit in what has been done. The track, stables, stands, etc., are of the best, and nothing is lacking for the comfort of the horses and those who have them in charge. The "boarding" in the restaurant under the grand stand is very good, and at a price which is moderate. A fine pavillion has been built, which gives ample room for the display in this department, and there are buildings for machinery, everything, in fact, necessary for a big show. To engage in such an undertaking when there was another fair ground in the same county indicated a spirit which was sure to carry it through, and though there were the usual number of critics who predicted failure, these have been silenced, and the most inveterate growler forced to admit that it has taken a prominent place among the great fairs of California. It is almost needless to state that the first stall visited was that in which Anteeo is domiciled. We found him looking remarkably well. We have stated so often that, in our estimation, he is as nearly the model of a fast trotter as any horse we ever saw that the repetition may be tiresome. Nevertheless we are constrained to reiterate, and now that months have intervened since we saw him, he impresses us still more with his perfection of form. He was doing very well. A month or so ago he showed 2:19 on two occasions, trotting on the middle of the track, the inside being very soft, and doing that so easily as to leave the impression that 2:15 was within his capacity. Latterly he has not done so well, and as we write on the morning (Friday) of the day on which we will trot it will be hazardous to predict either success or failure. The only race we expected to see was the three-quarter of a mile dash for two-year-olds. There were four starters, Estill, Harry Peyton, Cito and Arthur H. Estill won the California Stakes at the Spring meeting of the Blood-Horse Association, and is a fine looking big colt, by Norfolk, from imported Lady Jane. His performances entitled him to the position of favorite, which he amply justify by winning quite handily. Harry Peyton is a son of Shannon, from Emily Peyton, by imported Glengary, and possesses a turn of speed that will undoubtedly save him "brackets" before the close of the season. Cito is by Joe Hooker from a Norfolk mare, and is also a colt of some promise, but an attack of epizooty reduced him so much in flesh that he has not had time to reclothe his bones with the necessary amount of tissue. Arthur H. is by our old favorite, Hock-Hocking, and more time is necessary to bring him into proper candition. The start was admirable. For a time it seemed that the favorite would be left, but the man who held the flag dropped it at the right moment, and the quartet moved off as evenly as a file of dragoons. After a furlong was run the favorite and Cito had a trifle the lead; rounding the turn the white nose of Cito showed in frout for a few strides, and Harry Peyton also moved up. At this point it was "anybody's race," but when fairly straightened into the stretch the favorite showed his superiority and won by, at least, three lengths, in the very good time of 1:16¾. There was a sharp contest for second place between Harry Peyton and Cito, the former winning by half a neck.

The return trip was very pleasant. We had the good fortune to meet Martin Bulger at the station, and the trip seemed of short duration when relieved by his reminiscences of early days, his interesting descriptions of the countries he has visited, dissertations on mechanical engineering, interspersed with the usual amount of horse talk.

A State Fair Sale.

Messrs. Killip & Co. will conduct a combination sale of stock at Sacramento during the State Fair. Among the stock already listed there are fine trotting colts from Arno Farm, thoroughbred colts, work horses and mules for account of W. L. Pritchard, and pure bred Jersey cattle from the herd of Major Robert Beck. The catalogue is still open for all parties who desire to dispose of fine stock, the only condition imposed by the auctioneers being that the offering shall be genuine, and the stock sold to the highest bidder without reserve or limit.

Blue Mountain Belle fairly topped the record in the race of half-mile heats at Santa Rosa last Thursday. She ran the first heat in .49 and came back in .48. The best previous performance was that of Red Oak, who is credited with .48½--49. Belle beat that a little we take it as she ran the first heat a half second slower and the second heat a full second faster. She is of Oregon "short horse" stock, and, according to Mr. Jones' statement, nothing is known of her pedigree. She is quite such a mare as the dam of Jim Renwick. While pedigree is at all times desirable, there is no discounting a proved winner.

Sam Jones has begun his California campaign well. He has started twice at Santa Rosa this week and won both handily. Forest King beat a good field over a mile of ground in 1:44¼, although he sold in the ruck in the pools. Blue Mountain Bell also won her race, half-mile heats, in the great time of 0:49—0:48. As Mr. Jones is that kind of turfman that back his horses to the last, if he thinks they are fit, he will leave Santa Rosa with a good-sized "wad."

The purse for pacers, free for all, reopened by the Golden Gate Fair Association will close September 3d. It is a $500 purse divided into four moneys, and we hope to see the side-wheelers come forward in this matter and fill the list. There are enough of them in training this year to fill all the purses. Belmont Boy, Killarney and Shaker would make a great race, and the money offered is worth their attention.

The purse for the 2:35 class, offered by the San Jose Fair Association as a substitute for other purses that failed to fill, did not receive the requisite number of entries and has been declared off.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

G. W, T., Williams, Cal.

I purchased some colts last year that were sired by a horse called Bob Ridley, said to be of St. Lawrence stock out of a Messenger mare. What is the history of the St. Lawrence stock, and what is the record of Bob Ridley?

Answer.—St. Lawrence was a brown horse of unknown breeding brought into New York State from Canada. He was a trotter and a sire of trotters but never begot any notable performers or established a distinct family. Crosses of his blood are frequently met with in trotting pedigrees but mostly remote. 2—Bob Ridley was, if we mistake not, by Rodehouse's St. Lawrence, a son of the Canada horse. Ridley's record is 2:49½.

A. J. H., Los Angeles:

Can you tell me from what date the age of cattle are counted at the various agricultural shows throughout the State? I mean, for example, do all 1884 calves become one year old on the 1st of January, '85?

Answer.—We can find no rule regulating the matter in the Code of the State Agricultural Society, and although we have conversed with several officers and directors of the society they knew of no such regulation. We conclude there is none.

Upper Country, Chico:

What is the record of Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy, and is he eligible to the 2:35 class?

Answer.—He has a record of 2:31, made at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1881.

A. L. O., Stockton:

What is the record, if any, of the pacing mare, Little Em?

Answer.--2:44.

A. J. B., Napa.

Has Lady Livingston, the dam of Lady Blanchard, any record and if she has what is it?

Answer.—She has no record.

Stakeholder, Napa.

A bets B that in the five-year-old race, at Chicago, won by Eva, there were three heats better than 2:23. Which wins?

Answer.—The three fastest heats were 2:23, 2:20¼, 2:22¼. B. wins.

H. W. P., Healdsburg:

1.—What is the breeding of Niagara? 2.—Has he sired any 40 horses? 3.—Does Belnor stand as a public stallion throughout the year? 4.—If so, what is his fee? 5.—What record has Speculation? 6.—Has he sired any 30 horses besides Crown Point and Oakland Maid? 7.—What is the breeding of Don Juan on the dam's side and what speed has he shown in public? 8. What is the breeding of Eugene Casserly? When foaled and what record has he ever attained?

Answer. 1.—We cannot give the pedigree of Niagara definitely, but may be able to do so later on. 2.—The only one of his get that has a record better than 40 is the brown gelding Gen. Cobb, 2:31½, Lady Hoag (Stark mare) and Fanny Malone both showed better trials but made no records. 3.—He has never been so advertised. 4.—Write to Geo. Wiley Danville, Cal. 5.—Speculation was never trained. 6.—No. 7.—Don Juan's dam was Kate Leslie by Great West, son of Logan's Ingomar. Don Juan has no record and we do not think he was ever trained. 8.—Eugene Casserly is by Gen. Taylor, son of the Morse horse. The breeding of his dam is not clear. It is sometimes given as Jennie, by Lexington, but we do not vouch for the correctness of it. We do not know what year he was foaled. He has a record of 2:45.

F. S. H., Stockton:

A purse is given not under the auspices of any agricultural society, but by private parties, to the person who will drive his horse the nearest to three minutes. A. drives his on time; also B. I drive mine and tie the other two. In trotting off, A. drives his in 3:11, B., 3:14; I drive mine in 3:2½, and take the money. Now the question: Is my horse barred from trotting in a buggy race for a special prize at our district fair for all horses owned in the district that has no record? No official record has ever been taken.

Answer.—As there was a valuable consideration, time made according to the above statement is a record.

J. M., Sacramento:

A. bets B. that Sam Gamble could not start or trot any of the colts that were entered in the Embryo, Occident or Stanford Stakes, on account of the death of the owner, Daniel Cook. As I am stake-holder, the bet was made for you to decide.

Answer.—If Mr. Gamble has control of the colts named in the Embryo, he can start in that stake. The nominations stand in his name, without reference to other ownership, in the Embryo and Stanford. In the latter stake the right to start was lost by not "staying in" the first of last January. We are not aware of the situation of the Occident Stake.

In this connection we may state that it is reported that the managers of the Embryo intend relieving Mr. Gamble from liability in that stake, as it seems to be equitable that he should not be held under the circumstances.

The Dam of B. B.

Tom Merry in the *Oregonian*, clears up the breeding of B. B. on his dam's side by the following authoritative statement:

The dam of B. B. A., is still living, and owned by old Mr. Caviness, of Island City, Union county, who bred B. B. A., and the sister to him, which Mr. Acker bought for breeding purposes after he found out he had a real clinker in the black 'un; but she died on the way to this city. The old mare is still living, and in good health though nearly twenty-four years old. She is by Waite's Marshall, and beyond that Mr. Caviness has no reliable information. Marshall was the sire of Kangaroo, a winner of mile heats, 3 in 5, in Oregon and Southern California. In 1859 he was owned by E. M. Waite, who was Secretary of the Oregon State Agricultural Society for nearly twenty years. At that time I was racing editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, in San Francisco, and got Mr. Waite to send to that paper reports of all the Oregon races. One day he sent me a bill containing the pedigree of Marshall, and on perusing it I was astonished to note the close relationship on the sire's side between Marshall, and Williamson's Belmont, then the Herod of the California stud. Marshall was by Laplander, he by Flagellator, own brother to Van Meter's Seagull, who was by the imported horse Expedition, bred by the Earl of Egremont. Williamson's Belmont was by American Boy, he by Van Meter's Seagull. So that both Marshall and Belmont traced directly back to Expedition in three crosses paternally. Again Belmont was the sire of Venture, record 2:23, and several others of less note, while Expedition was the sire of Awful, one of the earliest trotters on the American turf. It is to this infusion of thoroughbred blood, to my notion, that B. B. A. owes his victories in hard contested races where the heats are broken and the battle long drawn out. In his San Francisco race it took seven heats to decide the race and B. B. A. won by simply wearing out all the other contestants, being superbly driven by J. W. Donathan.

Yearlings at the State Fair.

The purse for yearling trotters, dash of a mile, offered by the State Agricultural Society, closed with the following entries:

Bonanza, ch c, by Arthurton, dam by John Nelson—A. Waldstein.
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus,—M. Toomey.
Sir Whipple, br c, by Whippleton, dam You Guess—B. E. Harris.
Trovato, ch f, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail—C. F. Taylor.
Bay Colt, by Echo—John Mackey.
Rajah, b c, by Sultan, dam by Geo. Wilkes—L. J. Rose.

The Coming Fair at Marysville.—Notes and Suggestions.

The Northern District Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society was organized about twenty-four years ago, and consisted of the counties of Butte, Colusa, Nevada, Napa, Plumas, Placer, Sutter, Sierra, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba. Up to about 1874 or 1875, the date of the great flood in Marysville and vicinity, this society prospered and had some very fine meetings. From that time until 1878, the date of their last meeting, the meetings were not very successful. In the Winter of 1882-3 the Legislature formed new districts for agricultural societies and provided for appropriations from the State treasury of sums ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum, provided a fair should be held each year. The 13th district was made to embrace the counties of Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba, with an appropriation of $1,500. In May, 1883, the society was duly organized, and the Governor appointed the following directors: Sacramento Co., W. S. Manlove; Sutter, R. H. Waton and James Littlejohn; Yolo, Chas. F. Reed; Yuba, D. E. Knight, M. Marcuse, A. D. Cutts and N. D. Coombs. The first meeting of the society was held at Marysville, commencing Sept. 2d, and continuing five days.

At that meeting only pavilion exhibits were offered premiums, and fair purses for trotting, pacing and walking contests. The pavilon was well fiilled with exhibits, being some eight hundred in all, but principally by the ladies and merchants of Marysville. The farmers took little interest in having their produce exhibited, although quite liberal premiums were offered for all articles grown. The fruit growers made a very creditable exhibit, as did also many manufacturers. The pavilion was well patronized and the result generally satisfactory. At the fair grounds the entries to races were as good as was expected and the contests for the purses gave general satisfaction and were well patronized. The amount paid out for premiums was $1,582 all in cash, and for purses $2,700. The total receipts of the fair were $6,225,00, and the expenses, premiums and purses, $5,984.00, leaving a balance on hand of $240.45. The fair gave general satisfaction to the public and the directors, and they resolved to make a greater effort for the coming year. At the meeting in April, 1884, J. W. Wilson, of Sacramento, was chosen a director to succeed W. S. Manlove, resigned, and he was duly commissioned by the Governor. The Board then fixed a list of premiums for the meeting of 1884, and fixed the time for August 26th to 30th inclusive. They increased the amount offered as premiums for farm products, and added liberal premiums for horses of all grades; also, for mules, jacks, poultry, etc. The premiums for horses amount to $1,000, and range from $30 for best thoroughbred stallion, three years old or over, to $5 for best saddle horse. From present indications the exhibits will be much larger than usual at this meeting, and particularly so with farm products, as the farmers have confidence in the present management and will assist to make the fair successful. The entries for races are of a better class than usual, and number considerable more than last year, and no doubt this branch of the fair will be far superior to that of last year. The track is one of the best in the State, is in fine condition, and being worked every day.

The President of the Society, D. E. Knight, owns the track and fair grounds, and takes much interest in keeping it up for the benefit of the society. He is a very liberal and public-spirited man and does not charge the society more than enough to pay the taxes on the property, and does more for the success of the society than any other person in the district.

The people of Marysville take much pride in their city and are making many improvements this Summer, among them the laying of patent stone sidewalks, cleaning and beautifying the place generally. In all branches of industry there is a better and healthier feeling, and no doubt, if the overflow from the Yuba, caused by hydraulic mining, can be kept out, Marysville in a few years will be one of the prettiest and most prosperous cities in California.

It is the intention of the Directors, if properly sustained in their efforts this year, to increase the amounts of premiums offered and to add all kinds of live stock to the list, and thus make it more of a farmers' fair.

There is a splendid farming country adjacent to Marysville, and the crops are invariably good. This year wheat and barley has turned out a large yield per acre and of the finest grain that can be found anywhere.

There is not as much interest taken in stock-raising as usual, nor as much as should be. Every farmer seems to depend almost entirely on wheat and barley, and the result will be, they will over-do the business of grain raising as they have this year, and have nothing to fall back on when prices are very low for grain. Horses and cattle will pay largely at present prices, and the farmer should have a part of his land devoted to that industry, as it will pay a larger per cent on the investment than grain raising and with much less work. YUBA.

A Richmond Left.

At Monmouth Park on the 13th, a handicap sweepstakes for three-year olds, one mile and a furlong, the favorite was beaten off to last place. It was no other than the English Richmond, the property of Mr. F. T. Walton, and the same colt whose prominent running for the City and Suburban Handicap at Epsom last April came near making him a favorite for the Derby. In the latter race, however, he did not show any special qualities to warrant the belief that he was of the same mettle as the usual run of Derby winners. It was his last race in England, and soon after, in company with Mr. Walton's other horses, he was shipped to New York. It is now nearly two months since they arrived, and in this handicap Richmond was seen for the first time. He is a big, fine-looking colt, and in his preliminary gallop won lots of friends. The race in which he showed was a handicap at a mile and a furlong, and for which he carried the top weight of 110 pounds. With the start the disappointment began. He got away well, but was outrun by all in the first furlong, and although he showed some little speed at the end of a mile, he quickly dropped back and finished last. It is scarcely possible that his running is true form and he is sure eventually to show a great deal better, but considering how well he looked it must be said that his first appearance was a disappointment; so much so that good money was offered that he would not be one, two or three for the Twin City handicap, without regard to the weight that the handicapper puts on him. The race was won by Tattler, by Tom Ochiltree, 105 pounds.

Johnnie Blue, the son of Alexander, that has figured in many races lately at Portland, Oregon, has been sold to Mr. McNaught, of Seattle. He has a record of 2:35.

Saratoga.

August 9th.—Purse, $500, of which $100 to the second; the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the owners of the second and third; winners after July 15th of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs.; of two or more such races, 5 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1884 a race of the value of $750 allowed 7 lbs.; non-winners of any race in 1884 allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upward, 26 lbs.; four entries; one mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker -Big Gun, 110 lbs.....(Riley) 1
W. L. Scott's Simoon, 3, 89 lbs.....(Higgs) 2
Hayden & Barry's Galaxy, 3, 95 lbs.....(Arnold) 3
J. W. & R. H. Loud's Albert Sidney, 6, 91 lbs.....(Rivers) 0
Time, 1:46.

Pools: (Jim Renwick barred) Simoon, $35, and Albert Sidney, $5. Betting—20 to 1 on Jim Renwick, 9 to 1 against Galaxy, 15 to 1 against Simoon, and 25 to 1 against Albert Sidney. Mutuels paid, $5.60.

The dropping of the flag saw Galaxy move off, followed by Simoon, Albert Sidney and then Jim Renwick. The quarter was reached by Galaxy on a half-length lead, with Albert Sidney now second, and Jim Renwick moving forward to third. Simoon caught Galaxy at the half, and on the lower turn Jim Renwick headed the leaders. The favorite took the lead before reaching the upstretch, and near the third quarter displayed an advantage of fully a length. Jim Renwick continued and coming home in good form won by a length, Simoon second and a length better than Galaxy third, the rear being covered by Albert Sidney.

Aug. 12th.—Grand Prize of Saratoga; a handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $50 each, half forfeit, $10 only if declared by July 1, 1884, with $1,200 added, the second to received $250 and the third $100 out of the stakes; closed with 31 subscribers, of which — declared out; mile and three-quarters.

E. J. McElmeel's b h Gen. Monroe, 6, by Tom Bowling, dam Minnie T. Morgan, 126 lbs.....(Blaylock) 1
E. J. Baldwin's Lucky B., 4, 108 lbs.....(Holloway) 2
W. D. Scott's Referee, 4, 107 lbs.....(Lewis) 3
J. Forbes' George L., 4, 98 (carried 99) lbs.....(Fisher) 0
O. Bowie's Compensation, 6, 114 lbs.....(McLaughlin) 0
C. W. Medinger's Emma, 3, 85 lbs , carried 86 lbs.....(Higgs) 0
Time, 3.09.

Pools: Gen. Monroe, $100; Referee, $65; Compensation, $35; George L., $25, and the field, $25. Betting: 5 to 4 on Gen. Monroe, 5 to 2 against Referee, 4 to 1 against Compensation, 6 to 1 against George L., and 8 to 1 against Emma and Lucky B. Mutuels paid, $9.90.

The order at the start was George L., Compensation, Referee, Gen. Monroe, Emma and Lucky B. George L., led to the seven furfong post, when he was caught by Referee and the latter went forward at the stand (three-quarters of a mile), and showed the way to the back stretch, when Emma ran up on even terms. Emma increased her pace and cut the way almost to the three-quarters, when Blaylock brought Gen. Monroe forward, took the lead easily and held it to the close, winning by three parts of a length, Lucky B. second and six lengths better than Referee, third.

Same day—Purse $400, for all ages, of which $50 to the second, the entrance money ($15 each), to be divided between the second and third horses; horses beaten at Saratoga in 1884 and not having won a race since July 15, allowed 7 lbs.; or if non-winners in 1884, allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upwards, 26 lbs.; 6 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6 by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 115 lbs.....(McLaughlin) 1
W. L. Cassidy's Saunterer, 6, 108 lbs.....(Blaylock) 2
Louisiana Stable's Glenbar, 3, 108 lbs.....(Arnold) 3
Davis & Hall's Vinton, 3, 93 lbs.....(Higgs) 0
Time, 1.15½.

Pools: Jim Renwick, $85; Saunterer, $25, and the field. $10. Betting: 5 to 1 on Jim Renwick, 2 to 1 against Saunterer, 12 to 1 against Glenbar and 20 to 1 against Vinton. Mutuels paid, $6.50.

Saunterer took the lead at the start and held it down into the lower turn, when Jim Renwick came forward, and taking the lead held it easily to the close, winning by three lenghts, Saunterer second and six lengths better than Glenbar.

Aug. 13—Purse, $350, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; for three-year-olds; non-winners at Saratoga in 1884 to carry 100 lbs., with sex allowances: winners of 1884 of any sweepstakes of the value of $1,500 to carry 7 lbs. extra; non-winners since June 1st allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs.; one mile and seventy yards.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon, dam Demaret, 105 lbs.....(Holloway) 1
Davis & Hall's Vinton, 97, (carried 98) lbs.....(Maynard) 2
Clay & Woodford's The Admiral, 110 lbs.....(Stoval) 3
R. W. Walden's Chanticleer, 114 lbs.....(Blaylock) 0
Time, 1:50½.

Pools: The Admiral, $130; Shenandoah, $65; Chanticleer, $55, and Vinton, $16. Betting: 5 to 3 on The Admiral, 9 to 5 against Shenandoah, 5 to 2 against Chanticleer, and 12 to 1 against Vinton. Mutuels paid, $15.10.

Chanticleer led off, and held the front for almost a mile, when the others came up about even terms. The finish was exciting, Shenandoah winning by a head, Vinton second, a head in front of The Admiral, and he only a neck better than Chanticleer, last.

Freda Fails Again.

MONMOUTH PARK, Aug. 8th. The Champion Stakes, for all ages, at $250 each, half forfeit, only $25 if declared by July 1, or $50 if declared by Aug. 1, with $2,000 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, the third to save its stake; closed with 28 subscribers, of which 7 paid $25 and 12 paid $50; mile and a half

Dwyer Bros.' br f Miss Woodford, 4, by Billet, dam Fancy Jane, 113 lbs.....(J. McLaughlin) 1
P. Lorillard's Drake Carter, 115 lbs.....(W. Hayward) 2
G. L. Lorillard's Monitor, 118 lbs.....(Feakes) 3
E. J. Baldwin's Freda, 3, 100 lbs.....(Pepper) 0
F. Gebhard's Eole, 6, 121 lbs.....(W. Donohue) 0
Time, 2.40¾

Betting: 100 to 45 on Miss Woodford, 12 to 5 against Eole, 12 to 1 against Drake Carter, 25 to 1 against Monitor and 35 to 1 against Freda. Pools: Miss Woodford, $800; Eole, $350; Monitor, Drake Carter and Freda, $100 each. Mutuels paid, $7.45.

After a breakaway the flag was dropped, with the five in close order, from which Miss Woodford at once took the lead, and running out clear, led by a length at the three-quarters and by a length and a half at the end of the half mile, followed by Freda, the same distance in front of Eole, he two in front of Drake Carter and he a length in front of Monitor. As they rounded the turn Miss Woodford increased her lead to two lengths, but there was no change in the order of running, either at the end of the three-quarters or at the mile, other than that Drake Carter had taken third place and was laying alongside of Freda, with Eole close up and a length in front of Monitor. Almost immediately after both Drake Carter and Eole made a bold bid to overtake the flying Miss Woodford, but Eole's chances were instantly settled, for being unable to respond to Douahue's call, he again dropped back fourth and soon after was passed by Monitor. As they reached the turn for the homestretch Drake Carter made some semblance of closing up the gap by which Miss Woodford led, but, like Eole, he proved unequal to the occasion, and the finish became simply a procession, with Miss Woodford first, the others, with the exception of Drake Carter, nowhere, she winning by two lengths, with Carter ten in front of Monitor, followed by Freda and Eole. Time, 2:40¼, of which the first quarter was run in 27½ seconds, the half in 53¼, the three-quarters in 1:21½, the mile in 1:48 and the mile and a quarter in 2:15¼. Value to the winner, $3,525.

Who Bair Is.

"Veritas" in the New York *Spirit* gives this sketch of the driver of Maud S.:

I have known Mr. Bair for years, and esteem him highly as a driver and an honest, genial man. He was born in Sadsburyville, Chester county, Pa., about forty miles from Philadelphia, July 6th, 1839. His height is 5 ft. 8½ in., and his average weight 140 lbs. In 1868-9 and '70 he handled trotters at Harrisburg, Pa. In 1871-2 and 3 he was a public trainer at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia. From there he went to Evansville, Ind., and spent the seasons of 1874 and '75, but horse business was dull, and if the farmers furnished hay and oats for their young trotters they expected a man to spend his time for nothing and trust to racing luck for pay. Capt. Stone found an opening for Bair at Chester Park, Cincinnati, in 1876, and he has been actively engaged there ever since, and the Captain remains his fast friend. Bair is of spare build, dark complexion, thin, regular features, sparkling black eyes and jet black mustache. He is of quiet, retiring disposition, but his manners are easy, and he is slow to anger, but has plenty of vim when aroused. He thinks the world of Maud S., and she, evidently, reciprocates the feeling. He has many friends, and instead of hiding his light under a bushel or making a great secret of training details, as some drivers do, he is always ready to impart information. For example, one day I asked him what kind of liniment he had on Maud to assist in keeping her free from soreness. He replied, "I use arnica freely—reduced: say a quart to a gallon of rain water."

THE KENNEL.

Points on Setters.

The writer of Anecdotes on Sports in the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* says:

One of the best trainers of setters, who was known as Old Potts, gave out his experience of the art usually in the following way. "Come and take a walk with me this morning, and see me take the first steps to break in this young dog; but stop a moment. Come in here, Cato! or Cæsar! or whatever the name might be. See this wanton young fellow has got a hundred yards ahead already. Come in, I say. Remember this is one of the first secrets," he would add, "in the science of dog-breaking, and it has an influence far beyond your power to conceive. Never suffer your dog, on his road to the ground, to have his nose an inch ahead of you. Even an old dog should be at heel; but with a young one it is indispensable. Keep him literally close to your knee, checking his anxiety to ramble with the voice, or a crack of the whip, and, should those fail, let him feel the lash. The words, 'Come in here,' should be obeyed. Then with a whip in one hand, a powder trier in the other, the dog close to your heel, proceed to throw him off. Choose a piece of ground of good extent, where you are likely to find game. Perhaps you would soon tire, but depend upon it that game killing and the breaking in of dogs are very much mixed up together."

All young dogs, we may add, run wild at first. Their natural exuberance of spirits causes them to dash about in all directions; but they must be made sensible of their faults. When they do right, caress them. We perhaps, however, had better speak in the singular, so when a young dog is told to "Ware chase!" he should be made to understand speedily; it is a warning that he should not soon forget. The following on the subject of punishing dogs is worth repeating: "Whenever a dog, not being in sight of his master at the time has flushed birds, broken fence, or in any other way broken one of those laws, which well-trained dogs do not break, he will be seen to follow his master at a respectable distance and at a sneaking pace, with his delinquency marked palpably upon his countenance; but in such cases the cry of 'Ware!' should be enough. When in fault, the dog's eye, as a rule, cannot meet his master's frown. A look tells the animal he has been in the wrong, and that his owner is aware of the whole thing thoroughly, although in reality he may not do so. It is sometimes amusing to see a young dog who has been scampering after a hare like a mad thing, or a herd of deer, or a flock of sheep, conscience-stricken, come to you with a look that his sin rests upon himself, and that he is thoroughly repentant."

Often people inflict punishment upon dogs without rhyme or reason. While allowing that dogs are intelligent, and that their power of scent is marvellous, and that their ability to go from one part of the country to another without the aid of a compass is equally so, they make no allowances for mistakes the animals may make, and punish them severely for the most trivial errors. At the same time, a sporting dog should be taught to obey the eye and hand more than voice, as he can be taught to "back," or "back-set," by the simple holding up of the hand, and the word "To ho." To back-set is the distinctive characteristic of a promising young dog, and all setters should be broken in to the command "down-charge;" that is not to stir from their point after the discharge of a gun until told so. Many years ago there was a French Count in England named Peltier, who was one of the most amusing of companions, and naturally was well received everywhere among sportsmen. The French break-in their dogs very well to "fetch and carry," but in other respects, such as "breaking fence," they are negligent, so it will not be surprising to hear that when the late Lord Seagrave met the Count in the High-street, Cheltenham, just by the Plough Hotel, with a splendid setter at his heels, his lordship, with a view, perhaps to purchase, inquired if he "was well broken to game." "Ah!" was the Count's reply, "*superb*, when he do hear the rapport of de gun, he fairly runs quite mad."

A setter, we may add, should never be allowed to break ground, or in other words, he should never be in front of his master. Neither should he ever blink his game, which means that he should never move from his "point" until the game rise, whatever may be his inducement to do so. Nimrod speaks of a favorite setter he had over whom six shots were fired in a field of potatoes, and he never stirred from his point, which proved to be a single bird. Mr. Apperly was offered there and then twenty-five guineas for the dog by Mr. Britten, of Oldbury Hall, Atherstone, which was, of course, refused, as dogs like him were not easy to be met with, and Nimrod shot over him for seven more years. This setter, however, had, like the rest of us, his failing, which was a partiality for butter, and in traveling along a road, through a town or a village, about breakfast time, he would enter a house, snatch the butter from off the table, and disappear with it, at a pace which baffled all pursuit.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Abnormal Condition of the Teeth.

Disorders of the teeth occur frequently in colts between the ages of two and a half and four and a half years—the period for the temporary teeth to be changed for the permanent—when they are very much out of condition, being, as it is termed, very lean on the ribs, and having long, harsh, and shaggy coats. Owners say they feed pretty well, but their food does them little good. Now, if the mouth be examined, the cause will, very probably, at once present itself. It is found very hot, and contains a large quantity of saliva, the result of irritation produced by dentition; which process, it is likely, has been perfected on one side, although the reverse is the case on the opposite; by which we mean that the temporary teeth on one side have been shed, and their places supplied with permanent ones; while on the other the temporary remain fixed, or are only partially displaced, adhering to the gum, perhaps by one fang, leaving a portion unattached, and producing considerable irritation; also materially impeding the manducatory process.

It will be requisite in this case to remove the shell by means of a pair of shell-tongs or forceps; also, if the shell or grinder be firmly attached, we must have recourse to the same expedient, supposing the process to have gone on properly on one side, and it is the period for the permanent to supplant the temporary tooth. We shall thus facilitate and expediate the development of the permanent tooth, and the animal will be enabled to masticate his food with more ease, and more effectually. It may also be necessary to rasp the edges of the other grinders, which may have become morbidly sharp and pointed, the result of inefficient mastication.

As it is generally early in the spring, when there is a deficiency of nutritious grass, that our attention is more generally directed to these cases, it is advisable to feed with bran and cut hay, which the animals will eat with less difficulty and less waste than uncut food. In those becoming greatly emaciated, the administration of tonic medicine will prove very essential in restoring the lost tone and energy of the digestive organs. The important process of dentition is accompanied with much more marked effects upon the system in some colts than in others; and it is not an infrequent circumstance to observe that out of several running together, one or two will do badly during this period, whilst the others will maintain a tolerable condition, yet all are receiving the like treatment.

Morbid or exuberant growth exists in two forms. First, it is general, and confined to the borders or edges of the teeth—the outer edges of the upper molars, and the inner of the lower. The upper teeth normally somewhat overlap the lower externally; consequently when the mouth is shut the outer edges of the upper, and the inner of the lower, are unopposed. Secondly, one or more of the dental organs may be increased in size, to such an extent as to project considerably above the level of the rest; say, an inch, more or less. Our attention is called to the first mentioned class of cases, when we notice a considerable quantity of unmasticated grain voided with the dung, and saliva secreted in an undue degree, evidenced by its driveling from the animal's mouth. On examination we shall find that there are numerous sharp projecting points extending from the unopposed edges of the molars which have caused laceration of the lining membrane of the cheeks, and probably, also of that of the tongue.

The treatment here is simple. We must at once remove the offending agents by means of the tooth-rasp, in the exercise of which we must be careful to effect our intentions with as little injury to the mouth as possible; for it is comparatively rare that we do not bruise the mouth in a greater or less degree, this being dependent on the expertness of the operator, and the tractibility of the horse. For facilitating the act of rasping a so-called balling iron is generally used.

With regard to the cases in which we find one or more of the teeth projecting considerably above the level of the rest, bare inspection tells us that this state offers a far greater impediment to the proper and effectual trituration of the food than the preceding one, but we may readily obtain additional demonstration of the fact by giving the horse a small quantity of hay, when we shall perceive that he has the greatest difficulty in masticating it. He will, however, employ every possible means to do so. He turns his head from side to side, with a peculiar twisting action of the lower jaw, frequently forcing the mass by the action of the tongue to the bottom of the mouth, and as frequently passing it up again; until, at last, he lets it fall out a roughly chewed mass which is called a "quid," and the horse a "quidder."

It is in consequence of these quids being found in his manger that the horse's mouth is suspected to be amiss. In this instance, the rasp is unavailable; but, having ascertained which is the offending tooth, we must have recourse to the tooth shears or to the various kinds of chisels made for such cases.

Kindness to Domestic Animals.

There is nothing worse for domestic animals than to scare them half to death. Fright uses up the vital forces more than work, more than the growth of flesh and fat, more than anything else, unless it is persistent starvation.

We have had two men working for us, with teams, on the same farm, at the same time. One would take his horses from the stable when they had been refreshed with a few days' rest, and were feeling well, and because they were pretty frisky while they were being harnessed, and the off horse did not keep the furrow well at the first send-off, would get out of patience and yell at his team until finally they would break into a trot, when he would throw the plow to the full depth into the first hummock he could find, bring the team to a full stop, and by this time they would be well in a "lather," and quivering with excitement. After he had yelled for a few minutes, and the horses had become fully frightened, they had used up enough strength to move the plow for an hour.

The other man knew better. When he observed, while "hitching up," that the horses' heads were carried high, and that they were feeling first-rate, he would say to himself: "There is a good head of steam on to-day, and I shall be able to get a good day's work out of these fellows if I save it all to be used to the best advantage." Therefore he would speak in as quiet a tone as possible, and move gently about, and aim to get his team afield without the risk of any rumpus or excitement, and would bear with a few irregularities, such as getting out of the furrow and pulling by fits and starts a few times. The consequence would be that when they were warmed up to their work they would move on smoothly, and, at the same time, quickly, and at the end of an hour there would be a row of nice, fresh furrows to show as an equivalent for the "steam" the other man had used up in mere fret and fume, and worry and passion.

Rational Feeding.

It is a fact that will be readily admitted, by farmers especially, that they know too little of the construction and organism of the horse. Colvin gives a very clear and simple description of the stomach and digestive organs of this animal which should be read by every one that has anything to do with a horse. He says: The horse's stomach has a capacity of only about sixteen quarts, while that of the ox has two hundred and fifty. In the intestines this proportion is reversed, the horse having a capacity of one hundred end ninety quarts against one hundred of the ox. The ox and most other animals have a gall-bladder for the retention of a part of the bile secreted during digestion; the horse has none, and the bile flows directly into the intestines as fast as secreted. This construction of the digestive apparatus indicates that the horse was formed to eat slowly and digest continually bulky and innutrious food. When fed on hay it passes very rapidly through the stomach into the intestines. The horse can eat but five pounds of hay in an hour, which is charged during mastication with four times its weight of saliva. Now the stomach, to digest it well, will contain but about ten quarts, and when the animal eats one-third of its daily rations, or seven pounds, in one and one-half hours, he has swallowed at least two stomachfuls of hay and saliva, one of these having passed to the intestines. Observation has showed that the food is passed to the intestines by the stomach in the order in which it is received. If we feed a horse six quarts of oats it will just fill his stomach, and if, as soon as he finishes this, we feed him the above ration of seven pounds of hay, he will eat sufficient in three-quarters of an hour to have forced the oats entirely out of his stomach into the intestines. As it is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the feed, and as a stomach full of oats contains four or five times as much of these as the same amount of hay, it is certain that either the stomach must secrete the gastric juice five times as fast, which is hardly possible, or it must retain this food five times as long. By feeding the oats first, it can only be retained long enough for the proper digestion of hay, consequently it seems logical, when feeding concentrated food like oats, with a bulky one like hay, to feed the latter first, giving the grain the whole time between the repasts to be digested.

The awkward, blundering manner in which many of the driving horses are allowed to travel is more often the fault of the driver than the horse. With a little effort the most lumbering gait can be improved, and by constant attention a horse with any action about him whatever can be transformed into at least a fair roadster. To get over the ground seems to be the main idea of the majority of men who are using driving horses, without stopping to think about the manner in which their horses do it. A good square gaited horse is more pleasant to drive, will sell for more money, and will be more ready sale, even if he is not so fine in form and finish, than one which is his superior in appearance and travels in an awkward manner. The best time to teach a horse the proper way to move in a buggy is when it is first given such work to do.

HERD AND SWINE.

Gerome Cheese.

The following, from the London *Grocer*, is a description of the manufacture of a very popular cheese, known in France under the name of Gerome. It is largely consumed in Paris just as it is ripe, and it would be difficult to mention any cheese which is more delicious at this particular period. It is a soft, round cheese, varying in weight from 4 lbs. to 8 lbs., and is sometimes made with the addition of anise-seed. It is made with milk at the temperature at which it comes from the cow, this being placed in a deep vat holding some forty-five quarts, when it is covered with a wooden lid, in the centre of which is inserted a wooden funnel resembling in form a cup. To the bottom of this is attached a cloth for straining. When this is not used a small disc is drawn over the hole. The rennet is immediately added, in quantity according to the weather and its strength. In half an hour the whey is divided from the curd with a ladle, and the vat recovered. In another half hour the separation is continued, with the aid of a copper strainer 12 in. by 4 in. When the curd is divided into pieces about the size of a small nut it is taken out and placed in wooden cylindrical molds, from 5 in. to 9 in. in diameter. Two molds are used for each cheese, the one being fixed into the other, which is somewhat larger in diameter, and has a number of holes pierced in the bottom. The total height of the two when fixed is from 14 in. to 16 in. The curd entirely drains in this mold and in about twelve hours will have sunk to about the height of the bottom and the larger part of it, so the top part can be taken off. The cheese is then placed in another mold of the same diameter as the bottom one, and put upon the shelf upside down. After six hours it is again turned, and this turning is continued twice daily for the two following days. In draining the whey the molds are placed upon sloping shelves which are furnished with a rim at the edge, as in the Camenbert cheese rooms in Normandy. The whey runs off and is collected in a receptacle placed at the side of the table for the purpose. The temperature of the room in which this operation takes place should be from 59 degs. to 64 degs. Fahr. The next thing to be done is to salt the cheeses, which for this purpose are placed upon small boards made of beech, and upon which layers of fine salt are sprinkled. The surface of the cheese must be well salted, and the operation repeated every three or four days, care being taken that it is turned each time. This turning is continued twice daily for three days after salting, and the surfaces of the cheeses each time are gently moistened with tepid water. When sufficiently dry on the crust they are removed to the drying room, thirty grammes of salt having been used in the salting process. In this *sechoir*, or drying room, the cheese shelves are built one above the other, so that large numbers of cheeses can be kept in a small space and well cured, providing the temperature and aeration and complete. In Summer the process of ripening is frequently conducted in the open air, the cheeses being protected with cloths to keep off flies and the sun; but during the other parts of the year a specially prepared room is invariably used. When thoroughly dry they are removed to the cave or cellar for the completion of the process, and they are very carefully managed. This cave must be in good condition, with a draught of air passing through it; but if the temperature is too low the cheeses crack and lose quality. The time they remain here is determined by the season and size of the cheese, the maker judging this for himself. The largest, however, are generally kept from three to four months. While in this compartment they are often turned, and washed with tepid water slightly salted, and daily examined to see whether they are ripening too rapidly. When they are brick-red in appearance and the surface sufficiently firm to yield to the pressure of the finger they are ready for market. A good Gerome is firm on the exterior, rich and oily, and has a few small holes in the interior; while inferior makes, like inferior Gruyere, have numbers of large holes, are fragile, easily crumbled, and sometimes become soft and pulpy when the whey has not been properly extracted from them.

Floors and Walls of a Milk House.

The editor of the *Canadian Dairyman* says, in reply to a correspondent, that a dry cellar floor may be made as follows: Four parts coarse gravel or broken stone and sand, and one part each of lime and cement, are mixed together dry. The lime is slacked separately, and mixed with just water enough to cement the whole well together. Six or eight inches of the mixture is then put on the bottom, and when well set, another coating is put on, consisting of one part cement and two of sand.

The following is given as successful in preventing damp walls: Cement mixed, say in a wash basin, with water until about the consistency of cream, and then applied thickly with a large paint brush. Mixture must be constantly stirred to prevent the cement from settling to the bottom. On account of this rapid settling it must be mixed only in small quantities, say half a gallon at a time. It will be easily brushed off when first put on, but will harden in 24 hours.

The *American Cultivator* very sensibly advises that at this season the drinking-places where stock are watered should be well cleaned, at least once a week. Leaves and sediment rapidly decay in warm weather, and there will be consequent damage to the health of stock and the purity of milk given by cows. So large a portion of pure milk is water that the quality of water which cows have to drink becomes very important.

Calves fed by hand, and also suckling calves at weaning time, often scour. The *North British Agriculturist* suggests the following treatment: "Give one to two glasses of brandy, which I use sometimes with a very little water and sometimes neat. Given from a small bottle the calves don't choke. If again attacked, repeat the dose." We have found that feeding whole corn was a great help in such cases.

POULTRY.

Mating Fowls for Breeding.

In speaking of mating fowls for breeding the *Poultry Keeper* says:

It is a fact recognized and admitted by all poultry breeders that in selecting fowls for breeding it is desirable the ages of the cock and hen should vary. It is generally admitted that the strongest and best chickens are produced from a young cockerel and two-year-old hens; but unfortunately, however, the chickens of such parentage have too frequently a large proportion of males, and therefore it is that some breeders prefer a two-year-old cock to put with pullets. This rule must not, however, be looked upon as imperative as to either case; there are exceptions to both, and good chickens may also be produced from cock and hens all of the same age. One thing ought always to be borne in mind, that in mating your fowls less than a year old their chickens will always be backward in fledging; neither is it desirable to breed from fowls after they have passed their third year. The male bird has the most influence upon the color of the progeny and upon what are usually known as the fancy points, while the form, size and useful qualities are principally derived from the hen. As to the crossing of a breed, the cockerels in the progeny will more or less resemble the father, while the pullets follow the mother, and a knowledge of this fact is of much importance to those who wish to breed back to the original strain. In the larger breeds it is frequently desirable to increase the size or to render more prominent some portion of the body. In such cases a cross with a hen of a foreign breed should be employed. If, on the contrary, it is the plumage which is sought to be modified, then it is the male bird that should be thrown in. The same rule should also be adopted in breeding the cross out again or in retaining any new characteristics.

Experiments with Incubators.

Experiments with incubators of ten different makers have been tried by the editor of the new and bright little *Poultry Keeper* of Chicago. These conclusions were arrived at:

That the proper heat is 102 the first week and 103 till the nineteenth day, when it should be 104.

That when the heat is kept too high the chicks dry in the shell at the time of hatching.

That chicks will come out under a low temperature, but do not absorb the yolk properly, and are consequently weak.

That the higher the temperature the more moisture is required.

That turning the eggs twice a day is sufficient.

That they will hatch when turned only once a day.

That fresh eggs hatch sooner than those partially stale.

That the eggs from Asiatics do not stand, or rather require, as much heat for incubation as some others.

That a good warm bath to an enfeebled chick just from the shell is highly beneficial.

That no sprinkling of eggs is necessary during incubation.

That eggs from confined fowls are not always reliable for hatching.

That eggs are injured for hatching purposes to a certain extent by shipping long distances.

That badly shaped eggs, though sometimes hatching, are not reliable.

The cost of keeping fowls varies according to the climate, cost of food in different localities, etc., but the cost of keeping the different breeds in laying time does not vary so much as the breeders of the smaller varieties would have us believe. It costs more to grow the large breeds to the laying age than it does the smaller ones, but after they reach that age there is but little difference in the amount of food necessary to keep fowls of the different breeds in laying time, the "poultry authorities" who tell us that the Leghorns and other small breed "eat only one-quarter as much" as the larger breeds, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

YACHTING.

The Pacific Y. C. Cruise.

The principal event in yachting circles last week was the cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club to Vallejo last Saturday. Pursuant to orders, the following yachts assembled off Front street wharf: Aggie, Lurline, Halcyon, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, Whitewing, Annie and Ariel. Nellie and Rambler, however, failed to start with the fleet, but went up afterwards, while Casco had gone up sooner. No official time was taken on the up trip, and the yachts did not start by any means evenly. The usual Summer wind was blowing, and the tide was on the last of the ebb. The flood tide was not felt until after passing Raccoon straits. Nothing of consequence occurred on the way up; the wind holding steady and the sea smooth. The vessels arrived in the following order: Aggie, Lurline, Fleur de Lis, Halcyon, Annie, Whitewing and Ariel. The actual time consumed by each yacht was roughly as follows: Aggie, 2 hours 58 minutes, Lurline 3 hours 1 minute, Fleur de Lis, 3 hours 3 minutes, Halcyon, 3 hours 18 minutes, Annie, 3 hours 19 minutes, Whitewing, 3 hours 27 minutes Ariel 3 hours 28 minutes, pretty close together in a run of 28 miles. The yachts took up positions to the northward of Georgia street wharf, and near the Mare Island shore. The fleet was later on augmented by the arrival of Nellie, Rambler and Spray.

The afternoon and evening was spent as is usual on these occasions, and at 11:15 the next morning the preparatory gun was fired and after sail made. At 11:30, on the firing of the starting gun, ground was broken, forward sail set and the yachts all made a hitch to the northward, catted their anchors and made what light sail they thought correct.

The Commodore was the first one to go about and was soon followed by the fleet crossing the starting line, as follows: Annie, Fleur de Lis, Rambler, Aggie, Whitewing, Ariel, Spray, Lurline, Nellie and Halcyon. As there was a pleasant sailing breeze and as the yachts were pretty well bunched they all made a most beautiful feature. The position of the fleet did not change much as far as the lighthouse on Mare Island, with the exception that Lurline went to the fifth place going to windward of Ariel at such a little distance that one could jump off her main boom into the latter's deck without any exertion. The start was made at just high water, and when the yachts got out into San Pablo bay they found a nice whole sail breeze, and had a strong ebb tide under their sterns which shoved them rapidly to windward. As soon as Whitewing, Nellie, Halcyon and Spray could weather Mare Island they went about and made a long leg on the port tack, Murphy on the Nellie occasionally giving his vessel what is termed a "pilot boat luff," shooting to windward as long as the vessel held her way and then letting her fall back on the same tack. The wind held steady and well to the southward, but these vessels did not have the same force of tide as the balance of the fleet which kept close along the Contra Costa shore. Lurline carried her staysail which sets remarkably well on the wind, while most of the others had only working canvas set. After weathering Pinole the wind hauled more to the southward and eastward, enabling all the vessels to weather Point Pedro on the port tack and fetch between Point San Quentin and the Marine Islands before going about. The race for first place had now narrowed down to Aggie, Lurline and Fleur de Lis. The two former here went about too soon as Whitewing by keeping further in shore got that slant out of San Rafael Valley, and was enabled to lay her course right along the Marin shore, while the others were still close hauled and pointed a point and a half to leeward of her. Aggie seemed to be sailed very wildly, making what "old salts" call an alphabet with her wake. Fleur de Lis maintained her advantage thus gained and rounded the winning stakeboat first, followed by Aggie, Lurline, Nellie, Halcyon, Annie, Whitewing, Ariel, Rambler, Casco, (which had come out from Carquinez straits soon after the start), and Spray, the latter picking up the stakeboats and towing them to Saucelito. Too much credit cannot be given to White for ths efficient sailing of his vessel, and for the good judgment displayed in the course taken by him, by which he beat the fleet on even terms. Herewith is the official time of the race;

	Actual time. h. m. sec.	Corrected time. h. m. sec.
Fleur de Lis	2 44 39	2 37
Nellie	2 49 17	2 39 44
Lurline	2 46 32	2 46 32
Aggie	2 48 20	2 46 41
Halcyon	2 56	2 56
Annie	3 16 38	3 0 23

Spray time not taken at Vallejo. Rambler and Whitewing went on wrong side of home stake boat—time not taken.

This result gives the Aggie, the acknowledged flyer of the fleet, only fourth place, a ridiculous position for a vessel with her reputation in such a comparatively small fleet. If Mr. McDonough—if he does not desire to sail his own yacht—would get some professional boat sailer, or some capable amateur, to take the tiller on such affairs as this, instead of allowing inexperienced hands and novices to have the handling of her, his yacht would make a much better showing.

We fail to see, however, why time allowance should be allowed on a cruise such as this, in which it is all dead to windward work, at the same rate as over the club course, which embraces all points of sailing, more especially as there is no prize or flag offered to the winner. If a gentleman can afford to equip and run a yacht of any size, he should have the credit—if he makes the fastest time—of having the fleetest yacht, boat against boat.

The plans for Ex-Commodore Floyd's new steam yacht are all finished, and work will be commenced on her as soon as he can sail the Ariel, which latter he never uses.

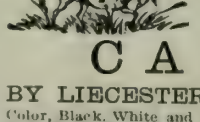
There is seemingly not much interest taken in the San Francisco Yacht Club Annual Regatta, which is to be regretted, as a full entry in club races gives a healthy stimulus to the sport.

FISH.

Fourth Annual Fish and Cruise of the Robin Hood Club.

MR. EDITOR:—It was the general regret of the members of our club that prior engagements connected with your paper, prevented your accepting an invitation to join our last party, but we hope before the season closes to have the pleasure of your company. Thinking our cruise would interest some of your readers, I have, at the request of our club, briefly given you the particulars, for we hold our fishing parties and chowder lunches are always worth joining. As usual, we took the sloop yacht, Annie, and were off from Clay street at 7:30 sharp, under the command of the genial and fun-loving John Leary. Our first point of destination was Angel Island, to catch the tide on the turn so that we might also catch the fish, where we arrived after a tedious passage, in which we did not catch the wind, whatever the early bird may do catching the worm. We never had much faith in early rising, and in no case that we know of is this much-vaunted virtue so completely lost as when put in practice in early yacht sails on our bay. Arriving at the Island, business was attended to without delay. Somehow the fishing, like the sailing, proved slow work, probably because the boys paid more attention to stealing a drink than to catching a bite. Suddenly all was excitement and noise, for our worthy chief cook, Mr. Thornhill, in getting away slyly with a bottle of the very best Martel brandy, lost his balance and went head first overboard. All hands were piped to the rescue, and though the unlucky man was fished out none the worse for the mishap except a soaking, that made him wish it was time to light the fire for lunch. The brandy unfortunately was lost. His excuse was that he did not mean to take the brandy for his own use, but to keep it for culinary purposes, and on account of his punishment the boys accepted his excuse. Still many of the club never refer to the matter without a sly laugh and the elevation of the tip of the dexter finger to the extreme point of the nose, though what is meant by the last movement we do not know. After things were straightened out and Mr. Thornhill made as comfortable as possible, it was concluded better fishing and more of it could be had off California City than where we were, and so to that place our smart little sloop was at once headed. The idea proved correct. The fishing off California City was really good, supplying not only plenty of choice fish for the chowder at luuch, but leaving plenty for our friends at home. Altogether we must have caught about 80 pounds. At the proper time we went ashore for lunch, in the preparation of which, aided by brother Shuppert, no mean cook himself, Mr. Thornhill put all his former achievements in the shade and made everybody happy. It is astonishing how everybody loves everybody after a good dinner, and in the happy feeling, thus created even the loss of the Martel brandy was forgotten and forgiven. Nothing occurred during or after the lunch to mar our pleasure, except that the worthy president Mr. Hansley, was suddenly overcome by the heat and evinced a desire to sleep that was unpleasant. To prevent any similar attacks, he was put to bed aboard the Annie, made quite comfortable, and then as the breeze had freshened into a juvenile gale, the sails let loose for the usual afternoon cruise round the bay. During this the president did not sleep so much as we expected. His ailment took another form, urging him into a vociferous mood, and causing him with much comicality, and in a G Major tone to sing: "S'life son the ocean swave," in the original Chinese tongue. The affair was a grand success, though some of us did land dripping from the spray. The only disappointment was the absence of our accomplished and genial friend, the Field Editor of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which we sincerely trust will not happen on our next trip. Truly yours, R. H. C.

IN THE STUD.



Llewellin Setter Dog

CARL,

BY LIECESTER OUT OF DART.

Color, Black, White and Tan; aged five years. Bred by L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario, Canada; broken by R. B. Morgan, now of Akron, Ohio; also handled one season by N. B. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Will be bred to a few first-class bitches.

Fee.....$40.00

Address W. W. MOORE, Oakland, Cal., or J. Y. ROSS, 123 California Street, San Francisco.

Golden Gate

FAIR,

Oakland Trotting Park,

September 1st to 6th Inclusive.

Over $20,000 in Premiums.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day, Monday Sept. 1st.

No. 1.—Running; Golden Gate Purse, $500; two-year-olds; three-quarter mile dash; four moneys.

J. C. Simpson's ch c Cito, by Joe Hooker; dam Too Soon, by Norfolk.

Wm. Boot's blk g, by Thad Stevens; dam Gypsy, by Hercules.

Wm. M. Murray's ch s Estill, by Norfolk; dam, Lady Jane.

James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens; dam Katie Pease.

H. G. Carrillo's ch m Mamie D., by Wheatley; dam by Lodi.

No. 2. Running; Pardee Purse, $500; free for all; four moneys.

W. Kelley's b g Jou Jou, by Monday; dam, Plaything.

S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday; dam, Abbie W.

Closed under published conditions.

No. 3.—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse, $800; four moneys.

A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioneer; dam by John Nelson.

E. M. Fry's b g Arab, by Arthurton; dam, Lady Hamilton.

J. W. Donathan's gr g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon; dam unkown.

John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon, by Nutwood.

Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; dam, a Joseph mare.

Second Day, Tuesday Sept. 2d.

No. 4—Trotting; 4-year-olds and under; purse $600; 4 moneys.

H. McGregor's gr g Centaur, by Sultan; dam Bellevue Maid.

L. J. Rose's br m Neluska, by Sultan; dam Gretchen.

John A. Goldsmith's br m Regina, by Electioneer.

Wilbur F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin; dam Lady Hubbard.

Closed under published conditions.

No. 5—Trotting; 3-minute class; purse $600; 4 moneys.

E. M. Fry's b g Rob Roy, by Gen. Benton; dam Nettie, by Norfolk.

L. J. Rose's blk g Le Grange, by Sultan; dam Georgiana, by Overland.

John A. Goldsmith's b g Joe Arthurton, by Arthurton.

Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche, by Gen. McClellan; dam by John Nelson.

Closed under published conditions.

Third Day—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 6—Running; free for all; 2-mile dash; purse $500; 4 moneys.

Wm. Boot's br c Padre, by Thad Stevens, dam Gipsy.

Wm. M. Murray's br s Birdcatcher, by Spectre, dam by Young Melbourne.

M. M. Allen's ch s Jocko, by Caribou, dam Reply, by Enquirer.

Charles H. Thomas' ch s Balboa, by Norfolk, dam Maggie Dale.

H. G. Carrillo's br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi.

No. 7—Running; free for all; three-quarter mile and repeat; purse, $500; $300, $150, $50.

James Adams' b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringold.

S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W.

Wm. M. Murray's b s Stanislaus, by imp. Partisan, dam Mother of Modoc.

Closed under published conditions.

No. 8—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse, $800; four monies.

I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.

A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr., pedigree unknown.

Pat Farrell's Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.

Wm. Bourke's b g Johnny, by Auctioneer Johnny, dam unknown.

James M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana, by Shenandoah, 926.

Wilbur F. Smith's b g Adair, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee.

Fourth Day.—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 9—Trotting; three-year-olds and under; purse, $600; four monies.

Rancho del Paso's ch h Robert Lee, by Nutwood.

G. W. James' b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.

J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by Bonnie Scotland.

A. A. Yeager's b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.

L. J. Rose's d s Kismet, 2 years, by Sultan, dam Saucebox, by Saucepan.

G. W. Trabern's b c Foucher, by Nephew, dam by Vernon Patchen.

Charles H. Thomas' gr s Pope Leo, by Romeri, dam by Crichton.

No. 10—Trotting; yearlings; purse $250; three moneys; mile dash.

Rancho del Paso's b c Senator, by Echo, dam by Young Moral.

C. F. Taylor's ch c Trevati, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail.

M. Toomey's b c Transit, by Prompter, dam Venus, by Cal. Dexter.

A. Waldstein's ch s Bonanza, by Arthurton, dam John Nelson.

A. C. Dietz's b f Daphne, by Buccaneer, dam Alma.

L. J. Rose's Bay Colt, by Sultan, dam by Geo. Wilkes.

No. 11—Pacing; free for all; purse, $500; four monies. (Corrette to wagon).

This race not filling has been re-opened. Entries to close with Secretary, September 2d, 1884.

Fifth Day. Friday. Sept. 5th.

No. 12—Trotting; 2:35 class; purse, $800.

Geo. W. Baylis' b g James H., pedigree unknown.

A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Belle.

James Corcoran's blk m Kitty Almont, by Tilton Almont, dam Gracie, by Hamlet.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk Rarus, Jr., pedigree unknown.

John A. Goldsmith's b s Guy Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.

No. 13—Trotting; two-year-olds; purse, $400; four monies.

J. D. Young's br s Colonel Hawkins.

Rancho del Paso's b h Lohregrin, by Echo, dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.

L. J. Rose's b s Stamboul, by Sultan, dam by Hamtonian.

Closed under published conditions.

No. 14—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse, $800; four monies.

E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston, by Primus, dam Lady Don.

J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B., by Bellfounder, dam unknown.

John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.

Peter Johnson's blk g Scandinavian, by Blackhawk Morgan.

Closed under published conditions.

Sixth Day.—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 15—Ladies' Tournament; purse, $100; $25 for the most graceful rider; second, $15; third, $10; for the most skillful rider, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

No. 16—Bicycle race; free for all; one mile dash; purse, $100; first, $50; second, $30; and the third, $20.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; purse, $1,000; $500 to first horse; $250 to second horse; $150 to third horse; and $100 to fourth horse.

This race did not fill, and has been re-opened, with Director barred, and Nellie R. to wagon. Entries to close with Secretary August 23d, 1884.

No. 18—Running; free for all; two miles and repeat; purse, $5,000; four monies.

Entries to close with the Secretary Sept. 2d, 1884.

Remarks and Conditions.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified. Five to enter and three to start in all the above races, but the Board reserves the right, in all the races in the above programme, to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse to accompany nomination. Purses of four monies divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, and fifteen per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over, shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races, entries not declared out by six P. M of the day preceding the race, shall be require to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races, to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1st 1884.

L. WALKER, Secretary. A. C. DIETZ, President.

Office, 26 Montgomery St., San Francisco. P. O. Box, 2360.

1884. 1884.





STATE FAIR

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred and Road Horses, Cattle, etc.

—o—

During the coming State Fair stock will be disposed of at public auction for account of the following gentlemen:

FINE TROTTING COLTS,

Account of G. VALENSIN, Arno Station;

THOROUGHBRED COLTS, WORK HORSES AND MULES,

Account W. L. PRITCHARD, Sacramento;

PURE-BRED JERSEY CATTLE,

Account Major ROBERT BECK.

Parties desirous of absolutely disposing of FINE STOCK, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMIT, will address the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,

Live Stock Auctioneers,

116 Montgomery St., S. F.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

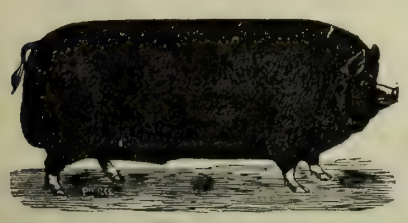
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

Stockton Fair Races.

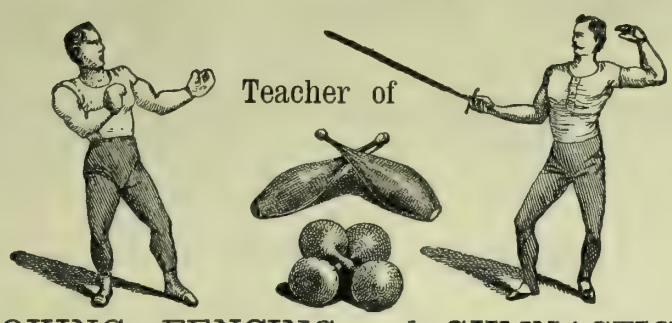
SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz.: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200.

☞ Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

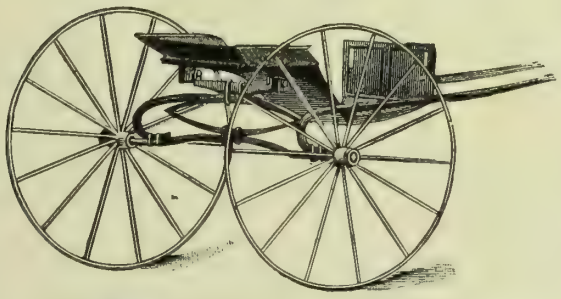
The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. send C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.
y12

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing

CEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

Annual Fair

—OF THE—

SONOMA and MARIN

DISTRICT

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

(DISTRICT NO. 4,)

—AT—

Petaluma,

August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1884.

The District comprises the counties of Sonoma, Marin, Napa, Solano and Lake.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

First Day—Tuesday, August 26, 1884.

No. 1—Running, free for all, dash of one mile. Purse $300.
No. 2—Trotting, 2:40 class. Purse $800.
No. 3—Trotting, district, for three-year-olds. Purse $300.

Second Day—Wednesday, August 27.

No. 4—Running, district, $25 entrance, $10 forfeit $100 added. $25 to second horse. One mile dash.
No. 5—Trotting, 2:22 class. Purse $1,000.
No. 6—Trotting, district, 2:40 class. Purse $400.

Third Day—Thursday, August 28.

No. 7—Running, for two-year-olds. $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added. $50 to second horse. Three-quarters of a mile dash.
No. 8—Running, free for all, purse $500. Mile and repeat.
No. 9—Pacing, 2:20 class. Purse $600.

Fourth Day—Friday, August 29.

No. 10—Running, selling purse, $200; entrance free $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below fixed valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One-and-one-fourth mile dash.
No. 11—Trotting, district, for yearlings, purse $150 Mile dash.
No. 12—Trotting, 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.

Fifth Day—Saturday, August 30.

No. 13—Running, free for all, purse $600. Two mile dash.
No. 14—Running, consolation purse, $150. $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times 15 lbs. from their entitled weight. One mile dash.
No. 15—Trotting, free for all, Director to wagon. Purse $1,000.
No. 16—Trotting, district, for gentlemen's roadsters; purse $150; owners to drive; to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds.

Horses in all district races must have been owned in the district June 1, 1884.

The track has just received a dressing and is in first rate condition—both fast and safe.

Entries to close August 1, 1884.

—o—

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, except the yearling trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nomination. All purses unless otherwise specified divided at the rate of fifty per cent. to first horse, twenty-five per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third, and ten per cent. to fourth.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to the first and 33⅓ to the second.

In all races entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except when conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance, under Rule 3.

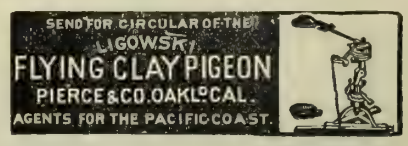
Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct color, which must be named in their entries.

Entries to all of the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 1, 1884.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

J. McM. SHAFTER, President.
W. E. Cox, Secretary.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

116 Washington St., San Franc

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

National Association

—OF—

TROTTING

Horse Breeders,

Eighth Annual Meeting.

NEW YORK DRIVING

Club Grounds,

Morrisiana, New York.

SEPT. 9th, 10th, and 11th next.

$28,000 IN TROTTING STAKES.

Stakes for three, four and five-year-olds, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares, will be trotted for by selected representatives of the great breeding establishments and prominent owners of trotting stock throughout the United States and Canada. The events will include the celebrated

WILSON STAKES,

For Four-Year Olds. Present Value

$9,100,

To be Increased by the Payment of $50 *each due from those of the present*

49 Nominations

Which Start. Sensational Performances May Reasonably be Expected.

H. W. T. MALL, President.

L. D. Parker, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Brood Mares,

Trotting Horses,

Colts, Jersey Cattle, Etc.,

BY ORDER OF

P. A. Finnigan, Esq.,

(In consequence of sale of Ranch.)

....ON....

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d,

At 10 A. M., at the

BALL GROUNDS ADJOINING THE

Oakland Race Track.

Catalogues now Ready.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1881, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each non-starting nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($1000), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1929 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY.
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

Stockton Fair,

BEGINNING

Tuesday, September 23,

AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.



—OVER—

$25,000

—OFFERED IN—

Premiums and Purses.

—o—

Premiums Increased Over 40 Per Cent.

FIRST AND SECOND PREMIUMS IN LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Morris M. Estee. of San Francisco, Orator.

Grand Promenade Concert at Masonic Music Hall, Stockton, Each Evening of the Fair.

Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies' Equestrianism.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion Trotting race—Free for all. Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br h Monroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bibler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——
A. Miller's b f Henrietta.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jou Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourke's b g Johnnie
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson Wm. Bibler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey's b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting, for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gorham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magdallah.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. M. LaRUE, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Hoover. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver (coin) we will send you by mail one NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'fg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade--unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk--Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.– pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running: half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown. $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle –Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding--Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope. W. T. ADEL, President.

J. HINMAN, Secretary.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,
Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIFFENBACHER & WIHL,
GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 15,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞ Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

NINETEENTH Industrial Exhibition

—AND—

Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5TH; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

—:o:—

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 50; child's, $1 50; adult single admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme

AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.
No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.
No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.
No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.
No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three: for district horses. Purse, $150.
No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.
No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile: $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.
No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district horses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.
No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.
No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex, color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER
Assistant Secretary,
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Ca

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

(Self-Adjusting) lyl

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE For two-year-old colts owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, Finest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:15 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt

---

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M....	Byron and Martinez.....	*6:40 P M
3:06 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M....	Deming, El Paso (Express...	9:10 A M
7:00 P M....	and East (Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M....	Galt and (via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M....	Stockton (via Martinez.	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M.....	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	"	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, ...	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave, Needles (Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M.....	and Tehama (via Woodland...	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M....	Ogden and (Express.....	11:10 A M
7:00 P M....	East (Emigrant.....	9:40 A M
8:00 A M....	Red Bluff (via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M....	and Tehama (via Woodland...	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding.....	5:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt



Vol. V. No. 9.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

THE KENNEL.

Pointing Quality.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your paper of August 9th, Mr. Leavesley maltreated us to a bit of what he apparently thought was humor. It was not very funny. But as it was some funny and was nothing else particularly, it must have been intended for a humorous imitation of the inky-cloud expelling habit of the cuttle fish when it desires to cover an ignominious retreat. I do not blame Mr. Leavesley for desiring to "swim out." He really ought never to have made his initial dive without first ridding himself of the grossly burdensome weight imposed by an attempt to conciliate the good will and gather the stray coins of a lot of ill informed and uninformed owners of very bad dogs, while trying to conduct a frank discussion with those whose only aim is the establishment of the truth. Mr. Leavesley shows better taste than his always-to-be-deprecated coadjutor "W. Bradford," because he retires in a cloud of ink only, while the coadjutor mentioned invariably patterns after that beautiful but eccentric quadruped, *Mephitis Mephitica*, sometimes playfully called Skunk, and disappears in a cloud strongly suggestive of "death into damnation." Mr. Leavesley did not attempt to argue. If any reader of his last letter thinks he did, I insist that he does Mr. Leavesly an injustice, because the latter gentleman, if arguing, would surely not violate all canons of logic and taste, as was done in the letter referred to. There can be no determinable argument unless opponents discuss the propositions offered by each other. Mr. Leavesley virtually admits the weakness of his own position when he introduces gratuitous assumptions and combats them, instead of confining his attention to the duty properly at hand, which is to sustain his assertion that the pointing faculty is *not* born in pointing dogs. Mr. Leavesley misquotes me, inadvertently I presume, but yet the misquotation robs his observations of all point and force. He insists that I garbled extracts from Hutchinson, yet the letter in which those extracts appeared is in possession of your readers, as is also the volume quoted from, and if any one is inclined to read Hutchinson and the letter together it will appear that no garbling was done. Mr. Leavesley scouts Vero Shaw as an authority on the point under discussion. I presume every one knows that Mr. Shaw, personally, is interested in terriers, but his book is carefully compiled and the sections describing other breeds, give the best judgment of the best men, in the best sporting dog country on earth. Messrs. L. Clement and Doctor Rowe are flouted by Mr. Leavesley. Why? Probably because he does not know that Mr. Clement is every week showing his exhaustive knowledge not alone of non-sporting dogs, but also of setters and pointers. Clement owns a shooting manor, shoots a great deal, has done so for many years, has always shot over dogs, has bred them in large numbers, raised and broken them and withal has for years been a generally accepted authority on all points relating to dogs. Those who see that good paper the *Shooting Times* will smile at Mr. Leavesley's notions about Clement. Doctor Rowe while prevented by his judicial position from being publicly recognized as a breeder, trainer, etc., has yet bred many dogs, raised them under his own eye, enjoyed their development and has to my personal knowledge sent out to friends what he designated as "natural pointers." And he too has had exceptional opportunities for knowing the accepted beliefs of the best men.

Mr. Leavesley discards "Dorr's" utterances, merely because he "never heard of him as an authority upon anything," a very bad reason it appears to me. While not personally capable of fully appreciating the depth of the dog lore stored in the caput of blunt old "Dorr" I am sure that he knows considerable more about dogs than anybody within a hundred miles of San Francisco, and I am informed by good dog men of the East that our same old "Dorr" is about as good as any of them. Mr. Leavesley ventures to impute insincerity to both "Dorr" and Mr. Bassford. Why I do not know, since he cannot truthfully claim personal knowledge of either of those gentlemen. If I should say that Mr. Leavesley's opinions on this point under discussion were inspired by the fact that he had lost the confidence and patronage of every owner of a good dog who had dealt with him, and that he now desired to create a connection with men of the baser sort in the hope of inducing their support, I should be saying a rude and unjustifiable thing, yet I should be no more unjust than is Mr. Leavesley when he writes that "Dorr" and Bassford would have supported any view of the question under discussion which I might have put forth.

Mr. Leavesley would rather see the performance of our dogs than "hear about them on paper." Well, "Dorr's" dogs, and Bassford's, too, ran in the Pacific Coast Field Trials last year, and will run again this year, together with many other well-bred animals, and I am not aware that Mr. Leavesley is barred from participation in the trials. On the contrary, it is the desire of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club that all those who are really anxious to learn something about good dogs should attend, particularly Mr. Leavesley, because that gentleman can so effectively utilize the knowledge he will gain.

But the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club cannot undertake to furnish transportation to all who would be profited by attendance on its meetings.

Mr. Leavesley closes his letter with a reiteration of his dictum "the pointing faculty is not born in pointing dogs, but is the result of tuition and hereditary transmission." Reduced to its ultimate terms this proposition is paradoxical. It then reads "the pointing faculty is not born in pointing dogs, but is born in them."

As the argument now stands, on one side are ranged generally accepted authorities, Stonehenge and Hutchinson, supported by the large experience of three thorough and conscientious lovers of field dogs, one of them the only man who has ever showed a well-broken dog on this Coast; another, Hoosier, an able and observing authority, all unequivocally favoring the belief that pointing dogs point intuitively; on the other side, Mr. Leavesley appears, hugging a delusion and chanting in classic Saxon: "Here, Lord, I give myself away; 'tis all that I can do." The printed effluvium of "W. Bradford" forbids his standing near Mr. Leavesley, but he may be seen in the dim distance wailing and gnashing his teeth.

If space permits, Mr. Editor, let me describe a recent experience which is *apropos:*

Last week I took out near my place a purely-bred English setter bitch pup, seven weeks old, lacking one day. I knew there was a bevy of young quails somewhere in a ten-acre lot, and going to the centre of the piece I put the pup down on the ground. She played about, sniffing at every clod and weed until we had walked perhaps two hundred yards, when she grew excited and began nosing up wind toward a little patch of half-dried weeds. Soon she began crawling on her belly like a cat, and, when within six or seven feet of the weeds, stopped. I watched her for some minutes and then lifted her by the scruff, but she remained rigid when put down. Then I walked in ahead of her and out ran a half dozen young quails. The pup still pointed, and I think would have held the point until the scent had dried out if time had permitted. She had never been out of her yard before, had never scented even a chicken, had no handling. That point was intuitive, was born in her, and to talk of breaking that bitch to point is like talking ot teaching the deaf to hear—it is folly. As she grows she will be taught many things, one of which will be *how* to point, *i. e.*, with high head, and perfect staunchness. X.

A Rare Pointer.

Mr. Charles L. Lundy, Chief Clerk in the United States Land-office at Tucson, Arizona, has with him a pointer bitch which he cannot use for lack of game, and which he is willing to dispose of to any sportsman, reserving the right to choose a pup for himself from one litter by a good dog. The bitch is by Odell's Champion Bow out of King's Maid. Bow, recently dead, was by Champion Bang out of Luna, and was a most excellent dog, a great fielder and a bench winner. King's Maid is by King Phil, an excellent small pointer out of Sleaford's Maid.

The breeding of Mr. Lundy's bitch is of the fashionable strain, and we learn from that gentleman that his bitch "Surf" is a not unworthy descendant of the great names in her pedigree. She is lemon and white, about fifteen months old, weighs about forty-five pounds, is very fast, has a good nose, is broken to the gun, and has high courage. She is a natural retriever, but of course her education has not been perfected on game. She won "C" at ten months old, in the last Cincinnati Bench show, when just over heat, and not recovered from distemper.

Mr. Lundy has sent to Mr. H. H. Briggs two large photographs of the bitch and anyone who wishes a thoroughly good pointer will do well to call and look at the photos, as well as correspond with Mr. Lundy. From the desperate tone of Mr. Lundy's letter we are inclined to believe the bitch can be had at a very low figure. He anticipated good hunting, but finds none, and fears his bitch will grow up rank and wild.

TURF AND TRACK.

How to Spoil a Trotter.

The report came here some months ago that Miss Marooney, *alias* Little Cupid, by Cupid, son of King Herod, had shown a mile in 2:25, last half in 1:11, at Prairie du Chien, and been sold for $2,500. The next heard of her she was getting beat in slow time out in the Sioux Falls country. Just then a letter came here to John Kathan from a well known citizen of of Decorah, not known to have any interest in her, asking John if he would take her and drive her to the front, if she was capable of getting there. About this time Ernest Nash wrote me from Montana, asking what was wrong with Little Cupid, saying he had been solicited to return and take charge of her. Simultaneously with this the mare returned to Waukon in charge of her breeder and, probably, her real owner yet. The story now is that the parties who bought her only put up $500, and that Lampson, who was driving her, not liking the transfer, whipped and rattled the mare until she would not trot a bit, so that the speculators missed the bonanza they counted on. There may be and probably is another side to this tale, but the whole history illustrates the folly characterizing the management of many a promising youngster. For four years this mare has been able to go on and win in such time over our slow tracks as to be no disadvantage, but which would have attracted some buyer with the money to square right up. Instead of that, she trotted "no-time" races enough to forever keep her off if any one cared to follow the matter up. If time was not suppressed or falsely announced she was pulled, and in one case run off the grounds where a change of drivers was ordered. What has been gained by this course? The mare can be outlawed by any one who so desires. She has not paid for one-half the time that has been expended on her. She has no record to make her standard, and worth $1,000 to $1,500 as a brood mare, for she is yet young. Perhaps her loss of speed and steadiness is permanent. Nettie V., by Star of the West, is another example. Many a time entitled to a standard record even over slow half-mile tracks, she can not now, when given to a driver for that purpose, and then be bred to trot at all, and probably never will again. Is not "honesty the best policy" in trotting as in all else? Is it not better in the long run to always win when possible, and take the honest record obtained thereby? Sometimes it looks terribly unfair to take a record for small money. No one has kicked harder than I have about it, not on my own account, for record is what I am after, but for others. Yet with everything taken into consideration, I fail to see where any one has gained by avoiding a record year after year, while wrecks like those instanced are strewed far and near.—*M. T. G., in Breeders' Gazette.*

How McGeorge Starts.

The following account of how Mr. McGeorge, the famous English starter, manipulates a field of horses, may be interesting as well as instructive: "Mr. McGeorge invariably starts with a second flag. He is always at the post some minutes before the time appointed for starting, and he expects all the horses to be there too, and these are quietly walking about the course behind the post. Mr. McGeorge looks at his watch, and when the time arrives he makes his signal for the horses to get into line, generally a hundred yards or so behind the flag, and so they walk towards him, and whenever the opportunity may offer, down goes the flag, no matter how far they are behind the post. This is the main secret of effecting these good starts, but he has other assistance. His nephew is behind the horses with a hunting whip, and by judiciously flicking it in the rear of any animal that does not like to face field, keeps them fairly up in line. It is not at all an unusual thing for him to start his horses 40 yards behind the post. On one occasion at Kemptonpark, when he started his field some 80 yards or more from the post, there was some dissatisfaction expressed, and the matter was reported to the stewards of the Jockey Club on the ground that the start was actually a flying one at the starting post. But the stewards decided that he had availed himself of the best opportunity, and that when the flag fell, which constituted the start, the horses were in a walk."

At Narragansett Park on the 18th inst. John Murphy started Frank Work's team, Edward and Dick Swiveller, against time to beat 2:16¾, their previous record, for a purse of $1,000. The effort was a success, the horses coming under the wire handily in 2:16¼.

Santa Rosa.

On Thursday, the third day, the attendance was very great, the number of ladies and children on the fair grounds, reminding one of the State Fair rather than of a district meeting. The chief attraction for the ladies was the baby show in the Exhibition building, while the men clustered around the judges' stand and listened to the able and interesting address delivered by J. K. Luttrell.

The horses for the unfinished pacing race were called at 1 P. M., and the betting became lively at $30 to $10 on Belmont Boy against the field. The heat was never in danger as Killarney broke when he once came up near to Belmont Boy, who won in a jog in 2:25, with Maud a poor second.

The first race was a mile and a half dash in which Bachelor, was eagerly taken at $80 against $35 for Phillip S. and $20 for Jou Jou. The horses were sent off at the first attempt, and Carillo at once sent the favorite along at such a clipping gait as to give him a lead of ten lengths at the first quarter, and when he passed the wire in 51 secs. his backers looked blue, as the horse could not go the distance at such a pace. When the mile has been completed in 1:47 Bachelor had come back to his horses and led by little more than a length, and on entering the straight they were all bunched, and hence a slashing race home resulted in the favor of Phillip S. by the short test of heads, with half a length between the second and third. It was generally conceded that Bachelor lost the race through injudicious riding, as Carillo was seemingly unable to handle his mount at the finish, having probably pumped himself out as well as the horse. Mr. Hill was so disappointed at the result that he accepted Wm. Ayers' offer of $1,500 for Bachelor, and this promising son of Hockhocking, with good luck, will certainly prove to be a good investment.

Aug. 21st—Dash of a mile and a half; for three-year-olds; $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $100 added.

P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson, 118 lbs ..... (Monroe Johnston) 1
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 118 lbs ..... (F. Carrillo) 2
Lee Shaner' ch g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything, 115 lbs— ..... (Patsy Duffy) 3

Time, 2:41.

The next race was a half-mile and repeat, in which Quebec and Blue Mountain Belle were held in equal favor at $50 each, with $10 for Estelle Clark. The race was taken handily by the Belle in straight heats in 49 sec. and 48 sec., with Quebec second in each instance, and Estelle left at the post through the jockeying of Carillo, who, with Johnson, delayed the start for three-quarters of a mile, neither trying to come up to Patsy Duffy, who did all in his power to aid the starter. The only regret among the public was that Carillo was not heavily fined for not obeying the orders of the starter.

Same Day—Half mile and repeat: $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $150 added.

S. J. Jones' b h Blue Mountain Belle, pedigree unknown, aged, 115 lbs ..... Patsy Duffy 1 1
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 116 lbs ..... (Gannon) 2 2
H. G. Carrillo's b m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad—by Orphan Boy.. 3 *

*In second heat Estelle Clark was left at the post.

Time, 0:49, 0:48.

The next was a special purse for Albert W., Manon and Allen Roy, the former bringing $60 against $50 for the mare and $30 for the gray. It was well known that Manon was short of work through an ailing knee, but she showed well in the race and made her fifth heat in excellent style in 2:23, and when extended showed even a better gait than Albert W., whose supporters claimed that he could trot round her.

In the first heat Albert W. was very unsteady, breaking on the first three-quarters, but thence he came away and passing Allen, swerved across the track forcing the gray to the outside position, and came in first by a length, with Manon last at a leisure gait. The foul was so perceptible that the backers of the stallion were fearful that McConnell's lack of driving skill, or experience, would cost them their investments, which would have been a hardship to them and to the public, but the judges simply gave the heat to Allen Roy in 2:23¼, placing Albert W. last, and the regret was firmly expressed that McConnell was not severely fined for thus infringing the best known rule of the trotting turf. The odds now varied on Manon, and soon she became a hot favorite at $60 against $30 for Albert, and $15 for the gray, and well she fulfilled the expectations of her backers, taking the second, third and fifth heats in good style, Albert winning the fourth, without changing the odds that were $50 to $15 in favor of the mare. Altogether it was a good day's racing, and the Oregon boys secured another light bonanza with Blue Mountain Belle, whose two heats in 49 and 48 seconds make an excellent heat record at the distance.

Same Day—Special trotting race; $600, of which $360 to first; $180 to second; and $60 to third.

John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon by Nutwood 2 1 1 2 1
A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioneer 3 2 2 1 2
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy 1 3 3 3 3

Time, 2:23½, 2:26, 2:25½, 2:25½, 2:25.

On the Thursday the purse was a selling race, a mile and an eighth, in which were Philip S, at $25 against $40 and $50 for Quebec and Cyclone together. The latter made all the running but was beaten out by Philip S., in 1:57½.

August 22d.—Selling race, a mile and an eighth. Free purse of $200 of which $50 to the second horse. Fixed valuations, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below and 3 pounds added for each $100 above the fixed valuation.

P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson, 3 years, $1,000, 107 lbs ..... (Long) 1
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford—dam by Lodi, $500, 107 lbs ..... (Appleby) 2
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk—dam by Belmont, aged, $1,000, 117 lbs ..... (Duffy) 3

Time, 1:57½.

The second race was a purse for the 2:27 class in which Sister sold at $50; B. B., $45; Tump Winston, $15 and $10; the field in which were Adrian, Olivette, and Rarus, Jr. Anteeo was engaged and was shown on the track but did not start, owing to a slight attack of the pink-eye.

There was great delay in starting and when at last the word was given Sister and Olivette emerged at once from the ruck and a pretty contest ensued, resulting in Sister's favor by a length, in 2:26½, the others far behind with Rarus, Jr., distanced.

The second heat was between the favorite, Olivette, and B. B. and at the distance it seemed any one's race, but Sister won by half a length, in 2:24½, with Olivette a neck in front of B. B.

In the third heat it was the turn of B. B. to contest for the short interest but within a hundred yards of the wire he broke and Sister won in 2:26.

Same Day.—Purse, $600 for the 2:27 class, $360 to the first, $180 to the second, and $60 to the third horse.

John A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral 1 1 1
A. C. Dietz's br m Ollivette, by Whipple's Hambletonian 2 2 3
J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B., by Bellfounder 4 3 2
J. M. Learned's b h Adrian, by Reliance 3 4 5
Armstrong & Carrington's blk h Rarus, Jr. Pedigree unknown. dist.

Time, 2:26½, 2:24½, 2:26.

The third was a district purse, in which Blanche was made a great favorite against the field, despite the poor form she had shown on the first day of the meeting. The other starters were Lucy, Ned, Uncle True and Rob Roy. Blanche appeared very rank in scoring, and her chances receded in the pools to $30 to $20, but she managed to score the first heat in 2:37, but Ned was only beaten by half a length, and the favorite and field sold even at $100, but the backers of Blanche, by their investments, made her again first choice at $100 to $40.

In the second heat Blanche was off her feet at the first turn and breaking her check rein was far in the rear, but Tim Kennedy thought that her speed could bring her through and drove her to a hard finish, but Ned won by a length in 2:33¾ from Uncle True, he having a like advantage of the mare. There was now trouble in the camp, and a stampede from the chances of Blanche, who brought $30 against $50 for the field.

Donathan assumed the reins over Blanche and steadied her somewhat, and paying all his attention to Ned who however fairly out-trotted her on the straight and won on a slight break by a neck in 2:33¾. It was now almost dark and there was a diversity of opinion among the drivers as to the best of their respective interests, whether the race was postponed or not, and this led to some wild scoring, but the horses were sent off with Rob Roy on the run, and indulging in this gait he got in front of Ned on the back stretch and swerving to and fro across the track greatly interfered with Ned's movements until he ran into the fence and dropped dead, McConn the driver, escaping uninjured. In the mean time Blanche had assumed a lead of some seventy yards, and she jogged in with Ned second in 2:36¾. The opinion prevailed that in consequence of the accident it would result in no heat but the judges placed the horses as they came in. Rob Roy was a promising young horse owned by Mr. Edward Fry. He was by General Benton, his dam being Nettie George by Norfolk, the first one to make a mile in 1:44. The horse was evidentiy not in first rate condition and it would have been more prudent for McConn to have held him in, when he found that the horse was getting beyond control, but there were others who thought that his action was premeditated and against the interests of Ned.

Same day—Purse $500, 2:45 class, for all horses owned on June 1, 1884, in the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Yolo, Solano, Lake and Mendocino; $300 to first, $150 to second and $50 to the third horse.

Blanche, b m by Grey McClelland—W. Bihler 1 3 2 1 1
Ned, b h by Overland J. Edge 2 1 1 3 3
Uncle True, b g by Inauguration S. Sperry 3 2 3 2 2
Lucy, br m by Black Ralph—W. Griffin ..... 4 4 4 dist.
Rob Roy, b g by General Benton—D. McVicker ..... 5 5 5 dist.

Time, 2:37 2:37, 2:33¾, 2:36¾, 2:31½.

On Saturday there was a stock parade and the judges then instituted some inquiries as to the last heat of the previous day, and it was thought by many that the pools on the race would be declared off; but this was not the case as when Blanche won easily the final heat, they gave her the race without further remark.

In the dash of two miles and a quarter, the talent were once again all astray as Garfield and Birdcatcher both sold almost even at the start for $25 against $10 for Patrol. The latter made all the running with Garfield second, until in the straight, Birdcatcher came up for the distance with a rush, that, had he not been tired out, would probably have given him the race, as Appleby was showing up with Patrol before reaching the wire. The time was 4:10.

Aug. 23d—Dash of two miles and a quarter. $30 each; $15 forfeit with $250 added, $75 to the second.

W. L. Appleby's b h Patrol by Wildidle—Nettie Brown ...(Appleby) 1
W. M. Murry's br h Birdcatcher by Spectre—by Young Melbourne ..... (Johnson) 2
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield by Langford—by Lodi ..... (Duffy) 3

Time, 4:10.

In the purse for the 2:35 class there were but Guy Wilkes at $55 against $10 for James H., and as the latter had none of the speed he showed recently at the Bay District, Guy won in straight heats, in 2:39½, 2:32½ and 2:30.

Same day Special purse, $500, for 2:35 class.

Guy Wilkes b s J. A. Goldsmith 1 1 1
James H. b g—George Bayliss 2 2 2

Time, 2:39½, 2:32½, 2:30.

As it was yet early, a purse of $100 was offered by Major Loucks, in which Sorrel Ben, at $25, Abe Ward, at $40, and Buck Foster, $28, tried conclusions. Ward went away with a very commanding lead, but he lost it in the straight through a bad break and was beaten out by Sorrel Ben in 2:43. Ben sold now at $70 against $55 for the field, and won again by half a length from Ward in 2:45½ with Buck Foster distanced. Sorrel Ben won the third heat and race in 2:45¼. Thus the racing was quite tame and the betting was on a very moderate scale.

Special purse, $100 for named horses, given by A. H. Loucks.

Sorrel Ben, ch g T. Beggs 1 1 1
Abe Ward, b g—John Fritsch 2 2 2
Buck Foster, b g—Wm. Bihler ..... 3 3 dist

Time, 2:43,[illegible] 2:45½, 2:45¼.

This brought to a conclusion the most successful fair ever held in Santa Rosa. The racing was good, the stock exhibit fine, and the exhibition very creditable to the county. The visitors were delighted with the trip, the only drawback being a lack of accommodations that will be remedied on a future occasion. The officers were untiring in their efforts to make everything run smoothly, and in a great part to them belongs the credit of making the fair such a success.

John Murphy has hooked two runners together and driven them a mile in 1:57¾, and he will soon make an attempt to send them around the track of the New York Driving Club in 1:55. The crakks who "argue" that the ultimate speed of the trotter will reduce the harness record to 1:45 should thank Murphy for making an experiment, even if it does burlesque the trotting or pacing running-mate business. If a runner can pull a pacer and a wagon close to two minutes, and if two runners can pull a wagon in 1:55, it naturally follows that a trotter going by himself will draw a sulky in 1:45. We confess that the argument is a little bewildering to us, but it must be all right, for otherwise the cranks would not make as much use of it.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Old Bushwhacker made his re-entry on the turf at Saratoga the other day, looking fat and frisky, and with the appendage of a long, bushy tail, something like that of a fox. He did not show very well and probably will not unless there is twelve miles to be gone over to win. Old Bush is not fast but phenomenally tough.

Mr. Robert Bonner is driving Rarus and Pickard together on the road this Summer.

Early Morgan Trotters.

As the descendants of Justin Morgan, through his grandson, Vermont Black Hawk, are being appreciated more and more every year, perhaps it would be interesting to many to look back thirty years or so and see what some of the Morgans of that day did in the trotting line. These performances were all made from twenty-eight to forty-two years ago, and do not include the descendants in the male line of the numerous and fast ones of Ethan Allen, Daniel Lambert, Gen. Knox, Fearnaught, the Morrils and others, within the past fifteen years. When we remember that the average time made by winning horses in 1852 was only two minutes and fifty seconds, we can appreciate the Morgans of thirty years ago. As dams when bred to stallions of other strains of blood than Morgan they have been the means in many cases of lifting their progeny to a high pinnacle of fame, and many times, too, without due credit being given them.

Forty-two years ago Black Hawk won a match of $1,000 by trotting five miles in sixteen minutes. In 1843 he won a race of two-mile heats with ease, best time, 5:43. Single miles he made at different times in 2:42. In 1853, Black Hawk Maid, by Black Hawk, won a race of two mile heats in 5:23. In 1847, Lady Sutton, by Morgan Eagle, won a race of two-mile heats, best time, 5:17. In 1843, Beppo, by Gifford Morgan, won a race, best time. 2:31½. During the same year Pizarro, by Morgan Cæsar, won a race in 2:35.

In 1853, Vermont Boy won a three-mile race to wagon in 8:32. In 1853, when Ethan was only three years and ten months old, he won a race in 2:36. In 1853, Blue Morgan won a race, best time, 2:33½. In 1852, Black Ralph, by Black Hawk, won a heat of two miles in 5:33½. In 1855, Chicago Jack and Know-Nothing, also called Lancet, both Morgans, trotted in a match race; Know-Nothing won the first heat in 2:27½, and Chicago Jack took the third in 2:27½. In 1855, Belle of Saratoga, by Black Hawk, won a race in 2:29½. In 1852, Sherman Black Hawk won a race on the ice in 2:42. In 1850, Flying Morgan won a race on the ice in 2:48.

In 1849, Mac, by Morgan Cæsar, won a race under saddle in 2:29½. In 1856, Whalebone and Lantern won a double team race in 2:42. Blackstone Belle won a race in 1856, in 2:28½. Kettlebail, foaled in 1850, has a record of 2:31½. She was by Pollard Morgan. One of the most remarkable trotting horses of her day was Fanny Jenks. She was raised in Vermont and was always called a Morgan. She stood but 14¾ hands high. In 1844 she trotted ten miles to sulky, carrying 145 pounds, in 29:59. In 1845, she trotted 100 miles against time. She performed the entire distance in 9 hours 18 minutes and 27 seconds.—*American Cultivator.*

He Had Him.

Students of human nature at racetracks have a vast field for observation, and often no little amusement at the different emotions animating the public pulse, particularly those small bettors—men and women—who, perhaps wagering a few dollars for the first time in their lives, become as excited as if their very existence depended on the issue. At Monmouth Park, on Tuesday, an American citizen of Israelitish descent, who looked as if he might have laid claim to being the "Original Jacobs" himself, without fear of contradiction, convulsed the entire vicinity of the reportorial quarters to the detriment of accurate records, by his audible soliloquy during the running of the Priam-Monitor race. He had, it seems, badgered a good-natured bookmaker into accepting a bet of $3 place and $2 straight on Priam, and as that horse began his run on the backstretch, long before he had reached the front, the circus began to the full powers of a strong pair of lungs. "Mine grayshus, look at that bootiful horse, Priam! They'll nefer beat him in dish vorld. He can't lose vidout he falls down. Isn't he de most handsomest horse as efer vas? He vill vin in a valk, und I've got him straid und blace." And when Priam got the lead he started to elbow his way through the crowd, not doubting the ultimate result, with the triumph depicted in his countenance, letting out the following *sotto voce:*

"I goes to get my monies, von by dot bootiful horse, Priam, who vins in a valk." And on somebody suggesting that the race was not yet over, he responded indignantly: "Mine frient, you don't know dot bootiful horse, Priam. He vins all de viles. Und I've god him straid und blace. Ogscuse me, blease," and though lost to sight in the crowd, he was stiil to (risible) memory dear.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Little Em.

Last week in answer to an inquiry as to the record of the pacing mare Little Em, we gave the figures as 2:44. This is her record as given in Chester's book. We are informed, however, by one who knows that she has a record of 2:24¼, made this season, June 6, 1884, at Shelby, Ohio. Our informant also mentions incidentally that although Little Em is entered as "pedigree unknown," she has a pedigree and a highly colored one at that. She is by Billy Green, dam Black Maria by Black Bill.

Mr. P. Lorrillard will sell at the close of the present racing season all of his horses in training, except Drake Carter, Herbert, and his stake colts and fillies. His surplus yearlings will also be sold. It is not Mr. Lorrillard's intention to retire from the turf, but merely to reduce the size of his stable.

One of the fastest races of the year took place at Saratoga on the 20th inst. Ada Glenn and Gano ran a dead heat for the Owners' Handicap, one mile; time, 1:41¼. In the run off Ada Glenn won in 1:43¼. Gano carried 85 lbs. and Ada Glenn 87 lbs.

At Lakeview, Oregon, a few days ago the local paper reports that a mile race was run in 1:49 7-8. From the fineness of the fractions it is plain that they clocked that race with an Aneroid barometer.

The gray mare Della Walker was injured in a race, at Lakeview, Oregon, last week, and Mr. Walters fears that the injury is permanent.

Mr. Lorrillard's horses have arrived in New York from England, and the foreign invasion has resulted in a retreat.

John Splan says that when drivers threaten to fight, he buys small pools that they don't do it.

Bay Frank is again reported lame and laid up.

Divers Items Regarding Horses.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The bay stallion Westmount, by Col. West, who promised so much for his owners early in the Spring, has been out of training for nearly six weeks as a result of the loss of one eye. However he seems to be rounding to, as at Davenport, Iowa, July 16th, he won the fifth, sixth and seventh heats of the 2:28 class, trotting the sixth heat down to his record, 2:27¾, which performance plainly proves that he is able to go the whole route and trot as fast at the finish as at the start. Westmount is a great young horse, and before the loss of his eye was, with the single exception of Robert McGregor, the handsomest, boldest appearing stallion on the turf. His color, a bright, clear bay, with black points, is certainly more to be admired in an entire horse than the color of McGregor, though his throat latch, which is altogether too thick, mars his general looks and gives the palm to the brilliant, though exceedingly unfortunate son of Major Edsall. However Westmount is a race horse of the most pronounced type. The cause of his losing an eye was as follows: For the past year he has been growing vicious, and it was not safe for any only those who had him in their immediate care to enter his box. About two months ago he made a savage assault on his groom, who in self defense struck the horse over the head with a stick that was kept in the stall as a weapon of protection. The blow was a hard one and striking exactly over the eye injured that organ so seriously that it became the seat of acute inflammation, and the horse had to be placed in a dark stall where he remained about a month. Were he my horse, I should have him castrated at once, knowing that to be the only radical cure, and also positively certain that the operation would make a great performer out of the now unruly animal. Westmount reminds one of Brigadier and Maxy Cobb, both sons of Happy Medium, as he is about their size, the same color, and like them possessed of a square, open gait. He is, however, a finer appearing horse when in condition for a race than either of the two above mentioned. As a stallion I think he will prove a failure, as owing to a pernicious habit common to many entire horses, he is very uncertain as a foal getter, etc. (Now Mr. Editor, do you really believe that when once contracted a stallion can be cured of this miserable complaint?) Before going further I would state that the chestnut mare, Nellie Grant, who acquired a record of 2:28¼, at Davenport, Iowa, July 17th, is not by Gen. Grant (2:21) as given by several editors of turf papers for the past month or six weeks, but was sired by Major Grant, he by Delmonico, the sire of Darby. Major Grant was owned at one time by the Wadsworth Bros., of Waukegan, Ill., with whom the editor was undoubtedly acquainted, and by them was sold to I. H. Norris, of La Neville, Bureau Co., Ill. Mr. Norris, it will be remembered, was the gentleman who bred and sold Cleora, 2:18¾, who was the fastest green horse brought out in 1882. The dam of Nellie Grant was by Hoagland's Grey Messenger, and had a record of 2:31½. To err is human, but to err continually and still at the same time inform the public that "our paper is the only absolutely correct chronicler of turf events," is certainly bordering on the ridiculous; yet there are many editors and writers who lay claim to the above virtue. For one, we can truthfully say that we have been mistaken a thousand times and at present are very careful to withhold our assertions on many points rather than fly in the face of an intelligent army of readers, heralding a fact that we know very little about.

The race which Richball won at Gainesville, Texas, last Fall, has in connection with it a bit of inside history that may be worth recording. It will be remembered by nearly all readers that Richball was purchased from Fayette Smith after the Summer meeting at Chicago, in 1883, by a party of cattle kings from Gainesville, Texas, they paying $12,000 for the animal, and at the same time giving Johnny Campbell an equal interest with each of them in the earnings of the horse, Campbell to manage and drive the horse while owned by this party, said service being counted as an equal share in the purchase of Richball. Well, Campbell did manage the horse just about as he wanted to, beating his own party whenever it paid him well, and in fact, drove Richball to suit the pocket of Johnny Campbell. Fuller and Westmont were Richball's only worthy competitors at Gainesville, and it was evident to the managers and drivers of the trio that all North Texas would go broke on Richball if, by chance, that phenomenal pacer might be defeated by either Westmont or Fuller, and accordingly Richball was fed and watered as usual the night and morning previous to the race, while all the time the right honorable three graces who managed the side-wheelers, were solely intent upon taking the field end of a Richball ticket. As the horses came upon the track preparatory to jogging for the first heat, it was evident to the owners and backers of Richball that he was in no condition to compete with such speedy horses as Westmont and Fuller were in their brushes then showing themselves to be, and accordingly a delegation approached Mr. Johnny Campbell and earnestly begged of him to win the race, adding by way of inducement and in the language of one very forcible partner, "That if he did not win that race they would kill him sure, and now —— —— you, go on and do as you like, but remember that lead weighs heavier on a man's soul than field tickets against Richball."

Campbell had to hasten around and consult his "friends," the result being that Richball won at Gainesville, though either Fuller or Westmont could beat him to a standstill, through no fault of his, however—simply because three cold-blooded robbers had determined to line their pockets at the expense of the many. The owners of Richball are with the horse this Summer, and it is their intention to have the horse win upon every occasion, if speed can carry the day.

While it must be admitted that pool-selling adds much to the interests of the turf, still it connot be denied that the pool box is the source of many a dirty job and the cause of many a crooked race.

Of all pools, we presume that aution pools are preferable, for we do know from experience that French mutuel pools are injurious to any meeting and especially to the poor horses, who are compelled to trot, or pace, or run, many heats that are not needed in the final winning of the race, but are wedged in to work the mutuels. Knowing such to be the case, why do managers of race meetings allow the mutuel men on the ground? Or, if they deem it best to have them in order that their royalty may help bear a large share of the expenses, make them confine their betting to the result of the race, not the result of every heat.

Book making is fast becoming a source of fraud, for every day or two we learn of some race or series of races, which are run and won in the interests of certain book makers. Take for example the Oakwood handicap run at Washington Park, July 1. The proprieters of the Louisiana Stables, who by the way are Jews, gave Wallensee as their starter, and Fosteral, their other entry, was not mentioned in the pools. Thirty minutes before the time for calling the race Fosteral was declared a starter, and when his name was run up their arose a great wail from those who had money on the race, and the wise said, "It is all over, and our money is as good as lost already." These descendants of Abraham stand in with certain bookmakers and run their horses in and out to suit their "friends." Had Foster been rated in the books or pools, a large amount of money would have gone on him, for he was known to be in better shape a few weeks previous to the race than his stable companion Wallansee, being able to beat that animal with the same weight up, and in the handicap he only carried 95 lbs. while Wallansee carried 116 lbs. The impression carried by his owners was that Fosteral was out of form, and thus by deceit held back their horse until the last minute of the last day.

The Chicago Driving Park lost money on their great Summer trotting meeting, albeit Westmont and Phallas startled the world with their exhibitions of speed. The reason for this is that the Driving Park have lost the confidence of the public as well as many horsemen and can blame no one for their ill luck.

Some one has profoundly remarked that, should Com. Kittson, J. I. Case and men of their ilk quit the trotting turf, this branch of sport would rapidly lose prestige and descend to the level of prize fighting, etc., etc. All such theories are the merest bosh, for if any one suspects that either Kittson or Case are men above reproach in matters pertaining to the turf, they are certainly living 'neath the shadow of a dark cloud of ignorance. Case trots horses for the money there is in it, and no one looks to the main chance any closer than he. Simply because a man is wealthy does not imply that he is the soul of honor, for an old adage has it, "that an honest man is ever poor." There are scores of men that are of far more value to the turf in its truest sense, than either the St. Paul or Racine millionares. Yours, COLUMBUS.

The Memorable Horse Trade.

[N. Y. World, August 20th.]

Maud S. was yesterday sold by Mr. Vanderbilt to Mr. Robert Bonner. The price paid for her is $40,000. Mr. Vanderbilt is in Saratoga, but it is said that the reason he sold his horse is the notoriety which attached to him as being the owner of such a marvellous animal. People, he said, were constantly pestering him with offers to have him race the mare against Jay-Eye-See. Mr. Vanderbilt does not want to race his horses. He likes to drive them himself and feed them with lumps of sugar. He had been offered $100,000 for her some time ago. But the offer had come from those horrid racing men, who would put Maud S. on the track and have her run for a stake. Rather than do that he would keep the noble animal, simply letting the public know that she was not to be raced. But then he thought it would be more profitable to sell her to some gentleman who would agree not to race her. The purchase money could then be invested in United States Government bonds, yield an annual income and make up a little for the drain caused by his son's speculations during his father's trip in Europe.

The name of Mr. Robert Bonner involuntarily came into the magnate's mind. Mr. Bonner had a way of buying up fast trotters as soon as they broke the record and then quietly retiring them on his farm from public gaze. That is what he had done with Dexter and Rarus. No notoriety any longer attaches to Mr. Bonner by reason of his owning these two fine specimens of the equine race. Mr. Bonner alone should be the owner of Maud S. As soon as Mr. Vanderbilt arrived at this conclusion he sent his friend, Captain Turnbull, from Saratoga to this city to open negotiations.

Money was no object, such were the instructions given to the gallant captain—the condition was the thing—Maud S. was to abdicate her throne as queen of the turf. Capt. Turnbull saw Mr. Bonner Friday evening, and as a result of the interview Mr. David Bonner, the president of the Gentleman's Driving Park at Morrisania, went to Saratoga on Saturday in behalf of his brother. He agreed to all of Mr. Vanderbilt's conditions, provided the latter would accept the utterly inadequate and almost insignificant sum of $40,000 for the great trotter. The millionare did accept, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Bonner sent him a check for the amount.

Maud S. left Saratoga in her own car by the 8.30 A. M. express. The colored groom, Grant, who has attended her ever since she was three years old, accompanied her. She arrived safely at the Grand Central Depot at 2.12 P. M., where she was received by Mr. David Bonner and a few invited friends, and taken to her present home in Mr. Bonner's stables, Nos. 11 and 13 West Fifty-fifth street, where she arrived at 3 o'clock.

The Embryo Stakes.

The following are the nominations in the Embryo Stakes, foals of 1882, that have not yet been declared out:

J. B. McDonald, Marysville, g f by Brigadier, dam Lexington Belle. Races of 1884–1885.

N. S. Hamblin, Yuba City, b c California Brigadier. Races of 1884–1885.

Samuel Gamble, Danville, g g Costa, races 1884–1885; b c Constatine, races of 1884–1885; br c Cleon, race of 1884; br c Capri, races of 1884–1885; br c Clovis, races of 1884–1885; ch c Conde, races of 1884–1885; b c Crecy, races of 1884–1885; b c Coligny, races of 1884–1885.

S. J. Tennent, Pinole, b c Gus T., races of 1884–1885.

A. B. Tennent, Pinole, b c Onyn, races of 1884–1885.

J. B. Tennent, Pinole, ch c Bobsoe, races of 1884–1885.

Martin Walsh, Pinole, br f Jessie W., races of 1884–1885.

J. H. Tennent, Pinole, ch c Tony Pastor, races of 1884–1885.

G. Valensin, Arno Farm, b f Utana, races of 1884–1885; br f Dea, races of 1884–1885; br c Aristo, races of 1884–1885; br f Magna, races of 1884–1885; g c Punch, races of 1884–1885; br f Ivy, races of 1884–1885.

L. J. Rose, Sunny Slope, br or b c by Sultan, dam Atalanta by The Moor, races of 1884–1885; b c, by Sultan, dam Minnehahe, races of 1884–1885; b c, by Sultan, dam by a son of Hambletonian, races of 1884–1885; l b or s, by Sultan, dam Blonde by Tecumseh, races of ——.

A. Patterson, Alvarado, ch c Boxwood, races of 1884–1885; ch c Fleetwood, races of 1884–1885.

H. G. Cox, Alvarado, b c Rover, races of 1884–1885.

John A. Goldsmith, Oakland, M. Salisbury's b c Homestake, races of 1884–1885; M. Salisbury's b f Raxana, races of 1884–1885.

Chimera, by Mortemer, one of Mr. P. Lorillard's two-year-olds that was beaten off in the Champion Stallion Stakes, won by Wanda in 1:18¼, captured the Moet & Chandon Stakes, at Monmouth, on the 19th, in 1:15¾. There seems to be a great deal of "in and out" either in the running of the filly or the condition of the track.

At Saratoga.

Aug. 14th—Purse $400, for two year olds; entrance, $10 each, $— to the second; those not having won a race of the value of $1,000 since July 15th allowed 5 lbs. non-winners since that date allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed 14 lbs.; 6 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D., 100 lbs ..... (Peppers) 1
W. P. Burch's Telie Doe, 97 (carried 99) lbs ..... (Maynard) 2
E. Corrigan's Irish Pat, 105 (carried 106) lbs ..... (Ellis) 3
O. Bowie's Joybell, 102 lbs ..... (Arnold) 0
Morris & Co.'s Coral, 102 lbs ..... (Elkin) 0
L. Curran's Eileen, 97 (carried 99) lbs ..... (McManus) 0

Time, 1:18.

Pools: Verano, $110; Irish Pat, $90; Tilie Doe, $50; Joybell, $45; the field, $40. Betting: 6 to 5 each against Verano and Irish Pat, 3 to 1 against Joybell, 5 to 1 against Tilie Doe, 15 to 1 against Coral and 20 to 1 against Eileen. Mutuels paid, $10.20.

Won by three lengths; Tilie Doe second, three lengths better than Irish Pat.

Same day.—Purse $500, of which $100 to the second; entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third horses; non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 5 lbs., or if such horses had been beaten at Saratoga, and had not won a race since July 15th, allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 15 lbs.; if four years, 20 lbs.; if five years or upward, 25 lbs.; 9 entries; mile and a furlong

R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, aged, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 105 lbs ..... (Conkling) 1
Hayden & Co.' Gleaner, 5, 112 lbs ..... (Blaylock) 2
E. J. Baldwin's Gano, 4, 106 (carried 107) lbs ..... (Holloway) 3
E. R. Buchanan's Jim Renwick, 6, 112 lbs ..... (McLaughlin) 0
M. Young's Lizzie S., 6, 110 lbs ..... (Stoval) 0

Time, 1:56¼.

Won by a half-length; Gleaner second, and a length better than Gano, third.

Aug. 15.—Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; Jim Renwick and winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $3,000 to carry 7 pounds extra; other horses not having won since July 1st a race of the value of $1,000, allowed 5 pounds, or, not having won a race since May 1st allowed 10 pounds, or non-winners in 1884 allowed 15 pounds; maidens allowed if four years old, 18 pounds; if five years old or upward, 25 pounds; mile and 70 yards.

E. Corrigan's b c W. R. Woodard, 3, by Ten Broeck, dam Ida Kenney, 102 lbs ..... (West) 1
Louisiana Stable's b g Fosteral, 4, 112 lbs ..... (Stoval) 2
O. Bowie's ch m Bessie, 4, 108 lbs ..... (Taylor) 3
B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter, 5, 110 lbs ..... (Fisher) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Marie Stuart, 3, 87 lbs ..... (Miller) 0
J. W. & R. H. Loud's b g Richard L., 3, 94 lbs ..... (Rivers) 0
Morris & Patton's b g Fellowplay, 6, 112 lbs ..... (McLaughlin) 0
Davis & Hall's ch f Exotic, 3, 87 (carried 89) lbs ..... (Giles) 0
Spoun & Parnis' b g Williams, 6, 112 lbs ..... (Gates) 0

Time, 1:47.

Pools: Fellowplay, $105; W. R. Woodard, $70; Richard L. and Fosteral, each $35; Marie Stuart, $20, and field, $30. Betting: Even against Fellowplay, 8 to 5 against W. R. Woodard, 4 to 1 against Fosteral, 5 to 1 against Richard L., 8 to 1 against Marie Stuart, 10 to 1 against Bessie, 25 to 1 each against Exotic and Williams, and 30 to 1 against Easter. Mutuels paid, $14.80.

Bessie led off, but at the stand (seventy yards) Richard L. went to the front and showed the way to the backstretch, where he was collared by W. R. Woodard, and at the half they were on even terms, and at their heels were Fellowplay, Bessie and Fosteral parallel. Making the lower turn W. R. Woodard went forward, took the advance and carried it successfully to the finish line, winning by a length, Fosteral second and two lengths in front of Bessie, third, and the order of her following was Easter, Marie Stuart, Richard L., Fellow play (favorite), Exotic and Williams.

August 16th—The Tennessee Stakes, for two-year-olds, at $25 each, play or pay, with $100 added; the second to receive $150, and the third $50 out of the stakes; those not having won a sweepstakes race allowed 5 lbs.; 42 subscribers; three-quarters of a mile.

W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe; by Great Tom, dam Nina Turner, 107 lbs ..... (Maynard) 1
E. Corrigans's b c Isaac Murphy, 110 lbs ..... (Murphy) 2
E. Corrigan's ch f Lizzie Dwyer, 107 lbs ..... (Ellis) 3
A. C. Franklin's br g Pegasus, 107 lbs ..... (Blaylock) 0
W. L. Scott's ch f Radha, 102 lbs ..... (Higgs) 0
M. Young's b c Bootblack, 105 (carried 106½) lbs ..... (Stoval) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 102 lbs ..... (Pepper) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 110 lbs ..... (Holloway) *

*Left at the post.

Time, 1:16

Pools: Baldwin pair, $200; Corrigan pair, $165; Pegasus, $45; Telie Doe, $25, and the field $25. Betting: Even against Verano, 3 to 1 against Lizzie Dwyer, 4 to 1 against Pegasus, 5 to 1 against Rapido, 6 to 1 against Isaac Murphy, 8 to 1 against Radha, 12 to 1 against Telie Doe and 15 to 1 against Bootblack. Mutuels paid, $96.50

After a long delay the flag fell, with Isaac Murphy first away, followed by Telie Doe and the others straggling, except Verano, who was left at the post. Telie Doe was the first to reach the furlong post midway down the chute and she held the lead to the finish, winning the "Tennessee" by half a length, Isaac Murphy second and three lengths better than Lizzie Dwyer, third, she being followed in the order named by Pegasus, Radha, Bootblack, Rapido and Verano.

Same Day.—Purse $500, for all ages, of which $100 to the second: the entrance money, $15 each, to be divided between the second and third; three-year-olds to carry 98 lbs.; four-year-olds 110 lbs.; five-year-olds and upward, 114 lbs.; sex allowances; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 7 lbs. extra: non-winners in 1884, of a race of the value of $700 allowed 5 lbs.; those not having won any race allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed if four-years-old, 18 lbs.; if five years or upward, 24 lbs.; 7 entries; mile and a furlong.

E. Corrigan's b c, Swinney, 3, by Ten Broeck—Nora Creina, 93 lbs. ..... (Fuller) 1
R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, aged, 106 lbs ..... (Conkling) 2
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, 106 lbs ..... (Riley) 3
O. Bowie's ch m Bessie, 4, 100 lbs ..... (Arnold) 0
Hendrie Bros.' b h inspector, 5, 102 lbs ..... (Maynard) 0

Time, 1.55

Pools: Mammonist and Jim Renwick, each $150; Swinney, $110, and the field, $35. Betting: 7 to 5 each against Mammonist and Jim Renwick, 5 to 2 against Swinney, 8 to 1 against Bessie, and 10 to 1 against Inspector. Mutuels paid, $16.60.

Inspector and Bessie were first under motion to a good start. Inspector showed the way to the backstretch, where he was headed by Swinney, they being followed closely by Jim Renwick. Swinney went forward at the half post and held his advantage to the finish, winning easily by six lengths, Mammonist second and about ten lengths in front of Jim Renwick, third; then came Bessie, Inspector being last.

Aug. 19th.—The Misses' Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $700 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $75 out of the stakes; to carry 100 lbs.; winners of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; closed with 27 subscribers; three quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C., 105 lbs. ..... (Holloway) 1
W. L. Scott's ch f Radha, 95 lbs ..... (Higgs) 2
W. P. Burch's ch f Telie Doe, 105 lbs ..... (Maynard) 3

Time, 1.16.

Pools: Mission Belle, $100; Telie Doe, $34, and Radha $15. Betting—3 to 1 on Mission Belle, 12 to 5 against Telie Doe, and 10 to 1 against Radha. Mutuels paid, $6.90.

Radha, Telie Doe, and Mission Belle was the order when the flag dropped. Mission Belle took the lead at the five-furlong post and held it to the close, winning easily by two lengths, Telie Doe second, eight lengths better than Radha.

Same day—Pocahontas Stakes for three-year-old fillies, at $50 each, half forfeit with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes, the third to save her stake; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 lbs. extra; non-winners in 1884 of a race of the value of $750 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs.; closed with 26 subscribers; mile and five hundred yards.

E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, by War Dance, dam Ballet, 116 lbs ..... (Murphy) 1
G. H. Kerneghan's b f Mittie B., 108 lbs ..... (Stoval) 2
R. W. Walden's ch f Tolu, 116 lbs ..... (Blaylock) 3
V. L. Kirkham's blk f Eulogy, 108 lbs ..... (West) 0
C. W. Medinger's ch f Emma, 108 lbs ..... (Maynard) 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Marie Stuart, 108 lbs ..... (Holloway) 0

Time, 2:16.

Pools: Modesty, $170, and field, $50. Betting: 5 to 1 on Modesty, 7 to 1 against Mittie B., 10 to 1 against Tolu, 30 to 1 each against Emma and Marie Siuart, and 40 to 1 against Eulogy. Mutuels paid, $6.10.

Marie Stuart led off, followed by Emma and the others. Tolu came to the front at the seven-furlong post and at the stand (500 yards) led Marie Stuart, Modesty, Emma and the balance bunched. Tolu continued her lead round to the half, where Modesty fell back to fifth position and to the third quarter Mittie B. showed up third. In the rush up the stretch, Modesty bounded to the front and won by a length, Mittie B. second and a couple of lengths in before Tolu.

Aug. 20—Purse. $350, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; for three-year-olds that had not won a race since July 18th, to carry 100 lbs., sex allowances; those not having won a race of the value of $1,500 in 1884 allowed 5 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs.; mile and half a furlong.

Davis & Hall's ch g Vinton, by Kenney, dam May D., 92 lbs. (Coffeen) 1
Preakness Stables' b c Hidalgo, 95 lbs ..... (Arnold) 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Marie Stuart, 95 lbs ..... (Miller) 3

Time, 1:52½.

Pools: Vinton, $100, and the field, $25. Betting: 6 to 1 on Vinton, and 5 to 1 each against Marie Stuart and Hidalgo. Mutuels paid, $6.60.

Hidalgo led off, and the other two together. Hidalgo cut the pace round to the seven-furlong and looked like a winner, but in the home-run Vinton rushed forward and won by a good length, Hidalgo second and leading by a half length, Marie Stuart, last.

Same Day—Purse, $400, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; winners of 1884 of any one race of the value of $3,500 or two or more races of the value of $2,000 each, of three or more races other than selling races at Saratoga in 1884 to carry 5 lbs. extra; other horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga in 1884 allowed 5 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 17 lbs.; if four years, 21 lbs.; if five years or upward, 26 lbs.; mile and five hundred yards.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B., 4, Rutherford—Maggie Emerson 106 lbs ..... (M. Ryan) w. o.

Same day—Purse, $300, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; owners to handicap their own horses, and to run at the weights named: one mile.

E. Corrigan's ch m Ada Glenn, by Glenelg, dam Katina, aged, 77 lbs. ..... (Fuller) *1
E. J. Baldwin's b h Gano, 4, 85 lbs ..... (Miller) *2
R. R. Owings' b g Mammonist, aged, 104 lbs ..... (Conkling) 3
Morris & Patton's b g Fellowplay ..... (Arnold) 0
W. L. Scott's ch f All-Hands-Around, 4, 85 lbs ..... (Higgs) 0
Davis & Hall's b m Ella Warfield, aged, 80 lbs ..... (Giles) 0
C. W. Medingu's ch f Emma, 3, 87 lbs ..... (Anderson) 0

*Dead heat.

Time, 1:41½, 1:43½.

Pools: Gano, $120; Fellowplay, $105; Ada Glenn, $90; All-Hands-Around, $80; Mammonist, $75, and the field, $40. Betting: 2 to 1 against Fellowplay, 5 to 2 against Gano, 3 to 1 each against Mammonist and Ada Glenn, 6 to 1 against All-Hands-Around, 8 to 1 against Ella Warfield, and 20 to 1 against Emma. After the dead-heat: Pools: Ada Glenn, $50, and Gano $40. Betting: 5 to 4 on Ada Glenn, and 10 to 8 on Gano. Mutuels paid, $19.70 and $10.80.

The first three away were Emma, Ada Glenn and Gano. Ada Glenn took the lead at the turn and held it almost to the close, when Gano came forward and they made a "dead heat" at the finish, two lengths in advance of Mammonist.

Deciding Heat.—Ada Glenn took the lead at the start and was not headed, winning easily by fully six lengths.

August 21.—Purse $400, for all ages; entrance, $15 each, $—— to the second; winners since July 15th of any race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs. extra; of $1,500, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more races of the latter value, 7 lbs. extra; horses beaten at Saratoga and not having won a race since July 15th allowed 7 lbs. or if non-winners in 1884 allowed 12 lbs.; maidens allowed, if four years old, 17 lbs.; if five years or upward, 24 lbs; 8 entries; one mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 117 lbs ..... [Fitzpatrick] 1
R. A Johnson & Co.'s b c Loftin, 3, 100 lbs ..... [Williams] 2
J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, 102 lbs ..... [Rivers] 3
W. L. Cassidy's ch g Saunterer, 6, 110 lbs ..... [Blaylock] 0
C. F. McLaughlin's ch c Nitot, 3, 107 lbs ..... [Fisher] 0
Whitten Bros.' ch g Pat Dennis, 4, 108 lbs ..... [Holloway] 0

Time, 1:44.

Pools—Jim Renwick, $40; Loftin, $30, and the field, $50. Betting—Even against Jim Renwick, 8 to 5 against Loftin, 3 to 1 against Saunterer, 5 to 1 against Lady Loud, and 15 to 1 each against Pat Dennis and Nitot. Mutuels paid, $10.70.

Lady Loud, Jim Renwick and Loftin were the first away. Lady Loud led by three lengths on the western turn, by four lengths at the quarter, three lengths down the backstretch and one length at the half, but on making the lower turn Loftin ran up to her head, with Jim Renwick close up and threatening. Coming up the stretch Jim Renwick took the lead and won handily by a length, Loftin second by three lengths and Lady Loud third.

Belle Echo shows high breeding, but is gaunt as a greyhound. She wears light toe-weights, quarter boots, forward skin and arm boots, and hind shin and toe boots. She has been trotted since early in the season, and shows that she has had many a scrape.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Drake Carter ran the best race of his life on Tuesday in the Monmouth Handicap. To those, however, who had watched the gelding closely in the Champion Stakes, won by Miss Woodford, the victory of Carter was not such an eye-opener, as on that occasion he finished strong.

Blue Grass and American Girl, (sister to Foxhall), have been entered in the Cesarewitch and the former in the Cambridgeshire in the name of "Mr. Hanford." With a fair weight we expect to see Blue Grass stay well in the Cesarewitch. Sachem is also entered in the long race.

It is reported that Mr. Hill will not continue the Westmont-Firebrand exhibitions, but will put Westmont in the free-for-all pacing races this season, and next year select another running mate for him.

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas failed to reduce their records at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday.

Maxy Cobb trotted a mile in 2:15, at Prospect Park, last Thursday.

Petaluma.

Many improvements have been effected on the grounds of the Petaluma fair that add greatly to its attractions. In the way of stalls, increased accommodations have been made, but they are yet insufficient for the number of entries, a great proof of the increasing popularity of these district associations. The trees that were planted out last year show a full and rapid growth, and the care bestowed upon the track has made it safe, fairly fast, and of good going. As is always the case, the representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN met with a most cordial reception and the regret was expressed that Mr. Simpson was not present to take cognizance of the improvements made by the District Association. At Santa Rosa your correspondent was endebted for many courtesies to Mr. W. Acton, the acting secretary, and to Mr. James O'Meara, the well known writer and journalist, both intelligent observers who are specially well informed on matters connected with Santa Rosa and its future development. In Petaluma, Mr. Cox, the secretary, and Mr. Wilfred Page were kind enough to introduce your correspondent to many gentlemen who were interested in the fair, and among them was Mr. J. R. Rose, who has a wide-spread repute as a breeder of good stock both as regard horses and cattle.

After the parade on Wednesday, a visit was paid to his stalls, in which were stabled some fine graded as well as first-class trotting stock. The first one to be examined was naturally Susie Rose, the dam of the now famous Nellie R., and invidious as it is to make comparisons, she rates well with the best matrons of our stud farms—bright bay in color, roomy in build, with good legs and neat, strong hind quarters. By her side is an own brother to Nellie, foaled on the 17th of July, who, from his form and spirit, may in the future, excel his sister's reputation. There is also a two-year-old of the same breeding that seems to be a marvel of growth, weighing 1,105 pounds, with an intelligent head and fine muscular development, combined with a gentle disposition.

After looking at General McClellan, Jr., a magnificent specimen of trotting horseflesh, an inspection was made of a fine young gray draft stallion named Noel. He is by Duke, from a McClellan mare, two years of age, weighing 1,450 pounds. His muscular powers in a fine, strong-moulded frame, are well developed, and as a proof of his gait he came up from the ranch, twelve miles distant, in an hour and three-quarters. Such horses as these should attract the attention of our farmers, as they can see at once the advantage of breeding their mares to these foreign-bred draft stallions, and as a proof of the prepotency of the male, it is stated that whatever the color of the mare may be, if she is bred to such horses as Duke, the foal will be gray and take after the form of his sire, nineteen times out of a score. Another fine four-months-old foal is by Duke, from a McClellan mare, and four or five others that merit attention. The horses and cattle that Mr. Rose shows are in rough, healthy condition, strictly to the mark, and that is the reason of his popularity among buyers and that his stock is so quickly disposed of. It was the intention of your correspondent to take a look a some other horses of note, but the saddling bell was heard and he strolled along the cattle sheds that were filled with a variety of very valuable stock.

The Ayershires, the Devons and the Herefords are well represented, the latter exciting a great deal of curiosity, but the guarded opinions among classes who are perhaps prejudiced, is that the Hereford may be good for meat purposes, but that in the way of milk and meat the Devon is better adapted to this coast. P. J. Shafter shows some fine Jerseys, some of them mouse-gray. There is a bull, four cows, a yearling, a two, three and four-year-old that are worthy of attention. In the next sheds are a dozen short horns, taken right off the range of the Cotate range, of which Mr. Wilfred Page is the superintendent. These are fine cattle and a credit to the country. From the same range are seven graded shorthorns that should also interest farmers, as here at once they can appreciate the benefit derived from the first and second crosses with a full bred bull.

Strolling trackwards a peep was taken at the sheep, principally Southdowns and Spanish merinos. The former seem to be larger than the average pure stock, and are also fattened too much for market purposes, and they reminded one of those thick juicy chops provided at the Albion, Brighton, England, the centre, save seawards, of the Southdown region. The mounting bell is heard, and further comments have to be postponed until the next letter.

The attendance at the races was seemingly not very large and but few amateurs were present from the bay, owing perhaps, to the fact that the card presented but one event on which there was likely to be any speculation. This was the mile dash for which the following sported silk: Forest King at $25, Philip S. at $12, and the field, in which were Jou Jou, Stanislaus and Birdcatcher, $8. Backing the King at even against such a field was a bold operation, and it was only Duffy's riding that saved his backers from defeat. For a mile dash the start was very straggling, with the two favorites in the lead and the others running in Indian file. Jou Jou joined the leaders in mid-stretch at a rattling gait, when Philip S. was reined back into the third position. Jou Jou took the lead to the fielders' rejoicing, but Forest King challenged him at the distance pole, and after a fierce tussle beat him home by half a length in 1:43¾. "I haven't been in so tight a squeeze for many a day," said Patsy, as he weighed in, and true enough it was, as the start and the injudicious riding on Jou Jou and Philip S. gave the King the race. By the way, the stable boys and their followers were on Philip S., who had shown a fine trial, and consequently there was much gnashing of teeth among them after the event. Stanislaus ran into third position, and Birdcatcher was last. Mr. Dorsey was present, and it would be very pleasing to see his colors to the fore in a good race, for he is one of the staunchest supporters of the turf we have on the coast.

Petaluma, August 26th.—Running, free for all; dash of a mile; purse, $300, of which $150 to the first $75 to the second, $45 to the third, and $30 to the fourth horse.

S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W., 4 years, 118 lbs ..... (Duffy) 1
W. Kelly's ch g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything, 3 years, 104 lbs.; ..... (Long) 2
Caleb Dorsey's b h Stanislaus, by imp. Partisan—the dam of Modoc, 4 years, 118 lbs ..... (Appleby) 3
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson, 3 years, 107 lbs ..... (Easterbrook) 4
Caleb Dorsey's b h Birdcatcher, by Spectre—dam by Young Melbourne, 5 years, 120 lbs ..... (Fortune) 5

Time, 1:43¾.

The concluding race was the 2:40 class which was considered such "a walk over" for Guy Wilkes that his backers laid as much as $200 to $10 on the chances as they stated of his not meeting with an accident, or falling down in a fit. With Wilkes barred, the betting was $25 on James H. against $20 for the field, in which were Colonel Hawkins, Blanche and Kitty Almont.

James H. took the lead and maintained it to the straight, when Guy moved up and carrying him off his feet, won by four lengths in 2:26½ with Blanche distanced through her unruly behavior.

The betting for second position was still even, between the field and James H., and on this occasion he showed a turn of speed that aroused much enthusiasm as he and Guy were lapped almost all the way round, and Goldsmith had to press Guy Wilkes to beat him by about half a length in 2:22, the quarter in 35 sec., and the half being made in 1:12½. We have every reason to be proud of seeing such horses as these two numbered in the 2:40 class, as it shows clearly what a grand reserve we have in the State to draw upon if required.

In the third heat, the odds of $20 to $5 were offered on James H. against Colonel Hawkins, as Kitty Almont had also been distanced. Guy Wilkes won easily in 2:33½ and as James H. made a wretched break before the turn, Hawkins was soon sixty yards ahead of him, but James rapidly reduced the gap and at the five furlongs was on even turns, but coming up too close on the outside he got his wheel locked within that of the Colonel, and when he wrenched loose, James H. galloped over into the fence throwing Baylis, breaking the shaft, and then galloping down the homestretch close to the rail, and at such a gait as to scatter the rubbers in every direction. At the backstretch he subsided to a trot, and was caught uninjured save a slight cut in the pastern, and Baylis also escaped unhurt. As some spectators were of the opinion that Williams might have swerved with his horse towards James H. as he came up, the judges with the drivers went to examine the tracks, and on their return to the stand the statement was made that the collision was accidental, and they gave first and second money to Guy Wilkes and Colonel Hawkins with James H. distanced. Thus the second place odds were upset and when it is remembered that the same thing occurred at the Bay District with Guy Wilkes and James H., the question arises if a man is not slightly idiotic to lay $200 to $10 even against such a great horse as Guy Wilkes with similar chances against him.

This decision was much commented upon as the upset arising from an accident, there was no necessity to distance James H., the more so as it was evident that he could outspeed Hawkins at any point of the track and Baylis urged that the collision occurred through his being carried out too far on the turn. Perhaps it was thought in the stand that the third and fourth monies became escheated through the decision, but this is not so, as they revert to Guy Wilkes.

Same day—Purse $800 for the 2:40 class, of which $400 to the first, $200 to the second, $120 to the third and $80 to the fourth horse.

Guy Wilkes, b h by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen—
San Mateo Stock Farm 1 1 1
Colonel Hawkins, br h, pedigree unknown—J. D. Young 2 3 2
James H. b g, pedigree unknown—George W. Baylis ..... 3 2 dis
Kitty Almont, blk m, by Tilton Almont ..... 4 dis
Blanche, b m, by Gray McClellan, dam by John Nelson—W. Bibler ..... dis

Time, 2:26½, 2:22, 2:33½.

On Wednesday, with bright weather but a strong wind, the horses were called up promptly for the first race, a mile dash for district horses, in which there were but two runners, Garfield and Estelle Clark, Lightfoot, Oriole, Fanny Parnell and Dairy Maid paying forfeit. Garfield was in great favor, and, although the mare assumed the lead at the start, Garfield won as he liked in 1:48.

August 27th—District running, dash of a mile; $25 each; $10 forfeit, with $100 added, of which $25 to the second horse:

G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford—dam by Lodi, 117 lbs. ..... [Duffy] 1
H. G. Carillo's b m Estelle Clarke, 5, by Ironclad—dam by Orphan Boy, 115 lbs ..... [Gannon] 2

Time, 1:48.

Next came the 2:40 district trot, in which Ned, on his form showed at Santa Rosa, sold at $25 against $12 for Uncle True and $8 for the field, comprised by Sorrel Ben, Jackson Temple, Wild Bill, Len Hayden and Buck Foster, but none of these were dangerous save Sorrel Ben, who earned his third money by somewhat slow but fair trotting. Ned and Uncle True contested the two first, to the advantage of the former, in 2:38½ and 2:36½, but so close was the finish in each instance that no one could pick the winner to a certainty 50 yards from the wire. In the third and fourth heats Ned was quite unsteady, and Uncle True took them in 2:40 and 2:39, Ned and Sorrel Ben being a fair second for the respective heats, and in the concluding mile, with Goldsmith driving Ned and with a slight advantage of the betting in his favor, Ned went to the fore and won the heat and race, with Sorrel Ben second and Uncle True far in the rear, through a break that almost brought him to a standstill. The time was again announced as 2:39, but outside watches made it 2:45, a slight difference of six seconds.

Same day—District purse $400, of which $200 to the first, $100 to the second, $60 to the third and $40 to the fourth horse.

Ned, b h by Overland—J. Edge	1	1	2	3	1
Uncle True, b g by Inauguration—S. Sperry	2	2	1	1	3
Sorrel Ben, ch g, sire unknown—T. J. Beggs	3	4	3	2	2
Jackson Temple, b h by Volunteer—George Jones	4	3	4	4	5
Wild Bill, ch g, sire unknown—Dan Misner	5	6	5	5	4
Len Hayden, b g by Alexander—D. L. Hayden	6	5	6	dis	
Buck Foster, b h by General Dana—Wm. Bihler	7	dist			

Time, 2:38½ 2:36½, 2:40, 2:39, 2:39.

Interlopated in the above race were four heats in the $1,000 purse, reduced to $500 and their entries by the withdrawal of Arab and Allen Roy to a match between Manon, the favorite at $50 to $25 for Albert W. There was a rumor afloat at an early hour that Albert was in good form, as McConnell through some bruising work was getting him into first rate fettle, and the lads around the stable chipped in heartily for "the good thing" it proved to be, and there was rejoicing in the camp that night. As the time shows, the race was trotted "from eend to eend" as old Harper used to observe, and the decision in the two final heats was awaited with anxious suspense by a crowd of speculators who were uncertain as to which side the fiat would go. In the first heat Manon was in a skip shortly after being tapped off, but she lapped the horse out the half, and Albert won on a slight run at the wire by half a length in 2:22½. The second heat was a great treat, the horses being lapped almost all the way round and the mare outspeeded Albert from the distance and won a close heat in 2:22. The chances of the stallion showed a slight improvement in the betting, but the backers of the mare would not listen to the word "defeat," and met the fielders with a bold mien that was somewhat changed when Albert W., with a double break in the back stretch and a skip in the straight, beat Manon out by a scant head in 2:22½. She having also indulged in a skip and run. Now the trouble began, as with almost even betting Albert W. was tapped off unintentionally when on a dead run, and McConnel, probably smarting under the injustice of the thing, let his horse galop until the first turn, and when he got him to his gait Manon was three lengths ahead, a gap that Albert W. reduced to one-third at

the half-mile, but when almost up to her he broke at the homeward turn, and yet finished so close that many who were not under the wire thought it a dead heat. Both Goldsmith and McConnell made a rush for the judges' stand to air their complaints and the decision was in favor of Manon by the shortest of heads, in 2:23. The betting now veered round again in favor of the mare and as Albert W. was off his feet at the first turn she speeded away from him and led by five lengths at the quarter; thence, however, he trotted in fine style to the second turn when he broke again andManon also indulged in a skip at the entrance to the straight both trotting a fine race home, Albert W. coming in first in 2:26, by a few inches. Then arose a series of yells and shouts on the quarter-stretch, conduct that ought not to have been allowed, as a great deal of the noise seemed to be made to influence the opinion of the judges. The decision was finally in Albert W.'s favor, and the winning and losing breaks made in the final heats were such as to test the capacity of the best judges, so it was impossible to please both parties.

Same Day—Arranged purse of $100 each, with $500 added, Arab and Allen Roy being withdrawn from the 2:22 class; $466.66 to first; $233:33 to second.

A. Waldstein's b s Albert W., by Electioneer	2	1	2	1	2
John A. Goldsmith's b m Manon by Nutwood	1	2	1	2	1

Time, 2:22½, 2:22, 2:22½, 2:23, 2:26.

Thursday—The fair grounds were very well attended, the inside of the field on the quarter-stretch being crowded with vehicles while the grand stand was fully patronized by the ladies. There were but two events on the programme, but two other races were arranged so as to fill up the afternoon's amusement. The first race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds, in which were Estill, Harry Peyton, Arthur H., and Cito, the former being the favorite, at first about even, then at $20 to $10 against the field. The horses were sent off on fair terms, but Estill and Peyton were quickest in their stride and raced together, lapped until the turn into the straight where Arthur H. and Cito moved up to the leaders, and a pretty race home ensued, Estill winning by two lengths, with the three others neck and neck for second position, which was accorded by a short head to Peyton. Time, 1:16¾.

August 28th—Three-quarters of a mile, dash for two-year-olds, $25 each, $10 forfeit, with $150 added, of which $50 to the second horse.

W. W. Murray's ch h Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 lbs. (Duffy)	1
C. Underhill's b h Harry Peyton, by Shannon—Miss Peyton, 110 lbs. (Easterbrook)	2
Hill & Gries' Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist (Appleby)	3
J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too-Soon, by Norfolk. (Ross)	0

Time, 1:16¾.

The second was a pacing race in which Killarney sold for $20 against $5 for the two others, Maud and Sam Lewis. Maud led by a space of from one to two lengths, until the three-quarter pole was reached, when Killarney was sent to the fore, and bringing Maud to a skip within the distance, he won easily in 2:27¼.

In the second heat, as the horses were turning at the lower field entrance, McConn turned too sharply to score, and colliding with Killarney, threw his driver out and then Maude made a sudden spring that upset the sulky, and set off at a gallop trying by vigorous kicking to rid herself of the wheel that time and anon would crash on her hind quarters. She changed her gait into a trot and then with a gallop and was uninjured, as was the case with McConn, but it is evident that if this spirited driver does not be more careful he will come a crasher some day that he will remember to the last of his days. After a lapse of half an hour Maude was brought out again, but the mare was yet excited and Killarney won the two successive heats and the race, Sam Lewis being second on each occasion, the time being 2:25¼ and 2:41¼.

Same Day.—Pacing purse; $600 for the 2:20 class, $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third, and $60 to fourth.

Killarney, blk s, by Black Ralph—Peter Fitzgerald	1	1	1
Sam Lewis, b h, by Echo—Charles David	3	2	2
Maud, b m, by Bertrand Blackhawk—H. J. Agnew	2	3	3

Time, 2:25½, 2:25¼, 2:41¼.

There were then two races arranged to make out the afternoon's programme, the first being for named district horses in which there was some spirited betting, owing to the fact that the driver of Kitty Almont was confident of victory so she sold up to $65, against $100 for Hunter and $25 for Gerster, whereas with all her speed but skittish conduct and bad breaks it is a question if she would have won in a month of Sundays. The race was so one-sided as to need no description, as Hunter took the race in straight heats in 2:32, 2:31½ and 2:34½, Gerster showing far better form than Kitty, being second in the first two heats, and thus securing second money.

Same day—District divided purse of $250 for named horses.

Owner's b g Hunter	1	1	1
Owner's b m Gerster	2	2	3
Owner's br m Kittie Almont	3	3	2

Time, 2:32, 2:31½, 2:34½.

The final race was a dash of five furlongs in which were Birdcatcher, selling at 20 with $14 for Estelle Clark and $12 for Dotty Dimple. The latter won in 1:03 by half a length from Estelle, and Birdcatcher last, he having the worst of the start. The mares were both conceding him odds, as they all by agreement carried 115 pounds. If there are some races to make up during the circuit, it would not be a bad plan to open a race on similar terms. This dash brought the races to a conclusion.

Same day—Arranged free purse, $125, $60 to the first, $30 to the second, and $10 to the third horse.

Hill & Gries' ch m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs. (Appleby)	1
H. G. Carillo's b m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad, dam by Orphan Boy, 5 years, 115 lbs. (Ross)	2
Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcather, by Spectre—dam by Young Melbourne, 5 years, 115 lbs. (Duffy)	3

Time, 1:03.

ATHLETICS.

Sprinting at Pittsburg—Kittleman to the Fore.

The following is the New York *Spirit's* report of the races at Exposition Park, Pittsburg, on the 19th:

100-yard run, barring H. Hutchens, M. K. Kittleman, G. Smith, H. M. Johnson, and F. Rogers; best two in three heats—First heat, J. Quirk, 1; W. Boyd, 2; G. Carruthers, 3; W. Hough, 4; F. W. Stone, 5; W. E. Kennedy, 6. Second heat, Stone, 1; Quick, 2; Boyd, 3; Carruthers, 4; Hough, 5. Third heat, Stone 1; Quirk 2; Carruthers, 3; Boyd, 4; Hough, 5. This was as pretty and game a race as was ever seen. In the first heat two of the watches marked 10 s. and one 10 1-5 s. The latter was given. In the second all three had it dead 10 s., as well as scores of others. Just before the third heat I went over the course again in the presence of five ro six press representatives, and it measured four inches short on one side and dead even on the other. I had made it right three time before, Just before starting I put Stone on the inside, back five inches. He got away well, but not ahead of the pistol, and ran as pretty and strong a race as was ever seen. He finished five feet ahead of Quirk. The three official watches marked 10 s., 9 4-5 s. Of thirteen other watches examined, three had 10 s. and all the others inside. He certainly did a shade inside, but 10 s. was given. The pistol firer held his pistol behind his back and in plain view of all timers. The day was perfectly clear, but very warm. The track was hard clay, rolled as smooth as a billiard table and has been adjudged, and is believed to be dead level.

125-yard run, barring H. Hutchens; best two in three heats.—First heat, M. K. Kittleman, 1; J. Ryan (said to be John Gibson, of England), 2; F. Rodgers, 3; H. M. Johnson, 4. Second heat, Kittleman, 1; Ryan, 2; Johnson, 3; Rodgers, 4. In this race the course was measured five times and came out right to an inch every time on both sides. The first heat was made in 12 1-5 ., 12 s.—12 1-5 was given. I went to see if they had started right, and found that the start had been made four feet short, caused by misjudging the pegs. It was a great pity, as they surely would have beaten even time. "Ryan" seemed to be laying up, but made a grand race of it. The second heat Kittleman seemed to be feeling his man for the first 90 yards, and then drew away strongly. Time, 12 2-5 s., 12 2-5 s., 12½ s. Nine out of ten outside watches corroborated each heat.

Only a Foot Race.

The foot race between Fred Harmon and Walter Lubbock came off at San Jose last Monday. Lubbock received 6 feet start in 75 yds. and won by the same distance in the really wonderful time of 7¼ s. The betting was 2 to 1 on Harmon and if the race had been run on the square, which our readers know was not the case, the odds should have been ten to one. Harmon can give Lubbock twice the start and a beating. We have no sympathy with the arrant fools who invested their money. Never bet on a professional foot race if you are not on the inside. Of course the time returned is bosh as Lubbock can't beat 8 seconds at his best. A San Jose paper says that Harmon's time from the carriage entrance south of the judge's stand to the stable exit on the north, and thence to the hack was not taken, but the opinion was freely expressed that even Lubbock could not have caught him. The race was announced for $100 a side.

Merion Club Games.

The entries for the Merion games are filling up rapidly, and at the present time of writing there is every prospect that it will be the most numerously contested meeting ever held on the Coast. On account of the absence of one of the handicappers from the city, the committee have decided to leave the entry list open till Tuesday, Sept. 2d. The medals which are on exhibition at Nicoll's are attracting a considerable amount of attention. The Bay District Track will be put in excellent condition, and a great many Coast records should suffer.

The athletic exhibition, of the Nemean Club, takes place next Friday evening, at their rooms, Howard and 21st streets. A splendid programme has been arranged for the occasion, and it behooves all who are interested in the advancement of legitimate exercise to patronize the entertainment. The club purpose adding improvements to the rooms as an additional attraction for the members.

Mr. L. E. Meyers and Harry Fredericks, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and Frank P. Murray, of the Williamsburg Athletic Club, arrived in the Servia, Aug. 17th. A. Waldron, of the Man. A. C., who went over as a member of the party, returned home a fortnight ago. The athletes look exceedingly well and give expression to only kindly things in connection with their trip.

G. Bell won the long distance amateur championship of England. The course was from Putney to Charing Cross Bridge (about five miles and a half.) Time, 1 hour 19 minutes 1 second. Itter finished second and Moses third. Last year it will be remembered that Itter was first and Bell second, and the time was 3 minutes 41 seconds quicker.

We are informed upon A. C. Phillips' arrival in Port Townsend, the speediest amateur sprinter in town expressed a desire to measure strides with the "little demon." Phillips, accommodating as usual, complied with the request and beat the ambitious sprinter rather handily for a valuable trophy.

Ninety-four feet four inches.—At the games of the Rutland, Vt., Athletic Club, held on the 19th inst., C. A. J. Queckberner, N. Y. A. C., threw the hammer 94 feet 4 inches, breaking the best previous record, 93 feet 11 inches, of W. L. Coudon, of the Baltimore, Md., A. C.

The special feature of the Williamburg meeting was the attempt of the professional runner, H. M. Johnson, to lower the 75 yard record, which he succeeded in doing, being officially timed in 7 2-5 s.

The University Field Day will take place in October and not September as stated in last week's issue. We apologize to our confreres on the daily papers.

As predicted in the Breeder and Sportsman, Fred Cook proved the winner of the half-mile swimming race, at the Newport Baths last Sunday.

The Manhattan Club of New York held their annual games on Saturday, Aug. 16th, attendance meagre. Contests of an ordinary description.

Miss Beckwith will make an attempt to swim across the English Channel, from Dover to Calais some time this month.

It is reported that Thomas F. Delaney of the Williamsburg Athletic Club will shortly join the professional ranks.

The Whistler-Delmas wrestling match will take place Tuesday evening at Woodward's Garden.

The common practice of cruelly burning portions of a horse's mouth with a heated iron for the purpose of curing the disease called lampas is very severely condemned by the better class of veterinarians, who claim that in this way a real trouble is produced while attempting to remove an imaginary one.

Skillful French horse-breeders give their foals a dessert spoonful of bone powder every day with their oats or bran Farmers who rear colts on granite or slatey soils think they find this diet beneficial in building up the bony system of young horses.

BICYCLING.

The ten mile professional race between Fred Lees and Albert Hawker for $150 a side, came off at the Belgrave grounds, Aug. 11th. A magnificent race and secured by Lees by about 20 inches. By reference to the mile time appended it will be noticed that the winner beat the record for three and four miles, and also for six up to ten: One mile, 2 m. 50 s.; two, 5 m. 43 s.; three, 8 m. 39 s.; four, 11 m. 39 s.; five, 14 m. 35 s.; six, 17 m. 34 s.; seven, 20 m. 30 s.; eight, 23 m. 29 s.; nine, 26 m. 28 s.; ten, 29 m. 20 s.

The first congress of German velocipede riders will take place at Leipzic on Aug. 16 to 18, when it is proposed to form a union embracing all the German and Austrian societies of velocipedists. The Leipzic Bicycle Club has arranged for those days a round of festivities, including bicycle and tricycle races.

At the Crystal Palace, London, Henry J. Webb, champion of the London Bicycle Club, rode 100 miles on a tricycle in 6 h. 43 m. 32½ s., beating all previous records from 25 miles upward, and surpassing the 100 mile record by no less than 40 m. 13 s.

A new bicycle club will be organized next Monday evening. The most active riders in the city are interested in the movement, so we can confidently expect to chronicle a great many runs in the near future.

A Trans-Atlantic Traveler.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman:—When I left the noble city of San Francisco the 19th of July, for the land of my birth, I promised my many friends (you, Mr. Editor, included) that I would let them know occasionally of my whereabouts, so the best thing I can do to fulfill my promise is through the Breeder and Sportsman, as it has a good circulation amongst them. Well, I got a start at 3 P. M., July 19th. On board the Oakland boat we had our parting glass, jolly good fellows, and should auld acquaintauce be forgot—the send-off was immense—and I was soon ushered into a sleeping car. There were not many passengers, hence what there were, were more comfortable. All went well until we reached Winnemucca, then the bubble and trouble began. We had a very heavy loaded fruit car; the boxes became so heated that they had to be taken out; the implements they had to lift the car was too small—jack screws that would hardly lift the right side of that big policeman that does duty at the ferry—so they had to discharge the fruit. We were detained over three hours before we got new boxes put in, and had not gone very far before they became heated again; the weight of the car was too much, so it had to be abandoned, not before the passengers gave vent to their feelings. We arrived at Ogden five hours behind time, after being nearly smothered with alkili. On the U. P. there was not so much dust, but it was gradually getting warmer. Before we reached Omaha it was red hot and not a drop of ice water to be got and two hours behind time. Nearly all the trains had left Council Bluff, so we had to take the Milwaukee to Chicago through the beautiful State of Iowa. Great heavens, talk about hot weather, why we were parboiled. A hail storm had just passed over, that stripped the corn and oats; it was a pitiful sight, more so as the destroyed belonged to poor families. We arrived in Chicago on time; left immediately by the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. for New York. Rain began to fall, that made the atmosphere more genial. The scenery we pass through is magnificent, resembles somewhat like the Narrow Gauge from Frisco to Santa Cruz, yet withal it was the first time I had been by the B. & O. R. R. and I swear it will be the last. There are too many junctions and crossings to make good time. First night out we had supper at 6 P. M. and breakfast at 12 next day. You may be sure there were some empty stomachs. I gave my lunch basket an overhauling, thinking I might come across a crumb of Engleberg's loaf, and my search was not in vain, there a piece about the size of my fist, lay wrapped up in the *Morning Call*; I soon had it hoisted out to view; another dive, came broadside on to a piece of Swiss cheese, that friend—Oh, there's a clincher! I can't spell his name, but it sounds something like Rasberry; however, it was rather too high toned so I consigned it to the B. & O. R. R. track. Another dive into the lower hold and I dug out a small bottle of Clem Dixon's British beer. What a God-send, but it was like the fishes and loaves we read about. What was it amongst so many? I gave a lady a "wee" bit nibble and thank goodness she was a teetotaler, and I shipped the contents to the warehouse in hungry lane. We arrived at Cumberland two and a half hours behind time. After a long detention off we go, arrive at that notorious Harper's Ferry, get instructions to proceed to Washington, arrive at 4 P. M., Friday. The colored gentleman hallooed out: "This train will not leave until 10 o'clock, those that choose can remain in the car, others can take a walk through the Capitol." Of course a stampede out of the depot took place, we had got but a block and a half away, when the gentleman of color came bounding after us to bring us back, as the orders were to go on to Baltimore, there to wait for further orders. I began to feel a little uneasy, as I had taken passage by the Arizona that left New York, Saturday. 7:30 A. M. Arrived at Baltimore at 7 P. M., in the midst of a thunder storm. We did not leave until 1:30 Saturday morning. During all this delay I said and thought many wicked words, not fit for print. We arrived in New York at 9:30, just in time to be too late for the "Arizona." Worse still I lost the company of my "Lily." I had a letter of introduction to Mr. Gibson, of the Guion Line, from friend Jones, I found him in his office; he is from the mother country, a genial and obliging person. Through him I got transferred to the City of Berlin, and a fine stateroom to myself. We left dock at 4 P. M., Saturday, July 26th, passed Sandy Hook at 7, with a strong breeze from E. S. E. There were 75 saloon passengers, 50 intermediate and 250 steerage; the first two days at sea the tables at meal times were deserted, but you can bet, dear Breeder and Sportsmen, your man was always on time at scratch, and without tips on at that. The only thing of an exciting nature to chronicle was an iceberg, distance ten miles, height about 150, length 250, and bitter cold. The usual Saturday nights concert was held in the saloon in aid of the Seamen Orphans' Fund which only realized $50. We arrived at Queentown, on Monday, August 4th, at 4 P. M., left for Liverpool, at 4:35, arrived Tuesday morning, at 10 A. M., in tip top condition, after one of the finest weather passages I ever had. The City of Berlin is by no means a clipper, but I would say a good heavy weather boat. The officers from the captain down are gentlemenly in manners and are most obliging.

Bon soir. Waltonian.

Liverpool, August 11th.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*									*

Sporting News from Los Angeles.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Well, I suppose that the first thing now expected of me is a well-contrived excuse for my long silence. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that I have a good supply of said conveniences left over from last shooting season, I am not going to inflict your readers with any of them. Sportsmen somehow take very little stock in excuses, for the reason I suppose that they know from their own experience in accounting for small bags of what cheap material excuses are made. As an illustration I have a friend that accounts for only killing one snipe in a whole day's shoot with the statement that some friend exchanged his cartridges for others filled with buck shot, and notwithstanding the fact that he killed two bullocks and broke the leg of his own horse everybody declared that it was a very *lame* excuse. You have also heard of that omnipresent fellow who "didn't know that it was loaded," yet while the world has always been satisfied that he had a *dead* thing in his excuse, sportsmen have refused their sympathy and credence on the ground of premeditation, stating that the whole thing had been *cocked* and *primed* before hand.

I might, of course, with a considerable display of facts, use the present political campaign as an excuse and plead my strenuous efforts for the election of my patron saint, the Prohibitionist. But if I should, Robinson would rise up and inquire what became of the champagne at San Bruno last Spring, and my friend Estee would swear, that, like himself, I never take any interest in politics, while Briggs—the irrepressible Briggs—would give me dead away through pure cussedness. Therefore, with my strict adherence to the old adage that procrastination is the noblest work of God, I will at last tell you that Southern California is alive with quail this season, and that the shooting promises to be better this coming Fall than it has been for years past. The late rains that seem to have destroyed the nests in the upper counties has not hurt us here at all, large broods being seen on every hand.

Another unusual thing that this season has produced is the great number of ducks that have remained here to breed, the swamps having been full of them all Summer even wigeons and spoonbills being seen in considerable numbers.

Our local sports are looking forward with bright anticipations to the meeting of the State Convention in October, and planning for a grand field day on that occasion. The programme, as now being laid out, is to consist of a ride among our orchards and other places of interest, the usual business of the convention and trap shooting, to be followed by a three to five days camp in a good quail country, and close on our return to town with a game supper and ball. Following this comes our Sixth District Fair and races for those who can spare the time to attend it. This being our first attempt at trying to entertain our fellow sportsmen, we may fall short of the regulation requirements, but if we do it will be through lack of experience and facilities, not from any coolness of heart or lack of appreciation of the distinguished honor paid us in the selection of our city for the holding of the convention. P.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23, 1884.

At Bird's Point.

On Saturday last, the San Francisco Gun Club met at Bird's Point, for their regular monthly medal shoot. On meeting it was supposed to be the last of the season, and it opened with admirable birds, and admirable shooting, every one being anxious to get a chance for the medal, but it was determined before the match was half over to finish the season with another match, which will take place about the middle of next month. Thirteen members put in an appearance, and they gave an exhibition of shooting that has seldom, if ever, been equaled on this Coast, both in the number of birds killed and in the character of the shooting. The conditions were as usual, 12 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, some two of three of the less expert members shooting at 26 yards.

The attendance of spectators was also good, with Mr. H. H. Briggs acting as referee. The match is remarkable in scores, there being six twelves, four elevens, two eights, one seven, which give a fraction of over 90 per cent. The excitement was intense as each of the leaders kept up his score with a skill that excited constant applause. Now and then there was a remarkable long shot made; of these Messrs. Orr, R. E. Wilson and H. Black made the best. There was one other grand long shot made, perhaps the best of the day, but not noting it down at the time, the name of the member making it escapes us at the present moment. We think, however, it was Mr. Fuller.

It is not true the birds were an easy lot. For the first six rounds no better were ever turned out from trap, but as usual, and necessarily with the practice commonly in use with us, they deteriorated somewhat afterwards to the close. The birds should be kept in larger coops, with wet bags over them, and not brought on the ground amid the crowd of people constantly pressing round them. It may consume a little more time to keep them off at a distance, and cost a little for either a greater number or larger traps, but the difference in the character of the birds, and consequently in the character of the sport, will amply repay both. When a bird won't rise on drawing the trap, it may be taken for granted it has either been suffocated, scared, or trampled to death in the coop. With pigeons at $4 a dozen, it is the poorest policy to ruin them in the coop. The clubs should combine together and refuse to buy from any dealers who will not deliver them as we have indicated. At one time it looked as if McShane was going in for the medal, and that his six weeks' sojourn at Donner had infused him with youthful keenness and vigor. In his first eight birds he shot in fine form and only missed one, but then he went to pieces and made three misses straight along. Havens was again uncertain, and Crandall failed this time to get into the double figures. Messrs. Ewing, Griffith, Emmett, and Fuller, for their eleven, each shot in admirable style and deserved a better fate. Altogether it was a day in the history of the club that the members may be proud of. The score:

Butler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Wilson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Golcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Black	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Orr	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Ewing	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Griffith	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Emmet	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Fuller	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
McShane	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1— 8
Havens	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1— 8
Crandall	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 7

THE TIES.

It was decided to shoot-off at four birds each. It is a rare sight, indeed, to see six men out of thirteen go to the trap on tie, each with a clean score to his credit. Here again the battle was fought as sternly as before, for Butler, Gordon, Orr and Wilson all tied again on the first shoot, Golcher and Black only retiring. On the second tie, Wilson lost his last bird, and lost it badly. On the third tie Orr missed his second bird badly, and Butler and Gordon still shooting admirably, ended again with clean scores. The fourth was again a tie between them and as it was then growing late, and the birds decidedly weaker, they wisely determined to settle the ownership of the medal at the next match. Each during the day had killed twenty-eight birds straight along without a miss, a performance which reflects the highest credit upon men young in years as they are.

	First Tie.			Second Tie.				Third Tie.			Fourth Tie.			
Butler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gordon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0					
Wilson	1	1	1	1	1	1	0							
Golcher	1	1	0											
Black	1	0												

At San Jose.

On Sunday last five members of the Garden City Glub had a match, using clay pigeons. It is the first we have found for the season of a club that ought to occupy a foremost position among the sportsmen's clubs of the State. For some reason this club, which contains some grand names on its roll, has not realized the promise it gave at an earlier date.

FIRST TRIAL.

F. Coykendall	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—8
R. Coykendall	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—7
George Anderson	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—7
J. D. Howe	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—5
A. W. Ingalsbe	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—4

SECOND TRIAL.

A. W. Ingalsbe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
F. Coykendall	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1— 7
R. Coykendall	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0		
George Anderson	0	1	0	1	1	0	0			

THIRD TRIAL.

A. W. Ingalsbe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
George Anderson	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 8
F. Coykendall	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1— 7

Preserve the Quail.

At the last regular meeting of the Legislature the Grangers made a decided onslaught upon the quails, some of them trying to have a clause inserted in the law that would encourage the extermination of these birds. Had they known half as much about the habits of the birds as they should know, they would have sought to protect the quails, for these birds are the farmers' friends. Recently a cock quail was shot on Long Island by a young boy, and not knowing the misfortune of his act, or the bird he had killed, a gentleman readily procured the same from him and had it mounted. After the taxidermist had skinned the bird we investigated the crop, as is the custom under such opportunities, and in its crop were three large potato bugs, (the Colorado bettle), and five young, soft potato bugs and some other bugs, such as common beetles.—*Sunday Capital.*

So speaks our friend and brother, whose head on such subjects is generally very sound. The testimony above strengthens Mr. Baldwin's testimony and of other gentlemen at Los Angeles, that up to a certain period —that when the grapes begin to soften—the vineyards have no greater benefactor than the quail. In a late conversation with Mr. Payne, of Los Angeles, a director of the State Sportsman's Association, we learned he had made the habits of the quail in the vineyard a subject of candid study and investigation. For some time it has been his practice to get owners of vineyards to go out with him, shoot a few birds on their vineyards and examine their crops, but of hundreds of cases not one was found that contained a particle of grape, not even a stone or a piece of undigested skin. The evidence thus obtained has satistied many large vineyardists, formerly bitter against the quail, that they were mistaken about their habits, and now, like Mr. Baldwin, they all cultivate their presence and find it of immense benefit. They now advocate their preservation. There is no doubt of the matter as we now put it, and it forms a bitter satire on the action of the Grangers during the last session of the legislature. If repeated they are likely to get pretty roughly handled.

The match between Messrs. Pearson and Fay is all settled, and the stakes deposited. The terms, as we stated last week, are $500 a side, 100 birds each, 30 rise, both barrels. The match will come off at San Bruno to-morrow week, Sept. 7th, the same day on which the California Wing Club have their last medal shoot of the season. In all circles the match is exciting great interest from the largeness of the stake and the ability of the contestants. If both gentlemen shoot up to their standard, it will be a difficult thing to name the winner beforehand, In our opinion it will be a dangerous thing for either to let the other get a few birds ahead, if he can help it, for that may settle the business. Mr. Pearson is an able man at the trap, and has had the most experience, but Mr. Fay on several occasions has shown he also has nerve and ability at the trap. To those desirous of betting and looking for points, we would recall the old London peep show of great men, and the boy paying his money taking his choice. In this case a man must make his own choice also, for there are no points to give. It will, however, certainly be the most attractive match of the season.

A gun club is in process of formation at San Luis Obispo. The district needs such an organization, and when completed we shall be glad to have the particulars.

Testing Deuteronomy.

Few people, we imagine, will deny that Moses, when it came to making laws for the government of mankind, was about the most level-headed old gentleman that ever lived. It appears he was about as wise in giving laws to govern man's conduct towards birds during the nesting period. How he got his knowledge, we cannot imagine, because after Miss Pharoah fished him out of the bull-rushes, he never had a chance to be the bad boy who runs round robbing orchards and stealing birds' nests. However, we will let him speak for himself as his words come to us. Says the writer:

"One of the most singular things I ever heard about birds was related to me by a friend who has long been an ardent student of ornithology, and of the scriptures as well. In the course of his reading he came across a chapter in Deuteronomy which embraces 'sundry laws and regulations,' and found his attention attracted to the following verses: 'If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in any tree or on the ground, whether they be young ones or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young. But thou shalt in any wise let the dam go and take the young to thee, that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayst prolong thy days.' This passage puzzled him a good deal; so, with true scientific ardor, he set out to break its injunction and try to find out why it was made. It being nesting time for the birds he had no particular difficulty in finding what he sought, and soon returned with a female bird and a nest with four young ones in it, put them all together in a cage, and after supplying them with food and water, left them for the night. In the morning mother and young were found lying dead together, though without any marks of violence upon them whatever, or anything to indicate why they had died. Evidently something was wrong here, so he went out and caught another family, put the mother in one cage and the young in another, and gave them separate rooms, although not removing them so far apart but that they could hear each other in case one or the other should cry out. The next morning all the birds were found dead as before. Again the student went out and again came back with a capture, and this time he put the young birds in a garret and the old one in the cellar, but although neither mother nor offspring could hear each others' cries, the coming morning showed the same result. He then went out and captured a nest of birds, but let the mother go, and successfully raised the entire brood. In each case the variety of bird was the same—the rose-breasted grosbeak, which is one of the strongest and easiest to rear of all New England species. The reason for this strange occurrence does not appear, but of one thing my friend is convinced, and that is that Moses was the first agitator for a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the necessity of game laws, and that he knew what he was talking about when he discussed birds.—*Sun.*

From a little incident, nearly the same which came to our knowledge in early life, without then knowing as much about Moses' ideas as we do now, we believe the above will be the experience all the time of every one who tries it. At the same time, allegorical though the little story may be, what a rebuke it carries to those market-hunters of Oakland, who say they don't care a d—m for the game laws, but that they will kill quail every month in the year, and whether they have young or not. As Moses says, "It will not be well for them and their house, if they continue their iniquities in that direction."

Dog Poisoning.

We are glad to find the country sections taking action to stop this horrible crime. Since our article on the Oakland dog poisoning, Dr. Pinkerton, the Messrs. Pierce and others have been consulting about the best means to adopt to find out the cowardly scoundrels. Dr. Pinkerton thinks dogs are poisoned with a view to rob hen-roosts. That may be so, but it does not lessen the crime. Precautionary measures have been taken at Gilroy where exists a fine lot of dogs, and one of the local papers speaks as follows:

"A purse of upwards of $100 has been subscribed by all our sportsmen and is offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of any party or parties implicated in maliciously poisoning sporting dogs in this vicinity. There is a heavy penalty attached to this offense, and guilty parties had better beware."

Let these examples be followed and the crime will be soon stopped.

During a camping trip to Snow Mountain, Lake county, F. W. Ingham, of this city, recently killed four deer. He says the deer are very numerous in that locality. While there he met a Mr. Sykes, who had killed fourteen deer in the space of two weeks. Miss Zoe Green, daughter of Will S. Green, of the Colusa *Sun*, shot a young buck on the mountain during Mr. Ingham's stay, using the latter's Sharpe rifle. The deer was distant about 75 yards, and was hit just behind the shoulder—a capital shot. Mr. Ingham says Miss Green shoots remarkably well with either shotgun or rifle.—*Sac. Bee.* We like to record cases like this of Miss Green.

"A rancher on the San Rafael road below Novato, Sonoma county, recently had a horse valued at over $800 shot and killed by unknown parties, supposed to be hunters."

The wretched army of marauders who deny every right except their own to carry a gun and destroy other people's property, will come to grief this season, throughout the district mentioned above, or we are greatly misinformed. Their conduct would disgrace the wild hottentots of Africa. The larger proportion of these offenses are committed by men who would not even be allowed to carry a gun along the public thoroughfare without paying $10 or $20 license to do so. What a criminal abuse of liberty!

The pinnatted grouse in Iowa is said to be one of the glories of the past of that State. It is also said the same fate attends the quail if the pot-hunter is not checked. A writer speaking of the quail in Iowa says: "There are a fair number of quail, but quail here are not hunted until snow falls and then the pot-hunter tracks his game to some bush or covert and fires into them all huddled together. A covey of quail never last long with such hunting." Why is such conduct allowed?

Deer are reported in some parts of the State as depleting the mountain vineyards of their fruits. Any excuse is better than none, for killing deer in and out of season. If honestly looked into this idea will explode as quickly and as thoroughly as the idea of quail destroying *tons* of grapes in one season. It is the height of meanness to lay sins on the devil's back that he never prompts and never commits.

The accounts reaching us of late give hopes of a good quail season after all.

All right, Brother White. Sometimes in keeping clippings until they fit in right, good on reproduction we omit occasionally to preserve the ear-marks, and so rather than give credit wrongfully we simply use the word exchange. In future we will be more careful. If our worthy brother saw how our *sporting* dailies steal sporting notes, and even correspondence deliberately without giving credit, he would not be so sensitive about our small sin.

The entries for the Clay Pigeon tournament at the Marysville fair closed on Tuesday last. Several crack shots from Sacramento have entered.

The Forrester Club of Sacramento are trying to ensure a shooting tournament during the State Fair, open to all the State.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance at this popular range on Sunday was again very large, the chief attraction being the continuation of practice for places in the Inter-State team which in some cases was finished on Sunday. The conditions of the day for good shooting were as favorable as could be desired, and the performance therefore was of high order, even without considering the phenomenal scores of Lieutenant Klein of 95 out of a possible 100. Besides this particularly good record, there were six others who scored 90 and upwards out of a possible 100, and nine who scored from 83 to 89, and only four who remained in the seventies. In spite of the unfortunate controversy now raging injuriously to our State interests, in reference to the rifle to be used in the match, these scores renew our hope that the trophy may be brought back to California, for unquestionably it will take big shooting to beat the record made on Sunday. Whether a repetition of such shooting can be expected at the match to us at present is not of so much consequence or so consoling as the fact that the capacity to repeat the shooting is in our boys.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Klein	45	50	95
	47	43	90
Waltham	45	47	92
Perkins	45	46	91
	45	45	90
	43	46	89
Hovey	46	45	91
Carson	46	45	91
	46	41	87
	41	45	86
Barrere	44	45	89
	44	44	88
Kuhls	45	44	89
Johnson	41	46	87
Mangels	45	42	87
Robertson	40	46	86
Sprowl	40	43	83
Townsend	35	43	78
Diers	40	38	78
	38	37	75
Simpson	40	37	77

The score of Lieut. Klein is held to be the best official record according to Creedmoor rules of American riflemen. The same total has been made on this Coast before by three others, Lieutenants Kellogg and Sime of this State, and Geo. W. Thaxter, of Carson, Nevada. It is the perfect string at 500 yards, of 50 out of a possible 50, that places him ahead of his compeers. As a matter of record it is quite right the full score should be given.

Klein	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—45
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50—95

The following is the list in totals, the only way it can be published, of those who have finished their four competitions up to Sunday. In aggregate or separately they are creditable to the State. They are as follows:

	1	2	3	4	Agg.
Klein	85	90	95	90	360
Perkins	90	89	90	91	360
Hovey	86	85	88	91	350
Kuhls	90	86	85	89	350
Mangels	87	84	91	87	349
Barrere	82	89	88	89	348
Carson	81	86	87	91	345
Waltham	79	83	88	92	342
Robertson	86	79	90	86	341
Johnson	80	83	84	87	334
Sprowl	81	80	82	83	326
Simpson	79	85	84	77	325
Diers	76	75	78	75	304

The team will consist of ten men and two alternates as formerly. Finally the ten best scores will determine the ten men to shoot. One feature of the competition so far, is very agreeable—it has produced a number of new names in the catalogue of sharpshooters, which will doubtless figure conspicuously in the match next month at Carson. From a circular before us, asking for subscriptions to pay the expenses of the team, a slight mistake, we believe, is made. It states the trophy has been won twice by California and twice by Nevada. Our understanding was that California had only won it once. We scarcely think any one will be captious enough to make this slight error an excuse for not subscribing, but it is always best to be stricily correct when asking public subscriptions. If Nevada wins this time the trophy is lost to us forever. We are, therefore, glad to learn the $800 necessary for expenses will give no trouble in its collection, as wealthy private citizens as well as the military themselves are subscribing liberally towards it. The expense fund will be taken charge of by a committee from various military organizations. All who are able should give liberally. The genial Hub Parker, of Nevada, graced the range with his presence on Sunday, and is "awful proud" of his boys. He bet a small wager, something like a custard pie for instance, that the ten best scores at Carson on Sunday would equal the ten best scores at Shell Mound. Our good old friend should remember that 90.7 out a possible 100 by ten men is not easy to beat.

On Saturday, 23d inst., the four sharpshooters, Kuhnle, Kellogg, Carr and Mangels, tried their skill together and made good records, especially Lieut. Kuhnle. They were as follows:

Lieut. Kuhnle	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
	500 yards—	5	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4—43—87
	200 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—47—94
	200 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—48
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—46—94
Lieut. Kellogg	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	4—44—90
	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—45
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—47—92
	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—48

For some reason Kellogg did not shoot his sixth string.

Carr	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	3	4—43—85
	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	5—43—84

Carr, like Kellogg, did not finish his shoot.

Mangels	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
	500 yards—	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	5—45—87
	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—43
	500 yards—	5	5	3	5	4	3	5	5	4	4—44—87
	200 yards—	4	3	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4—43
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	3—44—87

In the series of medal matches in the Fifth Battalion, Major Parsons, No. 15, won from Sergt. Sherman, 14. The officer commanding, Col. Ranlett, though not in the match, shot with them and made the best score of the three. The Colonel is creeping up gradually in his records.

Ranlett	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	—61
	500 yards—	5	3	5	4	5	5	2	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	—64—125
Parsons	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	—65
	500 yards—	3	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	0	3	4	2	3	4	5	—52—117
Sherman	200 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	—60
	500 yards—	4	2	4	5	5	3	3	4	0	4	5	4	4	4	3	—54—114

On Sunday, also, Sergt. Carroll, of 5th Infantry Staff, and Sergt. Loryea, of Co. B., San Jose, had a friendly little match at 200 yards off-hand, 15 shots each, which the former won by two points. The score:

Sergt. Carroll	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—62
Sergt. Loryea	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	—64

The Police Team was also out on Sunday, practicing on Thursday and Friday of last week, and made their customary high scores. Sergt. Gano made 47 out of a possible 50 at the 600-yard target, which is allowed to be the highest score at that distance ever made at the range.

On Sunday Hub Parker was again looking round to see whom he could entice into a "refreshment" match. The custard pie heroes were both absent, so he tackled Barrere at 200 yards, ten shots each, and escaped defeat by one point, the score being:

Parker	46
Barrere	45

Some of these days the bad man from Washoe will pick up a snap and then the joke will be on him.

The Gattling Battery, Company A., Second Artillery, Capt. Simmons commanding, had also a medal shoot yesterday. The first-class medal was won by Sergt. Seaman. second-class by Charles Adams, the third by Andrew Martin. We hunted two days this week for Capt. Simmons to get full scores, but failed to find him. We should like to have them next time.

Howard Carr has been appointed on Colonel Ranlett's Staff, of the Fifth Infantry, and the appointment will make the field and staff complete. Against Kuhnle, Kellogg, Hovey, Williams, Brown and Carr, it will require the best men to compete.

San Jose.

There are some good shots in Company B, and we should be glad to hear more of them. We fear Captain Whitton has forgotten his promises to us in this connection.

M. Loryea	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—43
George H. Beach	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—41
J. J. Folmer	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
A. M. Barker	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3—41

The Eintracht Schuetzen.

The Eintracht Schuetzen had a picnic on Sunday, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, which in every respect was a success. The attendance of prominent riflemen was very large, attracted by the public target, open to all, and the valuable prizes to be won at it, while the dancing, games and music attracted the women folks and children to a similar degree. The German Fusileers, under Captain Stettin, escorted the Eintrachts to the boat, so that altogether the procession was imposing. The shooting at the public target was better than that at the company target, for it was done earlier in the day when the sight and the nerves were composed and in their natural condition. The shooting in the first list shows many very good scores. The feature of the shooting at the company target was that of Leo Klotz, who won the Society's medal. His score is not so remarkable for its number of rings as for being the score of a man who two years ago scarcely knew what a rifle was, but who to-day stands forward and beats his whole brotherhood and becomes owner of the Society Medal after winning three strings. This is progress indeed. The score:

PUBLIC TARGET.

	Prize.	Amount.	Points.
J. Utschig	1	$20.00	93
Jas. Stanton	2	20.00	91
W. Ehrenfort	3	17.50	91
P. Jacoby	4	15.00	90
A. Rahwyler	5	14.00	89
F. Broeckman	6	13.00	89
Fred Kuhls	7	12.00	88
A. Stamer	8	11.00	88
L. Klotz	9	10.00	88
A. Strecker	10	8.50	87
McCloughlin	11	7.00	86
K. Wertheimer	12	6.00	86
H. Gumbel	13	5.00	85
L. H. Kauffung	14	4.50	83
J. H. Browning	15	4.00	82
Lingenfelder	16	3.50	81
B. Welke	17	3.50	80
E. Streuber	18	3.00	79
Thos. Weisel	19	3.00	78
A. Browning	20	2.50	78
L. Haake	21	2.50	78
Von der Heyde	22	2.00	78
Phil Klare	23	2.00	76
John Shreuven	24	1.50	76
M. Schnieder	25	1.00	75

Hagerap	1st Bull's-Eye	Morning	$1
Tapken	1st Bull's-Eye	Noon	1
Phil Klare	1st Bull's-eye	Afternoon	1
John Utschig	Last Bull's-Eye	Evening	1

COMPANY TARGET.

First prize, Society Medal, L. Klotz, 63 points; second, A. Shamer; third, Klare; fourth, Schubert; fifth, F. A. Kuhls; sixth, Streuber; seventh, Ruppke; eight, Guembel; ninth, Kauffung; tenth, Young; eleventh, W. Schneider; twelfth, Leu; thirteenth, Hartmansen; fourteenth, Dafeldecker; fifteenth, Wehe; sixteenth, Weisel; seventeeth, Brockenwagen; eighteenth, Hagerup; nineteenth, Fischer; twentieth, C. Lutz; twenty-first, Krueger; twenty-second, Schmidt; twenty-third, Trautlaender; twenty-fourth, Lutz; twenty-fifth, Dryer; twenty-sixth, Schnek; twenty-seventh, Salzmann; twenty-eighth, Wirtner; twenty-ninth, Eff; thirtieth, De Groof; thirty-first, Kelpe; thirty second, Theda; thirty-third, Russ, thirty-fourth, Schwartz; thirty-fifth, Voll; thirty-sixth Tapken; thirty-seventh, Hevelke; thirty-eight, Schack.

Premiums at Santa Rosa.

The following is the premium list of the Santa Rosa Fair, in the live stock departments:

HORSES.

Thoroughbred horses: Stallions—4 years old and over, Ironclad, P. Carroll, Bloomfield; 2 years old, Harry Peyton, S. B. Wright. Mares—4 years old and over, Nellie and colt, P. Carroll. 2 years old, Lalla Rookh, S. B. Wright. Suckling colt, Sunday, P. Carroll.

Horses of all work: A special premium was awarded Col. W. K. Rodgers' Napa Chief; first premium, Mark Twain, J. M. Zane, Glen Ellen; second, Silvertail Prince, Robert Crane; 3 years, first, Dandy, A. J. Mills; second, Tom Lind, Col. W. K. Rodgers, Sonoma; 2 years old, first, Plowboy, S. Whaley; second, Barney, L. E. Hood, Fulton; 1 year, first, Marinus, S. B. Wright; second, Logue, V. Pietzzi, Sebastopol. Mares—4 years old and over, Dolly and colt, Wesley Wood; second, Susie and colt, M. Fallon, Forestville; 3 years old, first, Clay, James Austin; second, Dolly, J. P. Rodehaver, Petaluma; 2 years old, first, Addie, V. Pietzzi; second, Puss, F. D. Hastings; 1 year old, Rhoda, F. D. Hastings. Suckling colts, first, Model, Robert Crane; second, Selim, M. Fallon. Stallion and family—Exchange and six colts, Col. W. K. Rodgers. Mare and three colts—Nellie, Victor Pietzzi.

Draft horses: Stallions—4 years and over, first, Pointsman, Petaluma Clydesdale Association, by R. H. Crane; second, Tornado, Theodore Skillman; 3 years, Young Duke, P. McAuliffe, Lakeville; 1 year, first, Mart Neurat, A. T. Groves, Windsor; second, Young Pollock, M. V. Morin, Sebastopol. Mares and colts—Dolly, Robert Crane; second, Beck, E. Fitton; mares 4 years and over, Min, A. J. Mills; 3 years old, Gertie, A. Lacque; 2 years old, Daisy, A. Lacque; second Juno, D. B. Bremmer; 1 year, Maude, Robert Crane. Suckling colts, Crown Duke, I. F. Cook; second, St. Lorette, Robret Crane. Stallion—Toney Oakes and family, J. P. Rodehaver.

Roadsters: Stallions—4 years and over, Gen. Dana, Wm. Bihler, Lakeville; second, Adventure, E. W. Berry, Windsor; 3 years, Joe, Wm. Bihler; second, Guillicos Chief, J. A. Box, Glen Ellen; 2 years, Ironclad, Sylvester Scott, Cloverdale; second, Dan McClellan, W. P. Fine, Petaluma; 1 year, first, Goldnote; second, Jupiter, both owned by Guerne & Murphy, Guerneville. Colts—Little Mac, Wesley Wood; second, Lucy, Guerne & Murphy, Geldings—Steve Story, Guerne & Murphy; second, Donald, J. H. Laughlin. Mares—5 years and over, Lady Walker, E. S. Walker, Healdsburg; second, Black Bettie, R. S. Greening. Family—Gen. Dana and five colts.

Roadster teams: First, Martin and Tim Alexander, R. K. Truitt, Healdsburg; second, Bennett Peak and mate, S. C. Story, Bennett Valley.

Standard trotters: Stallions—4 years and over, Antelope, F. L. Duncan; second, Milton R., H. H. Helman, Healdsburg. Mares—4 years and over, Mamie Comet, F. L. Duncan; second, Maude Medium, H. H. Helman. Suckling colt, Dock, H. H. Button.

Saddle horses: First, Jake, James Austin; second, Daisy, H. H. Button.

Jacks: Four years and over, Black Knight, J. S. White; 3 years, Black Hawk, Sylvester Scott; Jennet, 4 years, Fannie, Sylvester Scott.

CATTLE.

Durhams: Bulls—3 years, Royal Oxford, S. Scott; second, Uncle Sam, V. Pietzzi; 1 year, Page R. Read; bull calves, first, Red Buck, S. B. Wright; second, Duke of Oxford, S. Scott. Cows—3 years old, Lady Maynard, second, Alice Grey, both owned by S. Scott; 2 years, Belle, V. Pietzzi; 1 year, Lady Oxford; second, Ellen, both owned by S. Scott; heifer calves—first, Belle Oxford, second, Alice S. Scott.

Jerseys—Bulls, three years and over: William of Scituate, W. D. Bliss, of Petaluma; second, Daisy Duke, C. D. Bonner, Bennett Valley; one year, Freddie Gebhardt, M. L. McDonald; calf, Jersey Duke, M. L. McDonald. Cows, three years—Jersey Lily, M. L. McDonald; second, Lady Bowen, No. 4, M. L. McDonald; two years, Louise of Lorne, M. L. McDonald; one year, Yolo, W. D. Bliss; second, Lady Bowen, No. 5, M. L. McDonald; heifer calf—Euretta, C. D. Bonner.

Devon—Cows, 3 years: Lovie, V. Pietzzi; second, Beauty, S. C. Storey.

Ayershires—There was but one entry in this class, James Austin's bull, John, which took the cake.

Herefords—The entries in this class included only the herd owned by Captain Kohle, of San Mateo, and were as follows: Bulls, two years—Count Tredegar and Vanguard; bull calf—Duke of Normandy. Cows, three years and over—Violette, 2d, and Temptress, 1st; two years—Triumph Theorn, Tidy, 10th, and Valetta, 3d; heifer calves—Queen of the Pacific, Mary, 3d, and Kate, 1st. We have been particular in giving names and ages as they are a matter of record and of great interest to stock raisers. Being owned outside the county they were not allowed to compete, but were awarded a special premium equal to that given cattle owned here.

Graded cattle: In this class, H. K. Swett's cow, 3 years old and over, mixed Durham and Jersey, took the first premium. Cows—2 years, Fannie, M. L. McDonald; 1 year, ——, Geo. F. Trowbridge; second, Edith May, M. L. McDonald. The premium for the fattest steer on exhibition was awarded to E. Fitton, and for the fattest cow, to M. L McDonald.

SHEEP.

Spanish Merino: Rams—2 years old and over, Crown Prince: second, Planter; 1 year, Nugget, second, Silverhorn: 3 ram lambs, 5 ewes, 2 years; 5 ewes 1 year, 5 ewe lambs, all owned by E. W. Woolsey & Son, Fulton.

Southdown: Ram, 1 year; 3 lamb rams; 5 ewes, 2 years; 5 ewes, 1 year; 5 ewe lambs; all owned by R. H. Crane.

Grades: Ram, 5 ewes; 5 ram lambs; 5 ewe lambs; all owned by R. B. Cannon.

Shropshire: Ram, R. B. Cannon.

SWINE.

Berkshire: Boar, 2 years, Jim Blaine, V. Sartori, Duncan's Mills; boar 6 months,——C. D. Bonner; pair of pigs, to E. W. Berry.

Poland China: Boar, 2 years; breeding sow, sow 6 months, pair of pigs, all to R. H. Crane.

Duroc or Jersey reds: Boar 6 months and sows 6 months to S. W. Kenyon, Forrestville.

POULTRY.

Light Brahmas, (two premiums), H. K. Swett; Langshans, E. Fitton; Buff Cochins, (two premiums), G. N. Whitaker; Game Bantams, James Marshall; Bronze turkeys, J. G. Dalglish; Toulouse geese, E. Fitton; Pekin ducks, first, E. Fitton; second, T. E. Peery; American geese, S. C. Storey; Carrier pigeons, Geo. E. Dohn; Jacobin pigeons, W. M. Swett; Rouen ducks, G. N. Whitaker.

Premiums were also awarded to Geo. E. Dohn for guinea pigs, and white rabbits.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, August 30, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Golden Gate Fair, Oakland, September 1st to 6th.
Chico Fair Association, Chico, Sept. 1st to 6th.
State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

THE FAIRS OF NEXT WEEK.

Oakland and Chico.

Next week will be held two fairs which promise to be of great interest to the public generally, as well as those who have a fancy for fine stock. The opening day at Oakland is Monday next, that of Chico Tuesday. The most important thing at present for owners to consider is the closing of entries on the 2d, Tuesday next, to three of the Oakland purses. Through a typographical error in the bills, heats of two miles running is stated to be for a purse of $5,000, whereas $1,000 is the amount given, the entries to which close on the 2d. This is a liberal sum, and should receive a full response. The free-for-all trotting will also close on that day. The purse is $1,000, the conditions being that Nellie R. has to draw a wagon and Director is barred; the pacing purse is $500, and these should likewise be well sustained by entries. It is almost superfluous to write of the speed programme further than to refer to the entries that have been published and call attention to the many close contests that have taken place in the races which the same horses have figured in. Then there are new combinations which will compel new calculations, and the grandest of all charms in racing and trotting, which has been so aptly termed "glorious uncertainty," will not be wanting. Neither is it a requirement that much space be given to a description of the course, and the accessibility. The first is first-rate in every respect; the second there are good grounds for the assertion that it is unequalled in facilities for comfortable conveyance from any quarter. It is practically a suburb of San Francisco, reached by half-hourly boats and trains from the metropolis, the time thirty-five minutes. The local trains bring it almost to the door of residents in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, and the horse-cars run to the entrance gates. From the upper country trains will convey passengers to the depot at Sixteenth-street, Oakland, and the local train is only five minutes from there to Shell Mound, the station, which is only a short distance from the western entrance.

Besides the exciting events on the course, the display of live stock will be very fine. Horses will be in greater force than ever before, and there will be exhibits of cattle far beyond those of any previous fair. Shorthorns will be in full force, the most celebrated herds of the State present, with Holsteins, Jerseys, Devons, Herefords and Polled Angus to give variety to the display. This is the first year that Herefords have been shown in California, and the herds present are considered to be as good as there are in the world. Many of them are direct importations from Australia, and the "Colonies" stand in the foremost position for this popular breed.

The Polled Angus are, doubtless, the first which have ever been seen in this portion of the Pacific Coast. They reached the fairground on Sunday last, and are the property of Paige & Johnston, of Los Angeles. Probably not five in a hundred persons who will visit the fair have ever seen a specimen of a breed which is held by many of the best judges to be superior to all others for the quality of beef. That this is a correct estimate is shown by the fact that in the London market it bears the highest price, and is sought after by the *bon vivants* of the metropolis of the world. It is a hardy race, subsisting and actually thriving where others would starve, and there is another advantage which should not be overlooked. At the present day a very large proportion of cattle are transported in cars, and the absence of horns is a great point in their favor. The "lordly Durham," the white-faced Herefords, the stately Holstein, the handsome Devon, the gazelle-eyed Jersey, petted everywhere, and the black cattle from the Scotch Highlands will make a show worthy of going a long way to see.

California has reached a point that permits of two great fairs being held within its boundaries, and when the locations are so far apart as Oakland and Chico the clashing of dates works little injury. The North will turn out in a mass to see the sights at Chico, and we have no hesitation in predicting that the fair there will be the best ever held. It is a grand country that surrounds the handsome town, and for fertility cannot be surpassed. The valley is wide, the foothills rich in productive capacity. The inhabitants are as wide-awake, as progressive in their ideas as can be found in any country. There are breeding establishments which will rank with the best. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, in fact all kinds that have been domesticated are found of the highest type, and for cereals and fruits it cannot be surpassed.

Butte county in itself has the material for a good fair, united with those that compose the district there will be nothing lacking. While the exhibition proper is sure to be attractive, the speed department can scarcely fail to be a series of very hot races. From the entry list, which was published a couple of weeks ago in this paper, it is evident that there will be no lack of sport.

That it will be properly managed is a foregone conclusion, as those who have it in charge have the qualifications to conduct it in the right manner, and their integrity is beyond question. The two visits we have made to Chico were so enjoyable that there are poignant regrets that we cannot repeat them during fair time this year. The first visit was in May, and it is within bonds to say that a country could not look better. There was a thunder storm accompanied with a heavy shower during the first night spent in Chico, and the heavy reverberations and the patter of rain on the roof brought "back home" vividly to remembrance. The track at Chico is not far from the centre of the town, and, like other California courses, is a mile in circuit and as good as need be.

The Coming Auction Sales.

There are to be auction sales by Killip & Co. during the weeks of the Oakland and Sacramento fairs, at which some very fine stock will be offered, and in all probability good bargains obtained. The first is a combined sale of horses and Jersey cattle, the property of P. A. Finigan, who having sold his ranch desires to dispose of the stock on that account. There are forty-two horses and colts and thirty-five cattle in the catalogue. The horses are bred from fashionable strains, the blood of Hambletonian, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., California Belmont, Ethan Allen, John Nelson, Gen. McClellan and thoroughbreds being represented. The Hambletonian comes through such tried sources as Echo, Santa Claus, Irvington and Wissahicon. Mr. Finigan owned Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., for several years, which accounts for the prevalence of his blood. The thoroughbred strains come through Belmont, Norfolk, imp. Trustee and imported Sovereign, while the blood of John Nelson is derived from his daughter Nerea, her record being 2:23½, the fastest time ever made by one of that family. She and her filly, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., should prove very valuable for broodmares, especially when coupled with horses of Hambletonian blood. Both have colts at their side by Christmas, a son of Santa Claus, and are stinted to him again. The Jerseys are reported to be very fine, and as Mr. Finigan has taken great pains to add to the herd, purchased when he bought Alderney farm, there is little question that they are excellent specimens of this popular breed. The sale is to be held Wednesday, Sept. 3d, on the Oakland Cricket Grounds, which adjoin the Oakland Trotting Park, and only a short distance from Emery Station, and the horses are now on the grounds, and Mr. Finigan gives intending purchasers every facility for examination, and a chance to drive the roadsters.

The sale at Sacramento is to include animals belonging to several owners. We have not yet learned the full particulars, which will be given in the paper of next week, though stock belonging to William Ayres, W. L. Pritchard; J. T. McIntosh, G. Valensin and Robert Beck will be offered. Those of Mr. Ayres are the well-known racehorses, Joe Howell, Fred Collier, Harry Rose, Trade Dollar and Ichi Ban. "Old Joe" is so well known in every section of the Pacific Coast that it is only necessary to mention his name to recall his many great performances. By Bonnie Scotland, from Eva Shepherd, by imported Sovereign, his breeding was a guarantee of success, and capacity to go on and on for many years. This is a characteristic of the Bonnie Scotlands. Dan K., by B. S., from Jennie June, by imported Australian, foaled in 1874, won a selling race at Monmouth Park a short time ago, and when put up at auction realized $1,175. He has run 130 races and won 48 of them. Old Bushwhacker was another of the same stamp, and Joe Howell may have a lot of good races in him yet. His mile on the Oakland track in 1:42, and three-quarters of a mile in 1:14 show that he is a horse of wonderful speed. Fred Collier has shown in his races that he is both fast and can stay a distance, having run two and one-fourth miles in 4:00½, and three miles in 5:40. Harry Rose and Ichi Ban are very fast, capable of showing well in any company. Trade Dollar has also shown well in her races, and will grace any breeding farm when put in the stud. The Norfolk mares have already shown to be good breeders, and that without the chance they will have in the future, as coupled with sires that are now in California they will take still higher rank, and this is the opinion of others, is shown by the purchase of Hattie B. by Rancho del Paso, at Mr. Winters' sale, for $1,650. Trade Dollar is a large, highly formed mare and in addition to the Norfolk blood has fashionable strains.

Mr. McIntosh offers the get of Singleton and Prompter. This will be the first of annual sales, as he intends to have it of yearly occurrence. Singleton is by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Willie Schipper, purchased by General Singleton, of Quincy, Illinois, at a long price. He is a very fine looking horse and his get are of great promise. Prompter is a "sure enough" getter of trotters. He is by Blue Bull and the Blue Bulls all trot. The Prompters we have seen are fine looking colts with plenty of size and substance.

Mr. Pritchard will offer thoroughbred horses and mules. Mr. Valensin has some extra good colts by Buccaneer, Crown Point, etc., and Major Beck is one of the most successful breeders of Jerseys in the State. That this sale will present one of the best opportunities for purchasers to obtain desirable stock that has been offered this season is certain. We will endeavor to obtain fuller information in time for the next issue of this paper.

Unmitigated Snobbery.

In the *Spirit of the Times* of the 16th appears the following:

"A well-known broker and horseman telegraphed Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt from his home at Larchmont Manor, after Maud S. trotted his fast mile of 2:09¾:

" 'To Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Esq.—Maud S., Empress of all horse-flesh. The public appreciate your generous exhibition of her speed, and recognize the difference between a gentleman's perfect road horse and one which is ignobly used as a gambling track machine. E.' "

The most biting satire is that which gives praise where there should be censure. As Maud S. has been used ignobly as a gambling track machine ever since Mr. Vanderbilt owned her, excepting in the hands of Carl Burr, when she could not trot fast, the hit is too palpable to be overlooked. But apart from that where would Maud S. stand if it had not been for trotting tracks? Had the generous exhibitions not been made what ground would she occupy now? It is doubtful that if there had been no tracks for her to show her speed upon if she would sell for $1,000, and positively certain that without work since Mr. Vanderbilt owned her she would not bring half what she did.

The obligation is on the other side and the generosity is on the part of those who build tracks and the public who attend to give *eclat* to the performances. Until her last peformance at Cleveland she ranked second in the list, and it is nearly sure that when in that place Mr. Bonner would not have paid half what he did. The humbug of kindred asservations to those made by "E" is too apparent to impose on any, excepting, perhaps, that portion of the community who are in total ignorance of all pertaining to trotting sports. That the sender of the telegram is a Wall street broker is very likely, as the guild to which he belongs is great in encouraging sound morals; that he is a "horseman" may also be true in the same way that the railway king can be thus rated, and that he is a snob who would fain toady to a man of a hundred or two millions is beyond dispute. There is a good thing, however, in the noisy assumption of vir-

tue and superior purity by the leader and members of his clan, who rail and scold at men who are incomparably above them. It may bring associations and those who have control of tracks to a proper understanding of where such hippodromes as they have been encouraging will end, and before it is too late banish all such displays from their programmes. If trotting is sustained, that is the kind of trotting that will remunerate breeders for the outlay incurred, there must be a change and in place of trotting and pacing against time, legitimate contests with encouragement for large fields of starters. The reccommendation that the National Trotting Association take measures to obviate the trouble, is worthy of being considered, and without trenching on the liberty of members something might be done.

There might, with propriety, be a distinction made between horses going "against time," and those which figure in an actual race. Let the latter be accredited with a record; in the former call it a trial to be measured only against similar performances.

Since the above was written the intelligence has come that Robert Bonner is likely to purchase Jay-Eye-See. We are well pleased to hear it. In that case the two great guns of the hippodrome are effectually spiked, and trotting clubs will have to forego all hopes of securing either. The running mate business will not live long and female jockeyship share the same fate. There could not be a better illustration than a comparison—odious as comparisons are said to be—between Buffalo before the era of time contests and the last meeting.

The managers fell into the craze for fast time, and in place of stubbornly-fought battles with excitement and cheers from start to finish, as the varying fortunes of favorites were bright or dark, are anxious faces waiting for the figures on the blackboard, ere they can tell whether to applaud or not.

There must be a return to the old system or the popularity of trotting sports will be a thing of the past.

Stanford Stake, 1884.

The conditions of the Stanford Stake for 1882-3-4 were a stake of $300 each, $100 of which was due when the nominations were made, the first of January after the colts were a year old, $100 due on the first of January following the date of entry and $100 thirty days before the time fixed for trotting. In the Stanford for foals of 1881, there were twelve nominations of which four "staid in." These were Palo Alto's bay filly Argo, by Electioneer, from American Girl, and bay colt St. Just, by Electioneer, from Fidelia, by Volunteer; L. J. Rose's bay colt Bedouin, by Sultan, his dam Gertrude, by The Moor, and Jos. Cairn Simpson's brown colt Antevolo, by Electioneer, from Columbine, by A. W. Richmond. The third payment is due on September 18th, at which time, or before, payment must be made to either the Treasurer of the Stake, N. T. Smith, 4th and Townsend streets, or the Secretary, Jos. Cairn Simpson, at this office, in order to retain the right to start. The race is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the third Saturday in October.

A change was made in the Stanford of 1885, the stake being reduced to $175 each, and that which will close on the 1st of next January may be opened under still different conditions. It is proposed to make it a stake of $200, nominations to be made the 1st of January following the year the colts were foaled, making the first payment $25, the second on the 1st of the next January also $25, the third payment of $50, the 1st of January after the entries are two years old, and the final payment of $100, thirty days before the date fixed for trotting. We think that these changes will be beneficial, and that the nominations will be largely increased.

The Embryo Stakes.

The declaration of forfeit accompanied by the $10 fee must be made on the first of September, Monday next, or subscribers will be held for the larger forfeit of $25. Those who desire to declare out must notify the secreta ry Captain Ben E. Harris, 1609 Washington St., on or before that date. The stakes are for foals of 1882, now two-year-olds, and foals of 1881, now three years old. In former years subscribers to this stake neglected availing themselves of the cheap forfeit and the consequence was a good deal of unpleasant feeling. A due regard of the conditions will obviate the trouble.

When Jay-Eye-See went to beat his record at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, on the 15th, his company was the chestnut gelding Jake, by Oliver Cromwell, a runner in harness that many Californians will remember.

Sonoma and Marin Fair.

Even so short a visit as that which only includes ten and a quarter hours from the time of leaving San Francisco until the return, is sufficient to prove that the fair of Sonoma and Marin is as attractive as ever. Less than four hours are occupied in the trip both ways, and the fair grounds is so near the depot that a few minutes are sufficient to reach it, if even pedestrianism is the means used to overcome the space. This was our first visit to the new grounds and though there were high praises awarded by all who had seen the track, the highest that can be given is well deserved. We are prone to state that an animal which particularly suits the fancy is the best we ever saw. Until the assertion loses its significance, and when it comes to a decided preference for a single race-course in California it is troublesome to come to a positive conclusion. As we have frequently written there is not a state in the Union that has so many that can be called first-rate, that is the track proper, that it is extremely difficult to make an award. The Petaluma course, however, is so nearly perfect that after careful examination it is troublesome to point a feature which could be improved. Looking from the stand up the home-stretch it is so true to level both longitudally and transverse, so wide and the soil so firm and yet springing, that the first impression is that extra work has been done on that portion of it. A ride around it convinced us to the contrary. The shape is that which is the most approved, viz: parallel stretches of a quarter of a mile each, connected with semi-circles of the same length. The ground on which it is built is so nearly level that a few inches will mark the difference between the elevation and the depressions. The turns are thrown up to exactly the grade that suits our ideas, and the top coating is a kind of sediment which is the very best material for the purpose.

Water is struck a few feet from the surface and this not only adds to the elasticity but aids through capillary attraction in keeping the surface moist. All that is necessary is sprinkling the top to have it harrow up nicely, and harrowing leaves a friable coating which can be left in that shape for racing, and which can be readily packed so as to give firm footing and smooth surface the best for harness work. Another beauty of this fair ground is by the adornment of trees, shrubs and flowers. Already the trees are so well advanced in growth as to add to the appearance and in a few years will give a park-like loveliness, enhancing the beauty far more than ornate buildings. The stock display was very good. Heavy draft as well as fine horses, cattle of the various breeds and sheep and swine which will stand critical examination.

A Duroc sow with a litter of pigs a few weeks old was the centre of attraction in that department, the magnet being sufficient to draw a crowd around the pen from morning until night. She belongs to J. H. White, of Lakeville, who is very much impressed in favor of this breed. The few hours of our stay permitted only a cursory examination, and being so late in the week on Thursday, there was little time to write an account of what was seen. The attendance was quite large, and with few exceptions everything passed off satisfactorily. The exceptions will be taken up in the future, as some of them are of vital importance to this association, and indirectly have a bearing on every district fair in California.

A Suggestion.

Should managers of trotting tracks make up their minds to continue in the practice of encouraging the breaking up of all legitimate sports in the way of trotting and pacing, we would suggest a plan that will remove one of the objections to the one-horse hippodrome. Under the present system only those who have timing watches, split-seconds at that, and are in a position to note the fraction with accuracy, can tell how the race is progressing.

Now to obviate this difficulty, lay a miniature railway track on the outside of the course, construct a machine that will make the circuit at any desired rate of speed and surmount that faulty portion of the show in which there is no tangible competitive by a display that will show the actual phases of the race. To make it still more realistic have the machine in the shape of a sulky and in lieu of a horse, old Father Time in the shafts. The hour-glass and scythe can occupy the seat, and any other emblems that may be desired to heighten the effect added.

There will be no trouble in effecting a fair start. The head of Time can be placed directly under the wire, and when his more juvenile competitor comes to the scratch the signal to the horse can also start the machinery. Thus if 2:10 is the figure the arrangement will be to reach the quarter pole in 32½ seconds, the half in 1:05, three-quarters in 1:37½. What an excitement there would have been at Cleveland had there been such an admirable contrivance, and when Maud S. led at the finish by a good quarter of a second, or ten feet and two hundredths of a feet, the shouting would have been terrific. The hooked nose would have been scarcely within reach of her tail, and all the *fugiting* old Tempus could do be of no avail. Some enterprising genius who will perfect this crude suggestion and patent it has a fortune at command. The course can be easily constructed so that it can be moved from track to track, and the attending expense far less than the horse portion of the partnership.

Free-For-All at Stockton.

It must be borne in mind that the free-for-all at Stockton for a purse of $1,200, closes next Monday. Director is handicapped to wagon, and now that Monroe Chief is out of the way there are so many horses of nearly equal speed that it presents a good chance for them. Divided into four monies there is every prospect of playing even with a fair contingency of making a good winning. The safest plan is to mail letters to-day or Sunday, if delayed until the day of closing see that the postmark gives the date in plain figures.

At Marysville, on Wednesday, the stakes for three and four-year-old trotters were both won by Berlin colts owned by E. H. Miller, Jr. The three-year-old winner was the bay filly, Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard, Elite taking second money, Griselda distanced in the second heat. Time, 2:50¾, 2:41½, 2:36½. The four-year-old race was won at will by Pansy's full brother Thapsin, his only competitor, Happy Jim, distanced in the second heat. The press report gives the time as 2:40, 2:35, but Mr. Miller's private telegram has it 2:40, 2:28.

Belle Echo.

Belle got first place at Rochester on the 15th, the race being a hard one for the speculators. The *Turf, Field and Farm* describes it:

The race for the 2:19 class was first called, and in this Harry Wilkes was a prime favorite, though both Catchfly and Maud Messenger were well supported. In the first heat, Van Ness, driving Harry Wilkes, nodded for the word when far in the rear, and made no move for the heat, Catchfly and Maud Messenger had a hot contest, which resulted in favor of the former, in 2:18½. The next heat Harry Wilkes kept in close company, challenged Catchfly, who had the lead on the backstretch, and gradually drew away from her on the upper turn, winning by a couple of lengths from Maud Messenger, who footed up finely, in 2:17¾. Wilkes also won the third heat in commanding style from Catchfly, in 2:17½, and sufficiently proved his superiority over the others. But now reverses came. On the first quarter in the fourth heat the horse broke, and fell so far back in consequence that his driver did not try to close the gap, and Catchfly won, giving her two heats to two for the favorite, and she at the pole and he outside. In spite of the situation, so strong was the belief in his commanding speed and stamina that he sold for 3 to 1 over the field. But his driver made two mistakes. In the first place, in his eagerness to get the pole at once he sent him too fast down to the turn, and the horse broke and ran by Catchfly, after which, still on a run, he was swerved in front of her, causing her to be pulled back a bit. Van Ness directly pulled Wilkes out from the pole, as if conscious that he had done wrong. Before he got settled, Maud Messenger had the lead, and Belle Echo second, these two having profited by the foul. Wilkes was in fourth place when he struck his gait, and soon cut down all in front of him, taking the lead on the upper turn, and passing under the wire in 2:20, a couple of lengths ahead of Catchfly. The judges deliberated long, and finally awarded the heat—and the race with it—to Catchfly, condoning the foul, but punishing Wilkes for his run. The affair created more excitement than any other event of the meeting, but the wisdom of the decision of the judges was generally acquiesced in.

The Santa Anita Stable left Saratoga for Monmouth Park on the 20th. The horses have been engaged in the stakes of the National Jockey Club of Washington, D. C., whose Fall meeting begins the second week in October.

The Kenner Stakes, at Saratoga, on the 21st, were won by Powhatan after an easy run. Time, 3:36½. The value to the winner was $4,575.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

R. P. Jr., Lexington, Ky.:
Ida May was by Gage's Logan, dam unknown.

G. A. Haywards:
Was Nutwood ever defeated in a race in this State, if so by whom, and upon what track?

Answer.—Nutwood was beaten seven times in this State. At Marysville, Sept. 14th, 1877, by Sweetbriar; Bay District, San Francisco, Dec. 15th, 1877, by Pat Hunt (wagon race); San Jose, Oct. 3d, 1878, by Doty; same place, Oct. 5th, 1878, by Judge Fullerton; San Francisco, Sept. 4th, 1879, by Graves; Stockton, Sept. 20th, 1879, by St. Julien; Sacramento, Sept. 25th, 1880, by Santa Claus.

S. T., Ione, Cal.:
We decided that same question in our issue of July 26th last. Emma is entitled to second money. She should not be placed "distanced" in the fourth heat but "third." See rule 52, last line.

HERD AND SWINE.

Ensilage for the Dairy.

Opinions concerning the use of ensilage for milk production are steadily crystallizing into established facts. The unwarranted encomiums lavished upon it by over-zealous friends, and the strong condemnation of it by others, are proving equally groundless, and the opposing opinions both being quietly toned down to a more consistent basis, are demonstrating the correctness of the old adage, that "truth lies between the extremes."

The possibility of preserving green food in a condition to produce milk similar in quality to that derived from the same food fed green from the field, has been accomplished so many times by different persons as to leave no reasonable ground for denial. Not everybody, however, who attempts a silo is successful. The result of general observation is, that one-half the silo builders fail in making the enterprise profitable, but this is no argument against a final success. In the introduction of a system so new and different from the customary practice, it would be very strange if failures were not numerous. Their occurrence should be no cause for discouragement. The preservation of forage crops by desiccation is a very old, simple, and well-known process, yet every year many find themselves with spoiled or injured hay, or other fodder crops, from neglecting, or not appreciating, the conditions necessary to preserve them. A more intricate process of preservation, with no previous experience, ought not to be expected to be any more exempt from imperfect results.

With the facts already established before them, parties now contemplating the use of silos may with perect safety consider it settled that a satisfactory preservation of green food is possible, and the question for them to study is, how best to accomplish it and make it pay. As most of the ensilaging will be done during the months of August and September, this question will often come up, making it seasonable to notice some of the landmarks leading to success, and some of the obstacles to be avoided. The first great error which has burdened the system of ensilage is a heavy and needless expense in the construction of silos. It has been supposed that the silo must be under ground, or at least partly below ground, and that heavy and expensive walls of masonry were necessary to protect its contents from outside moisture, air, and frost, but it has been found that it is quite as well constructed above ground, and of wood, and that the only protection required is against air and storms. It is not even necessary to make any special protection against frost, for, in the first place, there is very little liability to freezing, on account of the elevated temperature of the ensilage, and, in the second place, because freezing does no material injury. Freezing alone makes no change in any of the food constituents of plants, it simply ruptures vegetable cells and exposes their contents to decomposition from contact with air, and to loss by the greater readiness with which the liberated matter is washed away by rains. In the silo, by being protected against air and wet, injury from these causes is obviated entirely. Vegetation frosted outside of the silo is perfectly preserved in it, if put in at once, before washed by rains or affected by weather. In the construction of silos, it is only necessary to protect against frost, so far as to obviate inconvenience in handling frozen food and the detriment to stock from eating needlessly cold rations.

Very cheap structures, either wholly or partly above ground, are now found to be quite as efficient as the more costly primitive buildings. The cheapest are those made with a balloon frame, with studs stiff enough to prevent the sides from bulging under heavy pressure, and double boarded on the inside with plain boards, with paper between them. Things with the lowest cost, however, are not always the best in the long run, and we certainly would not advise any diaryman to vitiate taste and mar pleasure by making an ill-looking structure for daily observation.

Cost is often saved and convenience served by locating a silo in some part of a barn, with its base on a level with the cow-stable floor. Wherever located, the main essentials must be kept constantly in mind—protection from the weather, keeping as nearly air-tight as possible, and convenience in getting the ensilage to the stock. Silos should be steep rather than shallow, and not wider than a convenient length of plank for covering them. Increased capacity is best made by increasing the length. The most approved covering consists of sound two-inch plank, matched and put together in sections three to four feet in width. Boulders of a convenient size for handling are generally preferred for pressing down the covering, and, when these are not at hand, bags of sand make a convenient substitute, using enough to give a pressure of 2,000 lbs. on each square yard of surface.

Any kind of fodder plants can be preserved in a silo, but what is to come out of it will depend very much on what is put into it. This much may be considered certain, that no more food can come out of a silo than is put into it. When the life of vegetation ends there is an end to the increase of food in it, and all changes thereafter occurring tend to diminish rather than to increase the sum total of food constituents it contains. Changes may occur, as by cooking or fermenting, by which some portions of food may become available that would not be available without such change, but any absolute increase of food is impossible. If poor food is put in, it will be poor food when it comes out. It should be borne in mind that the great value of a silo consists in preserving food, not in increasing it, and that whoever expects to take out of a silo more than he puts in, will be expecting an impossibility. .

One of the best crops for preservation is fodder corn—the forage most commonly preserved. It is best for two reasons: First, because of the very large amount grown on a given space, and second, because if cut at the right time, it is one of the safest crops to keep. The general experience goes to show that very succulent and immature fodders cut when containing but little sugar, are most apt to ferment, develop bad odors, and mould. Fodder may be preserved cut at any stage of maturity, but it requires more skill and exactness in conditions at some stages than at others. Fodder corn, for producing milk, is best cut when near maturity. It then contains the most nutriment and the most saccharine matter, and is preserved with the least change and the least odor. This is a very essential consideration in the dairy. The great objection to ensilage for milch cows is its unfavorable effect upon the flavor of milk, and hence it is very important to observe every condition bearing upon this point. Later experience is modifying considerably the method of filling silos. Formerly it was thought necessary to fill in the shortest time possible, now slow filling is considerd best. It is considered preferable to fill by degrees, and to protract the work till heating in the mass is well under way, and a temperature of 120 degrees or above is reached before the cover is put on. Further change is then greatly abated.

It is often urged, and with some plausibility, that for milk production it is important to mix different foods in the silo, so that the ensilage shall make a complete and well-balanced ration for producing milk. There would be more force in such a proposition if ensilage constituted the whole food of the dairy. This it should never do, because there is always so much acid in it as to make an excess injurious, if ensilage constitutes the whole ration. It ought not, when in its best state, to constitute over half of the daily food, and it is believed to be better to balance up the imperfections of corn ensilage by way of the food used with it, than to make the ration perfect in the silo at the risk of vitiating flavor and quality in the combination.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Premium Butter.

Daniel H. Hale, of Rowley, Mass., who received the Essex Agricultural Society's first premium for butter, makes the following statement of his methods: "The sample of butter entered for premium was made from the milk of grade Jersey cows. The milk is strained in shallow pans, in a cool room, and allowed to stand until the animal heat is gone, when it is removed to the milk-room. In thirty-six hours it is skimmed. The cream is kept until it is a little changed, then churned until it comes to the granulated state, when the buttermilk is drawn off and cold water put in. After churning briskly a few seconds this water is drawn off, and more water put in and churned as before. The butter is then taken out, thoroughly worked over and salted, about nine ounces to ten pounds of butter being used. The butter is then put compactly in earthen pans and set on a cool cellar bottom. After remaining twenty hours it is again worked over, much care being taken that all the buttermilk is extracted, weighed, balled up, and again set on the cellar bottom for twenty-four hours, when it is ready for market. I prefer this method to the use of ice, as it will arrive at market in better order than butter which has been subjected to the influence of ice. I intend to keep the temperature of both milk and cream as near 60 degrees as possible. For Winter use, pack the balls closely in nice wooden tubs, or stone jars, care being taken that they are perfectly sweet; fit a cloth closely over the top, and have a tight-fitting cover to exclude the air as much as possible. Butter so made and packed I have found will keep sweet any desirable length of time."

We clip the following from a correspondent of *The Husbandman*, as indicating an experiment very easily tired, though scarcely seeming likely to ensure the promised result:

I will give your readers my remedy for keeping mice and weevil-beetles out of my granary: Hang up a few strips of tarred paper in the granary, and the vermin will not stay. It will also clear mice from the garret of the house. Scatter a few pieces of the paper about the garret, and one need not lie awake nights on account of the racing of mice and rats, for they will not stay where tarred paper perfumes the air. Tack it up, and hang a few strips inside the hen house, and lice will not stay long even there.

How to Make Good Milkers.

No matter what breed you have, something further is necessary in order to reach the best success in raising good milkers. Good blood, whether Short-horn, Jersey, Devon, Ayrshire, grade or native, is not everything, but lies at the foundation; something cannot come from nothing. Treatment in raising a milker should be somewhat different from that in raising a beef animal, or an animal for labor. Begin as soon as the calf is a day old; see that it has sufficient to eat, and is kindly treated and regularly attended to. Never pamper or overfeed, but give it good, generous food, to cause a regular, early and steady growth. Accustom it to be handled, but not to such an extent as to acquire objectionable habits as a cow, but rather to be fond of the presence of the keeper. Kindness helps to create a quiet disposition, so important in a dairy cow, and this education must begin when the calf is young—any habits acquired when young are apt to cling to the cow when grown.

For a milker I would have the heifer come in at two years old. She is then old enough to become a cow. I would not, as a rule, allow her to go farrow, but milk her up to within a few weeks of calving, even if I did not obtain but little at a milking. A cow thus trained will give more milk and be more likely to hold out long in milk, if her after care is judicious and liberal, as it should be. Such treatment tends to form the habit of giving milk, and, as we know, habit is a sort of second nature. Couple the heifer with an older bull, one two or three years older than she is, is preferable to a yearling, and better stock is likely to come from such. After the heifer has come in, her feed should be regular and liberal. Good clover hay is the best of all, but we all may not have this for stall feed; then we must make up for what is lacking in some concentrated feed such as oatmeal, shorts, oilmeal or the like, but great care and good judgment must be used not to overfeed or crowd as the future cow may be ruined. Undue forcing shortens the useful life of the cow very rapidly. —*Country Gentleman.*

A number of the British nobility are engaged in diary farming, Lord Vernon, Lord Fitzhardinge and Lord Scarsdale having taken the lead in the business. The two first named peers are about to open diary schools in which pupils are to be instructed in milking and the mysteries of butter-making. Lord Fitzhardinge's home farm and diary at Sudbury are said to be conducted on the most approved methods; everything is on a large scale, 2,500 gallons of milk being used daily. Halleck long ago wrote—

> The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt,
> The Douglass in red herrings.

And now that the aristocracy run hansom cabs and dairies, the wonder is what they will take to next.

English agricultural societies practice the giving of premiums for diary farms as a whole. The judges visit the farm and inspect everything connected with the diary. A farm of one hundred acres must have at least forty cheeses on hand at the time of inspection. The first prize is usually $60. Then ten cheeses selected by the farmer must be sent to the fair for exhibition, when the prizes are declared.

August is the time to clear out thickets and worthless timber, by the use of the ax; as cutting off at this season of the year is almost certain death.

There is no longer the foolish prejudice against color in hogs which once prevailed among good farmers. A black hog is hardier and less subject to skin diseases than one which is white. Red hogs do not even show their color after being killed and dressed, as the color does not extend below the hair.

Weight of the Black Polls.

Messrs. Paige & Johnston, of Los Angeles, have now at the Oakland Trotting Park some Polled Argus cattle for exhibition at the Golden Gate Fair. Just before leaving the ranch the cattle were weighed, and the following is the memorandum:

Black Commodore (1984), calved March 8, 1880; 4 years old; weight, 1,700 pounds.

Young Favorite 4th (4323), calved Dec., 1879; 4 years old; 1,625 pounds.

Miss Fyfe 3d (4841), calved Dec. 1, 1879; 4 years old; 1,560 pounds.

Blossom 3d, of East Town (4986), calved Dec. 15, 1880; 3 years old; 1,350 pounds.

Ela Angus, calved April 15, 1883; sired by Knight of Aberdeen (1816), dam Blossom 3d, of East Town (4986), 17 months old; not weighed.

Ela Fyfe, calved Nov. 18, 1883; sired by Baron de Valeant (1969), bred by Thos. Ferguson, Kenochty, Scotland; dam Miss Fyfe 3d (4841), 9 months old; 590 pounds.

Fred Douglas, calved Jan., 1883; sired by Earl of Daugh (2061), bred by the Earl of Fyfe; dam Miss Fyfe (4841); 19 months old; 1,140 pounds.

Mr. Childers, of El Dorado, Kansas, has been an extensive shipper of hogs, and has always lost heavily by overheating on the road, some of the hogs dying and others arriving in bad condition. To remedy this evil he filled three gunny sacks with ice, about one hundred pounds in all, and suspended them in the car over the hogs. The dripping ice-cold water kept the hogs cool, and since he has adopted this plan Mr. Childers has had no trouble in shipping live hogs to market.

SHEEP.

Sheep Washing in Australia.

A prominent feature in such of the work of washing as came under my observation was its thoroughness. Whether cold-water washed or scoured in hot water, with the assistance of soap, the work seemed to be done well. In this respect, as well as others heretofore alluded to, the aim of the manager seemed to be to put his clip in a condition most satisfactory to the buyer. The popularity of Australian wools with wool-buyers is by no means accidental. It is rather the sequence of combined and persistent effort on the part of wool growers to popularize their product, to the end that buyers may always be found willing to pay the best prices the market will afford. Like the successful merchant, they have endeavored to have on hand the stock that will attract customers, and up to this time they have been remarkably successful in so attracting them. I do not here undertake to discuss the wisdom of their course. Its results are urged upon the attention of wool-growers in the United States, in the belief that therein is to be found at least one of the reasons for the fact that a certain proportion of Australian wools find a market in this country at prices above those reached by any but the most exceptional among home-grown clips. This will not apply to the washed wools under consideration, as all washed and scoured wools scheduled as "first-class" are practically prohibited from importation by the double and treble duty to which they are respectively subjected by the existing law. Those bought for the American market are the long-stapled, fine, unwashed wools, that will shrink not over fifty per cent in process of cleansing. Quality alone would not warrant their importation if unaccompanied by a condition that places them quite nearly on a parallel with the brook-washed wools of this country in respect of shrinkage, while freedom from skirtings and tags, and the assured uniformity that follows careful sorting, still further adds to their popularity with the manufacturers.

In a former chapter allusion was made to the appointments for flock washing seen on the Ercildoune estate, and as these were, in some respects, the most complete coming under my observation, a brief description may not be out of place. The preparations here were for using hot water and soap; in short, securing the wool as thoroughly as possible while on the sheep's back. Complete arrangements for cold water would differ only in omitting the vat of hot soap suds used in this instance.

Passing by the ample and conveniently arranged yards through which the washing fixtures were reached, I found myself nearing two substantially constructed iron-roofed buildings—the one to the right covering the tabular boiler for supplying steam and hot water, the other for sheltering the men while at work about the soaking and cleansing vats. By an easy gradient some two hundred sheep were driven into a pan with a floor three feet higher than the surface of the ground at the vats. The floor of this pen, and all races and alleys through which the sheep were to pass, were constructed of two-inch strips placed far enough apart to allow trash of every kind to drop below.

Extending from the large pen in the direction of the vats were three races or alley-ways about four feet wide and twenty-five feet long. At the lower end of the first of these was a gate connecting with the second, so that this could be filled from the first by countermarching. Midway in the floor of the first alley was a shallow vat filled with water, some ten inches in depth, through which all sheep were forced to pass, as it occupied the entire width of the alley and some eight feet of its length. By this arrangement the belly and legs of each sheep were thoroughly saturated. As soon as the second alley-way was filled a spray of water was thrown from a hose with perforated nozzle, and continued until the fleece on every animal was wet thoroughly, when the gate at the upper end was opened, and the sheep passed into an adjoining pen, where they remained twenty to thirty minutes, or long enough for the grease in the wool to become softened. The next move was through the third alley-way, which led directly to the vat filled with warm soapsuds. Just before this was reached another shallow vat, with about three inches of water, was passed through to cleanse the feet from such dirt and droppings as had adhered while in the pen, from which the animals were gently forced down a short inclined plane into the warm water vat. This vat, all below the ground, was four feet wide, four feet deep and twelve in length, walled with stone and cemented. It was supplied and emptied through iron pipes, and pipes for conveying steam for heating to any desired temperature were arranged around the bottom edges. The soap and such other cleansing substances as were used were first mixed in a tub and dipped into the vat as needed. With ten to fifteen sheep in the vat, men standing in narrow trenches on each side turned them about and kneaded the wool so as to remove every particle of grease and dirt. At the far end of the vat was a platform on a level with the surface of the water, upon

which the sheep was next placed, when men on either side pressed the suds from its fleece, first with their hands and then with currycombs—the latter removing such particles of black top as may have withstood the previous ordeal. The next stage was the cleansing process. This was done with clear cold water. An iron tank with a capacity of 300 or 400 gallons was raised above the head of the workmen. From this the water was brought down through pipes, the stream regulated at the pleasure of the workman by faucets so constructed as to deliver a light stream some six inches in width. There were three of these "spouts," and under them a table or bench on which the sheep was placed, and so turned about as to expose every portion of the fleece to the falling stream, and then turned upon the adjoining sward, clean and white, to be sheared the third day afterward, weather permitting. Tedious as the process may seem, the manager is my authority for saying that, with a full complement of hands, 3,000 sheep can be disposed of in a day.

The arrangements for fleece washing are, of course, altogether different from that above described, and, in some respects, similar to those found in woolen factories. Water is raised and heated by steam, and usually steam is further utilized in propelling the necessary machinery. The wool is soaked, treated with chemicals, cleansed, squeezed and arranged for drying by comparatively few men, who usually begin work simultaneously with the shearers. Of course the necessary sorting precedes the washing, and the several grades are treated and baled separately. This work is commonly done by contract, which also includes baling and marking.—*A. M. Garland in Breeder's Gazette.*

Now is a good time to stock up with sheep. The present low prices are in reality below their real commercial value, and there may be a reaction before another Spring has rolled around. So those who hold on to their sheep, and those who now buy, will be the ones to make the money out of the sheep business in the near future, and the ones who sell will be the losers.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Fast Walking Horses.

Our Country Home well insists that the most useful gait is the walk; at that pace the labor of the world is performed and the daily bread of the children of men is assured to them. In his strong farm harness, with well stuffed, smooth and carefully fitted collar, the horse is put to the plow, the harrow, the cultivator, or the reaper. The millions of acres of our farms are walked over to produce the prodigious yields of breadstuffs and cotton to which the greater part of civilized men look for food and raiment. The heavy loads drawn from the farmer's granary to the mill, the railway station, or the warehouse of the merchant, are hauled at a walk. The faster and more elastic the step the greater the saving of time, money and patience. Though this is well known to all the world, few men in breeding, training or buying a horse, keep in mind that quick walking is the best gift of nature, or the first accomplishment of art, and insist upon it as a point adding essential value to the animal. Even our fast work on the road must be constantly relieved by walking, and nothing is more annoying to the horseman than to see the rapid trot suddenly degenerate into a motion slow as that by which a wounded snake drags himself through the dust.

Our public has been instructed that fast trotting is hereditary in certain families; temperament is surely hereditary, and a lively disposition, with elastic movement in both sire and dam, is quite certain to be transmitted to their offspring. But even if a colt is naturally sluggish in disposition he may be assisted, improved, and his rapidity of action promoted by a careful driver or trainer.

In halter-breaking, the work should be accompanied by rapid movement on the part of the handler, who, though he should not be nervous, should not be sluggish. The saying, "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," expresses "the eternal fitness of things," and in teaching the colt, the disposition of the man has much effect upon the character of the animal. Patience is the best quality of the horse-trainer: "How poor are they that have not patience." Plenty of time must be allowed to every colt, and it must be fully understood that all improvement will be by slow gradations. When a colt is broken to harness it is a common custom to put him by the side of some quiet, old animal, whose sober example is extended to moderate his youthful exuberance. Here is where great loss may be made or great gain accrue. No colt should ever be trained by the side of a slow, dull walker. A quick, smart horse should invariably be selected as the companion in harnesss, of the learner, or he will fall into the bad habits of his mate. Colts are excellent in the plow or harrow. Some of the finest racehorses and hunters that have become famous in England, first developed their muscles in plowing; they take to it kindly, and this work, on light land, is the very best in which to teach that quick, springing action which is the crowning glory of the farmer's horse.

The brewers' heavy horses in London get to the stable and are littered down from 12 to 1 o'clock at night. At 4 o'clock they are harnessed and laden with beer for hours. Afterward they go out to Chatham or some place fifteen to twenty miles away, and come back with "empties," or sour ale, reaching the stable again at midnight. Their average load is not less than a ton per horse, and their average hours of work not less than twenty per day. These horses are from 17 to 17½ hands high. The London *Live Stock Journal*, from which we take this information, says there are no other horses in the world performing the same heavy tasks.

Some one writes to the *Indiana Farmer*: I see your veterinary editor says that heaves cannot be cured. Pardon me for saying I think it can, as I have cured several cases myself, using the following formula: Balsam of fir and balsam of copaiva, equal parts, with enough calcined magnesia to give consistency. Make into balls as large as a hulled walnut, and give one night and morning. Dampen the feed with sweetened water, and give the animal all the green food he will eat, for six weeks, and a cure is sure.

The Pittsburg *Stockman* very sensibly says this: Do not be afraid to pay well for stallion service. It is the only way to bring the best horses within your reach and encourage breeders to locate in your neighborhood. This is the point in horse-raising in which you can least afford to be niggardly in expenditure. Economy here, at the expense of quality in your colts, is sheer waste.

Charles Coward's Stables.

This is one of the leading stables on the grounds of the Montana Agricultural, Mineral and Mechanical Association. It contains eight horses, all of which show good action. They are:

Wm. Fly's Assignee, by Administrator, half brother to Superior. Entered in the 2:50 class.

Comet, in whose veins tingles the blood of the Golddusts, a four-year-old owned by J. T. Murphy.

A three-year-old filly from Jefferson county, by Corrigan, record 2:26; and a stallion colt from the same quarter, by Live Oak, dam by Rifleman. Four from Potts & Harrison's stud, three of which are thoroughbreds. Balaklava is at the head of these, and is in better working condition than we ever saw him.

Post Trader, a two-year-old, by Balaklava, begins to show speed, and three-year-old Balaklava filly entered in the Montana Derby is a very elegant animal.

Nelson, their trotting horse, combines blood of the best trotting and running families in America; is entered in three-minute class and is liable to do good work.

Mr. Coward also has charge of Russel, a two-year-old stallion, by Milton Medium; entered in the two-year-old stakes.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman.*

The best horses are those which are high-strung, and these are the ones most likely to be ruined in training. More than half the hired help to be got in these days is unfit to manage such lively teams.

CRICKET.

The Philadelphia Cricketers.

We append the batting and bowling averages of the Philadelphian team of amateur cricketers who brought their English cricket tour to a conclusion on Saturday, August 2d, at Portsmouth. Of the eighteen matches played, eight have been won, five lost, and five drawn. Scott, R. S. Newhall, D. P. Stoever, W. Brockie and W. C. Lowry secure trophies.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
J. A. Scott	30	851	93	2	30.11
R. S. Newhall	29	836	126	1	29.24
J. B. Thayer	30	817	93	1	28.05
D. P. Stoever	18	357	106	1	21.00
W. Brockie	22	369	113*	3	19.08
Howard MacNutt	21	279	75*	6	18.09
S. Law	26	385	55	4	17.11
F. E. Brewster	24	412	70	0	17.04
J. M. Fox	11	129	24	2	14.03
E. W. Clark	24	290	46	2	13 04
W. C. Morgan	25	290	59	1	12.02
C. A. Newhall	18	198	48	1	11.11
Hazen Brown	14	121	43	2	10.01
W. C. Lowry	26	106	14	9	6.04

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W. C. Lowry	683.1	193	1399	110	12.79
J. M. Fox	123.0	47	201	15	13.06
H. MacNutt	390.2	197	594	38	15.24
E. W. Clark	227.1	98	379	22	17.05
C. A. Newhall	381.1	168	683	36	18.35
J. B. Thayer	211.2	70	469	22	21.07
F. E. Brewster	280.1	115	508	23	22.02
S. Law	263.2	128	439	15	29.04
D. P. Stoever	110.3	47	217	5	43.02

W. Brockie bowled two overs for 12 runs without taking a wicket.

The Merions Win the Sixth Game.

An enthusiastic and critical audience, which included many ladies, assembled at the Olympic Grounds, last Saturday afternoon to witness the sixth contest for the Harrison Trophy. The Merion captain winning the toss elected to take the field. Carr and Knox were the first to appear at the creases to the bowling of Banner and Miller, and in the latter's first over Knox hit a high one to B. A. Benjamin. Sanderson, the new comer, managed to smash his egg before Banner sent him back to the dressing room, 2 wickets for 2—a bad start for the Occidents. Clark now joined Carr and the spectators were treated to a fine display of batting, both batsmen playing the excellent bowling with the greatest caution. With the score at 15 Banner sent down one to Carr which could not be denied. Carr batted wonderfully well for his contribution of nine, and right well deserved the applause which greeted him at the conclusion of the innings. Purdy was bowled first ball and Gray only stopped a few before Banner got one by his defense. Bristowe was run out with his usual bad luck and Waterman got his leg in front. Campbell joined Clark and some lively play was the result of the partnership, the latter hitting Banner to leg neatly for 4 and 2, but the irresistible bowler, Banner, lowered his wicket on the last ball of the over. Clark who can justly be termed the "Stonewaller" of the coast, played in his usual sound style and is credited with scoring one-third of the Occident score—a splendid performance. Campbell, after some lively batting, fell a victim to Banner. De Golia was bowled first ball, the innings closing for 37 runs, a small total, and which can only be ascribed to the splendid bowling of Banner, 8 wickets for 19 runs, against such a batting team, is a feat that he can well be proud of. Burnett and G. Theobald opened for the Merions to the bowling of Waterman and A. Knox. G. Theobald soon played one of Waterman's on his wicket, and Jacobs joined the Californian and a determined stand was made, both batsmen playing very well. With the score at 26, however, Burnett's wickets were disturbed by Waterman. Burnett made 11 by determined cricket. J. Theobald was bowled for zero, and Barney Benjamin, after making three of Waterman, was cleaned bowled by Clark, Ben Benjamin was not long in when he badly run Jacobs out, a rather unfortunate circumstance as Jacobs was well set and beginning to score freely. Miller just came in time to see his *vis a vis* make the winning hit. Benjamin, however, after making a lucky seven was caught by Knox. Miller and Spiro made 19 between them, which of course makes the authority on the game connected with the *News Letter*, who said they were not worth more than a run apiece, take water. We hope we have heard the last of such critics. The last wicket fell with the score at 66 or 29 runs ahead of their opponents. The Occidents suffered in the bowling department owing to the non-appearance of Cookson, and the disabled condition of Purdy. The fielding of both sides was very fair, while the longstopping of De Golia is particularly worthy of mention. As each club has now won three games, a great amount of interest is centered on the decisive game, which will take place Saturday, Sept. 6th, at the Olympic grounds, Oakland. The score:

OCCIDENTS.

Carr, b Banner	9	Bristowe, run out	2
Knox, c B. A. Benjamin, b Miller	0	Waterman, 1 b w Banner	2
Sanderson, b Banner	1	Campbell, b Banner	7
Clarke, b Banner	12	Francis, not out	0
Purdy, b Banner	0	De Golia, b Banner	0
Gray, b Banner	0	Byes, 3, Leg Byes 1	4
Total	37		

MERIONS.

Burnett, b Waterman	11	Miller, b Waterman	10
G. Theobald, b Knox	1	Spiro, b Campbell	9
Jacobs, run out	13	Hill, c Knox, b Waterman	3
J. Theobald, b Waterman	0	Mathieu, b Campbell	2
B. A. Benjamin, b Clark	3	Banner, not out	0
B. S. Benjamin, c Knox, b Waterman	7	Byes, 3, Leg Byes, 1, Wides, 3	7
Total	66		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets'
Banner	48	3	19	8
Miller	45	2	14	1
Waterman	80	4	22	5
A. Knox	25	0	12	1
Clark	40	2	16	1
Campbell	11	0	9	2

International Cricket.—Portland Wins Two out of Three.

The first of a series of three matches between Portland and Victoria, took place at the Oaks, East Portland, August 15th. There was a large attendance of spectators. The North Western Band, throughout the play, discoursed sweet music which considerably added to the day's amusement. All the arrangements made by the Portland Club were admirably carried out. Six years have intervened since Portland and Victoria met to test supremacy on the tented field. The Victorians, who were the first to defend the wickets, were rapidly dismissed for the small total of 35, of which Bennett made 8. Absolom and Bourne divided the bowling honors. The former gentleman will be recognized as a well-known English cricketer. Portland responded with 127. (Thompson, 10; Absolom, 29; Readman, 29; Authurs, 9, were the heaviest scorers). There were no less than 28 extras, which speaks volumes for the bad fielding of the Victorians. The Victorians were dismissed for 52 runs in their second attempt, so the Portlanders won by an innings and 40 runs. The second match resulted in a victory for the Britishers. Victoria in their first attempt made 77, thanks to Eberts score of 31. The Portlanders made 48. (Readman 14, Absolom 14). Victoria in their second attempt scored 55. The Portlanders started in their inning with 85 runs to get for victory. The fates however were not propitious, and the last wicket fell for 46, or 33 runs behind their opponents. Eberts bowled effectively for Victoria.

The third and deciding game came off Tuesday, 19th, and resulted in a victory for the Portlanders after a well-fought game, by seventeen runs. The fine bowling of Bourne and the magnificent batting of Absolom were in a great measure instrumental in winning the match for the Portland team. A large and fashionable audience witnessed the match. Score:

VICTORIA.

Walker, b Bourne	0	b Bourne	4
Snowden, b Absolom	11	c Arthurs, b Bourne	0
Bethel, b Absolom	2	b Bourne	8
Irving, b Bourne	1	c Arthurs, b Dixon	0
Pooley, run out	0	c Arthurs, b Absolom	20
Eberts, c Absolom, b Bourne	9	b Bourne	4
Brealey, b Absolom	3	c Warren, b Bourne	5
Bennett, b Arthurs	0	Not out	7
Campbell, b Arthurs	3	b Absolom	0
Coombe, b Bourne	3	b Bourne	5
Drake	0	c Bourne, b Dixon	12
Extras	17	Extras	12
Total	67	Total	77
Grand Total			144

PORTLAND.

Absolom, b Brealey	1	Not out	37
Molsom, run out	12	c Pooley, b Eberts	0
Thompson, c Walker, b Pooley	7	b Brealey	1
Readman, run out	6	b Eberts	1
Warren, b Pooley	1	c Campbell, b Brealey	0
Dixon, b Pooley	20	c and b Brealey	4
Rome, c Snowden, b Campbell	8	b Eberts	2
Owen, b Brealey	0	c Pooley, b Eberts	1
Crocker, not out	5	b Brealey	0
Arthurs, b Eberts	10	b Pooley	9
Browne, b Eberts	6	c and b Irving	2
Extras	23	Extras	5
Total	99	Total	62
Grand Total			161

The Merions off to Grass Valley.

To-morrow morning a team of Merion cricketers start for Grass Valley. They will play against the Union club on Monday, Sept. 1st at Watt Park. The Unions have been hard at work of late, and expect to make a better fight against the Merions than they did on their visit to this city. The Merion team will be selected from the following players: A. Jacobs, C. B. Hill, J. Mathieu, Fittock, Samuel, Ed Eyre, R. Gibson, F. Webster, C. Creighton, B. A. and B. S. Benjamin, C. Goewey and C. L. Meil. The team will also be accompanied with their spirited president, W. G. Harrison, Esq. The excursionists will have a splendid outing, as the Grass Valley people are famous for their hospitality.

The annual International match between Canada and the United States will be played on September 1st, 2d and 3d, on the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club at Stenton, Philadelphia.——On Tuesday night, Aug. 19th, the Portland Cricket Club banqueted the Victoria team at the St. George. Fifty gentlemen were present.——On Aug. 8th, the cricket match, Hampshire against Somersetshire, the former team compiled the extraordinary score of 645, which is the second highest score on record in a first-class match. Ten made double figures——On Aug. 6th, the Australians were defeated by Kent. Australia 177 and 109; Kent 169 and 213.——In the third match England against Australia, at the end of the first day's play the Australians had lost two wickets for the extraordinary score of 363. Bannerman scored 4, and McDonell 103, while Murdoch and Scott were not out at the time of drawing stumps, with the score of 145 and 101 respectively. This performance must rank among the most astounding things ever done at cricket. Ten bowlers were tried throughout the day.

FISH.

A man of more confidence than discernment asks us by letter: "Where are the Fish Commissioners, and what are they doing?" Hundreds of others, with ourselves, have lately asked these questions without avail. In reference to the first question, they may be out junketing over the country and charging the State $10 a day for expenses; in reference to the other, it cannot be answered. It is true, much boasting has lately been done about distributing 50,000 Tahoe trout in our interior streams, but so far as we can learn not a single fish has been distributed. Of all occupants of official places, none are so injurious to public interests as those insensible to public scorn and criticism. If anybody asks us what the Commissioners are, we can tell them—luxuries, as useless and expensive as fat, lazy policemen, who pass 500 deer hides in the public streets without looking if they bear the sex marks required by law. We understand the Commissioners held a meeting at Sacramento today. Perhaps, then, we shall learn where they are and what they are doing, or in their own words, *what* they are going to do.

Mr. Redding requests us to state he is a candidate for the Assembly from the 41st District. Mr. Redding is a member of our Fish Commission, and his object in seeking this position, as we understand, is to go to the Legislature this Fall to modify, correct and increase the fish laws of the State, and prevent the passage of any bills tending to militate against public interests, whether proposed by outsiders or by the Commissioners. Already the majority have tried to get a regular per diem while in office, and may try again. If the present incumbents do not like the position let them resign and make room for better and abler men, who are willing to *perform* the labors for the honor of the position. That is what the majority have not yet done.

Mr. Hub Parker, Fish Commissioner of Nevada, and his deputy, Mr. Len Tennant, recently brought up 40,000 or 50,000 young New England trout from their fish hatchery in Carson last week and deposited them in the main stream and its tributaries flowing through Carson canyon. Several thousands were placed in the creek near Woodfords. The trout are different in appearance to our mountain trout being mottled with bright red spots. It is said they thrive in the streams, growing in a couple of years to a length of eight or ten inches.—*Alpine Monitor.*

Mr. Parker does not boast of what he is going to do, like some Commissioners we could name, but he is always doing something for his State.

Mr. Redding, Fish Commissioner, has furnished us with a plan of fish ladders to be used in all cases where the law requires a fish ladder to be used in this State. The Commissioners, we understand, will furnish copies on application. All we need add is Section 637 of the Penal Code of California: "Every owner of a dam or other obstruction in the waters of this State, who, after being requested by the Fish Commissioner so to do, fails to construct and keep in repair sufficient fishways or ladders on such dam or obstruction, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Mr. J. M. Adams, of this city, member of the California Sportsman's Club, with Mrs. Adams have lately enjoyed the solitudes of Yosemite, and of course, indulged in their favorite pursuit of angling. He reports good trout fishing below the falls on the Tuolumne river. He is the first gentleman who ever fished so high up with success. Mrs. Adams, who is, perhaps, the best all-round lady angler in the State, contributed her usual quota of fish to the community stock. This discovery is a credit to Mr. Adams.

Mr. Charles Kaeding has been quite successful lately with the black bass in Lake Temescal. Some were very fine. It is the intention of the California Sportsman's Club we learn, to seine Temescal for the purpose of stocking more accessible and suitable lakes. We look forward to this day with great anticipation of enjoyment. We think the result will develop some important discoveries.

It is rumored the privilege of fishing for black bass in Crystal Springs' reservoir has been withdrawn. It is alleged parties have carried off more than the regulation per diem number in satchels. If this abuse of privilege be true, the company have acted very properly.

Our inveterate knight of the rod, L. M. Hoefler, has met with only moderate success lately in bay fishing. On one occasion he caught eight pounds of fine rock and innumerable shiners. Others, besides Mr. Hoefler, complain of the abundance of shiners.

Smelt in abundance of good size and small size have lately been biting vigorously off Butchertown bridge. Generally bay fishing has been provokingly poor of late The inevitable small boy is unhappy on both sides the bay.

A rancher on the Truckee meadows informed a *Gazette* reporter that at least five tons of fish, mostly trout and white fish, have perished on his place this season, having passed from the river through a large irrigating ditch. Some sort of a screen should certainly be placed at the head of all large ditches leading out of the Truckee, and so stop the wholesale destruction.—*Reno Gazette.*

The Walton Fishing Club, the ever congenial, take their next trip to-morrow, Aug 31st., leaving Washington St. wharf at 8 A. M. sharp. We acknowledge a kind invitation to the last trip of the season, and will be present if our B. C. and iron tipple is not marauded upon.

Messrs. Upson and Russel, of Sacramento, have lately been hunting and fishing up in Trinity county. They had good success with deer, and claim to have caught four hundred trout. Will the gentlemen give us the average size of those trout?

There has lately been excellent fishing in the surf below the Cliff House. Sand perch resembling the silver perch give excellent sport. These fish are fine eating and run from half a pound to two and a half. There are also black perch.

Sonoma creek, at Glen Ellen, has lately yielded some fine trout. Mr. Gordon within a fortnight caught about 40 trout one day the largest of which tipped the scale at two and a half pounds.

Messrs. Benn and Butler, of this city, have lately made a successful fishing trip to Lake Pillarcitos. Mr. Benn caught about twenty fish averaging half a pound each.

YACHTING.

The San Francisco Y. C. Race.

The annual regatta of the San Francisco Yacht Club takes place to-day. The start will be made at one o'clock sharp, and the course will be, as previously mentioned, the new one in the channel. No words can convey the odium that should be cast on the yachtsmen who own vessels and have not entered them. Most of them claim it costs too much money to yet the yachts in racing order, but when such an event as the annual regatta of the oldest established yacht club here takes place, this consideration should have very little weight. Some yachtsmen, however, have not even such a plausible excuse for not entering, one prominent member of the club declining to enter because forsooth, "his sails are too old." Whether he does not wish to exhibit his vessel in such a gathering with dirty sails, or from a fear that he will be compelled to carry full working canvas and that something may part with the unusual strain, does not appear. If the former owners of his yacht had thought as he does, she would not have the reputation that she gallantly earned in the early days of yachting in this locality. At the present writing the entries are as follows: Class A, Lurline, Nellie and Chispa; Class B, Frolic and Rambler; Class C, Restless, Ripple, Idle Hour, Dawn, Sea Nymph, and Eva. At present there will be but three classes, as none of the larger outsiders have entered at all, and so the small fellows will go into the third class instead of into the fourth as originally intended. Considerable talk was indulged in during the past week to the effect that the race, from lack of interest and enthusiasm manifested, was to be given up, but the gentleman having the regatta in hand, positively states that it will be sailed and prizes given, no matter if only one vessel starts.

To some extent we are surprised, to wit: The Chispa, which always has fought shy of races comes in, while the Fleur de Lis, which has a reputation of wishing to race with anything and everything from a steamer to a buoy, has failed to make an entry. This is stranger from the fact that White in his class, would he sail, would have a comparative walk over.

Messrs. Shotwell, Magee and Kellogg have charge of the regatta, and from the standing of these gentlemen, everyone is sure to obtain all the credits due them.

Two weeks ago we named the Aggie as the probable winner of Class A and Rambler of Class B, but as the former does not intend to start we will pitch upon Nellie for favorite in the first class, taking into consideration the fact that Lurline, her only formidable competitor, is a keel boat, and as the start will be made at almost dead low water, the race will be contested against a flood tide, which is a big advantage to the centreboard vessels.

The Rambler will, we think yet, win in her class, and the contest for first place in the outsiders will be between Eva and Restless—both built by Stone, of this city—with the odds slightly in favor of the larger boat; that is to say, if they sail the full course, which matter was not definitely settled at the time this paper went to press.

As there will doubtless be a large number of vessels, which were not entered, but which will accompany the fleet to view the race, we trust that they will give the competing yachts plenty of sea room, and not insist on having the right of way, no matter if according to the strict letter of the law, they are entitled to it. Also that they will remember that the smallest yacht of the fleet is entitled to as much courtesy as the largest, and that it should be conceded to them. Full accounts of the finish will appear in our next week's issue.

In the N. Y. Club cruise in the early part of the present month the cutters achieved a most remarkable victory over the schooners. Bedouin, Ileen, and Wenonah, the only cutters entered against a fleet of fourteen schooners and nine sloops, which included nearly all the flyers of New York harbor, finished first, beating their larger competitors without time allowance, moreover in weather not favorable for heavy deep draught boats.

The new observatory on Telegraph Hill affords a fine opportunity to view the race today. The view commands every yard of the course, and those who have not proper glasses can procure them of the manager of the observatory. The cable road up the hill and the broad verandas of the building make it possible to see the race without the discomforts of dirty steamers and jostling crowds.

The yachts to-day will probably be sailed as follows: Lurline, Capt. Turner; Nellie, Frank Murphy; Chispa, J. A. Coolidge; Frolic, Mr. Hoyt; Rambler, C. M. Cole; Eva, Ed. Stone; Restless, J. Engel; Dawn, Wm. Moody; Idle Hour, J. Purvis; Ripple, T. Billings, and Sea Nymph, J. Farmer, all with two exceptions being amateurs.

In the Hall Y. C. race on the 16th inst., there were fifty-seven entries and all finished without a mishap. The yachts were divided in seven classes and the first boat of each class was as follows: Magic, Hera, Sea Bird, Transit, Posey, Banneret and Mabel.

Last Sunday, although a delightful day for yachting, was a very quiet one (speaking from an aquatic point of view). Up to noon of that day hardly a yacht could be seen moving.

Nellie and Chispa went up last Sunday to Benicia, to clean and prepare for to-day's regatta, while Lurline went on to the dry dock.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

During the week the Spanish Students have given us some very choice selections, rendered in a most charming and attractive manner. Of course, the houses have been good and marked as much by character as by number. Again we express our regret that in dealing with gentlemen and artists our people should be so noisy and vulgar in their encores. Enthusiasm carried beyond a legitimate point descends to guying, and thus destroys the taste of the audience and the pleasure of the performers. The Students deserve a warm acknowledgment for their performances, which they can accept and obey as gentlemen, but not a recognition that flavors very much of rowdyism. Miss Dubois and Geo. Zorella have been added to the attractions, and certainly their trapeze performances are wonderful, painful to nervous people sometimes, and yet always graceful.

Miss Kimball will appear on Sunday night, not being able from the fatigues of the journey to sing before. On Sunday the Original Nashville Students, the greatest jubilee singers in the world, will also appear, and these, with the present Spanish troupe, will make an entertainment unequalled in the city.

CALIFORNIA
Electro-Plating Works,
657 MISSION STREET.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.
TABLEWARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.
KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

TRUSS
PACIFIC ELECTRIC PAD
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
Patented Jan. 15, '78
Best Retainer in Existence!
Gives perfect ease and comfort in all positions. Does not interfere with work or business. We guarantee a perfect cure of Rupture in all cases which we accept and treat, both of adults and children. Now, reader, if you are ruptured, this is worthy of your investigation. We especially desire all extreme cases, those difficult to retain and those considered incurable. If other treatment has failed you, come and see us. EVIDENCE UNLIMITED!
Our Terms: NO CURE, NO PAY.
CURES RUPTURE IN FROM 6 TO 60 DAYS.
Single Truss with solution, $10. Double Truss with solution, $15. Consultation and Advice free. Write for full information and circulars. Office open evenings.
WE GUARANTEE TO RETAIN ANY CASE!
PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

$500.00 IN GOLD FREE!
We offer the above amount of money and **ten Gold Watches** *free* to the first 125 persons answering the following Bible question: **What King in the Bible is mentioned as having laid on an Iron Bedstead?** Mention the **Book, Chapter and Verse.**
The first person answering this question correctly, on or before September 15th, will receive $75 in gold. If we receive more than one correct answer, the second will receive $70; the third $60; the fourth $55; the fifth $50; the sixth $25; the seventh $20; eighth $15; ninth $10; tenth $8; eleventh $6; twelfth $4; thirteenth $2. ten Ladies' Gold Watches to the next ten correct answers, and one dollar each to the next one hundred people answering it correctly. If you are not the first, remember that you may be the second or third, so you stand a good chance for a large prize. Each competitor must, in every case, send 50 cents for **One Year's Subscription** to **THE POULTRY KEEPER** with their answer. This journal is a 16 page illustrated Poultry Paper, devoted to telling
HOW TO MAKE POULTRY PAY.
The regular subscription price of **THE POULTRY KEEPER** is 50 cents per year, so you pay nothing additional for the privilege of competing for one of the above prizes. The money will be sent to the successful ones. The names of those who obtain prizes will be given in the paper. **THE POULTRY KEEPER** will tell you how to make $1,000 per year from one acre of land. Send your answer at once. Don't wait. Send money by registered letter, P. O. Order or postal note. Postage stamps taken. Sample copy 5 cts. Address
THE POULTRY KEEPER
89 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

SALE OF


Thoroughbred Horses,
AT 10 A. M., AT
State Fair Grounds, Sacramento,
BY DIRECTION OF
Messrs. DELANEY & AYRES,
We will sell their stud of Thoroughbred Horses, comprising
ICHI BAN,
HARRY ROSE,
TRADE DOLLAR,
FRED COLLIER,
JOE HOWELL.
Catalogues giving pedigrees, etc., now ready.
KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery St., S. F.

Wellington's Improved
EGG FOOD.
Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If not using the Improved Egg Food you know your hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes, 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists. Any not having it should write for trade terms everywhere. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.
425 Washington St., San Francisco.

Stanford Stake, 1884.
THE THIRD AND LAST PAYMENT ON THE Stanford Stake of 1884 for foals of 1881, and which is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the first Saturday in October, is due on the 15th of September. Payments can be made to either N. T. Smith, Treasurer's office, Southern Pacific R. R., or Jos. Cairn Simpson, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.
N. T. SMITH,
Treasurer Stanford Stake.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

PATENT RIGHTS.
Inventors' Institute,
105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)
Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

Stockton Fair,

BEGINNING

Tuesday, September 23,

AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.



—OVER—

$25,000

—OFFERED IN—

Premiums and Purses.

——o——

Premiums Increased Over 40 Per Cent.

FIRST AND SECOND PREMIUMS IN LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Morris M. Estee. of San Francisco, Orator.

Grand Promenade Concert at Masonic Music Hall, Stockton, Each Evening of the Fair.

Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies' Equestrianism.

——o——

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

——o——

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br h Monroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——
A. Miller's b f Henrietta.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jou Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey's b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gorham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magdallah.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kiamet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

——o——

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

——o——

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.
A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER, Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
Sole Manufacturers, Fentonville, Mich.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 Market and 10 Front Sts., San Francisco.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

——AGENTS FOR——

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. Carey, Sacramento. J. D. Carr, Salinas.
R. P. Sargent, Gilroy. John Boggs, Colusa.
P. A. Finigan, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

'Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The Breeder and Sportsman, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor,

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire Blythe, No. 2208. Dam Jeanette, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire Scarboro Chief, No 1706. Dam Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

1884. 1884.





STATE FAIR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred and Road Horses, Cattle, etc.

——o——

During the coming State Fair stock will be disposed of at public auction for account of the following gentlemen:

THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
For account of Messrs. DELANEY & AYRES;

TROTTING COLTS,
For account of J. T. McINTOSH, Chico;

TROTTING COLTS,
Account of G. VALENSIN, Arno Station;

THOROUGHBRED COLTS, WORK HORSES AND MULES,
Account W. L. PRITCHARD, Sacramento;

PURE-BRED JERSEY CATTLE,
Account Major ROBERT BECK.

Parties desirous of absolutely disposing of FINE STOCK, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMIT, will address the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery St., S. F.

AUCTION SALE

——OF——

Brood Mares,

Trotting Horses,

Colts, Jersey Cattle, Etc.,

BY ORDER OF

P. A. Finnigan, Esq.,

(In consequence of sale of Ranch.)

....ON....

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3d,

At 10 A. M., at the

BALL GROUNDS ADJOINING THE

Oakland Race Track.

Catalogues now Ready.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton.
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown. $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr.—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

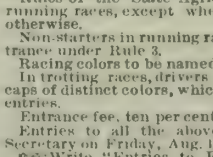
In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. RINMAN, Secretary.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured by the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIFFENBACHER & WIHL,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 45,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries.

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞ Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

NINETEENTH Industrial Exhibition

—AND—

Mechanics' Fair!

SAN FRANCISCO, 1884.

OPENS AUGUST 5TH; CLOSES SEPTEMBER 6th. Mechanical Progress, Invention, Art, and Natural Products will be represented by the best obtainable exhibits on this Coast. An

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

By an efficient orchestra every Afternoon and Evening.

—o—

ADMISSION:

Double season tickets, $5; single season, $3; apprentice season ticket, $1 50; child's, $1 50; adult single admission, 50 cents; child's, 25 cents; SEASON TICKETS TO MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE AT HALF RATES.

P. B. CORNWALL, President.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

El Dorado District

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

No. 8,

Comprising the counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Mono, will be held at

Grass Valley,

NEVADA COUNTY, CAL.

Over $5,000 in Premiums.

Speed Programme

AT WATT PARK:

FIRST DAY—Tuesday, September 2d.

No. 1. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; free for all. Purse, $150.
No. 2. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat, for district horses. Purse, $250.
No. 3. TROTTING; 2:55 class—For district horses Purse, $200.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

No. 4. RUNNING—Three-quarters of a mile and repeat, for district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 5. RUNNING—Selling race; valuation, $1000, with two pounds off for each $100 below, and three pounds added for each $100 above; one and one-eighth miles dash. Purse, $200.
No. 6. PACING; 2:20 class—Purse, $500.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 4th.

No. 7. RUNNING—One mile and repeat; free for all. $50, entrance; $15, forfeit; $250 added.
No. 8. PACING—Mile heats; two in three; for district horses. Purse, $150.
No. 9. TROTTING—For double teams; mile heats; best two in three. Purse, $75.
No. 10. WALKING FOR STALLIONS—One mile; $5 entrance; $25 added.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Sept. 5th.

No. 11. RUNNING—Half-mile and repeat; three-year-olds; district horses. Entrance, $25; $10 forfeit; $100 added.
No. 12. TROTTING; 2:45 class—Mile heats; three in five; district horses. Purse, $200.
No. 13. RUNNING—Saddle horse race, for district horses who have never won money; catch weights; half-mile dash. Entrance, $5; $25 added.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday, Sept. 6th.

No. 14. RUNNING—One and a half mile dash; free for all. $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added.
No. 15. TROTTING; 2:26 class—Free for all. Purse, $600.
No. 16. RUNNING—Mule race; go as you please; free for all. Entrance fee, $2.50; $25 added. Last mule out wins the money.

Remarks and Conditions.

All Trotting and Pacing Races, except when otherwise specified, best 3 in 5. Five to enter and three to start. In Running Races, to fill purses five or more subscribers are necessary.

In all races, except where otherwise expressly stated, entrance fee ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

Purses divided at the rate of 60 per cent. for first horse, 30 per cent. for second, and ten per cent. to third.

National Association rules to govern Trotting, and Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association to govern Running Races.

The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, or to trot or run a special race between heats. No money for a walk over. Horses entered for purses can only be drawn by consent of Judges.

All entries to be made in writing, giving name, sex' color and marks of horses; also name and residence of owner.

In Running Races, full colors must be worn by riders. Drivers in Trotting Races are requested to wear caps of distinct colors, to be named in their entries, as their horses will be designated upon programmes by colors worn by drivers.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, August 15th, 1884.

All races in which District Horses are entered, they must have been owned in the District prior to July 1st, 1884, except when specified "free for all."

Address all communications to

GEORGE FLETCHER
Assistant Secretary,
Holbrooke Hotel, Grass Valley, Ca

GEO. G. BLANCHARD, President.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

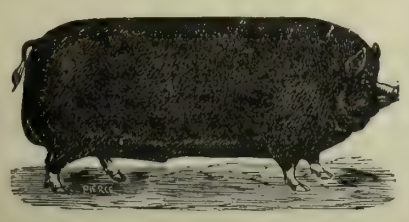
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

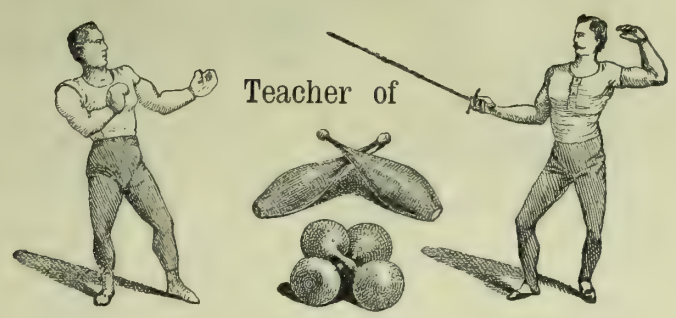
Stockton Fair Races.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz.: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200. Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

LOUIS GERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

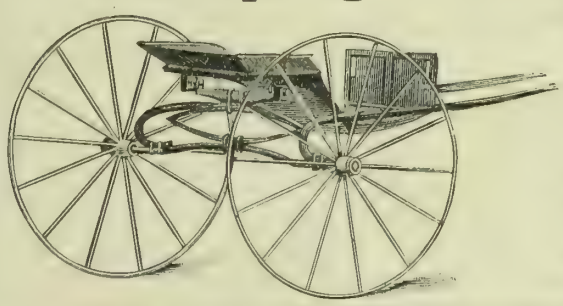
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.**
y12 Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only $15

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing

CEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

National Association

—OF—

TROTTING

Horse Breeders,

Eighth Annual Meeting.

NEW YORK DRIVING

Club Grounds,

Morrisiana, New York.

SEPT. 9th, 10th, and 11th next.

$28,000 IN TROTTING STAKES.

Stakes for three, four and five-year-olds, for 2:25, 2:30 and 2:40 stallions, and for 2:30 and 2:40 mares, will be trotted for by selected representatives of the great breeding establishments and prominent owners of trotting stock throughout the United States and Canada. The events will include the celebrated

WILSON STAKES,

For Four-Year-Olds. Present Value

$9,100,

To be Increased by the Payment of $50 *each due from those of the present*

49 Nominations

Which Start. Sensational Performances May Reasonably be Expected.

H. W. T. MALI, President.

L. D. Parker, Secretary.

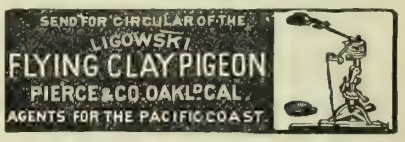


KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

116 Washington St., San Franc

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

BIRCH'S WHITEWIND CUTTING WIRE

AND NOT WEAR CUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**

Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

Speed Programme

— OF —

THIRD DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

— AT —

CHICO, CAL.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1884.

First Day, Tuesday, September 2d, 1884.

No. 1.—TROTTING RACE—For two-year-old colt owned in the District. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $200. First colt to receive $120, second $60, and third $20.

No. 2.—TROTTING RACE—2:30 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

Second Day, Wednesday, September 3d.

DOOLEY STAKE.

No. 3.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-quarter dash for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $125 added.

UNION HOTEL STAKE.

No. 4.—RUNNING RACE.—One-and-a-half-mile dash for all three-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $200 added.

No. 5.—RUNNING RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile and repeat, for all. Entrance $25; $175 added.

No. 6.—TROTTING RACE.—For yearling colts owned in the District. One mile, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $150. First colt to receive $90; second $46, and third $15.

Third Day, Thursday, September 4th.

No. 7.—TROTTING RACE.—2:35 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $300. First horse to receive $180; second $90, and third $30.

No. 8.—TROTTING RACE.—For single road horses to buggy, to be driven by the owners, best 3 in 5, for a purse of $150. First horse to receive $90; second $45, and third $15.

Fourth Day, Friday, September 5th.

No. 9.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, one mile dash. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

No. 10.—RUNNING RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile dash, for two-year-olds. Entrance $25, p. p., $150 added.

SOCIETY STAKE.

No. 11.—RUNNING RACE.—For all, two mile dash. Entrance $50, $25 forfeit, $300 added.

No. 12.—TROTTING RACE.—For two-year-old colts owned in the 3d and 13th Districts. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $250. First colt to receive $150; second $75, and third $25.

Fifth Day, Saturday, September 6th.

No. 13.—TROTTING RACE.—For all, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

No. 14.—PACING RACE.—2:20 class. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness and to rule, for a purse of $400. First horse to receive $240; second $120, and third $40.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern all Trotting and Pacing Races. But the Directors reserve the right to change the order of the programme so as to alternate if necessary to save time, and furnish more than one race the same day.

In all Trotting and Pacing Races, five to enter, three to start. Entrance ten per cent. of purse, to accompany all nominations.

Horses distancing the field will be entitled to the first and third money only.

Horses entered for purses can only be withdrawn by consent of the Judges.

The Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern all Running Races.

Non-starters for Running Races will be held for entrance.

Non-starters must be declared out the day previous to the race they are engaged in, before eight o'clock P. M.

In all Running Races the second horse saves entrance.

No money paid for a race without a contest.

All entries for Races to close with the Secretary or President, at Chico, Aug. 1st, 1884, at ten o'clock P. M.

The Board of Directors will have absolute charge of the Track and Grounds during the week of Races, and guarantee that they will be kept in first-class condition.

The above rules in regard to entries and conducting the Races will be strictly enforced, and all purses and stakes will be paid when the Judges have rendered their decision, and before leaving the Stand.

N. B. In all running races the second horse saves entrance. The time of closing entries extends to August 1st, at 10 o'clock P. M.

C. C. MASON, PRESIDENT.
ROLAND DILLER, SECRETARY.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

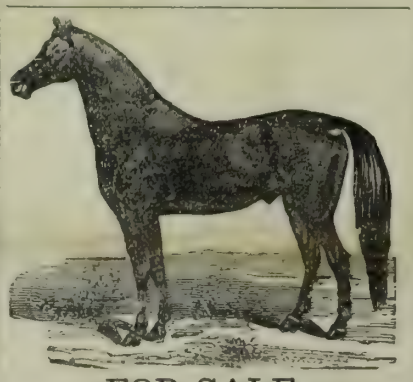


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		*8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		*8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety, Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6th, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*8:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt



Vol. V, No. 10.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CRICKET.

The Unions of Grass Valley Defeat the Merions.

The match between the Merions and Unions, which took place on Monday at Watt Park, Grass Valley, resulted in a victory for the Unions, after a well contested game. The Union captain won the toss and decided to defend the wickets. The last wicket fell with the score at 54 of which Veal is credited with 15. The Merions responded with 52, Webster heading the list with 16. The Unions scored 83 in their second attempt, thanks to the long stand made by Luke and Veal, who put no less than 57 runs together before a separation occurred. The Merions started in for the second innings with 86 runs to win, but they were all dismissed for 54, so the match resulted in a victory for the Unions by 31 runs. Five of the Merions were thrown out in the second inning by Crase, the Union long stop.

The Union Club are to be congratulated on their victory, and deserve every credit for their meritorious performance last Monday. Their improvement in all departments of the game was very noticeable. The score:

UNIONS OF GRASS VALLEY.

1st INNING.		2D INNING.	
Dunstan b, Webster	3	run out	0
Wilson, b Webster	0	c and b Jacobs	9
Reynolds	1	b Hill	1
Luke, b Webster	3	c Mathieu, b Jacobs	20
Veal, b Jacobs	15	b Webster	28
Stewart, b Webster	3	run out	5
Shugg, run out	4	not out	3
Curnow, c Burnell, b Webster	4		0
Crase, b Jacobs	0	run out	0
Ellsworth, not out	2	b Hill	0
Goldsworthy, b Webster	0	b Webster	0
Byes 16, leg byes, 3	19	Byes 12, leg byes 4, wides 1	17
	54		83
Grand Total			137

MERIONS.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Barney Benjamin, b Luke	9	c Ellsworth, b Wilson	7
C. B. Hill, b Luke	3	b Wilson	0
L. Burnett, b Luke	8	Thrown out	5
A. Jacobs, l b w Luke	1	Thrown out	12
J. Mathieu, b Wilson	0	Thrown out	2
Ben Benjamin, b Wilson	1	Thrown out	10
Webster, c Ellsworth, b Luke	16	b Luke	0
Goewey c, Curnow, b Wilson	1	Not out	1
R. Gibson, b Wilson	2	Thrown out	0
Chase, b Wilson	0	b Stewart	1
H. Harrison, not out	0	b Luke	0
Byes 8, Leg Byes 3	11	Byes 15, Leg Byes 1	16
	52		54
Grand total			106

The cricket match between the Unions of Grass Valley and the Nevada City Cricket Club came off at Watt Park, Grass valley, last Tuesday. The Nevada team made 43 runs in the first inning, of which J. Hampton made no less than 30. The Grass Valleyites scored 85; Luke 29, Oliver 20. Veal, Wilson and Ellesworth 9 each, were the heaviest scores. J. Hampton secured all the wickets. The Nevada team made 38 in the second attempt, so the Unions won by an inning and 4 runs.

With the exception of C. A. Newhall, all the Philadelphia team which visited Europe will take part in the international match between the United States and Canada, which begins n Sept. 15th.

The I. Zingari leave fer their annual tour in the States, Sept. 6, striking Boston first, then New York and afterwards Staten Island. The team this year is understood to be particularly strong.

The Nevada Cricket Club has been organized, with the following officers: President, C. J. Brand; Secretary, J. E. Carr; Treasurer, J. J. Jackson; Captain, Thomas Penrose

The deciding game for the Harrison Trophy takes place this afternoon at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland.

A thoroughbred stallion, the son of Prince Charlie, was recently purchased in England by Isaac Harvey, of New York, for $3,000. Prince Charles Edward, the imported horse, is a chestnut, and was bred by the Queen at Hampton Court. He was foaled in 1876. His breeding is unexceptionable, and contains some of the stoutest strains in England. He stands 16¼ hands high, and on account of his rapid growth has never been trained.

TURF AND TRACK.

Petaluma.

The first race on Friday was a selling purse, a dash of a mile and a quarter, in which there were only two starters, Patrol bringing $25 in the pools against $10 for Garfield. On the drop of the flag Patrol took up the running at a fair gait and the two ran side by side up to the three-quarter pole, where Patrol gradually drew ahead, and although Garfield made a desperate effort to get up on nearing the distance post, Patrol won easily in 2:11¼.

Petaluma, August 29th.—Selling purse, $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation $1,000; to carry entitled weight, two pounds off for each $100 below valuation, and three pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One and one-fourth mile dash.

W. Appleby's b h Patrol, aged, by Wild Idle—Nettie Brown, $1,000, 120 pounds.....Appleby 1
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford—by Lodi, $300, 107 pounds.....Duffy 2

Time, 2:11¼.

The second race was a trot for district yearlings between Catchup, Elise and J. G. Blaine. The latter was too rank for such a race and the result was very close between the other two, as they were on even terms at the distance, but here Elise was off her gait and Catchup won a well contested trot in 3:56

Same Day.—Trotting; district; for yearlings; purse, $150; mile dash.

P. J. Shafter's br f Catchup, by Rustic, dam Huntress..... 1
Geo. Jones' b f Elise, by Echo, dam Halfmoon..... 2
Wm. Bihler's s c J. G. Blaine, by General Dana, dam by Jack Hawkins..... 3

Time, 3:56.

The third race was a purse of $1,000 for the 2:27 class, for which Sister was a great favorite, selling for $60 against $15 each for Anteeo and Ollivette, and $10 for the field, in which were Adrian, Tump Winston and B. B. The race seemed scarcely in doubt after the first heat, as Sister had evidently more speed than her competitors, but the struggle for second money was very close and it is a pity that a severe, and to many judges, an unjust ruling in placing B. B. from the second to the outside position in the first heat, detracted greatly from the interest of the contest. Sister took the lead and at the half-mile was a length ahead of Ollivette and B. B., while Anteeo, who was behaving wildly, soon trotted into the fourth position and thus they came in in 2:27¾, B. B. being about a neck in front of Ollivette, but placed last for running, but as he made but one slight skip in the mile, the judges must evidently have mistaken his somewhat irregular trot, when pressed, for a running gait and hence their decision, which met with a very contemptuous reception. In the second heat Sister had a still easier contest, taking the lead and winning handily in 2:25¾, Ollivette second, and Anteeo third, the latter showing a fine turn of speed from the half-mile post, trotting thence to the wire in 1:07½, showing what a grand horse he is if only his gait could be properly controlled. In the third heat B. B. tried to beat Sister, but he could never get nearer to her than a length, and thus they finished in 2:24½, Anteeo again being third.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,000, for the 2:27 class; $500, $250, $150, and $100.

Sister, b m, by Admiral—John A. Goldsmith	1	1	1
Ollivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—Bell—A. C. Dietz	2	2	4
B. B., blk g, by Bellfounder—J. W. Donathan	6	4	2
Anteeo, b h, by Electioneer—Columbine. T. de Turk	3	3	3
Adrian, b h, by Reliance—Adriana—James M. Learned	4	5	6
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—Lady Don E. Downer	5	6	5

Time, 2:27¾, 2:25¾, 2:24½.

As it was yet early in the afternoon a purse was offered for the following named horses: Oscar $25 in pools; Sorrel Ben $20 and the field $40, in which were Lucy, Nighttime and Len Hayden. In the first two heats Oscar showed such superior speed that it appeared as if he would win in straight heats, in taking the two first in 2:38¾ and 2:36½, but in the third mile he tired perceptibly and Sorrel Ben, who is a cut-and-come-again style of a horse, came to the rescue of the fielders and took the two succeeding heats in excellent style, in 2:37¼ and 2:43¾. As darkness came on quickly, the issue was postponed until the next day, Len Hayden having been distanced in the second heat.

On Saturday there was again a large attendance and the prize winners were grouped in the quarter streteh and were called up to receive their ribbons and awards. The fifth heat of the postponed race resulted in another surprise, as Nighttime disputed the heat with Oscar, who was still the favorite and won it in 2:41, with Lucy, now sent to the stable for not scoring a heat in five. On the final mile Ben headed Oscar to the mid backstretch and when the former fell back on a break, Nighttime took his place and the two trotted home in even terms until Nighttime was off his feet when within 40 yards of the wire, and Oscar won a well contested race in 2:39.

August 29th and 30th.—Purse of $200 added to the entrance fees; $150, $75, $45, and $30 for named horses.

Oscar, gr g, by McClellan, Jr.—J. M. Parker	1	1	2	3	2	1
Sorrel Ben, ch g, sire unknown—T. Beggs	2	3	1	1	4	3
Nighttime, gr g, by Rustic—P. J. Shafter	4	2	3	2	1	2
Lucy, b m, by Black Ralph—John Blue	3	4	4	4	3	ro
Len Hayden, b g, by Alexander—D. L. Hayden					5	dist.

Time, 2:38¾, 2:36½, 2:37¼, 2:43¾, 2:41, 2:39.

The first race in the regular programme was a dash of two miles, free for all, in which Bachelor, although only a three-year-old, was in extreme demand, his backers laying $25 to $5, as if they thought they were merely picking up the money, although Birdcatcher and Garfield were both in the field. Patsy sent Bachelor to the front at a rattling gait, and led Garfield by two lengths, when half the journey was done with Birdcatcher four lengths in the rear. To the dismay of the talent, Duffy was seen to draw his whip on Bachelor in the first turn, and the horse gradually came back to the others, when they became bunched on the homestretch, and then Birdcatcher drew away and won hands down in 3:37½.

August 30th.—Purse, $600; $300, $150, $90 and $60; a dash of two miles.

W. M. Murray's br h Birdcatcher, 5 years, by Spectre—by Young Melbourne, 120 lbs.....Appleby 1
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford—by Lodi, 117 lbs.....Long 2
Delaney & Ayres' b c Bachelor, 3 years, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 107 lbs.....Duffy 3

Time, 3:37½.

Then came the consolidation purse in which Philip S. was sent up in the pools to $40 against $18 for Estelle Clark and Arthur H. The two former horses raced for five furlongs together when the mare was beaten and Arthur H. was brought up as soon as his jockey could see an opening on the the inside of the track, when Phillip S. closed in on Arthur and threw him out of his stride. Phillip S. came in first by two lengths, but on a claim of foul the race was given to Arthur H. and the second money to Estelle Clarke, the time being 1:45.

Same Day.—Purse $150; $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 5 pounds, twice, 10 pounds, three times, 15 pounds from their entitled weight. One mile dash.

Hill and Gries' b c Arthur H. by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, two years, 82½ lbs.....Young 1
H. G. Carrillo's b m Estelle Clark, by Ironclad—by Orphan Boy, 108 lbs.....Ross 2
P. Siebenthaler's b h Phillip S., by Leinster—Lillie Simpson, 3 years, 106 lbs.....Duffy..*3

* Came in first but placed last for foul riding.

Time, 1:45.

The races finished with a purse of $150 for district roadsters, owners to drive to road wagons or carts weighing not less than 150 pounds, and the following started: H. P. Brainer's King; J. W. Offut's Jennie; E. Hopes' Jet; J. S. Van Doren's Ella, and W. Bihler's Debby Mott. Jennie sold for $25 against $10 for King, and a like sum for the field. The race was well contested, the first heat being taken by Debby Mott in 3:06½ with Jennie second and Jet third. The second heat fell to Jennie in 3:06 with Jet second and King third. The third heat was taken by Jennie in 2:58¼, Debby Mott and Jet being second and third, and Jennie repeated in 3:03 winning the race, the other horses being in the same position as in the previous heat. This closed the sport of the day and the programme of a successful fair.

It is understood that Mr. William Emmett, theatrical manager of Chicago, has secured a two years' lease of the Chicago Driving Park, and that he will hereafter be the sole manager. His present intention is to give racing by night as well as by day, electric lights being used for illumination, and it is thought that the novelty of the affair will make it a paying investment.

Auction Sales.

During the State Fair Killip & Co. will offer at auction sale some very valuable animals. We learn that on the opening day, among others, the racing stock of Delaney & Ayres will be put up. These were referred to last week, but it will do no harm to call attention to them again. The lot contains Joe Howell, Fred Collier, Trade Dollar, Harry Rose and Ichi Ban.

On the second day two mares belonging to H. S. Hogeboom will be submitted. Both are by Milliman's Bellfounder, the sire of B. B. and many other good ones. One of them has a record of 2:35, her dam of Morgan and thoroughbred blood, and is stinted to Prompter, the other is from a mare by Lodi, her record being 2:30 and with ability to lower it many seconds.

A Talk with Bither.—Some Interesting Incidents Connected with Jay-Eye-See and Phallas.

Edwin D. Bither, the driver of Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, was born in Charleston, Me., thirty-three years ago. At the age of eighteen he made his first professional engagement with Foster Palmer, driver of old General Knox, at Bangor, Me., and by close application to his duties young Bither soon became an expert handler. He remained three years in Bangor and, in the Fall of 1871, he packed up his traps and went West, settling down in the State of Michigan. Nine years ago he first entered the service of Jerome I. Case, of Racine, Wis., who had some seven or eight trotting horses, including Mila C., record 2:26½, by Blue Bull, and Fox, record 2:30. Subsequently he drove Edwin B. to a record of 2:27, gave Dom Pedro, by Blue Bull, a record of 2:27, and handled Charley C., by son of Ethan Allen, when he obtained a record of 2:33½. In 1879 Mr. Case purchased Phallas of Major McDowell and a year later he added the celebrated Jay-Eye-See to his stable. It was with the view of getting some idea of the manner in which these two trotting wonders were developed that *The Sporting Life* man had quite a lengthy and extremely pleasant interview with Bither.

"Was Jay-Eye-See difficult to break?" "No indeed, he was quite the reverse. He was placed in my charge when two years old and in the Fall of the same year that I got him he was hitched up not over a dozen times to a break-cart and that was all the instruction he received that year. He ran out the following Winter and in the Spring of 1881 he showed us a half-mile over the half-mile track at Racine in 1:18¾ with only five weeks' work. He was then turned out into the pasture fields and staid there until September. He was taken up again, worked a little and trotted a half-mile in 1:14¾. He was never given a mile of speed in his three-year-old form and was only jogged two miles and a half a day. During the Winter of 1881, I drove him on the road alongside of Edwin B. Next year I commenced to work him mile heats. He was then four years old. At Chicago he made his first public appearance in the great four-year-old race under the management of Budd Doble. The latter did not quite understand the young horse and after a desperate contest of seven heats, Jay-Eye-See won the fifth heat in 2:23¾ and the sixth in 2:23¾. He lost the seventh heat in 2:30. He was afterwards taken back to Racine, and kept in condition until Fall, when he won a four-year-old race at Chicago, obtaining a record of 2:19, thus snatching the laurels from Trinket, who was credited with the best four-year-old record. This was his last performance as a four-year-old, and he was sent to Col. Todhunter's farm, Kentucky, and turned out. It was not until the first of March, 1883, that he was taken up and prepared for the campaign. He was a great horse that year, getting a record of 2:10¾. At Narragansett Park last month he obtained his best record—2:10, but I am positive he can go faster."

"But you had the best opportunity of your life at Narragansett."

"I don't think so. While the course at Providence was specially prepared for Jay-Eye-See, it must be remembered that a very heavy rain fell the night previous to the exhibition and I hardly think that the sod that surfaced the track was dried through sufficient to make it as fast as generally supposed. As an illustration why the track could not be as fast as represented I refer you to the third-quarter time made by both Jay-Eye-See and Phallas. Now, I can take either of these horses over several of the circuit tracks and trot the the third quarter upon them faster than they showed at Narragansett."

"You consider then that Maud S. had an advantage at Cleveland when she trotted in 2:09¾?"

"The Cleveland track is without doubt the finest trotting course in America. Give me the same opportunities that Bair had there and I will prove beyond question that Jay-Eye-See is the fastest trotter in the world by big odds.

"What of the performance at Belmont Park."

"That was certainly the greatest the little horse ever exhibited. The break past the three-quarter pole cost him at least two seconds. The track was a little soft there, and the running horse coming up to his head with too sudden a rush unnerved him, and that was the cause of the mishap."

As to his driving qualities Bither says he is one of the sweetest in the world. He never wore a sweat hood in his life nor a muzzle. In regard to his feeding he is given twelve quarts of oats a day and all the hay he wants. Grass is also furnished him in addition to a bran mash two or three times a week. Previous to his exhibition he is given slow miles, say twice a week; that is all.

Of Phallas Bither speaks in the highest terms of his qualifications as a trotter. "I got him," said Bither, "when two years old. He was then broken. He trotted that year in 2:48¾. He was in the stud the next two years at Racine, and among the mares bred to him was Mila C. The result of the union was a fine filly, which Mr. Case has had offered $1,000 for. Three of Phallas' weaning colts were sold last winter to Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, for $1,700. In the early portion of the year, as a five-year-old, Phallas had a rather serious attack of the pink eye, but he recovered his form sufficiently that Fall as to gain a breeder's record of 2:22¾ at Chicago. He ran out the following winter. His first race last year was on the 8th of June at Cleveland. He beat Index and one or two others in a five-heat race, getting a record in the fifth heat of 2:18¾. He was then beaten three races by Majolica at New York, Albany and Washington. In the first race Dan Mace held the reins over the stallion, but he could do nothing with him. In the third heat I got behind him and drove Majolica out in 2:17. At Chicago, same year, Phallas turned the tables on Majolica in a five-heat race, winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:16½, 2:19 and 2:21½. At Cleveland he got a record of 2:15½. In the $10,000 race at Hartford he was out of condition and only got fifth money. At Boston subsequently, against Director and Santa Claus, he won the first two heats and in the third heat was forty yards ahead at the three-quarter pole. The strap of his quarter-boot came down, compelling him to break, and he lost the heat and finally the race. Director beat him again at Albany. At Chicago he beat Maxey Cobb and Monroe Chief in a five-heat race. Last Fall he served about thirty mares, and during the Winter he ran out in a large paddock. About the first of February he was taken up and jogged on the road until the first of April, when he was taken to Louisville, Ky., to be prepared for the campaign. He trotted his first race at Chicago and obtained the great record of 2:13¾ in a fourth heat. He then started over the half-mile track at Pittsburg, thence to Buffalo, Providence and Philadelphia."

Majolica and Rosa Wilkes will make their first appearance this season in the 2:17 class at Hartford. With Edwin Taorne, Clemmie G., Catchfly and Phyllis in the same class, the race ought to be productive of brilliant results.

The Exhibition Business.

Mr. H. D. McKinney, "Mambrino," much to our surprise, champions the racing against time business and writes to the *Breeders' Gazette* the following sophistical essay:

"M. T. G.'s" remarks in last week's issue of the *Gazette*, under the caption "Sensible Ideas," greatly surprised me. He says, "But there is another evil that I would like to see every true sportsman in the land use his influence against, and that is trotting or pacing against time." In a half-dozen papers of recent date I have noticed an account of the "wonderful performance" of an in-bred Morgan horse which, trotting against time, made a record of 2:26½; and now, before the printer's ink has fairly dried upon the prominence given to this performance, friend Grattan, who is the fortunate owner of the really most excellent old horse, calls upon "every true sportsman" to use his influence against such "evil" acts, really invoking the wrath and condemnation of all true sportsmen for his "evil" and unsportsman-like act.

It is quite evident that "M. T. G." has never witnessed any one of the wonderful exhibitions of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, or St. Julien against time. Knowing his nature so well, I am quite positive that had he been so fortunate he would now be on record as one of the most enthusiastic advocates of just such performances. It is idle to say, and in direct opposition to facts, that the people do not desire these exhibitions. When Maud S. and St. Julien trotted against the watch at Rochester, in 1880, and scored 2:11¼ each, from the judges' stand I looked upon ten thousand enthusiastic people, who fairly made the grand stand tremble with their shouts. I did not have to ask myself, What is there in such a performance to become so excited over? for I came near dropping my watch from my hand in my anxiety to yell louder and longer than any one else. After the excitement had abated I did wonder if a similar performance ever could or would arouse the same frenzied feelings in such a vast crowd again. After a lapse of four years I found myself again at Rochester, watch in hand, looking out upon a multitude of anxious faces. Why anxious? Upon the track and advancing towards the judges' stand comes a small, black gelding, five years old, almost to fame unknown—Jay-Eye-See. Geo. Archer shouts "Go!" and click go the hundreds of watches, and the thousands of anxious faces watch the black phenomenon as he circles the ellipse. He is coming up the home-stretch. Eyes are strained nearly from their sockets; and before the flying spectre has reached the goal such noted horsemen as "Eph," Simmons throw their hats and yell to burst their throats, "He's done it." The scene that followed dwarfed the wonderful excitement of previous years, and it is unnecessary to describe it now.

At Providence, but a few days since, eight thousand of the best people of Rhode Island went frantic with joy; old men kissing their wives, as in the heyday of the honey-moon. Why? Because the black beauty Jay-Eye-See had, by a marvellous performance, made them all happy. But yesterday we read, of what? "Jay-Eye-See, before more than ten thousand people at Belmont Park, trotted the two fastest consecutive heats ever placed on record: and Phallas three heats, all faster than Smuggler's time." And this is denounced as one of the evils of the tuaf. Bosh! What the American people admire is excellence, and whatever excels will find plenty of votaries to worship at its shrine.

Now friend Grattan you and I are very ambitious. You have already scored 2:26½. Now suppose—suppose, I say—you give your flyer another trial and he stops the watch at 2:14, what are you to do with your prodigy? He certainly will be barred in all open races, and the very act of barring him makes the amusement-loving people of America anxious to see him. What will you do? Why the same as any sensible commercial man would—exhibit your wares to best advantage to gain wealth and glory, for it is truly glorious to own a Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Phallas, a Herod or a First Call. (Ahem!)

No, no. What the people want that have not seen Maud S., Jay-Eye-See and Phallas, is to see them perform; and those that have, want to see them again for the pleasure they have given them. Now "M. T. G." you are a breeder, and undoubtedly your motto is to breed up. Now you would discourage breeding meritorious animals "that can beat the world," for they have no field or class to trot in, and by showing in exhibition classes they are an abomination to the turf and cause people to lose interest in horses that should be pulling carts instead of competing for money; but so long as the people will breed to Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Pilots, Morgans and Clays, they will run the risk of the misfortune to breed an exhibition animal.

Clays and Pilots.

Among the interesting features of the circuit meeting at Rochester, Mr. R. Huntington exhibited his Clay Arabian bred stallions, sons of the two Arabian horses, Leopard and Linden, presented to Gen. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey, and their first get; also the first stallions ever known to have been so bred. Mr. Huntington also showed upon the track his two prominent sires, Clay Pilot, by Neave's Clay, and Spink and Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay. The first, Clay Pilot, combines the blood in his dam of that of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See; while his half-brother, Sayers, or Cummings' Henry Clay, was the sire of the dam of St. Julian, Elaine, Electioneer, and Napoleon, the sire of Jerome Eddy. Clay Pilot is also grandsire of Sultan, Del Sur, and the remarkable California colts. Orrin Hickok, who is driving Clay Pilot's granddaughter, Eva, and who drove Clay Pilot quarters in 36 and 37 seconds as a three-year-old, will no doubt be surprised to see old Clay Pilot in Rochester and on the track begging him to take a ride. Mr. Huntington also showed his Clay Spink by the side of his son, the great but unfortunate Captain Lewis. Although Spink has been in the stud since April last, he was driven to the track on Friday, the 1st inst., where by way of exercise he trotted a five-mile heat in 14:35, doing the last four miles in 11 minutes, showing that he had lost neither his speed or power of endurance. The track had just been harrowed, and cupped very badly. It was, however, a pleasure to visitors from Spink's old stamping grounds of Yates, Seneca, Schuyler and Steuben to see the little horse and his giant son, Captain Lewis, together.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Gossip at Monmouth Park has it that there is no probability of Eole's seeing the post again this season, as, since the Champion Stakes, he has taken only slow canters, and Snedeker seems afraid to push him. Before the Champion there was some talk to the effect that if he won it he would be retired; but Mr. Gebhard has never intimated any desire to become a breeder, and the question naturally arises what would he do with "the big horse?"

Trotting in England.

[Pendragon in the Referee.]

After what was done with and without assistance by trotters and pacers at Chicago, it is interesting to note that in a trotting match at Manchester last Monday, for a trophy which virtually carries with it the English championship, Nellie Patchen trotted a mile and a half in 3:58, or at the rate of, say, 2:38½ per mile. This does not look as though trotting in England had as yet got well on the way towards rivalry with its kindred institution in America. The tracks here are by no means as good as they are in the States; still, I suppose the worst track here would not be sixty or seventy yards slower in a mile than the best track in America. So if we assume that at a mile only, with a flying start and on a slow English track, Nellie Patchen can trot a mile in 2:30, which I should very much doubt, we are still somewhere about a couple of hundred yards behind the best-known standard. Nellie Patchen trotted under saddle, which is, or should be, a distinct advantage. I have no desire whatever to disparage Mr. Bambridge's mare, who would be considered a flyer of the first water if we did not get such wondrous stories constantly about what is done by trotters on the other side of the water; but I really cannot understand how it is we have to take in these matters not only a back seat but a seat which is so very far behind the most backward seats of our American cousins. No one would say—not even the Americans themselves will say—that they have a finer stock of horses than our own; and yet we with our very best trotting horses toil hopelessly in the rear of their commonest outsiders. Of this I am perfectly certain: That if we had started with the best trotting stock—if we had ever possessed reason to believe ourselves, as we used to believe ourselves at other sports, the best in the world—the Americans would not now be as far in the rear of us as we are in the rear of them. Given a 2:10½ trotting record here in England, the men of the States would long ere now have managed to reply to it with something far better than the 2:30 which is said—and only said—to have been accomplished in this country.

It is evident that the Belmont Park Association did not reap any benefit from the Jay-Eye-See performance. The arrangements were made between lessee Pate and Crawford, the manager of Mr. Case's trotters, whereby the former received fifteen per cent. of the gate receipts and the latter took the balance. This laid all over the $4,000 which the advertising agent of the show announced on the bills would be given. That the Belmont Park Association, through Frank Bower, first offered terms to Crawford is true. A telegram was sent to Providence, but no answer being received for some time, or at least, it is stated that none was received, Mr. Bower left for the seashore, and in the meantime Crawford came to the city. Not finding Mr. Bower at home, Mr. Crawford went to Belmont Park, told Pate what he came here for, and the latter at once made the percentage offer for himself, which was eagerly accepted, and the Association was thereby shut out. It is claimed that the day netted Pate about $2,000 and Crawford between $7,000 and $8,000.

A disastrous fire occurred at the Abdallah Park Farm of W. H. Wilson, near Cynthiana, Ky., on August 24th, the residence and stables of Mr. Wilson being destroyed, together with the following trotting stock: W. H. Wilson's property—Triumvir, b s, five years, by General Washington, dam Lucy, value, $2,500; Long Branch, b s, aged, by Commodore, $1,000; Huron, br s, by Administrator, $2,000; Chestnut Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, $1,500; Norman Sprague, by Governor Sprague, $500; Arnona, br f, by Smuggler, $500; Minneapolis, br f, three years, by Indianapolis, $1,000. Property of J. H. Allen, Darbyville, O.—Jersey Lily, two years, by Caliban, dam Abbess, $5,000; Inkblack, two years, by Indianapolis, dam Nannie Jordan, $2,000. Property of other parties—Tom Bagby, aged, by Vitalis, $2,500; half sister to Tom Bagby, $1,500; bay horse, by Almont, dam by Lexington, $800.

At Chicago on the 23d there was an exhibition by the pacing mare, Minnie R., with the running horse, Firebrand, which accompanied pacer Westmont, when he paced over the Driving Park course in 2:01¼. The exhibition was to beat 2:05. The time of the first heat was: First quarter, 0:32¾; half, 1:04½; three-quarters, 1:35½; mile, 2:07. In the second heat, just as the word was given, the mare broke and was pulled up and returned without going around. The third heat began with much promise. The quarter post was reached in thirty seconds, at the rate of two minutes, and the half in one minute, the same rate. The next quarter was slower, the three-quarter post being reached in 1:32¾. Coming home the mare tired very perceptibly, completing the mile in 2:07¼.

Trotting at Portland.

CITY VIEW PARK, Aug. 24.—Trotting; purse $100; second horse to receive $25.

Oscar, s g—Ruiter	1	1	1	
Emma, b m—Misner	2	2	2	

Time, 3:07, 3:09, 3:07.

Same Day—Trotting and pacing; purse, $100; second horse to receive $25.

Buccaneer, dn g pacer—Nelson	1	2	1	1
Sheriff, br h, by Kisber, dam by Red Buck—McManus	2	1	2	2
Chance, gr g, by Romero, dam Cully mare—G. Misner	4	3	4	3
Forester, ch g—J. Misner	3	4	3	d

Time, 2:49½, 2:48¾, 2:46½, 2:48½.

The day of pacers with running mates was a brief one. When Westmont turned the Chicago track in 2:01¾, the performance resulted in his sale for $20,000, but the popular taste for the new style of racing did not last long, and it was soon found that Westmont thought as little of the arrangement as did the public, as after leaving that city it was impossible for him to show a decent mile. Peter Johnston does not make up his mind hastily, but when he once decides on a course of action it is likely to be carried out and consequently it is safe to say that Westmont will give no more exhibitions. Firebrand, the runner that accompanied him, has been turned over to Splan, who wants to try Gem at the new style of rig, and hereafter Westmont will fight for honors in the free-for-all pacing class.

It now transpires that Billy S. was "doped" in the free-for-all pacing race at Pittsburg, a veterinary surgeon having testified to that effect. From all accounts the Pittsburg meeting was the scene of a great deal of crooked work of all kinds, and it is understood that a great many owners will not take their horses there again.

Last week John Murphy drove Keen Jim, 2:19¼, a mile on Mr. Robert Bonner's private track in 2:14¼, and on the same day Mr. Fred Bonner drove Lucy Cuyler a mile to wagon in 2:15½.

Eastern Gossip.

I met Mr. H. B. Winship on his way to the Utica Meeting. He was full of horse talk, especially as to the excellence of the Narragansett track.

"We are drawing the best horses of gentlemen roadites. You ought to have been with us last Monday. Quite a number of New Yorkers came over to see Edward and Swiveller go."

"That was a great mile. I did not think they would ever beat their record judging from their miles last season. Tell me about it."

"Well, to begin, it was a regular performance, and a record to skeleton wagon, as Mr. Work bet $1,000 they could beat 2:16¾. The judges were John Shepard, our Secretary, E. G. Windsor, and your humble servant."

"How was the mile made?"

"Murphy brought them out and only jogged them two slow miles, then started them near the distance stand, and went away uncommonly slow. They seemed to be jogging the first quarter, in 34¾ seconds, but the second quarter they showed they were as good as ever by making it in 32¾ seconds, the half-mile pole being passed in 1:07½. He eased them the third quarter, as they reached the three-quarter pole in 1:42½, but down the homestretch they seemed to be going like Winship and running mate, and landed under the wire in good shape. Shepard and Windsor made it 2:16¼, my watch showed 2:16 2-5, and, of course, the official time was 2:16¼."

"Was Mr. Work surprised?"

"Not a bit. He says he is confident they can beat 2:15½, and will let them show they can."

"What other deeds were done that day?"

"Harry McDonald gave Billy D. a mile in 2:28, and Charley Kenyon drove a strange bay horse to the half, in 1:08, and positively jogged home in 2:19¾. Of course, everybody wanted to know something about him, but all Kenyon told us was that 'he is from the country.'"

"What are the prospects for your Circuit meeting?"

"A 1. Besides the regular programme we are going to have more novelties than ever presented on a track. I can't tell you all, as arrangements are not fully completed; but Murphy will come with his pair of runners, and they say it is a very thrilling sight to see a pair go better than a 2:00 gait. It looks as if they were running away. We will have a race and not an exhibition between Billy D. and running mate and Henry S., same rig. He can go in from 2:16 to 2:18. We also expect to have Gilbert show Mr. Rockefeller's great team, Independence and Cleora. He thinks it is no trick for them to put the double-team mark away down. You know they have a pole sulky record of 2:16½."

I had the pleasure of a chat with Charley Green, the other day. He is just about right again from the effects of his fall, at Fleetwood, last season. His horses are still at Utica, he having stopped off there on his way from Chicago.

I hear of a friendly match between Messrs. Work and Shepard. Mr. Work bets Mr. Shepard $1,000 that he can drive Edward a race of mile heats, to road wagon, and beat Dick Swiveller—Mr. Shepard to drive Swiveller.

After Com. Kittson's horses do the Minneapolis and another Western meeting, it is expected that they will return East and "take in" the Narragansett and Eastern Fall Circuit; Splan intends to try Gem with running mate, and is inclined to think she can make surprising time.

I met Joe Baylis, on his return from Belmont, last Friday. He says Jay-Eye-See can trot in 2:08½ "dead sure," and that "the Belmont track is worn out." Joe is a good judge, and has followed the races for twenty years. He also was among the first to discover that Red Cloud could beat St. James.

Dr. M. M. Hedges has done the turf some service, and can, therefore, claim a hearing. He tells me of a public notice, which I have not seen, but he characterizes it as scurrilous, and says it was given him because he, in common with many other horsemen, skipped the Buffalo meeting this year; he adds: "I'm still on the turf, and have horses that can win their way to be first choice."

I nearly forgot to mention that, among other good things promised by neighbor Winship, on behalf of the Narragansett Park Meeting, at Providence. He says: "The clam-bake dinner and moonlight excursion, by steamer, goes, rain or shine. We've planted the clams and washed the punch-bowls." By the way, the original programme at the Narragansett Park has been almost completely changed. A special race for a purse of $2,000 has been added to the first day, Sept. 9th. The 2:17 class, pacing, has been tacked on to the second day's trials; purse, $1,000, while in addition to the 2:17 class trotters on Thursday, third day, a free for all, pacing, for $1,500, and a special for $1,000 will greatly increase the interest. On the closing day, instead of the free for all, purse of $2,000, the 2:35 class will trot for $800. The managers have, therefore, added $2,800 to the purses, and have so arranged the races that the interest will be sustained throughout the meeting.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

At Saratoga the defeat of the Dwyers' $14,000 purchase, Panique, by their $600 cast-off Palinurus in the Foxhall Stakes on the 14th, furnished one of the most sensational incidents of the racing season. When Mr. Bryson secured the bay brother to Mintzer last June for the small price noted above, he could hardly have expected how good the gods would be to him in the near future. At Brighton Beach, however, the colt soon showed that he had been sold at a far less price than his real value, and it was then that his shrewd owner meditated the grand *coup* which he has since brought off so successfully at the Springs. His good second to Rataplan, however, in the Iroquois Stakes should in a measure have prepared the public mind for such a result, as he had a fair class of three-year-olds behind him on that occasion. His low quotations, therefore, in the speculation on the Foxhall Stakes do not speak well for the discrimination of the betting men who are nowadays too frequently apt to be blinded for the time being by the glamour of McLaughlin mounted on a representative of the Dwyers. Panique's poor performance was very disappointing to those who had looked to see the Withers' and Belmont victor reassert his old-time vim of last Spring by a decisive victory, but the son of Alarm is evidently not at home over so long a course. That the race was a good one, the time 2:54 over the mile and five-furlong course shows, and as full weights were carried, Mr. Bryson's fine colt is likely to turn out as good or better a horse at a distance than his brother Garryowen, alias W. L. Mintzer.—*Sportsman.*

The shoes in which Maud S. made her record of 2:09¾, at Cleveland, weighed 15 ounces each, and they were retained by Mr. Vanderbilt as a memento of the days when he was able to say, "I drive the fastest piece of horseflesh in the world."

Saratoga.

August 22d.—Purse, $350, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; winners of any race of the value of $3,500, or of two or more races of the value of $2,000 each, or of three or more races (other than selling races) at Saratoga in 1884, to carry 5 lbs. extra; winners of two races (other than selling races) at Saratoga in 1884, to carry 3 lbs. extra; other horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga in 1884, allowed 7 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 14 lbs; maidens allowed, if four years old, 18 lbs.; if five years or upward, 25 lbs.; mile and a furlong.

V. L. Kirkman's blk f Eulogy, 3, by Enquirer, dam Euchre, 88 lbs.....Higgs 1
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, 102 lbs.....Taylor 2
Spoun & Pout's b g Williams, 6, 110 lbs.....Jamison 3
Preakness Stable's b c Hidalgo, 3, 93 lbs.....Arnold 0
Clay & Woodford's br c The Admiral, 3, 100 lbs.....Stoval 0
Time, 1:58.

Pools: Freda, $200; The Admiral, $100, and the field, $30. Betting: 5 to 3 on Freda, 7 to 5 against The Admiral, 8 to 1 against Hidalgo, 10 to 1 against Eulogy, and 15 to 1 against Williams. Mutuels paid, $208.60.

Freda was first away and held the lead for almost a mile, when Eulogy rushed into the lead and held it to the close, winning splendidly by two lengths, Freda second, and three lengths better than Williams, third, Hidalgo next and The Admiral last. Time, 1:58.

August 23d.—The Morrissey Stakes, a handicap for all ages at $50 each, half forfeit; only $10 if declared out by July 1st, with $1,200 added; the second to receive $250, and the third, $100 out of the stakes; closed with 25 subscribers, of which 10 declared out; two miles.

E. J. McElmeel's br h Gen. Monroe, 6, by Tom Bowling, dam Minnie T. Morgan, 130 lbs.....Blaylock 1
O. Bowie's b g Compensation, 6, 108 lbs.....Taylor 2
M. Young's b m Vera, 4, 95 (carried) 96 lbs.....Williams 3
E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B., 4, 106 lbs.....Holloway 0
M. Young's ch h Cardinal McCloskey, 4, 100 (carried) 101 lbs.; .....Dorsey 0
C. W. Medinger's ch f Emma, 3, 76 lbs.....Anderson 0
Time, 3:38.

Pools: Gen. Monroe, $200; Lucky B., $70; Emma, Compensation and Young's entries each $30. Betting: 5 to 3 on Gen. Monroe, 7 to 2 against Lucky B., 5 to 1 against Compensation, 10 to 1 each against Emma and Vera, and 12 to 1 against Cardinal McCloskey. Mutuels paid, $9.30.

The order at the start was Compensation, Cardinal McCloskey, Lucky B., Gen. Monroe, Vera and Emma. Compensation held a fine lead and on passing the grand stand was followed by Lucky B., Gen. Monroe and Vera, the others straggling. The same relative order was maintained until rattling through the dust on the lower turn, where Gen. Monroe ran forward to second position and threatened the leader. Compensation held his advantage to the last furlong post, where Blaylock sent Gen. Monroe to the front with a rush, and he won the Morrissey Stakes the second successive year by a length, Compensation finishing second and two lengths ahead of Vera, third, the straggling order of the balance being Lucky B., Cardinal McCloskey and Emma. The quarter was run in 28½ seconds, half, 56 seconds, three-quarters, 1:25, mile, 1:52, mile and a quarter, 2:18, mile and a half, 2:44, and the two miles in 3:38.

Same Day—Purse, $500; for all ages; at $15 each, to go to the second; horses not having won in 1884 a race of the value of $1,000 allowed 10 lbs., or if such horses had been beaten at Saratoga, and had not won a race since July 15th, allowed 15 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years old, 18 lbs.; if four years, 23 lbs.; if five years or upward, 27 lbs.; six entries; mile and a furlong.

R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, aged, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 107 lbs.....Conkling 1
J. W. and R. H. Loud's b g Richard L. 3, 89 lbs.....Lewis 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, 3, 97 lbs.....Miller 3
Davis & Hall's b m Ella Warfield, aged, 100 lbs.....Coffey 0
G. H. Kerreghan's b f Mittie B., 3, 87 lbs.....Higgs 0
Time, 1:57¼.

Pools: Mammonist, $200; Mittie B., $105; Richard L., $80; Shenandoah and Ella Warfield, each $35. Betting: Even against Mammonist, 2 to 1 against Mittie B., 5 to 1 against Richard L.; 7 to 1 against Shenandoah, and 10 to 1 against Ella Warfield. Mutuels paid, $11.70.

Richard L. was the first off and showed the way to the stand, when Shenandoah took the lead. On the back stretch Richard L. ran up on even terms with Shenandoah, and they disputed the advance to the half-mile. Richard L. then drew away and led until almost up to the last furlong. Coming along the homestretch Mammonist gained second and in the final run passed to the front and won by a half-length, Richard L., second and a length and a half better than Shenandoah, third; Ella Warfield next and Mittie B. last. Time, 1:57¼.

The midsummer running meeting, at the Chicago Driving Park closed August 23d, the twenty-eighth day of the meeting.

Aug. 25th.—Purse $300, of which $50 to the second, entrance free for two-year-olds that had not won a race of the value of $1,000 since July 18; those never having won a race of the value of $500 allowed 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 12 lbs.; three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment, 102 lbs. .....Peppers 1
W. L. Cassidy's Reed, 102 lbs.....Arnold 2
R. W. Walden's Lulu S., 93 lbs.....Higgs 3
Suffolk Stable's Skookum, 95 (carried 96½) lbs.....West 0
L. Dunneman's Tallyman, 98 lbs.....Rivers 0
M. Young's Doubt, 105 (carried 107) lbs.....Stoval 0
Time, 1.16½.

Pools: Rapido, $100: Doubt, $50; Reed, $45; Skookum, $40; Lulu S., $30, and Tallyman, $20. Betting: 8 to 5 against Rapido, 4 to 1 each against Doubt, Reed and Skookum, 8 to 1 against Lulu S., and 10 to 1 against Tallyman. Mutuels paid, $12.90.

Reed was first away, then Doubt, Lulu S. and the others straggling. When the half post was reached Rapido rushed to the front and held it to the close, winning by six lengths, Reed second, and a length and a half better than Lulu S. third, and the latter was lapped by Skookum, followed by Tallyman, the rear being covered by Doubt.

Purse $350, of which $50 to the second; entrance free; winners in 1884 of any race of the value of $2,000, or of two or more races of the value of $1,000 each, or of three or more races of any value (other than selling races) at Saratoga in 1884, to carry 5 lbs. extra; other horses not having won a race at Saratoga in 1884 allowed 7 lbs.; those not having won during the year allowed 15 lbs.; maidens four-year-old and upward allowed 20 lbs.; one mile.

R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, aged, by Buckden, dam Monomania, 117 lbs.....Conkling 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, 111 lbs.....Holloway 2
O. Bowie's g f Analosta, 4, 93 lbs.....Coffey 3
Time, 1.44.

Pools: Mammonist, $200, and the field $100. Betting: 5 to 2 on Mammonist, 2 to 1 against Gano, and 10 to 1 against Analosta. Mutuels paid, $8.

Analosta, Mammonist and Gano was the order at the start. Gano went to the front on running down the backstretch, Mammonist passing up to second position. Gano held the lead until passing the last furlong, when Mammonist rushed to the advance and won by two lengths, Gano second and eight lengths better than Analosta, third.

August 26th.—Purse, $400, of which $50 to the second; entrance, $10 each, to be divided between the second and third; for two-year-olds which have not won a sweepstakes since July 15th; maidens allowed 7 lbs.; four entries; five furlongs.

M. Young's b c Harrigan, by Lisbon, dam Ellen Goren, 110 lbs.; .....Stoval 1
R. W. Walden's ch g Hart, 107 lbs.....Blaylock 2
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 107 lbs.....Peppers 3
A. C. Franklin's br g Pegasus, 107 lbs.....Conkling *
*Rider unhorsed.
Time, 1:06.

Pools: Rapido, $100; Pegasus, $80; Harrigan, $55, and Hart, $50. Betting: 2 to 1 each against Rapido and Pegasus, 5 to 2 against Hart, and 3 to 1 against Harrigan. Mutuels paid, $21.50.

Pegasus led off, followed by Harrigan, Hart and Rapido. In running down the chute, Conkling, the rider of Pegasus, was unhorsed, but uninjured. Hart was the first to enter the main track at the half post, but Rapido went forward on the eastern turn and led round to the last furlong, when Hart came up on even terms. In the rush home Harrigan bounded to the front and was first over the line, Hart second, and a half length better than Rapido, third, the riderless Pegasus bringing up the rear.

Handicap sweepstakes, at $20 each, for all ages, with $600 added, of which $150 to the second, the third to receive $50 out of the stakes; 4 entries; mile and a half.

E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, Wildidle, dam Folie, 97 lbs..Peppers 1
Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, 4, 105 lbs.....Fisher 2
O. Bowie's ch g Nettle, 5, 105 lbs.....Taylor 3
M. Young's b m Lizzie S., 6, 104 lbs.....Stoval 0
Time, 2:42½.

Pools: Lizzie S., $100; Freda, $100; Euclid, $60. Betting: 6 to 5 against Lizzie S., 8 to 5 against Freda. 2 to 1 against Nettle, 4 to 1 against Euclid. Mutuels paid, $15,40.

When the flag fell the order was Freda, Euclid, Nettle and Lizzie S. Freda continued the lead to the close and won easily by ten lengths, Euclid second and a half length better than Nettle, third, Lizzie S. coming in last.

Johnston and Richball.

At Chicago, on the 23d ult., the scenes were shifted after twenty-eight days of running races to a contest between the two greatest pacers.

The affair was a match for $5,000 a side between Commodore Kittson's Johnston (record 2:10) and Mr. J. S. Campbell's Richball, (record 2:12½) two of the very fastest "side wheelers" now in training. The weather was clear and cool, the attendance very large and by real hard work the track, which had been cut very deep for the running meeting, was put in good condition for fast time and, although Little Brown Jug's famous three heats—2:11¾, 2:11¾ and 2:12½—were not beaten, Johnston did win very easily in 2:13, 2:11¾ and 2:13¼, and it must be said there was a general impression that if he had been driven out he could have made much faster time, but it would have been at the expense of distancing Richball, who his owner claims was not in condition for a real hard race, a fact that was generally known, especially to the admirers of the Commodore, for they bought all the pools they could at an average of two and a half to one.

First Heat.—Johnston had the pole, and, after the warming-up, the two came down even, and as they were going well the word was given. Johnston began to draw away on the first turn, increasing his lead to two lengths as they reached the quarter, which was made in 32½. Along the backstretch he had a lead of two open lengths, the half being reached in 1:06¾. Around the upper turn Richball drew up to within a length, the time to the three-quarter pole being 1:39½. On the homestretch Johnston again began drawing away, and as it became evident that Richball had no chance of winning the heat he was pulled up inside the distance stand and Johnston won easily in 2:13.

Second Heat.—They went away well together at the second attempt and reached the quarter post in 32½ seconds, with Johnston an open length in front. Their positions were not changed to the half, which was made in 1:05½. At the end of the five furlongs Johnston quickly opened a gap of half a dozen lengths, and, coming on, won by twenty lengths. Time, 2:11¾.

Third Heat.—They were sent away at the first attempt, with Johnston quickly taking a lead of half a length which he increased steadily, going to the quarter post in 34, to the half in 1:08½, to the three-quarters in 1:41, and the mile in 2:13¼, nearly distancing Richball.

Chicago, Ill., August 23d.—At the Driving Park; match $10,000 ($5,000 each): mile heats, three in five in harness.

N. W. Kittson's b g Johnston, by Bashaw Golddust, dam by Sweeting's Ned Forrest..... 1 1 1
J. S. Campbell's br g Richball, by King Pharaoh..... 2 2 2

Time.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:32½	1:06½	2:13
Second heat	0:32½	1:05½	2:11¾
Third heat	0:34	1:08¼	2:13¼

Difference Between Half-Mile and Mile Tracks.

Brought up in a school where match-making was one of the chief requisites to success, Splan has always been noted for the excellent judgment possessed by him regarding other men's horses as well as those in his own charge. This was plainly enough shown three years ago last Winter, when he matched Charlie Ford to beat Bonesetter. At that time Bonesetter had a record of 2:19 made the previous season, and was looked upon as one of the most promising horses in the country, while Ford, whose record was 2:20½, seemed, in the opinion of many capable horsemen, to have about reached his limit, so far as speed was concerned. He had just passed into Splan's hands, and although John had never pulled a line over the gray fellow he was confident of his ability to defeat Bonesetter. When asked by a friend on what ground he considered Ford to be capable of meeting Bonesetter on even terms, he said: "It is like this: When I had Rarus and he was at his best we used to give a good many exhibitions over half-mile tracks. You remember how many years Goldsmith Maid's 2:18 stood as the best over a half-mile track, and that it was never beaten until Rarus did it. From the way in which Rarus used to go I made up my mind that any horse that could trot a half-mile track in 2:20 was capable of 2:16 on a mile track, and I had this in mind when Ford and Bonesetter were matched, because Ford had trotted the half-mile track at Cincinnati in 2:20½." The result of the race proved the correctness of Splan's ideas, and, as he subsequently gave Ford a record of 2:16¾ in the third heat of a race, it will be seen that he was not far out of the way as to the difference in point of speed between mile tracks and those of only half that distance in circumference.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

L. P. Quinby, of Portland, Or., has sold to Mills & Howell, North Yamhill, the chestnut stallion, Ophir, by Maelstrom, dam Miss Lightfoot, by imp. Trustee, from Haarlem Lass, by Shark. Price, $1,200.

The Fair At Marysville.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: In spite of the growling of the soreheads and the dismal predictions of the weak-kneed, the fair opened up here on Tuesday, the 26th, more auspiciously than before for many years, both at the pavilion and the track. The attendance increased from day to day until during the last three days there were over two thousand people each day at the park, while it would be difficult to compute the number in attendance at the pavilion, but it was much greater than at the park. The exhibits at the pavilion far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine both in quality and quantity, in fact it was only limited by the space. It would take too much space to mention all of the exhibits, so will simply mention a few of the home industries. The exhibits of goods from Marysville Woolen Mills, comprising blankets, flannels, tweeds, cassimers, flannel underwear, etc., were superior to any that can be produced from any other sourse. William Wearman had on exhibition a quantity of the finest silk cocoons I ever saw. Mr. Robert White showed a thoroughbrace wagon, a buggy and a rockaway from his shops here, the workmanship of which cannot be excelled anywhere. The Excelsior Marble Works, of Mr. Plymire, exhibited some work, monuments, headstones, etc., which for beauty of workmanship have no superior. The exhibits of fruits, vegetables, etc., would do credit to any part of the State. As a whole there will probably be no pavilion exhibit in the State superior to it, with the exception of the State and Mechanics' Fairs.

At the track the races opened on the first day with a race for the three-minute class, for a purse of $300. The only two to start were Chris and Baby Mine, starting in the order named. Before the start, Baby Mine in the pools sold favorite, but the knowing ones got fooled as Chris took the race in straight heats. There was considerable scoring before they got the word for the first heat as the mare was somewhat rank. However, they finally received the word to a very good send off. They went along very evenly, trotting the quarter in 40 sec. and to the half in 1:18; but here the pace proved too strong for the mare and she made several bad breaks losing considerably, and from there in the gelding had it all his own way, and came in on a jog in 2:40½. This heat put an end to the pool selling as it was evident that the mare was *not* the better horse.

The second heat they were sent off with very little trouble and trotted along very evenly making the quarter in 40 sec., the half in 1:19, but coming down the homestretch Grant let Chris out a little when he took the mare off her feet and came in again an easy winner in 2:40.

The third heat was but a repetition of the second, the horse winning with apparent ease in 2:40.

Aug. 26th -Trotting; purse $300; three-minute class.

Chris, b g, by Henant Chief, dam by Jim Brown - Jas. Littlejohn	1	1	1
Baby Mine, blk m, by Nephew—P. W. Dudley	2	2	2

Time, 2:40¼, 2:40, 2:40.

The next race was for horses who could trot a mile nearest to four minutes. There were several entries; the race was won by L. Summy's b h Buckskin, in 3:59. This ended the first day's racing.

The second day's races commenced with a race for 3-year-olds for a purse of $300; the starters were Chas. Sherman's br s Chevalier, G. W. James' b g Peyton, Wilbur Smith's blk filly, P. H. Dudley's blk s Elite, and Chas. Schlutin's g m Griselda. In the pools Pansy sold for $20, Elite for $5, and the field for $15. There was considerable trouble in getting them off, and they came up to the score nine times before they finally received the word, Elite had the pole, Pansy 2d, Chevalier 3d, Griselda 4th, and Peyton outside. At the quarter Elite was ahead with Chevalier and Pansy close up and the rest trailing. They went in this order until they came round into the homestretch, when Pansy came up and passed Chevalier and Elite, leading them down the stretch and beating them in by a couple of lengths, Griselda 4th and Peyton 5th; time, 2:50¾. In this heat Peyton cut himself badly in the quarters and was allowed to go to the stable.

In the second heat there were but four starters, and as the colts had got steadied down somewhat they were sent off with little trouble, and trotted a very pretty heat, going round in the order in which they started, making the quarter in 43 secs., the half in 1:24, and the mile in 2:41½, Griselda distanced.

Third heat. It had now got down to three starters and they went right off at the first attempt, going all in a bunch to the quarter in 43 seconds, when Smith seemed to have made up his mind to show what his colt could do, and left the others rapidly going to the half in 1:19 and to the finish in 2:36¾, and Elite and Chevalier were obliged to run to save their distance.

August 27th—Trotting purse, $300; 3-year-old class.

Pansy, b f, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	1	1	
Elite, b m—P. W. Dudley	2	2	2	
Chevalier, br s—C. Sherman	3	3	dis	
Griselda, g m—W. B. Todhunter	4	dis		
Peyton, b g—G. W. James	5	dr		

Time, 2:50¾, 2:41½, 2:36¾.

The second race for to-day was for four-year-olds, for a purse of $300. The only entries for this race were the s s Happy Jim, owned by Fred Schaffer, of Gridley, and Wilbur Smith's b g Thapsin, the latter being so largely the favorite in the pools as to make business very dull. The horses were sent off at the the first attempt with Happy Jim in first position, which he lost at once by a break just after passing the wire, an experiment which he repeated after passing the first quarter and again just before coming in to the back stretch, which made it exceedingly easy for Thapsin to win the heat, which he did in the slow time of 1:25 to the half, and 2:50 to the finish.

Second heat—This heat Wilbur seemed to think the whole purse worth working for, and sent his horse to distance his other, which he accomplished in 2:28, going to the quarter in 0:35, she turned the half in 1:14, Happy Jim making the mile in 2:36, which proves that he was coming home very fast.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $300; four-year-old class, 13th and 3d district.

Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	1	
Happy Jim, ch h, by Brigadier—J. W. Shaeffer	2	d.	

Time, 2:50, 2:28.

The third day's races opened with a race, a dash for yearlings. Chas. Sherman entered c f Maud Sherman, Morris Toomey the b c Transit, C. F. Taylor the s c Trovato, Transit selling for $20 to $10 for both the others. Maud had the pole with Transit second and Trovato on the outside. Before reaching the first quarter Maud rendered up her first place and took third with Trovato in the lead, which place was taken by Transit at the half and held to the finish, which was reached in 3:08¼, Trovato second, and Maud third. Transit could have trotted much faster if called to do so. He is a beautiful and promising colt, a bright bay, a trifle over fifteen hands high, finely and powerfully formed; he was foaled on the 10th of March, 1883, was sired by Prompter, his dam Venus, by Cal. Dexter, g d, by old St. Clair.

Aug. 28—Trotting; purse, $200; District yearlings; one mile.

Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey	1		
Trovato, ch c, by Sterling—C. F. Taylor	2		
Maud Sherman, ch f, by Brigadier -Chas. Sherman	3		

Time, 3:08¼.

The next race was a running race, sweepstakes, half mile and repeat, $15 entrance fee, $150 added by the Society. The entries were, Phœnix, by J. Daniel, Wild Bill, by Fred Schaffer, Modoc, by A. Downing, White Stockings, by Geo. Simpson, and Gray Tom, by Chas. Kenyon. In the pools Wild Bill sold for $10, to $7 for Phœnix and $7 for the field. With comparatively little trouble the starter got them off and they ran all in a bunch until approaching the homestretch they commenced to separate, with White Stockings in the lead, Wild Bill, second, Phœnix, third, and the others trailing, and in that order they came in in 52 secs., Grey Tom distanced. This heat reversed the pool selling, the favorite going for $10, the field for $20.

The next heat was started and finished in the same order White Stockings winning the heat and race in :51½, Wild Bill, second, Phœnix, third, Modoc, fourth.

Same Day—Running; stake of $50 each, $150 added; $300 to first; $75 to second; $52.50 to third; $22.50 to fourth; each horse to carry 100 lbs.; half-mile heats.

Geo. Simpson's ch g White Stockings	1	1		
Fred Schaeffer's g g Wild Bill	2	2		
J. W. Dowell's ch g Phœnix	3	3		
Alex. Downey's b g Modoc	4	4		
C. Kenyon's g s Grey Tom	dis.			

Time, 0:52, 0:51½.

W. H. McCoy's b m Fly-by-Night disqualified for having been entered under a false name.

The third and last race for the day was for the 2:40 class. J. B. McDonald named g g Brigade, H. S. Hogoboom named c m Sweet Home, and A. L. Hinds named br g Setting Sun. Although Sweet Home dropped a colt but four months ago and has been sick, her breast still raw from rowelling, she still sold favorite in the pools at $20 to $5 on the field, and her friends were not deceived in her as she took the race in three straight heats, Setting Sun being second in each heat, and Brigade third; time, 2:39, 2:36, 2:34. Sweet Home is a fine brown mare sired by Milliman's Bellfounder, a half brother to B. B., Gus and Dexter, and half sister to Nellie Burns and Belleflower. She has a record of 2:45 as a three-year-old and 2:35 as a four-year-old.

Same Day.—Trotting; Purse $300, for named horses.

Sweet Home, br m—H. S. Hogoboom	1	1	1
Setting Sun, g g—A. L. Hinds	2	2	2
Brigade, g g—Frank Grant	3	3	3

Time, 2:39, 2:36, 2:34.

Friday the races commenced with the 2:24 class. The starters were W. B. Todhunter's s m Huntress, Wilbur Smith's b g Adair, and E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, the race for a purse of $600, Adair selling for $20, Huntress $10 and Belle for $5. Belle acted very badly in scoring and it was a long time before they got the word to rather a poor start, and they had gone but a short distance before Belle and Adair both went up. Belle caught quickly but Adair went completely off his legs, and by the time Wilbur got him settled he was a long way behind, while Belle went like a rocket, passing Huntress at the quarter in 37½, and going to the half in 1:09, but she had spent herself and the others drew up on her rapidly and at the three-quarter pole Huntress had collared her, with Adair close up and trotting fast; coming down the stretch Huntress passed Belle and Adair passed them both coming in and winning the heat in 2:25. Belle in her terrible exertion in scoring and trotting the first half had so distressed herself that it was deemed unsafe to drive her another heat and the judges allowed her to go to the stable.

The next heat was a very pretty one, although it was apparent that Adair was the speediest of the two. They trotted along very evenly, Huntress making a couple of bobbles, but being caught handily until they came into the homestretch, where Adair forged ahead and won the heat with apparent ease in 2:27.

The third heat was a repetition of the second, until coming down the homestretch Adair, for some unaccountable reason, made two bad breaks and lost the heat, Huntress coming in ahead in 2:29.

The result of the last heat made Smith cautious, and on this, the fourth heat, considerable scoring was done, as he was determined that the mare should have no advantage. At last the word was given, with Adair slightly in the lead, but before reaching the quarter he made two bad breaks which left him considerably behind. It was now evident that his great struggle to catch Belle Spencer in the first and the two succeeding heats were telling upon him, and it looked as though Huntress would win the race, as she took this heat easily in 2:37. At this juncture it seemed a foregone conclusion that the mare would win the race, as Adair was nearly as bad off as Belle was when sent to the stable; but good times were coming, for at the conclusion of the heat the judges called on the ladies entered for the equestrienne tournament, and as that took nearly three-quarters of an hour, Adair had a chance to get his second wind, and he won his fifth heat and race handily in 2:33.

August 29th—Trotting; purse, $600; 2:24 class.

Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	1	2	2	1
Huntress, ch m, by Admiral—W. B. Todhunter	3	2	1	1	2
Belle Spencer, b m, by Black Ralph—E. V. Spencer	2	dr			

Time, 2:25, 2:27, 2:29, 2:37, 2:33.

The next race was for two-year-olds, best two in three for a purse of $100. S. K. Trefry nominated b g Apex, Charles Sherman's s s Geo W., and W. P. Hanky's br g Sutter Boy. This was too onesided to be very interesting as Apex was far too speedy for either of the others, winning the first heat in 2:56, distancing Geo. W., and the next heat and race in 2:57½. Apex is a fine colt and a beautiful trotter.

Same day—Trotting purse, $250; two-year-old class.

Apex, b g, by Prompter—S. K. Trefry	1	1	
Sutter Boy, b g—W. P. Harkey	2	2	
George W., ch c—C. Sherman	dis		

Time, 2:58, 2:57½.

Between the heats of this race the first heat of the running race, mile and repeat, for a purse of $130, came off, the contestants being Thos. Hazlitt's c g Jubilee, White Stockings and Modoc, Jubilee being a large favorite in the pools; he took the first heat in 1:53½, and the second heat and race in 1:52¼.

Same Day—Running; purse $130; mile heats.

Thos. Hazlitt's ch g Jubilee	1	1	
Geo. Simpson's ch g White Stockings	2	2	
Jas. Dowell's b g Modoc	3	3	

Time, 1:53½, 1:52¼.

5th day—1st race for the 2:30 class and the starters were Belle Spencer (who was all right by this time), Fred Arnold and Ralph Bugbee, the latter to carry 40 lbs over weight. Belle was the favorite in the pools, nearly two to one, but she still acted very badly, and the judges had a sore trial in getting them off for the first heat, and then with the mare behind, and she had gone but a short distance until she broke all to pieces and had to be brought nearly to a stand still before she caught her feet; and then when she started again she ran nearly the whole length of the back stretch. Finally Mr. Spencer got her settled down when she trotted very fast, overtaking and passing both the others, and coming in ahead in 2:38½, but she was set back to third place for running.

The second heat the mare seemed to have learned what was wanted of her and acted well, getting a send off at the second attempt. She took the pole almost immediately and was never headed, winning the heat in 2:35, Bugbee second, Arnold third.

The next two heats were but a repetition of the second, Belle winning the third in 2:40, Bugbee second, Fred Arnold third, and the fourth in 2:37; Bugbee second, Arnold fourth.

Aug 30th—Trotting; purse $400, 2:30 class.

Belle Spencer, b m by Black Ralph—E. V. Spencer	3	1	1	1
Fred Arnold, ch g—W. M. Johnson	1	2	3	2
Ralph Bugbee, b g—W. H. E. Smith	2	3	2	3

Time, 0:00, 2:35, 2:40, 2:37.

The next and last race of the fair was an exciting one, a pacing race free-for-all for a purse of $250. W. F. Odell named b g Shaker, S. C. Tryon, br g Prince, W. B. Todhunter, b s Nevada, J. F. McIntosh, b g Ackerman, P. M. Dudley, b g Robert E. This was a difficult race to keep track of as the horses were all of a color, and there was but one of the drivers who wore colors. In the first heat Nevada had the pole, Prince 2d, Robert E. 3d, Ackerman 4th, and Shaker, (who was the favorite in the pools), last. The first heat was taken up by Ackerman, in 2:32, the second was taken by Shaker, in 2:33, the third by Shaker, in 2:30. He also took fourth heat and race in 2:30.

Same Day—Pacing; purse $250; free for all.

Shaker, b g—M. F. Odell	2	1	1	1
Fred Ackerman, b g—J. T. McIntosh	1	3	2	4
Nevada, b s—W. B. Todhunter	3	2	4	2
Prince, b g—S. C. Tryon	5	4	3	3
Robert E., b g—P. W. Dudley	4	5	5	5

Time, 2:32, 2:33, 2:30, 2:32.

This ended the most successful fair that this Association ever held. On Friday there was a shooting match for a society purse, and on Saturday A. M. the red and white ribbons were distributed.

YUBA.

The Fair at Oakland.

The first race on the programme was a purse of $500 for 2-year-olds, in which the starters were Mischief, Cito, Mr. Boot's Thad Stevens colt and Estill; the starting positions awarded being in the order their names are written. From the previous victories of Estill he was deservedly the favorite in the pools, the rates being $25 on him to $7 on all the others. There was a capital start from the three-quarter pole, and as soon as the flag fell the colts were in rapid motion. Mischief and Cito ran locked down the backstretch, the Thad Stevens colt third as the half-mile pole was passed, that quarter having been run in 24¾. Rounding the further turn the white face of Cito showed in front; at the head of the homestretch he had two lengths the best of the filly, the half-mile run in 50½ seconds. When fairly straightened into the stretch the favorite made his run, and at the seven-furlong mark he was within a neck of Cito. From there he outran Cito, winning by two lengths in 1:17; Cito second, Mischief third.

September 1st: purse $500 for two-year-olds; $250 to first; $125 to second; $75 to third horse; three-quarters of a mile.

W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 110 lbs	Duffy	1		
J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, 107 lbs	Ross	2		
Jas. Mee' ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease, 107 lbs	Long	3		
Wm. Boot's blk g, by Thad Stevens—Gypsy, by Hercules, 107 lbs.				
	Appleby	0		

Time, 1:17.

The second race was heats of a mile, the contestants being Forest King and Jou-Jou. At the opening of the pool sales Forest King was the favorite at the rate of $20 to $14 on Jou-Jou. There was little change in these odds up to the time of starting. Forest King drew the pole, and at the first attempt a good start was made for the first heat. Forest King took the lead, the pace being so slow that 53 seconds was the mark at the half-mile post. Jou-Jou trailed a length or so in the rear until the semi-circle was completed, when he moved up and a very spirited contest was the result to within two hundred yards of the score. From there Forest King had it all his own way, winning easily by half a length in 1:44¾.

Second heat—Forest King had the best of the start, and a much faster pace was made than in the previous heat. When the horses passed the quarter Forest King led a length, but in the journey down the back-stretch Jou-Jou moved up so that it was "nose and tail" at the half in 51 seconds. This was too fast a rate to be sustained, and though Jou-Jou essayed to pass on the straight run home, the favorite won easily by half a length in 1:47¼.

Same day—Purse $500 for all ages: $250 to first; $125 to second, $75 to third, $50 to fourth horse, mile heats.

S. J. Jones' br h Forest King, aged, by Monday—Abbie W., 113 lbs	Duffy	1	1
W. Kelly's b g Jou-Jou, 3 years, by Monday—Plaything, 100 lbs (carried 107)	Ross	2	2

Time, 1:44¾, 1:47¼.

Then came the trotting race for the 2:22 class. The entries were Albert W., Allan Roy, Manon, Vanderlynn and Arab. Arab and Allan Roy were withdrawn. In the pools Manon was the favorite at $210. Albert brought $95 and Vanderlynn $30. The placing gave Manon the inside, Vanderlynn second, Albert W. on the outside. At the seventh score they were off, Manon having a trifle the best of the send-off. Albert W. broke soon after—a bad break which left him far in the rear—Manon flew past the quarter-pole in 35½ seconds, Vanderlynn ten lengths in the rear, Albert W. so far behind that his time for the quarter was 40 seconds. The heat was evidently decided at that point, as Manon was trotting fast and steadily, and, saving that Albert W. closed some of the long gap after passing the half-mile mark, there is nothing more to describe than that the mare won the heat, jogging in in 2:24¾, beating Vanderlynn six lengths, with as much between him and Albert W., who broke at the distance. The result of this heat sent the favorite still higher in the estimation of the speculators, and the long odds of $110 to $25 was wagered freely on her. The start for the second was fair, Manon having a trifle the advantage. She was trotting very fast and Albert W. pulled behind her in order to save ground going around the turn. This brought him inside of Vanderlynn, and making a break swerved to the right somewhat to the detriment of Vanderlynn, Manon in the meantime reaching the quarter-pole well in the lead in 36½. Vanderlynn broke just before reaching that point, and the order at reaching that point and the order at the half-mile, was Manon ten lengths in front of Albert W., Vanderlynn a long way in the rear. Albert W., as before, closed the gap on the homestretch, but making a losing break at the distance, Manon came home leisurely in 2:24. The betting was at an end. A victory for Manon was so nearly assured that there was none to take the risk at even the largest odds, and the third heat showed that the estimate was correct. She took the lead at the start, Albert W. breaking, and at the quarter pole in 35¾, she was several length in the lead. He closed some of the gap before reaching the half, 1:12¼, and for a time as they sped down the

stretch it appeared as though he had some chance. An unfortunate break, however, destroyed all hopes, and Manon was hailed the winner in 2:22.

Same Day.—Trotting, 2:22 class; purse, $800; $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth.

Manon, b m, by Nutwood, dam Addie—E. M. Railton ..... Goldsmith	1	1	1
Albert W., b s, by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson—A. Waldstein ..... McConnell	3	2	2
Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph—W. W. Stow ..... Farrell	2	3	3

Time, 2:24¾, 2:24, 2:22.

There was bright sunshine at the Park on Tuesday, though as the day wore away the wind rose so when the bell rang to call the horses for the race, the air was somewhat chilly. The fog banks rested on the crest of the Contra Costa range, and though it added to the beauty of the view a pearl-colored veil, with warm tinges of light breaking through the rifts in the vapor, a blander atmosphere would have suited horses and spectators better. Still there was an agreeable change for the better when the colts were marshalled for a start. The opening race was trotting for four-year-olds, the entries being Thapsin, Neluska, Regina and Center. Owing to lameness Center was withdrawn. Thapsin was a decided favorite with the bettors, bringing $210, Neluska, $80, and Regina, $48. Speculation was very brisk at these odds, the poolsellers being kept busy for an hour before the start. Thapsin is a fine-looking black colt, bred by E. H. Miller, Jr., by Berlin, a son of California Blackbird; his dam Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy. Neluska is one of the Sunny Slope celebrities, her sire, Sultan, her dam Gretchen, by Mambrino Pilot. Gretchen ranks very high among the broodmares of America, being the dam of Inca, 2:27, Del Sur, 2:24½, Romero, 2:19½. Regina is by Electioneer from Accident, by Elmo, and was bred by H. W. Seale, of Mayfield.

A very good start was given at the third attempt. Neluska had the pole but this advantage was lost in the first fifty yards, as she made a bad break, losing so much ground that she was at least sixty yards in the rear at the quarter pole, which was passed by Thapsin slightly in the lead of Regina in 38 seconds. At the half in 1:16½ the leaders were nearly parallel Neluska having shortened the gap considerably. Rounding the northern turn Neluska closed on the leaders and at the three quarters (1:55) she was barely two lengths behind. From thence it was a very pretty race between Thapsin and Neluska, and a hundred yards from home the heat was in doubt. Thapsin had a link or two to the good however, crossing the score a length in advance of Neluska, Regina jogging in when inside the distance with 2:31½. The pooling after the heat was $130 on Thapsin to $30 on both the others, but after a few pools the odds fell to $100 to $30.

At the first score for the second heat Neluska broke. The second a very good start resulted though Neluska broke soon after the word was given. The only description of the heat necessary is that Thapsin passed the quarter a length in the lead of Regina, in 39½ secs., the half with rather more of a gap between him and the second, in 1:17. Neluska was 8½ seconds in the rear at the quarter, 8 secs. at the half. Thapsin trotting well within his rate won the heat in 2:31¾, Regina a fair second, Neluska far inside the distance flag. Speculation was at an end, few willing to accept any sort of odds.

The third heat proved that it was a wise course. Regina had not speed enough, Neluska so lame that she could only hobble during the first part of the heat. Thapsin made the quarter in 0:38, the half in 1:14½, the mile in 2:29, Regina a short distance behind, Neluska distanced.

Sept. 2—Trotting; purse, $600; for four-year-olds; $300 to first; $150 to second; $90 to third; $60 to fourth.

Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard—E. H. Miller, Jr. ..... Smith	1	1	1
Regina, br m, by Electioneer, dam by Elmo—Jas. Garland ..... Goldsmith	3	2	2
Neluska, b m, by Sultan, dam Gretchen—L. J. Rose.... Walters	2	3	d.

Time, 2:31½, 2:31¾, 2:29.

There was strong favoritism in the three-minute class. The starters, Joe Arthurton, Le Grange and Blanche. Joe brought $40 to $8 on all the others, and even at that there were few buyers for the "short end." The start was delayed owing to the propensity of Blanche to break before reaching the wire. There were twelve scores, and when the gong sounded Blanche was a few lengths behind. La Grange from the outside position trotted so fast as to take the pole before going one hundred yards. He led Joe two lengths at the quarter, in 37½ seconds and by the same distance at the half, in 1:14¾. Arthurton closed before reaching the three-quarters, and there was a fine struggle down the homestretch Joe broke when within forty yards and Le Grange soon after, the black winning the heat by three lengths, in 2:26½, Blanche a good third. There was a few pools sold $40 to $15 on Arthurton.

The second heat brought demoralization among the supporters of Joe Arthurton. Le Grange led from the start. He was first at the quarter, in 36½ seconds, two lengths in advance of Arthurton, Blanche having made a break some distance behind. Arthurton put on steam down the backstretch and was nearly on even terms at the three furlong mark. There he broke badly, Le Grange opening a great gap. Blanche passing Arthurton, the half mile was made in 1:11¼, three-quarters in 1:49¾, and the mile in 2:28, the leader having slowed to a jog from the distance in, Blanche second by a nose. The first pools sold it was $25 on the field to $10 and $15 on Arthurton, but before the horses were called, Arthurton regained his old position of favorite, bringing $100 to $80 on both the others.

The third heat revived the hopes of Arthurton's supporters and they were jubilant over his success. Le Grange led to the quarter in 36 sec., to the half in 1:12½ and retained the lead until the turn was nearly completed. Arthurton had the advantage at the three-quarters, 1:57¾, and trotting easily home won in 2:29½, Le Grange tiring so that Blanche got second place. Fifty to ten on Arthurton before the start for the fourth heat. Le Grange tired, Blanche unsteady, Arthurton jogs around in 2:34½. The suspense was ended with the fifth heat. To the spectators it was quite exciting. Le Grange led to the quarter in 38¼ seconds.

They won in close order going down the backstretch and at the half in 1:15¾; all three were in head and head. Le Grange broke and fell back, Blanche and Joe still struggling. He outlasted her, winning the heat, which gave him the race in 2:30½.

Same day—Trotting; three-minute class; purse $600; $300 to first, $150 to second, $90 to third. $60 to fourth.

Joe Arthurton, b g, by Arthurton—Wm. Corbett...Goldsmith	2	3	1	1	1
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose..... Walters	1	1	3	3	3
Blanche, b m, by Gen. McClellan—Wm. Bihler..... Crandall	3	2	2	2	2

Time, 2:26¼, 2:28, 2:29½, 2:34¾, 2:30½.

The third day was fully occupied. In the morning a stock parade, and very interesting it was. The unanimous verdict was that the display of cattle was superior to any that had ever been seen in this State before—that is, in the point of quality and variety: Shorthorns, Herefords, Ayreshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, etc. The great attraction was the herd of Polled Angus, not only from the novelty, but cattle experts were highly pleased with their form, and had there been a hundred for sale at a fair price, there would have been purchasers. The show of horses was also very good and the parade more satisfactory than was anticipated. The forenoon was cloudy and somewhat chilly. In the afternoon the sun shone, and though there was some wind the weather could be called favorable. The track was in good shape and the attendance better than on either of the preceding days.

The first race on the card was a dash of two miles for a purse of $500. The starters were Padre, Jocko, Balboa, Birdcatcher and Garfield, the positions assigned being in the order their names are written. In the pools Jocko was largely the favorite, bringing $20 to $6 for Birdcatcher, and $4 on the others grouped as the field. A good deal of money was posted at these odds, the supporters of Jocko feeling the utmost confidence in his powers. The start was very even, Padre taking the lead with Balboa second, the others in a ruck close behind. In this order the quarter-pole was passed in 27¾. There was no change at the half, 55½ seconds, and at the three-quarter the score was 1:23½, all of the horses in a bunch. Jocko came out from the others, with Balboa second, as they made the first mile in 1:50¼. Balboa had shot his bolt, Garfield taking his place, with Birdcatcher within striking distance. In this way they ran down the backstretch and round the lower turn, when Birdcatcher moved up, and for a time it was a good race between him and the favorite. Birdcatcher lasted the longest, winning with comparative ease in 3:38½. Jocko beat Garfield for second place by a neck, the others far in the rear.

Sept. 3d.—Purse, $500; for all ages; two miles.

C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, by Spectre—by Young Melbourne, 5 years, 120 lbs. ..... Appleby	1		
M. M. Allen's br h Jocko, by Caribou—Reply, aged, 121 lbs.; ..... M. Johnson	2		
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi, aged, 118 lbs.; ..... Clifford	3		
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 118 lbs.; ..... Johnson	0		
W. Boots' br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gypsy, 4 years, 118 lbs.; ..... Carter	0		

Time, 3:38½.

The second race was heats of three-quarters, for a purse of $500, Forest King, Stanislaus and Aunt Betsey the starters. Forest King was the favorite at $30 to $10, and at these rates there were more backers for Forest King than the others. The summary will give the necessary information, excepting that Stanislaus made the running on the first heat, and Aunt Betsey in the second heat, but without avail.

Same Day—Purse, $500; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

S. J. Jones' br h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W., aged, 113 lbs. ..... Duffy	1	1	
C. Dorsey's b s Stanislaus, by Spectre—Mother of Modoc, aged, 113 lbs. ..... Appleby	2	2	
Jas. Adams' b m Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold, 4 years, 110 lbs. ..... Ross	3	3	

Time, 1:16½, 1:17½.

The trotting race was for the 2:30 class, in which started Olivette, Adrian, Anteeo and Adair. The favoritism alternated between Adair and Anteeo, the rates being $60 on each of these to $35 on Olivette and $11 on Adrian. There was some trouble in scoring, owing to the propensity of Anteeo to break before reaching the wire, and when at the eighth score the signal was given, his driver having "nodded for the word," he was on a break and several lengths behind. Adair took the lead, Olivette having also made a break, with Adrian second, and in this order the quarter post was passed in 37½, Anteeo ten seconds behind. Adrian closed the gap going down the backstretch, and was lapped on Adair at the half in 1:15, Olivette close up, Anteeo still 100 yards in the rear. The three leaders were together just before reaching the homestretch, and at that time it appeared as though it would be a close and hard pull for the heat. Olivette fell back at the distance, or rather Adair increased his rate, winning by a length, Adrian beating Olivette for second place by a neck, Anteeo trotting faster than any of them the last half, and getting well within the distance when the flag fell. Time 2:29.

The second heat. The poor showing that Anteeo made in the first heat sent him far back in the estimation of the bettors, while it increased their fancy for Adair. The rates were $60 on Adair, $20 on Anteeo, and $23 on Adair and Olivette combined. Goldsmith took the place of the former driver of Anteeo, and there was a great change in affairs. When the start was given, Anteeo was trotting so well that he took the pole before going one hundred yards, Adair and Olivette having broken and lost gronnd. The quarter was passed in 37½, Anteeo in the lead, Adair a couple of length behind. In the journey down the backstretch, Adair closed on Anteeo, and at one time showed a neck in front. At the half mile in 1:12½, there was but little difference, but rounding the turn Anteeo drew away, gaining a length, when they came into the stretch. Adair was trotting fast and his head was on Anteeo's shoulder at the distance. Anteeo was wobbling from cause, breaking when within forty yards of the score Adair passing and winning the heat in 2:26. Olivette was only a head behind Anteeo, Adrian several lengths in the rear. The cause of the change of the gait in Anteeo was the loss of a toe-weight, throwing him out of balance. The betting after the heat was $40 on Adair to $17 on all the others and even longer odds were justified by the situation. It was evident that the only one which could cope with Adair in speed was Anteeo, and though Goldsmith had done so well with him in the second heat, it was not to be expected, reasonably, that full dependence could be placed upon him. This was shown in the fourth heat. When the word was given on the sixth score he was behind, and broke soon after the signal sounded, losing a deal of ground ere Adair and Olivette were half way around the turn. These two passed the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, head-and-head. Before reaching the half both Olivette and Adrian broke and Adair drew away; making the half in 1:13¾. Anteeo passed Adrian before the latter recovered, and closed nearly all the gap when at the head of the stretch. He appeared to have a show for the heat, as he was gaining rapidly, when he broke, leaving the fight to Olivette. The filly did well, but was unable to reach the leader, and Adair was hailed the winner of the heat, which gave him the race, in 2:27¾.

Same Day.—Trotting; purse $800; 2:30 class.

Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr. ..... W. F. Smith	1	1	1
Olivette, b m, by Whipple's Hambletonin—A. C. Dietz, Johnson	3	3	2
Adrian, b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned..... Owner	2	4	3
Anteeo, b s, by Electioneer, I. deLuck..... Rollins	4	2	4

Time, 2:29, 2:26, 2:27¾.

The forenoon of Thursday was occupied by the various committees examining the stock on exhibition, and in many of the classes it was an arduous task to award the premiums. The competition was close in all excepting the thoroughbred ring, and the display of draft, roadster and saddle stock very creditable. The ribbons will not be affixed until Saturday, after which there will be a grand parade of all the animals on exhibition.

Hon. James Grant, of Davenport, Iowa, President of the National Association, was on the ground, and he greatly admired the California colts. He said that in the East Kismet might be shown for a four-year-old, and no one would question the claim. Then Voucher, who was second in the race, stands 16 hands 1½ inches, and Senator, the Rancho del Paso yearling, has the size and substance of an Eastern three-year-old. Judge Grant was somewhat surprised that the performance of Kismet did not raise more excitement, until he recalled the still greater performances of California colts of the same age.

The first race was for a purse of $600 for three-year-olds and under, the starters Voucher, Robert Lee, and Pope Leo, 3 years old, and Kismet, a two-year-old. Before the start Voucher was the favorite, bringing $25 in the pools to $12 on Kismet, to $4 on both the others. At the third score they were off; Lee was at the pole, Kismet second, Pope Leo third, and the favorite on the outside. Kismet took the lead with Voucher second, passing the quarter in 40 seconds, at the half in 1:20. There was little change in position, and though Voucher essayed to cut down the distance, a break on the homestretch took away all his chances, the two-year-old winning in the very fair time of 2:36; Pope Leo third, and Robert Lee last. There was little change in the pool-selling after the heat, the supporters of Voucher being still confident in his ability to win. The rates were $80 on Voucher, $50 on Kismet, and $8 on the field.

The second heat was similar in details to the first, Kismet leading all the way around, passing the quarter in 40½ seconds, the half in 1:19, compassing the mile in 2:38¼; the position of the others the same as in the preceding heat. After this double success, the bettors had a proper appreciation of Kismet, it being $100 on him to $20 on all the others. A change of drivers for Voucher did not make any difference. The third heat, which proved the last, was won by Kismet; Robert Lee beating Voucher for second place, the time being 2:36½.

Sept. 4th.—Trotting; Purse, $600; three-year-olds and under.

Kismet, 3 years, br c, by Sultan, dam Sauce Box—L. J. Rose, ... Walter	1	1	1
Voucher, b c, by Nephew, dam by Patchen Vernon—G. W. Trahern ..... Howser	2	2	3
Robert Lee, ch c by Nutwood, dam by Blackbird—Rancho del Paso ..... Derran	4	4	2
Pope Leo, gr c by Romera, dam by Crichton—C. H. Thomas ..... Graves	3	3	4

Time, 2:36, 2:38¼, 2:36½.

The second race was for yearlings; purse $250; dash of a mile. There were six entries, all of which appeared, but in scoring L. J. Rose's colt became so lame as to force his withdrawal. He was largely the favorite in the pools, bringing $40 to $22 on Transit and $18 on the field. The race was easily won by Transit in 3:00½—only 1½ seconds slower than the fastest record ever made in an actual race. The placing and pedigree will be found in the following:

Same day—Trotting; purse $250; yearling class.

Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam Venus—M. Toomey..... Hicks	1		
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Merrill—Rancho del Paso ..... Derran	2		
Trovato, ch c, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail—C. F. Taylor..... Taylor	3		
Daphne, b f, by Buccaneer, dam Alma—A. C. Dietz..... Johnson	4		
Bonanza, ch c, by Arthurton, dam by John Nelson—A. Waldstein ..... McConnell	5		

Time, 3:00½

The third race was pacing for a purse of $500, the entries and starters being Maud B., Johnny Weigle, Nevada and Sam Lewis. The pools sold before the start were $100 on Maud B., $65 on the field, Nevada and Sam Lewis, and $38 on Weigle. The favorite had it all her own way from start to finish, and in the last heat actually walked across the score, in doing which she came within a head of losing the heat to Weigle.

Same day—Pacing; purse $500.

Maude, b m, by Bertrand, Black Hawk—H. J. Agnew..Goldsmith	1	1	1
Johnny Wiegle, d g, Pedigree unknown—P. Brandon..Brandon	2	2	2
Nevada, b s, by Gen. Reno—W. B. Todhunter..... Lyndon	4	4	3
Sam Lewis, b s, by Echo—R. F. Simpson..... Kane	3	3	dis

Time, 2:27¼, 2:26, 2:31.

ATHLETICS.

Merion Club Games.—A Splendid Programme.

The meeting of the Merion Club, which will take place on Tuesday afternoon at the Bay District Race Track, should certainly prove the most varied and interesting one ever held on the Coast. It is no secret among athletes that the pole vaulting will be a splendid exhibition and the present record should be wiped out by many inches. The programme embraces 18 events, all of which, judging by the entries, will be well contested and we recommend all our readers to be present at the games, as we are sure they will thoroughly enjoy the meeting. The Merion Club has worked very hard to make the games a success and it is to be hoped a large audience will reward its efforts.

The first event on the programme will start at 1 P. M. sharp. The following is the entry list and it will be noticed that it includes a great many of our best athletes:

Maiden Race, 100 yards.—Geo. W. Jordon, J. F. Dickey, T. H. Palache, Chas. Kaplan, W. Stokes, M. Cohen, Geo. Jones and A. Ahret.

Pole Vault.—C. C. Johnson, O. Giersch, Reed M. Koss, Clement J. Schuster and R. Gibson.

Running High Jump Handicap.—A. F. Rouse, C. C. Johnson, W. O. Mills, W. C. Brown, W. A. Scott and O. Giersch.

100-yards Handicap.—F. M. Day, M. M. Martin, A. B. Tennent, G. W. Jordan, Frank Dickey, W. R. Stewart, R. B. Jones, C. Creighton, John Flynn, E. Freese, E. P. Moody, C. Kaplan, Barney Benjamin, T. F. Hamill, J. H. Walker, H. W. Thompson, W. Stokes, Geo. Pettersen, M. Cohen, George Jones and A. Ahret.

Hurdle Race.—F. M. Day, W. R. Stewart, R. B. Jones, Barney Benjamin, J. W. Flynn and W. Stokes.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race.—S. F. Booth, Harry Tenney and Fred Cook.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Harry Tenney, Fred R. Cook, R. H. Magill, Jr.

Two-Hundred-and-Twenty-Yard Race.—M. Martin, A. B. Tennent, F. Dickey, W. R. Stewart, C. Creighton, J. Flynn, E. Freese, Barney Benjamin and W. McConnell.

One-Mile Walk.—J. J. Theobald, Chas. B. Hill, I. H. Spiro. J. B. Benjamin, W. A. Scott, and E. A. Newlands, Jr.

Four-Hundred-and-Forty-Yard Race.—F. M. Day, M. M. Martin, Geo. W. Jordan, W. R. Stuart, C. Creighton, A. B. Tennent, W. McConnell, Barney Benjamin and George Pettersen.

Half-Mile Race.—R. M. Day, P. C. Kelly, M. M. Martin, M. W. Dejonge, W. R. Stewart, Chas. B. Hill, R. S. Adams, W. A. Scott, L. D. McDonald. J. Farrell, T. Jennings, C. Brewster, and R. Gibson.

One-Mile Race.—P. C Kelly, C. W. Scanlin, Chas. Lynn, C. B. Hill, R. S. Adams, W. McGowan, Jas. E. McMahon, Geo. Pettersen, M. H. Falkenstein, W. A. Scott, J. U. Haley, T. Jennings and R. Gibson.

Entries for the Obstacle Race, School Race, and Slow Bicycle Race will be received on the grounds.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*									
Trout												

Neophyte Gun Club.—Season's Analysis.

MATCHES.

NAMES.	April	May	June	July	August	Killed—tie	Three highest scores	Birds shot at	Killed	Per cent.
Upham	12	10	11	11	11	7	34	57	39	88.00
Pollak	11	10	8	10	11	—	32	60	50	83.33
*Wadsworth	6					—	—	—	—	50.00
Haskell	10	11	9	11		4	32	64	34	84.37
Brown	9	8	—	11	7	—	24	48	28	58.33
Chapin	10	5	6	7	10	—	27	60	38	63.33
Edson	9	5	8	—	9	—	26	48	31	64.38
Platt	6	5	7	8	8	—	23	60	34	56.66
Edwards	9	—	—	—	—	—	12	9		75.00
Dean	8	5	8	8	7	—	24	60	36	60.00
Kellogg	9	9		12	9	—	30	48	39	81.25
Roche	5	11	8	5	11	2	30	64	42	65.52
Bennet	12	9	10	12	12	7	36	67	62	92.52
Goodall	8	9	10	10	11	4	31	64	52	80.33
Rambo	—	7	10	11	10	1	31	49	39	83.33
Delaney	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		6	50.00
Dutton	—	—	8	11	10	—	29	36	29	80.55

*Only shot once.

Thus it will be seen the first medal became the property of Mr. Bennett, with the best score of 36, the second medal of Mr. Upham, with the second best score of 34. During the season the medals were held by Messrs. Haskell, Roche, Goodall, Kellogg, besides the champion of the season mentioned.

For succinctness and comprehensiveness in giving the details of each club's work for the season, we hold, nothing like our analysis has ever been published in any English or American paper before. The idea originated with ourselves and we drafted the first form, but we readily acknowledge the assistance given us by Mr. Adams, of the Alameda Club, and that to him belongs the credit of its present completeness.

At the Six-Mile House.

Saturday and Sunday last, owing to the season drawing to a close, saw little work done at the trap. In fact there are but two more matches in this section, that of the California Wing Club to-morrow at San Bruno, the last of the season for them, and that of the San Francisco Gun Club somewhere about the middle of the month, the last also for them. Then soon after comes the duck and quail shooting, for which we imagine, all will be better qualified by their Summer's practice at the trap. The only match in our neighborhood we have to record this week was a private match between the members of the Occidental Wing Shooting Club and some friends. This took place at the Six-Mile House, on the San Bruno road, on Sunday. The Occidentals use the imitation bird exclusively and claim some very good shots. Among the leaders is Mr. T. Hedley, who always runs up a good score, and who on this occasion scored eleven out of twelve, with Messrs. Funcke and Jones, two more leaders in the organization, following with ten each. The earlier part of the day was very pleasant but towards noon a strong wind swept across the ground, adding much to the celerity of the flight and the difficulty of scoring. The score:

T. Hedley	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—11
E. Funcke	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
O. Jones	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10
J. Hedley	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1— 9
H. Blanken	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9
F. Funcke	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1— 6
H. Davey	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0— 5

As usual, after the match the party repaired to the Six-Mile House to partake of luuch given for the occasion by Mr. Hedley, when, we are informed, many of them made clean, and all good scores. After lunch the gun was resumed, and a sweepstakes shot, in which Mr. Hedley captured first and Mr. Funcke second money. The party then separated for home, all delighted with their day's sport. We were not informed whether the club has another official meeting this season.

At Marysville.

Our readers are aware that there was to be a clay pigeon tournament at the Marysville Fair. We were informed that though the entries, on closing, were not as large as expected, they nevertheless included some of the best shots in the State. The local papers are very meager in their accounts of the shooting, which does not appear to have been specially good, as only two out of eleven got into double figures, Mr. G. Watson scoring eleven and Mr. S. Sims ten. The match was shot on August 28th, and resulted as follows:

G. Watson	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
S. Sims	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—10
John Rice	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
A. A. Smith	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
William Boase	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
O. H. Wescott	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
A. D. Cutts	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 8
William Bedeau	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 8
Henry Brittan	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1— 8
G. W. Summey	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0— 8
George Say	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	wdn.

This gave the first and second prizes to Messrs. Watson and Sims. Those who tied on eleven each shot off when John Rice took third prize, A. A. Smith fourth, Wm. Boase fifth, and O. H. Wescott sixth. Messrs. Bedeau, Brittain, Cutts and Summey tieing on eight each, divided the other four prizes.

While speaking about clay pigeons, we may again state that this amusement may be enjoyed at Adam's Point, Oakland, every Sunday, if not every Saturday. The Messrs. Pierce, Broadway, Oakland, are always glad to give the necessary information to those enjoying a shoot.

Our Biographies.

It gives us much pleasure to find the little, unpretending sketches of our distinguished men at the target and trap, which we have commenced, are very generally read and favorably received so far as we have gone. More especially are we pleased to be supported in our sketch of Mr. Robinson by so good an authority as Mr. N. White, of the Sacramento *Sunday Capital*, because one or two in this city have called in question the correctness of some of our statements. We only know that in this particular case, as in all other public matters we may be connected with, we take every trouble to be correct. If such sketches are to be useful as records or interesting as current history, they must be strictly truthful and perfectly free from prejudice one way or the other. Such was our intention in judging between Messrs. Robinson and Bogardus. Some, however, think we were too severe on the latter and strained a point or two in favor of the former, which it were better we had not done. Mr. White was an eye witness of the last match, and speaks of our sketch and the affair itself in a spirit of candor, for which we thank him. We also thank him for the omissions he has supplied. The testimony of Mr. White as to Mr. Robinson's innocence of infringing the Prairie Club rules, under which the match was shot, is very distinct and positive. As that is the chief point of controversy we have unintentionally excited, in justice to ourselves we give the testimony in full. Mr. White says:

"The last number of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN contained an interesting sketch of California's champion wing shot, Mr. Crittenden Robinson, now an attorney-at-law in San Francisco. Mr. Robinson is a native, we believe, of Sacramento, and a son of the late Tod Robinson, a gentleman who was twenty years ago a prominent lawyer and politician. The sketch published by our San Francisco cotemporary is mainly devoted to a recital of the series of matches shot between Mr. Robinson and Bogardus, the self-styled champion of America, some eight years ago. As to the first two matches, we presume the account give the details in full, but there are some slight omissions in that of the third and concluding match, which was unfinished, owing to a falling-out between the principals. We happened to be present at that match. It was shot on the grounds of the Oakland Driving Park, and was witnessed by a large number of sportsmen. The day was an unpleasant one, the sky being heavily clouded and a not very light rain descending most of the time. The darker plumaged birds, when flying close to the grayish-looking ground, were difficult targets for even such experienced trap-shots as Bogardus and Robinson. The match was at 100 birds for $250 a side and the championship, the shooting being at 21 yards rise for the 60 single birds, and 18 yards for the 40 doubles. There being some difficulty in procuring a referee, Mr. Robinson very magnanimously waived his rights in the matter and permitted the selection of a person by Bogardus' friends who was strongly prejudiced against himself and had warmly espoused the cause of his rival. [This latter the writer knows, having been present in Bogardus' room in the Russ House the night after the first match (in which Bogardus was defeated) and hearing a conversation between the latter and the party referred to.] The match proceeded without special incident until the 60 singles were disposed of, when the score stood: Bogardus, 53; Robinson, 52. Birds were then plaeed in the traps for the double-bird shooting. Robinson was first at the score, and killed both his birds in fine slyle. Bogardus followed and got but one of his pair, the other falling dead a little beyond the boundary. He gathered the bird, and at this advanced stage of the contest demanded that the distance to where the bird fell be measured from the traps! The referee seemed inclined to favor him, but finally Bogardus said he would let the matter rest until the conclusion of the match, and if he needed that bird to win he would insist upon having the measurement made. The shooters now had even scores. Robinson lost one of his second pair, and Bogardus again scored one miss. On the third pair Robinson got both his birds, and his opponent lost one. This placed Robinson one bird ahead; and seeing that the California youth was in splendid shooting trim and sure to defeat him, Bogardus determined to break up the match. He complained to the judges that Robinson had, on his last pair of birds, sighted his gun before the traps were sprung. This Robinson and his friends stoutly denied.

We were standing not five feet from the men when Robinson went to the score, and saw every move he made, and say emphatically that he did not raise his gun above his elbow. The day, as we have said, was a wet and cold one, and he wore a heavy short coat, while Bogardus remained in his shirt-sleeves, preferring to get wet to the skin, rather than be incumbered by anything that would interfere with his shooting. What Robinson did, therefore, was to simply 'spread' his elbows to see if his arms were free, all the time keeping the butt of his gun down. Even though he had raised his gun, then—before the shot—would have been the time to call the rules on him; but the fact was, Bogardus never thought of such a thing until he found himself behind in the score. 'I'll bet you $100,' said he to Robinson, 'and leave it to ten men present, to say whether you did or did not raise your gun.' 'I'll go you $400 better,' replied Robinson, 'and leave it to all those who saw the movement.' Bogardus remained silent on the betting proposition, but insisted that the judges should rule on the point. They did so, and Bogardus' judge and the referee decided in his favor. Mr. Robinson thereupon said that he would submit to anything within reason, but would not continue the match under such robbing tactics. The judges who had decided against him then asked Bogardus to withdraw his challenge and let the match proceed; that they really could not say Robinson had raised his gun, and were perhaps somewhat hasty in their decision—or words to that effect. 'No,' said the great world champion, 'I knew that Robinson was in the habit of sighting his gun, and that's the reason I had the match shot under the Prairie Club's rules, which prohibit it. I thought I would catch him at it.'

"The bystanders were thoroughly disgusted at this exhibition of petty meanness on the part of a man who claimed to be the best wing-shot in the world, and they almost to a man assured Mr. Robinson that he could not, in justice to himself, continue a match with a man who would resort to such unfairness, nor under judges so inefficient and biased as to decide a point upon which they afterward admitted their minds were not clear.

"Thus the thing ended, and with it the inglorious career of Bogardus in California. He came here with the sole object of making money off the 'fresh California boy' and his many confident backers, but he went away shorn of his bright plumage.

"The subsequent history of that match—how Mr. Robinson successfully resisted payment of the stake and then donated it to an orphan asylum, are facts well known to the sportsmen of this State. While he has the reputation of sometimes being too much of a stickler himself for the technicalities of shooting rules, we can say this, that we have seen Mr. Robinson shoot in many matches, in some of which we have acted as judge, and have never known him to insist upon anything that was really unfair to an opponent."

We have no desire to excite a controversy on this matter for that we are sure would be as distasteful to Mr. Robinson as to ourselves. It is only to sustain our truthfulness that we return to the subject at all.

California Quails Abroad.

A gentleman who recently came to this city from Hamilton county, Nebraska, informs us that a few years ago, when in this State, he procured a number of our native quails and took them back to Nebraska with him, where he turned them loose. He says they have got along nicely and that he lately saw several broods of them near the place where the old ones were let loose. We understood him to say they were "mountain" quails, which are much larger and hardier than the blue quails of the valley.—*Sunday Capital.*

There is nothing extraordinary in this for if properly protected their propagation is remarkable. Somewhere about 1865, some American gentlemen took a few couples of our valley quail to British Columbia. Three years afterward we personally saw them rise in flocks of hundreds, not more than eight miles from Victoria. At first, however, the Indian chiefs were brought in, shown the birds, informed that the legislature had protected them for five years, and that if they or their people meddled them in the least they would be severely punished. The white people also knew they would be detected and equally punished if they violated the law, and so the birds flourished.

Here on the contrary we go to all sorts of trouble and expense to get game birds and animals, and then by the non-enforcement of the law, hold out a premium to Indians, Aliens, Chinamen and American pot hunters, the vilest of the crowd, to slaughter them indiscriminately. That is the difference, and so we can propagate nothing new in game stock even on private estates. The *only* way to have the law obeyed is to *enforce* it sternly and promptly. Unfortunately in this respect, from murder down to petty larceny, America is a hundred years behind the world. If we could only demonstrate where the license of liberty ends, and the obligations of citizenship begin, and enforce the distinction by law, what a happy people we should be. If this distinction cannot be enforced, notwithstanding the claim of those who hold a contrary opinion, there will be blood shed during the next season.

In case of blood being shed who then will be to blame? The lawless vagabonds who recogneze no right but their own to do wrong; the officers of the courts who do not enforce the law; the chief executive who overlooks their remissness; or the honest citizen who simply defends his property? Certainly, it cannot be the last. This question has now reached a point where it must be handled without gloves. We certainly do not intend to be unfaithful to our patrons.

The Great Match.

To-morrow at San Bruno will be a great day. Besides the last meeting of the California Wing Club, the $1,000 match between Messrs. Pearson and Fay takes place on the same ground, commencing we presume after the former have finished and determined the ownership of their medals. The best birds that could be obtained we are informed have been selected for this important contest. Of course everybody taking an interest in such matters, if possible, will be present. Up to writing, we have heard of several bets being made but not of large amounts. The talent in general seem to hesitate in making either gentleman the favorite, preferring prudently to wait and see what they may see, when if things suit them, no end of money will be laid on the result. At times a pronounced supporter of each gentleman might be encountered, who was willing to back his man from $100 to $500, but then we did not pay much attention to these, as we knew they had only to go and see the other man to be accomodated to their hearts' content. While admitting Mr. Pearson's experience, steadiness and ability at the trap, the general public seem to incline slightly to the idea that Mr. Fay may outshoot him, and so at present they prefer to be cautious. In that resolve we commend them; for if it ever was a difficult matter to give a point, it is so in this match. We have given our old friend, Burbank, who is a staunch Pearson man, a chance to get even with us on the two-bit cigar racket. The deep interest taken in this match is creditable to both contestants. There is no doubt each goes in to win.

Good Shooting.

The record of the season's scores of the Alameda Gun Club shows that Messrs. Adams and Bennett each killed 94 per cent. of all their birds from the trap during the series of matches that have been held during the Summer. This is certainly fine shooting, and far above even the champion scores.—*Sunday Capital.*

We don't say "an interior exchange" this time, because we have the ear-mark. But, as it cost us no little labor to prepare the analysis from which the result given above was obtained, and as no other paper in the State but the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, had gumption enough to prepare them, or think of them, we should like to have the credit due us for industry, if for nothing else. There are more ways of whipping the devil round a post than one. That's all this time.

Can anybody tell us what benefit is derived by "taking sight" at the trap before the pigeon is sprung? Of all the silly customs men, at times, fall into this appears to us the most silly, especially in those cases when it is carried so far as to be ridiculous. Sighting the gun at the trap is not like a "sighting shot" with the rifle, and is a practice that should never prevail. Let it be abolished.

If the Arizona quail, recently imported by Mr. Ellery, of Sacramento, and turned out at the Folsom State Prison, should escape the pot-hunter and increase, the district will make a grand place for the next State Field Trials. Ague is not as bad there as formerly and so the birds may live and the visitors survive. This is Jim Burnham's thunder, not ours.

During the late match of the San Francisco Gun Club, those tieing on eleven each, waiting their turn to shoot, amused themselves by shooting plover venturing near enough to the trap. Four were brought down.

Inquirer: A man is not required by law to take his gun from his shoulder if a pigeon does not fly on leaving the trap. At the same time, we think, he ought to be required, for the rule, as it stands, is murder on the pigeon, and injustice to the other contestants who do not get the same chance.

The California Wing Club have their last shoot for the season at San Bruno to-morrow, the last meeting of the season.

The Parker Gun Club, clay pigeons, shoot at Colma to-morrow, the last of the season.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance at the target, on Sunday, was again large, and the day being very good for rifle shooting some remarkable scores were made. At the present time the chief interest centers on the men practicing for places in the Inter-State team, and in accordance with the dignity and importance of their mission we gladly give them preference. From the scores below, it will be seen six out of eight got again into the nineties while the remaining two made scores that until lately ranked first-class, and, in fact, the man who can make 87 out of a possible 100, is a first-class sharpshooter. The extraordinary performances of the last two weeks proves by repetition, the best of all evidence, that the capacity to make this record, remarkable, as it may be termed, is really in the California boys, and that on the day of trial they may be safely relied upon to bring the coveted trophy once more to our State. From the late performances we think it would be the height of folly for the press to continue the discussion about the character of the rifle to be used, even if it had not been submitted for official settlement, where the question will be settled irrespective of all the press may have to say. No possible good can be obtained by further controversy, for the fact stands self-evident before us that our men, week after week, are making records with the common military rifle that cannot be beaten by any other rifle in the world. With this result we are satisfied, and seek as we ought to allay the animosities of the past, and send our gallant team to battle calm in nerve and mind, that they may return to us crowned with victory. In our opinion the records made already settle the question of the gun to be used, and that the anxieties felt at first on that account were needless. It is a poor business, at any time, for men to deny the evidence of their own senses. The score.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Robertson	46	48	94
Klein	47	47	94
Klein	46	46	92
Carson	47	45	92
Carson	44	46	90
Mangels	45	46	91
Kuhls	44	43	87
Barrere	43	43	86

The detailed scores of the grand shooting of Robertson and Klein are:

Robertson.....200 yards—4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4—46
.....500 yards—5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4—48—94
Klein.....200 yards—5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—47
.....500 yards—5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4—47—94

Among the military organizations on Sunday, Company C, Fusileers, Second Artillery, were present for their regular monthly medal contest, using Springfield rifles only. In this contest Fred Kuhls comes again to the front and captures the champion's prize. As we have often said the "Two Freds" are hard to beat. The score, however, of Lieut. Mangels, in this case, gave Kuhls all he wanted to win. The score:

Champion medal—Fred Kuhls...200 yards—4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—44
...500 yards—4 4 5 3 4 5 5 4 4 5—43—87
1st class medal-Lieut. H. J. Mangels 200 yds—5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
500 yds—4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—45—86
2d class medal—Corp. H. Frank ..200 yds—4 5 5 4 2 3 4 4 4 3—38
500 yds—4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—45—83

The third class medal was won by John F. Siebe, with a score of 38.

Company E, First Infantry, under Captain George Teller, also held their regular monthly medal contest for the eighty and sixty per. cent. classes. Three, out of four contending for the higher class, went above the regulation figure for sharpshooters, which, say what we may, is doing well. The score:

EIGHTY PER CENT. MEDAL.

F. Prevost.....200 yards—4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—44
500 yards—4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—43—87
L. Barrere.....200 yards—5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
500 yards—5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—43—86
Lieut. Strong.....200 yards—5 4 3 5 4 5 5 4 3 4—42
500 yards—4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—44—86
H. L. Pendleton.....200 yards—4 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4—40
500 yards—4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 3 4—42—82

SIXTY PER CENT. MEDAL.

Duffy.....37 | Pendleton.....32
Drady.....37 | Corp. Jones.....31

On Sunday the Messrs. Hovey, father and son, had a family contest, in which the old gentleman got away with the mighty "little sargeant" in good style. The peculiarity of the match is the character of the rifles, both being only 22-calibre, and it certainly seems almost incredible that such small cartridge could be used with anything like accuracy at 200 yards. Mr. Hovey, Sr., used a 22 cal. Stevens pocket rifle, and the son his 22-Ballard. The shooting was off-hand. The score:

Hovey, Sr.....4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4—43
Hovey, Jr.....5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4—41

Afterwards with his 22-Ballard, Hovey, Jr., made a better score, viz.:

Hovey, Jr.....5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—44

The scores were made with the 22-short cartridge, three grains of powder.

There is nothing we dislike so much as apologizing for things we intended to do and could not. Since Dr. Pardee's sketch we have worked very hard to get the material for a sketch of Jacoby or Joseph Hook, as the next most prominent men, and failing in their cases fell back upon our good friend Mr. Grannini, President of the Swiss Rifle Club, who for over 25 years has been a leading rifleman among us. After partly preparing a sketch of this gentleman we again found ourselves compelled to lay it aside for a future day. We think, however, we may promise punctuality in future.

The Second Regiment, under Lieut. M. N. Laufenberg, had a strong delegation present to contend for places in the regimental team, a position of honor, which, it is well for the regiment, is highly prized by the men. The shooting was all done with the Springfield rifle, and the scores generally are higher than any made for some time past. All the team except Captain Sprowl and Lieut. Laufenberg belong to the Fusileers. The score:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Fred A. Kuhls	44	43	87
Lieut. Mangels	41	45	86
C. Thierbach	41	45	86
P. E. Robertson	41	44	85
Lieut. Laufenberg	44	40	84
H. W. Frank	38	45	83
Sergt. Lemcke	39	44	83
Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl	40	43	83
Capt. John Brewer	40	40	80
H. Brooks	42	38	80

The members of the Fifth Infantry Battalion were not out as strongly as usual. Lieut. I. S. Kellogg, Jr., was alone in his punctuality, as he is alone in his all-round records, and gave another grand exhibition of his ability with the rifle. He made the regulation fifteen-shots rounds, scoring 134 out of a possible 150. Under the same conditions he has previously made 139 and 141.

Kellogg—200 yards..5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—66
500 yards..4 4 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5—68—134

In the hurry of business we forgot last week to explain Howard Carr's comparatively poor score while shooting with Lieuts. Kuhnle, Kellogg and Mangels. Carr's own rifle was at the workshop undergoing repairs, but was not finished in time to use on the occasion. Sooner than not shoot he used a strange rifle which did not suit him at all. The correction is quite in order, for his score was far below his record.

Colonel Ranlett's Challenge.

Colonel Ranlett has isued the following challenge: "A team of ten men from the field and staff of the Fifth Battalion will shoot a picked team from the field and staff of any battalion, regiment, brigade, or the Division of the National Guard of California, the status to be of September 1st.

"A team of ten men from the Fifth Battalion will shoot a team of like number from any battalion, regiment, brigade, or division of the National Guard of any locality or State in the United States, or a team from the United States army. (This challenge is in particular intended for the Nevada National Guard.) The match to be either for a moderate amount of money, a medal, or for glory. The distance to be 200 and 500 yards, any number of shots at each range. The weapons to be any military rifle recognized by the National Rifle Association."

This bold challenge of the Colonel is exciting a good deal of notice, but it is not made without warrant. The Field and Staff team of the Fifth are admitted to be phenomally strong men, but notwithstanding he wishes us to state, he does not propose for all that to shoot the whole world, or the whole of Yankee land. Neither does he especially refer to Nevada, though he evidently hankers after a contest with that grand body of riflemen. What he means is, that his team will shoot *any* Field and Staff team, of which we believe there are twelve in this State; any team of like number from any battalion or regiment of the National Guard of any locality or State in the Union; or any regimental team of the United States army. This somewhat contracts the limit of the challenge as published by the dailies, but it leaves it sufficiently comprehensive. Honor and glory are preferred to money in any match, with the consideration just enough to make matters interesting. If the Nevada boys get away with the trophy by all means let the Colonel and his team go for them, and prove the difference between the rifles in dispute.

At Harbor View.

On Sunday the Swiss Rifle Club had its usual monthly prize shooting, when nine members faced the target. After the prize matches and before the pool shooting, the usual club dinner was enjoyed by the members present. This is one of the monthly events which, for its true cordiality and pleasure, we always regret when not able to attend. The score:

BEST CENTRE.

1st prize, Wetzel.....5 | 5th prize, Mariani.....6
2d prize, Croce.....9 | 6th prize, Bachman.....5
3d prize, Giannini.....7 | 7th prize, Lieman.....5
4th prize, Stuber.....7

FIRST POOL.		SECOND POOL.	
Lieman	88	Croce	91
Huguenin	80	Giannini	82
Stuber	65	Wetzel	75
Bachman	65	Neuschwander	70
Goully	65	Mariani	69
Total			387

The Inter-State Match.

General Forman, of Nevada, proposed 17th inst. for the match, but for the convenience of the California team the 22d will probably be decided upon. We have been furnished today, (Wednesday), with a perusal of General Cosby's decision about the rifle to be used. According to this decision the Springfield and Sharps-Burchard are the only firearms to be used. The Inspector General of rifle practice will select the ten men according to the merit of their practice under Major Klose.

A New Rifle.

Col. Sam Beaver has got a new model Hotchkiss rifle which he prizes highly. It is a new gun, new sights, and new ammunition. At 200 yards with ten shots he has already made 45 and 46 out of a possible 50. When the gun is in thorough trim, he expects to add a couple of points to the record.

It is not often that Philo Jacoby puts in appearance at Shell Mound, but he was over on Sunday with his old Hotchkiss. After a long interval he tried his hand with a military rifle and scored 47 out of a possible fifty, rolling up seven bull's-eyes out of ten shots. When bull's-eyes prevail look out for Philo.

It is said the Police team continues to practice steadily along, but the scores are kept mysteriously secret. Secresy is always suspicious in contests where candor and honor should prevail. It may mean simply a desire to avoid the sting of defeat or it may mean something much worse. It is peoples' own fault if the worse is generally thought.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Saratoga Racing—Monmouth Park Last Week—Proposed Match between the Santa Anita and Rancocas Two-year-olds—General Gossip, Etc.

The meeting at the Springs has seen fair racing by light fields during the last week. Continuous meetings, such as have been the case at so many different racing centres, are apt to be very severe on horseflesh and the wonder is that the animals stand the constant hammering as well as they do. Racehorses are not made of iron, but of flesh and blood, sinew and bone, and as such are not equal to the machine-like labor so often expected of them. Comparatively few casualties in the way of breakdowns and the like are reported from Saratoga this season, however, and this springy, elastic track is a very popular one with owners and trainers.

The California party are still in good form with their two-year-olds. Mission Belle and Rapido, by Grinstead, have both won good races during these closing days of the meeting, and with four such youngsters as these two—Verano and Volante, also by the same sire—Sheepshead Bay is likely to see them tough nuts to crack in the contests for their age. Harrigan and Troubador, by Lisbon, have also earned brackets over the T. Y. C. Powhatan, by Glenelg, Modesty, by War Dance, and Freda, by Wildidle, have been the three-year-old winners at Saratoga this week. The former colt, by his Kenner victory in good time at the weights, is evidently a good colt at a distance, and being the first of his age to win at two miles this year, must be regarded with great respect for his Fall engagements. Modesty beat him, however, since then at a mile and five furlongs, and, like her sister, Blue Grass Belle, the Corrigan filly is evidently a stayer. Freda ran her mile and a half this week in such good time at the weights that she is certainly well in the Twin City Handicap, at Long Island, at 100 pounds. Rosiere, by Dickens, and Lady Loud, by Monarchist, also enrolled themselves among the winning three-year-olds at Saratoga.

Latter days at Monmouth Park have been marked by rather lignt fields and many upsets to public form. This last feature, however, in view of the length of time that some of the horses have been running since Spring is hardly to be wondered at as on the last day cripples were plenty. Trafalgar was so badly injured by his collision with Girofla after the race, that though he is likely to get over the accident, he is not likely to run again this year, to accompany old Monitor and the others in their preliminary gallops, or to caper with evident glee as he accompanies them back to the stable after a successful race. As regards Priam, the racehorse that is one of twins, he has been patched up before by old man Pryor's solicitous care, and it is likely to be so again, with luck.

The meeting has, however, been remarkably free from serious accidents, for the jumpers, Kate Cronin, Chipola and Compromise, were the only ones killed. Orator's death, resulting from heart disease was brought on by over-exertion. Take the meeting as a whole, it has been successful both from a racing, pecuniary, and weather point of view, less than half a dozen days being rainy. The transportation has been better than ever before, and with the exception of the starting, not a serious drawback has occurred. Mr. Pincus, however, has improved greatly in his closing efforts, and the promptness of all hands that reeled off eight races in less than four hours cannot be too highly commended. The meeting closes on Tuesday next.

The disabling of Trafalgar and sale of Glideaway loses the Westbrooke string two useful performers. Both were not only fair racers within their class and distance, but in leading youngsters in their gallops and similar work, did good service to their stable. Glideaway has lost some flesh of late at this latter business, and her new owners, with judicious management, proper rest, etc., are apt to find her a serviceable mare when thoroughly recuperated, for she is very speedy and quick in getting away. She had not been sold twenty-four hours before an offer of $2,000 was made for her, and she is worth as a broodmare fully this price when her racing days are over. If we owned her she should have a let-up, but we believe she is to start in her new colors on Saturday, in the five-furlong race at Sheepshead Bay.

The death of Wildmoor on Wednesday, at Brighton Beach, from a collision on the track with another horse, removes a well-known racehorse, one who promised this Fall to be a better animal than he ever was. When brought here first by F. M. Lilly, in the Fall of 1881, Wildmoor excited no little derision by the presistency with which his owner flew him at high game, the best horses of that day being his antagonists. Of course he was beaten, but later on that Fall at Jerome and the Southern meetings, he beat Checkmate, Col. Sprague, Greenland, Strathspey, Fair Count, Jack of Hearts, and other good horses. In 1882 he remained West, and for Lamasney and Corrigan won eighteen out of twenty-two races, these including the $10,000 match with Red Boy at Salt Lake City, the Planters' Stakes at Little Rock, Ark., where with 118 lbs. up, on a deep and slow track, he beat Joe Murray and John Davis two miles and a quarter in 4:09. He also ran mile heats that year in 1:43, and at the time of his death was as fast as ever. By Longfellow out of Florence Wallace, by Vandal, Wildmoor was foaled in 1876.

The proposed match, or series of matches between the two-year-olds of Santa Anita and Rancocas, representing the Grinstead youngsters of the Pacific Slope and the Mortemers of New Jersey, will excite universal attention if Messrs. Baldwin and Lorillard come to an agreement. Whether this sectional project comes to naught, however, or not, the public is likely to see some great two-year-old struggles this month and next for the various stakes in which the above youngsters, Goana and others are engaged. The last named has made such marked improvement that both the Mortemers and Grinsteads will have to do better than any of them have yet shown to dispose of him successfully.

The ruling off of Nolan, the jockey, at Brighton Beach, for foul riding in the hurdle race won by Bally, is a step in the right direction, and if the powers that be could only go behind this poor tool and reach the prime movers in this kind of work, good would result. Nolan is not the least to be pitied, for he rides only about once in three months, but the Sheepshead Bay authorities should certainly see to it that he does not ride there at the coming meeting. There will be no Fall meeting at Nashville this Fall, the country attractions at St. Louis and other points being too great to overcome.

PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1884.

Harry Wilkes, 2:16¼, one of the great trotters of the year, is 8 years old and owned by William France, of Jersey City. He was purchased before he was two years old for $500. Last season he obtained a record of 2:23½. Mr. France bought him last June for $6,000.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Sept. 6, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

California Hunting Grounds.

The near approach of the shooting season, for which we know extensive and costly preparations are being made, in many quarters for the first time induces, us to take a glance at what the season promises. At the present time this may be done with much advantage to all classes, inasmuch as the extent of our hunting grounds, and the variety and value of our game, show us the importance of having just and wise game laws, which shall protect the rights of property, and the privileges of the citizens, and the necessity of their being, like other laws for the general good, promptly and sternly enforced. It is not exaggeration to say that few States in the Union, or few countries in the world, have more extensive hunting grounds or a greater variety of game still accessible, as they ought to be, to every respectable citizen, than California.

As the country, however, settles up, and the rights of property become a factor in the question, we must, as a people, prepare ourselves to adopt new ideas in connection with these individual *privileges* which were formerly open to all and shared by all without distinction, when the country from end to end was a wilderness. It is true the occupation of our public lands for agricultural purposes by one class of citizens has sensibly diminished the area of our hunting grounds, formerly open to another class of citizens, and that thereby ill-feelings have been engendered in both. But this should not, and will not be, when honesty and reason govern men's actions. The necessity for agriculture, which, of itself, calls into existence the rights of private property, is inexorable in every country as it advances to manhood and progresses in civilization; but, in every such country, the restriction put thereby on individual privileges is really only injurious or offensive as the country is large or small. At present, and for generations to come, if not forever, there will be room enough in Calfornia for one class to farm with security, and the other to hunt with impunity without the rights of the one or the privileges of the other coming into conflict, if only the inevitable and natural condition under which they have to live is accepted with common reason and common sense. If, under this condition, new to us at present, but common to all other civilized people there are some who will not accept it, then the power of the law must be invoked to make them do so. We do not speak thus because we favor the rich and oppose the poor, for we desire to do justice to all. It is not our fault if one man becomes rich and buys land and another remains poor and shoots game; but in dealing with public questions it would be our fault if we did not support the best interests of the country by supporting law and order. The hunting privileges of every American citizen, be it remembered, whether as regards the extent of the country he can still range over, or the quantity of game he can still kill, are unequalled by the average citizen of any other country in the world. Is it necessary for us to sustain this assertion by details? Begin then at the San Diego boundary line, and follow on over the endless valleys, the Coast ranges, the Sierras, the rivers, the bays and their tributaries, and the foothills, to the boundary line of Oregon in Del Norte county, and where in any other country has the wealthy or the poor citizen, let us ask, such a glorious heritage to enjoy as pleasure or profit may dictate? In this grand domain, a world within a world, in fact, the free inheritance too of birth or adoption, he finds every description of game useful for domestic purposes known to man—bear, deer, hare, rabbit, geese, duck, snipe, plover, quail, doves, etc., etc., placed without cost by a too generous government at his disposal, and if some of the larger and more valuable species are no longer found in the list, such as elk, antelope, wild horses and cattle, it is from his own base ingratitude and senseless rapacity only that the omission comes. For all this wealth, all this freedom, all these privileges, the government in return only imposes one condition—the exercise of the common virtues of manhood—simply says to each and all, the rich and poor, be men, and while you enjoy your own privileges, respect the rights of others. In England, France, Germany, Russia, and other countries of Europe, government charges every man from the prince down $20 a year for a license for the privilege of simply carrying a gun, but it supplies at the same time neither an acre of land to range over, nor a head of game to kill. Such is the difference between America and Europe, her laws and their laws. If, in the inevitable march of progress, as our State increases in wealth, here and there portions of the public domain are detached from the hunting area to produce flour, meat, vegetables and fruit, and produce them cheaper than elsewhere in the world, that cannot be helped and is no ground for grumbling and disobedience to law. It is rather a matter of congratulation, and should make us grateful rather than discontented. When it comes to a matter of food, as it is in a matter of rebellion, the individual must perish that the country may live. There is enough and plenty of public domain still left for all of us to hunt over. If on private estates we are too mean or too proud to ask permission to hunt, the enjoyment must be lost. To the last we will defend the privileges and enjoyments of the masses, because it is well for the country they should be defended. Not, however, will we do it at the expense of the rights of property. We are republicans, not anarchists.

In the coming season, which from late accounts promises to be very good, or at least much better than first expected, we hope all our sportsmen in their enjoyments will remember they are Americans, the children of infinite blessings, and carry themselves accordingly. A season of great pleasure is upon us, a season of mirth, health, and recreation. Let us use it like freemen. Let there be no selfishness in refusing pleasure in those who can give it, no aggression in those who seek it. Legitimate sports, properly carried on, are a source of happiness and wealth to all people. They are daily rising in California to importance and dignity. To enjoy them fully we must appreciate them properly.

The State Fair.

Monday the pavilion portion of the California State Agricultural Association opens, and on the following Thursday the park display. There is little question that the exhibition will be superior to any that has preceded it, and it is not a rash assertion to make that from every point of view it will far excell every State exposition in the whole country. Not one of them, in fact, can compare with California exhibitions in any of the departments, and even such grand affairs as that which is usually held in St. Louis, and those which depend on all the States in the Union, reinforced by the products of foreign countries, only surpass it in classes which are not indicative of the actual resources of the country in which they are held. Gather the productions of the soil in all the territory east of the mountains and the exhibit will fall short of what this one State can show. Such perfect specimens of cereals, vegetables and fruits are not to be found in the middle or eastern portion of the continent, and it is doubtful if with the Southern States added the display can be equalled. Now that an appropriate building has been erected to exhibit what will be shown in the pavilion properly, there is not a question that it alone will be well worth a journey across the continent to witness.

At the park there will be enough to make every hour of daylight pass away rapidly. Stock of all kinds will be there in such numbers, and of such quality as to surprise those who are not intimately acquainted with the animals of this State, and what with watching and exercising of racehorses and trotters and visits to stalls, pens and coops, the mornings will be fully occupied. It will be a dull soul which does not heartily enjoy the afternoons. From the time when the bell rings to call the horses for the first race until evening time there will be a succession of exciting events. The best proof of the good ground on which this prophecy is based is the list of entries. For the coming week the purses and entries are as follows:

First Day, Thursday, Sept. 11th.—Trotting.

No. 1.—Occident stake for three-year-olds.
Rancho del Paso's Robert Lee.
J. C. Simpson's Antevolo.
W. B. Todhunter's Griselda.

No. 2.—Pacing; 2:25 class; purse. $1,000.
M. F. O'Dell's b g Shaker.
P. Fitzgerald's b h Killarney.
S. C. Tryon's br g Prince.
J. T. McIntosh's b g Fred Ackerman,
Donathan & Roberts' ch g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
C. Kirby's b m Patti.
Chas. David's b s Sam Lewis.
John O'Rourke's b m Little Em.

No 3.—2:25 class; purse, $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
Geo. W. Baylis' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.
John Dexter's ch m Magdallah.

Second Day, Friday, Sept. 12th.—Running.

No. 4.—Introduction Stake, for two-year-olds; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second horse; third to save stake; three-quarter of a mile dash.
Delaney & Ayers' g g Ichi Ban.
W. M. Murray's ch h Estill.
G. W. Trahern's ch f Laura T.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H.
Todhunter & Allen's b c Alta.
Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief.
G. Pacheco's ch f Mamie D.

No. 5.—Calffornia Derby Stake, for three-year-olds; dash of one and one-half miles. Closed in 1882 with 16 nominations.

No. 6.—Del Paso Stake for all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to the second, third to save stake; three-quarter mile heats.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
George Howson's b h Jim Douglass.
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Susan.
Wm. Kelly's b g Jou Jou.
James Adams' b m Aunt Betsy.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

No. 7—Selling purse, $200; entrance free; second horse, $50; fixed valuation, $2,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; dash of one mile and an eighth.
E. B. Johnston's b g Belshaw.
George Howson's ch g Rondo.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Susan.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
Wm. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola and b m Bessie.
Charles H. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

Third Day, Saturday, Sept. 13th.—Trotting.

No. 8.—Trotting purse, $1,000; for four-year-olds. Closed March 10, 1884, with ten entries.

No. 9.—The annual two-year-old trotting stake. Closed January 1st, with twenty-one nominations.

No. 10.—Purse, $1,200; 2:27 class.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
James M. Leonard's b h Adrian.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
W. H. Voiget's br h Captain Smith.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
J. W. Donathan's blk g B. B.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo.
Pat Farrell's b h Marin.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
Thomas McAvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy.

The six days of the next week are fully occupied, the the stakes and purses being in such numbers that it will require plenty of speed on part of the managers to carry them through on time.

A notice just received from Secretary Smith informs us that already there are applications of 300 stalls for cattle.

The Blood of Jersey Belle.

Mr. A. J. Fish, in the *Breeders' Gazette*, to show that the memory of such cows as Bomba and Coomassie does not perish, recites a list of famous performers; Jersey Belle of Scituate, 25 lbs., 3 oz. Her daughters, Belle of Scituate, 18 lbs.; Lass of Scituate, 15 lbs., 14 oz.; granddaughter, Minnie of Scituate, 14 lbs., 4 oz.; great granddaughter, Pauline Vivienne, 15 lbs., 15 oz., and Dalton's Pet in one day, 2 lbs., 3¼ oz. Thus it will be seen that the fame of these old cows, instead of growing less, increases as the years go by. Mr. Henry Pierce, owner of the Yerba Buena ranch, owns the only living son, one of the two daughters and the controlling interest of the blood descendants of Jersey Belle of Scituate, above referred to. A fine cut, a perfect portrait of the old cow will be found in our advertising columns. William of Scituate, now on exhibition at the Golden Gate Fair, at Oakland is deep in the blood of Jersey Belle. He was imported from Henry Pierce's eastern herd and sold to Wm. D. Bliss, of Petaluma, for $1,000. He is a prize winner wherever shown and worth looking at by those interested in Jersey cattle.

Our Suggestion.

We must acknowledge that the object in suggesting a moving figure of Father Time to contend against the flyers of the trotting tracks was mainly to ridicule the prevailing practice. A friend, however, has taken it in "dead earnest" and is busily engaged in perfecting plans so as to have it in readiness for the next season. As a caveat will be entered before this is published there is no danger in giving an outline of his invention The track for Tempus is easily constructed. It will be one line of rails with a contrivance that will prevent it it being thrown out of perpendicular, excepting when rounding the curves, when it will have the orthodox lean to the inside. His first experiments will be with a steel rail, the top of which will be of the shape of a reversed letter V, and the wheel to run upon it will be grooved and lined with a material that will effectually prevent slipping. Should there be the least tendency to slip the rail will have cogs with corresponding projections on the wheel, but there is scarcely a question that it will be sufficient to depend upon the grasp of the groove when covered with a material that will adhere firmly to the rail. He says there is not the least difficulty in constructing a machine that can be regulated to run any desired distance in exactly the required time. The mechanism will be similar to that of a chronometer on a large scale, and made with such accuracy that it will register fractions of seconds as truly as the best timing watches. He prefers the bicycle shape, not only being less cumbrous than a sulky but will be more appropriate to carry the figure. In that he agrees with the artist who pictured the allegorical representation of the match against time when George Osbaldeston gained his great victory by riding two hundred miles far within the limit necessary to win his wager. In the "Pictorial Gallery of English Racehorses," at the end of the written description there is a cut showing the finish of the race. The grand stand thronged with people, the wide course, on the inner side of which is the horse which carries the victorious "Squire," and lengths behind Father Time making frantic efforts to kick his "velocipede" along. It is a crude machine when compared to those of the present day, but our enthuiastic friend is determined to elaborate his idea into a "thing of beauty and a joy forever" to all those of æsthetic taste.

He argues so earnestly that this will be the racing of the future as almost to persuade us that there may be something good in races "against time" and assuredly it will be a decided improvement on practices now in vogue. Far better than the Buffalo idea of giving the largest share of the purse to those making the fastest time, and incomparably superior to such an intangible race as can only be determined when figures are put on the blackboard.

It will be a great boon to associations and proprietors of tracks, if the inventor is correct in his deductions. His only fear, he avers, is that there is not enough humbug in it to be intensely popular, but then he reasons that humbugs are transitory, while the merit of his machine will keep it in favor for a long time, and that in place of palling the desire every exhibition will add to the *gout* with which it will be received.

Deerhounds.

Deerhounds are among the grandest specimens of the canine genus. They were especial favorites of Sir Walter Scott, and a picture of him would be incomplete without a representation of Maida. As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere Captain Hutchinson offers three dog pups of this celebrated breed for sale. Th' dam was a present to Captain H. from his father General W. W. Hutchinson, of England, which is an absolute guarantee of purity of blood and quality, as the donor is recognized as the *great* authority in all pertaining to dogs of every degree, and without a rival as a writer and educator in this branch.

Not long ago we received from General Hutchinson the latest edition of his popular work, "Dog Breaking," and even at this busy season when reading has to be restricted, we can scarcely lay the volume down when taken up for a moment's reference, as it is as interesting as instructive, and shall copy from it extensively when there is more time at command. There are valuable lessons outside of the specific purpose of the work, and many suggestions which can be applied to the education of horses as well as dogs. Then it is enlivened with so many applicable and interesting anecdotes that any one with the least fondness for sports in which dogs figure will be lothe to lay it down until it is read through and through, while those who participate in the sport will return to it again and again for instruction.

State Fair Handicap.

In the Free Handicap Stake to be run at the State Fair, on Monday, Sept. 15th, the following handicaps are announced

Patsy Duffy	125	Patrol	108
Jocko	116	Bachelor	105
Billy the Kid	108	Birdcatcher	110
Trade Dollar	110	Balboa	95
Bryant W.	113		

Declarations are due on or before Monday, September 8th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

YACHTING.

The San Francisco Yacht Club's Annual Regatta.

This event took place last Saturday over the new channel course, of which full descriptions have appeared in the Breeder and Sportsman.

The first signal was given at 1: 30 as arranged, and the following fleet crossed the line within the prescribed ten minutes: Class A—Lurline, Chispa and Nellie. Class B—Frolic and Rambler. Class C—Eva, Restless and Ripple; and Class D—Fleetwing and Lively. The starters were not as many as anticipated, as some of the entries failed to show up.

Nellie, Ripple, Rambler and Lively were anchored to the windward of Meiggs' Wharf, prior to the start, and the other vessels sailed up in ample time. The wind was steady from the westward and blew at the rate of about sixteen knots. Most of the yachts made light sail before crossing the line, and as they only had about five hundred yards between the Emerald—the Meiggs' Wharf stakeboat—and the shore, and as they all had to cross in ten minutes, they were pretty well bunched and made a most beautiful picture. The vessels crossed in the following order: Frolic, Chispa, Restless, Ripple, Eva, Lurline, Fleetwing, Nellie, Lively and Rambler, there being only a difference of 7 minutes and 2 seconds between the first and last yacht.

The course to the Berkeley stakehouse was dead before the wind, and the schooners, with the exception of the Nellie, failed to get their staysails to draw steadily. When the yachts hauled the wind at this stakeboat, the plunger Annie, and rounded to, it was found that Lurline had passed the Chispa and that Nellie had gained 58 seconds on the latter; that Frolic had increased her lead over Rambler by 26 seconds.

The Lurline, sailed by Capt. Turner, made a long leg on the port tack and made nearly to Angel Island before going about: Here she made a great error which ruled her out of the race. The sailing rules, of which every yacht had a copy, although not worded particularly well, demanded that the competing vessels should both ways and every time pass between Meiggs' Wharf and the Meiggs' Wharf stakeboat, and was so understood by everyone else and acted upon accordingly. Capt. Turner also read the rules but was argued out of his opinion by others on board the yacht, who for some peculiar reason, considered the Meiggs' Wharf stakeboat, the "ends" of the course. This was most unfortunate, as the judges had no option but to rule her out of the race, leaving but two yachts to compete in Class A. The gentlemen on the Lurline have made a protest from the decision of the Regatta Committee, which strikes us as a rather small piece of business, as it was evident that they had made a mistake from the mere fact that every other yacht construed the orders as intended, and although we regret exceedingly their misfortune, we think it would be in better taste to gracefully submit to the decision and be more careful fn the future. The result of her time as taken would give her the second prize of Class A, and the special prize for the fastest time over the course, that is to say if the flood tide was running as strong between Angel Island and Alcatraz, as it was along the south shore. Some yachtsmen say that the course she sailed was shorter than that taken by the other yachts; an untenable position when taken into consideration the fact that no vessel could weather the Meiggs' Wharf stakeboat, on one lay from Berkeley. Taken in a *strait* line the course would be shorter, but as all the yachts had a certain amount of windward work to do, and wind and tide being equal all over the channel, it would be immaterial to the distance sailed if the vessels made long reaches from one side of the channel to the other. The action of Lurline standing so far to windward made Nellie lose some little time, as Murphy, evidently thinking Lurline his most formidable competitor, desired to stay in the same waters, and when he finally went about he could have weather the Emerald by quite a piece and was obliged to keep off. He was again delayed through the action of the Captain of the U. S. steamer Manzanita, who steamed up just to leeward of the stakeboat as Nellie made it, and Murphy was again compelled to put his tiller up and run to leeward of her, to avoid a collision. The only good ground for a protest from Lurline was, because the windward stakeboat was not anchored when she reached the position, and she in consequence went further to windward than necessary to weather it, but as she failed to sail the correct course, this in our opinion, would render her objections null and void. The Regatta Committee, in spite of once having decided against her, seem afraid to take decided action, one way or the other, and now wish to leave the matter to the decision of the club, an unreasonable idea, when they were especially appointed to adjust such matters as these.

Chispa, through the misfortunes of Nellie, rounded the Meiggs' wharf stake boat 3 minutes and 19 seconds ahead of her now only competitor and was sailed magnificently by John Eckley, and maintained her head to the second as far as the Presidio wharf.

Frolic still was forging ahead of Rambler, which latter seemed to have difficulty in handling her light canvas, and on squaring away around the windward stakeboat was 13 minutes and 21 seconds ahead of her.

The plunger Restless was sailed admirably and held right on to Eva in spite of the difference in size, while little Lively, whose jib failed to set properly, was outweathering Fleetwing and driving faster through the water, and when their windward time was taken she was 13 minutes and 25 seconds ahead, a complete gain from the time of the start of 14 minutes and 13 seconds. This class only went over the course once and Lively finished 13 minutes and 40 seconds ahead, thereby winning the race.

Ripple, though hopelessly behind, still continued on, and after crossing the finishing line once, retired from the contest.

The time was not taken at Berkeley on the second time round, but Lurline rounded first, then Chispa, followed closely by Nellie. From here to the Presidio the most exciting part of the race took place between these two latter vessels. Nellie finally caught her in the shipping, and amid great excitement on shore, forereached her and crossed her bows.

The vessels sailed as though drawn by one rope and crossed the Meiggs' wharf line at the same moment.

From here to the Presidio Nellie gradually went to the van, and held the lead to the finish, winning the race on sailing time by 2 minutes, 56 seconds, and with the addition of time allowance by 3 minutes, $2\frac{3}{4}$ seconds, thereby winning the Club Flag, the first prize, and if allowed her deserts the special prize for the fastest time, while Chispa takes the second prize in Class A.

In the meantime the second and third classes were at it hammer and tongs, although it was a foregone conclusion that Restless had Eva beaten, whi[le] the result was still very doubtful between Rambler and Frolic with the odds favoring the larger boat. These odds increased when Rambler rounded the leeward stake boat for the second time, for in endeavoring to get down her main gaff topsail, the tack got adrift and the sail was holding on by only the outhaul and halyard and blowing way out to leeward with several turns to the ropes, making a perfect bag of a back sail. Lots of valuable time was lost keeping the vessel shaking, while they endeavored to secure the sail from aloft but failing in this, the mainsail had to be lowered before it could be remedied. Frolic was not way ahead with both Eva and Restless leading her and passed Meiggs' Wharf on the way out of $19\frac{1}{2}$ minutes ahead of Rambler. Here the latter took advantage of the slack water in the Coves and finished only 10 minutes and 50 seconds behind, this with the start the Frolic had only beat her 1 minute and 48 seconds and gave the Rambler first place with time allowance by 4 minutes 15 seconds. Eva beat Restless 35 seconds only which gives Restless first place in her class by 9 minutes and 25 seconds, a remarkable showing for such a small boat. The windward boat was in charge of our ancient mariner, Capt. Moody, and in spite of his often expressed predilections for small yachts he seemingly got weary and did not wait for any but the first-class boat to cross the second time, put up anchor and off, and had it not been for the thoughtfulness of Capt. Chittenden, on the Lolita, Classes B and C would have had no stakeboat, but he kindly anchored and though considerably to leeward of the originally position allowed these classes to finish the race. The race was a success, but the schooner men cry down the course as being favorable to sloops and yawls on account of the difficulty of getting light sails to draw. This may account for the achievement of the Restless.

Herewith we publish a time table of the yachts:

Name of Vessel.	Start.	Berkeley.	Meiggs.	Presido.	Meiggs. (2d time. On the wind.	Presido.	Home.	Sailing Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Class A.								
Lurline	1 36 21	1 55 17	.....	2 59 20	.....	4 41 45	4 54 8	3 17 47
Chispa	1 35 10	1 56 44	2 33 29	3 3 2	4 18 0	0	5 8 41	3 32 54½
Nellie	1 37 12	1 57 49	2 36 48	3 6 21	4 18 0	4 54 8	5 7 10½	3 29 58⅝
Class B.								
Frolic	1 31 29	1 54 18	2 41 36	3 27 39	5 0 30	4 55 0	5 5 8	3 32 54½
Rambler	1 38 31	2 1 46	.....	3 41 0	5 20 0	4 54 8	5 7 10½	3 29 58⅝
Class C.								
Restless	1 35 11	1 58 11	2 40 45	3 23 11	5 0 15	4 41 45	5 45 14	4 10 3
Eva	1 35 17	1 57 14	2 44 27	3 28 43	4 59 45	4 55 0	5 44 45	4 9 28
Class D.								
Fleetwing	1 36 42	2 3 24	.....	4 12 0	.....	.....	5 46 30	4 15 1
Lively	1 37 30	2 4 56	.....	3 58 35	.....	.....	5 55 20	4 16 49
							4 28 9	2 51 27
							4 15 17	2 37 47

Annual Regatta of the Pacific Yacht Club, Tuesday, Sept. 9th.

The start will be from an imaginary line from Mission Rock to Long Bridge, thence to and around stakeboats off Hunters' Point, thence to and around stakeboat off Oakland bar, thence to and around stakeboat off Fort Point Wharf, leaving stakeboats on the port hand, thence back over same course, leaving stakeboats on the starboard hand.

The starting gun will be fired at 1 o'clock P. M., from Mission Rock. *Ten* minutes will be allowed for crossing the line. Yachts crossing after that, their time will be taken from 1:10.

Yachts will be classified as follows: 1st class—Casco, Halcyon, Lurline, Aggie, Ariel, Fleur de Lis, Virginia, Nellie. 2d. class—Annie, Whitewing, Eva, Rambler.

Five prizes, exclusive of the champion flag, will be awarded: 1st and 2d prize to the 1st and 2d boats in the first class, with time allowance. 1st and 2d prize to the 1st and 2d boats in the second class, with time allowance. The club champion prize flag will be awarded to the boat in either class, making the best time over the course, with time allowance. A special prize will be given to the boat making the best time over the course, independent of time allowance or class.

Regatta Committee: C. O'Connor, Geo. Fritch, J. C. Kelley, S. A. Eldridge, Philip McGovern.

Hon. James Grant.

We were much gratified to greet our old friend, James Grant, President of the National Trotting Association, at the Golden Gate Fair on Thursday last. It was the first time he has attended a California fair, and he was much pleased with California colts. Still we imagined there was a tinge of disappointment in his tone when he informed us that he supposed it was a race meeting, and notwithstanding the prominent position he has occupied for several years in the trotting world his old love for thoroughbreds is paramount.

Jndge Grant is one of the remarkable men of the country, wonderful in mental and physical forces. Our acquaintance with him dates from 1851, and thirty-three years have made very little change in appearance. We feel ashamed in entering a plea of being too old to carry the weights when we see him with fourteen years difference doing the work of half a dozen men. That he has made a model President of the N. T. A. is so well known and thoroughly recognized that it is superogatory to mention it to those who are familiar with what has been done since his incumbency.

HERD AND SWINE.

Increasing the Live Stock Upon the Farm.

It is only after a man has carefully weighed the advantages and disadvantages of the two leading systems of husbandry, and put upon competitive trial the growing of live stock and the growing of grain for sale, that he can be competent to judge of the advantages either possesses when compared with the other. It is not stating it incorrectly to say that in live stock farmers have a kind of property that grows the year round, whereas perennial plants and all productive growths from the soil that are not cut from the ground in a few months after planting, are dead property during a considerable portion of the year. It is not an adequate answer to this to say that farm stock is profitless during the Winter. If profitless, then this is owing, not to the necessities of the case, but rather to the character of the stock, or the mode of keeping, possibly to both. If the farm is properly stocked, and the provisions for care-taking are as they should be, the feed not stinted, all young animals should grow apace, and feeding-stock should get fat. It is especially true of breeding animals that the Winter season is one during which rapid and profitable growth towards maturity of the unborn young is made, and like the interest upon a note, or the tax upon the land, the accession to growth goes on night and day alike.

It would be wisdom on the part of farmers, if, before changing over from a system of growing grain for sale to a system of crop growing for the exclusive purpose of feeding out upon the premises, they would visit one or more of the leading markets, spending, not a day merely in sight seeing, but days, devoted to a careful study of the characteristic points of such animals as sell at top prices. As a rule, they will have seen enough of such as sell at low prices to be familiar with their points. A study of the features of the better specimens of cattle, sheep, and swine can not be concentrated into a day. This is a subject that the average farmer fails to master upon the farm, from boyhood till gray hairs come upon his brow, as the live stock upon the average farm furnishes ample proof, and he can not be expected to fully take in and digest the lessons in any market in a day, be they, as they usually are, ever so pointed. An important characteristic is that which enables an animal, after proving itself to be able to take on flesh rapidly, to carry this flesh to market without undue shrinkage. A careful study of a few car-loads that have been hauled several hundred miles will bring out the evidences of drooping and shrinkage in some, while others stand erect, take their feed as though they were in their accustomed stall at home, and, by the general expression of comfort, give evidence of the possession of hardiness of constitution apparent to a practiced eye. So, if farmers would be assured that they have, in stock growing and feeding, a means of profit in advance of growing grain for sale, they must consider the pertinent points, not by a hasty mode of guessing, but by careful study carried on in the manner mentioned.

It would seem that crops which can be grown and made ready for market in 90 or 120 days, should be profitable; but here again the fact comes in, that land kept in use for tillage crops lies idle two-thirds of the year, taxes and the interest upon capital invested accumulating during the eight months of idleness as well as in the four months of productiveness. The introduction of machinery stimulates to overproduction in manufactures, and it is worth considering how far the facility afforded for bringing certain tillage crops to perfection in a brief period of time influences such free production as to often cause a glut in the markets, and keep grain below a price which insures a profit in the growing. It is only in the older-settled countries, where land has been for a long time under tillage, that due stress is given to the value of manure left by live stock upon the farm; and, on the other hand, to the drain which land suffers through growing grain and hay to be fed away from the premises.

At this time, what need is there for any man to stop and consider as to whether cattle, sheep, and swine will pay better at the present rates? The fact that is especially worthy of note is the remarkably fine prices obtained for cattle, notwithstanding the impression that the extensive movements made in the West of late, would result in glutting the market. It would be possible to create such a glut with swine, if, by general consent, breeders generally over the country should make a vigorous effort to increase the swine stock to a maximum, and no epidemic occurred to cut the increase down; but with cattle it is safe to say there is scarcely a possibility of this. There will certainly not, in the lifetime of any man now living, be a surplus of first-class beef cattle; and as consumption increases *per capita*, as the quality improves, we may continue to look for the usual scarcity of good cattle, and, consequently, for profitable prices for these. It is natural that men should doubt and waver, but if success has not attended grain growing, the product being grown for sale, to be hauled off the farm, the land being found to lose its fertility and the purse not to grow full, then it will be well not to change over to another system because neighbor A or B has done this with success, without due study, because A or B may be thoroughly conversant with the business, and no success will attend any branch of stock breeding or feeding unless there is a proper understanding of the details.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Are the Jerseys "Delicate?"

We constantly see it stated that the Jersey cow is so delicate she requires the greatest care and protection to carry her through the Winter. The "St. Lambert" family was bred and reared at St. Lambert, near Montreal, in one of the coldest sections of a cold climate, and where the Winter is an exceedingly long one. They had the ordinary care which is bestowed on any breeding herd. Leaving out other families of Jerseys (with which I seek to draw no comparison), there is no family of cows in the world who show to-day the same butter capacity and uniformity as the St. Lambert family. Does this look as if they had deteriorated under the treatment which any intelligent, humane man will give his cows? If so, I can only wish all the poor men had a few cows for a dairy herd who have deteriorated in the same way! In the place of injuring them it has certainly left them with greater butter capacity, it has added to their size (they average from 850 to 1,100 pounds), and it is conceded by all familiar with the family that they have wonderful constitutions.

To satisfy myself as to the endurance of the Jersey cows last Winter, I placed some of my yearling heifers and some imported cows in the barnyard late in October, when the rest of the herd was stabled; some had been dropped in Canada, others were imported. They were fed in racks, and remained in the barnyard until the Spring, having only an open shed to lie under at night.

The yearlings grew to our entire satisfaction, and are now superior in constitution and future dairy promise to those housed, which at the time were considered their equals. We found that the mature cows improved also in constitution, and though their flow of milk did not equal that of those housed, when they calved afresh it increased over that given before their wintering out. With us last Winter was an unusually long and severe one; we had continuous sleighing for months and the thermometer was constantly below zero. It settles to our satisfaction the ability of the Jersey cow to stand "roughing it." From the Spring till late in October our cows and calves, of more that four to five months old, remain in the pen day and night, no matter how cold or rainy it may be, save when the cows are brought in to milk. In the Winter our stock are all let out in the yard for exercise from an hour to two hours each day, unless there be a drifting heavy snow storm. The tests made this Spring at Oaklands show they have not been injured under this treatment. One night in January last the thermometer stood at twenty-one below zero. Honeymoon of St. Lambert dropped a heifer calf at one A. M. It was immediately taken from its mother, put in a sack on some hay, carried across through the open yard to the calf pens which had no artificial heat, and lives and thrives to-day to demonstrate to the croakers, (many of whom have no practical experience of what they write), the entire fallacy of many of the fancied difficulties with which the owners of the Jersey stock have o contend. Such is our experience in a climate which is admitted to be a trying one to stock, and if I am not misinformed, the fortunate owners of Jersey stock in the Sunny South experience an equally satisfactory result. I say "fortunate owners." In spite of all the denunciations of the little Jersey cow, her progress is sure and steady, and will so continue as in the older States, (where she is best known from our *actual experience* through her "grades"), she is best appreciated, and in place of her taking money from the pockets of her owner for her support, she is placing it to her credit in his bank account, for the simple reason she will make more butter upon less food, and therefore at leas cost than any other breed of cattle.—*V. E. Fuller, in Country Gentleman.*

Premiums at Petaluma.

CLASS 1—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Pat, Carroll, best stallion, four years old or over, Ironclad.
S. B. Wright, best stallion, two years old and under three, Harry Peyton.
P. Carroll, best mare, four years old or over, Nellie.
S. B. Wright, best mare, two years old and under three. Lalla Rookh.
P. Carroll, best suckling horse colt, Sunday.

CLASS 2—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Robert Crane, best stallion, four years old or over, Silvertail Prince.
T. Skillman, second best, Tom Cooper.
J. Russel, best stallion, three years old and under four, Duke de Chartres, Jr.
A. J. Mills, second best, Dandy.
P. McAuliffe, best stallion, two years old and under three, Sonoma Boy.
L. A. Devota, best stallion, one year old and under two, Prince William.
Robert Crane, second best, Quimper.
A. J. Mills, best mare, four years old and over, Juda.
Capt. Harris, second best, Lena Sawles.
J. R. Rose, best mare, three years old and under four, Norma.
J. P. Rodehaver, second best, Dolly.
T. P. Winters, best mare, two years old and under three, Florence.
J. R. Rose, best mare, one year old and under two, Phyllis.
Robert Crane, best suckling horse colt, Model.
E. Fine, second best, Baby.
B. E. Harris, best suckling, mare colt, Sly Boots.
Petaluma Horse Breeders' Association, best stallion and six colts, Brown Prince.

CLASS 3—FRENCH NORMAN DRAFT HORSES.

T. Skillman, best stallion, four years old and over, Tornado.
P. McAuliffe, best stallion, three years old and under four, Young Duke.
W. McLaughlin, best stallion, two years old and under three, Napoleon.
E. Fine, best stallion, one year old and under two, Young Rollin.
A. J. Mills, best mare, four years old or over, Min.
W. K. Rodgers, best mare, three years old and under four Fanny.
C. C. Champlin, best mare, two years old and under three, Nellie.
Robert Crane, best mare, one year old and under two, Maud.
Robert Crane, best suckling horse colt, Laurent.
J. A. McNear, best suckling mare colt, no name.
W. K. Rodgers, best stallion and six colts, Exchange.

CLASS 4—CLYESDALE OR ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.

Clydesdale Breeders' Association, best stallion four years old or over, Pointsman,
W. V. Morin, best stallion, one year old and under two, Young Pollock.
Wm. Bihler, best mare, four years old and or over, Doll.
L. W. Walker, best mare, two years old and under three, Jane.
Wm. Bihler, best suckling horse colt, Petaluma.

CLASS 5—BEST CALIFORNIA DRAFT STALLION.

W. K. Rodgers, Napa Chief.

CLASS 6—ROADSTERS.

P. J. Shafter, best stallion, four years old or over, Rustic.
F. Needham, best stallion, three years old and under four, Connemara.
Dan Brown, best stallion, two years old and under three, Judge Overton.
S. Sperry, best mare, four years old or over, Debonair.
Wm. Bihler, best mare, two years old and under three, Mattie.

CLASS 7—STANDARD TROTTERS.

H. H. Helman, best stallion, four years old and over, Milton R.
A. H. Abbott, best stallion, three years old and under four, Standard.
T. T. Unckless, best stallion, one year old and under two, A. P.
H. H. Helman, best mare, four years old or over, Maud Medium.
T. T. Unckless, best mare, three years old and under four, Eureka Patchen.
Dan Brown, best mare, one year old and under two, Elise.

CLASS 8—CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES AND JACKS.

Ben Harris, best matched carriage team, 16 hands or over, owned and used by one person as such.
H. P. Brainerd, best single buggy horse, King.
L. W. Walker, second best, Logan.
Capt. Ben Harris, best saddle horse, three distinct gaits, Leo.
J. A. Palmer, second best, Billy.
S. Scott, best Jack, Blackbird.
S. Scott, best Jennet, Fanny.

CLASS 9—THOROUGHBRED CATTLE.

S. Scott, best Durham bull, four years old or over, Mazourka's Royal Oxford.
John Lynch, best Durham bull, one year old and under two, Marin Duke.
John Lynch, best Durham bull calf, Sonoma Chief.
S. Scott, best Durham cow, four years old or over, Alice Gray.
S. Scott, best cow, three years old and under four, Gem.
S. Scott, best Durham heifer one year old and under two, Lady Oxford.
S. Scott, best Durham heifer calf, Oxford Belle.
J. R. Rose, best Devon bull, four years old and over, Curly John.
J. R. Rose, best Devon bull, two years old and under three, Long John.
J. R. Rose, best Devon bull, one year old and under two, Short John.
J. R. Rose, best Devon calf, Cheap John.
J. R. Rose, best Devon oow, four years old or over, Ruby.
J. R. Rose, best Devon cow, three years old and under four, Lola.
J. R. Rose, best Devon heifer, two years old and under three, Wildflower.
J. R. Rose, best Devon heifer, one year old and under two, Roxy.
J. R. Rose, best Devon heifer calf, Lucilla.
J. R. Rose, best Devon herd of not less than six animals, Curly John and family.
F. C. De Long, best Alderney bull, four years old or over, Gen. Thomas.
Wm. D. Bliss, best Alderney bull, three years old and under four, William of Scituate.
S. S. McCue, best Alderney bull, two years old and under three, La Hirci's Boy.
Wm. D. Bliss, best Alderney bull calf, Nantasket.
F. C. De Long, best Alderney cow, four years old or over, Fashion.
P. J. Shafter, best Alderney cow, three years old and under four, Juliette.
P. J. Shafter, best Alderney heifer, two years old and under three, Jeannette.
Wm. D. Bliss, best Alderney heifer, one year old and under two, Yolo.
F. C. De Long, best Alderney heifer calf, Celia.
F. C. De Long, best Alderney herd of six animals, Gen. Thomas and six cows.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire bull, four years old or over, Archie.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire bull three years old and under four, Young Melancton.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire bull two years old and under three, Hector.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire bull one year old and under two, San Mateo.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire bull calf, Clipper.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire cow four years old or over, Lady Faxon.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire cow three years old and under four, Highland Mary.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire heifer two years old and under three, Sybil.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire heifer, one year old and under two, Marian.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire heifer calf, Sybilla.
Geo. Bement, best Ayrshire herd of 6 animals, Archie and 6 cows.
Mrs. E. D. Knott, best Holstein bull, four years old or over, Anson.
Mrs. E. D. Knott, best Holstein bull calf, Logan.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, best Hereford bull, two years old and under three, Vanguard.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, best Hereford bull calf, Duke of Normandy.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, best Hereford cow, three years old and under four, Violet 2d.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, best Hereford heifer, two years old and under three, Tidy 10th.
Capt. Wm. Kohl, best Hereford heifer calf, Mary 3d.

CLASS 10—GRADED.

W. F. Bowman, best bull four years old or over, Eureka Jake.
A. C. Shelton, best bull one year old and under two, Billy Sharon.
A. C. Shelton, best bull calf, Judge Tyler.
W. F. Bowman, best cow three years old and under four, Lady Fawnetta.
A. C. Shelton, best heifer one year old and under two, Althea.
A. C. Shelton, best heifer calf, Rosette.

CLASS 11—THOROUGHBRED SHEEP.

E. W. Woolsey, best Spanish ram; E. Mills, second best.
E. W. Woolsey, best five Spanish ewes; E. Mills, second best.
E. Mills, best five Spanish ram lambs; E. W. Woolsey, second best.
E. Mills, best five Spanish ewe lambs; E. W. Woolsey, second best.
R. H. Crane, best Shropshire ram.
R. H. Crane, best Shropshire ewes.
R. H. Crane, best Southdown ram; Geo. Bement, second best.
R. H. Crane, best five Southdown ewes; Geo. Bement, second best.
R. H. Crane, best five Southdown ram lambs.
R. H. Crane, best Southdown ewe lambs.

CLASS 12—SWINE.

V. Sartori, best Berkshire boar.
P. J. Shafter, best Berkshire sow.
R. H. Crane, best Poland China boar.
R. H. Crane, best Poland China sow.
P. J. Shafter, best five pigs of any breed.

CLASS 13—PURE BRED POULTRY.

Mrs. Wm. Hill, best pair Buff Cochins.
S. Shaver, best pair Plymouth Rocks.
J. Bowles, best pair White Leghorns.
S. Shaver, best pair Brown Leghorns.
T. B. Carey, best pair Black-breasted Games.
T. B. Carey, best pair Brown Red Games.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Turcoman Horses.

A small convoy of Turcoman horses, consisting of three mares and three stallions, was recently imported into France from Merv, the race from which they spring having, it is alleged, descended from the mares of Mahomet. It is stated that the prophet sent two of his mares to Mecca and two to Merv, those sent to the former places founding the Arab race and those to the latter the Turcoman. The fundamental qualities of these horses are, on the one hand, swiftness, and on the other, good disposition and endurance. Their constitution renders them fit for work under which other animals would sink, while, after proper training, they are frequently used by the Turcomans on the racecourse, the speed they attain being marvellous. They will travel from Merv to Khiva, about 270 miles, in four days, sometimes doing it in three, the weight of the rider and his baggage often reaching as much as eleven to fourteen stone, while the food consumed by the animals is very small indeed. The Turcomans and Arabs are careful in their inquiries when purchasing a horse, buying none without knowing all about its antecedents as well as its performances. Any anxious buyer putting searching questions to a seller on these points will find it a most difficult thing to secure what he wants without paying dearly for it, and especially in this case with regard to the purchase of mares. The two branches of this race of horses—the Arab and the Turcoman—are almost unknown to us, which is not to be wondered at considering the paucity of information existing with regard to them. The Arab is particularly remarkable for its stature and the harmonious elegance of its form, while everyone who is well acquainted with it admits that it possesses an immense force of concentration. The English thoroughbred horse has been said to be an Arab modified by climate, food, employment and breeding, and whose force of concentration has been substituted by a force of expansion which has given it a new form. It has preserved, observes a writer in the *Journal Pratique*, a grand moral power, but its body is so superior to the "wheels" weakened by elongation, are not capable of much resistance, and are fit only for the short runs of the turf, prolonged efforts being out of the question. The Arab will carry heavy loads for considerable distances: his brother, the Turcoman, will carry quite as heavy burdens and just as far, besides going over the ground more quickly. In his appearance the Turcoman recalls, more than the Arab, the English horse of the present day. He is light, has an elegant body, and although the limbs are long, the general structure has a solid appearance. There is a considerable distance from the neck to the tail, and no horse exhibits longer lines or a more complete indication of activity and real energy. Its ribs are large, well sprung and neat, its muscles strong, the whole form and movements of the animal testifying to the fact that it is one pre-eminently useful where great and sustained activity is required. In providing his horse with excellent lungs the breeder of the Turcoman has had the good sense to give to him, in addition, limbs, of which he makes coreful and good use. He takes long strides, thus covering much ground at once, and in this way he will run as long as desired. While, however, he is a good animal for hard work, and will not stick at difficulties, it must not be forgotten that this obedience to the will of his owner is only brought about by a gradual and complete course of training. It is this type of horse which has been recently imported into France. The importers consider them to be most useful for breeding purposes, and they endeavored to have their admission entered in the Stud book, but the authorities seeing no mention of the Turcoman in a certain order of theirs made in March of last year, refused to enter it, much to the annoyance of the gentlemen referred to.

The temptation to see what a colt can do in the way of trotting, when first harnessed and work on the road, has been the ruination of many a promising young horse. After a horse has been taught to keep the road and can be urged into a trot by the driver, it is a rare one indeed who does not want to know what his prospective young steed can do, and the fact that he might be a wonderfully speedy fellow prompts the driver to try to make the discovery, and nine times out of ten the horse is more or less injured by the experiment. A colt being trotting bred is assurance enough, in these days of apparent perfection in breeding, that it can and will trot a good gait if developed; but the time to try to develop that gait is not when it is in the most awkward position of its life, with everything connected with it entirely new and strange, and it is unaccustomed to be in bonds as it is by the surroundings of harness and shafts. The first thing to teach a colt to make a good driver, is to strike and keep a good square gait and not to allow it to wriggle and weave as colts are apt to do when pressed to a faster gait than they fall into. While it is desirous to develop the speed of a colt, it should be remembered that it requires time to do it, and a more fitting place than on the big road in a heavy buggy or awkward breaking cart. Don't ruin the future horse by catering to the delusive idea of knowing what he can do before he should be expected to do anything.

Some time ago an English exchange reported the burning of a stable belonging to a tramway company and the destruction of a number of horses by the attendants not being able to release them before they were destroyed. It is also suggested the idea of devising some plan whereby, in case of fire, all the horses in a stable might be set free by the turning of a handle or moving of a bar on the outside of the stable. The suggestion is a good one and one which is certainly not impracticable, and might be experimented upon by some of our horsemen or even farmers who are in the habit of keeping large numbers of horses in stables during the Winter season. There are enough horses perish in fires in the United States in a year to pay for a great many such contrivances, not to say anything about the suffering it would prevent, which should not be the least part of the object of such an appliance. In building stables and barns the egress is generally overlooked, which should not be the ease. Some way of getting horses from a stable should be made, and it often can be done at but little expense.

No domesticated animal is subjected to such severe usage, when old age has come to it, as the horse. It is made to take a full share of the team work, as when in best of vigor, and travel all day beside the young and supple; and further than this, if there is an ill-fitting collar or harness the old horse must wear it, for the day of taking pride in his appearance is past. This usage, with the stable neglect, which is likely to follow, the old servant is jaded out and dickered off to some inhuman master who soon pounds him out of existence.

One Reason for Breeding Good Horses.

While in a large city—one noted for its good horses—not long since, I was sitting at a hotel idling away an hour or two waiting for a train. Sitting near two or three gentlemen I plainly overheard their conversation, and being compelled to listen to them I soon discovered that they were large horse buyers. They were evidently viewing the field over, preparatory to making trips into the different parts of the country to invest in as good horses as they could find for heavy hauling and light driving purposes. Each one seemed to understand his business thoroughly, and during their conversation it was plain to be seen that they all knew where the best of each class of horses were to be found. One asserted that he would pay $50 more for a horse coming from a certain district than for one coming from any other point, for he knew that for the past ten or fifteen years there had been several noted stallions used on the stud in that district, and the influence of these stallions could be plainly seen on every horse in that district. The argument being produced by another that all the horses were not likely to be descendents of these horses, he admitted that fact, but contended that there was not a young horse in all that country but what was better on account of these horses doing service there. He claimed that the farmers who had not used the horses he referred to were influenced by their good work, and that they all took more pride in their horse stock in consequence of it. Another asserted that he had three points in the country which he visited annually and semi-annually, and at which places he paid out each year thousands and thousands of dollars for horses, that he supposed he never would have visited in the world if it had not been for the influence of a good stallion or two that had been in service at these different places for several years past. These remarks set me to thinking, and I have not thought of the breeding and raising of horses since without recurring to this. If our city buyers and horse buyers in general watch the matter this closely, then why not attract their attention at once by introducing good horses. If we can find a profitable market for our good horses the stock of poor horses will in time wear out, and it need not be long until we can have an improved set of horses without any exceptions. The fact that we can get good prices for our good horses is no reason why we should sell them all, but we can get more money out of them, and still retain a part for breeding purposes, than if we were to sell a larger proportion of scrubs. This is a matter of importance, and affects every one more or less who owns a horse. I hope to see the day when horse buyers will not have to study the field over so carefully and select a few points out of a district which ought to furnish enough first class horses for all the cities in the United States.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Horses vs. Cattle.

Having been watching the markets for some time, and seeing that the prices for the former are increasing while the latter are steadily decreasing, I have thought that it would be a good way for farmers to keep for their own use on the farm none but good-sized draft mares. It is known by all that a mare can and will do about as much work as a horse and raise a good colt beside. In raising colts one has to be a little more careful than with calves, but when it comes to stabling one can put about as many colts of same age in a shed as calves. The cost of raising a colt will not vary far from that of a calf, except when it comes to stall-feeding cattle, when they will need and consume about twice the amount of corn to fatten them as it will require to keep the colt in good order.

Then when it comes to the disposal of the horse one can always get about twice as many dollars for a good three-year-old colt as for a steer of the same age. It is very true, though, that if you have a hip knocked down or an eye knocked out, the colt will not bring any more than the aforesaid steer. For a steer will make just as good beef without any eye as with one. But would it not be best for farmers not to raise too much of any one thing? And the time has about come when the over-production of wheat and cattle is not far off. Would it not be well for many farmers that are just commencing to begin with a few good brood mares, and raise some fine colts and get a nice price for them, than for all to raise a few colts and a great many calves? One of my neighbors sold two three-year-old colts last Winter for $450, or $225 per head. Now a good Shorthorn steer three years old past, ready for market, weight 1,700 pounds, would only have brought $85. I think this a good showing in favor of good blooded horses.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

An exchange contains the following practical views concerning shying horses: The practice in vogue among nine-tenths of the human family with horses that shy or scare at some unnatural object at the road-side, only makes the horse worse instead of causing him to forget the habit. When the horse pricks up his ears and begins to show signs of fright, the common practice is to rein his head directly towards the object which has caused his fright, and ride or drive him right up to it. Often the lash is used severely to enforce this, and the poor, trembling beast is made to walk right up to the object, be his fear what it will. This adds doubly to the frightful impression first formed and rivets it to the animal's memory, and instead of being broken of the habit, it becomes worse and worse every time this is repeated. The best way to get a horse to quit his tricks, is to use every possible effort to divert his attention from whatever he takes fright at. This is done by tightening the rein next the object, then drawing hard on the other, thus bringing the head round in the opposite direction and causing him to look away from the scare-crow. By practicing this method it will be seen that the animal is made to forgot the object of fright. A saddle horse may be broken of the pernicious habit in this manner with ease. Driving horses are not so easily managed, yet it can be done.

Big head is usually due to ill-health, and especially consequent impaired nutrition of the bones. Feed well on boiled oats and barley, allowing little hay, and that cut and damped. Work very moderately. Rub the swelling with a mixture in equal parts of iodine and mercurial ointments, repeating this daily, and suspending it only when there is much irritation. Give daily a tonic ball or powder containing the following ingredients:

Carbonate of iron,	2 drams.
Bi-carbonate of soda,	2 drams.
Powdered gentian,	4 drams.

Horses are not injured by labor any more than men, and it is only by exposure, over exertion and neglect that they become jaded out at a time when they should be in their best condition for usefulness. When men learn to be humane for the blessings that come from it, which is always a paying incentive, in both the satisfaction it affords and the money profit, there will be less "scrub" horses in our country. A horse should not be old until he is twenty at least, and there are many instances where they have kept their vigor far beyond these years in the hands of careful masters.

It is said that a breed of trotting oxen exists in Hungary, with extra long legs, and that they can travel ten miles an hour. I would like to witness that improbable feat. The fleetest in our country are the red sort in Connecticut, supposed to be a high cross of the Devon. A pair of these is occasionally found that can trot six miles easily in a single hour. The Hungarian oxen are white or light gray, and have long straight horns, instead of curving gracefully up like those of the Devon.—*Sandila.*

POULTRY.

Concerning Poultry Disease.

Causes.—With some things in life the effect is so far from the cause that we are often driven to our wits' end to find the connecting link, but where poultry diseases are concerned, cause and effect are not far apart. When disease first appears among a flock of fowls the poultry keeper ought to at once ascertain and remove the cause, for it is almost useless to doctor sick fowls if the conditions which produced the disease are kept undisturbed.

Filth in some form or other is the prime cause of some of the worst ills that afflict chicken flesh, and it surely aggravates all poultry diseases. This filth may be in the air, or it may be in the food and drink, but wherever it is, or in whatever form taken in the system, it will surely cause disease.

Dampness is another direct cause of disease. It does not hurt fowls to run about in the rain, provided they have a dry house to go to when they get tired of paddling about in the wet, but it does hurt them to roost in a house that is always damp. The poultry-raiser who keeps fowls in damp houses must expect to fight roup, canker, colds, sore eyes, diptheria, gout, rheumatism, consumption.

Roosting in draughts is also responsible for many of the ills enumerated above. Fowls that roost in the tree-tops right through the Winter never take cold; it is the current of air that comes through some crack or crevice and strikes the fowls while on the roost that causes the mischief.

Strange fowls sometimes introduce disease into a healthy flock. The careless poultry-keeper buys a breeding cock, or perhaps a few hens, and at once turns them loose among his old stock; in a short time there is an outbreak of roup or cholera, and "nobody knows where it came from."

Lack of vigor on the part of the breeding cocks, or hens, or both, is the one great cause of taking off many chicks and young fowls.

Lice often kills chicks outright, and while they may not actually kill older fowls, or even cause disease, it is quite certain that fowls whose vitality has been lowered by the loss of blood consequent upon the presence of lice in great numbers are the first victims to any poultry disease that comes along.

The "ounce of prevention."—The ground location of a poultry-house must be well drained, either naturally or artificially, and the house itself must be well lighted, well ventilated, large enough to accommodate the desired number of fowls without crowding, warm in Winter, cool in Summer, and thoroughly clean at all times. The fowls are to be of healthy stock to begin with, and only the best kept over each year for next season's breeders. Fowls that are very much over or under size, those that seem "weakly like," and those that have recovered from an attack of roup, cholera, or any serious disease should never be used as breeders. Let the food be fresh and wholesome and sufficient in quantity to keep the fowls in good condition. Under-feeding and over-feeding should alike be avoided. Shrunken grain may be used for poultry food, but musty and mouldy grain and sour meal should not be fed—especially in warm weather, and never unless it be well cooked. Keep pure water where the fowls can have access to it at all times, and the poultry house should never be without a supply of gravel, lime, and charcoal. Fowls and chicks must be kept free from lice, but to accomplish this too severe remedies must not be used, especially upon chicks. Every year the old "lard, sulphur, and coal oil" remedy for lice goes the rounds of the agricultural press, and it kills more chickens than it ever cured. When strange fowls are brought upon the premises, no matter if they come from the yards of some "noted breeder," keep them apart from the other fowls until you are sure they are all right. Do not dose your fowls with any of the preparations so extensively advertised to "keep fowls in good health." I speak from years of practical experience in caring for poultry when I say that fowls can be "kept in good health" from the time the chick leaves the shell until the grown fowl is sent to pot or to market, without administering one drop of medicine. Unless some contagious disease is present among the flock or in the immediate neighborhood, preventive medicines are worse than useless. Close attention to all the wants of the fowls, and also to the sanitary conditions of the house and yard, will do more toward preventing disease than all the poultry pills, powders, tonics, etc., in the universe.

The "pound of cure."—Long experience as the "family doctor" for all the poultry flocks in the neighborhood, has convinced me it don't pay to fuss much with fowls that are really sick. In the *Prairie Farmer* of July 5th, T. D. B. says: "When a chicken is noticed to have anything wrong with it that we do not understand, it is immediately killed and buried very deep," and I can recommend his method as the quickest, safest, and surest way of doctoring sick fowls. As he says, you may kill chickens that would be all right in a few days, but the farmer or poultry-raiser who keeps fowls in large numbers cannot afford to run the risk. When the disease is suspected or known to be roup or cholera, let the killing of the affected ones be followed by a thorough disinfection of the premises, and a daily use of disinfectants until several days after the disappearance of the last symptoms of the disease.—*Prairie Farmer.*

If there is one season more than another in which the stables require to be kept clean and neat it is during the heated term. The heat causes the ammonia to rise more freely, the filth attracts a greater number of flies, which annoy the horses, and everything seems to combine to make a stable detestable which is not kept in good condition. White-washing the walls and stalls and scattering lime about where the manure accumulates and where the horses cannot lie down upon it will be found beneficial, and it will have the effect of driving away the flies.

FISH.

On Sunday last, the Walton Fishing Club held their last trip for the season, and we had the pleasure of partaking of their hospitality. The occasion was marked by the usual merriment among the members, and kind attention to visitors. After starting from Washington Street wharf, at the official hour, all dispatch was made to Alcatraz, where fishing commenced immediately, and was very successful for an hour or two. This time. Dr. Hughes and ourselves managed to capture the prizes for first and second fish, but it was a combined plot, and executed so deftly and successfully that we do not intend to give the thing away. Brother Barry, who is the only mean man in the crowd, tried his best, or worst, to keep the second fish from us, but we got away with him. In counting over the six-bits, all in ten and five cent pieces, we found the amount short five cents, and two bad coins. It remains for Brother Pitcher, the Secretary, to rise and explain, as he was custodian of the coin. The lunch, under the supervision of Commissary John Muller, was magnificent, the ducks and coffee being the best we have tasted for a long time. The remnant of the pickle supply, also very fine, was immediately confiscated by Brother Fogg. This time he did not risk detection and exposure by putting them in his overcoat pockets, but like Napoleon the Great, took them by right of conquest, or in other words because he got his hands upon them. What a liking for pickles Brother Fogg has, to be sure. After lunch we had to wait quite a time for the breeze, which we devoted to a nap, while others enjoyedan open-ocean swim. When we did catch the breeze on the edge of the channel, it came to us lovingly and gave us all we wanted. Good lord, how the Elia did jump and buck coming home; but she is a grand sea-boat for all that. On reaching the line of wharves the wind died out, so the usual sail to South San Francisco to see the jolly Brother Baile home, had to be abandoned. This did not annoy us for our unseamanlike stomach was quite disorganized all day, and we were well pleased to get on *terra firma* for good. Altogether it was a most pleasant, fraternal, jolly day, and everybody, not sea-sicky like ourselves, enjoyed themselves hugely. We often wonder whether any mortal man suffers on the water as we do. Nevertheless, for the many kindly acts of the club to us personally, we bid them all a most cordial farewell until next year, when we again hope them the same happy band of brothers as ever.

Seining Lake Temescal.

Last Friday we joined the members of the California Sportsmen's Club, Messrs. Lohse, Mitchell, Adams and Deniston, to witness this operation. The catch amounted to about 600, the fish being small. If large fish are to be caught, the lake must be seined at night. Two moderate-sized fish were caught with smaller ones in their mouth, and the bones all smashed ready for swallowing. This shows conclusively where the small fish go to. The club seined the lake again last Thursday. The stock taken goes to Lake Merced.

A gentleman who lately returned from the upper Sacramento, states that Chinamen make a practice daily of using giant powder to kill fish in the river near where he was, more especially in the vicinity of the Sacramento bridge, above Redding, and near the Soda Springs. Great numbers of dead fish, which the Celestials fail to secure, can be seen in the river.

Of course they would not be Chinamen if they did not do this grievous rascality; neither would the law officers of the district be Americans, if they did not allow them to do so with impunity. How much do the Chinamen give to be left unmolested in their rascality?

An examination of Columbia river salmon statistics, shows that from the inception of packing in 1866 to the close of the season in 1884, nineteen years, there have been packed 6,310,658 cases, with a value of $34,450,600. This indicates the enormous amount of fish that has been canned from the Columbia river, and salmon can now be found in every market in the civilized world.

If our sea lions were destroyed as they ought to be our coast supply of salmon would be doubled. Other fish accordingly. Our Supervisors might attend to this matter.

There seems to be an epidemic among the fish in the San Joaquin River and the sloughs in the vicinity of that stream. The shore along the stream where the water has receded is found to be covered with dead fish of all kinds. The fatal disease makes its appearance in the shape of black spots found about the gills and body of the fish. Even gold fish in glass globes have died with it. So have the fish in the Sierra lakes near Truckee.

At Point Diablo on Sunday, Mr. Warters caught an immense number of large smelt, many going over a pound each.

The action of the Directors of the Spring Valley Water Works, in withdrawing the permit system is quite right, though it makes the just suffer for the meanness of the unjust. Their confidence has been shamefully abused by one or two men receiving their liberality, who previously stood very low in public estimation.

The Bay fishing has been better this week all round. From Oakland to Yellow Bluff good catches have been made. Some attribute this to the clear water in the bay. We imagine it was because the fish were in the humor.

Flounders are again biting at the Saucelito drawbridge. A party from the city last Sunday caught a nice lot, three of which weighed 9 pounds and over.

Trout fishing is beginning to wane, although the catches lately in different sections have been good.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

A remarkably fine performance has been given here during the week. In addition to the Spanish Students, whose music is ever agreeable and seems to lose none of its attractions for our people, the novelties have been Miss O. T. Kimball, direct from Boston, and the Nashville Students, also direct from the East. Both in their lines have made a decidedly favorable impression. Miss Kimball has a fine, clear, strong, musical soprano voice, thoroughly cultivated, which she uses with ease, grace and power. She is decidedly the best concert singer we have heard for some time, whether in operatic selections or ballad. The Nashville Students, in their line, are perfect. They modestly assert their ability to sing classical music, but their mission, they say, is to show us in actual life the children of bondage on the plantation. They do so most truthfully and efficiently—more so, indeed, than it was ever our lot to witness before. Their singing and acting are unexceptionally good. In minstrelsy, we have mostly buffoonery, in genuine negroes vulgarity. The Nashville troupe are colored people, but they act and sing with a cultivation and refinement that cannot be excelled. Their plantation mirth is so genuine and catching that one feels like giving a dollar to join them on the stage. Miss Sawyer is the soprano and Miss Walker, the comic genius of the crowd. She is wonderfully good. The houses have been large, and the encores warm and earnest. If Miss Kimball and the Nashvilles avoid repeating themselves all the time, as is too often the case, they will be quite successful. Mr. Walters deserves great credit for his enterprise.

Mr. Sawyer, who occupies the piano, is really a musical genius, an able and accomplished accompanist, always thoroughly faithful to the vocalists. He is also a brilliant executionist.

Montana Horse Ranch FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

HEALD'S

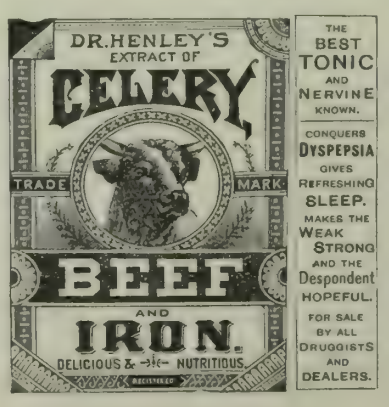
Business College, 24 Post St.,

San Francisco.

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

Send for circular.



MERION CLUB CAMES

—AT THE—

BAY DISTRICT RACE TRACK,

September 9th, Admission Day,

Eighteen Interesting Events,

—INCLUDING—

Bicycling, Obstacle Racing, Walking, Jumping, Pole Vaulting, Running, Hurdle Racing, Tug of War.

COMPETITORS FROM THE

Olympic, Merion and Nemean Athletic Clubs, San Francisco, Oakland and Bay City Bicycle Clubs, and the S. F. Turn Verein.

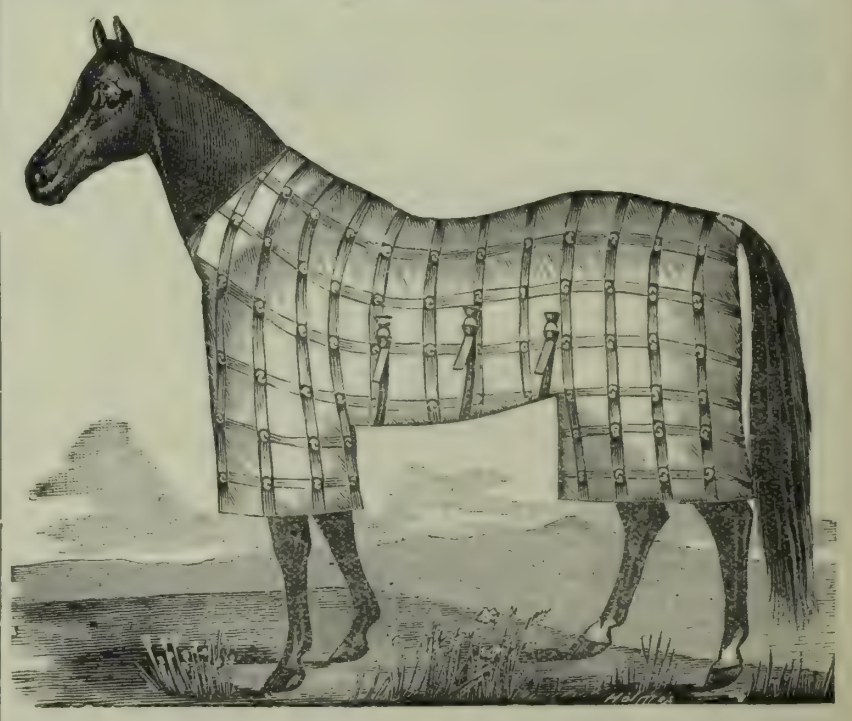
110 Entries. Games start at 1:15.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. GRAND STAND FREE.

President, W. G. Harrison, Esq.

Secretary, C. B. Hill.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.



Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIFFENBACHER & WIHL,

GENERAL AGENTS. 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

MULES.

BY ORDER OF J. T. SIMMS, AT

STOCKTON,

THURSDAY, Sept. 25, during the Fair,

Fifty Head of fine, likely Mules, large and serviceable. To be sold without reserve.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

116 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

GREY HOUNDS

FOR SALE. THREE BRACE PUPS. ONE OUT OF Champion Clio (Badger-Fan) x Champion Doubleshot (Riot Act-Sunflower). One out of Champion School Girl (Schooltellow-Bedfellow x Sol Fa), and one out of Begonia (Bornademon-Belladonna) by Champion Bouncing Boy, (sire Walton Lad dam by Clydesdale-Cremorne). Price at three months, express prepaid to S. F. $75 per brace. All are black or black and white, very strong, healthy and sound. Begonia's saplings auctioned day before Waterloo Meet £23 2s each. The three last imported April 1884, Girl from Earl Sefton, Boy from W. Mason, and Begonia from R. H. Bartlett. All have won in England with good success, and are for sale at $200 each. Speed, blood and form unsurpassed. They won two firsts, one V. H. C., and four specials, N. Y. 1884, beating the Champions.

H. W. HUNTINGTON,
148 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC PAD

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

Patented Jan 15, 1883.

Best Retainer in Existence!

TRUSS

Gives perfect ease and comfort in all positions. Does not interfere with work or business. We guarantee a perfect cure of Rupture in all cases which we accept and treat, both of adults and children. Now, reader, if you are ruptured, this is worthy of your investigation. We especially desire all extreme cases, those difficult to retain and those considered incurable. If other treatment has failed you, come and see us. EVIDENCE UNLIMITED!

Our Terms: NO CURE, NO PAY.

CURES RUPTURE IN FROM 60 TO 90 DAYS. Single Truss with solution, $10. Double Truss with solution, $15. Consultation and Advice Free. Write for full information and circulars. Office open evenings.

WE GUARANTEE TO RETAIN ANY CASE!

PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 15,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries.

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞ Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running: half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added: $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named are otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

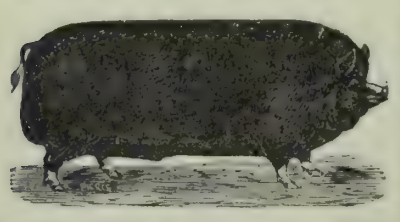
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

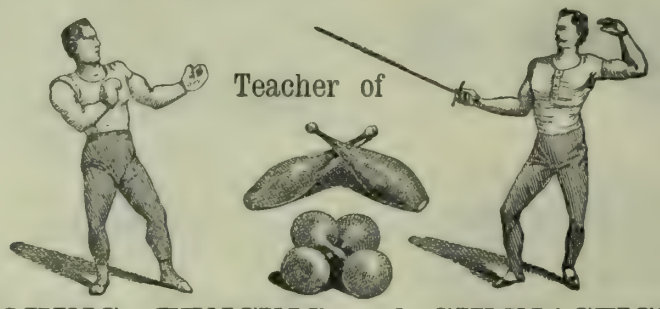
Stockton Fair Races.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200. ☞ Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

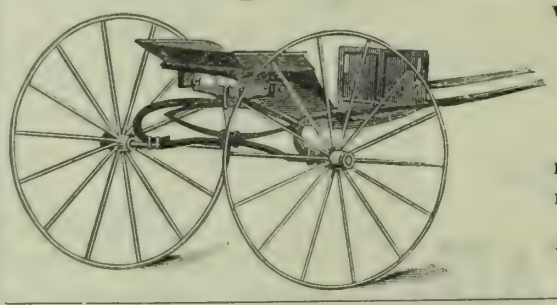
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues sole Agent for the Coast.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

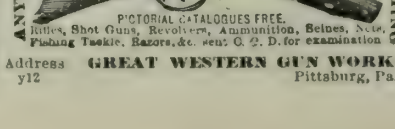
STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination

Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
y12 Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.

SALE OF





Thoroughbred Horses,

THURSDAY Sept. 11th.
AT 10 A. M., AT

State Fair Grounds, Sacramento,

BY DIRECTION OF

Messrs. DELANEY & AYRES,

We will sell their stud of Thoroughbred Hor comprising

ICHI BAN,
HARRY ROSE,
TRADE DOLLAR,
FRED COLLIER,
JOE HOWELL.

Catalogues giving pedigrees, etc., now ready.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery St., S. F.

Stanford Stake, 1884.

THE THIRD AND LAST PAYMENT ON THE Stanford Stake of 1884 for foals of 1881, and which is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the first Saturday in October, is due on the 18th of September. Payments can be made to either N. T. Smith, Treasurer's office, Southern Pacific R. R., or Jos. Cairn Simpson, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

N. T. SMITH,
Treasurer Stanford Stake.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

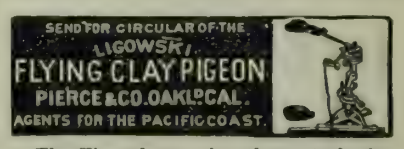


KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15½ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER
116 Washington St., San Franc

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY.
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

BIRCH'S WATCH JACKET AND NOT WEAR CUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. Birch & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

Stockton Fair,

BEGINNING

Tuesday, September 23,

AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.



—OVER—

$25,000

—OFFERED IN—

Premiums and Purses.

—o—

Premiums Increased Over 40 Per Cent.

FIRST AND SECOND PREMIUMS IN LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Morris M. Estee. of San Francisco, Orator.

Grand Promenade Concert at Masonic Music Hall, Stockton, Each Evening of the Fair.

Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies' Equestrianism.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

Entrance fee 10 per cent.

For full conditions see small speed programme.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br h Monroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Mealo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——
A. Miller's b f Henrietta.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$800—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jou Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class. Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey's b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gotham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Magdallah.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
Sole Manufacturers, Fentonville, Mich.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 Market and 10 Front Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. Carey, Sacramento. J. D. Carr, Salinas.
R. P. Sargent, Gilroy. John Boggs, Colusa.
P. A. Finigan, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured of ourability to give satisfaction in all busine ssintrusted to our care. Sales will be made in allcities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long. *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The Breeder and Sportsman, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.

Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor,

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire Blythe, No. 2208. Dam Jeanette, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire Scarboro Chief, No 1706. Dam Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP.**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & COMB CENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

1884. 1884.





STATE FAIR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred and Road Horses, Cattle, etc.

—o—

During the coming State Fair stock will be disposed of at public auction for account of the following gentlemen:

THURSDAY Sept. 11th,

THOROUGHBRED HORSES,

For account of Messrs. DELANEY & AYRES;

TROTTING COLTS,

For account of J. T. McINTOSH, Chico;

TUESDAY Sept. 16th.

TROTTING COLTS,

Account of G. VALENSIN, Arno Station;

THOROUGHBRED COLTS, WORK HORSES AND MULES,

Account W. L. PRITCHARD, Sacramento;

PURE-BRED JERSEY CATTLE,

Account Major ROBERT BECK.

Parties desirous of absolutely disposing of FINE STOCK, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMIT, will address the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery St., S. F.

Wellington's Improved EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If not using the Improved Egg Food you know your hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes, 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists. Any not having it should write for trade terms everywhere. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

PACIFIC COAST Field Trial Club DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

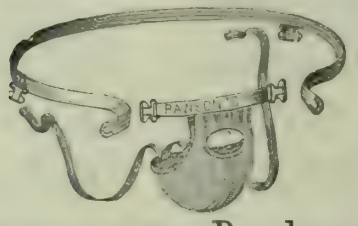
BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

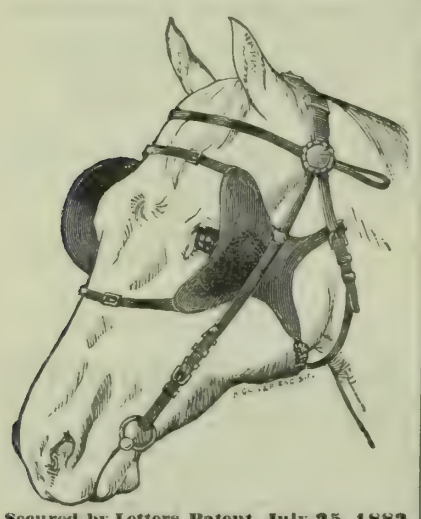
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLEWARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

– Just received, a large stock of –

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

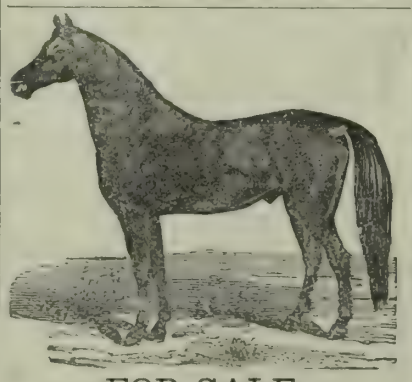


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M †11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:50 P M 6:00 P M †7:15 P M *8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †7:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	*8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:10 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Gunstaken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East (Express... Emigrant)	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and (via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton (via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	(and East (Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East (Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama (via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Ag.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 11.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Scientific and Systematic Agriculture.

Address of President P. A. Finigau, of the State Board of Agriculture, delivered at the opening of the State Fair at Sacramento, Cal., September 11th, 1884.

Directors and Members of the State Agricultural Society:

I feel constrained to pause at the outset of my remarks, to contemplate this new and splendid building, in which we now hold our 31st Annual Fair.

It is a pleasing duty for me to have the honor, as is customary, of inaugurating this building for the first time. For the purpose for which it has been erected, this building has a floor space of 124,000 square feet; comfortable standing room for the entire population of many of our larger towns.

In erecting this grand palace of industry, Sacramento has contributed $40,000 and the State $40,000, and the State Agricultural Society has erected a State building for $80,000 that cannot be duplicated for $100,000.

We had a large outlay in furnishing this building, and at the Park we have made improvements that are equal in every way to the best on the other side of the Rockies. It cost this Society $50,000 for the permanent improvements this last year, and no honest minded citizen can say it was not needed, nor that the money was not judiciously spent. We point to the completed work with pride. The grandest results have been achieved with great economy of time and means.

This superb building, strong in all its parts, useful in all its departments, beautiful both in detail and general effect; this grand achievement suggests the subject of my annual address. As we have builded here so must we build our system of agriculture. We must and will establish in this State a comprehensive system that will embrace every variety of soil and climate, every interest; a system that will be permeated by intelligence, and conducted with skill; a system so complete in its parts that each will add strength to all the rest; a system that will give wealth and happiness to our people; a system that will continue to be progressive in development for all time to come.

But I must address myself to the matter in hand, with directness and plainness of speech, for we are here with a purpose.

How are we to accomplish the grand results already indicated? What are the difficulties to be surmounted? In answering these questions I can do little more than offer suggestions, and I beg you to underetand, at the outset, that my aim is to stimulate the thoughts of those who are more competent to treat of these great subjects than I am. If I succeed in doing this I shall be more than satisfied. You will pardon me therefore if my address seems fragmentary and incomplete.

Let us begin with the soil. The soil of California is naturally rich, and it possesses remarkable recuperative powers. Heretofore we have gathered from the virgin soil great crops without the exercise of much intelligence or forethought. But already we see signs of decreasing vigor in the overtaxed soil, and that means without timely aid, the speedy decay of agriculture. Human greed may destroy, but alone, it will not lead to intelligent success. Farmers may conceal the fact of soil impoverishment, that they may sell and move to fresher lands, there to repeat their efforts at destructions, but such men cannot build up agriculture, and they are enemies of the human race.

To the patriotic man who has brains enough to scorn the present success at the cost of future ruin, and who desires prolonged prosperity for himself and others, comes the question: How can I so use the soil that I may gain substance and yet prevent its impoverishment?

Do we consider this matter? Do we understand the subject? We know in a general way that to preserve the vigor of soil, we must give it rest: comparative rest by alternation of crops and positive rest by fallowing. But do our people fully appreciate the fact that this matter of soil rest lies at the base of all permanent prosperity?

If we are to have rest by rotation of crops, what change of crops can we have that will not impoverish the owner, while impoverishment of soil is prevented?

The answer involves the further subject of markets, and to whom can we go for practical information? The General Government does something in this direction in a vague way, by showing some of the probabilities as to marketable crops, but does not help us in this matter.

The University of California has published important information relative to the preservation of soils, but the information reaches but few people. But whether we are ignorant or wise, the fact remains, that there can be no brilliant or even prosperous future to a State that does not practice soil rest systematically.

Again. It is admitted that shallow tillage leads to heavy washing and gullied fields; that the plowing prevents this ruinous evil. It is also true that much of our soil is not productive for one or two years after deep plowing.

I do not state the reason, but the fact, and call your attention to the further fact that the subject of deep plowing has not received just attention. Ought not some competent person to be charged with the duty of giving these points exhaustive consideration? Can we reasonably expect to develop a true system of agriculture while we ignore these grave matters?

Again, how are we to recuperate the millions of acres already impoverished? We cannot do it by concealing or denying the facts. We have had quite enough of concealment, and now we must face facts. Our business is to buiid up, and we cannot do it by a wretched subterfuge.

The impoverished soil must have rest, and if we do not give it the soil itself will take the needed rest by refusing to yield crops. As an aid to rest comes in the practice of fertilization. But what do we know about fertilization, and where can we get manures? These questions have been considered somewhat at the State University, and that body has given valuable hints. They have told us how to use the ash of spent tan bark, and the lime refuse from sugar works, but these manures are not within the reach of many. We must settle down to the conviction that millions of acres of California land must be manured. And we must see to it, that some one be found to discover the proper manures, and to tell us what manure is best adapted to the soils that need it. This is not an easy matter in a State that has so many varieties of soil. But the work must be done, else we cannot recuperate impoverished soil, and without recuperated soil we cannot established a fully developed system of agriculture. The difficulty is of a serious nature, but it must and will be surmounted.

Again, we have large tracks of alkali lands, which are in main non-productive, a situation that cannot be tolerated by a civilized people, who aim to establish a progressive system of agriculture.

At the University, the College of Agriculture has done much to show us how to recover these soils, and the University papers on this subject should be in the hands of every farmer. Considerable alkali land has been recovered by following University suggestions, but unfortunately, little effort has been made to recover the larger tracts or even the small spots that occur on almost every farm. The knowledge now available on this subject is perhaps sufficient, but who will undertake the grand work of subjugating the vast tracts of alkali lands? I answer, that thousands will engage in this work when they discover that it can be done. Unfortunately in this as in everything else, our accumulated store of knowledge is not brought home to those who need it.

Again: Aside from that which is alkaline, we have large tracts of desert, so called. And yet a few trifling experiments have been sufficiently successful to convince the thoughtful and intelligent agriculturist that every acre of that so-called desert land can be put to profitable uses. Few know anything about these experiments; the actual facts are practically inaccessible, like a million other facts that everybody needs, but the other solemn fact remains, that the State of California, to do its proper work in developing a true system of agriculture; to do its duty in planting ten millions of people within its territory; to do its duty in establishing a high state of civilization on this Coast, must recover for human uses every acre of land.

Again: To accommodate the wants of immigrants and those who are seeking investment, the State should investigate and map out the natural divisions of soil, etc., so that every one may be able to know accurately the character of all the soils of the State. Such a work would save untold misery, numberless failures, discouragement of effort.

Bearing in mind our main object, namely the establishment of a comprehensive progressive system of agriculture, we come now to the crop problems.

The State of California is phenomenal in its comprehensive peculiarities. It has every variety of soil and climate known elsewhere in the temperate zones of this continent, with those of the semi-tropical regions.

Not to enlarge upon this point and to come bluntly to the matter that we are after, we ask: Can we positively affirm that we are raising on any given acre the crop best fitted to its powers?

Can we affirm that we are raising in this State the most profitable crops? If we are raising the crops best suited to our several soils and climates, and those most in demand, we may ascribe the fact to accident as much as to intelligence. We have neither considered the power of the soil, nor the real demands of the world's markets. What farmer can truthfully say that he cannot produce on his land crops better adapted to his soil, and more profitable than those now raised by him? Is it not barely possible to say the least, that the "quinoa plant," the pyrethrum; the New Zealand flax; the ramie plant; the angola panic; the New Zealand salt bush; that cotton, sumach, sorghum; the large varieties of foreign forage grasses, and a large number besides, now unknown to us, may be better adapted to our soils and climates, and more remuneralive than some of our present crops? Is it not possible that there are varieties of oats, barley, wheat, etc., that would drive out all the varieties now produced, by reason of their adaptibility to our soils and climates, and make remunerative returns? We do know that the seeds now in use have superseded other seeds, and the fact suggests a probability of further improvement.

But after all this must be a continuous work, it can have no end until the seeds of the world have been tried; each variety must be tested in the several soils and climates, and the conditions of success or failure must be positively ascertained. In the East anything that will succeed in a given place, will also succeed in any other place within, say, five hundred miles. Here a plant that may be successfully grown in one place may be unfitted to the soil and climate of another place fifty or even ten miles distant. Successful experiments have been made, but we know little, because we do not know the conditions as to soil, climate, culture and treatment.

But this much you will all admit, namely, that we cannot consider our agriculture developed to a high state until we produce the crops best suited to our soil, climate and market; that fact cannot be established without elaborate and careful experiment.

Then, I say, in the name of our common humanity, let the State and nation expend its millions in true experimental work, for in so doing they will hasten the day that will find on this Coast a comprehensive and ever-progressing system of agriculture.

But I must particularize somewhat in the matter of crops, for the purpose of impressing upon your mind the necessity of experimental work. Much attention is now given by our people to the subject of wine production, especially the production of claret grapes, and we are spending vast sums of money in the advancement of this interest. Is it not probable that our people are planting grapes on soils that will not produce what they expect? Experience as well as the investigation of the Viticultural Department of the State University, answer this question affirmatively, by facts that cannot be denied. I will not go into the details of this subject, as the Viticultural Commissioners and the State University have done a work in this direction that cannot be overrated.

This variety of soil and climate, giving to the same grape a decidedly different composition, according to the peculiarities of localities, pushes to the front the unmistakable fact that as good wine can be produced in California as elsewhere, only by blending of different varieties. What grapes can be most advantageously used in blending is the question of the hour. As yet we do not know. And few know the fact that with but two or three exceptions there is no one variety of grape that will of itself produce the best wine. Aside from these exceptions the best wines of Europe are produced by blending. Their advantage over us in this respect is found in the fact that they know by long experience what varieties to use in blending. Much is expected in this line of experimentation from the work of the College of Agriculture, now in progress upon the farm of the Hon. J. T. Doyle, in Santa Clara county. These facts are mentioned to show that the peculiarities of California more than ordinarily require special investigation, and careful consideration, and that we have the talent among us requisite for successful experiment.

The same line of thought may be taken with reference to all the fruits, etc.

Without pursuing the discussion of the crop problem further, I desire to call your attention to another matter closely related, and of grave importance.

Great losses occur because of the excess of production in certain lines. Our people are apt to run in one line, producing the same crops, thus reducing the price. And no system of agriculture can be regarded as highly advanced until this evil is remedied. The remedy can only be found in intelligent and reliable crop reports. If some competent person could be found who would give his entire time to a consideration of probable and possible production, with careful deductions therefrom, as to the best crops for a given season, he would add immensely to the prosperity of California. And we may feel quite certain that a wisely developed system of agriculture will include thorough work in this direction. The necessity of this is so obvious that an Asseciation of

Fruit Growers has already been formed for this very purpose.

Other subjects press upon us, but they can only be alluded to.

Insect pests and fungi are beginning to attack our grain, orchards and vineyards, and Messrs. Chapin, Cooke, Behr, Harkness, and others have done good service in studying these subjects. Indeed, I may safely say that in fighting insect pests California already leads the world. But I feel constrained to say that more elaborate work is needed. We must, to meet the wants of a progressive system employ the best talent the world can produce. We need accurate teaching, not only about the nature and habits of pests of all kinds, but also as to the best, safest, and most economical methods of applying insecticides. Without profound practical instruction in these matters we will be at the mercy of pests. If we can call on the State to defend our fields against savage tribes of men, why not expect the State to defend us against the pestiferous armies that are even more destructive?

A true, progressive, comprehensive system of agriculture must include forestry; the introduction of hardwoods; the production and preservation of timber for lumber and fuel; the growth of trees as wind breaks, and tannin bearing trees for manufacturing purposes.

The subject of forestry must be studied originally in this State. The cutting down of primitive forests does not involve the same consequences as in Eastern countries, where denudation is followed by sudden floods and prolonged drouth, because our denuded mountains rapidly produce a covering that is quite as useful as the forests that they succeed. But the lumber problem is as important here as there.

In relation to the tannin bearing trees, I find in the Bulletin of the Professor of Agriculture of the State University, an important beginning of this discussion. I find there that there are many trees now successfully grown in California that are rich in tannin. I mention the fact to show you that we are already doing something in the line of that progress that will lead eventually to a comprehensive system of production that will place California at the head of progressive States.

I will not discuss the problems that are involved in the production and preservation of the highest types of domestic animals, but pass on to a very brief consideration of another matter that lies at the very root of a well developed, comprehensive system of agriculture. I refer to irrigation.

In many localities irrigation is not an absolute necessity. Nevertheless I am convinced that there is no part of the State that would not be the better for irrigation, while it is certain that there are immense tracts of arable land where irrigation is absolutely necessary. On the whole, we may safely say that the productiveness of California cannot be commanded without such a system; that it is necessary to enable us to control drouths in places where irrigation is not generally needed. Many systems will spring up, and in the future the waters of Lake Tahoe will undoubtedly be distributed through the Sacramento valley and the Bay counties. There will be local systems of reservoirs, wells and canals, and systems more general, of which I need not speak, but there will also be special problems demanding solution, as we may even now see in the valuable work heretofore done in this young State. Many wells, streams and lakes will be found to contain material in solution which will be found upon precipitation to be either very injurious or beneficial to the soil at certain times, as the case may be, and must therefore be studied. I can only suggest the problem, and re-assert the propositian that a comprehensive State system of agriculture requires systematic irrigation.

I have now outlined the numerous problems, upon the solution of which depends the future prosperity of California. Each one of them presses upon us with nearly equal force, and the people of this State must see to it that they all receive the required degree of consideration. Without a solution, our system of agriculture must continue to be fragmentary, and to a large extent accidental, both in its methods and results. With a just solution will come a degree of prosperity that will place California in the van of all the States.

I started with the proposition that it is our duty as intelligent, forehanded people, to establish a system of agriculture adapted to the wants of a great people, and commensurate with the capabilities of our State; a system capable of progressive development for all time to come.

I then briefly enumerated the several difficulties that lie in the way of such an achievement, and which must be surmounted before we can accomplish much in the desired direction.

And I come now to the question of ways and means. What can be done to surmount the above named difficulties? In general, I answer, that in the natural course of things, a progressive people such as ours will surmount the difficulties named, and many more, as a matter of course—within the next thousand years.

But who among you is willing to leave the grand consummation to the influences of the general drift towards high development? Certainly not the men who, within a period of 35 years, have built a great State. For such men to discern a desired end is to act. No! delay is not for us; rapid execution is both our duty and to our taste. What then is needed to enable us to overcome our difficulties, and establish the desired system of agriculture?

First of all we need knowledge: accurate knowledge, knowledge that can be tried without distrust. It is but little use to tell us that A. B. succeeded in producing something in a given place. What were the conditions of his success? What was the nature of the soil? The climate? What were the conditions of moisture and cultivation?

In short, we need experimental work of the highest order; practical experiments by individuals and by the State. We must have experimental work in the different soils and climates. This knowledge accurately ascertained must be gathered up, sifted and preserved by the highest scientific ability. It must be examined, tested, until there can be no doubt that absolute facts have been obtained.

Of such knowledge there is but little—there must be more and from the highest authority obtainable. In most instances the experiments of individuals have been useful only to those who conducted them.

Without such knowledge about the several matters already discussed, improvements in agricultural methods must be slow and exceedingly expensive. Indeed, any kind of rational progress without such knowledge is practically impossible. If we are to make the progress desired, the State and nation must expend their money freely, though wisely.

I cannot let this occasion pass without calling your attention to the meagre, and to my thinking, parsimonious appropriation by the Legislature of this State, for the benefit of the State Agricultural Society. In view of the acknowledged great good that this Association has accomplished for the State at large, in stimulating and fostering every vital interest and resource within our boundaries; in quickening and encouraging the inventive genius of our citizens and mechanics; in directing the minds of our agriculturist, breeders, artisans and miners to better and improved methods; in the recognition and substantial reward of progress and improvment in every direction, I must be allowed to say that the pittance of some $7,500 per year, oftimes grudgingly allowed by our legislators, is totally and ridiculously inadequate for the bare necessities of the case.

The Legislature of a State is legally as well as in popular estimation, supposed to be the true voice of the people, but I may be allowed to say, without intending any personal offense, that in this particular matter our Legislature is not the proper mouthpiece of the people, and misrepresents the real sentiments of the people of California. If you will forgive the seeming egotism, I have mingled with the people, representing every section, locality and interest in the State, and I know from personal knowledge whereof I speak. The strange timidity of our legislators in dealing liberally with the State and district associations is in no wise justified by a large majority of the people who send them to the Capital of the State as their representatives. I venture the aasertion boldly that the Legislature might quadruple the present appropriation, and more nearly represent their constituents than they do now, from the simple fact that all classes have a positive and correct conviction, that a larger return is made to the State for the money expended in this, than in any other direction, and consequently it is a tax that they willingly and cheerfully bear.

The President and Board of Directors feel that they have a right to ask for larger annual appropriations for the benefit of the State Agricultural Societies, not only on the ground that the highest good of the State demands it, but also upon the personal ground that they are the largest individual contributors to this public fund for the advancement of public and State interests.

I do not say it for myself, but for my brother Directors that they do more work and of greater personal sacrifice for the public good than any other body of men of which I have any personal knowledge. I suggest that it is no mean tax that a members pays when he cheerfully travels from Los Angeles county or some other equally remote, at his own expense, and to the neglect of important private enterprises to attend the frequent meetings of our State Board, and yet this is the mere recital of a fact. Have the members of this Board then a right to demand that the State shall be equally liberal? Please bear in mind that we are not beggars, asking alms for "sweet charity's sake," but as administrators of a public trust confided to us, asking for the means to discharge our duties according to the expectations and requirements of the people. Grain shippers and all others seeking true information in regard to the true amount of the different crops of each year, will do well to put themselves in communication with the Secretary of this board before coming to a conclusion as to the actual amount raised each year. The Bull and Bear element that often work great hardship to many a well regulated house have no standing with this society. The Bulls we keep on exhibition at the park, and the Bears keep a respectful distance in the mountains. Therefore, I say, without fear of contradiction, this society is the place to get true information of all the crop products of this State. Pardon me if I have drifted away from experimental farming, or as the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher terms experimental farmers, the fools that make wise men rich. With your kind indulgence, I will only make a few more suggestions. The State Agricultural Society, the Viticultural Commissioners, and the Boards of Silk Culture and Horticulture have also done good work in this direction.

It is still better to publish frequent bulletins, containing a report upon, and a discussion of single points. It will also be well to prepare and publish simple and plain agricultural primers, containing the results of experimentation, thus carrying the work into families and schools. It will be desirable to educate our school teachers with a view to similar instruction. But we must go further and carry this work home to neighborhoods and individuals, by personal instruction and correspondence. Every farmer must be induced to submit his questions directly to the source of scientific knowledge.

In addition there will remain a vast amount of valuable work to be done by the State Agricultural Society; a bureau of agricultural and labor statistics; the district societies; the several State commissions; the State Grange and the press. I shall not dwell upon the work to be done by these agencies, because it is more obvious than that already considered somewhat in detail. But we must increase our efforts to unite all these agencies in active, hearty co-operation. Hitherto our efforts have been too widely scattered, and we suffer from consequent delays and obscure methods.

With this distribution of labor, and co-operative spirit, we can make stupendous progress in a very short time. A few years will see the progressive development of a comprehensive system of agriculture that will enrich our people, and add millions to our population, accomplishing in a comparatively short time what in Europe has required centuries to achieve.

Can we do it? Is success within the range of possibilities? For myself, I can boldly say, that I look forward with absolute confidence towards grand success. I know that the capabilities of our State give promise of all than can be desired. And when I study the character of our people, I feel still more confident.

Here in Sacramento we stand on ground consecrated by a degree of courage, intelligence and skill that inspires exhilirating hope. The ground upon which this beautiful city is built, was wrested from swamps; once it was destroyed by fire, once by flood. Its people have stood sentinel over threatening fires and floods for years. They have lifted the very earth upon which the city stands; they have withstood sudden depressions caused by heavy removals of population; they have successfully contended against fluctuations in values. And yet they have built a city that is the pride of California, with an assured future that gives absolute promise of universal comfort, wealth and happiness. Is there anything that such a people cannot do?

Look over the entire State and behold the grand work already done. Thirty-five years ago an army of boys came here with nothing but spades, picks and blankets. They were without money or State aid. They withstood heat and cold, drouth, flood, famine, disease, and conquered in every fight. Behold, how they have made the desert to bloom as the rose. They have established towns, villages, cities, and a State. Order prevails, and prosperity blesses nearly a million of people. Can such a people fail in any enterprise that they may see to be necessary?

Behold then, boundless courage, quick intelligence, persistent energy, and pliant elasticity, side by side, with opportunity, and know that only success can come.

In the department of Fine Arts our course has always been progressive, year after year, we have placed on exhibition a representative collection of works produced in the State of California. This year we open to you a new gallery; designed with the utmost skill of the architect, so that with an ample room and an unimpeded light, you may be able to discover more easily all the beauties of light and shade and color contained in the pictures on the walls. In all fairs throughout the State, there is no part more frequented by visitors than the Art Department. High and low; rich and poor; the educated and the uncultivated seem to derive an equal satisfaction from viewing, criticising and admiring the works of art offered for inspection.

This should be to us a source of great encouragement. First, because it is a sure indication of the natural refinement and taste of the community in which we live. Secondly, it is indicative of a state of prosperity in material affairs. The motto of all industrial communities is "business first, and p'easure afterwards," and the fact that so many workingmen and business men can find time to examine and discuss works of art, argues a certain measure of success.

California has, in the comparatively short period of her existence, done a great deal for art, and I may say that she holds a high rank among her sister States for the number and ability of her artists, and for the generous patronage she has bestowed not only upon resident artists, but also on those of the Eastern States and foreign countries, but she has still a great work to accomplish in the future, if she is to take that place among the enlightened communities of the country, to which she will be fairly entitled by reason of her climate, her natural local advantages, her wealth, and general intelligence.

We have no lack of art teachers of greater or less capacity, but of school proper, but one—the California School of Design, supported by the San Francisco Art Association. This school has been established for twelve years. I have watched its progress and made myself familiar with its management since its commencement. It has undoubtedly done a good work. Pupils have attended it from all parts of the Pacific Coast, from San Diego to Victoria. The average attendance is between 70 and 80, though the roll sometimes mounts to upward of 100. About a dozen of the graduates are now studying in Europe, a number are following the profession in this State, and many are teaching the elements of art in schools and seminaries.

Without doubt the school of design has done much to create and elevate taste in this community. Hitherto the only branches taught have been crayon drawing and oil painting; want of means has prevented expansion. Means from some source should be supplied to enable the directors to supplement the present classes with others in modeling, water-colors, wood carving, etc.

A gentleman who has recently visited the Eastern cities after an interval of four years, an enthusiastic lover of art and withal an energetic, practical business man, tells me that the evidences of improvement in taste, mechanical and artistic, is everywhere so observable as to be almost phenomenal, and sees in it the color and designs of buildings, in the external architectural ornaments, even in the signs; in fact, all things external and internal.

This is real progress, and what we want to see is such palpable evidence of improvement in California. We want to carry the refining influence of art into the household of every farmer and mechanic in the State; judicious selection of color in the painting and papering of our houses, appropriateness of ornament, elegance of form and fitness of purpose, in our domestic utensils are indications of this grateful influence. It will come gradually, but I am sure it will come in time. Let us do what we can to hasten it.

Directors, members, and fellow citizens, to-day we leave the past behind us, and in this new palace of industry, we inaugurate a new era. Older countries may have had their golden age in the past, ours is in the future.

TURF AND TRACK.

Grinstead vs. Mortemer.

The Saragota Commissioner of the New York *Spirit* writes: "Regardless of how the proposed Baldwin-Lorrillard matches at Sheepshead Bay may pan out, Mr. Baldwin authorizes me to make an announcement, which embodies a series of matches, to come off next year, and which is sure to attract as much attention as any of the fixed events for 1885. He (Baldwin) has four yearlings by Grinstead, and only four. These he will match against any four Mr. Lorrillard may select from his numerous lot of Mortemer yearlings. The distance of each race to be arranged by mutual agreement, and to be run over the track of the Washington Park Jockey Club, Chicago, at its June meeting. Mr. Baldwin will insist on this track as the scene of action. He claims that, as he will have to travel about 2,500 miles to get there, Mr. Lorrillard ought to be satisfied to go one-third the distance, and the Chicago course would be in the nature of neutral ground for each. That part of the proposition, it strikes me, looks reasonable enough. The amount involved in each race, as well as any matters of detail, to be arranged by mutual consent.

"In regard to the proposed matches at Sheepshead Bay at the coming meeting there, Mr. Baldwin suggests this amendment, which doubtless will be accepted by Lorrillard, although it will not be insisted on: He (Baldwin) will make four matches instead of three, at a half-mile, five furlongs, three-quarters, and one mile. As he has only four two-year-olds by Grinstead, and Mr. Lorrillard has about a score of Mortemers, the latter has decidedly the advantage in such an arrangement. And then, Mr. Baldwin will not insist on arbitrarily naming any particular sum as the basis of each match, being satisfied that matter can be easily arranged by mutual agreement. He recognizes in the proposed matches a friendly sectional contest, and in that light he wishes the matches run. He seems satisfied he has the best two-year-olds and the best yearlings in the land, and he desire to test the matter in the way and manner proposed above, since the Mortemers appear to have the call just now, in being recognized as the champions."

Referring to this proposition *Vigilant* says: "As will be seen by reference to our Saratoga letter, Mr. Baldwin is thoroughly aroused by Mr. P. Lorrillard's expressed willingness to give him a match, as he announced to us after the Stallion Stakes. We fear, however, that there is little prospect of a match this season. We broached the subject to Mr. Lorrillard during the past week, and that gentleman says that, now that the Monmouth Meeting is over, and he has turned out some of his Mortemers, he is hardly prepared to make a match, as it would interfere with the engagements he has made for those he will keep in training. Besides, he will meet Mr. Baldwin's colts in the Flatbush Stakes and Great Eastern Handicap at Sheepshead Bay. As to the proposed matches in 1885, the get of Grinstead vs. Mortemer, there is every probability they will be made."

The Oakland Fair—Closing Days.

On Friday, from early morning until the close of the day the weather was beautiful. Visitors from Los Angeles wore a more contented look and thinner clothing, while Oaklandites claimed that it was only a fair specimen of the climate, and that cloudy mornings and chilly afternoons were anomalies. The parade in the morning showed a larger collection of animals than that of Wednesday and the cattle especially were admired.

The attendance in the afternoon was very good, probably double the number of people of either of the preceeding days. The track was much faster than it had been before, owing to a thorough wetting the night previous and the packing of the soil by the feet of the animals in the parade. The first race was a purse of $800 for the 2:35 class. It was so generally admitted that Guy Wilkes would win that he was left out of the pools, and as the only other starters were Olivette and Colonel Hawkins the betting was limited. Olivette was the favorite at the odds of 2 to 1, and this was practically decided in her favor when the two heats were trotted. She showed very well in the second heat, coming within a neck of Guy Wilkes at the finish, and during the whole of the race she showed fine speed and trotted as steadily as a veteran of the tracks.

Sept. 5th—Trotting; purse $800; 2:35 class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—Wm. Corbett.....Goldsmith	1	1	1
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A C. Dietz .....Johnson	2	2	2
Col. Hawkins, b g, pedigree unknown—Capt. J. D. Young .....P. Williams	3	3	3

Time, 2:24, 2:25¼, 2:26½.

The next race was a purse of $400, for two-year-olds, the starters being Lohengrin and Stamboul. The pools chopped about in a wonderful manner. Stamboul was the favorite at first, then Lohengrin, but just before the start Stamboul brought $50 to $26 on the other. A good start at the first score was given, but soon after Lohengrin broke and ran past Stamboul, who also "left his feet." This enabled Lohengrin to take a decided lead, which Stamboul could not overcome, the former winning the heat in 2:41. Stamboul was striking his shins so ha.d that it was difficult for his driver to control him, and after a series of breaks he was beaten by Lohengrin, who had something to spare at the finish, in 2:40.

Same day—Trotting; purse $400; two-year-olds.

Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—Rancho del Paso.....Dewan	1	1	
Stamboul, b c, by Sultan, dam by Hambletonian—L. J. Rose .....Walters	2	2	

Time, 2:41, 2:40.

Then came the 2:26 class, purse, $800, divided in the usual proportions. The starters were Sister, B. B., Tump Winston and Scandinavian. Sister was an immense favorite before the start bringing $250 to $75 on the field, B. B., and Tump Winston and $42 on Scandinavian, and quite a large amount of money went into the box at these odds. Not much time was wasted in scoring, and when the gong sounded the horses were nearly even, B. B. on the inside, having a trifling advantage, Sister broke when opposite the trackgate, though she soon recovered, and she and Tump Winston were only a short distance behind B. B. at the quarter in 37¾ seconds, Scandinavian a long way in the rear. The pace was fast down the back stretch, B. B., Tump Winston and Sister abreast at that point. Tump Winston showed a neck in front of B. B., and then Sister came with a rush so that she had a lead of a length at the three-quarter pole, Tump four lengths in advance of B. B. Tump lacked speed enough to endanger Sister's chances, and she won with something to spare in 2:23. After the heat pools were $50 on Sister to $10 on all the others. The second heat, however, showed a decided change. In that Sister had a little the worst of the start and made a break soon after. B. B. took the lead. Sister made another break, a very bad one, so that she was five and one-half seconds behind B. B. in passing the quarter, which the leader made in thirty-six seconds, Tump about midway between first and third. B. B. trotted very fast along the straight track, and at the half in 1:10½ he was a long way in advance of Tump, Sister seven and one-fourth seconds behind him. He kept up his flight of speed around the turn, making three-quarters in 1:47. It appeared as though he had a chance to distance the favorite, but she was trotting fast too, and Donathan wisely took B. B. back, coming in on a four-minute jog in 2:26½, Winston second. Sister still favorite at $100 to $40, and the third heat seemed to justify this estimate. She got away without a break, and though B. B. trotted very fast around the turn, making the quarter in 35¾ seconds, she was not far behind. There might be a gap of six lengths when three furlongs were compassed, Sister decreasing it before reaching the half, which B. B. made 1:11½. Still closer was her position at the head of the homestretch, and midway of that her nose was in front. B. B. broke when opposite the distance, and his chances were out, Sister winning in 2:22½, Tump eighty yards behind. Pool selling was practically at an end, and, notwithstanding the speed shown by B. B., the odds were fifty to ten. The fourth heat was similar to the third, B. B. leading to the quarter in 36½ seconds, to the half in 1:12½, Sister drawing on him until she had the lead at seven furlongs, and first home in 2:25.

Same Day—Purse, $800; 2:26 class.

Sister, b m, by Admiral—M. Salisbury.....Goldsmith	1	3	1	1	
B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—Acker & Leihy .....Donathan	3	1	2	2	
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer.....Downer	2	2	3	3	
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk Morgan—P. Johnson .....Broderick	dis				

Time, 2:23, 2:26½, 2:22½, 2:25.

On Saturday the first race called was the free-for-all, in which were Manon, Brigadier, Albert W., and Vanderlynn. Manon was a great favorite with the bettors, partly due to her capacity as shown in her race on Tuesday last, and a general feeling that she was both faster and steadier than her competitors, and also from the party which follow the fortunes of Goldsmith being willing to "back their opinions" with spirit and liberality. The rates were $250 on Manon, $80 on Brigadier, $37 on Albert W., and $10 on Vanderlynn. As the pool-selling progressed the favoritism for Manon increased, and she brought $250 to $100 on all the others. The scoring was prolonged mainly owing to the fractiousness of Albert W., though twice Manon broke and Brigadier and Vanderlynn once in eleven scores. At the twelfth a good start was effected. Vanderlynn had the pole, Manon second, Brigadier third and Albert W. on the outside. Vanderlynn made good use of the advantage position gave him, and he retained the lead for a furlong, when Manon moved up, and the quarter pole was passed in 36 seconds, the mare slightly in advance. She increased the gap going down the backstretch, and at the half-mile, 1:10½, she was two lengths in front of Vanderlynn, who was four in front of Brigadier, Albert W. in the rear. There was a closing on the leader in rounding the turn, and when the homestretch was reached—three-quarters in 1:48—Manon was about two lengths in front of Vanderlynn. Though it could not be said that the heat was in doubt, Vanderlynn trotted fast and was steadily drawing on Manon, and got his nose on her wheel as they passed the score in 2:22; Albert W. third, and Brigadier, who evidently did not fight for the heat, last. The betting after the heat was $100 on Manon to $34 on all the others, and the result of the second heat established the fact that, long as the odds were, the handsome daughter of Nutwood was entitled to the rating. It is not necessary to go into an extended description of the heat. Brigadier essayed the task of beating Manon, while Vanderlynn and Albert W. were contented to watch the fight. Manon made the quarter in 36½, was at the half in 1:12¼, three lengths in front of Brigadier, and beat him by nearly the same distance in 2:24½, Vanderlynn third. There were none rash enough to risk any sum, no matter how tempting the odds against Manon. A change of drivers for Brigadier had no effect in varying the result, and the third heat can be epitomized by stating that Manon never surrendered her lead, made the quarter in 35¼ seconds, half in 1:10, three-quarters in 1:47, and the mile in 2:22¾, with Brigadier second, Vanderlynn third, and Albert W. fourth.

Sept. 6th.—Trotting; purse $1,000, free for all.

Manon, b m, by Nutwood, dam Addie—E. M. Railton, ...Goldsmith	1	1	1
Brigadier, b s, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner—J. B. McDonald.....Mc Donald	4	2	2
Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph—W. W. Stow.....Farrell	2	3	3
Albert W., b s, by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson—A. Walstein .....McConnell	3	4	4

Time, 2:22, 2:24½, 2:22¾.

Then came a special trot, in which were Twinkle, Cleveland, Nighttime, Sorrel Ben, Vulcan and Oscar. Twinkle was the favorite before the start, but inasmuch as the race was not finished, it is sufficient to state that Cleveland won the first heat in 2:32½; Twinkle the second in 2:36; the third was a dead heat between Twinkle and Cleveland, in 2:33. Twinkle took the fourth in 2:38½, when, becoming too dark to see the horses all the way around the course, the finish was postponed until Monday at 10 A. M. Oscar and Vulcan were distanced in the third heat. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock, the horses were called for the finish and Twinkle won the fifth heat and the race.

Same Day.—Purse, $500; special for named horses.

Twinkle, b m, by Echo—J. H. Tennent.....Walsh	2	1	0	1	1	
Cleveland, b g, by McClellan—L. E. Clawson .....Goldsmith	1	2	0	2	3	
Nighttime, g g, by Rustic—P. J. Shafter.....Shaner	3	3	4	4	2	
Sorrel Ben, ch g, by Stockbridge Chief—T. Beggs .....Kennedy	4	4	3	3	4	
Oscar, g g, by McClellan—Parker.....Sperry	6	5	dis.			
Vulcan, ch g, by Bull Pup—J. Creely.....Mooney	5	6	dis.			

Time, 2:32¼, 2:36, 2:33, 2:38½, 2:36½.

Fifth heat trotted Sept. 8th.

Suppressing Time.

That suppression of time is a growing evil on the trotting turf, is shown by the complaints which come to us from horsemen who have held their watches on National Association courses—circuit courses—saying that valuable seconds of time have been withheld at the request of owners. Now, this is not right. The object of giving the true time is to handicap and properly classify the horses. It may be a hard case for, say, John D. to be forced out of the 2:25 class, or Breeze Medium to be compelled to retire from the 2:27 class on the eve of the Grand Circuit; but if they were favored, it would be to the detriment of hundreds. The suppression operates unfavorably in other ways. For example, a mare that has shown her owner 2:23½ on a half-mile track, is set out to engage on a circuit of mile parks. The owner does not attend the meeting, but sees by the Associated Press dispatches that his mare was beaten in 2:24½. Filled with disappointment, he writes the driver for an explanation, and will scarcely believe that his mare was second in 2:23. We do not inveigh against the practice of taking the slowest of the two watches in case a horse is lowering his record, and the owner desires to be given the benefit of the doubt; but the favor should be "to this extent, no more." Something should be done in the matter. It has been suggested to us that a large timing movement should be set up in front of the judges, and its face turned toward the grand stand. When the word "go" is given, let this clock be set in motion in sight of everybody and stopped as the leading horse passes under the wire, and this time to be called on such horse if he is awarded the heat. Any subterfuge or plan such as getting a slow running watch in the stand, is to be condemned. We hope the day is not far distant when the National Association will appoint the official timers at all circuit meetings.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The selling races recently at Monmouth Park have assumed a new aspect which tends to benefit the second and third horses, and in a measure partly compensate their owners for suffering defeat. Itaska was recently bought in at an advance of $1,010 above his entered price, two-thirds of which, according to rule, goes to the second and the remainder to the third horse. On the 21st inst. Bahama, chestnut filly, (2), by imp. Mortemer, dam Notre Dame, full sister of Norfolk, by Lexington, was bought in for $2,000, an advance of $1,000 above the entered price. Same Day, Mr. J. E. Kelly's Clonmel, bay colt, (4), by King Alfonso, dam Britomarte, a full sister of Creedmoor, by Asteroid, scored a victory and was bought in for $605 above his entered price. Mr. Kelly and Barbee were the only two men not surprised at Clonmel's performance, and the former is said to have "milked" his fellow bookmakers for a large amount.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

John Murphy lately drove Keene Jim a mile to harness on Mr. Bonner's three-fourths-mile track in 2:14¼, and on the same day Fred Bonner drove Lucy Cuyler a mile to wagon, in 2:15½; neither performance gave the trotters' records, however. Keene Jim is a roan gelding foaled in 1873, got by Lookout, son of Bourbon Chief, he by Mambrino Chief. His dam, Laura Fair was by Rattler, he by Stockbridge Chief, son of Vermont Black Hawk. Keene Jim's record is 2:19¼, got at Morrisania, N. Y., Sept. 23d, 1881. Lucy Cuyler was foaled in 1874, got by Cuyler, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian. The dam of Lucy Cuyler was by Alexander's Norman, sire of Lulu (2:15) and Kate Crockett (2:20), and he by the Mose Horse. Both Keene Jim and Lucy Cuyler are owned by Robert Bonner, the latter has been driven a half to wagon in 1:05 with her owner holding the ribbons.

Citadel, sire of imp. Glenelg, was sold at Newmarket, England, recently, by the executors of the late M. T. Lee, for $75. Citadel was foaled in 1859, bred by Lord Derby, sired by the emperor of stallions, Stockwell, dam Sortie, by Melbourne.

What Faith Did.

The Nashville *Spirit of the Farm* contains an account of the Tennessee mare Flash:

About two years ago, Major Campbell Brown found Flash in the hands of a farmer; she was dead poor, her owner having made a corn-crop with her, but having "laid by" his crop, he was glad to sell her to Major Brown for $125. She was turned over to Mr. Bostick, Major Brown's trainer, with a lot of other "green" ones, to be broken to harness. Bostick worked her through the Summer and Fall, and she gradually began to improve in her gait, and when he stabled her for the Winter she could show him a 3:00 clip. As soon as the frost was out of the ground the following Spring he had the mare out and, to his delight, she went as though she had just taken her exercise the day before. From this time on she improved every time he drove her. Two-fifty, forty-five, forty, thirty-five, thirty were cut out of the mile successfully. Major Brown then decided to let her start in a race at the Lexington, Ky., fair. Here she made a record of 2:27¾ and the Major was offered $2,500 for her. Not being engaged in racing, but simply in breeding and developing his trotters, he was disposed to sell, but was overpersuaded, however, by the earnest appeal of Bostick: "Just give her one more chance, Major," he urged. "She is a born trotter and I believe will be the fastest horse ever foaled in Tennessee; sell your Jersey cows if you want to sell anything, but let me drive the mare another season." The appeal was irresistible, and the Major declined the offer. She was not given another fast mile until just before going into Winter quarters. This Spring she came out in robust condition, and trotted over Maj. Brown's track early in the season in 2:23½. At Bostick's solicitation Maj. Brown consented to enter the mare in the 2:27 class at Columbus, Pittsburg and Cleveland, but declined to let her go further (although Bostick had shown him 2:22 and the last quarter in :34½). In her first race at Columbus the track was almost a quagmire, and she was not driven out. At Pittsburg she reduced her record from 2:27½ to 2:20¼, trotting a dead heat with St. Albans. At Cleveland she again reduced her record, trotting the third heat in 2:19½, the fastest heat of the race. She had the purse at her mercy but in the next heat one of her boots slipped over her knee, and she could not bend her leg at all, so that she had to run in to save her distance. This was her last engagement, and Bostick had orders to either come home or sell. Satisfied that his mare had not yet shown her speed, he sought an opportunity to give the public a taste of her quality. It presented itself by the owner of Clemmie G. offering to show for the entertainment of the visitors a fast mile; Clemmie to be accompanied by a runner hitched to another sulky. Bostick asked and obtained the consent of the officers of the association and owner of Clemmie G. to trot Flash at the same time. "I will not interfere with you, gentlemen," he said; "I will stay behind, but if I am obliged to pass Clemmie G. and her runner on the last quarter, in order to show my mare's speed, I will swing wide on the turn and come down on the outside." Every one except Rostick thought the remark was made in a jesting spirit. Flash trailed the leaders to the half and then moved up on the runners wheel. At the three-quarter pole Bostick swung the black daughter of Bonesetter wide out, and for the first time asked her for speed. In an instant she had passed the runner, and was forging ahead of Clemmie G., when the latter went to pieces. Bostick shook his whip over his mare, and she darted under the wire in 2:17. The rest is soon told. Mr. Rockefellow asked to have her driven to pole with Midnight; they showed him a 2:20 clip together, and he gave his check for $8,000. "And this," said Bostick, as he showed us the draft yesterday, "will buy exactly forty Jersey cows at $200 apiece."

Trotting at Portland.

City View Park, Aug. 31.—Trotting; purse $100, provided 2:36 was beaten.

Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder, dam by Jack Miner, McManus	1	1	
Kelly, rn g.....Misner	2	dis	

Time, 2:36¾, 0:00.

In the second heat Kelly fouled Florence E. at the first turn and lost a wheel; the mare jogged around, and no time was taken.

Roadsters Race at Vallejo.

Last Saturday a party of Vacaville road drivers repaired to the Vallejo track to settle the question of who had the best horse. The stake was $25 each, and the result was:

Vallejo, Sept. 6th—Trotting; purse and stake $200.

Cyclone, ch g—Newport	1	0	1	2	1
Addie H., br m—Hammers	2	0	2	1	2
Fox, ch g—Ducker	3	3	3	3	3
Maggie, ch m—Hall	4	4	dr		

Time, 3:29, 3:35, 3:24, 3:40, 3:23½.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard heads the list of winning owners at Monmouth Park with 19 races and $36,345 to his credit. The Dwyer Bros. come next with 12 races and $24,590. Then follows Mr. Kelso with 9 races and $11,885, Mr. G. L. Lorillard with 11 races and $10,985, the Clipsiana Stable with 11 races and $10,835, D. D. Withers with 5 races and $10,735, F. Gebhardt with 5 races and $8,930 and Snedeker & Co. with 3 races and $8,000.

E. Corrigan, of Kansas City, Mo., has offered $2,500 for the b c, foaled May 29, 1884, by Ten Broeck, dam Ballet, dam of Modesty, Blue Grass Belle, Balancer, etc., by Planet, out of Balloon, dam of True Blue, etc., by imp. Yorkshire. Mr. Geo. H. Clay, of Lexington, Ky., who owns Ballet, also has a yearling and two-year-old out of her, viz.: ch f, Thundercloud (1882), by imp. Thunderstorm, and b f, Lady Longfellow (1883), by Longfellow.

Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., reports that the demand for his stock this season is considerably in excess of previous years and still increasing, which is not surprising, considering the success attained by the produce of Fairlawn representatives in all sections of the country from Maine to Oregon.

Blaylock, the crack jockey, has one of the nobbiest turnout at Saratoga. When he drives to the lake behind that magnificent Shetland it is a question who attracts the most attention—Vanderbilt or the knight of the whip and spurs.

Speaking of his relations with Mr. Vanderbilt, Billy Bair says he was used like a prince. "I received $3,000 for two minutes nine and three-quarter seconds work at Cleveland, and a thousand-dollar note for my previous services with her this season."

Mr. Corbett's Guy Wilkes is the fifteenth stallion got by Geo. Wilkes to enter the 2:30 list. Eight of the fifteen have records below 2:24.

Fall Meeting at Coney Island.

The Fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club began at Sheepshead Bay on August 30th. The following are the races run in which Pacific Coast horses participated:

August 30th.—Purse $500; all ages; entrance 5 per cent. of purse ($25) to second; 12 subs.; five furlongs.
P. H. McMahon's br c Eachus, 2 years, by Reform—Nemesis, 89 lbs. .....(Higgs) 1
G. B. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6 years, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs.....(Fitzgerald) 2
W. Jenning's b c Miller, 2 years, by Glengarry, 89 lbs.....(Church) 3
E. Heffner's b c Markland, 4 years, 118 lbs. (W. Hayward); W. McMahon's b g Charley Kempland, 6 years, 115 lbs. (McCarthy); F. C. Walton's ch f Woodflower, 4 years, 113 lbs. (W. Donohue); L. C. Behman's b c Col. Morris, 3 years, 111 lbs. (Lewis); Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4 years, 118 lbs. (J. McLaughlin); P. Lorillard's b c Exile, 2 years, 89 lbs., carried 92 lbs. (Olney); R. W. Walden's ch g Hart, 2 years, 86 lbs. (Rivers) and D. S. Baldwin's br g Ben Woolley, 4 years, 115 lbs. (F. McLaughlin), ran unplaced.
Time, 1:06.

Pools: Little Minch, $80; Exile and Jim Renwick, $30 each; Eachus, Markland, Woodflower and Miller, $20 each; field, $30. Betting: 2 to 1 against Little Minch, 5 to 1 against Exile, 7 to 1 each against Markland, Woodflower and Jim Renwick, 10 to 1 against Eachus, 12 to 1 against Miller, 15 to 1 each against Hart and Charley Kempland, 20 to 1 each against Col. Morris and Ben Woolley. French mutuels paid, $58 55.

Charley Kempland and Jim Renwick led, followed by Eachus, Exile and Markland; Hart, Ben Woolley and Little Minch being left behind. At the turn Miller took the lead. Eachus soon after passed Exile, and, following Miller, they made the race a match to the last furlong. As they began the last furlong Eachus headed Miller, but the youngster hung on well, and only in the last strides was he passed by Renwick, running on the outside. The result was that Eachus won by a neck, Jim Renwtck the same in front of Miller.

Sept, 2.—Purse $500; all ages; entrance 5 per cent. of purse ($25) to second; winner of first race on first day (Eachus) to carry 3 lbs. extra; 8 subs.; three-quarters of a mile.
Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4 years, by Glenelg—Goldstone, 118 lbs.....(J. McLaughlin) 1
R. R. Owings' b g Mammonist, aged, by Buckden—Monomania, 115 lbs.....(Conkling) 2
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6 years, by Joe Hooker—Big Gun, 115 lbs.....(Fitzpatrick) 3
P. Lorillard's ch h Herbert, 5 years, 118 lbs. (W. Hayward); D. D. Withers' ch g Duplex, 5 years, 115 lbs. (W. Donohue); F. T. Walton's imp. b h Sutler, aged, 118 lbs. (Evans); C. Askey's b g Ben Thompson, 4 years, 115 lbs. (Ford), and J. Fitzgibbon's ch f Sugar Plum, 3 years, 109 lbs., carried 110 lbs. (Sheridan), ran unplaced.
Time, 1:16.

Pools: Jim Renwick, $50; Duplex, $35; Little Minch, $15; Mammonist and Herbert, $10 each; field, $10. Betting, 7 to 5 against Jim Renwick, 11 to 5 against Duplex, 7 to 1 each against Little Minch and Mammonist, 8 to 1 against Herbert, 12 to 1 each against Sutler and Ben Thompson, 20 to 1 against Sugar Plum. French Mutuels paid, $40.15.

Ben Thompson led, but soon after Little Minch showed in front and led by a full length at the end of the quarter, with Ben Thompson second, a length in front of Duplex. At the turn into the stretch Minch still led. Herbert and Duplex both came up, but they were beaten by Mammonist for the second place, Little Minch winning under the whip by a length, with Mammonist three parts of a length in front of Jim Renwick, he a head in front of Herbert.

Twin City Handicap, a sweepstakes for all ages; $100, h. f.; $25 if declared by August 29; $2,500 added; second to receive $500 of the added money and 20 per cent. of the stakes; third 10 per cent. of stakes; winners after the announcement of weights, on August 25, of two races of any value, or one of $1,000, to carry 4 lbs. extra; of two of $1,000, or one of $2,000, 7 lbs extra; of three of $1,000, or two of $2,000, 10 lbs. extra: 82 subs, of which 59 declared; one mile and a quarter.
P. C. Fox's b c Tom Martin, 3 years, by Longfellow—Athalric, 94 lbs.....Church 1
G. Cook's b c Ferg Kyle, 4 years, by Rebel—Anna McKinney, 103 lbs.....Conkling 2
D. D. Withers' b c Kinglike, 4 years, by King Ernest—Mimi, 115 lbs.....W. Donohue 3
Appleby & Co.'s b h Jack of Hearts, 6 years, 112 lbs., Hayward; Dwyer Bros.' br g Checkmate, aged, 112 lbs., J. McLaughlin; E. J. McElmeel's b h General Monroe, 6 years, 127 lbs., Blaylock; W. L. Scott's ch f All-Hands-Around, 4 years, 97 lbs., Higgs; E. J. Baldwin's gr or blk f Freda, 3 years, 100 lbs., Arnold; Hayden & Co.'s ch g Gleaner, 5 years, 108 lbs., Stoval; Callahan & Co.'s ch f Miss Brewster, 3 years, 94 lbs., Billings; F. T. Walton's ch c Richmond, 3 years, 95 lbs., Green; W. L. Scott's b g Referee, 4 years, 109 lbs., Lewis; G. L. Lorillard's b c Thackeray, 3 years, 96 lbs., J. Donohue; V. Hollar's ch g Plunger, 5 years, 97 lbs., Camp; P. M. West's b g Levant, 4 years, 106 lbs., Walker; P. Lorillard's ch m Pinafore, 5 years, 97 lbs., Olney; P. Lorillard's b m Aranza, 6 years, 119 lbs., Shauer, and Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, 4 years, 102 lbs., Fisher, ran unplaced.
Time, 2:10¼.

Pools: Kinglike, $50; P. Lorillard's pair, $40; Jack of Hearts, $40, Gleaner, $40; General Monroe, $30; Ferg Kyle, $25; Thackeray, $25; field, $100. Betting: 5 to 1 against Kinglike; 6 to 1 each against Aranza and Jack of Hearts; 7 to 1 against Gleaner, 8 to 1 against General Monroe, 10 to 1 against Ferg Kyle, 12 to 1 against Pinafore, 15 to 1 each against Tom Martin and Thackeray, 20 to 1 each against Miss Brewster, All-Hands-Around and Checkmate, 30 to 1 against Freda, Referee and Euclid, 40 to 1 against Richmond, and 50 to 1 each against Plunger and Levant. French mutuels paid, $21.40 on the field. After some skirmishing a crowd scampered off, and the jockeys were evidently under the impression that it was a start, as the judges were compelled to ring the bell in order to bring them back. When the flag finally fell, Kinglike, General Monroe, Levant and Thackeray got off badly, while Aranza was left standing. Richmond, Plunger and Jack of Hearts, Ferg Kyle and Euclid were well up at the start, and passing the stand, Richmond, Ferg Kyle, Plunger and Tom Martin were all in a bunch, with Jack of Hearts on the outside. In the extreme rear were Kinglike and Levant. On the turn past the club-house, Richmond and Ferg Kyle still led the others, as before, and, passing the turn for the backstretch, Freda ran up with the leaders. The California filly ran in the front rank for awhile, but Ferg Kyle was still leading at the five furlong post, where Gleaner's red jacket shot up to the front, amid cheers from his partisans. His ascendancy was short-lived, as, at "The Woods," Tom Martin was seen to dart in front, and led into the stretch. Whips were now plying, and the shouting and cheering was very great. Tom Martin, Ferg Kyle, Jack of Hearts, Kinglike and General Monroe were all hard at it. Kinglike ran very fast, but could never quite catch the light-weights, and although Church rode Tom Martin hard, it was not needed, as the colt had plenty left, and won by more than a length, Ferg Kyle second, a head in front of Kinglike, with Jack of Hearts, Checkmate and General Monroe next.

The match between Vincent Barnes' brown horse Little Alph, and John Adams' Berryessa mare, 600 yards, for $1,000, was run at Sacramento last Saturday, and won by the mare by eight lengths. Time, 32 seconds. The betting favored the mare at the rate of $15 to $10.

Maxy Cobb trotted an exhibition mile at Hartford in 2:15, and a match with Phallas is among tne probabilities.

YACHTING.

Pacific Yacht Club Annual Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Pacific Yacht Club took place last Tuesday over the Club course. There were only six entries as follows: 1st Class, Lurline, Nellie and Fleur de Lis, and 2d Class, Eva, Annie and Rambler. The start was fixed at 1 P. M., and at that time a light wind was blowing with a strong northerly tendency which continued through the day, although it veered somewhat more westerly but not at any time the usual direction for our Summer and Autumn winds. The starting gun was fired on time, and the first yacht to cross was the smallest of the fleet, the Rambler, which crossed the line at 1 01 12, carrying in addition to her working sails fore and main gaff topsails, staysail, jib topsail and water sails on both booms. Next came Annie, the flag ship, at 1 08 30, and after the Eva at 1 10 21. As the rules only allowed ten minutes to cross the starting line she lost 21 seconds officially. In the meantime Fleur de Lis and Nellie were jockeying for last place off Harrison street wharf, and Lurline seeing their actions kept shaking and waiting for them to catch up and as a consequence they were all behind the prescribed ten minutes, particularly so the Nellie, which gained her point of being last over by losing 3 minutes and 24 seconds actual sailing time and 1 minute and 16 seconds time on Lurline, and 11 seconds time on Fleur de Lis. Nellie carried a main gaff topsail with a small boom on the after end, thereby getting more sail area than possible with an ordinary gaff, and also had on the same addition to her main jib, that she carried in Monterey Bay, which we believe the inventor calls a "catch all."

The only change to Hunter's Point, in the order of the procession, was that Nellie passed Fleur de Lis and rounded this stakeboat, 1 minute and 14 seconds ahead of her and only 48 seconds behind Lurline. From here to Oakland Bar Nellie still gained on both her rivals, rounding this stakeboat only 15 seconds astern of the keel boat, and 2 minutes and 10 seconds ahead of Fleur de Lis, while Annie had passed Eva and Rambler and was then leading the fleet. All the kites came down at this point in quick order with the exception that Lurline still carried her staysail and Nellie her "catch all." The vessels all made a long leg on the port tack until near Goat Island where they went in stays.

As soon as Lurline could weather the island she went about again, and stood well out into the channel, as did also the Annie, a foolish move, as the flood tide was still making there, while the ebb had started to run along the city front.

On the second port tack from Oakland Bar, Fleur de Lis weathered Nellie with a big opening, and Murphy immediately got in his "catch all" and at once commenced to do better, so when the vessels came together again the positions were reversed and Nellie weathered Fleur de Lis.

Lurline made a long leg on the starboard tack and fetched into the sea-wall, where it was found that Nellie had the weather gauge on her, and the Fleur de Lis was astern and to leeward of both.

From here out to Black Point the race was very exciting, but Nellie gradually increased her lead. "Aleck," the boatkeeper of the Lurline, sailed her admirably, but there was not sufficient wind for him to hold his own with the heavy keel boat, and he rounded the windward stake-boat 1 minute and 15 seconds astern of Nellie, with Fleur de Lis following him at an interval of 35 seconds.

The Annie by this time had the other vessels of her class beaten, and the only struggle in this class was between Eva and Rambler for second place. These two vessels went tack and tack, until Rambler stood too far into the Cove between Harbor View and Black Point, while Eva stood out into the strength of the tide, which by this time was ebbing strong. Round this stakeboat as witnesses were Virginia (with a new coat of paint), Frolic, Chispa, Aggie, Restless, and any quantity of small craft.

Aggie was going over the course under her three working sails, but was not in the race, and consequently kept to leeward of the competitors during the whole race. Between Meiggs' Wharf and the Presidio she was compelled to put her tiller up four distinct times to avoid running ahead of Annie and close to her, and therefore went to leeward.

On rounding the Fort Point stakeboat the schooners filled their foresails and slapped on every bit of light canvas that could be made to draw.

To the southward of Goat Island the wind lightened up considerably, and the vessels got bunched again, with Nellie slightly in the lead.

She rounded the stakeboat first and got under working canvas, an unnecessary move when taking into consideration the fact that they were not jammed on the wind, and moreover were lee-bowing a strong ebb tide which shoved them rapidly to windward. Fleur de Lis and Lurline carried jib top sails and staysails for about two miles, when Fleur de Lis got a puff which put her decks down and then the jib topsail was promptly unfurled. Fleur de Lis had gained on Lurline coming down with the wind and rounded Oakland stakeboat nine seconds ahead of her. From here to Hunter's Point was where Lurline showed her powers, as she pointed up higher than the other two vessels and drove through the water faster. This resulted in her soon passing Fleur de Lis and shortly afterwards she went to windward of Nellie and took her wind, to the great disgust of the latter's crew.

As soon as Lurline could weather the stakeboat she went about and made a long tack with wind to port, in which she was followed by Nellie. Fleur de Lis stood well in toward the shore before going round and thus lost the benefit of the full strength of the tide, but she had a more commanding position.

Lurline made a hitch on the starboard tack when opposite the rolling mills, while Nellie still kept on falling off way to the leeward of Mission Rock. This move lost her the lead as when she came about she was too far to leeward and had to keep off to get on the right side of Mission Rock. Lurline crossed the finishing line in stays, followed 1m. and 45s. later by Fleur de Lis with a good full on, while Nellie came rushing up parallel with the finishing line and saved making a tack by a quick "pilot boat" luff.

Annie, Eva and Rambler came in in the order named with a wide gap between them all.

In the first class Lurline takes special prize for fastest time over the course; Nellie takes Club flag for the year and first prize and Fleur de Lis takes second prize.

In the second class Annie takes first prize and Eva second prize, leaving Rambler the only boat without a prize.

One of the most remarkable features of the regatta was the time made by Aggie, four hours and two minutes, faster than any of the competing yachts and she never had a light sail hoisted, and moreover took special care to keep out of the racers' way and in consequence sailed a much longer course.

Herewith we publish the official time of the regatta.

Name of Vessel.	Start.	Hunters' Point.	Oakland Bar.	Fort Point.	Oakland Bar.	Hunters' Point.	Home.	Actual time.	Corrected Time.
First Class.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Lurline	1 12 08								
	1 10 00	1 30 07	1 53 35	3 21 45	4 28 18	4 50 30	5 13 10	4 03 10	4 03 10
Fleur-de-Lis	1 13 13								
	1 10 00	1 32 19	1 56 00	3 22 20	4 28 09	4 51 29	5 14 55	4 04 55	3 55 29
Nellie	1 13 24								
	1 10 00	1 30 55	1 53 50	3 20 30	4 27 30	4 51 08	5 15 30	4 05 30	3 53 36
Second Class.									
Annie	1 08 30								
	1 10 21	1 28 13	1 53 20	3 30 37	4 39 9	5 05 33	5 29 20	.....	4 00 48
Eva	1 01 12	1 30 31	2 00 20	3 37 28	4 50 10	.....	5 44 06	.....	4 10 20
Rambler	1 25 15	1 50 32	1 50 32	3 39 29	5 00 00	.....	6 3 20	.....	4 35 29

The Talk About Match Races.

After the race on Admission Day a party of yachtsmen, while convivially engaged at a prominent saloon were talking of the relative speed of the different yachts on the bay, and as an outcome made a match between the Lurline and Aggie from an imaginary line from Fort Point and Lime Point to and around the North Farralone and return for $2,500 a side, and a forfeit was deposited to bind the match until the owner's consent could be had. Messrs. Macdonough and Spreckels promptly gave the requisite assent and the race was considered a fixture for to-day. H. L. White backed the Aggie, and Messrs. T. Murphy and Turner backed the Lurline.

This news on Wednesday last set the whole yachting world agog, and steamers were chartered for the event. When, however, it came to the point of putting up the final deposit, a hitch occurred. The Lurline was ready with her stakes, but Mr. White desired Mr. Macdonough to put up $1,500 of the stakes, a proposition which the latter gentleman refused to entertain, and at the present writing it appears as though the race has fallen through, more especially as Mr. Macdonough has gone out of town.

This is very much to be regretted, as the race would settle that long-mooted question of superiority between the Hall and Turner model, and such a race, between our two crack yachts, would be the greatest equatic event that ever took place on this side of America.

Mr. Spreckels, with commendable spirit, does not wish the matter to end here, and although he had nothing to do with the making of the match, now declares that he will force a race with the Aggie, if only for a box of cigars, or compel her owners to acknowledge the inferiorlty of their boat to his.

This kind of talk has been going on for some years, but it never reached so near a focus as at the present time, and we hope and trust that it will come to a head if only for a "box of cigars" and glory.

The Pacific Yacht Club.

This club held their annual meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 3d, at Parlor A. in the Palace Hotel. Twenty-one members were present. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following result: For Directors, Messrs. Menzies, O'Connor, Caduc, Martenstein, Willey, Donahue and Coleman. For Regatta Committee, Messrs. Eldridge, O'Connor, Fritch, McGovern and Kelly, all the latter being now yacht owners. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read and approved. These reports showed an excess of assets over liabilities of $16,000. The directors were authorized to raise sufficient money to pay off the indebtedness of the club, and after some miscellaneous business the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Spreckels' protest regarding the distribution of the prizes of S. F. Y. C. was very properly not allowed by the Regatta Committee, and he immediately tendered his resignation and withdrew his vessel from the club, a very juvenile action when he was so palpably wrong. The Lively in Class D was also barred for the same reason, viz.: That she failed to go inside of the Meiggs' Wharf stakeboat, and so the second prize in Class D remains the property of the club.

The Thetis has gone to Sacramento and will remain there during the State Fair. There is considerable talk of a match between her and the plunger Restless, for $250 a side. In case it comes to a focus we should predict a walk over for the latter.

Mr. Macdonough anticipates making a three weeks' cruise along the lower coast and round the Catalina Islands.

The Dawn is on a cruise "up river" and is expected home to-morrow.

H. C. France, the owner of Harry Wilkes, that won the $10,000 race at Hartford last week, had about retired from the turf, but found this young horse so good a one that he could not resist the temptation to campaign him. Mr. France, by the way, claims that he is the only owner, except Alden Goldsmith, who has had three trotters gain records faster than 2:20, his trio being Hattie Woodward (2:15½), Harry Wilkes (2:16½) and France's Alexander (2:19).

ATHLETICS.

The Merion Games,

REFEREE.—B. S. Benjamin. STARTER.—W. C. Brown.
JUDGES.—M. W. Dejonge, C. L. Ebner, and J. H. Anderson.
TIMERS.—R. S. Haley, Hiram B. Cook, and R. P. Chase.
JUDGE OF WALKING.—Isaac Burnett.
CLERK OF THE COURSE.—Frank Finlayson.

Despite the many counter attractions the athletic games of the Merion Cricket Club were well attended last Tuesday afternoon (Admission Day). The weather was simply delightful. It was fully an hour after the announced time that the first event was called, owing to unavoidable circumstances. Probably the only thing which detracted from the splendid programme of sports arranged, was the long waits between events. We have heretofore complained of the number of competitors who enter for the races and fail to come to the scratch, but we are pleased to announce that the Merion meeting was an exception to this rule. It is rather a novelty in California to see nine men start in a mile race. The handicapping in the long races was altogether too severe, and when the time made in these events are considered, it would appear doubtful if W. G. George could have conceded such handicaps and won. Of course the time made by the liberal handicap men was a long way ahead of anything they ever accomplished, and that they surprised themselves and friends, is putting it rather mildly. At any rate, such heavy handicaps are to be deprecated, and a great amount of sympathy was expressed for Jennings, who was in rare form and who had trained hard and conscientiously for a considerable time. The finishes in a great many races were of an exciting nature, particularly the mile, Maiden race, 100 yards run. A summary follows:

Maiden race, 100 yards.—First heat: T. H. Palache, first; Geo. W. Jordan, second; T. F. Hamill, 0; W. Stokes, 0. All close up, time, 12 s. Second heat: J. F. Dickey, first; Chas. Kaplan, second; A. Ahret, 0; M. Cohen, 0. Time, 11¾ s. Final heat: Geo. W. Jordan, first; J. F. Dickey, second; Chas. Kaplan, 0; T. H. Palache, 0. A splendid finish all locked together. Time, 11¾ s.

Running High Jump,) Handicap).—W.C. Brown (O. A.C.), scratch, 5 ft. 1 inch; A. F. Rouse (1 inch), 5 ft. C. C. Johnson, 4 ft. 10 in.; W. O. Mills, 4 ft. 10 in.

One Half-mile Handicap Bicycle Race.—F. C. Cook (N. A. C.), scratch 1st; S. F. Booth (B. C. W., 25 yds., second; H. Tenney (M. C. C.), 15 yds, 0. Tenney forfeited his handicap. Cook won easily, and Booth beat Tenney home for second position. Time, 1 m. 32½ s.

100 Yard Run, Handicap.—First heat: A. B. Tennent (M. C. C.), 3 yds, 1st, J. W. Flynn (N. A. C.), scratch 2d; J. H. Walker, 4 yds., 0; J. F. Hamill, 6 yds., 0; Geo. Pettersen, 6½ yds., 0; A. Ahret (S. F. T. V.), 8 yds., 0. Time, 10¾ s. Second heat: Chas. Creighton (M. C. C.), 4 yds., 1st; C. Kaplan, 6 yds., 2d; W. Stokes, 4 yds., 0; Frank Dickie, 6 yds., 0; M. M. Martin (O. A. C.), 8 yds., 0. Very hard to separate the winners. Time, 11 s. Third heat: E. B. Freese (N. A. C.), 6 yds., 1st; R. B. Jones (M. C. C.), 1½ yds., 2d; Barney Benjamin (M. C. C.), 4 yds., 0; G. W. Jordon, 6 yds., 0. Time, 10¾ s. Final heat: C. Creighton, 1st, J. W. Flynn, 2d; E. B. Freese, 0; C. Kaplan, 0; R. B. Jones, 0; A. B. Tennent, 0. A well fought race and won by a foot. All close up. Time, 10½ s.

Half Mile Handicap—M. M. Martin (O. A. C.) 80 yds., 1st; F. M. Day (M. C. C.), 75 yds., 2d; J. Farrel, 60 yds., 0; T. Jennings (O. A. C.), scratch, 0; R. S. Adams, 50 yds., 0; R. Gibson (M. C. C.), 30 yds., 0. Won easily. A hard race for second medal between Day and Adams. A great many of the men proved better than the handicapper had any idea of, so the scratch man, Jennings, was handicapped clean out of the race. Martin the winner, is comparatively speaking a new man, and will make a first-class performer very soon. Time, 1m. 59¾s.

Pole Vault—Clement J. Schuster (O. A. C.), 8 ft., 3½ in. 1st; Reed M. Koss, 8 ft., 1½ in. 2d; C. C. Johnson, 0. Johnson soon fell out, so Schuster and Koss had to jump without much rest otherwise they would have cleared a much greater height. Giersch strained his leg and could not compete. This event was loudly applauded.

220 Yard Run Handicap—A. B. Tennent (M. C. C.), 5 yds., 1st; J. W. Flynn (N. A. C.), scratch, 2d; W. R. Stewart (O. A. C.), scratch, 0. Won rather handily. Tennent running much ahead of previous performances. Time, 24s.

One Mile Walk Handicap—C. B. Hill (M. C. C.), 90 yds., 1st; J. J. Theobald (M. C. C.), 90 yds., 2d; J. B. Benjamin (O. A. C.), scratch, 0; W. A. Scott (O. A. C.), 100 yds., 0; C. A. Newlands (O. A. C.), 100 yards, 0. Great interest was exhibited in this event, particularly the contest between Hill and Theobald as their record for a mile is only a quarter of a second different. Hill outwalked his club mate however, and won the event with many yards to spare. A hard race for second position between Theobald and Benjamin. Scott was disqualified for unfair walking, while Theobald was twice cautioned. Time, 7m. 31s.

100-yards Slow Bicycle Race—H. Tenney, 1st, in 2m. 37½s. S. F. Booth fell at the 80-yard mark, while Mohrig, the only other competitor, fell after going a few yards.

120 Hurdle Race, 8 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in.—R. B. Jones (M. C. C.), scratch, 1st; W. Stokes, 5 yds., 2d; Barney Benjamin (M. C. C.), 0; J. W. Flynn (N. A. C.), 5 yds., 0. This race was greatly appreciated by the spectators, and was secured in fine style by the invincible hurdler, Dick Jones. A hard fight for second position, which would have certainly been won by Benjamin had Stokes attempted to jump the last hurdle. Through some oversight two hurdles were mislaid, hence there were only eight jumps. Time, 17¼s.

One Mile Run Handicap—J. U. Haley (Boys' High School), 200 yds., 1st; C. B. Hill (M. C. C.) 175 yds., 2d; W. A. Scott (O. A. C), 150 yds., 3d; T. Jennings (O. A. C.) scratch, 0; W. McGowan, 100 yds., 0; Jas. E. McMahon, 100 yds.; George Petterson, 150 yds., 0; Phil. C. Kelly, 175 yds., 0; M. H. Falkenstein (M. C. C.), 175 yds., 0. The grandest finish to a mile race ever seen in these parts. Coming down the stretch the result rested between Haley, Scott and Hill, and the struggle near the finish was worth going a long way to see. The spectators became so excited that they entered the track and sang out loudly for their favorites. Haley just managed to breast the tape, with Hill and Scott right on top of him. Scott was in the hard luck to be barely beaten, after such a hard fight, as well as making the quickest time in the race. Time, 4m. 23 2-5s.

Two Mile Bicycle Handicap—H. Tenney, (M. C. C.), 150 yds, 1st.; F. R. Cook, (N. A. C.), scratch, second; R. H. Magill, Jr., (O. B. C.), 175 yards, 0. Magill drew out after completing a mile; and coming down the straight for the finish, Cook and Tenney were wheel and wheel, and when when within thirty yards of the tape, Cook made a final effort, but unfortunately leaned too far forward and came down hard, thus robbing the spectators of what promised to be a sensational finish, though we are of opinion the Nemean representative would have landed it. Time, 7m. 22¾s.

100-Yard School Championship Race—Brierly, (Sacket School), 1st; Dodsworth, (Sackett School), 2d; T. Rottanzi, (High School), 0; Chas. Gilmarten, 0; Walter Leach, 0; Dennis Crowley, 0. A good race, but a frightful bad start. Rottanzi getting at least four yards the worst of it.

440-Yard Run, Handicap—W. R. Stewart, (O. A. C.), scratch, 1st; F. M. Day, (M. C. C.), 25 yards, 2d; Chas. Creighton, (M. C. C.), scratch, 0; Geo. Jordan, 15 yds., 0. Another good race, Stewart running through his men in fine style near the finish and winning in very good time, Day was a good second. Stewart's victory was very popular particularly among the athletes, as he is a general favorite. Time, 53 4-5s.

The one-quarter mile race brought a splendid day's amusement to a conclusion; the obstruction race was omitted owing to the fact that a proper ditch could not be prepared.

An affair called an athletic tournament came off at Woodward's Gardens on the night of September 9th. The ten-mile bicycle race was secured by Gibson, who defeated a couple of novices in ridiculously slow time, even for such a small track. It was announced in the papers, and of course at the instigation of the getter-up of these sports, that Gibson, the ten-mile amateur champion, would compete. To those not familiar with athletic meetings of the various clubs, we would say that Gibson is champion at no distance at all, aud furthermore we know a bicyclist in this city who can give him 600 yards in ten miles and a drubbing. Ross, McIntyre and a well-known wrestler named Gus Brown ran around the track leisurely till the completion of about six miles, when McIntyre left the track, leaving Ross to leisurely finish out the ten miles, who was followed by Gus Brown (a runner that a great many Grammar School boys could leave well in the rear). Gibson allowed a precocious youngster, who, by the way, rides in splendid shape, two minutes' start in a two-mile bicycle race, but our ex-amateur rider took matters easily, and only gained about 50 yards on the youngster. This brought the athletic tournament to a close, and the *elite* of the city then indulged in dancing. This is the way athletic sport is elevated. No wonder it is hard work getting an attendance at an athletic meeting after the exhibition of Tuesday night.

Wm. H. Meek, of the West Side Athletic Club, and winner of the long distance amateur championship at the last meeting of both the American and English Associations, has joined the professional ranks.——The *Clipper* says that L. E. Myers and Harry Fredricks fell into the clutches of a bluecoat at Fifth avenue and Twenty-third streets, this city, Aug. 31st. The two young athletes were indulging in playful hat-smashing, etc., which the "bobby" mistook for fighting, and he lugged them off to the station-house, where they were locked up for a few minutes, when G. W. Carr, Manhattan A. C., bailed them out. Next day they were required to pay $5 apiece for their fun.——The one-mile amateur swimming championship of England, was won by G. Bell in 13 min. 42¾ sec. at Birmingham on August 16th.——Madame Englo, the celebrated English walker, has undertaken the extraordinary feat of walking 1,000 miles in 500 hours.

W. G. George has expressed his desire of again attempting at Stamford Bridge to beat the hypothetical record of Deerfoot. Although no date has as yet been fixed, it is probable the race will take place about the end of September. Beyond the credit of the performance in the event of his success, George wishes no prize, but desires that the record should be included in those to be engraved on the gold medal with which the committee of the L. A. C. have already decided to present him in recognition of his numerous grand achievements. After the champion's great feat on the previous occasion, his second attempt should attract a large crowd, more especially as it is not improbable that this will be the last time we shall have the pleasure of witnessing the running of an athlete who has had no equal, George having expressed a firm intention of thenceforth retiring from the cinder path.—*Pastime.*

Contrary to current rumors, Myers will run in the quarter-mile championship race even if he has to neglect others. If he succeeds (tho' who can beat him?) it will be the sixth time he has won the 440-yard championship. If so, he will be the first amateur that ever won a championship such a succession of times.

On Saturday, August 31st, the New York A. C. held the 100-yard and mile swimming championships, on the Harlem river. The former was won by H. E. Toussaint, N. Y. A. C.; time, 1 minute 21½ seconds (best on record). A. F. Camacho, M. A. C., was second. Eight started.

The athletic exhibition of the Nemean Club was well attended on the evening of Sept. 5th. The club juggling by Hart was especially worthy of mention.

W. Raynor, of Manchester, has been doing some good sprinting of late, and is regarded in some quarters as the coming man.

At Gloucester on Aug. 14th, W. G. George ran a mile on a grasscourse in 4 min. 21 3-5 sec.

BICYCLING.

The bicycle is one of the great benefits conferred upon this country, in that it educates young men to know the difference between a good road and a bad one. The average man does not know what a good road is, but when a man buys a bicycle and begins to ride, he begins to get interested in roads. I have seen a bicycler stand on his head to see what was the matter with the road. I myself have been so much interested in the way roads were constructed that I have got down and tasted the dust.—*President Bates.*

The one mile professional championship race between Fred Wood and Richard Howell, for $250 a side, took place Aug. 16th, at the Molineux Grounds, and was won by the latter in 2 min. 47 4-5 secs. These men have tried conclusions on six different occasions, Howell winning four times.

To a long and double question, a short and single answer turneth away wrath. Who will be the three fastest men at Springfield, and what would Hendee do supposing he got beaten by Dr. Beckwith? Hendee Wood Howell.

Messrs. Chambers, Illson and Austin, (Amateur Bicycle champions, and all Birmingham men), left Liverpool, on the *Alaska*, Aug. 18th, for New York. They will compete at the International meeting at Springfield.

On Aug. 16th the fifty miles road championship of Ireland was won by E. S. McKay.

FISH.

John Muller and the Sharks.

This worthy, genial man, the late manager of the Walton Fishing club, owns a duck preserve down at Alviso, and on Sunday last took a prospecting trip down to see to things being put in proper form for the coming season. It appears the flats of that part of the bay are infested with sharks of all sizes, where they gather together in large numbers after food, and at such times afford good fun for those who are courageous enough to tackle them. Among those who occasionally enjoy the sport of spearing them are Judge Rix and Dick Brooks, and they both tell marvellous tales of the dangers incurred. On Sunday friend Muller was leisurely rowing along in his skiff alone when suddenly his dog set up a fearful howl without warning, and he found himself in the midst of a large number of sharks, ranging from three to six feet long, and the experience of the next few moments will last him a lifetime. Some were under the boat, some before, some behind, some on each side, all raging mad and fighting like devils. His danger was imminent and his fright terrible. What with trying to keep his dog from jumping overboard, and his boat from upsetting, he passed a few minutes that can never be forgotten. For yards around the boat the water was lashed into foam and dark with fins and tails rushing furiously about in every direction. The boat was oftentimes struck with great force, and once the oar was seized by a shark apparently, he declares, as big as himself, and John is no chicken, and pulled clean out of the rowlock like lightning. This, of course, increased his danger, as it left him powerless to manage the skiff. In dire distress he bethought him of his gun, which he immediately loaded and discharged both barrels among the brutes, when they swam away and left him victor. As the season closes big fish yarns of course are in order and always appear, but there is no romance in this one. Other people have had the same experience as Muller, though not quite so bad. In a spirit of vengeance Muller has organized a party to go down to this shark resort, properly equipped and armed for battle, and as we shall be one of the party, we will furnish the results in full.

A New Invention.

It is strange how men will sometimes exercise their mind for evil, when with half the mental labor for honest purposes they could acquire station and wealth for themselves and their families. We copy the following as a new idea, and hope it will be duly punished:

"A summons has been issued against Lonow Druillard, of Dog Point, for fishing without a license. The manner in which Druillard breaks the fishing law is rather curious. Instead of taking a net and fishing, he has a flock of thirty geese. To the legs of these fowls he has a line and baited hooks attached. The flock are driven into the water and are followed by Druillard's two sons, who drive them up stream, thus making them troll. As soon as a goose gets a bite it becomes frightened, and with a great flapping of wings and squawking flies to the shore, where the fish is taken from the hook."—*Lockport Journal.*

As we have always contended, it is better for a people to have plenty of a second-class fish than no fish at all. We are always ready to record cases of success in carp raising. In this case Mr. Smelser's head is perfectly level:

"Isaiah Smelser, who has a cattle ranch at Summit Springs, twenty-eight miles south of Golconda, built a reservoir to store water for irrigating purposes, which covers some fourteen acres of land. A year ago last Winter he procured about five dozen carp from California, and planted them in his artificial lake. He says there are millions of young fish in this artificial lake at present, and those hatched out a year ago last Spring weigh from a pound and a half to two pounds each. He says carp is an excellent food fish, especially in the cool mountain waters of Nevada, and resembles perch somewhat in appearance and flavor."—*Silver State.*

At a late meeting of the American Fish Cultural Association, Professor Livingston Stone declared in favor of restrictive legislation as regards the killing of salmon in the Columbia river. Why the Professor should limit restrictive legislation to the Columbia river we cannot see. No indigenous or foreign stock of fish or game can be maintained in any country without restrictive and protective legislation. As a proof of the spread of this idea among ourselves, our local Italian fishermen, in a body and of their own accord, strictly observed the August ordinance, as the best thing for their own pockets, and the only way to preserve our stock of salmon in the Sacramento river. We have labored earnestly and long for restrictive legislation, and we have no doubt of its final adoption by the American people.

The Walton Fishing Club held their annual meeting last week, at Clem Dixon's rooms, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. H. Pitcher, President; Dr. C. B. Hughes, Secretary, and Major A. T. Klose, Manager. These are all good men, but with Major Klose as manager we do not quite see what is to become of our B. C. and T. tipple when we join their parties. At the close of the meeting, the members presented Mr. John Muller, late manager, with a very handsome $25 gold ring, for his long and faithful services in that capacity. Mr. Muller well deserved this tribure of respect, for he has long been one of the chief pillars and bright spirits of the club.

The California Sportsman's Club, undaunted by their ill-success in propagating black bass at Temescal, again seined the lake last week with good success. The fish of the two seinings have been successfully transferred to Lake Merced. The club are determined to have good fishing reserves, and for their energy and perseverance we hope they will succeed at Merced. Speaking of black bass it is said one weighing 23 lbs. was recently caught in New York State. This is about three times larger than we supposed they grew.

The Fish Commissioners meet next week, on the 16th we believe. People are getting very anxious to know about the promised distribution of those 50,000 Tahoe trout. Much good may their anxiety do them. The ruling powers care very little about public anxiety, public opinion, or public good. That's where the trouble lies.

Gustave Mahe, A. Konig and George Hageman had a fine day's sport Sunday at Monterey. They caught over 500 fish in the Carmel river, all good-sized brook trout, averaging about eight inches in length. They fished on the bayou at the mouth of the river.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*									*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Great Match.

The event which exercised the lovers of the gun so much during the last fortnight, the match between Messrs. Pearson and Fay, came off at San Bruno, on Sunday, and ended, as generally expected, in favor of Mr. Fay, only perhaps a little more so. The match as previously noted in our columns was for $500 a side, 100 birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Hurlingham rules. Long before the match matured or in fact before it was seriously entertained by the principals, such a thing as their coming together sometime during the year, was always regarded as very desirable and so from outside talk, as much perhaps as from individual desire, they were finally brought together. Taking the record of the two men at the trap, there is one thing in the history of the match which surprised all people not thoroughly posted, and that was that while few felt inclined to back Mr. Fay to a large extent, still fewer cared to bet against him to any extent, and outside of immediate partizanship or personal friendship, this was the rule from the announcement of the match to its finish. To those who like ourselves make *performance* the basis of judgment and merit, we could not see anything to justify the strong confidence of the Pearson party in their standard-bearer, and we intimated as much every time we spoke of the match in these columns. In public matches Mr. Pearson has had most experience. In the four-cornered match with himself, Slade, Fay and Linville $50 each, he won with a record of 43 kills out of fifty birds. He also beat Mr. Slade in their $100 match. By all parties Pearson was regarded as a man of nerve, judgment and ability. We personally are the last in the world to question or belittle these qualities, but taking performance as the test of merit, we always maintained that during the last two years Mr. Fay has shown throughout the best shooting, the best execution, the best style. The idea that he might be wanting in nerve in a high-staked match, or staying qualities in a long match like that of Sunday, to us never seemed correct and to Burbank and others we always combatted it as untenable. Mr. Fay showed no want of nerve in the Burbank match; he showed none in his club matches, and we have ever held that no man could do the phenomenal shooting he has done during the last two years, though inexperienced at the trap, and be wanting in nerve. In the true sense of the word, it is nerve and nerve only, that makes the great shot, and no one can talk to Mr. Fay without being quickly impressed by his eye, his quiet, reserved, self-possessed manner, that he is a man of lots of nerve and latent power, that only require the opportunity to show themselves. If we had not spoken thus on all sides before the match, we should not speak thus after the match, for though we concur in the public opinion now that Mr. Fay has few superiors in this State, it did not take his Sunday's record of 83 kills out of 100 birds, to make us entertain that opinion. All Mr. Fay now wants, as we have long asserted, to make him equal to the best men in the land, is a conviction in himself that he can shoot as well as he can, and that his real power has not yet been proved. Perhaps Sunday's work may create this conviction in himself, or perhaps it shows it already exists in him.

It was half-past ten before the preliminaries were all arranged, and the men came to the trap with Mr. Robinson waiting on Fay, and young Walsh, another coming man at the trap, waiting on Pearson. The selection of officers could not have been better, the judges being Slade, for Fay, Frank Maskey for Pearson, with Ramon E. Wilson as referee. The birds were a grand lot as ever supplied, only one new bird out of the two hundred shot at being called for. Generally they were fast flyers and quick to start. Many of the tailers were terrible birds to handle, especially those towards the last supplied for the local coop of Mr. Cunningham, of the San Bruno Hotel. The casualties, or what may be termed so in a pigeon match, were about even. Fay at first probably had a trifle the advantage in easy birds, but when his quickness and certainty with the first barrel are considered, in opposition to Pearson's slowness and uncertainty, the difference was not so great as claimed; it is only slow and uncertain men with the first barrel that have the larger proportion of hard birds because they allow them to become so. Pearson had two very bad cases of dying out of bounds, which Fay equalized by two shameful misses at incomers when the birds seemed really on the muzzle of his gun. It is hardly worth while characterizing the individual shots as they followed for it was much the same all through. Fay was inevitable with the first barrel, killing his birds dead without a flutter. We doubt if anything finer at the trap was ever seen in any country than his first twenty-one *straight* kills, to secure which he only used his second barrel twice. Pearson on the other hand was as uncertain with his first barrel, and as brilliant with his second, making all day some of the grandest long shots ever scored to a man's credit. The unreliability of long shots, however, grand as they are, and delightful to witness as they are, must always detract from their merit in a match of this kind for money, because they ought not to be. But all the long shots of Pearson's and some of Fay's also were pleasant indeed to witness for they were miracles. At thirty birds, with only two misses himself, Fay led by four birds and this majority was never afterwards reduced to three but once for a few minutes during the match. At fifty birds, with only six misses, Fay led by six and the match was then virtually over, for if with both shooting as they were, Pearson could not redeem his misses in the first fifty, he could not do so at all. This it seems was the general opinion, for the pools, which opened at $20 to $15 in favor of Fay, closed altogether, and the betting thenceforth was entirely confined to the end, as it had been chiefly before, to the individual shot. Except in individual cases of fine shooting on both sides, the last half of the match had little interest. The majority kept increasing against Pearson until the end came with only 74 for himself to 83 for Fay. That is equal to Carver's feat when he shot against Bogardus, and being done at San Bruno, of all places the most difficult, it may be considered still more creditable, for though the wind was not as strong and cold as usual, it was still enough so to incommode both shooter and spectator. The attendance was large but not so large as we expected. The members of the press, ourselves among the number, were indebted to the civilities of Mr. Cunningham of the hotel, for the constant attention he paid to their wants and comfort. After the match offers were made to back Messrs. Robinson and Fay under the same conditions, against any two men in the State for $1,000 a side, but that was too one sided to be taken up. Mr. Hopper, of Petaluma, another grand man at the trap, offered a mixed match against Fay of seventy singles and fifteen doubles for $100 a side, but we have not since learned whether any understanding was reached. Our opinion is, that they will have to go farther than the limits of California to find two men to beat our champions at a straight 100 bird match; and furthermore, we think none will be made on the idea of Mr. Fay wanting nerve and staying power. The score:

Fay	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1	
	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	
	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1	83
Pearson	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	
	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	
	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0	74

As an evidence of the kindly feeling existing between the principals and as a compliment for his grand record, Mr. W. A. Brown, the head man of the Napa Soda Water firm, and partner of Mr. Pearson, presented Mr. Fay, after the match, with a handsome and costly floral wreath. This action effects great credit on the losing party and shows the true pirit of sportsmen exists in their hearts. No tribute was ever more worthily won or more worthily presented.

Parker Gun Club.

This excellent club of young men brought their season's work to a close at Colma last Saturday, and the closing score of the season is quite up to their high standard average. It is their own fault we do not give an analysis of the whole season's work, but none can be prepared without the book of the club, and that was not furnished us. The conditions were 20 birds each, 18 yards rise, use of one barrel, screened trap, the last condition, as we have before observed, adding much to the difficulty of shooting by hiding the direction of the fiight of the disc. The contest for the medals has been very close all through the season, but confined to the five best shots of the club; thus we only give the score of those five on Sunday although qnite a number contended. The two best average scores of the season take the two handsome medals. The score on Sunday:

T. Tuescher	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	18
P. McEnroe	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	17
J. McEnroe	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	17
P. Bekeart	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1	15
W. Bryan	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	13

The first medal was won by P. McEnroe, who, for the season, killed 80 birds out of 100. The second was a tie on the average score between P. Bekeart and J. McEnroe, each scoring 77 kills out of 100. The final ownership was decided by a shoot-off at five birds, which ended in favor of the former.

Bekeart	5
McEnroe	3

The best individual score of the season was made by Bekeart, who on one occasion killed 14 out of 15 birds. Mr. Bekeart is a confidential clerk in Mr. Allen's gun store, Market street, and with the other four leaders, promises to make a fine shot. Next season the club proposes to have new and better quarters.

Most of the young quail in this vicinity are now large enough to shoot, and most of our young hunters are getting their guns in order for sport. It is calculated that the quail season here, commencing now, will last about two or three weeks. Herein is seen the effect of the idiotic game law framed by the State Sportsman's, (so called), Association. Under that law it is unlawful to kill quail until October 1st. Before that time there will not be a quail in these mountains. Already are the birds "bunching up," and some have already begun their migrations to the lower country. The game laws should be local in their application, as it can be readily seen that a law beneficial to Contra Costa county would be burdensome in Plumas or Sierra. The Board of Supervisors should regulate the matter of the preservation of game in their respective counties.—*Sierra Valley Leader.*

In all deference to the *Leader's* judgment, the law referred and passed by the State Sportsman's Association was not idiotic at the time, and its effect has been highly beneficial to the game interests of the State, as everything else it does proves to be. The mission of this particular law may have been fulfilled, and the necessity for a change to climatic distinctions become imperative. That is, in fact, the opinion of many leading members of the Association at present, and they are now gathering information in that direction to lay before the next legislature in support of the change they intend to ask. The Association is composed of men, honest and earnest in the work, who desire every honest, tax-paying citizen should have his rightful share of the public game. There is nothing selfish or sectional in their principles or policy. If the *Leader* is also honest and earnest in this matter it will answer the committee's circular on the migration of game birds, and otherwise locally strengthen their hands all that lies in their power. Of all things, however, keep the game laws out of the hands of County Supervisors. We have had too much of that evil already.

An unusually fine buck weighing 150 pounds was brought down from the Shafter ranch, Marin County, last week for Mr. Orr. A fortnight ago a party out hunting with Mr. Orr killed another fine young buck weighing 105 pounds. From all quarters we hear good reports of the deer shooting for the season notwithstanding the constant violations of the law we also hear of. The present increase in every direction should convince all persons of the wisdom of preserving does and fawns perpetually, and how much greater the general supply would be if the law were more generally observed. An observance of any wise law is always beneficial to every community.

It is said the watering places along Cashe creek afford excellent dove shooting just now. The birds are said to be abundant and in prime condition.

We still hear of a number of severe cases of distemper among valuable young dogs. The remedies are as numerous almost as those for ague in the human family, but perhaps with dogs as with human beings, to effect a cure it requires different remedies for different systems. The *American Field*, an authority in such matters, gives the following remedy which among others it may be well to try: Take of tincture of aconite root half a dram, elexir calisaya, iron and bismuth an ounce and a half, syrup of tolu an ounce and a half, syrup of squills two drams, chlorate of potash two drams, water to make six ounces, mix. Give a dessert spoonful every three hours in bad cases, and three times a day in mild cases and during convalescence. This is the dose for an adult setter.

The Napa *Register* says Foss Valley is swarming with quail and small game but deer are getting somewhat scarce. It is said to be full of hunters, and the fact that the valley is still full of quail speaks well for their characters as citizens careful in observing the requirements of the law. It is not by any means that districts full of hunters still remain full of quail at the same time in this country, but as we have often said, it is the observance of the law that gives abundance in all things to every community. This is a hopeful sign of the times.

From all quarters we hear unexpected good news as to the abundance of quail for this season's shooting. From Santa Cruz county south they are very abundant. The same is said of Amador county. The season opens on October 1st, next, but we understand the luxury of quail on toast, if parties chose to pay for it, can be had, and for some time past has been had at many of our city restaurants whenever asked for. It might pay the police to look after these offenders of the law if the poor fellows were not literally worked to death.

The Yreka *Journal* says that Mr. Bray, a celebrated local hunter, recently killed a buck weighing 300 pounds at Antelope Valley. This is allowed to be the largest buck ever killed in northern California—perhaps it may be added, in central or southern California, also. A 300-pound buck, if it were not an elk, is a monster indeed. The season, however has been remarkable for unusually large deer in all sections, of the State.

Among the exhibitors at the late Fair, none attracted more attention than Mr. Allen, of the gun store 416 Market street. His exhibit of rifles, guns, pistols, fishing tackle, and all other articles pertaining to the hunter's outfit and the Lovell roller skates drew crowds of spectators every night. He was awarded by the judges with the silver medal for best exhibit. Next to the excellence of Mr. Allan's goods, the fact that he advertises in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN drew the crowds.

Reports reach us from all the duck preserves of the great abundance of fine feed for the birds, which leads to the hope of a good season. Some members of the different clubs will make prospecting trips this week and next, to see things are properly fixed up, but there will be no regular shooting until October. This is a good example for respectable American citizens to set.

During the last ten days we have been asked repeatedly if we knew anything of Mr. Ryan's whereabouts or his intentions for the coming season. Perhaps the gentleman may find it to his interest if he immediately posts us on the subject.

The California Wing Club holds its last shoot of the season to-morrow at San Bruno. Owing to the Pearson-Fay match it was postponed one week.

THE RIFLE.

At Shell Mound.

In spite of the Schuetzen Verein festival, at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, which attracted multitudes, the attendance at Shell Mound was larger than would have been expected. Considering the day, which was not agreeable, the shooting was excellent.

First in importance was the Wolfe Tone Guard, Company E, Third Regiment, which had its regular monthly medal-shoot, nearly twenty members being present. There was a time, that is some years ago, when the Wolfe Tones ranked in the first-class of our California marksmen. A day of apathy and neglect came upon us, causing the rifle to be almost entirely laid aside, and on this organization, as on others equally prominent, the period had a disastrous effect, for it fell into insignificance. With the revival in rifle shooting, however, it has again come to the front, again musters a number of good shots, chiefly young men, who well for themselves are indefatigable in practice, and consequently rapidly improving, giving promise of shortly regaining the standing of former days. The medals were won as follows:

First medal—P. J. Quinn, 200 yards	44
Second medal—E. M. Phillips, 200 yards	39

We are not quite certain as to the correctness of the latter score, but that is the figure given us.

The Inter-State Team.

It is now understood without the hope utmost of a change, that no team will be sent from California to Nevada, and so the trophy goes by default. We have heard several reasons assigned for this unfortunate and disgraceful condition of affairs; but it is hardly possible at the time of writing to get at the real truth and so we prefer to remain satisfied with announcing the bare fact, and reserve our right to comment until we are better informed of the inside working of those who are certainly responsible for our disgrace. All we know at present is that Kellogg at the last moment, consistently and persistently refused to go unless permitted to take his favorite rifle; that Kuhnle and Carr would not go if Kellogg did not; that the balance of the Fifth Battalion could not go without their leaders; that Perkins and Cummings declined at the meeting of the State Rifle Association because they had not confidence in the ability of those remaining to make a winning fight. Then again we understand financial matters were not satisfactory; but even if they were otherwise, it would be an act of great folly to expend a thousand dollars or so with the certainty of defeat. With the absence of Kuhnle, Kellogg, Perkins, Carr, Cummings and Hovey, six of the ablest men out of the ten, what chance had our State to win? Although

a bitter pill to swallow, it is better to have things as they are than to send an unreliable team with the certainty of ignominous defeat. We shall have more to say next week.

The best performance on Sunday was that of Sergeant Hovey, who was out shooting with Messrs. Waltham, Robertson and Moore, who attest its correctness. The dailies credit him with nine straight bull's-eyes, instead of nine bull's-eyes out of ten consecutive shots; he only scored four on the fourth shot at the 500 yard range. His score was remarkable.

Hovey	200 yards	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—45
	500 yards	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—49—94

Forty-nine out of a possible 50, and 94 out of a possible 100 is indeed pretty good for what one four dailies, in its supercilious grandiloquism, calls an ordinary marksman. If the journal in question was as able in intellect as Mr. Hovey is with his rifle, it would be a different institution. Mr. Hovey said if he could have had his best ten shots, at each range counted together he would have made 98 out of a possible 100. The proper thing, however, in such cases is to count the first score at each range. Still ninety-four is pretty good for an ordinary marksman.

The German Fusileers were also out with their Mauser rifles and showed the improvement practice and a better knowledge of the gun have produced. We have at different times spoke in terms of praise of Captain Stettin's efforts and what they seek to reach, and may accomplish in the end. Already from 60 and 70 he has raised the score to 80 and 88 per cent, with the prospect of a speedy increase. On Sunday the best scores made at 200 yards were 18 and 17 out of a possible 20.

Capt. Stettin	5	4	5	4—18
Major Klose	3	4	5	5—17

Others in the company made 15 and 16 out of a possible 20.

A Test.

On Sunday Colonel Ranlett, Lieutenant Kellogg and Sargeant Nick Williams, for the sake of demonstrating the capacity of the Springfield rifle furnished to the members of the Fifth Infantry, tried a string of ten shots each at 200 yards, with the following result. For some time hence, at least until we have seen the gentlemen, we shall carry our bulldog, as we expect to be assaulted for publishing the score, so far below their record is it. These guns were condemned when given to the Fifth on its organization, and yet to such arms there are some who think it best to confine the militia in service and inter-State matches. We may remark the shooting was honest and the rifles picked promisciously from the rack as they lay at the range. The score speaks volumes in behalf of progress only to be had by using the very best firearms:

Ranlett	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	5	3	3—35
Williams	3	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3--34
Kellogg	4	3	3	4	0	0	4	4	3	2—27

At Schuetzen Park.

The Schuetzen Verein held its annual festival on Sunday and Monday last which in every respect was a brilliant success. The Schuetzen Verein are the owners of the Schuetzen Park property, and the oldest rifle military organization in the State, having this week celebrated their 25th anniversary. The Swiss Rifle Club comes next, which is 25 years old next year. We intend to give a detailed account of the Schuetzen Verein festival, but as the prizes were only distributed on Wednesday evening, we cannot do so this week as the first division of our paper goes to press early on Thursday and this includes the rifle column. We may state here the shooting of the members was at the 25-ring target 200 yards, offhand, and in many cases was so good as to reach from 60 to 64 out a possible 75. The Schuetzen used every kind of rifle.

At Carson.

We copy from the *Weekly Bee* the competitive rifle shooting, at Carson and Virginia, on Sunday week, for places in the Inter-State team. As we said elsewhere, owing to irreconcilable differences among our local authorities the match is off, but the shooting of the Nevada men for all that is interesting for its excellence.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Burke	44	49	93
Thaxter	47	46	93
Galusha	44	48	92
Cowing	44	47	91
Lord	42	48	90
Borges	43	47	90
Cheney	42	47	89
Little	43	46	89
Saffel	45	44	89
Harrington	42	47	89
Cardew	—	—	89
Cameron	44	44	88
Spargo	—	—	88
Stocker	—	—	87
Uren	—	—	86
Chatelian	42	44	86
Parker	42	44	86
Slocomb	43	43	86
Fraser	—	—	85
Wright	39	45	84
Crawford	41	43	84
Alley	42	40	82
Laing	42	40	82
Curnow	—	—	82
Dunne	42	38	80

Average: For ten men, 90½; thirteen, 90; the entire 25 men, 87 1-5. The Carson *Tribune* claims that this "eclipses anything ever recorded in the United States," and adds: "The shooting is considered all the more remarkable from the fact that all were first scores. Ten men from one company—the Carson Guard—made a total of 881, beating the record made by the Nevada team last year in the inter-State match by three points. Our citizens feel greatly elated over yesterday's work, and have every reason to hope that victory will again perch upon the banner of the Nevada team this year.

It is doubtless a cracking record, and sustains the good sense of our men in declining to meet such marksmen with inferior rifles, some of which probably were condemned by the government and lay rusting at Benecia for years before delivered to our local military.

The Austrian Military Company had a prize shoot on Sunday, and did good execution. As the prizes were only distributed last night, we shall not have details until next week.

A Little Mistake.

We copy the following in full from the Denver *Daily News*, because it makes a slight mistake in the title given the Denver riflemen. We do not wish to be egotistical about our local sharpshooters, but the Denver men need not wait for our friend Capt. Farrow to come along and undeceive them about their ability. If they only read the Breeder and Sportsman, they would see Capt. Farrow's own score is beaten at Shell Mound every Sunday, and all the rest eclipsed by second and third-rate California marksmen. The idea of the best riflemen in the world making from 40 to 42 out of a possible 50, is rather amusing. We guess Capt. Farrow, who really knows what a record is, must have had a sly laugh over such pretensions.

"Fine Shots.—Some of the best Rifle-Men in the World at Jewell Park.

"A generous reception was accorded Captain Farrow, the celebrated rifle shot, at the range yesterday, by Company E Rifle team, and others of the Colorado National Guard. The day was not well calculated for fine shooting, as the glaring sun and the intense radiation in front of the target made it extremely difficult to find the dancing bull's-eye through the sights. The team were armed with their Sharp's military rifles and hoped to give the champion a close contest. Captain Farrow shot with the new Bullard magazine rifle, with re-loaded ammunition, and made some wonderful scores considering the unfavorable circumstances. The following are the scores of the first round of ten shots each:

Two hundred yards off-hand, regular Creedmoor target, the eight in bull's-eye counting five:

Captain Farrow	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	—46
J. M. Anderson	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	—41
W. M. Anderson	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	—42
G. W. Lower	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	—41
A. W. Peterson	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	—44
T. Stone	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	—42
A. G. Schaefer	3	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	—41
C. J. Kelly	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40

"At the conclusion of the string it was suggested that as Captain Farrow was using peep and globe sights on his Bullard rifle that the regular handicap of two points should be allowed to the military sights, and be added to each score. This the champion agreed to and another string was shot, the captain not cleaning after each shot, which is always done at Creedmoor when handicap is allowed the military rifles. The following is the score, same distance:

Captain Farrow	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	*—46
T. Stone	3	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	2—42
W. M. Anderson	3	4	4	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	2—41
G. W. Lower	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	3	4	3—44
A. W. Peterson	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	4	2—41

The Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, to be held on the Creedmoor range from September 9th to 13th, promises to be the most successful held in many years. The Board of Directors have made special efforts to make this meeting an interesting one; the number of matches has been increased, while the prize list will aggregate over $7,500. The regular army will be well represented; New York State will send an increased number of teams, while Michigan, the victor of 1883, will send a picked twelve to again compete with her Eastern neighbors. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and probably Connecticut will be represented. As soon as we receive the returns we shall give them for the benefit of our readers.

Comparative Records.

England, Ireland and Scotland recently met at the Wimbledon target to contest for the Elcho shield, a trophy much coveted by the British riflemen. Ireland won. The score was:

Ireland	1,583
Scotland	1,476
England	1,474

Allowing for the difference in some of the distances, which we suppose may exist, the record is still below that made by members of the two teams of the Fifth Infantry in July last, at Shell Mound, and by members of the "Big Six" out of a possible 2,000. The scores are:

Field and Staff	1,819
Company A	1,750
Big Six	1,782

The comparison speaks well for California and her riflemen.

Virginia, Nev., Sept. 3, 1884.

Daily Alta California:—On behalf of the First Regiment, N. G. N., I accept Lieutenant-Colonel Ranlett's challenge, published in your paper of the 1st inst. E. D. Boyle,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

From this acceptance of Col. Ranlett's challenge, we shall doubtless have an inter-State match after all. It would be a graceful act if the Nevada men allowed the bronze horse to be contested for, which now becomes their property by default.

The San Francisco Fusileers will hold its annual picnic and prize shoot at Shell Mound on the 21st instant. The prizes for marksmen, both for the company and at the public target, will be many and valuable.

The California Rifle Association will hold its Fall meeting in October.

CRICKET.

The Merions Win the Trophy.

A large and enthusiastic audience many of whom were ladies, assembled at the grounds last Saturday to witness the final match for the Harrison Trophy. Never in the history of California cricket has a match created so much excitement as the one played last Saturday. Both clubs did their utmost to bring their strongest team in the field and in a great measure were successful. The Occident captain won the toss and decided to take the field. Ben and Barney Benjamin were the first to appear for the Merions. Waterman led off the bowling from the grand stand end and sent down a maiden. Barney Benjamin was bowled in Cookson's first over. Burnett, the new comer, allowed one of Waterman's to get by his defense. Two for six. With the score at 16 Benjamin was badly run out. After one more run had been added to the score, G. Theobald was also run out. John Theobald now partnered Jacobs but the latter was bowled by Waterman with the score stationary. Miller made a couple of hits for two apiece when he was given out l. b. w. to Cookson. Spiro and J. Theobald brought the score from 21 to 41 before the former was unfortunately run out. Theobald was bowled with the score at 46 after playing a very careful innings of 11. Gibson and Banner were rapidly dispatched, leaving Webster, who was beginning to hit pretty lively, not out for 4, the innings closing for 50 runs. The opinion prevailed even among their most ardent admirers that the Merions could not get the Occidents out for under 50.

Carr and De Golia were to the first to wield the willow for the veterans while the bowling was entrusted to Banner and Webster. De Golia was caught at point by Jacobs. Purdy started in by sending a high one to cover point which Spiro let fall. Miller relieved Webster with the ball and the third ball of his first over proved fatal to Carr. Clarke joined Purdy but was dismissed by Banner after making one. Waterman was not at the creases very long when Miller bowled Purdy. Bristowe was splendidly caught at point by Jacobs and the board showed 5 for 24. Sanderson was bowled first ball he received and Campbell joined Waterman. The partnership was productive of nine runs, bringing the score up to 36. The greatest excitement prevailed at this point of the game and every stroke was keenly watched by the spectators. Four wickets to fall and 17 runs to get to win was the condition of the game when Miller sent down his eight over. Campbell hit the first one for two, but the next one took his middle stump—a magnificent ball. Seven for 36. Immediately upon the advent of Gray, Waterman was caught at point by Jacobs. Eight for thirty-six. Cookson came in and put three together before his leg stump was lowered by one of Banner's shooters. Knox, the last man, now came in and the Occidents needed 11 runs for victory, but Banner, the hero of many an uphill game, displaced the leg bail and the Merions won the most important match ever played on the Pacific slope. Seven weeks ago the Occidents had three games to their credit while the Merions had only one, and at that stage of the games it looked black indeed for the Merions, and that they have pulled the trophy out of the fire is deserving of every credit. Banner and Miller bowled in splendid form, and were well backed up by excellent fielding, Jacobs at point particularly distinguishing himself. The Occidents fielded very well, Cookson showing up well, while De Golia was a tower of strength at long stop. The President of the Merions, W. G. Harrison, has signified his intention of offering bats to the batsmen and bowlers who show up best in another series of matches which will come off towards the end of the season. The following is a complete score:

Merions.		Occidents.	
Barney Benjamin, b Cookson	1	W. Carr, b Miller	5
Ben Benjamin, run out	8	G. De Golia, c Jacobs, b Banner	0
L. Burnett, b Waterman	0	J. S. Purdy, b Miller	8
G. Theobald, run out	1	B. Clarke, b Banner	1
J. J. Theobald, b Waterman	11	A. Waterman, c Jacobs, b Banner	8
A. Jacobs, b Waterman	1	H. O. Bristowe, c Jacobs, b Miller	3
J. Miller, l b w Cookson	4	J. Sanderson, b Banner	0
J. H. Spiro, run out	7	Campbell, b Miller	7
F. Webster, not out	4	Gray, not out	1
R. Gibson, b Waterman	0	H. H. Cookson, b Banner	3
C. Banner, b Waterman	0	A. Knox, b Banner	0
Byes, 7; leg byes, 6	13	Byes, 3; leg byes, 1	4
Total	50	Total	40

Analysis.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Waterman	67	12	5	5
Cookson	35	13	1	2
Purdy	10	7	0	0
Campbell	15	5	1	0
Banner	65	19	3	6
Webster	10	6	1	0
Miller	45	10	1	4

Umpires—Foulkes and Francis.
Scores—Aitken and Goewey.

Caught in the Act.

At St. Louis, on the 1st, detectives at the Cote Brillante race track arrested Thomas Redmond, alias Tom, a hanger-on about the stables, on the charge of poisoning R. C. Pate's horses, Boatman and Ascender, Col. Hunt's cup horse, John Davis, Ed. Beardslee's Manitou, and attempting to poison Sam Bryant's fleet two-year-old filly, Lady of the Lake. The arrest caused a sensation in sporting circles, and it is rumored that several others will follow. Last Thursday evening Redmond went to Bryant's stable and asked William Whalen, one of the stable boys, if he was still attending to Lady of the Lake. The boy replied that he was, and Redmond said:

"Do you want to make some money?"

"Certainly," answered Whalen.

"Well, then, I'll give you $500 if you give Lady of the Lake the medicine in this bottle."

"I'll go you," replied Whalen, and, receiving the bottle, put it in his pocket. Instead of poisoning the filly he took the bottle to Sam Bryant, the owner, who had it analyzed. The bottle contained laudanum and other poisons, and upon ascertaining this fact Bryant swore out a warrant for Redmond's arrest. He was locked up at the Four Courts, and at first refused to say a word. The detectives worked with him, and at last he gave up the entire plot. He confessed to poisoning John Davis and Rhadama in Chicago, Boatman and Ascender at Pittsburg, Carson and three of W. T. Cassidy's thoroughbreds at Chicago. He also stated that he had bribed jockeys to dose Troubadonr and Ike Murphy at Chicago but failed; Carrigan's stables was too well watched. The poisoning was done at the instigation of a half-dozen bookmakers, whose names the authorities would not make public until they get more evidence. The scheme was to dose Lady of the Lake, who was favorite in the Coquet Stakes—a sweepstake for 3-year-old fillies, with $500 added money. It was also desired to dose Belle Pate, second choice, and allow Nodaway and Rhadama, the short horses, to carry off the money. In such an event the bookmakers would reap a rich harvest. If any of the fillies won except the favorite the revenue would have been large, as Bryant's filly sold even against them all. An attempt was made to dose Manitou, the favorite in a selling race, but the bottle was turned over to Mr. Beardslee. It is said a number of horse-owners are implicated with the bookmakers in poisoning the thoroughbreds. Pate and Col. Hunt are up in arms, and want the whole matter to come out in court. The Humane Society have taken the case in hand, and Redmonds's trial is set for Wednesday. Boatman and Davis are suffering, and Ascender is full of fever.

The total value of the National Breeders' Association Stakes, trotted for at the grounds of the New York Driving Club, Sept. 9th to 11th, inclusive, was $20,000. The average value of each stake was $1,500.

The sulky used by Jay-Eye-See at Belmont Park, 40¾ lbs., is the lightest one ever constructed.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.

Residents of Sacramento and vicinity, desiring to subscribe or advertise in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, can do so through our agent, Mr. M. J. Henley, Russ House, 1,009 J street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, Sept. 13, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

State Fair, Sacramento, Sept. 11th to 20th.
Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept. 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Climatic Distinctions in the Game Laws.

In the gun department of this week's issue will be found a complaint from the Sierra Valley *Leader*, about the quail leaving the higher sections of the mountains, or preparing to leave, which, when accomplished will deprive the citizens of those sections without a quail to shoot when the open season arrives on the 1st of next month. On principle we have not a word of dissent to utter against the complaint itself, because we know this want of sectionality in our game laws works injuriously to many important counties, and offensively to many influential sportsmen, who on every consideration of justice, are as much entitled to a share of the public game, as those living in the more favored central and southern counties. At the same time there is a slight error in the statement of the complaint, so far as the State Sportsman's Association is concerned, which we think fairly deserves a more prominent correction than given in our gun department, and so we transfer the question to our editorial pages. In principle it has been the aim of every civilized country, as the most efficacious system, to have its laws uniform in object and application, and centuries of experience have proved the wisdom of the system. At the time the game laws of this State were made uniform in application throughout ts boundaries, there were many reasons for such uniformity, and they were acknowledged by every true sportsman and every loyal citizen, who desired to see the public game of the country preserved, as well as by the leading members of the State Association, who were chiefly instrumental in procuring legislative authority for such uniformity. At that time we all know, a general disposition prevailed, sometimes in quarters which made it all the more iniquitous, to slaughter our public game, whether animals, birds, or fish, at all times of the year with a reckless disregard to law, justice, common sense, or decency. At that time sectional exceptions as to counties or districts prevailed, and those inclined to evil who claimed to be a law unto themselves as to when and where they might kill game, made the the privilege of one section the means of marauding with impunity on another, and so the game of the whole State was threatened with annihilation. The State Sportsman's Association, with that wisdom which has ever marked its policy, bestirred itself and obtained uniformity in regard to all sections, and good men outside the Association were willing to try the experiment for the general good, though they knew it would work hardship, if it can be so called, on certain individual sections. That it has worked good, in fact immense good, there can be no doubt, for to that enactment may be distinctly traced a more general understanding of the object of game laws and a more general desire to obey them. It is now only the low, the debased, the dishonest market-hunter, some such as we still find at Oakland, who say they do not care a d—— for the game laws, that they will kill quail whenever or whereever they find them, and who claim to be a law to themselves. This increased favor to game laws in and a desire to enforce them by the just and true citizen, we hold can be distinctly traced to uniformity in our law. Thus it may have fulfilled its mission and brought back the time when climatic distinctions may again be adopted for those in one section who do not enjoy the advantages of those in a more favored section. This is certainly the opinion of the leading members of the State Association, and at its last annual meeting a committee was appointed to take immediate steps towards an arrangement for a change in the law, which shall suit all districts. In the discharge of their duties the committee have issued a circular in connection with this paper, calling upon all parties to give whatever information they can on the migration of game birds, and on that information they will formulate the change to be asked of the next Legislature. The editor of the Sierra Valley *Leader* we know to be a true, earnest man, and if he so chooses can give much assistance in the matter. We recognize many ways in which a change to climatic differences instead of uniformity, would be beneficial, especially in obtaining a more general obedience to the laws. No doubt it would remove much of that feeling of injustice prevailing in many sections, and thus make its citizens more active and more earnest in obeying and enforcing the laws, from selfishness, if from no higher motive. We freely admit the justice of basing our game laws on climatic difference, for it is true republicanism that every man should have a share of that which his money helps to make public property. But while we admit this, we strongly deny the wisdom of leaving the power of shooting or hunting in any county in the hands of the County Supervisors. That has been tried and found to work infinite mischief. As a general thing the average Supervisor is the last man to understand this matter properly, and then if he chooses to be dishonest, this power, of which he was deprived by the County Government Bill of the last Legislature, enables him to be dishonest and sell the privilege. We have had enough of the Supervisorial discretion in all conscience, and we shall oppose its revival bitterly to the last. We advise harmony of action in this matter. If the counties asking climatic distiuction will meet and aid the State Association, the question can be settled next session of the Legislature with satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the whole State. The scheme is well worth trying, for it may bring all sections into harmony and peace.

Live Stock Diseases.

The appearance of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in herds of valuable thoroughbred cattle is agitating the farmers and stock-breeders of the Mississippi valley. The presence of the disease was first discovered in Illinois, but it has been traced into Ohio. Its existence in all the States of the central group is very probable. Veterinarians are actively at work to prevent the spread of the contagion and to stamp it out. What their success will be is problematical. The experience of the breeders of Great Britain is not encouraging to the hope of getting rid of the trouble entirely. Cattlemen must quarantine against the disease most rigidly. It is to be hoped that the Pacific Coast may be kept clear, and if proper preventive measures are taken perhaps we shall not have any difficulty, but the means used must be the best known and the application thorough. It will be unsafe to import any cattle from the infected districts for at least a year, even if the plague is checked now. For six months at the nearest it will be dangerous to import any Eastern cattle at all. Just how widespread the infection is, is not known. Government veterinaries, both State and National, are engaged in determining the geographical limits. As noted above, they have followed the trail into Ohio, and where the boundary line is cannot now be even presumed with any certainty. It will be some time before the full extent of the contagion will be established through the work of these inspectors and by the action of the disease itself. Until that is done there will be great risk in importing any cattle, and it is better that all traffic of that kind cease for the time being. There will no doubt be a strong temptation to some to take the risk. If the disease makes headway in the prairie region cattle will be cheap. Breeders will be found who will not be averse to turning a diseased animal into cash if a purchaser can be found, and there are buyers who would take the chance at the prospect of large gains. Such business can only be prevented by a strict State quarantine, and such a measure is proper and necessary under the circumstances. In the meantime the stockmen of this Coast may not unprofitably give careful attention to the stock they have. An inspection of their condition will be a wise caution. Nothing induces disease or furnishes material to hand for contagions and epidemics like a low physical condition and variable health. The rule applies to all animals, low and high. There is an inclination with the happy-go-lucky people of this west Coast to rely much on the blind goddess. If their cattle die they ascribe it mainly to "bad luck." Luck is an inconsiderable factor in the matter. It is a simple question of cause and effect. If a man eats foul food or drinks foul-water he is not surprised if he is sick. Cattle fed upon impure or insufficient food or water suffer precisely the same consequences as the *genus homo*. They cannot be healthy without good food and pure water. In some parts of the San Joaquin Valley lately there has been a heavy mortality among swine, and the cry of "hog cholera" was raised. Investigation showed that there was no cholera but simply quinzy. The cause was bad food and stagnant water. Prevention is easy and a cure within reach of every owner, but this incident illustrates how diseases are incubated by natural processes. A vigorous, healthy condition will ward off disease and the reverse invites it. We do not think these things are sufficiently considered by our stockmen. They have not been annoyed with severe epidemics or contagions among their herds and flocks, and have given the subject but little attention. But changes are going on in the climatic and all other conditions and stockmen if they would have their prosperity continue will need to go a little deeper into the incidental advantages and disadvantages than has been their custom in times past. The pleuro-pneumonia outbreak in the East calls for their immediate attention and for all the preventive measures possible.

At the Fair.

The absence of Mr. Simpson's vigorous treatment of editorial subjects will be noticed from our columns this week. It is explained by his absence from the city, as he is attending the State Fair at Sacramento. He had an extra interest in the Fair this year, for the reason that his three-year-old colt Antevolo was entered in the Occident stake, trotted on Thursday, and, as is generally known, Mr. Simpson trains and drives his own horses. Consequently, in order to be "on deck" in due season, he went to the Capitol City with his outfit on Monday. As will be seen by the report in another column, he won the race handily, carrying off the gold cup and a considerable stake. Antevolo is a handsome brown colt, full brother to Anteeo, by Electioneer from Columbine, by A. W. Richmond, son of Simpson's Blackbird. He appears to have had an easy race, the fastest heat being 2:29¾ and the fastest half-mile 1:13¾. We call this average only in California, but it appears fast in comparison to the Eastern colt stakes. The Juvenile stakes for three-year-olds, trotted at the meeting of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders at New York last Wednesday, was won in 2:53½. Antevolo is engaged in the three-year-old stake at Stockton, and the purse for the same class at San Jose.

Open Purses at Greenville.

The Fair Association of the 11th District, whose meeting will be held this year at Greenville, Plumas county, has reopened three purses which did not fill when the regular programme closed. They are $200 for the 2:40 class; $300 for the 2:34 class and $600 for the free for all. These purses are open to the State. Greenville is in a beautiful mountain country with a delightful climate and an enterprising, prosperous population. All the other races on the programme have filled well and that they will have a good meeting there is no doubt. The meetings so far held in the circuit have developed many out-classed horses and the Plumas fair is an open field for them. They will meet new people, new money, hospitable treatment and fair play. Entries close on the 23d, and particulars will be found in the advertising department.

The green horse James H., whose life has been such a fitful experience, won a great victory at Sacramento on Thursday, defeating Sister, Magdallah and Louis D. in a five-heat race, and making a record of 2:21. He is a speedy and game trotter, and another season will probably see him entirely free from the bad habits which have been characteristic in the past. These disagreeable traits appear to be not the result of bad disposition, but of circumstances. His breeding has never been traced, but we expect ere long to have it established. From the information so far obtained, it appears that he is a son of George M. Patchen, Jr., but no facts regarding his dam have been secured.

At Stockton, on the 23d inst., during the fair Killip & Co. will sell at auction fifty head of mules by order of J. T. Sims. These mules are a likely lot and will be sold without reserve.

The Blood of Jersey Belle.

Mr. A. J. Fish, in the *Breeders' Gazette*, to show that the memory of such cows as Bomba and Coomassie does not perish, recites a list of famous performers: Jersey Belle of Scituate, 25 lbs., 3 oz. Her daughters, Belle of Scituate, 18 lbs.; Lass of Scituate, 15 lbs., 14 oz.; granddaughter, Minnie of Scituate, 14 lbs., 4 oz.; great granddaughter, Pauline Vivienne, 15 lbs., 15 oz.; and Dalton's Pet in one day, 2 lbs., 3¼ oz. Thus it will be seen that the fame of these old cows, instead of growing less, increases as the years go by. Mr. Henry Pierce, owner of the Yerba Buena ranch, owns the only living son, one of the two daughters and the controlling interest of the blood descendants of Jersey Belle of Scituate, above referred to. A fine cut, a perfect portrait of the old cow will be found in our advertising columns. William of Scituate, on exhibition at the Golden Gate Fair, at Oakland is deep in the blood of Jersey Belle. He was imported from Henry Pierce's eastern herd and sold to Wm. D. Bliss, of Petaluma, for $1,000. He is a prize winner wherever shown and worth looking at by those interested in Jersey cattle.

The $10,000 Purse at Hartford.

The following is the report of the New York *Spirit's* correspondent of the 2:20 race at Hartford, on the 2d.

Next comes the great event of the season, a purse of $10,000, for horses of the 2:20 class, divided into four moneys, as customary. Of the thirteen entries, eight fully qualified, but Onward did not start. Three of the horses had recently made records of 2:16½, and all the others, except King Almont, had reduced their records this season. Such an enormous number of people were present that one cannot move about and get the news; but here and there I pick up an incident. Just before the action the talk was all of the chances of the different horses. In the morning sales Harry Wilkes brought $275; Maud Messenger, $65; King Almont, $40; Phil Thompson, $25; Felix, $25; Adelaide, $10; Captain Emmons, $5; but at the hour of decision the large investors were clamoring for Wilkes at odds of 2 to 1 over the field. What amount of money changed hands I cannot say, but judge about $30,000 passed through the pool-box. There was a whole covey of shrewd observers who rarely buy a pool. and I noticed them bidding with great confidence at both Herdic and Armstrong's stands. The result shows they were amply justified. Doc Appleby said, "I'll stick to one horse to-day, for yesterday I was up a tree, hopping from limb to limb, always lighting on a rotten branch. First I backed Butterfly; then the field against her and King Wilkes; next Judge Davis, after he won a heat; and lost everything, as Wilkes won it."

As the horses appeared the excitement was intense. The favorite nodded a little, owing to cracked heels. He acted unsteady in scoring, and Van Ness put on a little heavier toe-weight. King Almont scored up in advance of the others. On being cautioned, he said, "I'm in a hurry." All the others seemed to be of the same mind, and the horses came up either straggling or on a break On the ninth attempt, Starter Loomis caught them going level, but not bunched. Felix had the pole, Adelaide second, Wilkes third, Almont and Phil Thompson on the outside. Felix broke shortly after the word was given. Thompson trotted fast, and ranged alongside of Wilkes on rounding first turn, and, in the struggle for the lead, both broke badly. This was Feek's opportunity, and he sent King Almont for the lead, capturing it from Adelaide, and leading her a length to the quarter in 35¼ seconds, with Captain Emmons a good third, Maud Messenger working slowly in fourth place. This was the order to the half, in 1:10½. Adelaide drew up almost even with Almont on third turn, and remained there to the three-quarter pole, at which point they were three lengths in advance of Captain Emmons, Maude moving well in fourth place, Felix fifth, and Wilkes sixth, with Thompson trotting very fast to save his distance. Down the homestretch Feek gave Almont no rest, and he out-finished Adelaide, beating her a length. Maud Messenger was outfooting Emmons for third place, but broke at the distance stand, and finished fourth. Time, 2:21¼, which is a repetition of the winner's previous record.

As I happened to be near the weighing-room when the drivers dismounted I found each had something to say to me. Van Ness said: "I would have tried for the heat after Harry settled but they kept breaking and running in front of me." Rood said: "I thought I would beat Almont coming home, but he made me trot a long mile." Nelson's inquiry: "How fast was it?" "Am I shut out?" was Snyder's momentous question.

Second heat—The time being so slow in the first heat, a large amount of money continued to be laid on Wilkes at odds of 2 to 1. A good start was given. Maud, moving very fast, quickly dispossessed Almont of the pole, and Wilkes made play for the lead. He reached the leader's wheel at the quarter in 33 seconds, and Thompson joined him with a rush. Going up the homestretch they drew up almost even with Maud, and the excitement of the spectators was intense as the three horses trotted like a Roman chariot team until a length or two of the half in 1:06¾; then Wilkes drew away a length. Phil and Maud continued the struggle for second place until rounding the third turn; then Phil led her by two lengths, and Wilkes was an equal distance ahead of him. So they came into the homestretch, but Maud rallied near the distance, passed Phil and finished within a length of Wilkes. The others were out of the contest. Time, 2:17.

Third heat—An indifferent start, Almont having the best of it; but Wilkes held the pole around the turn, pressed by Maud to the quarter in 34½ seconds; then Thompson came with a rush and ranged alongside of Wilkes, giving him quite a race to the half in 1:08, and clung to his wheel as far as the third turn; then he gave up the chase and simply paid attention to beating Maud. She broke badly on the backstretch, but drew up a good third on last quarter. Wilkes jogged in away ahead of all the others. Time, 2:19½.

Fourth heat—Phil would not score steady in second place, and was allowed to chassez in front of the others, and finally caromed against King Almont. Phil's sulky careened, the outside wheel doubled under, but Snyder, with great presence of mind, threw his weight in the opposite direction, and it righted. McCarthy now took Haight's place behind Felix. After very tiresome scoring the word was given. Wilkes led the party, and Maud was on his wheel to the quarter in 34¾ seconds; they were joined by Thompson, who could not maintain the clip, being three lengths behind Maud, and she two lengths behind Wilkes, at the half in 1:09¾ Felix began to put in his claims for a position, and was a good third at the three-quarter pole. Maud surrendered in the stretch, and it looked as if Felix had second place, but he broke above the distance and Captain Emmons came with a rush on the inside of Wilkes, finishing second within two lengths of him, King Almont third, and Felix fourth, Maud a good fifth, Adelaide and Phil the laggards. Time, 2:21¾.

Same day—Purse $10,000; 2:20 class.

Harry Wilkes, b g, by George Wilkes—W. R. Armstrong ..... F. Van Ness	6	1	1	1
King Almont, b s—A. J. Feek	1	5	7	3
Maud Messenger, b m—R. A. Compton ..... C. Davis	4	2	3	5
Captain Emmons, ch g—J. H. Temple ..... I. Nelson	3	4	5	2
Phil Thompson, gr g—J. D. Ripley ..... W. H. Snyder	7	3	2	7
Adelaide, b m—E. E. Rood	2	7	4	6
Felix, b g—P. Schatz ..... F. Haight and McCarthy	5	3	6	4

Time, 2:21¼, 2:17, 2:19½, 2:21¾.

The winner is a long, stealing-gaited horse, a constant trotter, and one that will undoubtedly prove a free-for-all performer of rare merit. He was bred by Jas. W. Hendrew, of Speedwell, Madison Co., Ky. Mr. W. R. Letcher purchased him as a two-year-old for $500, who sold him to Mr. W. C. France, June 20th of the present year, for $6,000. His course this year has been an unbroken series of victories, except at Rochester, where Catchfly was awarded first money through a miatake of the driver, but Wilkes showed that he was master of the race. He was foaled in 1876, got by George Wilkes, out of Mollie Walker (dam of General Garfield, 2:21), by Captain Walker.

Opening of the State Fair—The First Day's Racing.

The opening day of the Fair of the State Agricultural Society was very successful in every point of view. There was a larger attendance than ever before on a first day, and the show of stock is certainly superior to that of former years. The new track receives encomiums from all; drivers grow enthusiastic when speaking of it, and the spectators are satisfied with seeing faster time than could have been made on the old track by the same classes of horses. The arrangements of the grounds are far superior to what they were before the late improvements were made, and everything is compact. The cattle stalls surround the first turn, but the space being inadequate, others had to be built on the west side of the homestretch. The amphitheatre for the show of stock is near the entrance gate, while before it was on the other side of the course. The forenoon was taken up with making entries, and the exhibition stock were still coming. For the afternoon three races were on the bill. The first race was the Occident stake for trotting, 3-year-olds, the nominations to which are made the 1st of January of each year when the colts are two years old. The stake is $100 each, $25 to be paid when the nominations are made, $25 on the 1st of January following, and $50 thirty days preceding the day fixed for trotting. The Association add a gold cup of the value of $400, and as there were thirty nominations, ten of which made the second payment and three the third; the money value was $1,175 besides the cup. The race was heats of a mile, best two in three, in harness. The starters were Antevolo, Griselda and Robert Lee; The placing was in the order their names are written. In the pools Antevolo was so much the favorite that little was done in that line. He won the race so easily that little description is necessary, excepting what the summary will furnish. He trotted the last half of the first heat in 1:13¾.

State Agricultural Society, Sacramento, Sept. 11th.—Occident stake, for three-year-olds; mile heats.

Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer, dam Columbine, by A. W. Richmond—Jos Cairn Simpson	1	1
Robert Lee, ch c, by Nutwood—Rancho del Paso	2	2
Griselda, g f, by A. W. Richmond—L. D. Todhunter	dis.	

Time, 2:29¾, 2:31½.

The second race was for the 2:25 class for pacers for a purse of $1,000, the starters being Maud B., Shaker, Ackerman and Prince. The night before and on the grounds previous to the race, Maud B. was the favorite, Shaker pressing her close for the position, and quite a large amount of money was risked. The first heat upset the calculations of the knowing ones, Shaker taking the lead at the first furlong and never surrendering it, though Prince was lapped on him when half way down the stretch. Ackerman gained second position, Prince third and Maud B., who did not make a move for the heat, fourth. Time, 2:25¾. After this the betting was changed so that Shaker was the favorite at $100. Maud bringing $30 and the field $20. The second heat proved that the long price on Shaker had not been fairly earned, as Maud took the lead, passing the quarter in 34½ seconds, and at the half in 1:10½ she was still leading by two open lengths. From that point Shaker gained a trifle, but was never able to jeopardize the chances of Maud, who won in 2:21¾. Shaker was now the favorite, bringing $50 to $35 on Maud and $23 on the field. The third heat brought another revulsion, Maud B. winning it in 2:23, Shaker several lengths in the rear, so that the betters were fain to put $30 on her to $40 on Shaker, and $15 on the field. The fourth heat of the pacing race (which was preceded by the first in the 2:25 class, a description at which will follow the close of the pacing), was won handily by Maud, the placing being the same as before, and the time 2:23.

Same day—Purse $1,000; free for all; pacers.

Maud B., b m, by Bertrand Black Hawk—H. J. Agnew	4	1	1	1
Shaker, b g—M. F. Odell	1	2	2	2
Fred Ackerman, b g—J. T. McIntosh	2	4	4	4
Prince, b g—S. C. Tryon	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:25½, 2:21¾, 2:22, 2:23.

There was a good deal of speculating on the trotting race, Sister being a strong favorite all through. Some time was occupied in scoring, but when the word was given the horses were nearly level; James H. had the pole, Magdallah second, Sister third, and Louis D. on the outside. James H. working very steadily took the lead on the turn, with Magdallah second, Sister third, and in this order the quarter-pole was passed in 35½ seconds. There was no change at the half, before reaching which Magdallah broke, Sister taking second place on the turn, but she could not reach James H., as he kept up his flight of speed, winning with two lengths to spare in 2:21; Sister second, Magdallah third, and Louis D. fourth.

Soon after the start for the second heat Sister broke, losing so much ground that it appeared as though all her chances for winning the heat were ended. James H. broke when near the quarter, and Magdallah took the lead, passing the quarter in 36½. At that point she was a length in the lead of James H., but at the half in 1:11¾ there was but little difference, and Sister had closed some of the long gap. Rounding the turn all three were close together, and a very fine struggle down the stretch between James H. and Sister was the result. James H. broke at the northern end of the grand stand, which gave Sister the heat without further competition in 22½, with Magdallah second, James H. third, and Louis D. distanced.

The betting after the first heat was $160 on Sister to $130 on the field, and after the second there was a return of the old favoritism, so that Sister brought $110 to $20 on all the others. The third heat was somewhat varied by Magdallah taking the first place, and though she broke before reaching the quarter, she was first past the post in 36½ seconds and at the half, in 1:10½, she led by two lengths but Sister closed up on her and out-trotted her coming home, winning in 2:23½; James H. taking it easy coming in.

Pool-selling was at an end before the start for the fourth heat, as it was generally conceded that nothing but an accident would prevent Sister from winning, but this estimate was not sustained by the heat. Magdallah took the lead on the first turn, James H. in the second position, Sister third. The quarter was reached in 37 seconds, the leaders flying down the backstretch in 34 seconds, 1:11 to the half. Magdallah and James H. were parallel with and Sister three lengths behind. Closing the gap a trifle around the further turn, James H. had the heat safe apparently, though it was short lead, as he only beat Magdallah by a length in 2:25. It was somewhat dusk when the harnessing bell rang, and at the expiration of five minutes, had it not been for the white background of the track fence, it would have been difficult for the judges to determine what the horses were doing.

Sister was evidently tired, and the tactics of Goldsmith were to work for a postponement, but it did not avail. The signal was given, and so emphatically that James H. broke; the others opened a wide gap, but it was evident, as they flitted down the track, that he was closing. Men huddled in crowds on the stretch to catch a glimpse. They were all together a furlong from home. James H. had the lead at the forty-yard mark. He increased it in the last few strides, nd came under the wire winner of what can be termed a truly sensational race in 2:26½. The "high rollers" had a heavy fall, the fielders were jubilant; $30 had won nearly $300, and the horse with the snakey experiences had gained a grand victory.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,200; 2:26 class.

James H., b g, pedigree not traced—Geo. Bayliss	1	3	3	1	1
Sister, b m, by Admiral—M. Salisbury	2	1	1	3	3
Magdallah, ch m, by Primus—J. Dexter	3	2	2	2	2
Louis D., b g, by King William—L. Duncan	4	dis.			

Time, 2:21, 2:22½, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:26½.

Saratoga.

Aug. 28th—Handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second, the third to receive $50 out of the stakes; four entries; one mile and a furlong.

Preakness Stable's ch g Euclid, 4, by imp. Gleneig, dam The Nun, 108 lbs ..... Fisher	1
B. J. Coghlin's b m Easter, 5, by Enquirer, dam Mallie W., 101 lbs .. .. Jamison	2
E. J. Baldwin's br c Shenandoah, 3, by Shannon, dam Demirep, 103 lbs. (carried 106 lbs.) ..... Holloway	3
J. Carter's ch g Beechenbrook, 4, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Moselle, 95 lbs ..... Rivers	0

Time, 1:58¾.

Betting in pools: Euclid, $130; Shenandoah, $60; and the field, $35. In the books: 5 to 3 on Euclid, 2 to 1 against Beechenbrook, 5 to 2 against Shenandoah, and 6 to 1 against Easter. Mutuels paid, $9.

Easter was the first away, Beechenbrook second. At the stand Euclid took the lead attended by Shenandoah, Euclid soon drew away and won handily by two lengths in 1:58½. Easter beat Shenandoah a length for the place.

Aug. 29—Handicap sweepstakes; for all ages; at $20 each, with $700 added, of which $150 to the second, and $50 to the third; four entries; mile and five furlongs.

L. Curran's b g Sovereign Pat, 4, by Pat Malloy, dam Nora, 108 lbs ..... Stoval	1
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 102 lbs ..... Peppers	2
P. J. Flynn's ch g Glenarm, 5, by imp. Glengary, dam Arizona, 110 lbs ..... Beram	3
O. Bowie's br g Compensation, 6, by Catesby, dam Australia, 113 lbs ..... West	0

Time, 2:52½.

Betting in pools: Freda, $100; Compensation, $50 Sovereign Pat, $35, and Glenarm, $20. Betting: 10 to 9 on Freda, 3 to 1 each against Sovereign Pat and Compensation, and 8 to 1 against Glenarm. Mutuels paid, $21.70.

Compensation was first to show, Freda took the lead as the horses ran out of the chute, and held it to the last furlong, where Sovereign Pat challenged, followed by Glenarm. After a beautiful finish Sovereign Pat won by a head in 2:52½. Freda beating Glenarm a head for the place.

The exhibition of trotting stallions at the recent Lexington Fair was pronounced the finest ever seen in Kentucky. The list included Hambletonian Mambrino, Abdalbrino, Paladine, Alexander Sherman, Lord Russell, Chichester, Harold, Belmont, Dictator, Greenfield, Black's Hambletonian, King Rene, Enfield, Flaco, Sherman's Hambletonian, Wildwood, Simmons, Lysander, Post Boy and Sir Walter.

THE KENNEL.

A Despicable Act.

It is with extreme regret that we are compelled to chronicle the death of the Llewellyn setter dog, Macgregor, owned by Ike N. Aldrich, of Marysville. "Gregg," as the dog was familiarly called by his master, always accompanied Mr. Aldrich (who is under-sheriff of Yuba county) to and from his office. Some miserable creature in human form threw poison into the court-house yard and the dog ate it and soon died from its effects. Macgregor was imported from the kennels of Arnold Burges, at Hillsdale, Michigan, and was most royally bred, being by Champion Rob Roy (Fred, ex Rhoebe), his dam being Champion Queen Mab (Dan, ex Nellie). Rob Roy won at five English field trials, among the different events being the Shrewsbury championship. Queen Mab was never exhibited but that she won first prize, and was probably the finest-formed female setter ever shown in America. "Gregg" was in color black, white and tan, and was an elegant specimen of the setter from nose to tip of tail. He could have won upon the bench in the very hottest company. He never ran in public, but would have run in the all-aged stake at the Pacific Field Trial Club's trials next November. It was claimed for him that he had a rare nose, was perfectly staunch, fast, tractable, and—as his form would indicate—possessed of remarkable endurance. Mr. Aldrich's affection for his favorite dog was remarkable, and only those who have experienced the loss of a faithful field companion can understand and comprehend his keen sorrow at Macgregor's death. His loss is a great one to the breeding interests of California. We hope the vile creature who destroyed "Gregg" will be discovered, and that an indignant community will give him one hundred lashes on his back and then tar and feather him.—*Sunday Capital.*

"Can dogs find their way home from a distance?" is a question frequently asked. An exchange answers the query thus: "It's according to the dog. If it's one you want to get rid of, he can find his way back from California. If it is a good one, he's apt to get lost if he goes around the corner."

No less than forty important coursing events are announced to take place in England from about the middle of September to the end of December. The great coursing events, however, of world-wide interest, take place in Winter and Spring.

Sportsmen requiring a hunting dog of undoubted pedigree and careful selection in breeding, can find what they want by attending Mr. Leavesley's annual sale on Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th, at J. W. Morshead's livery stable, 25 Washington Street.

A new coursing club is in process of organization at Stockton, to be called the San Joaquin Valley Coursing Club. Some fifty lovers of the sport have signified their intention of joining.

Greyhound fanciers will find something of interest in the advertisement of H. W. Huntington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in another column.

Premiums at Oakland.

Thoroughbred stallion, 3 years old—Joseph Cairn Simpson's Sir Thad.

Thoroughbred mare, 3 years old—Joseph Cairn Simpson's Lady Viva.

Families, other than thoroughbred—B. Boorman, Julia and five colts.

Horses of all work—Irwin Ayres, 3-year-old stallion Alpheus, first; J. J. Fairbanks. 3-year-old stallion Sotoyomi, second. Two-year-olds—W. H. Lee, stallion Washington, first. Colt under one year—B. Booman's J. G. Blaine. Horses of all work, 3 years and over—Ben E. Harris' mare, Frankie Eaton.

Roadster stallions, over 4 years—H. A. Van Amringe's Washington, first; Ben E. Harris' Adventure, second.

Three-year-old stallion—J. H. Tennant, Alert,

Two-year-old stallion—C. H. Bowers' Waterford, first; S. Scott's Ironclad, Jr., second. Yearlings—Ben. E. Harris' Sir Whipple.

Roadsters—Sucking horse colt—Ben. E. Harris' Relief.

Roadsters—Mare or gelding 4 years old and over—J. H. Tennant's Twinkle, first; Irwin Ayres' Gus Wilkes, second.

Three-year-olds—J. H. Tennant's Pinole, Jr. Two-year-old—J. H. Tennant's Parthena.

Matched span—Dr. Cowper's Draper and Roscoe, first; P. Pumyea's Lew and Pete, second.

Draft stallions, 3 years and over—E. R. Charles' Pointsman, first; B. Boorman's Gladiator, second. Two-year-olds—Timothy Keegan's Napoleon. One-year-old—B. Boorman's Sir Julian.

Draft mare, 3 years and over—B. Boorman's Clara Bell.

Jacks, 2 years and over—Sylvester Scott's Blackhawk. Jennies, two years and over—Sylvester Scott's Fannie.

Carriage horses—Ben E. Harris's Colonel and Elmo, first. Moses Hopkin's Lucy H. and Mollie H., second.

Saddle horses—Ben E. Harris's Leo, first; F. Lapham's Richard, second.

Sweepstakes, stallions—L. J. Rose's Sultan, first; Sabe Harris's Orient, second.

CATTLE.

Durham—Bull, three years, Forest King, first; entered by Colonel Younger; Royal Oxford, second, entered by Sylvester Scott.

Bull, 2 years—Spring, first by A. Lilienkrantz, Kinkleington; Forest Home, second, entered by Ed. Younger.

Bull, 1 year—Fifth Forest King, entered by Colonel Younger.

Bull calf—Sixth Forest King, entered by Colonel Younger.

Durham—Cow, 3 years, Nevada Bell 2d, first; entered by Colonel Younger. Lady Maynard second; entered by Sylvester Scott.

Cow, 2 years, 14th Red Dolly, first, entered by Colonel Younger. 10th Rose of Forest Home, second; entered by Edward Younger.

Cow, 1 year, Lady Oxford, entered by Sylvester Scott.

Heifer calf, 7th Sprightly, entered by Col. Younger.

Ayshire cattle, Bull, 3 years—Archie, first; Melancthon, second; entered by George Bement.

Bull, 2 years—Hector; entered by George Bement.

Bull, 1 year—San Mateo; entered by George Bement.

Bull calf—Clipper; entered by George Bement.

Cow, 3 years—Highland Mary, first; Lady Faxon, second; entered by George Bement.

Cow, 2 years—Sybill; entered by George Bement.

Cow, 1 year—Marian; entered by George Bement.

Heifer calf—Sybil; entered by George Bemant.

Jerseys, Alderneys or Guernseys, Bull, 3 years—William of Scituate, entered by W. D. Bliss.

Bull, 2 years—William, first, entered by Thomas Ward; La Hiras Boy, entered by James McCue.

Bull, 1 year—Bismarck, first, entered by F. Delger; John S., second, entered by A. Martin.

Bull calf—Oakland Chief, entered by Thomas Ward.

Cow, three years—Bonita, first, entered by Thomas Ward; Flora Fourth, entered by A. Martin.

Cow, 2 years—Oakland Queen, first, entered by Thomas Ward; Corday, second, entered by F. Delger.

Cow, 1 year—Lady Wilson, entered by Thomas Ward.

Heifer calf—Bonita Second, entered by Thomas Ward.

Hereford, Bull, 1 year—Count Tredegar, first, entered by Wm. Kohl.

Bull calf—Duke of Normandy, entered by Wm. Kohl.

Cow, 3 years—Violetta Second, first; Tidy Tenth, second; entered by Wm. Kohl.

Cow, 2 years—Temptress First, first; Triumph Theora, second; entered by Wm. Kohl.

Heifer calf—May Third, entered by Wm. Kohl.

Holstein bull, 3 years—Anson, entered by Mrs. E. D. Knott.

Bull, 1 year—Juror First, entered by H. W. Meek.

Bull calf—Brutus, entered by H. W. Meek.

Cow, 2 years—Lady Bertha, first; Syracuse Maid, second; entered by H. W. Meek.

Heifer calf—Alameda Maid, entered by H. W. Meek.

Sweepstakes, Durham—Best bull, Forest King, first, entered by Colonel Younger; Royal Oxford, second, entered by Sylvester Scott.

Best cow—Jessie Maynard, first; Nevada Belle, second; entered by Colonel Younger.

Sweepstakes, Jersey, Alderney, Ayrshire, etc.—Best bull, Archie, first, entered by George Bement; William of Scituate, second, entered by W. D. Bliss.

Best cow—Bonita, first, entered by Thomas Ward; Elaine, second, entered by George Bement.

Polled Angus—Special premium.

Herds of cattle, Durham—Best herd over 2 years; bull, Forest King; cows, Nevada Belle, Second Rose of Forest Home, Jessie Maynard and Fourteenth Red Dolly, entered by Colonel Younger.

Best herd under 2 years—Bull, Sixth Forest King. Cows, Fourth Oxford Rose, Twelfth Rose of Forest Home, Red Dolly, Fifteenth and Fourteenth Rose of Forest Home, entered by Colonel Younger.

Herds of cattle, Jerseys—Best herd over 2 years; bull, William; cows, Oakland Queen, Lucy Second, Bonita and Lady Woickham, entered by Thomas Ward.

Best herd under 2 years; bull, Oakland Chief; cows, Maud, Lady Wilson, Jennie and Bonita Second, entered by Thomas Ward.

Holstein and Hereford herds—Best herd over 2 years; bull, Archie; cows, Elaine, Nydia Second, Lady Farou and Highland Mary, entered by George Bement.

Best herd under 2 years Holstein—Bull, Juror, Cows, Lady Bertha, Aggie Lizzie, Aggie Miller and Rigoletto, entered by H. W. Meek.

Hereford—The judges recommended a special premium for the Herefords.

Graded cattle—Widow, 3 years, first prize, entered by Colonel Younger, Devon, 2 years, entered by Thomas Ward.

HERD AND SWINE.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

[N. H, Paaren, M. D., in Prairie Farmer.]

At last this dreaded scourge has made its appearance in the West for certain, and the cattle interests of this and other western States and Territories have received a shock, from which recovery will be slow.

A number of animals having died in certain valuable herds under circumstances which were sufficiently obscure to arouse suspicion, Investigations were commenced cautiously by the chief of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. D. E. Salmon, who soon ascertained that the losses were due to the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The first authentic case was discovered in the Jersey herd owned by John Boyd, Esq., of Elmhurst, Ill.; and by careful inquiry it was soon found that other herds were similarly affected.

The origin of the disease has been traced to Virginia, Cass Co., Illinois, where a sale of Jersey cattle was held by A. G. Epler, on Febuary 21st. Accessions to this sale were received from Ohio, by way of Indianapolis and Bloomington. Three of the animals sold at Epler's auction went to M. G. Clarke, Geneva, Ill., who soon thereafter lost six animals out of his herd, four of which undoubtedly died from contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Clarke sold one animal to Mr. Boyd, and one to Mr. Coggshall, at Elmhurst, and the story of the disease here is already known. Mr. Boyd has lost three, and has at present nine more down with the disease, most of which diseased animals averaged in value about $1,000 each. At the same sale one cow went to Mr. Keefer at Sterling, and another to Rushville, Ill. Other cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia have been discovered in the Jersey herds of D. H. and S. T. Tripp, and of O. J. Bailey, near Peoria, Ill. During the past three months, several transfers by sale have been made from infected herds in Illinois to neighboring States.

Dr. Paaren, the Illinois State Veterinarian, and Dr. Salmon, chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, on Aug. 22d had an official conference with Governor Hamilton, at Springfield, Ill., at which it was decided that after more information has been obtained, the said State Veterinarian should make a formal report, upon which the Governor would base the issuance of a proclamation of quarantine. Meanwhile the State Veterinarian has issued temporary orders of quarantine to all persons who have either diseased or sufficiently exposed cattle in their possession.

For the information of all interested, we hereby reproduce a concise description of the symtoms of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, as contained in circular No. 1, issued by the State Veterinarian:

Symptoms.—In the course of from three weeks to three months, or more, after exposure to infection, the first indication of the presence of the disease will be a rise of the temperature of the body, which may be definitely ascertained by inserting the bulb of a clininal thermometer into the rectum. The normal temperature of horned cattle varies from 100 2-5 deg. Fahr. to 102 deg. Fahr. When it rises above 102 deg. Fahr. or 103 deg. Fahr., the animal is diseased. In the beginning of the disease there is a tendency to isolation from the rest of the herd, when in the field; also slight listlessness, unequal external temperature, a less keen appetite, irregularity in rumination, slightly diminished milk secretion, occasional erection of the hair and slight shivering. Then there is occasionally a slight, dry, short and single cough, especially after rising, drinking or emerging from the stable. Gradually the cough becomes more frequent, harsh, and accompanied with more or less painful efforts, such as arching of the back, and extension of the neck and head. The coat becomes unhealthy looking, the hairs staring, especially along the back and loins. Pinching or pressure applied along the back, may cause the animal to shrink more than usually. The muzzle is alterately dry and moist, and the limbs, horns and ears variably cold or warm. The bowels become costive, the urine scanty, and of darker color; the breathing become quickened, the pulse more frequent, and there is more or less slimy or sticky discharge from the nose. The animal becomes sensitive to damp and chilly weather, and seeks shelter under trees, stacks or in ditches, away from the rest of the herd. A physical examination of the chest, by means of percussion and auscultation, will reveal more or less extensive organic changes and lesions, which, however, can only be properly appreciated by the professional observer. The pulse varies from 60 to 70 or 80 per minute, and the temperature rises to 104 deg. Fahr. or 107 deg. Fahr. The animal becomes more sensitive to pressure applied along the back, and especially to striking the ribs with the knuckles. The peculiar short, sharp cough is emitted with the head and neck outstreched, the mouth open and the tongue protruding, while the body assumes a crouched position.

The symptoms named, which greatly vary in prominence or intensity, and, in fact, may be so apparently trifling as to attract only passing notice by the owner or attendant, and which constitute the first stage of pleuro-pneumonia, may continue for many weeks, when, often suddenly, the second stage makes its appearance. This is ushered in by more or less intense febrile symptoms. The pulse becomes quicker, even as high as a hundred beats per minute, at the same time the breathing becomes more accelerated and labored, more or less constantly accompanied with a grunt, especially if the pleura is affected. There is more or less shivering, with alternate temperature of the horns, ears, and limbs; the skin lies tight to the body: the muzzle is dry; appetite is lost; the bowls are very costive; the urine more scanty and high colored, and the milk secretion ceases. The animal evinces disinclination to move, and does so with more or less stiffness. The act of swallowing liquids or solids excites coughing, which becomes more and more frequent, painful, and accompanied with groans and moans. Pressure applied between the ribs and along the back causes the animal to crouch and grunt. The temperature rises to 107 deg. F., or more. The animal now almost constantly stands in a fixed position, with the back arched, limbs extended, the elbows turned outward as far as possible from the chest, and the head protruding. With difficulty it is made to move, breathes rapidly and laborious with expanded nostrils, from which latter, as well as from the eyes, a thick, purulent fluid emanates. There is constant moaning and grinding of the teeth. Gradually the breath becomes very offensive; saliva flows from the partially open mouth, and there may be occasional twitching of the muscles of the flanks; the limbs, horns and ears are cold, and more or less dropsical swelling appears between the jaws and under the chest. When, from emaciation and exhaustion the animal lies down, it prefers to rest on the brisket, or on the affected side, to facilitate the motions of the chest; in either position the head being extended as far as possible. More or less bloating and a very fetid diarrhœa appear in the last stage, and death may ensue in from one to three weeks from the beginning of the second stage.

The above symptoms may prevail with more or less intensity, or with more or less rapidity of development. The disease does not, however, always terminate fatally. Recovery may occur during the first or second stages; but as the normal condition of the organs is rarely regained, the recovery can only be regarded as incomplete, and is very slow, extending over many months, while the animal is constantly capable of disseminating the disease among others.

Three Systems of Milk Setting.

The *Milch Zeitung* gives an account of careful tests of three experts of the keeping and other qualities of fifty samples of butter, made at different places, from cream separated from the milk in different ways, and especially by the centrifugal machine, by the ice-cooling or Swartz system, and by the ordinary Holstein method, where the milk, without special cooling, is set at once in shallow pans in a cellar and kept at about 56 deg. or 57 deg. Fahr. Readers engaged in dairying will read this experience with interest, and perhaps be led to do a little testing on their own account.

In respect to quality at the outset, the samples of butter from cream gathered by the oldest methods of simple cool setting took the lead: 50 per cent. of these samples were rated as fine or very fine, against 30 per cent. of those by the ice-cooling system, and 38 per cent. by the centrifugal; 50 per cent. of the samples from centrifugal cream were rated as simply good against 29 per cent. by the ice-cooling system, and 22 per cent. by the simple cool setting. This difference in favor of the older systems against the centrifugal is attributed by the writer rather to the greater care taken in the manufacture of the butter in the long-established dairies than to any real defect in the centrifugal cream, and that this greater care appears to be actually necessary in order to secure such good results appears to be indicated by the fact that 11 per cent. of the samples from cream gathered by the simple cooling system were either bad or only tolerably, while none of the samples from the other methods were rated lower than moderately good.

Comparing different modes of treatment of the centrifugal cream, it was clearly shown that for making the best butter by this system the cream should be cooled immediately on drawing it from the separator, and that the lower the temperature to which it is cooled, the better the product. On comparing the two methods practiced of souring the cream to prepare it for the churn—one by adding sour milk, cream or buttermilk to the sweet cream; the other, by warming the cream—a decided result was found in favor of the latter method so far as concerned cream separated either by the cooling system or the ice-cooling system; 62 per cent of samples from cream soured by the latter method were rated as superior in quality, against 33 per cent of the samples from cream soured in the other way. But, singularly enough, when butter from centrifugal cream was subjected to a like comparison, it appeared that the best results were obtained when the cream was soured by the addition of sour milk or cream.

After this preliminary testing, the samples of butter were stored in a cool, airy room, especially for the comparison of the keeping qualities of butter from centrifugal cream with that from cream separated by the two other methods; the result showed little difference in favor of the one system or the other; as a whole, the butter from the centrifugal cream kept as well and no better than that from the other cream, but with this interesting exception, that the butters of superior quality from centrifugal cream retained their fine quality better than did butters of like quality from cream obtained by the other methods; hence the conclusion that the quicker the cream is separated from the milk and the fresher its condition, or the less time there is for any changes to take place in the milk while the cream is being removed, the better are the chances for getting fine butter that will hold its good qualities.

Comparing the system of simple cool setting with the ice-cold setting, the butter from the latter showed better keeping qualities; of the samples from this system, 50 per cent. kept either well or very well, against 43 per cent. of the samples from the cool setting; and, what was worse for the cool setting, it was found that 31 per cent. of the samples kept badly or very badly, against 20 per cent. of the samples from the ice-cooling system, and against 10 per cent. from centrifugal cream. As to the effect of the manner of souring the cream on the keeping quality, the same difference was observed as in respect to quality at the outset; cream from either of the older systems, soured by warming, gave the best butter for keeping, while centrifugal cream, prepared by the addition of souring material, gave the best result in this respect.

The Cattle Plague.

Prof. James Law, the celebrated veterinary professor of Cornell University, says concerning the pleuro-pneumonia:

First.—The plague having been allowed to reach the West, it is no longer safe to purchase stock cattle that have been carried by rail or other public conveyance, which have been in public sales, markets, fairs or other assemblages of cattle, or that have been in contact with cattle so exposed.

Second.—Stock cattle should be taken only from well-known herds that have had no deaths nor sickness for six months nor any additions made to their number in that length of time, nor any contact with adjacent or passing herds.

Third.—Stock cattle should not be carried home by rail or other public conveyance unless these shall have been first thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and unless the train has carried no other cattle on that trip.

Fourth.—Any stock cattle carried home by rail as above, even when this is done under disinfectant precautions, should be carefully secluded in quarantine under separate attendance for three months, until they are found non-infecting.

Fifth.—Butchers and dealers handling fat stock destined for slaughter should on no account allow them or their products to come in contact with stock cattle.

Sixth.—All public carrying companies should cleanse all cattle-carrying cars and boats, and disinfect them with a lime whitewash containing four ounces chloride of lime to each gallon of water.

Seventh.—These precautions should be kept up until by Federal and State action the plague shall have been stamped out, should this still be possible.

Teaching a Calf to Drink.

Many a reader, man as well as boy, will recognize the truthfulness and enjoy the humor of the following description of experience in giving the calf its first lessons of how to drink properly. We take it from the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*: Those who have had the mournful experience know that there is nothing more trying to the temper than the operation of teaching a young calf to drink. The process is familiar to every man who has brought up a calf from infancy. You seize a pail of warm milk, go into the stable, catch the calf by the ears, back him into a corner, and bestride his neck. The idiot rather likes this, and while you are reaching for the pail he employs his time in slobbering the lower corners of your jacket. You discover what the blockhead is about, and box his ears. You can't help it. You feel that way, and let him have it. But the calf can't tell for the life of him why he has been struck, and he gives a sudden and unexpected "flounce." He believes he will go and stay on the other side of the stable, but he doesn't announce this beforehand. He starts on the impulse of the moment, and you can't tell just when he arrives there. You ride along with him a little way. But the laws of gravitation are always about the same. Your legs, one on each side of the critter, keeps up with the calf for about a second, but your body doesn't. You slide over the calf, and your back kisses the floor. Your head is soaking in the pail of milk. When you fall you are mad—uncommonly so. Milk runs from your hair, and imprecations out of your mouth, and you solemnly declare that you will teach that calf to drink or break his neck. The calf doesn't know of this resolve, and he glares at you in a stupid fright across the stable. He was not aware that he was the cause of your downfall, and wonders ignorantly what is the matter. You don't try to explain it to him, but furiously catch him by the ears, look back over your shoulder at the milk pail, and back up toward it, dragging the calf after you. The calf is out of wind, and you haven't a particle of grace left in your heart. You are astride the calf's neck, and jamming the fingers of one hand into his mouth, you place the other on the back of his head and shove his nose into the pail, fully resolved to strangle him if he don't drink. The calf holds perfectly still—ominously so—and there is silence for the space of half a minute, at the end of which time the blockhead, who hasn't drank a drop, suddenly makes a splurge, knocks the pail over; you are again reduced to a horizontal from a perpendicular, and when you rise the excitement is intense. You have been soaked with milk, "slobbered" on, and hurt. Not a drop of milk has gone down the brute's throat, and there he stands glaring at you, ready to finish you with another free ride whenever you want to go. With an affidavit you seize the empty pail, and hobble out of the pen, fully resolved to let the four-footed fool starve; and thus endeth the first lesson.

National Owners' and Drivers' Association.

The following declaration of principles is being circulated for signature among the owners and drivers of the Eastern States:

Owners and drivers of trotting and pacing horses throughout this country have felt the want of concerted action, particularly when questions arise affecting their interests in public racing.

Now, it is a well-known principle in all governments that the greatest security a class of men can have is to be obtained by placing their interests in the keeping of a representative number of their own body, directly responsible to them, with a common interest at stake.

The affairs of owners and drivers are now so vast and far-reaching, that the time is ripe for them to form a protective association, its objects being:

First.—To maintain a more perfect understanding with driving associations, in good standing, by conferring as to purses, classes, entrance fees, conditions, and like matters, in which owners are as deeply interested as the associations.

Second.—To secure a voice or attentive hearing in the Councils of the Congress and Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which body is now solely composed of the driving associations. Little argument is called for on this point. As owners and drivers are mutually interested with the association in the success of a meeting, and are essential to it, they naturally feel the necessity of having a regularly authorized Board of Representatives to speak for them.

The National Trotting Association is doing good service in the promotion of turf interests, and is a valuable aid to the various associations which have called it into being. It can, therefore, extend its power and influence by working hand in hand with the National Owners' and Drivers' Association, which is in course of establishment, to further strengthen and support legitimate racing on a fair basis, to censure and punish any dishonorable act of owner or driver, to shelter and defend the innocent, and to uphold and protect the rights of all concerned.

For these reasons the undersigned agree to become members of the National Owners' and Drivers' Association, and to pay to the duly-appointed Treasurer of said Association a membership fee of not more than $25 for an owner, and $15 for a driver. This amount shall become due immediately after its organization, pursuant to a call by the provisional President for a meeting of the subscribers, to be held on or before Jan. 1, 1885, when the aims and objects of the Association will be fully discussed, the constitution and by-laws adopted, and other steps taken to render it a powerful spokesman for the owners and drivers of the United States and Canada.

W. C. France, President,
E. C. Walker, Secretary, } *Pro Tem.*

Dated at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 25, 1884.

Harry Wilkes, 2:16¼, one of the great trotters of the year, is eight years old and owned by Wm. France, of Jersey City. He was purchased before he was two years old, for $500. Last season he obtained a record of 2:23½. Mr. France bought him last June for $6,000, and put him in the hands of his old employee, Frank VanNess, who formerly drove France's Alexander.

Fred Archer, the English jockey, has had 377 mounts, winning 170 to 207 lost. C. Wood is second with 323 mounts, 83 firsts and 240 losses.

Maud S. wears a 15 oz. shoe forward and also carries a 4 oz. toe weight in her races. Jay-Eye-See wears a 10 oz. shoe and no weights.

The Fair at Chico.

The attendance on the opening day was somewhat less than the average, but very good. The first race on the programme was mile heats for two-year-old trotters. Belle A. was favorite in the betting, selling for as much as all the others, and she won both heats in a jog.

Chico, Sept. 2d.—Purse, $200; two-year-old class; mile heats; $120 to first; $60 to second; $20 to third.

Belle A., br f, by Tilton Almont—W. R. Merrill	1	1
Secretary, br c, by Singleton—J. T. McIntosh	2	2
Pacha, b c, by Echo—M. Biggs, Jr.	3	3
California Piedmont, ch c, by Tilton Almont—Wm. Billups	dis.	
Geo. Wapple, ch c, by Brigadier—Chas. Sherman	dis.	
Starlight, br f, by Singleton—C. L. Denman	dis.	

Time, 3:04, 3:01½.

The 2:30 class only showing two starters, the race was declared off and the entrance money divided between Bell Spencer and Telegraph, the two that appeared when the race was called. As a substitute a special was given for Telegraph and Fawn, with the following result:

Same Day.—Special for named horses.

Telegraph, b g, by Tilton Almont—J. T. McIntosh	1	1	2	1
Fawn, ch m—M. Biggs	2	2	1	2

Time, 2:43, 2:18½, 2:43, 2:41½.

On the second day the race was a dash of a mile for yearlings, with positions at the start in this order: Climax, Maud Sherman and St. James. Climax favorite at $10 to $6 for the field.

Sept. 3d—Purse $150; yearling class; one mile.

Maud Sherman, ch f, by Brigadier—Chas. Sherman	1
Climax, b c, by Tilton Almont—W. R. Merrill	2
St. James, b c, by Singleton—J. T. McIntosh	3

Time, 3:32.

Same day—Purse $225; three-year-old class.

Chevalier, br c, by Brigadier—Chas Sherman	1	1	1
Sally McKim, b f, by Prompter J. T. McIntosh	2	2	2
Bob Ingersoll, g g, by A. W. Richmond—M. Biggs, Jr.	3	3	3

Time, 3:00, 2:52, 3:00.

The next race was a free for all, pacers and trotters, for a purse of $400, with Bell Spencer, trotter, and Fred Ackerman, Prince and Robert E., pacers, engaged.

In the pools Belle sold for $10, Ackerman for $5 and the field brought $3. Spencer acted badly in scoring and in consequence it took thirteen trials before they got the word to a splendid start. Spencer broke at the tanks and everything passed her. She got squared in the backstretch and trotted very fast around the far turn, Prince in the lead and in rounding in homestretch, she was about a neck ahead of him, Ackerman a good third; but another wild break by Spencer and all chances for her to win the heat was lost. Prince first, Ackerman second, Belle third, Robert E. distanced. The second heat was much the same as the first, Spencer acting badly but trotting in spots like a wild horse. Prince first, Ackerman bang up; the third heat was a repetition of the second.

Same Day.—Purse, $400; free for all trotters and pacers.

Prince, br g, (pacer)—S. C. Tryon	1	1	1	
Fred Ackerman, b g, (pacer)—J. T. McIntosh	2	2	2	
Belle Spencer, b m, (trotter)—E. V, Spencer	3	3	3	
Robert E., b g, (pacer)—P. W. Dudley			dis	

Time, 2:36, 2:25½, 2:25.

Sept. 4th.—Purse $300; 2:35 class, distance waived.

Baby Mine, blk m, by Nephew—P. W. Dudley	1	2	0	1	1
Happy Jim, ch h, by Brigadier—Jno. Schaefer	2	1	0	3	3
Telegraph b g, by Tilton Almont—J. T. McIntosh	3	3	3	2	2
Fawn, ch m, by Yorktown—M. Biggs	4	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:36, 2:36¼, 2:34¾, 2:35¼, 2:36.

Same Day.—Buggy race; purse, $150.

May Queen, w m—Palmer Garrett	2	1	1	1
Lady Clark, b m—W. Morgan	1	2	2	2
Verona, b m—Henry White	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:49½, 2:48, 2:48, 2:48.

Sept. 5th.—Purse, $250; two-year-old class, open to thirteenth and third districts.

Apex, b c, by Prompter—S. K. Tretry	1	1	
Belle A., br f, by Tilton Almont—W. R. Merrill	2	2	
George Wapple, ch c, by Brigadier—C. Sherman	3dis		

Time, 2:56, 2:42.

Same Day.—Consolation purse, $125; for beaten two-year-olds.

Secretary, br c, by Singleton—J. T. McIntosh	1	2	1
Pacha, b c, by Echo—M. Biggs	2	1	2
George Wapple, ch c, by Brigadier—C. Sherman	3	dis.	
Starlight, b f, by Singleton—C. L. Denman	4	dis.	

Time—not given.

Sept. 6th.—Pacing purse, ——; 2:20 class.

Prince, br g—S. C. Tryon	1	1	1
Fred Ackerman, b g—J. T McIntosh	2	2	2
Robert E., b g—P. W. Dudley	dis.		

Time, 2:29, 2:29, 2:30½.

Occasionally.

The Record in Montana.

For one year the record for the fastest mile trotted in Montana, by any horse, stood at 2:30, and was captured by Mambrino Diamond. On July 4th of this year, this record was lowered to 2:29 by Tempest, an Oregon horse. The poor horse held it but for twenty-four hours, when Ranchero, owned by Sam Scott, of Deer Lodge, trotted a full mile, July 5th, over the same track, in 2:28½. Ranchero thus held the "brass collar" as king of the Montana turf until Saturday, August 16, 1884, when Ben Lomond, Jr., owned by Huntley & Clarke, of Riverside Stock Farm, came off with the Territorial honors, and to-day stands the fastest trotting horse in Montana. On August 16th Ben trotted a full mile, in a race of mile heats 3-in-5 with Tempest, without a skip or a break, and came under the wire in 2:28, as per the official record. However, the horsemen and spectators on the ground timed the mile from 2:26 to 2:27. The horse was held from the three-quarter pole to the wire, and it was the general opinion among the horsemen at the track, that had the horse been driven the entire mile he would have crossed the wire in 2:23 or 2:24.

The track at Helena being very slow, partly on account of the high altitude, and it being more of a running track than trotting track, Messrs. Huntley & Clarke are to be complimented on owning a stallion that could turn the Providence or Buffalo track in about 2:19, as there is at least five seconds difference between our track and the two just mentioned.—*Husbandman.*

Buggy Race at the Stockton Fair.

A business man of Stockton having offered a set of harness as a prize for a buggy race to trotted during the fair and under the direction of the association. Secretary La Rue has received the following entries:

Blaine, b g, by Billy Hayward—F. S. Hatch.

Jenny Lind, ch m, by La Roache—R. E. Stowe.

Maude W. W. W., blk m, by Gen. Reno—W. W. Worthington.

Roberto, ch g, by Gen. McClellan—Dr. R. W. Henderson.

Three stallions were shipped from this city to Japan by the last steamer, to be used for stock purposes. One of these was Duroc, by Nephew, dam by David Hill, bred by Capt. W. G. Phelps, of Stockton. Of the others one was by Admiral from a Belmont mare, and the other a grade Norman draft stallion bred by Lux & Miller.

Mr. Bonner's List.

I asked Mr. Bonner if he wouldn't give me an idea of what he had in his stables, in such language as would be of interest to the general reader. He laughingly assented, and with characteristic modesty began. He said, "In the first place we have Dexter, with what is technically called a record of 2:17¼, made on Buffalo Park when it was 27 feet 8 inches over a mile. It has since been reduced to an exact mile, so some of its managers inform me, and is now at least three seconds faster than it was then. Five thousand people saw him trot on another slow track, (Fashion), in 2:16, without a break or a skip. Then follow Grafton, who was timed at Cleveland by a large number of well-known gentlemen, in 2:15½; Joe Elliott, who trotted a public trial in Mystic Park, Boston, in 2:15½; Startle, who four days before he was five years old, with Commodore Dodge, Robert Fletcher and Simon Hoagland in the judges' stand, trotted a previously advertised trial in 2:18¾; he afterwards repeatedly trotted in 2:19 in Fleetwood Park; Pocahontas, the only horse besides Startle that has ever trotted on Fleetwood in 2:19; she has since then trotted in 2:17¾ on the three-quarter exercising track on my farm; Wellesley Boy, who has a record as a five-year-old of 2:26½, and who when seven years old trotted on my track in 2:19½; Peerless, who carried the great trainer and honest driver, the late Hiram Woodruff, in 2:23½ to wagon, the fastest mile he ever drove any horse in public or private; Molsey, with a record of 2:21¾ and trial in 2:18¼; Music, with a record of 2:21½ in a fourth mile, and a trial in 2:20¾ on a three-quarter track, which is not adapted to her long stride; John Taylor, with a record on Fleetwood of 2:25; Walton, the four-year-old, by Berger, that trotted a trial last August, several months before I bought him, at Poughkeepsie, in 2:27½; Eric, who has the fastest four-year-old record, 2:28¼, and Lady Stout, who has the fastest three-year-old record, 2:29. In addition to the above are the following who have trotted in 2:30 or better: Astoria, full sister to Dexter; Mamie B., by Edward Everett; Lady Hughes, by Jupiter; Ada Duroc, by Messenger Duroc; Uncle Sim, old Lady Moscow's grandson; Malice, by Woodford Mambrino, dam by Alexander's Abdallah; Billy Button, by Edward Everett, dam the dam of Lottery; Bruno, by Hambletonian, and Prince Imperial, Flora Temple's colt."

Mr. J. D. Ridley, the new owner of Phil Thompson, is said to have suffered severely in pocket at Hartford where his horse was beaten in straight heats by the rising star, Maud Messenger: This mare is a daughter of Messenger Chief, he by Abdallah Pilot, he by Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. The dam of Messenger Chief was by Mambrino Messenger, a son of Mambrino Paymaster. The dam of Abdallah Pilot was Blandina, by Mambrino Chief. His name indicates a Pilot cross, which, however, he does not possess. Blandina was also the dam of Swigert, sire of Winnie Wick and several others in the 2:30 list. Another of Blandina's colts is King Rene, sire of Fugue (2:27¼), and still another is the stallion Redwood, owned by Mr. Edgecomb of Cornish, Oxford Co., Me.

The new Los Angeles Agricultural Association is gaining strength, and $700 has already been subscribed to guarantee its success. The fair will be held at Downey some time the coming Fall, and will be devoted to the Exhibit of live stock, horticultural and agricultural produce, etc. The premium list will amount to about $1,000. The public will be admitted free, but an entry fee will be charged for all articles exhibited. No pool selling or gambling will be allowed on the grounds, and the sale of liquor will also be prohibited.—*Mirror.*

Sam Hill, by Electioneer, one of the $15,000 team owned by Mr. Charles Schwartz, of Chicago, was drawn from his race at the Buffalo meeting because he persisted in coming to the wire on a pace instead of a trot. It is thought that he will be allowed to pace all the time.

Firebrand, the noted running mate, cost Campbell, his owner, just $350 in Philadelphia. The horse promises to be a profitable investment. He has recently closed an engagement of seven exhibitions as mate to the pacer Westmont, which netted Campbell $1,750.

The Bellfounder stallion, Dexter, trotted against time at Portland on the 31st ult., to beat B. B.'s record of 2:23½ but failed to do it. He made the first trial in 2:24, the second in 2:25, and the third in 2:28½. Only the second trial was officially timed.

Chimera, one of Mr. P. Lorillard's Mortemer two-year-olds has been turned out with ths expectations that she will develop into a first-class three-year-old. Her winnings so far amount to $4,075.

Ben Patchen, sire of France's Alexander, died at Jersey ville, Mo., on the 16th, He was 24 years old, and the property of W. T. Dickson, of St. Louis.

Mr. Acker has returned to Oregon without B. B., having sold the horse to Jas. McCord for $5,000.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

During this hot, dry weather colts and young horses will need some special attention. The pasture is not as nutritious as it was earlier in the season, and there is danger of the water they have to drink becoming stagnated, which is not good for them. A small feed of new sheaf oats once or twice a day will do them much good and assist in their growth.

No one who has had the handling of work horses can have failed to see with what relish they enjoy rolling, especially after a day's labor in hot weather. People used to say that no harm could come to a mule from over-work if given a chance for a dirt bath. It is noticeable, too, that this class of animals always select, if within their reach, a sand patch, or freshly plowed soil. I think there is no question as to the propriety of letting the animals follow their own instinct in matters of this kind. I know that those having the care of stable stock dislike to have them roll in "dusty dirt" as it adds to the labor of polishing the coat, but where clean, pure sand is used this objection is removed."

I have never seen a rolling shed arranged, but have a plan that I think would answer well. I call it a shed, although it should be protected so that rain or snow can be excluded at all times. Have a space say twelve to twenty feet square to give sufficient room for the horse to tumble about in. Let the bed be raised to prevent water from running into the enclosure, and keep a good body of clean sharp sand on this bed or bottom, not allowing any filth to mix with the sand. This will furnish a desirable place, both in Winter and Summer, and one satisfactory to both animal and owner.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

Politics are now boiling hot in our midst, and this, with the presence of the circus, of course, plays havoc with both first class and second class houses. While the streets are crowded during the fine nights of late, from one end to the other with political clubs parading in fine uniforms with bands of music before them, the theatres must suffer, and it's most likely will be so until the campaign ends. The houses have been small all round this week and notably so at the Vienna. We have already indorsed the performance of the Nashville Students, and still hold they give a true, faithful, and very interesting performance, but it is too similar in dress, design, and incident to be attractive to an exacting, change-loving people like ours. This similarity of performance, at times tiresome, always prejudicial, and against which we cautioned the troupe last week, combined with politics and lovely nights, has had much to do with the poor houses during the week. It matters not how clever a troupe may be, if they repeat themselves every night, or appear to do so, they cannot succeed in San Francisco, at least for any length of time. We have had several notable instances during the last two years of specialty troupes, even of greater pretentions than the Nashville Students failing through repetition. The essence of theatrical success is variety of merit, and except in rare cases, the one cannot be had without the other. We again assert the Nashville Students are good, but they kill themselves by sameness. Last week we made a mistake in the name of the comedienne of the party. It should have been Miss Bell instead of Miss Walker. We speak thus in a kindly spirit of advice, for from the first we have enjoyed their singing and acting very much. Many others have done the same.

John Turner had an argument with the judges during the trotting of the 2:28 race at the Hartford meeting, and "Veritas" thus describes it in the *Spirit*: "I don't think Lily is fast enough to beat the stallion," Turner remarked to me, as we canvassed Young Rolfe's chances. "You see, if there was a horse like Nellie L. or Montgomery to carry him fast the first end of it, I might trim him up." The judges were of the opinion Lily could do it alone, and called Turner before them after the second heat. He said: "You can put any one you like; I can't beat him." "No," was the answer; "you must win the next heat or it will be called no heat, if your mare appears as speedy and steady as she did the last one." "Here's the whip now," replied the General, "for I can't win it." This reminds me of one of the best speeches ever made in a judge's stand. Some years ago, at this very park, Turner was driving Lucille Golddust for Charlie Green, who was sick abed. The judges thought she was not doing her best, and remonstrated with Turner, who advanced toward Russell, the spokesman, with outstretched whip, and in an earnest tone of injured innocence spoke as follows: "Take this whip; I'll drive her no more. I may have driven races that looked suspicious, but when three gentlemen like yourselves think I'm so base as to pull a horse on a brother driver lying sick and helpless, I beg to be relieved," and he laid down the whip, which was handed back to him with an expression of confidence.

Westmont, having abandoned the running mate show business appeared in the free-for-all pacing race at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., on the 4th, winning the race in straight heats. Time, 2:14, 2:16¼, 2:18¼. Jewett and Billy S. started against him.

The gross value of the Twin City Handicap Sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 2, was $6,050, of which Tom Martin, the winner, received $4,485, Ferg Kyle $1,210, and Kinglike $355.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA and MODOC

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District No. 11, at

GREENVILLE,

Plumas Co., Cal.,

Commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 29th, 1884, and Continuing Five Days.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PURSES HAVING FAILED to fill have been reopened to close

TUESDAY, Sept. 23d, at 9 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting—Class 2:40; mile heats, 3 in 5; purse $200-1st horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20. Free for all.

THIRD DAY.

Trotting - Class 2:34; 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $300-1st horse, $180; 2d, $90; 3d, $30. Free for all.

FOURTH DAY.

Trotting - Free for all; 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $600. 1st horse, $360; 2d, $180; 3d, $60.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 1st, 1884.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse, Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and in any others particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope, seal and accompany by entrance fee.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse. No entries will be received unless accompanied by the fees.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named or otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at one o'clock P. M., sharp.

JOHN HARDGRAVE, President.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary.

HUNTING DOGS.

Private sale of thoroughbred hunting dogs from the kennel of E. Leavesley, Gilroy, consisting of dogs thoroughly broke, partly broke, and puppies. No finer stock in California. At J. W. Morshead's Livery Stable, 25 Washington St. On Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

MULES.

BY ORDER OF J. T. SIMMS, AT

STOCKTON,

THURSDAY, Sept. 25, during the Fair,

Fifty Head of fine, likely Mules, large and serviceable. To be sold without reserve.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

116 Montgomery Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,

(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

The Annual

STATE FAIR

—AT—

Sacramento,

CALIFORNIA,

COMMENCES

SEPT. 8th, 1884,

And Continues Two Weeks.

—o—

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING, one of the largest and most commodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 45,600 feet is in the Main Hall, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries.

Space Should be Procured at Once,

As applications are being received daily. A 150-horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the Exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No Such Opportunity Has Ever Been Offered to Exhibit the Agricultural Mechanical and Industrial Products of Our State.

—o—

THE AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibit will be forwarded to the World's Fair at New Orleans at the close of this exhibition.

The Exhibition Building will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20th, 1884.

THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

at the Park will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th and close September 20th.

☞ Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists may be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.

EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary, Sacramento.

Montana Horse Ranch FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

☞ Send for circular. 61

TRUSS

PACIFIC ELECTRIC PAD

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

Patented Jan. 15, 1882.

Best Retainer in Existence!

Gives perfect ease and comfort in all positions. Does not interfere with work or business. We guarantee a perfect cure of Rupture in all cases which we accept and treat, both of adults and children. Now, reader, if you are ruptured, this is worthy of your investigation. We especially desire all extreme cases, those difficult to retain and those considered incurable. If other treatment has failed you, come and see us. EVIDENCE UNLIMITED!

Our Terms: NO CURE, NO PAY.

CURES RUPTURE IN FROM 6 TO 90 DAYS. Single Truss with solution, $10. Double Truss with solution, $15. Consultation and Advice Free. Write for full information and circulars. Office open evenings.

WE GUARANTEE TO RETAIN ANY CASE!

PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Stockton Fair,

BEGINNING

Tuesday, September 23,

AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.



—OVER—

$25,000

—OFFERED IN—

Premiums and Purses.

—o—

Premiums Increased Over 40 Per Cent.

FIRST AND SECOND PREMIUMS IN LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Morris M. Estee. of San Francisco, Orator.

Grand Promenade Concert at Masonic Music Hall, Stockton, Each Evening of the Fair.

Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies Equestrianism.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $200 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br h Monroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——
A. Miller's b f Henrietta.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$600—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Neallie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jou Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1¼ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey's b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gorham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Maghallah.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500: Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, J. H. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. MOORE, JAS. A. SHEPHERD,
JAMES A. LOUTTIT, FRED ARNOLD,
R. C. SARGENT, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER, Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
Sole Manufacturers, Fentonville, Mich.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 Market and 10 Front Sts., San Francisco.
N. E. cor. Front and Market,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

1884. 1884.





STATE FAIR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Thoroughbred and Road Horses, Cattle, etc.

—o—

During the coming State Fair stock will be disposed of at public auction for account of the following gentlemen:

TUESDAY Sept. 16th.

TROTTING COLTS,
For account of J. T. McINTOSH, Chico;

TROTTING COLTS,
Account of G. VALENSIN, Arno Station;

PURE-BRED JERSEY CATTLE,
Account Major ROBERT BECK.

Parties desirous of absolutely disposing of FINE STOCK, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMIT, will address the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery St., S. F.

Wellington's Improved EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that this Egg Food to their ful every other day to keep them free from them lay through the otherwise they would

Every one should feed poultry, one tablespoon each dozen hens. It will every disease and make Fall and Winter, when stop. NOTE.—If not using the Improved Egg hens are not laying now, own light by delaying to 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 cents per week to feed grocers and druggists having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

Food you know your so do not stand in your try it. 1 lb boxes, 40 cts. lb, $5,—Costing only 50 100 hens. Kept by all everywhere. Any not

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST Field Trial Club DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.
N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

GREY HOUNDS

FOR SALE. THREE BRACE PUPS. ONE OUT OF Champion Clio (Badger-Fan) x Champion Doubleshot (Riot Act-Sunflower). One out of Champion School Girl (Schooltellow-Bedfellow x Sol Fa), and one out of Begonia (Bornademon-Belladonna) by Champion Bouncing Boy, (sire Walton Lad dam by Clydesdale-Cremorne). Price at three months, express prepaid to S. F. $75 per brace. All are black or black and white, very strong, healthy and sound. Begonia's saplings auctioned day before Waterloo Meet £23 2s each. The three last imported April 1884, Girl from Earl Sefton, Boy from W. Mason, and Begonia from R. H. Bartlett. All have won in England with good success, and are for sale at $200 each. Speed, blood and form unsurpassed. They won two firsts, one V. H. C., and four specials, N. Y. 1883, beating the Champions.

H. W. HUNTINGTON,
148 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. Carey, Sacramento. J. D. Carr, Salinas.
R. P. Sargent, Gilroy. John Boggs, Colusa.
P. A. Finigan, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Hors and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round -hoof d, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long. *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The Breeder and Sportsman, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire Blythe, No. 2208. Dam Jeanette, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire Scarboro Chief, No 1706. Dam Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Ca

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

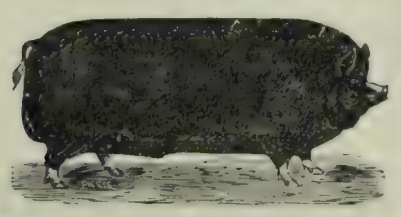
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

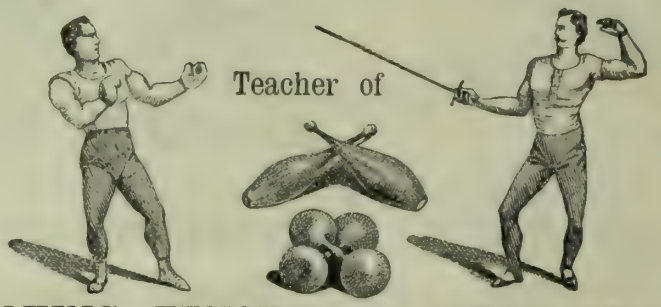
Stockton Fair Races.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PURSE FOR FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS OF TROTters having failed to fill, has been reopened with the same conditions, viz: $1,200; Pacific Coast trotting, free for all (Director to wagon.) Purse $1,200. Entries to close with the Secretary on MONDAY, September 1st.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

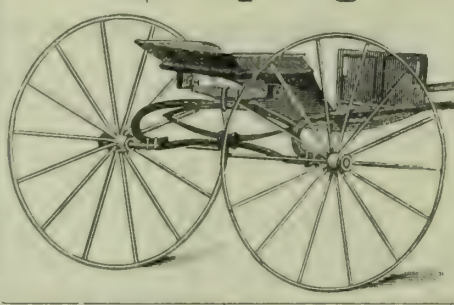
The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

[SEND FOR CIRCULARS.]

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.	ABERDEEN 27.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.	Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.
ALECTO 2548.	**STARMONT 1526.**
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.	By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

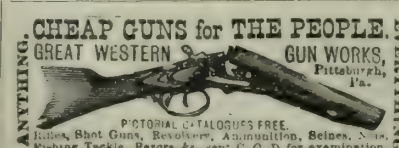
Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. **CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.** EVERYTHING.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

y12

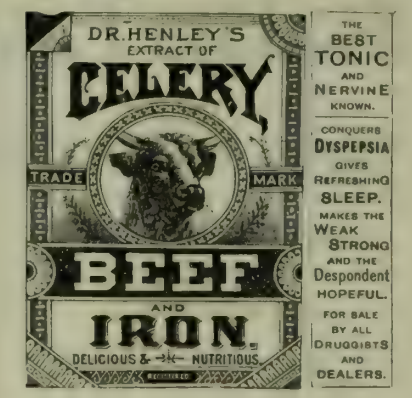
NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

Stanford Stake, 1884.

THE THIRD AND LAST PAYMENT ON THE Stanford Stake of 1884 for foals of 1881, and which is to be trotted on the Bay District Course the first Saturday in October, is due on the 18th of September. Payments can be made to either N. T. Smith, Treasurer's office, Southern Pacific R. R., or Jos. Cairn Simpson, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

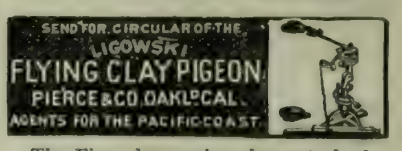
N. T. SMITH,
Treasurer Stanford Stake.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.



KERR'S
ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, W. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR CUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

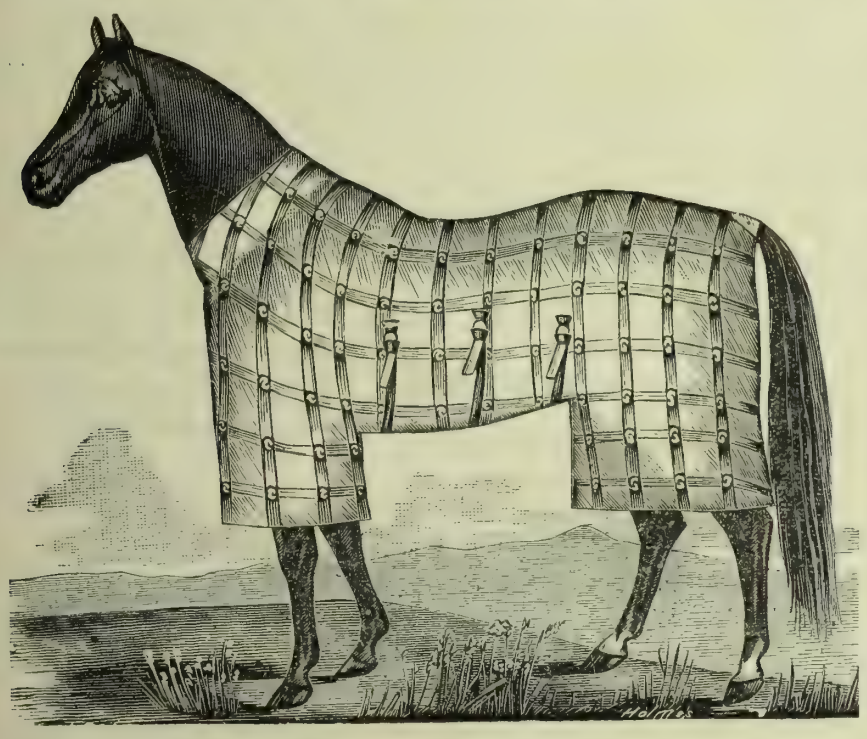


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIFFENBACHER & WIHL,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont, $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola, $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease,
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adam by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy) pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named ar otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.



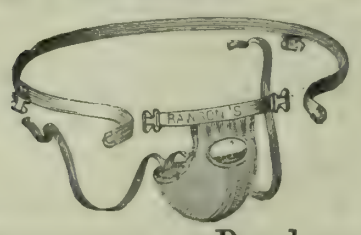
RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLEWARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

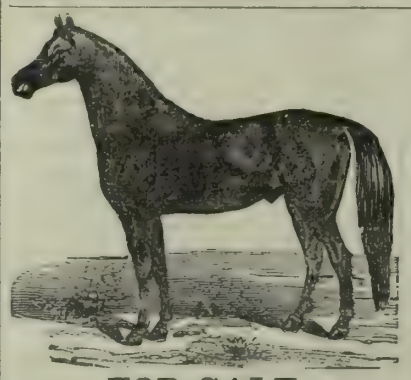


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:15 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M †8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso & Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East & Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East & Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East & Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

"Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:20—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Ag

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 12.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CRICKET.

The first match of the series of five between those unceasing rivals, the Occidents and the Merions, for the bats offered by that also unceasing supporter of this rivalry at the "noble game," Mr. W. G. Harrison, came off last Saturday at the Oakland Grounds, and resulted in a close and interesting game, and a victory for the senior club by 18 runs. Neither side was entirely representative, the O. C. C. team containing but 8 first eleven men and the Merion only 6; in the latter especially was the want of their two bowlers and Captain and Vice-Captain severely felt. The Captaincy, however, was very efficiently filled by George Theobald. The Merions were the first to bat, Spiro and Miller, the "brace of sloggers" (as they are affectionately alluded to by an esteemed weekly contemporary), being the first to face the attack of Waterman and Cookson. The bowling was good, that of the latter being at times brilliant. The "sloggers" played carefully and well, Miller hitting out lively for 5 when he was retired by the left-handed bowler, and Spiro seeing six of his side sent back to the dressing-room, while he compiled 8 in good style, being finally clean-bowled by a good one from Waterman. The remainder of the team now indulged in a procession to and from the wickets, Burnett's 1 standing out brilliantly on the score-sheets in the midst of an avalanche of zeros. Hill went in tenth man and knocked up 8 speedily, chiefly owing to an energetic but unscientific "leg-hit" over the pavilion for 5; he was not out, Miel, the last man, showing good defense, but being bowled by a beauty from the invincible Cookson after having made a single. The essay closed for 40, extras being chief contributor with 17, and Merion stock being rather low.

The Occident men started in well in their turn, Gray and Bristowe opening to the bowling of Miller and Benjamin. Bristowe was dismissed on a beautiful left-handed catch by Jacobs, off Benjamin, his partner being soon after retired by the same bowler. Clarke and Carr further encourged the fielding team by a speedy collapse. Waterman was given run out, when getting well set, opinion being divided on both sides as to the correctness of the decision. Kip played carefully and showed good defense for his seven. Sanderson varied the monotony of his recent innings by a well-played 13, and, in fact, the "tail" fully proved equal to winning the match by pluck, if not science, Shinn and De Golia batting heavily *a la* baseball, for 9 and 10 respectively, the latter not out. For the outside, Miller and Barney Benjanin carried off the bowling honors, as the analysis will show. The fielding was far below the ordinary, no less than five more or less easy catches being missed. Creighton and Gibson did some good fielding. The Merions were in hard luck to get out the good men for a few rnns, and then allow such players as Shinn, De Golia and others to score so heavily. Score:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
J. Miller, b Cookson	5	Gray, b Benjamin	6
J. H. Spiro, b Waterman	8	H. O. Bristowe, c Jacobs, b Benjamin	4
Geo. Theobald, b Cookson	0		
A. Jacobs, b Cookson	0	Benj. Clarke, b Miller	0
B.A. Benjamin, b Cookson	0	W. J. Kip, 3d, c Gibson, b Hill	7
L. G. Burnett, l b w b Waterman	1	W. J. Carr, b Hill	1
C. Creighton, b Cookson	0	J. Sanderson, b Jacobs	13
G. V. Fittock, b Cookson	0	H. H. Cookson, b Miller	0
A. Gibson, l b w Waterman	0	F. McAllister, b Miller	0
C. B. Hill, not out	8	H. H. Shinn, b Miller	9
C. L. Miel, b Cookson	1	G. E. De Golia, not out	10
Extras	17	A. Waterman, run out	3
		Extras	5
Total	40	Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Miller	17.2	4	27	4
Benjamin	5	2	3	2
Jacobs	5	1	10	1
Hill	5	1	12	2
Spiro	2	1	2	0
Waterman	8	4	3	3
Cookson	7.3	1	20	7

Australia vs. South of England.

This match resulted in a splendid victory for the Australians by an innings and 107 runs The Australians scored 358 in their first inning, while the South of England only totaled 178 and 73. After the heavy score made by the Australians it was certain enough that this could not be beaten; but it was pretty generally anticipated that the Englishmen, if unable to turn the tide of fortune in their favor, would, considering their batting strength, be able to score a large number of runs. But these anticipations were not realized, for the Southern batsmen were unable to offer any resistance to the magnificent bowling of the Australians. Spofforth bowled grandly, taking throughout the match twelve wickets at a cost of 128 runs—a splendid analysis. It is questionable whether Spofforth has ever been seen to such advantage—great as have been his previous performances—as during the week just drawing towards its close. At Brighton and Gravesend together, twenty-five wickets fell to his bowling for 213 runs, which gives an average of as nearly as possible 8½ runs per wicket. Considering the quality of the batting which was opposed to him, Spofforth's performance this week is almost unparalleled in cricket annals.

Between twelve o'clock yesterday and twelve minutes to six p. m. twenty English wickets fell for 251 runs. In the first innings of 178 there were eight double figures, but the highest score was Lucas' 28. Only one change in the bowling was made, and that was caused by the last pair of batsmen. In the innings Spofforth took six wickets for 105, Boyle three for 59, and Giffen one for 2. The Australians' innings having been finished off for 358, the South of England were consequently 180 runs to the bad, and of course had to follow on. On the English team going in a second time an utter collapse ensued. The wicket had suffered a good deal of wear and tear, and was considerable cut up, and this enabled the bowlers to get a great amount of work on the ball. Yet this does not account for so complete a break down of the English batsmen as was witnessed. In an hour and twenty minutes Spofforth and Giffen finished off the innings for the paltry total of 73, Giffen taking four wickets for 30 runs, and Spofforth six for 23. The English team was composed of A. P. Lucas, W. C. Kemp, W. W. Read, Lord Harris, T. C. O'Brien, J. Hide, W. E. Roller, H. V. Page, Humphreys, S. Christopherson and Wooton.

YACHTING.

The Aggie-Lurline Negotiations.

The race talk between the Lurline and Aggie again shook the yachting world to the centre last week. Mr. Macdonough, owner of the Aggie, returned to town last Monday and sent a communication to Mr. Adolph Spreckels of the Lurline, which was substantially as follows: Mr. Macdonough expressed his willingness to race Mr. Spreckels for some nominal prize, such as a basket of wine or a box of cigars, around either the north or south Farallones, under the rules of the Pacific Yacht Club, which rules admit of time allowance and bar every sail that will not set on the wind, to wit: square sails and spinnals and also made a stipulation that the foretopmast of each vessel should be housed and not used at all during the race; and named his date as to-day, and furthermore insisted that no water sails should be used. Mr. Spreckels in reply stated that while he was perfectly willing to allow time allowance and abide by the yacht club rules, he would not be restricted as to what fore and aft canvas he should carry, a perfectly proper view to take of the case.

Mr. Macdonough's idea of these stipulations was this, The Lurline foretopmast can be housed or set up from the deck in a comparatively short space of time aud while under way, whereas the Aggie from the faulty construction of her rigging is unable to do this, unless while lying at anchor and then only after a couple of hours' work. Mr. Macdonough profiting from his Monterey experience does not desire to carry his foretopmast while on the wind and bucking into a heavy head sea, such as he would be liable to meet when going over the bar on the way out. The cutwater of his yacht is made of pine and not of oak, and as the Aggie's bow falls away very rapidly, the strain from the bobstay does not lead fairly and he consequently fears pulling the bolts out of her cutwater bodily, not a very elevated position to take when racing, for, as we have previously maintained, speed in a yacht under favorable circumstances only, is not the only thing requisite in a gentleman's pleasure vessel, for a true yacht should be able to meet any weather and as this practicably was to be a test of builder against builder and yacht against yacht, Mr. Macdonough's objections are untenable.

Again, his desire to bar water sails is somewhat illogical, for the same reason, as he maintains, that because the Lurline has water sails expressly made to fit her booms, and that he has not, she (the Lurline) should not be allowed to carry hers. Mr. Spreckel's objection to the provision barring foretopmasts is perfectly correct on technical grounds, but it would not do him much injury to accept this condition, for the reason that the course named is dead to windward and dead to leeward; that is to say, if the wind would hold in its regular Summer quarter, which ten chances to one it will at this time of the year, and in that case a jib topsail or baloon jib would be to all intents and purposes useless, as it would not set on the wind to be of a benefit to the yacht going out, and it would be an idle sail coming home, as it would be in the lee, occasioned by the mainsail and foresail.

Mr. Macdonough also proposed that both Mr. Spreckels and himself should sail their own yachts, which proposition was also declined by Mr. Spreckels, and so in spite of the efforts of well-meaning friends who have endeavored to smooth down the differences and bring the yachts together, the race has again come to naught, and it now looks as if the event was not to come off till next season, if then.

A Lucky Craft.

The remarkable little sloop, Fleetwing, has had almos numberless brushes with craft of similiar dimensions but in none of them has she had such as streak of good luck as in the regatta of the San Francisco Club recently. The yacht on this occasion was put in perfect order and previous to the start bets were freely made that she would carry off the prize offered for her class. On getting under way however, it was discovered that a bungling job had been made in the cutting of the new sails that were up for the first time. The mainsail bagged out astonishingly on the leach and instead of carrying her helm amidships it was almost impossible to steer her. When this was ascertained hope of getting in ahead of the speedy Lively was almost given up. Everything was done that could be to get the craft over the course. When off Meiggs' Wharf on the way to the Presidio stakeboat the luck of the boat showed up. The competing sloop failed to keep inside of the Emerald as the rules dictated and the captain of the Fleetwing, seeing the blunder, went over the course, and upon claiming the prize on a protest received it. No class of sports believe in luck as much as do yachtsmen.

To-day the Pacific Club gives an informal dance, and at the same time the prizes won at the last regatta will be distributed. No tickets have been issued for this affair, but guests will be admitted when accompanied by a club member. Arrangements will also be made for the closing cruise, which will probably come off a week from to-day.

The following order has been issued in regard to this event: Order No. 1—Yachts will assemble off the club house, Old Saucelito, on Saturday, Sept. 20th, and will dress ships on coming to anchor.

W. R. MELVILLE,
Sec'y Pacific Yacht Club.

The Dawn returned from Rio Vista last Sunday and her crew report a very enjoyable trip, barring the light weather, as they escaped entirely the ravages of the tule mosquito, the pest of those regions. The Chispa was to go to Sacramento this week, a troublesome trip at this time of the year for a craft of her size.

The yachting season of 1884 is rapidly drawing to a close. Since the annual regatta of both clubs have come off yachtsmen seem to lose their interest and to allow matters to go by default. Of course there is still in anticipation the closing cruises of both clubs, which as a rule are well attended.

The weather last Saturday and Sunday was very light some of the smaller crafts that tried to make Saucelito on Saturday night drifting out as far as Point Diablo before the flood time came to their relief.

The Aggie went to Benicia and was put on the ways and cleaned preparatory to the race, which has fallen through.

W. C. France, the owner of Harry Wilkes, claims to be the only owner, except Alden Goldsmith, who has had three trotters with records better than 2:20. Mr. France is mistaken. The first place on the list belongs to Governor Stanford, with Occident 2:16¾, Bonita 2:18¾, Hinda Rose 2:19¼, Elaine 2:20. These are all public records, and if the Palo Alto stable had not been retired for this season, the number would now be nearer ten than three.

According to the reports from the various county, town and State fairs in the West, the farmers turn out largely on race days. At Columbus, O., September 4th, 25,000 people were present. At Rochester, Minn., 5,000, and the same number at Lexington, Ky.

The Dwyer Bros. offered H. O. Bernard $15,000 for the two-year-old colt, Goano, by Springbox, dam Genevra, but it was not accepted.

TURF AND TRACK.

Lord Falmouth's Brood Mares.

Being of its sort, the sale of the century, and such as we shall not look upon again, at considerable personal inconvenience, and in broiling hot weather, I made it my business to attend the dispersion of Lord Falmouth's famous stud of brood mares. Such continuous and unerring success upon the turf as his would appear never to have been known, and it would appear yet to have been scarcely at its zenith when his lordship determined, so much to the astonishment and disappointment of the outside world, to end his famous career, and sever his connection with racing. For such unprecedented good fortune there must have been one argued, rational ground; such success does not come by *accident*. Many were the attempts to explain it years since. It was the water the youngsters drank as foals. It was the extraordinary quality of the herbage in the undulating park where they were reared that made them the stock they turned out. Limestone, no doubt, has much to do with the formation of bone in young animals, but it was not that Lord Falmouth's winners were built largely or extraordinarily big, as Gladiateur, grown in France, was. An occasional tall one may stride over the ground in a way that is resistless and unapproachable. Both human and equine giants may occasionally, it is true, but only occasionally, be able to beat all comers. But the race has most oftentimes fallen to the middle-sized, if not positively small ones. The most famous rowing champion of England, Robert Coombes, was quite a little fellow, all wire, and muscle, and endurance; but a little one at last. Some of the highest jumpers will walk under the leap they subsequently take. I was not, therefore, satisfied with any such explanation as I had given me, but determined to go and look for myself, and see if I could not read with my own eyes some reasonable solution for an extraordinary fact. There are always laws underlying fact, which, with care and study, are discernible to the student, as the points and lines of feature are apparent to the painter.

With this recollection, and with these feelings, I entered Lord Falmouth' paddocks at Newmarket, to find myself all but alone. It wanted some hours till the sale, and so I went from box to box, and paddock to paddock, finding the attendants as obliging as the mares were docile and quiet. They had clearly all been petted. No vice, no laying back of ears, no pointing of the heels, but all and each stood as gentle as lambs, with their foals beside them, allowing you to pat and pet them as much as you pleased. The first thing that struck one was the extreme beauty of their heads and their full, lustrous eyes. Their necks, too, bent with the droop of a ripening wheat stem. This particular formation, associated, as it is, with a "good mouth," is said, for some mysterious reason, to be conducive to "roaring," cases of which undoubtedly existed in this famous establishment. But still head and neck would not give the propelling power which I was here to seek the cause of. We must look further. The more one studies them, the more evident is the prevalence of a certain marked type throughout the lot. What can be the reason of this stud's exceptional excellence and success, I ask another famous breeder, who has entered the box beside me, and with whom I happen to be intimate. "Oh, the training, "is the quick reply; "all Mat Dawson, the best trainer in the world." One can scarcely think that. There may be much in training, but it cannot be all. So I devote myself to keener study. I look them over and over again, travelling from box to box, then seeing the barren ones upon the pasture, and carefully marking each one in mind from hoof to ear, a decided result, as it always will do, finally rewarded my patience. There was no doubt that some of the most famous mares, as Spinaway, Jannette, Cantinier, and others, looked at first glance little ones, but when you came to study they, they were *little big ones* with a vengeance. Such breadth of loin they had, and massy accumulated muscle! such immense quarters, somewhat rounded, perhaps, and strong thighs! They had not, as I expected they would have, long thighs, with straight galloping hocks well let down, as it is termed, and short cannon bone, as is the formation of the greyhound. It was quite an ordinary hunter-like style they had, only their action was so quick and bright. They lifted and moved leg and hoof as though they were all alive, with a suppressed and concentrated energy; and, as they walked, the hind hoof was set down covering the place of the front one many inches, so that they gathered additional space with every stride in the gallop. Then the fore leg was not what one has looked to as the perfection of shape. The inside line was not continuous from elbow to fetlock, without tie or indentation, as one delights to see. The arm, as a rule, was not extraordinarily developed. It was good and strong, and there was plenty of bone beneath the knee, which was very marked; so much so as almost to give a false idea of the girth of bone beneath it. Wonderfully clean from splint and curb and spavin, were the whole lot. Then the shoulders were decidedly straight and short (there was some exception, but such was the rule), and apparently loaded. This was an outward indication of cramped action. But when you came to see them move, there was no restraint then. They moved their forelegs with the freedom of the hind ones. There was, in fact, a formation very similar to that of the fallow deer. The bone formation of the shoulder may seem and actually be steep, but it is thickly covered with muscle, and the whole mass seems to move freely to and fro with every step. This is very peculiar, and shows that really a steep shoulder does not necessarily mean cramped action. It is consistent with the freest galloping, but whether in such cases as these mares it may cause stumbling, I cannot tell. If you approach a herd of deer feeding, and gently start them into motion, you will see the whole of the loaded shoulder work freely to and fro, whether in trot or gallop. Such were the main characteristics of this marvelous stud. There were many exquisitely beautiful among them, as, for instance, Mavis. There were some, as, for instance, Silver Ring, that might have passed for hunters, but they were all remarkable for their quick, lively action, their broad loins, large quarters, and general development of muscle. A strong, uniform type pervaded the lot.

A most important characteristic of Lord Falmouth's stock is their great depth of forequarter and width through the region of the heart. This gives constitution and room for the lungs to play. I have looked at numbers of thoroughbred mares since this sale, and note the majority of them to be decidedly wanting in strength of loin and muscular quarter. That their legs are hairless and their quality "Thoroughbred," seems to suffice many breeders, who, therefore can scarcely be disappointed when the produce fails to win. Considering how many of the matrons of his establishment were bought by Lord Falmouth, it would appear that he worked with a model in his eye; and perfect in all these respects was the yearling filly Rattlewings, own sister to Galliard, by Galopin, out of Mavis, secured by the Duke of Portland, at 2,100 gs. The following mares, for instance, were bought by Lord Falmouth: Hurricane, out of a mare of Lord Exeter's; Queen Bertha, from the Middle Park stud; as also Silverhair. Mavis was purchased from Lord Cawdor, Palmflower from Mr. Gerard; Chevisaunce and Lady Coventry were also bought.

It is curious that two celebrated Welsh pony racers of the last generation, one Col. Vaughan's "Apricot," a household word in North Wales, got by a small Thoroughbred horse out of a pure Mountain Pony, and another, "Polly Brown," equally well known in South Wales, having two thoroughbred crosses on the Welsh pony, both invincible in their day, are represented by paintings of them as being exactly of the build I have described of Lord Falmouth's mares.—*Colonus, in Live Stock Journal.*

Drake Carter Breaks the Three-Mile Record.

At Coney Island, on the 6th, Drake Carter won the Autumn Cup over a strong field, reducing the three-mile record to 5:24. The following is the *World's* report:

The Autumn Cup, a handicap sweepstakes for all ages at $150 each, $50 forfeit and only $25 for those declared out by Sept. 1st, for entries made by Jan. 1, 1884; horses entered by Aug. 15th, when the stake closed, to pay $75 forfeit; the club to add $2,500, of which $500 and 20 per cent of the stakes to the second, and 10 per cent of the stakes to the third; closed with 26 entries on Jan. 1st and on Aug. 15th, of which 15 paid $25 and 5 paid $75; three miles.

P. Lorillard's b g Drake Carter, 4, by Ten Broeck—Platina, 115 lbs. ..... W. Hayward 1
E. J. McElmeel's b h Gen. Monroe, 6, 123 lbs. ..... Blaylock 2
P. M. West's br g Levant, 4, 104 lbs. ..... Walker 3
W. L. Scott's ch f Blue Grass Belle, 4, 100 lbs. ..... Higgs 0
Louisiana S.'s b g Fosteral, 6, 100 lbs ..... Arnold 0
Davis & Hall's b m Ella Warfield, aged, 90 lbs ..... Rivers 0
Oden Bowie's br g Compensation, 6, 97 (carried 101½) lbs. ..... Garrison 0
G. B. Bryson's b g Bushwhacker, aged, 85 lbs ..... Cowal 0

Time, 5:24.

Betting: 6 to 5 against Gen. Monroe, 5 to 1 against Drake Carter, 9 to 2 against Blue Grass Belle, 7 to 1 against Levant, 10 to 1 each against Compensation and Fosteral, 15 to 1 against Ella Warfield, and 30 to 1 against Bushwhacker. Pools: Gen. Monroe, $450; Drake Carter, $240; Blue Grass Belle, $90; Levant, $75; Compensation, $60, and the field, $140. Mutuels paid, $25.80.

In addition to the seven horses named on the cards for the Autumn Cup, Blue Grass Belle was announced to start early in the afternoon, which was five more than the race had last year and the same as in 1882. All the candidates were early in the paddock, and attracted considerable attention, the favorite, Gen. Monroe, being much liked, as also was Ella Warfield and the "crack" from Brighton Beach, Levant. Many thought Drake Carter too light for such a journey, and some were willing to bet that he would not go the distance. But as the bell rang its second call they all appeared at the post. The race was fixed for 4 P. M., and within a few minutes after the flag was dropped with Drake Carter a trifle in front of Blue Grass Belle, followed by Gen. Monroe, Compensation, Bushwhacker, Levant, Fosteral and Ella Warfield. Before they had run fifty yards Blue Grass Belle took the track, and with a lead of nearly a dozen lengths she showed the way round the lower turn to and past the stand back to the starting point, where she was followed by Drake Carter, a trifle in front of the others, lapped by Fosteral, Compensation and Gen. Monroe, with Levant, Ella Warfield and Bushwhacker bringing up the rear. As they reached the stables on the lower turn Blue Grass Belle increased her lead to a dozen lengths, which advantage she held back nearly to the stand, which she passed, going with so much ease that the backers of Gen. Monroe and Drake Carter became very uneasy, and the claim could be heard at all points, "They'll never reach her." Half-way round the Ocean avenue turn she tired badly, and as they began the last mile she only led by half a length from Levant, he a length in front of Gen. Monroe and he a length and a half in front of Drake Carter, with the others virtually out of the race. Blue Grass Belle held on well, but as they reached the starting point the second time (six furlongs from the end), Levant took the lead and being joined almost instantly by Gen. Monroe the two made it a hot race down the back stretch, with Drake Carter a good six lengths backs. But as they in turn reached the stables, half a mile from the end, they began to tire and, in dropping back, they had Drake Carter for company. The three ran at about necks apart until the last quarter, when Drake Carter headed them, and amid a great shout, "Darke Carter wins," Hayward brought the Rancocas horse away with the greatest ease, and keeping right on, won by a good eight lengths, followed by Gen. Monroe, the same distance in front of Levant. Blue Grass Belle was well up fourth, and was followed at some distance by Fosteral, Ella Warfield, Compensation and Bushwhacker. Time, 5.24, which is the best on record for the distance, beating as it does the 5.25 of Lida Stanhope, with 102 pounds, run at Saratoga in 1882. It is also better than Eole's race last year by three seconds, and in 1882 by two seconds and a half, but Eole carried 120 pounds in 1882, and 127 pounds last year, while to show that Blue Grass Belle did her duty well, she ran the first mile in 1.47 and the two miles in 3.34, which gives 1 52 for the last mile.

EntriesatGreenville.

The purses of the District fair to be held at Greenville, commencing Sept. 29th, closed on the 1st with the following nominations:

Running, purse $225, mile heats, 3 in 5, for district horses: Nell Banta, Snuff Box, Overland Pat, Lige Clark.

Running, purse $100, quarter mile heats: Dollie C., Nell Banta, Snuff Box, Nellie.

Running, purse $140, three-quarter mile heats: Panama, Nell Banta, Snuff Box, Jubilee.

Running, purse $75, quarter mile heats: Dollie C., Johnny More, Butcher Boy, Nellie.

Running, purse $150, mile dash: Panama, Nell Banta, Lige Clark, Jubilee, Nellie.

Trotting, purse $200, for three-year-olds: Isaac M., Garret, Maxwell.

Running, purse $500, two mile heats: Panama, Snuff Box, Overland Pat, Jubilee.

Trotting, purse $125, for double teams, mile heats: D. McIntyre's Plumas and Ione, D. D. Neuman's Kate and Mollie, E. P. Smith's Tom and Blue.

At public auction in Philadelphia, last week, the black gelding Scotland, record 2:22¼, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Waterwitch, by Pilot, Jr., was sold for $500 to A. H. Hobart, of Frankfort, a suburb of Philadelphia.

J. W. Owens, of Ashland, Ill., has been permanently ruled off the turf by the St. Louis Jockey Club for attempted fraud.

State Fair Races.

On Friday the 12th, the clerk of the weather must have been in a mood to assist the directors of the State Agricultural Society in carrying out the programme, by vouchsafing a temperature that was all that could be desired. In place of the anticipated scorching sun, there was a pleasant breeze, and though the morning might be a trifle chilly, it would be a hypercritical person who could find fault with the rest of the day. The ladies' grand tournament was to have taken place in the forenoon, but owing to a misunderstanding, only three appeared, and it was postponed. The bill was entirely running—four races being on the card. The first race was the Introduction stakes for two-year-olds, a dash of three-quarters of a mile. There were seven entries, three of which staid in. These were, Mischief, Arthur H. and Estill. The latter was so great a favorite that in the pool sales Thursday night he brought $50 to $14. This was mainly owing to his fine races at Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Oakland, and being a big strapping colt, he is better able to handle the weights than his lighter competitors. There was some betting on second place, but not enough to determine which of the three had the warmest supporters. Arthur H. looked much better than he did at Santa Rosa, and Mischief appeared more racing-like, having lost some of the adipose which hindered her in her previous run. In the lottery for positions Mischief drew the pole, Arthur H. second, and the favorite outside. The start was from the quarter pole, which being at the commencement of the back stretch, there was straight work to begin with. A good deal of time was occupied in getting them off, though when the flag fell all were closely together. Mischief had a trifle the best of the start, and she retained the lead for a furlong, when Arthur H. moved up; Estill two lengths behind at the quarter, in 25 seconds, but in the next three hundred yards he closed the gap, and at the half-mile pole all were abreast. From thence home Estill had it all his own way, winning by several lengths in the fast time of 1:15¼; Arthur H. second, and Mischief at least four lengths behind him.

September 12th, 1884.—Introduction stake for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $200 added, $50 to second horse, $25 to third; three-quarters of a mile. Value to the winner, $240.

W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk—Lady Jane, 100 lbs. ..... Duffy 1
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 110 lbs. ..... Appleby 2
James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katy Pease, 107 lbs ..... Ross 3

Time, 1:15½.

The second race was inaptly named the "California Derby," and of eleven nominations only two came to the post. These were Prince of Norfolk and Philip S. The former was so much the favorite as to bring $50 to $10, and even at these long odds speculation was languid. The Prince of Norfolk drew the inside, and from some incomprehensible cause to the lookers-on the start was delayed, although both came to the line together several times. When the flag fell there was no perceptible difference and they ran together, Prince only leading a head at the half mile in 52½ seconds. When the three-quarters had been run Philip S. took the lead, opening a long gap. As the mile was completed in 1:46 it was supposed that this was only on sufferance and that the hitherto unbeaten colt could close any sort of a space whenever he chose to, but it was evident to those who had glasses that the favorite was in trouble, and the most that he could do was a lumbering, slow gallop, twenty or more lengths behind Philip S., who won in the slow time of 2:45. Such an exhibition could only be caused by a lamentable lack of condition or absolute sickness. On other grounds, in place of rating as the peer of any 3-year-old in the United States, Prince of Norfolk must be considered an arrant impostor.

Same Day.—California Derby, for three-year-olds; $50 p. p., $30 added, $100 to second, $50 to third; dash of one mile and one-half Value to winner, $950.

P. Sibenthaler's b. c. Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson, 118 lbs ..... Duffy 1
M. M. Allen's ch. c. Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion, 118 lbs. ..... Johnson 2

Time, 2.45.

The next race gave promise of more sport. It was termed the Del Paso stake for all ages, heats of three-quarters of a mile, in which there were nine nominations, but four were scratched, leaving Jou Jou, Forest King, Jim Douglass, Bryant W. and Beaconsfield to start. The allotment of positions was in the above order, but the placing in the pools was different. In the pool rooms Thursday evening the rates were: Forest King, $50, Jim Douglass, $40, Beaconsfield, $31, Bryant W., $22, and Jou Jou, $14. Before they started the betting rated: Douglass, $36, Forest King, $30; the others grouped in the field, $32. Again the horses were marshalled at the quarter pole and owing to the complete obscuration of the starting point by the cumbrous judges' stand, which is directly in front of the reporters' quarters, the incidents of the start were hidden effectually. It was by crowding into the northern corner that the knights of the pencil could catch a glimpse of the horses. When the white flag was dropped all were in a bunch, and they ran so evenly for the first quarter that it was extremely difficult to place them at the half-mile pole further than to note that Jim Douglass and Jou Jou were in the lead of the others, with Jou Jou slightly in advance. Around the turn there was a dropping back of the others, Jim and Jou Jou reaching the three-quarter pole in close proximity. At that point Jou Jou gave up, and Forest King came with a rush. The big horse was running easily, however, and came from the seven furlong well in hand, winning a very good race, the pace being fast from the start to finish, in 1:15; Forest King second, Beaconsfield third, Jou Jou fourth, and Bryant W. distanced.

The Second Heat—After the heat there was some very heavy betting. Forest King was slightly the favorite, bringing $330, Jim Douglass $300, the field $200. This was accounted for when Howson mounted Douglass, when, on trotting him, he was seen to be lame so as to make his winning extremely doubtful. This was fully proved as soon after the start, all being in a line, when the flag fell, he fell in the rear, Forest King and Jou Jou going past the half-mile pole so nearly together that it was hard to separate them. Beaconsfield was two lengths in the rear, going easily, however, and half away around the lower turn he moved up, until within one hundred and fifty yards from home, it was a pretty contest between Forest King and Beaconsfield. But from there the fine-looking son of Hockhocking left his competitors, winning by two lengths in 1:15½; Forest King second, Jou Jou third, Jim Douglass fourth.

By a forced interpretation of rule 50 of the code lately adopted by the society, all of the horses which participated in the second heat were declared eligible to start again. That this was contrary to the spirit of their own rules is so evident that it is a waste of space to argue. Nevertheless the decision was adhered to with a pertinacity that was flavored

trongly with ignorance and obstinacy. Taking the rule as a guide and justly thinking that only winners of heats could start, the betting was $80 on Beaconsfield to $75 on the field. It was heartless to start Douglass on another heat, as he could only hobble. When the word was given Beaconsfield and Jou Jou were some two lengths in advance of Forest King, who took the place of Jou Jou coming down the home stretch, but could not get nearer than four lengths of Beaconsfield, who was hailed winner of the heat and race in 1:16¼.

Same Day—Del Paso stake; for all ages; $50 entrance, $15 forfeit $250 added; $75 to second, third saves stakes; three-quarter-mile heats Value to winner, $360.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, 3 years, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah, 109 lbs.....Appleby	3	1	1
S. J. Jones' br h Forest King, 5 years, by Monday—Abbie W., 113 lbs.....Duffey	2	2	2
Howson & Densdale's b h Jim Douglass, by Wildidle—Yolone, 113 lbs.....Howson	1	4	4
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, 3 years, by Monday—Plaything, 106 lbs .....Ross	4	3	3
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W., 4 years, by Monday—Bebe, 113 lbs.....Johnson	dis.		

Time, 1:15, 1:15½, 1:16¼.

Then came a selling race for a purse of $200, one and one-eighth miles. The conditions were that horses priced at $1,000 should carry the rule weight, with two pounds added for each $100 of a higher valuation, and one pound subtracted for each $100 of a lower valuation. The starters were Belshaw, value $400, 103 pounds; Certiorari, $500, 105 pounds; Rondo, $350, 102 pounds; Duke of Monday, $800, 111 pounds; Nick of the Woods, $1,000, 118 pounds; Bessie, $400, 103 pounds; Jocko, $1,000, 118 pounds; Ariola, $400, 93 pounds, and Balboa, $1,000, 118 pounds. The above is the order they were awarded positions. Belshaw was the favorite, bringing $150, Duke of Monday $100, field $140. There was a bobulation at the starting point. The flags fell and away went the horses. Rondo led like a wild horse with something under a red jacket close on him. The field was straggled over a hundred yards. As they strung along the back stretch Duke of Monday came with a rush from some point. He was two lengths in front of Belshaw when he run under the wire, and his backers were jubilant over money won. The watches marked 1:58½. There was a terrible muddle. The jockeys were not allowed to dismount, but what the trouble was there was no means of finding out in the reporter's stand. Again the horses were taken to the starting point. The claim was that the starter had not dropped his emblem of authority and his assistants had lowered that in his charge without authority. This time all of them fell and Ariola rushed away with the lead, his stable companion, Bessie, next. There was a wide gap at the half-mile pole. Then Bessie closed and again Duke of Monday repeated his tactics. He was first under the wire, with Bessie second, Jocko third. Time, 2:01.

Same Day.—Selling, purse $200, entrance free; second horse $50 Fixed valuation $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value. One mile and one eighth.

Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday—Demirep, aged, $800, 111 lbs.....Duffy	1
Wm. Boots' b m Bessie, by Hercules—Unknown, aged, $400, 103 lbs. .....Flowers	2
M. M. Allen's b h Jocko, by Caribou—Reply, aged, $1,000, 118 lbs. .....Johnson	3
Geo. Howson's ch g Rondo, aged, $350, 102 lbs.....	0
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari, 4 years, $500, 105 lbs.....	0
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods, 5 years, $1,000, 118 lbs.....	0
Wm. Boots' b f Ariola, 3 years, $400, 93 lb.....	0
O. H. Thomas' ch h Balboa, 4 years, $1,000, 118 lbs.....	0
E. B. Johnston's b g Belshaw, aged, $400, 103 lbs.....	0

Time, 2:01.

On Saturday the parade was a very fine display of stock, and, though thoroughbreds and roadsters were not in great force, as in preceding years, the deficiency was amply made up by the fine show of draught and carriage stock and cattle. Among the roadsters were some fine specimens and though fewer in number than in former years, the quality was good. The cattle were remarkably fine, and the line of animals extended a mile and a quarter. The weather was beautiful, and the afternoon very pleasant. The first race on the card was for a purse of $1,000 for four-year-olds. The starters were Happy Jim, Ha Ha, Regina and Thapsin. The placing was in the above order. In the pools Thapsin was so largely the favorite as to bring $50 to $15 on all the others. There were four ineffectual scores, but the fifth resulted in a good start. Thapsin broke where the carriages had made a line across the track, and Regina took the lead, with Ha Ha next. In this position the quarter was passed in 40 seconds. Just before reaching the half-mile pole Ha Ha broke and Thapsin came second in 1:16. Rounding the turn Thapsin overhauled Regina, Ha Ha also passing her on the stretch. Thapsin won the heat with comparative ease in 2:30½, Ha Ha second, Regina third, Happy Jim distanced. A good start was made for the second heat. At the second score Thapsin led, and thereafter all the way round—Regina second—to the head of the stretch, when Ha Ha passed her; that being the order in which the heat was finished. Time, 2:30. It was apparent that barring accidents Thapsin must win, and this was shown on the deciding heat, Thapsin being first all around, passing the quarter in 39½, half in 1:14½, mile in 2:28½; Ha Ha pressing him at the finish.

September 13th—Purse $1,000; four-year-old class.

Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin—E. H. Miller, Jr.....W. F. Smith	1	1	1
Ha Ha, br s, by Nephew—Fred Arnold.....Parker	2	2	2
Regina, br m, by Electioneer—Jas. Garland.....Goldsmith	3	3	3
Happy Jim, ch c, by Brigadier—J. F. Shaeffer.....Trefry	dis.		

Time, 2:30½—2:30—2:28½.

The second race was for the annual two-year-old stake. The starters were Lohengrin, Addie E. and Stamboul. Lohengrin was the favorite at odds of $50, $40 and $25. When the word was given all were together. Immediately after Lohengrin broke, Stamboul taking a strong lead at the quarter in 40 seconds. Lohengrin made several breaks. Stamboul broke before reaching the half mile, but was so far in advance that it did not jeopardize his chances for the heat, which was won in 2:37½, Addie E. distanced. Pools sold at $240 on Stamboul, $65 on Lohengrin. The heat and race was won on the next trial by Stamboul in 2:37¼.

Same day—Annual two-y ear-old stake, $675 with $500 added.

Stamboul, b c, by Sultan—L. J. Rose.....Mayburn	1	1	
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo—Rancho del Paso.....Dewan	2	2	
Addie E., ch f, by Algona—J. N. Ayres.....Ayres	dis.		

Time, 2:37½—2:37¼.

The great event of the day was the 2:27 class for a purse of $1,200, and in which were fourteen entries. This brought out some heavy betting. Friday night pools ranged from $200 to $800, and there was a great deal of speculation on the ground. When the bell summoned them the rates were: Sister $250, B. B. $85, Adair $50, the others grouped in the field at $65. The pacing was: B. B. first, Olivette second, Tump Winston third, Adrian fourth, Anteeo fifth, Scandinavian sixth, Adair seventh, Huntress eight and Sister ninth. This large field was difficult to manage, coming up again and again, not only straggling, but some of them galloping. After scoring five times an order was given to score by the pole horse, and then it took three trials to get them off. The start was very good for the number, all of them trotting, though there was quite a difference between the leaders and those behind. Adair pushed to the front at once, followed by Olivette, and was at the quarter in 37 seconds, several lengths in front of Olivette. The others were steering out and when opposite the half-mile mark in 1:11½, Adair was four lengths in front of Olivette, Sister third, Scandinavian fourth, the balance far behind. Rounding the upper turn, Sister passed Olivette, but Adair was so far in the lead that it was beyond expectation that he could lose the heat. Goldsmith, too, appeared to be contented to obtain a good place for the next heat, and wisely restrained his mare after he saw that he could not win. Adair was driven in leisurely, winning in 2:23; the others in the order named—Sister, Olivette, Scandinavian, Tump Winston, Huntress, B. B., Anteeo, Adrian.

The pools now ranged: Sister, $100; B. B., $57; Adair $55; the field, $30. At the sixth score they were off, Adair leading, closely pressed by Sister, and Olivette some lengths behind. The quarter was passed in 37 seconds. At the half-mile in 1:10½. Adair and Sister were locked, and with the disadvantage of the outside position, she came within a neck of him. When they straightened into the run home at the seven furlong, Adair broke, losing so much ground that he was passed by Sister, B. B. and Olivette, Sister winning with something to spare in 2:23¾; B. B. second, Olivette third, Adair fourth, Scandinavian fifth, Huntress sixth, Adrian seventh, Anteeo eighth, and Tump Winston ninth.

In the pools now Sister brought $100; B. B., $60; the field, $35. At the twelfth score the start was given, when Sister took the lead, followed by B. B., with Olivette close behind, the others straggling. B. B. reached the quarter first in 36½ seconds, and all the way down the backstretch there was an animated struggle between B. B. and Sister. He had taken the track, compelling her to pull to the outside and reaching the half-mile first in 1:11. From thence Sister improved her position, and at the seven furlongs post carried B. B. to a break. This ended the fight, the positions at the finish being: Sister first, B. B. second, Olivette third, Tump Winston fourth, Adrian fifth, Huntress sixth, Adair seventh, Scandinavian eighth, Anteeo distanced.

With two heats to her credit Sister was still more of a favorite, and unless she "came back," it was evident that the race was hers. Adair had shot his bolt in the first and second heats; B. B. could not keep up his rate as well as the mare, and none of the others had speed enough, so the fourth heat brought the race to a close. Sister was too much for B. B. by the time the homestretch was gained, and though Scandinavian came with a rush toward the finish, the pace carried him off his feet, and though he was second under the wire he was placed third.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,200; 2:27 class.

Sister, b m, by Admiral—M. Salisbury.....Goldsmith	2	1	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer—E. H. Miller, Jr.....Smith	1	4	7	5
B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—Jas. McCord .....Donathan	7	2	2	2
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz .....Johnson	3	3	3	4
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk Morgan—P. Johnson .....Dewan	4	5	8	3
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer.....Downer	5	9	4	6
Adrian, b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned.....Learned	9	7	5	7
Huntress, ch m, by Admiral—W. B. Todhunter.....Lyndon	6	6	6	8
Anteeo, b s, by Electioner—I. de Turk ....Rollins and McGregor	8	8	dis.	

Time, 2:23, 2:23¾, 2:25, 2:24.

On Monday, the 15th, the track was in the best possible condition when the first race was called, which was the Maturity stake for four-year-olds, a dash of three miles. For this William Boots' colt Padre had a walkover—Lucky B, Gano and Augusta E. paying forfeit.

September 15, 1884—Maturity stake, for four-year-olds; $100 entrance, $25 forfeit; $300 added; three-mile dash; 4 nominations.

Wm. Boots' b c Padre, by Thad Stevens, dam Gypsy, 118 lbs.....w. o.

The second event was the Premium stake for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. There were ten nominations, three of which appeared—Dotty Dimple, Blue Mountain Belle and Premium. Premium brought $100, Blue Mountain Belle $50, Dotty Dimple $27, in the pools before the start. There was a delay at the start and six breakaways before the flag fell. Premium was a length behind, but the pace was so slow that it was no great disadvantage. They did the first quarter in 25½ seconds, all being abreast, and rounding the further turn it was impossible to tell which had the best of it. At the seven furlongs Premium was slightly in advance, Blue Mountain Belle dropping back. From there the race was between Dottie Dimple and Premium, the latter winning in the slow time of 1:17½, the Oregon mare far in the rear.

Same day.—Premium stake for all ages; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit; $200 added; $50 to second and $25 to third; three-quarters of a mile; 10 nominations.

Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, aged, by Castor, dam by Flying Cloud, 115 lbs .....Duffy	1
Hill & Gries' blk m Dotty Dimple, 4 years, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 115 lbs.....Appleby	2
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle, aged, 115 lbs.....Carter	3

Time, 1:17.

The California stake was the next event for decision. This was for 2-year-olds, and of 13 nominations 3 came to the post—Mistletoe, Mischief and Harry Peyton, placed in the order named. Peyton was the favorite at $150 to $50 for each of the others. They were off at the first attempt, Mistletoe going away with a strong lead, Mischief second, until near the quarter pole, when Peyton moved into second place. The pace was slow, the quarter being passed in 29½ seconds and the half in 56½. They were all together rounding the upper turn, but when fairly in the stretch the favorite came away and won very easily in 1:48¾, Mischief second.

Same day.—California annual stake for two-year-olds; $100 entrance; $25 forfeit; $250 added; $100 to second horse and $50 to third; one mile; 19 nominations.

C. Underhill's b c Harry Peyton, by Shannon, dam Miss Peyton, 110 lbs..... .....Appleby	1
James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease, 107 lbs. .....Ross	2
James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, dam Mistake, by Wildidle.....Long	3

Time, 1:48¾.

Then came the handicap $50 stake, $25 forfeit, two and a quarter miles. The starters were Birdcatcher, who was the favorite at $250, Billy the Kid at $150 and Bachelor at $40. Again there was delay at the post, and immediately after the flag fell Billy the Kid rushed to the front, followed by Bachelor, Birdcatcher trailing. The stand was passed in the above order in 27 seconds, the half mile in 55½, the three-quarters in 1:22½, still without change of positions. At the stand the second time, in 2:18, Bachelor had closed a trifle in the lead, and when about half way around the turn Birdcatcher made his run. He followed and fell back again, endeavoring to reach the leaders on the back-stretch. The mile and three-quarters was made in 3:11½, Billy about a length in front of Bachelor, who was a trifle more than that in front of Birdcatcher. There was a closing up on the northern semi-circle and a volume of cheers from stand and stretch when it seemed that there was a likelihood of a race home. Bachelor, however, was unable to concede eleven pounds to Billy, and though he ran gamely was beaten by two lengths, and there were four between him and Birdcatcher. Time, 4:03¼.

Same day—Free handicap stake; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $350 added; $75 to second horse and third to save stake; two and one-quarter miles; 8 nominations.

G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 108 lbs.....Howson	1
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, 3 years, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 105 lbs.....Appleby	2
Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, 5 years, by Specter, dam Pet, 110 lbs .....Duffy	3

Time, 4:03¼.

Heats of a mile was next on the programme. The starters were Amanda L., Patsy Duffy, Jou-Jou and Philip S. The positions were in the above order. Patsy was the favorite at the rate of $90 on him to $72 on the others. Time enough was frittered away before the start to try the patience of the spectators, and there were six false starts before the flag fell. Then Amanda L. had the advantage, retaining the lead at the quarter, in 27½ seconds and the half in 54 seconds. Patsy Duffy had been running in second place one length behind Amanda, with Philip S. on his quarter and Jou-Jou bringing up the rear. All were bunched when coming around the turn, and at the entrance to the home-stretch it was impossible to tell which was leading. At the seven furlongs Jou-Jou shot in front, and from there had it all his own way, crossing the score two lengths in front of Philip S., Patsy three lengths further back, and Amanda just inside the distance. Time, 1:45½.

Jou-Jou's victory had little effect on changing the rates, Patsy bringing $100 to $87 on the others. When the start was given Patsy Duffy cut across Jou-Jou and took the lead, Philip S. running into second position. The pace was faster than before as the quarter was made in 26 seconds. Down the back stretch Patsy and Philip S. ran locked, Jou-Jou some lengths behind. The half mile was passed in 51½ seconds. Looking through the glass, it was evident that Jou-Jou was running easily, and this was fully proved when they reached the seven furlong mark, as from there he galloped in in the fast time of 1:43, Patsy Duffy second.

Same day. Free purse, $300, for all ages; $50 to second and $25 to third; one mile and repeat.

W. Kelly's b g Jou-Jou, 3 years, by Monday, dam Plaything, 100 lbs.....Long	1	1	
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster, dam Ada A., 113 lbs.....Johnson	3	2	
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S., 3 years, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 103 lbs.....Appleby	2	3	
G. Harrison's br m Amanda L., 4 years, by Shannon, dam Eva Ashton, 110 lbs.....Howson	4	4	

Time, 1:45½, 1:43.

Tuesday was a grand morning, the sun breaking over the top of the Sierras and bathing the valley in radiance, while the sides of the mountains were in shadow. There was not a breath of air, though as the day progressed there was a light breeze which tempered the atmosphere so that the most fastidious could not find fault. There was a large attendance at the Park in the morning and a very large one in the afternoon. The morning attraction was a grand stock parade, and the people were unanimous in pronouncing it the finest exhibition of cattle ever seen in California, and it is doubtful if it could be surpassed in the United States for rarity. There were Shorthorns, Herefords, Devons, Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys, and then came the polled Angus, which were admired by all butchers for evidences of their prime beef qualities, by stockmen for their general adaptability to all countries, while the masses admired them for their unequalled beauty. Draft horses were well represented, and there were a few fine animals among the thoroughbreds and trotters.

The first race in the afternoon was a purse of $1,000 for three-year-olds. The starters were Robert Lee, Antevolo, Leleep, Pope Leo and Voucher. Antevolo was a great favorite, bringing the night previous $100 to $30 on all the others, and after winning the first heat it was $100 to $9 on him, but the loss of the second heat to Voucher brought the field up to $40 against $100 on the favorite. With the exception of the second heat, description of the race is unnecessary, further than reference to the summary, as Antevolo took the lead at the start and never lost it, coming home at his ease. In the second heat Leleep took the inside position on the first turn until near the half-mile post, Antevolo going along leisurely behind. He went to the front at the half mile, Voucher coming up at the three-quarters and fairly out-trotted Antevolo home.

September 16th—Trotting; purse, $1,000; three-year-old class.

Antevolo, br c, by Electioneer—J. C. Simpson....Simpson	1	2	1	1
Voucher, br c, by Nephew—G. W. Trahern..... .....Donathan and Howser	2	1	3	2
Leleep, ch f, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith.....J. Williams	3	3	2	4
Robert Lee, ch c, by Nutwood—Rancho del Paso.. .Dewan	4	4	4	3
Pope Leo, g c, by Romero—Charles Thomas.....Goldsmith	5	dis		

Time, 2:37½, 2:32½, 2:34½, 2:34.

The second race was the three-minute class, for a purse of $1,200. The starters were Col. Hawkins, Le Grange, Menlo, Guy Wilkes and Blanche, and the order of starting was as written. Guy Wilkes was an immense favorite, bringing $360 to $30 on all the others. After the first heat, which was won by Guy Wilkes in 2:23, it was so evident that the race was all in his favor that he was left out of the pools, the issue being on second place, and then Blanche and Menlo together brought $300, Col. Hawkins $105 and Le Grange $100. As Guy Wilkes won the second heat in 2:23½, fully as easily as the first, there was little interest in which would win, but as Le Grange came in second wagering on positions became somewhat complicated, but the third heat ended the trouble, as Guy Wilkes won as handily as before. Though there was a sharp struggle for second place, Le Grange apparently had it safe until he broke, and Colonel Hawkins beat him in. This gave Le Grange second money, Blanche third and Colonel Hawkins fourth.

Same day—Purse $1,200; three-minute class.

Guy Wilkes, b s, by Geo. Wilkes—Wm. Corbett.....Goldsmith	1	1	1	
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose..... .....Mayburn	4	2	3	
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bihler.....Crandall	2	4	5	
Col. Hawkins' br g, pedigree unknown—J. D. Young .....P. Williams	5	5	2	
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood—R. T. Carroll.....Farrell	3	3	4	

Time, 2:23—2:23½—2:24.

To complete the afternoon's sport, a pacing purse of $500 was offered for Prince, Fred. Ackerman and Nevada. It proved a very spirited contest, the finish of the first heat being so close as to evoke rousing cheers from the spectators. Time, 2:27. The second heat Prince won with greater ease in 2:24, and the third in 2:30½.

Same day—Pacing; purse $500.

Prince, b g—S. C. Tryon.....Tryon	1	1	1
Fred. Ackerman, b g—J. T. McIntosh.....Goldsmith	2	2	2
Nevada, b s—W. B. Todhunter.....Lyndon	3	3	3

Time, 2:27, 2:24, 2:30½.

A continuation of glorious weather and an increased attendance were the salient features of Wednesday at Agricultural Park, outside of the races. It was a running day, and there was the buzz of life in the stands long before the hour fixed for starting. The poolsellers were busy, and as the sleek-coated animals took their preliminary gallops, many glasses were turned on them, and the clinking of timing watches was heard on every side at anticipation brushes of a furlong. The first race was the Orange Stakes, for two-year-

old fillies, a dash of five-eighths of a mile, in which there were four starters—Mischief, Electress, Belle of the Lake and Laura T. The positions were drawn in the above order, Laura T. leading in the pools. She brought $35, Belle $30, the field $23. A very good start was given at the second attempt, Mischief taking the lead and never losing it, winning quite handily. The positions of the others were as in the summary:

Sept. 17.--The Orange Stake for two-year-old fillies; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added, of which $50 to the second; five furlongs Closed with 6 nominations; value to winner $220.

Jas. Mee's ch filly Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease	1
M. Storn's b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley, dam Jeannette	2
G. W. Trahern's ch f Laura T., by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk	3
Wm. Boote' ch f Electress, by Bob Wooding, dam Electra	0

Time, 1:05.

The second race was the Breeder's stake, for 3-year-olds, one and one-half miles. There were seventeen nominations, only four of which appeared. These were Rustler, Cyclone, Schoolgirl and Hirondelle. The latter-named couple are representatives from Rancho Del Paso, and in the pools they brought $200 to $45 on Rustler and Cyclone combined. The starting point was at the half-mile post, and a very good start was effected without breaking away. Rustler led, and was first at the stand in 53 seconds, Schoolgirl second. Making the turn Schoolgirl and Hirondelle passed Rustler, and before reaching the half-mile post Hirondelle took the lead. The mile was run in 1:46¾, and the Rancho del Paso pair had only a gallop, concluding with Hirondelle first, Schoolgirl second, Cyclone third. Time 2:46¼.

Same day—The Breeders' stake for three-year-olds; $50 each p. p.; $300 added; second horse, $100; third, $50; one mile and a half. Seventeen nominations. Value to winner, $1,000.

Rancho del Paso's ch f Hirondelle, by Glenelg, dam Susie Linwood	1
Rancho del Paso's b b Schoolgirl, by Pat Malloy, dam Glenuine	2
J. W. Adams's b g Cyclone, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringgold	3
Wm. Boots' b c Rustler, by Thad Stevens, dam Gipsy	0

Time, 2:46¼.

The third race was a selling race, one and three-eighth miles, in which there were seven starters: Philip S., Certiorari, Ariola, Cyclone, Rondo, Patrol and Duke of Monday. The positions were awarded in the above order. In the pools Duke of Monday brought $120, Patrol $65, $62 on the field. The betting was very lively. There was a long delay at the starting point, several break-aways, and finally the red flag fell, while the timing flag was not lowered. One horse was far back of the starting line. All were struggling and only three kept on. The jockeys, remembering what had taken place before, pulled up, leaving Appleby on Patrol, Patsy Duffy on Duke of Monday, and Luke on Ariola to have the race to themselves. Patrol led to the stand, Duke of Monday two lengths behind, Ariola three in the rear of the second. There was no change in positions, though the favorite moved up closer on the back-stretch and at the finish of the mile, in 1:47, was lapped on the leader, notwithstanding vigorous efforts on the part of the rider of the favorite. Patrol won by an open length; Ariola three lengths behind the Duke; as the others did not run the course, no time was announced by the judges, private timers making it 2:26. The new rules adopted by the State Agricultural Society are the source of a great deal of dissatisfaction. One of them commands the starter to drop his flag when the horses are between him and the starting point, and consequently his flag cannot be seen by the jockeys.

Same day—Selling purse, $250--Entrance free; for all ages; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed value; one and three-eighth miles.

W. L. Appleby's b h Patrol, by Wildidle, dam Nettie Brown, 5 years, $1,000, 115 lbs. Appleby	1
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep, 5 years, $800, 111 lbs. Duffy	2
Wm. Boots' b g Ariola, by Bob Wooding, dam Gladiola, 3 years, $100, 93 lbs. Flowers	3

The others did not run the course, and no time was given.

The fourth race was heats of one and one-half miles for a purse of $400. Only two horses appeared, Patsy Duffy and Garfield. Patsy was the favorite at odds of $100 to $45. Garfield had a trifle the best of the start and made the running. He was a length in the lead at the stand in 55½ seconds, and by half a length at the completion of the first mile in 1:48. Patsy moved closer on the semi-circle, and was head and head at the three-quarter post. The finish was close, Patsy winning by a short neck in 2:41¾. The odds increased on Patsy to $110 to $17 on Garfield. The start was even and the whole run very even. Garfield was outside of Duffy, ran parallel and was not a foot behind until one and a quarter miles had been made. A sheet would have covered both horses until that time, when Patsy drew away slightly, winning by half a length in 2:41.

Same Day. Free purse, $100; for all ages; $100 to second; $50 to third. One mile and a half and repeat.

M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster, dam Ada A., 115 lbs. Duffy	1	1
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, aged, by Langford, dam by Lodi, 112 lbs. Appleby	2	2

Time, 2:41¾, 2:41.

The finishing race for the afternoon was a special purse for named two-year-olds. Starlight, Piedmont, Sur Del and Addie E. started. Addie E. won so easily in 3:06 that a description of the first heat is unnecessary, Sur Del second, Starlight third, and Piedmont last. In the second heat she took the lead, but breaking badly on the back stretch, Sur Del passed her. She broke again on the turn, but had speed enough to overtake her competitor and beat him home, Starlight third and Piedmont fourth. Time, 3:05½.

Same day—Trotting; special purse for two-year-olds.

Addie E., ch f, by Algona—J. N. Ayres	1	1
Sur Del, c, by Del Sur—H. Dexon	2	2
Starlight, b f, by Singleton—C. L. Denman	3	3
Piedmont, ch c, by Tilton Almont—Wm. Billups	4	4

Time, 3:06—3:05½.

On Thursday the first race was the 2:22 class, and this was looked on as one of the greatest events of the fair. There were six entries, five of which started. These were Vanderlynn, Allen Roy, Brigadier, Albert W., and Manon. The positions assigned were in the above order, Manon being a great favorite with the speculating division, so much so as to bring $100 to $30 on Brigadier and all the others combined $15. The favoritism partly came from the success Manon has had in former races, and more especially from the fact that there is a great deal of money back of whatever Goldsmith drives, but the rates should be nearer even when the entire guide was the performance of the horses, and there was nothing to warrant such one-sided wagering. A very good start was the result of the third score. Brigadier had slightly the lead when the bell struck, and soon after Vanderlynn left his feet, not a bad break, however, and the order at the first furlong was Brigadier, Allen Roy, Vanderlyn, Manon, Albert W. At the quarter in 36 seconds there was no change, and as they sped down the backstretch at a very fast pace the same order was retained, At the three furlong post Manon broke, which took away her chances for the heat, Brigadier trotting very fast and as steadily as the ticking of a clock. He led two lengths at the half mile at 1:10½, and came into the home-stretch with a good lead, there being no change of positions in those behind him. Coming home Manon passed Vanderlynn, but neither she or Allen Roy could overhaul Brigadier, he passing the winning score three lengths in front of Allen Roy, Manon third, Vanderlyn fourth and Albert W. last. Time, 2:23.

The result of the heat did not, as was anticipated, change the betting to the detriment of Manon, the rates being $270 on her, Brigadier $70, field $25. The poolsellers did a brisk business, and there was an excited crowd surrounding the stand. The scoring was somewhat tedious, there being nine ineffectual attempts before the word was given. The heat proved very exciting until after passing the half-mile pole. Brigadier, having the pole, had an advantage, and as Allan Roy made a bobble as the bell sounded, it gave Manon an opportunity to take second position, and she was at Brigadier's head at the furlong mark. The leaders were together when they reached the quarter in 35¾ seconds, and all the way down the backstretch they were so close together as to resemble a pair in harness. The half mile was reached in 1:08, and when the horses were a hundred yards beyond there were cheers and shouts from the backers of Manon as she passed Brigadier and opened a gap of a length of daylight in a few strides. She never surrendered the advantage gained, and jogged leisurely under the wire in 2:21; Brigadier at her wheel, Vanderlynn third, Allan Roy fourth and Albert W. fifth.

The fine performance of Manon in this heat appeared to justify the long odds, as it was palpable that if driven out she could have beaten 2:20. The odds were still longer before the start for the third heat, ruling at $100 for Manon to $13 on all the others, and the result of the heat shows that the hopes were founded on stable grounds. Manon had her nose in front from the start to finish. The quarter was passed in 35½, the half in 1:09½ and the mile in 2:21½. Brigadier was a fair second, and Vanderlynn and Albert W. came in in front of Allan Roy, but owing to running were set back, Vanderlyn fourth and Albert W. fifth.

Pool selling was now at an end, and the deciding heat was won also very handily by Manon, her chances never being in jeopardy at any portion of the mile, winning in 2:23½; Brigadier second, Vanderlynn third, Allan Roy fourth, Albert W. distanced. This gave Brigadier second money, Allan Roy third and Vanderlynn fourth.

September 18th—Purse $1,200; 2:22 class.

Manon, b m, by Nutwood—E. M. Railton, Goldsmith	3	1	1	1
Brigadier, b s, by Happy Medium—J. B. McDonald, McDonald	1	2	2	2
Allan Roy, gg, by Patchen Vernon—Jas. McCord, Donathan	2	4	3	4
Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—W. W. Stow, Farrell	4	3	4	3
Albert W., b s, by Electioneer—A. Waldstein, McConnell	5	5	5	ds

Time, 2:23 2:21 2:21¾--2:21⅝.

The second race was the 2:40 class for a purse of $1,200. The starters were Joe Arthurton, La Grange and James H., with positions as above. Joe Arthurton was the favorite at $150 to $70 on James H. and $16 on La Grange. They were very evenly sent off on the fifth score, James H. having about a neck the best of it. All were trotting fast, James H. rather outfooting the favorite and gaining the lead enough to take the pole before reaching the quarter, which he made in 35½ seconds. He had a lead of three lengths when he broke, losing so much ground that both the others passed him. At the half Joe was two lengths in front of La Grange in 1:10, the latter breaking on the turn, when James H. overtook him, but broke again, Joe Arthurton leaving them and jogging home winner. James H. had thrown a shoe, to which was ascribed his frequent breaks. After the heat Joe brought $150 to $20 on both the others, varying from that to $100 to $32.

There was a good start at the second score, Joe Arthurton and La Grange keeping together, James H. making a break on the turn and falling back. Joe Arthurton and La Grange passed the quarter locked in 37 seconds, and were still together at the half-mile in 1:10. From there the pace was slow, Joe winning in 2:26, several lengths in front of La Grange. James H. was far behind the distance flag, but the judges deeming that he had not been driven to win, placed him third and substituted another driver.

James Dewan was the driver selected to take the place of Baylis to pilot James H. The change appeared to be favorable, as James H. trotted steadily until near the three-quarter pole, when he broke. Arthurton and La Grange trotted side and side to the half-mile in 1:11, but from there the black seemed to tire, Joe winning in 2:28½, La Grange two seconds behind.

Same day—Purse $1,200; 2:40 class.

Joe Arthurton, b g, by Arthurton--Wm. Corbett, Goldsmith	1	1	1	
La Grange, blk g, by Sultan--L. J. Rose, Mayburn	2	2	2	
James H., b g.—Geo. Baylis, Baylis and Dewan	3	3	ds	

Time, 2:27½, 2:26 2:28½.

A special race for named horses was then called up, but was unfinished when darkness came on.

Grape Culture in California.

Address delivered before the State Agricultural Society, at Sacramento Sep. 16, 1884, by L. J. Rose, Esq., of Sunny Slopes, San Gabriel.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is with much pleasure that I attend the annual return of this Fair, and year by year note the improvements of the beautiful productions of our State—the profusion and beauty of the flower-garden, the orchard, the vineyard and the field as displayed here.

Well may visitors to our Coast look with wonder and admiration at our ever-fresh display, running through every month in the year; at the varied hues and forms of our flora, the wondrous size, fairness, richness of coloring, and luscious flavor, the gifts of Pomona, or the abundance and quality, the gifts of Ceres. California seems to be the favored abode of these dieties, and where they delight to pour out their choicest gifts; where they add a new perfume to the violet and the rose; a brighter blush and softer down to the rounded cheek of the peach; more bloom and sunshine to the purple or the gold of the grape, and a lavish abundance which is at the same time the envy and admiration of the world.

Nor are we blessed with all these gifts in the vegetable kingdom only, for the animal kingdom fully keeps pace with all of these marvelous perfection.

Go to the Fair grounds—look through the stock department; see the sheep the pigs, the cattle of various breeds as displayed there, and you will see a glow of health, and lines of beauty for each kind and breed, true to their standard, to delight the expert, the connoisseur and the artist. Take the horse department—look at the gloss and sheen of their satin coats, see the soft, undulating lines of their contour and muscle, denoting strength, speed and perfect health—and the world cannot excel the exhibition. Nor are we left in the realm of opinion or belief in this matter; beliefs may be deceptive, for we all love our own the best; but we have proof. With not one-hundredth part of the number, yet we are competing successfully in both trotting and running against the combined stables of the East, and it is a reasonable belief that man, too, will attain a higher average organization; that time will produce individuals that will be the peers of other countries and lands; that individuals from time to time will crop out as our country grows older, that will be renowned in Poetry, in Oratory, in Art, and in Science.

I look around me here and see young, fresh and beautiful forms and faces beaming with life and perfect health, reared or matured in this land, free from all enervating influences—a land you may say free from all malaria or sickness of any kind—where man can enjoy every day in the year in out-door occupation—with almost perpetual sunshine, with cool and refreshing nights and with Nature's gifts of beauty on every hand; a country bounded by the Pacific Ocean, with its cooling breeze by day, and on the other sida by a range of snow-capped mountains and their refreshing breeze at night; with pure air, pure mountain water, and conditions of climate, where to exercise is a pleasure. Is it strange, in view of all this perfection, that man surrounded by these favored conditions, should be the superior in either physical and mental development to his less favored brother in other lands?

I envy the youth of California their future. They will enjoy and make the changes which I see will come and come rapidly. This beautiful California, with its varied climate, with its tropical and its temperate zone; with their wide range of productions being of equal excellence, and the extremes are sometimes scarcely more than an hour's ride apart. Take this place—Sacramento—with its tropical atmosphere, with its tropical growth of flowers and trees which always fill me with admiration—note that peculiar, still, warm twilight, where the sunshine, after the sun has set, still lingers in the air. What a contrast to San Francisco, or any of the Coast counties, where an overcoat is a necessary adjunct to one's warbrobe at all seasons of the year, and instead of the lazy, quiet languor of your feeling, all is activity and rush, with nerves astrung for action and work, and the mind fired with energy and ambition. Yet each excels in some productions. The one is the home of the peach, the melon, the corn, and such crops as require heat; the other excels in the production of cherries, currants, potatoes, cabbage, and like products not requiring such an ardent sun.

Coming events, it is said, cast their shadows before. Already we can see here and there what almost every part of California will be. We have only to look at Riverside, Pasadena, Anaheim, San Gabriel, Alhambra, Fresno and other bright spots, teaching us the possibilities of our country. It is but a few years since these beautiful tracts were the grazing grounds of cattle, covered with cactus and chapparal, with nothing to point them out as being better than the surrounding country; now they are like oases in the landscape, veritable Edens, containing a happy population who produce beautiful fruits and make wines to gladden the hearts of less favored countries.

To sing pæns to our country, which we all love, is a very pleasant task. But I have been asked to address you for the reason that I may have some information on practical subjects, which may have some value to some of you.

For many years I have been engaged in the growing of the grape, and in the manufacture of wine. Some facts that I have learned and opinions I have formed out of this long experience, may be of value and benefit to beginners. The question of where to plant and what to plant, will always be of great importance; and each man's experience becomes important, for experience is the only sure guide. There are now vineyards in every part of the State—enough at least to show that every portion can raise grapes fair to look upon and in abundance, and, to some extent, their product can be seen and compared. We have vineyards on the mountain slopes and in the valleys, and each locality claims some superiority. There is a general belief, however, that hillsides are preferable. This, however, I think is only true as to some localities, not to all.

A hillside differs from a plane or level surface necessarily but in two ways—first, exposure when on the south and west side to the more direct rays of the sun; and second, to a more rapid shedding of water that falls as rain and the greater evaporation, having more surface exposed. It is true that the grape has an abhorrence of excessive moisture, causing many diseases and decay, and abundant sunshine is a necessity for their full maturity and excellence. Yet there is a happy mean, too, in this, and we may have too little of the first and too much of the last.

In Germany and France, and in the coast counties of this State, we have, as a rule, an excessive rain fall and a lack of warmth; and in these localities a southern slope may be a necessity to produce a grape of such quality as to make a superior wine. In the interior of our State these conditions, however, are changed. We have an average rain fall of 12 inches or less (a scant sufficiency) and an ardent sun, at times scorching the foliage and burning the fruit. There, to go on a hillside would be only aggravating the trouble of a lack o moisture and an excess of heat, and a level surface would be a necessity, or if a hillaside, then a northern exposure would be desirable.

Grapes will grow in California in all soils that will grow ordinary vegetation, and it is impossible to give exact information. What may be true in one locality or for one variety of grapes in that locality, may not hold true in another. Grapes will grow and produce large crops in adobe soils, and I am not prepared to say that such grapes are not good. Stiff clay will also grow grapes. The berries will be small and the crop light; yet such grapes are very rich in color, and may make good red wine. But I do not wish to plant grapes in either of these soils, if for no other reason than that it would require more than twice the labor to get them and keep them in order. The soil I prefer is sand and gravel, mixed with loam and clay, which easily pulverizes when plowed, for such soil will yield large crops of the best quality of grapes, and can be kept in good culture with a minimum of labor, and will retain moisture if properly cultivated. Of course, I would want this soil to be deep, with no underlying hard pan nor water near the surface, and would always use that which contained the most clay for dark grapes; for, as a rule, the more clay (which means iron) there is, the more color will the grapes contain.

The crowbar is used by me because it is cheaper, and if care is exercised it is as good as the spade. The great secret of success lies in the act of *filling the hole, especially from the bottom*. If a space is left at the bottom not filled with earth, then the cutting at that point will mildew. Dry rot will follow, and it is almost a certainty that all of it will die. Nor is it difficult to fill the hole with the crowbar. It only requires a little careful practice in a soil that easily pulverizes, so that the earth will clasp the cutting in every part underground. In adobe or stiff clay it becomes a very different process. I have, however, learned a way by which it may be done very easily and effectually. Make your hole as usual with the crowbar and insert the cutting. Then take sand dry enough to run easily, and fill your hole with it. This can be done quickly and almost every cutting will grow.

When rooted vines are to be planted, trim the roots short enough so that the plant so trimmed will, with ease, go in the hole made by the crowbar. Long roots are no advantage,

for where they have been once formed the callous and the short root surface will throw out new roots with the greatest ease.

Cultivating is one of the necessities for the growing of abundant crops, and if properly performed, all the moisture in a soil will be retained for the use of the crop to be grown. Cultivation acts beneficially too, in other directions, for by loosening the soil it allows the air and warmth to penetrate more readily to the roots.

Rain as it falls is taken up by the soil and is gradually carried down by the power of gravitation. This continual movement of the water is more or less active, in proportion to the quantity held by a soil for there is a saturating point, varying in differing soils, when the water moves with reluctance.

There is, however, another power, the very opposite to gravitation, the tendency to go down, namely, capillary attraction—the power for liquids to raise themselves in hair-like spaces or tubes. You can see this power by taking a cube of sugar and dipping the tip of it in your coffee, when the liquid will rapidly rise to every part of the sugar until filled to its saturating point, when there will be no farther movement. Again the same thing occurs when you take the wick of a lamp and as soon as one end touches the oil, the oil at once rises in the wick, filling all the tubes or spaces, and to that extent diminishing the oil in the lamp; but when saturated to the capacity of the wick, all movement ceases. Light, however, the end of the wick, when oil will be consumed to feed the flame and a movement of the oil in the wick will begin, which will continue as long as the light burns, until all the oil in the lamp is exhausted.

This is the way water is removed from the soil. The sun is the lamp, a hard surface soil with unbroken tubes and spaces, or growing plants, are the wicks, and the soil to a number of feet in depth, is the reservoir. As long as these wicks (the crust of the soil and plants) remain, evaporation will continue until the soil is exhausted of its water to several feet in depth. Thus water being removed from the soil near the surface, the soil below yields up part of its moisture to make both equal.

This being a fact, it becomes a study how to stop this evaporation; and we find we can do very much in that direction, for there are certain conditions which almost cut off evaporation entirely, as you can easily test for yourself. We find that capillary attraction goes on very easily through hard but porous substances like brick, loaf sugar, hard or compact earth, etc., but with difficulty in loose substances, where spaces are wide apart or broken up. For instance: Take a dry brick, place it on a wet sponge; and it will draw the moisture out of the sponge; and if placed in the sun will evaporate the water in both in a short time. Reverse the order, put a dry sponge on a wet brick and no water will be taken up by the sponge, and if placed in the sun, the sponge will protect the water in the brick from being evaporated. Thus it is, that by plowing we break up the hard crust (a favorable condition for capillary attraction), with its tubes and small continuous spaces, changing it to a loose earth (without continuous spaces for the water to climb in), which acts like the sponge and forms a mulch to protect the moisture from the sun and stops evaporation, for there is no water to evaporate—the wick is cut off. That lands cultivated, but not planted to any crops, retain their moisture all Summer, many of you have observed. The conditions, however, are quickly changed when such ground is growing weeds, or is planted in some crop. The reason for this is very simple--moisture and sunshine or warmth are a necessity for the growth of all plants.

It would be an interesting study to look into the processes of plant life, observe how they grow, and the different roles that water plays in the growth of plants; but a paper of this kind will not permit of this, and for our purpose it is sufficient to state that water is taken from the soil by the roots of plants, and is carried to every part of the plant where it is exposed to the sun, and most actively evaporated by the leaves; and this movement continues as in the lamp until the soil is exhausted of its water, when growth ceases.

This teaches us that we should keep our grounds clean from weeds, for to allow them to grow robs the soil of the water necessary for their crop. As I said before, all growth is at the expense of water from the soil grown in, and the adage holds here as in everything else: "You can't eat your cake and still have it." It follows, therefore, that the larger the plants, trees, or vines are, the more leaves there will be, and consequently more evaporating surface for the sun to act on, and the more water will be required and evaporated. You will readily see that if you raise weeds you will only have additional wicks to draw water from your soil, and rob the crop which you wish to raise. Therefore, plowing and cultivating the soil accomplishes both purposes by keeping your soil loose and in a favorable condition to prevent capillary action on the surface where the sun can get at it, and by destroying the not wanted vegetation with their connecting wicks of stems and roots in the soil to pump it up.

Cultivation should be as often as a hard surface or crust forms. This may be sooner or later, for different kinds of soils differ in this respect. Rain and irrigation will form it as soon as the surface dries, and for this reason light cultivation should follow every rain or irrigation, when possible, as soon as the soil will work kindly; and it will be found that such rain or irrigation, when followed by stirring the top soil, will do twice the good, and the ground will remain moist twice as long than when it is neglected. Even when there has been no rain or irrigation and the top soil is so dry that weeds do not sprout any more, yet if there is a crust on the ground it should be broken up to form a thin coat of loose soil, and your vines or crops will show the benefit in no doubtful manner by renewed growth and vigor.

What to plant becomes a very serious question, and I regret that there is so little information which are known to be facts. Most vineyardists and winemakers are agreed about a few varieties not to plant—as the Mission, Black Malvoisie and the Muscat of Alexandria, for wine. I would say that for the present we have enough Zinfandel. The reason for my saying so is because we are finding among the new varieties that are now being introduced, grapes that make a much better red wine. And to find a grape that is uniformly productive, that will make a good red wine, of dark color and good keeping qualities—a wine which will be called good by the Englishman and the Frenchman—will solve the viticultural problem in California; for then we can all raise grapes and be happy, for we will not be able to overdo the planting of vines. The Zinfandel wine, of some of the best localities is fair, but the bulk of that wine made in this State has too much acidity.

Much of it may be used with other wines for "blending;" but that word blending always has a suspicious sound to me, and nine times out of ten it means that the wine to be blended has a grave fault or defect, generally excessive acidity; and much good wine is spoiled by trying to make a bad wine passable. I do not wish to say that blending may not be done, to the benefit of two or more kinds, for one wine may have too little color, or not enough astringency; while another may have an excess of either, or both, unfitting it to be drank as it is; or one wine may be almost neutral in flavor and bouquet, while another may have too much. Such blends are of utility in the hands of a man who understands his calling. It is quite likely that one locality may not be able to produce a wine of such quality as will fill all the requirements of a good wine. The cold, wet coast counties may make wine of too low spirit, lacking in color or body, when the interior counties, where there is a longer and hotter season, may be able only to raise heavy-bodied wines, strong in spirit and dark in color. If these should be actual conditions, then both sections would be benefited by an interchange. This is a fact in France, and doubtless will be so here.

California has made great progress in experimenting with many varieties—especially French varieties—of grapes in the last three or four years. In fact, more has been done in that direction in that time than in all time before, and we have already results in this experimental stage to show that we shall succeed and find the grape that we need. It is not certain that the same grape will be the desired grape for all sections of California; in fact, it is almost certain that every marked difference in climate will have a different variety which may be especially suited to such climate; but there is a great variety of grapes coming from different countries with different climates, as different as the climate of our State and similar to ours. As yet experience is too limited to recommend with confidence any varieties for special localities. I wish I knew what to recommend to each locality, for I would like to be good even to myself. I can, however, tell you some general characteristics of some of the noted new kinds, as I have had probably better opportunities of seeing than many of you aud have heard the opinions of some of our most prominent growers and wine-makers. The variety which stands, perhaps, the highest of all the new ones, is the

Mataro—It is claimed by those who have worked it up that it is a true claret grape, making a wine of dark color, somewhat rough to the taste when new, but improving with age—a wine that carries well and is almost impossible to spoil. I have seen it growing and bearing both in Los Angeles and Napa, and it is a good grower and heavy bearer.

Grosse Blaue is another of the grapes of very bright promise. It is very rich in tannin, making a dark, bright red wine of fine quality. The vine is healthy and a good bearer.

Carignau makes a smooth, pleasant red wine from the beginning, but it is claimed does not improve much by age. A heavy bearer, but is liable to mildew.

Trousseau makes a fair to dark colored wine of the highest quality for flavor and bouquet, and makes in the Southern counties the best port wine yet made. It makes, too, a superior red, dry wine, if the grapes are gathered when not overripe. It is free from mildew; a good grower, perhaps medium bearer. I consider it valuable, and have had some experience with it.

Cabanet, the *Shirraz* and *Malbec* are grapes which make in Europe the finest of all wines, but where I have seen them growing (Napa valley in 1883) they are very shy bearers; and for that reason, of doubtful value, and would recommend them for experiment only.

Pri de Pedrix and *Gaunny Trincturier* are two varieties of grapes whose juice, even before fermentation, is dark red, and when fermented make a wine of intense color—so dark that mixing one gallon of this wine with two of white wine, would make a dark red wine, and I have much faith that red wines could thus be made of superior quality. Both of these grapes are heavy bearers, and I am very sure that such dark wines will always be in demand for mixing with wines that are deficient in color, and I intend to plant largely of both.

Petit Penot or *Black Burgundy* is also a grape of much promise as a red wine grape, and a good bearer.

Ploussard has a good reputation about San Jose, the only place where it has yet been tried.

There are some varieties of American origin which I think may be very valuable for the warm localities in this State. I have no actual experience with them, and some of the wine men do not share in some of the beliefs I entertain. I speak of three varieties—

Lenoir, Cynthiana and *Norton's Virginia*—We all agree that they are phylloxera proof; that the Lenoir makes a wine of intense dark color and valuable for mixing purposes; but when I claim that the Cynthiana and the Norton makes a very superior wine, then we differ. I have drank the wine at different times, and I like it better than any other red wine. It is held, too, in high esteem East, selling for the highest price, fifteen dollars per case. This high price, no doubt, is partly owing to the limited supply. It is agreed that the wine has a most beautiful color and that it might be valuable for blending with others, and it is said that they all are good bearers. Another very valuable quality these grapes have for warm localities is that the vines retain their leaves under all trying and hot conditions of climate, and that no sunshine can scorch them, and that their large, dark green surface remains intact until Winter, fully protecting the grapes. Their drawbacks is that all root from cuttings with difficulty, and have to be rooted in nursery before planting in vineyard. I feel very safe, however, in recommending their extensive planting, for should my belief in their good qualities for wine purposes be erroneous, then they could be used for grafting upon, and being phylloxera proof, would be very valuable.

As regards grapes for the making of white wine, I can speak with much more confidence, for our white wines, especially in the South, are much more satisfactory than our red wines, excepting our sweet wines, whether white or red, which are always satisfactory.

For warm localities I can with confidence recommend the *Burger*. I have had it now for over ten years. It is the heaviest of all bearers, and makes a wine of good quality, which can be drank without tiring the palate day after day in generous quantity, and with pleasant effect to mind and body. It is a wine which will always be popular on account of its neutral flavor and aroma and mild, pleasant acid. It also makes a superior brandy.

Blaue Elben makes a good white wine, is a good bearer, and usually healthy, but is not quite so desirable as *Burger* and some others.

Semillon and *Sauvignon Vert* are two very valuable grapes for making superior and excellent Sauterne, which will always bring the highest price in market. Both are very heavy bearers.

Sultana may be regarded as a grape which promises well, for it has as yet been used only for wine-making to a limited extent. What I have seen was of a very good Sauterne type. It is, perhaps, the largest bearer of all the grapes.

There are, of course, many more varieties, some of which are known to be valuable, and some are in a stage of experiment; but I have given enough varieties, and those which are likely to be of great value. To give more would be only confusing, and many of them had better be left for a time in the hands of those who follow experimenting, and thus be approved or condemned as time will teach.

There are many more points that suggest themselves which would be of interest for me to discuss. One thought suggests another and it becomes difficult to stop; but I would tire you with these prosy details, and I will bring my remarks to a close. I cannot do so without a word of praise to the liberal people of Sacramento, in doing the lion's share in giving the people of this State this grand and beautiful Agricultural Hall. Our Legislators are entitled, too, to the thanks of the agcultural community for the wisdom and liberality which they have ever shown in extending aid to our State Fair and the different District Fairs; for the appropriation to help build this building; and last, but not least, for the generous aid to the viticultural interest of this State, and for the maintenance of the Board of Viticulture. And this is as it should be. A land that is so fovored by Nature should also have sons to aid it in the rapid march of development. I may say with confidenae, that from every dollar so expended, a hundred fold benefit has been derived.

The Board of Commissioners have all been educators, and also been educated, and viticultural people have learned more in the last three years about planting and caring for vines, about wine-making, fermentation, curing raisins, grafting, remedies for vine pests and other subjects pertaining to viticulture, than all their khowledge of previous years. I believe that Californians are the best posted people, and are freer from prejudice on these subjects, than any other people on the globe.

All the Commissioners have done something to this end, and they have done it because they wish to help on the good work of making California in fact, as well as by nature, the favored vine land of the world—not for price, but for love of country and mankind. Very much, however, has been due to its chief officer, Charles A. Wetmore, for he has devoted his entire time and mind to the study and teaching about every branch of this subject. It is a hobby with him, and fortunately for us, his very nature impels him to be always busy in reading and observing. He seems to acquire knowledge intuitively and gather facts on the fly.

Mr. Arpad Haraszthy, the President, also has done much by his writing and speaking, and combines with his practical experience deep study and thinking. He is a hard worker and good educator.

Mr. Matthew Cooke has helped very materially in pushing the good work along, with experiments and in devising remedies for the various diseases of plants and insect pests.

But I wish to call particular attention to the work done by Professor Hilgard and his assistants, Messrs. Rising and Morse. They are doing work of incalculable benefit to the wine interest of the State, in their analysis of soils of wines from different parts of the State, in his experimental wine-making from grapes of the same varieties grown in various portions and climates of the State, teaching how the same grape differs in different sections and under different climatic conditions, and how to obtain the best results in different localities. Such experiments make facts for the guidance of wine-makers and grape-growers throughout the land—saving incalculable sums to all, and aiding and benefiting the grape interest of the State to an extent that may be counted by millions.

I do not speak of this matter to eulogize these gentleman, although they richly deserve it, but to draw attention to the work they are doing with limited means, and to urge that when the next Legislature convenes, larger appropriations should be made to enlarge these fields of useful information, which are of such great benefit to our State. It will be like bread cast upon the waters, returning to this State in a thousand fold.

I have no doubt that this is a matter which requires only to be brought to the notice of the next Legislature, for former bodies have shown an appreciation in aiding all industries which tend to the public good. They have ever shown by their acts that they recognize that the farming, the producing interest, underlies all other prosperity; that when this flourishes all trade and labor is happy. We all feel and know that California is the specially favored land of the world, and that every man or woman who lives on its productive soil is ambitious to add to its beauty and prosperity. We all see the day in the future when every part will blossom as the rose; when almost its entire length and breadth will be densely settled by a prosperous, refined, intelligent people; when our long line of sea-coast will be dotted by cottages, where the ceaseless waves dash themselves in thundering tones against the cliff-bound coast, mingling with the weird and shrill sound of the sea-birds' cry; or again, lapping their curly heads over the golden sands of some delightful beach. Or these habitations will creep up the sides of our snow-capped mountains, where the air is made invigoratiug by the cool breeze from the snow-capped peaks, and made fragrant by the odor of the pines; where the eagle soars in lazy circles around some eyrie, occupied by his mate; where mountain streams, with their cool and dancing waters, flash and sparkle their ripples and spray with ever-changing beauty in sunshine and shade. Such homes will be surrounded by vineyards, through whose dark foliage will peep the purple clusters of the grape; or by trees laden with fruit of various beautiful forms and shades of color, and there, man, when his light day's labor is o'er, will lingeringly approach his home as he listens to the last song of birds to closing day, and be wooed by the fragrance of the rose and jasmine to his evening meal.

The old-time race-horse Wildmoor, that has campaigned in his time pretty much all over the country, met his death in rather unprosaic style at Brighton Beach last week. He had been got into pretty good shape by his trainer, and was taking a strong gallop in preparation for a race in which he was engaged, when suddenly a buggy horse belonging to starter Caldwell ran upon the track and collided with Wildmoor, the latter turning a summersault and breaking his neck.

In view of the recent misfortune of Mr. W. H. Wilson, the burning of his stables at Cynthiana, Ky., his friends have induced him to allow his famous mare, Lady de Jarnette, to be raffled, 500 chances at $10 each. The raffle will be held at the Louisville exposition as soon as the chances are taken.

A man named Jamieson was badly bitten by the stallion Napa Chief at Petaluma a few days ago, and is threatened with lock jaw. His hands were terribly crushed and mangled by the vicious brute, and it was necessary to choke the animal almost to death before it would let go its hold.

Belle Echo seems to be recovering her form as at Racine, Wisconsin, on the 5th, on a half mile track she won the free for all in straight heats; time 224½-,223½- 223. Stranger finished second and Will Collender third.

Mr. Haggin's stallion Kyrle Daly was exhibited on the track at the State Fair last Wednesday and elicited the most flattering comments from experts and admirers of the highly finished thoroughbred.

THE RIFLE.

The Schuetzen Verein at Schuetzen Park.

A week ago last Sunday this distinguished body of riflemen, the oldest in the State, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, which continued two days. It is needless to say it was an occasion of joy, merriment, and fraternal feeling to those who participated, for of all the people in the world, on such occasions, the Germans are the most kindly disposed. The festival is two-fold in its object—a meeting of the families of the members, and a trial of skill with the rifle for the annual prizes of the club by the members. The occasion of the festival is not a common one in our history, for it not only takes us back almost to the earliest period of our existence as a State, but the Schuetzen Verein, besides being with the Swiss Rifle Club of this city the authors and promoters of rifle shooting in California, the club itself has been associated with many of the most stirring events of the State's history either in its individual or military capacity. We shall not, therefore, be content with merely giving the shooting records of the two days, but we shall also give a brief history of the club, the same as we have already given a history of the San Francisco Swiss Rifle, and the Eintracht clubs, in conformity with our original intention of making the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the representative organ of all nationalities at the target and trap, as it is already the representative organ of all legitimate sports, and thus deal in the most liberal and honest manner with our local citizens of foreign birth. These citizens, in every capacity, require an English speaking organ to represent them in their festivals of recreation and skill, and while we know none so well suited for the work as the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, we can safely say that it will always be a pleasure to us to deal with them in the most just and liberal spirit.

The Schuetzen Verein of this city was organized as far back as 1859, which makes it now just twenty-five years old. In spirit, object, and principle it comes direct from a citizen military organization of German speaking people of over 1,000 years old. At that distant period, and for many centuries after, the people of Europe suffered great wrongs and hardships from the nobles who were in the habit of making periodical raids, in the true spirit of the irresponsible highwaymen and robbers, upon their homes, persons, and property. As no organized armies then existed, the municipal governments of cities, as well as the people in their private relations were also raided and put under tribute, until the manhood and spirit of independence of the people could endure such a condition of things no longer. To resist and punish such outrageous aggressions, existing to-day in too great a degree, only sugar-coated like the patent pills to make them more readily swallowed, came the Schuetzen Verein, a citizen-military organization which has done the world much good service, though confined in its works for many ages to Europe exclusively. In each city and district of the continent, where the German language is spoken, the Schuetzen Verein still exists, still imparting, as in the days of old, a love of social recreation, military ardor, and rifle shooting. Every three years, on the continent, the universal brotherhood meets by arrangement, and indulgies in those rifle contests which have become so celebrated all over the world, in which several of our California sharpshooters, Kuhnle, Jacoby, Giannini and others have distinguished themselves, and to which our local clubs always contribute a prize worth winning. This year, at Leipsic, dressed in their handsome green uniform, 30,000 of these grand men meet to celebrate the national festival, the California Schuetzen being too late in receiving their official invitation either to send a delegation or a prize. Such is the origin of the Schuetzen Verein. Brief and imperfect as it must necessarily be in an article like this, it nevertheless contains enough to excite the admiration of the American freeman, and to cause him in future to give more attention to the Schuetzen Verein festivals.

As we have said our local club was formed in 1859, and from its origin has always been influential and prominent in good works and noble deeds. Its first president was F. B. Mayerhofer, a practicing physician of this city, and who, assisted by Frederick Seidenstricker, its first captain for several terms of service, and at that time if we recollect rightly the proprietor of the Hayes Valley pavilion, did much to give the Order the life and vigor it has ever shown since. W. Reichell, the first secretary and afterwards president, was member of a wealthy and prominent liquor firm in this city, and also did much for the success of the club. The first practice was held at the Hayes Park range, at that time the only one we had, twenty-seven members being present, using rifles which a day or two previously had arrived from Germany round the Horn. To-day the Order numbers 160 earnest, well-to-do members. The entrance fee is $5, the monthly dues 50 cents each, and in case of need the treasury is always ready to meet the demands upon it. The first real shooting festival was held at the old Russ Gardens, Sixth and Harrison streets, which have long been wiped out of existence by subsequent improvements grand as they were in their time, on Oct. 17, 1859, and thirty-five members in uniform paraded the city, stopping on the way at the old Oriental Hotel, to pay their respects to Gen. Scott, the great soldier of the republic, who was on his way to British Columbia, to settle the controversy of the San Juan Island boundary and which he did settle with so much honor and satisfaction to the Government and people of the United States. The General made a complimentary speech in return and congratulated the Schuetzen Verein on being the first citizen-military organization of the Pacific Coast, an honor the club has well sustained up to the present. As years rolled on such men as John Wieland, the millionaire brewer, Captain Wulzen, insurance broker, P. Liesenfeld, the celebrated billiard-table manufacturer, and others of their standing and wealth became members, most of whom still living like Captain Wulzen, the present captain, retaining the connection up to date. Unfortunately no record of the early shooting of the club can be found, or we would have compared it with the present to see the difference existing. This much, however, we may say, that many members now prominent for their skill at the target, in those days, scarcely knew which end of the gun to hold to their shoulders, a fact which at once proves the influence the Schuetzen Verein have had in perfecting the grand sharpshooting of California, the present California Schuetzen and the Eintracht Rifle Club, in a measure, coming from them. We have said the organization has a dual character, semi-military and social. The greatest credit to be given it in its former connection, was gained in 1861. At that time the doctrine of secession was pretty strong in this city, and its advocates threatened to take the State out of the Union. Personally believing secession, as a principle of government, to be the most absurd ever adopted by man, we never believed in their ability to do so, but others did, and excitement ran strong. In this emergency, to their eternal credit be it said, the Schuetzen Verein, as a military body, offered their services to the Governor in that grand spirit of devotion to order and right that marked the formation of the parent society 1,000 years ago, and the offer being accepted, they went into camp at Platt's Hall for the time being. Those still living well remember the salutary influence those faithful bayonets of the Schuetzens had upon the peace of the city, if not on the integrity of the State, and the circumstance could not be justly omitted in this sketch. On December 31, 1859, in its social character it held its first ball, which was largely attended and a great financial success. In 1862, they gave a benefit for the wounded on the national side of the dispute, at the old Metropolitan Theater, the net receipts of which amounted to $508.50. In 1864 they sent a solid silver bar to Bremen, as a trophy to be shot for at the tri-annual festival, and which, we believe, ranked as third in value. In February, 1868, the club bought the property in Alameda, known as Schuetzen Park, embracing eight acres in the park and thirty-six in tide land. Up to present time the park has cost the society $20,000, but the investment has been a success, and improves in value every year. The prime mover in this matter was Mr. Alexander Gerdes, the present President, who has been honored by that distinction several terms in succession. The society at present numbers 160 members, and is in fine financial condition.

The list of officers is as follows: Alex. Gerdes, President; Henry Schroder, Vice-President; C. Hildebrandt, Secretary; A. Bahrs, Financial Secretary; H. Seyden, Treasurer; John Mengel, F. Freese, Shooting Masters; John Wulzen, Captain; A. Browning, First Lieutenant; John Bolts, Second Lieutenant; H. Tennis, Third Lieuteuant; L. Haake, Fourth Lieutenant; J. L. Meyer, Orderly Sergeant; C. Hadenfeldt, Guide; H. Prien, H. B. Fritschen, Color Bearers.

The record of the local shooting at the last festival is as follows: There were 85 prizes altogether, not fifty as stated by the dailies, and were of every variety. The range was 200 yards with rifles not over 44 calibre, all sights except telescopic allowed. Throughout the shooting was good, and the contestants exerted themselves to the utmost. The best number of shots was made by Charles Rapp, who scored 64 out of a possible 75. The following is a list of the others who took prizes, together with the record which they made: F. A. Kuhls 63 rings, F. Freese 62, F. Krohmann 62, F. Brandt 62, F. Bockmann 61, John A. Bauer 61, Eibe H. Fitter 60, J. H. J. Seyden 60, August Browning 58, F. Hageman 58, H. Schroeder 57, K. Westheimer 57, John Mengel 57, H. Bischoff 57, George Helms 56, H. Zecher 56, C. Scheurer 55, William Ehrenpfort 54, F. Greiner 54, H. F. Burmeister 53, Henry Plageman 53, L. Haacke 53, C. Heisenberg 50, Henry Thode 49, J. C. Waller 49, Peter Mohr 48, Henry Fincke 47, A. Meyer 46, H. F. Fortman 46, John Plath 45, D. Vosbrinck 44, Wm. F. Garnes 43, H. Prien 43, John L. Koster 42, C. Hartmann 41, Henry Fietzen 41, C. Hadenfeldt 41, J. C. Bitterman 41, F. W. Appiarins 41, C. Hildebrandt 40, O. W. Lilkendey 40, V. Ehrman 39, F. Martens 38, H. Huppert 37, J. N. Petersen 36, H. Monsees 36, H. Evers 36, F. G. Witt 35, H. Koeber 34.

After the match for members of the Schuetzen Verein there was a public shooting match for twenty-eight prizes, valued at $300. The leading prize was $40 in cash. In this match there were over a hundred participants. There was also a ladies' match in which many of the fair sex contested with each other to see who could direct a swinging pin nearest to the center of a target. Mrs. H. Bode made the highest number of points—making 34 out of a possible 36. The first prize was a fine gold watch and chain. The pleasure of the day was considerably marred in the latter part of the afternoon by a drizzling rain which commenced to fall, and many of the ladies and their escorts forsook the dancing hall to seek the seclusion of the cars which were to bear them to their homes.

Captain Wulzen, commander of the Verein, received many congratulations, as this was not only the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Verein, but also the twenty-fifth anniversary of his membership, he being one of the pioneers of the organization.

The second day was kept up with great spirit, but the attendance of course was not as large as on the opening day. The principal attraction was the bird shooting. Fritz Hageman carried off first prize.

After the day's games were over, the members of the society met in the shooting gallery, where F. Brunt distinguished himself, making a score of 72 out of a possible 75, in three trials, Messrs. Helms and Heith coming next with 70 each.

The following prizes were awarded for the day:

Gentlemen's target.—First, Fritz Hageman, king shot and gold medal; second, William Appiarius, crown; third, F. Greiner, apple; fourth, H. Stevrens, scepter; seventh, L. Haake, neck; eighth, J. Plath, right wing; ninth, George Schaffer, left wing; eleventh, George Seydin, left leg; sixth and tenth to target.

Ladies' target.—First, Mrs. J. Browning; second, Mrs. J. Thode; third, Miss L. Rapp; fourth, Mrs. Niedemeyer; fifth, Mrs. Alldrack; sixth, Mrs. Grave; seventh, Mrs. A. Gerdis; eighth, Mrs. Struckmeyer; ninth, Mrs. J. H. Winter; tenth, Mrs. Schultzen; eleventh, Miss Segelkin; twelfth, Miss A. Spreckels; thirteenth, Mrs. F. Hageman; fourteenth, Miss H. Spreckels; fifteenth, Miss N. Cooke.

The numbers securing gate prizes on Sunday are as follows: 587, 1091, 677, 454, 37, 813, 816, 162, 1588, 1180, 1160, 513, 537, 182, 1098, 460, 1025, 318, 443, 889, 53, 8, 341, 1021, 386, 275, 558, 534, 851, 388, 284, 630, 618, 252, 833, 790, 503, 213, 7, 371, 406, 12, 747, 522, 828, 844, 849, 544, 874, 1037, 1163, 541, 1013, 1141, 612, 570, 662, 1070, 483, 811.

Ladies' target.—First, Mrs. H. Spreckels; second, Mrs. H. Bode; third, Mrs. H. F. Maass; fourth, Miss N. Cooke; fifth, Mrs. Struckmeyer; sixth, Mrs. J. Thode; seventh, Miss T. Salblat; eighth, Miss Fautz; ninth, Mrs. P. Mohr; tenth, Mrs. Gerdow; eleventh, Mrs. Sandow; twelfth, Miss Neidemeyer; thirteenth, Mrs. J. Limkan; fourteenth, Miss A. Nuster; fifteenth, Mrs. Linkendey. Total value of prizes, $300.

This little sketch would scarcely be complete or consistent with our design, if we omitted the history of Mr. Alexander Gerdes, the President. He was born in Oldenburg, Germany, with the fire and principle of a true Schuetzen in his nature, which developed itself at an early age. He was first elected President in 1867, and off and on from that time has held the office four times, two years in succession generally. This shows his importance in, and usefulness to the Order, and how thoroughly both are appreciated by his fellow Schuetzens. He was born in 1830, and is now 54 years old, but a man of grand vitality and vigor. He came to New York in 1853, and to California in 1860. Though not strictly-speaking a good shot, he has always been associated with riflemen, and is a promoter of rifle shooting. His deficiency in shooting lies in a deficiency of sight. Mr. Gerdes occupies the responsible position of book-keeper to the Coos Bay Stave and Lumber Company, whose city office is 323 Front street.

The celebration was closed with a ball at Saratoga Hall on the 10th inst. The President, A. Gerdes, presented a gold medal and silver water-pitcher to Fritz Hagemann, who was crowned king the previous Sunday in the crack shooting match at Shell Mound.

At Shell Mound.

The attendance at this popular range was much increased last Sunday. The day was excellent for good shooting, and so, as might be expected, some fine scores were made, one especially by Lieutenant Mangels, who is rapidly rising in the ranks of our riflemen, his score being 95 out of a possible 100. This we believe, speaking from recollection, stands at the head of rifle records, 96 never having been made. This was made by the dashing young Lieuteuant in three friendly matches with Sergeant Marcus, Company C, Second Artillery, Mangels giving his opponent five points in each match. Mangels used a Sharps-Borchardt, Marcus a Springfield. It will be seen by the figures below that Lieut. Mangels' scores were remarkable all through.

First match	200 yards	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	3—45	
	500 yards—	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48	—93
Second match	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—45	
	500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—95	
Third match	200 yards	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—46	
	500 yards—	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5—46	—92
Sergeant Geo. Marcus	200 yds—	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	5—35	
	500 yds—	3	4	4	5	3	5	5	3	5	5—42	—77
	200 yds—	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—40	
	500 yds—	3	5	5	5	3	5	4	0	4	2—36	—76
	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4—42	
	500 yds—	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—40	—82

The score of Sergeant Marcus is not what he can do, but without it the record would be incomplete.

In looking over our files we find Lieut. Klein, in the week ending Aug. 30th last, also made 95 out of a possible 100, his score at 200 yards being 45, at 500 yards a full possible of 50. Total 95.

The Lafayette Guard were present to hold their annual medal shoot. By some mistake the cartridges provided did not fit the company rifles and a couple of borrowed Springfields had to be used. Considering the men were not familiar with this arm, though we supposed all the militia had to use the Springfield, the shooting was considered good. The average reached 60 per cent.; in some cases 75 and 80 per cent. were made. We failed on Tuesday to get the detailed score, otherwise we should have been pleased to publish them.

The Fifth Battalion under the tutelage of Col. Ranlett also were at the range as usual, and had several matches for position in its two teams. These matches were as follows:

Lt. Kellogg, No. 5, versus Priv. Waltham, No. 4.

Kellogg	200 yards	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—70	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—65	
90 per cent.																	135
Waltham	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—67	
	500 yards—	5	4	4	4	5	2	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—64
																	131

The possible was 150, which gives Kellogg 90-70 per cent.

Williams, No. 10, against Gallagher, No. 9 (absent).

Williams	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—61	
	500 yards—	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—68	
86.73 per cent.																	129

Hovey, No. 12, against Moore, No. 11 (absent).

Hovey	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—68	
	500 yards—	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	2	5	2	5	4	4	5	5—64	
88.70 per cent.																	132

All this is good shooting, ranging as it does over the regimental 85 record for sharpshooters. After his match, Sergt. Hovey of the Fifth, again distinguished himself at the 200 yard range by making 10 bull's-eyes in succession, or 50 points out of a possible 50. Still some of our dailies are pleased to call the little sergeant an ordinary marksman.

Colonel Ranlett's challenge has been accepted by the Nevada militiamen, and he is now in correspondence with the commanding officers, to have the match, if possible, come off at Sacramento, in October next, as that is the most central range to be had. The idea is a good one and will no doubt be accepted by the spirited Nevadians. Whether Col. Sontag selects his team to-day (Tuesday) or whether money can be raised to take it over the mountains or not, we shall have a chance of seeing the best sharpshooters in America, if not the world, come together in a national but fraternal competition. The match will draw a great crowd of spectators.

Talking of the Fifth Infantry, what has become of the genial Major Parsons? He seldom appears at the range now-a-days, and in spite of his rank is getting obscured by the brilliant shooting of his comrades.

At Schuetzen Park.

At the regular monthly prize-shooting of the California Schuetzen Club, held on Sunday at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, the champion prize was won by H. C. Smith, with 414 rings (finally); the first class prize by John Utschig, with 420; the second class prize by McLoughlan, with 416; the third class prize by Heeth, with 380; and the fourth class prize by H.G. Schneider, with 356 rings. All of which is great shooting.

The German Fusileers, Captain Stettin commanding, hold their annual picnic at Shell Mound, on Sunday, 28th inst. A long list of cash prizes will be given from $20 down. We hope the picnic will be a success for the German Fusileers are an admirable body of men and good shooters.

The Eintracht Rifle Club, some twenty-six in number, held their annual picnic last Sunday, in the classic shades of Berkeley. The great feature of the day was the amount of liquor consumed with no one intoxicated. Four half-barrels of beer, two gallons of cognac in bottles, four cases of light wine, with two dozen bottles in each, besides extras, is a pretty liberal allowance for twenty-six men. Besides an old farmer living in the neighborhood, who joined the party and has not since been heard of, no one had a mishap except the commanding officer, our good old friend Fred Kuhls. He had a sunstroke late in the afternoon, and suddenly disappeared. A delegation of his comrades out hunting him found him, we hear, in the Oakland cemetery, rambling about in a dazed condition hunting mushrooms. Last inquires report him convalescent.

At the Presidio.

On Monday early, 7.30, there was a very interesting match between the Regulars and the Police Teams, selected to represent the Pacific Division at Leavenworth, Kansas, at the coming army shoot. Both are proverbially strong teams, and have been practicing steadily of late. General Kelton, commanding the Regulars, was desirous of testing the strength of his team before they went East on Tuesday, and so got up the match. The shooting was at 200, 300 and 600 yards, but the Police had not practiced much at 300 yards—held to be the most difficult distance of all to shoot over—but they, nevertheless, at once accepted the challenge. The Police were beaten, as they expected, at the 300-yard range, for though they came out there four points ahead, they left off at 300 yards 33 points behind. At 600 yards they shot stronger than the Regulars, but the best they could do was to improve their score 22 points, which left them losers 11 points. The score:

REGULARS.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergeant Lloyd	27	32	29	88
Sergeant Hudson	31	29	28	88
Lieut. Brant	30	32	26	88
Sergeant Brede	26	28	30	84
Sergeant Leonard	29	29	26	84
Corporal Hopkins	27	27	29	83
Sergeant Sanders	29	28	26	83
Sergeant Wille	31	28	24	83
Corporal Bouton	29	27	24	80
Corporal Casey	28	27	21	76
Aggregates	287	287	263	837

POLICE.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
A. S. Field	30	29	32	91
Sergt. Charles Nash	29	29	31	89
Officer Peckinpah	30	28	30	88
Sergeant Gans	28	27	30	85
Officer Geary	29	26	30	85
Officer McCarthy	30	17	32	79
N. J. Field	28	23	27	78
Officer H. Hook	30	25	23	78
Sergeant Fleming	28	23	26	77
Officer Linville	29	23	24	76
Aggregates	291	250	285	826

As the Police are not much used to praying, the kneeling position at 300 yards killed them but they shot well for all that.

The percentages of the winners were: 200-yard and 300-yard targets, 82, the latter being exceptionally good; 600-yard target, 75 1-7; average, 79 5-7. The percentages of the losers were: At the 200-yard target, 83 1-7; 300-yard target, 71 3-7; 600-yard target, 81 3-7; average, 78⅜.

The first three individual prizes were won by A. S. Field, Sergeant Nash and Officer Peckinpah in the order named, Sergeant Lloyd of the Regulars getting the fourth.

The Army team used the regulation Springfield, and the Police used the Sharp-Borchard.

The Police team are doing good work, too good to be kept secret as a record. Officer McCarty, recently put himself ahead by equaling the grand scores of Lieutenants Mangels and Klein, 95 out of a possible 100; 46 at 200, 49 at 500 yards. One unlucky 4 kept him from the grand honor of making 46—the unmade score—but the same may be said in favor of Mangels and Klein. Linville recently made 92, that is 46 at each range. We are always willing to render unto Cæsar the things that are his, if people will only allow us to do so by eschewing all funny business in legitimate sport. As a people we must now avoid all that thing most scrupulously.

THE GUN.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

M. M. Estee, Esq.

As President of the State Sportsmen's Association, as well as from his individual predilection for field sports, Mr. Estee is entitled to a prominent place in our sketches of those who have distinguished themselves in our State, although the reputation he has earned has been earned in private rather than public life. Few beyond a limited circle of intimate friends, who have shared his pleasures on the field and enjoyed his hospitality, have any idea of the extent and earnestness of his labors to preserve our game—fish, birds, and animals, or how worthy he was of the honor conferred upon him by the State Sportsman's Association, at their last convention, in making him President for the two-year term.

Mr. Estee was born in the town of Frehold, Warren county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1833, which makes him 51 years old, and in his mental and physical condition shows the fruits of a well-spent life. At an early period of childhood his father's family removed to Concord, Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1853, and where he grew to manhood and received his education. In the Summer of 1853 he imbibed the desire of coming to California and reached the State in September, when, like thousands of other good men amongst us, he went to the mines, locating at Volcano, Amador county, at that time, and for years after, well known for its rich placer and promising quartz mines. Here he remained until 1855, but to a man of his ambition and intellectual qualities, mining had not much attraction, and so he abandoned the occupation, and like all our great men of national repute and power, engaged in teaching school, in the meantime studying law and preparing himself for that proud position he holds amongst us at present. In the Winter of 1857–8, he left the mountains and went to Sacramento, where he continued his legal studies vigorously for a year, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. On commencing his professional life he soon laid the foundation of a lucrative business, and remained at the capital, gaining daily in public esteem and influence until 1862, when he was elected to the Assembly from Sacramento county. Our readers will recollect without our explaining the causes, that this session of the Legislature was a memorable one in our history, as being composed of many of our very ablest men, and as the one in which Hon. John Conness, the wily storekeeper of Georgetown, was elected to the Senate of the United States. In the Fall of 1863, he was elected District Attorney of Sacramento county, which position he held until 1866. At this period, following the example of many leading men, he located in San Francisco, as the field for his future life, where he soon increased his professional practice and reputation, and made for himself a name in our history that he may well be proud of. We do not desire to be tedious in this division of our subject, and so Mr. Estee's success as a lawyer; his influence as a man; his election to the Assembly again in 1875, this time from San Francisco, in which session he was chosen as Speaker; his membership of the Constitutional Convention; his nomination for Governor in 1882, by the Republican party—we shall pass over with simply mentioning, as they are all familiar to our readers, and proceed to other divisions of his life more pertinent to our purpose.

Although it was necessary to refer to these events to make our sketch complete, we have more pleasure in drawing attention to other leading characteristics and labors of the man. In addition to the attention he has given to his profession and public affairs, he has become, in theory and practice, one of the leading horticulturists in the State. Especially has he studied the peculiarities in the cultivation of the grape, and his vineyard of three hundred acres or more in Napa Valley is a model in its way, and famous for its produce. It would seem from all we have said that the time of Mr. Estee, with his business, politics, and farming, must be pretty well occupied, and so it is. But there are some men so gifted that they can find time to do everything and yet do everything well, and Mr. Estee is one of these fortunate men, for he is not only an earnest supporter of the game laws, an earnest laborer in propagating game, fish, birds, and animals, but he is a devoted lover of field sports, in their legitimate form, and an enthusiastic member of the true sportsman's fraternity. During his earlier residence in Sacramento he was a frequent visitor to the tule marshes in search of water fowl, and to the uplands in search of quail. Of later years his pleasure has been more with the rifle, in pursuit of deer in the mountains round his beautiful home, and as a deer-hunter and rifleman he is quite a success. The opening days of the season always find him, with a party of congenial friends, ready for a day's sport with trout, quail, or deer, and his expertness in fishing and shooting, as well as his activity in travelling, for so large a man, have often been matters of wonder and admiration to those friends accompanying him on his hunting expeditions. Few amateurs in the State, if any, are more skillful in the use of the rod, gun, or rifle, or more devoted to their use than Mr. Estee, and the larder of his home is always well supplied at the proper time with the produce of his skill in the field.

In regard to the propagation and preservation of game, fish, birds, and animals, we have no more earnest man in the State, none more ready with his purse to accomplish that desirable object, than Mr. Estee, and what is still better, he is thoroughly practical and sensible in his views on the subject. As might be expected of such a man, he never loses an opportunity to exert his influence for good in this way, whether alone or in conjunction with other men of similar conviction. As a legislator and as a man, his exertions are always for good laws, and his sympathies with true sportmen. In his own district he has done very much good in aiding the prosecution of local offenders against the law, but his purse is always open also for the prosecution of similar offenders elsewhere. Some years since, at considerable expense, he imported a lot of Bob White quail, and turned them out on his farm. He took every possible care of them afterwards, but like the efforts of other gentlemen in other districts, unfortunately from some cause the experiment failed. We know personally that while certain men in Napa Valley, who all the year round violate the trout law with the most shameless effrontery, were prosecuted this Summer, no one was more liberal with his money or efforts to have them punished than Mr. Estee, but the prosecution was robbed of that success which would have made it very use ful in future by the conduct of two local lawyers, whose position in the community should have taught them better.

It was eminently proper, with such qualifications, that the State Sportsman's Association should elect Mr. Estee president, at their last annual convention at Gilroy. Under his leadership, as might be expected, the association has prospered. We only hope his successor may be a man of the same composition.

Personally Mr. Estee is frank, open-hearted, industrious, and loyal to his friends and the lovers of order and law. It is a matter of congratulation that he belongs to the fraternity of sportsmen in the true sense of the term. His example may safely be followed by other gentlemen of means. As a people become wealthy they must and will have recreation. Of the value of field sports, of the pleasure they give, of th health they impart, we would point out Mr. Estee as sample, who though immersed in the cares of business fin time to enjoy them. Without health, life is of no use. Where can this precious boon, which millions cannot buy, be secured so soon and so effectually as in the enjoyment of field sports? Mr. Estee's life has been a useful one, but it was never more useful than when he showed his peers the wisdom of being a true sportsman.

At San Bruno.

The final match of the California Wing Club, at San Bruno on Sunday, presented some of the most remarkable shooting ever seen in California, or perhaps in any other country. The main match, for the possession of the medals, on the usual conditions, was a grand exhibition of skill, but it was nothing with the shooting afterwards in the pools and final freeze-out. In the opening shoot it was not only the champions, Messrs. Robinson and Fay, who displayed such wonderful quickness and accuracy, but they were followed up to their heart's content by Golcher, Slade, Jellett and Walsh, who, but for mere accidents, might have tied them on clean scores. With eight men contending, the score with two twelves, four elevens and one nine is something very unusual, especially when the birds, over an average lot, almost in every case were killed with the first barrel. Mr. Fay's shooting was again as deadly as in his match with Pearson. In the long shots with the second barrel, several of which were very fine, he took first place. A lively incomer came upon him which he missed at close quarters. The bird then flew low down over the heads of the assembled spectators and he had to wait until it got beyond them. Then he fired and killed it, as usual, without a flutter, the distance being fully seventy yards. Kerrigan had a bad case of dead-out-of-bounds, which shows how much shot a pigeon will sometimes pack away. On being plucked for inspection we saw where five or six shot had entered in a straight line from the neck to the tail, just under the backbone. It was shot enough to bring a man down and yet he lost it. Such cases are very provoking. The attendance was not as large as expected, either in shooters or visitors, but it was a day's sport as a close to the season that the club may well and long be proud of. The day was fine but slightly in favor of the guns. We have again personally to acknowledge the civilities and attentions of Mr. Cunningham, proprietor of the grounds. He certainly makes things very pleasant. The score:

Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Jellett	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Walsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Golcher	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Kerrigan	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Rice	1	0	0	0	0	withdrawn							— 1

The best average of the season gave Mr. Robinson first medal, Walsh taking second. Golcher and Fay, then shot-off at three singles for third medal, when Golcher with his usual fatality lost his one requisite bird. As we have often said, Mr. Golcher can kill eleven birds out of twelve oftener than any man we know. The score:

Fay	1	1—2
Golcher	1	0—1

After this came a pool, $5 entrance, 12 birds each, with five entries in which—and the freeze-out afterwards—Dr. Jellett's shooting was really wonderful for its steadiness, accuracy and effect. The score:

Robinson	12	Slade	12
Fay	12	Jellett	12
Kerrigan	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 wdn.		

As there seemed no possibility of reaching a decision at this kind of shooting, it was stopped and changed to a freeze-out, in which, after a desperate struggle, Dr. Jellett came out victor. The score:

Jellett	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Fay	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
Slade	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		

Messrs. Robinson, Slade and Fay, however, went out on birds it was no disgrace for any man to miss. We had intended to have given our usual analysis of this club, but as no record has been kept of birds killed "on ties" during the season, it is impossible. We have, therefore, to be content with the following, given us by Dr. Knowles, the three first-named taking the medals in rotation:

Robinson	11	10	12	10	12	12
Walsh	12	9	11	11	7	11
Fay	11	9	11	9	8	12
Ellon	9	0	0	0	0	0
Lachman	9	0	5	9	0	0
Precht	11	0	0	0	0	0
Graham	8	5	0	0	0	0
Golcher	11	8	11	10	9	11
Thompson	9	w	6	3	0	0
Bryant	9	0	6	0	0	0
Jellett	11	11	7	10	9	11
Brand	11	0	0	0	8	0
Kerrigan	10	7	10	0	0	9
Berwick	9	0	0	0	0	0
Lauenstein	12	7	0	0	0	0
Knowles	11	8	8	8	9	8
Roche	11	8	0	0	0	0
Spencer	7	0	0	0	0	0
Rice	0	0	0	6	0	0
Betzman	11	8	9	0	0	0

At Sacramento.

The Tournament at the State Fair, Sacramento, last week, was not what it was expected to be, and not what it ought to have been. It is said it was not sufficiently advertised. Certainly we know of one or two in this city who did not get particulars in time to attend. The birds were an average lot though nothing to boast of. The accounts reaching us are very meagre. The scores: First match, 12 birds, single barrel; $10 each; prizes, $48, $36, $24 and $12:

H. Gerber	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
H. Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
G. Routier	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
J. H. Parrott	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
F. Lopez	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
N. S. Decker	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
F. Lastreto	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
F. Wentworth	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0— 9
G. W. Watson	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 9
W. J. Boase	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0— 6

H. McCullough and J. Jones withdrew with four birds.

This match was followed by another, 12 birds, 30 yards rise, double barrels, $10 each, divided into prizes of $40, $20 and $10.

Bassford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Decker	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Gerber	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Lopez	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
Zuver	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
Lastreto	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	wn.		— 7
Watson	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	— 7

Gerber and Lopez divided third money.

A match at double birds, three pair, $10 entrance, 18 yards rise, divided into $25 and $15:

Lopez	11	11	11—6
McCullough	11	11	10—5
Routier	11	11	10—5
Bassford	10	11	10—4

McCullough and Routier divided second money. A similar match at $5 each resulted thus:

Lopez	11	11	11—6
Routier	10	11	11—7
Bassford	11	11	10—5
Zuver	10	11	10—4
Glatz	10	01	10—3

The shooting is said to have been very good and very bad, the best being done by Messrs. H. Gerber, Henry Bassford, Geo. Routier, Parrot, Lopez, and Lastreto, all of whom did themselves great credit. Henry Bassford's new gun was much admired for its workmanship and power. In a letter received from him since, he informs us it is a beauty, 10½ pounds weight, 32-inch barrel, and cost $225. He tells us he is so pleased with its execution that he will have to come down soon and give Mr. Fay a trial. We know Henry Bassford is a hard man to beat at the trap, but if he aspires to clip Mr. Fay's wings, he had better bring Brother Tucker along to help him. But in all earnestness we should like to see a match between the gentlemen. Mr. Bassford, at the tournament, killed thirty birds in succession; that's good work. At San Bruno last Sunday Dr. Jellett, out of 33 birds, never missed one all day, and Messrs. Robinson and Fay altogether only missed two each out of 48 birds; that's better work. The shooting in Californfa for this season has really been wonderful, and will bear comparison with any in the world—if indeed, it is equalled in the world.

At Six-Mile House.

The Occidental Wing Club had their regular meeting on Sunday, at which some excellent shooting was done, Walsh leaving San Bruno early to be present. The contest for championship was between Rojas and P. Funke, which, after a brilliant fight, was left undecided. We regret our crowded columns this week prevents us saying all the pleasant things about the Occidentals we desired. The score:

J. M. Rojas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
P. Funke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—11
D. B. Todd	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
E. Dunshee	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—10
J. Hedley	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—10
W. Garmes	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0— 7
E. Funke	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0— 8
T. Hedley	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1— 7
B. Rowan	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0— 8
P. Funke	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0— 8
O. Jones	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0— 3
H. Blanken	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0— 8
W. Dunshee	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
G. Burnet	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0— 6
J. Ford	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1— 9
P. Walsh	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1— 9
Perata	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0— 4

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, -- Saturday, Sept. 20, 1884.

Dates Claimed.

Ninth District Fair Association, Rohnerville, Sept, 23d to 26th.
San Joaquin District Fair, Stockton, September 22d to 27th.
Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Stock at the Fairs.

California claims first place among the States of the Union and the nations of the earth as the natural home of the horse. She is proving that claim by her works, and ere many years will leave the field behind the flag. Where the horse finds the fitness of things existing in such perfection all other domestic animals may and do partake of the advantage. We have thought that our farmers and stock raisers were slow to realize that fact, but the exhibit of fine stock at the fairs this year indicates the contrary, and is a matter for congratulation. The number of exhibitors is increased and new varieties in all lines have been added to our stock, until there is no breed of value or standing in the world that is not represented in the show ring. Of the new exhibits, the most sensational has been the herd of black polls shown by Messrs. Paige & Johnston, of Ela Hills Stock Farm, Los Angeles. The cattle are the first of their kind that have been seen here, and aside from being new to most Californians their hornless heads and uniform jet black coats gave them such a striking appearance that they monopolized the lion's share of attention. As a rule none but butchers or persons experienced as slaughters can classify beef cattle intelligently, but there are certain leading points that may be observed by the veriest novice. The parallelogram form of body, the tendency of weight to the hind quarters, which are the most valuable for beef, smallness of the head, neck and other parts that are either waste material or indifferent meat, these may be seen at a glance, and were so prominent in these Scotch polls as to be generally noted and favorably commented upon by all classes of visitors. The special merit claimed for the polls is that they are range cattle, unused to high feeding or special attention, and able to take care of themselves under all circumstances where life is possible. That these qualities commend them to the beef breeders of this Coast, need hardly be said. Another new-comer in the field is Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, of the Cienega ranch, Los Angeles county, who shows a herd of imported Devons. The Devons are not new to California, but have never before been chaperoned by such an enthusiastic and energetic gentleman as Capt. Hutchinson. The Captain expects to demonstrate practically to the stock men of this Coast that the red Devonshires will give more and better beef from grass alone than any other class of cattle in existence. The Herefords were also seen for the first time at the fairs this year. They were exhibited by Capt. Kohl, of San Mateo, and the New Zealand Stud and Stock Company, represented in this city by Mr. Hugh Craig. They were much admired by connisseurs, and were handsome animals. Like the Aberdeen Angus tribe above mentioned, the Herefords are strictly a beef breed, adapted to range feeding, and good travelers. They are bred in Australia, and New Zealand probably in greater perfection than in any other part of the world. Mr. H. W. Meek, of San Lorenzo, was also in the ring this year with a fine herd of imported Holsteins. All other varieties of cattle, as well as sheep, swine, poultry, etc., were well represented in the ring, and the exhibits were large, fine and very interesting. The Jersey class was incomplete without a delegation from the Yerba Buena herd, but Mr. Pierce's business engagements were such that he could not make the tour with his cattle this Fall. Jersey Belle was represented at Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Oakland by William of Scituate, now owned by W. D. Bliss of Petaluma. Altogether there has been a material advance, and the process of evolution has fairly set in whereby the "common cow" and all the native tribes of chance and inferior animals will be replaced by better stock and mere certain heredity. The effect of this movement is already visible, and will be more marked with each succeeding year.

State Sportsman's Convention.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the fourth annual convention of the State Sportsman's Association, which opens at Los Angeles on Thursday, Oct. 2d, next, and to which we beg to acknowledge a cordial invitation from the managing committee. The association never had, and perhaps never will have, a convention of such importance to its vitality as the present one, and it is to be hoped, in spite of the distance to be travelled, every delegate of every subordinate club in the State belonging to the parent association will throw aside all personal considerations and endeavor by every means to be present. We do not say authoritatively that commutation tickets will be given by the railroad and steamboat companies, but, we believe, efforts have already been or will be made in due time to have them given, and with reasonable hopes of success. But whether these efforts are successful or not, we hope there will be general effort made by delegates to be present, for at this season of the year, apart from the great object in view, and the important questions to be discussed at the Convention, the trip taken only as a vacation will be very enjoyable, and more than compensate all who make it.

The importance of the present Convention to all true sportsmen in every section of the State, whether connected officially with the Association or not, lies in the importance of the questions to be discussed—questions which for the welfare and benefit of all sportsmen and the preservation of our public game, must be settled one way or the other. The value and wisdom of the settlement will depend, of course, in a great measure upon the extent of the attendance. One of the most important of these questions is the alteration in our present laws, so as to make them sectional in their application to particular counties, instead of uniform in their relation to the whole State. Many leading counties, separated far apart in this grand State of ours, demand this change imperatively if they are to be considered amenable to the operation of the laws. The members of the Association generally coincide in the necessity of this change on principle, and for the sake of harmony in the great fraternity of sportsmen, but it should at the same time be remembered there are serious difficulties in the way of legislating in favor of sectional distinctions and exemptions, based upon the gestative periods of birds and animals and their migrations from place to place. Of course, the true spirit of legislation on this point would be to consult the pleasure and convenience of the citizens of every county demanding the change, but if there were no other difficulties in the way of making the change, the Constitution requires all our laws separately to be *uniform* in character and application. This is the great obstacle. Like all the leading members of the Association, we believe the change should be made if possible, and perhaps the precedent of the old fence law, in which different counties were granted exemptions from its application by the Legislature, will aid us to obtain the change. The people may rest assured the State Association will do all that can be done in the future, as in the past, to obtain the greatest liberty and convenience to the citizen, in whatever portion of the State he may reside, compatible with a due preservation of our public game. All we ask is moderation in the outside counties, support by all true sportsmen, and wisdom in debate, and then we feel assured an ultimatum will be reached satisfactory to all concerned.

So far as the pleasure of the trip is concerned there can be no question. The convention will be held under the auspices of the Los Angeles Recreation Club—a splendid body of sportsmen—who are making the most extensive and generous preparations for the comfort and pleasure of those who may attend. Perhaps, at this time of the year, no section of the State could be more pleasant to visit than Los Angeles, and the provisions made by the local club for a drive through the vineyards, and going into camp for a quail shoot, so far as pleasure is concerned, should be attractions enough of themselves to induce every one to go who possibly can. We do not know we can do more to induce attendance than to publish the programme of the proceedings:

Thursday, October 2d.

Committee on Reception will meet delegates on the train and escort them into Los Angeles, arriving at 1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.—Drive through city, orchards and vineyards.
8:00 P. M.—Meeting of Convention. Address of Welcome.

Friday, October 3d.

9:30 A. M.—Pigeon shooting.
FIRST MATCH.
12 Single rises, 21 yards; entrance, $2.50.
SECOND MATCH.
12 Birds, Hurlingham rules; entrance, $5.00.
THIRD MATCH.
2:00 P. M.—6 Double rises, 18 yards; entrance, $10.00.
FOURTH MATCH.
12 Birds, Hurlingham rules; entrance, $5.00.
All Prizes to be divided into 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent., open to all members of the State Association. California State Sportsman's Association Rules to govern.
8:00 P. M.—Convention.

Saturday, October 4th.

Convention will go into camp for a quail shoot as guests of the Recreation Gun Team. Returning Monday evening.
7:00 P. M. Sportsman's Game Supper.
Not Good-bye, but only Adieu for the Present.

Then, for those who can afford to extend the time of attendance, there is another great attraction, that of the County Agricultural Fair, which opens during the following week. To all interested in the progress of the State, the annual fair of this far-famed county ought indeed to be worth seeing, for its natural productions in horses, cattle, fruits, cereals, vegetables and flowers are to-day the pride of the nation as well as the State. We re-assert, therefore, that the Convention of the Association never imposed so many obligations, or offered so many attractions to attend as the present, and we hope both will have due influence with the delegates-elect.

The Inter-State Team.

We have endeavored up to writing, Friday morning, to ascertain the exact chances of a team from California going to Nevada at the time appointed, or of one going at all. We regret to say the prospects for us do not look very promising, and we form this opinion from conversations during the last two days with the leading men who would constitute the team. supposing one goes. Colonel Sontag, it is true, selected a team, but we personally know that was only because he was required from official position to do so, and to relieve himself from responsibility. The selection of a team, without the funds to take them to Nevada, amounts to nothing, and that is just where the great trouble lies. As nearly as we can get at the truth, after much trouble to learn the real facts, we may put the case as follows: The whole burden of the expedition rests entirely upon the First and Second Regiments, who have to furnish the men and the money to take them to Nevada. The First Regiment is acting very nobly in the matter, and covering itself with honor. Five, if not six, men of the team, as it stands, belong to the First Regiment, and the officers are willing to supply ample means for its own men, but they decline, we understand, and very properly, too, to do more. Of the intentions of the Second Regiment, we are not so well informed, but we fully believe, from what we hear, they will respond with the same generous and liberal spirit of their brothers of the First Regiment. As the case appears to us, a fair, good team may be gotten together, if funds are provided for their expenses. The example set by the military should cause a blush of shame to all private citizens of means who stand back with their purse strings drawn close, when the honor and dignity of the State are so seriously involved. Without the means, about $600, the team *cannot* go. Six thousand dollars a week are now spent in politics, and there the patriotism and liberality of our wealthy citizens seem to end, and we doubt if a dose of dynamite would shake them from their selfishness. This is not right, but it is the truth. Of the cause of all this trouble we have nothing to say at present, for we still hope we may come out all right, and we have no desire to increase the difficulty. But we do feel, like thousands of others, that if no team goes to Nevada to fight the battle out like men, a deep, burning disgrace will be inflicted upon us which through all time can never be wiped out. We anxiously await the results of the meeting to night (Friday), though we confess with much foreboding.

The report in the daily papers of the fire at Governor Stanford's farm was greatly exaggerated, and in some respects erroneous. It was to the effect that the racing stables at Matadero had been burned, involving a loss of $6,000. The fire was at Palo Alto. and started, it is supposed by tramps, in an old building of little value used for storing straw. The straw shed and contents and a row of colt stables that stood near were all that were destroyed. The stalls are being rebuilt, and the total loss was less than $2,000.

The Game and Fish Circulars.

The State Sportman's Association, through the Committee on Game and Fish, desires us to urge all who may have received a circular of questions bearing on game interests, to answer the queries and mail the answers to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. H. H. Briggs, at 609 Sacramento street, San Francisco, without delay.

We cheerfully comply with this request for several reasons. The information asked for is needed to enable legislators to frame a game law which shall not unjustly prevent those in the mountain counties from sharing in the pleasures of the field.

It is the only way in which the needs of all sections can be met. Then, too, it will enable scientists to more accurately locate and describe the varied game birds which make California the longed-for ultima among sportsmen the world over.

While the report of the committee will be a perfect chart of the shooting and fishing possibilities of the State, which will be most useful to intending visitors from abroad, as well as to Californians who may desire to spend vacations in field sport, other reasons might be urged; but the plan adopted by the committee recommends itself to all, and there is nothing to be said against it.

We pointedly urge those who may receive the circulars to answer them, and would suggest that any who may have knowledge on the subject should write the committee, even though they do not receive a copy of the circular. The committee is encouraged by the interest already shown, but desires to reach every portion of the State and to have information from all portions of each county. We shall publish the report when completed, and expect to find among the authorities quoted in it the names of all shooting and fishing friends of the *Breeder and Sportsman*.

BICYCLING.

A twenty-miles professional championship race took place at Leicester on August 23d, and resulted in a victory for Fred Wood, with Howell second and Lees third. Howell led toward the end of the race, but about 200 yards from home Wood came with a terrible burst of speed and won the race amidst great excitement. Time, 59m. 18½. The quickest mile was made in 2m. 44s., the slowest in 3m. 12s. The last mile was made in 2m. 45s.

Henry Clark, a young Canadian who is just eighteen years old, and who has only been a rider for one year, has just accomplished some wonderful performances, at an athletic meeting in Toronto. He won the mile race with the greatest of ease in 2m. 59⅘s. He also secured the five-mile race in the magnificent time of 16m. 6⅘s., or 1 minute and 8 seconds better than the previous best on record for Canada, made by W. G. Ross.

A lady tricyclist recently made the trip from Chicago to Geneva Lake, Wis., in two days' time; the distance is 85 miles. She was accompanied by her brother and other members of the C. B. Club. Probably some of our Montgomery tricycliennes would like to take an excursion. Where are our gallant young men? Echo answers, where!—*The Bicycle, Montgomery, Ala.*

A. Dolph, at the bicycle tournament at New London, Ohio is reported to have ridden a half mile in 1m. 17 1-5s., and the mile in 2m. 40½s. If investigation shall sustain the accuracy of all details, the times of Dolph for the half-mile and mile become the best on record in the world.

The Bay City Wheelman Club has been organized with the following officers: President, E. Mohrig; Vice-President, Geo. F. Day; Captain, R. F. Cook; Secretary, W. J. Munro; First Lieutenant, George Butler; Second Lteutenant, S. F. Booth; Bugler, Thomas Hill.

The Bay City Wheelman Club held an informal run to the Park last Sunday. To-morrow the club will take a run through the Presidio.

THE KENNEL.

The Pacific Coast Field Trial Club's field trials for 1884 will be run at Walltown timber, El Dorado county, commencing Tuesday, December 2d next.

The Club now numbers fifty-two members, distributed over the State from San Diego to Shasta, and is strong in every way.

Distemper has killed many pups that would have started this year, but there are more than thirty nominations already made and the trials promise to be most interesting. We are glad to see this Club doing well. It was organized by excellent men, who have held in view the shoals on which such Clubs are too often wrecked, and have made it the authority on all dog matters on the Pacific slope. The purses are large and should induce the many quiet owners of good dogs—and they are many—to enter them and assist in a matter of such general usefulness and profit.

The Club will provide suitable entertainment for visiting gentlemen and has reason to believe that many will attend.

The date is a good one. It gives dog owners two months of open season in which to handle and condition their dogs, and insures cool, pleasant weather for the trials.

Entry blanks and all desired information may be had from either Mr. Thos. Bennett, of San Francisco, the President, or Mr. N. E. White, of Sacramento, the Secretary.

Mr. Robt. H. Neill, the Vice-President, and Mr. H. H. Briggs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, both in San Francisco, will also take pleasure in answering questions and providing blanks, etc.

Entrance to both all-aged and puppy stakes closes on November 10th. Those desiriag to enter dogs should procure blanks, fill them out and send them, together with three dollars, to the Secretary.

If the dog is started, a further payment of seven dollars must be made. Readers will find the Club advertisment on another page.

Coney Island.

Sept. 6th.—Purse $500; all ages; entrance 5 per cent. of purse ($25 each) to the second; the winner of the first race on the first day, (Eachus), or of the first race on the second day, (Little Minch), to carry 5 lbs. extra; ten entries; seven furlongs.

Dwyer Bros.' b f Miss Woodford, 4, by Bilett, dam Fancy Jane, 115 lbs	J. McLaughlin 1
Hayden & Co.'s ch g Gleaner, 5, 115 lbs	Blaylock 2
D. D. Wither's blk c Buckstone, 4, 118 lbs	W. Dononue 3
R. R. Owings' b g Mammonist, aged,, 115 lbs	Conkling 0
W. C. Daly's b f Preciani, 2, 84 lbs	Moran 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, 118 lbs	Holloway 0
T. Bryan's b g Torpedo, 4, 115 lbs	Dalton 0
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, 115 lbs	Fitzpatrick 0
Ed. Corrigan's b c Swiney. 3, 112 lbs	J. Murphy 0

Time, 1:28¾.

Betting: 100 to 55 on Miss Woodford; 7 to 1 against Jim Renwick; 10 to 1 each against Buckstone, Gleaner and Mammonist; 15 to 1 against Swiney; 25 to 1 against Gano; 40 to 1 against Preciani and 50 to 1 against Torpedo. Pools: Miss Woodford, $200; Jim Renwick, $40; Gleaner, $30; Mammonist, $30; Buckstone, $25; Swiney $20, and the field, $10. Mutuels paid, $7.30.

All the horses named on the card were promptly at the post with the exception of Mr. Walton's Hopeful, and as no request had been made to withdraw him, the Executive Committee fined Mr. Walton $200 for the neglect. An exeellent start was made by Mr. Caldwell and the first to show was Preciani, followed by Swiney, Jim Renwick and Mammonist, with the others close up. As soon as they were well away Jim Renwick took the lead and at the end of the quarter and half he led by a neck, with Preciani second, a trifle in front of Miss Woodford, she having gradually improved her position in the run down the back stretch. As they reached the stables at the turn into the homestretch Miss Woodford showed in front and at the end of the three-quarters she led by a good two lengths, followed by Gleaner and Buckstone, both of which had passed Jim Renwick on the turn. Neither Gleaner nor Buckstone had a ghost of a chance to reach the favorite, who in an easy gallop kept on amidst considerable applause, winning by four lengths in 1:28¾, with Gleaner the same distance in front of Buckstone, who was followed by Mammonist, Preciani, Gano, Torpedo, Jim Renwick and Swiney in the order named. The time, although not quite as good as the record, (Sweetbrier having run the distance in 1:28 in California), is equal with the record in the East and is the best at the weights, Little Phil carrying 111 pounds when he ran it in 1:28¾ at Monmouth Park in 1882.

Same Day.—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds at $20 each, play or pay, with $600 added, of which $100 to the second; winners of two races of the value of $2,000, to carry 118 lbs.; of two of $1,000 or one of $2,000, 115 lbs.; of one of $1,000, 110 lbs.; other winners to carry 105 lbs.; maidens to carry 98 lbs., with sex allowances; 19 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

P. H. McMahon's br c Eachus, by Reform, dam Nemesis, 106 (carried 108) lbs	J. McLaughlin 1
H. D. Markstone's blk f Florence H., 100 lbs	Moran 2
P. Lorillard's b c Exile, 103 lbs	Omey 3
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 100 lbs	West 0
D. D. Withers' ch f Barbara, 95 lbs	McKenny 0
Appleby & Co.'s gr f Cricket, 100 lbs	Regan 0
Excelsior Stable's ch f Bahama, 100 lbs	Higgs 0
J. E. Kelly's Heliotrope colt, 98 lbs	Rafferty 0
R. W. Walden's ch g Hart, 100 lbs	Rivers 0
Preakness S.'s ch f Bonnie Bess, 95 lbs	Arnold 0
Clipsiana S.'s ch f East Lynne, 100 (carried 102) lbs	Garrison 0
W. L. Cassidy's br g Reed, 100 (carried 101) lbs	Sheridau 0
G. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, 103 lbs	J. Donohue disq.

Time, 1:16.

Betting: 4 to 1 each against Exile and East Lynne, 5 to 1 each against Rapido, Eachus and Florence M., 8 to 1 each against Barbara and St. Augustine, 10 to 1 against the Heliotrope colt, 12 to 1 each against Bahama and Hart, 15 to 1 each against Cricket and Reed, and 20 to 1 against Bonnie Bess. Pools: East Lynne, $75; Eachus, $65; Rapido, $60; Exile, $50; Florence, $45; Heliotrope colt, $40; Bahama, $30; St. Augustine, $30; the field, $55. Mutuels paid, $33.20.

Thirteen out of the nineteen on the cards showed at the starting-point, from whence they were sent with St. Augustine in front, followed by Florence M., Exile and Rapido in front of the others, which were led by Eachus, with East Lynne away behind. Before they had covered a furlong Exile headed St. Augustine, but in turn was passed by Rapido, and who in turn was passed by Eachus, he leading at half the distance by half a length, followed by the Heliotrope colt, Bahama, Rapido and St. Augustine on nearly even terms, with Exile and Florence M. both close up. There was no change until they were well round the turn, when young Donahue again got up with St. Augustine and at the beginning of the last furlong he was a trifle in front, lapped on the inside by Eachus and on the outside by Florence M., Rapido and Exile. Soon after passing the post St. Augustine drew out nearly clear, but swerving into the rails he forced McLaughlin to almost pull Eachus's head off to save a collision. The advantage gained gave St. Angustine a clear lead and he finished in front with a lead of two lengths over Eachus, he a length in front of Florence M., with Exile, Rapido and Barbara close up and the others tailed out, of which East Lynne and Reed were last. Time 1:16. As soon as McLaughlin had weighed, he promptly claimed a foul against St. Augustine and the judge as promptly gave him the race and at the same time exonerated young Donahue from making an intentional foul, as it was plainly an accident.

Mr. Ryan Discloses Himself.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Noticing a query in your valuable paper in regard to my whereabouts and intentions, hastens me to reply. I comprehend full well that personal acquaintances and many others of the sporting fraternity are patiently and anxiously awaiting results of my location, etc., although there is a little time to spare yet. I intended to be down before this, although the repairing of my small fleet of boats has caused me delay, and I will be busy on them a couple of days more, then shall make a call on my city friends and return to locate my ark, in good shooting quarters if possible. I have not made my selection as to my location as yet. Duck feed is better than last season; more wild celery in places. No feed of importance on the lower end of Sherman Island, except the extreme lower end of lakes, and that contains more or less good, small, gray duck feed and a small quantity of wild celery, although the feed from Mayberry Slough to the upper end of Sherman is better than last season. However, there are few ducks to be seen anywhere here, as the fact is evident that they have found superior feed elsewhere, and I don't look or expect good shooting can be had on the Lower Lake country for some little time yet. The shooting was crippled last year in many places by superior feed being found by the wild duck, and I predict the same result for the present season. Mud hens may be seen in numbers feeding busily. I saw ten English snipe on July 29th; also twelve gray geese on Sept. 6th. I killed a fine pair of mallard on the 9th inst., on the lower end of Sherman Island. I shall call and see you when I come down. WM. RYAN.

ANTIOCH, Sept. 17, 1884.

The St. Leger Won by Lambkin—Scott Free Fails to Get a Place.

The Doncaster St. Leger, run on the 10th, was not reported by the Associated Press of this Coast, probably because the wires were too heavily charged with political matters. The following is the New York *World's* cable report:

London, Sept. 10th.—The winning of the Doncaster St. Leger to-day by The Lambkin was in a measure quite a surprise, as but few since his easy defeat for the Grand Prix de Paris, by Little Duck, believed that he possessed speed enough to get away from Scott Free or Superba. Matthew Dawson, however, sent him from Newmarket in fine condition, and, although he was deprived of the services of Archer, who rode him both at Sandown and Paris, he had Watts up, who rode the winner (Ossian) last year. As usual, the betting was heavy, the closing prices averaging as follows: 7 to 2 against Scott Free, 5 to 1 against Superba, 6 to 1 agains Sir Reuben, 7 to 1 against Harvester, 8 to 1 against The Lambkin, 15 to against Queen Adelaide, 20 to 1 each against Cambusmore and Cormeille, 40 to 1 each against Hermitage and Sandiway, and 100 to 1 each against Royal Fern, Crim Tartar and Doncaster Cup.

The conditions and starters were as follows:

The 109th renewal of the St. Leger Stakes, for three-year-olds, at £25 each, play or pay, the owner of the second to receive £200, and of the third £100 out of the stakes; colts to carry 126 lbs; fillies, 123 lbs; old course, about one mile, six furlongs and 132 yards; closed with 185 subscribers.

Mr. R. C. Vyner's b c The Lambkin, by Camballo, dam Mint Sauce, 126 lbs	Watts 1
Duke of Westminister's ch f, Sandiway, by Doncaster, dam Clemence, 123 lbs	Barrett 2
Mr. R. Peck's b f Superba, by Sterling, dam Highland Fling, 123 lbs	Wood 3
Mr. J. Foy's br c Scot Free, by Macgregor, dam Celibacy, 126 lbs	Osborne 0
Lord Manners' ch c Sir Reuben, by Doncaster, dam Belle Agnes, 126 lbs	Cannon 0
Sir J. Willoughby's br c Harvester, by Sterling, dam Wheat Ear, 126 lbs	Loates 0
Sir J. Willoughby's ch f Queen Adelaide, by Hermit, dam Adelaide, 123 lbs	Martin 0
W. J. Leigh's ch c Cormeille, by Macgregor, dam Narcisse, 126 lbs	Giles 0
Duke of Westminister's b c Cambusmore, by Doncaster, dam Strathfleet 126 lbs	Archer 0
C. J. Lefevre's b c Hermitage, by Hermit, dam Doll Tearsheet, 126 lbs	Webb 0
J. H. Houldsworth's br c Royal Fern, by Springfield, dam Wood Anemone, 126 lbs	Lemaire 0
M. T. Green's ch c Grim Tartar, by Camballo, dam Memoria, 126 lbs	Snowden 0
Mr. E. Bird's b or br c Doncaster Cup, by Doncaster, dam Crucible, 126 lbs	Goater 0

The Lambkin was bred by the late Mr. H. F. Clare Vyner and is the property of his brother, R. C. Vyner, and on the occasion of his debut at Doncaster just a year ago, when he started the favorite over the field for the Rous Plate, three-quarters of a mile straight, not a few of the Newmarket divisions present freely proclaimed him the winner of the "next Selenger." Their confidence he well sustained, for although his career has not been altogether successful, he has done well. As to the Rous Plate he won that very easily, but for the Chesterfield Nursery Handicap at Derby he was uplaced with 117 pounds in a field of twenty-one. As a three-year-old he was first seen in the City and Suburban, when with 84 pounds he was beaten way off. But on the next day at Sandown Park he won the Esher Stakes at a mile with Fred Archer up and carrying 119 pounds. This was a performance considered so good that Matthew Dawson was at once instructed to give him a preparation for the Grand Prix de Paris, and Archer was specially retained to ride him, but Little Duck, with Tom Cannon in the saddle, proved the better and Mr. Vyner's horse was second, five lengths away. The Lambkin was next seen during the July meeting at Newmarket, when he won the Summer Cup over the Round Course (3 miles, 4 furlongs and 139 yards), carrying 103 pounds, beating My Lud by ten lengths at 99 pounds. Those controlling Corrie Roy expected to get an easy gallop for the Summer Cup, but when they discovered that Mr. Vyner really meant to start The Lambkin they declined the contest. That was the last race the colt ran until he won the St. Leger as above. In breeding he has all the qualifications for a Leger winner, being specially bred to stay, although his sire — Camballo, by Cambuscan — never did anything but win the 2,000 Guineas for Mr. H. C. Vyner in 1875. On the dam's side, Mint Sauce is by Liddington out of Lamb Hill, by Voltiguer, her grandson being by Touchstone. The Lambkin's success as above will naturally bring him forward for the Cesarewitch, for which he was handicapped at 110 pounds but for which he will now have to carry 116 pounds, while for the Cambridgeshire his weight will be raised from 116 pounds to 122 pounds.

The running of the Duke of Westminster's Sandiway into second place must also have been a big surprise, for, although by Doncaster, she has always been looked upon as a trifle soft, notwithstanding that she won the Coronation Stakes at Ascot and the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood, while the defeat of Superba must have been a big disappointment.

Large French Pools.

The largest amount ever won in a French mutuel pool of $5 each was won on Nickajack, bay gelding (4), by Rogers, dam Capitola, by imp. Albion, when he won the Free Handicap Sweepstakes, one and one-eighth miles, at Jerome Park, Oct. 12, 1872, defeating Fanchon, Elsie and six others in 1:59¾. Nickajack carried only 75 lbs. French mutuels paid, $1,178 each. The next largest was at Saratoga, July 17, 1882, on Wapakonita, bay colt (3), by War Dance, dam Miss Grey, by Revill, when he won, three-quarters of a mile, defeating Lutestring, Morgan Spy and nine others. Time, 1:17. French mutuels paid, $1,080.80 each. The third largest was on Mr. J. J. Bevins' Hattie F., chestnut mare (6), by imp. Leamington, dam Bonnie Doon, by imp. Balrownie, at Baltimore, Md., May 21, 1879. Hattie F., 109 lbs., won the Rancocas Handicap, one and one-eighth miles, defeating Ferida, Bushwhacker and nine others in 2:00. Track heavy. French mutuels paid, $648.85 for each $5 invested. Hattie F. was a great mare that day, as she demonstrated by winning over such an excellent field by two lengths. Mr. Bevins thought so well of his mare that he backed her to win little less than $10,000. It was a big day for Mr. Bevins.

Roy S. Cluke, b c (4), by Bullion, dam Lida Gaines, by War Dance, won the Twin City Handicap Sweepstakes, at Brighton Beach, on the 8th inst., defeating Ferg Kyle, Lutestring, Gleaner, Checkmate and five others in 2:09½. Cluke only carried 80 lbs., and has performed so poorly that no one thought he had a ghost of a chance. He got away well, however, and was never headed. The pace was terrific; the first half-mile was run in 47 seconds—the mile in 1:42½. French mutuel pools paid, $622.75 for each $5 invested. This is the fourth largest paying mutuel pool ever sold.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Milking Qualities of the Black Polls.

I see by recent correspondence that the Polled Aberdeens are being somewhat summarily declared no milkers—to be indeed outside the narrow cordon of dairy breeds. It has certainly, as is pretty well known, been to the attainment of an undisputed pre-eminence in the production of the most juicy, most finely mixed and most richly flavored beefiness—the entire accomplishment of which has made these cattle, to a large and constantly increasing number of admirers, the *beau ideal* of beauty, symmetry and quality—that "improvement" has been so energetically directed. To that attainment has been surrendered the milking property. A milking fame they had, and a very high one we claim for them. The property is inherent if it does seem latent. It was the foundation of improvement towards the beefy supremacy. It is still the foundation of its proclivity to precocious maturity. It has been this struggle towards the attainment of this one pre-eminence that has succeeded. It was not, it may be faithfully said, the preference of the improvers. It was not, it is an historical fact, the sole property of the unimproved stocks. The beef precocity apparently proved to those who were best qualified to discover and take advantage of it, the quickest, easiest and surest means of profit. The two properties were there, the inducement to the exertion of improvement was the largest gain. That was soon decided, and the decision proved a revolution in the character of the agriculture of those districts wherein these polled had origin. The people of these particular districts have always been famed for their shrewd aptness in regard to the main chance. They had the insight to see that, in their locality, meat and beef would pay them better than milk and butter. The dairy interest was wrecked and beef was king.

The race we are commenting on is the only polled race of remote antiquity in Scotland. It partook thus of the milking frame of the other ancient polled races in Britain, which are supposed to have been the original cattle. A noted contributed to the London *Agricultural Gazette* describes these ancient polled natives (which he believes also to have been white) as being deep milkers. Now any one who has consulted Youatt and the others authorities from which he compiled his work, must have become speedily convinced that the claim we make is no myth. The old natives were pre-eminently famous as dairy stock. They were, in fact, recognized as superior to the Ayrshire in quantity, and as unsurpassed in quality. The famous agricultural exponent, Sir John Sinclair, sent into Aberdeenshire to procure specimens to go into his native Caithness to free the dairy. The dairy interest of Aberdeenshire and the associate counties had been of vast and growing interest. Mr. Alex. Ramsay, of Banff, in his "History of the Highland and Agricultural Society," and in other places, has shown this conclusively. My uncle informed me that he remembered some of the most eminent English salesmen, who attended the big fairs of those olden times, used to pick out a few of the most beautiful, sleeky, sealy-skinned, white-uddered cows (what choice specimens they must have been!) to be "villa" milk and butter machines for their friends in the London suburbs. Charles Stevenson, the first editor of the *North British Agriculturist*, also knew these antique polls to be quite celebrated in the milky way. He also declared them, from personal test, equal to the Ayrshire in quantity and superior in quality. In an article requested from me by the editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, entitled "What is a Polled Aberdeen?" I gave facts to prove my claims. I quoted data, which I had obtained in an old agricultural periodical, the *Scottish Farmer*, published in Aberdeen, of the yields of milk from the prize cows of the late Robert Walker's herd at Portlethen (still maintained by his son, I. G. Walker, of Aberdeen). I have not that article by me, but it is referred to. The late Lord Airlie, too, we therein showed, was a convert to the faith. He, in fact, was known to have discarded the favored "red, white and roan," for the now "royal blacks." He was a dairyman, and made the milk vein his peculiar test. Often his judgment was rather discounted for preferring the milky features to the beefy. But he persisted, and had entire satisfaction in producing a dairy and a beef herd out of one and the same material. His published dairy records and his special show-yard successes eloquently assert his accurate judgment. Mr. Geo. Wilken, I understand, is also collecting facts in regard to dairy records; and they will, like his success in the show yard, be emphatic. I have owned an old cow purchased from Mr. Stevenson, Blairshinnock, which is such a suckling wonder that she must have been in her more heyday period a milking treasure, and makes me regret I did not own her earlier. Were it not for her somewhat marked evidences of age, I would be inclined to pit her against any milky-breed individual agoing.

Then as to the quality—that is acknowledged to be of the richest. John Thornton once described to me the cream of a sample Short-horn. This cream was so thick that it would float a penny piece if placed on the surface. This I used to regard as the acme of creameries, and I used to retail the item of the great John to my farmer friends. At last it was totally eclipsed by the experience of a small farmer, who, on hearing the above, burst out: "Ach! that's *naething;* I hae a cowie, ay, she's bit a cowie, bit I can *fling* an *aul'* penny-piece on the ream (cream) an' it'li suim (swim) an' no sink!" What he stated was afterwards thoroughly substantiated. The Breton cow has always been regarded, in the best informed circles, as the richest butter producer. Baron de Fontenoy, who made a special study of Scotch cattle, declared the milk of the Aberdeens to be equal, if not superior, to the Bretons—the cattle of his native country.

Among the numberless class of smaller farmers in the localities where the purest descendants of the original antique race are still to be found in robust prolificness, the cow is more regarded as a milk producer. The good wives have to depend on the yield of their cows to defray household expenses and meet incidental wants. These cows are as fine a looking and proving dairy-beef kind as any breeder of a favorite stock would desire.

These facts, drawn from undoubted history, authority, and the common incidents of every-day life, ought to prove that the milking property and faculty is not to be denied the polled cattle (*i. e.* Aberdeen-Angus), and is not to be written aside by an inadvertent ignorance. It is likely that the grand beefing propensities of this favorite race will probably always and more generally commend themselves to breeders who pride themselves on having animals of the most perfect symmetry and beauty. But the inherent milking property is still strong. It is like the water that comes in a favored spot that has not far to be dug for. To those whom the comeliness of our blacks captivate, and who desire milk capability, it may be had. American milkmen should remember that there has been no "call for" any special dual propensities farther than has been indicated above, among the old country polled men.—*R. C. Auld.*

Value of Observation.

A clear perception of facts is often of great value, even when no immediate application is to be made of the observation. It is said that the forcible ejection of steam from the spout of a tea-kettle led to the invention of the steam engine. There are facts constantly occurring before the eyes of farmers that, if noted, would be of great service in their future emergencies. But they do not seem to make much impression unless needed for instant use. They do not often store up for future use experiments which they have made, or seen made; they seldom reason from one fact to another of kindred nature. A neighbor, who had concluded to make butter in Winter as well as Summer, and had half of his cows come in in October and November, found, after his Fall cows came in, and the cream from the fresh milk came to the churn, the butter would come very quick, but he did not get more than half of the butter he expected from the cream.

We said to him: "You probably only get the butter from the cream of the fresh cows, but you ought to know what remedy to apply, from your experiment of last year, in heating the milk of your farrow cows, to make it churn quicker. If you heat the milk of your cows that have given milk the longest to 130 degrees, the cream will all churn alike, and you will get all the butter." Well, he had not thought of that, but now he believed it would help him; and, on test, it doubled his amount of butter, as the amount of milk from the fresh cows was about the same as from those long in milk.

An event occurred with our tenant last Winter that well illustrates the value of an experiment which we tried some years ago. We had some half-dozen cows that had been long in milk, and their cream was very difficult to churn to butter, and we fed them turnips in hope that it would remedy this, and it proved to have a modifying effect but not quite satisfactory. We then tried heating the fresh milk, for the purpose of improving the cream in churning. This succeeded perfectly; and, besides this, we learned another important fact—that heating milk to 130 degrees wholly dissipated the flavor of turnips. We afterwards found that heating dissipated the flavor of cabbage and tomatoes, and we formed the opinion that it would probably dissipate the flavor of leeks and other bad flavors.

Last year our tenant put fifty tons of green clover into the silo without running it through a cutter, and when opened, in December, for feeding to milch cows, it was found to be in good order. But after the first section was cut down, it was found that the air would penetrate the edge of this uncut clover, and cause it to mould. Still the cows were very fond of it, but the mould tainted the milk and butter made from it. The tenant came to us in great trouble, and said all this good clover would be lost, as the value of the butter was ruined by the taint. We said to him, as he had heated milk often, he should know what would dissipate this taint in the milk. He replied that heating old milk would make the cream rise and churn quicker, but he did not know it would take out taint. He found, however, that heating the new milk to 130 degrees dissipated the taint wholly, and made butter entirely satisfactory to very particular customers. This fact, he said, was worth $150 to him. Had this clover been run through the cutter, it would have packed so solid that the air could not penetrate to cause mould. The farmer's eyes should be open, and his mind receptive.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Points for the Dairy.

1. In making butter, good, sound, wholesome food is indispensable. To make a good article from poor material is as impossible in dairying as in any manufacturing industry.

2. In making cheese, the full heat in scalding should be reached very gradually. To suddenly heat a cube of curd is to contract the pores so that the whey and gas of the interior are not fully liberated, and going into the cheese cause bad effects.

3. Excessive acidity in cream before churning causes a partial separation of the butter fats, and the acid also develops glycerine from one of the oils composing these fats. Souring cream does not add to the quality of butter; it simply creates a stronger flavor, in contrast to the delicate flavor of unsoured cream, which is the true flavor of aroma.

4. Natural vegetable acids do not harm milk, but the artificial acid of fermenting food introduces an element into the consumption that it is not possible for nature to neutralize, and hence affects the milk. The amount of ferment may be small and do little injury, but if carried beyond a certain point will have a deleterious effect, which experiment, time and again, has demonstrated.

5. Butter should always be churned several degrees colder in Summer than in Winter. The reason is that the caseinous matter of milk more readily attaches itself to the butter globules in Summer than in Winter, and that this adhesion can best be prevented by a cooler temperature of the cream when churning is a fact.

6. Sudden changes in the color of butter, unless caused by sudden changes in food, say from oat and corn meal to bran of poor quality, or rye meal, is caused by churning too warm and loading the butter with casein. Soft and white butter are both due to one cause—too highly charged with the solid matter of buttermilk.

7. Butter is a very difficult article to keep, unless a very low, uniform temperature can be secured. Where butter is needed for long keeping, the best way is to make in small and somewhat oblong rolls; wrap closely in well brine-washed muslin cloths, and immerse them in brine made from boiled water. These should be kept beneath the surface so that the air will not get to them. A small quantity can thus be had at any time.

8. Crocks of butter to be kept for several months should never be placed upon the cellar bottom. This causes two degrees of temperature in the crock, which will be at the expense of the quality of the butter near the top. The crocks will keep their contents far better if placed at least a foot from the cellar bottom, upon a bench, and a thick woolen cloth thrown over it.

9. Guess-work about cheese and butter making should never be tolerated. It is impossible to guess, with the finger, within eight or ten degrees of the actual temperature of a churning of cream; besides, it is always some trouble to wash the finger before testing the cream. Four or five degrees, even, make all the difference between good and poor butter.

10. Washing butter with brine has two effects. If the fine-grained butter is allowed to stand for some time in the brine the latter will, by the natural laws of gravity, cause the solid or cheesy matter in buttermilk to assume a lower strata, and can thus be drawn out from under the butter. The added water has also an affinity for the sugar of milk, and takes it with it when drawn off. The brine also causes a slight contraction of the butter globules, which causes increased firmness.

Ripening Grass-Fed Pigs in Fall.

Pigs that have had abundance of grass through the Summer, with little other feed, should, in September, be fed moderately upon grain, so as to ripen the grass-made growth during the mild Fall weather. It is well known that the growth made by grass upon cattle or pigs is more sappy, or contains more water, than that made from grain, and, when these grass cattle or hogs are fed upon grain, they do not gain in weight for a short time, because the grain produces fat, to take the place of the redundant water. This may be considered as ripening up the growth made on grass. When the pigs are fed a small amount of grain with pasture, the flesh is solider and less watery. The effect of turning a fat hog or steer to grass in Spring, is just the opposite; the solid flesh is soon permeated with a larger proportion of water, which adds considerably to the weight, but very little to the value, as the pig will dress away the principal part of this additional weight put on by the grass. This effect must be calculated upon, and it should be known that the first grain fed in Fall will be used to ripen up the Summer growth, without adding to the weight; yet it adds to the value of the carcass as much as any like amount of grain fed afterwards.

The grass is none the less valuable in the growth of young pigs, because the growth takes on this condition. The food is all utilized to the best advantage, and produces a profit both in health and growth. The addition to the weight is often very rapid, and then when grain is added to the grass the feeder is disappointed because it does not increase the growth rapidly; he quite misunderstands the philosophy of the case. This is the true reason for the different reports made by those who pasture pigs, feeding some grain, and those who pasture without grain. It has led to the opinion that grain was thrown away on pigs at pasture. But, from our point of view, it will be seen that the grass and the grain are each doing duty for their whole value in the growth of the pigs. And it is better that grain should be fed in small quantity with pasture, and then the growth will be ripened as fast as put on.

We think pigs pastured through the Summer should be well fed in Fall, so as not only to ripen up the Summer growth, but to add to it largely before the cold season. It is getting to be generally believed that pigs are most profitable when ripened and sold at ten months; that when well fed they may be brought to three hundred pounds weight at three hundred days old, and all that is put on beyond that is produced at a loss—that is that pigs farrowed March 1st should be ready for sale January 1st. This requires good feeding from the first to the last. But this weight can be produced upon pasture and eighteen bushels of corn; and when twenty dollars can be realized for the pig the transaction should be profitable. It would be better and often cheaper to feed some middlings with the corn. But if the pasture was good the corn would not injure the pigs, although the mildings or ships would be healthier, as part of the food, especially when the pigs were very young or just weaned. If the best profit is to be realized the pigs must be pushed judiciously every day of their lives—and this grass diet will make it safe to do this.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A Big Cattle Scheme.

Lieut. Fred Schwatka, U. S. A., has resigned his commission for the reason, as intimated, that he was about to enter "foreign service." This latter supposed intent of the Lieutenant is pertinent with the anecdote relating to a young lady who complained to an acquaintance about the detrimental gossip of some of her neighbors. She exclaimed: "Why, they even say I've nine beaus!" The visitor remarked soothingly: "I never believe more than half I hear." So in respect to the Lieutenant—he is not intending to embark in a change of flag, but he is about to enter the Scotch service in this wise: Last year he was deported by the Government to lead an expedition up the Yukon River in Northwestern Alaska, to explore its channel, resources, etc. He crossed to the river 1,200 miles above its mouth and descended to the sea, making accurate record, in full compliance with his instructions, but in the meantime he attended to a little side show of his own. In addition to what he was specially instructed to examine and report upon in the Aleutian Islands group, he discovered and mapped out the central channel of the noted Japan current and its thermal effect upon the temperature of the several islands in its track.

These islands are said to aggregate about two thousand square miles, with a perennial climate of about 60 degrees Fahr. the entire year, and covered with grasses and verdure adapted for indefinite grazing, and having no parallel on the planet for stock ranges. On the Lieutenant's return from the Yukon expedition he stopped in Portland and entered into confidential terms with "Scotch" Reid in respect to gobbling those perennial islands for cattle ranches, to be conducted under the auspices of a corporation to be organized in Scotland with "slathers" of capital to back the enterprise.

Lieut. Schwatka is to take special superintendence of the business there, with a due ratio of non-assessable stock, of course; and at the next session of Congress (*Deo Volente*) we may expect to see Schwatka's Yukon report placed before that body in "ship shape and British fashion," with maps, charts, etc., minus the Aleutian Islands in the Japan current, to be probably supplemented by a modest little bill to "civilize" a part of the Aleutian group by a long lease similar to that conferred upon Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., for fur-sealing privileges in the Ounalaska region. If this programme is carried into due effect, Schwatka, in lieu of being rated a mere lieutenant, will be *de facto* the Major-General "cow boy" of the world.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

A chronic form of indigestion, or a kind of dyspepsia, sometimes attacks horses, and greatly impairs their strength and reduces their condition. A horse affected by it either has little appetite or a very irregular one; he passes a large portion of the materials of his food in an unassimilated condition, or not in a very different one from that in which they are eaten; and, in the advanced stages of his illness he has a dry and staring coat, and exhibits the peculiar appearance of being hide-bound. The immediate causes of these symptoms are some morbid change in the stomach, some imperfection of its secretions, or the pressure in it of some improper and disturbing matter; and the originating cause may be a filthy, ill-ventilated stable, the use of musty hay or grain, the continued use of catch-penny nostrums, the heating of the body with too much clothing, the presence of intestinal worms, or any one or more of a hundred other unhealthy influences. The cure, like that of dyspepsia in the human subject, is determined by the nature of the cause, and must be such as to bring the digestive system under a totally different set of in-

fluences from those which have accompanied the disease. If worms be present, anthelmintics must be given; if the organic powers of the stomach be diminished, tonics must be given; if good air, proper exercise, and sufficient grooming have been wanting, these requisites of health must be supplied; and, in any event good, restorative food of a different kind from what the animal has been recently accustomed to, must be supplied.

Feeding Colts.

Early maturity for swine and cattle has been advised as to the best farm practice for the largest return in pork and beef. But there is a difference, as the *Home Farm* reminds us, between the objects in view in raising pigs and horses. In the one case weight alone is wanted, and fat-forming foods (the chief of which is corn) are used. In the other it is muscle that is wanted, and about the poorest food that can be given a young colt is corn. Of course you can, with corn, shove it forward and make astonishing weights and possibly sell at a big price; but let this practice become universal, as it threatens to be, and the people who use horses will soon refuse your stock at any price. Cattle and hogs are bought for fat, horses for muscle. The difference is as wide as it can possibly be.

There must be different feed and different treatment. What the colt wants is plenty of exercise, a clean place to sleep, shelter from the bitter storms, plenty of good grass of different varieties, good, clean hay without dust, and good, sound oats. Colts raised in this way will not look so well nor win as many premiums, nor sell to fools for as much money, but they will have sound limbs and eyes, great endurance and weight, speed enough for their various purposes, and they will last.

A Missouri correspondent of the Mark Lane, London, *Express*, writing on the subject of draft horses for America, says: Let all work horses be tested for work, at work, as shrewdly and diligently as fast horses are tested for speed, at speed, and the desired results would at once be produced. No man thinks of bringing a fat, green, pampered horse upon the race course; and no man would bring a racehorse into a draft-horse contest equally severe. For centuries, prizes have been offered and rigid tests applied, to show the speed of horses, and the results are manifest. Now, let equally severe and trying tests, backed by ample purses, be applied to the strength of horses, and the results will be invaluable. In selecting horses to travel for district premiums, if those otherwise eligible were tested as to what they could do, they would be shown with solid flesh and developed muscles, and in firm health. Horses fit only for soap grease would be kept away; horses of bone and muscle, pluck and prowess, would be brought to the front, made known and patronized, greatly to the benefit of all who raise or use these noble animals.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is the author of the following sensible paragraph: Farmers go into the stable in the morning and the *pungent odor* makes them sneeze, but they never think of preventing it. Some horses are so saturated with this smell from urine dried in their skin as to be smelled from quite a distance on the road. Men carefully protect their carriages from this odor lest the varnish should be spoiled, but never think how much more sensitive are the nostrils, eyes and lungs of the horses. And when these animals have the "pinkeye," a disease of all these organs, and often caused by this overpowering, filthy and pungent atmosphere, they think they are badly used by fate. It would be all stopped if the stable floor were drenched with a few pails of water and brushed with a street-sweeper's broom, and now and then thickly dusted with plaster. Moreover, the legs and bellies of the horses would be much the better for a washing at least every other day.

While the whip seems indispensable in the handling and working of some horses, there is no question in regard to its misuse in many cases, and the greatest trouble about having one of these instruments of torture too convenient is that it is generally used when the use of it is least needed. Unfortunately the handling of horses is done often by a class of men who have less sense and judgment and sense of propriety than the horses themselves. Such men, on the least provocation, are ready at once to take out their spite and revenge on whatever comes handiest, which is generally the poor horses in their charge. Were whips always in proper hands the charges of cruelty laid upon this seemingly necessary implement would not be so great nor so grevious.

A correspondent of an exchange thus relates his experience with heaves: My brother-in-law had a horse that had the heaves so bad that he thought it could not live. A friend said to him, take a quart of new milk, stir into it a teaspoonful of aqua fortis; this will thicken the milk; stir this into the oats. Give it each noon for three days, then stop three days, then repeat. This will effectually cure the heaves. He tried it, kept his horse at work what it could during the time he gave it. Soon no trace of the heaves could be detected.

The man who goes to Sheepshead Bay with a return ticket paid for, a silver dollar in his pocket to settle for a modest dinner at the beach, and a five-dollar bill to invest on the races, sees great possibilities rise before him. He came home dead broke on Saturday, and to drive off a fit of the blues sat down and figured it thus after he had pondered over the winners marked on his score card: Miss Woodford $5, wins $3. Invest $8 on Eachus at 4 to 1, $32, or with investment back, $40, which on Ali-Hands-Round, at 10 to 1, yields $440, including investment. Put this on Drake Carter at 3 to 1 and win, with investment back, $1,760. Eulogy 8 to 1 swells the capital to $15,840. And now we begin to paralyze the bookmakers. Risk the whole sum on Jack of Hearts at 6 to 1, and we cash tickets to the tune of $110,520. Invest this on Charlemangne at 4 to 1 and we rake down, including the investment, $554,400. This is better than being cashier of a bank. If nothing goes wrong, if no miscalculation is made, we can enjoy the little fortune without securing lodgings in Canada. Great indeed are the possible winnings in a day's racing at Sheepshead Bay, but for some reason the bookmakers continue to flourish while the fellows who scrape five or ten dollars together in the morning are kept on the anxious seat.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

M. T. Grattan's stallion Herod last week trotted the Rochester, Minn., track in 2:24½, beating Von Arnim's time of last year, the fastest ever made on the track, by a quarter of a second. Herod is 18 years old.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Champion Three-Year-Olds of the Year—Great Racing at Sheepshead Bay—The Twin City Handicap—General Gossip—News, Etc.

The conviction grows afresh that the three-year-olds of 1884, especially the stake winners, are an ordinary lot, lacking in class, and possessing none of the distinguishing characteristics of Harry Bassett, Tom Bowling, Springbok, Spendthrift, Falsetto, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, and other famous colts of the last decade. Take the case of Palinurus, for instance. This three-year-old wins the Foxhall Stakes at Saratoga and runs a creditable second in the Kenner to Powhatan, but fails to beat a lot of second class horses at Brighton. The son of Glenelg and Crownlet may, however, have redeemed himself somewhat in the September Stakes, ran to-day (Thursday) at Sheepshead Bay. True, the Mimi colt and Rataplan have each performed well at times, but neither comes up to a first-class standard as yet. Panique has degenerated sadly; Knight of Ellerslie's ailments have again placed him on the shelf; St. Saviour will not be seen on the turf again in 1884; Rancocas does not possess a good one in its lot; Islip ditto among its colts, though Louisette is fast lifting herself to the top of the filly class; Himalaya, the Preakness champion, still struggles against his unlucky destiny; Fallen Leaf, the Western wonder, will not stand training again, and General Harding, thought to be the best of the Great Toms, is at home apparently over short courses only. Powhatan bid fair to take up the battle where his stable-companion Loftin left off, but he is not likely to run East this Fall, unless at Baltimore, where he is engaged in the Dixie and Breckenridge.

And so the list might be prolonged indefinitely, winding up with the same unsatisfactory conclusions noted above. As the matter now stands, the best of the colts are the Mimi colt, Rataplan, and Powhatan, with Duchess, Louisette, and Modesty the foremost of the opposite sex.

That Sheephead Bay will contribute its part toward settling the status of several of these would-be champions is certain, and at present the most highly esteemed three-year-olds outside of the stake contestants are Swiney, by Ten Broeck, and Tom Martin, by Longfellow. The ease with which these two colts won their respective handicaps on Tuesday, even at the light imposts carried by each, stamp them as worthy antagonists for even some of their more pretentious opponents of a similar age.

Swiney won his race so easily, and with so much evident reserve power, that he is evidently one of the best Ten Broecks of his age, not excepting even Bob Cook or Woodward. True, old Monitor is in the sere and yellow leaf, and Kosciusko, he of the unpronounceable (to many) name, was giving Swiney 11 pounds, but he beat Kosciusko more than that difference, cleverly.

As regards the Twin City victor, he is a phenomenon, for when size and general appearance is considered, no one would at first glance take him for a racehorse. At two years old he was so small that he never faced the starter, a fortunate contingency, probably, in view of his recently-developed merit. Tom Martin, if he had been hammered away at in his younger days, might never have credited his owner with any special honors, let alone so valuable and important a contest as the Twin City Handicap. He is now, to all outward appearances, sound in wind and limb, and though perhaps not of size and class enough to show to advantage over longer courses and with heavier weights, is bound to be a useful bread winner to Mr. P. C. Fox.

Viewed now, calmly and dispassionately after the turmoil and excitement of the race is over, the late struggle for the Twin City prize presented many incidents of interest to racegoers. Leaving out what Aranza might have done had she got off with the others, there is little doubt that the best animal, at the weight, was the victor, Tom Martin. And yet had Jack of Hearts and several others that we can mention, experienced the same good luck as did Martin and Ferg Kyle, of being always well in front from start to finish, the victor would have had to run faster to beat them. Jack of Hearts' trainer did not quite like his charge's condition prior to the race—so much so that he left it optional with Hayward as to whether Mr. Appleby should back Kinglike or Jack of Hearts, but finally supported the latter. Beginning the last half-mile, Jack of Hearts made his run for the front, only to be closed in upon by Checkmate and Miss Brewster, who were in front of him. The time lost here by the interference did not help him any, and was fatal to his chances, which were good, as shown by his bold bid at the finish. Plunger was knocked to his knees on the backstretch when in the front rank, and cut, though not very badly. Gen. Monroe went off very slowly in the rear division, and his forward position at the end shows what he might have done had he got away well and under full headway. Blaylock rode him very carefully and judiciously to get him where he was at the finish, for had he hustled or hurried him in the first furlong he would have been beaten much worse than he was. Ferg Kyle was kicked so hard by Jack of Hearts at the post, that the blow was plainly audible in the inner field. Jack of Hearts' faculty for disabling, if possible, his chief antagonists seems to be uppermost with him, for he tried to make a meal of War Eagle last Spring, in the Suburban start. As War Eagle only beat him a head on that occasion, and Ferg Kyye two heads on this one, Jack of Hearts is a better judge of his most-to-be-feared antagonists than many men are. Ferg Kyle, Kinglike, and Gleaner appeared light and too finely drawn, as far as looks go. The last-named, who has earned the *sobriquet* of "Chang," looked "ragged" to an extreme, but for a mile he ran well. Ferg Kyle's reported trials, his prolonged preliminary, more so than any of the other contestants, and his hard knocks at the hoofs of little Jack, may have militated against him, as certain it is his party were very confident of his ability to win, and he is likely to very nearly capture the renewal at Brighton on Monday next. Checkmate ran much better than he has done this year. At the begining of the last quarter he was right in the front rank.

Therefore, the renewal of the Twin City at Brighton Beach on Monday is likely to be a great contest. The twenty entries, handicapped in the same weights as they were allotted in the Sheepshead Bay race, are reduced to nineteen by the disqualification of the winner, Tom Martin, according to the conditions of the stake. Ferg Kyle will also have 5 lbs. more, making his weight 108 lbs., also one of the conditions. With the light of recent events before us, we think the horses liable to be most dangerous on Monday next are Ferg Kyle, 108; Fond du Lac, 106; Gleaner, 108; Monroe, 107; Checkmate, 112; and Farewell, 80. Miss Woodford may or may not start, but Monroe is very likely to, and to take a deal of beating, in spite of his weight. If, however, Ferg Kyle retains his present form, he is certain to beat more than will beat him.

Our Suburban dreamer was again in the visions of futurity the night before the Twin City. He saw (in his mind) the race run from an elevation, at a distance which was against his making out the colors plainly. All he could distinguish was that a dark jacket won. As the Withers, Baldwin, Appleby, and Fox colors all answer to this description, the solution of the probable winner was as much "in the dark" after his dream as before, and none to whom he related his vision backed the winner, most of them to a man being on Kinglike.

Yours, PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1884.

Queer Names for Trotters.

The subject of turf nomenclature is one that has attracted the attention of literary people who "go racing" ever since the sport was first introduced, and in England and some other European countries a successful effort has been made to compel at least some little attempt at fitness among those who have the naming of animals that are to take part in public contests, one result of this being that a few years ago when an otherwise estimable gentlemen entered a horse under the name of Tommy-Up-a-Pear-Tree he was attacked so savagely in the public prints as to be only too willing to make a change which common sense imperatively demanded, and thereafter the colt was known by some more euphonious if less striking title. But in America not even an attempt at reform in this direction has been made, and as a natural consequence the trotting turf is overrun with animals whose names are in the most excruciatingly bad taste A glance at the Trotting Register will soon convince any doubter of the truth of this assertion. Among those that come under the first letter of the alphabet are Adam's Boy, Any Other Kate, All Spots, Archer's Orphan and Ace of Diamonds—Another Boy being probably so called because of a recent addition to the family of his owner, although why a man of ordinary sense should desire to celebrate a domestic event of so interesting a character by bestowing a curious name upon a trotter is not clear. Baby Jumper was perhaps so called for a similar reason, but the cause of Bloody Nathan's appellation will probably forever remain in doubt. Bluffer was no doubt owned by an unsuccessful poker player, and Bock Beer by a Teutonic gentleman who desired to immortalize his favorite beverage. Bony Ford may have been so designated because of the emaciated appearance of his owner, but Briggity Dick is past even a guess. Calamity is appropriate enough for a trotter, as many an owner has discovered to his cost, and Can't Tell is not so far out of the way, especially if he had a near cross of thoroughblood, or was obliged to wear six-ounce toe-weights. Calico Jane never got a fast record, and Castles in the Air had not at latest accounts materialized sufficiently to get a record of 2:40. Choptank Chief must have been prettier than his name, but Carbolic was never known to bite or perform any other action making him worthy of the title bestowed. Centennial Tom will not, it is safe to say, be remembered at the next centennial, because his best efforts thus far have only resulted in his getting a record of 3:01. Columbus Navigator seems to tell the story fully, although a comma between the words would not have been inappropriate, and Coroner K., despite his gloomy name, went a pretty merry clip, as his record, 2:30¾, attests. Cranky Jake and Creeping Kitty should be hitched together, and if Cream Pitcher were put in the wagon behind them there would likely be some spilled milk. Dad comes ahead of Daniel the Prophet in the Register, and Don't Know very naturally follows them. Fenian Sister was doubtless the property of a Land Leaguer, and the man who named his mare Folly knew what he was about. Forbidden Fruit doesn't seem to have been touched, her record thus far being 2:38, and Fourth of July is still in the 2:40 class. Whether the owner of Fun realized his expectations is not known, but the man whose money was invested in Gay Deceiver had only himself to blame if he backed her when she lost. Good Beer, Go Softly and Grab-all are not bad names in their way, but Get There Eli savors strongly of the wild west. Hard Work, Heavy Boy and Homely Jim come just ahead of Honest Lawyer, the chances being that the last-named animal was so-called in a spirit of delicate but none the less cutting satire. Humpy probably humped herself to get there first at the finish of a close heat, and if she could have only been put in a race with Hunky Dear, Hundred Dollar Note and Hydrophosphites, a large crowd would no doubt have been present. Ice Cream was mayhap the property of some young man whose best girl always had her appetite for the delicate mixture with her; and right behind her in the list come In and Out, India Rubber Ben and Irishman's Daughter. Johnny Come Up is the only animal in the "J's" with a noticeable name; Little Editor, Lovely B., Lucky Look and Lunky being prominent in the next letter of the alphabet. Then we have Monument Girl, Mile End Boy, Mother Ann Lee and Mr. E., the last-named being just ahead of One-Eyed Riley, that historic character being immediately in advance of Peanuts and Rats. Royal Mike and Scientific Maid are next noticed, Slouch Slow Come and Stubtoe being right on their wheel, with Sunday Sam, Ten-Pin Johnny and Ugly Dutchman bringing up the rear.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire.

The *Racing Calendar* of the 28th ult. contains the weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire handicaps. Corrie Roy is, as expected, the top weight in the former at 129 pounds, with Mr. Hammond's Florence second at 128 pounds, both of which will probably accept so as to prevent the weight having to be raised on the others, for Mr. Hammond's St. Gatien, one of the "dead heats" for the Derby, is third in the list at 122 pounds, which is two pounds below the limit. Thus if St. Simon is ten pounds better than St. Gatien, what the Messrs. Weatherby would have put on him had he been entered for the Cesarewitch is a question that will cause considerable discussion in the English sporting press. The next of the three-year-olds is Archiduc at 117 pounds, and the next are Scott-Free, the favorite for the St. Leger, and Harvester, the other dead-heater for the Derby, each at 114 pounds. The American-breds in the Cesarewitch are Mr. Stanford's Blue Grass at 113 pounds and Mr. Abington's Sachem at 98 pounds. For the Cambridgeshire, Mr. Gerard's Sweetbread, Lord Arlington's Geheimniss and Lord Zetland's Prism are the top weights, each at 133 pounds, with Mr. Manton's Thebias and Clairvaux the next at 132 and 129 pounds, after which are Florence and St. Gatien at 127 pounds and 125 pounds, with the Duke of Westminster's Duke of Richmond held to be equal to St. Gatien at 125 pounds, while Tonans, the second for the Cambridgeshire last year, is the next at 124 pounds. Lower down the list is Archiduc at 121 pounds, with Harvester at 120 pounds, Scott-Free at 119 and The Lambkin at 116 pounds. Blue Grass is in at 115 pounds, with Bendigo, last year's winner, at 113 pounds, an increase of 19 pounds: Late advices show that much dissatifaction existed about the Cesarewitch, while in the betting Scott-Free and Quicklime were equal favorites at 100 to 6 against with 20 to 1 offered each against The Lambkin and St. Gatien.

ATHLETICS.

Amateur Athletic Association.

A meeting of amateur athletes was held on Thursday evening of last week, at the rooms of the Olympic Club. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the time had arrived when a Pacific Coast association of amateur athletes would be of incalculable benefit to the advancement of amateur athletic sports. All athletic clubs on the Coast are invited to send two delegates to a meeting which is to be held in this city on the 10th of next month, when a permanent organization will be effected. Considering that this paper was the first to advocate the formation of an association, it is rather inexplicable why a notice that a meeting was to be held was not sent to this office. An explanation would not be out of place.

In conversation with a friend who has been abroad, says the writer of Brieflets in the *Amateur Athlete*, we learned a few facts about Hutchens, the great English professional sprinter. In starting he stands almost straight on his mark, and never moves a muscle till the report. Then he travels, no one knows how. He simply gets off and dusts in such a manner that it is almost an impossibility to explain how he does it. He actually gets down on his hands and knees on the mark, and J. M. Cowie, the amateur champion, stands erect, ready for the start. At the signal Cowie runs as fast as he can; Hutchens jumps up, runs after him, and catches him in 100 yards. It is said he does the same with Meyers. The latter runs 122½ yards in 11⅞ which is about 12¾ for 131½ yards. Hutchens knocks half a second off of that. His 300 yards in 30 seconds is something phenomenal. It is said he can run a quarter in 47, but that is making a desperate attempt to get into the responsibility without doing it. If correct, the greatest piece of sprint running ever accomplished in the world was done in England, by W. Johnson, the professional 20 years ago, when he ran 130 yards in 12⅛ seconds.

A few hints to young athletes: Do not drink any more liquid than you can help; do not eat too much meat; beans, potatoes, hominy and oatmeal are excellent, except on the day of race, the two former must be avoided as they generate gas in the stomach; do not weaken yourself by too hard work this hot weather; walkers should wear a blinder for the eyes if the sun is glaring, also distance runners; cold tea is an excellent article for quenching the thirst; if taken without milk it is better so; the more you drink the more you will sweat; but do not go to extremes and train too fine; study yourself carefully and discover what is right and wrong for yourself.

The one-mile professional swimming championship of England was decided on Saturday, August 23d, at the Lambeth Baths. The contest was between J. Finney and J. J. Collier, and after a well-contested match, victory rested with Collier. The quarter was made in 6m 32s, the half in 13m 49½s, the three-quarters in 21m 5½s, and the mile in 28m 19⅗s, which is the best time on record for still water. It will be remembered that Finney beat Collier last year in 29m 27½s. John James Collier was born in 1860, stands 5 feet 6 inches high and weighs 144 pounds. James Finney was born in 1862, stands 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 130 pounds.

The temperature at the Merion Games at Stockton was about 110 degrees in the sun. Many of the contestants ran and walked with no covering on the head. This is dangerous; all contests in the sun should be walked or run with a handkerchief, or, what is better, a cap with a rim on the head to shield the eyes.—*Amateur Athlete.*

Fred Cook has once again asserted his superiority over all Coast swimmers, and his victory last Saturday entitles him to the handsome medal, which is emblematic of the one-half mile Amateur Coast championship. The time for the half-mile was 17 m. 30s.

The steamer Oregon has just made the journey from New York to Queenstown in 6 d. 11 h. and 9 min. This is the greatest Eastern passage on record.

Mr. L. E. Myers has, since his return, severed his connection with the *New York Sportsman*.

The gross receipts of the Petaluma fair amounted to $10,880, $1,889 in excess of last year, and the society is out of debt and has a cash surplus of $5,000, in the treasury.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following Stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1884, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885:—

$5,000. The American Derby. $5,000.

A **SWEEPSTAKES** for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $200 each, h. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, 1885; or $30, April 1st, 1885; or $40, if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the third $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. **To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.**

THE LAKE SIDE STAKE.

A Sweepstake for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.: or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20, if on or before May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.. of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstake for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p ; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st, or $15 by April 1st, or $25 on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE SHERIDAN STAKE.

A Sweepstake for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

In addition to the above, other Stakes, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1885.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to be held early in September, for which Stakes will be advertised, to close in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A., President.



THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE. The simplest, cheapest, and most powerful Fire Extinguisher in existence. Always ready; always effective. Any one can use it. Send for catalogue.

H. H. GROSS.
21 New Montgomery street.

OPIUM! OPIUM!

DRUNKENNESS!

THE OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT AND drunkenness cured. The habit and necessity wholly removed and health improved by DR. L. E. KEELEY'S Chloride of Gold Remedies. Send for references and pamphlets, mailed free. Opium smoking cured in two weeks when under my special care. Dr. C. G. STRONG, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast. Office, 21 Third street, San Francisco, Cal.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

MULES.

BY ORDER OF J. T. SIMMS, AT

STOCKTON,

THURSDAY, Sept. 25, during the Fair,

Fifty Head of fine, likely Mules, large and serviceable. To be sold without reserve.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

116 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y.

☞ Send for circular. ☜

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF PLUMAS, LASSEN, SIERRA and MODOC

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

District No. 11, at

GREENVILLE,

Plumas Co., Cal.,

Commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 29th, 1884, and Continuing Five Days.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PURSES HAVING FAILED to fill have been reopened to close

TUESDAY, Sept. 23d, at 9 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting—Class 2:40; mile heats, 3 in 5; purse $200. 1st horse, $120; 2d, $60; 3d, $20. Free for all.

THIRD DAY.

Trotting Class 2:34; 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $300 1st horse, $180; 2d, $90; 3d, $30. Free for all.

FOURTH DAY.

Trotting—Free for all; 3 in 5, mile heats; purse $600. 1st horse, $360; 2d, $180; 3d, $60.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to all trotting and running races to close with the Secretary at 9 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 1st, 1884.

All entries to be made in writing, to give sex, color and marks of horse. Also name and residence of owner, and in running races colors to be worn by rider, and in any others particulars that will enable the audience to distinguish the horses in the race.

Write "Entries to Races" on outside of envelope, seal and accompany by entrance fee.

Entrance fee, ten per cent. of purse. No entries will be received unless accompanied by the fees.

In all races three or more to enter and two or more to start.

National Association Rules to govern trotting, but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between the heats.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named or otherwise.

Any person not intending to start his horse must notify the Secretary in writing on or before 8 o'clock the evening previous to the day of the race.

Horses entered in races can only be drawn by consent of the judges.

For a walk over in any race a horse shall only be entitled to his own entrance fee and one-quarter of the entrance received from the other entries for said purse; and a horse winning a race entitled to first money only, except when distancing the field, then entitled to first and third moneys only. A horse wins but one money under any other circumstances.

The attention of all parties interested is particularly called to the rules of the National Trotting Association, under the provisions of which, except as otherwise specified, all matters appertaining to the trotting races will be conducted.

Races to begin each day at one o'clock P. M., sharp.

JOHN HARDGRAVE, President.

J. R. MURRAY, Secretary.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,

No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't

Palo Alto Stock Farm

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC PAD
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
Patented Jan 10, 1882.

Best Retainer in Existence!

TRUSS

Gives perfect ease and comfort in all positions. Does not interfere with work or business. We guarantee a perfect cure of Rupture in all cases which we accept and treat, both of adults and children. Now, reader, if you are ruptured, this is worthy of your investigation. We especially desire all extreme cases, those difficult to retain and those considered incurable. If other treatment has failed you, come and see us. EVIDENCE UNLIMITED!

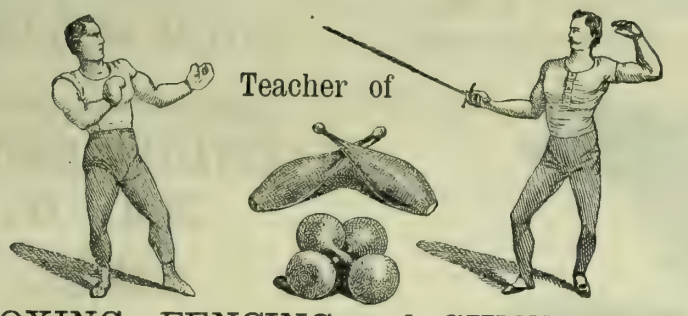
Our Terms: NO CURE, NO PAY.

CURES RUPTURE IN FROM 6 TO 90 DAYS. Single Truss with solution, $10. Double Truss with solution, $15. Consultation and Advice Free. Write for full information and circulars. Office open evenings.

WE GUARANTEE TO RETAIN ANY CASE!

PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

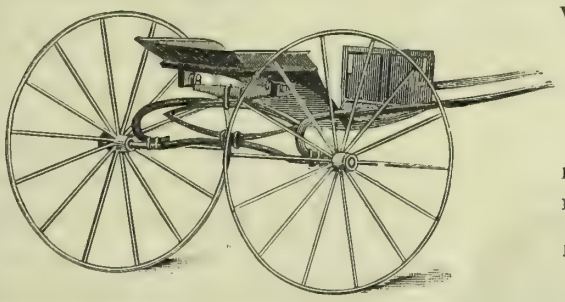
The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 478, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392.

WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.

ANYTHING. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. EVERYTHING.

PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

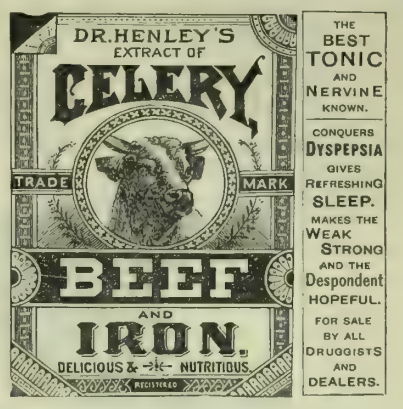
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.
y12

NEW **"Singer"** Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagab, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

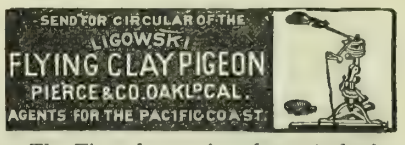


KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HUNTING DOGS.

Private sale of thoroughbred hunting dogs from the kennel of E. Leavesley, Gilroy, consisting of dogs thoroughly broke, partly broke, and puppies. No finer stock in California. At J. W. Morshead's Livery Stable, 25 Washington St. On Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.



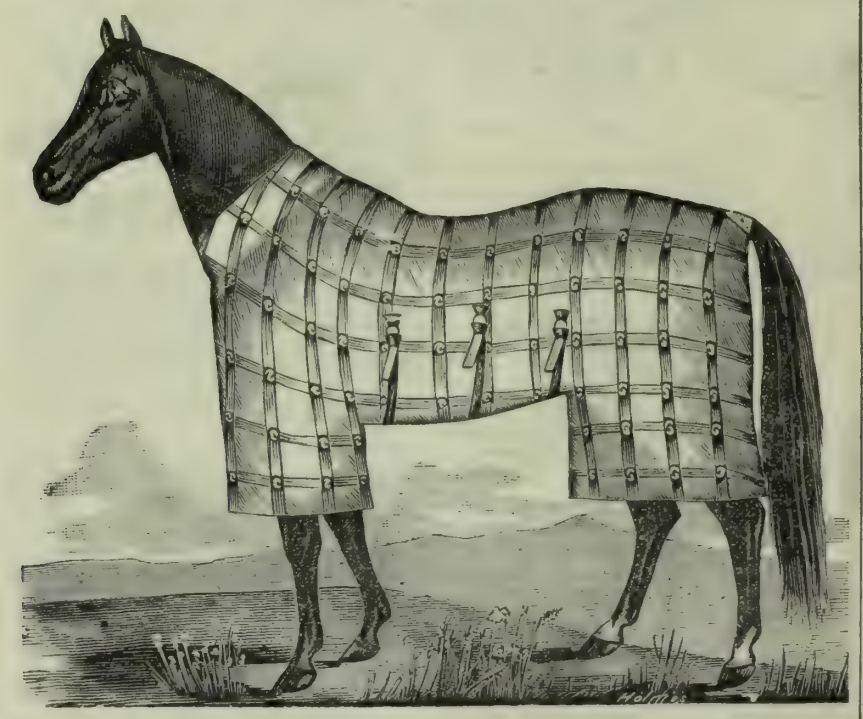
Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost.

He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIFFENBACHER & WIHL,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade--unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.

Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 28th.

Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:20 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.

H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.

Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.

E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont, $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola, $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.

L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs. weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.

Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.

Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.

S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.

H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.

Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.

A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.

J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named ar otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms, of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY.
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

Stockton Fair,

BEGINNING

Tuesday, September 23,

AND ENDING

Saturday, Sept. 27th.



—OVER—

$25,000

—OFFERED IN—

Premiums and Purses.

—o—

Premiums Increased Over 40 Per Cent.

FIRST AND SECOND PREMIUMS IN LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Morris M. Estee. of San Francisco, Orator.

Grand Promenade Concert at Masonic Music Hall, Stockton, Each Evening of the Fair.

Ten Cash Prizes for Ladies Equestrianism.

—o—

SPEED PROGRAMME.

N. B.—In all races in which more than ten paid up entries are received, $220 will be added by the Association, to be added as follows: Extra $50 to each horse that wins a part of the purse.

In all races four moneys, viz: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. of purse.

All races best 3 in 5, except as otherwise specified.

Entries close August 1st, 1884, with the Secretary.

—o—

TUESDAY, September 23.

No. 1—$2,000—United States stallion—Trotting race—Free for all—Purse $2,000, and $500 extra to the horse that beats the best stallion record.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's blk h Director.
J. A. Goldsmith's br h Monroe Chief.

No. 2—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:36 class; purse $1,000.
Armstrong & Carrington's b h Rarus, Jr.
John McIntyre's ch g Ned Forrest.
Geo. Bayless' b g James H.
L. J. Rose's blk g La Grange.
J. D. Young's br g Col. Hawkins.
P. Farrell's b h Menlo.
Wm. Bihler's b m Blanche.
Wm. Johnson's blk h Fred Arnold.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b h Guy Wilkes.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b g Joe Arthurton.
W. H. E. Smith's b g Ralph Bugbee.

No. 3—$400; district running; mile dash; for two year-olds or under. Purse $400.
G. W. Trahern's ch m Laura T.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Joe Walker.
E. T. Lowry's ch h Jack Frost.
A. Miller's b f ——.
A. Miller's b f Henrietta.

No. 5—$400; District trotting; four-year-old class. Purse $400.
Sargent Bros.' Jim Mulvenna.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Madaline.
P. W. Dudley's blk m Baby Mine.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.

No. 6—$800—Pacific Coast running—Selling race; valuation $1,000, with three pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above; mile and repeat. Purse $600.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari. $500.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie. $600
E. B. Johnson's b h Belshaw. $400.
N. Kelly's b g Jou Jou. $1,200.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S. $1,000.
W. M. Murray's ch g Billy Foote. $800.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, $1,000.

No. 8—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000 (closed March 15th, with fourteen entries.)
E. Gidding's b c Bay Rose.
A. A. Yeager's b f Nona Y.
J. A. McCloud's b c Mt. Vernon.
G. W. Trahern's br c Voucher.
D. S. Rosenbaum's br f Tabbie Rosenbaum.
Jno. William's s c Lelaps.
J. C. Simpson's br c Antevolo.
J. E. Durham b c McVeagh.
C. Thomas' g c Pope Leo.
L. U. Shippee's b f Quaker Girl.

No. 9—$1,200; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:22 class. Purse $1,200.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
A. Waldstein's b h Albert W.
J. B. McDonald's b h Brigadier.
J. W. Donathan's g g Allan Roy.
P. Farrell's b g Vanderlynn.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Manon.

THURSDAY, September 25.

Ladies' Equestrianism—Open to Pacific Coast. Five moneys—Aggregate $100.

No. 10—$800; Pacific Coast running; free for all; mile and repeat. Purse $800.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Delaney & Ayres' ch m Trade Dollar.
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
Col. C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.
Chas. Thomas' ch h Balboa.

No. 11—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:27 class Purse $1,000.
J. M. Learned b h Adrain.
P. Johnson's blk g Scandinavian.
A. C. Dietz's br m Olivette.
L. J. Rose's br m Neluska.
G. W. Wilson's ch h Bismarck.
Wm. Bourk's b g Johnnie.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer.
Jas. McCord's blk g B. B.
P. Farrell's b h Marin.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister.
E. Downer's ch g Tump Winston.
W. B. Todhunter's ch m Huntress.
I. De Turk's b h Anteeo.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L.
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan, dam by John Nelson—Wm. Bihler.

No. 13—$500; Pacific Coast novelty race; 1½ mile dash; $100 to each one-half mile, balance to winner of last half. Purse $500.
Hill & Gries' b h Bachelor.
Hill & Gries' b m Dottie Dimple.
P. Siebenthaler's b h Philip S.
C. Dorsey's b h Stanislaus.
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield.

FRIDAY, September 26.

No. 14—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; for four-year-olds (closed March 15th, with eight entries). Purse $1,000.
Jas. Garland's br f Regina.
W. F. Smith blk g Thapsin.
Jno. Williams' br m Lucilla.
L. J. Rose's g g Center.

No. 16—$400; district trotting; 2:36 class. Purse $400.
W. Morris' s h Upright.
Harris & Gotham's b g Wormwood.
F. S. Hatch's b g James G. Blaine.
W. W. Worthing's blk m Maud W. W. W.
Fred Arnold's br h Ha Ha.
D. C. Horton's Magdalene.
P. W. Dudley's blk h Revolution.

No. 17—$1,000; Pacific Coast trotting; 2:24 class. Purse $1,000.
E. M. Fry's b g Arab.
J. W. Gordon's b m Big Lize.
Jno. Dexter's b m Maghallah.
Louis Duncan's b g Louis D.

SATURDAY, September 27.

Ladies' Equestrianism—For residents of district only; five moneys; aggregate $100.

No. 18—$500; district running; mile and repeat; free for all. Purse $500.
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari.
D. S. Terry's ch f Nealie.
Geo. Harrison's br g Amanda L.
H. R. Potter's b h Kelpie.
T. H. Williams, Jr.'s blk h Bryant W.
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher.

No. 19—$500; Pacific Coast pacing; 2:25 class. Purse $500.
W. F. Odell's b g Shaker.
G. W. Wilson's b m Lydia W.
Jno. O'Rourke's b m Little Em.
Chas. David's b h Sam Lewis.
J. W. Donathan's s g Belmont Boy.
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude.
P. Fitzgerald's blk h Killarney.
P. W. Dudley's b g Robert E.
S. C. Tryon's b g Prince.

No. 20—$1,000; State trotting; for two-year-olds (closed March 15th, with nine entries). Purse $1,000.
L. J. Rose's b c Kismet.
S. K. Trefry's b c Apex.
G. W. Trahern's b c Paul Shirley.
I. L. Ramsdell's blk f Luella.

—o—

Agricultural District No. 2 comprises the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern, State of California.

L. U. SHIPPEE, President.

—o—

Board of Directors for 1884.

L. U. SHIPPEE, JOHN E. MOORE, JAMES A. LOUTTIT, R. C. SARGENT, J. H. O'BRIEN, JAS. A. SHEPHERD, FRED ARNOLD, R. W. RUSSELL.

A. W. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. M. LaRue, Secretary.
P. O. Box 188, Stockton, Cal.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
Sole Manufacturers, Fentonville, Mich.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 Market and 10 Front Sts., San Francisco.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

——AGENTS FOR——

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton, Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,
PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.
MENLO PARK.

Wellington's Improved

Now is the time that this Egg Food to their hens are not laying now, own light by delaying to 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 cents per week to feed grocers and druggists having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

Every one should feed poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If not using the Improved Egg Food you know your so do not stand in your try it. 1 lb boxes, 40 cts. lb, $5,—Costing only 50 100 hens. Kept by all everywhere. Any not

EGG FOOD.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST Field Trial Club DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

GREY HOUNDS

FOR SALE. THREE BRACE PUPS. ONE OUT OF Champion Clio (Badger-Fan) x Champion Doubleshot (Riot Act-Sunflower). One out of Champion School Girl (Schoolfellow-Bedfellow x Sol Fa), and one out of Begonia (Bornademon-Belladonna) by Champion Bouncing Boy, (sire Walton Lad dam by Clydesdale-Cremorne). Price at three months, express prepaid to S. F. $75 per brace. All are black or black and white, very strong, healthy and sound. Begonia's saplings auctioned day before Waterloo Meet £23 2s each. The three last imported April 1884, Girl from Earl Sefton, Boy from W. Mason, and Begonia from R. H. Bartlett. All have won in England with good success, and are for sale at $200 each. Speed, blood and form unsurpassed. They won two firsts, one V. H. C., and four specials, N. Y. 1884, beating the Champions.

H. W. HUNTINGTON,
148 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Montana Horse Ranch FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. Carey, Sacramento. J. D. Carr, Salinas.
R. P. Sargent, Gilroy. John Boggs, Colusa.
P. A. Finigan, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Hors and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoof d, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The Breeder and Sportsman, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.

Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor,

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire Blythe, No. 2208. Dam Jeanette, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire Scarboro Chief, No 1706. Dam Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Ca

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

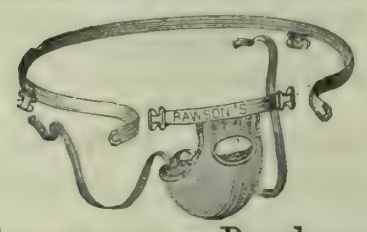
THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get & CONTENTS that will help you to more by mail our NEW CASE AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

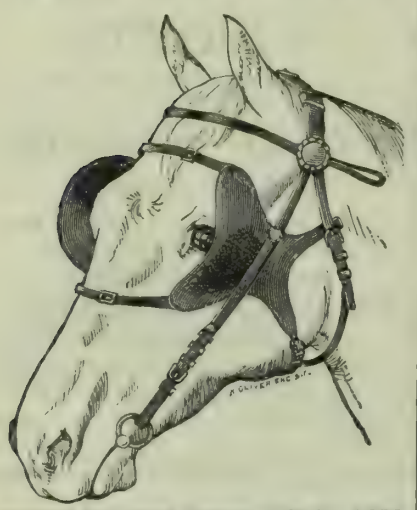
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON.
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLEWARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder

and

Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING

AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman

Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
‡7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and East Express Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*6:15—*6:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE. Gen. Manager, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 13.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE KENNEL.

Judge Leavesley's List.

The following is a list of the sporting dogs offered for sale by Judge Leavesley.

Dogs thoroughly broke: Juno. Blue Belton, 2½ years, by Aldrich's McGregor ex Judge Gale's Lulu Laverack. McGregor by Burgess' Roy Roy ex-Queen Mab. $100.

Cap. Lemon and white, bred by Horton of Gilroy, by Count Warwick ex Fanny. Cap won in all age and puppy stakes, at Gilroy Field Trials, 1883. $150.

Dan. Black and white ticked, 4 years, by Belton ex Belle. $75.

Brant. Blue Belton, 16 mo., by Barlett's Rob ex Farmer's Queen—both first prize winners on the Bench. $100.

Shot. Pointer. Fawn color, from Windtjin's kennel. $50.

Sport. Blue Belton, 2½ years, by Knox's Belton ex Nellie. Ran in Gilroy Field Trials. $100. Fine duck dog.

Jim. 4 years, Gordon Setter by Newell's Bob ex ———. Ran in Gilroy Field Trials, 1881—Fine duck dog. $72.

Dogs 11 mos., partly or yard broke, (good workers and not gun shy). By Hedeman's Sport ex. Leavesley's Dora. Sport by Belton, and Nellie and Dora by Bennett's Regent ex. Leavesley's Juno—a double prize winner at 15 mo. Shylock, black, white and tan; Tubal, black, white and tan; Gobbo, black, white and tan; Portia, black, white and tan; Jessica, liver and white; Antonio, liver and white; $50 each.

Two bitches 9 mos., by A. B. Forbes' Archie (pure Laverack), ex. Hilderbrand's Duck. Archie by Roderick Due, ex. Dimity. Duck by Miller's Drake, ex. Farmer's Queen

Irish setter puppies, whelped Feb. 17th, Elcho—Rose stock, imported by R. W. Hill, Oregon, by Nemo, ex. Nida. Pat, Pete, Tim and Mike, $40 each.

English setter puppies, whelped June 30, '84, by Count Warwick, ex. Dora. Count Warwick by Gauze's Warwick, one of the most noted field dogs in the East, and son of Liecester, winner of 1st prize in N. Y., 1881. Dora by Bennett's Regent, ex. Leavesley's Juno. $25 to $35, according to marking.

Teaching Dogs to Point.

In the London, Eng., *Shooting Times*, edited by Mr. Lewis Clement, (Wildfowler), we find the following reference to a controversy lately held through these columns regarding the pointing quality in dogs:

We observe in the San Francisco BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a letter from Mr. Leavesley, of Gilroy, in reply to a correspondent, "X," in which he says:

"X" mutilates a quotation from Hutchinson, "Pointing is only a natural pause," but he omits the context, "*prolonged by art.*" In fact, so far from his distinguished authority, Hutchinson, supporting his theory, all his "First Lessons in Autumn," contain directions for teaching a dog to point, and when to point, and how long to remain on point. Yet in spite of an authority like this, "X," with his limited experience of dogs, will again assert, "That you can no more teach a dog to point than you can teach a deaf man to hear." "X" also quotes Stonehenge in support of his theory, and then, with singular inconsistency, says that Stonehenge is no better authority than Shaw, Hutchinson, Clement, Rowe and Dorr. Shaw is merely a compiler of a handsome and well got-up book on dogs. Hutchinson, a writer on dog-breaking, Clement and Rowe, editors of sporting papers, and Dorr—well, I never heard of him as an authority upon anything, and question whether anybody else ever did, except, perhaps, his over credulous friend, "X."

Now, evidently, there is something wrong in the above as far as we are concerned, for we have distinctly stated many times that any dog can be taught to point, and in our little book on dog-breaking, we explain how readily one can attain this result. So we hope our esteemed cotemporary will note this, and give it due publicity, as we do not wish to be accused of such rank heresy as to say, "that a dog cannot be taught to point."

The Common Council of Salinas City has offered a reward of $25 for the conviction of any person or persons distributing poison within the corporate limits of Salinas City, for the purpose of poisoning dogs.

The attention of sportsmen is called to the advertisement of auction sale of Leavesley's dogs, at 25 Washington street, Monday, at 3 P. M.

The Gilroy *Record* says that Judge Leavesley has forty dogs in his canine college on the Uvas.

TURF AND TRACK.

Entries At Los Angeles.

Entries and nominations for the Los Angeles Fair Meeting which opens Oct. 13th, closed on the 6th inst., with the following list:

No. 1—Trotting; three-minute class; free for all horses in the district, purse $350; $225 to first, $75 to second, $50 to third.

Alph, b g, by Echo, dam unknown—Frank Monroe.
Hardman, b g, by Echo, dam Phœbe—L. H. Mayberry.
General Hewitt, blk g, by A. W. Richmond, dam Barbara—C. A. Durfee.
Silver Heels, br s, by Gibraltar, dam by Belmont—J. J. Reynolds.
Dick, (no pedigree or description given)—A. F. McPhail.

No. 2—Running; one-mile dash, free for all; purse, $200; $150 to first, $50 to second.

A. F. Machado's, ch h, St. David, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Dublin Bay, by Grinstead—Amanda Fortune.

No. 3—Trotting; 2:39 class; free for all; purse, $350; $200 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third.

Tempest, b m, by Sultan, dam Belle Mason—E. Williams.
Dick J., br g, pedigree unknown—J. N. Johnson.
Sultan, br s, by The Moor—L. J. Rose.

No. 4—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first, $150 to second, $50 to third.

Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose.

No. 5—Running; three-year-olds; free-for-all; mile and a quarter dash; purse, $300; $150 to first, $100 to second, $50 third.

A. F. Machado's St. David, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Kennistan & Co.'s Dublin Bay, by Grinstead—Amanda Fortune.

No. 6—Running; three-quarters of a mile dash, for two-year-olds; purse, $200; $150 to first, $50 to second.

B. P. Hill's blk g Triumph, by Reveille, dam unknown.
A. F. Machado's ch m Licer, (no pedigree given).
Hill & Gries' b f Fanny G., by Jack Goodwin, dam unknown.

No. 7—Trotting; 2:45 class; free for all horses in the district; purse, $350; $225 to first, $75 to second, $50 to third.

Silver Heels, br s—J. J. Reynolds.
Tempest, b m—Elias Williams.
Dick J., br g—J. N. Johnson.
Dimock, br g—J. T. Saxby.
Dick Callaghan—A. F. McPhail.

No. 8—Running; one mile and repeat; purse, $300; $250 to first; $50 to second.

A. F. Machado's ch h St. David, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Kennistan & Co.'s br h Idler, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.

No. 9—Trotting; free for all two-year-olds in the district; purse, $200; $125 to the first, $50 to the second, $25 to the third.

Belle Forrest, b f, by Chief of the Echoes, dam by Ben Wade—Wm. Smith.
Contractor, br g, by Sultan, dam by Overland—Chas. Fickett.
Kismet, b s, by Sultan, dam Saucebox—L. J. Rose.

No. 10—Special trot; purse, $400; $250 to the first, $100 to the second, $50 to third.

Zero, b g, by Hercules—B. P. Hill.
Charley D., dn g, by Coyote Patchen—N. A. Covarrubias.
Lady Washington, b m, by Whipple—C. A. Durfee.

No. 11—Trotting; for all three-year-olds or under in the district; purse, $350; $225 to the first, $75 to the second, $50 to the third.

Don Tomas, blk g, by Del Sur—C. A. Durfee.
Queen of America, b m, by Chief of the Echoes—Wm. Smith.
Kismet, b c, by Sultan—L. J. Rose.

No. 12—Trotting; 2:25 class; free for all; purse, $600; $440 to the first, $100 to the second, $60 to the third.

Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer.
Le Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose.

No. 13—Pacing; free for all; purse, $250; $135 to first, $75 to second, $30 to third.

Crazy Bill, b g—N. T. Blair.
Glenwood, ch s, by Nutwood—L. Maybury.
Tornado, gr g—W. Whitney.

No. 14—Running; half-mile and repeat; purse, $200; $120 to the first, $60 to the second, $20 to the third.

B. P. Hill's b g Johnny Gray, by Shiloh—Margie.
A. F. McPhail's—Grey Billey.
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Woodbury, by Hardwood—Unknown.
Hill & Gries' b g Edward B., by Ben Wade—Unknown.
R. J. Anderson's b m Minnie, by Sacramento—Fanny D.

No. 15—Trotting, 2:35 class; free for all in the district; purse, $450; $300 to the first, $100 to the second, $50 to the third.

Lady Washington, b m—C. A. Durfee.
Dick J., br g—J. N. Johnson.
Sultan, br s—L. J. Rose.

No. 16—Running; three-quarter-mile dash; free for all; purse, $200; $150 to first, $50 to second.

Hill & Gries' b f Fanny G., by Jack Goodwin—Unknown.
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Woodbury, by Hardwood—Unknown.
John Gray's ch g Johnny Gray, by Shiloh—Margie.

No. 17—Running; one and one-half miles dash; purse, $300; $225 to first, $75 to second.

A. F. Machado's ch c St. David, by Hockhocking—Eva Coombs.
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Idler, by Wildidle—Kate Gift.

Track Regulations.

The following extracts from the track rules of the Louisville Jockey Club are very suggestive of business and order:

First—All persons claiming to belong to a stable, and not registered as above, will be arrested as vagrants.

Second—No touts or hangers-on to stables allowed on these grounds.

Third—Grazing will only be allowed by permission of the superintendent.

Track rules and orders will be posted at the judge's stand.

Fourth—No women allowed to stay at or frequent the stables, kitchens or grounds.

Fifth—No gambling, craps, disturbance or unseemly noise or swearing allowed on grounds.

Sixth—Trainers will be held liable for the good conduct of their boys.

Seventh—During race meetings no exercising after 10 o'clock in the morning and previous to and after race meetings, after 12 o'clock.

Eighth—During races, at 10:30 o'clock, the roll-call at stables will be made, and all attendants must be at their respective stables and show their badges, which are not good for entrance at the gates, and must be worn conspicuously.

Ninth—Any trainer or stable boy transferring or loaning his badge will be ruled off. At the first ringing of the bell, or bugle call, trainers must have their riders weighed in and horses upon track. The second bell, or bugle call, is to saddle and go to starter, and any violation of these rules will be punished by fine in the first instance and suspension afterwards.

Mr. J. G. Morgan, who came to California from the East this season with high credentials as a trainer and handler of young stock, has taken charge of Mr. Alvinza Hayward's stock at San Mateo. Mr. Hayward has paid but little attention to horses since the days of Lady Blanchard, but Mr. Morgan says there are some good young ones on the farm which he will endeavor to do full justice to.

Krik's *Guide to the Turf* issued semi-monthly by H. G. Crickmore, "*The World*," New York, contains record of all the running races of the United States from Jan. 1st up to the date of publication. The September edition is 514 pages of closely printed matter. We hardly see how horsemen can do without it.

As may be supposed Pat. Farrel shipped from Sacramento in a very happy frame of mind. It is not unheard of to distance the field in slow classes of green horses, but we think Pat is the only driver that ever accomplished it in a free-for-all.

One of the particular things that is said of the late State fair races is that the fastest heat trotted was 2:21, and four horses reached that precise figure during the meeting, Adair, Sister, Vanderlyn and James H.

Mr. J. T. Dale, owner of Hubbard, has changed his residence from Mountain View to Visalia, and the brother to Katie Pease will be located in Tulare county hereafter.

Two attempts were made to burn the stables at the Stockton track last Saturday night but were frustrated by the watchman on duty.

Robert Allen, lessee of Agricultural Park, Sacramento, proposses to have a race meeting at the Park some time in November.

The State Fair—Closing Races—Live Stock Premiums Awarded.

Never before since its erection was the grand stand so packed as it was Friday when the hour came for the ladies' tournament. In places the crowd was so dense that there was no room for another person to stand, and, as a large majority were ladies, the gay colors in the dresses, bonnets, hats and parasols brightened the effect. There is a decided charm to visitors from the bay in the light Summer habiliments which are worn here, and the evident appropriateness for the climate adds to the attraction. The field contained a great number of carriages, while the inner track was crowded with spectators. Seven equestriennes competed, among them being some very good riders. They were designated by numbers, the names being unknown to the judges. The awards were as follows: First premium, Miss Mary McFadyn, Dixon; second, Mrs. E. G. Missner; third, Mrs. F. S. George; fourth, Miss Mamie Best; fifth, Miss Nellie Ryan; sixth, Miss. Minnie Elliot, and seventh, Mrs. Jackson, all of Sacramento.

The first race was the Sunny Slope Stake, for two-year-olds, one mile, with a five-pound penalty on the winner of the Introduction Stake. The starters were Alta, Arthur H. and Estill. After the riders were mounted, the judges ordered the marshall to take Alta in charge and in place of the jockey put up by his trainer George Howson was substituted. At the first of the pool selling Estill was the favorite at $100 to $60 on Alta, and $12 on Arthur H. A good deal of time was occupied in transferring the charge of Alta, and as evidence that there was some ground for the change, Alta advanced in the pools, at one time selling for as much as Estill. The race was an exceptionally good one. The colts were given a splendid start, not a neck difference when the flag fell. Duffy on Estill made the running from his outside position, though Howson kept Alta moving, and the favorite could not take the track. At the quarter, in 25½ seconds, they were even and on the backstretch the pace was very fast. Alta had a neck the advantage when passing the half-mile post, in 50 seconds, and from thence home he had a comparatively easy task. Duffy was driving Estill as he could at the seven furlong, Howson sitting quietly, though still opening the gap. Alta reached the score first by two lengths, in the very fast time of 1:42½; Arthur H., a fair third.

September 19th -The Sunny Slope Stake; for two-year-olds; $50 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added. $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of introduction Stake penalized 5 lbs. Winner of Cal. Annual Stake penalized 5 lbs. Winner of both penalized 10 lbs. One mile. Four nominations. Value to winner $235.

Todhunter & Allen's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 110 lbs.... 1
Wm. Murray's ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 115 lbs..... 2
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 110 lbs 3

Time, 1:42½.

The second race was the Shenandoah Stake for 3-year-olds, one and a quarter miles. The starters were Bachelor, Jou Jou and Beaconsfield. They had positions in the above order. The pools sold $200 on Jou Jou, $140 on Beaconsfield and $37 50 on Bachelor. Again the start was first-rate and without any delay. As they swept past the stand Bachelor and Beaconsfield were even, Jou Jou a length behind. Bachelor had the lead at the quarter-pole in 53 seconds, but going down the backstretch Beaconsfield closed on him and was first at the end of the three-quarters in 1:19. Jou Jou was trailing about three lengths behind, but closed the interval on the turn, and he and Beaconsfield were parallel at the seven-furlong at which point Jou Jou gained the advantage, winning a very good race by two lengths from Beaconsfield, Bachelor third. Time, 2:09½.

The Shenandoah Stake. For three-year-olds; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $250 added; $75 to second; third to save stake. Winner of Derby Stake penalized 5 lbs.; winner of Breeders' Stake penalized 5 lbs.; winner of both penalized 10 lbs.; one mile and a quarter; six nominations; value to winner, $320.

W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 115 lbs..... 1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Alannah, 115 lbs..... 2
Hill & Gries' br c Bachelor, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 118 lbs..... 3

Time, 2:09¼.

The third race was the Nighthawk Stake, one mile. There were eleven nominations, three of which weighed in, Aunt Betsy, Patsy Duffy, and Forest King, with positions at starting as above. The pools were $100 on Duffy, $85 on Forest King and $10 on Aunt Betsy. The start was very good. Away went Forest King and Duffy on his shoulder, the rider of Aunt Betsy pulling her back. There was little difference at the quarter-pole in 27 seconds between Duffy and Forest King, Duffy was in front at the one-eighth of a mile in 52½ seconds. Betsy was three lengths behind Forest King, but moved up at the three-quarter pole, and for a time there was a very fine tussel between the two, Forest King getting the best of his competitor, and galloping in an easy manner, by three lengths. The race for second place was sharp, Aunt Betsey coming up on the inside, beating the favorite half a length. Time, 1:43½.

The Nighthawk Stake; for all ages; $50 entrance; $15 forfeit; $200 added. Second, $75; third, $50; two hundred dollars additional, if the best time, (1:41½), in the State is beaten. Stake to be named after winner, if Nighthawk's time, (1:42½), is beaten; one mile; eleven nominations; value to winner, $345.

S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W., 118 lbs..... 1
James Adams' b m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringold, 115 lbs..... 2
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, dam Addie A., 118 lbs.... 3

Time, 1:43½.

The fourth race was a special purse of $200, dash of a mile. The starters were Bessie, Quebec, Belshaw and Rondo. In the pools Belshaw brought $150, Bessie and Rondo $120, Quebec $27.50. When the flag fell to a good start, all made the running, and were abreast one hundred yards away. Rondo led at the quarter-pole in 26½ seconds, at the half in 51½ seconds, and came home five lengths in the lead of Quebec, who was as much in front of Bessie; Belshaw last.

Same Day.—Purse, $200, for named horses; one mile.

Geo. Howson's ch g Rondo, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 115 lbs..... 1
G. L. Richardson's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Rifleman, aged, 115 lbs..... 2
Wm. Boots' br m Bessie, by Hercules, dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs..... 3
E. B. Johnston's b g Belshaw, by Wildidle, dam Susie W., aged, 115 lbs 4

Time, 1:45.

The special trot that was left unfinished on Thursday evening was then called up. It was for a purse of $360, with Ed, Fred B, Twinkle, Nellie Burns, and Ned engaged. Three heats were disposed of before the postponement.

First heat—The start was given on the third score, Nellie Burns and Ed evidently having the foot of the party. Nellie broke on the backstretch, when Ed passed her and she could not recover the lost ground or get a better place than second. Fred B. was third, Ned fourth and Twinkle last. Time, 2:32. Before the start Twinkle was the favorite at odds of $50 to $25 on Nellie Burns and $27 on the field. After the heat the field sold for $50, Nellie Burns $50, and Twinkle $22. Second heat.—There was a long delay to repair the harness of Twinkle, and when the word was given Nellie Burns took the lead, retaining it until half way of the homestretch, when she broke and Ed passed her. He came to the score first, Twinkle second, Nellie Burns third, Ned fourth, Fred B. last. Time, 2:32. After this heat the pools sold, field $60, Twinkle $16, Nellie Burns $13. Third heat.—Nellie Burns took the lead, but broke on the backstretch, when Twinkle went past her. On the further turn Burns came up, but could not reach Twinkle, who won the heat, with Nellie Burns second, Ed third, Ned fourth, Fred B. last. Time, 2:30¼.

Fourth heat—When the field was called out on Friday the pools sold: The field, Ed., Ned and Fred B., $500, Twinkle, $50, Nellie Burns, $27.50. Twinkle took the lead, Burns breaking when a hundred yards, but Twinkle opened a gap, leading at the quarter and half, with Nellie second. The latter broke on the upper turn, and the heat seemed safe for Twinkle, but Ned came fast down the homestretch, overtook Twinkle, carried her to a break opposite the distance post, but then broke himself, and the mare catching quickly won the heat in 2:31¼, Ned second, Ed. third, Fred B. fourth, and Nellie Burns last.

Fifth heat—In the betting Twinkle brought $200, the field, $55, Nellie Burns, $20. The heat showed a change, Twinkle led past the quarter, when she broke and Ned went by her. He trotted very steady, making the half mile in 1:15, and from the turn he had it all to himself, winning in 2:31¼; Ed, second; Twinkle, third; Fred B., fourth, Nellie Burns, distanced. Under the rules only winners of heats could staat in the sixth heat, which put Nellie Burns and Fred B. out of the race. In the pools Twinkle brought $200, the field, $205, with an anxious crowd around the pool stand eager to invest.

The sixth heat was a very close thing between Ned and Twinkle until a short distance beyond the quarter pole. The mare broke and lost a deal of ground, Ned winning by a long way, with Ed. second, Twinkle, third. Time, 2:29¼.

Seventh heat—The field now brought $240, Twinkle, $95. Twinkle was tired and Ned appeared to be getting better as the race progressed. Ned made a bad break on the turn, and Twinkle took the lead going down the back stretch, there being a long gap at the half mile and three-quarters, and came home far in the lead, in 2:35; Ed, second, Ned, third.

Sept. 18 and 19—Special purse, $360; for named horses.

Twinkle, b m, by Echo—J. H. Tennent	5	2	1	1	3	3	3
Ed., br g—A. T. Jackson	1	1	3	3	2	1	1
Ned., b g, by Overland—Joe Edge	4	4	5	3	1	2	2
Fred B., b h—W. B. Todhunter	3	5	4	4	4	ro	
Nellie Burns, b m, by Milliman's Bellfounder—R. E. Burns	2	3	2	5	dis		

Time, 2:32, 2:32, 2:30½, 2:31¼, 2:31½, 2:29½, 2:35.

The closing day brought a continuation of the remarkably fine weather that had prevailed from the commencement. The attendance was fair, though smaller than the preceding days, many visitors having left on the Saturday train. In the morning occurred the stock parade, in which were displayed the premium ribbons. In the afternoon the first on the programme was a yearling trot, in which started Transit, Trovato, Senator and Rajah. The positions were as above, and in the pool sales Transit brought $80, Rajah $40 and the field $24. The start was even, the favorite taking the lead and retaining it until after passing the half mile in 1:27½. Soon afterward he broke, when Senator passed him, and at the three quarters Rajah had the lead. From thence the strife was between Transit and Rajah, but, Transit breaking at the distance, Rajah came away and won by three lengths; Transit second, Senator third, Trovato last. Time, 2:55, which is the fastest record ever made by a yearling in an actual race.

Sept. 20th—Purse $200; yearling class; one mile.

Rajah, b c, by Sultan, dam by Geo. Wilkes—L. J. Rose..... Mayburn 1
Transit, b c, by Prompter, dam by California Dexter—M. Toomey ..... Hicks 2
Senator, b c, by Echo, dam by Young Morrill—Rancho del Paso ..... Dewan 3
Trovato, ch c, by Sterling, dam by Flaxtail—C. F. Taylor..... Smith 4

Time, 2:55.

The second race was for two-year-olds, heats of a mile. The only starters were Lohengrin and Kismet. Kismet was so greatly the choice as to bring $200 to $24 on Lohengrin. Kismet had a slight advantage when the bell sounded, while Lohengrin made up and took the lead on the turn, and, notwithstanding a couple of breaks, he was two lengths in the lead at the quarter-pole, in 40 seconds, but making a bad break Kismet was at the half-mile first, in 1:17½. From thence Kismet never lost the advantage, winning by three lengths, in 2:36½. The second heat Kismet was driven to beat the two-year-old stallion record, 2:32½, which stood to the credit of Stienway. This he succeeded in accomplishing very handsomely, going to the quarter in 39 seconds, to the half in 1:16, and the mile in 2:30½.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,000; two-year-old class; mile heats.

Kismet, b c, by Sultan, dam Saucebox, by a son of Hambletonian—L. J. Rose..... Mayburn 1 1
Lohengrin, b c, by Echo, dam Vixen, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.—Rancho del Paso..... Dewan 2 2

Time, 2:36½, 2:30¾.

One of the most attractive races in the meeting was the 2:30 class. There were fourteen entries, but owing to casualties a majority of them were unable to participate; and besides accidents and a lack of condition, there was a terror to owners in the form of Guy Wilkes, who had shown great speed, endurance and reliability in an eminent degree. This narrowed the field of starters to five, drawing the following positions: Olivette first, Guy Wilkes second, Adair third, Colonel Hawkins fourth, and Adrian on the outside. Owing to his conceded superiority Guy Wilkes was left out of the pools, the second or better place in the race governing the winner. The rates were Adair $50, Olivette $16, the field $5.

First heat—It is seldom that a better heat is seen than the first heat proved. The horses were bunched as they got off, Olivette and Col. Hawkins leading, with Wilkes partly pocketed, and Adair a short distance in the rear. Passing the quarter, Olivette, Guy Wilkes and Adair were close together, and for part of the way down the backstretch it was as pretty a race between the trio as could be desired. Finally Olivette broke and Guy Wilkes and Adair went by the half-mile post head and head in 1:11½. Rounding the turn Guy Wilkes drew away from Adair and came into the homestretch with a lead of two lengths. He seemed to have the heat safe at the seven-furlong pole, but Adair was coming fast, and one of the most exciting trotting finishes of the meeting was witnessed. Goldsmith found it necessary to use every art to increase his speed, and Smith, behind Adair, was not idle. Forty yards from the winning score Adair's head was on the hip of Guy Wilkes; at twenty yards his nose was at the girth of the leader, and under the wire a short neck was all that the stallion led him. Olivette was third, Col. Hawkins fourth, Adrian distanced. Time, 2:23.

Second heat—As no one anticipated that Guy Wilkes could be brought to a drive to win, the second heat was looked for with more anxiety and a few were sufficiently sanguine to predict that Adair would win one game in the long rubber, and the result showed that these were not very far wide in their calculations. At the third score a very good send off was had, Adair slightly leading when the bell sounded. Guy Wilkes led him by a neck at the quarter-pole in 36¾ seconds and increased his lead at the half in 1:10 to a length. Going around the turn he gained still more, and at the head of the homestretch looked all over a winner, but again Adair came up. Wilkes made a slight hobble when half way home, and after that there was a repetition of the finish in the former heat, excepting that Adair got his nose in front as the goal was reached. Both broke when within a length of home, and Olivette came in a good third in the fast time of 2:21.

Third heat—Speculation was laggard after the first heat, and when a few pools were sold the only wagering was in the mutuel box. At the start in the third heat Guy Wilkes rushed off at a very rapid pace, taking the lead on the first turn and never losing it to the finish. Adair made a bad break after passing the half-mile post, destroying all his chances for the heat. Wilkes was at the quarter in 36½, at the half in 1:10¼ and the mile in 2:24½; Adair second, Olivette third and Colonel Hawkins last.

The fourth heat put an end to the controversy, as Wilkes again went to the front and kept it from start to finish, passing the quarter in 37 seconds, the half in 1:11, and the mile in 2:23, Adair second, Olivette third, and Colonel Hawkins fourth.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,200; 2:30 class.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker—Wm. Corbett ..... Goldsmith	1	2	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr. ..... Smith	2	1	2	2
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian, dam Bell—A. C. Dietz..... Johnson	3	3	3	3
Col. Hawkins, br g, by Echo, dam unknown—J. D. Young ..... P. Williams	4	4	4	4
Adrian, b s, by Reliance, dam Adrianna—J. M. Learned ..... Learned		dis.		

Time, 2:23, 2:21, 2:24½, 2:23.

The free-for-all purse, $1,500, was the concluding race of the series. There were five entries, three of which came to the post—Vanderlynn, Albert W. and Bay Frank. In the pools Vanderlynn brought $50, Bay Frank $45, Albert W., $20. There was a good deal of time taken up in scoring, and when the word was given all were nearly abreast. Albert W. broke before going fifty yards, and Vanderlynn at the furlong mark. This enabled Bay Frank to take the lead, getting to the quarter two lengths in front of Vanderlynn, in 36¾ seconds. There was more difference at the half in 1:10½, but from there Vanderlynn closed on the leader, and came home with something to spare, in 2:22.

The second heat was disastrous to all except Vanderlynn. Albert W. broke, then Bay Frank, neither of which could recover in time to save their distance, giving Vanderlynn first, second and third money. Time, 2:21.

Same Day.—Purse, $1,500; free for all. Director to wagon.

Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., dam by Joseph—W. W. Stow..... Farrell 1
Bay Frank, b g, by Tornado—B. M. Richmond..... Lyndon 2 dis
Albert W., b h, by Electioneer—A. Waldstein..... McConnell 3 dis

Time, 2:22, 2:21.

List of Premiums Awarded.

Society's gold medal for best display of Live Stock to Leland Stanford.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Stallions—1st four-year-old, and over, H. R. Potter, Stockton, Ke[illegible]OCA by Clande Duval, dam Imagination; second, P. M. [illegible]n's Clifton Bell, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.

Best three-year-old, F. DePoister's Jo Wheatly, by Wheatly, dam Mary Gibbons.

Best one-year-old, W. B. Todhunter's King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.

Mares—Best three-year-old, Charles Scott, Napa, Esmeralda, by Shannon, dam Ruth Ryan; second, C. Halverson, Routiers, Emma B., by Bayswater, dam Lady Fashion.

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Stallions—Best four year old and over, George Hack, Freeport, Young Peacock; second, A. D. Oakley, Folsom, Selim.

Best three-year-old, John McEutee, Gonzales, Henry Clay.

Best two-year-old, W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove, Major; second, M. Wick, Oroville, Arlington.

Best one-year-old, F. Davis, Plymouth, Geo. Howson; second, A. D. Miller, Walsh's Station, Modoc.

Best under one year old, G. W. Hancock, Sacramento.

Mares—Best four years old and over, with colt, W. R. Cunnington, Nicolaus, Lucy; second, A. D. Miller, Walsh, Eureka.

Best four-year-old and over, A. D. Miller, Walsh, Lucy Gray; second, John Adams, Monticello.

Best three-year-old, George Hack, Freeport, Mollie; second, J. H. Allen, Sacramento, Nellie C.

Best two-year-old, W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove, Queen.

Best one-year-old, A. D. Miller, Juno.

Best sucking colt, W. R. Cunnington, Maggie.

ROADSTERS.

Stallions—Best four-year-old and over, Wm. Billups, Colusa, Tilton Almont; second, L. J. Rose's Sultan.

Best three-year-old, A. L. Frost's Roscoe; second, J. H. Tennant's Alert.

Best two-year-old, S. K. Trefry's Apex; second, J. Gardner's Black Diamond.

Best one-year-old, J. B. Haggin's Tanhauser; second, W. Merrill's Climax.

Best sucking colt, H. Klemp's Prompter, Jr.; second, B. Harris' Relief.

Best roadster gelding, Ed. Younger's Whisper; second, S. Trefry's Dick Brown.

Mares—Best four-year-old and over, P. Dudley's Magdalene; second, M. W. Hicks' Empress.

Best three-year-old, A. T. Hatch's Premero; second, D. E. Knight's Nighthawk.

Best two-year-old, W. R. Merrill's Belle A.; second best, L. Whitmore's Skip.

Best one-year-old, M. W. Hicks' Beauty; second, J. B. Haggin.

Best sucking colt, A. D. Hunter's Lily; second, M. W. Hicks.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best matched span carriage horses, owned and used as such by one person, W. M. Coward, Woodland, Kentuck and Prince; second, B. E. Harris, San Francisco, Colonel and Elmo.

Roadster teams—Best double team roadsters, owned and used as such by one person, L. U. Shippee, Stockton, Mollie and Nellie.

STANDARD TROTTERS.

Stallions—Best four-year-olds and over, L. U. Shippee Stockton, Hawthorne; second, H. S. Beals, Sacramento Berlin.

Best three-year-old, G. Valensin, Arno, Sydney; second, J. A. McCloud, Stockton, Mt. Vernon.

Best one-year-old, J. B. Haggin, Sacramento; second, L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best sucking colt, L. U. Shippee, Stockton, by Hawthorn.

Mares—Best four-year-old and over, Dr. M. W. Hicks, Sacramento, Pearl; second, L. U. Shippee, Stockton, Ryan mare.

Best three year-old—W. F. Smith, Sacramento, Pansy.

Best one-year-old, G. Valensin, Arno, Houri; second, J. B. Haggin, Sacramento, by Echo.

Saddle Horses—Best saddle horse, mare or gelding, B. E. Harris, San Francisco, Hector; second, Ben E. Harris, San Francisco, Leo.

DRAFT HORSES.

Stallions—Best four-year-old and over, A. B. McCrea, Roseville, Vendee; second, J. R. Jones, Madison, Dantan.

Best three-year-old, J. T. Whitney, Rocklin, British Oak; second, G. L. Meadows, Elk Grove, Scotch Outcry.

Best two-year-old, C. K. Bailey, Stockton, Royal Tom; second, C. K. Bailey, Stockton, White King.

Best one-year-old, C. K. Bailey, Stockton, George Washington; second, McEntee Bros., Gonzales, Farmers' Glory.

Best under one year old, W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove, Prince; second, C. K. Bailey, Waterloo.

Mares—Best four year-old and over, with colt, R. J. Merkley, Sacramento, Fanchon; second, C. K. Bailey, Cotata.

Best four-year-old and over, R. J. Merkley, Nellie; second, J. T. Whitney, Rocklin, Welcome.

Best three-year-old, J. T. Whitney, Catch.

Best two-year-old, R. J. Merkley, Juanita.

Best one-year-old, C. K. Bailey, Maggie Taylor; second, W. E. Comstock, Pleasant Grove, Belle.

Best sucking colt, R. J. Merkley, Emma; second, C. K. Bailey, Moss Rose.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, L. J. Rose's Sultan.

Best mare, James Adam's mare.

JACKS.

Best four-year-old and over, A. Munion's Black Sampson; second, L. U. Shippee's Castalian.

Best two-year-old, Henry Klemp, Pleasant Grove, Jumbo, Jr.; second, L. U. Shippee's Major Kent.

Best suckling, L. U. Shippee, Stockton,

JENNIES.

Best four-year-old and over, W. A. Munion's Black Fannie; second, L. U. Shippee.

Best two-year-olds, L. U. Shippee.

Best one-year-old, L. U. Shippee.

Best suckling, L. U. Shippee.

MULES.

Best span of any age, California bred, W. L. Pritchard.

CATTLE.

Durhams, Bulls—Best three-year-old and over, C. Younger's Forest King.

Best two-year-old, Ed. Younger's Kirklevington of Forest Home; second, C. M. Stetson's Louans Duke.

Best one-year-old—C. Younger's Second Forest King; second, Charles Scott's Oxford Duke.

Best calf—C. Younger's Sixth Forest King; second, M. Wick's Master Mazurk.

Cows—Best three-year-old and over, C. Younger's Jessie Maynard; second, M. Wick's Gem.

Best two-year-old, Colonel Younger's Red Dolly Fourteenth; second, Ed. Younger's Thirteenth Red Dolly.

Best one-year-old—Colonel Younger's Oxford Rose; second, Colonel Younger's Fourteenth Rose of Forest Home.

Best calf—Colonel Younger's Sprightly; second, Colonel Younger's Seventeenth Rose of Forest Home.

Jersey Bulls—Best three-year-olds and over, T. Waite's Jersey Prince; second, James Askew's Duke of El Dorado.

Best two-year-olds—T. Waite's William; second, William Hook's Gilroy.

Best one-year-old—R. Noell, Grass Valley, Jersey Duke; second, T. Waite's John Rooney.

Best calf—James Askew's Fourth Duke of El Dorado; second, A. L. Nichols' Banquo.

Cows—Best three-year-old and over, R. Noell's Katie; second, Robert Beck's Pauline.

Best two-year-old, G. W. Hancock, Sacramento; second, A. L. Nichols' Almet.

Best one-year-old, R. Noell's Jersey Belle; second, T. Waite's Topsy.

Best calf, Robert Beck's Amanda; second, R. Noell's Duchess of Grass Valley.

Devon bulls—Best three-year-old and over, Captain Hutchinson's Burnett Third.

Best two-year-old, Captain Hutchinson's Columbus P.

Best one-year-old, Captain Hutchinson's Hugo Second; second, Captain Hutchinson's Eros.

Best calf, Captain Hutchinson's Bideford.

Cows—Best three-year-old and over, Captain Hutchinson's Lovely 34th; second, Captain Hutchinson's Wonder 3d.

Best two-year-old, Captain Hutchinson's Helena 36th; second, Captain Hutchinson's Lovely 36th.

Best one-year-old, Captain Hutchinson's Lovely 37th; second, Captain Hutchinson's Lovely 41st.

Best calf, Captain Hutchinson's Maid of Torridge.

Ayrshire bulls—Best three-year-old and over, L. Stanford's Alexis; second, George Bement's Archie.

Best two-year-old, L. Stanford's Menlo; second, George Bement's Hector.

Best one-year-old, George Bement's San Mateo.

Best calf, George Bement's Clipper; second, L. Stanford's Benton.

Cows—Best three-year-old and over, George Bement's Elaine; second, L. Stanford's Florence.

Best two-year-old, George Bement's Sybil; second, L. Stanford's Sadie.

Best one-year-old, George Bement's Marion.

Best calf, George Bement's Sybilla; second, L. Stanford's Alenia.

Hereford bulls—Best one-year-old, Captain Kohl's Count Tudegar; second, Captain Kohl's Vanguard.

Best calf, Captain Kohl's Duke of Normandy.

Cows—Best three-year-old and over, Captain Kohl's Violette 2d; second, Captain Kohl's Tidy 10th.

Best two-year-old, Captain Kohl's Temptress; second, Captain Kohl's Triumph Theora.

Best calf, Captain Kohl's Kate 1st; second, Captain Kohl's Queen of the Pacific.

Herds, etc.—Best herd of thoroughbred Durham cattle, over two years old, to consist of one male and four females, owned by one person, Colonel Younger.

Best herd of thoroughbred Durham cattle, over two years, same conditions as above, Col. Younger.

Best herd of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, over two years old, R. Noell, Grass Valley.

Best herd of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, under two years old, R. Beck, San Francisco.

Best herd of thoroughbred Devons of any age, Captain J. A. Hutchinson, Los Angeles.

Best herd of Ayrshires of any age, L. Stanford.

Best herd of Herefords of any age, Captain Kohl.

Best herd of Holstein or Holderness of any age, W. H. Meek, San Lorenzo.

Graded Cattle—Cows—Best three-year-old and over, C. Younger's Widow. Best two-year-old, R. J. Merkley's Nellie. Best one-year-old, R. J. Merkley's May Queen. Best calf, P. H. Murphy's Daisy.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull of any age or breed, Colonel Younger.

Best cow of any age or breed, Paige & Johnston, Los Angeles.

Best bull and three of his calves under one year old, Edward Younger.

Fattest cow, Colonel Younger.

The judges reccommended that a special premium be awarded to the Polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

SHEEP.

French Merinos—Best ram, two-year-old and over, J. Roberts' Gamester Third. Best ram, one-year-old, J. Roberts' Fernando. Best three ram lambs, J. Roberts. Best pen of not less than five ewes, two-year-old and over, J. Roberts. Best pen of not less than five ewes, one-year-old, J. Roberts. Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs, J. Roberts. Best ram and five of his lambs, J. Robert's Gamester Third.

Spanish Merinos—Best ram, two-year-old and over, F. Bullard's Vermont. Best ram, one-year-old, F. Bullard's Long Wood, Jr. Best three ram lambs, F. Bullard. Best pen of not less than five ewes, two-year-olds and over, F. Bullard. Best pen of not less than five ewes, one-year-olds, F. Bullard. Best pen of not less than five ewe lambs, F. Bullard. Best ram and five of his lambs, F. Bullard's Vermont.

Cotswold—Best ram, Ed. Younger's Early Morn. Best pen of ewes, not less than five, Ed. Younger.

Southdowns—Best ram, Geo. Bement's Sonoma. Best penof ewes, not less than five, Geo. Bement.

Sweepstakes—Best ram of any age or breed, and five of his lambs, F. Bullard's Vermont.

GOATS.

Thoroughbreds—Best buck, two years old and over, Julius Weyand, Little Stoney, Harris. Best buck under two years old, Julius Weyand's Sultan. Best pen of not less than three does, two years old and over, Julius Weyand. Best pen of not less than three does, under two years, J. Weyand.

Graded—Best pen of not less than three does, two years old and over, J. Weyand.

Herd—Best herd of not less than ten of any age or breed, Julius Weyand.

SWINE.

Berkshire—Best boar, two years old and over, San Mateo Stock Farm, Abraham; second, John Kennedy's Prince.

Best boar, under two years old, John Rider's Royal Bismarck.

Best boar, six months old and under one year, San Mateo Stock Farm's Airlie; second, San Mateo Stock Farm's Aleck.

Best breeding sow, San Mateo Stock Farm's Hopton Lass second; second, John Rider's Peerless C.

Best sow, six months old and under one year, San Mateo Stock Farm's Beauty; second, San Mateo Stock Farm's Princess.

Best pair of pigs, under six months, San Mateo Stock Farm; second, San Mateo Stock Farm.

Essex—Best boar, two years old and over, T. Beach's Tarbox.

Best sow, six months old and under one year, Taylor Beach's Blonde.

Poland-China—Best two-year-old and over, Jos. Melvin's Tom Dallas.

Best boar under two years, Jos. Melvin's Arthur; second, M. Wickes' Frank.

Best boar six months old and under one year, Jos. Melvin's Tom Duke.

Best breeding sow, Jos. Melvin's Bessie; second, Jos. Melvin's Daisy.

Best pair under six months, Jos. Melvin.

Sweepstakes—Best boar, of any age or breed, San Mateo Stock Farm, Abraham (Berkshire).

Best sow of any age or breed, John Rider's Peerless C. (Berkshire).

Best pen of six pigs, under six months, San Mateo Stock Farm's (Berkshires).

Best family, all of same breed, consisting of one boar, two sows and six pigs, San Mateo Stock Farm's Abraham, Hopton Lass Second, Beauty and six pigs (Berkshires).

POULTRY.

Best old pair Light Brahmas, R. G. Head, Napa; second, T. Waite, Brighton.

Best young pair Light Brahmas, R. G. Head; second T. Waite.

Best pair Langhan's, cock and hen, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.

Best pair Langhan's cockerel and pullet, R. G. Head; second, Thos. Waite.

Best pair Buff Cochins, cock and hen, Thomas Waite.

Best pair Buff Cochins, cockerel and pullet, ThomasWaite; second, R. G. Head.

Best pair Plymouth Rocks, cock and hen, Thomas Waite; second, R G. Head.

Best pair Plymouth Rocks, cockeral and pullet, E. I. Robinson, Sacramento; second, Thomas Waite.

Best pair Black Leghorns, cock and hen, R. G. Head.

Best pair Black Leghorns, cockerel and pullet, R. G Head; second, T. Waite.

Best pair Brown Leghorns, cock and hen, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.

Best pair Brown Leghorns, cockerel and pullet, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.

Best pair White Leghorns, cock and hen, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.

Best pair White Leghorns, cockerel and pullet, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.

Best pair Black Spanish, cock and hen, F. S. George; second, E. I. Robinson.

Best pair Black Spanish, cockerel and pullet, F. S. George; second, E. I. Robinson.

Best pair Houdans, cock and hen, T. Waite.

Best pair Houdans, cockerel and pullet, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.

Best pair Silver-spangled Hamburgs, cock and hen, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.

Best pair Game chickens, R. G. Head; second, A. L. Nichols.

Best pair Bronze turkeys, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.

Best pair Wild turkeys, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.

Best pair Toulouse geese, R. G. Head; second, R. G. Head.

Best pair Rouen ducks, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.

Best pair Pekin ducks, R. G. Head; second, T. Waite.

Best pair Black Cochins, A. L. Nichols.

Best Partridge Cochins,, cock and hen, T. Waite; second, R. G. Head.

Best Partridge Cohins, cockerel and pullet, G. Waite; second, R. G. Head.

The committee recommended a special premium for a coop of young Seabright Bantams to T. Waite and a coop of Emden geese to R. G. Head.

Coney Island.

Sept. 9th.—Purse $500, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 5 per cent. ($25 each) to the second; winners of any one race during the meeting to carry weight for age, or if of the first race on the second or first race of the fourth day (Little Minch and Miss Woodford), or of any two races during the meeting, to carry 5 lbs. extra; other horses allowed 7 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 15 lbs.; 18 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

Ed. Corrigan's b m, Pearl Jennings, 5, by Lelaps, dam Mary Howard, 108 lbs	West 1
Mr. Kelso's b m, Rica, 5, 108 lbs	Meaton 2
E. J. Baldwin's br c, Shenandoah, 3, 105 lbs	J. Donahue 3
W. McMahon's b g, Charley Kempland, 5, 108 lbs	Church 0
P. H. Ryan's ch f, Caramel, 4, 100 lbs	Garrison 0
C. Askey's b g, Ben Thompson, 4, 108 lbs	Ford 0
G. B. Walter's br g, Itaska, 5, 108 lbs	Jameson 0
Morris & Co.'s b g, Fellowplay, 6, 108 (carried 111) lbs	J. McLoughlin 0
H. Newton's ch g, Marsh Redon, 5, 108 lbs	McKee 0
G. H. Hernaghan's b g, Burch, 4, 100 (carried 104) lbs	W. Donahue 0
W. L. Cassidy's ch g, Saunterer, 6, 108 (carried 109) lbs	Blaylock 0
P. Lorrillaad's Nimrod, 4 111 (carried 112) lbs	Fitzpatrick 0
Weidman & Co.'s b f, Eva S., 3, 94 lbs	Higgs 0

Time, 1:15¼.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Fellowplay, 6 to 1 each against Rica and Pearl Jennings, 7 to 1 each against Eva S. and Saunterer, 10 to 1 each against Burch and Itaska, 15 to 1 against Marsh Redon, 20 to 1 each against Charley Kempland, Nimrod Ben Thompson and Caramel, and 25 to 1 against Shenandoah. Pools: Fellowplay, $100; Rica, $50; Marsh Redon, Itaska, Eva S., and Pearl Jennings, $40 each; the field, $60. Mutuels paid, $47.80.

After a long delay the flag was dropped, with Rica in front, followed by Ben Thompson, Eva S., Caramel, and Saunterer, with the others well up. Before they had run a furlong Itaska and Fellowplay joined Rica, and between them they held the lead to the turn, where Fellowplay showed quite prominently, while of the others Pearl Jennings and Shenandoah were both well up. As they came round the turn in the stretch Rica again took the lead, which advantage she retained until reaching the lower end of the stand, when Pearl Jennings with a rush took the lead and, holding it to the end, won by two lengths, followed by Rica, Shenandoah, and Charley Kempland on nearly even terms, with Caramel, Ben Thompson and the others as above. Eva S. fell.

Same day—Champion Time Handicap, sweepstakes, for all ages, at $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second to receive the stakes, $250; 5 entries; one mile; the winner to receive $1,000 additional if the mile is run in better time than 1:40.

P. Lorillard's b m Aranza, 6, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Arizona, 6, 110 lbs	Onley 1
R. R. Owing's b g Mammonist, 6, 97 (carried 100) lbs	Conkling 2
Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4, 103 lbs	Garrison 3
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, 100 lbs	J. Donohue 0

Time, 1:41.

Betting—10 to 9 on Aranza, 3 to 1 each against Little Minch and Mammonist and 10 to 1 against Gano. Pools: Aranza, $240; Mammonist, $160; Little Minch, $150, and Gano, $60. Mutuels paid, $10.80.

There was another long delay at the post, but when they did get the flag Little Minch was a trifle in front, followed by Aranza, Mammonist and Gano. Before they reached the main track Aranza headed Little Minch and at the end of the first quarter led by three parts of a length, with Little Minch a length and a half in front of Mammonist and Gano. There was no relative change of positions until the end of the race other than before they run half the distance Gano was out of it, while Aranza led by two lengths at the end of the half mile. In the run round the turn Little Minch gained on Aranzs very considerably, so that at the end of six furlongs she only led by a neck. The effort, however, settled Little Minch, for in the stretch Aranza again came away and won by two lengths, while Little Minch was unable to stave off Mammonist's challenge and he secured the second honors by a good neck. Gano was fast, fully fifty yards back. Time, 1:41, of which the quarter was run in 25¼ seconds, the half in 49½ seconds and the three-quarters in 1:15.

Same Day—Purse, $600, for three-year-old fillies; entrance, 5 per cent. of the purse ($30 each), to the second; winners of any race, exclusively for three-year-olds, of more than $500 (handicaps excepted) to carry 5 lbs.; of two or more such races, 10 lbs. extra; non-winners in 1884 allowed 10 lbs.; maidens allowed 20 lbs.; 4 entries; mile and a furlong.

Mr. Kelso's b f Water Lily, by King Alfonso, dam Lily Duke, 105 lbs	Meaton 1
G. L. Lorillard's b f Economy, 115 lbs	Blaylock 2
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 120 lbs	J. McLaughlin 3
D. D. Withers' Bijou filly, 95 (carried 96) lbs	McKenny 0

Time, 1:59.

Betting: 100 to 55 on Water Lily, 11 to 2 against the Bijou filly and 5 to 1 each against Freda and Economy. Pools: Water Lily, $500; Bijou filly, $120; Freda and Economy, $100 each. Mutuels paid $8.95.

Water Lily was in front at the start, but quickly gave place to the Bijou filly, who at the end of the first quarter led by a length, followed by Economy, Water Lily and Freda all well up. Mr. Withers' filly retained the lead for five furlongs, when she gave place to Water Lily, and very soon after was in turn passed by the others. As they ran round the far turn Freda closed up rapidly on Water Lily, but failing to stay in the stretch Economy took second place, but was unable to reach Water Lily, who, keeping right on, won easily by three parts of a length, Economy second, ten lengths in front of Freda, she five in front of the Bijou filly.

Sept. 11th—Handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $20 each; only $10 if declared; with $600 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; closed with 19 entries, of which 9 declared; mile and a furlong.

D. D. Withers's ch g Duplex, 4 years, by King Ernest or Macaroon, dam Echo, 116 lbs	W. Donohue 1
G. Cook's b c Ferg Kyle, 4 years, 114 lbs	J. McLaughlin 2
W. C. Daly's ch c Ligan, 3 years 85 lbs	Moran 3
Haydon & Co.'s b m Glengarine, 5 years, 100 lbs	West 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, 3 years, 100 lbs	J. Donohue 0
W. L. Scott's ch f All-Hands-Round, 4, 109 lbs	Lewis 0
P. H. McMahon's br g Lytton, 4, 102 lbs	Sheridan 0
P. Lorillard's b c Endymion, 3, 100 lbs	Onley 0
W. L. Cassidy's ch g Saunterer, 6, 100 (carried 105) lbs	Garrison 0

Time, 1:55¾.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Ferg Kyle, 5 to 1 against Gleangarine, 6 to 1 each against Ligan, Saunterer and Duplex, 7 to 1 against Shenandoah, 8 to 1 each against All-Hands-Around and Endymion and 15 to 1 against Lytton. Pools.—Ferg Kyle, $50; Duplex, $30; Ligan, Glengarine, All-Hands-Around and Saunterer, $20 each; the field $50. Mutuels paid $34.70.

After a long delay, much of which was caused by Duplex, the flag was dropped, with Glengarine a length or two in front of Ferg Kyle, Shenandoah and Endymion, with Duplex and Saunterer leading the second division. Before they reached the turn Shenandoah and Glengarine, with Ferg Kyle close up with them, they forced the pace to the turn for the backstretch. At the end of the quarter Shenandoah headed Glengarine, but was unable to sustain the position against Ferg Kyle, who, with a lead of nearly half of length, showed the way to the end of the half mile, closely pressed by Glengarine, Shenandoah and Duplex. Half way down the backstretch Ferg Kyle again headed the field, and with a lead of half a length he showed the way round the big turn and into the homestretch, where he was followed by Glengarine and Duplex, with all the others, led by Ligan, fully four lengths away. The instant they were in the straight Duplex headed Ferg Kyle, and coming right away won with the greatest ease by five lengths, followed by Ferg Kyle, four lengths in front of Ligan, who was lapped by Glengarine, with the others well tailed out. Time, 1.55¾, the fastest time that the full course has been run in since it was made a mile and a furlong.

Same day.—The Bridge Handicap, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds; at $100 each for starters; only $25 forfeit for horses entered by Jan. 1, 1884, and $10 only if struck out by Sept. 1st; horses entered by Aug. 15th, when the stake closed, to pay $50 forfeit; the club to add $2,500, of which $500 and 25 per cent. of the stakes to the second, and 10 per cent. of the stakes to the third; closed with 73 subscribers on Jan. 1st, and 19 on Aug. 1st, of which 47 paid $10, 17 paid $25 and 11 paid $50; mile and a half. Mr. Kelso's b f Water Lily, by King Alfonso, dam Lily Duke, 100 lbs.

Meaton	1
G. L. Lorillard's b f Louisette, 118 lbs — J. McLaughlin	2
B. McClelland's ch c Blast, 112 lbs — Lewis	3
R. W. Walden's ch f Tolu, 105 (car. 106) lbs — Blaylock	0
G. B. Bryson's b c Palmurus, 107 (car. 108) lbs — Fitzpatrick	0
W. L. Scott's g c Greystone, 109 lbs — W. Donahue	0
J. Walden's ch f Blue Bell, 87 lbs — Green	0
F. T. Walton's imp. ch c Hopeful, 93 lbs — J. Donahue	0
Davis & Hall's ch g Vinton, 95 lbs — Arnold	0
E. J. Baldwin's g or blk f Freda, 100 lbs — West	0
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Sandoval, 96 lbs — Donnelly	0
Blagrave Stable's br c Burgomaster, 95 lbs — Bergan	0
P. Lorillard's b c Leo, 95 lbs — Olney	0

Time, 2:38

Betting: 3 to 1 each against Louisette and Water Lily, 5 to 1 against Freda, 8 to 1 each against Greystone and Tolu, 10 to 1 each against Leo and Blue Bell, 12 to 1 each against Blast, Burgomaster and Palinurus, 15 to 1 against Sandoval, and 25 to 1 each against Hopeful and Vinton. Pools: Water Lily and Louisette, $150 each; Freda and Greystone, $60 each; Blast, $45: Leo and Blue Bell, $40 each; Tolu, $35; Burgomaster, $20, and the field, $80. Mutuels paid, $35.50.

An excellent start was effected the first time of trying, with Tolu, Sandoval and Leo in front, followed by Freda, Louisette and Blue Bell, with the others bunched. The only change in the run round the turn was that Sandoval took the lead, and at the stand showed three parts of a length in front of Leo, who was lapped by Hopeful, Blue Bell, Freda and Burgomaster running nearly even, with Louisette leading the others, of which Palinurus was last. As they ended the first half mile Sandoval, attended by Hopeful, drew clear, and with Leo third and Louisette fourth they kept on nearly to the little grove, half-way down the backstretch, where Hopeful and Louisette headed Sandoval. The imported colt's lead was brief, for as they ran out the seven furlongs Louisette showed in front, but so well did Hopeful hang on that at the end of the mile Louisette, Hopeful and Greystone were running on even terms, five lengths in front of Water Lily, she a length and a half in front of Vinton. The run from the mile-post to the starting-point was sharp and fast, and Hopeful again showed in front, he leading by half a length, with Greystone second, a neck in front of Louisette, she a length and a half in front of Water Lily. Meaton continued to wait with the latter until reaching the turn, when as the others ran out wide he brought Water Lily through next the rails, and at the beginning of the last furlong she was leading by nearly a length, and so easily that the race was really over, all but the shouting, and, keeping right on, she won with the greatest ease by two lengths, with Louisette second, a length in front of Blast, he a length in front of Tolu, who was followed by Palinurus, Greystone, Blue Bell, Hopeful, Vinton, Freda, Sandoval, Burgomaster and Leo in that order. Time, 2:38. Value of stake to winner, $3,996.50.

Sept. 13th.—Purse $500, for horses that had run and not won during the meeting; entrance 5 per cent. of the purse ($25 each) to the second; horses not having been placed second allowed 5 lbs; non-winners in 1884 allowed 14 lbs; 10 entries; mile and a furlong.

E. Heffner's b c Markland, 4 years, by Springbok, dam Lorena, 113 lbs — J. McLaughlin	1
G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, aged, 115 lbs — Fitzpatrick	2
Appleby & Co.'s b g Mammonist, aged, 115 lbs — W. Hayward	3
C. Littlefield's br h Free Gold, 5, 104 lbs — Conkling	0
D. D. Withers' br c Buckstone, 4, 113 lbs — W. Donohue	0
Theo. Bryan's b g Torpedo, 4, 101 lbs. — Dalton	0
Hayden & Co.'s ch g Gleaner, 5, 115 lbs — Blaylock	0
Blagrave Stable's br c Burgomaster, 3, 108 lbs — Garrison	0
F. T. Walton's b h Mr. Pickwick, 6, 113 lbs — Evans	0

Time, 1:56¾.

Betting—2 to 1 against Mammonist, 5 to 1 against Buckstone, 6 to 1 against Gleaner, 7 to 1 against Markland, 8 to 1 against Jim Renwick, 10 to 1 against Burgomaster, 12 to 1 against Free Gold and 30 to 1 each against Torpedo and Mr. Pickwick. Pools: Buckstone, $40; Mammonist, $35; Gleaner, $20; Jim Renwick, $15; Markland, $15, and the field, $20. Mutuels paid, $51.20.

After several breakaways an excellent start was effected, with Gleaner, Buckstone, Jim Renwick and Markland all together, followed by Mammonist, Free Gold and the others. Before they reached the turn Buckstone took a decided lead, with Jim Renwick second, but they only retained these positions to the turn for the backstretch, where Gleaner and Torpedo passed them, and with a clear lead they held the track to the end of the half mile, where Burgomaster showed in front, followed by Gleaner, Torpedo, Free Gold, Jim Renwick and Buckstone, all in a close bunch. There was no change until the big turn by the orchard, where Gleaner again got up, and with Burgomaster second and Gleaner third they ran lapped to the turn into the homestretch, where they were joined by Jim Renwick and Markland. The former showed in front at the beginning of the last furlong, but he was almost instantly passed by Markland, who, running right out, won by three good lengths, followed by Jim Renwick and Mammonist, the latter coming very quick after he had got clear of Gleaner, Torpedo and Burgomaster, who in a measure had him pocketed at the betting inclosure. Once clear he made up a lot of lost ground and was only beaten for the place money by Jim Renwick by a few inches. A length or more away was Free Gold, followed by Buckstone, Torpedo, Gleaner, Burgomaster and Mr. Pickwick, the last named away off.

Same Day—The Flatbush Stakes; for two year olds; at $100 each for starters; $25 forfeit, with $1,250 added; of which $250 to the second; the third to save its stake; to carry 110 lbs.; winners of $2 000 after August 15 to carry 115 lbs.; maidens to carry 109 lbs; usual sex allowances; closed with thirty one subscribers; seven furlongs.

P. Lorillard's ch f Wanda, by Mortemer, dam Minnie Minor, 107 lbs

Onley	1
E. Corrigan's ch f Lizzie Dwyer, 107 lbs — West	2
W. L. Scott's b f Florio, 107 lbs — Lewis	3
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 110 lbs — Pepper	0
Mr. Kelso's ch c Goano, 110 lbs — J. McLaughlin	0
Clipsiana S.'s blk c Brookwood, 110 lbs — Feikes	0
W. Donohue's ch c Elgin, 100 lbs — Owner	0
Suffolk S.'s b g Skookum, 97 lbs — Higgs	0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 110 lbs — Holloway	0
L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, 110 lbs — Blaylock	0
G. L. Lorillard's ch f Souci, 107 lbs — Donohue	0
N. W. Kittson's b c St. Louis, 100 lbs — Sheridan	0

Time 1:31.

Betting; 8 to 5 against Wanda, 6 to 1 against Goano, 7 to 1 each against Brookwood and Florio, 10 to 1 each against St. Augustine and Lizzie Dwyer, 12 to 1 each against Souci, Volante and Verano, 15 to 1 against Skookum, 20 to 1 against Thomas, and 25 to 1 against Elgin. Pools: Wanda, $320; Goano, $260; George Lorillard's pair, $260; Brookwood, $180; Baldwin's pair, $181; Florio, $140; Lizzie Dwyer, $100; and the field, $320. Mutuels paid, $14.20.

Assuming that the Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds run on the first day of the meeting ranks with the Middle Park Plate as run in England, then the Flatbush Stakes run yesterday will take rank with the Dewhurst Plate, the distance for both being seven furlongs. No two-year-old race that has been run since the Champion Stallion Stakes at Monmouth Park have attracted as much attention. All the several candidates were early on the track. There was a large crowd in the paddock, while a crowd of some five or six hundred assembled at the starting point, where the finishing touches were given to Wanda, LizzieDwyer and Goano. The last named, however, attracted the most attention, as his owner and rider, Jimmy McLaughlin, was present. Considering that Wanda was the favorite, she was badly neglected, which probably pleased Byrne, as he was able to keep the filly very quiet, as was also the case with Lizzie Dwyer. The Californians, after cantering around the course twice, were also early at the post, and they naturally attracted much attentton. The general opinion of those who saw them at Monmouth was that they did not look near so well. They were not as high in flesh and looked somewhat overdone, which was also the opinion of some in regard to Wanda, while of the others Goano looked well, as also did Brookwood and the Westbrook pair.

With the third bell Starter Caldwell took them in hand, but there was a long delay, during which a majority of the youngsters, especially Brookwood and Goano, showed considerable temper in rearing and buckjumping about. But when they did get the flag it was to a fairly good start, with Wanda, Elgin, St. Augustine and Skookum a trifle in front of Florio, Souci and the California pair, who were followed by Brookwood and Goano. Before they had run a hundred yards Skookum headed the field, and, with Goano second, he having run through his horses like a flash, they reached the three-quarter starting point half a length in front of Elgin and Wanda, who were lapped by Florio. At the end of the first quarter Skookum led by a length, and with Goano second, they held the lead until nearly the end of the three furlongs, when Volante showed in front, and, being almost instantly joined by Verano, the Californians were first and second at the end of half a mile, with Goano third, nearly two lengths in front of Wanda, who had Skookum and Florio for attendants. The Californians held the lead between them nearly to the turn into the homestretch, when both were passed by Goano who, with a clear lead, showed the way into the homestretch, which started the stable boys shouting. But as Verano again headed Goano at the beginning of the last furlong, the crowd in the stand in turn became much excited, although it remained passively quiet until the horses were nearly half way up the stretch, when, as Lizzie Dwyer, Wanda and finally Florio in turn passed both Verano and Goano, the excitement became intense, which ended in loud cheering as Wanda, with the greatest ease, took the lead when fifty yards from the post, and, running out like a flash, won by two lengths, followed by Lizzie Dwyer, the same distance in front of Florio, who was followed by Verano fourth. Goano and Brookwood came next, with Elgin, Skookum, Volante, St Augustine, Souci and St. Louis all pulled up. Time, 1:31, which is somewhat slower than expected, but the race was run fast and slow in places—somewhat fast at the beginning and decidedly fast at the finish.

Sept. 16th.—Purse $500, for two-year-olds, entrance 5 per cent. of the purse ($25 each) to the second; horses entered to be sold for $2,500 to carry full weight; those entered not to be sold to carry 3 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold for $2,000, allowed 5 lbs.; if to be sold for less to be allowed 2 lbs. for each $100 down to $1,000, the minimum selling price; 7 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

W. Lakeland's b f Contessa, by Ill-Used, dam Countess, $1,100, 89 lbs.

Rayford	1
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, $1,600, 99 lbs — Miller	2
E. Corrigan's br g J. W. Rodgers, $1,500, 97 lbs — West	3
W. C. Daley's b f Miss Daley, $1,500, 87 lbs — Moran	0
O. Bowie's ch f Joybell, $1,000, 87 lbs — Arnold	0
Appleby & Co's b f Error, $1,000, 87 (carried 88) lbs — J. Hyslop	0
C. F. McLaughlin's b c Leonidas, $1,300, 96 lbs — J. Donahue	0

Time, 1:16¼.

Betting: 7 to 5 against J. W. Rodgers, 3 to 1 against Rapido, 5 to 1 against Joybell, 7 to 1 against Error, 8 to 1 against Miss Daley, 10 to 1 against Contessa and 12 to 1 against Leonidas. Pools: Rapido, $100; J. W. Rodgers, $90; Joybell, Error and Contessa, $40 each; Miss Daley, $30, and Leonidas, $20. Mutuels paid, $65.65. No bid for the winner.

After a long delay and half a dozen breakaways they were started, with Leonidas in the lead, followed by Joybell and Contessa and with J. W. Rogers and Miss Daly in front of Error and Rapido. Before they had run a furlong Joybell and Rapido took up the running and they held it between them to and partially round the big turn, where Rapido took the lead, and with J. W. Rogers second they made the turn into the homestretch, closely followed by Contessa, Joybell, Miss Daly and Error, several lengths in front of Leonidas. After they made the turn Miss Daly headed Contessa, but at the beginning of the last furlong only Rapido and J. W. Rogers were really in the race, they having a lead of two lengths from Miss Daly, Joybell and Contessa. But both tired so quickly that Contessa, under Rayford's whip, was not only able to overtake them but to beat them out by a neck with Rapido second, a neck in front of J. W. Rogers, who was followed by Miss Daly, Joybell, Error and Leonidas.

We have received from Mr. J. J. Miller, Melbourne, Australia, a copy of his *Sporting Pamphlet and Official Trotting Record* for the Colonies for the season of 1883–4, a valuable compilation with features not seen in works of that character in t his country.

San Francisco, July 28, 1884.

My wife has been a great sufferer for several years from nervous debility, with frequent painful attacks arising from nervous disorder. A change of climate was recommended and I sent her to Sacramento under the idea that her malady was due to the cold winds of our city. Though somewhat improved by the change of scene, her ailments still clung to her and her attacks were so severe as to require a physician from time to time. On a friend's recommendation I carried her a half-case Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron, which being tested by her physician, was endorsed by him as exactly what she needed. She used it all, commenced to strengthen from the beginning, and is now as perfect a specimen of female health as can be found in a day's travel.

A. B. Venable, 1318 Polk Street.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Torrid September Weather—The Racing at Sheepshead Bay—California Horses in Bad Luck—Drake Carter's Great Three-Mile Race—Aranza's Mile in 1:41—General Notes, Etc.

Such a prolonged hot spell as we have just had in this vicinity for the past ten days surpasses the memory of the proverbial oldest inhabitant, especially at this season of the year. Day after day the festive mercury has been soaring to an unwonted altitude, and yesterday it marked ninety-five degrees, to the great discomfort of man and beast. In Gotham the latter have suffered terribly. Some of our thoroughfares at sunset last evening reminded one forcibly of the battlefields in the late war, so many were the poor brutes that had fallen by the wayside in the line of every car and stage route.

This Sahara like temperature is, however, at an end for the present and to-night New Yorkers rejoice in a lively breeze and the mercury at sixty-four degrees. Among the race horses the hot spell has also made itself felt, with adverse effects. Many of the fleet-footed equines have been unable to take their accustomed work, the consequent enervation, loss of appetite and the like has made the trainers sigh for more seasonable weather. To-night, however, it is much cooler.

At Sheepshead Bay the greatest meeting of a great racing year has been in succeesful progress for two weeks. On Saturday last nearly one hundred horses started in the seven races of the day, an unexampled showing in American turf records and large fields have been the rule, and not the exception on each day of the meeting. After the Twin City handicap, won last week by Tom Martin, the "big little" son of Longfellow, Drake Carter's great race at three miles for the Autumn Cup has attracted the most attention. The average turf-goer delights in nothing so much as to see the time record broken, consequently there was much enthusiasm at Drake Carter's slaughter of his sire's record. The field he beat was a good one at handicap weights. Gen. Monroe, 103; Drake Carter, 115; Levant, 105; Blue Grass Belle, 100; Fosteral 100, and three others, including the venerable Bushwhacker, who, in 1882, accomplished the double event of the great Long Island Stakes and the Bowie Stakes, each four-mile heats. To-day, however, the veteran cannot run fast enough to tire himself, though had it been a ten-mile race he would probably have been with them at the end. The pace of the Autumn Cup was 3:34 for the first two miles, Blue Grass Belle getting the best of her jockey and breaking away a long way in advance. In the last mile, however, she was done, and half a mile from home there were only three in it—Levant, Monroe and Drake Carter. Monroe finally got the best of Levant, but at the lower turn Drake Carter shot up alongside of him much the freshest of the two at this stage of the game, which he showed by coming away in the stretch and winning by eight lengths in 5:24, the best three-mile time on record. Probably no horse here has improved in the same ratio as Drake Carter has, and Pierre Lorillard to-day matched him against the Dwyers' four-year-old mare, Miss Woodford, to run two miles and a half, 115 pounds each, for $10,000, the race to come off at Sheepshead Bay, on the 18th. This will draw an immense crowd to the course, and it seems to be the general impression among those best informed on the subject that Carter will beat the mare. She has never yet gone as long a trip, and has not been doing as well of late as her trainer could wish. This was shown on the same day as the great three-mile race. She then beat a field of fast horses seven furlongs in 1:28¾—a fast race—but Gleaner gave her about all she wanted to do to beat him.

On Tuesday last, the Rancocas mare, Aranza, 110 pounds, was started against Little Minch, 103, Mammonist, 97, and Gano, 100, in a mile dash, extra money to be given if 1:40 was beaten. The quartet started off at a tremendous pace, running the first half in 49 seconds, but after that Aranza had the race in hand and was not pushed at the end. As it was she did the mile in 1:41, showing what she can do when in the notion.

The Pacific slopers here have had a bad streak of luck of late. Renwick has not won a race since he was brought down from Saratoga and some of the Baldwin stable have been ailing. Freda has been sick and yesterday finished last in the great race for the Bridge handicap, one mile and a half. Shenandoah ran a strong third in a three-quarter mile dash on Tuesday last, while Rapido and Gano have both failed thus far. Perhaps, however, Verano and Volante may do well in the Flatbush Stakes for two-year-olds run tomorrow. It is seven furlongs, and their principal antagonists are Wanda, Florio and Goano.

At Lexington a California two-year-old has been running ereditably though he did not win. J. D. Christy's Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, out of Mattie Glenn, was, if my memory serves me right, sold at the Winter's sale in your State last June for something like $2,000. To-day, at the last day's racing of the Kentucky Association's meeting, at Lexington, he ran in the Thames Stakes, one mile, and was second to Favor, the crack colt of that section, beaten less than a length in 1:45¼. Bonanza bids fair to be a good bread winner for his owner.

The Baldwin stable will probably remain East until November as they have made entries at Baltimore and Washiugton. The present poor vein of luck they are in, should take a change before that time and I hope to chronicle some winning brackets for the "black and red Maltese cross." Cooper and Holloway have some good material to work on and "everything comes to those who wait." As for Jim Renwick the parties controlling him are under a close supervision from a race which he lost last week to Little Minch, and if the horse is not run straight somebody will get into hot water before long.

Rarely have the Dwyers had a worse run of luck than has fallen to their lot during the last month. George Kinney and Barnes laid up for repairs, most all of their long string of two-year-olds, ditto or badly troubled with the slow, leaving Miss Woodford, Hartford and Checkmate about all the members of their once powerful stable to be depended on. This is hard lines for a stable that opened the campaign so brilliantly last June, but it has thrown some of the money into the pockets of many smaller owners. The Islip stable of Geo. Lorilliard has weathered its ill wind, and Louisette, Monitor, Souci and others are in a winning vein. Louisette is probably the best three-year-old now running, as the Mimi colt and Ratapian are under a cloud. Waterlily beat Louisette yesterday in the Bridge Handicap, but was in receipt of 18 lbs. from the latter. Accidents have greatly reduced the ranks of good three-year-olds. Pacific.

N. Y., Sept, 12, 1884.

Blood Will Tell.

It is hardly expected that any one entirely uninterested in that branch of stock raising would grow enthusiastic over so unpoetic a subject as a hog. But there are exceptional cases. During the State fair, after witnessing one of the great stock parades, the writer met a lady acquaintance and asked her what she thought of the show. Her answer was: "I have been all around the Park and the most beautiful animals here are Mr. Corbett's pigs." This compliment to the San Mateo Stock Farm Berkshires was well deserved, for no finer exhibit was ever seen at any fair. Mr. Corbett carried off all the prizes and was overwhelmed with offers to purchase even his breeding stock. He declined the last proposition, however, as his breeders were imported from England, and he could not easily replace them.

The fair and races, at San Jose, opens next Tuesday. The Garden City is in the best trim, and the outlook is that 1884 will be one of the most successful exhibitions ever held there. On the speed programme the fields are large, and good racing is sure to be one of the attractions.

We have received notice from Captain N. T. Smith, Treasurer of the Stanford Stakes, that the only nomination upon which the last payment was made, due on the 18th, was J. C. Simpson's Antevolo. This reduces the race to a walk over for this year.

BICYCLING.

Springfield Bicycle Tournament—Records Broken.

The third annual bicycle tournament of the Springfield Club began September 16th, at Springfield, Mass. Public and private buildings were covered with bunting and the streets arched with flags of all nations. The parade in the morning was a grand sight. Over three hundred bicycles, ridden by nattily costumed youths, were propelled noiselessly over the macadamized roadways, their nickle spokes glittering in the sun. The sidewalks were crowded by people who cheered the riders of "the silent steeds." The line of parade took the riders through the principal streets. Bands were stationed at different positions of the city and rendered excellent music during the progress of the parade. It is estimated that at least thirty-five thousand people viewed the parade.

At the Park, where the races took place, a crowd estimated at 12,000 assembled. The track was very smooth and in perfect condition, but a strong wind was blowing up the homestretch. Summary of the chief events:

FIRST DAY, SEPTEMBER 16th.

One Mile Professional Handicap—C. W. Ashington, (10 seconds start), 1st, time, 2 min. 53 sec.; C. J. Young, (10 seconds start), 2d; R. Howell (England), 3d.

Ten Mile Amateur Race—Sellers (England), 1st; Lewis Hamilton (America), 2d, time, 31 min. 4½ sec., which beat the best American record, 28 seconds.

Five Mile Amateur Tricycle—E. P. Burnham (America), 1st; R. Chambers (England), 2d. The race between Burnham and Chambers was of a most exciting character, and the finish was so close that it appeared to many like a dead heat. Time, 6 min. 27 sec. This beats the American record made a few days previous by five seconds.

Three Mile Professional Race—R. Howell (England), 1st; Robert James (England), 2d; John S. Prince (America), 3d. Won by twenty yards. Time, 8 min. 36½ sec. This beat previous American record (professional), held by Woodside, by almost a minute.

SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH.

Thousands of people witnessed the most remarkable record-smashing in the history of 'cycling in America. With glorious weather and a perfect track both amateur and professional riders seemed to have reached the acme of speed. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the entire programme.

Ten Mile Professional Race—R. Howell (England), 1st; Robert James (England), 2d; Woodside, 3d; John S. Prince, 0. On the last lap Howell spurted ahead and won easily. Prince's defeat by Woodside for third position was a great surprise to many. Howell's time, 30 min. 7¼ sec., supplants Woodside's American record of 31 min. 49¾ sec.

Two Mile Amateur Race—S. Sellers (England), 1st; G. M. Hendee (Springfield), 2d; Frazier, 0; Illston, 0; Dolph, 0; Gaskell, 0; Brooks, 0; Roberts, 0. The interest centred on Hendee and Sellers. They held second and third positions throughout a waiting race, Sellers shot to the front on the last lap, with Hendee close behind, Frazier third, and the field scattered. As they entered the homestretch Hendee seemed about to pass the Englishman who, however, showed his wonderful speeding power and passed the wire in the lead by two yards. No betting was allowed in public, but the Springfielders staked large sums of money on the hitherto invincible favorite. Time, 6 min. 3 sec., which supplants the American record of 6 min. 14 sec., held by Moore. The last half mile of the race was made in 1 min. 22 sec.

Mile Race Without Hands—H. Wollison, of Pittsfield, won in the remarkable time of 3 min. 2-5 sec.

Five Mile Tricycle Race—Chambers (England), 1st; Burnham (America), 2d; Johnson, 0; Illston, 0. This was Chambers' third attempt to beat the American champion, and he succeeded Burnham, giving up exhausted before reaching the wire. The time, 17 min. 14 sec., again lowers the record.

Half Mile Dash—S. Sellers (England), 1st; Gaskell (England), 2d; Frazier, 3d. A hotly contested event, Gaskell pushing Sellers right up to the finish. Time, 1 min. 19 2-5 sec, which lowers the record.

One Mile Professional Race—John S. Prine (America), 1st; James (England), 2d; R. Howell (England), 3d. The three-fourths of a mile was made by Howell in the fastest recorded time, and he led till the homestretch was reached when Prince pedalled furiously to the front and won a grand race in the unprecedented professional time of 2 min. 39 sec. Prince received an ovation lasting several minutes on the conclusion of the race.

Five Mile Amateur Record Race—Gaskell (England), 1st. Records were lowered at intermediate distances throughout the race. Time, 14 min. 51 sec.

Breaking Records At Hartford.

The wheel meeting held Sept. 10, under the auspices of the Connecticut Bicycle Club, was an immence success, 174 uniformed riders paraded the streets. The races were held at Charter Oak Park and long before the hour of starting the spectators crowded the grounds to their utmost capacity. The day was beautiful and the track in perfect condition. Appended is the result of the principal events:

Two Mile Tricycle Race—E. P. Burnham, (American) 1st; R. Chambers, (England), 2d. Burnham won right near the finish after a hard struggle. Time, 6m 32s. Best previous time, 7m 5½s.

One Mile Race—S. Sellers, (England), 1st; Asa Dolph, (Ohio), 2d; Elliot Norton, 0; Chas. Frazier, 0. From start to finish a race of intense excitement. Dolph dashed off with the lead. The first quarter was made 40¼s., and with Dolph still in the lead the half was reached in 1m 20s. At the three-quarter post Sellers by a most remarkable burst of speed assumed the lead and came down the stretch at a terrific pace, finishing the mile in the unprecedented time of 2m 39s. Dolph strained every nerve. The previous best time made in England was 2m 41 3-5s.

Five Mile Race—S. Sellers, (England), 1st; R. Chambers, (England), 2d; G. H, Illston, 3d; C. A. Smith, (America), C. A. Frazier, (America), 0; George Webber, 0.

Little racing was done till within half a mile from home, when Sellers again proved his superiority. Time, 15m 48s.

A Warning to Amateurs.

F. W. Gibson has written a letter to several papers concerning an article which appeared in the last issue of this paper. We would reply that we never published the statement that F. W. Gibson claimed the ten mile championship of the Pacific Coast. We simply stated the fact that the "getter up" of the Grand Athletic Tournament at Woodward's Gardens advertised F. W. Gibson as the amateur champion. It would have only been justice to the better riders of our city if Gibson had written to the papers denying the soft-impeachment. It was nothing but the truth when we wrote that the time was slow. We are also aware that F. W. Gibson can do much better. Mr. Gibson is anxious that we arrange a match between himself and the gentlemen whom we stated could so easily defeat him. This is impracticable, inasmuch as Gibson by taking part in the Grand Athletic Tournament at Woodward's Gardens is no longer an amateur.

All racing amateurs should procure from Mr. Geo. D. Gideon, 17 North 7th St., Philadelphia, a copy of the Racing Rules of the L. A. W., and become thoroughly familiar therewith. Neglect to do so will not avail as an excuse as rule 21 provides that "ignorance of any of the foregoing (rules) will not be considered a valid excuse."

The Bay City wheelmen held their second run last Sunday. Fifteen riders under the command of Fred R. Cook proceeded to the Cliff House, thence down the Cliff House road through the Presidio Reservation to Fort Point, where the Club gave the ladies and officers of the Fort a specimen of bicycle drill which was thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators. To-morrow the Club will take the eight o'clock boat to Haywards, when another delightful ride will be indulged in by the wheelmen. It is expected that the Club will appear in their new uniform of bottle green to-morrow evening for the first time.

The mile race for amateur wheelman at the Connecticut Bicycle Meeting for riders who have never beaten 3m 20s developed a fast rider in C. H. Parsons, of Springfield, who made the mile in 2m 49⅗s.

13,000 people were present at the International Bicycle meeting, held at Sydney, Australia, on the 2d of August. The times made in the different competitions were slow, owing to the dampness of the track.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 30th, the twenty-five mile professional championship race was run off at the Aylestone Grounds, Leicester. Battensbury won, with Lees second and Wood third. Time, 1h. 20m. 39 1-5s.

Is said that a resident of Myersville, Penn., has received $25,000 for a patent oi a new style of bicycle which, it is claimed, will work a revolution in the present manufacture of the bicycle.

Five riders of the "silent steed" were out for a run last Sunday week at Sacramento, under the command of Captain Flint.

Lewis A. Miller, of Meridin, Conn,, entered for the 3m 20s class at the Springfield tournament, made the mile in 2m 43 2-5.

CRICKET.

An Extraordinary Game.

The match played last Saturday resulted in a great surprise The Bachelors, under the captaincy of Purdy, were the first to occupy the debatable ground, and the score book showed 68 runs at the fall of the tenth wicket. We were very much pleased to see Bristowe, the top scorer, with 20. Purdy compiled 10, including a drive out of the grounds, off Water man, for 5. Goewey carried out his bat with seven runs to his name—a very creditable showing. The Benedicts, with W. G. Harrison as Captain, now essayed, but the whole team were rapidly disposed by Purdy and Miller, for the insignificant total of four runs. The bowling of Purdy and Miller was excellent, particularly the latter, who secured no less than seven wickets. Neither side was very representative; nevertheless, there were a large number of our best cricketers on both sides, and the utter collapse of the Benedicts is altogether inexplicable. The score:

BENEDICTS.		BACHELORS.	
W. G. Harrison, c and b Miller	0	L. Burnett, l b w Waterman	0
A. Waterman, run out	0	W. Richardson, run out	4
B. Clark, h w Purdy	0	J. Miller, b Clark	1
W. J. Carr, b Miller	0	H. O. Bristowe, run out	20
G. Gray, b Miller	0	J. S. Purdy, b Waterman	10
G. Theobald, b Miller	1	J. Mathieu, b Gray	2
J. Aitken, not out	1	C. Creighton, b Waterman	3
E. A. O'Connor, absent	0	J. Mathieu, c Aitken, b Carr	1
W. Kip, c and b Miller	0	C. Goewey, not out	7
W. L. Eyre, b Miller	1	W. J Kip, c Aitken, b Carr	5
Byes, 1	1	R. Gibson, b Gray	1
	—	Byes, 11, Wides, 3	14
Total	4	Total	68

This afternoon the Merions and Occidents once again try conclusions.

ATHLETICS.

Great Swimming Feat.

The excellent feat of swimming from Southsea to Ryde and back was successfully accomplished by Mr. Horace Davenport, ex-amateur long distance and mile champion of England. Mr. Davenport a few days ago swam across the Solent to Ryde, a feat attempted by Captain Matthew Webb and others, but previously only performed by George White, ex-senior champion, and Captain Portsmouth, swimming club. Davenport dived into the water at East Southsea, at thirty-five minutes past eight, reaching Ryde in good condition. Here he partook some of refreshments, in the water, and made a fresh start to Southsea. There he landed at two, (5h. 24m. from the start). Davenport's only complaint was that his eyes were sore through the sunshine. The feat is all the more creditable as there was a nasty, choppy sea, and a stiff breeze from the southeast. Davenport was piloted by F. Hape, of Portsmouth, and was accompanied by representatives of the Press and others in a boat.

The following interesting items concerning the approaching championship games, are culled from the New York *World*:

The New York Athletic Club will hold its full meeting Oct. 4th, at Mott Haven.——The American A. C. will make a bold bid for a place in the mile walk with Austin.——"Josh" Hart, of the M. A. C., is training for the seven-mile walk on the 27th inst.——Jack White and Sam Derickson have pulled on the spiked shoes again, and will face the starter on the 27th. ——"Arty" Waldron's left leg is still "bad," and it is probable that he will not start in the championship sprints.—With Delaney out of the five-mile run, a good race should ensue between Skillman, of the Manhattans, and "Tom" Noonen. ——The Williamsburg Athletic Club offers the use of its track, free of charge, to athletes training for the championship meeting.——J. E. Sullivan, of the Pastime A. C., will probably be the only athlete from this city who will compete at the Canadian Championship Meeting.——Oscar Bodelsen, of the M. A. C., who recently broke his arm while practicing over hurdles, will probably be enabled to start in the championship meeting.——The Canadian Athletic Championship Meeting will be held on the same day as that of the N. A. A. A., Sept. 27th. They are evidently not anxious for another incursion of New York athletes.——The championship meeting will not have any competitors from California, Canada or England, as the men from those places who competed on former occasions were out time and money, and went home generally defeated.

Exhibition Run to Beat the American 100-yard Record.—H. M. Johnson, formerly a New York amateur, but for several years a professional sprinter, made two attempts, running the distance the first time in 10 seconds, thus equaling the accepted American record, and at the next trial he did it in 10 1-5 seconds. Johnson claims to have twice previously run the distance in less than 10 seconds, but the performance was not in either case properly authenticated. The attempt could hardly have been made under conditions more favorable than on Saturday, and Johnson's failure then would seem to go far toward disproving the correctness of former alleged achievements at a distance and under less experienced management.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

A new lawn tennis club has been organized, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Joseph Austin; Treasurer, Raoul Martinez; Secretary, H. Gaylord Wilford; Executive Committee, Sidney M. Smith, Mountford S. Wilson and Chauncey R. Winslow. Two macadamized courts have been prepared on the lot at the corner of Van Ness avenue and Sutter street.

A large assemblage, composed in great part of ladies, witnessed the Fall games of the Staten Island Athletic Club. The track was in excellent condition and the performances were generally good. L. E. Myers, amateur, and H. M. Johnson, professional, each ran 100 yards in 10 seconds. C. M. Smith won the mile in 4m 45 1-5s. Malcolm Ford with 6 yards start beat Myers in the 220 yards in 23 1-5s.

The *Sydney Mail* says that in the South coast of New South Wales there is a long distance runner named Backhouse, who, it is said, can easily do eleven miles within the hour. He can leave his trade and do ten miles easily. There is a ton of money in Bega and Candelo to back him against any long distance man that cares to visit those parts.

The Normal Athletic Association, of San Jose, met last week and elected the following officers, after forming with twenty-seven charter members: President, J. V. Van Eaton; Vice-President, Charles Adams; Captain of B. B. C., N. W. Locke; Secretary, Bert Babcock; Treasurer, H. B. Hunsaker; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. O. Peck.

Geo. Smith, the celebrated sprinter, of Pittsburg, has issued a challenge for a foot race of from 125 to 150 yards, for $500 a side, to H. M. Johnson, Fred Rogers, M. K. Kittleman, Weinberger and Boyd, the would-be champion, or Gibson, of England, or any other man living, barring Hutchins, of Putney, Eng.

"E. M. Jonnston, the famous Caledonian athlete of the East, says, "I am forty-two years old and have probably seen my best days and I will probably retire at the end of this season." As a jumper, runner, and wrestler, Johnson has earned much money.

All the medals and trophies will be presented to the winners at the entertainment of the Merion Club, on Friday night, Oct. 17th, at Saratoga Hall.

R. B. Jones and Barney Benjamin will this afternoon jump off the tie made in the high jump at the Stockton Games of the Merion Club.

R. Gibson and A. B. Tennent will represent the Merion Club at the meeting of Athletic clubs on the 10th of next month.

Joe Gorevan, the exchampion mile runner who met with such a serious accident, is rapidly convalescing.

At Honolulu, on Sept. 1st, Jacob Sims defeated Jas. Brown in a 100-yard run for a purse of $60.

THE RIFLE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

P. A. Giannini.

Among those who have taken a deep personal interest in the rifle shooting of this State, and exerted himself to advance it to its present high state of excellence, few have been more earnest and liberal than the subject of this sketch, P. A. Giannini, President of the San Francisco Swiss Rifle Club. From the earliest times, even twenty-five years ago, Mr. Giannini with his compatriots, Messrs. Berton, Borel, Croce and others, used to gather together and lay out plans for a rifle organization, which a year later took a business form and ended in the organization of the San Francisco Swiss Rifle Club. In its matured character the Swiss Club is only one year younger than the Schuetzen Verein, described in these pages last week, and in its effect upon our State rifle shooting little less, if any, in its influence than the great body of the Schuetzens.

Mr. Giannini, as we have intimated, was born in Switzerland, in 1829, which makes him 55 years of age, but he is a well-preserved man, and still capable, as our weekly rifle reports show, of making bull's-eyes with all the sharpshooters of his generation, and with many of the younger ones growing up among us to-day. He came to America when only a mere child with his family, in 1835, which located in New York. The national love for the rifle in his countrymen existed strongly in him, and at a very early age he used it with such skill as to gain a prominent name among the rifleman of New York, though not then, it may be true, either in numbers or reputation what they are to-day. At twenty-four he took a prominent part in forming the first recognized public rifle club of New York, known as the Helvetia Rifle Club, in which Mr. A. Defer was chosen first secretary, and George Crourvoisier first president, both of whom, in after years, became distinguished among the leading riflemen of America. Mr. Giannini came to California in 1854, locating in San Francisco, where he soon felt the want of his favorite recreation, and led him to his seeking association with the gentlemen already named and then to the formation of the Swiss Club. To-day, after many years, he uses the same rifle he brought to the State with him, and finds none of modern make to excel it or please him better. His shooting at the Swiss Club's last monthly meeting, at Harbor View, when he took third prize at best centres, certainly shows his opinion to be correct, for the contest between him, Wetzel and Croce was very close. As a matter of history, we may state this very rifle was first tried by the maker, Fish, and Giannini, upon an unoccupied piece of ground in New York city, above the present Forty-second street depot, of the Harlem line of railroad, which shows the growth of the city and rifle shooting among us, as a people, between the two periods, Fish, the maker, having at the time a high reputation as a gunsmith. Amongst ourselves in this city after the formation of the Swiss Club, came the German and the National Clubs, both of which have long since died out. In May, 1874, Mr. Giannini shot in a match given by the latter club and took first prize at the ring target, making a total score of 52 out of a possible 60, with five bull's-eyes in succession. At the time this was the best score in our local records, the ticket of which, to preserve, Mr. Giannini has had imserted in a glass paper weight for his office. The trophies won by skill with his rifle at home and abroad, however, are numerous and valuable, but being reserved in his nature, it is not often he cares to show them. They are varied in character as well as numerous, but it would take more space than we can afford to describe them all. One, however, we must not omit, for it is the crowning honor of his life as a rifleman. In 1881, he went to Europe to contend in the Federal shooting at Freeburg. On that national occasion he won the fifth goblet out of the first ten always given, an honor no one, we presume, will dispute, for it was won from the best sharpshooters of Europe, among whom any one of the first ten goblets is a coveted prize and the pride of a lifetime. This goblet he naturally takes pleasure in showing. In 1861, the Swiss Club gave a grand two-days' tournament, at which Giannini and Joseph Hook, who has been for many years, and still is, a celebrity in our local rifle world, commenced that friendly rivalry for supremacy at the target which was very warm in the past, and which, we believe, in a more moderate way exists at present. At that tournament, after a desperate contest he beat Hook by a good score, in which he ran up 182 bull's-eyes in the two days' shooting. Mr. Hook's score we shall give when we come to his history. In those days Mr. Giannini never missed a match, and to-day he wears on his person trophies attesting his skill, which he won at Sacramento and other leading cities in the State.

Personally, as a man, Mr. Giannini is very attractive, full of generous feeling and social kindness. For a long time he has been engaged in the manufacture of Swiss watches, and by skill and integrity in business become, we believe, quite independent financially, though he still continues his business on Montgomery street. Every month he regularly attends the meetings of the Swiss Club, at Harbor View, when the members make it a rule to have a pleasant, social dinner. As a sample of our old-time riflemen, Mr. Giannini has no superior, and as a member of the brotherhood, none are more popular or respected.

The Inter-State Match.

After all the heart-burnings, squabblings, and doubts it is pleasant to record that a team will go to Nevada, and that the expenses are ensured beyond question. The conduct of Colonels Smedburg, Tobin, Dickenson, and Sontag, in coming to the relief in money matters, is much commended and certainly does them much credit. Many private citizens of means, however, might also have come forward with their subscriptions. We could mention many of this sort, who if the city were in danger, would be the first to cry out, "Where is the militia?" But these people never see anything but from a selfish standpoint, the honor and dignity of the State being something they cannot understand. The team going, though it might have been improved had harmony prevailed, is a good one, some say a better team than went last year. A report is current and recognized by the press, that the Nevada boys are all thrown adrift by delay and uncertainty among ourselves, and that it will be difficult to get their best men together again to meet us at the target. This may be so, yet we hope our men will not be misled by it but go just as strong as if the best men in the opposite team were sure to be present to meet them. They will find that the case, or we are greatly mistaken. After the meeting at Shell Mound, on Sunday, a catch practice was had which brought out good work by six of the team, the others not having their rifles as they did not expect to shoot. The best scores, ten shots each, with a possible 100 were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Kuhls	46	47	93
Waltham	45	45	90
Johnson	43	46	89
Laufenburg	44	44	88
Carson	46	42	88
Cummings	44	43	87

If the shooting in the match averages as good a percentage we shall not be far behind. Of course the boys go with our very best wishes for their success.

A Private Shoot.

On the 20th of this month Col. Beaver, Fred Kuhls, Lieut. Mangels, Sergt. Howard Carr, and A. C. Smith had a private practice, which on account af the high scores made by different rifles, we have thought proper to publish in detail. In the first place Howard Carr ot the Fifth Infantry, with a Sharp's rifle shot himself into topmost rank by scoring 95 out of a possible 100, 47 at 200 yards and 48 at 500 yards. Lieut. Mangels, with a Springfield rifle made 94, which is acknowledged to be the highest score made with that kind of a rifle. It does not, however, give him a record. Col. Beaver's new modeled Hotchkiss did good word in the hands of Messrs. Kuhls and Mangels, one making 47 and the other 46 with it out of a possible 50. Col. Beaver is still experimenting with ammunition for this rifle, which when completed we shall duly notice. The score:

Col. Beaver	200 yds.,	Hotchkiss	4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5—45
Fred A. Kuhls	200 yds.,	Hotchkiss	4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—46
H. C. Smith	200 yds.,	Sharps	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5—47
Lieut. H. J. Mangels	200 yds.,	Hotchkiss	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5—47
Sergt. Howard Carr	200 yds.,	Sharps	5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5—47
	500 yds.,	Sharps	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 48—95
	200 yds.,	Sharps	4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—43
	500 yds.,	Sharps	5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5—46—89
H. J. Mangels	200 yds.,	Springfield	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—47
	200 yds.,	Springfield	5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—47—94
H. J. Mangels	200 yds.,	Springfield	4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—43
	500 yds.,	Springfield	4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—46—89
Fred A. Kuhls	200 yds.,	Springfield	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—43
	500 yds.,	Springfield	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 3—45—88
H. J. Mangels	200 yds.,	Springfield	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—41
	500 yds.,	Springfield	4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—46—87
Fred A. Kuhls	200 yds.,	Springfield	4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4—44
	500 yds.,	Springfield	5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 3—43—87

Speaking of the great score of 95 out of a possible 100, we were under the impression that it stood unrivaled as a record. On inquiry during the week, we find it was not. In a competition shoot for a place in the Nevada team, Mr. Cowing made 97 and took the champion prize, a $30 pair of sleeve buttons. The honor, however, soon passed from him, for on the next day Mr. Cameron made 98, and then and there Cowing took off the buttons and handed them over to Cameron, who still wears them and is likely to do so. If in the team next week, it is to be hoped these men will not cut these capers again. This is a bit of rifle history of this Coast not generally known. We had it direct from an eye-witness of Cowing's performances.

At Schuetzen Park.

On Sunday last the Eintracht Rifle Club had their regular monthly prize shoot at which the attendance, though fairly good, did not reach the usual average. We spoke, a week or two ago, about the wonderful improvement in the shooting of Mr. Klotz, a member who only recently took to rifle shooting in earnest. On Sunday he made another big step forward and surprised his fellow-members by winning the two chief prizes—the champion and first class medals. Although at the ring target, with a possible 25 each shot or 500 for the regular 20 shots, 407 is a good record, there seems no limit to Mr. Klotz's performance if he continue to improve next year at the ratio he has improved during the last year. There are others making the same improvement and it is pleasant to notice such cases. The score:

Klotz	407	Weisel	295
Kauffung	389	Hagerup	291
Streuber	379	Eff	282
Stamer	361	Wirtmer	274
Gumbel	341	Shubert	251
Schneider	316	Kruger	251

Champion medal and 1st class medal, Klotz.....407
Second class medal, Streuber.....379
Third class medal, Schneider.....316
Last best shot medal, Streuber.....23 points

At Shell Mound.

On Sunday, Company C, S. F. Fusileers, Second Artillery, held their annual picnic and prize shoot. Both were a splendid success. The shooting at the target by the members, though good in some cases, was not generally up to expectation. The prizes were numerous, elegant and costly, and will be delivered to-morrow to the winners. The shooting was all at the 200-yard range, ten shots to the man. Private Fred Kuhls—in this case he is neither captain, lieutenant nor sergeant—made the most bull's-eyes, 35 in number, for which he would receive $8.75. The picnic was largely attended by the wives, families, and friends of the members, and is admitted to have been one of the best conducted and most agreeable of the season. We beg to acknowledge a kind invitation to attend the picnic, and regret it was not in our power to do so. The score of the ten highest prize-winners out of a possible 50:

Fred Kuhls	46	J. Plagermann	42
Lieut. Mangels	44	Sergt. O. Lemcke	42
C. Theirbach	43	Cor. H. Brooks	42
E. P. Kobertson	43	L. Haacke	41
Capt. John Bruer	42	Sergt. G. Marens	40

During the recent encampment of the First Regiment, at Santa Rosa, the best score was made by Captain Townsend, on the afternoon of the 12th inst. The Captain had 5 shots at 200 yards and came within one of a full count, making 24 out of a possible 25.

Townsend.....200 yards 5 5 5 5 4—24

Captain Townsend, of the First Infantry, is determined to have a match with Colonel Ranlett, of the Fifth. Ranlett has refused a money match, as that is contrary to his practice. Townsend now proposes a custard pie or ham-sandwich, as the stake, so as to make it a match and kill Cock Robin.

The California Schutzen Club will hold its regular monthly prize shoot, at Schuetzen Park, to-morrow.

An Inter-County Match.

The rifle teams of Humboldt county have recently had an interesting match, which we should like to see more generally imitated. The scores promise well. In one shoot during the day Mr. Ferrier made 24 out of a possible 25. Humboldt County is at present taking great interest in rifle shooting, and some fine guns have recently been sent up there by Mr. Allen, of Market street, gun store. It is a fine county for hunting. The score:

EUREKA

Dave Ferrier	5	4	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	4—41
Wm. Crichton	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—42
J. T. Keleher	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
C. G. Taylor	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4—44
W. H. Pratt	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	4—38

Total.....205

TABLE BLUFF.

P. Quinn	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4—41
G. W. Smith	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3—37
Wm. Robarts	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4—35
Latherow	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3—39
Chapin	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—38

Total.....190

FERNDALE.

P. Fulmore	0	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4—32
J. Robarts	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	5—41
Y. Guptill	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	5	0	4—33
Dent	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5—41
Dunn	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—42

Total.....189

Howard Carr.

This well-known rifleman has recently been doing some good shooting. On August 29th at Shell Mound he made the following score, 4 strings of 10 shots at 200 yards:

Carr	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—44
	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—47
	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—48

This on the average is 92 per cent.

Still Better.

On August 30th, next day he claims he made at the distance, 200 yards, the best shooting of his life, and it seems so. The bull's-eye was eight inches in diameter, and out of 50 shots 25 were bull's-eyes, the best being 3½ inches from the centre. The other 25 shots were all put within in a circle 3½ inches from the outer edge. If the whole 50 shots were calculated by string measurement every one of them would cut the outer disc of the bull's-eye eight-inch circle. This is certainly fine shooting. The target can be seen at Carr's place on Market St. The score:

Carr	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—43
	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—46
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—47
	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—44

226

This 226 out of a possible 250, though not equal by nine or ten points to Lieutenant Kellogg's record, is still fine shooting and requires a good man to beat it. We cannot but regret things should be so managed as to exclude these able men from the Inter-State team.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

A Zephyr from the South.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—As the time for the meeting of the State Sportsman's Convention approaches the interest increases and spreads into channels other than that of sportsmen. Even some of our old staid and grave seniors seem to have caught the inspiration and now regale us with the exploits of their sporting days, and while rehearsing their happy experiences of the past, their eyes seem to rekindle with the fire of youth and for the time they live in the retrospect and are boys again. Our club, of course, is alive to the duties and pleasures of the occasion, and I believe that their enthusiasm is fast nearing that point where the safety-valve must raise or the boiler will blow to pieces. The fact that from the excessive rains of last Winter we lost nearly all of our last season's shooting, coupled with the knowledge that quail are abundant this season, tightens the tention of human patience to its utmost endurance. Speaking of quail let me here say to our friends who propose visiting us, bring your dogs with you by all means. The place selected for our hunt, which will last about three days, is about an hour's ride by rail from town and good ground for working dogs, while game is abundant, in fact Providence seems to have favored us for the occasion, quail being more plentiful this season than for years past. We are pleased to notice the increased respect for the game laws which has taken the place of the almost universal violations of a few years ago, and should our next Legislature give as a law suitable to this section of the State, I think it will only be a short time until our people will become so unanimous in their condemnation of violators that poaching will become unfashionable and far from profitable.

P.

LOS ANGELES, September 22d, 1884.

At Colma.

The Lincoln Gun Club held its last monthly medal shoot, at Colma, on Sunday, and to determine the final ownership of the trophies called forth a good attendance and a spirited competition. The club used clay pigeons, 15 birds each, 18 yards rise. All day the contest was very close on both

the men and the classes. In this case the second class made almost as good a record as the first, nine men out of fourteen in the former getting into double figures, to nine out of ten in the former. During the season no two men won the medals for the second time, until the fifth shoot, when that honor fell to Edler of the first and Christie of the second class. In the first class, on Sunday, Heino and Drinkhouse made clean scores, and in the shoot-off at three doubles victory fell to Drinkhouse, who again made a clean score. In the second class Christie and Cohen tied on 14 birds each, when Christie finally defeated Cohen. Mr. Edler takes first medal, Mr. Christie the second. Next season, if the Lincoln Club keeps together, we expect to see some grand records made. The score:

FIRST CLASS.

Heino	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Drinkhouse	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Edler	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
Parks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	14
Richter	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	—11
Bruns	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1		—11
Potter	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—11
Johnson	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0		—11
F. Venker	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—10
H. Venker	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	—10
Lohner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	— 6

SECOND CLASS.

Christie	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—14
Cohen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—14
Frisch	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1		—12
W. Northrop	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—12
Ford	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—11
Leiker	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—10
Merguire	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		—10
Schendel	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—10
Seyden	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—10
Karney	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	— 9
H. Northrop	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	— 9
Hill	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	— 5
Calver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1
Walsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

TIES SHOT-OFF AT DOUBLE BIRDS.

First Class.				Second Class.			
Drinkhouse	11	11	11—6	Christie	11	10	10—4
Heino	10	11	00—3	Cohen	00	01	10—2

At Sacramento.

The Foresters Gun Club met at Agricultural Park, on Sunday, and held their monthly shoot, but whether it will be the last of the season or not we are not informed. The attendance was better than the shooting. The score:

H. Gerber, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
J. Gerber, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—11
Scroth, 21 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—10
Zuver, 26 yards	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0— 9
Watson, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1— 9
O. Miller, 21 yards	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1— 9
Todd, 26 yards	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0— 8
Ruhstaller, 21 yards	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1— 8
Eckhardt, 21 yards	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
J. Kane, 21 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0— 7
Tebbets, 21 yards	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1— 7
Verity, 21 yards	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0— 6

The tie on 11 was shot off at double birds, Henry Gerber winning with a clean score.

The Pacific Sportsman's Club held a medal shoot at Sacramento on Sunday, with the following result:

Routier, 31 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Pedler, 26 yards	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—10
Naughton, 21 yards	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Bronner, 21 yards	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0— 9
Greenwood, 21 yards	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1— 8
R. Flohr, 21 yards	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1— 8
Chapman, 21 yards	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0— 7
Hopper, 31 yards	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1— 7

In shooting off the ties Pedler won the gold medal with a clean score at four birds, Bronner the second medal.

Notes.

Last week we gave the last shoot of the California Wing Club at San Bruno, but from not having the figures at hand we were compelled to omit the friendly but interesting match between our champions, Messrs. Robinson and Fay, which closed the day's sport. They commenced at twelve birds each and ended thus:

Robinson.....11 | Fay.....11

Then they shot-off at four birds each and ended:

Robinson..... 4 | Fay..... 4

Again they shot at four birds and ended:

Robinsou..... 3 | Fay..... 3

Again they shot at four birds each, and ended:

Robinson..... 4 | Fay..... 3

Which gave Robinson the victory. In this match Robinson shot at 34 birds altogether, and killed 32; Fay at 34 and killed 31. The birds in this match were better than those used in the earlier part of the day, which makes the record better. Why we return to this matter particularly is to show the performance of the champions during the entire day. By footing the total number shot at by these two gentlemen we find the result as follows:

Birds shot at	56
Robinson killed	53
Fay killed	52

A record honorable alike to the shooters and the State. Taking the shooting of Messrs. Jellett, Knowles, Walsh, Golcher and Kerrigan it was a closing of the season that was never excelled and may not be equaled again in many years.

We had no intention of violating the secresy of private correspondence when we mentioned that, owing to the excellence of his new gun, Mr. Henry Bassford felt like giving Mr. Fay a trial. It may have only been said in fun by Mr. Bassford, but we hope there is some earnestness, for we should of all things like to see a match between him and Mr. Fay. From what we learnt during the week, we think Mr. Fay would change his mind, and shoot a match with Mr. Bassford. We take it upon ourselves to say any proposition leading to such an event will be favorably received by Mr. Fay. It would be no mean honor to beat him, no disgrace to be beaten by him. We hope the gentlemen may come together.

The State Sportsman's Convention at Los Angeles, we think, will be well attended. Mr. A. L. Thiel, of Chico, will be one of the delegates from the Butte County Club. We are glad to find an increasing interest in the association itself. Six gentlemen of Vacaville, led no doubt in the good work by the Messrs. Bassford, have recently applied for admission as private individuals.

We wish to state such admissions are compatible with the laws of the Assoaiation, and we hope to see the Vacaville example largely followed. The State cannot do without the Association, and it is the duty of all true sportsmen to join at once as individuals, whether the clubs to which they belong seek admission or not.

A Great Improvement.

Happening at Oakland, during the week, we called as usual on the Messrs. Pierce and were astonished at the improvements recently made in their already magnificent store. Some thirty feet have been added to the rear of the main store, which will be devoted to an elegant office for themselves, and a fine, large, handsomely furnished club room for the members of the Alameda Sportsman's Club, or any members of the brotherhood who may happen to be in Oakland. On the south side of the office and leading from it, is a large yard securely walled round, which these liberal and enterprising young merchants intend partially to cover and convert into comfortable kennels for the dogs of all who may be out on an expedition and who may have to stay at Oakland over night. This consideration, liberality and foresight on the part of the Messrs. Pierce, we are sure will be duly appreciated by the sportsmen of all sections, for it will be no slight convenience and comfort to those who may happen to lay over at Oakland for the night, to know their dogs are safely guarded and comfortably housed at the same time. We have so often spoken of the merits of these young men in terms of praise, that we hesitate to say all we desire of the present arrangement, lest our motives should be misinterpreted. Apart from their strict integrity in business, it is by such considerate acts and foresight for others that they have gained their present high positions as merchants so rapidly, and it is by such acts, for it is their nature to do them, that they will die, if their lives are spared a few years, among the richest men in Oakland.

The Sunday *Capital* says: "How would it do for that certain poacher who was so anxious last year to 'cinch' some Sacramento sportsmen, to set about capturing some of the parties from his town who are now killing quails in all directions about Rocklin? Perhaps he is himself at his old game, however."

We guess Brother White drew an arrow that shot that went straight home to its mark. It so, however, what is the Roseville Club, so much praised for its energy, thinking about to let such crimes exist around them? Have the club nothing else to do, no other obligations to discharge, than to secure convenient preserves for their season's shooting?

Again the same paper says: "Every year we hear unpleasant rumors of the poaching proclivities of a certain well-known market hunter whose headquarters are at Georgetown, or Greenwood, El Dorado county. We are told that he kills deer at any and all seasons, and that in the last close season he and a comrade killed seventy on one man's ranch. It is not the first time this party has been complained of, and he had qetter 'look a leetle oud.'"

For four years we have been exposing this vagabond crowd of Georgetown thieves by name though they do *call* themselves Colonels, Majors and Captains and the devil knows what. The vicinity of Georgetown is the best in the State for poaching and these unprincipled, dirty fellows have for years poached it for all it is worth. Before another season rolls round, however, they will be in the hands of the State Sportsman's Association, and then go to the County Goal, where they belong.

Good Advice.

A writer in one of the New York papers, speaking of the quail prospects for the season speaks thus:

"The birds paired early, and scarcely had the dandelion flecked the newly-made green, when the joyous, gutteral chuckle of the mother and the peep! peep! of the nervous little "Bob Whites" was heard the meadows over far and wide. And so they thrived and grew fat and plump, and the sportsman's heart has been light by the realization of grand sport, a well filled bag and juicy quail, browned to the nicety of a Christmas pudding, steaming with all its delicious aromatic goodness.

"Fellow-sportsmen, be thoughtful, be moderate, be humane, for that time, prophesied by 'Frank Forrester' and 'J. Cypress, Jr.,' is fast approaching when the finding of a quail in its native covert will be a novelty classed among the *'rarœ aves, now supposed to be extinct.'*

The concluding paragraph is all righteous talk. The quail season is now also upon ourselves, and we say to our sportsmen be thoughtful, be moderate, be humane. Simply remember you are only trustees of the public game, not owners in fee simply, generous as your government is to you, and that unnecessary slaughter, therefore, is a stain on your manhood. Remember your fellow-citizens have a claim on the public game, as well as you, and then, if you are not a brute by nature, you will be moderate, thoughtful and humane, whatever you may be hunting.

Keeping It Up.

A Rochester, N. Y., correspondent of the *Forest and Stream* furnishes this account of a singular shooting match: "Of the many remarkable and interesting shooting matches that are recorded in your pages, there can be but few, if any, surpassing in some of its features one that took place in this city some days ago. The contestants were James Palmer and George W. Crouch, Jr., who sustain the relations of grandfather and grandson. The match was shot on Mr. Palmer's eighty-eighth birthday, and his score was six clay pigeons out of ten. The shoot took place in the evening, after the parties had hunted a woodcock cover in the vicinity of Mr. Palmer's residence. Among the spectators at the contest were the son, and grandson and great-grandson of the hale old sportsman, who still enjoys a day in the brush with as much zest as do younger men. In the above contest, which Mr. Palmer lost by two birds, one of his shots was challenged, and he broke another bird, and then had the first one picked up, when it, too, was found fractured."

Very Good.

The citizens of Bloomfield, Sonoma Co., have subscribed $100 towards a two days' shooting tournament, to be held there about the middle of October next. The tournament will be under the able supervision of Mr. John Burnett, of Bloomfield, a well-known and able man at the trap, and will be duly advertised.

Mr. J. K. Orr has made up his party for the opening day of the quail season. It will consist of Messrs Ewing, Babcock, Butler, McShane and himself. These are all good men and true, who will not abuse the privileges they enjoy. They will leave for Bear Valley on the 30th inst.

There is no chance of a return match this season between Messrs. Fay and Pearson.

The Wing Club.

The California Wing Club held its regular weekly meeting last week, C. Robinson presiding and S. E. Knowles, Secretary. At the conclusion of the regular business the following gentlemen were elected members of the Club: Dr. Christensen, E. C. Graff and F. Cassaway. C. Robinson and Ed. Fay were elected delegates to the Sportsmen's Convention, at Los Angeles.

"Captain Bob," writes a correspondent to the *Americau Field* from Tuscarora, Nev., and four or five other Indians went over into Bruneau valley, and in a few days killed fifty-six deer. Their principal object was the skin, most of the meet being left for the coyotes. Such slaughter should be put a stop to in some manner. A waste of so much food for such little gain is a crime against the country at large. These same Indians, very likely, will be crying for food before Spring.

Who is the more to blame in this matter, the Indian who commits the shameful slaughter, or the white man who allows it? For our part if these Indians do starve we shall have no pity for them. Willful waste will make woful want.

M. Coleman, of Virginia City, was arrested at Washoe Lake yesterday, for violating the game law. Two ducks were found in his possession. The Carson Sportsman's Club will see that he is fully prosecuted. The statutes provide $25 as the least fine that can be imposed for violating the game law.—*Carson Appeal, September 1st.*

It is consoling anyhow that other legislatures are not composed of the selfish, short-sighted fools that at times compose our legislature.

"In eleven days a Napa boy captured 5,943 squirrels. The scalp bounty amounted to $27 a day. This frightened the Supervisors and they proceeded to repeal that scalp ordinance without a dissenting voice." If it had been the San Francisco Supervisors who took such mean action we should not have been surprised. We are afraid that boy will turn out a poacher.

A local paper says: Game of all kinds, except bear, seem to be on the increase in the Santa Cruz mountains. Deer are being killed in considerable numbers. A hunter living near the summit has killed seventeen already this season. Quail, in consequence of the destruction of coyotes, are getting more numerous every year.

An English breeder of rabbits reports that he bred a lop-eared rabbit which, when killed at eighteen months of age, weighed twenty-three pounds. We are surprised these rabbits are not more extensively used. Apart from the great weight they reach they are better than any other rabbits for the table.

The Vallejo *Chronicle* says that a party of Vallejo sportsmen visited the Petaluma flats Sunday and bagged 160 plover and eight ducks. A few ducks are reported to have been killed in the tules south of Napa, but as yet the number of ducks in this vicinity is small.

Grouse and deer are reported plentiful in and about Victoria, B. C. But to get them in perfection we always found Leech river, about twelve miles from the city, the best place for both. The blue grouse abounds there.

Quails are reported as plentiful throughout the foothills, and sportsmen who delight in shooting that kind of game are anticipating rare sport after the first rains. Until it does rain there won't be much pleasure in hunting quails.

Geo. Routier publishes a challenge in Sacramento to Jas. Parrott, to shoot a match at live pigeons, single or double, for from $100 to $300 a side, the contest to take place at any time from three to thirty days from date.

The O'Neill Gun Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing season: L. L. Huntley, President; C. A. Merrill, vice-president and treasurer; J. P. Spooner, secretary.

Preparations are rapidly and fully made for the coming duck season. With other things the duck hunter is already on the marshes.

The Financial Exhibit.

The following are the figures of the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society of the receipts for admission during the fair of 1884. The pavilion was opened on Monday the 8th, three days before exercises began at the park.

FIRST WEEK.

	Park.	Pavilion.
First day		$1,648 00
Second day		1,796 00
Third day		1,744 50
Fourth day	$2,597 00	1,277 75
Fifth day	1,585 50	906 50
Sixth day	1,270 50	745 00
Total	$5,453 00	$8,117 50
Sum total first week		$13,570 50
Total first and only week in 1883		19,476 10

SECOND WEEK.

	Park.	Pavilion.
Seventh day	$1,101 00	$ 863 00
Eighth day	1,369 00	932 50
Ninth day	1,301 00	1,091 00
Tenth day	1,833 50	1,163 50
Eleventh day	2,085 00	1,005 50
Twelfth day	1,178 00	848 00
Total	$8,867 50	$5,903 50
Sum total second week		$14,771 00
Grand total for twelve days		28,341 50
Excess over 1883		8,865 65

During the State Fair H. S. Hogoboom sold at auction, through Killip & Co., two daughters of Milliman's Bell-founder, Sweet Home, 2:30½, and Walla Walla Maid, 2:35. They were both purchased by John Mackey for Rancho del Paso, prices being respectivcly $760 and $600.

Harry Wilkes and Westmont made the fastest two heats ever recorded at Hampden Park. Harry Wilkes trotted a mile in 2:15 which was equaled by St. Julien in 1880. Westmont made the first mile in the free-for-all pacing race in 2:14.

At Sheepshead Bay, on the 16th, Pearl Jennings ran the fastest mile of the year, 1:40½. Her weight was 105 pounds but she carried 106½, and the fractions of time were, quarter :25, half, :49½, three-quarters, 1:14¾.

The Charles A. Vogeler Company, of San Francisco, has received a special award from the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of a silver medal for St. Jacob's Oil.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET

P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 50 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Sept. 27, 1884

Dates Claimed.

Santa Clara District Fair, San Jose, September 29th to October 4th.
Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Editorial Correspondence.

[NOTE.— The following observations were intended for last week's issue, but failed to reach us in time.]

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 18th, 1884.

It has been out of the question for me to do more than write reports of the races, and then the scribbling is limited to the actual time the horses were engaged. There are so many men and horses to see, so many friends to talk with about old and new events, that writing was out of the question. Then, too, Antevolo had to be looked after. The injury to his foot at Oakland was supplemented with about as bad a case of cracked heels as I ever saw. Trotting in the Occident Cup aggravated the difficulty, and in the second race it appeared cruel to start him. But as hereafter the whole history of his training will be given, and the result of different experiments copied from the daily journal, it is sufficient to state that the metal on all of his feet only weighed nine ounces, and the tips were worn away so much to time of the trotting that it is safe to assert that there was less than half a pound.

The parades have been a grand feature of the fair. Not so many thoroughbreds as at some former exhibitions, and trotters and roadsters, perhaps lacking in numbers, though many animals of great excellence in both of these departments. Carriage and draft horses were in full force, especially those for heavy draft. Clydesdales, Normans, Shire horses and some mingled blood. Some idea of the number on exhibition can be obtained from the fact that when the head of the column had reached the seven furlong pole the rear was opposite the judges' stand, and to make room for the cattle they had to pressed together in ranks of four or more abreast.

Nothing like the display of cattle has ever been seen at a California fair, and it is doubtful if any State exhibition in the East can vie with this in point of variety of race and individual excellence. The "lordly Durham" are out in full force, the "white-faced" Herefords are here to contend for a first position, Holsteins, with their striking combination of black and white, Ayrshires, which attract crowds of dairymen, handsome Devons, so uniform in color, and of such high finish that anyone with a particle of æsthetic taste cannot fail to admire their beauty of form and rich color. There is a grand turnout of Jerseys of the most fashionable blood, and which would sell for fabulous sums in an Eastern market and with escutcheons that would delight a Guenon. The Polled Angus compel admiration from all who see them. Their queer appearance fastens the eyes of those who have never seen them before, while practical men see advantage in them and their part-bred progeny which will add greatly to their value.

Sheep, swine, Angora goats and poultry are fully up to the standard of former years, and the judges of these classes had an arduous task to award premiums. In many instances about the only way to get out of the difficulty is to toss up which shall have the first, and then, perhaps, there may be others equally as well entitled to the preference.

I do not intend at present to add to the reports of races, or further criticise what was reprehensible until there is plenty of time to treat the points fully. As was predicted in the *Breeder and Sportsman*, the racing rules have proved utterly defective for the government of races, especially those which relate to starting. With even the small fields which have started, there has been trouble; had there been as many horses as in former years, the racing could not have been brought to a conclusion. In a field of seven, to have only three run the course, is somewhat unusual; when eight make a false start, and run the whole course, one and an eighth miles, and one is left, is another singular occurrence. That the ruling in the Beaconsfield-Jim Douglas race was not in accordance with the jumbled Code, is also beyond question, and this will be clearly shown in the future.

It is pleasant, indeed, to turn to the brighter side. The track, beyond question, is as good as there is in the United States. For racing and trotting, I do not think it can be equaled. Thoroughly watered—as has been the case—it "harrows up" as nicely as can be desired, giving a soft coating which cannot hurt the feet of race horses, and yet so firm underneath as to give a good hold. Less water and the harrow, gauged to a shallower cut, gives a velvety surface, coaxing the horses to an extended stride, while the friction of the wheels is reduced to as little as can be on a surface which is not smooth and hard. The Superintendent of the Park is well worthy of the high enconiums which come from every quarter, as he has supplemented the engineer's work with constant attention, in person, and not an effort spared to keep it in perfect order.

Taking the park as a whole it is beyond unfavorable criticism; in detail, there is little to find fault with. The most reprehensible thing is the uncouth structure which is termed the judges' stand. It is scarcely possible to conceive a worse specimen for the purpose intended—a three-story concern, the lower floor crowded with boys. The second is for timers, and a huge blackboard on the side next the course effectually shuts out the view from the reporters' stand of all that is occurring near the quarter pole. On the upper story are perched the judges, elevated so far above the level of the track that a very poor view of the horses is obtained. As it stands inside of the training track for race horses, at such a distance from the stands that even the stentorian voice of Mr. La Rue cannot be heard distinctly, and the others who have essayed speaking from it might just as well confine themselves to pantomine, as scarcely a word could be made out. Apart from the obstruction of view by the judges' stand, that for reporters could not be improved, as it is in a position from which all the rest of the course is distinctly seen.

If every page of the *Breeder and Sportsman* were filled for a month with a description of the pavilion and contents, the space would prove inadequate to do it justice. Of all the buildings I ever saw it can be awarded the preference. Commodious and complete, architecturally beautiful and combining all that the most prosy utilitarian could desire, it is an honor to the State, a structure which every citizen can take an honest pride in. One Department alone will fully recoup California for every cent it has cost. This one exhibit showing the resources of a few counties is a more effective argument in substantiating the wonderful fertility of soil and advantages of climate than volumes of printed matter, and as that portion which will bear transportation will be sent to the New Orleans exhibition it cannot fail to attract the eyes of thousands to this State, as a country superior to any other for natural advantages.

Ponoma Grange, Sonoma county, was the originator of the movement. The exhibits of that and Butte county are, simply stated, astonishing. Such a display of cereals, vegetables, fruits, wines, etc., is beyond what all the States on the other side of the mountains can make. And men who have lived in California since the days of the Argonauts were astonish at what they saw. This came from seeing the collection, and familiar as they were with such of the portions of the exhibit, segregation spoiled the effect, which could only be brought out fully by judicious arrangement.

There were very many handsome exhibits by firms and individuals. Scarcely anything lacking in mechanics or industries, and an art display which proves that years are not necessary to reach a high standard, and a country which was almost unknown a half a century ago can now challenge the oldest commonwealths of the Union, and not dread competition.

But the "calling out" bell has sounded, and this brief communication will have to be brought to a close.

J. C. S.

A Hint to Horse Buyers.

Readers have noticed in our columns the announcements of Palo Alto Stock Farm of horses for sale, both thoroughbred and trotting bred, but we question if many who have scanned those advertisements fully realized the opportunities they offer for the purchase of high class animals. The breeding stock at the farm is all of the choicest description. Not a stallion or brood mare is quartered on the broad acres of Palo Alto or Matadero but what came with the highest credentials as to blood, form and capacity. It was never any part of Gov. Stanford's plans to breed for the market. He purchased Palo Alto for a country seat and from an innate love of the following established there an equine experiment station, whose lessons of success and failure should be in effect a public educator. He brought to the work his wealth, which placed all facilities within his reach, a judgement that has since been a thousand times justified and an enthusiastic spirit, which, gathering volume from its own success, has led him on further and further from year to year. The consequence has been that the stock has increased in numbers until the limit of possible accommodations at the farm has been reached and more than reached. When the inconvenience was first felt at Palo Alto, Matadero was purchased from Mr. Coutts. With it came some thoroughbreds, a few trotters and goodly herds of Holstein and Ayrshire cattle. The cattle were shipped off to Tehama county and Matadero was made the headquarters of the thoroughbred division. This lightened the pressure somewhat, but the relief was only temporary. Some idea may be had of the demand for space at the farm when we consider that in the two departments three hundred and ten mares were bred this year. A regiment of youngsters will thus be added to the equine army next Spring. The over-population of the paddocks not only interferes with the proper care and education of the horses, but the establishment becomes cumbersome and its size tends to obstruct the system of procedure which Governor Stanford desires to maintain there. There are accommodations on the farms for six hundred head, surely quite enough for any private breeding farm or training stable and it has been decided to keep the stock down to that number by sales. There is an impression abroad that there is some sort of exclusiveness at Palo Alto. Some people believe or affect to believe that because Governor Stanford has not conducted the farm as a business operation, and is not compelled by any financial reasons to sell his stock, the prices are "fancy" or higher than would be asked by a breeder who was regularly in the trade. There is also an impression that no horse would be sold from the place unless wanting in capacity. These peculiar notions have no foundation and are very far from the fact. There is no stallion in the stable from Electioneer down whose service may not be had by any breeder for a stated price. With the exception of a few stallions and brood mares there is no animal on the ranch, however phenomenal or famous, but what can be bought for as reasonable a figure as the same class would be rated on any breeding farm in the world. As to the quality of the horses sold, it may be fairly inferred from the performances of Forest King, Jou Jou, and Harry Peyton in the circuit this year. They have all been winners in good company and were purchased from Palo Alto at prices that many horsemen would call nominal. A few weeks ago note was made in these columns of the purchase of four head of thoroughbreds by M. de Gingue, a French gentleman, residing in the Dutch Indies. When they reached Hong Kong they were greatly admired, and M. de Gingue was offered $10,000 for the lot. He was satisfied with his purchase however, and declined the offer, although it was more than three times what the horses cost him at Palo Alto. The thoroughbreds at the farm are the get of Monday, Wildidle, Shannon and Flood, from choice mares. In the trotting division the same opportunities offer. There are numbers of geldings, three, four and five-year-olds, the get of Electioneer, Gen. Benton, Mohawk Chief and Don Victor, that would grace any private gentleman's stable as roadsters or road teams. They are high bred, represent sires and dams that cost small fortunes, but the price list is not made up from that standpoint. They are rated according to proven quality and prevailing prices in the general market. The very absence of any speculative element in the business makes moderation possible, and the necessity of reducing the surplus stock makes elasticity in prices good policy. As a depot of supply for liverymen and road drivers,

there is nothing in the whole length and breadth of the country that approaches Palo Alto. There are also at the ranch trotters for sale that would be an acquisition to almost any racing establishment. They may not all come up to the Palo Alto standard. Where yearlings show a :40-gait, two-year-olds trot better than 2:30, three-year-olds drop into the teens, and still the word is "a little faster," it is not strange that some fall behind. Their blood is of the best, but they fail to secure admission to the inner circle. Grand, good horses many of them are, and anywhere else but at Palo Alto they would be regarded as treasures. But where there are so many Imperial Princes, Dukes and Earls are a drug. They are sold for less than their real value, as their room is held to be more desirable than their company. We have written somewhat at length on this subject because we dislike to see so much valuable material go to waste, as it will if these unused horses are turned out on the plains at Vina. They will live away their lives in luxurious idleness, when they might do the racing and breeding interests of the country great service if permitted. We hope to see the blood of the horses of Palo Alto, like the fame of their achievements, radiate to the uttermost parts of the earth.

The annual address delivered at the late State Fair by Mr. L. J. Rose, of Sunny Slope, was a notable exception to the commonality of such efforts. From the circumstances of time and place, it would be expected to be in the nature of an oration, but Mr. Rose avoided all rhetorical display, and from the opening to the close was intensely practical. He is a successful wine grower of large experience, whose intelllgent and exhaustive experiments have brought him to firm ground in every branch of his business. The address was constructed of proven facts and suggestions based thereon, and for the value of its matter and directness of its manner, Mr. Rose's essay has no equal in the literature of the grape-growing industry. The opening address of President Finigan, though more general in character, was of the utilitarian stamp, and filled with thoughts and suggestions that are worthy of digestion by the agriculturists of the State.

The Fair at Stockton.

The exhibition of the San Joaquin Valley Association opened at Stockton, last Tuesday, with fine weather, and with an attendance fully up to the opening day of previous years.

The first race was running, for district 2-year-olds. The starters were Laura T., Joe Walker, Henrietta and Jack Frost, all by Joe Daniels. There was an increased interest taken in the performance of the youngsters, consequent on their being owned in the neighborhood. At the fourth trial a very good start was given. Laura T. having the inside, and making the running with Henrietta next, and in this position they passed the quarter-pole in 27½ seconds. At the half-mile in 54 seconds, Laura T. had a lead of two lengths, Henrietta still second, but rounding the turn Joe Walker moved up, and he and Laura T. had a close fight all the way down the stretch. They were even forty yards from home, and ran head and head until the last stride, when Joe Walker got his nose in front, winning by a short head in 1:49½. Jack Frost was third, and Henrietta last.

STOCKTON, Sept. 23d—Running; purse $400; for district two-year-olds, one mile.

A. T. Lowery's ch c Joe Walker, by Joe Daniels, 81 lbs	1
G. W. Trahern's ch f Laura T., by Joe Daniels, 78 lbs	2
A. T. Lowery's ch c Jack Frost, by Joe Daniels, 81 lbs	3
A. Miller's b f Henrietta, by Joe Daniels, 78 lbs	4

Time, 1:49½.

The second race was the 2:30 class, for a purse of $1,000. There were six starters, the favorite being Guy Wilkes, who was so greatly fancied that he was barred in the auction pools. The next choice was the field, which brought $80, and in it were Blanche and Colonel Hawkins. Le Grange brought $55 and James H. $32. Speculation was quite brisk, and, as the selling progressed, there were variations, the general average being as above. The positions awarded were Blanche first, Menlo second, James H. third, Guy Wilkes fourth, Le Grange fifth, Colonel Hawkins outside. First heat—There were nine false starts, but at the tenth score they were sent off very evenly, excepting that Blanche was three lengths behind. James H. was trotting fast and led past the quarter in 35 seconds, Le Grange second. The pace was still faster going down the backstretch, James H. still retaining the lead, Blanche moving into second place. The half mile was made in 1:09, but soon after James H. broke, and Blanche took the lead, Guy Wilkes in second place, several lengths behind. Blanche was tiring, and Wilkes overhauled her rapidly. He took the lead at the seven-eighths post, and Le Grange also went by, and Colonel Hawkins trotted into third position. Guy Wilkes came home on a jog in 2:25, with Le Grange second, Colonel Hawkins third, Blanche fourth, Menlo fifth, and James H. declared distanced.

After the heat pools sold, Le Grange $25, field $12. Second heat.—A start was effected at the third score, all being even excepting that Blanche was a trifle behind. Guy Wilkes and Le Grange went at a clipping pace around the first turn, Le Grange first at the quarter pole, in 35½ seconds. At the half-mile pole Wilkes had the advantage of a length, the time there being 1:10½, and after that the whole interest centred in which would get second place. Colonel Hawkins was closing on Le Grange, and although several lengths behind at the three-quarter pole, he overtook Le Grange when forty yards from home and carried him to a break, both going under the wire so nearly together that it was difficult to tell which had the advantage, outsiders generally giving the position to Colonel Hawkins. The judges thought otherwise, and placed Guy Wilkes first, Le Grange second, Colonel Hawkins third, Blanche fourth, and Menlo fifth. Time, 2:24½.

Third heat.—Le Grange was in the lead when the flag fell, and was the first at the quarter in 36 seconds. Wilkes was in front at the half-mile post in 1:11, and, as in the preceding heat, the struggle was between Hawkins and Le Grange for second place. This resulted in favor of Hawkins, Le Grange third, Blanche fourth, and Menlo fifth. Time, 2:26.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $1,000; 2:36 class.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes—Wm. Corbett	1	1	1	
e Grange, blk g, by Sultan—L. J. Rose	2	2	3	
ol. Hawkins, b g, by Echo—J. D. Young	3	3	2	
lanche, b m, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bihler	4	4	4	
Menlo, b s, by Nutwood—R. T. Carroll	5	5	5	
James H., b g	dis			

Time, 2:25, 2:24½, 2:26.

The third race was for district 4-year-olds. The starters were Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha and Baby Mine. Mulvenna was largely the favorite in the pools, at one time bringing $100 to $42 on the others. First heat—The start was prolonged, Mulvenna being unable to get his stride as soon as the others, and there were twelve ineffectual scores before the word was given. Then Mulvenna had the worst of it, but he was so much faster that he took the lead in a hundred yards, was far in advance at the quarter in 37 seconds, still further in the lead at the half in 1:13, and jogged home in 2:30¼; Ha Ha second, Baby Mine third.

The second heat was so near a repetition of the first that all that is necessary is to state that they were off at the fifth score. Mulvenna was at the quarter in 36½, at the half in 1:12½, and home in 2:27¾; Ha Ha second, Baby Mine third.

The third heat brought dismay to the backers of Mulvenna. What few pools were sold after the second heat were at $50 on Mulvenna to $10 on both the others, and there were more supporters of the favorite than backers for the short one. A good start was given on the third score. Shortly after, Mulvenna broke, losing at least twenty lengths. Ha Ha passed the quarter in 37¾ seconds, Baby Mine close to him. Going down the backstretch Mulvenna was lapped on Baby Mine when he broke again. Ha Ha was at the half mile in 1:15½. Again Mulvenna broke, and once again coming down the homestretch, Ha Ha winning by eighty yards in 2:31¾ over Mulvenna, who was fifty yards behind Baby Mine. The first pools sold were $100 on the field to $117 on Mulvenna, but it being learned that the favorite had lost a shoe, the betting ruled more in his favor.

The fourth heat was also disastrous to the fanciers of Mulvenna. While leading on the backstretch he broke, and Baby Mine was first at the half in 1:15. Mulvenna broke on the homestretch, Ha Ha and Baby Mine having a close fight for first position. The filly broke when within forty feet of the wire and galloped under it head and head with Ha Ha, who was awarded the heat. Time, 2:31¼.

The fifth heat decided the contest in favor of Ha Ha. Mulvenna broke on both stretches, Ha Ha winning in 2:34½.

Same day—Trotting; purse $400; district four-year-old class.

Ha Ha, br s, by Nephew—Fred Arnold	2	2	1	1	1
Jim Mulvenna, gr s, by Nutwood—Sargent Bros	1	1	3	3	3
Baby Mine, blk m, by Nephew—P. W. Dudley	3	3	2	2	2

Time, 2:30¼, 2:27¾, 2:31¾, 2:31½, 2:34½.

The second day of the fair was marked by as fine weather as could be desired, and a very fair attendance for so early in the meeting. The stock parade in the morning was an attractive feature, the show of cattle especially being very praiseworthy.

In the afternoon there were three races. The first was a selling race for a purse of $600, in which started Duke of Monday, Phillip S. and Certiorari. The Duke was the favorite in the pools bringing $70 to $37 on Philip S., and $6 on Certiorari. The race is easily described, as Phillip S. took the lead at the start, winning both heats, the time being 1:44¾, 1:43½, the Duke, second in each.

Sept. 24—Running; selling purse, $600; mile heats.

P. Siebenthaler's b h Phillip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 years, $1,000, 103 lbs	1	1	
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep aged, $800, 108 lbs	2	2	
G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk, 4 years, $500, 103 lbs	3	3	

Time, 1:44¾, 1:43½.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, for 3-year-olds, with five starters—Tabbie Rosenbaum, Mount Vernon, Lelaps, Voucher and Antevolo. The positions were as above, but in the pools Antevolo was an immense favorite, so much so that it was evident that all the florid views were based on his victory over Voucher at Sacramento, when it was well known that since his return home to Stockton he had shown great improvement, so much so as to show a trial of 2:26 on Monday last.

In the first heat Lelaps took the lead and retained it for three-quarters of a mile, when he was passed by Antevolo, and Voucher came with a rush and also gave Lelaps the go-by. The race from there was as stubbornly a fought contest between Voucher and Antevolo as is often seen. There was not an inch of the homestretch that was not hotly contested. A few lengths from the score Voucher wobbled, made one lunge, and the colts went under the wire so closely together that it was difficult to tell which had won. The judges decided that Voucher had a few inches the best of it, though a majority of the spectators were of a contrary opinion. As the judges were in the best position to see, their judgment was doubtless correct. The time of the heat was 2:33½, Lelaps third, Mount Vernon and Tabbie Rosenbaum distanced. In scoring for the next heat the sulky of Mt. Vernon broke down, and his driver, entangled in the reins, was drawn for at least fifty feet. It seemed that he would receive fatal injuries, but with rare presence of mind he managed to disentangle himself and escaped. The horse ran with the broken sulky, but was stopped on the backstretch.

In the second heat Antevolo took the lead and was several lengths ahead at the half-mile in 1:15, but from that point Voucher gained, and, though forced to trot on the extreme outside of the course, the inner being very soft, and Antevolo going inside on the turns, he gained inch by inch and had a clear lead of a length at the wire in 2:30½; Lelaps third.

Before the start for the third heat Antevolo showed lame in the left hind ankle, and though he led to the half and struggled to the finish, Voucher had the best of him for that day, winning the heat which gave him the race in 2:32½. The winner is a very promising colt, and with a year or two to fill out his large frame will surely prove one of the best.

Same day—Trotting; purse, $1,000; three-year-old class.

Voucher, b g, by Nephew, dam by Patchen Vernon—G. W. Trahern	1	1	1
Antevolo, br s, by Electioneer—J. C. Simpson	2	2	2
Lelaps, ch c, by Nutwood—H. C. Smith	3	3	3
Tabbie Rosenbaum, br f, by Nutwood—D. S. Rosenbaum	dis		
Mt. Vernon, b c, by Nutwood—J. A. McCloud	dis		

Time, 2:33½, 2:30½, 2:32½.

The third race was the 2:22 class for a purse of $1,200, in which started Manon, Brigadier, Vanderlynn and Allen Roy. It was so generally conceded that Manon would win that she was left out of the pools, and the winning tickets were governed by which would obtain second place in the race. For this Brigadier was the favorite at long odds. This was soon decided, as Brigadier got second place in the first and second heats, which entitled him to second money unless one of the others could win a heat or make a dead heat. The most notable feature in the race was the first half mile of the third heat. In that Manon got a way very rapidly, reaching the quarter in 35 seconds, and with a rare flight of speed went down the backstretch in 32¾ seconds, so that the half mile was made in 1:07¾. From there she took it leisurely, though Vanderlynn and Brigadier had an animated brush for second place, Vanderlynn succeeding in getting it. The time of the three heats was 2:25, 2:22½, 2:22¾. Owing to the inside of the track being harrowed deeply for the running, it was comparatively slow.

Same day—Trotting; purse $1,200; 2:22 class.

Manon, b m, by Nutwood—E. M. Railton	1	1	1	
Brigadier, b s, by Happy Medium—J. B. McDonald	2	2	3	
Vanderlynn, b g, by George M. Patchen, Jr.—W. W. Stow	3	3	2	
Allan Roy, gr g, by Patchen Vernon—Jas. McCord	4	4	4	

Time, 2:25, 2:22½, 2:22¾.

The third day of the fair was marked by a largely increased attendance over the preceding days, there being many carriages in the field and the stands were well filled. The first race on the programme was heats of a mile for district horses. The starters were Certiorari, Amanda L., Nealie and Birdcatcher, placed as above. Birdcatcher was the favorite in the pools, bringing $60 to $13 on Amanda L., and $6 on the other two. The start was very good, Certiorari and Birdcatcher taking the lead around the turn, and were locked at the quarter, which was run in 25¾ seconds. From that point, Birdcatcher drew away from his competitor, and Amanda L. took second place. At the half in 52 seconds, she was close on the haunches of Birdcatcher, and all the way around the next semi-circle they were head to head. Both jockeys were driving down the stretch, Amanda L. getting the advantage, and winning by two lengths from Birdcatcher, the others dropping in with Certiorari in third place. Time, 1:46. After this heat, Amanda was the favorite at odds of $60 to $25, but the second heat was a stunner to those who were so sanguine. Amanda L. took the lead, closely pressed by Birdcather around the first turn. She drew away from him at the half-mile, which was run in 52½ seconds, and still lead at the head of the homestretch. From that point Certiorari occupied a prominent position, winning the heat quite handily in 1:46¾. Under the rules only Amanda L. and Certiorari could start, the others not having won a heat or made a dead heat. The third heat was scarcely more than a gallop for Certiorari, who was the favorite at odds of $100 to $27. The quarter was made in 28 seconds, the half-mile in 55 and the mile in 1:50½, Certiorari winning by several lengths.

Sept. 25th—Running; purse $800, for all ages; mile heats.

G. W. Trahern's ch g Certiorari, by Joe Daniels, dam by Norfolk, 4 years, 110 lbs	3	1	1	
Geo. Howson's br m Amanda L., by Shannon, dam Eva Ashton, 4 years, 110 lbs	1	2	2	
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, by Specter, dam by Young Melbourne, 5 years, 113 lbs	2	3	ro.	

Time, 1:46, 1:47¾, 1:50½.

The next race was termed "The Novelty," being a dash of one and a half miles, for a purse of $500; $100 to the horse leading at the end of the half mile; $100 to the leader at the end of a mile, and the balance to the winner. The starters were Beaconsfield, Dottie Dimple, Philip S. and Bachelor, the positions awarded being in the above order. In the pools Beaconsfield brought $100, Phillp S. $75, the field $42. Speculation was brisk and there was no cessation in the betting until the flag fell. Dottie Dimple cut out the work, though the pace was very slow, and she won the first half in 57½ seconds; Beaconsfield being second, Philip S. third, and Bachelor fourth, as they passed the stand the first time. The running was faster from thence, Beaconsfield reaching the mile-post first, in 1:50½. There was a hot struggle between Beaconsfield and Philip S. all the way down the homestretch. There were volumes of cheers, the partisans of each shouting themselves hoarse as one or the other seemed likely to become victorious. A short neck was all the difference as they ran under the wire, and that in favor of Philip S. Time, 2:43.

Same Day.—Running; novelty purse, $500; one mile and a half; $100 to each half mile; balance to winner of last half.

P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lilly Simpson, 3 years, 106 lbs	2	2	1
Hill & Gries' blk f Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs	1	3	4
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Alannah, 3 years, 106 lbs	3	1	2
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 106 lbs	4	4	3

Time, :57½, 1:50½, 2:43.

After the running came the ladies' tournament, in which six competed, designated by numbers. There were the usual manœuvres, and very graceful they appeared galloping up and down the stretch. Miss Ida Rogers, of San Jose, was awarded the first prize. The business delayed the start of the 2:27 class until after four o'clock, the trotters having been on the track for a long time waiting the conclusion of the equestrianship. The reporters' quarters were so crowded with a noisy lot of men that it was impoasible to see only glimpses of the race, and hearing among the babble of voices was out of question. The placing gave Adair, first, B. B., second, Sister, third, Tump Winston, fourth, Olivette, fifth, Scandinavian, sixth, and Blanche outside. Sister was a great favorite in the pools at first, bring $100 to $87 on all the others, the odds increasing to $100 to $40.

First heat—Sister had rather the best of the start, though Adair was trotting fast, securing the lead and was first all of the way around. The quarter was made in 36 seconds, the half in 1:10, the mile in 2:21¼, and the placing by the judges was as follows: Adair, Sister, B. B., Blanche, Olivette, Tump Winston, Scandinavian distanced. The ease in which Adair won the heat made a revulsion in the feelings of pool buyers. Sister, though still a favorite, was brought to $150, Adair, $100, field, $15.

The start for the second heat was detrimental to Sister. Olivette and B. B. were two lengths in front of her, Adair also behind, but in a better position than Sister. Adair took the lead, and at the quarter, in 36½ seconds, the order was Adair, B. B., Olivette, Sister, Blanche, Tump Winston. Going down the backstretch Sister took second place, but was two lengths behind Adair at the half mile in 1:11. Although she closed on the leader, it was beyond her capacity to beat him, and there was half a length between them at the score in 2:21; B. B. third, Olivette fourth, Blanche fifth, and Tump Winston last. The pools were sold: Adair $110, Sister $75, field $5.

The third heat raised a commotion. Adair led, and at the quarter, in 36½ seconds, he had a lead of two lengths, B. B. was second, but at the half, in 1:10½, Sister was in second position, but far behind Adair. Yet when they came into the homestretch it seemed as though he had the race won, but unfortunately he made a break when within 200 yards of of the score and lost so much ground that Sister won by a length, in 2:23½; B. B. third, Olivette fourth, Blanche fifth, Tump Winston last. The pools were now $60 on Adair and $45 on Sister.

When the horses were called for the fourth heat it was growing dark. There were numerous scores and eight false starts, but at the ninth they were off. Sister was a little in the lead on the inside, B. B. even with her in the third position, Adair behind, but trotting faster than either. He closed on B. B. and the sulkies came together with a crash, the spokes flying. Adair then ran into a mad gallop, and he was a long way back at the quarter pole, but he had caught his trot, rapidly outstretching the leaders and beating Sister handily in the contest home. The time was 2:24, the positions as in the preceding heats.

Same day.—Trotting; purse, $1,000; 2:27 class.

Adair, b g, by Electioneer—E. H. Miller, Jr	1	1	2	1	
Sister, b m, by Admiral—M. Salisbury	2	2	1	2	
B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—Jas. McCord	3	3	3	3	
Olivette, br m, by Whipple's Hambletonian—A. C. Dietz	5	4	4	4	
Blanche, b m, by Grey McClellan—Wm. Bihler	4	5	5	5	
Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer	6	6	6	6	
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk Morgan—P Johnson	dis				

Time, 2:21¼, 2:21, 2:23½, 2:24.

Leaves from the Diary of the Trainer of Maud S.

Although turf literature has teemed with information concerning this unequalled trotting mare, yet everything of interest that is novel is hailed with pleasure by students of the horse. For this reason I propose to present these leaves from the diary of her trainer, Mr. W. W. Bair.

The science of training the trotter has become quite complicated. Appliances have been devised for changing either his front or hind action, in both height and length of stride. Methods have been ascertained either to quicken his speed or to develop his endurance. The flighty have been made comparatively level-headed, and the slow scorer has been taught to turn and come to the startingline wfth the speed of the wind. But just how much work and how much feed, just when to jog slowy and when to force the trotting horse up to his bost efforts, in order to develop his greatest capacity for speed, is a fine art that the ordinary reader interested in horse lore, or even the intelligent roadite scarcely ever understands. Maud S. was a peculiar exception to the general average of swift horses. She was wilful, even to insubordination, when a colt. Mixed gaited, yet impatient of restrain, she would plunge along with mouth wide open and inflamed nostrils, shaking her resolute head in open rebellion, as if to plainly indicate that, like many other high-bred, high-strung trotters, her gift of speed was destined to be lost in her ungovernable ambition and irascibility of temperament; yet all these incongruous elements were combined with a quickness of intelligence that was almost human. Beyond a peradventure, if Maud S. had fallen in her colthood, in the hands of many trainers, who conquer the horses under their charge by the mere persistency of brute force, she would never have become queen of the turf, for in the battle for supremacy her temper would have been ruined and her movements forever destroyed. She needed patience, kindness, and gentleness, combined with a quiet determination to conquer her rebellious elements of character through daily-repeated appeals to her intelligence. She fortunately found such a trainer in Mr. Bair. In his hands she is obedient machinery. In the hands of equally skillful trainers, but with different methods of subduing insubordination—whether that trainer was field-marshal Dan Mace, or the great kindergarten colt-trainer of America, Mr. Carl Burr—she was not the victor, but in the bad sense that her gait, speed, and temper were all in imminent danger of being ruined.

In order to give your readers the benefit of the peculiar treatment Maud S. has received from Mr. Bair, I have solicited these leaves from his diary pertaining to her since she was sent to him by her erratic owner, late in the past Autumn.

Her shoes were removed, and she was allowed to run out on pleasant days till the last week in January of this year. On the 26th day of January her shoes were tacked on, and she was then jogged daily on the road in quite a substantial road cart. At no time was she speeded faster than a four-minute gait. This disciplined patience is very trying when we remember the many provocations of road horses rushing by her every afternoon, challenging her and her driver to a brush along the smooth, level stretches; but the challenge was never accepted, no matter how eagerly the mare seized the bit for the contest. Regularly she was fed four quarts of oats, three times a day, with a painful of water, and an abundance of hay always in her manger.

Mr. Bair believes this to be the best treatment. If the water and hay are always within reach, in a short time the most greedy eater and drinker will touch both daintily, though more often, during the day. Within a week such a horse will cease to distend his stomach with water, or to gorge himself with hay till he swells out and resembles an animated hay bag. From his experience, such treatment is positively economical, for the most voracious feeder will actually average less water and hay per day when thus abundantly supplied than when given to them only at stated intervals. This must prove, not only a decided comfort to the horse, for it is his nature to graze or feed a little at a time during both day and night, but by giving him employment in the stall, must be a preventive of weaving, cribbing, and eating up the boards of his manger, rubbing out his mane and tail, and kicking as if he would bring down his stable in ruins upon his own head, and the many other stable evils that are the prolific results of his stable idleness. With Maud S. this treatment has worked to perfection, for she has none of these evil habits incident to stabled horsehood.

On the 5th day of April began her exercising upon the track, preparatory to the restoration of her speed. As soon as she entered the gates of Chester Park she was full of ambition to speed up to her full capacity, but this ruinous practice was at once prohibited. All through the Winter she had received little acts of kindness, such as apples and generous lumps of sugar, from the hands of her considerate trainer, and she yielded all the more willingly to his restraint; yet, at intervals, she would attempt to "break away," as if she was determined to be ruled only by her own strong will. But this was not the method of her careful trainer. He knew that she must be made to be not only perfectly obedient, but that she must regard the race track with the same complacency as she did the legion of visitors that thronged her stall. *Every day, on entering the race grounds, she was, therefore, compelled to walk half a mile.* This completly broke her of her restless, hasty, rushing disposition to start at once up to her full speed as soon as she stepped upon the course. Only those who have had practical experience appreciate the benefit of this preliminary walk. It is the safest method to prevent pulling, which is one of the great obstacles to speed in many over-ambitious horses. Moreover, it is in many instances a decided cure for flightiness. It is recorded of the dam of the mighty Lexington that she was a first-class race-mare at home, but when she neared a public race course her excitement became so intense that she refused her feed and fretted herself into worthlessness. If she had been taught to walk several times every day around the course, in the presence of other horses taking their galloping exercise, and before the throngs of spectators, then, probably, like the equally ambitious Maud S., she would have become more composed, and have taken her work with the same complacency as she ate her daily rations. This preliminary walk argues patience, coolness, and a thoughtful purpose to gain perfect control over the horse which few young trainers practice. They usually mount the sulky and start on a brisk trot from the entrance gate of the driving park, and if the impetuosity of their horses is as great as their own, they pull, break, and run, till the remedy of punishing whips and the more savagely-cruel bits are resorted to in order to conquer their unruliness, which might be done more readily and effectually by the patient, preliminary walk.

This is the first great victory Mr. Bair gained over Maud S. In her colthood, and every time she has been returned to him, he has been forced to win this same victory over her headstrong ambition. It may seem trifling to the novice, but undoubtedly it is the initial secret of his success with her over all other trainers who have endeavored to speed her. Every time she has been returned to him he has been compelled to force her to walk, as if she was an untried colt, for every time she came from other hands she was violently impatient of restraint and tried to rush away at her marvelous speed from the start. Indulgence in such flights of speed invariably resulted in her over-trotting herself, and in wild, uncontrollable breaks.

This season she was more obedient than ever before, simply because the walking discipline was more rigidly enforced. So complete was her obedience that she would not only walk the first half-mile on the course of her own free will, but would take it almost as an insult if forced from the start into a slow jog. The spectators and turf press have alike wondered at her composure amid the excitements of the race course, but they little dreamed of the many hours of patient discipline that her trainer had thus expended to bring her to that state when she could walk among other horses, or calmly survey the assembled multitude amidst the clang of musical instruments, as if they were nothing more than the sighing of the idle winds. All the subsequent leaves of her trainer's diary attest the force of these observations. On the 5th day of April she was trotted three miles, the first mile in 3:08, the second mile in 2:51¼, the third mile in 2:48. She could have beaten 2:30, but her muscles were comparatively relaxed, and the time required to condition a first-class trotter almost equals the patience that builded the pyramids. Many horse owners are impatient at the slow progress first-class trainers make with their horses. Even Mr. Vanderbilt became so importunate about Maud S., that in her late trial she was started before the perfect work of conditioning her was completed. If Mr. Bair had been permitted to wait till, in his own best judgment, she was thoroughly ready, he is satisfied that 2:09¾ would not have been the measure of her record.

From April 5th to 9th she was slowly jogged on both track and road; and this method was kept up, as the following, taken from the diary of her trainer instructively shows: April 9th she was given two miles, the first mile in 3:10, the second mile in 2:42½. Then she was slowly jogged for three days. April 12th she was driven mile heats on the track, the first mile in 2:40½, the second mile in 2:35¾. She was then carefully jogged for the four succeeding days. April 16th she was driven mile heats, the first mile was trotted in 2:46, the second mile in 2:37. Then she was subjected to jogging for six days. April 22d she was driven on the course, mile heats, the first mile in 2:39, the second mile in 2:34. Again she was returned to jogging for six days. April 28th she was given two miles, the first mile in 2:30½, the second mile in 2:27¾. Then she was jogged not faster than a four-minute gait from start to finish, without even the indulgence of a brush of speed on the stretches of the course, for four days more. Then she was tested, as to wind and endurance, a trial of mile heats for three miles, but the miles were slower than she had been allowed to trot when the number of heats was less. May 2d the first mile was turned in 2:37, the second mile in 2:29, the third mile in 2:31. After this performance it was deemed advisable to give her from eight to twelve miles of jogging on both road and track for twelve days. Then she was returned to fast work on the track; but with cautious moderation. May 14th, mile heats, the first mile in 2:38, the second mile in 2:32. She was then made to jog for three days. May 17th, mile heats; the first mile in 2:40¼, the second mile in 2:31. For four days the jogging was again resumed. May 21st, mile heats, the first mile in 2:30½, the second mile in 2:28.

Then came more jogging for four days. The slow work was always given in the mornings, after the sun had warmed and rarefied the atmosphere, while the speeding was done in the afternoons, about the time when races are trotted. This, too, may seem insignificant to inexperienced horsemen, but it is nevertheless an important item in the thoughtful methods of her able trainer. It served to fix in her mind the time for great speed, and in the horse, perhaps more than in man, the power of habit is simply irresistible. But we resume the diary: May 25th, she was trotted two miles, the first mile in 2:27, the second mile in 2:24¾. This course closed her training at Chester Park. It was not deemed prudent for her to speed faster on a half-mile course, and her speed was now coming to her very rapidly. Mr. Bair was made sensible of this by her rushes of speed whenever, by the least inattention, the reins were for an instant slackened, and she watched him every step to seize upon these seconds of time when even the weasel-like vigilance of her trainer was napping.

She was then taken to Fleetwood Park, where her speed was indulged, June 10th, two miles. The first mile was finished in 2:21¼, the second mile in 2:19¾; but the jogging was not abandoned. For four days she slowly trotted around the course. June 14th, two miles, the first mile in 2:29, the second mile in 2:16¼. Then four more days of careful jogging prepared her for the next trial, on June 18th. One mile in 2:18; June 20th, one mile in 2:13¾. At last the fastest record of slow Fleetwood had been broken by the slowly-prepared Maud S. She was then removed to the more favorable course at Cleveland, where her work, with the purpose of eclipsing her greatest record, was begun in earnest. July 6th she was trotted a preparatory mile in 2:30, and repeated in 2:14¾. Then she was jogged for four days, preparatory to a faster mile on July 10th. The first mile was trotted in 2:26¼, the second mile in 2:12¼. After three more days of slow work, she was again speeded, July 13th. The first mile was made in 2:25, the second mile in 2:15¼. Then came four days of slow jogging, after which she was called upon for still greater exertions, July 17th, two miles, the first mile in 2:45, the second mile in 2:11½. Then came three more days of careful jogging. July 20th she was driven three miles, the first mile in 2:21, the second mile in 2:20, the third mile in 2:18½. This was followed by three more days of long, steady, slow exercise, preparatory to her wonderful display of speed and endurance on July 23d, when she was given three heats, the first mile in 2:25¼, the second mile in 2:12¼, the third mile also in 2:12¼.

The time of her being wrested from the hands of her patient trainer, by her impatient owner, was drawing near. Letters and telegrams from her unreasonably importunate owner succeeded each other with the rapidity of flashes of lightning. Lowering clouds had recently drenched the course with heavy rains. On one of the fastest tracks, under the favorable conditions of fine weather, the incitement of a running horse near him, and the bracing patience of a more reasonable owner, her dangerous rival, the wonderful Jay-Eye-See, had shattered her best record and dethroned her as the queen of the turf. In vain Mr. Bair pleaded for a little more time. Her owner was all the more sarcastically inexorable. The trial must be made at once or Maud S. would be taken without delay to pander to the vanity and the luxury of her princely owner, at Saratoga. Almost in a moment of desperation it was determined to make one supreme effort to regain her supremacy. On the morning of the 2d day of August she was given, in turf phrase, "a blowing out mile" in 2:19. Then she was taken to the stable, and after being thoroughly dried, she was bathed in warm arnica, from her ears to her shoes, till she lathered under the friction of busy hands. She was rubbed dry, till she fairly glowed with renewed vitality. Everything looked propitious for a grand achievement till the treacherous rain clouds, that rise so suddenly from the bosom of the lake, again blackened the sky, and poured copious sheets of water upon the course. But the track partakes of a sandy loam subsoil, which rapidly distributed the water beneath, while the warm sun dried off the surface, before the evening bell tapped for the eventful start.

Maud S. was brought out, calm and composed as a conscious queen upon the lyric stage. She walked with high, proud, measured step to the distance stand, then stopped to make a dignified survey of the surroundings, then turned and came with a rapidly-increasing step for the "warming up" mile, which she finished with ease in 2:28. After the usual interval she was again brought out for the greatest effort in the lives of all trotting horses in turf history. The plaudits of admirers only made her large, shapely ears work more sprightly, and her step appear the more stately. Again she walked, and then trotted, till the glow of perspiration made every joint and muscle supple. Then she turned and came for the signal, as if the undue haste of her owner could not vanquish her any more than could the clinging shadow of the sable form of Jay-Eye-See. Onward flew her winged feet with the speed of the wind, and she trotted the most wonderful mile that had ever been compassed on the trotting turf. Her diadem had scarcely been removed before it was again replaced with even greater honor than she had worn it before.

Now we have told the story. How much of her success will the careful reader conclude belongs to her patient, skillful trainer, the leaves of whose diary, that we have printed, are, indeed, imprinted with the seal of genius. —S. *T. H. in Live Stock Journal.*

I called on Robert Bonner yesterday to see about some perishable verse I had committed to his tender mercies. As I was withdrawing I asked about "Maud S." "She is an admirable creature," he said, "I am going to see how fast she can trot. By the way, the papers this morning didn't get the fact that she made her mile in 2:14¾ yesterday. I went up to Hartford to see her do it. She will be speeded there about twice a week, probably lowering her record each time. She is being well trained and cared for. I like fast trotters, and, while I will never encourage gambling on them, it does not hurt a fast horse to go fast any more than it hurts a slow horse to go slow. It doesn't hurt Maud S to make a quick mile more than it hurts a hitching-post to stand still." I asked Mr. Bonner how he happened to select Hartford for training his horses. "I am pretty well acquainted there," he said. "My first newspaper work was done there. I was an apprentice on the Hartford *Courant*—now Joe Hawley's paper—in 1839, at $25 a year and my board and clothes. After that when I came here I was the paper's New York correspondent for years, until 1844, when I got too busy to attend to it. I scarcely thought, when I was office-boy in Hartford, that I should ever send a $40,000 horse up there to be trained."—*N. Y. World.*

Another hurdler came to grief, at Brighton Beach, on the 12th, the chestnut gelding Beverwyck who fell and broke his neck. The mortality among the jumpers has been great this year. Beverwyck was foaled in 1879, being a son of Enquire and originally known as Chance. His first public appearance was at Saratoga in 1882, when he was known as Light Horse Harry, the property of Milton Young. During the same season he was purchased by P. J. Flynn for $525, and has since jumped with considerable success for his latest owner.

Capt. Hutchinson has sold his bay colt Beaconfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah, by Norfolk, from Eva Coombs by Billy Cheatham, to James Garland for $1,750. The transfer took place at Sacramento last Saturday, the colt being sold with his engagements.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Hog of Hate.

Texas has within her borders a beast into whose narrow skull fear never enters. It is the peccary—the Havilinah of the Mexicans, the Dicotyles torquatus of zoologists. Bravery is a notable attribute of man, and it is discovered in birds, beasts and fishes. I don't claim the quality of the brute I am about to describe. I believe bravery cannot be said to exist in senses devoid of fears. I conceive that an appreciation of danger is a necessary menstrum to the nobler courage. It is not the man of dogged indifference that I admire; it is the man who refuses to fly when duty bids him stand, and though he fears death, fears dishonor more.

Now the peccary has no particle of fear on account of any show of odds, and appears to live only for the purpose of madly dying when opportunity offers. The game cock fights with heroic valor, but one sees in his swimming eyes, when gaffed and bleeding in the pit, glances of regret and nameless fear. He shudders out his life beneath his crowing conqueror, and his tiny heart, perhaps, swells with woe at its last throbs. At least he looks that way to me. The dying pachyderm of the Texas forest dies in "a matter of course" manner as if he was meant to end that way and was glad of it. He looks up in the tree where the man sits who shot him (few men of experience ever shoot them from any other standpoint) and anon he holds up his cloven hoof and glances at it. If the peccary regrets anything in the hour of dissolution it is that he was not made like a squirrel—to climb.

Roaming the glade, searching for mast, a drove of peccaries resemble a drove of tame hogs. They never begin a war, but when one is assailed the entire drove rush to the attack as men rush when martial valor urges them. Each bead-like eye is a fire-spark; tusks are protruded, the echinated spine straitened, and woe to the wretch who falls in their path. Gored, bitten, torn, trampled upon, and eaten up, to the last shred of his clothing—such is the fate of the man caught by a drove of angry peccaries. With the same fury they assail a wolf or attack a bull; neither the wolf nor the bull can stand up against a charge of half a dozen peccaries. Both know this and fly in terror from the field.

Lately, on the Wichita river, I attacked a drove of peccaries. I was safely perched in a tree, armed with a

Winchester rifle, and accompanied by Sergt. Platt, of the Frontier battallion, who occupied a bough beneath me.

We waited until the drove approached within thirty yards of our tree and then we fired simultaneously, killing one and wounding another. The roar of our carbines brought them upon us with that strange alacrity that suggested their having waited from sucklings for just that occasion, and kept perfectly ready for it. When they arrived at the tree they bit it each in turn, and then glancing up, squatted and fixed upon us a dozen pair of eyes, small as peas, and blazing with fierce purpose and fury intense.

One by one we shot them, and they fell, one by one, and died—each willing and ready to go, and accepting his fate as pleasantly as schoolboys accept apples. Not a groan or a squeal betrayed pain or dismay. Squatting on their hams, they gazed at us and took the bullets as if we were tossing them acorns. Presently only one was left alive amid a dozen corpses, and there he sat, brown, bristling, furious, foaming with raging life, courting death; unmindful of the blood that dampened the grass about him; indifferent of the fate of comrades—a very epitome of hate.

"Don't shoot yet," I said to Sergt. Platt; "I want to study him."

Grim, voiceless, horrible—the hog sat and gave me back glance for glance. The spot he squatted upon was within the radius of a red ant bed. The insects crawled over him and stung his thick hide; they wasted their formic acid, blunted their lancets in vain. As well might they have stung the cactus plant growing beside their bed. After a time the old boar grew weary of gazing, and he got up and went round, smelling the bodies of his late companions. Then he ate a few acorns that had fallen from the live oak tree we were perched in, and after that he deliberately stretched himself at the root of the tree, intending to remain a sentry and prevent our slipping away without his permission; or without doing by him as we had done by the others.

We did not keep him waiting much longer. Platt aimed at his heart and pierced it with a forty-four caliber bullet; with a single glance upward from a sinister eye, the hog died gently, and with his life ended his one emotion—hate.

Texas Pacific and Fort Worth and Denver City locomotive engineers often encounter droves of peccaries, as I suppose do all engineers who operate on the Western Texas railroads. No whistle is sounded to frighten them. The engineers know that peccaries cannot be frightened. The engine rushes into the midst of the drove and those not killed outright die madly, charging and biting at the wheels that crush them.

A peccary is in all respects a hog. He looks, smells, tastes like a hog—and is a hog, but for a thing of indomitable courage of the lower type, for a hater of quenchless fury, and for a fighter to the last throb of his heart, commend me to the fierce Dicotyles torquatus, the indigenous Texas hog, a brute that would, if he could, while riding in the midst of a cyclone, bite at the zig-zag flashes of the death-dealing lightning.—*Detroit Free Press,*

Grade Jersey Herds.

"In your issue of August 1st, you say: 'We have said in these columns that the most extended usefulness of the Jersey breed of cattle must ramify and spread through the numerous dairies of the country by means of breeding the Jersey bulls on the common cows.'

"It is with the object of demonstrating to the farming community, in a practical way, the value of the Jersey grades, that my brother, Mr. H. H. Fuller, and I are establishing a Grade Jersey Herd. It is our purpose to purchase from twenty-five to thirty half bred Jersey cows; place them on a farm secured for that especial purpose; treat them as any intelligent dairyman would do, and keep an accurate and strict account of all expenses connected therewith, and of the profit from their product. We will not be able to give any results therefrom for two years, as it will, in many cases, take nearly a year to have the cows come in right. We are endeavoring to purchase the daughters and granddaughters of Stoke Pogis 3d as far as we can, out of common cows, but we find it a difficult matter to procure them, as those owning them estimate their dairy qualities too highly to sell them at a reasonable price, and we find we could with very little additional expenditure purchase in United States pure registered stock in place of these grades. That would not, however, accomplish our object. We think we have demonstrated the value of the pure Jersey as a butter maker to the satisfaction of the Canadian community, but we now wish to show the value of a Grade Jersey Herd, and if we live long enough, a three-fourth Jersey herd, and then a four-fifth. In my searches for these grade daughters of Stoke Pogis 3d, I am more than ever convinced of the prepotency of the old bull and his sons, as I have seen as uniform a lot of daughters and granddaughters of Stoke Pogis 3d out of common cows as I could desire. They have the same well rounded full udders his daughters carry; well placed teats, and are heavy milkers.

"Should we meet with success, we consider we will advance the Jersey interest very considerably in Canada, and we deem we are making no mistake in the blood we are choosing.

"This herd which is in no way connected with our existing herd will be run on strict business principles."

Thus writes Valancey E. Fuller, in the Jersey *Bulletin*, but he is behind his day and time. Hundreds of dairymen and farmers have for many years been engaged in making the same experiment and have satisfactorily demonstrated, at least to their own satisfaction, that the Jersey on the native or the Holstein on the same will make a wonderful change in the product in the course of a very few years.

The American farmers are annually producing a race of graded Jerseys or of Holsteins that will in a few years show as good an average as will the foundation Stock; and dropped on better pastures than are afforded by the island of Jersey, under favorable climatic influences will eventually produce a race of dairy cattle that will surpass the best herd of in sire or dam.—*Rural World.*

One important advantage in growing cows on a farm is that they lose nothing in becoming wonted to the place, will always eat well and be quiet. It is true the farmer can often buy cows cheaper than he can grow them, but he cannot be so sure of their quality as when he raises a heifer calf from a good milking strain on both sides. A heifer will pay her way and something more after she bas her first calf, and for several years will increase in value, especially if she proves desirable as a cow.

We notice many cures for sucking and kicking cows, but we would recommend as the only "safe cure" to turn them into beef as soon as possible.

Wyoming has 800,000 head of cattle, valued at $30,000,000. Seven companies own over one-third of all the cattle in the Territory.

Fresh and somewhat severe outbreaks of the hog cholera are reported from some parts of Illinois and other States.

The Illinois veterinary authorities are giving the pleuro-pneumonia trouble the attention it merits.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Bare Hoofs.

[E. P. Savage, in Live Stock Journal.]

The above subject is attracting considerable attention in the stock papers of late, and the only wonder is that it has not done so long ago, and been thoroughly and systematically tested. A more than useless "universal custom," that is costing the horse owners of this country hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, will bear attention.

It is a subject that I have given much thought to for twenty-five years, and it has been tried and thoroughly demonstrated to my satisfaction, that not only the horse but the owners of horses are the best off who patronize the shoeing shops the least.

I have had but little experience in large towns with macadamized or paved streets, but have had much in small towns, and with all kinds of Western roads, in every condition. My first marked experience was with three animals well known to you, viz.: A large bay team of bobtail horses, owned by the late Geo. B. Sargent, of Davenport, Iowa, that were used many years by him as carriage and saddle horses on the macadamized streets, and the large bay mare, Mary Blaine, better known as the Tom Mottley mare. The former were kept shod constantly and carefully by the best smiths of that day and country until the Spring of 1860, when they were taken to the farm, twenty miles west of Davenport, with badly-crippled sore feet. Their shoes were removed, and they were used on the farm that Summer. By Fall, there were no signs of soreness in their feet, after which they were used at all kinds of work, often making the drive to or from Davenport in from three to four hours. They were never shod after the Spring of 1860, and died of old age, or worn out—one in 1865, the other in 1868—with good, sound feet.

The mare, as is well known, was used for track work as well as the hardest kind of road work, having been kept shod. She had a good, tough foot, and would have stood any amount of road work without shoes, as she afterwards did. When I bought her, her feet were more or less contracted with bad corns. I used her for a number of years, always on the road, and never had her shod. When I parted with her her feet were larger than when I bought her and perfectly sound.

My next was a span of bay mares, one of which I raised, (from a thoroughbred mare, and sired by the noted pacing stallion, St. Clair). She had remarkably good feet; the other I bought when five years old. She was "jayhawked" in the South in 1861, and was supposed to be a thoroughbred. She had been used for track work, (running), for two years, and had been kept constantly shod. Her feet were naturally small, inclining to be hard and brittle, perceptibly contracted and became sore when she was ridden or driven on the hard streets. On removing her shoes I found bad corns, which I carefully cut out, and replaced the shoes for a short time. I used this team for seven years, on all kinds of streets and roads, and they were never shod, except occasionally when the ice on the river would be very smooth, and I wanted to have a little fun with the boys who drove fast horses. The one I raised was shod but three times up to twelve years of age, and was never lame, nor were her feet ever worn down so much that I did not have to use a rasp occasionally to keep them in due bounds. She is yet doing duty as a family horse in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; still owned by the same man I sold her to in 1872, who told me, only a short time since, that he had followed my advice, and never had her in a blacksmith's shop. Her feet are perfectly sound.

The other was a famous saddle animal, and was much used as such, which is more trying to the feet than being used to harness. She is yet being used, (mostly to saddle); is twenty-five years old, with feet as sound as those of a colt.

Again, in 1880 and '81, I was engaged on a "star route" in the West, using sixty horses. My shoeing bill amounted to $13.50 per year, and that for setting shoes on some part-blood Normans that never had a foot to go barefoot with, and scarcely one to nail a shoe to. These were the only ones that went lame, and this, by the way, I believe was oftener caused by their stepping on themselves, and on each other, and from kicking, than from any other reason.

I am now using about twenty teams on the farm of the Nebraska Agricultural College and the roads, and have had but four shoes set in the past six months, and those on a span of four-year-olds I bought last Spring, that were kept sharp-shod during the Winter. They cut their hoofs in a number of places at the coronet, and as they had grown down, and begun to break irregularly, I had flat shoes put on until these defects can grow out, after which they will be removed.

I consider shoes with sharp calks one of the most serious objections to shoeing, while with flat shoes, horses will slip worse on all sorts of wet or frozen ground than when barefoot, if their feet are properly cared for.

I have handled over a thousand horses in the past twenty-five years, and, during the past twenty, have paid less than $50 for shoeing, and very rarely have had a lame one, which I believe is mainly owing to having kept them out of the hands of the blacksmiths. I do not advocate the abolishment of shoes, as I have seen a few horses whose feet were of such a nature as to render them almost useless without shoes, that made quite serviceable animals when kept shod. There are so many that do not require shoeing and are equally as good in all other respects that I can not afford to keep one that does.

I am sure that far more shoeing is done (to a great detriment), in order to follow that established custom," or "universally accepted practice," than for actual utility. "Nothing but the inevitable necessity of their employment makes us tolerate their use."

A French authority states that carrots give horses new blood, which seems to restore them, and they may be justly claimed as the regenerator of worn-out horses. Carrots are justly considered among the richest vegetables, and their feeding qualities cannot be over-estimated for all kinds of stock, and especially for milch cows. No one need complain of light-colored butter if they have plenty of carrots to feed their cows. One feed of them often makes a marked difference in the color of the butter. A plentiful supply of them insures a good yellow article.

In the selection of horses for work it is not a bad idea to keep the longevity of the different breeds in view. Some men may be skeptical in regard to the matter of one breed of horses being longer lived than an other, yet it would not be hard to convince such men that one family of people are predisposed to longevity, while another is not, and if such a fact exists in regard to the human family, why will it not hold good among the lower animals? Taking it for granted that such is the case, then the advantages of procuring horses that are likely to live to a ripe old age and retain their vitality until they are well up in years, are very evident. The horse that will do good service on the farm for six years longer than another horse of the same power is worth at least one-third more, because six years is generally more than one-third of the average duration of active service of horses. Another advantage is they are more quiet and steady, and are not so liable to mishaps during the last few years of their service as they are during the first few years. They are easier handled and generally are easier kept and are often able to do more in a day than young horses. While there may be some objection to them for some purposes, it must be borne in mind that it is the old standbys that do the bulk of the hard work on the farms. It is a noticeable fact that horses that live to a good old age and retain their vigor are generally or always well-bred or have some improved blood flowing through their veins. Being better bred than the common stock, they inherit better constitutions and are able to perform the same labor that a common-bred horse does while young much easier and with less fatigue, thus being enabled to reserve this strength until later in life.

Very often the reason why a horse rubs off his blanket at night, is, the girt hurts him. Have it padded, buckle loosely, and fasten the blanket partly under the breast. If the stable is comfortably warm, use plenty of bedding, the brush frequently, and leave the blanket off.

POULTRY.

Feeding.

Feeding is the art of supplying the proper food, not so much in quantity as in quality. If we watch the fowls they will easily tell us what they desire. If you are feeding corn throw down a few handfuls of oats. If they greedily take the oats and leave the corn it indicates that they require something else. Try grass, meat, ground bone, pounded oyster shells, cooked vegetables, all of which they will accept or reject according to their requirements. Feed regularly, and never feed more than they will eat up clean. They will walk away from the food as soon as they have enough. Never leave it on the ground. Feed early and late, and let them get hungry, that is, have regular intervals between meals. The practice of keeping feed by them all the time promotes an excess of fat. Allow as much exercise as possible. Throw hay upon the floor or in the yard, place in it a few handfuls of some kind of grain that they do not receive often, and let them hunt and scratch for it. Feed growing chicks liberally, avoiding too much corn. Oats ground and fed warm in the morning is one of the best feeds that can be given. Always give whole grains at night. In Summer give no corn except once or twice a week. Vegetables and grass is much better for them. Laying hens must have meat or milk. Eggs cannot be produced without nitrogeneous material in some shape. Bones are almost absolutely essential. Above all, however, give pure, clean, fresh, drinking water.

Loss of Feathers.

This disease, which is common to confined fowls, is by no means to be confounded with natural process of moulting. In the annual healthy moult the fall of the feathers is occasioned by the protrusion of new feathers from the skin. In the diseased state, which we now consider, where the feathers fall no new ones come to replace them, but the fowl is left bald and naked. A sort of roughness appears also on the skin.

Remedy—This affection is probably constitutional rather than local. External remedies, therefore, may not always be sufficient. Stimulants, applied externally, will serve to assist the operation of what medicine may be given. Sulphur may be thus applied, mixed with lard. Sulphur and cayenne, in the proportion of one quarter each, mixed with fresh butter, is good to be given internally, and will act as a powerful alterative. The diet should be changed, and cleanliness and fresh air are indispensible.—*Dr. Bennett's Poultry Book.*

Lime is necessary for poultry, and should be supplied in generous quantities. When hens begin to lay soft shelled eggs it is an obvious indication that lime is lacking in their food, and it must be supplied by giving broken bones and oyster shells, and finely pulverized egg shells. Air-slaked lime should also be placed where the hens may wallow and scratch in it at their pleasure, as it is a preventive of vermin, and disease among poultry. And it is a good deal easier to prevent than it is to cure the numerous complications that may affect poultry.

Poultry Books and Papers.—Good ones are among the indispensable tools that the poultry keeper needs to work with; they are to him what medical publications are to the doctor, theological works to the minister, or law books to the lawyer. Quite often a single item in a poultry paper is worth more to some poultry raiser than the subscription price of the paper for the whole year.

People who have hens must be distinguished from those who keep fowls. Most of what is written is intended for the latter class, and these are encouraged to become fanciers—a poor plan as a rule. The beginner should learn to keep fowls with profit; then he may adopt a breed which he likes and becomes a fancier, but nine cases out of ten there will be no profit in it.

As a prevention of disease and to destroy the bad odors about henneries, remove the droppings carefully, and put in an abundant supply of clean, fresh dirt.

Poultry allowed the run of orchards are a great benefit to them in destroying worms and insects.

Cooked food, says an expert, answers as well for poultry as for stock, but should not be fed exclusively.

Have the quarters for your fowls clean, airy and dry Dampness produces miasma among poultry.

YACHTING.

Martinez Cruise.

The Pacific Yacht Club to-day have a criuse to Martinez. This was arranged at the gathering of the Club at the Club house last Saturday. The probabilities are that the following yachts will participate: schooners, Lurline, Halcyon, Ariel, Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Nellie and Rambler, and sloops, Annie, Nellie aad Spray, with a prospect of one or two more, outsiders. As the tide will be right both ways an enjoyable trip is looked forward to. The sailing rules are published herewith.

The Pacific Yacht Club squadron will assemble off Front Street Wharf on Saturday, September 27th, 1884, at 12 o'clock, M.

At 12:45 a preparatory gun will be fired from flagship; at 1 o'clock a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way and proceed direct to Martinez.

Yachts will return on Sunday, September 28th, at 12 M.

At 11:45 A. M. a preparatory gun will be fired.

At 12 M. a second gun will be fired, when the yachts will get under way. The fleet will then try rate of sailing to Saucelito, passing home stake boat, off the entrance of Racoon Straits, on port hand.

Time will be taken on passing Grangers' Wharf.

The time for hauling down and hoisting colors on the yachts at sundown and at 8 A. M. will be taken from signal gun from flagship.

Yachts will carry Club flag.

Other vessels accompanying the fleet are respectfully requested to comply with these orders.

Last Saturday, as was published in this paper, the Pacific Yacht Club held an informal gathering at the Club house, on which occasion the prizes won in the recent regatta were distributed. Ballenberg had charge of the music and President Menzies presented the prizes.

The following yachts were anchored in the cove: Lurline, Halcyon, Ariel, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, Virginia, Rambler, Annie and Azalene, all with the exception of the latter being gaudily decorated with flags.

Conviviality was the order of the day. The first prize presented was to the Lurline for the fastest time over the course. Mr. Spreckels delegated Mr. Leon Weil to respond which he did quite humorously. Mr. Donahue, of the Nellie, on the receipt of the first prize and the Champion Flag of the year, responded for himself.

Mr. Cohn did the honors for Captain White, of the Fleur de Lis.

Commodore Caduc, of the Annie, received two prizes, one for the first prize in his class, and one for the fastest time over the course in the second class.

Mr. E. Potter, President of the Lotus Club, received the second prize in the second class, on behalf of the Eva.

In regard to the special prize for the fastest time in the second class considerable curiosity was excited, for the reason that no mention was made of this prize before the race; a peculiar condition of affairs, to award a prize that had not been placed for competition after the race had been decided.

Last Monday night or Tuesday morning a party of bay pirates broke open the cabin of the Spray, and after helping themselves with the pick of the yachting clothes on board, departed, taking the small boat with them. Something must have occurred to frighten them away, as they left several pairs of blankets and other valuables, which lay in open sight in the cabin. A search warrant was obtained, and after some time the small boat was discovered at the fish wharf on Kershaw's Point. The people in charge claimed that they found the boat upset and towed her in there, a queer statement to say the least, when the bottom boards, baling can, and such other loose articles were found in her. The clothes were not recovered, but if the perpetrators can be caught, they will probably suffer the full penalty of the law. This is the second time this yacht has been robbed, and one other time the pirates were discovered before they had quite succeeded in effecting an entrance.

Last Sunday, although a heavenly day for yachting, was seemingly not appreciated to any remarkable extent. The Lurline got under way from the club house about noon, and went out about as far as the nine-fathom buoy, and returned early. The Ariel and Chispa went up the bay and did not get to Saucelito until nearly nightfall.

Eastern Y. C. Sloops and Cutter Races.

Two prizes of $300 and $200 were offered by Commodore Hovey, of the Eastern Y. C., for a race for first and second class sloops and cutters, and seven yachts met at Marblehead on Monday, Sept. 6th, to sail for them. The entries included Ileen, extreme cutter; Huron and Isis, wide cutters; Oriva and Maggie, medium cutters; Valkyr, compromise, and Shadow, deep sloop, a representation of all the competing types except the shoal sloop.

The wind was light from southwest for a greater portion of the day with a flat calm thrown in for a while, making anything but a "cutter day," and the results are interesting. Ileen beats all, allowing them time; Oriva beats Huron by 8 min. 37 sec. on corrected time, and Valkyr 31 min. 40 sec. corrected, while Maggie not only beats her old rival, Shadow, by 26 min. 6 sec., but comes in next to Oriva and ahead of Huron, Valkyr and Isis, the latter making but a poor showing in seventh place. Beam was evidently at a discount, and lead, though low down, at a premium.

The course was from Marblehead Rock to Halfway rock, thence around Harding's Bell buoy, thence around Egg Rock to start, 28 miles. At 11 A. M. the gun was fired and the yachts crossed with Huron ahead at 11:22:20, Ileen 11:22:49, Valkyr 11:24:03, Maggie, 11:24:08, Oriva 11:24:24, Isis 11:24:58, Shadow 11:25:17. Ileen soon took first place, and Oriva soon worked up to third, but the wind died out entirely for some time. When it came it blew harder than in the morning, making fine sport to the finish. Ileen rounded Bell buoy at 2:31:25, Oriva 1:45:15, Huron 2:46:45, and Maggie a little after 3 P. M., the rest not being timed as they were far astern. Down the wind Ileen left the others. Huron and Oriva had a close fight for the entire 11 miles, and Maggie kept on bravely. The full times were:

Name of Vessel.	Finish.	Actual time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Ireen	4 10 40	4 47 51	4 47 51
Oriva	4 29 45	5 05 21	4 57 05
Huron	4 30 33	5 08 13	5 05 32
Vaikyr	5 00 24	5 36 21	5 28 35
Isis	5 25 16	6 00 17	5 54 10
Maggie	4 42 50	5 18 42	5 03 55
Shadow	5 14 53	5 49 53	5 30 11

The Regatta Committee was as follows: Daniel Appleton, George A. Goddard, H. B. Jackson, E. H. Haven and F. E. Peabody.—*Forest and Stream.*

FISH.

The Barnacle Club, of twenty years' standing, held one of its season's fishing and picnic parties lately, and will be out probably again to-morrow or the following Sunday. We regret absence from the city prevented us accepting Mr. Lohse's kind invitation to join the party. If ever a jolly lot of wags gathered together in one society, it is the Barnacles, and it takes a 2:30 man to trot with them. The fishing did not amount to much; just enough to make a chowder, was all aimed at, but the champagne was a grand success, or at least the manner in which it disappeared as if under the manipulation of the very smartest magician. For some days after the party several of the members did not appear at their accustomed places, and commerce had to plod along the best she could without their assistance. Mending fishing tackle was their excuse. If in the city, we hope to join you, friend Lohse, next time, so don't forget us.

Point Bluff, off Angel Island, is reported as offering good fishing of late. It may be so, but it requires good boats and staunch stomachs to stand the bluff off that point. The old quarry of the Island, if properly worked, will oftener give as good or better fishing, but it also is uncertain. For the change that has come to our old good fishing points on the bay, we blame the slum from the mines, which has covered the rocks. We know many places where, ten years ago, we could catch more and larger fish in half a day than can be caught at the same places now in a month. If not as we state, what has caused the change? Wherever the rocks are bare is the best place in our bay to fish, though one is apt to lose some tackle. The reason, to us, is obvious. The food of fish accumulates there quicker than elsewhere, and the small fish, in a great measure, find shelter from the attacks of the large ones. The bay fishing has not been overly good of late.

Fish Commissioner Buckingham reports a serious falling off in the salmon canning business during the current year, notwithstanding a great improvement in the police protection of the fish during the same period. Drive out the nets of the thieving Chinese, and stop the depredations of the voracious sea-lions, and the supply will again soon be restored to its original figure. If not, it will decrease every year. The Commissioners, by a little determination in the right way, could soon rid us of both evils. It is hard to say which is the more destructive to our salmon stock, the Chinese or the sea-lions.

Let the bells ring. Although the meeting of the Fish Commissioners, at Sacramento, was postponed a week ago last Monday for a month, owing to the official report not being ready, nine cans of young trout, about an inch long, were sent from the Shebley Hatchery week before last, to be placed in the Yuba river, near Chico. Things are improving. A large number of young trout must still be on hand, according to their own accounts.

The attaches of the postoffice go down on a fishing excursion to-day to the Farallones. Recent trips have not been successful, and in one case, the fishing ground was lost altogether. What should we do if we had no fog to blame for everything? We hope the trip to-day will be a success.

Young salmon, weighing six pounds and more, have recently been caught off Tiburon Point. Is it not early for such fish?

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

For a few days during the week this favorite place of entertainment has been closed to make preparations for the production of the Spanish Opera, the ability and extent of which are certain to make it still more popular and attractive. There will be a combination of thirty able and accomplished singers, and it is intended to give the operas rendered in such a manner that the lovers of classical music will be pleased and the most fastidious satisfied. This, in our opinion, is a departure in the right direction, and the result, we feel sure, will be to Mr. Walters' benefit and honor. The audiences attending the Vienna come from all the better classes of society, who delight in patronizing what he gives worthy of patronage. The Spanish Opera Troupe is well known in San Francisco to be composed of merit and talent, and the Vienna is a good place for them.

Frank Van Ness thinks that Harry Wilkes can trot a mile in 2:12 or better if specially prepared for an exhibition of speed. In view of these facts the owner of the horse has expressed a willingness to match him for two races against Jay-Eye-See, the same to be trotted in Chicago or New York.

The record of 2:17½ made by Harry Wilkes in the fifth heat of his race at Providence is the fastest fifth mile ever trotted, and shows him to be a horse of extraordinary endurance as well as phenomenal speed.

For the removal of warts on a horse use has been made of the white foam from the horse's mouth instead of blood, in the same way and with the same result. One was on the eyelid, and the eye did not suffer at all.

Both George Kinney and Barnes have been turned out for the season, and will not make their reappearance on the course before 1885, at Jerome Park. Neither of them are broken down, but if persisted with it was feared such might be the case.

Goodwin's Turf Guide, issued weekly, monthly and annually, by Goodwin Bros., 241 Broadway, New York, reaches uswith the regularity of a newspaper. It is admirably arranged and a great convenience.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE,

Stock & General Auctioneers,

Office and Salesroom, 22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL

Auction Sale

BY ORDER OF

HENRY W. SEALE, Esq., we will sell from his Home Farm, Rancho San Francisquito, in Santa Clara County, a selected

Band of Fifty Horses,

Comprising the Well Known Trotting Stallion,

ELMO,

And his Progeny, also

THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARES,

Colts and Yearlings.

Also a Number of Work Horses. The Sale will include a Choice Band of Breeding Stock, Matched Coupe and Carriage Teams, Driving Teams and Roadsters. Sale Positive, and will be held in the Town of

Mayfield; Santa Clara Co.,

At the Station of Southern Pacific R. R.

Saturday, Oct. 18, 1884.

At 12 O'clock M.

Trains will leave San Francisco on the day of Sale at 8:30 and 10:40 A. M. from Fourth and Townsend Sts., to return after the sale.

Catalouges, with full description and pedigree now ready, and will be mailed to any address on application. Stock can be seen at any time before the day of sale at the ranch at Mayfield.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE,

Auctioneers.

Hunting Dogs.

AUCTION SALE, Monday, Sept. 29th, at 3 P. M., at 25 Washington St., from Kennel of Leavesly, Gilroy.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars, 123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

Mechanics' Pavilion

SKATING RINK

Larkin Street near Market.

DAILY SESSIONS (Sundays excepted) commencing Monday, September 22d, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M., and evenings from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

Tuesday evenings the Pacific Skating Club has the exclusive use of the Rink.

TERMS—Mornings and Afternoons 25c. for Admission and use of Skates. Evenings, when Boys under 15 cannot skate, 25c. for admission and 15c. for skates. All improper persons and features interdicted. Full Band in attendance.

J. L. WALTON, Actuary.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

OPIUM.

DRUNKENNESS!

THE OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT AND drunkenness cured. The habit and necessity wholly removed and health improved by DR. L. E. KEELEY'S Chloride of Gold Remedies. Send for references and pamphlets, mailed free. Opium smoking cured in two weeks when under my special care. Dr. C. G. STRONG, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast. Office, 21 Third street, San Francisco, Cal.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Hors and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round -hoof d, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long. *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport. Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 B. J. TREACY, Lexington, Ky.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, and get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York

SOLD WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 36 Dey St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

Wellington's Improved

Now is the time that this Egg Food to their useful every other day to keep them free from them lay through the otherwise they would

EGG FOOD.

using the Improved Egg hens are not laying now, own light by delaying to 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 cents per week to feed grocers and druggists having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

Every one should feed poultry, one tablespoonful each dozen hens. It will keep every disease and make Fall and Winter, when stop. NOTE.—If not

Food you know your so do not stand in your try it. 1 lb boxes, 40 cts. lb, $5,—Costing only 50 100 hens. Kept by all everywhere. Any not

---

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on th 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

GREY HOUNDS

FOR SALE. THREE BRACE PUPS. ONE OUT OF Champion Clio (Badger-Fan) x Champion Doubleshot (Riot Act-Sunflower). One out of Champion School Girl (Schoolfellow-Bedfellow x Sol Fa), and one out of Begonia (Bornademon-Belladonna) by Champion Bouncing Boy, (sire Walton Lad dam by Clydesdale-Cremorne). Price at three months, express prepaid to S. F. $75 per brace. All are black or black and white, very strong, healthy and sound. Begonia's saplings auctioned day before Waterloo Meet £23 2s each. The three last imported April 1884, Girl from Earl Sefton, Boy from W. Mason, and Begonia from R. H. Bartlett. All have won in England with good success, and are for sale at $200 each. Speed, blood and form unsurpassed. They won two firsts, one V. H. C., and four specials, N. Y. 1884, beating the Champions.

H. W. HUNTINGTON,
148 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Montana Horse Ranch FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following Stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1884, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885:—

$5,000. The American Derby. $5,000.

SWEEPSTAKES for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $200 each, h. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, 1885; or $30, April 1st, 1885; or $40, if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the third $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. **To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.**

THE LAKE SIDE STAKE.

A Sweepstake for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.: or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20, if on or before May 15th. 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs., of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstake for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st, or $15 by April 1st, or $25 on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE SHERIDAN STAKE.

A Sweepstake for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter

In addition to the above, other Stakes, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1885.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to be held early in September, for which Stakes will be advertised, to close in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER,
Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.,
President.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.



THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE The simplest, cheapest, and most powerful Fire Extinguisher in existence. Always ready; always effective. Any one can use it. Send for catalogue.

H. H. GROSS.
21 New Montgomery street.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

☞Send for circular.☜

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP.**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Ca

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

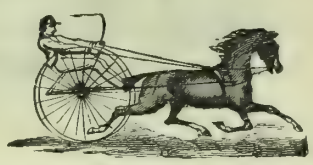
—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

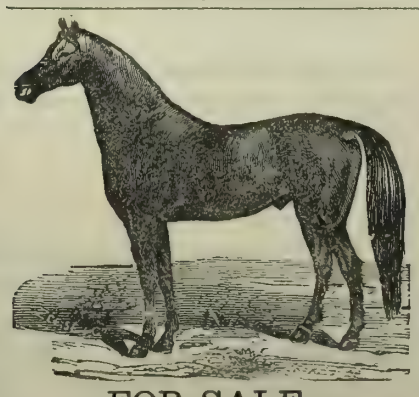


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep t
Palo Alto Stock Farm

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.



Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIFFENBACHER & WIHL,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

SAN MATEO

—AND—

Santa Clara County
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.
No. 5,

—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

—ON—

September 29th & 30th

—AND—

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade--unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries, b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running; half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200, entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000, two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday. $800.
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $500.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15, third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Eli Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease,
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adam by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named ar otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.



RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer and Absorbent. Worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cures the renowned Dr. J. Simms, of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY,
704 Sacramento St. San Francisco, Cal

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

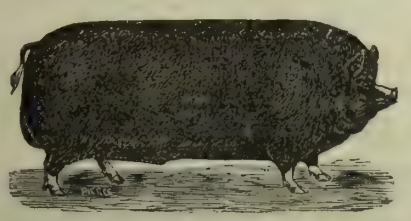
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq, and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC PAD

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
Patented Jan. 10, 1882.

Best Retainer in Existence!

TRUSS

Gives perfect ease and comfort in all positions. Does not interfere with work or business. We guarantee a perfect cure of Rupture in all cases which we accept and treat, if you are ruptured, this is worthy of your investigation. We especially desire all extreme cases, those difficult to retain and those considered incurable. If other treatment has failed you, come and see us. EVIDENCE UNLIMITED!

Our Terms: NO CURE, NO PAY.

CURES RUPTURE IN FROM 6 TO 90 DAYS. Single Truss with solution, $10. Double Truss with solution, $15. Consultation and Advice Free. Write for full information and circulars. Office open evenings.

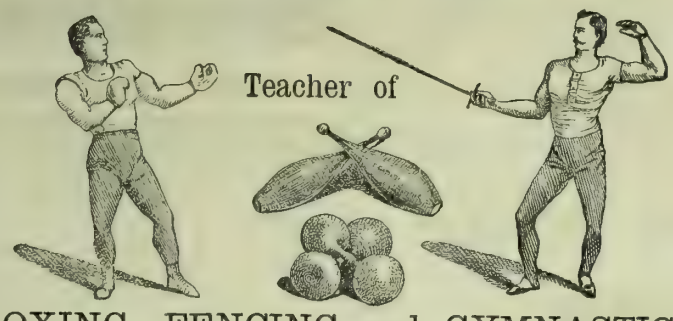
WE GUARANTEE TO RETAIN ANY CASE!

PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

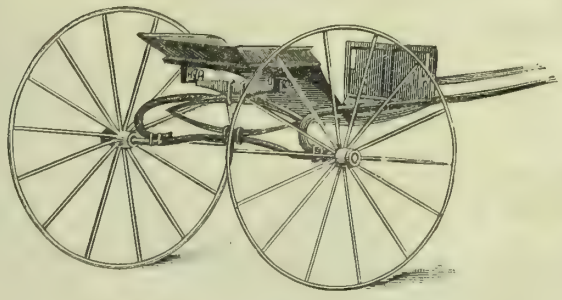
The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE.

ANYTHING. GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. EVERYTHING.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

y12

NEW **"Singer" Model Sewing Machines only $15**



Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

CEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

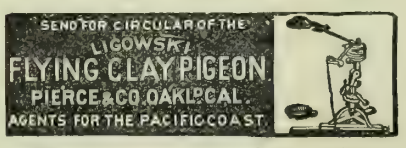


KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 551 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

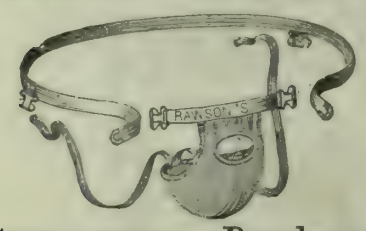
Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HUNTING DOGS.

Private sale of thoroughbred hunting dogs from the kennel of E. Leavesley, Gilroy, consisting of dogs thoroughly broke, partly broke, and puppies. No other stock in California. At J. W. Morshead's Livery Stable, 25 Washington St. On Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.

(Self-Adjusting) 1yl

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLEWARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder

and

Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING

AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman

Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		*8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		*8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
‡7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	‡8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Livermore via	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton, via Martinez	*12:10 P M
7:30 A M	Ione	5:40 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave, Needles, Express and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:10 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:40 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	13:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—5:30—*6:00—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 14.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.



ADAIR.

Adair, 2:21.

Nearly two years ago the above cut graced the firs page of the *Breeder and Sportsman*. Then Adair was the winner of the first Stanford stake, ranking as a three-old. Though two years has increased his stature and rounded his form, the likeness is still so marked that no one can mistake it for another. He was a grand colt then; he is a grand horse now. The promise of his colthood has been fully carried out, and a record of 2:21 is a good mark for a five-year-old. He has trotted every race bet_ter since his first efforts for the Fall season on the Bay District course, and his time, fast as it is, could certainly have lowered a couple of seconds at Stockton had this driver so willed. His race at Stockton was so good that it elicited encomiums on all sides, and the desire became general to see Adair and Guy Wilkes come together again in a "single-handed" contest. This is very likely to be arranged as both owners have signified their willingness to enter into an engagement, and the managers of the Bay District course will add an amount which will be a further inducement. It certainly will be as attractive as anything in the trotting line and "draw" one of the largest assemblages of the season.

Clays and Pilots.

Elsewhere will be found an interesting communication from Randolph Huntington, of Rochester, N. Y., in which he corrects errors, and draws a good picture of his favorite breeds of horses. Mr. Huntington is somewha enthusiastic in his admiration, and though we cannot agree with him in all of his claims, there is a good deal of hard sense as well as enthusiasm in what he writes. That errors will creep into the columns of papers is certain, and we will be greatly obliged to any of our readers who will call attention to those which appear in the *Breeder and Sportsman*.

The Stockton Fair.

The fourth day of the San Joaquin Fair was successful in point of attendance, and though somewhat short of the day preceding there was a large concourse in the afternoon. By actual count, and that made before the carriages stopped arriving, there were six hundred and fifty inside the grounds and in this enumeration were not included hacks and other vehicles which were carrying passengers. The stock parade in the forenoon was very good the animals encircling the track, and in quality rather beyond the display of former years.

The first race was a special trotting race, best three in five, for a purse of $400. The starters were A. L. Hinds' Setting Sun, A. T. Jackson's Ed, James Edge's Ned and R. E. Burns' Nellie Burns.

Ned sold favorite in the pools for $30, Nellie Burns second for $16 and the field for $13.

In the choice of positions Ned drew the pole, Ed. second, Setting Sun third and Nellie Burns outside.

After the third attempt to start the horses were given the word, with Nellie slightly in the lead. Setting Sun broke badly on the start, and could not be pulled down until he had rounded the turn. Nellie kept the lead, and passed the half mile in 1:15½, with Ed. second. Nellie came under the wire with a slack rein in 2:32, Ed. second, Setting Sun third, and Ned, the favorite, fourth.

On the second heat Nellie led off with Ed. alongside. Setting Sun broke badly and fell behind.

At the half mile Nellie and Ed. were together, in 1:12. From that point Ed. took the lead to the three-quarter post, and went under the wire in a jog, in 2:33½, with Nellie about six lengths behind, and Setting Sun and Ned in the order named.

There being some dissatisfaction at the manner Ned was driven, the judges supplanted Edge with Houser, but the change did not bring improvement as the heat was won by Ed. in 2:33¼ with Nellie second, Setting Sun third, Ned a long way back. With Edge again behind Ned there was a change, as he won the heat in 2:33½, Ed. second, Nellie third and Setting Sun last. For the fifth heat Goldsmith took the place of Jackson behind Ned, and the race was brought to a conclusion by Ed. winning the heat in 2:34, the other positions being as in the following:

SUMMARY.

San Joaquin Agricultural Society, Friday, September 26th, 1884—Special purse, $400; heats of a mile; best 3 in 5 in harness.

A. T. Jackson's Ed	2	1	1	2	1
R. E. Burns' Nellie Burns	1	2	2	3	2
Jas. Edge's Ned	4	4	4	1	3
A. L. Hind's Setting Sun	3	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:32, 2:32½, 2:33¼, 2:33½, 2:34.

The next race was the District trotting race, 2:36 class, for a purse of $400. The starters were W. D. Hamilton's Wormwood, Fred Arnold's Ha Ha and D. C. Horton's Magdalene.

At the tap of the bell Wormwood took the lead and kept it during the heat. Magdelene came in second, about half a length ahead of Ha Ha, who was third. Time, 2:41¼.

In the second heat Ha Ha took the lead and was slightly in advance of Wormwood until the half-mile post was passed, when the latter made a spurt and came up to the brown horse. Both horses came down the homestretch in good shape, Ha Ha passing under the wire a length ahead of Wormwood. Magdalene far behind at the end of the heat. Time, 2:34¼.

A good start was given for the third heat, with Ha Ha somewhat in the lead. Wormwood crowded him closely from the three-quarter post, but broke on the finish. Ha Ha won the heat in 2:31; Wormwood, second, and Magdelene, third.

On the fourth heat the horses started nearly even, with Wormwood, under the charge of Donathan, in the lead and Ha Ha close behind. When turning into the homestretch Ha Ha took the lead and kept it to the finish, winning the heat and first money in 2:32¼; Wormwood received second money, and Magdelene third.

SUMMARY.

Same Day—Purse, $400; 2:36 class; District horses.

Fred Arnold's Ha Ha	3	1	1	1
W. D. Hamilton's Wormwood	1	2	2	2
D. C. Horton's Magdalene	2	3	3	3

Time, 2:41¼, 2:34¼, 2:31, 2:32¼.

The last day of the fair was like the others in one respect as the second and third races brought disaster to the favorites, and this meeting will be long remembered as one which brought grief to the big bettors, and corresponding joy to those which gave support to the short end. A list of favorites "downed" was posted on the blackboard at the poolrooms, Friday night, and it extended from top to bottom of the slate. The first race was in the morning, at 10 o'clock, the conditions being that buggies were to be hauled, the starters Jenny Lind and J. G. Blaine. The songstress had no difficulty in defeating the statesman by distancing him in the first heat in 2:43. In the afternoon the first race was Pacific Coast Running, heats of a mile for a purse of $800. The starters were Forest King, Billy the Kid, Bachelor and Birdcatcher. At the poolrooms the night before Forest King was favorite, Billy the Kid pressing him closely, but on the ground before the start there was a change. Billy brought $50 to $25 on Forest King, and $6 on the field.

The first heat a good start was effected, Forest King leading, and though Billy ran close upon him at the finish King won by a head in 1:43¾. Pools after the heat were $50 on King to $40 on Billy, field $10. After the start for second heat Bachelor took the lead, and with Birdcatcher second the first divisions of the mile were made. Billy endeavored to close at the finish, but Bachelor had it all his own way, winning by two lengths in 1:46. There was lively work among the bettors. Forest King brought $100, Bachelor $90, and as under the State Fair rules these were the only ones which could start, there was no chance for the backers of Billy excepting to "plunge" on the approaching duel. There was a claim of foul by the rider of Forest King which was not allowed and Bachelor crossing the score at least thirty yards in the lead in 1:48.

SUMMARY.

San Joaquin Fair, Stockton, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1884. Purse $800; heats of a mile,

Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Rockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 3 years	3	1	1
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W. 5 years	1	3	2
G.L. Richardson's b h Billy the Kid, by Leinster—Lily Simpson, aged	2	2	0
Caleb Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, by Spector—Pet, 5 years	4	3	0

Time, 1:43¾, 1:46, 1:48.

The two-year-old trotting race resulted, anomalous as it may appear, in a walkover for Apex and Luella, the conditions requiring three starters. The windup was a pacing race for 2:25 class, purse $500, in which started Shaker, Maud and Prince, positions at starting as above.

In the pools Shaker sold for $50, against $40 for Maud, and $10 for Prince. On the first heat Prince broke some after the send off. Maud went ahead to the quarter, with Shaker close behind. Maud broke at the half-mile and Shaker forged ahead, coming under the wire in 2:26, Maud four lengths behind, and Prince barely inside of the distance flag. The pools now sold at $100 for Shaker against $50 for the field. The horses got a good send off on the second heat, Maud leading to the first turn, with Prince close to her. Maud led to the half-mile in 1:09. Prince went off his feet and Shaker paced up to the mare, but could not pass her. Maud went under the wire easily in 2:23½, Shaker second and Prince third.

On the third heat the horses got a good start, but Maud broke badly on the first turn and Prince and Shaker went by her, reaching the half mile in 1:14. At the three-quarter post Shaker and Prince were together, but the former reached the finish half a length ahead of Prince in 2:27.

On the fourth heat the horses went off well together, but Prince fell back at the half mile. Shaker broke on the homestretch, and Maud won the heat in 2:24 by a length, Prince second.

The horses were sent off in good shape, Prince leading. Maud passed him at the three-quarter post and won the heat by a length in 2:26, Prince second and Shaker third.

SUMMARY.

Same day—Pacing; purse $500; 2:25 class.

H. J. Agnew's Maud	2	1	3	1	1
M. F. Odell's Shaker	1	2	1	2	3
S. C. Tryon's Prince	3	3	2	3	2

Time, 2:26, 2:23½, 2:27, 2:24, 2:26.

And thus closed the speed department of the San Joaquin Fair for 1884. That it was a successful exhibition notwithstanding that many of the purses offered failed on account of casualties to the horses engaged is conceded on all hands. In the main everything was satisfactory and there was a pleasant week for all save those who were so "badly left" in supporting favorites.

Phallas the King of Stallions.

Mr. H. D. McKinney, "Mambrino," furnishes the New York *Spirit* with the following historical sketch of Phallas:

In the Spring of 1879 the writer, in company with Mr. J. I. Case, visited the breeding establishments of Kentucky. Among other noted breeders we paid a visit to Major H. C. McDowell's Woodlake Farm. A number of young animals were brought out for inspection, among them a plain-looking two-year-old colt, head and ears liberally endowed, but true to his lineage; good length of neck, a good, deep shoulder, excellent middle piece, good width of well rounded hips, good stifle, deep quarters, legs and feet excellent. A negro boy was put upon his back, and he showed a clean, open 3:30 gait. He was sired by Dictator, dam by Clark Chief, son of Mambrino Chief; grandam by Erricsson, another son of Mambrino Chief, and on thoroughbred lines. The writer is well known as being extremely fond of what he believes to be the stoutest blood ever infused into a trotter; certainly turf history has for years demonstrated that position. Then, with the coveted Mambrino Chief blood, he found a sire full brother to a horse that he has ever believed to be the equal of any horse ever foaled, the mighty Dexter. Dictator, then to fame comparatively unknown—by the way, a party, who writes much, has written of him "that he couldn't trot a little bit." No doubt he intended to be honest in his statement, but his statement is absolutely false. Dictator could trot, and fast. For authority I would respectfully refer to Colonel John W. Conly, of Chicago, who had the pleasure of not only watching his development as a young horse, but has often driven him personally. I have seen him ridden at speed, and pronounce him a horse of perfect action and balance. So we found in Phallas the blood of Hambletonian (the greatest and grandest trotting progenitor that ever lived) on American Star, with double lines to Mambrino Chief, an individual of strongly-marked character, but plain Phallas and a full sister to Romance, called Novel, by Princeps, were selected. The latter, we believe, will make a grand broodmare and possibly a trotter. In justification of this selection, we will say she subsequently became the property of that astute gentleman and fine judge of a horse, David Bonner, Esq., who purchased Novel in foal to the Dictator-King-Phallas. Novel produced him a filly (?) foal; if you wish to learn his appreciation of it, ask his price. As Novel has become one of the noted broodmares of Woodburn, the selection may be considered a good one. For Phallas and Novel Mr. Case paid $1,000, and as above stated, subsequently sold Novel for $1,000, so you now know the price of Phallas. Why named Phallas? I give it up, but would myself like to know the origin of the euphonious title.

As Phallas was engaged in the Lexington Stakes, Mr. Case concluded to leave the colt, with Colonel West, in charge of George Brasfield, who had been successful in developing phenomenal youngsters. The colt acted so well after breaking that Brasfield paid the second installment in his stake; but later on he became stale in his work, and Mr. Brasfield wisely advised Mr. Case to let up in his development, as he was a "growthy" colt. Mr. Case had him brought to his home in Racine. Since then he has been in the hands of Edwin Bither, and how successfully he has developed him, and also Jay-Eye-See, the records attest. While making a record for his horses, what driver has made for himself such an enviable record as Edwin Bither?

In his three-year-old form he was worked but little for speed. The same may be said as a four-year-old, but he showed conclusively that he would, when called upon, develop great speed. As a five-year-old, he made a limited season in the stud, and then his development really commenced in earnest. He exhibited such a fine turn of speed that Mr. Case concluded to exhibit him in September at the great Horse Show in Chicago.

In the early Spring Phallas had a very severe attack of the prevailing pink-eye, or scarlitina. The skin became badly diseased, and, as a sequence, we now find him with innumerable small spots all over his body, denuded of hair, giving him a spotted appearance.

We next find him Chicago for exhibition in what is termed a "ring show." Attending the show was Mr. Corbitt, the extensive breeder from California. He had been spending several weeks searching for a first-class stallion to take to California. On our way to the track in the morning I called his attention to Phallas, stating he would be shown in the ring. In due time the stallion appeared. They were a grand lot of the Blackwood, Jr., style, and he, driven by friend Wilson, was among the lot. Many of your readers, who have seen Phallas in his ungainly jog, will smile when they read of Phallas as a "dress parade" horse. As he moved up and down the stretch, a competitor of the blue ribbon winners, I must say I felt "a little sick," as the boys have it. Ribbons and diplomas were distributed, but none for Ed and his pet. Going around to the stable I found Ed somewhat dejected. Says I, "Ed, how fast can Phallas trot this track?"

"In 2:24 or 2:25," responded Ed.

"Can he do it to-morrow?"

"Yes, sure," was his decided answer.

I then remarked: "If you will show him a mile to-morrow, Ed, we will make these dress-parade-blue-ribbon-door-yard chaps take some notice of a good horse." Finding Ed as anxious as Case or myself, I went to Mr. Hall and secured his permission to show him between heats the next day.¶

Returning in the evening with Mr. Corbitt, I remarked, "How did you like Phallas?"

"What? Do you mean that spotted-colored horse? His color kills him."

I explained the spots, remarking, "After he trots to-morrow the spots won't show as plain."

At the appointed time Ed was out with the "spotted colt." He takes the word. Without skip or break he passes under the wire in 2:22½. Ten thousand people are now loudly applauding the neglected spotted colt. Mr. Case is radiant with smiles. Ed makes his acknowledgment to the crowd, and possibly the writer smiled audibly.

Returning again in the evening, Mr. Corbitt had evidently found the color not quite so objectionable, and asked for price, which was promised him after seeing Mr. Case. Ten thousand Mr. Case finally agreed to take. Meeting Mr. Corbitt, I remarked to him, "You like Phallas, and you are right. Ten thousand will buy him now, and I suggest if you intend to buy, close at once, as Mr. Case is a peculiar man."

Mr. Corbitt replied, "I think I will take him, but would prefer not to close until morning."

Very early next morning I was down stairs intending an early visit to the track. The first man I met was Mr. Case. After the morning salutation I was not surprised as he remarked, "I don't believe I had better sell Phallas. I could honorably withdraw my proposition now, couldn't I?"

"Certainly," I replied, "your offer was made yesterday." Directly down stairs came Mr. Corbitt, his pleasant face radiant with smiles.

"Well," said he, "I believe I will take Phallas if I can buy him for $8,000.

"Too late; you cannot buy him at all. Mr. Case, as I warned you last night, has withdrawn, at least until after he consults Mr. Bither, his driver."

Says Corbitt, "I have been two months running about looking for a good horse—and everywhere some driver, rubber, or commission man has interfered with my purchase."

Mr. Case kept his spotted colt, and has the honor and pleasure of owning to-day the fastest gelding, and fastest, and possibly best, trotting-bred stallion in America. Phallas is now seven years old, 15¾ hands high, and in stud form will weigh over eleven hundred pounds. As a campaigner he is remarkable. He never shrinks in his races, and is always ready for his oats. His disposition is perfect. For two years past not only has he had the skillful handling of Mr. Bither but he has had with him as a groom one of the best men that ever cared for the conditioning of a first-class horse—Billy Conley. When others have feared defeat Billy has said, "He'll do."

Pendragon on Vanderbilt.

From the following, which is cut from *The Referee* of Sept. 7th, it is manifest that the views expressed in this paper some time ago are similar to those on the other side of the Atlantic.

Had the former owner of Maud S. been contented with declining all offers of matches without casting approbrium on those who made propositions, and offensively implying that all owners of trotters who suffered them to perform in public, were of low character, no one could have taken exceptions. As it stands his course has awakened contempt, and brought deserved rebukes from all sides.

After Maud S. had trotted in all of her public races while he owned her, the absurdity was heightened and he could not with consistency, occupy the position of high morality without forcing better evidence of a "change of heart." Taking the whole case into consideration "Pendragon" is not a whit too severe in his strictures, and such will be nearly the unanimous verdict of our readers.

Doubtless readers are by this time pretty well tired of the Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See rivalry. I am. Nevertheless, there are one or two further notes on the subject which it is necessary to make; at the same time there is no compulsion put on anybody, who doesn't like, to read them. A week or two back information as to the sale of Maud S., by W. H. Vanderbilt to Robert Bonner was given on this page. At the time I remarked on the peculiar fact that the price, $40,000, or £8,000 sterling, though large, was about half that at which the mare had been previously valued by her owner. Some time back the American Press stated that Vanderbilt had been offered, and had refused, more money for Maud S. than had ever been paid for any horse, trotter or gallloper. It now appears that the amount turned away was no less than £20,000 of our currency. Says the paper which professes to be in the millionaire's confidence, and which has been bearing up very strongly for him of late, "That Mr. Vanderbilt was actuated by no ulterior motives in thus suddenly disposing of his favorite horse will readily be understood when the fact that he had refused from responsible parties an offer of $100,000, for Maud is considered." Those who know Vanderbilt best, those who have had anything to do with the various gambling stocks he so deftly manipulates, may be amused at what follows. "He loved her as a father loved his child, and though parting with her to escape from importunities and annoyances, he was careful to place her in the hands of kind and watchful friends, and in Mr. Bonner the queen of the turf will find a master who fully admires her beauty and appreciates her great qualities." Quite pathetic—except where it is bathetic—I declare!

Further on we come to a letter from Vanderbilt himself, in which he states that he has sold Maud S. "for less than one-half of what he was offered by other parties." The vendor thought that if he sold Maud S. to anybody other than Mr. Bonner the public would still consider he had an interest in her. A message was sent to Mr. Bonner that he might if he liked have her at the reduced price, and Mr. Bonner at once accepted the offer. This is a delicacy of feeling and a deference to public opinion which has been singularly absent from Vanderbilt's non-sporting transactions. The real and undoubted reason for Maud S.'s sale was Vanderbilt's horror of anything in the way of betting, and the fear that he would be dragged into that detestable vice if he retained possession of the wondrous trotter. He complains bitterly about being "importuned," the complaint being directed against Mr. Case and the others who are so anxious to match Jay-Eye-See against Maud S. No one can accuse me of any overweening affection for betting or betting men; therefore, perhaps, am I the better qualified to give an opinion with regard to Vander-

bilt's line of action. Honestly, then, I think that when the greatest and as some say, the most daring manipulator of speculative stock the world possesses—when a man whose "operations" either as a bull or as a bear are conducted on a scale of magnificence that has no comparison in this country—when such a man as this trembles lest he should be led into the sins of match-making and betting, he is playing the game a trifle too low down, and must be laughing in his sleeve at such as believe in his protestations. Prejudice against betting could not go further than this, if Vanderbilt is sincere in what he says; but it would be paying his acumen a very poor compliment to suppose that he really does subscribe to the narrow-minded and straitlaced doctrine which actuates some of his evasions of the Jay-Eye-See "importunities.

Whenever I hear men who do not mind how much they gamble on the Stock Exchange reviling betting men and thanking God aloud that they have never participated in such villainy, I am reminded of a vastly satiric picture I saw once in a foreign gallery. A hired bravo has committed a cruel and dastardly murder. At the moment that he withdraws the poniard reeking with the blood of his victim the bell of a neighboring church tolls out the hour, and the assassin sinks upon his knees and says, "Jesus be praised; I have kept the fast!" This apologue is capable of application to a variety of circumstances wherein prejudice strains at the gnat and swallows the camel. I must confess it never seems so appropriate as when applied to the leviathan gamblers of the city who never cease to affect horror and loathing for the wickedness of turf speculation.

Miss Woodford's Two-Mile Heats.

At Sheepshead Bay, September 20th, Miss Woodford broke the record at two-mile heats. The following are the details of the race:

September 20th.—Fifth renewal of the Great Long Island Stakes, for all ages at $250 each for starters, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second, the winner also to have a claim on the Woodlawn Vase presented by the Dwyer Bros. to the C. I. J. C. and which will become the property of the subscriber winning the race two years in succession; horses entered by January 1st to pay $50 forfeit; those entered Sept. 1st, when the stake closed, half forfeit; three-year-olds to carry 95 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upward, 114 lbs.; closed with 14 subscribers on January 1st and 4 on September 1st, of which 13 paid $50 and 2 paid $125; two-mile heats.

[NOTE.—Mr. F. Gebhard has a claim on the Woodlawn Vase, having won the race in 1883 with Eole.]

Dwyer Bros.' br f Miss Woodford, 4, by Billet, dam Fancy Jane, 105 (carried 107½) lbs	J. McLaughlin	1	1
P. Lorillard's b g Drake Carter, 4, 105 lbs	Olney	2	2
E. Corrigan's ch f Modesty, 3, 92 lbs	West	3	3

Time, 3:33, 3:31¼.

Betting.—Before the first heat: 100 to 35 on Miss Woodford, 4 to 1 against Modesty and 6 to 1 against Drake Carter. After first heat: 100 to 20 on Miss Woodford, 8 to 1 against Drake Carter and 12 to 1 against Modesty. Pools.—Before the race: Miss Woodford, $600; Drake Carter and Modesty, $110 each. After the first heat: Miss Woodford, $200; the field, $130 Mutuels paid $6.85 and $5.75.

Rarely has a race of the importance of the Great Long Island Stakes been attended with so many rumors as that of yesterday. At first it was said that Miss Woodford would not start, and that Gen. Monroe had been "scratched." The latter was true and so was the first in a measure. From the many stories afloat about Miss Woodford it was learned that Roe, the trainer for the Dwyers, was so opposed to running her in a heat race that he threatened to resign at once. In this it is said, he was sustained by Mr. M. F. Dwyer, on the strength of which Roe gave the filly a light noonday feed. Afterwards Mr. Philip Dwyer ordered Roe to get the filly ready for the race, which Roe declined to do and left the stable. Frank McCabe, who has been Roe's assistant, then took her in charge both before and after the first heat. The stories had no effect on the betting, for the crowd could see no other horse in the race, and they literally threw their money into the boxes, content with any odds they could get, many at the same time backing Modesty for a place.

First Heat.—Drake Carter took the lead with the flag, and was followed by Miss Woodford and Modesty at about two lengths apart from the whole of the first mile. After they had passed the starting point in the second mile Modesty gradually closed upon Miss Woodford, and at the end of a mile and a half the Corrigan "green" showed a trifle in front of McLaughlin, both running very easily a length behind Drake Carter. As they began the last half mile McLaughlin touched Miss Woodford with the spur, to which she responded, and very soon after again showed second, and laying at Drake Carter's saddle skirts they began the last quarter with Carter leading by three parts of a length. There was no change until they were well past the last furlong post, when McLaughlin gave Miss Woodford her head and amid loud applause she won the heat under an easy pull by three lengths, with Drake Carter, second, seven lengths in front of Modesty. Time, 3:33. The best on record for the first heat in a race of two mile heats, Willie D.'s first heat at Prospect Park, in 1879, being beaten by a second and a half. For, although Bradamante was credited with winning a first heat in 3:32¼, and the second in 3:29 at Jackson, Miss., in 1877, the accuracy of that time made and the measurement of the track have always been disputed.

Second heat—After the first heat Miss Woodford was taken over to the Dwyer stables, where she cooled out under the charge of McCabe, Drake Carter doing the same near the starting point under Byrne's charge, while Modesty was attended to on the paddock by Rogers. At the third bell the three horses went promptly to the post, from whence they were sent without delay. As in the first heat Drake Carter took the lead, and opening a gap of from two to three lengths he led the two fillies lapped for the whole of the first mile and until they had run nearly three furlongs in the second mile. McLaughlin then moved up with Miss Woodford, and as Modesty had had enough she gradually dropped back. At the end of the mile and a half Carter only led by a length, which so rapidly decreased that just before they began the last quarter Olney went to the whip and Miss Woodford took the lead, seeing which the crowd began shouting and they continued to do so until she was well past the post, she winning the heat and race by four lengths, with Drake Carter, second, with Modesty just opposite, if she was really not outside, the distance stand. Time, 3:31¼, which makes it the best race on record for both heats. The fractional time was officially taken as follows:

FIRST HEAT.		SECOND HEAT.	
Quarters.	Running Time	Quarters.	Running Time.
25¼	——	27	——
24¾	0:50	26	0:53
27½	1:17½	26	1:19
30¼	1:47¾	26¾	1:45¼
26½	2:14¼	26¾	2:12¼
25¾	2:40	25½	2:38
26	3:06	26	3:04
27	3:33	27¼	3:31¼

Value of the race to the winner, $3,400, and to second, $250, the entrance money being deducted in both cases.

The Coney Island Jockey Club.

[New York World.]

Few of those present at the running meeting given at Prospect Park, Long Island, in June, 1879, by some of the younger members of the American Jockey Club, imagined that the temporary association then formed would bloom into what is now the Coney Island Jockey Club. But the business energy and the thrift which made that meeting a success, have been the pre-eminent causes of the club's present popularity. The Winter following the meeting mentioned above saw the organization of the Coney Island Jockey Club, with Leonard W. Jerome, J. G. K. Lawrence, John G. Heckscher, Gen. Butterfield and others actively at work pushing its interests at all points. Land was obtained at Sheepshead Bay, at first, in small quantities, which has been added to from time to time until there are now 150 acres within the gray and cerise-painted fence that divides the club's estate from the innumerable "truck" farms that make one enormous vegetable garden for the twin cities of New York and Brooklyn. From the turning of the first sod for the new racing estate in 1880 until the present time, the work by the Coney Island Jockey Club has been done in a business-like manner by business-like people. The stands, stables and other buildings were built to stay. And right here it may be said that during the senseless panic a few days ago, those who thought the stand was falling were never more mistaken. It is the most substantial in this section of the country, and its roof could be utilized to accommodate a crowd, as the stands in England are, without for one instant endangering the safety of the structure.

Nor have the public been anyway backward in their support of racing at Sheepshead Bay. Every dollar spent by the club for the benefit of racing has been met by an additional dollar being brought in at the gate; and to-day the stock of the club is held so high that at the last public sale shares, the value of which are $100, sold for over $160, and that in face of the fact that the club spent over $70,000 in improvements last Spring, one of which was the enlarging of the track from a mile to a mile and a furlong, which from a public standpoint cannot be said, by the test of two race meetings, to have been an improvement worth the money expended. Of the other improvements, such as the betting ring, the new stables, the increased accommodations in the saddling paddock, too much praise cannot be given.

But perhaps the most pronounced reason for the great success of the club with the public has been due to the fact that the club's racing officials remain nearly the same from year to year. They have become expert in their duties, have a thorough knowledge of all those they have to deal with, and therefore the work asked of each is done not only with skill and promptness, but in such a way as to inspire public confidence, and is the nearest to that of the paid employee system in vogue in England, which at least for some years to come will not be acceptable to the American race-going public. Of the occupants of the judges' stand, Messrs. J. H. Bradford, Lawrence Kip and J. G. K. Lawrence, are gentlemen of means, and are well known in business circles both in Boston and New York. Mr. Bradford, the presiding judge, is connected with several prominent railroads in and around Boston, which is really his home. Mr. Kip is more of a New Yorker, and except during the Summer, when he and his family make their home at Richfield Springs, there are but few fine days that he does not drive up the road either single or double with a "turn-out" able to get away from almost anybody's dust.

As to Mr. Lawrence, who is the secretary of the Club and its handicapper, there are but few men with a better knowledge of racing laws and usages, or with a quicker eye to detect a horse that is only out for an airing, and whose backward position in a race is due to a wish on the part of his owner to get the weight off in some coming handicap, which it is among Mr. Lawrence's duties to assign. Thus the three gentlemen are eminently fitted for the position of judges, and although they have judged some close finishes, beyond a few discontents, the hoisting of the numbers has been received with a shout of public approval.

In the timing-stand are found Capt. William M. Conner and Mr. Cornelius Fellowes, whose skill with the watch in splitting seconds and timing fractional parts of races is accepted as correct by the stanchest believers that time is the true test of racing. Both gentlemen are well-known in New York, where Mr. Fellowes is one of a firm of well-known brokers, while Mr. Conner has been more or less identified with the turf, both as owner and correspondent since he was just about able to climb into the saddle, and that he not only knows a good horse but is a graphic race writer, his letters years ago to the *Spirit of the Times* over the signature of Marius are proof in point. But in laying down the pen he took up the watch, and as mine host of the St. James Hotel, of this city, he has made a home there for all the prominent turfmen visiting New York. Of the other positions, that of dismounting judge is filled by Mr. H. Skipwith Gordon, of Baltimore. It is not an arduous position, but it is necessary to the proper finish to all races that all riders shall dismount under the eye of an official and carry their weight direct to the scales, so that all interested may be confident that the full weight was carried by each and every competitor in the race. Another position that is not over-arduous is that of starting judge, which Mr. A. Wright Sanford "doubles," being one of the Executive Committee, he having charge of the police arrangements. Few gentlemen in New York are better known than Mr. Sanford, or are more active during the racing. With the second bell he goes to the starting point with the starter, and is the judge as between him, the owners and riders of horses about to contend, and the general public, and his report to the presiding judge, at the end of each race, that the start was good, bad or indifferent, settles all complaints. As to the starter, Mr. J. F. Caldwell, he has filled the position for two years with much satisfaction, as he also has at many other places. That he has made some bad starts no one will deny, but that they were accidental and not intentional is believed by all, with very few exceptions. Mr. Caldwell's connection with the turf dates back for a good many years in Tennessee, where both as owner and trainer of trotters and runners he has had considerable experience. In fact it may be said that he has grown gray in the business.

Another position involving thorough integrity, with quickness and dispatch, and of which the public has no other knowledge than the hoisting of the numbers of the starters and names of the riders, is the clerk of the scales, which is filled at Sheepshead Bay by Mr. F. A. Lovecraft, who, as Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, has been connected with the Coney Island Jockey Club ever since its first organization. Mr. Lovecraft is also Secretary of the Jerome Park Villa Site Company, which owns the Jerome Park racecourse, and is also Mr. Wallack's business manager of the Star Theater in this city, all the books of which are not only well kept, but to the admirers of clean work they are simply perfection.

Coney Island.

Sept. 18th —Great Eastern Handicap Sweepstakes, for two-year-olds at $150 each for starters; $30 forfeit for horses entered by Jan. 1, 1884, or $15 only if declared by Sept. 1, 1884; horses entered by Aug. 15th, when the stake closed, to pay $15 forfeit; the C. I. J. C. to add $5,000, of which $1,000 and 20 per cent of the stakes to the second, and $800 and 10 per cent to the third; closed with 97 subscribers on Jan. 1st, and 26 on Aug. 15th, of which 64 paid $15, 16 paid $30, and 13 paid $75; three-quarters of a mile.

Morris & Patton's b c Ten Stone, by Ten Broeck, dam Lizzie Stone, 105 lbs	J. Caldwell	1
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Goano, 116 lbs	J. McLaughlin	2
N. W. Kittson's ch c Pardee, 111 lbs	Fitzpatrick	3
W. L. Scott's br f Florio, 114 lbs	Lewis	0
P. H. McMahon's br c Eachus, 109 lbs	W. Donohue	0
R. W. Walden's ch c Harefoot, 90 lbs	Church	0
E J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, 116 lbs	W. Hayward	0
D. D. Withers' Julietta colt, 95 (carried 97) lbs	McKenny	0
E. Corrigan's ch f Lizzie Dwyer, 114 lbs	I. Murphy	0
J. E. Kelly's b f Natilee, 105 lbs	Fisher	0
Clipsiana Stable's ch f East Lynne, 105 (carried 106) lbs	Garrison	0
G. L. Lorillard's b c St. Augustine, 110 lbs	J. Donohue	0
G. L. Lorillard's b g Hopeful, 90 lbs	Genardy	0
Appleby & Co.'s br c Rocket, 90 (carried 91) lbs	Regan	0
P. H. Ryan's ch c Adolph, 90 lbs	Rayford	0
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, 114 lbs	Blaylock	0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, 115 lbs	Garcia	0
J. V. Elliott's ch c Jack Cade, 95 lbs	Arnold	0
N. W. Kittson's br f Elizabeth, 90 lbs	McCarthy	0
Mr. Kelso's b c Saltpetre, 100 lbs	Meaton	0
Suffolk Stable's b c Skookum, 103 lbs	Maynard	0
E. Corrigan's blk g Vigilance, 95 lbs	Fuller	0
W. L. Scott's ch f Radha, 103 lbs	Higgs	0
J. E. Kelly's Heliotrope colt, 107 lbs	Conkling	0

Time, 1:16½.

Betting—6 to 1 against Mission Belle, 7 to 1 each against Goano and Lizzie Dwyer, 8 to 1 against Jack Cade, 10 to 1 each against Ten Stone, Verano, Pardee and the Julietta colt, 12 to 1 each against Skookum, Florio, Hopeful, Eachus and the Heliotrope colt, 15 to 1 each against Vigilance and Natilee, 20 to 1 each against Harefoot, Volante, Saltpetre, Adolph and St. Augustine, 25 to 1 each against Radna and East Lynne, 30 to 1 each against Elizabeth and Rocket, 3 to 1 against Baldwin's, 6 to 1 against the Clipsiania, 7 to 1 against J. E. Kelly's and 8 to 1 against G. L. Lorillard's stables. Pools: Baldwin's three, $80; Lizzie Dwyer, $30; Clipsiana pair, $30; Kelly'spair, $25; Scott's pair, $25; the field, $15. Mutuels paid, $82.80.

The excitement had not begun to die away when a new impetus was given to it by the announcement that there were twenty-four starters for the Great Eastern Handicap, and long before the track could be cleared the youngsters were being given the necessary warming-up gallop while so great was the crowd at the starting point that when the horses did assemble there but little more could be seen than a great mass of color over the heads of the assembled crowd. Probably Starter Caldwell never had a more difficult task than in getting the twenty-four starters in shape for an even start. Finally, after twenty minutes' delay, during which there were half a dozen or more breakaways, in nearly all of which Adolph was always prominent, the flag was dropped, with Adolph leading followed by Lizzie Dwyer, Goano, Ten Stone and East Lynne, with the others all well up and in a bunch. Before they had run a furlong Ten Stone took the lead, and lapped by Goano and Lizzie Dwyer they ran out so far clear of the others that there was a gap of several lengths between them and Skookum, who with one of the Californians led the others. Nor was there any change in the run round the turn, and at half the distance Ten Stone led by fully two lengths. As they came to the turn Goano gradually closed up, leaving Lizzie Dwyer, who in dropping back was joined by Mission Belle and Eachus, nearly all of the others being lost in a dense cloud of dust. Ten Stone retained his lead with ease to the beginning of the last furlong, when, as McLaughlin closed up on him with Goano, Caldwell began riding, while soon after Fitzpatrick got out of the ruck with Pardee and, coming like a whirlwind, he forced both McLaughlin and Caldwell to do their best, and the result was a very exciting finish, in which Ten Stone retained the lead, winning by a neck from Goano, he a short head in front of Pardee. Several lengths away came Florio, followed by Eachus, Harefoot, Mission Belle, the Julietta colt, Lizzie Dwyer, and the others, of which Vigilance, Radha and the Heliotrope colt brought up the rear. Time, 1:16½, or half a second faster than Dutch Roller won the same race in last year. Fortunately, as far as known, the race was run without accident, and Rayford, the rider of Adolph, was the only jockey guilty of willful disobedience, and he was only suspended for one day. Value of the stake to winner, $7,560.50, to the second, $2,553, and to the third, $951.50, their own entrance in each case being deducted.

Racing at the Grass Valley Fair.

The notes taken by our commissioners to the Grass Valley Fair having been lost by accident, requiring the material to be collected from other sources, the following report of the racing is three weeks behind time. Acknowledgments are due to George Fletcher, Esq., Secretary for courtesies extended in connection herewith.

The exercises opened, at Watt Park, on Tuesday, September 2d, with fine weather, and a large attendance of spectators for the first day. The weather held unexceptionable throughout the meeting, and the number of visitors was greatly augmented on the second day, holding from that time to the close at the maximum. The farmers were well represented, and Nevada City and the towns on the ridge turned out largely to enjoy the sport. The racing was interesting and satisfactory, but one unpleasant incident marring the entire meeting, and this was not unpleasant because it created any disagreeable jar, but because it called for the administration of a mild corrective from the stand. It was, in the case of the half-mile dash on the programme as the third event of the opening day. The horses were called and started in due time, but the judges not being satisfied with the appearance of things declared the run void, declared the pools off, and ordered the race to be run over again the following day. The following are the summaries transcribed from the secretary's record:

WATT PARK, GRASS VALLEY, CAL., September 2d, 1884—Running; purse, $250; for all ages; district horses; half mile heats.

M. Heffren's b m Emma, by Rifleman, dam by Lummux		1	1
Harry Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont		2	2
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan, dam unknown		3	3

Time, 51¼, 51.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $200; 2:55 class.

Bally, ch g—S. D. Avery	1	2	1	1
Flora, ch m—Isaac Eddy	3	1	2	2
Fred, gr g J. E. Brown	2	3	3	dis

Time, 2:55, 2:54, 2.51, 2:55½.

Sept. 3d—Purse, $60; for all ages; half a mile.

G. L. Richardson's gr m Dolly H	1
C. D. Boyden's b m Nettie B	2
Chas. Devore's ch m C. C	3

Time, :55

Same Day—Running Stake; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $100 added; three-quarter mile heats.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson 1 1
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont 2 2
Time, 1:21, 1:20½.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $100.
Brigade gr g, by Brigadier, dam American Maid—J. McDonald.. 1 1 1
Setting Sun ch g, by Billy Hayward—A. L. Hinds 2 2 2
Time, 2:41, 2:44½, 2:40.

Same Day—Purse, $100; for three-year-olds or under; district horses; half mile heats.
Lizzie D. blk f, 2 years, by Buckingham Wm. Lord 1 1
Scottish Chief ch c, 3 years, by Scottish Chief—J. F. Benoit 2 2
Black Pea blk f, 2 years, by Lodi—Jos. Perrin 3 3
Time, 1:51, 1:51.

Sept. 4th Pacing; purse $75.
Rose, blk m—Stanley Eddy 2 1 1 1
Bruce, gr g—A. L. Hinds 1 2 2 2
Time 2:46, 2:42, 2:46, 3:08.

Same day—Running; purse $150; half mile heats.
M. Heffren's b m Emma, by Rifleman, dam by Lummux 0 1 1
G. Devore's b g Barney 0 3 2
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan 3 2 3
Time, 50½, 52½, 52½.

Sept. 5th—Running stake for three-year-olds; district horses; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $100 added; half-mile heats.
M. Leach's ch g Scamperdown, by Leinster 1 1
H. Stover's b h Bingo, by Langford, dam Jenny Lind 2 2
C. D. Boyden's b f Mollie B 3 3
Time, 52¼, 53.

Same day—Trotting; purse $200; 2:45 class.
Doncaster, ch s, by Elmo, dam Lady Emeline—John Dennen... 1 1 1
Peter, b g, by Hiram Woodruff—J. E. Brown 2 2 2
Time, 2:49, 2:48, 2:49.

Same day—Running stake for distict saddle horses that had never won money; $5 each; $25 added; half a mile.
C. D. Boyden's b m Nettie B 1
P. Nicholl's b g If I Do 2
C. Devore's ch m C. C 3
M. P. Peasley's b s Hector by Lodi 4
Time, 54½.

Same day—Trotting; purse $100; two-year-old class; district horses; half-mile heats.
Black Pea, blk f, by Lodi, dam Queen—Joe Perrin 1 1
Lizzie D., blk f, by Buckingham, dam Gypsy—Wm. G. Lord 2 2
Dennis, b g, by Barrington—C. D. Boyden 3 3
Time, 2:00¼, 1:58.

Sept. 6th.—Running stake for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $200 added; one mile and a half.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lillie Simpson 1
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont 2
A. A. Pinney's ch h Nick of the Woods, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie 3
Time, 2:50¾.

Same Day. Trotting; Purse, $400. 2:26 class.
Brigade, gr g, by Brigadier J. M. McDonald 3 1 1 1
Setting Sun, ch g, by Billy Hayward—A. L. Hinds 2 2 2 2
Hazel Kirke, b m, by Brigadier—Frank Grant ..... 1 dis.
Time, 2:55, 2:42, 2:42, 2:44½.

Same Day.—Running; purse, $100; district horses; half-mile heats.
C. Devore's b g Barney 1 1
C. D. Boyden's b h Bingo, by Langford 2 3
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan 3 2
Time, :52½, :53.

Same Day.—Running; purse, $30; half mile heats.
P. Nicholl's b g If I Do 1 1
C. D. Boyden's b m Nettie B 2 2
Time, :54, :57¾.

Same Day.—Running; purse, $50; dash of a quarter of a mile.
J. Hoffman's rn g Dandy Roan 1
G. L. Richardson's gr m Dolly H 2
Time, :26.

San Mateo and Santa Clara Fair.

The fourth annual exhibition of the San Mateo and Santa Clara County Agricultural Association opened under the most favorable auspices. From present indications the exhibit of stock will be greater than ever before. Fifty new stalls have been provided, and more are in course of construction. Every inch of space in the pavilion has been engaged. All the hotels are filled with visitors to the fair, and the city is crowded. The races commenced at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon with a running race, three-quarters of a mile dash, free for all, entrance $25, forfeit $10, with $150 added, and $50 to the second horse. The following entries were made: Quebec, Forest King, Dottie Dimple, Jou Jou, and Beaconsfield. The race was won by Forest King, Jou Jou coming in second. Time, 1:15. The second race was a running one-mile dash, and the entries were: Arthur H. and Mischief. It was won by Arthur H. Time, 1:47½. The third and last race was a two-mile handicap, contested for by Garfield and Bachelor. The horses sold about even in the pools. Bachelor carried 108 pounds and Garfield 110. It was won by Garfield. Time, 3:37. The following are the summaries:

SAN JOSE, September 29th.—Running Stake for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $150 added; $50 to second horse; three-quarters of a mile.
S. J. Jones' br h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W., 5 years, 118 lbs. 1
Hill & Gries' blk f Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown, 3 years, 105 lbs 2
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfork—by Belmont, aged, 115 lbs 3
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything, 3 years, 105 lbs 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah, 3 years, 108 lbs 0
Time, 1:15.

Same Day.—Running Stake; for two-year-olds; $25 each; $10 forfeit $150 added; $50 to second horse; one mile.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 110 lbs 1
James Mee's Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease, 107 lbs 2
Time, 1:46¼.

Same Day—Running Handicap Stake; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $15 declaration; $250 added; $100 to second; third horse to save stake; two miles.
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi, aged, 110 lbs 1
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist, 3 years 108 lbs 2;
Time, 3:37.

The second day of the fair was unfavorably affected by high winds and slight dashes of rain during the afternoon that caused the attendance to be much smaller than it would have been under more fortunate circumstances. The number of people in the park exceeded that of Monday and they made a fair showing.

The first race was for the trotting 2:22 class for a purse of $750. The starters were J. A. Goldsmith's Manon, J. B. McDonald, s Brigadier, and P. Farrell's Vanderlyn. Manon was such a high favorite as to prevent betting on the first place, and she was not sold in the pools. For second place Brigadier had the call at $50 to $20 for Vanderlyn. In the first heat, which was won by Manon in 2:26½, Brigadier first ished in front of Vanderlyn very handily, the pace being slow. In the second heat, won by Manon in 2:22, they all went away well together, Vanderlyn being last at the quarter and half. In the trot home he outfooted Brigadier easily and finished close to the leader. This caused a movement toward the pool-box, and a lively business was done, with Vanderlyn for favorite, at $40 to $18 for Brigadier; but the final heat, taken by Manon in 2:24¾, again reversed the order, Vanderlyn breaking badly on the first turn and never getting dangerously near afterward. Brigadier was awarded second money and Vanderlyn third.

SUMMARY.

SAN MATEO AND SANTA CLARA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, September 30th, 1884. Trotting; purse, $750; 2:22 class.
Manon, b m, by Nutwood—J H. Goldsmith 1 1 1
Brigadier, b s, by Happy Medium—J. B. McDonald 2 3 2
Vanderlynn, b g, by Geo. M. Patchen Jr.—P. Farrell 3 2 3
Time, 2:26½, 2:22, 2:24¾.

The second race was for the 2:30 class, for a purse of $600. I. DeTurk's Anteeo, E. H. Miller's, Jr., Thapsin, and J. M. Learned's Adrian started. In the betting Anteeo headed the pool, selling for $50 to $30 for Thapsin and $10 Adrian. In the first heat they got away even, Anteeo broke a short distance from the wire and lost fifteen lengths. Adrian was first at the quarter and half, Thaspin passing him on the backstretch, but breaking badly and losing his advantage. The lower turn appeared to be Anteeo's favorite ground, for after passing the half-mile pole he closed the gap with a rush, and came into the last quarter with a lead that enabled him to finish first, with something to spare; Thapsin second, Adrian third. Time 2:28. The odds were now, Anteeo $60. Thapsin $17, Adrian $10. In the second heat Anteeo broke in the same spot as before, but did not lose so much; Thapsin had a good lead at the quarter, with Adrian second. In the backstretch Anteeo broke again, but caught quickly and settled into a steady trot that brought him first to the wire in 2:26¼. He trotted from the half-mile pole to the score in 1:08¾, beating Thapsin and Adrian to the stand. Still in the stretch Adrian finished second and Thapsin third, both running. In the third heat Anteeo broke at his chosen place again, but came to his trot again quickly and was second to Thapsin at the half-mile mark, and he repeated his tactics in the third quarter, beating the field, Adrian finishing close up, Thapsin third. Time, 2:31.

Same day—Trotting; purse $600; 2:30 class class.
Anteeo, b s, by Electioneer—I. De Turk 1 1 1
Adrian, b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned 2 3 2
Thapsin, blk g, by Berlin—E. H. Miller, Jr. 3 2 3
Time, 2:28, 2:26¼, 2:31.

The fair and races drew a large crowd of visitors on Wednesday. The weather was quite cold but clear. The stock parade in the forenoon was one of the finest exhibitions of live stock ever seen here for the number of animals shown, and the high quality of all classes. At 2 o'clock the unfinished special trot was called up. When it was postponed Tuesday night Ed, Setting Sun and Ned each had a heat. Before the start Ned had the call in the betting, the pools going Ned $30, Setting Sun $10, the field $10. Ned won the fourth heat with something to spare, Ed second, Setting Sun third, Sorrel Ben distanced. Time, 2:39¾. There was a change of drivers behind both Setting Sun and Ed, by order of the judges, and the horses were sent away for the third heat, Ned the favorite at $20, $5 over the field. At the start Ned broke and lost ground, Setting Sun leading to the quarter and half. Ed went with a mixed gait between a trot and a run from the start, and at the three-quarter pole staggered a few strides and fell, carrying the inside fence down with him. Ned got squared about the half-way mark and rapidly overhauled Setting Sun, beating him home by three lengths; Ed distanced. Time, 2:35. Ed was choked down, but his driver let go of his head in time to save his life, and beyond a slight bleeding at the nose, the horse did not seem to be injured by the fall.

Oct. 1st—Special trot for named horses.
Ned, b g, by Overland—J. Edge 2 3 1 1 1
Setting Sun, ch g, by Billy Hayward—A. L. Hinds 3 1 2 2 2
Ed, b g—A. T. Jackson ..... 1 1 3 3 dis.
Sorrel Ben, ch g—Tim Kennedy ..... 4 4 4 dis.
Time, 2:42, 2:36, 2:38¾, 2:39¼, 2:35.

The first race on the regular programme of the day was running, half-mile heats. The starters were Hill & Gries' Dotty Dimple, J. W. Adams' Aunt Betsy, and H. Storer's Quebec. In the pools Dotty Dimple was the favorite, the odds being Dimple $50, Aunt Betsey $24, Quebec $16. For the first heat they got a good start, the favorite making the running from the dropping of the flag. She reached the three-quarter pole a length in front of Aunt Betsey, Quebec waiting two lengths farther back. Up the stretch Aunt Betsey drove hard for the heat, but Dotty Dimple was first to the wire by a neck, Quebec third, two lengths behind. Time, 49½ seconds. When the pool selling opened after the heat, Dotty Dimple still sold first choice, at $30 to $28 for the field, but the odds steered around to Dimple, $14, the field $24. Before the start for the second heat, it was rumored on the track that an arrangement had been effected whereby "the field" was to win the race. If there was any such arrangement it miscarried. Quebec had a little the best of the start, but the three were all lapped at the head of the stretch. From there, Dimple came in steadily, winning the heat and race by half a length from Aunt Betsey, Quebec third, and a length further off. Time, 49½ seconds.

Oct. 1st—Running stake; $25 each, $10 forfeit, $200 added; $75 to second horse; half mile heats.
Hill & Gries, blk f, Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 4 years, 110 lbs ..... Appleby 1 1
J. W. Adams, b f, Aunt Betsey, by Hardwood, dam Peggy Ringold, 4 years, 110 lbs ..... Ross 2 2
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 110 lbs ..... Long 3 3
Time, 0:49½, 0:49½.

The second event was a dash of a mile and a half, with G. L. Richardson's Billy the Kid, E. J. Baldwin's Beaconsfield, and W. Kelly's Jou Jou at the post. In the betting Billy the Kid was rated at $50, Jou Jou $40, and Beaconsfield $27.50. When the flag fell Beaconsfield made the running, with Billy the Kid at his girth, and Jou Jou a length behind. They ran the first half in this order in 51 seconds. A little further on Beaconsfield drew ahead gradually, and when half the distance had been run he had a length of daylight behind him. This gap was never closed, and Beaconsfield won with a good bit left; Billy the Kid second, Jou Jou five lengths off. The second half was won in 53 seconds, and the third in 53½. Total for the mile and a half, 2:37½.

Same day.—Running stake; $25 each; $15 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second horse; one mile and a half.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 3 years, 107 lbs ..... Appleby 1
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie, aged, 117 lbs ..... Duffy 2
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 104 lbs. ..... Long 3
Time, 2:37¼.

The third race was a selling purse, mile heats. The starters were Duke of Monday, George Howson's Rondo, E. B. Johnson's Belshaw, and Wm. Boot's Ariola. In the pools the rates were: Duke of Monday, $50, Rondo $35, the field $10. In the first heat the flag fell on an even start, Rondo going to the front in a few strides, Belshaw lapped on Duke of Monday, third, and Ariola last. They ran in this order to the half-mile pole, but from there Rondo drew ahead and won the heat at a gallop, Belshaw second, Duke of Monday third, Ariola fourth. Time, 1:45. The pools now sold: the field $50, Rondo $35. At the start for the second heat Rondo was a length behind. Ariola rushed ahead around the turn, but in the backstretch they were all bunched, Duke of Monday making to the front. At the half Ariola fell back and from there the Duke commenced to string the field and beating Rondo to the wire by three lengths; Belshaw third, and three lengths further off, Ariola fourth. Time, 1:47. Belshaw and Ariola were retired, and when the horses were called for the finish it was almost dark, and the little light left was used up by the rider of Rondo in manœuvring. The judges fined him for the trick and postponed the finish till to-morrow, and all pools and bets were declared off.

The fourth day of the San Jose Fair brought out the largest attendance of the week, and the prospects are that Friday and Saturday will bring a furthermore increase. The first race on the bills was the postponed race of Wednesday between the Duke of Monday and Rondo, Belshaw and Ariolo having been ruled out, as neither of them won a heat. The first heat and race was won by Duke of Monday, on Thursday. Time, 1:44½.

The next was a trotting race, 2:40 class, for $500, between Guy Wilks, James H. and Menlo. Guy Wilkes was barred in the pools, and Menlo was the favorite against James H. Guy Wilkes won in three straight heats; Menlo second. Time, 2:29, 2:27¾, 2:29½. The next was a trotting race for three-year-olds. W. F. Smith's black filly Pansy was the only one brought on, and she jogged around the track and took one half of the entrance money. A pacing race, mile heats, three in five, to harness, for a purse of $300, was the next, and the struggle was between Maude, Shaker and Prince. Maude was the favorite at big odds, but she broke badly and was shut out in the first heat. Shaker won the race in three straight heats, taking first and third money. Time, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:26¾.

SUMMARIES.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 2d—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, $800 ..... 3 1 1
G. Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfolk—Belmont, $500 ..... 1 2 2
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildrifle—by Rifleman, $400 ..... 2 3 ro
Wm. Boots' b f Ariolo, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola ..... 4 4 ro
Time, 1:45, 1:47, 1:44¼.

Trotting; 2:40 class; purse, $500; $300 to first horse; $150 to second; $50 third.
San Mateo Stock Farm's b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen 1 1 1
Pat Farrell's b s Menlo, by Nutwood 2 2 2
G. W. Baylis' b g James H. 3 3 3
Time, 2:29, 2:27¾, 2:29½.

Purse, $300; for three-year-olds.
W. F. Smith's blk f Pansy, by Berlin ..... Walk over

Pacing race; 2:25 class; purse, $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third.
M. F. Odell's b g Shaker 1 1 1
J. C. Tryon's b g Prince 2 2 2
H. J. Agnew's b m Maude ..... dis.
Time, 2:23¼, 2:25, 2:29¾.

YACHTING.

The Pacific Yacht Club Martinez Cruise.

This event took place last Saturday and Sunday, and barring the light and baffling character of the wind, was very enjoyable. At 12:45 P. M. on Saturday the Commander fired the preparatory gun and the following yachts hoisted their after sails and hove short: Lurline, Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Annie and Eva; and at 1 P. M. got under way. The Nellie was anchored off Front Street wharf, but did not start until some time after the balance of the fleet. The flood tide had been making about an hour previous to the start, and a moderate breeze from the north-westward was blowing in the channel.

The Fleur de Lis was the first vessel to get moving and got quite a lead, from her advantageous position, Annie next, and Aggie and Fleur de Lis together, the former being directly to windward of her black opponent. On getting out in the channel Aggie soon drew ahead of Lurline, when the latter endeavored to luff up and get on Aggie's weather quarter, but was prevented by Macdonough putting his tiller down and maintaining the weather gauge. The result, however, showed that this jockeying benefitted neither yacht as to leeward of Angel Island, all the vessels ran into a flat calm. Eva and Fleur de Lis had kept off to leeward, a good move, as it afterwards proved, as the two vessels, particularly the latter, picked up the wind from over the top of the Island and led the fleet. Lurline and Aggie still remained in close company drifting up with the flood tide, but when about off California City the former, without any palpable cause, forged rapidly ahead and at Red Rock was nearly a mile to the good, which advantage she maintained throughout the run up. From the Brothers to Martinez the wind continued light but steady and without any occurence to note, the vessels arrived as follows: Lurline, Eva, Fleur de Lis, Annie and Aggie, being quite a space of time between the first and last yachts.

The Fleur de Lis dressed with Chinese lanterns, a relic of the Santa Cruz trip, and made a very beautiful appearance. The evening was spent in paying visits and in rambling about the classical one street of Martinez. The fleet was augmented during the night by the arrival of the Halcyon and Chispa, and during the morning by the Ripple, Nellie and Rambler, the two latter being compelled to anchor over night in San Pablo Bay during the ebb tide.

Sunday morning broke clear and windy, and pronostigations were made for a good breeze home, but before the start, 12 M. Old Boreas seemed as though he had blown himself out, as the wind quieted down until there was just sufficient movement to the air to give the vessels good steerage way. The time was taken from a line between the Grangers' wharf and the old shears of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. at Benicia.

The Whitewing, which had just returned from a cruise up River led the way and directly after her came the Lurline, followed by Aggie, Fleur de Lis, Eva, Halcyon, Annie, Nellie and Ripple. The Virginia had passed down from Suisun Bay about 10 o'clock without stopping, and the Rambler got under way about half an hour later. The tide at the time of starting had run out about three hours.

Whitewing maintained her lead until near Port Costa, when she surrendered first place to Lurline, while Fleur de Lis, after the first tack, had passed Aggie and it was not until Wheatport was reached that Aggie got ahead.

On getting clear of Carquinez Straits the vessels soon separated, Lurline, Halcyon, Chispa, Nellie and Annie, makin long legs on the port tack in the direction of Sonoma creek, while the balance of the fleet worked down the south shore. Off Pinole the Lurline was overtaken by Aggie and Fleur de Lis and all ran into almost a dead calm and these yachts were kept company by the Virginia, which latter had not been able to get any further, owing to the light weather.

Off here the wind was very baffling and variable and ere long the balance of the fleet, with the exception of the Ripple, which was hopelessly in the rear, kept the wind and got even with the leaders. The water was presently rippled by a north northwest wind, which the Nellie, Chispa, Annie, Eva and Halcyon got in sufficient force to lay their decks down while Fleur de Lis and Lurline only got the corner of it and Aggie was left flapping. Aggie then worked well to the northward and on getting into the strength of the breeze came about and hoisted staysails, jib topsail, and main gaff topsail, and on reaching the Brothers had only the Chispa and Nellie ahead of her. The breeze tho' spread all over the bay and a most exciting race took place between Halcyon and Lurline.

The latter carried staysail and flying jib and rushing through the water well to leeward of Lurline, and although having to jam close on the wind passed her to leeward and then ran to windward and took in her staysail, whereupon Lurline hoisted hers and then held her own.

Aggie slowly overhauled Nellie and pointed up so as to weather her, when Murphy on the Nellie, sheeted home and attempted to prevent this.

Macdonough thereupon luffed his vessel and both yachts ran a good deal farther in shore than was necessary. Nellie seeing that Aggie had the "heels of her" put her tiller up and fell off to leeward, allowing Aggie to pass to windward.

The latter soon overhauled Chispa and also left her to leeward and took the leading place in the fleet.

It now seemed certain that she would cross the line first but when about two hundred yards from the stakeboat, the wind left the windward vessels entirely and meeting the strong flood-tide from Raccoon Straits came to a standstill while Halcyon, Lurline and Fleur de Lis, to leeward, held the wind, the two former crossing the line ahead of her by a few seconds.

The time-keeper at the finishing point had become tired and had gone home and every vessel was informed by a figure arrayed *a la* cricketer and who gave motive power to a small boat, that they must take their own time, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs as each and every yacht owner had his own ideas of when he was over the line.

All the larger vessels crossed the line within a few minutes of each other, but as the official start was not telegraphed from Martinez, and as there was no official time taken at the finish it is impossible to give the exact result. The Annie is generally credited with the race with time allowance, and Nellie with the fastest time over the course. The first we think is correct, but we should judge that Halcyon made better time than Nellie. Of course this cruise is no criterion or test of speed as it was almost a mere matter of chance which vessel would pick up the most wind, but Aggie proved her superiority over all comers when with equal wind and in the same water. Some of the vessels tried to go to Saucelito, but got no further than Tiburon Point, others got to the city about nightfall, and still others remained out all night. This is the last overnight cruise the Pacific Club will take this season, and the season will be closed on the 1st proximo, at the Club House, when the usual festivities will be indulged in.

The Aggie while coming to Front street from Saucelito, Friday week, to be ready to start on the Martincz cruise hoisted her jib topsail, and in consequence carried away her foretopmast, breaking the spar in half. No other damage, however, resulted from the accident. She will lay up for the season, at Antioch, in fresh water.

The Halcyon has had a new foremast put in her, and judging by her fine performance with the Lurline, last Sunday, with good results. The original stick was too light, and in any kind of weather buckled so much that it spoiled the set of the foresail.

A stiff norther blew in Richardson's Bay, on Tuesday night, making the Spray drag her moorings and go foul of the Chispa. No material damage was done either boat, but the smaller vessels was injured the most.

Tne Spray will lay up for the season, at Stone's yard, tomorrow.

ATHLETICS.

Open Letter to F. W. Gibson.

In reply to your letter to me of September 16th, I will state that you have transgressed the laws of the National Association of Amateur Athletes, and also of the League of American Wheelman by competing in a race for a prize offered by an individual, which event did not take place under the auspices of either a recognized athletic or bicycle club. By taking part in such event you have placed yourself outside the amateur ranks, and can become a competitor in amateur games again only by reinstatement.

I take this means of replying to your letter, as a fit opportunity to give warning to amateurs in general that they must be very careful as to what competitions they enter into. With the permanent establishment of the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association, great good will no doubt result, as then no amateur will have reason to unwittingly overstep the lines drawn by said Association. Very Truly,

WM. C. BROWN.

W. G. George having expressed a wish to complete his career—it being his intention to retire from the track for good at the end of the present season—by further culling some of the present records, the London Athletic Club has made the following arrangements to enable him to make the attempt: George will run in the 1,000 yard open handicap at Stamford Bridge, at the first autumn meeting of the club, to be held on the 27th inst., where he will endeavor to beat the present record for that distance. On October 11th the club will give a limited one mile handicap, in which George will try to raise the 1,500 yard and the mile records. And as a closing effort he will, on October 18th, make another attempt at Stamford Bridge to beat the Deerfoot one hour record (11 miles 970 yards), as to which he only failed on his last attempt by 35 yards.

Bob Carlisle, the English long-distance pedestrian, recently completed the unprecedented feat of walking 5,100 miles in 100 days. At the conclusion of the journey Carlisle, it is reported by our English contemporaries, looked wonderfully well for a man who had walked over fifty miles a day throughout one of the hottest Summers experienced in London for years. Carlisle is willing to repeat the performance.

Fred Harmon and J. C. Ryan, the professional sprinters, are working the interior towns of Oregon.

A Great Performance—Records Lowered.

On Sept. 11th, at Sydenham, Eng., the fifteen mile challenge cup was won by R. H. English, in the unprecedented time (amateur) of 44 m. 29 3-5 s. English continued on his journey for the purpose of making a record, and it will be seen by the appended table that he accomplished the wonderful performance of lowering all records from two to twenty miles inclusive, in the same ride. English, who is a fine athletic man, standing over 6 feet in height, is now the only amateur besides Cortis who has covered the twenty miles inside of the hour.

1 mile, 2 m. 42 s.; 2 miles, 5 m. 33 2-5 s.; 3 miles, 8 m. 33 s.; 4 miles, 11 m. 33 s.; 5 miles, 14 m. 33 2-5 s.; 6 miles, 17 m. 33 s.; 7 miles, 20 m. 30 s.; 8 miles, 23 m. 28 4-5 s.; 9 miles, 26 m. 22 2-5 s.; 10 miles, 29 m. 19 2-5 s.; 11 miles, 32 m. 19 2-5 s.; 12 miles, 35 m. 15 s.; 13 miles, 38 m. 16 s.; 14 miles, 41 m. 26 s.; 15 miles, 44 m. 29 3-5 s.; 16 miles, 47 m. 26 s.; 17 miles, 50 m. 22 s.; 18 miles, 53 m. 20 s.; 19 miles, 56 m. 15 s.; 20 miles, 59 m. 6 3-5 s.

The half mile swimming match last Saturday resulted in a victory for F. R. Cook for the third time. The record made in the competition is as follows: Sept. 6th, 17m; Sept. 20th, 15m 50s; Sept. 27th, 15m 43s. These times have never been beaten on this Coast by any amateur. We understand that M. E. Harris, the would-be champion, is back again in the city. Explanation why Harris did not compete would now be in order. The medal won by Cook is certainly one of the costliest ever offered for competition on the Coast.

At the Williamsburg Athletic meeting, held on Sept. 20th, the principal event of the day was the magnificent running of L. E. Myers. The finish of the 250-yard race was a grand one, Meyers being beaten by the width of his body. The time made in the race, 26 1-5s., is only a fifth worse than the best on record, made by Meyers June 3d, 1882, and proves conclusively that he is running in nearly as good form as he has ever shown.

The Brooklyn Atbletic Club has elected the following officers for the term ending March 27, 1885: President, C. G. Dodge; Vice-President, C. P. Hardenburgh; Treasurer, John J. Gilligan; Secretary, Charles H. O'Connor; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Hawthorne; Instructor, George M. Marshall; Board of Trustees—C. G. Dodge, T. Carroll, J. C. Downey, C. P. Hardenburgh, H. W. Martin, J. H. Downey and Joseph Foute.

It is rumored that another one of our best amateurs will shortly join the professional ranks. We trust that he will think twice before taking the decisive step. The gentleman in question is not nearly good enough to compete against the professionals who have tarried on this coast for the last two or three years, besides there is little money to be made except by job races.

Barney Benjamin and R. B. Jones jumped off the tie, made in the high jump at Stockton on the 4th of July, last Saturday afternoon, after the conclusion of the cricket match. Jones failed to clear the bar at 4 ft. 10 in., so Beujamin was declared the winner of the medal. The take off was very soft. G. V. Fittock officiated as judge.

The wrestling match, last week, between Cannon and Bauer, was of a very interesting character. Cannon won the contest, have gained the necessary falls inside of the stipulated time. The Frenchman was altogether too corpulent. The match was thoroughly enjoyed by the few spectators.

A large crowd assembled at Beacon Hill, Victoria, B. C., to witness a mile foot race between Watson and Switzer for $100 a side. Watson won after a good race. No time taken. The *British Colonist* says that if the winner sticks to training he will make it interesting to all comers in future events.

The I. X. L. Baseball Club has been organized with the following officers: President, T. P. Mulligan; Treasurer, A. M. Johnson; Captain, A. Wohlfarth. The members are all employees of the I. X. L. store.

J. A. Hammersmith, the popular leader of the Olympic Club, will offer a $50 gold medal for a quarter-mile scratch run. It must be won three times.

To-morrow a swimming match of a half mile will take place along the South Pacific mole, between J. P. Flemming and E. J. Armstrong, for $250 a side.

Chas. Slater, the well-known amateur all-round athlete, has returned to this city. A competition between him and Lucas is now in order.

Thomas Carrol and J. C. Downey will represent the Brooklyn Athletic Club at the meeting of amateur clubs next Friday evening.

The best developed and strongest man in the Harvard University is Sam Foster, a native of this city.

The next out-door meeting of the Olympic Athletic Club will be held on Thanksgiving Day.

BICYCLING.

The Springfield Meeting.

The following is a summary of the principal events of the last two days of the meeting. The weather throughout was fine, and the attendance fully up to the expectations of the management:

Three mile record race, professional.—Richard Howell, 1st; Woodside, 2d; Robert James, 3d; Ashinger, 0; Neilson, 0. An easy victory. Time, 8 min, 55 sec.

One mile amateur.—Sanders Sellers, 1st, in 2 min. 45 2-5 sec; G. M. Hendee, 2d, in 2 min 45 3-5 sec; J. Brooks, 3d, in 2 min. 46 sec.; H. W. Gaskell, 4th; E. Norton, 0; G. H. Illston, 0; Chas. Frazier, 0; George Weber, 0; Asa Dolph, 0; J. W. Lord, 0; T. W. Roberts, 0.

Hendee reached the quarter first in 46 seconds, Sellers drew up to Hendee, and they raced together a few hundred yards, but were both passed by Weber who finished the half-mile in 1 minute 25 seconds. Hendee and Sellers repassed each other a great many times, and coming down the home-stretch Hendee was leading, but Sellers spurted by in splendid style and won by three yards.

Five miles, 16 minutes 40 seconds, class —C. H. Parsons, 1st, in 15 min. 46 2-5 sec.; L. A. Miller, 2d, 15 min. 47 sec.

Five miles, professional.—Richard Howell, 1st, in 15 min. 42 3-5 sec.; Robert James, 2d; Woodside, 3d; C. A. Ashinger, 0; R. A. Neilson, 0. Another easy victory for Howell.

Ten mile record race amateur.—John Brooks, 1st, in 31 min. 54 sec.; H. W. Gaskell, 2d, in 31 min. 55. sec. Hamilton having led oftenest at the end of the half-mile was awarded first prize.

One mile tricycle,—R. Chambers, 1st, in 3 min. 13 1-5 sec.; G. H. Illston, 2d; L. H. Johnson, 3d. The winner led throughout.

FOURTH DAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

Five mile, amateur.—S. Sellers, 1st, in 16 min. 6 2-5 sec.; Chas. Frazier, 2d, in 16 min. 6 3-5 sec.; John Brooks, 3d; others started. A slow race and easily won by Sellers.

Five miles, professional.—R. Howell, 1st, in 15 min. 32 2-5 sec.; John S. Prince, 2d, in 15 min. 35 1-5 sec.; Woodside, 3d, in 15 min. 35 3-5 sec. An uninteresting race, easily secured by Howell.

Half mile, 1 min. 32 sec. class.—Wm. Wait, 1st, in 1 min. 20 3-5 sec.; D. E. Hunter, 2d, in 1 min 20 4-5 sec.

Three mile record race.—H. W. Gaskell, 1st, in 9 min. 2 4-5 sec.; Chas. Frazier, 2d, in 9 min. 3 1-5 sec.; John Brooks, 3d.

Five mile record race, professional.—R. Howell, 1st, in 15 min. 2 2-5 sec.; W. M. Woodside, 2d, in 15 min. 11 3-5 sec.

Three mile race amateur.—George M. Hendee, 1st, in 9 min. 25 4-5 sec.; John Brooks, 2d, in 9 min. 26 sec.; G. H. Gaskell, 3d, in 9 min. 26 1-5 sec. Brooks and Gaskell made it hot for Hendee throughout.

New Haven Bicycle Meet—International Complications.

The New Haven Meeting began at Hamilton Park on Sept. 23d. Hendee beat Sellers in a mile race in 3m 1¾s. Chambers won the five mile bicycle race in 21m 46s. Sellers won the ten mile scratch race in 33m 32¾s. Gaskell pressed him closely throughout. The principal event on the second day was the five mile scratch race. S. Sellers, the Englishman, had the pole. His competitors were Illston of England and Hendee of Springfield. At 2½ miles Hendee led in 9m 6¾s, and at four and a half miles he was still in front in 15m 40s, but before reaching the wire, Sellers shot ahead of Hendee and won in 16m 54s. Westervelt, Hendee's backer, claimed a foul on the ground that Sellers had cut Hendee off at the pole. The judges admitted the claim and gave the race to Hendee. This created a scene of confusion and the cry of "foul" went up from Sellers' friends and from all parts of the ground. Howell, the English professional, said that if the Americans could not beat Sellers fairly they would find some way to cheat him out of his victories. The crowd cheered this opinion and the judges were hissed. Sellers, who claims to have won the race fairly, says he will never race in this country again. All the Englishmen at the ground were terribly excited, and it is likely that the last has not been heard concerning the matter. Chambers won the 20 mile scratch race witn the greatest of ease.

New American Bicycle Records.

AMATEUR.

½mile—Sanders Sellers, Sept. 17	1:18 1-5
1 mile—Sanders Sellers	2:39
2 miles—H. W. Gaskell, Sept. 17	5:42¼
3 miles—George Webber, Sept. 17	8:50 2-5
4 miles—Lewis B. Hamilton, Sept. 17	11:55 2-5
5 miles—H. W. Gaskell, Sept. 17	14:51
6 miles—L. B. Hamilton, Sept. 18	18:50
7 miles—L. B. Hamilton, Sept. 18	21:57
8 miles—John Brooks, Sept. 16	24:25
9 miles—John Brooks, Sept. 16	28:06 2-5
10 miles—S. Sellers, Sept. 18	31:04 2-5

PROFESSIONAL.

½ mile—R. A. Neilson, Sept. 17	1:21
1 mile—J. S. Prince, Sept. 17	2:39
2 miles—W. M. Woodside, Sept, 17	5:45 3-5
3 miles—R. Howell, Sept. 16	8:36 2-5
4 miles—R. Howell, Sept. 19	12:41 3-5
5 miles—R. Howell, Sept. 19	15:02 1-5
6 miles W. M. Woodside, Sept. 17	18:24 4-5
7 miles—W. M. Woodside, Sept. 17	21:27 1-5
8 miles—W. M. Woodside, Sept. 17	24:31 2-5
9 miles—W. M. Woodside, Sept. 17	27:31 2-5
10 miles—R. Howell, Sept. 17	30:07 1-5

Last Saturday afternoon F. R. Cook, W. J. Munro, W. K. Slack, W. Meeker, George Day and S. F. Booth, of the Bay City wheelmen proceeded to San Jose and 'cycled around the Garden city during Sunday. The run to Alum Rock, over a hill about three miles in length, (our Corey hill), was thoroughly enjoyed.

George Day and Fred R. Cook have been appointed the delegates for the Bay City Wheelmen to the meeting of Amateur Clubs next Friday evening.

The first annual meet of the Omaha Wheel Club will be held at Omaha on Oct. 11th, when $200 will be given in prizes.

On Thursday evening a number of the B. C. W. participated in a moonlight ride through the park to the Cliff.

The Alms House road near 17th St. should be avoided by 'Cyclists after the mishaps of last week.

W. Day and Riddell, Jr., are recovering from "headers.'

Finkler, it is said, has retired from the racing path.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood rides a tricycle.

CRICKET.

The Australians beat the I. Zingari at Scarborough, on September 6th, by eight wickets, with a score of 239–139 to 229–140. Spofforth played havoc with the wickets.———The cricket team that represented Victoria in the Portland tournament played a match last week against a team captained by E. M. Bovill. Mr. Bovill's team scored 50, and the representative Victorian team, 55.———The annual match, all Philadelphia against all New York, takes place on October 3d and 4th, at Tomkinsville, S. I. Both cities are well represented, and a close contest is expected.———J. W. McEwen, bowling recently for the Corn Exchange, against the Hon. Artillery Company at Finsbury, England, took all ten wickets in the first innings for two runs, and seven in the second for four, or altogether, seventeen wickets for six runs. He twice did the hat trick.

This afternoon a team of our local cricketers of Australian birth or residence will play a team of All Comers, at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland. The All Comers are the favorites at 2 to 1. Great interest is centred on this match.

W. H. Richardson, an enthusiastic cricketer and sportsman, left this week for Honolulu. We hope success will crown his efforts on the island.

The Australians left for home on the P. and O. steamer Merzapore on the 25th of September.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon								*	*			
Trout	*	*	*									*

Inter-State Rifle Match.

It is always a poor apology for defeat to ascribe the loss of victory to some other cause than being overmatched, but that our riflemen labored under greater disadvantages than their competitors is conceded. There was a high wind and baffling at that, inasmuch as the currents came from nearly every quarter, but doubtless the greatest drawback to the California team was the extreme cold affecting them more than those who were accustomed to a low temperature. The following are the scores:

NEVADA TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Parker	44	47	91
Curnow	44	46	90
Burke	45	44	89
Cameron	46	43	89
Galusha	43	46	89
Cowing	44	44	88
Cardew	43	44	87
Ferris	43	41	84
Little	38	44	82
Lord	38	44	82
Grand Total			872

CALIFORNIA TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Waltham	44	48	92
Mangels	42	47	89
Strong	43	43	86
Kuhls	44	42	86
Carson	42	42	84
Robertson	41	42	83
Klein	42	41	83
Johnston	45	32	77

Perkins' and Cummings' scores made the grand total, 839.

A Good Idea.

J. M. Cummings, of Tucson, is about traveling through Mexico alone, and for his protection he has had made one of the most formidable weapons we ever looked at. This is no less than a No. 60 Parker gun, with the barrel cut of from thirty-two to fifteen inches, and the butt cut off the stock to the hand grip. Thus the gun becomes a huge double barrel pistol, to be used with one or both hands. He is having some cartridges filled with buck shot, and some with common shot so that he will be prepared for all game, brigands, robbers, cowboys, bear, ducks, geese or quails. He bought the gun at Mr. Allen's, 416 Market St., who made the alterations in excellent work. We may add that Mr. Allen showed us a fine lot of Parker guns, ranging from $50 to $300. If this should by chance reach the eye of a road agent in advance we advise them to leave Mr. Cummings severely alone, if they do not wish to be riddled through and through with buckshot.

A True Sportsman.

A writer in the Toronto *Globe*, speaking of running deer with hounds, says:

"Personally, although I am very fond of hunting with dogs, I am of opinion that the hounding of deer is a most destructive process, and I am quite ready, as all true sportsmen should be, to give up the sport, if by doing so the game be preserved."—*Senex, Toronto.*

This gentleman is not only right in his ideas, but he is evidently a true sportsman. Any man who will give up his favorite pursuit for the public good is a true man in every respect. It is just this sort of men we need more abundantly in this country. What will the young, wealthy swells of Santa Clara and other counties, who hound deer for deviltment and their hides, say to the unselfishness and public spirit of Senex?

A Handsome Gun.

Mr. Edward Goodall's new hammerless gun has arrived, and it is really a beauty. It was made in London, by Scott & Son, and cost $300. The workmanship and balance of the gun are perfect. We are inclined to think with this gun Mr. Goodall next season will keep in the double figures. While talking about the gun he informed us that himself, Mr. Upham and three other gentlemen, members of the Teal Club, have been up to their preserve, and found feed abundant but birds scarce. The party among them managed to bag thirty-two ducks, mostly mallard, all of which were in splendid condition.

Our hunters who went out last week and killed a lot of quail are now regretting the trip, as they violated the game law. However, they did so unintentionally, having mistaken the dove law for the quail law, amd they are willing to make any proper amends. The announcement that they had bagged a hundred birds created quite a flurry in the Butte County Sportsmen's Club at Chico, and that body intended to commence legal proceedings, but the affair has been settled with satisfaction.—*Biggs' Policy.* Mistakes of this kind are altogether too frequent.

Wild geese are becoming quite plentiful in the valley, and the stubble fields look black with them. In some of the fields where the grain is still standing, it is hard to tell which will harvest the most wheat, the farmers or the geese.—*Lake County Examiner.*

Some of the hunters are getting disgusted with Nevada shooting. They say the birds there are wild and scarce. Very few full bags are brought in.—*Truckee Republican.*

Advice to Young Sportsmen.

Always bear in mind that it is the muzzle of a gun that is dangerous, therefore, never allow the muzzle to point toward yourself or any other person.

Never put your hand over the muzzle of your gun, nor allow another person to handle your gun while it is loaded.

Use a breech-loading gun with rebounding hammers. A muzzle-loading gun is both inconvenient and dangerous to load.

Hammerless guns are beautiful and convenient weapons, but they are not fit for boys to use, especially boys who are just beginning to shoot.

If you are hunting in company with others, be careful and courteous, always refraining from shooting at birds that are flushed nearer to your companion than to you, and do not allow your gun, under any circumstances, to point at, or in the direction of any human being.

Open your gun at the breech and take out both shells before climbing over a fence, getting into a wagon, going into a house or handing a gun to a person not used to firearms.

Never drag a gun towards you muzzle foremost.

Treat an unloaded gun with the same care that you would use in handling a loaded one. "I did not know it was loaded," has caused many terrible accidents.

It is best to thoroughly clean and dry a gun after it has been used all day, and when not in use it should be kept in a woolen or leather case.

Never shoot at harmless or worthless birds "just to try your hand." Most small birds are pretty, some of them sing sweetly, and nearly all of them are useful as insect destroyers. It is brutal to kill them for any other than scientific or artistic purposes.

When out hunting observe everything so as to remember the minutest details of visible nature. Knowledge thus gathered is invaluable.

Boys, when hunting together, should be very cautious in thick covert; as there one may be quite near another and not see him.—*From "Marvin and his Boy Hunters," by Maurice Thompson, in St. Nicholas, for October.*

The Successful Finish of the State Shoot at Buffalo.

The shooting at the New York State Shoot at Buffalo was continued Sept. 4th. On Thursday a remarkable clay pigeon contest occurred. There were forty-two competitors in the match, at ten pigeons. Six made clean scores at eighteen yards—Smith and Moody, of La Salle; Wagner, Whitney and Green, of Irondequoit; and Besser, of Buffalo. They shot off at twenty-four yards, five each. Wagner, Whitney and Green again made clean strings. A second trial retired Wagner, who missed the fourth, while Whitney and Green broke their pigeons. A third trial proved decisive, Whitney popping over five straight and Green missing his fifth bird. The winner, who is a schoolboy of sixteen years, thus broke thirty in succession. He downed forty-one sportsmen in this prize shoot. He had the best average at Syracuse in 1882, and at Bradford, Pa., this year. In the team shoot for the Dean Richmond Trophy, the Genessse County Club, Messrs. Crouch, Evershed and Sherry, was victorious, grassing 55 out of 60.

Sept. 6th, the tournament came to an end. The Genessee County Club also won the Livingston Sportsmen's Association Cup, valued at $900. The last contest was for cash prizes amounting to $260. The first money was won by J. P. Fisher, of Buffalo. Barker, of Niagara Falls, was first in the second class, and Courtney, of Syracuse, third; Smith, of La Salle, and Fleischer, of Irondequoit, divided in the third class, and Bradley and Hernold in the fourth. The best average of clay pigeons was made by the sixteen-year-old lad, H. B. Whitney, of Phelps.

Necessity for Game Wardens.

There is no use talking—we must have Game Wardens in this State. The ruthless slaughter of deer goes on at all seasons of the year in many parts of the State, and there is no official who seems to regard it as his duty to enforce the law passed for the protection of game. The killing of deer for their hides is made a misdemeanor, and yet dealers in hides buy and handle deer-skins by the carload. Right here in Sacramento, we are informed one house lately had on hand upward of 2,000 deer-skins, and probably twice that number are weekly shipped to San Francisco from various points in the interior. The gentleman who informed us as to what he saw in this city declared that, of the 2,000 deer-skins referred to, nine out of every ten were the skins of does! This is a burning, everlasting shame; and the next Legislature should make some provision for enforcing the Game law. The State Sportsman's Association would do it if the Legislature would make some provision for the expense. It does all it can, anyhow; but the State itself should have officers appointed to protect what little wild game still remains. The idea of allowing a few mercenary scoundrels to kill off the deer by the wholesale is preposterous. It is shameful, and should be stopped.—*Sunday Capital.*

Probably the finest deer park in America is a portion of the famous Belle Meade farm, owned by General Harding, about six miles from Nashville, Tenn. The park consists of 425 acres, and now contains about 450 deer, the herd having increased greatly since the war, when the park contained but 60.

Deer are being killed quite extensively in the surrounding hills. We hear of two, three, and even five being killed in a day by a single hunter. One was shot a few days since in the Muir field and another near the Riddle ranch.—*Gilroy Advocate.*

A queer fish came ashore at Camp Goodall, last week. It had neither fins nor scales, and in many ways resembled a seal. None of the local fish sharps knew its name, and never saw a fish like it.

James Parrot has accepted George Routier's challenge to a pigeon shooting match, at 100 birds, for $100 a side, but the details have not yet been arranged.

The Grass Valley Sportsman's Club have elected A. B. Dibble and George Fletcher, as representatives to the State Sportsman's Convention.

H. C. Brown, who returned to Sacramento from Hope Valley, reports trout and small game plentiful, but deer rather scarce.

The Wing Club, of California, elected C. Robinson and Ed. Fay as delegates to the Sportsman's Convention.

The Reno *Journal* reports quail plentiful about Peavine.

Carson Sportsman's Club.

The following letter which is taken from the last issue of the *American Field* will show our readers the good work that is being done by the Carson Sportsman's Club:

"CARSON, CITY, NEV.

"*Editor American Field:*—Owing to the vigilance of the Carson Sportsman's Club and individuals in Washoe county and Douglas county, parties in the habit of slaughtering the young ducks were this year prevented, due notice having been given through the local papers; and I wish to especially mention the Carson *Evening Tribune* and Carson *Daily Appeal*, as through their efforts the violators were given timely warning. On Sunday morning about fifty gunners from Virginia City, headed by their sporting (?) gunsmith, Fred Ritter, were at Washoe Lake ready for slaughter, as they always are, and soon the old lake was bombarded, and instantaneously the deputy sheriff of Washoe county in his official capacity, accompanied by that untiring sportsman, E. W. Harris, as a witness, appeared and arrested the first man they met who had ducks in his possession, and tauntingly displayed them to the officer. His name is Michael Coleman, a miner. The officer says: 'I arrest you, young man,' and took hold of him. On seeing the officer was bent upon taking him he implored him to allow him to go to his camp. 'Young man,' he replied, 'the first camp you reach will be my camp,' and took him to Franktown and locked him up. The valiant gunsmith, Ritter, seeing the officer taking his prisoner away, and fearing arrest, waded out in the Tules to his neck, and hid away till the officer got out of sight, when all the pot-hunters from Virginia fled homeward, leaving the brave officer, who fearlessly did his duty, sole master of the field. It is the intention of the club to bring Ritter to trial, money being collected for that purpose. On Monday Coleman was tried and convicted and fined twenty-five dollars and costs, which he paid. The district attorney of Washoe County, John Alexander, was very slow in attending to his duty, and through his neglect Coleman came near being set free, but Owens, the assistant district attorney, came up from Reno, and through his presence conviction was secured. Coleman on trial testified that friends of his informed him that ex-Congressman Wm. Woodburn had said the game law of Nevada was unconstitutional, go ahead and shoot. To-day Woodburn indignantly denied the assertion. Harris and Lee are being indignantly mentioned by those who were frightened away, and are speaking of tar and feathers, but this matter is not yet settled, as game law violators cannot be too thoroughly prosecuted. True sportsmen in this vicinity are determined to give Virginia City shooters an equal chance and nothing more. Anger, threats, etc., are of no consequence, and go for naught. I hope the present season will be a pleasant one for all true lovers of shooting and fishing. STUB AND TWIST."

THE RIFLE.

The Stockton Guard held their annual target practice on Sept. 17th, at the William Tell Gardens. The shooting was done at the 200 yard range. The following is the official score:

Captain E. Lehe	18	W. A. Gibbins	15
Lieut. J. B. Douglass	12	A. J. Hahn	15
Sergt. W. R. Johnson	14	Joseph S. Hale	00
Sergt. J. L. Andrews	15	W. W. Herner	14
Sergt. H. Bauer	20	C. I. Hamilton	11
Sergt. A. Hussey	15	F. W. Hill	15
Sergt. C. A. Merrill	19	W. G. Hoffman	15
Corp. J. H. Baker	7	M. G. Kingsbury	10
Corp. H. G. Gischell	9	A. Lynch	13
Corp. Ed. Vogelgesang	12	Raphael Lemure	12
Corp. O. S. Henderson	00	D. W. Lawrence	2
Corp. F. C. Cass	3	E. D. N. Lehe	6
Corp. H. C. W. Baker	5	Chas. E. McKenzie	3
Corp. L. F. Salbach	19	David McEvoy	10
Privates—		C. E. Murray	15
C. C. Abby	13	Shelley B. Murray	18
Robert C. Bond	13	John Magee	18
Fred M. Baker	14	J. H. Owen	17
T. A. Benjamin	16	Richard Parkinson	19
John Blaisdell	3	John Robinette	10
G. A. Bishoff	5	J. H. Rhoden	15
H. Baker	11	John Suyder	18
R. G. Blain	9	W. M. Smith	14
H. L. Beecroft	12	Harry Utt	17
L. H. Cook	9	Jacob Vollmer	13
J. W. Churchill	9	C. T. Wright	14
Napoleon B. Edwards	19	W. C. Wright	13
Fred Eaton	15	G. R. Whiting	11
Antone Faber	15	Ed. C. White	17
George Goodell	9	Wm. M. Zing	19
John A. Graham	15		

The Marquis at the Shooting Gallery.—It is related of the Marquis de Louville that, being lately at Atlantic City, he stopped at the counter of a man with an air-gun, took a dozen shots, and inevitably got into a wrangle over the amonnt to be paid. His accent and manners during the heated argument kept the crowd amused. The difference arose from the fact that, with his skill as a marksman, he had, by repeatedly hitting the bull's-eye, earned a rebate that rightfully liquidated the entire bill. "Say, boss," said the proprietor, "I'll bet you 10 dollars that you don't get six bull's-eyes outer 10 shots, and let that settle the whole business." The two ten-dollar notes were put in the hands of a policeman. The missile, a feathered spike, struck the target half a foot aside from the centre. He comprehended the trick. The gun was one which the rascal kept for just such occasions. It was so arranged as to hit about six inches from the point of true aim. He uttered not a word of complaint. But the second shot rang the bull's-eye bell, and so did the ensuing eight. "It was as easy, me boy," said he, "to aim just far enough to the left with a crooked gun as at the middle with a straight one."—*The Shooting Times.*

The following are the best scores made by Company C, Third Infantry, at Shell Mound Park, last Sunday:

Private A. C. Macalpin	42	Private George Yager	40
Corp. Charles Hammock	42	Private J. W. Dolan	40
Sergt. C. Poulsen	42	Sergt. M. Stuart	39
Corp. Van Hatteen	42	Sergt. L. Bruguire	38
Private M. Vogt	41	Private J. Maginess	37

At the monthly meeting of the Turner Schuetzen, at Schuetzen Park last Sunday, the prizes were won by John Utschig, C. H. Sagehorn, D. Schonfeldt, O. Burmeister, D. Worth, A. Utschig, A. Finkling and F. Acker.

We expect to give in our next issue the complete score of the shoot of the German Fusileer Guard.

HERD AND SWINE.

Guernsey Cattle.

L. W. Ledyard, of Cazenovia, New York, has been making a list of his Guernsey cows, and a seven-day trial resulted as follows: Kathleen, 19 lbs. 1 oz.; Lady Mary, 18 lbs. 6 oz.; Polly of Fernwood, 19 lbs. 1½ oz., the butter being worked dry and weighed unsalted in each instance. In a lately issued catalogue Mr. Ledyard discourses very pleasantly of his favorite breed.

"The Guernsey man was and is a more conservative breeder, and perchance it is well that something like solidity formed a strong anchor in his character. His faith in his cow with a golden skin, with gilding in her ears, on and around her horns, and end of her tail, was his main belief; she was a farmer's cow, with gentle face and quiet temper, full of affection and abundant in pretty ways of showing it; her milk flowed freely, and her butter had the sunshine that gilds the Spring flowers, and it held it through the long, dark Winter of the latitude of Labrador. His cow was sought to enrich the milk of English dairies, where it was well-known that the color that comes with the milk has flavor accompanying it, which is not the case with color that results from stains; and he saw no reason, and does not to-day, to breed for qualities other than the practical ones his favorite cow has inherited from unknown generations of pure ancestry. Few farmers, even the wealthiest, own a dozen acres of fair Guernsey, and three or four cows form an average herd. They are family pets. Little children lead them along the narrow lanes to water, lanes bounded with old stone walls that are lovely with mosses and ferns that grow in the crannies of the rocks. The women milk and tend them, so they know only gentleness and learn no other lesson. Indeed, no prettier pictures of animal life, coupled with picturesque rural surroundings, can be seen than one meets at every point in driving through the narrow roads at Guernsey, or out on the headlands that receive, on bold and weather-worn crags, the waves that roll in from the broad Atlantic.

The general character of the cattle on the Island is much the same, but there are individuals that show a tendency to dark colors, and it is quite probable that by selecting from these a race could in time be formed that would change in the same gradations that have been noticed in the Jersey. This is, however, an experiment not at all likely to be tried; for, as far as any matters of taste are having influence, the tendency is to orange-red, orange-fawn, and lemon-fawn, with white markings. These colors are warm, bright and attractive, and show charmingly in the green landscape with dark hedgerows. The cows having abundant white markings are also the best fitted to show the golden tints that glow under the hair, and it may be a fancy of the writer, who imagines that cows with more or less white are the most free milkers and best butter cows.

The ordinary methods of butter making on the Island are as follows: The cows are milked three times a day, and the milk is set in earthenware jars; it remains in them till quite solid, and then the whole mass is churned, leaving only the very sour milk and buttermilk for the calves. Golden butter results, that commands the highest price, exceeding very materially that obtained for the butter made on the sister islands. In all the gardens may be seen the tall stems of the Guernsey cabbage, with a few leaves remaining on the top. As the plant grows the lower broad leaves are plucked, and in them, as dark, green wraps, cool and dewy, the Guernsey matrons bear their butter prints to the handsome stone market in St. Peterport, and there await their customers. The young calves are ordinarily kept in dark pens until turned out to nip grass, and it cannot be said that they are pampered; indeed, a more liberal feeding would doubtless give them a more desirable early growth, as is quite evident when the young animals of the few generous feeders are inspected. The cattle on almost all the little farms are tethered; the pins are moved three or four times a day in a regular manner until the line of cattle feed over the field, and are then taken back to crop it again in the same way.

Pasturage endures for many months, and the grasses are extremely nutritious, enabling the farmers to produce from their cows an expected average of a Guernsey pound of butter (18 oz.) for each day of the year without high feeding. Little is known or heard of forcing or feeding for great butter records, the average yield of the cattle being extremely satisfactory to the owners. The butter tests made in the United States have been as yet very few, and none, so far as known, based on the rich food that is ordinarily used in these experiments, such as oil or cottonseed meal, or, as a recent writer says, "on very light food, only twelve quarts of cornmeal morning and night." Cows yielding 14 pounds of butter per week are very common, and much larger records are authenticated. A test made by the writer gave 3½ pounds of butter per day from the imported Guernsey Elegante, on eight quarts in all of feed (half bran), as the butter was weighed when taken from the churn and drained, but not salted; this was worked until hard and dry, and then again weighed, unsalted, giving a result of 2¾ pounds per day, and in this form only it was published. It might have been deemed fair to have published the figures of the first weight, and perchance some of the many records made public are thus estimated. If so, new safeguards should surround all comparative tests to render them absolutely fair.

Holstein Cattle.

The fine display of Holstein cattle at the State Fair led many to make inquiries regarding the breed, so that the following, cut from the London *Mark Lane Express* of September 1st, will be interesting reading to those who saw and admired the peculiarly marked animals:

A visit to the International Exhibition at Amsterdam last week afforded an opportunity of seeing the stock of the country on their native pastures. The country carries a very large quantity of stock, the pastures being very full, independently of the sheep, which also appear to be quite thick on the ground. The Dutch cattle and their so-called varieties are referred to fully in our report of the show, which appears on another page, as also the letter from J. Rosel, of *The Hague*, on the same subject, and from the latter source—apparently a duplicate of a letter sent to the *National Live Stock Journal*, [in which periodical, however, so far as we know, it has not been published.] We extract the following: "The term of Friesian cattle is just now giving a great deal of trouble both in this country and in America. What is understood by Friesian cattle? Is it the black and white piebald breed? But all Friesian cattle are not black and white; other varieties are also found in Friesland. Even German cattle dealers are wont to buy in Friesland all kinds or colors, though they give preference to red and white; but, as for some years the importation into Germany has been stopped, the farmers in Friesland could no longer dispose of their red cattle, so they soon applied themselves, under the guidance of one Kuperus, to change their live-stock as rapidly as they could into black and white piebald, to suit the American market. This, however, was only a matter of policy, and has nothing to do with the purity of blood, there being among the red and other varieties quite as good milch kine as among the black and white, and even better. On the map you will see that Friesland is only a small part of Netherland; it is, in fact, only one province, and the good black and white cattle are by no means confined to this province; nor could Friesland alone supply all the countries, as America, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, in all which places, however, Dutch white and black cattle are found, though of course not exclusively from Friesland. In Holland even the Friesian cattle are not considered superior; the reverse is rather the case, the Friesian animals being considered rather bony and poor of flesh. Wherever the black and white piebald cattle come from originally, nobody can tell; they are merely classed in the Netherlands Herd Book as black and white, born in such or such a province, either North Holland or such other province as they are born in. * * * Surely the Dutch dairymen, or butter, cheese and milk producers, are no such fools as not to see that, if by taking the black and white stock they would secure a higher production of everything, and that if the white and black cattle were the only good cattle in existence, they would only have to stick to such cattle, and then nothing but this breed could be registered, as being the most profitable kind. * * * There are thousands and thousands of good cattle in Netherlands beside the white and black. Only look on the following figures. In the year 1882 there were in Netherland 1,427,936 head of cattle; of these Friesland had 199,330, including all kinds and colors; of these 199,330, the Dutch Friesian Association in America heard from an officer of the Friesian Herd Book in Netherland, that by the 1st of May, 1884, there would be in the Friesian Herd Book, 2,500 registered cows and bulls, heifers and calves, not reported; so that 2,500 cows and bulls, and say 4,000 to 5,000 heifers and calves make only about 7,000 head of cattle of the 199,330 cattle in Friesland in 1882. This is only to show that not all the Friesian cattle are pure black-and-white, but, as all over Netherland, of all kinds of color."

Mr. J. Rosel shows his point very well, and from what we saw in Holland there is nothing whatever in the differences of color; let them be marked how they may, they are all of the same stamp, and that stamp is a good one.

Elsewhere the same number of the *M. L. Express* says of Mr. Rosel's letter:

"The object of the writer is clearly to show that, whatever the colors may be on the Dutch or Friesland cattle, the material underneath is essentially the same. It will be seen that he makes rather much of the influence of the "American demand" on the stock-breeding industry of the entire district in which these "Dutch" cattle are bred, call it by any name or define it by any imaginary boundary. America has not yet taken enough cattle from the breeding-ground to cause anything like a determination of fancy points; but if America says she wants black and white cattle only, and would like to have them called by some particular name, then our Dutch friends are quite ready and willing to oblige them. That is really all there is in it, and the stolid Dutchmen know the "colored ones" are quite as good, and will "do well enough to keep at home." These are meat-and-milk-producing cattle, combining the two properties to a degree which must have impressed on-lookers with the idea that the Short-Horns are not the only breed of cattle which can lay claim to this specialty. But then, are not these cattle merely a race which has been differentiated from the common stock out of which the Short-Horns have sprung?"

A Great Cow

From the *Breeders' Gazette* of the 25th ult., we cut the following:

Just as our forms are ready for the press we have the result of the official test of the Jersey cow, Ida of St. Lambert, property of Valencey E. Fuller, Esq., Hamilton, Ont., showing the unprecedented yield of thirty pounds two ounces of butter in seven days. This was an official test, conducted by the A. J. C. C., and may be considered as strictly reliable. This cow was bred by R. H. Stephens, of St. Lambert, P. Q., Can., and was dropped Feb. 18, 1878; got by Stoke Pogis 3d, out of Kathleen of St. Lambert, 5122, by Lord Lisgar, 1066. Mr. Fuller is to be congratulated on this newly-developed gem in his grand Jersey herd.

It would add greatly to the value of such tests if the amount and kind of feed was given as well as the butter product. It is common, however, no matter how rich the food or what the quantity was, and the faculty of turning any amount of meal, oilcake, fodder, etc., into butter can be appreciated.

POULTRY.

Poultry Notes.

"Fanny Field" has always something interesting to write about when poultry is the subject, and though the following notes written for an eastern longitude are not entirely applicable in this more genial climate, there are hints which will prove worthy of consideration in all countries, even in those sections of California where the mercury rarely falls below the freezing point, a comfortable domicile will add largely to the production of eggs, and brooding hens in such quarters will rear more and stronger chicks.

Poultry Houses—How to make hens lay in Winter, when eggs bring the highest price, is one of the things that any one who keeps poultry for profit wants to know, but how many farmers ever stop to think that a comfortable poultry house goes a long way toward inducing hens to lay when the mercury gets below the freezing point? By a comfortable house I do not mean one that can be warmed artificially, but one so constructed that the temperature inside will be above the freezing point, even when it is several degrees below zero outside. Such houses need not be expensive; cheap building materials of some kind—stones, rocks, straw, prairie hay, or rough lumber and building paper—are within the reach of the poorest farmer, and any man or boy of average strength and "gumption" can do the work. Now is the time to build. Don't put it off. You should have the house done and the fowls in it before the cold, rainy days and nights of late Fall get along.

And now is the time for those who have poultry houses that need repairing to fix them up for winter. If the roof leaks in spots, mend it; if it is poor all over, put on a new coat of good shingles. I say good shingles, because a good shingle roof pays. It costs as much to lay poor shingles as good ones, and they will not last half as long. But if you really cannot afford good shingles for the roof, do the best you can. Get some of the tarred roofing felt: it answers very well, much better than poor shingles. Also, mend the broken windows, and stop up the cracks where the wind blows right through on the fowls when on the roost. Roosting in a draft of air is the way that a good many fowls get colds that end in roup. Some of the farmers in our vicinity, who put up cheap poultry houses—just rough boarded, with the cracks battened—last season, are now fixing them over and making them more comfortable by ripping off the battens, covering the house with building paper, and then rough-boarding over that. All this, because one man built that way to begin with and his neighbors saw last Winter that his house was much more comfortable, and that his hens laid better than theirs.

Build a Shed.—But whether you build a new house or fix over an old one, put up a shed adjoining—unless the poultry house is situated so that the fowls can have the run of the stable yard or barn cellar in Winter. It is the nature of hens to scratch whenever they can get a chance, and hens that are cooped up in a house in Winter without any chance to scratch will take to all manner of mischief. Build the shed, put in a foot or so of dry earth, and on top of that scatter dry leaves, sweepings from the barn, etc., then scatter grains among the litter and let the hens scratch to their hearts' content. It pays.

Weed Them Out.—I mean the hens that are over a year and a half old, the poorest layers, and all that for any reason you deem it unprofitable to keep longer. Generally speaking it is better to fatten such fowls right up and send them to market at once than to wait until later.

Sell the Surplus Cockerels.—If you have a lot of surplus cockerels that will dress three pounds, or more, apiece, get them to market as rapidly as possible. If put into market in good shape during the first cool weather of Fall, such poultry will bring more than it would if kept till midwinter. It is a pretty good plan to market all kinds of poultry products just as soon as they are ready for selling. We have sold 3-lb. cockerels in August for 75 cents and 6-lb cockerels brought no more at Thanksgiving.

Save the Best Pullets.—Of course that is what you mean to do, but I know how it is in a good many cases. Those big, plump, early pullets that ought to be laying by the first of October will bring more money than those hatched later, and so a good many of them go to market. And it sometimes happens that a poultry buyer comes along in the middle of the day, when the fowls, old and young, are scattered all over the place, and the farmer, his boys, the hired man, and the poultry man "run down" and catch the fowls, until the buyer has as many as he wants, or as many as the farmer cares to sell; when the race is over and the frightened fowls that are left get together again, the farmer's wife finds that somehow the boys managed to catch most of the biggest pullets. That is no way to manage. Select the pullets that you want to keep over and keep them apart from those you intend to sell; then when a poultry buyer comes along there will be no mistakes.

Buy Now—If you are short of pullets for laying stock, buy now. Later in the Fall, after the poultry buyers begin to scour the country, it will be a hard matter to find such pullets as you want, and when you do find them you will have to pay a good price if you get them.

SHEEP.

Decline In Price of Wool.

It is poor comfort to advise California wool growers to turn their attention to mutton qualities and early maturity, as the market will not warrant the course. A higher tariff seems to be the only way of removing the trouble of short prices, and without such protection there is little hope. As both of the great political parties favor increasing the duties on foreign wool there are hopes of a speedy relief. From the annexed matter copied from the *Breeder's Gazette* the trouble is not confined to this country.

It appears that the sheep-rearing industry is suffering even a greater depression in Great Britain than in the United States, and for the same reason—that is the serious decline in the price of wool. There is of course added to this, as mentioned in a speech of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie at the late Wool Fair at Inverness, the higher wages, higher rates and taxes, and generally increased expenses, requiring larger capital; but it was said that what was really at the root of the present depression was the relative fall in the price of wool, and it was mentioned that until the last twelve or fourteen years wool followed the variations of other commodities, rising and falling according to times and circumstances, and that as long as this was the case there was a margin of profit, and sheep-farming was a prosperous industry; that it was only since the introduction of colonial wool of a class to compete with the domestic that this condition of things has been changed. And so it is in the United States, though we have the advantage of ten and twelve cents per pound of duty in our favor, while the British wool-grower has free trade. The system of ranch sheep-raising prevailing in Australia and South America is certainly entitled to no encouragement in this country, and however true it may be that as respects the ordinary projects of agriculture American farmers are able to compete with those of other civilized countries, it is certain that we cannot compete with the wool grown upon the comparatively valueless lands of these countries, with a labor system that costs but little and a climate where the flocks require so little attention and care. It is indeed plain that unless we have adequate protection under a permanent tariff wool-growing cannot be carried on to any extent.

It would seem from the experience of British farmers that it will not do to rely alone upon the returns from the sale of mutton, even where the best mutton breeds are reared and with the high prices paid in English markets; for, as Sir Kenneth Mackenzie mentions in his speech, "many people are under the impression that the immense rise in mutton has compensated for the fall in the value of wool, but when you remember that you clip four or five sheep for every one that comes to the butcher, and that the expenses of sheep-farming are rising, you are led to a different conclusion." He, therefore, suggests to the Scotch sheep-farmers that instead of the slow-maturing breeds they must select breeds of medium size that will come *early to maturity*.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, October 4, 1884

Dates Claimed.

Monterey Agricultural Association, Salinas, Oct. 7th to 11th.
Fresno Fair Association, Fresno, October 7th to 11th.
Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Barefooted and Tip-Shod Horses.

As will be remembered by those who read the controversy between this paper and the *Turf, Field and Farm* on the tip question, we were taken to task for driving Antevolo barefooted and the claim entered that "tips were a failure" on that account. It was manifestly a wrong charge as tips are much nearer a natural standard than full shoes, and so every one acknowledged who was not hopelessly prejudiced. In our experience with Antevolo, and other colts, we are thoroughly satisfied that there are cases when benefits will follow the abrogation of metal, and that even so slight an incumbrance as a tip is injurious—at times. In order to show that as clearly as we can, the history of Antevolo will be given from the date of foaling to the close of the year, and the results which followed changes in work and treatment of his feet portrayed. As a daily record has been kept there is no danger of mis-statements, or a dependence upon unaided memory to supply information.

Practices which have resulted in a great degree of success can be given faithfully, and though there may be differences of opinion regarding deductions, when theory is sustained by actual trials there is a good basis to build upon. Thus when a colt that was pronounced hopelessly crippled is enabled to show 3:01 as a yearling, 2:41 as a two-year-old and 2:29¾ when three years old, in actual races, it is not an unfair inference that gives a part of the credit to the system of training and general treatment pursued.

Hundreds of questions have been asked in relation to Antevolo, and in order to answer them as fully as possible his whole history will be published. It may appear egotistical to write of our own horses, and expatiate on systems, so widely at variance with the opinions of others. which we have followed and, in a measure, introduced. The importance of the matter, however, justifies giving it prominence, irrespective of personal feelings, and being restricted to horses which we have bred in trying experiments, we are forced to give these or none. Incidentally we learn of others who have tried tips and who have become convinced that the substitution of them for shoes has resulted favorably in many cases. But in every instance there has been a lack of exactness, a want of definite information that can only be supplied by pursuing the course we have followed. There is scarcely an omission where the work given was faster than a jog, and though "trials" were infrequent whenever a watch was held the time was entered in the journal. When tips were put on or reset, the weight was noted to a fraction of an ounce, and when barefooted there is a complete record of what he did.

In "tips and toe-weights" the history of Anteeo and Antevolo was carried to January, 1883. Since that date a few articles have been published, mainly in relation to the wonderful improvement of Anteeo in November and December of last year, and which induced his present owners to pay $10,000 for him. His failure to keep up the promise is, to say the least, partially due to a change of treatment, so radically different that it will afford a good opportunity for comparison. His recent victory at San Jose shows that he is "rounding to" and we hope to chronicle a resumption of his form before the season closes.

The articles will appear first in the columns of this paper, and when completed will be annexed to the volume already published. In this connection it may be as well to state that we will be much pleased to hear what others have learned from their use of tips. Adverse opinions will be published as cheerfully as those which favor the system, though the obligation will be increased by giving as full account as possible, so that in cases of failure we may be able to show the causes which led to a want of success.

In-Breeding.

When diligent search is made, Stud Books and Racing Calendars thoroughly examined, many notable instances of the value of proper in-breeding will be discovered. Even though consanguinity be so near as to be doubly incestuous according to human ideas the result has been different from what is so confidently predicted, and, taking the numbers bred in this way as data to form an estimate upon, the result is astonishing. From the almost universal prejudice existing against coupling those of near kin, few have been bred in comparison with the "outcrossed," and thus there has been the drawback of a restricted choice.

Sir Archy was so popular that in two instances, at least, he was bred to his daughters. The produce in one case was Janet, afterwards called Virginia Lafayette, a great race mare, having defeated Henry, Flirtilla, Arab, Marion, and other celebrities of her day. Her dam was Coquette, and she was by odds the best of the produce although her dam had ten foals. Flirtilla, Jr., by Sir Archy from Flirtilla, by Sir Archy, was a fine race mare and superior to her mother as a broodmare, her daughter Cassandra being considered the equal in speed of any horse of her day up to two miles, and was so fast as to be termed the "flying filly." She was by imported Priam, and her best colt, in a progeny of six, was Prophet, by Monarch, a son of Priam. The dam of Fashion was a "double Archy," and so was George Martin who ran four miles in 7:33, when that was only half a second behind the "best on record."

The Kentucky Sunday School scholar's definition of well-bred to be two crosses of Lexington must have been grounded on a proper appreciation of the value of in-breeding to that great horse, and as the crack Santa Anita filly, Fallen Leaf, has the double infusion, and if the dam of Alta is by Monday, which is the general opinion, there is another illustration. Nearly all of the Santa Anita broodmares have Lexington blood, and as the best success has been with Grinstead the two crosses have shown heir potency.

Priority of Claim.

The paragraph copied is from the *Turf, Field and Farm*, of Sept. 25th, and in one respect it is correct. That proper "registration" can only be depended upon when the births, sex and marks of foals are sent directly to the compiler of the American stud-book is beyond dispute; but that "priority of names" compels "claiming" through the same channel is not in accordance with present usages. Were it embodied in racing rules that names should be given at birth and then forwarded to the compiler of the stud-book, the trouble arising from duplication would be avoided, but as many breeders are adverse to compulsory christening it is out of the question at present. There are so many advantages, however, which would follow a rule of this kind that the objections of a few should not be allowed to stand in the way. We would like to see a still more radical change, viz: that no animal should rank as thoroughbred which was not registered in the S. B., provided that it was foaled at a period before the publication of last volume, which would give sufficient time for registration. Such a rule would lighten the labors of the compiler and be an advantage in the long run to breeders of thoroughbreds:

"It has been repeatedly announced in these columns that all stud news and nomenclature of thoroughbreds in order to secur correct registration and priority of names must be sent to the author of the Americn Stud Book. The moment a foal is dropped, the color, sex and marks, with day of the month it was foaled, should be at once reported to S. D. Bruce, at this office. This course will prevent confusion and errors. The information thus furnished is at once published, so that if there is any mistake it can be corrected. We recognize no priority of names unless claimed through the author of the Stud Book. The book is issued every four years and the manuscript copy of the fifth volume is now in shape to register the foals and names as reported and claimed. It is absolutely necessary that some definite rule be adopted to prevent fraud and confusion and this is the only plan which can be carried out by us. The fact that these reports are published in the columns of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and then filed carefully away, must commend itself to all breeders. If a question arises as to the identification of an animal, the knowledge that the color, sez, marks and age are on file with the author of the Stud-Book will enable those interested to speedily settle the same. Those owning and breeding thoroughbreds will recognize the correctness of our position. Second-hand news, as a rule, is full of errors."

PROGRAMME
Pacific Blood Horse Association.

Fall Meeting, 1884.

First Day, Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannou—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each: $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added: second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Butherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafter's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
13. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three pounds added for each $100 above.

No. 5. Purse———; amount and distance to be announced Thursday Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

No. 7. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

No. 8. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

No. 9. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be announced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse, ———; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 7 to carry five pounds extra.

No. 12. Purse, $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.

No. 13. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse, ———; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Froli c.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. George Howson, Sacramento, br f, Augusta E., by Monday, dam by Norfolk.
20. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Avail.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee.
23. W. L. Pritchard's ch c Ed Smith, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
24. J. B. Haggin's ch f Young Flush, by Leinster, dam Flush.
25. J. B. Haggin's br f Nubia, by Leinster, dam Addie A.
26. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1¼ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P. M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P. M. Second $75, third to save stake.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

Nominations to stakes and entries to purses to close with Secretary, Saturday, November 1, 1884.

The above is the programme fixed upon by the committee having the business in charge, and so far as we can judge it will prove satisfactory to owners and trainers

There is a feature somewhat different from what has been tried heretofore in this country, though the practice has prevailed in the East, and years ago was nearly universal when purses were given. That is to await the arrival of horses before specifying what several of the purses will be, distance and other conditions being held in abeyance until a better estimate can be formed of what will participate. When the animals are on the ground it will be easier to "bring them together," and in place of small fields of contestants there will be numerous starters. Apart from the "fixed events" the stakes and purses offered are such as to induce a hearty response.

The stake for two-year-olds is wisely framed as without a concession by Alta and Estill there will be a certain lack of subscribers. That the two crack two-year-olds can give ten pounds to all others which have run here this season is beyond question, and there is no expectation that there are any dark ones which will upset the calculation. There will be a lively interest taken in the race, as many are of the opinion that the five pounds which Estill gave his competitors was the cause of his defeat. It is manifestly premature to enter into a discussion of their respective powers at present, and,in fact, we have no desire to anticipate the verdict. That the coming meeting will be a very good one we prophesy without fear, and have little hesitation in predicting one of the best ever held in the State. The date fixed upon will give the horses plenty of time to recover from the racing at the fairs, and the extention of time from that originally fixed will be beneficial to the horses, and ensure a better attendance by getting further away from the turmoil of election. By the 15th of November the winner of the great race for the Presidency will be known, and the excitement and fatigues of the campaign overcome.

Washington Park Club.—Closing of Stakes.

To call attention in a few words to the advertisement of the Washington Park Club, Chicago, would appear sufficient to ensure a liberal number of nominations from this side of the continent. But there are a few who argue that California-bred colts should be kept at home, in order to increase the racing attractions of the Autumnal fairs, though we are satisfied this view is incorrect, and when placed on a broader basis, in place of aiding is detrimental to the turf interests of the State. That these advantages in this climate for breeding and rearing racehorses above almost any section of the country is so generally conceded that it may be taken as already proved.

In order to make the most of the equable climate and generous soil it is necessary that breeding be carried to a greater extent than if confined to animals for home use. Even at the present time there are a far greater number of thoroughbreds bred in California that can profitably be run here, and without other markets the price would fall far short of adequate remunerative producers.

That nominations in stakes, especially the large stakes of the East, quadruples the value of well-bred colts is so palpable as not to require argument, and when present prestige is increased, as it surely will be, there will be plenty of purchasers for every California colt engaged.

Washington Park Club presents inducements which are not exceeded by any club in the country. The amounts added are large and the risks small. Take the American Derby as an illustration. The club adds $5,000, and the amount required to be paid up to February 1st, $20; $30 to April, and $40 to May 1st. If we had been intrusted with the framing of conditions, and ordered to make them as favorable as possible for California bred colts, this could not be improved. From the time the yearlings are broken, there need not be a cessation of work until the last named time for declaring out. At this time enough has been shown to form a fair idea in regard to speed, by the 1st of May next they can be tried so far as to give a knowledge of what it is reasonable to expect in the future. Then there are two-year-old stakes, and others for three-year-olds in 1885, so that there are plenty of chances. The closing day is Tuesday, the 15 inst.

Great Sale at Bantas.

One of the largest horsebreeding establishments in the world was located at Bantas, the property of the late Charles McLaughlin. As will be seen by an advertisement, the executrix of the estate has ordered a sale which is to come off the latter part of this month. The management of the sale has been awarded to S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co., a new firm, consisting of Henry Fromberg, George Fiddes, and S. C. Bowley, 33, 35, and 37 New Montgomery street. The catalogues will be published soon, and which can be obtainad of the auctioneers or of the executrix, 16 Montgomery Ave., or Green Lamb, Bantas.

Auction Sale of Fine Horses.

Two weeks from to-day, Saturday, October 18th, H. W. Seale, of Mayfield, will offer at auction thirty-eight horses and colts. Taken together they are as fine a lot as can be found in any country, and with individual claims that enhance the value. Our opinion of Elmo is well known, and that is that he is one of the most desirable animals to breed from in the country. His blood is peculiarly well adapted to combine with that of Hambletonian, or Mambrino Chief, and Overman has shown that the commingling with that of Vermont Black Hawk has been an exceedingly "happy nick." We are well satisfied that if the get of Elmo had been trained, he would rank very high in the trotting calendar, and from what we have seen of his progeny feel confident that with proper handling there would have been many as good as Overman. In fact, so far as our personal knowledge goes, Overman is the only one that can be said to have received a trotting education, though in our visits to Rancho del San Francisquita, we have seen youngsters exhibit natural trotting action that could not be sur passed.

Beside Elmo and his get there are a number of very valuable animals in the Sale Catalogue, and of such a variety of blood that purchasers can have an opportunity for choice. The sale will be held at the railway station in Mayfield, commencing after arrival of 10:40 A. M. train from San Francisco. Easton & Eldridge, 22 Montgomery street, are the auctioneers, and of whom catalogues can be obtained.

The Fairs.

We have oftentimes extolled the California fairs. Every succeeding year proves that still more florid praises are justified than has yet been given, and no matter how fervid the encomiums they are well deserved. There is not a State in the Union that offers grounds for comparison. Take all of the State exhibitions together and then ours will outshine them all. There is not a district fair which we have attended that is not worthy of a high place in the calendar of modern expositions; and Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Golden Gate, Sacramento and Stockton have reasons to be gratified with the showing made, and the San Jose, which is in progress as we write, is fully up to the exhibitions of former years. In the hurry incidental to returning home, after an absence of several weeks, there is not time to even write an opening chapter, but fortunately the "matter will keep," and during the comparatively leisure season of Winter there will be a better opportunity to treat the subject properly.

Correction.

We are indebted to the Captain of the California team, A. F. Klose, for the correct score of the late Inter-State match. The scores which appear in our columns this week are from telegraphic accounts and are not wholly correct. The score of Little, of the Nevada team, should be 43 and 40 and Mangels' 42 and 45. Perkins scored 40 and 43 and Cummings 43 and 35.

A Great Stallion.

From the following telegram it will be learned that there has been another dethronement, and the "king of stallions," Phallas, has been forced to resign in favor of the son of Happy Medium. There has been a good deal of sparring in the New York papers in relation to a match between Maxey Cobb and Phallas, and now that the former wears the crown there will be an increased desire to see them come together.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30th—The October meeting of the Narragansett Driving Park Association opened to-day. The attendance was small but the sport was good. The favorites won in both classes. The most interesting event of the day was the breaking of the stallion record of 2:13¾ made by Phallas last Summer. Maxey Cobb was brought out, John Murphy driving, and after a couple of warming up heats was sent for a fast mile. The weather was raw and unfavorable but the track was in excellent shape. The stallion made the mile without a skip in the following time: Quarter 33 seconds, half 1:04½, three-quarters 1:38, mile 2:13¼, lowering the record half a second.

Challenge from Jim Mulvenna.

Our special at San Jose sends the following challenge:

Since the four-year-old race at Stockton won by Ha Ha there has been some talk about the relative merits of the winner, and the Nutwood stallion Jim Mulvenna, one of the beaten ones in that race. The owners of Mulvenna request us in their behalf to make Ha Ha and his friends this proposition: They will match Mulvenna against Ha Ha for a three in five race for $5,000 a side, the race to be trotted over either the Bay District or Oakland Park tracks not more than thirty days after this challenge is accepted, and the money put up. An acceptance addressed to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office will receive prompt attention from the parties interested. The track and date will then be mutually agreed on and the articles signed.

San Jose.

The following notes are from our "special" who is attending the San Jose Fair, and so form a welcome addition to the regular reports. That Beaconsfield is a rattling good colt was fully exemplified by his races "up country," and his defeats can be fairly attributed to the causes given. In the "novelty race" at Stockton the first half mile was run in 57½ seconds, and sluggish as Beaconsfield is it was necessary to "saw" him all about to reconcile him to the slow pace. A change of tactics at San Jose resulted in a win and that some six seconds faster. When beaten by Jou Jou at Sacramento, the mile and a quarter was run in 2:09¼, a good race.

Up to the time of writing, Wednesday night, the current of events has been quiet, the sensations few and of a minor order.

On Monday in the first race of the meeting, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, Forest King sold in the field, the report being current that his feet were so tender that he could not keep in the company. His thin soles seemed to improve suddenly after the money was got on for he run the race in a gallop in 1:15, too fast to be consistent with the story of his ill condition.

The same day Garfield beat Bachelor a good race of two miles in 3:37. He was favored by the handicap carrying 110 pounds againgt 105 on his three-year-old competitor. Howson's riding on the winner was a great deal criticised by the Garfield party, who accused him of riding all over the track and managing the horse as if he wanted to lose with him. The fact was that both jockeys went away with orders to make the running. They both began riding from the fall of the flag and it was a desperate struggle for a mile and three-quarters. At the finish Bachelor surrendered but Garfield was so groggy from exhaustion that he could not be kept straight and staggered to the post.

In connection with this race a question of law came up. It was a stake with added money and one of the conditions was, "third horse to save his stake." No third horse started and Mr. Pacheco contended that he was entitled to all the money except that apportioned to the second horse. The association ruled differently and returned one stake to the treasury. As no third horse had paid any stake it had to be taken from the added money. The races are run under the State Agricultural Society rules and Mr. Pacheco proposes to take an appeal to the State Board.

On Wednesday Dottie Dimple won a race of half-mile heats, contrary to the expectations of the talent. She was kept favorite in the pools and Quebec waited in the first heat to give Aunt Betsy a chance to lay out the favorite if she could, but the black mare beat her by a neck. After the heat Aunt Betsy and Quebec were sold together as the field and the money went in pretty lively. Dottie started as first choice, but the fielders were so anxious that their stock rose steadily, and at the close the field sold for 2 to 1 over the whilom favorite. But if the black filly had no pedigree she had some racing qualities. The chestnut selling plater could not get near her, and Aunt Betsey could do no better than finish half a length behind. The two heats were run in the same notch, 49½.

The second event on Wednesday's card was a run of a mile and a half, with Billy the Kid, Jou Jou, and Beaconsfield engaged. The success of the son of Hock-Hocking was a surprise to many, a pleasurable experience to some particular individuals. Captain Hutchinson has always regarded Beaconsfield as a good one, and when he sold him to Goldsmith & Garland he gave the colt a good character. The first thing that happened after the sale was a mile and a half run at Stockton, in which Beaconsfield was beaten by Philip S. in slow time. Both sellers and buyers were badly cut up by the catastrophe and were mulcted for a considerable sum of money put on the race. Captain Hutchinson contended that the horse was badly ridden, inasmuch as he did not have the quarter horse quality of spurting, but needed to be rated along at a steady pace. On Wednesday Appleby was secured for the mount and the Captain's idea laid before him. It was thought that Billy the Kid, would be a hard one to beat in the race, but the Captain was so confident that his colt was better than Jou Jou, that a $500 bet was made between these two. Beaconsfield started as the short end, his per cent. of a $100 pool being about $25. The race demonstrated both the correctness of the Captain's theory, and the ability of Appleby as a rater. Beaconsfield made the pace from the start, running the first half in 51, the second in 53 and the third in 53¼. The mile in 1:44 found Billy the Kid, three lengths behind, and he never got nearer, Jou Jou further off. The party won back some of their lost money, and had confidence in their horse restored.

Among the trotteers there has been no startling happenings. Manon, as expected, won her race easily, skimming along like a bird. She is now owned by Mr. Goldsmith and R. B. Milroy, and the present plan is to campaign her in the East next year along with Director, Sister, and possibly Guy Wilkes.

The change in Anteeo since Goldsmith took him in charge is very great. He won the 2:30 race in time that was no guage of his speed. Mr. Goldsmith says that he found the horse sore and feverish when he took him in charge and he has improvrd under treatment considerably already.

Jackson's Ed choked down and fell in the finish of the special trot, Wednesday, but did not, as is the rule in such cases, give up the ghost. The judges took Jackson out and put up Jas. Rogers to drive, but Ed would not trot. He lunged up on the bit until he choked, but Rogers let him go in time to save him. He bled a little at the nose but did not seem to be much the worse for the tumble. Jackson thinks he is entitled to some kind of recoup on the Association but cannot arrive at what it should be.

The stock parade on Wednesday was fine and delighted all admirers of choice animals. The park, extensive as it is and embowered in trees, is the finest in the State, and as all the exhibits, pavilion included, are within the one enclosure, visitors are enabled to spend the day in the grounds pleasantly visiting the pavilion and inspecting the stock in the morning and seeing the races in the afternoon. Despite the general complaint of dull trade and low prices for grain, the attendance is good and the fair shows a considerable advance over former years.

Bonanza.

This son of Joe Hooker and Mattie Glen has already gained distinction in the East, having beaten the Kentucky crack two-year-old Favor. Dwyer Brothers offered $10,000 for Favor, which was declined. J. D. Christy, of St. Louis, purchased Bonanza, at Mr. Winter's sale, last July, paying $1,850 for him.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Clays and Pilots.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—In your issue of September 6th last, on page 146, is an extract from one of your exchanges entitled, "Clays and Pilots." The article first appeared in the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, during the Grand Central Trotting Circuit Meeting here. My attention was called to it, when I detected serious errors, but as the piece was evidently written with kindly feeling towards myself and horses, I refrained from criticism. Since that time (August last), I have seen the same article in several papers, with every time the same mistakes; but believing some informed journalistic horseman would yet correct the errors, I kept still, until I now feel it my duty to point them (the errors) out, before they become fastened as truth through repeated publications. It is not possible so astute and able a horseman journalist as Mr. J. Cairn Simpson noticed them in the exchange from which his journal copied. It is through such recorded errors many foolish bets are made to be decided through the queries' and answers' columns of future sporting papers, by future generations of men. Permit me then, my dear sir, to quote the errors as they stand in print, then to correct them as they should go upon record. I quote:

"Mr. Huntington also showed upon the track his two prominent sires, Clay Pilot, by Neave's Clay, and Spink *and* Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay.

(One too many ands is sometimes like a flea in a man's pantaloons). The above should read thus:

Mr. Huntington showed upon the track his two prominent sires, Clay Pilot, by Neave's Clay, by Cassius M. Clay, by Henry Clay, and Spink, by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay.

There is a double reason for correction in the matter of Spink, which I will explain. Mr. Silas W. Spink, of Yates county, N. Y., bred a Tormentor mare to Henry Clay in 1852, and got a dark chestnut colt, which was kept as a stallion by him for many years, and was known as the Spink Horse, by Henry Clay. After he had sold him, his name was changed to Andy Johnson but up to the day of his death, the majority of men knew him as the Spink Horse, by Henry Clay. One of his youngest entire sons was called Johnny W., or Little Johnny, and under that name got colts. His first race was when he was four years old, and Mr. Spink, who was present, suggested changing his name, which was done as he came up for the word go. The colt won the race as Silas W. Spink, which was shortened in time to Spink, and now that old Andy is dead, this son of his is more frequently called the Spink Horse, than plain Spink, and that is the way I presume the error got into the paper, Spink, by Henry Clay, Spink is by Andy Johnson, by Henry Clay. Both sire and son were dark chestnut; both trotted and both got and get trotters, but as they had different dams, the distinction is important.

Again, the paper reads: "Sayers or Cummings *Henry* Clay as the sire of the dams of St. Julian, Electioneer, Elane." It should read: Sayers, or *Corning's Harry* Clay, the sire of the dams of St. Julian, Electioneer, Elane, etc.; and this Harry Clay should never be confounded with the young horse so called in Ohio and Kentucky, which I notice is common with lads and young men. Corning's Harry Clay *is the* Harry that sired the dams of so many prominently fast horses, and a double duty is due in this matter: First, to the Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, N. Y., who bought Harry Clay nearly twenty years ago, when the prejudice William M. Rysdyk had excited against the horse in Orange county, N. Y., run him out of that county. Mr. Corning purchased him, silently fighting prejudice for years; but with care, preserving the life of the stallion, firm in his belief that it was only a question of time before the breeders of the entire country would recognize to appreciation his great stud value; and that day came, when Orange county was anxious to buy him back. Mr. Corning believed that the prominence of Wm. M. Rydysk's Abdallah horse, Hambletonian, was due to the blood of Harry Clay and his grandsire, Henry Clay, without which Rysdyk's horse would never have reached the degree of prominence which he did. But as I have said, Orange county was glad to buy "old Harry" back at a good price in his old age, in hopes the fast-fading light of Hambletonian might receive fresh oil, or new leaven. But for Mr. Corning, Harry Clay would have been killed *in fact* many years ago, as he was all his life in the stud, by prejudice through Mr. Rysdsk's influence, and the want of information on the part of the people (farming community). To the Hon. Mr. Corning, then, is due public recognition by the breeding journals of the country, for the preservation of the life of Harry Clay during all the years of mad prejudice against the horse. It should also be borne in mind that after the sale of Harry Clay, Mr. Corning promptly filled his place upon his stock farm at Albany, by the purchase of Harry Clay's best young stallion son Shawmut, out of Lady Patriot, the dam of Goldsmith's Volunteer.

Having intruded upon your columns with these corrections, it may be proper to give my reasons for making a small exhibit of some of my horses during the event of our Grand Central Trotting Meeting here. My nature is against parade of anything I may myself have and think well of. My years of experience and observation at agricultural fairs is that they are purely in the interest of the lords of creation, who are the farming community in any land. As such, they are devoted to agricultural productions, agricultural implements, and to fat hogs, cattle, sheep, and heavy grades of draught horses; while the finer types of horses, intended for the road, the saddle, or city coaches, are hardly appreciated; hence, as a rule, the awards are not satisfactory. I have myself received first premiums upon the poorest animals I had entered, and have repeatedly seen awards so made to others. An educated, refined, expert man to act in such places as a judge, is too sensitive to fill the position at any agricultural fair; and yet there are plenty of men to be had who can pass judgment upon fat steers, or horse beef in the hide, in a most masterly off-hand manner, agreeable to the farmers and satisfactorily to the institutions.

When judgment and awards upon fine bred horses shall be based upon blood and breeding as the standard, high-toned, educated gentlemen can be found who will conscientiously act to a degree of satisfaction at present unknown. But that day cannot come until *horse fairs* are made a *specialty* with *blood and breeding the standard*.

Such being my feelings and opinions, I have declined to make entries of my horses at any agricultural fairs, and although it is well known I am a strong advocate of these great yearly agricultural events, Madam Gossip had noised it about that "Huntington would not show his horses."

Our annual trotting circuit brings together the most intelligent, critical class of horsemen in the land, with from one hundred to one hundred and fifty of the best bred, best groomed and best conditioned animals to be found for money, selected from Maine to California. To make an exhibit at such a gathering I felt would be crucial for horses not at the edge through weeks of preparation, with the fining results of weekly engagements; but my faith in blood and breeding is that it will always show, hence I am willing at any time to compete with the best the land can propuce, and the more critical the inspectors, the better am I pleaseed; hence I prefered this critical exposition before practical men capable of of an opinion, even at considerable trouble and expense to myself, rather than the agricultural parade with an assured large stock in premium awards, where competition must be with grade mongrels, called "standard bred."

With the wealth, cultured taste and refinement of our American people, the present fickleness of public opinion will wear away for the more solid characteristics of the English nation, or character; and as the different civilized nations of the earth can be somewhat rated by the standard of their horses, so we shall be, and the special *horse fairs* I have repeatedly suggested will become a fixed yearly event. Our great grass lands invite such an institution entirely separate from the all important agricultural associations, when that time comes, which it is certain to do, the present proper and mechanical constructed, standard bred nuisance, will have given place to the more intelligent one of *blood and breeding;* and I trust I shall live to see the day when every illiterate horse jockey or innocent country boy will not be shoving under your nose a dirty paper pedigree, saying his bull beef colt is "standard bred," or the gagged up, booted up, old broken down mare is "standard bred, and ef you don't believe it just read that ere pedigree; she's a Hambletonian, standard bred," this for the jockey, while the poor country boy, with his great, fat, lazy, bull-beef colt, is unable to see why his colt, having been awarded a premium as standard bred, is not worth a house and lot without a word.

But to revert to my exhibit. I made it, as I have said and you have published, nor was I asbamed, impromptu as it was. I showed Clay inbred, the produce of a son of Henry Clay, from a daughter of Henry Clay; also the removes from Henry Clay in Spink and Clay Pilot, together with my young Clay-Arabian bred stallions.

To me it was a success, for the expert horsemen were well pleased. Mr. Gordon and President Edwards of Cleveland, Mr. W. C. France, Mr. Hickok and Mr. Turner, with many expert judges I cannot call to mind, made careful and capable inspection. Mr. France was one of the two men who had placed three young horses in the free-for-all class, which means to-day, able to go anywhere from 2:17 down to 2:08. In Mr. France's case it was a singular feature that all his horses went down below 2:20 quickly, and each one had the Clay leaven, the fastest, Hattie Woodward, being out of a daughter of old Henry Clay. The next one, Harry Wilkes, showing up old Henry Clay in his sire's dam, and the everlasting Kentuck pacing blood in his own dam, while Alexander, still further removed from Henry Clay, made the gamest race of seven heats that has ever been trotted in any country. Of course Mr. France believes in Clay, for he never comes through without a winner, and that winner proves to be Clay, close as he can get it. Mr. Turner remarked that it was worth one hundred dollars to see the sire of Captain Lewis, and pronounced Little Spink a good one. As Mr. Hickok looked down at Clay Pilot's knees, he fairly groaned, thinking of the weary hours he worked over Pilot's front legs twenty years ago; when as a three-year-old, Colonel Morgan used to drive him upon the principle that there would be more horses after he (Morgan) was dead; and as for the colt, "he was only a Clay." Mr. Hickok remarked that no gamer or faster colt lived twenty years ago, than this same Clay Pilot, and but for him there would have been no Beautiful Bells and Hindo Rose, no Eva and Sweetheart, no Ruby and Aloise, no Sultan and Del Sur, with a lot more rapid inbred Clays on the way. The western drivers, too, were glad to see old Clay Pilot; and when strangers would notice the sprung knees, the old horse seemed almost to understand it and beg with eyes, (as large as tea saucers), to step into Mr. Hickok's stable and look at the splendid and fast young mares Eva, Ruby and Aloise, his grand and great grand daughters. I gave the opportunity for every horseman who may have condemned me for my strong defense of Clay blood, to find fault if they could. Every day each horse was shown at work upon the track, and twice was one Arab called for the second time that they might see him move again; and while Captain Lewis was trying in the field to make people believe his game leg was better, his sire Spink stood in his stall ready at a moment's notice to beat the ten mile record should opportunity present between the races; but heats were broken so badly each day as to preclude the possibility of the opportunity. Gossip can no longer say I will not show any of my horses. Early in the Spring of 1884 the papers called me a "Clay miser" because my stallions were reserved. I promptly offered them all for public service.

Now with regard to my defense of old Henry Clay blood, I have been greatly misunderstood, because men did not know what I did, consequently could not look through my glasses.

For forty years the public have been deceived in the matter of blood and breeding of old Henry Clay. It has been admitted through my defense, that Clay trots; but adds prejudice, "Clay is soft," implying cold breeding. Why! old Henry Clay was one of the finest and hottest bred horses ever foaled in America. This false prejudice began when John Weaver presumed to send Andrew Jackson on to the stud grounds of Abdallah, at Long Island. Andrew Jackson was the brickmaker's colt, hence a plebian, Abdallah belonged to the Treadwell's, of L. I., and was an aristocrat. I will give a fact or two upon the blood and breeding of Henry Clay, also speak of his dam, facts never before in print, and are unknown to the young of to-day. Allow me to prefix my statements with comparative analogy. If you had a mare of known or unknown mongrel breeding, but as a horse had excellent, valuable qualities, so great indeed as to induce you to breed a colt from her, but knew nothing about the stallion to be sought, and should ask some friend, who was a great fancier of the thoroughbred racehorse, he would enthusiastically urge you to breed her to a thoroughbred racehorse stallion as the sure way to ensure a valuable colt. Very well, this was just the case with Jacob S. Platt and Lady Surry. Platt had considerable wealth made from real estate, inherited. *Platt street*, in New York City, cut through from John to Beekman, (an old stamping ground of mine forty years ago), was cut through by him, and named after him. Lady Surry had for several years been a famous road mare, in New York City, one of the game, everlasting roaders. She came into Platt's hands when the two horses Henry and Eclipse were world beaters as thoroughbred race or running horses. Platt was induced to think it would be a great thing to breed a foal from Lady Surry, by the great Henry, and as he never did things by halves, he bought two more French Canadian mares, called Bet and Rose. These three French Canadian mares he bred to Henry and Eclipse, getting a bay filly, by Henry, out of Surry, a chestnut sorrel colt, ou of Bet, by Henry, and a bay brown filly, out of Rose, by Eclipse. When these three foals were three years old, they were broken, at Jamaca, L. I.; Van Cott broke Surry's colt, also the one by Eclipse, out of Rose; and two more worthless mares were never bred anywhere, except by the same process of mongrelization. Bet's colt was still worse, because as a horse colt, he made more trouble. He was sold to go to N. J., and as he was by the great Henry, did quite a business in the stud under the name of May Day. Platt was sick and disgusted with horse raising. His ardent racehorse friends assured him *Lady Surry was a dunghill*, or she could never have thrown such a brute of a mare to the great Henry, but nothing was said about the mare, by Eclipse, out of Rose, still worse. Prejudice is cunning, and plays upon the equally ignorant. The colt by Henry, out of Bet, covered the best of Messenger mares in New Jersey and Philadelphia, getting now and then a good one to credit of May Day, a horse that could neither trot or run as May Day, because prominent through the mares he covered, and Lady Surry's mare colt, sunk out of sight a noted dunghill. Mr. Platt and all his friends decided Lady Surry was a dunghill, although she had been noted as the gamest mare on the road, in New York, which neither Bet or Rose were, although all three were some Kanuck blood. Here then we have in connection with the Treadwell influences, another cause for calling Henry Clay dunghill bred. Please put a mark here, and take up for the present another point.

The English thoroughbred racehorse is reputed to have been deduced from the thoroughbred Arabian; and the turf history of England reasons strongly that way; but having reached a certain stage of individuality after years of repeated infusions of Arabian blood, it became self-sustaining, when resolutions were passed by the English Jockey Club, demanding the English thoroughbred should be eight times consecutively inbred to itself, to be eligible to the Derby Event. Concluding that King Solomon's great stud of horses were pure Arabian, and that the English race horse was a legitimate descendant from King Solomon's horses, then England has a right to feel proud of the lineage of her thoroughbred running horses.

When Grand Bashaw was imported into Philadelphia in 1820, he was believed to be the highest bred Arab brought to America to that date. His height, color, and general characteristics supported the *imported* statement, how he covered Pearl by the thoroughbred race horse First Consul; the dam of Pearl being by imported Messenger, and grand dam by the imported thoroughbred race horse Rockingham. Messenger is conceded as the father of trot in America, and his dam was inbred to Godolphin Arabian. Here then, in Young Bashaw by the Arabian Grand Bashaw, we have the highest type of English thoroughbred race horse blood, also the still finer, purer form from the Arab which made the English horse, certainly Young Bashaw was bred to a Queen's taste, and he, covering a mare inbred to imported Messenger, gets Andrew Jackson, the only stallion that was never beaten a heat or a race at the trotting gait; and this Andrew Jackson gets Henry Clay from Lady Surry, which mare could produce only a worthless dunghill to the great race horse Henry. I am aware that prejudice is ignorance, but when supported by pride, envy, and malice, it can kill the best of men or horses; prejudice never tries to suppress men or animals of *low degree*, but jumps quickly to destroy any and all things that stand in its way. I have stood in its way and it has hurt me; but so long as it does not cut my tongue out, and my hands off, I shall speak and write the truth in the interest of blood and breedings as relates to the horse.

I have promised to publish my "Clay history," in which I can give facts and arguments there is not room for in papers. That there is cause for effect, we all know. Men are too apt to jump at conclusions without having thoroughly investigated cause. Clay blood and Pilot bloods are similar and easily assimilated. The English thoroughbred running horse will not assimilate with a blood of a different instinct. The thoroughbred running horse crossed upon a blood predisposed to trot, is like trying to mix oil and water. A constant trituration may suspend them and the influences temporarily under one head, but they will not stay. Men interested in horse breeding are deceived by prejudice, also deceive themselves. It should not be so. Concentrated thought with close application is the only way to learn. Few men are inclined that way; they prefer to work easy in harmony with public opinion; but no man ever accomplished anything yet without work, and that against obstacles. If he wins, prejudice calls him a mean man, concocting all manner of false reports to his injury.

Intelligence comes of slow growth with experience. Cultured intelligence reasons, working out difficult problems; but prejudice is lazy, is ignorant, speaks lies, ruptures friendships, is the focus of gossip, has a horror of reason, and means death to all progress. Respectfully yours,

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 19, 1884.

Shetland Ponies.

"Magnus Flaws" in *Coleman's Rural World* corrects an error in regard to Shetland ponies which has been generally accepted. One of our clearest recollections is of droves of these diminutive equines, on their way to England, though at that period, fifty years ago, they were intended for riding ponies and not for use in mines. They were too sprightly to be as old as the *World's* correspondent represents, and our greatest ambition at that time would have been gratified by the possession of one of them. Being a favorite of our maternal grandfather he would have indulged the desire but mother placed an interdict on the pu rchase.

The first animal we ever owned was a donkey, a present from an invalid English lady, who rode it daily to the Spa and back, and was so docile that even a six-year-old boy could be trusted on its back.

Not contented with a whip, spurs were improvised by putting long tacks in the heels of our shoes, and the result was a scratched face and many black and blue spots. If so much danger in riding a donkey, a wild Sheltie was not to be thought of, notwithstanding the pleadings of both.

SHETLAND PONIES.—HOW REARED.

Editor Rural World: I noticed an article in your issue of September 4th, on the Shetland pony, in which it is stated that there was a certain pony imported to this country which had been reared so exclusively on fish that he only learned to graze by imitating its new companions. I was born in the Shetland Islands, and lived in them until I was fifteen years old, and I never heard of such a case, although they will walk into the kitchen and partake of whatever may happen to be on the

table, and will eat the sea-weed along the seashore in Winter time, but I have never saw one that would eat fish. And while we are at it a little sketch of how they are bred and raised in their native clime might not be out of place.

In the first place, I am sorry to say that the real breed of "Shelties" are gradually being obliterated by crossing them with larger horses, as the inhabitants want a horse that will do heavier work for them, such as plowing, which heretofore has been done by the people with spades. The ponies are very strong for their size, and are admirably suited for the work they have to perform, which consists principally of carrying "peat" fuel in straw baskets placed on either side of their backs, and with these on they have to jump rocks and bogs, followed generally by their female driver; oats, manure, and nearly everything else are carried in the same style.

They are very tame and docile, considering that they spend the first three years of their lives in the wild and rugged hills without being touched. They are broken at the age of three, but never do any hard work until they are four, unless the family are so poor that they are forced to use them, which too often is the case. When they are fifteen years and over, they are as a rule bought up by buyers for $5 to $20, and sent to English and Scotch coal mines, where they become totally blind, and die at the age of about from twenty to twenty-five; but some are so attached to them that they turn them loose and let them roam at their pleasure (which very often means falling over the precipices into the sea) rather than have them end their existence in such a cruel style.

I think the fish story must be a mistake, somehow, as the Shetland Isles are not so bleak and storm-beaten but that they can support all the vegetable-eating animals on them.

Very respectfully yours, MAGNUS FLAWS.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

We are creditably informed that the above disease is unknown in this State, but even in that case it may be well to know something in relation to it, so that should it make its appearance prompt methods may be taken to extirpate before becoming so widely spread as it is in the East. The following is from the *Ohio Farmer*:

The outbreak of this disease in the West is a calamity that has long been feared by thoughtful men, and efforts have been made yearly, to secure national regulations whereby its introduction and spread could be in some measure controlled, along with other diseases of a contagious or infectious nature. Prof. Law, of Connell, N. Y., has given this malady much study, and has published a valuable report upon it. The name—pleuro-pneumonia—he regards as unfortunate. The malady is always the result of contagion or infection, and is never caused by exposure, inclement weather, changes of climate, etc. He has adopted the name of "contagious lung plague." His definition of the disease is this: "A specific contagious disease peculiar to cattle, and manifested by a long period of incubation (ten days to three months), by a slow, insidious onset, by a low type of fever, and by the occurrence of inflammation in the air passages, lungs, and their coverings, with an extensive exudation into the lungs and pleuræ."

One of the peculiarly dangerous features of the disease is its long period of incubation. It will sometimes exist in a latent or semi-dormant state, for months, especially in the cooler seasons of the year, and the disease in this form is just as contagious or infectious as in the violent or acute form. Thus a single animal may communicate the disease to a hundred before the owner knows what is the matter. Prof. Law says on this point: "A beast purchased in October passes a bad Winter and dies in February, after having infected several others. She has had a long period of incubation, and when the disease supervenes actively, she has passed through a chronic form of illness, so that when others sicken, people fail to connect the new cases with the infected purchase. Then again, in an ordinary herd of ten or twenty head, the deaths do not follow in rapid succession, but at intervals of a fortnight, a month, or even more, and those unacquainted with the nature of the disease suppose that it cannot be infectious, or all would be prostrated at once."

In regard to the means of communicating the disease, Prof. Law says, it may be by immediate contact, through the atmosphere for some considerable distance, by the inhalation of pulmonary exudation when placed in the nostrils, from impregnated clothing of attendants, through infected buildings, infected manure, pastures, fodder, etc. How long the germs of the contagion will retain vitality is a question, but healthy cattle have taken it from being lodged in a stable occupied by diseased cattle three or four months before. Pastures grazed by infected cattle have given the disease three months afterwards, and hay mussed over by sick animals has communicated the contagion a long time after. Dr. Law says he has seen a sick herd separated from a healthy one by not more than 15 yards, and a moderately close board fence seven feet high, and in the absence of all inter-communication of attendants, the exposed herd kept free from the disease for six months; but at other times infection will take place at much greater distances without any known means of conveyance on solid objects. The suggestion is made that the virus had dried on light objects, as feathers, paper, straw, etc., and was borne by the wind.

In regard to the symptoms of the disease, they vary considerably. They are more severe in hot climates and in hot weather, and are milder in higher altitudes than on the plains; they are more severe, also, in the large, heavy breeds than in others. Sometimes it shows itself abruptly and violently, and without premonitory warning. But generally the symptoms come on most insidiously, and for a time are not at all alarming. For some days, a week or even a month or more, a slight cough is heard at rare intervals—perhaps when the animal first rises, or leaves the stables, or drinks cold water, and hence attracts little or no attention. The cough is usually small, weak, short and husky, but sometimes painful and attended by some arching of the back, extension of the head, or protrusion of the tongue. This may continue for weeks without any noticeable deviation from natural temperature, breathing, pulse, appetite, etc. In some cases the disease does not advance further, and its true nature is only detected by other animals becoming affected. In a majority of cases, however, it goes further. The animal becomes dull, more sluggish than natural, does not keep constantly with the herd, but may be found lying alone; breaths more quickly (20 to 30 times a minute instead of 10 to 15); retracts the margins of the nostrils more than usual; the hair, especially along the neck, shoulders and back, stands erect and is dry; the muzzle has intervals of dryness, and the milk is diminished. The eye loses its prominence and lustre, the eyelids and ears droop slightly, and the roots of the horns, ears and limbs are hot and cold alternately. The temperature goes up to 103 degrees and even to 108 degrees in more acute or severe cases, and auscultation and percussion reveal decided changes in the lung tissues.

As seen in America, in Winter, the great majority of cases fail to show the violence described in the books. The animals fall off rapidly in condition, show a high fever for a few days, lie always on one side (the diseased one) or on the breast, and have a great portion of one lung consolidated by exudation and encysted as a dead mass; and yet the muzzle is rarely devoid of moisture, and the milk is never entirely suspended. During the Summer, however, the symptoms are more violent, and the mortality high and early. The breathing becomes short, rapid and labored and each expiration is accompanied with a deep moan or grunt. The nostrils and corners of the mouth are strongly retracted. The animal stands most of the time, its fore legs, set apart, its elbows turned out. The head is extended on the neck, the eyes prominent and glassy, the muzzle dry, a clear or frothy liquid distils from the nose and mouth, the back is slightly raised, the secretion of milk is entirely arrested, the skin becomes harsh, tightly adherent to the parts beneath, and covered with scurf; there is no appetite or rumination; bloating follows, and later, a profuse, watery diarrhea in which food is passed in an undigested condition. The tongue is furred, and the breath of a heavy, feverish or mawkish odor, but rarely fetid. Abortion is a common result in pregnant cows. Death ensues in a few days after these violent symptoms set in. Loss of flesh is sometimes so rapid as to be surprising, one-third of the entire weight in a single week, often.

We have given the symptoms as described by Dr. Law, somewhat in detail, as most of our readers never saw a case of the disease. They are now facing the possibility of seeing it, and should understand something of its nature and symptoms.

Unshod Horses.

There is scarcely a paper of the agricultural classes which has not, of late, articles in reference to using horses barefooted. In most cases the experiments tried have proved satisfactory, and when there was failure there were good reasons for lack of success.

The proper treatment of the feet of horses is, without doubt, the most important subject in relation to stable management, and everything pertaining of great interest. The following is from the *Rural World* of Sept. 11th:

My daughter has a fine mare, kept for her own driving, probably about 8 years old. When first obtained she stumbled frequently, both in harness and under the saddle; was afflicted with corns, and was nearly always lame after shoeing. About 13 months ago we decided to remove the shoes, and we have used her unshod ever since. She was driven almost daily all Winter, over both snow and ice roads, with so much safety that a man who one evening drove her attached to a cutter, up a small hill so smooth and icy that it was very difficult for a man to walk up, it said: "After this you may say she can climb a tree." While she is still lame at times, there is much less of it than when she was shod, and under present circumstances I should be unwilling to put on shoes again. We are in a mountainous region, and the roads are more or less covered with small round stones.

In taking shoes off a horse long accustomed to them, tread will be awkward until the animal gets used to going unshod. To get the full benefit of the change will require probably a year at least, but with a young horse it would be different. I would never put shoes on them. When shoes are first taken off, the horse's hoofs will require careful attention, until they are grown so that the marks of the nails are all removed and the hoof becomes healthy. It is well, as the hoof grows, to rasp off the edges with a file, so as to avoid exposing a sharp edge to the ground, which would be apt to chip off. I derived much valuable information on the subject from Mr. Robert Martin, of Westport, Conn., who has used his horses unshod for about six years; also from a little work entitled "Horses and Roads," by Free Lance.

How They Were Created.

Harold, the sire of Maud S., has no harness record, and his physical lines are opposed to a great flight of speed. He has the trotting disposition, but not record-breaking conformation. His sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, never did anything remarkable in harness, and he was from the loins of Abdallah, son of thoroughbred Mambrino. The dam of Harold was also a daughter of Abdallah, and possibly in-breeding had something to do with his shape. Miss Russel, the dam of Maud S., was broken to harness, but no attempt was made to develop her speed. She has much of the racing form which she transmitted to her distinguished daughter, and Pilot, Jr., her sire, was got by a Canadian horse, out of Nancy Pope, a daughter of thoroughbred Havoc. The second dam of Maud S. was strictly thoroughbred. By virtue of her great performances in light harness, 2:15½ double, and 2:09¾ single, Maud S. reigns an undisputed trotting queen. She is the highest type of a fast driving horse, and students of breeding take a lively interest in analyzing her blood. From whence came the qualities which have made her superior to all horses ever bred? Trotting disposition is essential to success, but disposition without speedy form is common-place. The country used to be full of blocky-built Morgans, that knew nothing but trot, but it was the kind of trot which required three minutes to the mile. If our breeders had intensified this disposition, stubbornly closing their eyes to form, they would actually have shortened instead of lengthened the stride, and 2:10 would still be a rosy dream of the future in the place of an accomplished fact. For nerve force and racing form we have gone to the horse which possesses these qualities in the highest degree, the thoroughbred, and the record has been lowered with startling rapidity. The lesson is plain to intelligent men, but the pettifoggers try to obscure the issue, and they delight in working upon the prejudices of the ignorant. They gravely state that thoroughbred strains are detrimental to the trotter, because it is the disposition of the thoroughbred to break into a run; but when referred to the thorough blood in Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, they face about with the peculiar logic that this running blood has trotted, and that, therefore, it is trotting-bred. If Boston blood is trotting blood in Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, why should the same proportion of it in an untried light harness horse be strictly running blood, and a positive injury to the animal possessing it? And why should every American breeder be so dogmatically told to get as far away from the thoroughbred foundation as possible? The pettifoggers, who so glibly use the phrases, trotting-bred and running-bred, do not really know where to draw the dividing line. They rail at the thoroughbred foundation without seeming to be aware that it was by joining the nerve force and high form of the running horse to the trotting disposition, that we created the queen and the king of the turf, Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Good Mouth.

The following, copied from *Coleman's Rural World*, is in the main correct, and the suggestions are valuable. There is the old-time error, however, in giving the "bars" as the most sensitive portion of the horse's mouth. In a great majority of cases "hard pullers" through the tongue over the bit in order to obtain relief from the pressure which is far more painful than when the point of resistance is the bars. It is rare that the bars are "calloused," the angles of the lips being the seat of thickening. The trouble from "pulling" usually comes from "heavy hands," the constant pressure making the tongue sore when it is thrown over the bit. Sensation is numbed by a stoppage of circulation and the animal bears on the iron in order to produce the desired result. "Bitting riggings" have a good deal to do with teaching the habit, but the governing cause is the hard hand of the driver. Many horses which are nearly uncontrollable when driven by men who depend upon strength, are pleasant when a woman handles the reins, the delicacy of touch accounting for the change.

As in either riding or driving the master is constantly in communication with the horse through the medium of his mouth, it becomes a matter of the highest importance that we understand more fully than most persons do the philosophy of the action of the bit and rein, and their relation to the position of the head and neck, in motion, as well as the mode of junction of head to neck and neck to shoulder. It is said of a horse that he has a good mouth or a bad mouth, the terms being understood differently by different persons. Thus, if a horse is what is usually termed very easy on the bit—that is, bears very lightly on the hand of the driver—he is by many considered to have a good mouth; while perhaps most persons, in speaking of a good mouth, mean a horse that pulls pretty strongly against the bit; in other words, that a good mouth is somewhat of a hard mouth. But, properly considered, a good mouth can only be one which bears moderately firm pressure from the bit, being at the same time sensitive to whatever directions the rider or driver aims to convey through handling the reins. Some horses early show a tractability, through responding promptly to directions conveyed through the lines to the bridle bit, such as others never acquire, no matter how much or how careful training they receive.

Yet the bars of the mouth on which the bit rests are as amenable to culture as are the fingers amenable to improvement in sensitiveness of touch. This is a matter of training, which can only be carried on successfully by gentleness from a delicate hand, the lessons being repeatedly given, and all the time alike. The idea that the horse can be made to mind the bit and become tractable under it by jerking and roughly forcing him to whirl round, or go from side to side under strong pressure from the lines, is an error. Such treatment causes callousness, thickening of the delicate gums upon which the bit bears, and, in proportion as this rough treatment is persisted in, does the mouth part with its sensitiveness and the horse pass beyond a reasonably fair stage of susceptibility to training.

The sensitiveness of the bars upon which the bit bears is very great. Covered with a delicate velvet-like mucous membrane, with a highly sensitive structure beneath this and over the bone, we are admonished that we have in this sensitive structure an efficient agency in bringing the horse under our rule. To get the full benefit of these sensitive bars we must preserve their sensitiveness. This is done by using a bit that can be borne easily and without injury, and by using gentle force. When these precautions are neglected, thickened, indurated bars are the result, and as this condition increases the horse loses his tractability, and if he be naturally headstrong, then the calloused mouth will render him doubly so, because in proportion to the thickening and hardening of the parts upon which the bit bears, in that proportion is he able readily to resist the driver's will, asserting his own. This condition is sometimes produced upon one side of the mouth, the other side not being callous. Where this occurs the horse will be addicted to pulling upon the rein of that side, and his power to resist turning to the right, if the thickening be upon the right side, or to the left if it be on that side, will be great, and all this may be and often is, attributed to having what men see fit to call a stiff neck. All efforts to change and improve the forward carriage of the horse by manipulation through the bit and lines, should be put into force very gradually, and in place of doing violence to the horse's natural formation, as is too commonly done, the utmost ingenuity and judgment should be exercised, looking to improvement rather than to violent change.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Order on the Quarter-Stretch.

No gentleman who bets on horses will manifest displeasure over his losses, even though he honestly believes his money has been taken away from him by a wrong decision of the judges. Hissing and howling at the men who are chosen to decide races are not the part of gentlemen or of those who would be regarded as thoroughbred. The true blue blood will take pride in bearing his losses without showing a trace of vexation, no matter how hard the result hurts him internally. The racing at Brighton Beach has been exceptionally good this year. The fields of horses are unprecedently large, the betting correspondingly great and the dividends almost always rich. The starter, Mr. James F. Caldwell, has probably no equal in the world in performing the difficult and delicate duties of his office and in treating all that face his flag with impartiality and justice. The judges are experienced in their profession, and their honor is above the shadow of suspicion. Yet in close finishes, before the horses' numbers have been hung out, it is not unusual for a crowd to gather around the judges' stand and attempt what looks like intimidation by shouting out the names of the horses they happen to have backed, and after the numbers have been displayed, continue the unseemly exhibition by howling and hissing. This has been carried so far as to have been observed even in the grand stand. Even woman there have screamed and hissed on such occasions. To impress on anyone the bad taste of this sort of exhibition needs no argument. Everybody knows or ought to know that, in a case of a close finish it is impossible for any but the judges to tell which horse is in front as the post is passed. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that to persons only a few inches from the line the apparent finish of horses is not the real finish, but that to such there is a real optical illusion, which can be easily shown. The time has not yet arrived when determining the winner of a race will be by a popular vote taken in the grand stand.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Working Capacity of Unshod Horses.

If it shall be found to be universally true that those horses which are raised on flat, soft soils, have bones and hoofs less solid and capable of resisting wear than those of horses grown on hilly, dry, and rocky land, the fact may have a tendency to greatly encourage the raising of horses on the plains and in the mountains of the West, where some attention has been directed to that industry already. The ponies of Texas and the plains certainly present evidence showing that the horse of those regions is far more solid in hoof and bone and more enduring in muscle and strength, than his fellow of the moister districts east of the Missouri. The amount and the severity of the service the pony of the plains is required to perform, seems to the Eastern man altogether beyond the powers of any horse. Weighing scarcely 800 pounds, the pony is expected to carry a saddle of some forty-five pounds weight, and on top of that a rider of, it may be, 200 pounds or more, over soft sod, up steep and stony hills and down slippery places, to swim streams, and to make a distance of a full hundred miles on demand in twenty-four hours, and in an emergency to repeat the feat the next day. Should a buffalo weighing anywhere from 800 pounds to a ton, chance to cross the cowboy's path, his much-enduring pony is expected, knows that he is expected, to hold by the lasso the struggling beast until it is choked into insensibility, or gives up the ghost entirely for the want of wind. Seldom, if ever shod, these ponies have hoofs which, for long service, usefulness, and solid, fine texture, are equaled by few, if any, of those of horses which have borne the inflictions of the blacksmith's art.

In a carefully considered article in Land and Water, the writer says: "In Africa a horse working in a post-cart does, barefoot, over bad ground, twenty-four miles in two hours. In New Mexico horses are ridden barefoot forty miles day after day, and perhaps twenty miles of this will be over a rough mountain track. In Brazil little horses (they seldom exceed fourteen hands) carry, slung across pack-saddles, barefoot—for they have never been shod—some thirty-two stone. Thus loaded, or overloaded, they do twenty to thirty miles per day. Their journey may be some 300 miles, and they load back the same. In England even race-horses are shod. To gallop over a race-course, which no doubt may be hard at times, it is actually thought necessary to shoe a horse! Here, where weight is of the very utmost consequence, the heels of the English race-horse must be weighted with plates! The fact that Marden, when he ran barefoot in the Sandown Derby, June 2, 1882, beat, in the deciding heat, his two shod opponents by three lengths (though in his first race with them that day, Marden, with his plates on, could only dead-heat them), such a fact as this weighs little with the horsey Englishman, who will still be found to set his thoughts or opinions against facts! After all that can be said as far as argument goes, he will still be found to prefer mere assertion; it will still be the 'I think this' and 'I don't think the other,' with him! But then is not the horsey (and for the most part untraveled) Englishman, as a rule, in the language of "Freelance" in "Horses and Roads," "energetically conservative?"

"But many of our countrymen connected with horses, deeming themselves practical men, are too apt to think that they have,' as Mr. Ransom ('Freelance') says, 'gone into everything,' and they may consider their knowledge as to the real capability of the horse's hoof complete. Now, is it complete? Is not shoeing horses very much a matter of routine with us? I will give two instances in order to prove this:

"Some weeks ago I received a letter in which the writer said that he had been told by a veterinary surgeon that if a horse were worked barefoot his hoofs 'would wear down to the quick in a few hours.' Now, I saw the other day a horse which has been doing the work of his master, a doctor, barefoot, not for 'a few hours,' but for over five years! During this time the horse must have traveled, shoeless as he is, some 13,000 miles over the not too good roads of the east of London, and often with a heavy brougham behind him. The hoofs of this horse are the admiration of veterinary surgeons, and they show no signs of undue wear. This horse was unshod when 8 years old.

"I recently saw a pony 17 or 18 years old never shod, except for a short time when in the breaker's hands. This breaker shod the pony. This was done against the master's wish and without his knowledge. The breaker was, I dare say, practical enough in other details of his calling, but, like the majority of his countrymen, he 'had always seen horses shod, and he thought they always must be shod.' The pony was sure-footed without shoes, but with them she nearly fell with her master as he rode her home from the breaker's. The shoes were taken off, and the pony did her work admirably without them for years. She has done plenty of work, for her owner tell me that he has frequently driven her, and also ridden her, over forty miles in a day. The saying, 'One horse can wear out four sets of legs,' does not, of course, apply to this pony. The application of this saying is to the shod horse, whose every step is made upon iron. As a writer has well said, 'It is the shoe, not the road, that hurts the horse.'

"Now, we see that both veterinarian and breaker mistook the nail-lacerated, contracted, unused foot for the natural healthy foot. The former used off the ground with an iron ring called a shoe, and with the insensitive sole and frog pared away, is not (when the shoe is first pulled off) fit for contact with the ground. In such a case time must be given for the foot to recover before the unshod horse can be asked to work barefoot.

"I have a cast of the off fore-foot of a mare belonging to Mr. Whitmore Baker. This cast was taken in December, 1882, after the mare had worked barefoot on stony, hilly Devon roads for two years. She was unshod in December, 1880, being then seven years old. This foot shows no signs of undue wear, and I shall be happy to show this cast to any one."

Writers who favor using horses unshod overlook one circumstance. While upon dry roads, and in dry weather, the hoofs unshod, may and probably will, stand wear well, and the horse travel more safely and easily than if shod, the case might be quite different in wet seasons and in places where the hoof would be wet much of the time. On the moist soil of the Middle States, for example, and in the cities where the streets are regularly sprinkled, the hoof would be kept almost constantly softened, and it certainly seems reasonable to suppose, would wear out much more quickly than it would if hard and dry.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Sellers, the Champion Amateur.

Sellers is the son of a magistrate and member of the firm of Irving & Sellers, of Preston, England. He disclaims any connection with the manufacturers of the machine he rides, and races only for amusement and to gain the championship of the world. His prominence on the path dates only a few months back, and was a great surprise to his countrymen before he sailed. His poor time in past performances was mainly due to poor tracks, and that the races were usually waiting ones. He has won every scratch race he has entered except one. He has not been a good "stayer," but is improving greatly in that respect. One mile is his best distance, and on the last quarter he is capable of putting on a wonderful spurt. He is said to have covered a quarter mile in 33¼ seconds in private. Sellers speaks three or four languages, and has a collegecourse in Germany as well as England. He began racing last year, winning thirteen first and one second prize out of fifteen races, nearly all being handicaps. This year he won one out of two races at Belfast, in April, was disabled by sickness for nine weeks, and then entering several races was badly beaten. August 1st he easily won a two-mile race at Preston, as well as a one-mile handicap, starting from the scratch, in 2:51, which was the best time made by him until he came to this country. From then on his performances astonished the "knowing ones,' though no very fast time was made in public. He won the one and five-mile championships of the North at Huddersfield on the grass track, Aug. 2d. August 5th, at Harrowgate, he was beaten by the Scottish champion, Eny, but the next day he succeeded in beating all the most noted English amateurs, excepting Liles and English, in one and a five-mile scratch races on a soft srack. In the last race he came in forty yards ahead of the field, among whom was Gaskell. On the 10th he beat Eny in a two-mile scratch race, and won a one-mile handicap. His last race before coming to this country was at Liverpool, where he won the North of England thirty-guinea cup in a two-mile race.—*Mirror of American Sports.*

The "Fete Velocepedique" which began at Turin, Italy, on the 24th of Aug., is reported to have been the most elaborate meeting ever held in connection with the sport, throughout the world of wheels. The Bicycling Championship of Italy was secured by G. Loretz of Milan, and the great International Professional Bicycle race by H. O. Duncan, with P. Medinger second, F. De Civry third, and G. Loreutz forth. H. R. H. Prince Amedoe (brother to King Humbert) and his three sons were present every day.

THE DRAMA.

Vienna Gardens.

The Royal Spanish Opera Company, who have lately arrived in this city, via Havana and Mexico, have been delighting large and critical audiences throughout the week at the Vienna Gardens. No performance will be given this evening, but to-morrow evening the Company will present the well known Spanish Opera, Mariana. This Opera will close the engagement of the Royal Opera Company. On Monday evening and throughout the week a carefully selected specialty company will appear.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

MANY VALUABLE DOGS DIE IN DISTEMper. Cure guaranteed or money returned. Address C. B., BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN Office.

AUCTION SALE
Of Horses.

GREAT SALE OF

Thoroughbreds & Work Horses,

STALLIONS

—AND—

BROOD MARES,

Consisting of 800 Head of Horses, the Finest Lot ever Offered on the Pacific Coast.

Belonging to the late Chas. McLaughlin, and sold by order of the Executrix of the Estate.

At 12 o'clock M.,

—ON—

Wednesday, and Continuing Thursday and Friday, Oct. 29th, 30th, and 31st, 1884,

AT THE

PESCADERO RANCH,

Bantas Railroad Station, San Joaquin Co.

Terms of Sale: All sums of $500 or under, cash; all sums over, 30 and 60 days good indorsed notes drawing 10 per cent. per annum.

The above stock is all the property of the late Chas. McLaughlin, and will be sold without reserve.

For catalogues apply at the office of the Executrix, No. 16 Montgomery Ave.; to Green Lamb, at Bantas, or to the San Francisco Horse Market, 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

S. C. BOWLEY, FIDDES & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Henry Fromberg, Geo. Feddes, S. C. Bowley.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE,
Stock & General Auctioneers,

Office and Salesroom, 22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL
Auction Sale
BY ORDER OF

HENRY W. SEALE, Esq., we will sell from his Home Farm, Rancho San Francisquito, in Santa Clara County, a selected

Band of Fifty Horses,

Comprising the Well Known Trotting Stallion,

ELMO,

And his Progeny, also

THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARES,

Colts and Yearlings.

Also a Number of Work Horses. The Sale will include a Choice Band of Breeding Stock, Matched Coupe and Carriage Teams, Driving Teams and Roadsters. Sale Positive, and will be held in the Town of

Mayfield; Santa Clara Co.,

At the Station of Southern Pacific R. R.

Saturday, Oct. 18, 1884.

At 12 O'clock M.

Trains will leave San Francisco on the day of Sale at 8:30 and 10:40 A. M. from Fourth and Townsend Sts., to return after the sale.

Catalouges, with full description and pedigree now ready, and will be mailed to any address on application. Stock can be seen at any time before the day of sale at the ranch at Mayfield.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mechanics' Pavilion
SKATING RINK
Larkin Street near Market.

DAILY SESSIONS (Sundays excepted) commencing Monday, September 22d, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M., and evenings from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

☞ Tuesday evenings the Pacific Skating Club has the exclusive use of the Rink.

TERMS—Mornings and Afternoons 25c. for Admission and use of Skates. Evenings, when Boys under 15 cannot skate, 25c. for admission and 15c. for skates. All improper persons and features interdicted. Full Band in attendance.

J. L. WALTON, Actuary.

The Vienna Gardens,
Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ ADMISSION FREE. ☜

OPIUM.

DRUNKENNESS!

THE OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT AND drunkenness cured. The habit and necessity wholly removed and health improved by DR. L. E. KEELEY'S Chloride of Gold Remedies. Send for references and pamphlets, mailed free. Opium smoking cured in two weeks when under my special care. Dr. C. G. STRONG, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast. Office, 21 Third street, San Francisco, Cal.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,
With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoof d, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport. Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY,** Lexington, Ky.

Hunting Dogs.

AUCTION SALE, Monday, Sept. 29th, at 3 P. M., at 25 Washington St., from Kennel of Leavesly, Gilroy.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars,

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

——OF THE——

SAN MATEO

——AND——

Santa Clara County

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

No. 5,



—TO BE HELD AT—

San Jose, Cal.

——ON——

September 29th & 30th

——AND——

Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1884,

INCLUSIVE.

Speed Programme.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th—First Day.

No. 1—Running; three-quarter mile dash, free for all; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
H. Stover, s g Quebec, 6 years, by Norfolk—by Belmont
S. J. Jones' b s Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dotty Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Premium, aged, by Castor—unknown.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
J. S. Adams, m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson, b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
W. Boots, ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin, b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.

No. 2—Running; one mile dash; for two-year-olds; $25 entrance, $10 forfeit, $150 added; $50 to second horse.
Matt Storn, b f Belle of the Lake, by Wheatley—Janett.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
G. Pacheco, Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.

No. 3—Running; two mile dash, handicap; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, $15 declaration, $250 added; $100 to second horse, third to save entrance; weights announced Monday, September 22d; declaration Wednesday, September 25th.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
G. Pacheco's br g Garfield, by Langford—by Lodi.
W. L. Appleby's b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
W. Boots, br c Padre, by Thad Stevens—Gipsy.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30th—Second Day.

No. 4, trotting, 3-minute class, did not fill, and we substitute in its stead a purse of $500 for 2:35 class, divided, $300 to first horse, $150 to second and $50 to third. Entries to close August 19th.

No. 5—Trotting; 2:22 class; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
E. M. Fry, b g Arab, by Arthurton, dam Lady Hamilton,
A. Waldenstein, b g Albert W., by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. B. McDonald, b s Brigadier, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Turner.
J. W. Donathan, g g Allen Roy, by Patchen Vernon, dam unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith, b m Manon, by Nutwood.
Pat Farrell, b g Vanderlynn, by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 6—Trotting; 2:30 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
J. M. Learned's b s Adrian, by Reliance, dam Adriana
Armstrong & Carrington's blk s Rarus, Jr.—pedigree unknown.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph, dam by Langford.
H. McGregor's g g Centre, by Sultan, dam Belleview Maid.
I. De Turk's b s Anteeo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
W. Bourke's b g Johnnie, by Auctioneer Johnnie, dam unknown.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin, by Quinn's Patchen, dam unknown.
W. F. Smith's blk g Thapsin, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L., formerly Orphan Boy—pedigree unknown.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st—Third Day.

No. 7—Running: half mile and repeat, free for all; $25 entrance; $10 forfeit; $200 added; $75 to second.
H. Stover's g g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle; pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade—unknown.
Rancho del Paso's ch m Premium, by Castor.
J. W. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggy Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle—Yolone.
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.

No. 8—Running; one and one-half mile dash; $25 entrance; $15 forfeit, $200 added: $75 to second horse.
Delaney & Ayres' s m Trade Dollar, by Norfork—Eva Ashton.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
W. Kelley's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
A. A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
Chas. H. Thomas' s s Balboa, by Norfork—Maggie Dale.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid.

No. 9—Running; selling race; one mile and repeat, for all ages; purse $200; entrance free; $50 to second horse; fixed valuation, $1,000; two pounds off for each $100 below, and two pounds added for each $100 above fixed valuation.
E. B. Johnston's b h Belshaw, by Wildidle—unknown $400.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, $800.
G. Pacheco's Mamie D., by Wheatley—Lodi.
Howson's ch h Rondo, by Norfork—Belmont. $5. 00.
W. Boots' b f, by Bob Wooding—Gladiola. $500.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2d—Fourth Day.

Ladies' equestrianism; purse $100; for the most graceful rider, $25, second $15, third $10; for the most skillful rider, $25, second $15 third $10.

No. 10—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
G. W. Baylis, b g James H., pedigree unknown.
Ell Fry, b g Rob Roy, by Gen Benton, dam Nettie.
W. Dudly, s h John Freenor, by Orickson, dam unknown.
San Mateo Stock Farm, b s Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen.
Pat Farrell, b s Menlo, by Nutwood.

No. 11—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $300; $180 to first horse, $90 to second, $30 to third.
L. D. Babb, b m Nona Y., by Admiral, dam Flora.
J. C. Simpson, b c Antevolo, by Electioneer, dam Columbine.
G. W. James, b g Peyton, by Electioneer, dam Miss Peyton.
W. F. Smith, b f Pansy, by Berlin, dam Lady Hubbard.
Chas. H. Thomas, g s Pope Leo, by Romero, dam by Crichton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3d—Fifth Day.

No. 12—Walking race; for stallions over 1,200 lbs weight; one mile and repeat, hauling 2,000 lbs.; purse $50; $30 to first, $15 to second, $5 to third horse.

Pacing Race; 2:25 class; purse $300; mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness; $180 to first horse; $90 to second; $30 to third. Five to enter and three to start. Same to take place during the fair; date to be decided on hereafter.
Jno. O'Rourke, b m Little Em.
J. C. Tryon, b g Prince.
M. F. Odel, b g Shaker.
P. W. Dudly, Robert E.
J. W. Donathan, s g Belmont Boy.
Chas. David, b s Sam Lewis.
H. J. Agnew, b m Maude.

No. 13—Running; one mile dash for two-year-olds; winner of No. 2 barred; purse $200; $50 to second horse.
Hill & Gries, b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.
James Mee, ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
S. Pacheco, s m Mamie D., by Wheatley—by Lodi.

No. 14—Running; free for all; one mile and repeat; purse $250; entrance free; $50 to second horse, $25 to third.
S. J. Jones, b h Forest King, by Monday—Abbie W.
Delany & Ayers, s m Trade Dollar, by Norfolk—Eva Ashton.
Rancho del Paso, ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah.
G. Pacheco, br g Garfield, by Langford, by Lodi.
W. Kelly, b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
W. L. Appleby, b s Patrol, by Wildidle—Nettie Brown.
G. L. Richardson, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster.

No. 15—Running; novelty race; one mile; purse $350; $50 to first horse at first quarter pole, $50 for first horse at half-mile pole, $50 to first horse at three-quarter mile pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish.
H. Stover's s g Quebec, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
S. J. Jones' br m Blue Mountain Belle. Pedigree unknown.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple by Ben Wade—unknown.
J. S. Adams' m Aunt Betsy, by Hardwood—Peggie Ringold.
G. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, by Wild Idle—Yolone.
W. Boots' b g Robin, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockhocking—Aileen Allannah.
AA. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan—unknown.
A.A. Pinney's s s Nick of the Woods, by Leinster.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th—Sixth Day.

No. 16—Trotting; 2:26 class; purse $500; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, $50 to third.
Armstrong & Carrington's blk g Rarus, Jr—Pedigree unknown.
J. A. Goldsmith's b m Sister, by Admiral.
P. Johnston b g Scandinavian—Pedigree unknown
W. H. Voget b g Capt. Smith, by Locomotive.
E. V. Spencer's b m Belle Spencer, by Black Ralph—
J. W. Gordan's s s Bismarck, by Index.
J. W. Donathan's b g B. B., by Bellfounder.
H. H. Creighton's ch g Moscow by Moscow.
J. De Turk's b s Anteeo by Electioneer.
E. Downer's s g Tump Winston by Primus.
W. Bihler's b m Blanche by Gen. McClellan.
Pat Farrell's b s Marin by Quinn's Patchen.
W. F. Smith's b g Adair by Electioneer.
Thos. McEvoy's b g Frank L. (formerly Orphan Boy pedigree unknown.

No. 17—Trotting; free for all; Director to wagon; purse $750; $450 to first horse, $225 to second, $75 to third.
A. Waldstien's b s Albert W. by Electioneer, dam by Jno. Nelson.
J. A. Goldsmith's b s Monroe Chief by Jim Monroe dam Madam Powell.
S. Sperry's ch m Nellie R. by Gen. McClellan, Jr., dam Susie Rose.
Pat Farrell's b g Vanderlynn by G. M. Patchen, dam by Joseph.

No. 18—Buggy race; for district horses; purse $200; mile heats, three to five to rule; $120 to first horse, $60 to second, $20 to third.
J. Kanor's ch s Lottery.
H. Hawes' b g Patchen (formerly No Name).
W. H. Voget's s g Aleck by Patchen, dam unknown

Horses to be owned in District June 1, 1884

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS.

All trotting races are best three in five; five to enter and three to start; but the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, ten per cent. on purse, to accompany nominations.

National Association Rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes, alternating if necessary, to finish any day's racing, or trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walkover shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When less than the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 66⅔ to first, 33⅓ to second.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walkover.

Rules of the State Agricultural Society to govern running races, except where conditions named ar otherwise.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in their entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

Entrance fee, ten per cent.

Entries to all the above races to close with the Secretary on Friday, Aug. 1, 1884.

☞ Write "Entries to Races" on outside of the envelope.

W. T. ADEL, President.
J. HINMAN, Secretary.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

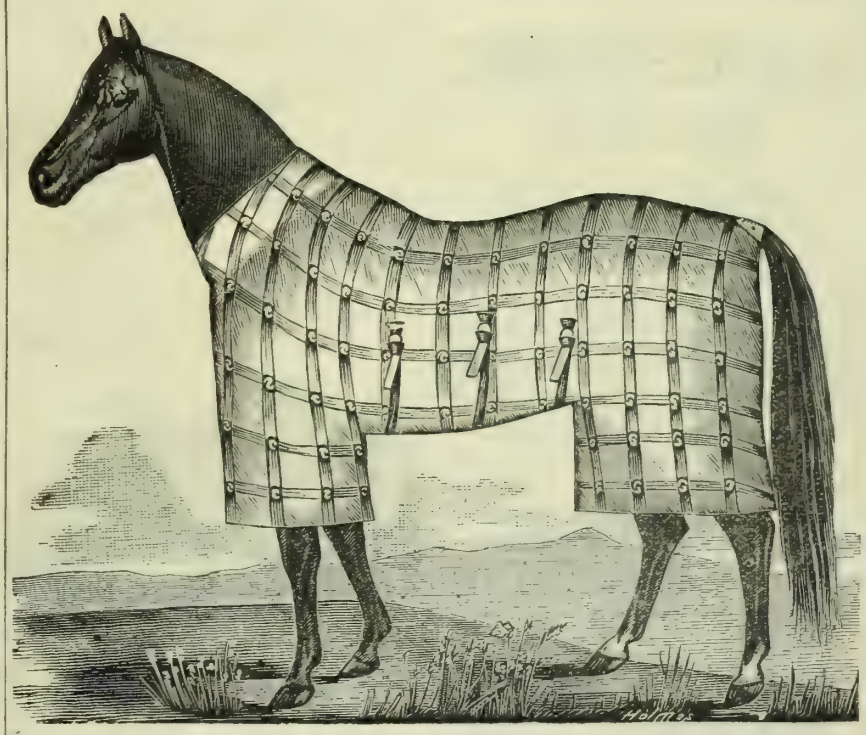


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

The right to make clothing in the United States will be sold on a royalty. Apply to the patentee,

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VULCANIZED FIBRE AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIEFFENBACHER & WIHL,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, [Cal.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

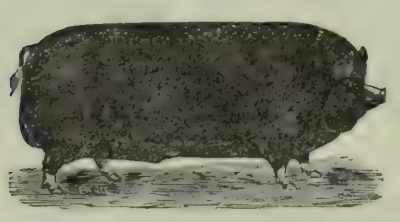
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC PAD
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
Patented Jan. 8, 1884.
Best Retainer in Existence!

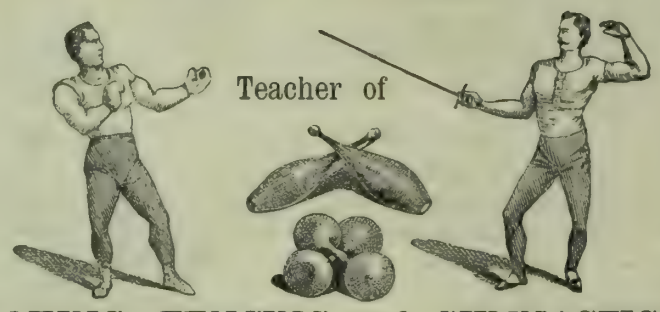
Gives perfect RETAINING power and comfort in all positions. Does not interfere with work or business. We guarantee a perfect cure in TRUSS cases which we accept and treat. Send for circular and testimonials. Now, reader, if you are ruptured, this is worthy of your investigation. We especially desire all extreme cases, those difficult to retain. Office open day and evening. If other treatment fails to cure you, come and see us. EVIDENCE UNLIMITED!

Our Terms: NO CURE, NO PAY.

CURES A PERFECT RUPTURE IN FROM 30 TO 90 DAYS. Simple Truss, with suitable pad, $2. Double Truss, same terms, $4. Elastic Stockings and Anklets, Wrist Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc. We WILL NOT PLEDGE TO RETAIN ANY CASE.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

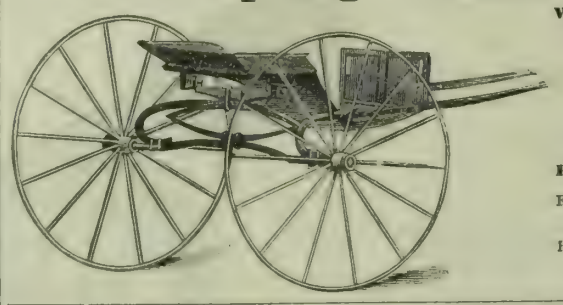
The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. sent C. O. D. for examination.

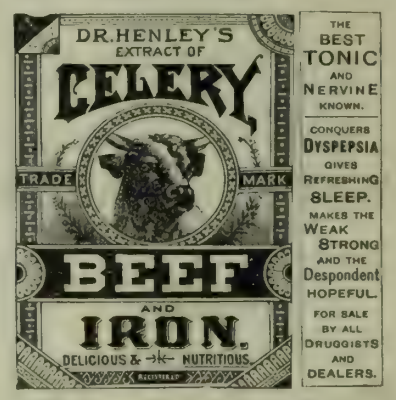
Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa.
y12

NEW

'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only $15

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

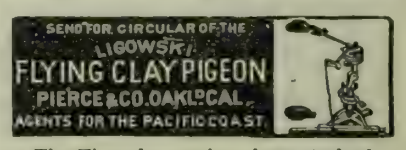
Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.



KERR'S
ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 629 and 631 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HUNTING DOGS.

Private sale of thoroughbred hunting dogs from the kennel of E. Leavesley, Gilroy, consisting of dogs thoroughly broke, partly broke, and puppies No finer stock in California. At J. W. Morsheads' Livery Stable, 25 Washington St. On Sept. 23d, 24th and 25th.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

Wellington's Improved

EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If not using the Improved Egg Food you know your hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each (non-starting) nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on th 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON. Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

GREY HOUNDS

FOR SALE. THREE BRACE PUPS. ONE OUT OF Champion Clio (Badger-Fan) x Champion Doubleshot (Riot Act-Sunflower). One out of Champion School Girl (Schoolfellow-Bedfellow x Sol Fa), and one out of Begonia (Bornademon-Belladonna) by Champion Bouncing Boy, (sire Walton Lad dam by Clydesdale-Cremorne). Price at three months, express prepaid to S. F. $75 per brace. All are black or black and white, very strong, healthy and sound. Begonia's saplings auctioned day before Waterloo Meet £23 2s each. The three last imported April 1884, Girl from Earl Sefton, Boy from W. Mason, and Begonia from R. H. Bartlett. All have won in England with good success, and are for sale at $200 each. Speed, blood and form unsurpassed. They won two firsts, one V. H. C., and four specials, N. Y. 1884, beating the Champions.

H. W. HUNTINGTON,
148 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Montana Horse Ranch FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following Stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1884, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885:—

$5,000. The American Derby. $5,000.

SWEEPSTAKES for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $200 each, h. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, 1885; or $30, April 1st, 1885; or $40, if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the third $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. **To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.**

THE LAKE SIDE STAKE.

A Sweepstake for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.: or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20, if on or before May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.. of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstake for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p ; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st, or $15 by April 1st, or $25 on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE SHERIDAN STAKE.

A Sweepstake for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter

In addition to the above, other Stakes, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1885.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to be held early in September, for which Stakes will be advertised, to close in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER,
Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.,
President.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK, General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.



THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE The simplest, cheapest, and most powerful Fire Extinguisher in existence. Always ready; always effective. Any one can use it. Send for catalogue.

H. H. GROSS.
21 New Montgomery street.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

——San Francisco.——

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP,**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Ca

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

——AGENTS FOR——

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

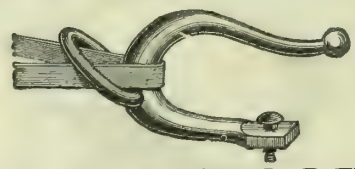
Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

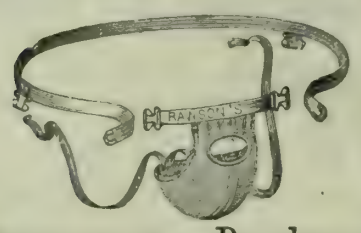
Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1
RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.
Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON,
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED
Blind Bridle & Winkers
FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred
SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.
Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA
Electro-Plating Works,
657 MISSION STREET,
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLEWARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.
KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly
Breeder
and
Sportsman.
THE TURF
—AND—
SPORTING
AUTHORITY
Of the Pacific Coast.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.
—o—
THE TURF,
ATHLETIC,
CRICKET
KENNEL,
GUN, RIFLE,
YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman
Publishing Co.,
No. 508 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M *8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M †8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.
For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜
For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO
Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.
THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for
Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.
TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR
MONTEREY,
THE MOST CHARMING
Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,
with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES
AT THE
"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"
ARE UNSURPASSED,
having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains
SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS
(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,
APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,
IS VIA THE
Southern Pacific Railroad,
(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably
Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to
FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.
☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.
TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M....	Byron and Martinez.....	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	"	11:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Delta and Redding.....	6:40 P M
7:00 P M.....	Deming, El Paso Express, and East Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and Ione via Livermore.	6:10 A M
*3:30 P M.....	Galt via Martinez.....	5:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	10:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	9:10 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	5:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*8:40 A M
3:30 P M.....		*12:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico.....	9:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave and East Express	5:40 P M
7:00 P M.....	" " Emig'nt	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	6:10 A M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
3:00 P M.....	Ogden and Express.....	*8:40 A M
7:00 P M.....	East Emigrant.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Red Bluff via Marysville..	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	and Tehama via Woodland..	5:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Redding and Delta.....	6:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:10 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M.....	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.....	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*1:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
*Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30 12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37 7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 15.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ROWING.

Beach and Hanlan.—The Story of the Race.

[From our own Correspondent.]

SYDNEY, Sept. 10th, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: I send you by the City of Sydney papers with the account of the great race last month for the aquatic championship of the world, Hanlan vs. Beach, and also some interesting correspondence about the race, and the feeling manifest here in regard to a renewal of another match here by the same men at an early day, and which has been finally decided to come off May, 1885. The newspaper report of the match is very correct. I saw the race from the finish to start from the bridge of the steamer Fairlight and never more than 200 yards away from the rowers.

In addition to the foul, which Hanlan admits was his fault alone, and which could be seen by every one watching the race, Hanlan tried to stave Beach's boat by pushing his paddle at her and only failed for want of being nearer, and the fact that Beach recovered his stroke so quick which shot him ahead causing Hanlan's paddle to slip harmlessly off Beach's boat. At the time of the foul Hanlan was undoubtedly "used up," and pulled over to Beach's water deliberately for the foul, as he was at the time fully a boat and a half's length in the lead, and of course could see Beach and his position to him. Hanlan's plan (and by which he has won all his races), of rowing his man down in 1½ miles, failed this match, and was the plan which Beach had determined to upset. Hanlan, has taken his defeat fairly, well knowing he was beaten by a better man. But he thinks he should have another show immediately as he brought the championship here. In all similar cases Hanlan has been a sticker for the rules, and now finds the tables turned. SHORT STOP.

The following description of the race is from the Sydney *Sportsman*:

Very little time was wasted after once getting into position, and at 4:27 commenced the race. For the first hundred yards or so, the two boats were exactly level, propelled at the rate of 38 strokes to the minute, Hanlan pulling, perhaps, a trifle neater stroke than Beach. This rate was kept up for fully a quarter of a mile, those on board the Tomki being unable to say which was leading, the race being to this point, a very close one. It was here observed that Beach, however, was a few feet astern, but pulling two or three vigorous strokes, he came up almost level, and, at half a mile, was on equal terms, or nearly, with Hanlan. On board the Tomki all was excitement as they saw Beach so gallantly holding his own. The feeling was intensified when it was observed the steamer was going over right across to the two scullers, and it was feared an accident would occur, as Hanlan was only a few feet from the bows of the vessel. He saw his danger, however, and the captain did also, so that by a mutual effort the danger was averted. Hanlan had put on a great spurt to get clear of the steamer, and perhaps of Beach also, who was hanging on to him far too tenaciously to be pleasant, so, putting on all the power and science he could bring to bear on the contest, he soon took a clear lead, and as the water was, from this point to the mile, pretty rough, he made a supreme effort, as he knew it was the current report that Beach could not live in rough water. There seemed a probability of this theory being proved, as Hanlan got fairly in front, Beach appearing to labour a little, and for a moment had an anxious look. The Canadian secured a lead of two lengths, and looked as though he was going to defeat his opponent, as he had others, by settling them in the first mile. Even Beach's supporters, with one or two exceptions, thought their men was beaten, so easily did Hanlan appear to be going, and with a smile on his face. There were one or two, however, who thought differently, and even at this juncture declared their belief that Beach would yet win, for they felt convinced the Canadian was rowing himself to a standstill, to secure the usual advantage he got over his opponents in the first mile, thereby, in most cases, breaking their hearts. But in this he reckoned without his host, for Beach has too much of the lion in him to be dismayed by such tactics, while as for the smile which he observed on turning his head once, it appeared to him to have more ghastliness than joy about it, and though those on board the Tomki shouted out that Hanlan was laughing at him, playing with him, and could leave him as he liked, Beach thought otherwise, and notwithstanding the fact that Hanlan held a clear lead, he settled down to a steady, long, sweeping stroke of 36, and gradually but surely gained on his man. By the time Putney Point was reached, a mile and a half from the start, Beach had got the bow of his boat across Hanlan's stern, hanging on like a terrible shadow to the Canadian, and do what he could he could not get away from him, though he was making supreme efforts to do so. At last the collapse came, like a thunderbolt to some, and the mighty Canadian, the hero of a thousand fights, the petted darling of the aquatic world, was a hopelessly beaten man. Evidently paralyzed at this terrible defeat, he fairly stopped rowing so exhausted was he, and having, either deliberately or helplessly, got intoB each's water, the latter came into him so that their sculls overlapped and a foul occurred. Hanlan had no effort left to get clear, while Beach, as fresh as could be, soon got away again, Hanlan feebly holding up his hand to claim the race. Beach got away several length before Hanlan could recover himself, and, going along steadily, kept sufficiently in front to warrant a victory. Hanlan set off again after looking round at Beach, and managed to pick up a little of his lost ground. Beach appeared to steer a bad course, and getting amongst some rollers, did not get away so well, and some began to think that Hanlan might yet snatch the victory out of the fire. At every few strokes the latter took a look round at his great rival, expecting, perhaps, to see him give out some indications of exhaustion, and thereby enable him yet to avert defeat. Vain hope; those masses of muscle were still working backwards and forwards at every motion of his splendid limbs, and though Hanlan perserved, it was a hopeless case, for, pulling well within himself, the Dapto oarsman rowed past the winning post an easy winner by fully six lengths, in 20 min. 28 secs., defeating the most celebrated aquatic champion the world ever saw, and making his name immortal by the great victory.

The result of the race proved, I think, conclusively that the best man won, and though the collapse of Hanlan, after going a mile and a half, may be looked upon as not his true form, the explanation can be found in this—that in every one of his contests he has been so far ahead at the end of a mile and a half that he has had his men dead beat, so that he was enabled to take a breather, and when any of his opponents attempted to continue the struggle with the least show of pluck, or determination, the relaxation from his high rate of speed gave him sufficient energy to draw away again, and secure once more a long lead, that, eventually the hindmost man either gave up hopelessly, or merely mechanically continued the struggle, so as not to appear to be demoralized. I do not think that Hanlan will ever beat Beach, for, in him, he meets a man that has great pace, nearly, if not equal to himself, and has undoubtedly more endurance, has any amount of indomitable pluck, and can row a whole champion course from start to finish, and, though astern, never ceases to do his utmost, the very man to set at defiance and overthrow Hanlan's tactics, and when they meet again, which they will most assuredly, Beach will have all the best of the knowledge gained in the late match, while Hanlan will have the bitter sting of a crushing defeat weighing on his mind, that, both fit and well the odds should certainly be in favor of the man who was the first to humble the hitherto invincible Canadian. As regards the action of the steamer Tomki, it was impossible to avoid going from the northern shore, which only prevented her from grounding, and I do not think, after impartially considering the matter, that it affected Hanlan's chance half a length, for he must have seen her before he came up to her bows, and could have kept as far from her as he liked, so that the horror he was reported to have felt at her close proximity to him, had little cause to affect so clever a performer in a boat. My opinion is that the powerful form of Beach, so doggedly sticking to him, in spite of his superhuman efforts to get away, affected him more than the Tomki. as it was so different to what he had invariablyy found in his other contests, where his men were at his mercy, hopelessly and helplessly beaten, and when Beach finally got level with him, Hanlan was just as helpless, if not more so, than his numerous opponents had been before in his hands. from sheer exhaustion, caused by his great efforts to get away from Beach, that he was glad to take a rest. The foul, of which something was made by Hanlan's supporters, was entirely his own seeking, as he confessed to Mr. Deeble and Beach himself, on Saturday night, at Mr. Frank Smith's, and though he vainly endeavored to explain it on Monday evening, when the stakes were paid over, it was too palpably evident at the time to be the least doubted. It is hardly generous on Hanlan's part to vilify the champion course on the Parramatta River, to intimate, by innuendo, that the captain of Beach's steamer, the Tomki, wilfully shaped a course to impede his progress, and to insinuate under a thin veil that Beach is afraid to meet him. The action of the captain was to avert a serious accident that might have occurred had he kept on his course, while Beach, I am confident, will only be too glad to meet him again after a proper relaxation from the months of hard work he has undergone, for he has nothing to fear, but now that he has achieved such a splendid victory, let him wear for a tims the honors that were predieted by the writer, and in due time he will ably defend the proud title of Champion of the World.

Teemer Defeats Wallace Ross.

Two thousand people witnessed the five mile race between Teemer and Ross, at the Point of Pines, Mass. The conditions of the race were that Ross should have five seconds start over a mile and a quarter course. The start gave Ross an advantage of two and a half lengths. Ross lost half his advantage by a poor turn. Teemer gained rapidly on the last quarter of a mile and won the race by a few feet. The official time was thirty-five minutes, though outside watches made it about twenty seconds slower.

The Gaudaur-Hosmer match, on September 28th, the most exciting race that ever took place on Western waters took place on the Creve Cœur lakes, near St. Louis, between Hosmer and Gaudaur. Attendance large. The course was three miles with a turn. Hosmer led on sufferance till within a half mile of the winning point, when Gaudaur spurted by in splendid style and won easily in twenty minutes fifteen seconds. The stakes were $500 a side. Gaudaur was greeted with deafening cheers.

BICYCLING.

Last Sunday an unattached rider attracted a considerable amount of attention owing to his loud uniform of bright red. These are the buffoons who help to bring the sport into disrepute, but we suppose there is no way of suppressing them. The kind of riders we have reference to generally 'cycle around the thickly inhabited streets for show and not for exercise; sometimes we are told that they venture out as far as the Park conservatory.

Championship of France.

This annual event was decided on the road at Neully, near Paris, on Sept. 7th, the distance being 6¼ miles. The race was declared a dead heat between DeCivry, (holder), and Medinger, notwithstanding the fact that the former was a couple of feet ahead.

The following new uniform will probably be adopted by the San Francisco Bicycle Club: Dark blue single-breasted coat, with collar buttoned high, and knee breeches, black stockings, black helmet and black shoes.

The Bay City Wheelmen announce an excursion to Santa Rosa. They will go up with their machines on the Republican train this afternoon. Sunday will be devoted to wheeling around the town.

Elliot Norton is a tall, spare, flat-chested, sallow-looking youth that does anything but impress the spectator with his fearful speed.

C. J. Schuster has become a convert to the bicycle. We think he will make it sultry for most of our riders of the present time.

The members of the drill corps of the B. C. W. were put through a number of manœuvres early last Sunday morning.

The feat of riding a tricycle from Sydney, to Melbourne, by James Copeland, has just been accomplished for the first time.

The Bay City Wheelmen will shortly offer for competition a medal emblematic of the club championship.

It is reported that Illstoe, the English amateur, is to make his permanent residence in this country.

H. C. Finkler will shortly leave on an extended business trip to Los Angeles.

F. W. Gibson left last week to attend the dental college of Philadelphia, Penn.

There are over 100 men and boys in Denver who ride the "silent steed."

San Francisco can now boast of eight tricycles.

George M. Hendee is only eighteen years of age.

TURF AND TRACK.

The San Jose Fair.

For attendance Friday was the best day of the meeting. The stands were crowded and the carriage park was fully occupied, a triple line of vehicles extending on either side, clear down to the seven furlong pole. In the morning the final parade of stock took place and the award of ribbons was made.

The first race on the card was a mile dash for two-year-olds. There were three nominations but only Mischief appeared and she walked over for the entrance money of the other two and her own.

Oct. 3d—Running; purse $200 for two-year-olds; one mile.
Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease..... w o
Time, 2:07

The second race was mile heats, for a purse of $250. The starters were Billy the Kid, Jou Jou and Garfield. In the betting Billy the Kid had the call at $60, Jou Jou $40, Garfield $20. In the first heat they got an even start and ran an eighth of a mile head and head. Billy the Kid moved along from that point and at the quarter, in 26½ seconds, was a length in front. He held the place to the half in 52, and to the wire in 1:45½, Garfield struggling, and Jou Jou well in hand. In the second heat Garfield made the pace fast at the start, and at the half-mile pole was three lengths ahead of the favorite, who was half a length in front of Jou Jou. Around the turn they closed in a bunch, but in the finish Billy the Kid was pulled back and Jou Jou led Garfield easily. Time, 1:45½. Garfield retired and betting was, Billy the Kid $80, Jou Jou $30. In the deciding heat the favorite had half a length the advantage at the quarter, in 25½, but at the half, in 50½ the two were even. On the lower turn Jou Jou came away a length, but the favorite beat him home in a big gallop. Time, 1:45½.

Same day—Running; purse, $250; for all ages; $50 to second, $25 to third; mile heats.

G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 110 lbs	Ross	1	3 1
W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 101 lbs	Long	3	2 2
G. Pacheco's, br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 110 lbs	Appleby	2	2 ro

Time, 1:45½, 1:45¾, 1:45¼

The third race was a novelty affair, a dash of one mile, with $50 for the horse first at each quarter, and $200 to the winner of the full mile. The starters were Beaconsfield and Jim Douglas at even weights. In the betting, Thursday night Beaconsfield was a slight favorite, but at the track, before the race, the horses sold even. The run to the quarter was done in :24¼, Douglas three parts of a length ahead; at the half, in :49¼, he was a length the best. Around the turn Beaconsfield moved up, and at the three-quarter pole, in 1:15, Douglas was only a head in advance. They made a rattling finish, Douglas winning by half a length, with a little left. Time, 1:42, the fastest mile ever run on the San Jose track.

Same Day—Novelty; running; for all ages; purse, $350; $50 to the first horse at each quarter-pole, and $200 to the first horse at the finish. One mile.

Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 108 lbs	Howson	1	1	1	1
E. J. Baldwin's b c Beaconsfield, by Hockbocking, dam Aileen Allanah, 108 lbs	Appleby	2	2	2	2

Time, :24¼, :49¼, 1:15, 1:42.

The fourth race was a special of half-mile heats for a purse of $150. The horses at the post were Mischief, Tom Paine, Robin and George. Mischief was a strong favorite in the betting at $180 to $60 for the field. In the first heat the start was not of the best, Tom Paine getting a lead of four lengths; the favorite last. In the stretch Paine attempted to bolt, and George won the heat; Paine second, Robin third, Mischief last. Time, :50. Mischief still held the first place in the pools, selling for $40 against $33 for the field. In the second heat the start was good. The favorite showed in front at once and strung the field out in the stretch, winning the heat under a strong pull; Robin second, George third. Paine bolted again and was distanced. Robin was sent to the stable under the rule. In the deciding heat Mischief won as she liked; George second. Time of the second and third heats, :51¾, :51¼.

Same day.—Special purse, $150; half mile heats.

Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease, 87 lbs	4	1	1	
T. Singleton's ch g George, by Echo (?), dam unknown, 110 lbs.	1	3	2	
W. L. Appleby's br c Tom Paine, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 90 lbs	2	dis		
Wm. Boot's br g Robin, by Bob Wooding, dam Lizzie Marshall, 110 lbs	3	2	ro	

Time, :50, :51½, :51¼.

A match pacing race between Terra Cotta and Bruce, reported to be for a stake of $350 a side was started, and two heats disposed of before dark. Bruce won the first in 2:33½, and Terra Cotta the second in 2:38½.

On Saturday the day was delightful, but the attendance was lighter as many visitors had left for home. At one o'clock the postponed pacing race was ordered up and finished by Bruce winning straight heats. There was but little betting, Bruce being first choice.

Oct. 4th—Match Pacing Race.

Bruce, g g, by Billy Hayward—A. L. Hinds	1	2	1	1
Terra Cotta, s g—E. B. Johnston	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:33½, 2:38½, 2:32, 2:31½.

The first number on the day's programme was the 2:26 class of trotters and it excited more interest than any other race of the week, as Sister and Adair were to contest. These two and B. B. were the only starters. In the betting rooms Friday evening but little was done, Adair having the call at $50 to $40 for Sister, and $4 for B. B. On the track, before the race, the odds were longer on the favorite, the average pools being Adair $50, Sister $25, B. B. $4. On the second score they got the word on an even start. Sister broke badly at the sound of the bell and came almost to a standstill. Adair led around the turn three lengths ahead of B. B., Sister forty yards back. At the quarter in :38, and the half in 1:13, the positions were unchanged. In the last quarter Sister closed up somewhat, and B. B. breaking, the mare took second place, Adair winning in a jog. Time, 2:27½

After this heat betting was, Adair $50, the field $20. In the second heat they got the word on the first trial, and for an eighth of a mile they were in a bunch, when B. B. fell back a length and Adair moved to the front half a length, and in this position they reached the quarter in :36¼ and the half in 1:10½. There was no change till within 200 yards of home, when Sister began to move up. The fight was fierce from there to the wire, Adair winning by a nose, B. B. a good third. Time, 2:21¼.

The betting now stopped altogether. For the third heat they got away even, Adair showing to the front slightly on the first turn. Before they reached the quarter B. B. had got into second place, and they went down the backstretch in a string, Adair first and Sister last. Near the half the favorite made a tumbling break and lost ten lengths, Sister coming to the fore and beating B. B. easily. The driver of B. B. was adjudged guilty of impeding Sister, and the black horse was placed last. Time, 2:23¼. Pool selling was now resumed; Adair $50, the field $20.

For the fourth heat they got away well. Sister was half a length ahead on the first turn, where B. B. skipped and fell back. She held the front, passing the quarter in :36½ and the half in 1:10¼, Adair clinging to her wheel like a shadow. In the last quarter Adair began to creep up. Sister struggled to hold her vantage, but the favorite continued to come on, winning one of the closest and gamest heats ever trotted on any track by half a head; B. B. third. Time, 2:21¼.

Same day—Purse $500; 2:26 class;

Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee—E. H. Miller, Jr.	1	1	2	1
Sister, b m, by Admiral, dam Flora—M. Salisbury	2	2	1	2
B.B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—Jas. McCord	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:27½, 2:21½, 2:23¼, 2:21¼.

The next race was a special trot for Tump Winston, Scandinavian and Hunter. There was considerable money lost and won on the race through the failure of Scandinavian to meet the expectation of his friends, the grooms and stable attaches, who backed him to win a sack full, if he had behaved better. Before the start pools were Winston, $40; Scandinavian, $20; Hunter, $20. The Hunter money was probably one extremity of a double ender for he never looked like a winner or anything approaching it. In the first heat Winston ran most of the way, and Scandinavian got the heat to his credit; Winston, second; Hunter, third. Time, 2:27½. Donathan now got up behind old Tump Winston and although Scandinavian had much the most speed he was a bad breaker and between Tump Winston and Hunter they managed to worry the black horse off his feet once or twice in every mile. Five heats gave the race and money to Winston; Scandinavian, second money; Hunter, third.

Same Day—Special purse, $250; for named horses.

Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer	2	1	2	1	1
Scandinavian, blk g, by Black Hawk Morgan—P. Johnson	1	2	1	2	2
Hunter, br g—S. Sperry	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:27½, 2:27¾, 2:28¼, 2:35½, 2:34.

The last race was for roadsters for a $250 purse. Lottery, Patchen and Whisper started, and before the five heats that it took to decide the matter were trotted it was too dark to see the color of a horse twenty feet away, but it was the last day of the meeting and Saturday night at that, so there could be no thought of postponement. Whisper was played smooth in the race, for what purpose is not quite clear, for if their was any money staked outside of the purse it was not visible. No pools were sold, neither did any one openly offer to lay the price of a dinner on the result. Patchen was distanced for foul in the fourth heat.

Same Day.—Purse, $250; for buggy horses.

Whisper, br g—Younger	3	2	1	1	1
Lottery, ch s—Garrett	2	3	3	2	2
Patchen, b g—Hawes	1	1	2	dis	

Time, 2:43, 2:40¾, 2:34½, 2:36¼, 3:02.

A Literary Fellow in the Sulky.

Mr. M. T. Grattan was out in the Minnesota circuit this season with his eighteen-year-old Morgan stallion, Herod, and had an eventful and interesting experience. Here is his account of his first race:

It was with fear and trembling that I made an entry of my eighteen-year-old stud in the $500 free-to-all at Mankato. With his public performances in view, a let-up for years, and his lameness, how presumptuous it seems? A letter from Secretary Vail brings a full realization of it. He says: "Mr. Shaffer had poor luck with the horse that season. I may mention that he gained no better than third place at Milwaukee, June 8, 1880, in a stake race wherein he was beaten by Kentucky Wilkes and Edwin B., and that he was last horse in the 2:26 class at East Saginaw, June 15, 1880—time, 2:32½, 2:26, 2:27—at both of which places he was entered by said Shaffer; and in September, 1880, at Helena, Mont., he was second in the free-for-all; time, 2:36, 2:39½, 2:39½.

What sort of a horse was this to be found in a free-for-all with Von Arnim, Mollie Middleton, Baybrino, Hancock and Lulu Judd? Mollie and Von Arnim did not start. Hancock and Lulu sold alternately as favorite at $10, Herod bringing up the rear for $2. My friends pitied and my enemies sneered; the old horse ran away in warming up, and then bets were freely offered that he would get the flag. The track is a new half-mile one, which will in time be fast, if properly worked, but it is far from fast now. Herod went off like a clock, answered every call I made on him, and won the first heat in 2:27½ by the most reliable watches. No outside timer made it slower than 2:28. But the solitary timer in the judges' stand, with a rattle-trap of a timer, obstinately defended its accuracy against the assurances of dozens of good and honorable men with costly and accurate watches. No one disputes, however, that this was the fastest mile ever trotted in Mankato. The second heat was a repetition of the first, won, as I supposed, by a clear lead; but the judges said, "Dead heat." Everybody said, "Now the old horse will quit;" but I borrowed a whip from Price Smith and won again. Here were three heats under 2:30, the first time that figure had been beaten in the State on a half-mile track in two years, save by Herod last June. But of course he could not hold out any longer. Yet he did, and finished ahead the fourth time. This would never do. The speculators and their messengers swarmed into the judges' stand, which, contrary to rule, always contained a lot of people. Herod was set back to last for a foul upon Hancock, whom I had never seen or heard in the heat. Interested parties clamored for the foul, but honorable men, with not a cent on the race, who stood where it was claimed to have been committed, say it is a myth. The heat was given to Lulu Judd. In the fifth heat Baybrino made one of his swerving jumps into Herod, right at the stand, jostling the old horse off his feet, his only break in the race.

He recovered from it almost instantly, went along and again finished first, but the pool box and judges' stand were now desperate, so the heat was taken from me for the break.

Feeling that I stood no show for justice and that the race was a cruel abuse of my old horse I begged Spencer to let me win the sixth heat easy and divide. No, but he would divide if Lulu could win. Neither would yield, and so we went out for battle. As usual the word was given with Herod a little back, but he hung right there like the game old bull dog that he is. Always responding to the whip, always striving a little more at each shift of the bit, just keeping his place at the mare's shoulder until we reached the middle of the home-stretch, when I caught my lines with one hand after a vigorous shift of the bit and called with the whalebone for a last supreme effort. Spencer's whip was hissing through the air like lightning, but the mare was dying. Slowly the old horse worked to her head, and, with an effort noted by every onlooker, threw himself a half length ahead under the wire in 2:30¼. The betting men were appalled; minute after minute passed while their friends, the judges, earnestly consulted. Impatient of the wrong done me, regardless of rules and restraint, I called upon every lover of justice to help me maintain the right. Such an angry roar went up from the crowd as speedily brought a finale. "Herod wins this heat and race."

The president afterwards regretted that the judges had not fined me for this demonstration and complained that my voice alone could be heard during the disturbance. If it is never raised in a worse cause than to get a game and honest old trotter three heats after winning six, there will be no cause for shame, and I am sure the judges have no right to complain of any lack of courtesy from me, for did I not respectfully salute them after their final decision, and with cap in hand most politely assure them of my distinguished consideration, thanking them for their just and impartial rulings, without which I could not possibly have won the race?

Holders of Herod pools could not get them cashed. The backers of Lulu Judd and Hancock with credit at the box were unable to square up their losses, and the box was bankrupt, which is a pointer as to the need of winning six heats to get three.

Racing at Baker City, Oregon.

BAKER CITY, Sept. 9th, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The Baker City Agricultural Society's fair opened to-day with very unfavorable prospects. It has been raining and snowing almost every day for the last ten days and of course our roads and tracks are very muddy. The first race on the programme was a dash of a quarter for a purse of $50. Monroe Johnson was the favorite in the betting and won it easily.

BAKER CITY, OGN., Sept. 9th—Purse, $50, of which $10 to second; dash of a quarter of a mile.

W. Leigh's b g Monroe Johnson	1
N. Carnahan's b g Ingomar	2
Owner's b g Bay Prince	3

Time, :25.

The second race was a saddle horse purse of $50; for horses that had never started for public money; three-quarters of a mile. There were six starters, namely: Ianthe, Clincher, Monroe Johnston, Slim Jim, Boss Toney, and Crockett. Monroe Johnson was the favorite. The track was very muddy. They got the word on the first attempt with a splendid start and finished in the order named, after a close contest between Ianthe and Clincher, in the fast time, for the track, of 1:20¼. Ianthe is a three-year-old by Osceola and she was saddled for the first time just five weeks ago, so after a few months more we expect to see her do wonders. It rained in the morning and a light shower after noon, and in consequence the attendance was light.

Sept. 10th.—To-day there was to have been two races, but it began to rain at 5 A. M., and up to the time I jot down these notes, 8 P. M., it has not ceased. The sport has been postponed to the 13th, the other three days to follow on the 15th, 16th and 17th.

Sept. 13th.—The second day's races came off to-day, although we have had some rain every day and it rained to-day in the morning and again before the second heat of the first race. The first race was heats of five-eighths of a mile. Starters were Echo, Repetta, Dundrum and Major Anderson. They came up for the word very even but the starter did not see fit to send them off and called them back. The riders of Repetta and Dundrum did not respond, and the two ran a very pretty heat in 1:03, Repetta winning. As the word had not been given they were called on to try it again which they did, very disastrously to the pool buyers. This time they got the word to a good start when Echo went to the front and won very handily, Anderson second, Repetta and Dundrum distanced. Time, 1:04. The next heat was won by Echo without a struggle, Anderson second. Time, 1:05. Betting before the start, Repetta $20, field $8.

Sept. 13.—Purse $120; heats of five-eighths of a mile.

J. Gentry's ch g Echo, by Osceola	1	1
F. Gleason's b g Major Anderson, by Geo. Wilkes	2	2
W. Leigh's b m Repetta, by Alarm or Reform	dis	
C. Marsh's b g Dundrum, by Melbourne, Jr.	dis	

Time, 1:04, 1:05.

The second race was a trotting purse for all two-year-olds. Starters: Leona, Pluto, and Eva H. Mr. J. W. Wisdom's bay colt, by Challenger, dam by Bay Pilot, was named in the race, but did not start. There was considerable betting, Leona being the favorite, at $20 to $16 for the field, and it was justifiable for she took the lead and won with but one skip, distancing the field. The time was 3:10¼, fast for the day and track.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $120; for two-year-olds.

D. A. McAlister's b f Leona, by Lemont, dam by Administrator	1
J. F. Ferguson's b c Pluto, by Black Stranger, dam unknown	dis
Neil Hogoboom's ch f Eva H, by Mt. Vernon, dam unknown	dis

Time, 3:10¼.

Sept. 15th.—The track was good and the weather fine. For this day there was to have been a four-year-old trot and a three-year-old running race, but the trotters were off and the day's sport was short. The three-year-old race was so one-sided that there was no betting. Echo won in a canter in the slow time of 2:04.

Sept. 15th.—Purse $120; for three-year-olds; one mile.

J. Gentry's ch g Echo, by Osceola	1
B. Toney's ch f Ianthe, by Osceola	2
F. Gleeson's b g Ingomar	3

Time, 2:04.

Sept. 16th.—This was the fourth day and after so much distancing and easy wins we expected to see a good race, but it was the same thing over. The first race was trotting, half mile heats for a purse of $120, first horse to take all. Mark Twain and Black Bess started. After a little warming up they got the word to a good start. Mark Twain shot ahead and won the heat, distancing the mare in a walk. Time, 1:29½. Black Bess broke and began prancing, never striking a trot again. There was considerable money changed hands as the mare was favorite 2 to 1.

Sept. 16th.—Trotting; purse, $120; half-mile heats.

Mark Twain, b g, by Milliman's Bellfounder—F. Spicer	1
Black Bess, blk m, by Mt. Vernon	dis

Time, 1:29½.

Sept. 17th.—The fifth and last day was the best race of the meeting, and a race that would be a good one in any country. It was seven eighths of a mile and repeat with Repetta, Echo and Policy in. They were all favorite by turns at one time but Repetta finally settled into first choice at $20 to $14 for the field. The first heat they got the word with Repetta in the lead, which she kept apparently without distress, winning by half a length, Echo second, at a length ahead of Policy. Time, 1:31¼. There were many false starts in the second heat, each one trying to get the best of the other. They finally got the word with a fair send off, Repetta having a slight advantage. Echo seemed tangled and did not get to work until too late to win. Repetta kept the lead to the half, where Policy ran to her and showed his nose in front; but in the straight Repetta drew away and won by two lengths, Policy second, four lengths ahead of Echo. Time, 1:30½.

Sept. 17th.—Purse, $120; heats of seven-eighths of a mile.

Wm. Leigh's b f Repetta, by Alarm or Reform—Long Nine	1	1
Carnahan & Gentry's ch g Echo, by Osceola—Sunshine, by Dasher.	2	3
Jos. Kinney's b g Policy, by Osceola—unknown	3	2

Time, 1:31¼, 1:30½.

This closed the meeting and no more aggravated case of "Oregon weather" ever occurred in the whole history of racing in this country. LONESS.

Fillies in the St. Leger.

If Eleanor, the dual winner of the Derby and Oaks in 1801, is excepted, there was no remarkable winning filly of our classic race for several years, as after Paulina Altisidora was the next St. Leger winner in 1813, when the big field of seventeen came to the post, and Mr. Watt's Altisidora, spoken of as a beautiful filly, started first favorite at 11 to 5, and won, after a tremendous race with Cameeleopard, by half a head. There was a little question at the time that the next year's St. Leger should also have gone fo a filly, as Eborina was a hot favorite, and, although beaten, she showed form enough the next day to prove that she should have won. Fillies were getting more to the fore about this time, as in 1816 Sir B. R. Grahame's The Duchess won the St. Leger when starting at the nice price of 12 to 1, and at the same time a sister competitor, called Maritornes, was the favorite. Beggar Girl was made a hot favorite for the St. Leger in 1818, but she was never dangerous. In the year that the grey colt, Gustavus, won the Derby he was made a great favotite for the St. Leger, though curious reports were about, and he never figured prominently in the race, which was at last desperately fought out between old John Day on the filly, Fortuna, and Bill Scott on Jack Spigot, the colt winning by half a length. The next year's St. Leger was very similar, as Swap was backed as if it was over at 7 to 4, the next in demand being the filly, Muta, who ran pretty well, but the crack was never in it, and in a fine race home between the two rank outsiders, Theodore and Violet, the colt won by half a length. Several years elapsed before another filly took as prominent a part in the St. Leger, but in 1827 Mr. Petrie's fine filly, Matilda, who was second, and should have won by all accounts if he had not shown temper at the post. Second to a Derby dead heater was a filly the next year, as Major Yarburgh's Belinda ran up to The Coloniel, though beaten easily by three lengths. In Chorister's year fillies had a good deal to do with the St. Leger finish, as La Fille Mal Gardee led at the distance, when The Saddler headed her, to be almost immediately challenged by Chorister, the two running home locked together, and the last mentioned won by a head, La Fille Mal Gardee being close up third, and Lady Elizabeth was fourth. It was for Queen of Trumps, in 1835, to be the first dual winner of both Oaks and St. Leger, and there can be no question that the Hon. E. L. Mostyn's filly was one of the most famous ever seen on the turf. She was only beaten once, and that was through an accident, and it was thought that a bigger, finer filly had never been bred up to the time of her appearance. Another very famous filly ran in the next St. Leger, but she could only get third to Elis Scroggins, though only beaten a head by the latter for second honors. This was Beeswing, a mare that has been longer associated with the St. Leger than any other to be found in the *Stud Book*, as her son, Newminster, won it in 1851, her grandson, Lord Clifden, in 1863, her great grandsons, Hawthornden Wenlock, and Petrarch in the respective years of 1870, '72, '76, and it would be very remarkable if her great granddaughter, Busybody, were to win the coming St. Leger, as according to Herringson's pictures, she resembles Beeswing in an extraordinary degree. To judge by coincidences Busybody should win the St. Leger, as her sire and grandsire were both under the same cloud as she is, and being about right on the day they were nursed home by superior jockeys, and sorely discomforted those who had opposed them.

To return, however, to past heroines of the St. Leger. Several notable ones, such as Crucifix, Miss Letty, and Industry, were not entered in the Great Northern race at times when their performances in the south would have made them very dangerous for St. Leger honors; but in 1842 there was a surprise in store, as it was thought a pretty good year, Attila having won the Derby for Scott's stable, and Our Nell the Oaks for the Dawsons, with the well-named Meal, by Bran second. Lord Eglington had a filly called Blue Bonnet, by Touchstone, out of Maid of Melrose, by Brutandorf, that had been amiss all the Spring, and so did not keep her engagement in the Oaks, and as she had some slight accident when being sent to Goodwood as a two-year-old, and did not start, she was quite a dark one on the eve of the St. Leger, when her owner took 4,000 to 100 three times about her, and this brought her amongst the favorites at start. In a well run race Attila was beaten to nothing, and Blue Bonnet, having only Sea Horse to settle from the distance, won by a length. Harry Hall was then beginning to draw the portraits for *Bell's Life*, and the numbers for the 18th and 25th of September, 1842, contained well-drawn likenesses of Blue Bonnet and Beeswing. In 1844 the Princess made a bold bid to repeat the Queen of Trumps *coup* of landing Oaks and St Leger, for she won the Epsom race with the greatest of ease, and her friends stood her for the St. Leger, her price at start being 4 to 1, whilst The Cure was favorite at 5 to 4, and they took 7 to 2 about Faugh a Ballagh. The finish was between the three, the Irish colt beating The Cure by a length, and half a length only divided the latter from the Oaks winner. In 1845 Miss Sarah, who was third in the Oaks with 30 to 1 against her, was thought to possess better form than all the colts engaged in the St. Leger, as between Epsom and Doncaster she had won the Great Yorkshire Stakes, beating the Goodwood Cup heroine, Miss Elis, and a large field. She was therefore served up very warm for the St. Leger, her party backing her down to 5 to 2, and so chagrined was her owner, Major Yarburgh, when The Baron beat her by an easy length, that he laid a protest against the stakes being paid over until the winner's mouth had been examined. The famous filly, Mendicant, did not figure in the St. Leger, and it was not again until 1848 that colt was seen fighting against filly on Doncaster Moor. There it was that the Derby winner, Surplice, upset the hopes of Malton, Lord Stanley's Canezou, after a memorable finish. Canezou had been carrying all before her, winning the One Thousand Guineas, the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood, and the Ebor St. Leger, at York, and Scott's stable stood her at 7 to 4 for the St. Leger, and got beaten a neck. A good mare was Canezou, as she won the Goodwood Cup two years in succession, as a four-year-old and a five. No filly took any part in the Flying Dutchman's St. Leger, and the same remark is applicable to Voltigeur's year, but when Newminster won hopes were very strong that a filly of tried merit would pull through, as Aphrodite had won the One Thousand Guineas, beating the subsequent Oaks winner, Iris, and after a special preparation was backed down to 2 to 1 for the St. Leger, at a shade better odds than the favorite, Hernandez, and the filly flattered her backers until very near home, when Newminster proved too hard a nut to crack, and he beat her by two lengths. The Oaks filly, Songstress, was thought after her Epsom victory to have a great St. Leger chance, but the winner of the Two Thousand, Stockwell, was the hero of the northern race that year, and the filly was never dangerous. The Osbornes' mare, Lady Tatton, ran a pretty good third in the year Saucebox bowled over the hot favourite, Rifleman; but the greatest filly year of all might well be considered 1857, when Blink Bonny won both the Derby and Oaks, and, when backed for the St. Leger at 5 to 4, she failed to get nearer than fourth, the winner being Imperieuse, who had won the One Thousand Guineas and ran fourth in the Oaks. The next year saw the St. Leger carried off again by a filly in Mr. Merry's Sunbeam, and that gentleman was within an ace of running first and second with two fillies, as the Hadji only separated Blanche of Middleby from her companion by a neck.

Fillies have played very conspicuous parts in the St. Leger since that day, as Caller Ou was a famous winner in 1861, and the great Gladiateur was stretched in 1865 to beat Regalia, the victress that year of the Oaks. Then in the next five years fillies won it three times, namely, Achievement, Formosa and Hannah, and after one year's interval Marie Stuart and Apology, both Oak winners, took it two years in succession, and Jannette, another Oaks winner, also achieved the double event; whilst the memorable year of 1882 must be ranked with Blink Bonny's year, but in a still greater degree, all the classic events falling to fillies, as Shotover won the Two Thousand and Derby, and for the St. Leger Dutch Oven, Geheimiss and Shotover were first, second and third.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Miss Woodford's Great Race at Sheepshead Bay—Defeat of Baldwin's Horses in the Great Eastern Handicap—General News, Etc.

NEW YORK, Sept 20, 1884.

To-day the Autumn meeting, at Sheepshead Bay, closed with some of the best sport of the entire series, and the Dwyer's great mare, Miss Woodford, set the seal of her great reputation, by winning the best two-mile heat race on record in hollow style. Prior to her great performances this week the fame of this famous daughter of Billet rested chiefly on her races at shorter and intermediate distances, one mile and three-quarters being as far as she had gone in public before Thursday. This was a strong argument in the mouths of the backers of Carter in the match race, for the performance three miles was so recent and fresh in remembrance, as to leave no doubt of his staying abilities. The day of the match, Thursday, saw the greatest crowd, at the Coney Island Jockey Club Grounds, that has ever been inside of the enclosure. Perhaps 20,000 persons is a low estimate of the crowd of people that came through the gates from early in the forenoon, up to 2:30 P. M., when the start was made. And of this great body of race-goers, over three-fourths were the holiday crowd, who do not go to a race for betting purposes, but for the excitement of the racing alone. The bettors and speculators outside of the betting pavilion proper were absorbed and swallowed up completely by this vast mass of humanity. More ladies were present than the stand has ever held before, and the scene of the crowded grand stand and lawns viewed from the inner field as the horses went to the post was an enlivening one. The day was not of the pleasantest, being dull and hazy with clouds of dust from the track, but the people were too full of the great race to care for atmospheric conditions. In the betting Miss Woodford was the choice. at $1,000 to $600, and at these figures an immense amount of money was wagered. The start was made amid suppressed excitement, the crowd being wrought up now to a tension of expectation and when the starter's flag dropped there was a subdued roar like the dash of the waves on the shore. With Carter in the lead the racers dashed past the wire, the pace being slow for such cracks, and they were 1:52 in running the first mile, a state of affairs not condusive to Carter's chances, whose policy it was to force the pace. But the famous gelding, like other racers that could be named, will not exert himself to his utmost, except there are horses ahead of him, and it was the policy of the Dwyers and their shrewd jockey therefore to stay behind Drake Carter. Passing the stand however the second time, when a mile and three furlongs had been run, Hayward realized that he must get his horse to extend himself or the race would be lost to a certainty, and "hitting her up" to a terrific rate of speed, under the influence of the spur, Drake Carter quickened his strides a mile from home. But the brown beauty shadowing him two lengths away, followed suit without any persuaders, and try as Carter might, he could not gain a yard on Woodford, who was galloping along with her mouth wide open and switching her tail as if she was at exercise. On the lower turn she closed up to Carter's tail amid shouts from her backers and rounding into the stretch less than a quarter of a mile from home she pulled up even in a fair stride, Carter now got the whip in heavy doses and ran gamely under the persuasion, but Miss Woodford left him easily and galloped home under a pull a ten lengths winner, covering the two miles and a half in 4:28¾. She ran the last mile and a half in 2:36¾, the last two miles in 3:31¾ and finished so fresh that beyond a doubt she could have gone on and broken all the long distance records had she been required. The Great Eastern Handicap run the same day was a handsome spectacle of 24 youngsters at the post the largest field of horses ever in a race in this country. But as a race it was no test at all, for five-sixths of the lot got hemmed in behind the leaders at the start and could not get out. Baldwin's three, Verano, Volante and Mission Belle were hot favorites in the betting, but the filly, Mission Belle was the only one to experience any luck at the start and her handicap weight, 116 lbs. was so unreasonably heavy, as compared with Goano and others, that though she was third at the end of the first half mile, she tired badly in the run into the stretch. Ten Stone the winner had only 105 lbs and got away in front staying there throughout. To-day the meeting closed with the Great Long Island stakes, two mile heats, and Miss Woodford's 3:33, 3:31¼ is likely to remain at the head of the record for some time to come. As in the match race Drake Carter made the pace from Woodford and Modesty in each heat until a quarter of a mile from home, when the Dwyer's great mare closed up and won in a canter. Jerome Park begins its fall meeting next Saturday. Baldwin's horses have no engagements there, their nearest being at Baltimore. It seems to be the general impression here that his two-year-olds are a trifle overdone, but they may do better at the southern meetings.

Sept. 30, 1884.

Contrary to general expectation the Baldwin string of racehorses are at Jerome Park where the American Jockey Club's Fall meeting began on Saturday last. I had a talk with Albert Cooper, the well-known colored trainer, and he expresses an opinion that his charges will win races yet before snow flies. Mission Belle threw her boy on the boulevard road leading to the race track and fell, cutting her knee quite severely, but Cooper thinks it not serious. The stable will go to Baltimore and Washington, and start for home about November. During the first two days they started Gano and Savanna in two purse races, the horse running third on Saturday to Markland and Aranza, and the filly second to Valley Forge to-day, with eight others behind the pair. Rapido will be started on Saturday next in a two-year-old sweep. I handed Cooper the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Sept. 20th, containing an account of the racing at our Sacramento State Fair, and it was a treat to see his pleasure at sight of the paper from home, which he had not seen for a long time. He is very anxious to get back to the sunny slopes of the Pacific again. Jim Renwick was expected to be a starter in the Manhattan Handicap on Saturday, but he has not made his appearance at the post yet, and Buchanan does not say when he will start him now. He also is likely to make the southern campaign, at least as far as the monumental and capital cities. As if to compensate for the failure of the Pacific slopers here, the telegraph to-night informs us of the victory of the California-bred gelding, Bonanza at Louisville to-day. He captured the Sanford Stakes, one mile for two-year-olds, and as he beat Favor, Pegasus and other crack youngsters of the Blue Grass section, Bonanza is evidently a coming horse. Sold last Spring at the Winter' sale at Sacramento, this son of Joe Hooker and Mattie Glenn was worth every dollar of the price paid for him by G. D. Christy, his present owner.

Aranza is a name forever calculated to impress itself upon turf-goers of the present generation, many of whom will resolve afresh, after her races of last Saturday and Tuesday, to cease intrusting her with their shekels. Not since a year ago this Fall, at Sheepshead, when she was beaten out of a place by Brad, in a mile and a quarter race, only to come out two days afterward and beat Strathspey, a mile on a wet track, in 1:42¾, have the backers of Aranza been so disgusted as on the recent occasion. Mainly because her form of two weeks since at Sheepshead Bay was the highest she has ever shown, three races there at a mile, a win in 1:41, and two head defeats in 1:40½ and 1:41, being an exhibition of steady ability to repeat her performance in the same notch, that was proof positive to the general public that good judgment in the saddle had eradicated most, if not all, of the mare's former shiftiness, unreliability and eccentricities, When, then, as said before, fresh from the glamour of her three great races at Coney Island, Aranza, with a man in the saddle, is beaten a mile at Jerome, on Saturday, by Markland, in 1:47½, only to come out on Tuesday, with a boy on her back, and fairly romp home in front of horses generally believed to be better than Markland, doing the first mile of the dash close to 1:45, people looked askance at each other, and marvelled greatly at such diametrically opposite results. True, the Aranza of Saturday had no blinkers. The Aranza of Tuesday wore them with good effect. The Aranza of Saturday trailed sluggishly behind for six furlongs, only to fail of victory in the straight run in. The Aranza of Tuesday was off in front like a shot as soon as the flag fell, and never giving the others a chance to get near her, had them beaten long before she struck the straight, What the public would like to see in the management of this fast mare is the exercise of a little more consistency in the tactics employed with her. If she runs best in blinkers, run her *always* in blinkers, and if she runs best in the lead, place her *always* there if possible. But this latter surmise was thought to have been exploded, for Aranza has, on several occasions, won after making a waiting race of it. The mare's good form at Sheepshead, which savored greatly of a high standard of consistency had regained her many of her lost admirers. Her latest exhibitions at Jerome have lost her all these, together with the few that had adhered to her through thick and thin. No such in-and-outer has ever run in America in the memory of the proverbial oldest inhabitant.

Mr. Pincus' starting has been the subject of much favorable comment during the opening days at Jerome. He has dispatched his fields thus far with uniform good judgment and success, Lizzie Mack's *fiasco* on Tuesday being the only case of a horse getting left. Promptly on time each race has been disposed of, and people were sent home in good season. Mr. Pincus' progress is a source of congratulation, for we believe that none of the starters we have try harder to get *all* the horses well away than he does.

After Aranza, Heel-and-Toe must take rank as another in-and-outer and champion hoodwinker of handicappers. To win a big handicap in the Spring at 100 lbs., and to get in another one in the Fall at the same weight, is a feat that the sister to Glen Dudley, Gen. Phillips (Postguard), and Strathspey would not have accomplished in the old country where no such allowance is made for supposed loss of form, especially in one season at least. Take the case of Tonans, for instance, who won the Lincolnshire, one mile, last March, from a strong field, carrying 116 lbs. Since then he has done nothing, and yet in the Fall handicaps the horse has been well looked after, getting 124 lbs. in the Cambridgeshire, which is 20 yards over nine furlongs. Heel-and-Toe's build is, of course, essentially not that of a great weight carrier, but it must not be forgotten that with 106 lbs. up, she beat Drake Carter, 123 lbs., a mile and a half in fast time on a slow track, and we do not believe that her party will succeed in again misleading racing men as to her real abilities, which are above the average.

St. Saviour, now regarded as in all probability the best of his year, is all right on his pins again. The sprain received in his last race at Monmouth Park, when coming down the hill by the three-quarter pole, has yielded gradually to treatment, but in view of the lateness of the season, and his lack of engagements, it has been decided to retire him until next year. By that time, if nothing occurs to mar his prospects, the brother to Eole may naturally be expected to outdo the deeds of his spirited-away relative, than whom he was beyond a doubt a faster three-year-old. As regards the whereabouts of Eole, whether he is abroad or at Garden City, is as much of a mystery as ever, not that it makes any material difference, as whether he is in Albion or on the Island of Shells he is certain to be in good hands, and to be well cared for. At the same time the horse has been so long and favorably before the American public that if he is expatriated and an alien in a strange land, they would like to know it.

A singular complication in the matter of horses' pedigrees has arisen in Chicago the last week, where one Joseph Raside of Waukegan, Ill., was held for examination on a question of extradition for forgery, the complaint being made by the Clydesdale Association of Scotland. It is charged that the alleged offender in this case forged spurious pedigrees and sold thereby in the West some inferior-bred Clydesdale

horses that he had imported. The application of the Scotland Association was presented to the Washington authorities by the British Minister, and at last accounts Raside was to have been delivered to the British Vice-Consul at Philadelphia. The crime is rather a novel one, and as applied to racing stock, would probably fall short of the mark, for the reason that the importers of thoroughbreds are naturally most particular regarding the authenticity and genuineness of each animal's certificate. Still such a thing might happen, and a detection of this sort of work should entail severe penalties on the onender.

Louisette's runaway win for the Hunter Stakes on Tuesday confirmed the good opinions of her admirers, who reasoned that though a trifle deficient in speed apparently, on Saturday in the Manhattan Handicap, she would show to good advantage in the single handed duel with Duchess over the longer course, especially with the later giving her 4 lbs., Duchess carrying the extreme penalty. No little surprise was felt at Water Lily's dodging the issue, a test that would have settled definitely the question of which is the best three-year-old filly of the year, and in view of Water Lily's recent good form, the fact that her party did not care to meet Louisette at even weights, 118 lbs., looks as if they are content to leave Louisette the honors of superiority. Duchess is a game and fast little filly, and with weights more suited to her size would do better. The fact that she carried 120 lbs. at Monmouth, and beat Louisette, 113 lbs., a mile and a half, is no criterion as to what she can do with the Islip filly now, for the latter is pounds better now than then.

The youngsters that composed the Nursery field on Saturday were the poorest lot that have contested this time-honored stake of late years, and a fair class two-year-old would have made a show of them. This was evidenced on Tuesday in the Champagne Stakes. when St Augustine, the second in, but virtual winner of, the Nursery, was easily beaten by Eachus, the Erdenheim cast-off. The son of Reform and Nemesis is a very promising youngster, and will, bar accident, turn out a useful three-year-old.

Unless the full steeplechase course at Jerome Park has been materiallp changed the race of last Saturday, won by disturbance, is the fastest ever run over it by several seconds. The nearest to it this season was six seconds slower. The disastrous hurdle race on Tuesday, however, did not tend to elevate this class of sport in the minds of true lovers of the sport. It is too dangerous a pastime as carried on at present, the speed with which the horses rush at the jumps constantly inviting fatal accidents.

Yours, PACIFIC.

The St. Leger.

The story of a great race gets thrashed out a few days after the race has been run, and the secrets of the late St. Leger are now the common property of well-informed racing men. There can be little doubt that Superba would have won had she not been interrupted in her preparation. It was the general idea that Peck's beautiful mare could not stay the Leger course, and I promulgated this view of the case to a connection of the stable a few days before the eventful day. He smiled.

"Can Hackness stay, do you think?" he asked me. Hackness, you may remember, ran second for last year's Cessarewitch, two miles and a quarter, so that there was no doubt on that head, and I said as much.

"Then don't you be nervous about Superba failing to stay!" my friend replied. A few days before the race the mare hit her leg; she had to be eased in consequence, and the injury developed itself again in the course of the struggle. Nevertheless Superba finished within a length and a half of The Lambkin, from which you may judge what would have happened had all gone well with her, and had she been at her best. My tip, Scot Free, given months ago, failed most unaccountably, though he was first favorite to the end (he was not so when I told you that I fancied him), and touched as high as 9 to 4. I was influenced in his favor by the confidence his owner, John Foy, reposed in the Two Thousaud Guineas winner. Foy has had a long experience of racing. Years ago he used to do commissions for the Danebury stable, when the Marquis of Hastings was at the height of his career. If I remember correctly, Foy quarreled with the late John Day because he thought Day did not tell him as much as Foy wanted to know about Lady Elizabeth, the mare that created so much sensation in the Spring of 1865. I forget the details of the case. and besides do not want to write you a long story of the past. At Ascot, however, when there was a disposition to lay against Scot Free, Foy met Montagu Williams, the well-known baraister, and asked nim whether he had backed the colt. Montagu Williams replied in the negative.

"Then go and do so," Foy said. "Never mind what you hear. Scot Free is fit and well, I fancy him very much for the Leger." On his arrival at Doncaster he went a rattling good two-mile gallop, but the change of quarters did not suit him. He sweated and looked altogether out of sorts as he went to the post, nervously blundered onto his head when the flag fell, and never seemed to be in it. Condition got The Lambkin home. Moderate as he is, he was sound and fit, and several of his opponents were neither. The surprise of the race was the fight made by the Duke of Westminster's game little mare Sandiway. The Duke started her to make a pace for Cambusmore, which Archer had chosen to ride, the choice having been left to him. She finished second, and, it was in my opinion, all out of The Lambkin, while Cambusmore never showed in front from start to finish. Of course, it is now debated whether Sandiway would have won with Archer on her back. These questions are difficult to answer. I should certainly be inclined to say that Archer was more than a length better than Barrett, over the St. Leger course. Of Barrett's riding I am no admirer. He's bold enough, but is sadly deficient in judgment and delicacy. He has, in fact, no pretensions to be called a horseman, which Archer now has. Porter, the Duke's trainer, thought that Sandiway would beat her stable companion; why Archer thought otherwise I cannot understand, but there is no doubt he did.

Captain Machell's objection to The Lambkin's running is only to be accounted for on the ground that his health is bad. He had no *locus standi*, in the first place, for, though it is, of course, well-known that he manages Sir John Willoughby's and Lord Manners' horses, the laws of racing do not recognize his position. In the second place, The Lambkin's nomination was perfectly correct in every way. Coming after his equally frivolous objection to St. Gatien for the Derby, Machell's conduct in this affair has led to some very severe strictures. I forget whether I told you the story of that famous dead heat (?). Another journey over the hard ground at Epsom would almost certainly have broken down Harvester, and so in saying to Sir John Willoughby: "Whatever you like, Sir John!" when asked what he would do, Mr. Hammond practically gave Sir John Willoughby half the Derby Stakes and allowed him to win instead of losing heavily in the ring. To object after this, on the flimsey ground on which Captain Machell did object (or cause an objection to be made) to St. Gatien was the height of bad taste, you will allow. Of the three Machell superintends Sir Reuben was the best, because he was the fittest. He carried a tremendous lot of money, but Cannon could only get him fourth. A suspicion that Scot Free could not stay was abroad, though Foy thought otherwise. "Superba and Sir Reuben are the only two horses in the race that one had a good excuse for backing," the Duke of Beaufort remarked after the race.—*London Correspondent N. Y. Spirit.*

Abolishing the Books.

Racing without betting is the dream of some good but rather impractical people. for the one without the other is impossible as long as human nature is what it is. We may go even a step further, and say that we believe in betting, for, apart from its admittedly demoralizing tendency in causing men to lose sight of the real value of money, it gives an additional interest and excitement to racing. But betting should be kept within bounds. Ned Harrigan may tell us "it's old chestnut," and that he has "heard it before," when we repeat a sentiment we have often expressed in these columns, tha betting is only the incident of racing, and should always be held subservient to it. The rapid growth of bookmaking within the past five or six years has brought it to a point where it is capable of doing grievous injury to the sport, and the gentlemen who maintain large stables are beginning to ask themselves if it is not time to take additional measures of protection against the evils of the system. It is admitted on all hands that bookmaking is the best form of betting, but, unhappily, it is susceptible of gross abuse, and the bookmakers are becoming more influential than is consistent with a healthy state of affairs. The bookmaker has to wage a general battle with the public, and of course he has to employ every means in his power. Already there is too much talk about jockeys and trainers being under the influence of bookmakers. Much of it is imaginary, but it is possible there exists such cases. But even a single case is one too many, and it should be repressed. If it is not the leading owners will eventually give up racing, as they did in 1850, and if they do the public will stop coming. We happen to know that at the Turf Congress, at Louisville, in November last, a motion to abolish bookmaking from all the courses represented, met with almost unanimous approval, and it was only through the efforts of Mr. J. E. Brewster, that it was withdrawn.

We are in a position to state that members of the Monmouth Park Association are awakening to the necessity of protective measures. It is likely that they will take shape in the abolition of bookmaking from the grounds and the substitution of auction and French pools. The French system could be put under the management of the club, with $5, $10, $50 and $100 pools, and the public would be much better pleased, while the percentages could go toward swelling the racing fund and relieve the Club of the charge that it is the money paid by the bookmakers for betting privileges that makes the racing fund. That the measure would be popular with the public there can be no doubt, as it would protect them as well as the owners. If the Monmouth Park Association take the step they have the assurance of the endorsement and co-operation of the Coney Island Jockey Club.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Bonanza's Race.

The race won by Bonanza at Louisville, on Sept. 30th, was a performance of merit. The time seems slow to our California ideas of a good race but this one was run over a very heavy track and in bad weather. The cracks Favor and Pegasus were among the beaten horses and the result was a regular header for the bettors. The following are the details.

Sept. 30—Sanford Stakes; for two-year-olds; at $50 each h f, with $500 added; of which $100 to the second; winners of $1,500 to carry 3lbs; of $2,000, 5 lbs; of $2,500 and upwards, 7 lbs extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs; thirty entries; one mile.

G. D. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker - Mattie Glenn, 107 lbs ..... Withers 1
G. D. Favor's b c Favor, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, 110 lbs ... Brennan 2
Randall & Co.'s br f Anna Woodcock, by Billet—Calomel, 107 lbs ..... Richardson 0
M. Young's br g Pegasus, by Rhadamanthus—Highland Vintage, 110 lbs ..... Stoval 0
M. Young's ch c Doubt, by St. Martin—Perhaps, 110 lbs..... Ellis 0
J. S. Clark's ch f Retinue, by Monarchist—Return, 100 lbs. Tankersley 0
T. J. Megibben's br g Orlando, by Billet—Aeolia, 112 lbs..... Riley 0
C. R. James' b f Princess Chuck, by Aristides—Crescent, 100 lbs. Kelly 0

Time, 1:49¼.

Pools: Favor, $50; Milton Young's pair, $50, the field, $75. Betting: 5 to 1 against Bonanza. Mutuels paid, $41.10. Bonanza led off and at once opening up a big gap was never headed, winning by a length, same between second and third.

Bonita's Record Beaten.

At Cleveland, Sept. 23d, during the heats of the 2:40 race, the four-year-old filly Elvira, by Cuyler, owned by J. C. McFerran, of the Glenview Stock Farm, Louisville, Ky., and winner of the 2:27 race on Wednesday, made two trips, accompanied by a thoroughbred running mate, Zero, driven by Ed. Bither, for a purse and to beat the four-year-old record, Bonita's 2:18¾. In the first trial she failed, going in 2:19½. A break on the stretch was all that beat her. On the second trip she beat the record by a quarter of a second, making a break on the stretch that cost her a half second more. She went the second trip by quarters in 0:35¾, 1:09, 1:45, 2:18½.

Later in the day the yearling son of Nutwood—Nutbreaker—bred by J. C. McFerron, and owned by J. W. Fisher, of Quincy, Ill., was sent a mile against his own fastest yearling record, 2:49¾, accompanied by Zero. He beat the record by 3¾ seconds, making the mile by quarters in 0:43¾, 1:24, 2:05¼, 2:46. This is the fastest yearling record east of the Rockies and is only second to one on this side, that of Hinda Rose, 2:36½.

Red Boy seems to have won every race he has started for in Montana this season. On September 17th at Helena, with 118 pounds up, he won at mile heats in 1:47, 1:49, beating Monarch, 110 pounds, and Retort, 105 pounds.

Meetings have been in progress, this week, at Fresno and Salinas, but the telegraphic reports have been for the most part only half way intelligible.

The grand stand at the Stockton track is to be moved back twenty feet and raised six feet before the next fair is held.

Some Arizona Horses.

[Prescott Courier.]

A trip to the driving park is really a treat to a lover of horseflesh. We find Mr. Wilbur kindly treating and developing a string of valuable young horses. Our attention was called first to examine the four-year-old colt, Bolt, the property of Col. C. P. Head; he is by A. W. Richmond, dam Lady Hunter. Mr. Wilbur claims him to be one of the best bred horses in the West, having been familiar with the family of horses for several years. We then come to Arizona, John Ellis' three-year-old roadster, once very vicious, but from the kind treatment of Mr. Wilbur and his men, she has become manageable and docile. She is very speedy for a three-year-old. We next come to Gumbo, a four-year-old, brought here by Mr. Wilbur. He is by Mambrino Champion, and is very large, handsome and quite a trotter. We next come to Mr. C. B. Rush's three-year-old, which is being broke. He is very large and powerful, but Mr. W. tlls us that his gait and speed is wonderfui. We next come to Frank Murphy, a four-year-old pacer and trotter, the property of Murphy Bros. He is a Hambletonian, and does credit to his family. With four weeks' training he is pacing in 2:40. We next come to Tritle, a three-year-old pacer, the property of Mr. Hale. He has named him after our worthy Governor, and he does honor to his name, as he is pacing in 2:40, with only four weeks' development. We were then escorted to the stall of the little wonder, Comanche Boy. As we approach him he looks as if he was going to say some welcome to us. His expression is wonderful, and Mr. Wilbur says he knows more tricks about the race track than most of the men Mr. W. brought him with him. He is eight years old and has a record of 2:35¼. He has won every purse Mr. Wilbur has started him for this year. We concluded our visit by admiring Mr. Wilbur's pet colt, Maude. The mother is an inbred Hambletonian. The colt is only four months old and has already commenced taking lessons.

Sale of Oregon's Champion.

The bay stallion Dexter, by Milliman's Bellfounder, was sold during the recent meeting at Helena, Montana, and it is reported that the horse has been shipped to Chicago, in charge of Geo. Leihy. Regarding this transfer the *Oregonian* says:

The sale of the Oregon trotting stallion, Dexter, the joint property of Van Buren DeLashmutt and the Misner Brothers, took place on the day on which the free-for-all trot was to come off. The price paid was $2,500, which was no extravagant figure for a horse nearly 17 hands high and having a record of 2:24, with ability to trot in 2:21 when in condition. He is 13 years old and has made but five public seasons, and hence is a very fresh horse. And while the price seems comparatively small, yet it was good judgment to sell him for the reason that the State is flooded with entire horses, none of which are making any great money for their owners, and some of them do not clear their grooming. On most of the farms throughout the Willamette valley a stallion is kept, and in many instances the farmer loses money by doing so, as he can never see his own horse's defects, but keeps on breeding from him and producing horses that are inferior to those of his neighbors. Many of these men begin breeding from their stud colts at two years old, and by the time the horse is six, he is all out of shape. The Montana purchasers of Dexter (to return to the subject) can congratulate themselves on the possession of one of the fastest and finest looking horses yet foaled on the Pacific Coast.

They'll Find It So.

The absurd practice of loading a horse's feet with metal prevents many a capable trotter from making a reputation. Some if not most of the advocates of the theory of "balancing" by means of weight in the shoes, make the encumbrance cumulative. If a twelve-ounce shoe does not have the desired effect they put on an eighteen ounce, if that fails a twenty-four ounce, and so they go until the horse is handicapped out of his speed or breaks down from the effort to swing the masses of metal. The benefit of weight is not in the quantity, but in the application, the manner of its putting on and the place. Even where heavy weight seems to be necessary to correct imperfect gaits, there are very few cases where, after the faults have been remedied, and the new movement sufficiently established to be habitual, that the weight may not be gradually decreased until it has been altogether removed. The appended incident from the Portland *Rural Spirit* is a case in point:

Good judges have reported to us that Mr. Joe Buchtel's mare Florence E., could have trotted in 2:28 or 2:29 last Saturday. The first time we met Joe we asked him what on earth got the matter with Florence E. that she trotted so fast. "Nothing at all," said he "except I took part of an iron foundry off of her feet, and before she trots again I shall take the balance off."

At Doncaster, Eng., the St. Leger day was the busiest ever known in the telegraph department at Doncaster or elsewhere, for no fewer than ten thousand telegrams were dispatched, and these it is estimated, contained over fifty thousand words. The passenger railway traffic also was something extraordinary, as over three hundred and fifty trains passed to and fro, and when it is stated that not a single hitch occurred in any respect, it only shows what perfection matters have arrived at. Would that we could say as much for American railroads.

Mr. V. B. de Lashmett, of Portland, Oregon, has purchased from Raymond Bros, Fullers' Springs, Montana, a very promising two-year-old in the bay colt, Fowler, by Commodore Belmont, dam Gracie H., by Fancy Golddust. Fowler won the two-year-old race at the Helena Fair very easily, in 2:59½, and was sold for $750.

Judge Mee, of this city, and Mr. G. Pacheco, of Nicasio, indulged in a horse trade a few days since, wherein the Judge exchanged the chestnut filly Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, dam Mistake, by Wildidle, from Katie Pease, by Planet, for Mr. Pacheco's well known brown gelding, Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi.

H. C. Judson, of Wildidle Farm, Santa Clara, has sold to W. M. Murry, for other parties, the two-year-old colt, Billy Ayres, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare, by Norfolk, from Versalia, by imp. Sovereign. Price, $1,000.

Belle Echo won the free-for-all, at Kansas City, Mo., on Sept. 19th, beating Deck Wright in straight heats. Time, 2:24, 2:26½, 2:29½.

Phallas Deposed.

At Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., September 30th, Maxey Cobb attacked Phallas' record and deposed the erstwhile King. The following is the *Turf, Field and Farm's* account:

Two or three hundred people witnessed a wonderful performance at Narragansett Park to-day, It was the opening of an extra meeting, which had been poorly advertised, and hence drew a small attendance. There were two regular races, but the great event proved to be a trial of Mr. I. Cohnfeld's stallion, Maxey Cobb, against time. In order to secure a technical record, a bet of $25 was made that he would beat his own record of 2:15. It was the first race of the afternoon, and few of the small number present realized what was being done. About two o'clock John Murphy appeared behind the stallion, while Thomas Foster held the reins over a runner hitched to a sulky. The day was fine, and Griffins's work had made the track near the pole as smooth as a billiard table, while it was as elastic as one of the cushions of the same. The word was given and away Maxey sped as light as a bird. While the ostensible contest was to beat 2:15, the real struggle was against the 2:13¾ of Phallas. Going true as a die, the grand horse sped to the quarter-pole in 33 seconds, while the straight second quarter was trotted at a 2:06 gait, bringing him to the half in 1:04½. After such a tremendous flight of speed, the pace was necessarily slackened somewhat, and the third quarter was made in :33½, bringing him to the three-quarter pole in 1:38, which left him 35½ seconds to beat Phallas with. He was driven out to the utmost, getting the whip near the finish of the mile, and swept under the wire, tired, but triumphant, in 2:13¼. Outside watches as a rule made the mile 2:13. Mr. Cohnfeld announced after the heat had been trotted that he had been offered $40,000 for Maxey Cobb, but would not sell him for $100,000. Several old trotting men pronounced him the most valuable horse in the country.

Trotting at Portland, Or.

Sept. 25th.—Purse $100; $25 to second.

Buccaneer, dn g (pacer), by Buccaneer—Pumyea	1	1	1
Lucy Weaver, ch m, by Sam Purdy—Misner	2	2	2
Chance, gr g, by Romero—McManus			dis

Time, 2:52, 2:52, 2:52.

Same day.—Purse $100; $25 to second; 2:35 class.

Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder—J. Buchtel	2	1	1	1
Nellie K., br m, by Mike—C. W. Kahler	1	2	2	2
John Kelly, rn g—Misner	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:37½, 2:35, 2:36½, 2:33.

Racing at Portland, Or.

City View Park, Sept. 27th. Purse $100; $25 to second; half-mile heats.

W. H. Babb's ch g, Bogus, by Ophir—by Imbrie's Heenan	1	1
W. Johnson's br g Jim Merritt, by Langford—Sweetwater	2	2
Owner's ch g Winters	3	3
G. G. Glenn's b h Glenbrook, by Delaware, Jr.,—Naptha, by Napa.	0	0

Time, :50½, :49½.

Busybody, that is admitted to be the best three-year-old in England, was a hot favorite for the St. Leger, and considerable talk and scandal has been caused by the fact that her owner, a rich young man named Baird, did not strike her name from the list of entries until long after he knew the mare had no possible chance of starting. The natural result of this was that the gullible public went on backing the mare on the strength of her previous performances, while certain friends of the owner are reported to have made a nice stake by laying against her at any odds.

We are advised that the challenge issued last week to match Jim Mulvenna against Ha Ha has been withdrawn.

YACHTING.

The yachting season of 1884 is on the wane, several of the yachts already having gone into Winter quarters. The Summer winds are practically over and yachtsmen who have business to attend to do not like to take any trip far from home for fear that light weather will delay them longer than is consistent with their mercantile engagements.

Last Sunday the day was pleasant, but there was hardly sufficient wind to satisfy the larger yachts. Lurline, Fleur de Lis, Annie, Eva and Whitewing went out about as far as Point Bonita, but as the ebb tide began to make and as the wind was lightening up they squared away for home.

The Spray went to Stone's yard last Sunday and took out her ballast preparatory to going on the ways, where she will remain until Spring again comes round.

Stone has just turned out another vessel about 28 feet long over all. Her bottom is somewhat like a cutter except that she is not *extreme*. She is sparred somewhat similarly to this rig, that is to say her fore stay leads directly to the cutwater, and so instead of the typical sloop jib she will carry a fore-stay-sail and a working jib outside of that, and, moreover, she is only half decked over, having her open amidships. She will be used for fishing purposes.

The Lotus Club took their last sail for the season of 1884 on the Eva, last Saturday, on which date their charter for the yacht expired. This club was organized thirteen years ago, and has sailed as a club with only about two seasons' intermission throughout its existence. It is mainly composed of business men and clerks who find that an outing on Saturday afternoon and Sundays is a welcome change from the confinement of the office. This is a very economical way to enjoy yachting and it is to be regretted that more such clubs are not organized and kept up, as such bodies of men lend spirit to this noble sport. We speak of such clubs as this in contradistinction to those so-called *clubs* which hire a plunger on Sunday and make accordeons and beer the principal features of the trip.

The Fleur de Lis, after the closing exercises of the Pacific Yacht Club, on the 1st prox., will proceed to Antioch and Winter there.

In Our Wake at Last.

Although the propriety of fixed ballast and limited areas, for which *Forest and Stream* has so long contended, is now admitted by the majority of thinking and intelligent yachtsmen, there is one source from which we did not expect an indorsement. It is amusing to contrast the remarks in the *Spirit of the Times* of less than four months ago, apropos of the action of the New Jersey Y. C., with the following comment on a similar move of the Larchmont Y. C., which we copy from the same paper of Sept. 13. The fall is eased by parenthetical remarks as to the extra speed of the sandbaggers and difficulty of securing crews for them, but it is none the less a come down from the position held so long and stubbornly. Common sense has triumphed at last over prejudice and obstinacy, the last friend of the oversparred, dangerous traps has gone back on them, and what will the poor sandbagger do now?

"Of course, as all men who are familiar with open-boat sailing know, the greatest amount of speed can be obtained with the ballast on the weather gunwhale; but, then, this involves the carrying of a certain number of men to place it on the opposite gunwhale when required, and if these are not forthcoming the boat can't go in the race. It may be that there are individuals who regard the tossing of sand bags as a pleasant pastime, just as there may be men who are fond of being at sea in a gale; but we think these are exceptional cases, and that the average club man dislikes both of these things, and for this reason we regard the rule forbidding the shifting of ballast as a good one for such a club as the Larchmont, and simply on the ground of necessity. It has been found extremely difficult to obtain crews to toss the sandbags, hence it is better to make a rule that sandbags shall not be tossed. We would, however, advise the fitting of the boats with air tanks, for, of course, if the ballast is to be carried on both sides of the boat instead of on one there must be more of it carried to insure the same amount of stability, and in the event of a capsize, the boat would sink, a condition of things peculiarly unpleasant in the middle of Long Island Sound. With the air-tank precaution, however, lead ballast may be carried under the floor, and there need be but little more of it in weight than has been used as sandbag ballast, so that the boat will have only a trifle more of displacement and quite as much stability, and, under proper regulations, we think that this change will be found satisfactory. It has been tried for several years in the New Jersey Club and always in the Seawanhaka, and no one that we knew of has ever complained of it in either organization. It renders the owner independent of crew, and he can sail alone, as the owner of the Fairy actually did do in this regatta of Sept. 6th. True, the boats won't make as good time, but, if it is a rule, it bears equally on all."

Cut down your spars and sails, gentlemen: throw overboard your sandbags, put in stone, iron or lead, as your pockets admit, stowed low down and well secured; do not forget the very sensible suggestions as to the air-tanks; leave ashore the "gang" and the "growler;" ship a small crew of earnest sailor men, and let us see whether a few seasons of experiment and improvement will not bring the speed of our little ships almost up to that of the old-time racing machine.—*Forest and Stream.*

We have as yet been unable to learn the date fixed by the San Francisco Yacht Club for their closing day, or indeed whether they intend celebrating the close of the season at all. In respect to cruises and gatherings, this club seems to lack the spirit and enthusiasm of its younger rival, the Pacific Club, which latter lays out a plan of action for the whole yachting season, and adheres thereto with only such small changes as circumstances may warrant; and when a change is to be made members receive due notification of the fact, thus giving them time to alter any private arrangements that they may have had.

Quite a large volume, has made its appearance, giving an account from the boys of all the vessels which participated in the recent Santa Cruz trip of the Pacific Yacht Club. It is profusely illustrated in colors, and as the drawings were all made by Denny, they are very exact. Anyone interested in local yachting matters will find this volume very interesting reading.

Denny, the marine artist, has just finished a life-like picture of the Aggie, under full canvas. The scene is laid to windward of the Farralones, and is true to the minutest particular. The Aggie will also Winter, at Antioch, where she may be used sometimes by her owner and his friends as a stopping place during the hunting season.

One of the least used boats during this seeson has been the Startled Fawn which has been on the ways throughout the year, with the exception of one week, during which time she accompanied the San Francisco Yacht Club Fleet to Napa, on the Fourth of July.

When the Spray collided with the Chispa rcently, of which mention was made in our last issue, the boat keepers on board the latter vessel showed undue zeal in cutting nearly all the running rigging of the sloop.

The Ariel went up the bay, last Saturday night, with a jolly crowd on board, and returned the following day.

The Lively is kept at North Beach, and her owners intend to keep her in commission throughout the Winter.

CRICKET.

Australia vs. All Comers.

This match resulted in a crushing defeat for the All Comers last Saturday afternoon. Clark captained the team of Australian nativity, while Gray did similar service for the All Comers. About 15 players came over to the grounds to do battle for the latter team, and as only eleven were required it was necessary to leave four out. By some incomprehensible arrangement, Miller and Carr were included in the four that were left out, and, as all cricketers are aware, not from their lack of cricketing ability. This arrangement spoilt the chances of the All Comers to a considerable extent. With Miller bowling at one end the total of the Australians would have been reduced by at least 25 runs. The Australians were deputed to defend the wickets, and notwithstanding the efforts of Waterman, Purdy, Cookson, and Gray, the respectable score of 80 was realized. Gray was the most successful bowler. Benjamin (18), Spiro (13), Jacobs (11), Bloomfield (10), and J. Sanderson (not out 7) were the heaviest scorers. The All Comers were rapidly disposed of one after another, and were all out for the insignificant total of 21, 8 of which is credited to L. Burnett. The fielding on both sides was moderately good. George Theobald, the wicket keeper, was instrumental in getting rid of no less than three of the Antipodeans—the dismissal of Clark being unusually good. Score:

AUSTRALIANS.		ALL COMERS.	
I. H. Spiro, b Waterman	13	H. Cookson, (Isle of Man), b B. A. Benjamin	0
H. O. Bristowe, b Purdy	2	A. Waterman, (Philadelphia), thrown out Creighton	1
A. W. Jacobs, b Purdy	11	G. De Golia, (California), b Clark	0
Ben Benjamin, st Theobald, b Gray	18	L. G. Burnett, (California), b B. A. Benjamin	8
J. Broomfield, b Gray	10	C. B. Hill, (Philadelphia) b B. A. Benjamin	2
Ben Clark, st Theobald, b Waterman	1	W. Kip, (California), b Clark	2
B. A. Benjamin, b Gray	4	J. Purdy, (England), c Broomfield b B. A. Benjamin	1
A. Nairn, b Gray	0	J. V. Fittock, (Great Britian), c B. S., b B. A. Benjamin	0
J. Sanderson, not out	7	G. Gray, (England), not out	3
C. Crieghton, st Theobald, b Gray	1	J. Mathieu, (California), b Clark	0
H. Jaffa, b Gray	0	G. Theobald, (England), b Clark	0
Extras	13	Extras	4
Total	80	Total	21

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	Wks.
Waterman	45	2	15	2
Purdy	50	1	27	2
Gray	25	1	13	5
Cookson	32	1	12	1
B. A. Benjamin	40	3	9	5
Ben Clark	40	3	8	4

The Match For the Bats.

[Played Sept. 27th.]

G. Gray, the Occident captain, won the toss and sent the Merions in to bat. B. S. Benjamin, Hill, Miller, G. Theobald, Jacobs and Burnett were out with the score at 22. Barney Benjamin and Spiro, by vigorous play, brought the score up to 55, Fittock made 11 in fine shape before Waterman disturbed his timbers. The innings closing for 74 runs Waterman and Cookson, the first representative of the Occidents, started in auspiciously. Cookson, after making seven in two hits, was bowled by Miller. De Golia was run out through the fault of his *vis a vis*. Clark played one of Miller's on his wicket. Waterman was bowled by Jacobs. Gray succumbed to Miller. Another stand was made by Bristowe and R. B. Jones. The latter, who played for the first time this year, hit out in his usually effective style and made 8 before he was nicely caught by Mathieu Bristowe, who appears to be coming back into his old form, scored 16. The innings closed for 47, or 27 runs behind their opponents. The Occidents were very poorly represented, a great many of their best players being absent. Jones and Gibson of the Merions played for the Occidents, owing to the non-appearance of two of their men. Score:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
Ben Benjamin, b Cookson	6	A. Waterman, b Jacobs	7
C. B. Hill, b Waterman	4	H. H. Cookson, b Miller	7
A. W. Jacobs, b Waterman	2	G. De Golia, run out	1
J. Miller, b Waterman	0	B. Clark, b Miller	3
G. Theobald, b Cookson	0	H. O. Bristowe, b Miller	16
L. G. Burnett, c Gibson, b Cookson	2	G. Gray, b Miller	0
I. Spencer, b Waterman	16	R. B. Jones, c Mathieu, b B. A. Benjamin	8
B. A. Benjamin, b Waterman	12	W. J. Kip, not out	0
G. V. Fittock, b Waterman	11	R. Gibson, c Fittock, b Hill	3
F. Mathieu, not out	3	S. Sherott, b Hill	0
C. Goewey, b Gray	1	E. A. B. O'Connor, did not bat	0
Byes	17	Byes	2
Total	74	Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	M.	Runs.	Wkts.
Waterman	95	11	14	6
Cookson	55	2	27	3
Gray	15	1	5	1
Clark	25	1	10	0
Miller	50	2	20	4
Jacobs	25	1	13	1
Benjamin	15	0	12	1
Hill	5	1	0	2

The Averages of the Australians in England.

From the tables which we append, giving batting and bowling analysis, it will seem that Murdoch and Spofforth are ahead of their respective departments. The former's average is almost the same as in 1882, when it was 30.31; and Spofforth's also is almost identical with that of two years ago, when he averaged 12.36. This year, however, the wickets were much more favorable for batting, so his performance is certainly better.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in an innings.	Not out.	Averages
Murdoch	50	1378	211	5	30.28
McDonell	54	1225	103	2	23.29
Scott	51	973	102	8	22.27
Giffin	51	1052	113	1	21.2
Bannerman	52	961	94	2	19.11
Bonnor	52	937	95*	3	19.6
Midwinter	46	800	67	4	19.2
Blackham	43	690	68	3	17.10
Palmer	47	493	68*	9	12.37
Spofforth	46	488	54	6	12.8
Cooper	9	33	8*	6	11.
Boyle	38	262	48	14	10.22
Alexander	4	19	10*	1	6.1

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Runs.	Wks.	Average.
Spoofrth	1561	2608	211	12.76
Palmer	1230	2121	127	16.89
Boyle	722	1132	67	16.60
Giffen	827	1623	82	19.65
Midwinter	268	440	15	29.5
Bonnor	95	219	6	36.3
Cooper	136	325	7	46.3
Scott	56	157	3	52.1

The annual match between All New York and All Philadelphia resulted in a magnificent victory for the New York team. Philadelphia, 128 and 43; New York, 150 and 22 for two wickets. The bowling of Lane for the New Yorkers was simply unplayable, while Cyril Wilson batted in great form.

A team of English cricketers composed as follows left England for Australia on the 19th ult.; Shaw, Shrewsbury, Lilywhite, Ulyett, Barnes, Bates, Scotton, Flowers, Briggs, Peel, Hunter, Maurice, Read, and Attewell, all professionals.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*						
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*									*

Notes From the Tule.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: When I was in the city I called at your office but found it closed. As it was between 6 and 7 o'clock on Friday evening perhaps it was partially my fault that I failed to see you. I wanted to have a talk about wild ducks, wild feed, wild geese, feed destroyers, the mud hens, and game destroyers, the coon and mink. Perhaps I can communicate the substance of what I had to say on this bit of paper. The native duck are all that are here yet, as far as my observation goes. Wild geese are coming in. There is a large supply of feed quite uniform on both the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and as fine in places as I ever saw it. On Sherman Island, from Mayberry slough to the upper end, the feed is splendid. Brannan, Schoolcraft, Grand and Andrew's Islands all come in for a fair share of feed. Union island, where I have or am about to locate, has good feed and ducks are quite plentiful. At present Mallard, Sprig, Teal, Widgeon, Spoonbill and Gadwell are the varieties, with grey and white geese. The eastern wood duck are also quite numerous. I saw a suggestion in your paper some time ago looking to some organized effort among sportsmen for the purpose of shooting mud hens, that the feed might be saved for the duck. It is hard to make any headway with the plan of shooting the worthless birds because there are so many objections to be met. One person wouldn't waste time, another wouldn't waste ammunition, another wouldn't take any pride in killing birds that have no value, and so the task would fall on a few. Now I think no harm can come from suggestions, and as the question is a live one, and we all comprehend full well the benefit that would be derived if these birds could be successfully destroyed, I will give you my method. It is this: Take a quantity of wheat and saturate it with the proper ingredients for poisoning squirrels, etc. Put this grain in water tight basins about two pecks in each basin, and place it in the tule some fifty feet back from the edge of the lake. Place the basins on frames close to the water with slanting boards or some other temporary convenience that the birds may get to it easily. It would also be advisable to throw a little straw around every basin to attract attention, and I venture to say if tried fairly this will prove quite successful. Furthermore the mud hens that die from the effects of the poison will help to destroy both the coon and mink. As to the duck they will not be affected as they do not enter the dense, heavy tule after feed and fifty feet or more back in heavy tule is the favorite haunt of the mud hen. I would suggest the lower end of Sherman Island as a capital place to try the experiment. In such a matter let all sportsmen be equally assessed to pay a *pro rata* of the expense. I sincerely believe that 50 tons of grain on the Sacramento and San Joaquin marshes would relieve the feeding grounds of the great bulk of the mud hens. WM. RYAN.

BETHANY, Oct 9, 1884.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* records how he fired from the banks of a river in Shan-se at a swimming tortoise. The reptile dived, leaving a snake, cut in two by the bullet, floating on the surface. The snake is supposed to have been lying upon the tortoise in default of a ferry boat, unless, of course, the narrator was himself lying about that tortoise in default of news. [This has *tortoise* what credence to place upon such items of sport in future. We never looked at it that way before.—ED.]—*Shooting Times.*

The hunters availed themselves of the first day of the legal hunting season. Mr. Frank Manning and Mr. John Steward and son went out Oct. 1st, after quail northeast of town. They had fair luck and came back with game bags well filled with the little beauties. Several parties have been shooting curlew for some days. Wild geese have been flying over town for three days past, and some of our Nimrods have been after them with good success. From this time on there will be good sport in this region.—*Marysville Appeal.*

Late Broods.

A gentleman of this city, while up along the American river a few days ago, saw a number of young quails only a few days old. This proves conclusively that quails do raise their second broods. Of course sportsmen will spare these little fellows and allow them to attain maturity.—*Sunday Capitol.*

The Folsom Sportsman's Club and invited guests are having a fine time in their camp near Shingle Springs. Games has been very abundant, and the hunters are delighted, especially Dr. Nelson. A deer was killed Wednesday and another yesterday morning and Charley Chapman, the commissary has provided so well that the party are living luxuriously.—*Record-Union.*

The markets were well supplied with game yesterday. Such quantities of pheasants, as were piled and hung around have seldom been seen here. Grouse, quail, and snipe were in good supply and fine fat deer and bear were to be had. There were plenty of salmon, trout and sturgeon.—*Oregonian.*

"Grizzly Dan," the famous bear hunter, was examined for insanity at Downieville, Sierra County, California, last week, and promptly committed to the Stockton Asylum. "Grizzly Dan" made himself notoriously known in many towns in this State a year or two ago.

E. E. Webster, Ed. Morgan, — Ebsen, and W. J. Douglass bagged 81 birds last week. Judge Smith and the Editor of the Contra Costa *Gazette* shot 33. They report quail plentiful, but many of the birds are still too young to shoot.

How to Handle a Gun.

Robert Burdette, in recording a chapter of his varied experience with the dog and gun, thus instructs young America on how (not) to handle a gun: "The first thing you do when you go hunting with another boy, is to guard yourself against accident. The best way to do this is to shoot the other boy before he has time to load his gun. Then take both guns to the nearest creek, and throw them in. Throw the shot and powder in after them. If you have any matches about your clothes, throw them in also. Then start at once and go home as fast as ever you can. And if you are under 18 years young, the chances are, even with these precautions, that you will get both legs and a section of your back filled to the brim with birdshot before you reach home.' 'How?' 'Goodness only knows, my son, I don't. I have often wondered how it did happen, but I never could ascertain. I am not here to advance ingenious theories, but merely to state cold facts, and I know it to be a solemn truth that a boy, with a single-barrel gun twice as long as himself, can manage somehow to shoot himself in more places at once than a man can do with a seven-shooter revolver. And am I going to buy a gun? Yes, I am; sometime in the long vacation, when time hangs heavily on my hands, and I think I would enjoy entertaining you by picking shot out of your legs with a nut-pick. But you will be very careful with it? So is a woman very careful with an umbrella, my son, and yet science is unable to account for the startling increase of one-eyed men every Summer."

The Marysville *Appeal* states that Frank Manning, of that city, has invented a rifle cartridge that cleans the gun at every shot. It was urged as an objection to his invention that any bullet that cleaned the rifle as it went through the barrel would not go accurately to the mark at which it was aimed. A few days since, in the presence of several sportsmen, he fired ten shots with the new cartridge at the 200-yard target with a result of ten bull's-eyes.

The following challenge appears in the Dutch Flat *Times*: Phillip C. Byrne will shoot a pigeon match with any man in Dutch Flat for from $20 to $50 a side, and will shoot a match with A. Archer, of Sacramento, for $50 or $100 a side, one-half of the stake to be put up as a forfeit.

Several of the local sportsmen availed themseves of the opportunity to go out quail shooting on the 1st inst. The weather was not favorable, but they report the birds as numerous and the young ones well grown.—*Grass Valley Union.*

There are more quail in the foothills this season than we ever saw; and most of them are only about two-thirds grown. This would indicate that some quails do have two broods in one season.—*Sunday Capital.*

One day last week Mr. Crane bagged 60 quail, 27 curlew, 6 English snipe, and 18 doves, at Bolinas. The bag of English snipe at this time of year is rather remarkable, inasmuch as it is so early in the season.

That excellent paper, the *Shooting Times*, of London, has entered upon its third year of publication. The *Shooting Times* has been successful from the very start.

A California lion was seen last week on David Maltinell's place below Crystal Springs. A party of hunters started in pursuit but could find no trace of the animal.

The Arizona *Gazette* says that the valley now affords fine sport for nimrods, quail being plentiful, fat and easily flushed.

Will Curry and George Bill, of Oregon, bagged one duck, two geese and 102 snipe on an expedition to Wapato Lake.

Twenty-five of the most prominent citizens of Denver have organized the Standard Shooting Club.

To-morrow the Forrester Gun Club, ofSacramento, will hold a medal shoot.

Shooting is reported to be splendid around Suisun.

THE RIFLE.

Knights of the Red Branch.

The principal event at the picnic of the Knights of the Red Branch, which took place at Schuetzen Park last Sunday, was the rifle contest for a silver pitcher and goblets, open to teams of five men, to each of the six companies of the Third Regiment. The distance was 200 yards. On reference to the score it will be seen that the trophy was secured by Company C. of Oakland, Captain H. Levy commanding:

COMPANY C.

Corporal A. Van Haltren	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—43
Corporal C. R. Hammond	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4--41
J. W. Dolan	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3—40
Sergeant C. Paulsen	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4—40
A. C. Macalpin	3	3	5	4	0	4	3	4	4	3—33
Total										197

COMPANY E.

P. Quinn	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4—38
Corporal Burke	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	5	3	3—37
Sergeant Thomas Waters	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	5—37
Corporal Gainsford	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	2	4	5—35
Lieutenant R. Ennis	0	2	4	4	4	0	0	2	4	0—20
Total										167

COMPANY D.

Sergeant Perrin	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5—40
Private Sullivan	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3—37
Private Fagan	2	3	3	2	3	3	4	5	4	4—33
Captain O'Connor	0	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	4—28
Private McMeighan	2	4	0	4	0	3	3	0	4	4—24
Total										162

COMPANY F.

Sergeant Middleton	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5—39
Captain J. K. Smith	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—37
Frank Smith	4	4	0	3	3	4	3	5	2	4—32
John O'Brien	3	3	4	4	0	4	4	3	0	0—25
Sergeant Guinon	0	3	3	3	0	3	2	0	2	0—16
Total										149

COMPANY B.

Private O'Connor	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	0	0—30
Private Dawson	3	3	2	4	0	4	3	3	2	5—29
Private Sheridan	0	3	5	3	2	2	3	3	3	3—27
Private Plunkett	0	0	3	2	4	4	2	4	5	3—27
Captain H. P. Filgate	3	4	4	4	3	0	0	3	0	4—25
Total										138

COMPANY A.

Sergeant Becker	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	2	3—33
Corporal Butler	4	0	3	4	0	2	2	3	3	4—25
Private Wilson	4	4	0	3	0	0	3	4	4	2—20
Corporal Rourke	3	0	2	3	3	3	0	0	4	0—18
T. Reavey	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4—10
Total										106

The Ferndale, Table Bluff and Eureka rifle teams met a Table Bluff, Humboldt county, on the 21st of last month, to contest for the championship medal. The rules governing the winning of the medal were that one team should win three times. It will be remembered that the first contest at Ferndale was won by the Table Bluff team and the next two at Field's Landing and Eureka by the Eureka team. The competition at Table Bluff on the 21st was watched with a considerable amount of interest as in case the Eureka team were victorious they would be entitled to the medal. The *Weekly Times-Telephone* says that there will be a great deal of interest taken in shooting next season and that they would not be surprised to see a team organized in the county that would make some of the best look to their laurels. The appended score shows that the Eureka team won the final contest by two points, making an average of forty-one points:

EUREKA, (U. S. Springfield Rifles).

J. T. Keleher	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
Dave Ferrier	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—42
Wm. Crichton	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	3	4—42
W. P. Pratt	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—40
C. G. Taylor	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	3—38
Total										205

FERNDALE.

J. Robarts	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	5—43
J. Putney	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—42
G. Guptill	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
E. Dent	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—40
R. D. Dunn	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—37
Total										203

TABLE BLUFF.

R. Latherow	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	5—42
G. W. Smith	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—41
J. Quill	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	3—38
P. Quinn	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	0—35
J. A. Quill	4	4	5	0	3	3	4	4	4	3—34
Total										190

The following scores were made at the practice of the Fifth Infantry Battalion, at Shell Mound, last Sunday. The shooting was from the five hundred yard mark.

Waltham	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—72
Kellogg	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
Hovey	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—70
Carr	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—70
Macdonald	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—70
Smith	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—69
Williams	5	5	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—65
Pierce	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	2	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—65

The twentieth annual target shoot of Company D, Second Artillery Regiment, took place at Shell Mound Park last Sunday. The following were the highest scores made:

Lieut. J. C. Lohmeyer	42	W. A. Schnoor	36
Lieut. G. F. Reck	41	John Wagner	36
Capt. P. Neumann	39	E. Ipson	36
Sergt. Kittleman	38	A. Leenberg	34
William Sturke	38	J. Muzio	34

At a target practice at Sacramento, of Company G, the following scores were made at the 200-yard range:

Capt. White	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
Lieut. Flaherty	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	4—40
Corporal McCarthy	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	3—38
Private Wasser	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	2	4—36

"Republican," of Carson, writing to the Lyon County *Times*, winds up his article on the late Inter-State rifle match as follows, "Why don't you Dayton cow-shooters challenge the Californian pop-gun boys? I am sure you could get away with them."

The Verein Shooting Club will hold a regular medal and prize shoot to-morrow at Schentzen Park.

HERD AND SWINE.

Effects of Stagnant Water Upon Live Stock.

Few farmers can have forgotten the disastrous ravages wrought in the Western States, a few years ago, by the disease known as the hog cholera, swine plague, typhus of pigs, and by various scientific terms. During the last two or three years the country has seemed to be almost free from the plague but within a few months the malady has appeared in several localities, showing all the virulence that marked its appearance in former years. In the early part of the current year a prediction was made, by one who has given to diseases of swine much careful study, that if the Summer should be comparatively dry and warm, hog cholera would decimate the drove of the country. Reports published, from time to time, since that prediction was made, show that the disorder has attacked swine in the Western and the Middle States, as well as those as far East as New England. In Virginia heavy losses have been recently reported. In the vicinity of Lynchburg the scourge appeared some three months ago, and it is estimated that in the counties of Bedford and Campbell alone 10,000 hogs have died within that period, from the disease named. These losses represent a money value of not less than $100,000; and much of this amount falls upon poor people who depend largely on the pork barrel for meat, and for a substitute for butter.

For several years the Department of Agriculture has been investigating the disorder mentioned, and the scientists who have been employed in the researches seem to have come to the conclusion that the cause has been found in bacilli, which swarm in almost inconceivable multitudes in the blood of the afflicted animals, damming up the arteries and the veins, deranging the action of the nerves, and finally causing death. It has long been known that the disease is virulently contagious, very minute quantities of the excrement of an affected animal being enough to convey the poison to a healthy herd. The germs of the malady are carried in numberless ways, and it will require constant watchfulness to successfully guard healthy pigs, in regions where the hog cholera exists. Not infrequently excrement, adhering to the boots of a visitor to the sick swine, has served to infect a new locality. The wind may carry the dried bacilli long distances, to fall upon the grass or in the water, thus to find their way to the internal organism of previously healthy hogs. Running streams may carry the virus to animals farther down; manure dropped from passing stock trains may become dried and, caught up by the breeze, fall within reach of pigs, which in turn become new centers of infection. Hogs dead of cholera are eaten by their fellows, and fill the systems of the latter with a poison that will result in death. Anthrax, or charbon, has caused the death of many thousands of cattle and sheep. Even as lately as a week or two ago, a number of cases have been reported in the West. It is known that this disorder, so mysteriously and seem-

ingly so suddenly fatal, is caused by bacteria which swarm in prodigious numbers in the system of the victim. Milk sickness is another ailment that has caused the death of thousands of human beings, cattle, swine, dogs, and other animals. Milk, butter, and the flesh of animals having this disease convey the poison to those who drink or eat thereof.

There seems to be reasons for believing that these disorders have their origin, or their favorite habitat, at least, beside sluggish streams flowing through rich low lands where stagnant pools lie, amid rotting vegetation, under a sun almost tropical in its fervent heat. Thence the germs have been carried by suffering animals, and probably by birds also, to be scattered in their voidings and otherwise, in new and more or less favorable places, there to make new centers of cultivation and of contagion.

In the course of his investigation into the nature and origin of milk sickness, Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Indiana, found in the blood of man, of cattle, of pigs, and of other animals prodigious swarms of bacteria, identical with those that thronged the stagnant water from which these all drank, and with those in the milk used by human beings attacked by the disease. He clearly traced the deadly ailment to the use of water or milk from these poisoned sources, the like of which are found on too many farms, particularly in the valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri.

In the course of investigations undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, to determine the nature of the disease known as lombriz, or worms in sheep, it was learned that the chief source of the malady was in stagnant pools from which the sheep were compelled to drink. The eggs of the worm *Strongylus contortus*, which causes the trouble, are deposited on the ground, where they retain life, if a certain degree of warmth and moisture are present, until a heavy rain washes them into some pond or water-hole, or a low, wet, muddy place, in which they can pass their embryonic stage, either in the water or on aquatic plants. Lambs or sheep drinking the water or eating the plants take into their stomachs the young worms, which attach themselves to the walls of the fourth stomach, and suck the life from tender young lambs and from the weaker among the older sheep. The water from which the affected animals drank was found to be alive with swarms of young worms, and with other germs of disease.

In the course of investigations where anthrax had killed a large number of sheep, it was learned that as long as the flock continued to drink from a pool on the range, the deaths numbered from twelve to fifteen per day, but stopped as soon as the flock was removed to a range where the water was not polluted. Microscopic examination showed that the pools were alive with spirilla, micrococci and bacilli, the latter undoubtedly the bacillus anthracis. Many theories have been advanced to account for the prevalence of swine-plague, the most popular being that the feeding of corn, as an almost exclusive diet in fattening, is the chief predisposing cause. If the use of water from foul and stagnant pools has been suggested as the principal source of the contagion, the fact has not been made generally public. Yet it seems more than probable that if a supply of pure water could be always at hand, and access to stagnant pools and foul water could be prevented, losses from the malady named would be much less in frequency and extent than they are now. Clearly, it is better to be safe than to be sorry, and no one will have cause to regret using all available means for removing the probable causes of disease, even though there may be doubts in his mind as to the correctness of the conclusions reached by the scientists.

Some Points on Calves.

M. C. Weld thus tells, in the *American Agriculturists*, "How to recognize a twenty-quart cow": When she is only six weeks old, I think this is not so very difficult to do. I do not know that I can tell how. I like a thrifty calf, with a good-sized head, which is narrow and long, broad in the muzzle and between the eyes, and narrow between the horns. I do not care if the limbs are "strong," as they say in Jerseys and perhaps coarse, but they must be straight; and the tail may be even quite coarse at its setting—this indicates constitution. Then, from the withers to the hip there sholud be a straight, upward slope, so marked that if you see the front half of the calf, you will think she is a small one, while if you see only the hind quarters and loin, you will think her very large. In fact, in point of symmetry, the front and hind quarters ought not to match, and the latter should be by far the larger. I prefer long bodied, open ribbed, flat sided, deep bodied calves. The skin should be loose and flexible all over the body, so that one can grasp a handful almost anywhere. The coat must either be long and silky, a little rough perhaps, but not harsh, or it should be soft and furry. With all this, you should find the teats of good size, well-spread, and all the skin about them, before and behind, that which will cover the udder, loose, soft and elastic, showing, as the Scotch say, "plenty of leather." Such a calf will make a good milker if she is bred at a year to fifteen months old, and after her first calf goes farrow, (but not long dry), for a year, or nearly that time, to allow her to grow. I say nothing about the escutcheon, because I do not know very much about it, and do not believe in half that is said and written about it. Still I must say that I would prefer a good broad, well-winged escutcheon of the Flanderine type, for if the escutcheon shows anything, it indicates staying power, which is perhaps the greatest merit a cow can have. Many a twelve and fourteen-quart cow will beat a twenty-quart one in the long run, especially in her butter record, the true test of a cow's value. The amount of butter that a cow will give is indicated by no tell-tale marks that I know of. That must be judged by the pedigree and dam's record, if a calf or by the scales. The unctuous feel of the hide, its pliability, the abundance of yolk, (the yellow, soapy oil at the roots of the hair, inside the ear and in the "butter ball" in the end of the tail), indicate health, and perhaps a tendency to fat secretion, either as butter or fat. But some of the poorest butter yielders I have ever known showed the most of these qualities and some of the best had very little to boast of, just enough of oil in the skin to indicate good health, and that the skin was performing all its important functions well.

The breeding of high-class milch cows should be a profitable business, in these days of such rapid development of dairy interests in this country. Heifers produced from well-known milking stock, and which show that the qualities desirable in the dairy have been transmitted, are certainly a kind of property which should always be able to command ready sale. Thoroughbreds of special dairy breeds are generally too high-priced for use in this way, but could undoubtedly be used to breed from to great advantage. High-grade heifers which can be sold at a reasonable figure should meet a good market anywhere.

The Jersey Breeders.

In the midst of the hurricane of excitement which the commission and the journals that report their sayings and doings have created in connection with pleuro-pneumonia, the breeders of Jersey cattle have suffered a serious and irritating injustice. The natural conclusion to be arrived at from what has been said is that Jersey cattle are more liable to the disease than other breeds. There is scarcely a feature about this matter that does not make a sensible man mad clean through, but there is no worse one than this terrible injustice which has been done Jersey cattle and their owners. Some of the journals that have contributed to this result have seen the effect of it upon themselves, and are cautioning the public against forming an opinion which they not only aided in making possible, but inevitable. The horse is stolen, and it is all tomfoolery to lock the stable door now. There was no need of making the fact that the outbreak was among Jersey cattle so conspicuous. It was quite enough to say that the disease was among us, and to urge watchfulness. There was no need to say more, for with that information the public would be cautious until all possible danger had passed. Any breed is as liable to the disease as the Jersey is. Any cow that is exposed will be liable to contract the disease. Everybody knows that, but the Jersey will feel the effect of the virtual slander upon her long after there is no suspicion at all of any other breed. At present all expect that the cattle business will be dull. People will not buy, and nobody will lose anything in the end. There will be just as many cattle change hands in the next two years—if the disease is stamped out, and it will be unless those who are interested in propagating it neglect to do their duty—as there would have been, if there never had been an outbreak. All that will be necessary is to wait patiently and advertise as persistently as if nothing had happened. No one thing will do more to allay the excitement than for our breeders to pursue the even tenor of their ways, keeping their advertisements steadily before the people and acting generally as if they were not aware that there was any trouble or cause of excitement. When the danger is passed, the people will begin to buy, and buy only the most vigorous.—*Western Rural.*

A Cheap Silo.

The Nashua *Telegraph* says: Last year a farmer improvised a small silo by sinking a molasses hogshead into the ground in his barn cellar. He cut up all corn fodder with a hay cutter, supposing he had enough to fill about four hogsheads, but on packing it he found it wouldn't fill one. He then bought of a neighbor as much more as one horse could draw, and still there was room. He then cut up the stalks from a piece of sweet corn, and with a lot of rowen managed to fill his hogshead. He made a close-fitting cover, and with a jackscrew set under one of the floor timbers pressed it down as tight as possible. In the mindle of December he opened his silo, and found the corn as sweet and fragrant as when put in. From the hogshead he fed one cow half a bushel of ensilage morning and night for two months, and considers it the best producing food that can be fed. This year he proposes to fill the hogshead with oats cut just as they are in the milk. If a silo on so simple a plan is practicable, there is certainly no reason why everybody should not have one and satisfy himself of the value of the ensilage system.

The Hereford cattle sent to this State, by the New Zealand Stock Company, have all been disposed of through R. P. Saxe. The last of the consignment were sold at San Jose, last week, to Murphy Bros. The lot consisted of six calves, and the Messrs. Murphy paid $300 apiece for them.

An exchange gives the following as a sure cure for hog cholera: Throw oats, or other small grain, on the ground, and scatter wood ashes over it and let the pigs pick it up and the ashes will get into their nostrils and head. It is said to be an infallible cure.

The number of imported thoroughbred cattle landed in Baltimore in the year ending June 1st was 1,109, which, with 68 calves dropped in quarantine, makes 1,177. Of these 293 were black Polled-Angus cattle, 196 Galloway, 553 Herefords, 31 Shorthorns, 23 Sussex and 13 Jerseys.

During the San Jose fair Captain Hutchinson sold to T. E. Snell, a dairyman and stock raiser, of the Santa Clara valley, two yearling bulls, from his fine herd of Devons.

It is said that cheese greased with butter in which a red pepper has been stewed will not be molested by flies.

POULTRY.

An Improved Incubator.

The *American Agriculturist* gives a very good plan for a simple and cheap incubator: "The incubator is made of three boxes six inches deep. The first, or bottom box, has no top, and the floor is perforated with ten or twelve half inch holes, in which are inserted tin tubes to admit air. This is called the ventilator. The second box, the egg drawer, has no top or bottom, but a piece running lengthwise on the bottom, on which the eggs are placed. The third box has a zinc bottom, the top and sides being of wood. This is called the heater. At the rear of this box is a tin elbow, not bending into it, but extending downwards outside. The three boxes being placed one on the other, first the ventilator, then the egg drawer, and last the heater, we now have an incubator of three divisions, the top one being heated with a lamp inserted in the elbow. The draught from the lamp is caused by two or three tubes extending from within half an inch of the zinc upwards through the top of the incubator and at the opposite end from the lamp. The whole is covered with a large box, eight inches larger in every direction, top, bottom and sides filled with sawdust. The heat, smoke and impurities enter the heater, warm the zinc, and pass out at the top of the tubes. The eggs in the drawer underneath are kept at a temperature of 102 degrees."

An exchange gives the following treatment for pullets that are intended to be kept for laying hens: As long as an early pullet is growing, she may be fed highly, but the comb must be noticed in order to be watchful of the first sight of the scarlet color which indicates that she is about to begin laying. At this period she will become too fat if fed on much grain, and if very fat she will not lay. After she has commenced to lay, however, she will receive all she desires. The critical period is that between the maturity of the pulp and the beginning of egg production.

The keeping of poultry may be made a source of profit or a decided disadvantage, according to the treatment bestowed on the fowls. As an authority says, the best of layers will not yield a large supply of eggs, unless they have the proper kind of food, and he might have added with equal truth the provision of suitable housing, for it is an incontrovertible fact that hens will not lay, no difference how much or what kind of food may be furnished them, unless they have good warm shelter. Nor does it make any difference how well they are sheltered without the proper food, they will not produce the expected quantity of eggs. The one follows the other as a natural sequence. Not only in Winter do they require attention, but equal care must be given in Summer. Then their houses must be kept perfectly clean and ventilated, and a good lot to run in, with plenty of shade to furnish them a cool hiding place during the hot weather, is a necessity. By a proper attention to their necessities poultry may be made one of the most profitable perquisities of the farm.

The turkey is one of the most difficult fowls to raise, being very susceptible of disease. It can not become inured to confinement, but must be allowed almost unlimited range. Do not attempt to fatten turkeys until the weather becomes cool. The best place for them now is on the range, and they only need a small allowance of food when they come up at night. An exchange says: To fatten them too early is not beneficial. They can be made serviceable in tobacco fields, as they destroy all the large green worms they can get, and if allowed the run of the farm will destroy innumerable quantities of grasshoppers, etc.

Racing at the Oregon State Fair.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SALEM, Sept. 15th—Purse, $300; $200, $70, $30; for Oregon raised stallions; one mile.

G. G. Glenn's b h Glennbrook, by Delaware, Jr.—Naptha, by Napa, aged, 118 lbs ..... Purver 1
L. Townsend's ch h Albute, by Geo. Wilkes—Sparrowhawk, aged, 118 lbs ..... McCaugh 2
W. Basket's ch h Beathel, by Humboldt—Novice, by Napa, 4 years, 115 lbs ..... Ford 3

Time, 1:56.

Pools: Albute, $26; Beathel, $12; Glennbrook, $3. Track heavy.

September 16th.—Sweepstake for all ages; $50 each; $20 forfeit; $250 added; one mile and a quarter. Four nominations.

W. Johnson's br g Jim Merritt, by Langford—Sweetwater, aged, 117 lbs ..... Tompkins 1
R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, by California—Laura Barnes, 4 years, 115 lbs ..... Ford 2

Time, 2:21.

Pools: Neyella, $50; Merritt, $25; Track fair; won by a head.

Sept. 17th.—Purse, $250; for all ages; mile heats.

R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, by California—Laura Barnes, 4 years, 115 lbs ..... Tompkins 1 1
W. Basket's ch g Deschutes, by Napa—by Humboldt, aged, 118 lbs ..... Purver 2 2

Time, 1:55¼, 2:02¾.

Pools: Neyella $20, Deschutes $7.50. Won easily.

Sept. 18th.—Purse, $500; for all ages; two miles.

W. Johnson's br g Jim Merritt, by Langford—Sweetwater, aged, 117 lbs ..... Tompkins 1
R. E. Bybee's b f Neyella, by California—Laura Barnes, 4 years, 115 lbs ..... Ford 2
L. Townsend's ch h Albute, by Geo. Wilkes—by Napa, aged, 118 lbs. ..... McCaugh 3
G. G. Glenn's b h Glennbrook, by Delaware Jr.—by Napa, aged, 118 lbs ..... Purver 0

Time, 3:41.

Pools: Neyella $45, Merritt $12, Albute $8, Glennbrook $8. Won by three lengths.

Sept. 19th.—Consolation purse, $150; one mile.

L. Townsend's ch h Albute, by Geo. Wilkes—by Napa, aged, 118 lbs. ..... McCaugh 1
W. Basket's ch c Beathel, by Humboldt—Novice, by Napa, 4 years, 115 lbs ..... Purver 2

Time, 1:50¾.

TROTTING.

Sept. 16th.—Breeder's Stake for three-year-olds or under. Entrance $45, $300 added.

Almonette, b f, by Altamont, dam Belle Price, by Doble—J. L. Hallett 2 1 1 1
Oneco, br c, by Altamont, dam Tecora, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.—McKnight Bros 1 2 2 2

Time, 2:51, 2:56, 2:54, 2:52.

September 17th—Purse, $100; for named horses.

Altamont, b h, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief—Jay Beach .. 2 2 1 1 1
Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder, dam said to be by Jack Minor—J. Buchtel 1 1 3 3 3
Nellie, b m, by Mike, dam by Vermont—C. W. Kahler 3 3 2 2 2

Time, 2:40, 2:36, 2:36¾, 2:38½, 2:38½.

September 18th.—Trotting; 2:40 class; purse, $500.

Melrose, br g, by Sultan, dam by California Ten Broeck—A. C. Bray 3 1 1 1
Snowflake, gr m, by Snowstorm—John Green 1 2 3 3
Kitty Lynn, b m, by Crawford's Pathfinder—J. L. Hallett ... 2 4 2 2
Billy Reed, ch b, by Autocrat, dam by Henderson's Emigrant—J. R. Sawyer ..... 4 3 4 dr

Time, 2:41, 2:40, 2:40, 2:41.

September 19th.—Purse, $600; free for all.

Altamont, b h, by Almont, dam by Brown Chief—Jay Beach 1 1 1
Melrose, br g, by Sultan, dam by California Ten Broeck—A. C. Bray 2 2 2

Time, 2:49, 2:43, 2:38.

Foxhall's Ascot Cup.

After much wordy debate by the Treasury officials and Mr. James R. Keene's legal advisers, the custodians of the national exchequer have at last directed the Custom House people in this city to surrender to its owner the handsome trophy so gallantly won by Foxhall at Ascot a year ago last June. That our government officials should have been so long arriving at this decision is hardly in accordance with the general reputation accorded Americans the world over for clear-headed native wit, and had the Cup been allowed to go back to its donors, as the first decision of the people at Washington so ordered, it would have been an exhibition of stupidity entirely at variance with our national leaning towards turf sports, their honors and trophies. As the Cup was, however, delivered to Mr. Keene's representatives on Tuesday of this week, the matter is now finally adjusted as it should be, though the damaged condition of the handsome gold trophy does not speak very well for the care taken of it during its long detention by the Custom House authorities.—*Sportsman.*

Golden, who drove the Michigan stallion Montgomery in his winning heat at Providence, says that he could have done the last mile in 2:17 or better, and $10,000 was refused for the horse after the race. He is by Inheritor, out of a mare by Kentucky Chief. Inheritor by Jay Gould, dam Lady Thorne.

Fred Gebhard's colt, St. Saveur, has been turned out, having developed a weakness in one of his front legs. He was about the fastest horse in training for anything up to a mile, and Snedeker claims to have run him the last-named distance in 1:40.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, October 11, 1884

Dates Claimed.

Los Angeles Fair Association, Los Angeles, October 13th to 18th.

Palo Alto.

A friend requested us to accompany him to Palo Alto last Wednesday, as he thought of purchasing a young trotting stallion, and though all out of sorts consequent upon a severe cold captured in the genial climate of Sacramento, we could not refuse. A resident of the southern country he had never visited the world-renowned breeding farm, and so there was a double purpose in his visit. It was a grand morning. The sun was shining with Summer brilliancy as early as seven o'clook, and the whole day was nearly a counterpart of the glorious weather which so greatly added to the pleasure of the prolonged visit to Sacramento during the State fair. Had there been the warm haze of the Indian Summer of the East, it would have been a reminder of that enchanting season of the Orient, as the trees which border the drives at Palo Alto were showing a brighter livery, and the lawns more varigated by fallen leaves fleecing the green carpet with spots of bright color.

There was a carriage awaiting us at the depot, and our friend was much pleased with what he saw on the route to the trotting stables. The first horse exhibited was the king of the department, Electioneer, and among the many times we have seen him, in the eight years of his California life, he never looked better, not appearing a day older than when first domiciled on the banks of the San Francisquito, not a shrunk muscle in the mass that clothes him from nose to knees and hocks, his eyes still as lustrous and his coat as blooming. Though, of course, receiving the best care he is not pampered. Plenty of good hay and oats, plenty of exercise, and it would only require a few weeks to "point" him for a race, and from what we have witnessed in the way of "brushes," were that course taken, he would make a mark that would astonish lookers-on nearly as much as the marvelous performances of his progeny. After Electioneer came his sons, Ansel and General Scofield. The first is from Annette, by Lexington, General Scofield from Lizzie Whipps, by Enquirer. Both are foals of 1880, and two finer specimens of the highly bred trotter it would be difficult to find in any country. Each has shown better than 2:30, and their education has not been as thorough as some of their companions of the same age. Piedmont was looking wonderfully well, and we were not surprised that our friend preferred his form to that of Electioneer. Piedmont strikes the eye at the first glance, he impresses the most critiral observer with the general harmony of proportion. His "pose" is grander than that of Electioneer and in any position he is stylish. Electioneer has to be more carefully scrutinized. He does not put on any airs when led out by the bridle, and though he stands squarely on all of his feet, there is a *passivity* which misleads. Though the first look of an observer may disclose a shadow of disappointment, if the inspector be a good judge of form, he is sure to linger, and in most instances follow him to the stable to complete the analysis. The immense muscular development gives an appearance of "cloddishness," and the first idea is that there must be lots of adipose matter to swell the covering of quarters, loin and shoulders, but this idea is dispelled when he moves and there is seen the gliding motion imparted by the contraction and lengthening of muscular fibres, and which fat would hide from the view. The touch, too, reveals the quality, and in place of the flabby sinking away from pressure there is firmness and elasticity.

The "breaking stable" was filled with youngsters, a large majority of them yearlings, and such yearlings as was never seen, even at Palo Alto, before, size and substance, of grand form and high breeding. There are so many to look at, and the time limited, so that about all the remembrance there is of a succession of bays, browns and chestnuts, Electioneers, General Bentons, and Piedmonts. The get of the former is invariably bays or browns, there are a number of chestnuts by General Benton, while the Piedmonts are generally of the rich color of their sire, many of them with a roseate tinge in foretops and manes which heighten the effect of the main color. The colts in training are numerous, and though there are sixteen at the Bay District course, under the charge of Marvin, there are so many left that their absence would not be noted were it not that division away from home contains the "flowers of the flock." We are much pleased to learn that our old favorite, the Electioneer colt from Dame Winnie, is leading the band, and half miles in 1:10 and 1:11 is a good report for a two-year-old. Those who have asserted, with such dogged obstinacy, that the experiment of Governor Stanford in breeding trotters from thoroughbred mares is a failure have nothing to base their absurd stories upon. We doubt if there is a breeding farm in the East that can select say six colts of any breeding that can cope with the same nnmber at Palo Alto from thoroughbred mares, there is not a two-year-old between the western boundary of California and the eastern limit of Maine that the Dame Winnie colt cannot beat. There is little time to examine any particular division, and hurriedly we visit the weanling fillies in the large paddock that adjoins the stable.

Fifty of them in the bunch, and if the short tails did not corroborate the statue age, it would be thought that there was a mistake of a year in the age claimed. The colts of the same age are in an alfalfa field, the practice being to alternate in turning out the sexes, each division being allowed to run out part of the day, all being stabled at night. One weanling deserves more than passing attention. This is a brown filly, by Electioneer, from Lula, which has been very appropriately named Lulaneer. In order to have a still earlier test of training than has yet been followed at Palo Alto, it was decided to break her to harness as soon as she was weaned. When between seven and eight months old Marvin drove her a furlong in 28 seconds, restraining her the whole of the distance so that she "went on her courage," and evidently could have made it faster. Hinda Rose was put in harness for the first time in June, of her yearling form, trotting the following November in 2:36½. And from that it was decided to commence the trotting education, at a time when heretofore the minature course was the school-ground.

There are such a number of promising young trotting stallions offered for sale at Palo Alto that it is something of a bother to select. Those shown were priced at a reasonable figure, in our opinion, much lower than animals of the same quality could be bought for from a breeder who was not so largely engaged in the business. When a breeder fully realizes that he is "overstocked" he is willing to make concessions from "fancy prices;" and thus when so many are produced there is corresponding cheapness. There were few minutes to give to the racing department. The train we were to return on was due at Menlo at 2:36, and it was after "high twelve" when the stables were reached. That was dinner time for the boys, but soon after they were at their posts. The building in which the racing colts are kept has been remodeled from a cattle barn built by Peter Coutts, and admirably it was arranged for that purpose. The transformation to a residence for the equine aristocracy has resulted in just as admirable quarters for them, and, in fact, it would be difficult to improve upon it if entirely new. It is lighted from above, and so completely that every portion of it is as cheery and bright as anyone could desire. It is unnecessary to state to those who know Henry Walsh that everything is in order, and that his force of men and boys are so well disciplined that the machinery moves without a jar. We are always prepared to see well-grown colts, trotters and thoroughbreds at Palo Alto, but at this visit there were occasions for surprise. Yearlings, when lead out, had the appearance of two-year-olds and those foaled in 1882 were "finished" like four-year-olds. All appeared to be in rugged health, and though the resolve not to run anything during the present season made it unnecessary to keep them in active training, it was apparent that they had been given work enough to insure all the condition that is required for the situation. Our friend is thoroughly conversant with English and American horses, especially the former, and he was fervent in his praises so far as looks are a criterion. Quite a part of his life he held a commission in the British army, and the military training made him more keenly appreciative of the system which is the most potent cause of the smooth working of every department at Palo Alto. Order and neatness are everywhere apparent, not a trace of ammonia in any of the stables, not a straw or piece of paper disfiguring yards and paddocks.

The Four-Year-Old Record.

A great filly has come to the front in Elvira by Cuyler, her dam Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen, grandam Belle Wagner, by Embry's Wagner. According to the *Turf, Field and Farm*—good authority—Belle Wagner is stated to be thoroughbred, so that there is another example of the "pernicious influence," and the list of noted performers from thoroughbred grandams augmented by still another best on record. The name of Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, Elvira, now stand out in bold relief, a more potent argument than volumes of theory, and these animals are strongly reinforced with other near thoroughbred strains. The value of the blood is made still more apparent from the fact that 2:18¼ was made by Elvira in a second heat the first having been trotted in 2:19½, and in both of them with drawbacks of breaks. We are not sorry that Kentucky has wrenched the septre from California in one of the stages of colt trotting. Time and time again we have called attention to the importance of continued efforts in order to retain supremacy, and that Kentuckians, especially, would leave nothing undone to recover lost prestige. Though one-quarter of a second measures the difference between Bonita and Elvira that almost infinitessimal fraction of time is worth thousand of dollars to Kentucky-bred stock. With the yearlings, two and three year-old record still to our credit there is still sufficient ground for claiming superiority, and defeat, in the last year of colthood, does not entirely obliterate the bright marks of the past. But it must be accepted as a warning and supineness will surely result in further disaster. Owing to the retirement of the Palo Alto forces this season, our accredited champions have been debarred from the contest. The fight must not be left to them, and California breeders throughout the State, must join in the enterprise. Kentucky has profited by the tactics which Palo Alto and Sunny Slope have given publicity to, and our folk must also benefit by the lesson and unite in an endeavor to recover lost ground, and put still more rapid flights of speed to the credit of the Pacific Coast.

Guy Wilkes—Adair.

The meeting of the great young horses, Guy Wilkes and Adair on the Bay District Course to-day, is exciting a vast deal of interest. This is shared by the general public as well as the "trotting fraternity" as it is doubtful if there are two horses in Caliiornia which are "nearer together." From what we have seen we consider Adair a trifle the fastest, but his competitor is as reliable as a chronometor and will hang on with the pertinacity of a bull terrier that has secured a good grip. So nearly are these horses "balanced" that it would be idle to predict victory on either side, and when so much depends on Dame Fortune mathematical calculations, based on time heretofore made, cannot be relied upon. The least mishap in a heat will change the whole feature for that game in the rubber, and even the lottery which awards position in the start be an element to consider That it will be one of the notable trotting events of the season we firmly believe, and that there will be a large assemblage to witness it is assured.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

As will be learned from the advertisement a trotting meeting will be held on the Bay District Course, commencing on Wednesday, November 5th. Four days will be occupied on each of which a good bill is offered. The very liberal purse of $1,000—for named four-year-olds, with a chance for Voucher and Antveolo to compete should meet with a hearty response. If the owners of Voucher and Antevolo deem that their colts cannot give away a year to such a strong field, it should receive more than the requisite number of entries. Mulvenua, Thapsin, Regina, Ha Ha, Baby Mine, Madaline, Center and Lucille are all so "close together" that if all be engaged it will be "anybody's race" until the finish of the final heat. The 2:27 and 2:24 classes are well calculated to bring out entries, and the 2:21 with the horses in which have come into, or so near, that notch will be one of the most exciting contests of the season.

Improved Horse Clothing.

Arrangements have been made whereby L. D. Stone & Co., of San Francisco, will manufacture and sell the improved horse-clothing, a cut of a portion of which will be found in the advertising column. When blankets are used it is vastly superior to any other, thoroughly protecting the animal and without a chance for displacement. As a "cooling out" blanket it has advantages that will be apparent without argument, for when put on the heated horse, there is no danger from currents of air chilling the exposed surface as every part is covered. The original patent was granted on May 27th, 1379, so that it antedates the "Wallin blanket," which is a clear case of infringement, and steps will be taken to obtain redress. Owing to the pressure of other business, we have been negligent in protecting our interests, or taking steps to place the invention on the market. In a short time, the delay being necessary to perfect the patterns. L. D. Stone & Co. will supply the demand however large. That it will be found far better and eventually supercede all other style of horse clothing, we have no doubt. The patent also covers an improved hood which is not shown in the cut.

The Coming Race Meeting.

All the indications are favorable for the Fall Race Meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, and there is scarcely a doubt that it will prove one of the best ever held on the coast. We learn that the Santa Anita Stable will leave New York on Monday next, and this will give plenty of time to reach here with space enough for recuperation. After the close of the Los Angeles Fair there will be nothing for the horses to do until the opening of the Fall Meeting, and this will also give a chance for recovering from the racing at the fairs, so that it is safe to infer that all will be in good condition. The programme is comprehensive, the distances being so arranged as to give all a chance. By leaving a number of purses open until the horses are on the ground, the opportunity is afforded to make more satisfactory conditions than fixing them beforehand. The "fixed events" will bring the best colts in the stables together, the sales of Mr. Winters and Palo Alto having aided by disseminating the colts engaged into the hands of several owners and thus securing a larger number of starters.

Mr. Hickok left New York, last Monday, for home, traveling by freight to Ogden, and from that point by express trains. In addition to his own stable Mr. Hickok has in charge the fifteen thoroughbred mares purchased in England by Gov. Stanford, and consigned to Palo Alto.

Breaking Down.

[Dr. R. A. Finlay, in N. Y. Sportsman.]

The term breaking down is one used by racehorse men, and the impresston meant to be conveyed is that a rupture of the suspensary ligaments (check ligaments, so-called, because these ligaments serve as a check or stay on the back tendons, thereby preventing an over-extension of the foot upon the leg) has taken place, whereby the principal means of support of the foot and leg has been sundered, partially or completely; and owing to this the animal is unable to support the weight of the body upon the leg, and the toe is turned up, and the fetlock descends to the grond. These ligaments consist o a broad band of white, fibrous, non-elastic tissues, filling up the space between the two small splint bones, and originating from the back of the knee and smaller knee bones; they then descend about two-thirds the length of the shank bone, where the tendon divides into two branches, passing to the right and left lateral side of the fetlock joint, and are there inserted or intimately blended with the tissue covering the bones, and a part reinforcing one of the tendons that passes down the front of the pastern joint. The function of these ligaments, as heretofore explained, is to act as a brace or stay, by binding the two small bones that are found at the back of the fetlock upon the fetlock, and by preventing, at the same time, when the weight of the body is thrown upon the leg, to an over-extension of the foot upon the leg, thus allowing the fetlock to descend and act as a spring, thereby destroying that concussion which otherwise would take place. Now, below these two small bones (sessaman bones) that has been described, there is another ligament (interior suspensory) that is attached above to the lower border of the above-described small bones or fetlock pads, and fills out the hollow of the fetlock, and is inserted below to the back borders of the first and second pastern bones and bone of the foot. Therefore, we find that we have a brace above and one below, and that the taxed point is the back of the fetlock. The anatomical structure of the parts understood, let us now pass to the subject under consideration and ascertain the cause, nature, and seat of the injury. The causes are two-fold. Of the first; in a majority of cases, it will be found that the accident takes place during exercise. The animal has been slowly jogged, and is then sent at a sharp gait, and about the time that the animal is tiring he is seen to falter and then stop, and upon closer inspection the foot is seen to be raised from the ground, as the animal is unable to sustain the weight of the body upon it, and the muscles of the body are seen quivering with the pain that the animal is in. That something has gone wrong is evident to the most casual observer. The experienced eye readily detects the true source of trouble, and in a few minutes the fetlock is seen to fill out, thus revealing the seat of injury. The nature of the lesion is next to be determined—whether the rupture has taken place above or below the fetlock joint, whether it is complete or partial, and also whether it has taken place through the thick portion of the ligament of though one of the lateral subdivisions at the lower throw of the ligament, or at its point of origin or place of insertion.

Manipulation with the fingers, the other hand rotating the foot, will readily determine this. For if the rupture is complete and the dense part of the ligament, or if the ligament is torn away from either its point of origin or insertion, the increased motion by flexion and extension readily demonstrates it, and as a further proof if the weight of the animal is brought to bear upon the foot, the support of the foot is seen to be lost, as the toe is turned up in air and the animal rests on the fetlock. Now, again the rupture may be partial; that is a stretching of some of the fibres of the ligament, or a laceration of the same. In this case there will be an increased motion in the parts, with but a partial dropping of the fetlock while sustaining weight; or again, may have the rupture through one of the lateral subdivisions of the tendon, when it will be found that the increased motion is to the side opposite the seat of the rupture. That we have a serions injury to deal with is evident, but that which we are anxious to know is the cause of it. As has heretofore been stated, these are of two varieties, the first by an undue amount of weight having been brought to bear upon the ligaments, and secondly, from a fatty degeneration of the ligament. Of the first variety an undue stress is put upon the ligament if put to sharp, speedy work, with too heavy a rider, or if sent over an uneven track or road, or if heavy in flesh, or if the the animal, when speeding, becomes frightened and swerves or bolts from his course, or from fatigue produced by overexertion. Of the causes enumerated the last two are the most prevalent, for it can readily be understood how a short, sharp twist, such as the fetlock receives in an animal swerving, when the weight of the body is brought to bear upon the fetlocks, and increased, as it is due to rapid motion, is liable to be attended by a giving or tearing away of the ligaments. Of the seeond variety, fatty degeneration, this consists of a deposition of fatty material into the minute structure of the fibres of the ligaments, thereby destroying the integrity of the same and leaving them prone to, with the least exertion, to rupture. This diseased condition of tendons and ligaments are rarely met with except in animals that have stood for a long time in the stable, probably from some injury that incapacitated them from work, or even exercise, and due to this the tendons not receiving that nutrition which exercise furnishes undergoes degenerative changes, the firmness and cousistency of the ligament is destroyed, and the result is tnat the animal when put to work breaks down. The treatment of those cases depends on the severity and variety of the lesions. If we have but a partial rupture of the ligament or a laceration of some of the fibres of one of the lateral subdivisions of the ligament rest, the applications of cooling lotions, and careful bandaging is all that is called for if the rupture has taken place at the point of origin, or place of insertion of the ligament, it will be found that we have a complication to deal with, namely, a fracture of bone, for at the origin or insertion of a ligament or tendon, owing to its intimate connection with the tissue covering the bone, it will be found in an injury of this nature that the bone will be torn away with the ligament. This complication will retard the period of convalescence of the patient and increase the deformity. The treatment is, however, the same. If, however, the rupture is completely through the substance of the ligament in its thickest and strongest part, the leg should be treated as for a fracture of bone by the application of splints. If due to a fatty degeneration of the ligament, the treatment is of no avail, as the alteration in structure destroys all chances of a union, and both legs are apt to be involved. When a union of the divided ligaments have been established and the inflammatory action has subsided, the deformity will naturally be reduced by the application of one or more blisters, which will also strength the part by the formation of a natural bandage.

Jerome Park.

Although Mr. Baldwin had no engagements in the stakes of the American Jockey Club's Fall meeting, the horses are quartered at Jerome Park, and have started occasionally in purses and specials. The record reads:

Sept. 27th.—Purse, $500, for three-year-olds and upward; winners in 1884 (not counting handicaps or selling races when carrying less than legal weight); of $1,250, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; horses not having won in 1884 more than $ 1,000, allowed 3 lbs.; or if not more than $750, 5 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed, if three years, 15 lbs.; if four years or more, 25 lbs.; one mile.

E. Heffner's b h Markland, 4 years, by Springbok—Lorena, by Planet, 111 lbs..... McLaughlin 1
P. Lorillard's b m Aranzo, 6 years, by Bonnie Scotland—Arizona, 118 lbs..... Hayward 2
E. J. Baldwin's b h Gano, 4 years, by Grinstead—Santa Anita, 111 lbs..... Holloway 3
N. W. Kittson's ch f Albia, 3 years, by Alarm—Elastic, 98 lbs. ..... Sheridan 0
D. W. Withers' ch c Pampero, 3 years, by King Ernest—Cyclone, 101 lbs..... Conkling 0

Time, 1:47¾.

Betting: 100 to 75 on Aranza, 2 to 1 against Markland, 8 to 1 against Pampero, 15 to 1 against Gano, and 25 to 1 against Albia. Gano was quickest away, Markland second, the others close up. Gano opened up a gap before reaching the turn, and at the quarter he led two lengths, Pampero second, Markland and Aranza next. Gano kept the gap around the north field and to the club-house bluff, the others as before, except that Albia was already out of it. When the horses came in sight on the lower turn Gano led a length, Markland a head better than Pampero, who had Aranza at his saddle, and at the three-quarter pole the four were in a close bunch, Gano a neck in front. Rounding into the straight Markland and Aranza passed Gano and for a furlong ran together, but then Markland drew away, and won by a length and a half, four lengths between second and third.

Sept. 30—Purse $500, for all ages; entrance 3 per cent. of the purse ($15 each) to the second; two-year-olds to carry 5 lbs. above weight for age; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry full weight; if to be sold for less, allowed 1 lb. for each $100 down to $1,500; if for less, allowed 2 lbs. for each $125 down to $1 000, and if for less allowed 3 lbs for each $100 less; 12 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Kelso's ch g Valley Forge, 3 years, by Bullion—Alumina, by Eclipse, $1,000, 96 lbs..... Meaton 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savannah, 3 years, by Grinstead—Josie C., $600, 84 lbs..... Miller 2
Woodlawn Stable's b g Weasel, aged, by Wanderer-Aeolia, $1,125, 107 lbs..... Garrison 3
R. McBride's ch g Musk, 4 years, by John Morgan—Biniodide, 102 lbs..... Bushnell 0
Pelham Stable's ch g Marmaduke, 3 years, by Narragansett—Myrtle 93 lbs..... Green 0
E. J. McElmeel's br c Alfred, 2 years, by Alarm or Strachino—Mira, 92 lbs..... Higgs 0
Excelsior Stable's b f Hannah D., 3 years, by Hyder Ali—Plenty, 90 lbs..... J. Donohue 0
H. Pettingill's b m Constantina, 6 years, by Abd-el-Kader—Sunbeam, 90 lbs..... Church 0
Morris & Co.'s ch g Apollo, 5 years, by Lever or Ashtead—Rebecca T. Price, 87 lbs..... Martin 0
W. R. Babcock's ch m Lizzie Mac, 4 years, by Alarm—Lady Motley, 102 lbs..... Conklin *

Time, 1:10.

*Left at post.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Weasel, 9 to 1 against Apollo, 3 to 1 against Lizzie Mac, 7 to 1 against Constantina, 12 to 1 each against Hannah D. and Musk, 15 to 1 each against Valley Forge and Savanna, 20 to 1 against Marmaduke, and 35 to 1 against Alfred. After a long delay at the post the start was very straggling, with Lizzie Mac left. In running to the timers' stand Valley Forge led nearly a length from Weasel, Hannah D. third, Savannah next. In the run round the north field Valley Forge always held his own, and he was never headed, winning easily at the end by two lengths, Savanna a head in front of Weasel, Hannah D. and Marmaduke close up.

Oct. 2d—Purse, $500; for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 3 per cent of the purse, ($15 each), to the second; horses entered to be sold for $2,500 to carry weight for age; if for less, to be allowed 2 lbs. for each $250 down to $2,000; if for less, allowed 3 lbs. for each $250 down to $1,500; if for less, allowed 2 lbs. for each $125 down to $1,000, and if for less, allowed 3 lbs. for each $100 less; eight entries; one mile.

W. R. Babcock's ch f Lizzie Mack, 4, by Alarm, dam Lady Motley, $1,125, 99 lbs..... Meaton 1
J. Spellman's b g Wandering, 4, $900, 94 lbs..... Haggins 2
J. Walden's ch g Marmaduke, 3, $1,000, 88 lbs..... Green 3
P. H. McMahon's br g Lytton, 4, $1,250, 101 lbs..... Sheridan 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch f Savanna, 3, $600, 76 lbs..... Littlefield 0
R. McBride's ch g Musk, 4, $900, 94 lbs..... J. Donohue 0
H. T. Roberts' b g Eldorado, 3, $1,500, 9[illegible] lbs..... J. Hyslop 0

Time, 1:[illegible]½

Betting—8 to 5 against Lytton, 7 to 2 against Lizzie Mack, 4 to 1 against Sava na, 5 to 1 against Musk, 8 to 1 against Marmaduke, 12 to 1 against Wandering and 20 to 1 against Eldorado. No bid for the winner.

After some ten or fifteen minutes of circus business, in which Wandering was very conspicuous, the flag was dropped to a straggling start, with Lytton and Musk in front, and with Eldorado and Lizzie Mack bringing up the rear. As they reached the turn Wandering joined the leaders, and with Lytton a trifle in front the three ran a sharp race to the quarter and thence to and around the club-house turn. At the beginning of the turn for the south field Lytton drew out nearly clear, but was soon after again joined by Wandering and Musk. They continued well together in their run to the three-quarters and thence into the homestretch. In the mean time Meaton had worked his way up to the front with Lizzie Mack, and as Lytton quit at the seven-furlong pole Lizzie Mack joined Wandering and the two made a close and exciting finish with Lizzie Mack a trifle in front, with Wandering second, a length in front of Marmaduke, and the others as above. Time, 1:47½. The rider of Wandering claimed a foul, which the judges refused to allow. The track was very muddy.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

A. J. Z., Healdsburg:

In the next issue of your valuable paper please answer the following questions. 1st—What does a man have to do to change the name of a trotting horse? 2d—Did a certain horse named Vanderlyn change his name before trotting at Petaluma in 1883 to the name of Johnny? 3d—Did the Board of Appeals sustain the judges' decision, at Petaluma, 1883, in declaring the pools off in the race of Johnny, Buck Foster and Sperry? Answer: 1st—Under the National Rules every horse shall be named and the name correctly and plainly written in the entry, and after entering or trotting a public race such name shall not be changed without procuring a record thereof, to be made in the office of the Secretary of the National Association, for which there shall be paid a recording fee of $50. 2d—He did not. 3d—The case never came before the Board of Appeals to our knowledge.

H. W. P., Healdsburg, Cal.:

A friend and myself have made a wager and agreed to leave it to you. I claim that the time made by Blue Mountain Belle, at Santa Rosa, viz: :49, :48, was the fastest half-mile and repeat race ever run, and second, that :48 is the fastest half-mile heat ever made in an actual race. My friend claims the reverse. If I am wrong, state name of horse that beat :48, and how much was it beaten. Answer—You are right in both propositions.

National, Quincy, Cal.:

At Greenville a race of three-quarter mile heats was run under Pacific Blood Horse Rules. Panama won the first heat; Conquest won the second heat; Snuff Box won the third heat. 1st. Had Jubilee a right to start in the fourth heat? 2d.—Had Snuff Box a right to start in the third heat? Answer—1st.—No. 2d.—No.

L. H., Pleasanton, Cal.:

Please give me the breeding of the horse Novato Chief. Answer—Novato Chief, by Old Vermont Black Hawk, dam by Sir Charles, son of Duroc.

J. S. B., Greenville, Cal.:

Races advertised by District No. 11, Track 80 feet short. Do horses trotting in mile heats, 3 in 5, make a record? Answer—Not a record, but the time recorded does constitute a bar.

Butter Blood at Yerba Buena.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—It may be of interest to the readers of your valuable paper to know that the Jersey bull, Romeo de Bonair, spoken of in my advertisement in your columns, is not only 87½ per cent. of the blood of Mary Ann of St. Lambert, that made over twenty-seven pounds of butter in one week, but is *also as* deep in the blood of *Ida* of St. Lambert, spoken of in your last paper. As I have had one Jersey cow on my Yerba Buena ranch that made 20 pounds and 1 ounce of butter one week, also one that made 17½ pounds, four others that made upwards of 14 pounds per week, it is my desire to have a band of 100 head, 50 Jerseys and 50 Guernseys, that will make 14 pounds per week each, and to that end I shall work. Truly yours,

HENRY PIERCE.

The Doncaster Cup for 1884 is an imitation of a pilgrim's bottle, in the Italian Renaissance style, with mask handle. On the front side is inscribed the name of the race, a space being left wherein to insert the name of the winning horse. On the back, beautifully modelled, are figures of cupids, cherubs, and females. The neck of the bottle is richly embossed with representations of fruit and elaborate festoons of drapery. The bottle rests on a massive block of ebony.

Jay-Eye-See and Phallas have been retired for the season.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Sense in Shoeing.

Prof. Slade, of Harvard College, expresses some good common sense views in regard to shoeing horses, in the following: Horse-shoeing has given rise to much controversy, yet it is a matter which in itself, so far at least as regards the principal object in view, is extremely simple and easily understood. The object of the shoe is the protection of the ground surface of the outer wall of the hoof against excessive wear. In the wild horse the balance between the growth and the wear of the horn of the hoof, is equally maintained, but when civilization subjects the animal to hard and rapid labor upon paved and macadamized roads, then this balance is destroyed—the wear exceeds the growth. Hence the aim of the farrier is to ward against this condition of things by attaching a rim of iron or steel to the circumference of the foot. The moment this is done, however, the balance is again destroyed; the growth will exceed the wear, necessitating in time the removal of this metallic rim, and the reduction of the horn by artificial means. Although the growth of the horn downward is equal over the entire surface of the wall, it will usually be found that in the healthy foot more must be removed from the toe than from heels or quarters. This is because the shoe is firmly fastened to the toe, whereas, in the other regions, especially at the heels, there is a certain amount of motion allowed by the absence of nails, and consequently more or less wear takes place. This may be readily seen on examination of a shoe that has been worn for three or more weeks, the burnished line on the foot surface of the shoe showing distinctly the outline of contact. It may be asked whether it is not practicable in many cases to dispense with shoeing. We answer most unhesitatingly yes, with great benefit to the animal as well as to the owner. There are many country districts where the roads are of turf, or are sandy, and where shoes are unnecessary. If the colt is never subjected to this process, the foot acquires that natural firmness and hardness which will serve the animal under ordinary circumstances. In Winter, when roads are very slippery, and the horse is called upon for heavy draft, in many cases we must provide means by which he can gain a firm foothold; and this, in the present state of our knowledge, can only be done by shoes furnished with calks. We do but follow a blind and foolish custom where we apply shoes without the necessity. When shoes have been constantly worn, and it is desirable to dispense with them, great care must be exercised in gradually accustoming the foot to this new condition, and no long or severe labor should be at once demanded of the animal. Calks are detrimental under any circumstances, and should always be avoided if possible. There can be no reason or excuse for their use on road horses of light draft in summer, even on pavements. When actually required, it is very essential that they should have an equal bearing on all sides, at the toe as well as at the heels. Any unequal distribution of the weight of the animal is sure to bring about strains of the ligaments, sinews and muscles. The fashionable heel of the modern belle is not more sure to lay the foundation for future suffering. No shoe should be allowed to remain upon the foot more than four or five weeks. Many horsemen patronize the farrier who nails on the shoes so that they will remain more than double this time, with the idea that such a proceeding is economical, whereas, it is the furthest possible remove from economy. As the growth of the horn is constantly downward and outward, the shoe, which when applied weeks before, was fitted to the foot, has now become altogether too small, and consequently there is constant pressure upon the sensitive portions at the quarters, causing corns and other affections. On the removal of the shoe, if again to be applied, the ground surface of the wall of the hoof must be reduced by the rasp to a perfect level, which can be attained by the eye accustomed to good work. The level of the untouched sole forms a ready and practical guide for the amount of reduction. Neither the sole nor the frog should undergo the least mutilation, since nature removes by constant exfoliation all superfluous horn; neither should the natural barrier at the heels, provided for the express purpose of keeping the foot expanded, ever be cut into, as is the almost universal custom, under the insane idea that it "opens out" the foot. No greater folly or barbarity can be committed, and no surer way could be devised for producing contraction with its attendant evils. The walls of the hoof should never be rasped. It is by this process that the external fibres of the horn are destroyed, the beautiful polish removed, and the internal surface exposed, whereby the entire structure is rendered more brittle and unfitted to perform its functions. Let the intelligent horseman who has hitherto given little or no thought to this important subject, follow the above instructions, and satisfy himself of their correctness, and tell them to his neighbors.

How to Manage a Broken-Winded Horse.

In the peculiar state of the lungs of a broken-winded horse, the great labor of the abdominal muscles is absolutely necessary to bring about the proper arterialization of the blood; hence, under certain states of atmosphere, where there is less oxygen in a given space, or from, perhaps, some other peculiar changes in its electrical condition, which we cannot fathom, the difficulty of effecting the oxygenizing of the blood is greatly increased. If we urge a badly broken-winded horse into exertion, he will drop; he is thrown into a state of asphyxia, in which, if he should die, his blood will be found quite black. Indeed, in bad cases, as the disease advances to a fatal termination, we find the lining membrane of the nose and mouth turning purple, evincing the condition of his system. According to our present knowledge, nothing can be done to effect a cure, though happily it is in our power greatly to alleviate the distressing symptoms.

If we suppose the difficulty of breathing to arise from a gorged condition of lung, (which is generally the case in any presumed cause of the disease), it is evident that any pressure against the diaphragm will increase the difficulty of breathing. Although the morbid appearance of emphysema of the lungs has not been found practically such a constant attendant cause of the complaint as is often supposed, yet the carrying out of certain principles has proved correct in the treatment; indeed the practice of regulating the giving of food and water so the horse is not obliged to work on a full stomach, has its advantages in preventing broken wind.

The palliative treatment of this disease consists principally in a proper system of dieting. The stomach must always be kept unloaded prior to work. Hay, which appears to have exerted a baneful influence in producing the disease, is to be given sparingly, and little at a time; and always of the best quality. Give the greatest supply at night, dampening it; for a middle-sized horse, seven pounds are quite sufficient.

It may be asked, "Why give hay at all?" to which we can only answer, "Necessity obliges us to do so." It is a fact, we believe, well known in physiology, that concentrated food will not alone support life. The stomach must have a certain quantity or bulk to act on; and were we to substitute some sort of straw, we should only increase the mischief, since it would be found we must give more straw in proportion, than hay, the former containing less nutriment in the ratio of three to one.

Whatever manner of food is given it is to be either damped, or contain a portion of bran mash; and it ought to be of the most nutritious description, at the same time readily digestible in kind and form, in order to to keep the dung in a softened state. A manger food, such as the following, seems very applicable: one part ground corn, and two parts ground oats, with the addition of sliced carrots when they can be readily procured, they seeming to act beneficially in preventing the collection of flatur, which is so distressing to the animal.

The quantity of food and the proportions mainly depend on the size of the horse and the work he is to perform. If carrots are used in any quantity, a proportion of hay may be dispensed with, according to the relative nutritious value. The horse ought to be fed at least four times a day, but nothing for two hours before work. The broken-winded horse, like the roarer, is always eager for water; but give it sparingly, very often, and only a little at a time, the greatest quantity in the evening, and debar him from it for some time before his work. If fed on carrots or any succulent food, he will require less water.

Live Stock Premiums At Stockton.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Best stallion 3 years old or over, to Joe Daniels by Imported Australian, owned by San Joaquin Stock Breeders' Association, Stockton; second, to Jim Douglass by Wildidle, owned by George Howson, Sacramento.

Best sucking colt, to Botherford, by Rutherford, owned by J. W. Adams, Los Angeles.

Best mare 3 years old or over, to Aunt Betsy by Hardwood, owned by J. W. Adams, Los Angeles; second, to Fannie D., by Woodburn, owned by J. W. Adams, Los Angeles.

Best mare 2 years old, to Henrietta, by Joe Daniels, owned by N. W. Randall, Stockton.

ROADSTERS.

Best stallion 4 years old or over, to Adventure, by Venture, owned by Captain Ben E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best stallion 3 years old, to Alert, by Artherton, owned by J. H. Tennent, Pinole.

Best mare or gelding 4 years old and upwards, to Twinkle, by Echo, owned by J. H. Tennent, Pinole; second, to Whisper, by Young Consternation, owned by E. Younger, San Jose.

Best mare or gelding 2 years old, to Arthena, by Artherton, owned by J. H. Tennent, Pinole.

Best span of matched roadsters, to Joe and Harrie, by Old Patchen, owned by D. J. McCarty, San Francisco; second, to 6-year-old bays, L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best trotting sucking colt, to Black Al, by Ha Ha, owned by C. W. Turner, Stockton; second, to Relief, by Reliance, owned by Ben E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best trotttng sucking filly, to bay ——, by Mt. Vernon, owned by R. E. Stowe, Stockton; second, to black ——, by Mt. Vernon, owned by W. H. McKee, Stockton.

HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upwards, to Tasso, by Hildreth's horse, owned by A. Starkweather, Farmington; second, to Nephew, Jr., by Nephew, owned by S. A. Curley, Stockton.

Best stallion, 2 years old, to Nelson Nutwood, by Old Nutwood, owned by F. S. Hatch, Stockton; second, to Comet, by Ben Allen, owned by Edwin Thomas, French Camp.

Best stallion, 1 year old, to Fred, by Reliance, owned by Frank Seivers, Stockton; second, to Sir Whipple, by Whippleton, owned by Ben E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best sucking colt, to Billy, by Phill., owned by Perry Yaples, Ripon.

Best mare 3 years old and upwards, to Pinafore, by Winthrop, owned by R. E. Stowe, Stockton; second, to Lady May, owned by G. W. Brandon, Capay.

Best mare 1 year old, to Daisy, by Ben Allen, owned by George Thrust, Stockton; second, to Echolo, by Echo, owned by Ben. E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best sucking filly to ch ——, by Hambletonian, owned by E. H. Perry, Lockeford.

Best stallion other than thoroughbred, with thirteen of his colts, to Eureka, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best mare other than thoroughbred, with four of her colts, to Ryan mare, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion 3 years old and over to Eureka, sire an imported Perchon, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton: second to French Lyon, sire imported, owned by M. Ross, Galt.

Best stallion 2 years old to Royal Tom, by Eureka, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton; Second to Hector, by Eureka, owned by E. Wilkins, Stockton.

Best stallion 1 year old to George Washington, by Eureka, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best sucking colt to Waterloo, by Eureka, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best mare 3 years old and over to Cantata Queen, by Duke de Chartes, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best mare 1 year old to Maggie Trailor, by Eureka, owned by C. K. Bailey, Stockton.

Best sucking filly to Moss Rose, by Eureka, owned by C.K. Bailey, Stockton.

CARRIAGE TEAMS.

Best carriage team sixteen hands high and over, owned and used as such by the exhibitor, to Colonel and Elmo, by Elmo, owned by Ben E. Harris, San Francisco.

Best single carriage animal owned and used as such, shown to buggy or carriage, to Tommy, by Patchen, owned by Thomas Sedgwick, Stockton.

MULES.

Best span of mules owned by exhibitor to Mollie and Collin, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Best Jack 3 years old and over to Castillian, sire unknown, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton; second, to Prince, by Brigham Young, owned by J. D. Patton, Lodi.

Best Jack 2 years old to Napoleon, by Napoleon, owned by W. K. Walker, Stockton.

Best Jack 1 year old to Major Kent, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best sucking Jack to black——, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best Jennet 3 years old and over to Topsy, by imported sire, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton; second to Mag, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best Jennet 2 years old to Native by Behrmoth, owned by W. F. Freeman, Stockton; second, Black Jane, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best Jennet 1 year old, to Black Beck, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

Best sucking jennet to Young Topsy by Castilian, owned by L. U. Shippee, Stockton.

CATTLE—DURHAMS.

All premiums to Col. Younger of San Jose.

DEVONS.

All premiums to Capt. A. J. Hutchinson, of Los Angeles.

AYRESHIRES.

All premiums to Geo. Bement, Redwood City.

HEREFORDS.

All premiums to Capt. Wm. Kohl, San Mateo.

JERSEYS.

Best bull, three years old or over, to Jessie Prince, owned by Thomas Wait, Brighton, Sacramento county. Second to Tamalpais, by Silver Cloud, owned by Williams & Bixler, Undine.

Best bull, two years old, to La Hiras Boy, by Menlo Park, owned by J. S. McCue, Marin county.

Best bull, one year old, to R. G. Sneath, owned by Wm. A. French, Stockton. Second to John Rooney, owned by Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best calf, under one year, to H. M. La Rue, owned by Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best cow, three years old or over, to Nora Fourth, by Monarch, owned by Williams & Bixler, Undine. Second to Ida W., owned by Thos. Waite, Brighton.

Best cow, two years old, to Lilac Fourth, owned by H. S. Sargent, Stockton. Second to Ella B., owned by Williams & Bixler, Undine.

Best cow, over one year old, to Topsy the Third, owned by Thos. Waite, Brighton. Second, to Nonie Second, owned by Wm. A. French, Stockton.

Best heifer, under one year, to Queenie, owned by H. S. Sargent, Stockton.

HOLSTEINS.

Best bull 3 years old or over to Anson, by Amato, owned by Mrs. E. D. Knott, La Honda, San Mateo county.

Best bull 1 year old to Juror 2295, by Empire 588, owned by H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

Best calf under 1 year to Cassius, by Prince Imperial, owned by H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

Best cow 2 years old or over, to Rigoletti, No. 2874, by District Bull of Biemster, owned by H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

Best heifer calf under one year old, to Alameda Maid by Netherland Marquis, owned by H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

GRADED CATTLE.

Best cow 3 years old or over, to The Widow, owned by C. Younger, San Jose; second, to Jersey Belle, owned by Wm. A. French, Stockton.

Best cow 2 years old, to Gray, owned by H. S. Sargent, Stockton; second, to Bessie F., owned by Wm. A. French, Stockton.

HERDS OF CATTLE.

Best Durham herd, C. Younger, San Jose.

Best Devon herd, Captain A. J. Hutchinson, Los Angeles.

Best Ayrshire herd, George Bement, Redwood, San Mateo county.

Best herd Herefords, Wm. Kohl, San Mateo.

Best herd Holsteins, H. W. Meek, San Lorenzo.

SHEEP.

Best Cotswold ram, Early Morn, owned by Ed. Younger, San Jose.

Best Southdown ram, Sonoma, owned by George Bement Redwood, San Mateo county.

Best pen of five Cotswold ewes to Ed. Younger, San Jose.

Best pen of five Southdown ewes to Geo. Bement, Redwood City.

SWINE.

Best boar to Early, owned by San Mateo Stock Farm, San Mateo; second, Tarbox, owned by Tyler Beach, San Jose.

Best Berkshire sow to Beauty, owned by San Mateo Stock Farm, San Mateo; second, Hopton Lass, owned by San Mateo Stock Farm, San Mateo.

Best Berkshire sow and four pigs to San Mateo Stock Farm, San Mateo.

Best Jersey red boar, ——, to I. S. Shippee, French Camp.

Best Jersey red sow, I. S. Shippee, French Camp.

Best Jersey red sow and pigs, I. S. Shippee, French Camp.

POULTRY.

Best lot Langshans, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot Light Bramahs, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot Cochins, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot Hondans, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot Leghorns, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot game, George Bement, Redwood City.

Best lot Silver Spangled Hamburg, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

TURKEYS.

Best lot Bronzed, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

DUCKS.

Best lot Rouen, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Best lot Pekin, Thomas Waite, Brighton.

Foals by Hubbard.

The following foals, by Hubbard, are reported by Mr. J. T. Dale, and were according to his statement forwarded for registration in the fourth volume of the American Stud Book, but for some unexplained reason they do not appear there:

Mary Hubbard, bay filly, foaled March 15th, 1882, dam Mary Watson.

Rosewood, bay colt, both hind feet white, foaled March 4th, 1883, dam Mary Watson.

Hub Watson, chestnut colt, strip in face, little white on right hind foot, foaled April 15th, 1884, dam Mary Watson.

Daisy H., chestnut filly, some white in face, both ankles, white half way to hocks, foaled April 5th, 1883, dam Santa Clara Belle.

William H., chestnut colt, little white in face, foaled April 4th, 1884, dam Santa Clara Belle.

Mary Watson, by imp. Hercules, first dam Peri, by Independence, (Boston Jr.); second dam, by Belmont; third dam, by Red Bill; fourth dam, by Stockholder; fifth dam, by imp. Bluster.

Santa Clara Belle, by Woodburn; first dam Cricket, by Rifleman; second dam Lady Belle, by Belmont; third dam Puss, by Lance; fourth dam by Randolph's Janus.

ATHLETICS.

Laws of Athletics.

As there have been frequent enquiries in relation to laws governing athletics, the following, which is the latest code of the National Association of Amateur Athletics of America, will answer all the queries:

Laws of Athletics.

I.

OFFICERS.

The officers of an athletic meeting shall be:
One Referee.
Three Judges at the finish.
Three Measurers.
Three Time-keepers.
One Judge of Walking, with assistants, if necessary.
One Starter.
One Clerk of the Course, with assistants, if necessary.
One Scorer, with assistants, if necessary.

II.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.

He shall record the name of each competitor who shall report to him.

Shall give him his number for each game in which he is entered, and notify him before the start of every event in which he is engaged. The assistants shall do such portions of his work as he may assign them.

III.

STARTER.

He shall have entire control of competitors at their marks, and shall be the sole judge of fact as to whether or no any man has gone over his mark.

His decision in such cases shall be final and without appeal.

IV.

JUDGE OF WALKING.

He shall have entire control of competitors during the race, and his decision as to unfair walking shall be final and without appeal.

The assistants shall do such portions of his work as he may assign to them.

V.

SCORER.

He shall record the laps made by each competitor, and call them aloud, when tallied, for the information of the contestants.

He shall record the order of finishing and the times of the competitors in walking and running races.

The assistants shall do such portions of his work as he may assign to them.

VI.

TIME-KEEPERS.

Each of the three time-keepers, after comparing their watches, shall time every event; and in case of disagreement, the average of the three shall be the official time.

Time shall be taken from the flash of the pistol.

VII.

JUDGES AT THE FINISH.

Two shall stand at one end of the tape, and the third at the other. One shall take the winner, another the second man, and the other the third man; they shall also note the distances between the first three as they finish.

In case of disagreement, the majority shall decide.

Their decision as to the order in which the men finish shall be final and without appeal.

VIII.

MEASURERS.

They shall measure, judge and record each trial of each competitor in all games whose record is one of distance or height.

Their decision as to the performance of each man shall be final and without appeal.

In case of disagreement the majority shall decide.

IX.

REFEREE.

He shall, when appealed to, decide all questions whose settlement is not otherwise provided for in these rules.

His decision shall be final and without appeal.

X.

COMPETITORS.

Immediately on arriving at the grounds, each competitor shall report to the Clerk of the Course, and obtain his number for the game in which he is entered.

He shall inform himself of the times at which he must compete, and will report promptly at the start, without waiting to be notified.

No competitor shall be allowed to start without his proper number.

XI.

PROTESTS.

Verbal protests can be made at or before any Athletic meeting, against a competitor or team, by any competitor or club competing; but such protests must be subsequently and before action thereon, made in writing and duly presented to the Club under whose auspices the meeting is held.

XII.

INNER GROUNDS.

No person whatever shall be allowed inside the track, except the officials and properly accredited representatives of the Press.

Authorized persons shall wear a badge.

Competitors not engaged in the game actually taking place shall not be allowed inside or upon the track.

XIII.

TRACK.

The measurement of tracks shall be eighteen inches from the inner edge, which edge shall be a solid curb raised three inches above the level of the track.

XIV.

ATTENDANTS.

No attendants shall accompany a competitor on the scratch or in the race.

XV.

STARTING SIGNALS.

All races, (except time handicaps), shall be started by report of pistol—the pistol to be fired that its flash may be visible to the time keepers. A snap cap shall be no start.

There shall be no recall after the pistol is fired except in case of a foul provided for in Rule XXXII.

Time handicaps shall be started by the word "go."

XVI.

STARTING.

When the starter receives a signal from the judges at the finish that everything is in readiness, he shall direct the competiors to get on their marks.

Any competitor starting before the signal, shall be put back one yard.

For the second offense another yard.

And for the third shall be disqualified.

He shall be held to have started when any portion of his body touches the ground in front of his mark.

Stations count from the inside.

XVII.

KEEPING PROPER COURSE.

In all races on a straight track, each competitor shall keep his own position on the course from start to finish.

XVIII.

CHANGE OF COURSE.

In all races on other than a straight track, a competitor may change towards the inside whenever he is two strides ahead of the man whose path he crosses.

XIX.

FOULING.

Any competitor may be disqualified by the referee for jostling, running across, or in any way impeding another.

XX.

FINISH.

A thread shall be stretched across the track at the finish, four feet above the ground. It shall not be held by the judges, but fastened to the finish posts on either side, so that it may always be at right angles to the course and parallel to the ground. The finish line is not this thread, but the line on the ground drawn across the track from post to post, and the thread is intended merely to assist the judges in their decision.

The men shall be placed in the order in which they cross the finish line.

XXI.

WALKING.

The judge shall caution for any unfair walking, and the third caution shall disqualify the offender.

On the last 1-8 of the last mile an unfair walker shall be disqualified without previous caution.

XXII.

HURDLES.

120 yards hurdle race shall be over ten hurdles, each 3 feet 6 inches high.

The first hurdle shall be placed 15 yards from the scratch, and there shall be ten yards between each hurdle.

Hurdle races of different distances and with different number and height of hurdles may be given.

No record shall be made in a hurdle race unless each of the hurdles, at the time the competitor jumps the same, is standing.

XXIII.

JUMPING.

No weights or artificial aid will be allowed in any jumping contest except by special agreement or announcement.

When weights are allowed, there shall be no restriction as to size, shape, or material.

XXIV.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP AND POLE LEAPING.

The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by the measurers.

Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those that have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall then take their final trial.

Displacing the bar counts as a "try."

A line shall be drawn six feet in front of the pole and parallel therewith in pole leaping, and three feet in front of the bar and parallel there with in high jumping, and running over such line, to be known as the balk line, in an attempt, shall count as a balk.

Three balks shall count as a "try."

A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fail at the next height, he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps or leaps.

XXV.

STANDING HIGH JUMP.

The competitors may stand as they please, but must jump from the first spring.

The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation, shall be determined by the measurers.

Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the programme; then those who have failed, if any, shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall then take their final trial.

Displacing the bar and nothing else, counts as a "try."

A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fail at the next height, he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height which he omitted.

XXVI.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off from or behind the scratch.

The scratch line shall be a joist five inches wide, the ground in front of which shall be removed to the depth of three and the width of six inches.

Running over the scratch in an attempt shall be "no jump," but shall count as a "try."

Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps.

The measurement shall be from the outer edge of the joist to the nearest break of the ground made by any part of his person.

A line shall be drawn six feet in front of the scratch line, and stepping over such line in an attempt shall count as a balk.

Three balks shall count as a "try."

XXVII.

STANDING BROAD JUMP.

Competitors must jump from the first spring.

Stepping any part of the foot over the scratch in an attempt shall be "no jump," but shall count as a "try."

Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps.

The measurement shall be from the scratch line in front of the jumper's feet to the nearest break of the ground made by any part of his person.

XXVIII.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

The shot shall be a solid iron sphere weighing 16 lbs.

It shall be put from the shoulder with one hand, from between two parallel lines 7 feet apart.

Touching the ground outside either line with any part of the person, before the shot alights, shall make the attempt "no put," which counts as a "try."

Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his puts.

The measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by the ball, perpendicularly to the scratch line, extended if necessary to meet this perpendicular.

XXIX.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

The hammer head shall be an iron sphere, weighing sixteen pounds, the handle shall be of hickory wood, and the length of hammer and handle over all shall be 3 feet 6 inches.

Touching the ground in front of the scratch with any portion of the person before the hammer alights shall make the attempt "no throw," which counts as a "try."

Letting go of the hammer in an attempt counts as a "try." Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws.

If the head strike first the measurement shall be from the nearest break of the ground made by it.

If the handle strike first, one length of the handle shall be allowed from the mark made by the end of the handle towards the mark made by the head of the hammer, and the measurement shall be from this point.

The scratch line shall be six feet long at and behind which the competitors shall stand. Said scratch line shall be extended on both sides twenty-seven feet and lines at right angles to the scratch line thus extended and at each end thereof shall be drawn out indefinitely and shall be known as foul lines.

The measurement shall be to the scratch line half way between the thrower's feet on any throw made inside of the foul lines.

XXX.

THROWING FIFTY-SIX POUND WEIGHT.

The weight shall be of solid iron and round in shape and shall measure with the handle sixteen inches in length and the whole shall weigh fifty-six pounds.

The competitor shall stand at and behind the scratch, facing as he please, grasping the weight by the handle, and shall throw it with one hand.

Touching the ground in front of the scratch with any portion of the person before the weight alights, shalll make the attempt "no throw," which counts as a "try."

Letting go of the weight in an attempt shall count as a "try."

Each competitor allowed three trials, and the best three men have three more trials each.

Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws.

The measurement shall be from the scratch line in front of the thrower's foot, nearest the scratch, line to the nearest break of the ground made by the weight, exclusive of handle.

XXXI.

TUG OF WAR.

1. The ground shall be loosened to the width of three feet, and to a depth of not less than six inches.
2. The side crease shall be twelve feet from the centre.
3. The mark on the rope must be over the centre crease when the signal is given, and the team hauling that mark over the crease on its own side, shall win.
4. No footing holes shall be made before the start.
5. The contestants shall not wear spikes.
6. The rope shall be one and one-half inches in diameter.
7. Immediately before the contest the captains of all the contesting teams shall draw their numbers.
8. Not less than five minutes shall be allowed each team between heats.
9. Captains shall toss for choice of sides before each pull, but if the same two teams pull more than once during any meeting, they shall change ends at each successive pull.
10. Competitors shall not be allowed to use any belt other than one to protect the body, and no ring, chain or fastening of any kind shall be allowed.
11. With two teams they shall pull best two in three. With three teams, one and two shall pull, then two and three, and three and one.

With four teams, one and two shall pull, then three and four, and the winners pull the final.

With five teams—first round, one and two, three and four, five has a bye; second round, winner of first heat pulls with five, and the winner of this heat pulls the final with the winner of second heat of first round.

With six teams—first round, one and two, three and four, five and six; second round, winner of first and second heats. Winner of this heat pulls the final with winner of third heat, first round.

Where more than six teams are entered, the arrangement of trials shall be on the same principle as in the above example.

12. No man shall be substituted for another who has already pulled in one trial, nor shall any man be allowed to pull with more than one team, in any of the trials for the same prize.
13. A time limit may be made.
14. The weight in tug-of-war shall be:
    Feather weight, 125 lbs. and under.
    Light weight, 150 lbs. and under.
    Middle weight, 175 lbs. and under.
    Heavy weight, over 175 lbs.
15. All weights shall be stripped.

XXXII.

BICYCLING.

When ordered into a position for a start the men shall mount their machines, and one assistant for each competitor will hold his machine with its front wheel at the mark; at the starting signal the attendants are allowed to push the machine forward, but not to follow it up. In case of a foul resulting in a fall within ten feet of the scratch line the contestants shall be recalled by the Referee and the race started over again.

Riders must pass each other on the outside, and be a clear length of the bicycle in front before taking the inside; the inside man must allow room on the outside for other competitors to pass. Any competitor infringing this rule or who is guilty of foul riding shall be disqualified by the Referee.

In a race without using the handles, competitors must ride with the arms folded, or the hands and arms otherwise kept quite off the machine. Any competitor touching any part of this machine with his hands or arms will be disqualified.

Competitors may change machines during a race, but must do so without interfering with other competitors.

XXXIII.

Associate clubs shall have entire charge of the entries of their own members in athletic meetings, provided, always, that no member shall enter, compete, or take part in any event at any athletic meeting, the entries to which event shall not be limited to amateur athletes, or when the event or events shall not be governed by the laws of this association. This rule, however, shall not prevent this association or its Executive Committee from prohibiting entries to any event or events.

XXXIV.

No person competing at any meeting or in any event other than those enumerated in Rule 33, shall be allowed to compete at meetings governed by this association or at the championship meeting.

XXXV.

In all class or limit events, competitors shall not be debarred by reason of having made a better record after the closing of entries for such event.

XXXVI.

All cases of dispute and any questions that may arise not provided for in these laws, and the interpretation of these laws, shall be referred to the Executive Committee of this association.

XXXVII.

RECORD RULES.

This association shall from time to time give its approval to all records made in standard games, and when so desired shall in its discretion inquire into and give its approval to all other athletic distances and games.

No record in running, walking or bicycle riding shall be given unless the same shall be timed by at least two official timekeepers or by assistant timekeepers appointed by the Referee.

No record shall be given in the high standing or broad jump, pole leaping, putting the shot, throwing the hammer and 56 lbs. weight unless the same shall be measured by at least two official measurers.

Said timers and measurers, shall be regularly appointed by the Club or Association giving games or by the Referee.

The Championship Meeting.

The ninth annual championship meeting took place at the Williamsburg grounds, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 27. Attendance large; competitions very poor indeed. The track was accounted slow.

100 Yard Run—Fnal heat: M. W. Ford, N. Y. A. C., 1st; Alfred Ing, W. S. A. C.,2nd; S. Derrickson, M. A. C., 3rd; B. W. McIntosh, P. C. C., 0. Waldron was defeated in his heat. A wretched start. Ing got at least 3 yards ahead of the pistol and was only beaten by a few inches. Derrickson and McIntosh were close up. Time, 10 4-5 s.

Seven Mile Walk—E. F. McDonald, W. S. A. C., 56 m. 28 s.; T. M. Buckley, W. A. C., 57 m. 32 2-5 s.

One Mile Run—Percy C. Madeira, Philadelphia, 4 m. 36 4-5 s., C. M. Smith, N. Y. A. C., 2d. Won by two yards. Smith made a plucky struggle.

One Mile Walk—F. P. Murray, W. A. C., 6 m. 54 2-5 s., E. D. Lange, M. A. C., 7 m. 2 s., G. D. Baird, 3d. Won easily.

Two Mile Bicycle—L. P. Hamilton, 6 m. 58 s., William Wait, 7 m. 2 s., A. B. Ritch, 3d.

220 Yard Run—L. E. Meyers, 24 1-5 s., S. Derrickson second by 2 yards; B. W. McIntosh 3d by a yard.

5 Mile Run—Geo. Stonebridge, W. S. A. C., 27 m. 45 s.; P. D. Skillman, M. A. C., second by five yards.

440 Yard Run—L. E. Myers, 55 4-5 s.; S. Derrickson second by two yards, L. Lee Myers third by one yard. Simply a canter for Myers.

3 Mile Walk—F. P. Murray, 23 m. 15 s.; E. D. Lange, 23 m. 45 s.; G. D. Baird, 24 m. 15 s. A procession.

Five Mile Bicycle Race—L. P. Hamilton, 18 m. 36 s.; William Wait, 18 m. 36 1-5 s. Hamilton won easily.

Half Mile Run—L. E. Meyers, 1st, C. Lee Meyers 2d by 2 yards. Time, 2 m. 9 4-5 s.

Hurdle Race—S. A. Safford, 1st; J. G. Mason, 2d. A great many struck the hurdles and consequently were put out of their strides. Time, 18 1-5 s.

Throwing 56-lb. Weight—C. A. J. Queckheiner, 26 ft. 3¼ in.; F. L. Lambrecht, 23 ft. 9 in.

Running High Jump—J. T. Rhinehart, 5 ft. 8 in.; M. W. Ford, 5 ft. 8 in.

Throwing the Hammer—F. L. Lambrecht, 92 ft. 5 in.; C. A. J. Queckheiner, 92 ft. 2 in.

Pole Vault—H. H. Baxter, 10 ft. 6 in.; J. J. Van Houten, 9 ft. 6 in.

Running Broad Jump—M. W. Ford, 20 ft. 1½ in.; A. A. Jordan, 19 ft. 6 in.

Putting the Shot—F. L. Lambrecht, 39 ft. 10 in.; C. A. J. Queckheiner, 39 ft. 6 3-4 in.

Myers Coming to California.

The negotiation which have of late been pending between the Olympic Club, of this city, and the Manhattan Club, of New York, whereby Myers was to come to this city and take part in meetings under the auspices of both clubs, are now almost concluded and there is every reason to believe that Myers will arrive in this city in the early part of next month, and that the first meeting will probably take place on Thanksgiving Day. For this arrangement the new Board of the Olympic Club are deserving of every praise, and that it will result in popularizing amateur athletics there is little doubt. Thousands of people will attend these meetings with Myers as the attraction, and a great many of them will find out the splendid manner in which amateur contests are conducted in this city, for the first time. It is to be hoped that all our athletes will get out and train conscientiously in order to show to their best advantage during the visit of the phenomenal athlete, L. E. Myers.

"Papa, what do professional pedestrians walk for?" "For lucre, my son." "Isn't a man's walk called his gait?" "Yes, I believe so," "Then that's why they call it gait money, isn't it?" Papa maintains a dignified silence, while the small boy watches the cat make a hundred laps a minute from the pitcher of milk on the breakfast table.

The 100 yards Amateur Swimming Championship of England was decided at the Lambeth Baths. Sept. 15th, and resulted in a victory for J. L. Mayger, in 1 m. 11 1-5 s., which is only 1-5 s. slower than the best previous record.

G. D. Bairr was re-elected to fill the official handicappeds' position for the ensuing year.

The new gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A., of Portland, was thrown open to the young men of that city, last Monday evening. The Rev. G. L. Lee addressed the audience on the advantages of physical culture. During the evening musical selections were rendered by Prof. E. A. Smith.

The attention of our readers is called to the rules and regulations governing amateur athletics, which are published in another column of this paper. We are under obligation to W. C. Brown, of the Olympic Club, for the copy of the rules.

On Sept. 26th, George ran 1,000 yards in 2 m. 16 s., which beat his own record 1-5 second. Meyer's record for the distance is 2 m. 13 s. The track was not in good condition, being soft.

There were no less than 168 entries for a Sheffield Handicap, which was to have taken place at Sydney, N. S. W., on the 16th, 17th and 18th of Sept. Ninety "peds" paid their acceptance money. Malone is on the scratch.

The presentation of medals won at the Merion Club games, will take place next Friday evening, at Saratoga Hall. A fine programme has been arranged for the occasion.

The half-mile swimming match between Fleming and Armstrong, resulted in a victory for the former, but, strange to relate, the judge declared the race a dead heat.

The Olympic A. C. of San Francisco, the Montreal A. A. A., and the Long Island A. C., have resigned from the National Association.

At the Canadian Championship games, Sept. 27th, the hundred yard run was won by J. T. Belcher, in 10 3-8 s., and the 220 yards in 24¼s.

FISH.

What Is It?

A party of gentlemen a week ago last Sunday met with a most peculiar experience at Ross Landing. They hooked altogether seven fish but lost every one. Mr. Lindsay played with one no less than one hour and three-quarters only to lose him. Several gentlemen who have since been over have met with exactly the same experience, hooking but invariably losing them. Mr. Dunne was over last week with the heaviest kind of tackle but the first grab broke both rod and line, (the rod was a very heavy bamboo one). Mr. Conness tried his luck with the same success (or rather non-success), as his predecessors. A prominent member of the Academy of Science went out last Wednesday only to hook one and lose it again. He also had a very heavy drop line tied to a stake driven deep in the ground and while he was attending to the fish on the other rod, one of these unknown fish pulled the stake clear out of the ground, besides breaking the hook. The all-absorbing question is what kind of fish is this that has played so much havoc with the peace of mind of so many disciples of Isaac Walton? A great many incline to the belief that they are salmon trout, while a number more say they are either sturgeon or bass. The fish, whatever kind they may be, are very heavy, weighing all the way from 30 to 60 lbs. They have been hooked with all kinds of tackle and it appears strange that no one has yet accomplished the feat of landing one and thus solving the mystery. We shall thoroughly inquire into this strange case throughout the week, and will give our readers the result of our investigations.

The N. Y. *Sun* says: "A prominent member of the Rod and Reel Association, whose name is withheld from motives of pure charity, went fishing the other day. He caught nothing, and started home with a heavy heart. He dreaded the jeers of his friends, and especially the gentle taps of his better half; but, recollecting the power of wealth, he proceeded straight to Fulton Market, where he purchased a large bass, which he carried home in triumph. Next day that bass appeared against him at table. It was high, very high. The evidence was overwhelming. The guilty angler looked at his wife just as a criminal looks at the judge that is about to pass sentence upon him. With a queenly air she motioned to a waiter and waved the venerable fish out of sight. Then the culprit received his sentence. It was as follows: 'My dear, when you go fishing again I would advise you to examine your fish before you catch it.'"

Captain Lapham launched his schooner last Tuesday, near Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, and named it Lilly Van, for Miss Lillie Van Sickle, a miss of 10 years, a daughter of Peter Van Sickel, of Carson Valley. It is seventy-five feet long and twenty feet wide, and is provided with a fishing room—a room through which the line passes under the vessel, instead of being thrown over the side—parlor, dining-room, storeroom, and private saloons. The schooner will not be confined to regular rules, but will go at will for fishing parties at any point on the lake.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

Truckee Republican: "Mike Lenahan brought in ten fine trout from Donner Lake yesterday, that he caught while trolling. They were larger than the average caught there, and formed a satisfactory day's sport. The chances are in favor of a good haul any day now."

A trout weighing 14 lb. 1 oz., and measuring 30½ in. in length, with a girth of no less than 21 in., has just been taken in the Avon, at Salisbury. This is the largest fish ever recollected to have been taken in that river.

A party of gentlemen were out fishing last Sunday below the Tuburon drawbridge. Their catch only amounted to four salmon trout, the largest weighing two pounds. It is rather early in the season for this kind of fishing.

One W. H. Marlatt, while fishing on the Gila with giant powder, accidentally had his hand taken off by the explosion.—*Kingston Clipper.*

It is reported that a gentleman a short time since caught a mackerel off the bridge at Fort Point. If the report is correct, this is probably the first mackerel caught in the bay.

Flounders are biting again at Saucelito bridge. A gentleman caught one on Sunday weighing four pounds. Smelt fishing is also reported good at the same point.

A few gentlemen of this city have leased Lake Espinosa, near Carterville, and will shortly stock it with trout.

KENNEL.

National Bench Show Association.

There was quite an enthusiastic meeting at the rooms of Philadelphia Kennel Club, in response to the call for the formation of a National Bench Show Association, where forty gentlemen represented different sections of the country. Mr. Elliot Smith, who called the meeting to order, was chosen temporary chairman, and Mr. Samuel G. Dixon, secretary. After a lengthy discussion as to the desirability of a national association and its object, the delegates from the several clubs resolved themselves into a National Association and the chair named Messrs. C. M. Munhall, G. N. Appold, and S. G. Dixon a committee on credentials. After consultation they reported the list of clubs represented, with the names of their delegates or proxies:

Illinois Kennel Club, Chicago, Ill.—Major J. M. Taylor.

St. Louis Gun Club, St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. J. W. Munson.

Philadelphia Kennel Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. Samuel G. Dixon.

Cincinnati Sportsman's Association, Cincinnati, O.—Major J. M. Taylor.

Westminster Kennel Club, New York—Mr. Elliot Smith.

Montreal Kennel Club—Mr. James Watson.

New England Kennel Club, Boston, Mass.—Mr. J. A. Nickerson.

New Haven Kennel Club, New Haven, Ct.—Mr. G. Edward Osborn.

Louisville Kennel Club, Louisville, Ky.—Major J. M. Taylor.

Baltimore Bench Show Association, Baltimore, Md.—Mr. George Norbury Appold.

Cleveland Bench Show Association—Mr. C. M. Munhall.

New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association, St. John, N. B.—Mr. Elliot Smith.

London Kennel Club, London, Ont.—Mr. James Watson.

The report was accepted and Mr. Smith was made permanent chairman. It was then voted that a committee of five, of which the chairman should be one, should be appointed to draft a resolution and by-laws, to be submitted to the Association at a meeting to be held in New York, on Oct. 22d, at 8 P. M., at which time officers will be chosen. Following is the committee: Mr. Elliot Smith, New York; Major J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Ky.; Gen. W. Shattuc, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. James A. Nickerson, Boston, Mass., and Mr. Samuel G. Dixon, Philadelphia, Pa. The meeting then adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Philadelphia Kennel Club for the courtesies extended—*Forest and Stream.*

At the regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Coursing Club, held Thursday evening, the following new members were elected: Harry Moore, Martinez; J. C. Talbot, Napa; M. McDonald, Port Costa; Thos. Ford, W. A. Biddeman, James McCarthy and D. Sexton, San Francisco. The Club leaves for Merced on the 11th day of November to hold their Fall Meeting.

The bench show of dogs, to be held in conjunction with the World's Exhibition at New Orleans, will begin January 10th,, 1885. Mr. Charles Lincoln will be the superintendent.

The third volume of the Greyhound Stud Book has just been issued in England.

Wire-haired fox terriers have become the rage in England.

Perhaps the finest colt in Big Valley is owned by T. M. Harvey of this town. The colt was dropped on April 8th, and therefore is a few days over five months old; stands 13 hands 2½ inches, and weighs 590. She is symmetrical and in perfect proportion. The colt was sired by Cooper's Juanito Almont, an illustrious son of Tilton Almont.—*Adin Argus.*

During the late fair at Medina, N. Y., the four-year-old colt Oliver K., by King Wilkes, trotted a trial mile in 2:22½. The dam of Oliver K. was by Virginius, a thoroughbred descendant of Diomed.

The success of The Lambkin in the recent Doncaster St. Leger will strengthen the popular impression that the male line of Touchstone, crossed upon mares of the Melbourne male line, is the keystone to success in the breeding of racehorses. The Lambkin is a bay colt, by Camballo, from Mint Sauce, by Young Melbourne; 2d dam Sycee, by Marysas; 3d dam Rose of Kent, by Kingston; 4th dam England's Beauty, by Birdcatcher. His sire, Camballo, was a horse of amazing beauty, who won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1875. He was by Cambuscan (son of Newminster), from Little Lady, by Orlando. Hence it follows that The Lambkin is a most intensely inbred horse, tracing direct to Touchstone through all his lines. The maternal line of The Lambkin is a very strong one. Matador, recently owned by Mr. Belmont, of the Nursery Stud, descended from this family, his dam being a daughter of England's Beauty, while Athlete, the stallion now doing service at the Kinloch Stud (Mr. J. Lucas Turner's), in Missouri, is out of Rose of Kent, the great grandam of The Lambkin.

It is asserted on the authority of persons who have recently visited Mariette Lake, that the prodigious increase of trout in its waters has overstocked the lake. At times they can be seen massing themselves in the small streams which are tributary to the lake, and on these occasions they have been crowded out on the grass growing on the borders of the streams. Thousands could be thrown out with a pitchfork. A piece of bark thrown into the lake will cause a dozen or more trout to leap for it. The coyotes have caught the knack of fishing, and sit by the shore watching for leaves to fall into the water. The instant a leaf touches the water the fish rise, and like a flash the coyote bounds into the thick of the fish, and is certain to bring out one or two in his mouth. The coyotes are shot whenever any of the lumbermen see them, but by stealing up in the underbrush they manage to escape observation.—*Carson Appeal.*

Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana, Ky., who lately lost his stables and several valuable horses by fire, has lately lost two more valuable horses, which escaped from their paddock and were killed by a freight train.

William H. Vanderbilt's account with Maud S. shows a profit of $19,000, nearly 95 per cent., leaving out the expense of keeping Maud and her driver.

Maud S. is to have a new sulky, which when completed will weigh but 38½ pounds. That of Jay-Eye-See weighs 39½ pounds.

BAY DISTRICT

Association



Races! Races!

FALL MEETING.

1884. 1884.

—o—

Entries for Trotting Season:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.

Purse of $1,000, for the following named four-year-olds and under: Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha, Madaline, Baby Mine, Regina, Thapsin, Lucille, Center, Antevolo, Happy Jim, Voucher, and Twinkle.

THURSDAY, November 6th, 2:27 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th, 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse.

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness National Rules to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
Every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.
The Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by withholding a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries close with the Secretary,

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
1435 California Street.

The fact that Lord Falmouth appeared at the Doncaster sales, and purchased the broodmare Darnaway, as well as several promising yearlings, has been generally taken up in England, and made to serve as the subject of articles congratulating the turf upon his return to racing. It has been frequently hinted that Lord Falmouth's retirement resulted from a hastily-formed resolution, conceived in a fit of pique at Galliard's failure in the Derby, in which he thought Archer might have finished out more determinedly.

Jimmy Roe continues to be on the most friendly terms with the Dwyers, and with McLaughlin, but it is not likely that he will resume his connection with the stable, as the best informed say that he will go into the business of breeding and racing. From the fact that Miss Woodford has been under treatment ever since Roe resigned, it would seem that the trainer was right.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mechanics' Pavilion
SKATING RINK
Larkin Street near Market.

DAILY SESSIONS (Sundays excepted) commencing Monday, September 22d, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M., and evenings from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

☞Tuesday evenings the Pacific Skating Club has the exclusive use of the Rink.

TERMS—Mornings and Afternoons 25c. for Admission and use of Skakes. Evenings, when Boys under 15 cannot skate, 25c. for admission and 15c. for skates. All improper persons and features interdicted. Full Band in attendance.

J. L. WALTON, Actuary.

The Vienna Gardens,
Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.
A Natural and Plain Method
.....OF.....
Horse Shoeing,
With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport. Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

DEER HOUNDS.
WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars,
123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND KEY ANY WATCH **SOLD** AND NOT WEAR OUT by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,
Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

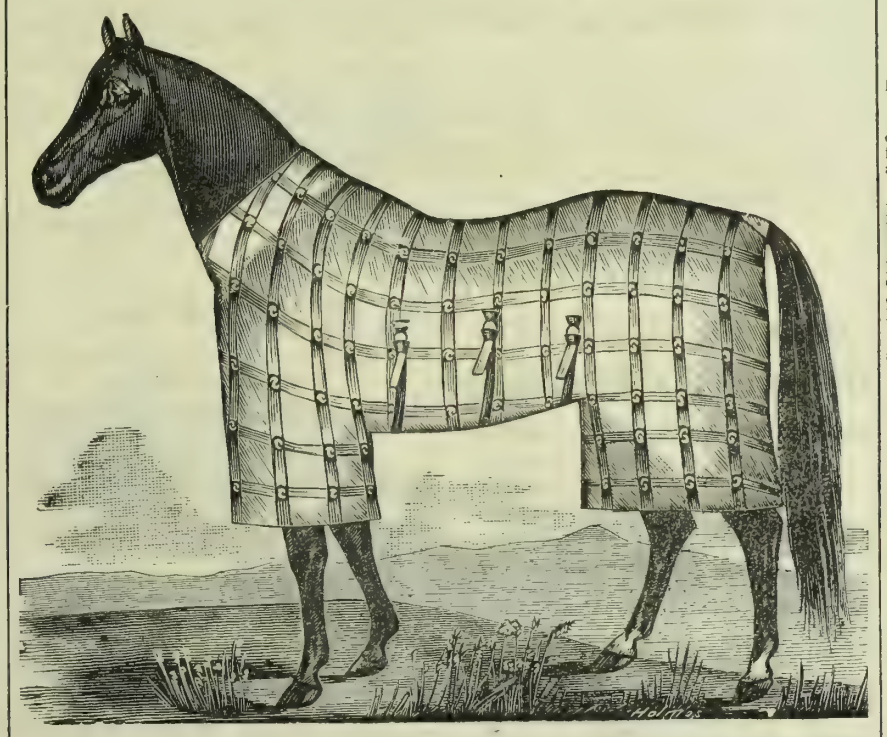


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.
Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,
Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIEFFENBACHER & WIHL,
GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

AUCTION SALE
Of Horses.

GREAT SALE OF
Thoroughbreds & Work Horses,
STALLIONS
—AND—
BROOD MARES,
Consisting of 800 Head of Horses, the Finest Lot ever Offered on the Pacific Coast.

Belonging to the late Chas. McLaughlin, and sold by order of the Executrix of the Estate.

At 12 o'clock M.,
—ON—
Wednesday, and Continuing Thursday and Friday, Oct. 29th, 30th, and 31st, 1884,
AT THE
PESCADERO RANCH,

Bantas Railroad Station, San Joaquin Co.

Terms of Sale: All sums of $500 or under, cash: all sums over, 30 and 60 days good indorsed notes drawing 10 per cent. per annum.

The above stock is all the property of the late Chas. McLaughlin, and will be sold without reserve.

For catalogues apply at the office of the Executrix, No. 16 Montgomery Ave.; to Green Lamb, at Bantas, or to the San Francisco Horse Market, 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

S. C. BOWLEY, FIDDES & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Henry Fromberg, Geo. Feddes, S. C. Bowley.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE,
Stock & General Auctioneers,

Office and Salesroom, 22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL
Auction Sale
BY ORDER OF

HENRY W. SEALE, Esq., we will sell from his Home Farm, Rancho San Francisquito, in Santa Clara County, a selected

Band of Fifty Horses,

Comprising the Well Known Trotting Stallion,

ELMO,

And his Progeny, also

THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARES,
Colts and Yearlings.

Also a Number of Work Horses. The Sale will include a Choice Band of Breeding Stock. Matched Coupe and Carriage Teams, Driving Teams and Roadsters. Sale Positive, and will be held in the Town of

Mayfield; Santa Clara Co.,

At the Station of Southern Pacific R. R.

Saturday, Oct. 18, 1884.
At 12 O'clock M.

Trains will leave San Francisco on the day of Sale at 8:30 and 10:40 A. M. from Fourth and Townsend Sts., to return after the sale.

Catalouges, with full description and pedigree now ready, and will be mailed to any address on application. Stock can be seen at any time before the day of sale at the ranch at Mayfield.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE,
Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

Wellington's Improved

Now is the time that this Egg Food to their hens are not laying now, own light by delaying to 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 cents per week to feed grocers and druggists having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

EVERY one should feed poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If not

EGG FOOD.

using the Improved Egg Food you know your so do not stand in your try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. lb, $5,—Costing only 50 100 hens. Kept by all everywhere. Any not

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each non-starting nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Montana Horse Ranch FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

OPIUM.

DRUNKENNESS!

THE OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT AND drunkenness cured. The habit and necessity wholly removed and health improved by DR. L. E. KEELEY'S Chloride of Gold Remedies. Send for references and pamphlets, mailed free. Opium smoking cured in two weeks when under my special care. Dr. C. G. STRONG, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast. Office, 21 Third street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following Stakes, to close Oct. 15th, 1884, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885:

$5,000. The American Derby. $5,000.

SWEEPSTAKES for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $200 each, h. f.; or only $20 if declared out on or before Feb. 1st, 1885; or $30, April 1st, 1885; or $40, if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the third $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. **To be run on the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.**

THE LAKE SIDE STAKE.

A Sweepstake for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20, if on or before May 15th. 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.. of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE KENWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstake for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Five furlongs.

THE HYDE PARK STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before Febuary 1st, or $15 by April 1st, or $25 on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100 out of the stake. Winners of any stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. Three-quarters of a mile.

THE ENGLEWOOD STAKE.

A Sweepstake for fillies three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third, $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE DREXEL STAKE.

A Sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. One mile.

THE SHERIDAN STAKE.

A Sweepstake for three-year-olds (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void, unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 3lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

In addition to the above, other Stakes, including the Washington Park Cup, the Great Western and Oakwood Handicaps, will be advertised in due time, to close January 15th, 1885.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to be held early in September, for which Stakes will be advertised, to close in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeit.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks, can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER,
Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut.-Gen. U. S. A.,
President.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.



THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE. The simplest, cheapest, and most powerful Fire Extinguisher in existence. Always ready; always effective. Any one can use it. Send for catalogue.

H. H. GROSS.
21 New Montgomery street.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

San Francisco.

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE.

Holstein Bull

NERO OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 2209.

Calved October 21, 1880. Sire BLYTHE, No. 2208. Dam JEANETTE, No. 150. Weight 1,875 pounds.

Ayrshire Bull

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Calved April 10, 1877. Sire SCARBORO CHIEF, No 1706. Dam KITTIE BIRNIE 2D, No. 4179.

Address **ARIEL LATHROP.**
Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building,
Cor. Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Ca

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1312 AND 1314 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

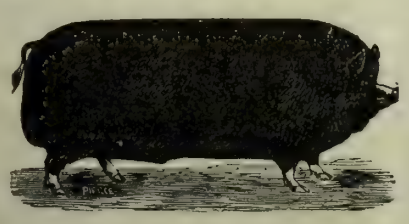
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC ELECTRIC PAD
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
Patented Jan. 10, 1882.

Best Retainer in Existence!

TRUSS

Gives perfect ease and comfort in all positions. Does not interfere with work or business. We guarantee a perfect cure of Rupture in all cases which we accept and treat, both of adults and children. Now, reader, if you are ruptured, this is worthy of your investigation. We especially desire all extreme cases, those difficult to retain and those considered incurable. If other treatment has failed you, come and see us. EVIDENCE UNLIMITED!

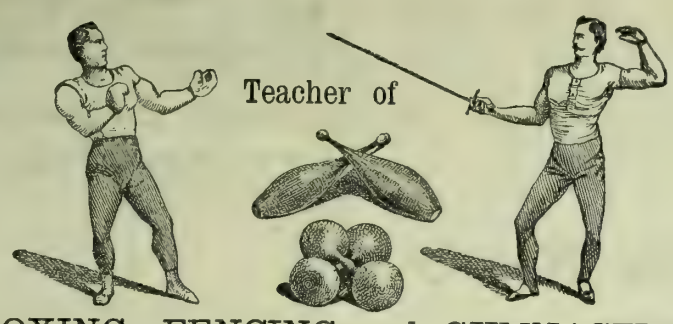
Our Terms: NO CURE, NO PAY.

CURES RUPTURE IN FROM 60 TO 90 DAYS. Single Truss with solution, $10. Double Truss with solution, $15. Consultation and Advice Free. Write for full information and circulars. Office open evenings.

WE GUARANTEE TO RETAIN ANY CASE!

PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

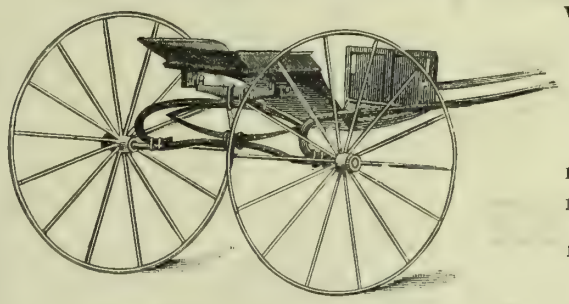
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.



PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. Sent C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.
y12

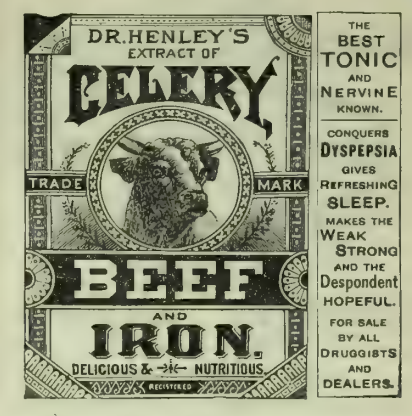
NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of **extra** attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. **We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying.** Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 651 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.
N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

TIPS.

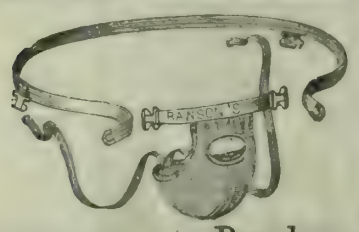
Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco.

(Self-Adjusting) lyr

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. S. E. G. RAWSON,
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLEWARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder

and

Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING

AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman

Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:15 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M *4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M *8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M *8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10.40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	*8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

For SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‖8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:10 P M
¶9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*‖5:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express, and East, Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East, Express, Emig'nt	9:10 A M
¶7:00 P M	" " "	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express, East Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville, and Tehama via Woodland	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only. ¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:22—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07,—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Ag't

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 16.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

ATHLETICS.

Coast Records.

We have compiled after a great amount of labor and research the following list of performances, which we think are the best that have been made on the Coast. Athletic sports a few years back were reported in such an unintelligible manner that it is very hard to arrive at satisfactory conclusions concerning many events, so we would be greatly obliged if any of our readers would notify us of any properly authenticated performance they may know of that is not given in this list. A great many of the performances given in the list are very mediocre, principally owing to the fact that many kinds of the contests are now omitted from the programmes, consequently a great many of the present athletes only lack opportunity in order to wipe out many of the present Coast records. We have received valuable assistance from C. B. Hill, Secretary of the Merion C. C., in preparing this list:

75 Yards—7 4-5 seconds, J. Masterson, O. A. C. games, Oakland Grounds, Nov. 30th, 1883.

100 Yards—10 seconds, R. S. Haley, O. A. C. games, Oakland Grounds, Sept. 23d, 1882.

[The watches of the time-keepers in this race showed 9⅘s, 9 4-5s. and 10s. respectively. R. B. Jones is credited with having run 100 yards in 10s.; at Placerville, Sept. 8th, 1881, but as the track was not properly measured the time made in that race cannot go on record. W. C. Lubbock was also timed in running a hundred yards in 10s., at the Olympic games, Nov. 30th, 1883, but through the fault of the starter Lubbock got at least four yards ahead of the pistol.]

200 Yards—20¾ seconds, R. S. Haley, O. A. C. games, Bay District Race Track, Nov. 30th, 1881.

250 Yards—28 seconds, W. R. Stewart, O. A. C. games, Oakland Grounds, July 4th, 1883.

[A. E. Verrinder, in a match race, ran 250 yards in 27 4-5s., with a flying start, at the O. A. C. games, Nov. 30th, 1883.]

300 Yards—32¼ seconds, R. S. Haley.

350 Yards—38¾ seconds, R. S. Haley.

440 yards—50 3-5 seconds, J. T. Belcher, Oct. 9th, 1880.

1 Mile—4 minutes 45 seconds, Thos. Jennings, M. C. C. games, Stockton Race Track, July 4th, 1884.

2 Miles—10 nunutes 46 seconds, R. Locke. O. A. C. games, Oakland, May 30th, 1884.

Pole Vault—9 feet 1¼ inches, C. H. Slater, O. A. C. games, Oakland Grounds, Nov. 30th, 1883.

Kicking Football—156½ feet, F. B. Petersen, M. C. C. games, Feb. 22d, 1883.

One Mile Walk—7m. 45s., J. B. Benjamin, O. A. C. games, Oakland grounds, May 30th, 1884.

One-half Mile Bicycle—1m. 29⅘s., F. R. Cook, O. A. C. games, Oaklank grounds, May 30th, 1884.

Mile Bicycle—3m. 15⅘s., H. E. Eggers, Garfield Monument sports, Bay District Race Track, Nov. 30th, 1881.

Five Miles—17m., H. C. Finkler, O. A. C. games, Oakland grounds, May 30th, 1884.

Standing High Jump—4ft. 2½in., H. Powers, University games, Nov. 17th, 1883.

Running Wide Jump—19ft. 10½in., R. S. Haley, May 30th 1882.

Running High Jump—5 feet 5 inches, J. T. McGillivray, University games.

120 yards Hurdle—19⅘s., R. B. Jones, M. C. C. games, Oakland grounds, Dec. 8th, 1883.

Standing Wide Jump—W. S. Lawton, 12ft. 6½in., using 22 lb. dumb bells, May 13th, 1876.

The New York Athletic Club Games.

The invitation games of the N. Y. A. C. took place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 4th. Attendance large. Weather splendid. Competitions spirited. Queckberner broke the record at hammer throwing, while Ford was returned in winning a heat of the hundred in 10s through getting ahead of the pistol. Result:

One Hundred Yard Run—W. H. Cammeyer, W. A. C., 8½ yds., 1st; L. P. Smith, W. A. C., 5 yds., 2d. Time, 9 4-5s.

Throwing the Hammer—H. H. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., threw 96 ft. 10½ in. which included his handicap of 25 ft.; C. A. J. Queckberner, scratch 96 ft. 1½ in., 2d. In an exhibition throw immediately afterwards Queckberner threw 98 ft. 8 in.

Half Mile Run—F. A. Gilmore, W. A. C., 57 yds., 1st; F. Cunningham, Brooklyn, 65 yds., 2d. Myers started from the scratch. Time, 1m 56s.

One Hundred Yard Run, club, Travers medal—H. E. Toussaint, 11 yds., first, in 10 1-5s.; M. W. Ford, scratch, second.

Hurdle Race, 220 yards—First heat: C. F. Bostwick, Crescent A. C., 14 yds., first, in 27 3-5s. Second heat: F. R. Halstead, Williamsburg A. C., 22 yds., first, in 29 3-5s. Final heat: J. J. Bioren, Eureka A. C., 15 yds., first, in 27 3-5s.; Bostwick second.

Quarter-Mile Run, club, Oelrichs bronze—H. E. Toussaint, 30 yds., first, in 54 4-5s.; T. H. Romaine, 35 yds., second.

One-Mile Walk—Frank P. Murray, Williamsburg A. C., scratch, first, in 6m. 45s.; Ed. Lang, Manhattan A. C., 15s., second; easily beaten.

Quarter-Mile Run—William Halpin, American A. C., 35 yds., first, in 49 2-5s.; C. S. Busse, Pastime A. C., 45 yds., second.

Putting the Shot—C. W. Fowler Yonkers, allowed 6 ft., first, 41 ft., including allowance; C. A. J. Queckberner, N. Y. A. C., scratch, second, 40 ft. 11 in.

One-Mile Run, club, Atalanta Prize—E. M. Yeomans, scratch, first, in 4m. 56 2-5s.

Bicycle Race, two miles—E. A. Hoffman, Jr., N. Y. A. C., 175 yds., first, in 6m. 32 2-5s.; J. W. Powers, Jr., 150 yds., second.

Running Long Jump—D. Campbell, American A. C., allowed 3 ft. 6 in., first, 19 ft. 2 in., including handicap; S. Russell, Jr., Williamsburg A. C., 3 ft. 6 in., second 18 ft. 6 in.

One-Mile Run—George Y. Gilbert, Orion R. and A. C., 70 yds., first, in 4m. 37 4-5s.; R. Turner, Northside A. C., 50 yds., second.

Obstacle Race, one-fifth mile—W. M. Hoffman, Columbia College, first, in 1m. 9 1-5s.; C. M. Smith, N. Y. A. C., second.

The Central Park.

There was great rejoicing among the athletes when it became known that the vacant lot on the corner of Market and Eighth streets was to be converted into an athletic ground. San Francisco has less facilities for indulging in out-door exercise than probably any city of importance in America. And yet there are not four cities of America that can boast of more followers of legitimate pastimes. Almost everyone will admit that with a properly conducted ground for athletic games, conveniently situated, there would be a boom in sports of all descriptions, unknown on this coast. We would see football clubs springing up in all directions, and there is every reason to believe that this game would lead all others, as it is the most interesting to the spectator. That excellent game, Lacrosse, would be revived. Cricketers would gain many new players, and the clubs would then have every opportunity to develop their young talent—a very necessary procedure. Athletics would advance in popularity. Records would be made that would bear favorable comparison with the Eastern ones. Scores of bicyclists would join the racing path. In a few short seasons we would be able to boast of more and better athletes than any other city in the Union except New York. Money would flow in the treasury of the only ground in the city and all would be satisfied.

But the managers do not intend to fix up an athletic ground in accordance with the popular desire. We have been told that a six-lap track will be put down. Now all those connected with athletic sports know very well that a six-lap track is not the right kind of a track to hold an important athletic meeting on. The man at the pole has such a decided advantage that the best man will at times be shut out of the race and more particularly does this refer to the bicyclists. Again we understand that this track will be so arranged as to curtail the very limited space in the centre of the ground to a considerable extent. This will practically shut out cricket, football, and Lacrosse. If the management of Central Park do not alter their present plans they certainly cannot hope for the support of athletes, who are always willing to pay for their amusement, and without which support it is extremely problematical whether the grounds will ever repay the money invested. In conclusion we would strongly urge the management of the Central Park to put down a much larger track, even if it should crowd outside arrangement, and leave as much space in the centre of the ground as possible. If the management of Central Park do not alter their present plans, it will be absolutely necessary for some organization of this city to secure a ground which shall be constructed so as to contain the facilities for holding all kind of sports thereon. We cannot quite understand why the management of Central Park, after having secured the finest location in the city, will not fix up the ground so as to suit all classes of sportsmen.

At the Convention of the athletic clubs last Friday evening the following clubs were represented: Olympic by C. L. Ebner and V. C. Driffield; Merion by R. Gibson and A. B. Tennent; Nemean by Morrison and W. E. Nachtiel; Bay City Wheelman by F. R. Cook and George Day; Acme by A. M. Campbell and A. Scanlan; Brooklyn by T. D. Carrol and J. C. Downey. The Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Association was then organized by the election of the following officers: President, C. L. Ebner; Vice-President, J. C. Downey; Treasurer, V. C. Duffield; Secretary, R. Gibson; Directors, A. B. Tennent, F. R. Cook, George Day, T. D. Carrol and A. M. Campbell.

The University games were announced to take place this afternoon at their grounds, Berkeley. But owing to late rains it is more than likely that the games will be postponed to next Saturday as it takes a considerable amount of sun to dry their mud track. The open events are, 120 yards, 220 yards, running high jump and running long jump.

Last week's issue contains the latest code of the Law of athletics, as adopted by the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America. No athlete can very well afford to be without that copy of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

A great many runners started in training last Saturday. Some good work was done, particularly by the distance men.

FOOTBALL.

Rugby Union Footballers.

At a meeting of football players, with G. V. Fittock in the chair, held at Mr. Creighton's office, 606 Montgomery street, on Thursday evening, the "Fireflies Football Club was organized. The uniform adopted is quite gorgeous, viz: Black cap, with red tassel, scarlet jersey, scarlet stockings and white knickerbockers. The initiation fee was fixed at $1, with a monthly subscription of fifty cents during the season. Quite a number of the old Wanderer and Phœnix players have joined the new club. The team will shortly go into hard work preparatory to meeting the University, who it will be remembered proved so formidable last year. A meeting of the new club is called for half-past four on Monday afternoon, at Mr. Creighton's office. All Rugby Union players are cordially invited to attend.

BICYCLING.

Active Wheelmen.

The excursion of the Bay City Wheelmen to Santa Rosa, last week, was a success in every way. The following riders participaied: Lovey, J. Nash, Ed. Mohrig F. R. Cook, W. C. Hull, S. Booth, Kelly, W. Day, W. Meeker, C. Plum, Sheldon, Lawton, H. Houseworth, F. Harriman, W. Munro, W. Slack, Mellendy, Ezekiel, Gambetts, Ed. Slack and Melton. Sunday morning was occupied in wheeling around the pretty town, and the rain in the afternoon unfortunately prevented the anticipated journey through the surrounding country. A run to Haywards was arranged for to-morrow, but the late rain will probably interfere with the programme.

Geo. Webber, of Smithville, N. J., won the 100-mile road championship of the Boston Bicycle Club on Saturday last, in 9h. 20 m.; J. E. Wood, of Beverly, second. Time, 9h. 41½ m.

We have not heard from the once active San Francisco Club for a considerable time. Why this lethargy?

Mr. E. J. Baldwin, of California, seems determined to open "an aggressive campaign" in 1885, and is busily casting about among the trainers and jockeys with a view to securing the best to handle and ride for the "black and red Maltese cross" of Santa Anita. At Sheepshead Bay, Mr. Baldwin endeavored to engage James Lee, who was disinclined to go so far from home. He has since sought Hughes as a jockey, but the latter prefers to stay East. Tuesday he offered Mr. J. B. Pryor, Jr., $3,500 per annum, and Garrison $2,500 to train and ride for him, but the Clipsiana trainer and jockey declined the offer and remained loyal to the "orange and purple," endeared to them by Goano's victories.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The telegraph announces that Mr. Baldwin has given over his intention to run at Washington and Baltimore, and the horses were to start for home last Wednesday.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Unshod Hoofs.

This question is being so extensively agitated both abroad and in this country, that we return to it, for the purpose of noting the more recent claims of its advocates.

Hitherto it has been asserted that the system of bare hoofs worked only to entire satisfaction in cases where the hoofs had not been made tender or injured in shape by paring and rasping. More recently, it has been asserted that all hoofs, whether formerly shod or not, if given sufficient time on soft or pasture land to recover their normal strength and toughness of texture, and full contour, can be made to withstand travel on macadamized turnpikes without being subjected to greater wear than the recuperative growth of new horn will warrant. Indeed, it is now claimed that the increased growth invariably keeps pace with the increased wear, so that the hoof can be safely used on the hardest and roughest roads, provided it is properly shaped and pared.

An elaborate article in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, on the contrary, claims that in horses that do not get much exercise, the growth far exceeds the wear, and there is danger of the horn breaking away in large pieces, while the horn is replaced with still greater rapidity when the feet are unshod.

One conclusion is inevitable, if this assertion is borne out by the facts. If the waste or wear of the hoof, in all climates and upon all roads, is more than compensated for by the increased growth of new hoof, so as to preserve, in farrier's phrase, plenty of hoof to keep the foot sound and well protected, then the general-purpose horse does not require the iron shoe for its protection. But if this waste is not fully repaired by the recuperative growth of new horn, but becomes so worn down that the internal structure is brought so near to the ground as to be liable to bruises and inflammation; if the horse moves, under these conditions, with a feeling, painful step, then manifestly the hoof needs the protection of the iron plate, or an adequate substitute.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN insists that all the precaution required to make the bare hoof adequate to daily use on all kinds of roads is, to remove the excess of growth of horn at the heels of the front feet, and lower the inside branch of the wall on the hind feet, while, in every case, it is imperative that the edges be kept rounded, to guard against breaking.

These precautions are as old as the water cure in medicine. It is within the daily observation of every farmer that his colt's feet will wear off at the toes, and grow long, like the prongs of a molar tooth, at the heels. The short toe, and the long, upright heel are fraught with untold injuries. They force the strain entirely upon the column of bones, and relieve the flexors of their requisite amount of tension. They elevate the coffin-joint out of position, so that its articulation is seriously diminished. They force the lower coronal bone against the coronet in front, and rapidly induce ring bone, while the lower edge of the coffin-bone, tilted into a more upright position, is forced unduly downwards against the sensitive floor of the hoof, and "sore toes" are invariably induced. Instead of this being an argument against shoeing, it is directly in its favor, for the reason that when the iron plate is fastened to the hoof, the toes and heels grow alike, and there is no such unshapeliness as too often occurs in the unshod foot.

The direction to keep the edges of the hoof well rounded has been followed by careful horsemen ever since horses have had their shoes removed for a run at large, either on grass in the Summer, or for a Winter's vacation. But if the heels are kept low, and the wall is carefully rounded, and the hoof is made level by reducing whichever side grows the more rapidly, then the practical question arises, Will the horse's foot withstand the ordinary wear of daily use upon paved and unpaved roads alike? If it will, then shoes are an expensive superfluity; and, on the contrary, if it will not, then they are an absolute necessity. The whole question is thus reduced to this practical test.

There are several ways of reaching an intelligent and conclusive finality on this subject. For many years the thrifty farmer in the great corn-growing regions of this country has been in the habit of economizing his expenses by working his horses in the soft, ploughed land of his cornfields in their bare feet. As long as this work lasts, indeed as long as he is not compelled to drive his team off of the farm, he can work his horses without shoes, provided occasional rains keep the surfase of the earth comparatively yielding. But when the rains are not frequent, and the ground becomes baked and hard, then it is the experience of nearly every farmer in the great valleys and prairies of the West, that just in proportion to the dryness and hardness of the ground is the wear on his horse's feet in excess of their capacity to overcome the wear by recuperative growth. They refrain from shoeing them, even then, so frequently that the short, painful step admonishes them that unless they are protected by shoes they will soon be unable to preform ordinary service.

The testimony, not only of city farriers, but of country shoeing smiths, goes further in the resolution of this subject. Very frequently colts are brought to them that have never worn a shoe. It matters not whether they are brought early in the Spring, after a Winter's run on the hard, frozen ground, or in the early Fall, after grazing upon pastures that are burnt brown and hard by the long drought of Summer, the conditions are generally the same. Their hoofs are worn so short and so painfully bare of horn, that not only can nothing be cut or rasped from them, even to put the hoof in a better shape, but there is scarcely substance enough to drive and clinch the nails. Frequently old shoes, or even tips, are used, that are merely tacked on lightly till the protected hoof has an opportunity to grow before it can be properly shaped, with reference to leveling and balancing the foot. Now, this fact is of such constant and daily repetition that it ought to settle the question of working horses without shoes forever.

There has been much stress placed upon having the horn kept dry and hard, as a necessary condition to shoeless success. The article quoted from the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN makes this condition a *sine qua non*. Our contemporary says:

Every time the feet are soaked there is a wasting of the life-giving fluid (the viscid matter secreted by the coronary band which fills the small tubes of the hoof), driven out by the water, and as water is readily evaporated, the tubes collapse.

How strangely this position strikes the mind of the horse breeder. He well knows that natural moisture is the life of the hoof. When the young colt, as well as the matured horse, runs out in lowland pastures, where there is constant moisture and the ground is soft, their hoofs grow very abundantly, but when they are confined to the harder ground of an upland pasture, their feet become dense and shrunken. If moisture in judicious quantity is such an enemy to the healthful growth and preservation of the horse's feet, how comes it that they do so remarkably well when they run out in the long grasses of the Spring and early Summer months, where they are thoroughly soaked by the abundant, penetrating dews of the nights and mornings? Their clean, healthy appearance, together with the sharply defined rings of new growth, and their tough, yet elastic texture, all disprove the theory that water, judiciously applied to the hoof, but of course not to the extent of maceration, is not only not injurious, but a necessary condition of its health and vigorous growth. Nothing else like these penetrating dews will reduce inflammation and prevent the shrinkage of the wall, thus removing the cause of osseous formations, like ring-bones and side-bones. Nothing will so certainly preserve the natural elasticity of the hoof as these same penetrating dews.

If the horse's feet, therefore, have this natural stimulant of growth and expansion and elasticity, he can withstand more barefooted service than if his feet are kept dry and hard on stable floors and upland pastures in seasons of drought. But even then they cannot supply the waste, by friction, upon hard roads and paved highways. The foot was never designed by Nature for such usage. Its place is upon the turf, and then to be used only as the volition of the animal, not the will and service of man, may dictate. Take the instances of the semi-wild horses of the prairies. When the dry season wears off their hoofs almost down to the flesh, and they move with crippled sluggishness, they take only as few steps as their necessities and safety demand. But when the rainy seasons return, and the earth becomes yielding to their tread, and their feet grow faster than they are worn away, then new life returns to them. Then, and not till then, are they full of activity in the free use of their feet.

Now add to these natural conditions, and to this natural volition of the horse, the imperative, unceasing demands of man upon his movements; superadd to his own weight the burden of his rider, and the greater burden of the draft to be overcome, imposed upon him by his new master, over paved roads, and you have vastly increased friction upon his feet, and an astonishingly greater wear upon their ground-bearing surfaces.

Take the instance of our heavy draft horses. Notice how desperately they dig their toes into the ground, or crevices of the pavement, to catch a foothold, from which, as a purchase, to throw securely the weight of their massive bodies into the collar, and strain their great muscles of locomotion to overcome the load. What service could they perform without shoes? Indeed, how crippled would be that service if their shoes were not armed with heel and toe calkins.

The writer propounded this question in a direct form to a veteran teamster, whose four-horse team of half-bred Normans were straining every muscle to haul a heavy load of iron ore up the steep ascent of a levee. "Well," he gruffly responded, after looking at the propounder of such a question as a sentimental imbecile, "do you see the off wheeler? He has lost one of his fore shoes. He can get no foothold on that foot, and he has fallen down twice in the attempt. That accounts for his broken knee."

Let the advocates of bare feet submit their theory to any intelligent teamster on our highways, and they will receive a negative protest, more forcible than polite. Let them reason with the most humane teamsters. Let them insist that all they need to do is, to rasp the feet level, and bluntly round off the edges of the walls, and keep the feet perfectly free from water, and then they can get a foot-hold upon the hardest and smoothest of roads, and then the growth of the foot will still be in excess of the grinding pressure caused by overcoming their ponderous draft burdens. The laconic reply, in all instances, will be, that such a theorist never had any experience in handling a team, or he would never have dreamed of such an absolute impossibility.

But it is not necessary to rely upon the case of the draft horse. All light-harness horses would be subjected to the same inconveniences. No matter how abnormal might prove the growth of the frog to prevent slipping when he lands upon the ground, what protection has he against slipping when he springs from the ground? His unshod toes are already rounded by the rasp to prevent their chipping, and this very rounding process would deprive him of what little check he might have had in the unrasped toe to prevent his falling upon his knees. But there is more to be thought of than simply the ability to stand up on his feet on ascending and descending grades. If it is the ordinary harness horse that moves faster than a walk, his forward limbs and feet are frequently out of balance with the hind limbs and feet, and his movement, in consequence, is unbalanced. He forges and clicks his bare feet till it is painful to ride behind him. When his trotting movement is accelerated, his improvement is so frequently rendered impossible by reason of having too much action behind, or too little in front, or *vice versa*, that his movement can only be reduced to harmony by the application of shoes of different weights and patterns, on the front and hind pairs of feet. Still more, the front action may be awry. He may stride higher and further with one front foot than with the other, and then they can only be reduced to harmony by the application of front shoes of different weight, or of toe weights that vary in avordupoise. No balancing of the foot, or rounding of the toes, or total deprivation of moisture will remedy the legion demands for curiously-constructed iron shoes that arise in the development of the trotting horse. They may be reduced in weight, in many cases, till they are merely the slight tip that resembles the racing plate, but no daring experimenter who has had any experience in training the trotting horse has ever ventured to claim that he can be developed barefooted. The writer has seen this experiment tried, with no less favorable a subject than the thoroughly-developed, perfectly-gaited trotting stallion Ethan Allen. After a Winter's run, during which his feet were intelligently cared for, he was taken up in the Spring and harnessed barefooted for an exhibition exercise before visiting guests of his skillful master, the late B. F. Akers, of Lawrence, Kansas. The royal old horse would break when forced faster than a four minute gait, but when his front shoes were tacked on, although they weighed only eight ounces, he was then himself again, and could speed away on a trot with the velocity of the wind. To any horseman who has had experience with trotting horses, the same experience has been repeated. Neither Maud S. nor Jay-Eye-See, nor any other first-class trotter, can be forced up to their speed barefooted in front. They can not be made to bear up the carcass and the tremendous burden of their momentum upon their unprotected front feet. They will break into the gallop, in every instance, simply because both front feet then bear the burden almost simultaneously, which, in the trot, is concentrated upon each one at a time. Even the thoroughbred must be protected with racing plates. They are made heavier for his ordinary exercise, and exceedingly light for his racing performances. Yet they are never dispensed with, although the running turf is made soft and yielding, simply because the experience of trainers has settled the question beyond controversy that, barefooted, he will not only bolt, but absolutely refuse to go up to his full speed.

Thus, there are many insurmountable objections to dispensing with horse-shoes, aside from the main question of the more perfect conservation of the hoof. It seems strange at this advanced age of human civilization, when the more than calcium light of material science has been focused upon everything that pertains to economizing labor and perfecting human methods, that the uselessness of arming horses' feet with iron shoes has never been convincingly demonstrated by those who claim that it is a tenable proposition.

Untold millions of men and money have been devoted to the business of shoeing horses. The demand has been so great within the past few years that men can not forge nails or shoes fast enough for its supply. Ingenious machinery has been constructed, not only to forge the nails, but to make the shoes, with fabulous rapidity. Yet, this ever-increasing demand, it is now claimed by a few theorists, is erroneous. The horse really needs no shoes. All this ponderous machinery and amazing expenditure of life and means to arm the horse's foot has been a stupendous blunder, say these theorists, since the use of the horse began; and, in response, comes the aggregated experience of scientific and practical men, all over the world, that, despite their expense and injurious results, the practice of arming the horse's feet with iron shoes is a necessary evil. There have been rare instances in the history of material progress where the experience of the overwhelming majority was an error, and the protesting voices of the despised few were ringing with words of wisdom and truth, but the daily experience of every practical horseman will cause him to deny that the barefooted theorists are correct when their doctrine is applied to the hoof of the horse.

Sooner will come the consummation of the mundane millennium, when horses and railways are no longer necessities of transportation, and perfectly manageable balloons and flying machines take their places as demonstrated possibilities.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Haw in Horse's Eyes.

There is a variation between the horse's and the human eye of a very important and peculiar character. At the inner angle of the eye there is found a dark membrane that apparently at the pleasure of the animal, is shot rapidly over the eye like a veil; it is instantly withdrawn, and in its rapid transit cleans the eyeballs of dust or foreign particles that have been accidentally lodged upon it. This membrane is called the "haw," It is not muscular, but its action is curiously explained. It is projected from its place by the expression or rather depression of the eyeball in its socket, occasioned by the retractor muscle.

When the eye is depressed by the play of this muscle, elasticity of the fatty substance behind the eye ball causes the haw to extend itself from the corner of the eye over the visible surface. When the retractor ceases to act the eyeball resumes its usual position, the fat returns to its place behind, and the haw also returns to the socket from which it has been momentarily pushed forward.

I am more particular in thus describing the utility and action of the haw, because such gross ignorance of the majority of farriers that when this membrane has been affected by temporary inflammation of the eye, and thus becomes enlarged and more prominent than usual, it has been regarded as a diseased excresence, and actually extirpated to the permanent injury of the horse. Instead of endeavoring to subdue the inflammation by the ordinary remedies, it has appeared the simplest way to remove the diseased parts; and thus the eye, though for a time apparently restored to health, has in the end been lost by the casual introduction of impurities, such as dust, flies, etc., which there no longer remains any natural means of removing.

It will scarcely be credited by general readers that so prevalent is this error as to have found a place in that learned work, the "Encyclopedia of Rees," where under the article of "Haw," this membrane is described as a diseased tumor in the eye, and instructions are given for removing it. This may give a useful hint not to confide too readily in the opinions of those farriers whose station in life justifies a suspicion that their knowledge is merely practical and not founded upon scientific instruction.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

"Very few horsemen are," says the Boston *American Cultivator*, "good enough judges to select from a lot of unbroken colts or undeveloped horses, the one which when fitted, will lead all others to the wire. The black gelding Midnight, 2:18¼, by Peacemaker, was a very unpromising colt, and as a three-year-old was sold at a ridiculously low price. Early Rose, 2:20¼, was sold to a produce dealer, a few years since, for $400, and those who can tell at once whether an animal is a trotter or not, laughed at the folly of the purchaser. Report says that her present owner paid $10,000 for her. Some few years since Robert Bonner examined Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾, but the little king of the trotting turf was not promising enough to please the noted horseman, and was finally bought by his present owner for $350. Report says that Midnight, the dam of Jay-Eye-See, was bought by Colonel West for $160. It has been stated upon apparently good authority, that the dam of Dexter and Dictator changed hands for less than $20 before her qualities as a brood mare were discovered."

Most persons feed their horses oats by measure instead of weight, forgetting there is quite a difference in the weight of oats when different lots are measured. Some lots are very heavy and some quite light. Horses that are fed twelve quarts per day of heavy oats will fall off when changed to twelve quarts of light oats, there being from five to ten per cent. less of nutrious matter in them. It is always best to feed the best oats and hay to horses, but judgment is needed to regulate the quantity so as not to feed too much or too little. Many owners of horses trust the feeding entirely to their farm hands, who have little judgment and no care for the results. Owners of horses should determine the quantity required for their horses, and give strict instructions to have just the required amount fed. In this way horses can be kept in proper condition.

"Stonehenge," discussing the breeding of mares, says: The best time for the admittance of the horse is the tenth day after foaling, leaving nine clear days between the two acts. It often happens, however, that this would be too early, as when the foaling has taken place in January, when if the mare was put to the horse, she could foal the next time in December, a consummation to be avoided, (on account of the dates from which ages are reckoned.) For this reason the visit is postponed, and this is one cause of the constant occurrence of barrenness in the thoroughbred mare, of which about one-third every year are sterile and profitless to their owner.

TURF AND TRACK.

George Wilkes' First Race.

The season of 1884 having brought the name of George Wilkes into such prominence through the brilliant performances of his get, we append an account of his first appearance in public twenty-two years ago. The occasion was a match with Ethan Allen, trotted Sept. 10, 1862, and the description of the race is from the New York *Spirit* of the succeeding week:

Wednesday, the 10th, will stand for aye a red-letter day in the calender, famous for one of the greatest of those events which are recorded above all others in the annals of the trotting turf. The best young trotting horse in the world made his debut, for a great sum, against one of established fame and mature powers, and won with such ease as not to call for anything like a display of his wonderful capacity. As we have all along predicted that it would, the interest in this great race reached an astonishing volume as the day approached, and the excitement in sporting circles, and among owners, breeders and trainers of fast stock became bottling hot. We visited the Fashion Course on three or four occasions to see the horses work, and at each time we found the curiosity and speculation of those who had already come from far and wide on the increase. The old habitues were in all their glory, reviving reminiscences of by-gone days, and famous horses now known to the course no more, and telling many anecdotes which we reproduce at some other time.

They reminded one of the Yorkshire ancient,
To talk with whom of other days
Seemed converse with old time;
He remembered Hambletonian
And Diamond in their prime;
Stories of great Cockfighter
Seemed but yester'een from his lips,
With tales of Young Bay Walton
And the colts got by Eclipse!

This trotting horse of Wednesday, being a descendant of the great lines whose roots spring from the horses of the Desert and the best old English blood antecedent to the earliest importation, has a right to be named with those patriarchs who founded the great breeds of runners and trotters alike, and whose fame will survive the revolution of ages. On Monday and Tuesday the eminent breeders of the trotting horse began to arrive from New England, from our farming sections of New York and Jersey, and from the great productive regions of the Northwest. As a matter of course, all sorts of opinions prevailed touching the merits of the horses among these gentlemen, whose conversation in our office was agreeable and instructive to an unusual degree. We boldly affirm that there is not in the world any body of men superior in intelligence, judgment and information, as a class, to the breeders of fast horses in America. Among the general public there was no very confident belief in the success of the brown stallion, but for all that his position as the favorite was never shaken. As we have before stated, his party was very strong in wealth and enterprise, and the weight of their investments made the odds upon the young horse rule high. Relying upon the candor and judgment of his owner and trainer, the parties who backed him, upon mere hearsay, against a horse whose record was first rate, won for a wonder, and reaped a rich harvest. At our last visit to the Fashion, before the race, we heard a $1,000 to $700 offered and no takers, and the night before the day the odds were two to one.

"Up in the morning early" and over the track went a large number of people, who either could not sleep from anxiety, or wanted to hear the very latest before they put their money on the competitors. Towards 12 o'clock the public began to move over. The thoroughfares to the course have seldom presented a more animated spectacle. The lines of vehicles in waiting at the crossings were miles long, and thousands impatiently exclaimed, after Lord Ullin's runaway daughter, "Boatman, why do you tarry?" On the Island the procession of carriages filled the roads, and looking over the broad salt marshes; on either hand we saw the throngs trooping on to the trysting place of the kings of the trotting turf. Meanwhile vast crowds had loaded the railway trains, from which they poured into the course in steady streams. The Fashion track presented a sight worthy of the occasion, calculating to gratify the owners of the horses engaged, to delight those who take pleasure in the display whereby the speed and endurance of horses for breeding purposes is ascertained, and to inspire the drivers with a determination to exhibit their greatest skill. Such an immense number of carriages, many of them of the most elegant description, has not been seen since the renowned Boston ran with Fashion. The multitude in the grand stand, and upon the roof of it, was so dense that some resigned places in the front, unable to endure the pressure. The Club House and beautiful lawn in front of it were overflowing with fair ladies, proof of the desire of the sex to see the great event.

The prestige of Ethan Allen was strengthened, and his way of going, as Mace took him up and down the stretch, confirmed the opinion that I and many held that he was able to beat the young one. The bay horse never looked better in any of his races with Flora Temple, George M. Patchen, Brown Dick, and other celebrated horses than on this occasion. Yet the odds of two to one and more, were freely offered on the green young horse, who was promenaded through the lane of curious and anxious faces, in order to accustom him to the proximity of the surging crowds, through which he plodded with the air of an old stager. His slow walk is curious for its staid dignity and deliberation, and he looks at a man with his big brown eyes just as if he were about asking a pertinent question. Altogether, his motion and demeanor were so different to what those who knew nothing of him expected, that many declared him overworked, and some pronounced him lame. The truth is that, as in the case of some of the most famous horses—Eclipse, Harkaway and Queen of Trumps—the perfection of form and motion is only apparent when at speed. Then his powerful stroke and easy way of going force themselves on the attention and enable him to hold command of any other trotting horse in the last half of a fast heat. After this walk the young horse appeared to sulky, with his accomplished trainer and driver, Horace F. Jones, in the seat. Mace meantime had brought Ethan out in trotting rig, and they prepared for the word. There were many thousand people on the track, and the excitement intense. The betting was $100 to $40 on the young one, and two to one that Ethan Allen did not get a heat. Bets on time averaged 2:22.

First heat—Ethan had the pole, and after several efforts they got away, with Ethan half a length the best of it. At the turn the novice broke, and, before he caught, Ethan had opened a gap of ten lengths on him. Turning into the straight, on the back side the green hand struck his trot, and rapidly overhauled the then king of trotters, and when in the cup of the next turn had him by the head. Coming into the homestretch the clip was too hot for Ethan, who left his legs and the Hambletonian came home first, well in hand. He won as he liked, with his ears pricked, and those who believed in the New England stallion began to have premonitions that the race was a hollow thing. There was tremendous cheering as they neared the score, and the crowd would get into the middle of the track, but the young horse did not seem to mind it. The time was 2:24¾, and it was plain that the winner had not trotted at a high rate, for him, more than a quarter of a mile.

Second heat.—Ten to one and no takers. They both came to the post in fine order. The brown colt breaks, and Ethan, with a rush, took the pole, leading around the turn five lengths. Going up the backstretch the green lad collared the old veteran, and when they struck the turn the youngster put on steam, and Ethan could not maintain the pace. The latter took a good run round the turn, but the new beginner could trot faster than Ethan could gallop, and at the three-quarter pole was five lengths in front. The very perfection of trotting was seen in the power and speed of the brown stallion as he went around this turn. It resembled the rush of a fast running horse more than the paces of a trotter to harness, and we doubt if Flora Temple ever went a fast for an eighth of a mile as this young one did there and then. A friend, amazed at the rate, exclaimed, "Does he trot?" We replied in something like the words of Capt. Wildfire: "Trot! by the powers he can fly!" The brown horse walked in. Time, 2:25¾.

Third heat.—Twenty to one and no takers. It was a gold eagle to a counterfeit shin-plaster. The start and heat were like those gone before. Ethan took the pole, opened about five lengths on the brown stud, who soon collared and passed Ethan as he liked, winning the heat and race without an effort, and Jones looking back in the most provoking manner. Time, 2:31.

The winner was bred by Mr. Theron Felter, of Orange county, and in consequence of the death of his dam, had to be raised on a bottle. He is uncommonly high in the hips, and in going very fast so straightens out his hind quarters that his feet go away under the axle tree. His action is perfection—a squarer, stronger trotting gait was never seen than his. He is not a quick beginner. Several horses that we know might out-trot him at the start, for it takes a quarter of a mile to set him going; but he invariably trots his last half faster than the first half. Although possessing wonderful speed, so plainly shown by his shutting up immense gaps on Ethan Allen, and passing him as he like, his fort is stoutness, He is emphatically a "sticker," and weight is not of much account to him.

Everybody was pleased, and the general verdict was that they had seen the best trotting stallion in the world display some portion of his unrivalled powers.

SUMMARY.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION Trotting Extraordinary. Wednesday, September 10, 1862. Match for $10,000; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

H. F. Jones' br s George Wilkes	1	1	1
Dan Mace's b s Ethan Allen	2	2	2

Time, 2:24¾, 2:25¾, 2:31.

Jerome Park.

Oct. 4th.—Handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $25 each, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; 10 entries; mile and a furlong.

J. W. & R. H. Loud's b g Richard L., 3, by Lever, dam Optima, 80 lbs. ..... Rivers 1
G. H. Kernaghan's b f Mittie B., 3, 89 lbs. ..... Church 2
F. T. Walton's ch f Tolu, 3, 97 lbs. ..... Meaton 3
J. R. Graham's ch g Haledon, aged, 90 lbs. ..... R. Hyslop 0
J. McMahon's b g Frankie B., 5, 102 lbs. ..... Farley 0
P. Lorillard's b c Comanche, 4, 92 (car. 97) lbs. ..... Onley 0
Revere Stable's b g Roy S. Cluke, 4, 100 lbs. ..... Green 0
R. W. Walden's br c Welcher, 3, 94 lbs. ..... Higgs 0
E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, 3, 90 (car. 93) lbs. ..... Peppers 0

Time, 2:00½.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Mittie B., 9 to 2 against Tolu, 5 to 1 against Roy S. Cluke, 6 to 1 against Freda, 8 to 1 each against Comanche, Haledon and Frankie B., and 15 to 1 each against Welcher and Richard L.

After a long delay and a dozen or more breakaways the flag was dropped to a straggling start, and with Comanche, Tolu and Freda away behind. The first to show was Welcher lapped by Haledon and Roy S. Cluke, with Mittie B., Frankie B. and Richard L. close up. As they passed the stand Welcher led by three parts of a length, with Haledon on the inside and Roy S. Cluke on the outside. The last named, running very fast, showed in the lead at the turn by the picnic grounds, but was almost instantly passed by Welcher, who, with Cluke at his saddle skirts, held the lead at the quarter and thence round the club-house turn, followed by Haledon, Frankie B. and Richard L. Welcher, Haledon and Roy S. Cluke made a stubborn fight of it in the run round the south field, which had the result of putting all three in difficulties as they breasted the incline up to the three-quarter post, where Richard L., running on the outside, passed them, attended by Mittie B., and Tolu. The three hung well together in the run up the stretch, and although Richard L. tired badly at the end he just managed to win by a head, with Mittie B. second, three lengths in front of Tolu. She was followed by Haledon, with Frankie B., Comanche and Roy S. Cluke close up and some lengths in front of Welcher and Freda.

Same Day —Sweepstakes for two-year-olds, at $50 each, half forfeit, with $750 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes: winners (not counting handicaps or selling races when carrying less than legal weight) of $2,000 to carry 7 lbs. extra; of less than $1,000, allowed 5 lbs., or, if not more than $500, 7 lbs.; maidens allowed 15 lbs.; 8 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

P. Lorillard's ch f Unrest, by Mortemer, dam Letola, 97 lbs. ..... Onley 1
Morris & Co.'s b c Ten Stone, 103 (carried 111) lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 2
N. W. Kittson's ch c Pardee, 100 lbs. ..... Sheridan 3
P. Lorillard Jr.'s b f Petition, 97 lbs. ..... Higgs 0
G. L. Lorillard's ch f Souci, 105 lbs. ..... Fisher 0
Mr. Kelso's b c Longview, 100 lbs. ..... Meaton 0
D. D. Wither's ch f Barbara, 97 (car. 100) lbs. ..... Conkling 0
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, 105 (car. 106) lbs. ..... Holloway 0

Time, 1:20

Betting: 6 to 5 against Pardee, 5 to 2 against Ten Stone, 7 to 1 against Unrest, 10 to 1 each against Souci, Longview, and Petition, and 12 to 1 each against Barbara and Rapido.

With the flag Ten Stone took the lead, followed by Unrest, Pardee, Barbara, Petition, Rapido, Souci, and Longview, in the order named and well together. Before they reached the timing-stand Ten Stone was leading by two lengths, with Pardee second, a length in front of Unrest, Petition, Rapido, and Barbara being well up. There was no change at the turn at the south field other than that both Pardee and Rapido closed up some on Ten Stone, while Barbara was so badly interfered with that Conkling had to pull her away to the rear. Ten Stone held his advantage until well round the south field, when Pardee, Petition, and Unrest in turn closed up, and at the three-quarters there was but a scant half length between the four, of which Unrest, being on the inside, had a decided advantage. They continued together until reaching the seven furlong pole when Unrest showed in the lead and, increasing the advantage, gained at every stride. She finally won somewhat easily by a length and a half, with Ten Stone second, the same distance in front of Pardee, and with the others as above.

Same Day.—Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, at $50 each, half forfeit with $750 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; those not having won in 1884 more than $1,000 (not counting handicaps or selling races when carrying less than legal weight), allowed 100 lbs.; non-winners in 1884 allowed 15 lbs.; maidens allowed 20 lbs.; 8 entries; mile and a furlong.

G. L. Lorillard's b f Louisette, by Glenelg, dam Stamps, 115 lbs. ..... Blaylock 1
W. Stoop's ch c Tornado, 108 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 2
N. W. Kittson's ch c Rataplan, 118 lbs. ..... Fitzpatrick 3
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah 108 lbs. ..... Holloway 0
W. Donohue's ch c John K., 98 lbs. ..... Meaton 0
P. Lorillard's imp. blk c Pontiac, 98 lbs. ..... Onley 0
Clipsiana Stable's ch c Sandoval, 98 lbs. ..... Caldwell 0
D. D. Wither's b f Nonage, 100 lbs. ..... Conkling 0

Time, 2:01½.

Betting: 5 to 3 on Louisette, 8 to 1 each against Tornado, Nonage, Pontiac and Rataplan, 10 to 1 each against Shenandoah and John K., and 12 to 1 against Sandoval.

With but little delay the flag was dropped, with Tornado leading, followed by Rataplan, Sandoval, Louisette and Pontiac. As they finished the furlong Pontiac took the lead, while the favorite went back last. As they reached the turn Sandoval joined Pontiac, and with Tornado third they held the lead round the north field nearly to the quarter, where Sandoval headed Pontiac as also did Tornado in the run down for the club-house turn, where, as they reached the turn for the south field, Sandoval led by half a length, with Tornado the same distance in front of Louisette, who, with Pontiac and Shenandoah close up, led Rataplan, John K. and Nonage, with the last-named several lengths behind all. The race round the south field was a sharp one between Sandoval, Pontiac and Tornado, in which they gradually drew away from Louisette, so that at the head of the stretch there was a gap of three or four lengths between them and Louisette and Rataplan. When well in the homestretch both Louisette and Rataplan took the extreme outside, while so well did Pontiac continue to do that as they ended the mile not a few claimed that Pontiac would win, but want of condition soon told and he almost immediately went back, leaving Tornado with such a lead that those that had backed McLaughlin's mount began to calculate their earnings. But they were just a bit too previous, for as they passed the lower end of the stand Blaylock cut loose with the favorite, and as Tornado began to swerve just at the same time Louisette took the lead, and amid the shouts of her numerous backers she dashed past the judges the winner by a length, with Tornado second, four lengths in front of Rataplan and Shenandoah. John K. was fifth, Pontiac sixth, followed by Sandoval and Nonage.

Oct. 7th.—Purse $500, for all ages, entrance 5 per cent. of the purse ($25 each) to the second; to carry 14 lbs. more than weight for age; horses not having won $1,000 in 1884 allowed 10 lbs.; or if not more than $750, 14 lbs.; or if not more than $500, 21 lbs.; or if non-winners in 1884, 28 lbs.; 12 entries; three-quarters of a mile.

G. R. Buchanan's ch g Jim Renwick, 6, by Joe Hooker, dam Big Gun, 108 lbs. ..... Blaylock 1
J. Spellman's b h Strathspey, 6, 111 lbs. ..... Spellman 2
J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, 103 lbs. ..... Church 3
D. D. Withers' ch g Pampero, 3, 99 lbs. ..... McKenny 0
Appleby & Johnson's b g Mammonist, aged, 108 lbs. ..... Conkling 0
T. Bryan's br g Torpedo, 4, 101 lbs. ..... Coffee 0
H. D. Markstone's b f Florence M., 2, 80 lbs. ..... Moran 0
P. H. Ryan's ch f Caramel, 4, 108 lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 0
P. Lorillard's blk c Pontiac, 3, 99 lbs. ..... Cullen 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, 4, 111 lbs. ..... Holloway 0
N. W. Kittson's br f Elizabeth, 2, 91 lbs. ..... McCarthy 0

Time, 1:18¾.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Strathspey, 5 to 2 against Jim Renwick, 6 to 1 against Mammonist, 8 to 1 against Florence M., 10 to 1 against Pontiac, 12 to 1 each against Torpedo and Elizabeth, and 15 to 1 each against Lady Loud, Pampero, Gano and Caramel.

After a long delay a start was effected, with Caramel, Elizabeth, Gano and Jim Renwick in the lead, followed closely by Lady Loud, Pontiac, Strathspey and the others. Before they reached the club-house Lady Loud took a decided lead and, with Elizabeth second and Caramel third, showed the way to the turn for the south field. Half way round the south field Pontiac and Strathspey joined Lady Loud and they led the remainder in close order to the three-quarters and thence into the stretch. Half way between the three-quarters and seven-furlong pole Jim Renwick headed both Strathspey and Lady Loud and, keeping straight on, won quite easily by a good length, with Strathspey second, Spellman just managing to secure the honors after a driving finish with Lady Loud and Pampero, of which the former was third and the others as above.

Same day—Handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, at $25 each, with $500 added, the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; 9 entries; one mile.

Revere Stable's b g Roy S. Cluke, 4, by Bullion, dam Lida Gaines, 97 lbs. ..... Rafferty 1
Preakness Stable's br c Himalaya, 3, 104 lbs. ..... W. Donohue 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, 3, 88 lbs. ..... Miller 3
J. W. & R. H. Loud's b g Richard L., 3 89 lbs. ..... Church 0
W. R. Babcock's ch f Lizzie Mack, 4, 95 lbs. ..... J. Donohue 0
Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4, 115 lbs. ..... Blaylock 0
P. Lorillard's b c Comanche, 4, 90 lbs. ..... R. Hyslop 0
J. Spellman's b g Wandering, 4, 86 lbs. ..... Charleston 0
W. Stoop's ch m Lillie B., 5, 106 (car. 108) lbs. ..... J. McLaughlin 0

Time, 1:47¾.

Betting—3 to 1 against Wandering, 4 to 1 against Lizzie Mack, 6 to 1 against Lillie B., 7 to 1 each against Richard L., Himalaya and Little Minch, and 8 to 1 each against Shenandoah, Comanche and Roy S. Cluke.

After a loug delay, during which all the riders from McLaughlin down showed how well they could disobey orders, a ragged start was effected, with Comanche leading, followed by Little Minch, Lillie B. and Wandering, a length or so in front of Roy S. Cluke, Shenandoah and the others. Before they reached the first turn Little Minch took a decided lead, and, followed by Lillie B. and Roy S. Cluke, they showed the way round the north field and round the club-house turn. As they reached the turn for the south field they were joined by Himalaya, who, reaching Little Minch at half the distance, the two ran on nearly even terms to the three-quarters, followed on the outside by Roy S. Cluke, Shenandoah and Lizzie Mack. Little Minch retained the lead to the seven-furlong post, where he was passed by Himalaya, who at the betting inclosure was nearly clear, but tiring badly in the last fifty yards. Rafferty, with the free use of his whip, succeeded in getting Roy S. Cluke to the front and winning by half a length, with Himalaya a neck in front of Shenandoah, who was followed by Richard L. and Lizzie Mack close up, with the others beaten off. After the race the starter announced that he had suspended Rafferty and Hyslop each for two days and Blaylock for one.

Knap McCarthy has won $18,490 in purses this season, Frank Van Ness $12,825, John Splan $12,325, P. V. Johnston $11,150, Jim Golden $9,000, and the other drivers less sums.

Judge Terry's chestnut filly, Nealie, 3 years, by Joe Daniels, while being galloped on the Fresno track one day last week fell and broke both shoulders and was shot.

Gov. Stanford's Importations.

The following is the memorandum of the mares and foals imported from England by Gov. Stanford. They arrived in this city in charge of O. A. Hickok, last Thursday morning, and were forwarded to Palo Alto.

1. Flirt, bay mare, foaled 1880, by Hermit, dam Romping Girl. English Stud Book, Vol. XIV., page 401.

She is dark bay, 16 hands, long deep barrel, without any white or blemish. Covered by Sterling, sire of Isonomy, but not in foal. Romping Girl, bred by W. T. Osborne in 1864, got by Wild Dayrell, Derby winner, her dam Gay, by Melbourne, out of Princess Alice, by Liverpool. Hermit, winner of the Derby, in 1867, by Newminster, out of Seclusion, bred by W. Blenkiron, at Middle Park, in 1864, and owned by W. H. Chaplin, covers only the best mares in England, besides his owner's, at 150 guineas and groom's fees. He is the sire of more and greater winners than any other horse in the stud. Among his get are Holy Friar, Trappist, Claron, Rylestone, Devotee, Out of Bounds, Peter (fastest horse in England), Angelina, St. Louis, Zealot, The Abbot, St. Hilda, Thebais, Tristan, Wandering Nun, Clairvaux, etc. This is the first Hermit mare ever sent to the United States. Covered by Isonomy, April 22d.

2. Amalia, chestnut mare, foaled 1880, by Salvator, dam Thoughtless, by Hermit. E. S. B.. Vol. XIV., page 412. Chestnut mare without white, 15.3, a beautiful mare, long, low and deep. In foal to Fiddler. Fiddler, by Preakness, out of Music, dam of Ossian, winner of St. Leger, etc. Fiddler was a great stayer. He beat Foxhall, although Foxhall was giving him 21 pounds, but Petronel and a lot of other good horses were beaten off.

Thoughtless, by Hermit, previously called Crucifix, was bred by W. H. Chaplin in 1875. Her dam was Salamanca, by Student, out of Bravery, by Game Boy. Salamanca is the dam of Pero Gomez, winner of the Criterion, second for the Derby, and winner of the St. Leger at Doncaster. Salvator is by Dollar, by the Flying Dutchman. Salvator's dam, Savagine, by Ion (sire of Wild Dayrell), out of Cuckoo, by Ellis.

Amalia dropped a filly foal, dark chestnut, very large and good looking, on March 7th, 1884, and was bred to Foxhall March 16th.

3. Goula, bay filly, foaled 1881, by Exminster, dam Goura, by Beadsman, E. S. B., Vol. XIV, page 179. Dark bay filly without white, 15.1½ at present, but will be 16 hands. Was covered by Trappist, son of Hermit, but is not in foal.

Goura, bred by Sir J. Hawley in 1868, by Beadsman, her dam Columba, by Charleston, out of Vexation, by Touchstone.

Exminster, by Newminster, dam Stockings, by Stockwell, out of Mowerina, by Touchstone. Bred to Sefton May 14th.

4. Patilla, brown filly, foaled 1881, by Pero Gomez, dam Young Lady. E. S. B., Vol. XIV, page 496. Brown filly, without white, splendid legs and long, deep body. Was covered by Trappist but is not in foal owing to getting cold and in bad condition.

Young Lady was bred at the Bonehill stud in 1872, is by Young Melbourne, her dam My Lady by Lambton, out of TittleLady, by Orlando.

Pero Gomez (St. Leger winner, etc.) by Beadsman, his dam Salamanca, dam of Amalia No 2.

Patilla was bred to Peter May 22d.

5. Amelia, chestnut mare, foaled 1881, by Lowlander, dam Melissa. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 297.

Light chestnut mare with white hind legs and small white strips in forehead. About 15.3, very stout and great substance. Covered by Trappist.

Melissa was bred by Sir G. Chomley, in 1868, got by Hubert (he by Stockwell, out of Sister to Ne wminster), her dam Meg, by King Caradoc, out of Nutmeg, by Nutwith.

Lowlander, by Daleman, by King Tom, out of Lufra, by Windhound, is the sire of Lowland Chief, Lowland Duke, Wild Thyme (Derby favorite), Lowland Lad, among the best horses in England.

Amelia was bred to Macgregor, April 23d.

6. Teardrop, chestnut mare, foaled 1876, by Scottish Chief, dam Niobe. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 339. Bright chestnut mare, 15.2, very long and of great power and substance. Short flat legs, with one white hind foot and little white in face. Covered by Wenlock.

Niobe was bred by Lord Portsmouth, in 1861, got by Loupgarou, her dam Misserima, by Pantaloon, out of Phryne, by Touchstone.

Scottish Chief, by Lord of the Isles. Scottish Chief is sire of Childeric, Glengarry, King of the Forest, Lady of Lyons, Marie Stcuart (winner of Leger and Oaks), Montrose, Strathfleet, etc.

Teardrop dropped foal to Wenlock, April —, and was bred to Macgregor, April 23d.

7. Cutaway, chestnut mare, foaled 1876, by Parmesan, dam Bounceaway. E. S. B., Vol. XIII., page 56. Dark chestnut mare, very thoroughbred looking, 15.2, extremely large barrel and long. Covered by Mask.

Bounceaway, bred by W. B. Ellam, in 1864, got by Zuyder Zee, her dam Press Forward, by Pyrrus the First, out of Vibration, by Sir Hercules. Bounceaway won the Portland Plate in 1868, carrying 119 pounds, and several other great events.

Parmesan, by Sweetmeat, by Verulam, by Touchstone, by Whisker.

Cutaway foaled March 7, 1884, a large bright chestnut foal by Mask that looks exactly like the sire. Mare bred to Foxhall, March 15th.

8. Goneaway, bay mare, foaled, 1877, by North Lincoln, dam Bounceaway. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 57.

Large bay mare, 16.1., with white strips in face and two white feet. Of great substance and size. Covered by Balfe.

Bounceaway, (see No. 7).

North Lincoln, by Pylades, his dam Cherokee, by Redshanks, and is sire of many winners.

Balfe, by Plaudet, was bred by W. T. Gee in 1872, at the Park Paddocks, Newmarket. Balfe won the Chesterfield Stakes, beating Camballo, Clermont, Craig Miller, etc.; was beaten in the Derby by Galopin, but won the Grand Duke Michal Stakes, etc.

Goneaway dropped foal on April 20th, 1884, was bred to Foxhall, May 1st.

9. Mutiny, chestnut mare, foaled 1879, by Adventurer, dam Muta. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 329.

Beautiful, dark chestnut, no white, 15.3., long and very deep. Covered by Prince Charlie, by Bay Middleton.

Muta was bred at the Yardley stud in 1874, got by The Duke, her dam, Mirella, by Gemma di Vergy, out of Lady Roden, by West Australian. Adventurer, by Newminster, he by Touchstone.

Mutiny dropped Feb. 20th, 1884, a filly foal, bright chestnut, white face and near hind leg, by Prince Charlie. Was bred to Foxhall, March 1st, and is in foal.

10. Queen Bess, bay mare, foaled, 1880, by Strathconan, dam England's Queen. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 138.

Large bay mare, 16 hands, white face and white hind foot. Covered by Fetterlock.

England's Queen, bred by Mr. T. Hewitt in 1872, got by King of Trumps, her dam Gibside Lady, by Rataplan, out of Lady Hawthorne, by Windhound.

Strathconan, by Newminster, dam Souvenir, the dam of Mysotis, Strathnairn, etc. He was bred by Mr. Watt in 1863 and his produce are famous for great speed over short distances. He is the sire of Cairngorm Ellangowan, Griselda, Nicsia, Scot Guard, Strathavon, winner of the Royal Hunt Cup, etc. Queen Bess dropped foal by Fetterlock, April 11, 1885, and was bred to Foxhall, April 22d.

11. Fairy Rose, bay mare, foaled 1880, by Kisber, dam Hippolyta. E. S. B., Vol. XIII., page 186.

Dark bay mare, no white, 15.½., long body on short, flat legs. Covered by Fetterlock.

Hippolyta was bred by Baron Rothschild in 1861, got by King Tom, her dam Daughter of the Star, by Kremlin, out of Evening Star by Touchstone.

Kisher, winner of Derby 1876, by Buccaneer, out of Musical.

Fetterlock, by Parmesan, his dam Silverhand, by Kingston, out of England's Beauty, by Birdcatcher.

Fairy Rose, dropped March 4, 1884, a colt foal by Fetterlock, large and very strong looking and was bred to Foxhall, March 13th.

12. Cornelia, bay mare, foaled 1880, by Carnelian, dam Delight. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 115.

Dark bay mare, without white, 15.2., and very stout.

Delight was bred by Mr. W. T. Sharpe in 1872, her dam was Bay Rosalind, by Orlando, out of Elopement, by Velocipede.

Cornelian, winner of Jockey Club Cup, two and a half miles, was bred by Baron Rothschild and is by Lecturer, out of Tourmaline, the dam of Cats Eye, Topaz, etc.

Cornelia was bred, April 20th, to Laureate, he by Rosicrucian, out of Laura.

13. Petroleuse, bay mare, foaled 1880, by Plebian, dam Resolution. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 397.

Bay mare, 16.1., very stout and large, with white face and two white legs. Splendid forearm and barrel deep and wide. Covered by Fetterlock.

Resolution, bred by Baron Rothschild in 1873, by Lecturer, dam Annexation, by King Tom; grand-dam by Slane, out of Letitia, by Sir Hercules.

Plebian, winner of Middle Park Plate 1874, by Joskin, dam Queen Elizabeth, dam of Joey Ladle, Chawbacon, etc. He only ran once as he was injured but in the Middle Park Plate he beat Galopin, Balfe, Stray Shot, Telescope, Dreadnaught and twenty others.

Petroleuse was bred to Isonomy, April 21st.

14. Laelia, chestnut mare, foaled 1881, by Carnelian, dam Masderallia. E. S. B., Vol. XIV., page 143.

Bright chestnut mare, with white legs, 15.2, and fine looking. She was a winner of five races last year, beating Hedge Priest, now a Derby favorite, Fitzfulke and several other good two-year-olds. She is a mare of great speed and gameness, but met with a slight accident and was thrown out of training.

Masderallia, bred by Baroness Rothschild in 1873, by Mandrake or North Lincoln, her dam Evelina, by King Tom; second dam Agnes, by Pantaloon, out of Black Agnes, by Velocipede.

Carnelian, (see Cornelia, No. 12.)

Laelia was bred to Sefton, May 10th.

15. Rosetta, chestnut mare, foaled 1881, by Struan, dam Elegance. Bright chestnut mare, hind feet white, 16 hands, and blood like.

Elegance, by Ely, her dam Nemesis, by Newminster.

Struan, winner of Garry Forward Stakes, 1873, was bred by W. Blenkiron, at Middle Park, got by Blair Athol, out of Terrific, by Touchstone, the dam of Imogene, Catapulta, etc. Struan is the sire of Brag, Emerson, and The Star.

Rosetta was bred to Peregrine, May 10th.

The King of Pacers.

"I have taken my time with that horse," said John Splan to a friend at the Chicago Driving Park last Friday, after Johnston had paced a mile in 2:06¼, "and he has done just what I expected he would—beaten all the records, and done it in a style that shows the timber he is made of. I haven't been in a hurry, and have never split him out as well as he could go, because it has never been my notion that in order to get the very best out of a horse that is in him, he should be worked at all the time for the best rate of speed he possesses."

Splan is certainly entitled to unstinted praise for the manner in which he brought three of Commodore Kittson's horses—Johnston, Minnie R., and Fanny Witherspoon—to the post last Friday. It has been announced that Johnston was to pace against his own record of 2:10, and as he had done the distance over the Milwaukee track the previous week in 2:10, it was the general opinion among horsemen that he would be successful at Chicago in clipping the wings of time. Nobody, however, looked for such a wonderful mile as the one paced by Johnston proved to be. The day was perfect, a light breeze preventing the air from becoming sultry, and the track, having dried out nicely from the rain of Wednesday night, was very fast. How the work of the day was accomplished is easily told. Between the heats of a race between the trotter Fanny Witherspoon and the pacer Fritz, Johnston was brought on the track by Splan and jogged three miles at about a four-minute gait. Then, after a rest and cooling out, he appeared again and was driven a warming-up mile in 2:19¾, it being Splan's idea that this would fit him for a final grand effort; and such proved to be the case, as when the gelding came out again he looked in the pink of condition. It had been arranged that Richball was to go a mile at the same time as Johnston, being started some distance behind him, and it was in this order that the greatest mile on record was paced. Splan drove his horse with watch in hand, and sent him easily to the quarter in 32 seconds, which was a winning clip if maintained to the end of the mile. As he struck into the backstretch he moved out stronger under a loosening of the lines, and did the second quarter in 31½ seconds, making his time to the half-mile pole 1:03½. There were those who thought this rate not quite fast enough, as when Peter Johnston drove his namesake in 2:10 over the same track last Fall he went the first half of the journey in 1:03. But Splan was looking at the watch all the time, and rating his horse with the judgment of a master. Around the upper turn there was no diminution in the rate of speed, the third quarter being paced in exactly the same time as the second, so that the time at the three-quarter pole was 1:35. It was now apparent that, barring accident, the record must be beaten; but no one looked for such a wonderful exhibition of speed and gameness as was seen. Entering the homestretch the pacer seemed to be going faster than ever before, and this was no optical delusion. On and on he came, the stride being as steady and true as when he went away from the wire. At the distance stand Splan called to him and Johnston brushed out like a horse just from the stable. Again was the encouraging cry heard, and again did the pacer respond, spurting under the wire at about the highest rate of speed attained during the mile, and doing the last quarter in 31½ seconds, making the mile 2:06¼.

It was a wonderful performance, and one so wholly unprecedented that all the more credit is due the man and horse that made it. Splan is always willing to learn, and is a man who profits by experience. The first very fast horse he had, Rarus, was developed with a care that made him the best horse in the world during his last four years on the turf, and when Splan first assumed charge of him he did not hesitate to ask the advice of Budd Doble as to how he should be trained, and profit by the experience of the man who had set the mark at 2:14 with Goldsmith Maid—a mark that Rarus was the first horse to lower. When Johnston came into his hands he had a record of 2:10, and there were not wanting people who thought he would never be able to beat it. Peter Johnston, who developed the horse, was never of this opinion. He has always held that Splan would surely drive the great pacer a faster mile than pacer or trotter had ever gone before, and his knowledge of the horse was gained by actual experience. Last year was Johnston's first on the turf, and after coming into Johnston's hands weak and thin from a poor wintering he went on and acquired speed as fast as his strength came to him. But in July a fit of sickness again set him back, so that when he paced in 2:10 he was not what he might have been in point of strength under different conditions. His work last Winter at Cincinnati has before been referred to. Splan gave him mile after mile in about 2:30, never calling on him for a burst of speed, and under this method of treatment the horse became strong and lusty, although not fat. He has never been driven to the utmost limit of his speed this season, and in his work the fastest mile given him was 2:13½. In none of the trials against time were the conditions all favorable until Chicago was reached, and, this being the case, he was never driven out for every iota of speed that was in him. "It was hard to wait," said Splan, "but I knew that some day everything would come just right, and wanted to make one do-or-die effort that would satisfy myself and everybody else that had an interest in the horse. This plan of trying a fast horse every week may be the correct one, but I don't believe it. You can pinch a horse out once in a season or so for everything there is in him and he will forget it by the time the next year arrives, but if you do it every week he will certainly get a little tired of such work and not improve much. We may pace Johnston against time again this year, but not to beat 2:06¼. He has done that once, and it is enough for 1884."—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Conditioning Driving Horses.

In another column will be found an account of the great performance of the pacer Johnston, at Chicago, on the 3d, with some notes of the preparation the horse received. In the following interview Splan emphasizes all he had said before and goes more into details. After acknowledging his indebtedness to Budd Doble for suggestions received and acted upon, he says:

"You never see him splitting out a horse as fast as he can go two or three times every week. On the contrary, he always drives them within themselves, and the result is that when the day of the race arrives they are able and willing to go faster and further than he has ever asked them to in their preliminary training.

"That is the system that I adopted in dealing with Johnston, and the result shows that it is the correct one. When I got the horse last Fall he was rather thin, having been sick during the Summer, and my first move was to get him in good flesh, for I never was an advocate of the theory held by some people that a horse, after being reduced to skin and bones by a thorough course of old-fashioned training is then in shape to make a creditable showing. The fact of the matter is that I trained Johnston just the same as I trained Rarus. I took him to Cincinnati and gave him a great number of slow miles. I never asked him to go fast, but kept letting him step along every day a good many miles. Of course I knew that he had speed, but I never kept asking him to show it to me every day as a boy would look at a new jack-knife. What I wanted to do was to beat all the trotting and pacing records with that horse so far that there would be a mark for the rest of them to shoot at that they would not be likely to hit for some time to come. Consequently I was always careful, both in his work and in trials against time, to keep him within his powers. The fastest mile that he has had in his exercise this season was 2:13½. At Cleveland some time ago I drove him a half-mile in 1:03, the last quarter being done in thirty seconds, and the last eight was paced at the rate of a mile in 1:56. This was last June, and it was enough fast work for me. It showed me that my horse had all the speed that was wanted, and that my business lay in preparing him to carry that speed for a mile. When we came to make public trials against the watch I made it my business to never get excited and try to do something wonderful with him when the conditions were not favorable. We never had a really first-class day and track until we came here to Chicago, but I was determined not to drive this horse out for the last inch there was in him until I did so at a place where it would do some good. He seemed to me at Milwaukee last week to be in just about the right trim, but the day and track did not exactly suit me, and although he went in 2:10 there, there was no part of a mile that he was forced or driven out."

"How did you drive the mile at Chicago?"

"Well, it was like this: I made up my mind some time ago that in order to do a mile in phenomenally fast time a horse must rate his speed in such a way as to make the best possible use of his powers. This idea of going away from the wire with a horse at the very best clip he is capable of showing and keeping it up as long as he will go is the wrong one. Consequently I have been training myself for some time to time a horse while I was driving him, and I have got that part of the business down pretty fine. I had a good, strong hold of Johnston all the way to the half-mile pole, and I never began driving him at all until we rounded into the homestretch, and even then I did nothing but rouse him up a little with the lines. It was only after we got inside the distance that I spoke to him, and he went away from it as if he was just from the barn for exercise. Everything was in the horse's favor, and he did just what I expected him to do—that is, pace a mile faster than had ever been done before. His fastest mile this season was the one in 2:10 at Milwaukee, and previous to that he had never gone better than 2:11¼. So

you see that a drop from there to 2:06¼ was quite a job. I didn't know to a certainty that he could do it, because I had not been trying him every week to find out. A horse will stand one grand drive, but when you come to ask him to do his very best every week he will begin to get sick of it, and the minute a trotter or pacer strikes that frame of mind he is not going to beat his record much. And that is why I am not going to drive Johnston another mile this season at the very top of his speed. Next Spring I shall go along easy with him, just as I have done this year, and if no bad luck befalls him, he will go a mile close to two minutes. I know that sounds like pretty big talk, but when you come to look at the matter carefully there is nothing unreasonable or extraordinary about it. The horse can speed a quarter of a mile now at better than a two-minute gait, and as he is young, sound, game, and of the improving kind, I don't see anything in the way of his learning to go a mile at pretty near the rate of speed that he now shows for a quarter."

English Two-Year-Olds.

LONDON, Oct. 8th.—The most important two-year-old race, at Newmarket to-day, was that of the Middle Park Plate. It was won by Lord Hasting's Melton, with M. A. Lupin's French-bred colt, Xaintrailles second. Mr. Childwick's Royal Hampton and Capt. Bowling's Sterling-Casuistry colt made a dead-heat for third place. None others ran. The odds were 9 to 4 against the Casuistry colt, 7 to 1 against Xaintrailles, 10 to 1 against Melton, and 25 to 1 against Royal Hampton. The race was run under the following conditions:

The nineteenth Middle Park Plate of £500 added to a sweepstakes of £30 each for two-year-olds, £20 forfeit; the second to receive £200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; colts to carry 122 lbs., fillies and geldings 119 lbs.; winners of a stake of the value of £1,000 to carry 7 lbs., of one of the value of £500, 4 lbs. extra; entrance £5, the surplus rentance money to be divided between the second and third; 126 subscribers; Bretby Stakes' course (six furlongs.)

Lord Hasting's b c Melton, by Master Kildare, dam Violet Melrose, 129 lbs.....F. Archer 1
M. Lupin's ch c Xaintrailles, by Flageolet, dam Deliane, 122 lbs.....Webb 2
Capt. C. Bowling's b c ——, by Sterling, dam Casuistry, 122 lbs.....Barrett dh
Mr. Childwick's b c Royal Hampton, by Hampton, dam Princess, 129 lbs.....Giles dh
Mr. Brymer's b c Crosskeys, by Rosicrucian, dam Chatelaine...Watts 0
Mr. Mainley's b f Cora, by Uncas, dam Gratiuska.....Wood 0
Lord Cadigan's b f Lonely, by Hermit, dam Anonyma .....Snowden 0
Lord Hartington's ch c Monolith, by Albert Victor, dam Obelisk.....Goater 0
Mr. R. Jardine's b c Albert, by Albert Victor, dam Hawthorn Bloom.....Osborne 0
Lord Rosebery's b c ——, by Macaroon, dam Lynette.....Cannon 0
Duke of Beauforts's b f Maria Renata, by Sterling, dam Sorceress.....Martin 0
Duke of Portland's b c Langwell, by Springfield, dam Furiosa..... 0
Mr. Manton's ch c Willie Darling, by Hermit, dam Stockwater..... 0

Melton was bred by Lord Hastings, and is the first of Master Kildare's "get" trained, the Master having only been retired from the turf after running for the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot in June, 1880, in which year he won the City and Suburban with 128 pounds up. Melton made his debut in the New Stakes at Ascot, when ridden by Archer, and with the odds at 5 to 1 against him he beat a field of eight, including the highly thought of Langwell. For the July Stakes at Newmarket Melton was made the favorite, but he was beaten by a head for it by Luminary, which was probably Melton's last race, as he did not run at Doncaster nor at the recent first October meeting, he having been specially trained for the Middle Park Plate by Matthew Dawson, who has had him in charge ever since he was foaled. The success of Melton as above will naturally bring him at once to the front for the big Three-year-old Stakes, he being among the nominees both for the Derby and St. Leger, although, singular as it may seem, no winner of the Middle Park Plate has yet succeeded in winning the Derby, and only two the St. Leger, viz.: Pero Gomez in 1869 and Petrarch in 1876.

There is an earnest feeling among horseman in favor of an official starting judge at the various large trotting meetings. We do not wish to reflect upon the services of the gentlemen who have officiated in the past Circuit meetings. Very few mistakes have been made, and only then with the best of motives. Messrs Edwards, Archer, Harbison, Windsor, Robinson and Hunt render their decisions impartially, and give general satisfaction from a usually thankless position. It is to relieve such gentlemen from the tedium and possible embarassment of a position that is wholly honorary and nonremunerative, that the appointment of an official judge is needed. He must be a man who is thoroughly conversant with the rnles, who is fearless in enforcing them, and who should be well paid for his labor.—*Sportsman.*

During the Stockton fair W. B. Todhunter, of Sacramento, purchased from W. W. Worthing, of Lodi, the trottng mare Maud W. W. W., by Gen. Reno, dam by Rattler, for $2,000.

Philip Siebenthaler, of Sacramento, who has been lyin dangerously ill with the erysipelas, is reported to be conval escent.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

All arrangements for these Trials are compieted, thanks to the energy and push of the Secretary, Mr. N. E. White, who was made a committee of one on commissary, etc. The Club has leased a comfortable house a mile above the camping place used last year, on very much better quail ground, which is preserved. December nights are biting and frosty and it is thought that all will prefer warm and comfortable quarters to tent life. The Club will provide a fitting table, beds, bedding and all snch essentials, so that visiting gentlemen need bring only their guns, dogs and good will.

Those attending will go to Sacramento on Sunday, November 30th, stay over night, and on Monday, December 1st, will go by rail to White Rock station, on the Placerville Railroad. From the station it is only three and one-half miles to the Club House, and those who desire can hunt over the distance, while the others will be taken in carriages. The ground is beautiful, and on a recent special visit the Secretary found a great many birds. Nothing now remains to insure a good and successful trial, but the starting of a large field of dogs. The entries already are many but there are many more which should be sent to the Secretary before November 10th, on which day entries close. The trials will begin Tuesday morning, December 2d, at 7:30 A. M., and will be run through with as much expedition as a fair regard for the welfare of the dogs will permit. The great success of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club last year, and its large purses this year, should induce a free attendance. There is no good reason why there should not be a hundred keenly interested spectators and participants and our knowledge of the Club leads us to believe that twice that number will be gladly welcomed and provided for. Again we urge the owners of fair dogs to help in making this orginization what it will surely become, a great club and a credit to the sportsmen of the State.

We repeat that entry blanks may be obtained from Mr. N. E. White, at Sacramento, or from Mr. H. H. Briggs, in this city.

The Champion Retriever.

The sagacity of retrievers was being discussed in the presence of Sir Edwin Landseer, and, as might be expected, some remarkable incidents were related. After a while he remarked, "Not one dog yet mentioned comes up to my dog Trover. Upon a certain occasion I showed him a five-pound note of a well-known county town bank near to which I was residing. I rolled up the note, put it into my pocket, walked into the woods, hid it in the trunk of a tree, then strolled on for a mile or so, the dog at my heels. 'Back, find and bring, Trover,' I said, and the dog was off like a shot. I waited, and waited, and waited for a considerable time, but no Trover. Presently, however, he came, but without the note. 'Hi! back, find, and bring,' I repeated, 'or you shall know what a stick means,' but instead of doing my bidding, the animal came quite close to me, and dropped from his mouth at my feet, one after the other, five brand new golden sovereigns. He had not only found the note, sirs, but had gone to the bank and changed it! His intelligence eclipses even that of the celebrated pointer Mr. Jingle, of Pickwickian renown, once possessed."

CRICKET.

United States vs. Philadelphia.—A Memorable Match.

This match which has long been anxiously looked forward to by cricketers was commenced on Saturday, October 4th, at the Germantown Grounds. Both teams were fairly represented. A large audience was present to witness the first day's play. The United States were the first to handle the willow, and scored 104 runs. Morley and G. Wright showing to the best advantage. Clark was the most successful bowler. The Philadelphians lost no time in sending in their representatives, and at the time of drawing stumps had lost but five wickets for 118 runs. Play was resumed on Monday, and when the telegraph board showed 200 runs at the end of the innings. Morgan, Clark, and Brewster batted in good shape. The United States now essayed for the second innings, and at the time of drawing stumps had compiled 180 with four wickets still to fall. Morley, Lambkin, Tyers, Wood and Stratford were the most effective batsmen. The splendid stand made by the United States in their second innings vested the game with considerable interest, and a large attendance gathered on Tuesday to witness the last day's play. The tail end of the U. S. team only added 12 to the total, which left the score for the second innings at 192. The Philadelphians started in for their second innings to make the 97 runs requisite for victory. This did not prove such an easy task as anticipated, as wicket after wicket fell, and it was not till Law and Brockie became associated that the necessary runs were made, and the Philadelphians won a hard fougth battle by one run and three wickets to spare amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Special mention should be made of the splendid bowling of Lane, as well as the stubborn defense displayed by Brockie at the most critical part of the game. The catch made by Thayer, that dismissed Davy, is described as one of the finest running catches ever seen in Philadelphia. The score:

GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
J. A. Scott, c Morley, b Lane	15	b Lane	11
W. C. Morgan, Jr., c Morley, b Chambers	30	l b w b Tyers	15
J. B. Thayer, Jr., c Lambkin, b Lane	17	Run out	17
R. S. Newhall, c Morley, b Lane	1	c Wood, b Lane	10
E. W. Clark, Jr., c Lambkin, b Lane	42	c Wood, b Lane	8
W. Brockie, c Wood, b Lane	0	Not out	14
T. E. Brewster, c and b Tyres	45	Run out	6
S. Law, b Tyers	12	Not out	6
H. McNutt, l b w b Lane	5	Run out	0
D. P. Stever, not out	5	c Bromhead, b Lane	8
Hazen Brown, b Lane	0		
W. C. Lowry, b Lane	3		
Extras	25	Extras	7
Total	200	Total	97
Grand Total			297

UNITED STATES.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNING.	
Bromhead, c Clark, b McNutt	1	b Lowry	1
Morley, c McNutt, b Clark	18	Not out	27
J. H. Lambkin, c Brewster, b McNutt	9	c McNutt, b Morgan	30
Tyers, c Morgan, b McNutt	5	c and b Thayer	39
A. M. Wood, c and b Clark	4	l b w b Law	32
A. H. Stratford, c Morgan, b Clark	0	c Morgan, b Lowry	0
Chambers, c McNutt, b Clark	6	b Clark	12
G. Wright, c McNutt, b Clark	30	b Thayer	1
R. O. Davy, b McNutt	0	c Morgan, b McNutt	14
Lane, c Morgan, b Clark	14	c Newhall, b Lowry	0
L. W. Stratford, c Stovers, b Clark	10	Run out	21
Handford, not out	12	b Clark	1
Extras	1	Extras	13
Total	104	Total	192
Grand Total			296

Honors to the Philadelphians.

A pleasing feature of the second day's play in the United States vs. Philadelphia match was the presentation of prizes and souvenirs to the Philadelphia team. Robert S. Newhall won the McKean cup—a magnificent and costly trophy—for the largest individual score. J. A. Scott received the Herrick prize for the best batting average—a sterling silver tankard with the figure of a cricketer etched and oxydized on one side, and on the other a suitable inscription. W. C. Lowry was awarded the bowling prize, a silver tablet, suitably inscribed and embellished with a portrait of the winner. Each of the fourteen members of the team also received a small sterling-silver ash receiver inclosed in a Japanese chamois bag lined with satin, the gifts of lady friends of the Belmont, Germantown, Young America, Philadelphia and Merion Cricket Clubs. J. B. Thayer, Jr., was also presented with an elegant gold watch suitably engraved.

An Easy Victory.

The third match for the "bats" resulted in an easy victory for the Merions. The innings of the Occidents only realized 32 runs, notwithstanding that the first four wickets made 30 runs. Sanderson was the highest scorer with 10. Miller was the most successful bowler. The Merions scored 98. The Occident's bowling department was badly manipulated throughout the innings and which in a great measure accounts for the heavy score of the Merions. Jacobs, 29, Spiro, 10, Theobald, 8, and Ben Benjamin, 24, were the principal scorers. A larger attendance was present than usual. The Occidents were but poorly represented. The score:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
G. B. Fittock, run out	0	J. Sanderson, c Gibson, b Miller	10
A. Jacobos, c DeGolia, b Purdy	29	H. O. Bristowe, b Miller	5
C. B. Hill, c and b Gray	2	J. S. Purdy, c Jacobs, b Miller	7
L. G. Burnett, b Gray	0	G. Gray, c Miller, b Hill	5
J. Miller, b Gray	6	A. Waterman, b Miller	0
I. H. Spiro, b Gray	10	G. DeGolia, b Miller	0
B. A. Benjamin, b Purdy	5	W. J. Kip, c Jacobs, b Miller	0
G. Theobald, b Gray	8	A. Aitken, b Hill	0
Ben Benjamin, b Purdy	24	G. Fletcher, b Miller	0
R. Gibson, not out	1	H. McDougall, not out	2
J. Gaffa, b Purdy	0	F. McAllister, b Hill	0
Extras	13	Extras	3
Total	98	Total	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	M.	Runs.	Wkts.
Waterman	45	2	11	0
Gray	90	1	53	5
Purdy	78	6	21	4
Miller	55	2	19	7
Benjamin	15	1	4	0
Hill	39	3	6	3

A few years ago, the genial Thomas Emmet was playing at the oval in a match, in which he was opposed to Mr. Frank Townsend, the Gloucestershire amateur. The latter was put on to bowl to the Yorkshire Captain, and the batsman, wary of hitting a tempting lob, to his dismay saw the ball curl into his wicket as he stood determined to leave it alone, with his bat still uplifted. On his way to the player's room, he was accosted by a friend, and the following colloquy took place: "How did you manage that, Tom?" "Don't Tom me," replied Emmet. "Well, then, Mr. Emmet, how did you manage that?" "Don't call me Mr. Emmet; call me Mr. Stupid Fool." And Thomas strode on like Achilles to his tent.—*Cricket Chat.*

The next issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will contain an able article written by H. F. Boyle, of the Australian Eleven, entitled, "A few hints to junior bowlers." All young cricketers will find these hints of great assistance.

This afternoon the second match between the Australians and the All Comers will take place. The All Comers have got together a very strong team.

YACHTING.

The Closing Cruise of the S. F. Y. Club.

This event, which has hung fire for some time, is definitely announced for to-day. The yachts will assemble off the club house, and the usual festivities will be indulged in until the starting hour, when the fleet will get under way for Vallejo.

A feature of this cruise will be the absence of a test of speed such as they usually have, in coming down San Pablo Bay to-morrow, for which they have substituted manœuvres in squadron, by signals from flag ship. The fleet will be under command of Commodore Harrison, on the Frolic.

We doubt the success of this new departure, as yacht owners are inclined to be independent of the commodores, and will only do as suits their royal convenience. The yachts that will participate will probably be as follows: Lurline, Halcyon, Ariel, Fleur de Lis, Nellie, Frolic (flag-ship), Emerald, Chispa, Whitewing and Rambler, and possibly the Aggie. We trust that the weather will be favorable and pleasant, and as the tide favors the yachts both ways, we hope nothing may intervene to detract from the pleasure of the cruise.

The sailing orders are published herewith:

The yachts of the club and its invited guests will assemble off the club house, at Saucelito, on Saturday, October 18th, before 4 P. M., prepared for a cruise to Vallejo. At 4:30 P. M. the preparatory gun will fire, and five minutes later the starting gun, when the fleet will get under way and proceed to Vallejo, anchoring north of Georgia street wharf and clear of the ferry.

At noon of the next day the preparatory gun will fire, and five minutes later the starting gun, when the fleet will get under way and proceed in squadron to San Francisco. On this trip there will be no trial of speed until so ordered by signal from the flagship, but the fleet will remain together, and while in San Pablo bay will perform such evolutions in squadron as directed by the signal from the flagship.

It is particularly requested that every yacht will see that her signal-book and signals are on board before starting, that no yacht will hoist any canvas until the preparatory gun has fired, and that none will break ground or hoist head sail until the firing of the starting gun.

Last Saturday a pleasant sailing breeze prevailed and several of the yachtsmen, taking advantage of the weather, invited out their lady friends. At one time in the channel were the Nellie, Chispa, Annie and Rambler, all bunched off the Presidio wharf and all of them had ladies on board.

The Thetis, on her way down from the Sacramento river, ran ashore on the reef under Mare Island lighthouse and remained there over a tide, but as it fortunately was calm, she was floated off without damage. This little vessel has been in more trouble the last season than of any other boat we have ever known in these waters. Anent this accident the fact is not generally known to yachtsmen that there are three reefs or ledges, that run out from the southern end of Mare Island in a sontherly direction, one just to the westward of the lighthouse and two larger ones further westward still. The heads of some of the rocks constituting these are bare at dead low water, and there is another shoal near the magazine wharf on which several yachts have struck their centreboards. Mare Island should be given a wide berth.

The Ripple has been laid up for the season. This vessel was modeled by Hall and great things were expected of her while she was being built, but she turned out to be very cranky and very slow, especially on the wind.

The yachting fleet of this port will be increased next season by the advent of the Cornelita, Mr. Coleman's new yacht, which is expected to arrive during the early Spring.

Sunday, on account of the rain, was spent by the yachtsmen either ashore or in the cabins of their vessels so that there is really very little local matter to report.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon											*	*
Trout	*	*	*									

The Convention of the State Sportsman's Association.

It would have been impossible to give an account of this important meeting, in such form as it ought to appear, before the present time. The Convention itself, and the results it has produced in all quarters were such that for the sake of the objects sought it is incumbent upon us to give a full and detailed account. It is beyond all question that the Convention of 1884 has given a new and enlarged life of usefulness and power to the State Association, and excited an enthusiasm in this section for the preservation of our public game among all classes, that in the near future must extend to every other section of the State. For these reasons I desire to do the Convention full justice.

It was feared by many that the distance to be traveled by the delegates would act against a large attendance. These fears, however, proved groundless, for the attendance was larger than at any previous annual meeting and embraced delegations from all the more important towns in the State, where sportsmen's clubs in affiliation with the present Association exist. No doubt, much of the success of the meeting is due to the magnificent reception given to the visitors by the Los Angeles Recreation Team Club, and the spirit, enterprise and liberality its members have shown from beginning to end. As an evidence of this liberality, prompted by a desire to give emphasis to the Convention and its labors, the local club must have expended between $300 and $400, and as an act of justice, if not gratitude, it will be a pleasant duty to do them full justice as I proceed with the details.

On landing at the wharf we were met by a deputation of the club and escorted to the city, where accommodation had been provided at the St. Elmo, the first hotel in the city. After lunch, according to the programme, a fine four-in-hand turn out came round to take us through the city, the vineyards and orange groves, and thus we at once obtained a correct idea of the wealth, progress, and growth of the city, and its lovely suburbs. This ride presented so many things new to the visitors, so many things impressive and delightful as evidences of the State's progress, that I am sure none who had the pleasure of enjoying it will ever forget its pleasures.

In the evening of the same day the Convention met for business, and in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Estee, the President, Mr. Critenden Robinson was called to the chair. The preliminary business of such meetings are never very interesting to the outside world and so I shall pass it by without comment. As soon as the meeting got to work, Mr. H. H. Briggs, of San Francisco, moved a vote of welcome to Judge Dibble and Mr. Buckingham, the State Fish Commissioners, the former as delegate from the Grass Valley Gun Club, the other in his private capacity to subserve the objects of the Convention, and these gentlemen, whose presence added weight and dignity to the Convention, were very warmly received. I may remark here, as perhaps the best place, that both of them took an active part in all the discussions and by their earnestness and sincerity not only did much good but made many friends. Too much praise cannot be given them for the excellent spirit which prompted them to attend the Convention. They have now learned the real objects of the State Associations, its personnel, and its power, and by identifying themselves with it, and co-operating with it, much good will flow in all directions. At a later period Mr. Buckingham was elected an honorary member of the Association. The meeting was informed by Judge Dibble in his speech that 226 arrests had been made during the current year by the commissioners for violations of the law in different parts of the bay, of which 189 had resulted either in fines or imprisonment; also that 800 boats had been captured and $2,000 collected. From this action a very marked improvement appeared among the market fishermen especially the Italians, in their disposition to obey the law. Then followed a most gratifying paper from Mr. Estee regretting his absence, but expressing his perfect sympathy with the Association, and an exceedingly able paper from Director Ramon E. Wilson on the objects of the Association, and their prospects of success. Mr. Briggs then nominated the following gentlemen as individual members of the Association, apart from their connection with any club to which they may belong, viz, Joseph Bassford, Jr., and H. A. Bassford, Vacaville; D. M. Pyle and F. R. Payne, Gilroy; Joseph McKenna, Suisun; Thomas Bennett and J. B. Maynard, San Francisco; and E. H. Morse, of San Diego. These nominations suggest the interest the Association is exciting in the minds of good and true men who at all times labor for the good of their country, and are very gratifying. Beyond doubt it is the duty of all true sportsmen to join the Association in their individual capacity, irrespective of their club connection, and it is pleasant to see they are at last realizing their obligation to do so. We know several more who thus intend to join, and it will be well for every member of the next convention at Chico to go with a list of such nominations. We know nothing that will give the parent Association so much power in future. Then came a motion to adjourn and by invitation the meeting did adjourn to Mr. R. Eckert's oyster rooms, where they were most hospitably entertained at supper by the Los Angeles Club. Of Mr. Eckert, a subscriber to and good friend of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, I shall have to speak more fully hereafter.

On Friday the pigeon matches of the Association took place at the Agricultural Park, and here again we have to acknowledge foresight and attention of the local club to their visitors. The sport was good and the day a pleasant one to all. Several matches, of course, were shot. The first was at ten birds each, ground traps, thirty yards rise, eighty yards boundary.

C. Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–1
G. Fletcher	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–
H. T. Payne	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1–
J. B. Martin	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1–
W. E. Robinson	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1-- 7
W. Saunders	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0– 6
F. E. Brown	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	wdn
L. Martin	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0		wdn
A. L. Theil	1	0	1	0	1	0	0			wdn
W. Thomas	1	1	0	1	0	0	0			wdn
H. T. Hazard	1	0	0	1	0	0				wdn

Then one at 5 birds, each 21 yards rise, single barrel.

C. Robinson	1	1	1	1	0–4
H. H. Briggs	0	0	0	wd	
W. E. Saunders	1	1	1	1	0–4
H. T. Hazard	1	0	0	wdn	
G. Fletcher	0	1	0	wdn	
F. E. Brown	1	0	1	1	1–4
W. E. Robinson	1	1	0	1	1–4
W. Thomas	1	0	1	0	wdn
J. P. Taggart	0	0	0		wdn
E. E. White	0	0	1		wdn
G. Vignolo	0	1	0		wdn
J. B. Martin	0	1	1	1	1–4

Then a similar one which closed the sport.

C. Robinson	1	1	1	1	1–5
H. T. Payne	1	1	1	1	0–4
W. E. Robinson	1	0	1	0	wdn
W. Saunders	1	0	0		wdn
J. B. Martin	0	1	1	1	1–4
J. P. Taggar	1	1	0	0	wdn
E. E. White	0	1	1	1	1–4
H. T. Hazard	1	1	0	1	1–4
A. L. Thiel	0	1	1	1	1–4
W. Thomas	0	1	0		wdn
Geo. Fletcher					–4

Several of the local club and delegates shot well, but as the record shows our champion, Mr. Robinson, got away with them. His brilliant shooting was much admired by all present. On this occasion we had the pleasure of meeting, for the first time, his brother, Mr. W. E. Robinson, a friend and field companion of Mr. Van Dyke, of San Diego, who also proved himself an expert at the trap, as our cigar pouch proved. Mr. Van Dyke is known by his publications as one of the ablest and most charming writers on field sports in America.

In the evening the Convention met again, its attention at first being exclusively given to the report of the committee on the habits and migrations of our game birds and animals, on which, if possible, a bill will be framed for the next legislature asking distinctions in favor of different counties in regard to the open and close season prevailing at present. This is not the place to discuss the merits of this important measure nor shall we do so. It will be enough to state the report of the committee was exhaustive, intellectual, practical, and to the point. It was soon proved impossible to dispose of so grave a subject within the time at the command of the Convention. It was, therefore, ordered that the report be printed and the committee allowed further time to mature their labors. The report will be found a valuable contribution to the natural history of the State.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then followed which resulted as follows: President, Hon. M. M. Estee, of San Francisco; Vice-President, H. T. Payne, of Los Angeles; Secretary, H. H. Briggs, of San Francisco; Treasurer, J. Pritcher Spooner, of Stockton; Directors—Crittenden Robinson, of San Francisco, Ramon E. Wilson, of San Francisco, A. L. Thiel, of Chico, J. M. Bassford, of Vacaville, Geo. Fletcher, of Grass Valley.

Mr. Robinson, pleaded very earnestly to be allowed to withdraw from the directiory, as he thought he had done his share of labor for the Association and it was about time some new blood should be admitted into the Board. In the same modest spirit, and with much the same reasoning Mr. Spooner asked to be relieved of the duties of Treasurer. It was not long before these gentlemen found that the convention entertained quite different ideas, and they were respectfully told to take their seats and not talk any more such nonsense. The applications were instantaneously, unanimously and very properly rejected.

Then followed a motion by Mr. Briggs, tendering a vote of thanks to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and the daily *Chronicle* of San Francisco; the *Sunday Capital* and *Daily Bee* of Sacramento; the *Daily Times* of Los Angeles; the *American Field* of Chicago, (which sent a special reporter to the meeting), and all other papers which have aided the Association in its labors at different times. For the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN we duly acknowledge the compliment.

The place of holding the next Convention then occupied the meeting. Stockton and Grass Valley both claimed the honor, but it was unanimously decided to go next year to Chico. From the prodigal kindness of the Los Angeles Club to the visiting delegates, this puts the Chicoans under a heavy responsibility. Mr. Thiel, the delegate from Chico, felt this responsibility, and said the only way he knew of excelling the entertainment given here, was to meet the next convention with a brass band and escort it from the train to the hotel. It is our opinion brother Thiel will have to do a great deal more than brass band us, if he seeks even to equal the Los Angeles reception.

After this a vote of thanks was given the members of the Fish Commission present for attending the Convention in person, and then followed a noisy, uproarious time. This was called forth by offering a vote of thanks to the Los Angeles Recreation Gun Club, for courtesies and kindnesses of the most pleasing character tendered their visiting brothers. For a moment we thought we were in a political ratification meeting, so great was the confusion. Some jumped on the tables, some overturned the chairs, all yelled like demons. Then they took to hugging. Briggs got his arms round Judge Dibble and made his bones crack; Payne got hold of Robinson, and carried him from the chair; Buckingham got hold of ourselves and dislocated all our joints, and for a few moments everything was wild noise and confusion. Then "Auld Lang Syne" was sung by all, and the most important, successful, and happy Convention of the Association, as all things on earth must come to an end, but not before it sent forth an influence that will bear rich fruits for many years to come.

There is still one subject I must briefly refer to, and I have purposely kept it to the last that I might write it properly—I mean Secretary Spooner's Annual Report. Like all his previous reports it was full of interesting information, telling facts and strong reasoning. As, however, it will soon be published in full in pamphlet form as part of the annual Convention I will not anticipate its good by making detached extracts. Passing over the number of prosecutions instituted by the parent Association and the good they did in various districts with other interesting features, I shall confine myself to the financial condition of the Association; for with a full treasury every institution will prosper. The account at present stands as follows:

Balance left last year	$455.20
Dues received since	$473.50
Total	$928.70
Total expenditures for current year	$502.97
Total on hand	$425.73

This is a healthy showing, one in itself arguing success for the future. Next year, however, by the admission of individual members, I feel assured a much larger balance on the right side will be seen, and with it the power of the Association to do good proportionately increased. As the financial condition stands it is quite satisfactory, and to myself and all true sportsmen it forms a pleasing conclusion to the Convention of 1884.

I have gathered and am still gathering much interesting matter respecting this wonderful town and delightful district, which I shall prepare as opportunity serves, and which I feel assured will be acceptable to the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, not the least of which will be our three days' camp shooting and the races. In reference to the latter I may remark the Park stables filled up rapidly on Friday and Saturday, and now contain a number of horses of great merit.

H.

The Parrot-Routier Match.

The long anticipated pigeon match between James Parrot and Geo. Routier took place at Agriculfural Park, Sacramento, last Sunday. There was a large attendance. Conditions were, 100 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, three traps, for $100 a side. Routier was the favorite in the pools at $350 to $250. J. W. Todd and H. C. Chipman were the judges, while J. D. Young officiated as referee. The birds were mostly strong ones, but the rain caused many of them to make a fatal hesitation upon being sprung from the trap. The rain, which commenced falling after the shooting began was advantageous to Parrot as he is used to duck hunting. Parrot made a clear run of 62, and only missed two birds in the first 85 birds. Routier seemed to shoot behind his birds. The score was as follows:

Parrot—1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—94.

Routier— 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—84.

Second-Brood Quails.

There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of many persons regarding the term "second-brood" quails. We have often employed it, but not in the sense so generally accepted—namely, that a hen will raise two broods in one season. Only a couple of weeks ago a gentleman of this city saw some young birds on the Routier place on the American river that could not have been more than a few days' old, and these we referred to as being evidently a second brood. We seriously doubt whether the mother of these little fledgelings had already contributed a brood to the general stock of quails, but do not doubt that she had laid a nest-full of eggs. It often happens that quails' nests are destroyed by skunks, snakes, mowing-machines, etc., and we have no doubt that in many cases the hens make new nests and raise late broods. The more we have looked into the subject, and heard the opinions of gentlemen who have enjoyed unusual advantages for studying the habits of the birds, the more firmly are we convinced that quails do not actually raise two broods in one season. The fact that so many of the birds bagged this month have been quite young, may be explained by the fact that the Spring was very late, thus preventing the quails from nesting at the usual time.—*Sunday Capital.*

How South American Indians Shoot Fish.

A correspondent writes to the *American Field:* "As good markmanship is something all sportsmen are interested in, I will give you my idea of what I think the best I ever saw:

"In 1878 I was on a survey on the Maderia River, South America, back about 1,800 miles from the coast. While there I watched the native Indians shoot fish with bow and arrows.

"The fish was a large black fish, weighing about forty pounds, which swam so near the surface that you could see the fin on their backs. The Indian in fishing uses a canoe about fifteen feet long, guided by a boy who uses a paddle about the shape of a broom, but with which he can not only steer easily but make good headway. The fisherman stands in the bow, and when he sees a fish he takes aim, then gradually raises the bow until the proper angle of elevation is found for the proper distance, then shoots.

"The arrow, after leaving the bow, describes part of a circle, so that when it alights it is almost perpendicular. And in eight times out of ten he will get the fish at a distance of from 300 to 500 feet.

"I have seen this done time and time again, as have all the members of the fatal Collins expedition."

To Preserve Killed Game.

In a contemporary we read the preservation of dead game is a matter of much importance. Particularly is this true as to prairie chickens, as they are killed during the hottest time of the year. Ice is usually resorted to, but it is not always attainable, and is bulky and cumbersome at the best. A friend and myself, who have been shooting chickens together for the past ten years, have never lost a single bird during that time. Our method is to take a supply of paper sacks (such as grocers use), just large enough to put a chicken into snugly. Draw the birds and hang by the head until they have thoroughly dripped and the natural heat has left them. Stuff fresh leaves or grass inside; put into the sacks head first and tie the sack tight enough to exclude the air. Put them in a cool, shady place until ready to ship. Birds packed in this way have kept over fifty hours, and when used were sweet and fresh, and this during the hottest weather of August. Never put game on ice unless you can keep it until ready to use, for it spoils in an almost incredibly short time after being taken off.

The Forester Gun Club, of Sacramento, held its monthly shoot, last Sunday, when the following scores were made:

Miller	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—10	J. Gerber	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1–8
Zuver	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—10	Stevens	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1–8
Watson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 10	Schroth	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0–7
Tebbets	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9	Ruhstaller	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1–6
Todd	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1— 8	H. Gerber	1 1 1 0 1 0 w —

The ties were shot off at three pairs of double birds wit the following result:

Zuver	11	11	10–5	Miller	10	11	00–3
Watson	11	01	10–4					

The Multonah Rod and Gun Club of Portland, have agreed to co-operate with the Astoria Rod and Gun Club in the enforcement of the game laws this season.

Trap at Ogden, Utah.

The following is the score made at the driving park by the Ogden Shooting Club on September 11. The day was pleasant, and the pigeons strong flyers. Some of our new members shot for the first time at the trap. Conditions: Bogardus rules; 25 yards rise; use of one barrel. Owing to the scarcity of birds 9 instead of 10 were shot at:

W. D. Howe..	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	D. McCarty.....	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Mat Browning	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8	M. H. Beardsley..	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
A. C. Smith...	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8	W. C. Carpenter..	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7
H. H. Hurlbut	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—7	F. B. Hurlbut....	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—6
J. W. McNutt..	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—5	J. Malcom.....	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
J. G. Tyler....	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—4	Dr. Sprague.....	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Howe won first medal; Browning, Smith and McCarty tied for second; H. H. Hurlbut, Beardsley and Carpenter tied for third.

A. M. Cummings experienced good shooting one day last week on the private grounds of Mr. Bray, at Pine Canyon. He reports quail very plentiful. The next time Mr. Cummings goes shooting some of the spoils are to be left at this office in remembrance of the expedition.

The great annual hunt of the Portland Rod and Gun Club, to be followed by a game dinner will shortly take place. The Seattle Rod and Gun Club are expected to join in the hunt.

Dr. Carver is giving shooting exhibitions in Michigan and helping the agricultural fair committees to swell the gate receipts.

[Gun Department concluded on page 252.]

THE RIFLE.

Some Notes on the Late Creedmoor Meeting.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: The Creedmoor meeting did not prove a financial success, not from a lack of liberal prizes, for this was made a special point by a prize committee, whose efforts were crowned with a most attractive bill, so attractive in fact that a brother director being sanguine of a net loss, resigned from the association. It is a good thing to have all sore heads voluntarily "git out," when they wish to play the "penny wise and pound foolish" business. The meeting would undoubtedly have been a success if the Assistant Secretary had done his duty in sending the programme out by mail to the addresses of the different riflmen; even at the distances of Boston, Albany, Washington, Hartford, no programmes were reeeived even up to the Sunday just previous to the beginning of the shooting on Tuesday. The conditions to the several matches were very liberal as regards military rifles and sights, any military rifle being allowed of not over 9¼ lbs. weight, while sights, with appertures, screw wind-gauges, and with PERMANENT screws for raising and lowering the bar, were attached with SPIRIT LEVELS of certain dimensions which are now permitted by the revised rules. This point on sights was a great supprise to certain visiting rifle teams, the members of which pluckily entered individual matches at 600 yards, where the use of the spirit level is of far more advantage than appertures or screws for elevation or windage.

Numerous protests were entered against individual scores, especially in the opening match, 7 shots at 200 yards, any military rifle, an obsolete rule of the association provides that "no two competitors shall use the same rifle in any match." This rule has never been enforced and the association has heretofore dealt most liberally with the marksmen in this regard, but protests were put in against four competitors who had infringed this obsolete rule. One was a Director, one an ex-Secretary of the association, one a member of the late defeated American Rifle Team; the last is a noted rifle shot that has lately paid a visit to the Pacific Coast. The protests were all disallowed except the one against the latter marksman, and now the rule is to be amended so to read that it only applies to riflemen that are in disfavor with any of the Directors, who reserve the right to make or break rules at will.

A petition was signed by 75 riflemen, praying for the Executive Committe to reverse their decision, calling it an act of "gross injustice." This they refused to do, and it is no wonder that Creedmoor is fast going to decay, and the cry of the riflemen is "give us a rifle association that will be National, that shall have representatives from all the different States in the management, that shall have headquarters at Washington, where no spite or malice can be permitted to sway the decisions of any committee that may be called upon for a verdict." State politics and national rifle associations never will mix with that degree of harmony necessary for the happy prosperity of the art that will be national, that is rifle shooting. To show you the state of perfection we have attained in military rifle shooting for 200 yards, and at what point we value their capabilities, I enclose a programme of a local Fall Meeting of one of our rifle associations. METRO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6th.

Eintracht Riflemen.

The following scores were made last Sunday at the shoot of the Eintracht Rifles at Schuetzen Park. Considering the inclemency of the weather, the scoring must be considered quite above the average.

Kuhls	382	Schneider	298
Stamer	367	Hagerup	290
Klotz	392	Weisel	278
Klare	347	Schubert	233
Ropke	361	Schuck	226
Hartmensen	291	Yung	250
Leu	268	Weble	248
Streuber	342	Wirtner	238
Gumbel	318	Kruger	202

L. Klotz won the champion medal as well as the 1st class medal with 392 points. E. Streuber won the second class medal with 342 points. M. Schneider won the third class medal with 298 points. M. Schneider also won the medal for the last best shot.

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather last Sunday, some excellent shooting was made by members of Col. Ranlett's Battalion. The scores were as follows:

Carr	200 yards—5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—48		
	500 yards—5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4—47	—95	
Hovey	200 yards—5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—47		
	500 yards—5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4—46	—93	
McDonald	200 yards—4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—43		
	500 yards—5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—48	—91	
Kellogg	200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4—44		
	500 yards—5 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5—47	—91	
Pierce	200 yards—4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5—44		
	500 yards—5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4—46	—90	
Waltham	200 yards—4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4—42		
	500 yards—4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5—45	—87	

On account of the showery state of the weather, the regulation practice of fifteen shots at each distance, was only gone through with by Sergeant Carr and Hovey, and the record made by them is an enviable one, as they beat all previous records on the coast at 200 and 500 yards. The score:

Srgt. Carr	200 yds.—5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—73	
	500 yds.—5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4—70	—143
Srgt. Hovey	200 yds.—5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5—71	
	500 yds.—5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5—71	—142

Cleaning Brass Shells.—Take strong vinegar and salt, scour them well and rinse in hot water and dry in warm place. They will come out of the pickle bright as new unless badly corroded.

The Nationals will hold their record rifle shooting to-morrow at Shell Mound Park.

Rules and Dates.

A subject that will be likely to elicit no end of discussion will be the meeting of the delegates of the associations racing under the rules known as the "American Racing Rules," who will meet at Chicago on the 21st of November, which meeting is not likely to be quite as unanimous as that whiah adopted the rules at Louisville last year. So far nothing definite is known as to what business will be done, but it is nearly certain that the effort will be renewed to prohibit bookmaking on the tracks of associate members. A sentiment that has probably gained some adherents dring the past Summer, based no doubt on alleged unfair transactions and the reported connections of some of the bookmakers with such "scum of the course" as Texas Tom and others of the same ilk, in which the opponents of bookmaking will find some encouragement in "Vigilant's" announcement in the current issue of the *Spirit* that the Monmouth Park Association contemplated "the abolition of bookmaking from the grounds and the substitution of auction and French pools," to which "Vigilant" adds: "The French system could be under the management of the club, with $5, $10, $20 and $100 pools, and the public would be much better pleased, while the percentages could go towards swelling the racing fund and relieve the club of the charge that it is the money paid by the bookmakers for betting privileges that makes the racing fund." The writer has no knowledge from whom "Vigilant obtained his information, but it was not Mr. Withers, who at Jerome Park on Saturday flatly contracted the statement—for all of which the movement in the West against bookmaking may succeed. If it does it will without doubt alienate one or more clubs now running under the association's rules. As to the rumor that some of the owners who have been racing under the rules this Summer are dissatisfied and claim that there is altogether too much "rule" for the associations and little or no consideration for owners, Col. Robert W. Simmons, the President of the Louisiana Jockey Club and presiding judge at Brighton Beach, recently said "he had not heard anything of the kind. He believed that the rules, as a whole, had worked well, with but little friction, but that it would be expedient to make some slight amendments at the meeting in November to such rules as the changing of names," etc. Parties well posted, however, at Cincinnati and St. Louis allege that the meeting will be anything but satisfactory, especially in the matter of dates. As it stands at present the newly organized St Louis association is likely to have trouble. The association naturally wishes to race earlier than the middle of June, owing to the intense heat of the weather. But if it is left to the meeting at Chicago to decide they will get dates that follow Latonia, about the third week in June. Owners would be glad to have the meeting earlier, but if it comes early in May, immediately after Nashville, then they will complain that they cannot get their horses ready for the rich stakes to be run at St. Louis. Thus it looks as if there will have to be a conflict between Cincinnati and St. Louis or meetings limited to five or six days.—*World.*

The Four Grinsteads.

The prospects of a match between Mr. Baldwin's four yearlings by Grinstead, against a similar number of Mr. Lorillard's yearlings by Mortemer, gives them great interest at the present time both at home and abroad, and so this week we give the following description of them, sent us by a gentleman attached to this paper now visiting Los Angeles. The first seen was Bonita, from Maggie Emerson, a rich bay filly 14½ hands, and almost perfect in form. The head, neck, legs and feet are very good. The back short, the coupling perfect, and the quarters immensely strong. The hocks and knees are immense but well formed. The stride is also immense. In disposition she is as gentle as a lamb, but at the same time full of vitality.

Next to Bonita the best of the two fillies, if there is any choice in them, comes Primero, from Jennie B, a bright chestnut colt, 15 hands, with hind feet white and a strong blaze down the face. The grand physical points of Bonita are even improved upon in this wonderful yearling, and while he may be set down as a perfect racer in form he may also be set down as the finest colt of his age in the State. He is also gentle in disposition but full of vitality. His stride is immense. Of the four we prefer these two

Next in excellence comes Silver Cloud, a bright bay colt from Experiment, with two white feet and star, 14½ hands, much of the same form as Bonita, and perhaps in the opinion of many would be considered her equal. To us he did not seem to have the same substance and strength. Yet there is a keenness in his eye that bespeaks great courage, and may yet put him on the top of the list for endurance, if not for speed. Next and last is Santa Anita Belle, from Santa Anita, a dark, rich, bay filly, 14½ hands, one white foot and star, and very beautiful, in configuration, with wonderful legs, hocks and knees. She does not, however, impress one as a future racer like Bonita and Primero. The condition and health of the four colts is perfect, and their gentleness bespeaks the kind and wise treatment they have so far received. They are all an honor to Grinstead, Santa Anita Farm, the County, and the State. If good luck attends them, and the contemplated match is made, it will become Mr. Lorillard to look over his stock of Mortemers very closely to find their match as two-year or three-year-olds. Mr. Baldwin can back his lot with safety. There are many other animals at Santa Anita worth seeing, and before I leave the district I shall pay the place another visit.

During the Stockton fair W. B. Todhunter, of Sacramento, purchased from W. W. Worthing, of Lodi, the trotting mare Maud W. W. W., by Gen. Reno, dam by Rattler, for $2,000.

Philip Siebenthaler, of Sacramento, who has been lyin dangerously ill with the erysipelas, is reported to be convalescent.

St. Gatien Wins the Cesarewitch Handicap.

In the Cesarewitch Handicap, run at Newmarket, England, on the 7th, St. Gatien, the dead heater for the Derby, was an easy winner, but the performance, taking into consideration the weight and distance, has never been equalled by a three-year-old on the English turf. The following is the cable report to the New York *World*:

LONDON, Oct. 7th.—Excellent as was the performance of Robert the Devil when he won the Cesarewitch in 1880 with 118 pounds up, it was completely eclipsed to-day by Mr. Hammond's St. Gatien winning at 122 pounds, which is not only the highest weight that a three-year-old has ever won under but it is the highest weight ever carried by a winner of any age and which has only been excelled or beaten on four occasions by horses running into a place, viz., John Davis (four years, 124 pounds, third), in 1865; Cardinal York (five years, 126 pounds, second), in 1871, and Chippendale when five and six years old, in 1881 and 1882, at 124 pounds both years. There were twenty starters, two more than last year, when the three-year-old Don Juan was the winner at 80 pounds. So certain was the talent that St. Gatien would not pull through that 9 to 1 was freely offered against him at the start. He had a comparatively easy task, winning by four lengths from Lord Rosebery's four-year-old Polemic, at 84 pounds, he a neck in front of Mr. C. J. Lefevre's three-year-old French-bred colt Archiduc, at 117 pounds. The starting price was 66 to 1 against Polemic and 9 to 1 against Archiduc. The race is run under the following conditions:

The forty-sixth Cesarewitch Stakes, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at £25 each, £15 forfeit, £3 only if declared by Sept. 1st, with £300 added by the Jockey Club; the second to receive £200 and the third £100 out of the stakes; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry 116 lbs., the winners of a handicap value £300, after the publication of the weights on August 28th, to carry 10 lbs.; of any other handicap, 5 lbs. extra; closed with 96 subscribers, of which 34 declared; Cesarewitch Course; two miles, two furlongs and twenty-eight yards,

Mr. Hammond's b c St. Gatien, 3, by Rotherhill or The Rover, dam St. Editha, 122 lbs. 1

Lord Rosebery's b g Polemic, 4, by Speculum, dam Lady Caroline, 84 lbs. 2

Mr. C. J. Lefevre's b c Archiduc, 3, by Consul, dam The Abbess, 117 lbs. (bred in France) 3

Seventeen others ran.

Whatever may be said against St. Gatien's breeding, he will now rank among the great stars of the English turf, for he has not only eclipsed the performance of Robert the Devil, but he ran a dead heat for the Derby with Harvester, which he could not have lost had it been "run off" instead of being divided, which perforance he almost immediately after followed up by winning the Queen's Vase at Ascot, when he beat such horses as Corrie Roy, Tristan and Kinsky. Unfortunately for Mr. Hammond, but fortunately for those that did win the St. Leger, St. Gatien was not entered for the Doncaster event. St. Gatien was bred by Col. Brace, under whose colors he ran on three occasions as a two-year-old, each of which he won, but, as they were small affairs, the combined value being but £469, he was never highly thought of for the Derby, for which he started with the odds at 100 to 8 against him. Between his running as a two and three-year-old St. Gatien became Mr. Hammond's property by private sale. His future engagements include the Cambridgeshire, in which he will certainly not start, for with the penalty of fourteen pounds for the Cesarewitch, his weight is now 139 pounds. He is, however, in the great three-year-old handicap "Across the Flat," for which his weight is 122 pounds, which he will be very likely to start for, while his most important future engagement is the Eclipse Stakes, of £10,000 to the winner in 1886, for which St. Simon is also engaged. If the two do not meet before, and both keep well, the race between them will be worth a trip across the Atlantic to witness, but they ought to meet at Ascot next year.

Impressed with the evils of the touting system, the Louisville Jockey Club management has adopted the following new rule, which barring its bad grammar, will commend itself to a good many persons, although it smacks of unusual severity against an objectionable class: "No touts allowed on the grounds, and any one practicing touting, annoying or endeavoring to induce others to bet for them or upon their information will be promptly ejected and ruled off the track. Visitors so annoyed will confer a favor on the management by reporting such practices." The following new rule is also in force there: "No male person is allowed in the grand stand, bar or pooling ground without a badge, which must be worn conspicuously. Persons without badges will be promptly ejected from the grounds. This rule will apply to all alike."

John Murphy issues a sweeping challenge to turfites. He wants to match a trotter and mate against any trotter and mate in the world, or he will match two horses to run to the pole against any other two for any amount.

Mr. Case finds it profitable to own fast horses. In the form of purses and premiums for speed exhibitions his three flyers, Jay-Eye-See, Phallas and Gurgle, have netted him $50,000 this season.

The annual fair of the Tulare Valley Agricultural Association will open next Wednesday, Oct. 22d, and continue to and include Saturday, the 25th. The speed programme contains three races for each day.

Governor Crosby, of Montana, has recently sold a two-thirds interest in his Diamond Springs breeding establishment to Charles W. Brown, of New Jersey, and E. M. C. Snively, of New York.

It is said that the circuit trotter Felix, by Nutwood, has been sold by Peter Schatz to his driver, W. H. McCarthy (Knapsack), for $8,000.

H. H. GROSS, ESQ., 21 New Montgomery Street, City: *Dear Sir:* We take pleasure in informing you of the good work done by your Hand Grenades at our factory in Alameda yesterday. A fire caught upon the shingle roof of a large frame structure, and burned furiously, and for a time endangered our entire works. The fire was burning over about one hundred feet of surface when the alarm was given, and the men all being on the first floor, seized the Grenades and had to go up three flights of stairs to the top of the building, which is sixty feet high, and there was difficuity in gaining access to the fire on account of the steepness of the roof and the absence of cleats, which occasioned considerable delay. When the men reached the fire they instantly extinguished it by the use of your Hand Grenades, although the shingles were well burned. We believe your Grenades saved the building from total destruction. Please send us an additional supply immediately. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & Co.,
Agents of the Harmony Borax Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 24, 1884.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, October 18, 1884

"Unshod Hoofs."

Under the heading of "Stable and Paddock" will be found a very well written article which is copied from the *National Live Stock Journal*, Chicago. We are pleased to present it to our readers on several accounts. In the first place the writer has advanced strong arguments in favor of shoeing. And as has been previously stated we will cheerfully give publicity to views which are contrary to those we offer, and if sustained by proper proof are ready to forego previous opinions. But ably as the writer argues several of his claims are based on false premises, and his deductions therefore are not correct. It may be proper to state that we do not believe that in all the uses to which horses are put there can be a total abrogation of metallic protection to their feet. There are cases, undoubtedly, when the wear of the horn will be greater than the growth, and then there is an absolute necessity to guard the portion that is found inadequate to perform the allotted task. That barefooted horses can be used far more generally than at present, and with beneficial results, we firmly believe; that full shoes can be dispensed with in a large majority of cases we are certain, and that the substitution of tips will remove the greatest of all causes of diseased feet, is already established in our mind. Furthermore, having tried the "daring experiment" of developing young trotters without shoes, and, in some instances, barefooted, we unhesitatingly claim that good results will follow this treatment, and though there may be exceptional cases the education will progress more favorably than when the feet are loaded with metal. As this part of the subject will be treated fully when the history of Antevolo is given we will not anticipate further than to state that he trotted *in a race* when a yearling in 3:01, before a nail had been driven in his feet, and his fastest "trials" since have been when barefooted. The account will show that the most serious troubles came when he was encumbered with weight, and that it is not beyond the proof to claim that barefooted work had a good deal to do with enabling him to trot "inside of 2:30" when a three-year-old. We were aware that the position taken in regard to keeping the horn dry would excite antagonism and ridicule. That has been held the great panacea for every ailment, and without further consideration than to follow old practices soaking-tubs and all manner of poultices, are called into requisition. With such a universal concurrence in the merits of maceration, an opposite course is rare. When contrary instances are presented it is generally the case that it arose from what would be considered neglect, and animals which escaped the nearly universal treatment were so little thought of, as to be left *without care*. Fortunately "horse history" in California presents a practical test of the value of a natural method of keeping the feet in order, and the customs of the inhabitants, before shoeing was inaugurated, resulted in feet and legs of their "mustangs," which were the admiration of every horse fancier who saw them in their primitive condition. The dry Summers after the foals were dropped, a great portion of it without dews, laid the foundation for a good foot, and when the rains came there was density of horn and a natural provision against the inroad of water. The enamel of the horn is as nearly impervious as glass, and the constant friction on the bottom of the wall and sole rendered that almost waterproof. When in use measures were taken to harden the bottom of the foot. If the horse of the Vacquero became footsore, in place of soaking the bottom was filled with tallow and a red hot iron held in close proximity, so as to char the surface. More trying work on the feet and legs could scarcely be imagined. Galloping over ground baked to adamantine hardness, going at full speed down grades so steep that a shod horse would surely slip and probably fall; a hundred or more miles "between sun and sun," and the still more severe strain of lassoing a wild bull or grizzly bear, undergone with an absence from injury surprising to those who witnessed the great feats. When there were injuries, a large majority of them were the wearing away of the toe, and a few days' rest brought about a cure without poulticing or soaking. The oldtime poultices sustain the theories advanced in the article in this paper, but even unsupported theory would be sufficient to convince an anylitical observer that soakings, especially after a part of the enamel is destroyed, and the lower portion of the tubes cut away, must be prejudical. The natural filling of the tubes does not readily evaporate. When diluted with water and the orifices enlarged this property is destroyed and the tubes collapse. The superior density of the enamel prevents the shrinkage to the same degree and there is a constant pressure from the outside. In such a case the popular remedy is to swell the tubes again and fill them with an evanescent material that is turned into vapor when exposed to the atmosphere. As the writer of the article copied concedes that "the *natural moisture* is the life of the hoof," it does not require long arguments to show that the substitution of unnatural moisture must be an injury. There are other reasons for "a run to grass" proving beneficial, though, as has been stated, there is a wide difference between that and the ultra-artificial methods in vogue. "Soak well and then daub the horn with one of the many hoof ointments" is the usual advice, and though there may be cases when disease demands abnormal treatment with a natural foot to keep in order there is nothing so good as to follow as closely as possible the teachings of the Good Mother.

It certainly does not prove that all horses cannot trot barefooted to instance the case of Ethan Allen. We have it from good authority that Overman showed a mile in 2:26 when without shoes, and an eye-witness informed us that he saw Director make the first turn of the Bay District course in thirty-five seconds.

Sixteen years ago we accompanied Captain Rynders to his farm on the Passaic. Aberdeen was running in a paddock, from whence he was taken and harnessed to a sulky. Barefooted and rough as he was he showed a clip that surprised those who saw him move, and as at that time we shared in the general belief that weight on the feet was an absolute necessity, when fast trotting was to be done, we thought him the greatest trotter of the day.

Neither is the writer correct in his explanation regarding the causes which lead to the barefooted horse breaking from a trot. He is evidently without experience in the racing gait, and still retains obsolete notions of the action at the fast gallop. In place of both front feet bearing the burden almost simultaneously, "there is quite a space when one of them has the whole burden to sustain, while the square trotter brings hind and fore feet to the ground so nearly together, that neither the eye or ear can detect the difference, though the instantaneous photograph shows that the hind foot probably touches the ground first. He is also wrong that shoes are "never dispensed with," as a majority of intelligent trainers now exercise their horses barefooted, and with much better result than when the regulation training shoes—three-quarters of a pound each—were used. In place of the "question being settled beyond controversy that barefooted he will not only bolt, but absolutely refuse to go up to his full speed." Altogether the fastest trials are made barefooted or with racing plates. After a series of trials, Mr. Winters thought there was a second in the mile in favor of plates over barefooted; the old estimate between shoes and plates was three seconds, and as for bolting, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred it results from other causes than painful feet. Mr. Winters' estimate was formed from faster time being made in races than in previous trials, and though, doubtless, there is a gain from the sharp edge of the plate getting a better hold of the ground, trials are scarcely ever run as desperately as actual races, neither are the horses as carefully "pointed" for the effort,

A "veteran teamster" might gravely inform the questioner that spirits of turpentine, gin, and black pepper, is an infallible cure for "bellyache"; that "hooks" must be cut out or the animal go blind; that the only remedy for "lampers" was a redhot iron; that "opening the hoof" was the sure enough thing to prevent contraction, and a hundred other wise sayings of a century ago, more to be depended upon than the boasted intelligence of the present, and yet conviction not follow. Some of the heaviest truck teams of San Francisco have been working satisfactorily for a long enough time to offer a fair test, with tips in place of heavy shoes with calkins all aronnd.

Notwithstanding the contrary claim of the *Live Stock Journal*, the most trying time to barefooted horses here is that of Winter. All of our experiments have been made in Oakland with occasional trips to San Francisco, and short stays at other courses. The Oakland streets are macadamized, the drives in the vicinity are macadam, gravel-coated and natural soil. By far the largest portion of road-driving is on the macadam, and the top covering is as trying to horseshoes as can be. When X. X. wore shoes three weeks was the longest time that an ordinary front shoe would wear, two weeks would grind away the hind shoe so that the heads of the nails were worn out, and the outer part of the shoe to an edge. That is during the Winter season when the wet added to the cutting properties of the grit, the same as putting water on a grindstone. Barefooted there must necessarily be some softening of the horn and the attrition more rapid. During the dry season there is a superabundance of horn and frequent dressings are necessary; in the wet there has been so far a surplus, but as he is not driven so frequently, a just estimate cannot be formed. It is two years ago last March since X. X. wore any metal on his feet, excepting a trial of malleable iron tips in front to test the wear of that kind of material. These were worn for four and five weeks respectively, being allowed to stay on as long as the nails would hold. This was longer than either steel or iron tips had remained on before, and was probably owing to the trial being made during the early summer when the streets were dry.

Palo Alto Importations.

Not having seen the last consignment of thoroughbred mares to Palo Alto, which were purchased in England in time to couple them with the famous sires of that country, we cannot write of their forms, but from accompanying descriptions they are of proper shape as well as being highly bred. It is certainly a very desirable addition to the blood-stock of California, and the advent of their progeny will be anxiously looked for by the people of all parts of the land. The benefits which have followed the importation of sires have been so pronounced that it is safe to predict satisfactory result from the introduction of dams, and that the mixture of foreign and native strains be equally as successful in producing animals of high caste when the parentage is reversed. We have not the least doubt that this will be made apparent as soon as the progeny are old enough to be put in training, and that the English mares will do well we feel assured. From what we have seen and heard Flood and Shannon are soon to take a prominent position as sires of racehorses. The Shannons are endowed with the first great attributes of a racehorse, speed, and his half-brother, Flood, is likely to be equally as "prepotent." This addition will swell the Palo Alto stud to fifty thoroughbred mares, not counting those which are in the trotting department, and with that number of highly bred dams, it will take a prominent position among the stud farms of America.

The Embryo Stakes.

Two weeks from to-day, viz: Saturday, Nov. 1st, in accordance with the conditions under which nominations were made is the time for the decision of the Embryo Stakes for foals of 1881 and 1882. The track selected by the managers is the Oakland Trotting Park, and under the national rules—the Embryo being a member of the National Trotting Association—the races will commence at 1 p. m. Ten days previous to the time fixed for trotting the forfeit is due and those who did not "declare out" on the first day of September last, must notify the Secretary, Ben E. Harris, 1609 Washington street, on or before that date or they will be held for the whole amount of the stake, $100, the forfeit being $25. Those who did not declare out on the 1st. ult., probably intend to trot unless something has happened to their colts since that time. Now that the rain which came so copiously has stopped the chances are favorable for good weather at the time fixed, but if the track is not good then the races will be trotted on the first day thereafter when it is in proper condition.

Dairy Cattle.

The Holstein and Ayrshire bulls for sale at Gov. Stanford's Vina farm, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement, are offered at prices that place it within the reach of every farmer or dairyman to improve his stock by the introduction of these standard cattle. The bulls are all bred from pure stock with pedigrees running in unbroken lines through the Holstein and Ayrshire Herd Books, and as they are both great milk breeds there is room for them in almost every township in the State. The opportunity to secure such stock at the low prices does not occur often.

Reportorial Freshness.

The special San Jose Fair correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN says: "Garfield beat Bachelor a good race of two miles in 3:37. Howson's riding on the winner was a great deal criticized by the Garfield party, who accused him of riding all over the track and managing the horse as if he wanted to lose with him. The fact was that both jockeys went away with orders to make the running. At the finish Bachelor surrendered, but Garfield was so groggy from exhaustion that he could not keep straight, and staggered to the post."

It appears as though the correspondent was groggy when he wrote the above. Anyone who has ever seen Garfield run in a race will admit that he appears tired before the race commences. Two miles in 3:37, and running from the word "go," will be apt to tire most horses. Appleby on Bachelor set the pace (both jockeys ordered to make the running) and both horses were done for when they completed one mile and one-half in 2:40, head and head. The truth of the matter is the Garfield party did not accuse, as is stated, and George's riding was praised by all fair-minded people. The race was the best Garfield ever ran.—*Sacramento Bee.*

There is a story of a Western Member of Congress, who, after spending a night reading "The Gun Maker of Moscow," rose in his place in the House the next morning, and said: "Mr. Speaker: I want to hit somebody." The young man who prepares the turf column for the *Bee* frequently reminds us of that emotional Congressman. He seems to be often attacked with a mania for hitting somebody. Probably he thinks that is the best way to demonstrate his fitness for his journalistic position. It is a matter of opinion, but the self-sufficient way in which he burns the bridges behind him when he sets out on a wild foray, marks him as callow, if not worse. We cannot but think the young man means well, consequently, we do not, as a rule, notice his war whoops, or seek to disturb that monumental self-complacency that is peculiarly his. But the above extract from the *Bee* is an exception. So much of it as is purely Alexandrian smartness he is welcome to, but one line we cannot but notice from its very oddity. He says: "The truth is the Garfield party did not accuse," etc. The oddity is in this, that while it pretends to proclaim a truth, it is, in fact, very far from it. The representative of the *Breeder and Sportsman*, at the San Jose meeting, had eyes and ears and could see and hear. The Garfield party did to him personally make the charge just so far as was reported in these columns. There is no mistake about it. What we said then was to correct a wrong impression and place Howson right. It was not a matter of much moment, but was referred to because the charge might, at some future time, be raised as collateral matter to Howson's disadvantage. The sooner it was set right the less would be the danger of injustice. It is not in issue now, and we hope it never will be. The incident has been revived in our mind by the above quoted statement, that we had circulated a deliberate untruth. We might retort in kind, but as we do not habitually use hard words, we submit the facts and leave the turf editor of the *Bee* to make the application himself.

Guy Wilkes and Adair.

Elsewhere appears an account of the match which was won by Guy Wilkes on the Bay District Course last Saturday. That it was a good race notwithstanding that the first and second heats were won very easily was generally conceded, and those who lost admitted that their champion had come up to expectations while his victorious competitor did better than they thought he was capable of showing. He is certainly one of the most promising horses that have appeared this season, and is a worthy representative of the great family to which he belongs. Inasmuch as we will soon present his picture, accompanied with description and history, there is no necessity for anticipating it in part at present. Adair made a good showing, especially in the third heat, and though defeated has gained in reputation. He must have trotted from the half mile pole home in the last heat inside of 1:08, and with another year or two to perfect his capacity is likely to be troublesome to the best. He was not more than half a second behind Wilkes in the concluding heat so that his mark must have been inside of 2:20, which is a right good mark for a five year-old.

The Auction Sale To-Day.

The auction sale of horses belonging to H. W. Seale of Mayfield comes off to-day. The 10:40 train from Fourth and Townsend streets, will reach Mayfield in time for the sale, and those who attend can return after the sale is over and reach San Francisco in time for dinner.

The horses offered are of high class, embracing carriage horses, roadsters, trotting colts and finely bred broodmares. That good bargains will be obtained is beyond question, and those who are looking for valuable animals, at a moderate price, should embrace the opportunity offered.

The Baldwin Stake.

By the courtesy of the original subscribers to the Baldwin Stake, who gave their consent to allow others to come in, another name has been added to the list. This is James Mee who has lately become the owner of Garfield, and from the fine two-mile race which Garfield ran in San Jose he is well worthy of being named in the longer distance. As the Baldwin is a poststake, subscribers are not restricted in their choice of representatives, and have until the day before the race, to name what they will run. As the stake is "play or pay" there is nearly a certainty that four horses will start, and that many running four miles will be an attractive feature of the meeting. In fact, four good horses engaged in a race at that distance is about as many as spectators can watch closely. Tactics come into play as well as speed and the management and riding have a great deal to do with success or failure. "Wait and win" may be good advice but it is evident that if these should be the directions to all, without modifications, the benefit would accrue to the animal which could gallop to the head of the stretch and have the "first" of his competitors in a brush of a quarter of a mile. Horses which have the capacity to rate along at a good pace, that can be "placed" without undue fatigue on the part of the jockey, and when "called upon," have a resource of speed for a final brush are the best qualified for a race of four miles. While judgment and a knowledge of pace are essential requisites on the part of the rider, there is an opportunity on American courses, to aid him by giving the time in which fractions of the race are run. Even with that assistance the jockey must be guided by what he discovers, and instructions beforehand may prove a wrong course to follow. There may be peculiar features which demand a reversal of the agreed management, and the jockey who notes occurring circumstances, taking every advantage of the varying changes, has the best qualifications when a long race is on the cards.

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

A slight amendment will be noticed in the advertisement of the Bay District Trotting Meeting this week, barring Manon from the purse for the 2:21 class. This exception will place the purse on a good footing. Guy Wilkes is now inelegible from his record made last Saturday and the race is brought to that uncertainty as to the result that is essential to a good day's sport. Adair, Sister, Vanderlynn, James H., Magdallah and B. B., would find the pace well suited to them and will probably all enter. In regard to the purse for named four-year-olds and under, the question has been several times asked whether or not the association will require the whole number named, twelve, to fill. On consultation with Mr. Hinchman we are advised that he does not expect so much, but if a reasonable number of those invited, say seven or eight, respond the purse will be given without rebate.

A Valuable Mare for Sale.

On the first day of the trotting meeting, Bay District course, James Garland will offer his four-year-old filly for sale at auction. By Electioneer, from Accident, by Elmo, her blood is of the right sort, and then she is a big, fine looking mare, and a "sure enough trotter." Now that Mr. Garland has made his debut on the "legitimate turf," and is the owner of so good a colt as Beaconsfield, he will dispose of ever so promising a young trotter as Regina, and whoever succeeds in getting her can be congratulated.

Closing of Entries.

On Thursday next the entries to the trotting purses offered by the Bay District Associations close. As will be learned from the advertisment the classes are 2:27, 2:24, 2:21, and for named four and three-year-olds. There are a number of horses still in training, which are eligible, and likely to show well in the classes mentioned, and there should be large fields to engage in what can be termed the last meeting of the season. The dates fixed for trotting are November 5th, 6th, 6th and 8th.

Unauthorized English.

The challenge that was issued to trot the Nutwood colt, Jim Mulvenna, against Fred Arnold's Nephew colt, Ha Ha, for $5,000 a side, three in five, has been withdrawn as publicly as it was made. The challenge seems to have been an unauthorized bluff.—*Stockton Herald.*

The meaning of the above extract is very far from clear. The proposition to match the horses originated with some, Stockton parties who were at San Jose during the fair, there and made the first offer. The owners of Mulvenna were not present, but Mr. J. P. Sargent was seen later by one of his friends and consented to make the race. In the meantime tke Stocktonians had disappeared and as they did not show up afterward the challenge was published to inform all whom it might concern that the match could be made. It came to us from Mr. Sargent direct. We do not take him to be a man given to bluffing, but even if he was how he, the owner of the horse, speaking for himself could make an "unauthorized bluff" is too much for the English language as we understand it.

The Guy Wilkes-Adair Match.

This race was trotted at the Bay District Course, last Saturday, and drew a large attendance of turf habitues, but did not seem to stir the blood of the outside world to any appreciable degree. The day was superb for the race, and the course was in capital order, the homestretch as perfect as the most exacting could desire, although the drivers reported that it was somewhat heavy on the first turn, and a part of the distance on the backstretch. In the pools Guy Wilkes was largely the favorite, bringing $100 to $50 on Adair. From the capital race that Adair trotted in Stockton it seemed that the backers of the stallion were rather too sanguine in their estimate, though the race proved that on that day, at least, still longer odds would have been justified. So far, Guy Wilkes has won every race that he has started in, and in his initial effort, made on the Bay District course in August, he gained a record of 2:21½. Since then he has been a winner all through the circuit and proved himself a first-class campaigner, as well as a horse of spirit and endurance. He is fashionably bred, being by George Wilkes, his dam by Mambrino Patchen, and his granddam by Seeley's American Star. He is of fine shape and immense substance, and is likely to be of great value in the stud. He was foaled in 1878, bred in Kentucky, and was purchased last year by William Corbitt of San Mateo. His competitor, Adair, is also a very fine looking animal, one year younger than Wilkes, and was bred by his present owner, E. H. Miller, Jr. He is by Electioneer, his dam, Addie Lee, by a Blackhawk horse. He is a "rangy" big gelding, with a very easy way of going, action that is nearly perfect and of the improving kind. At 3 years old he won the first Stanford Stake, and this Fall he has won at Stockton and San Jose. At Sacramento he beat Wilkes a second heat in 2:21, and from the display made then and his good races of four heats each when he beat Sister and others, influenced the making of the match. It was for $1,500 a side, heats of a mile, best three in five. Not much time was lost in scoring, as at the second attempt a very good start was effected for the first heat. Adair had the pole and the pace was only moderate on the first turn, their being scarcely any difference at the quarter pole in 36½ seconds. All the way along the backstretch the horses were so even that it was out of the question to tell which reached the half-mile in 1:10½. Soon after passing that point, Guy Wilkes took the lead and opened a gap of three lengths at the "head" of the homestretch. Adair seemed to be gaining ground, when he broke at the two-mile trotting distance, Guy Wilkes jogging in an easy winner in 2:20½. After the heat, pools ranged from four and five to one in favor of Guy Wilkes, and he won the second heat so easily that in the language of the stable boys, it was "a tanyard to a shoestring" that he would gain the victory. He had the advantage of the inside, which he improved by opening a gap of two lengths in a hundred yards, and was still further in the lead at the quarter in 37½ seconds. The half was made in 1:11¼, when Wilkes had a lead of several lengths, and Adair breaking in his effort to close the gap, all that was required of the favorite was to come in at his leisure, in 2:21½. The third heat proved much the best of the series, and for a short time the hopes of the backers of Adair did not appear so gloomy. Wilkes led again from the start, and at the quarter, in 36¾ seconds, he was two lengths in advance. He went very fast down the backstretch, reaching the half in 1:10, Adair being six lengths in the rear. From that point both trotted well, Goldsmith keeping his horse moving, and the driver of Adair doing everything in his power to enhance the speed of his horse. He was gaining on the semi-circle, closing the gap rapidly as he came down the stretch. He could not reach the leader, however, Guy Wilkes winning by a good length, in 2:19¼.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Oct. 11th, 1884—Match for $3,000.

Guy Wilkes, b h, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen—Wm. Corbett	Goldsmith	1	1	1
Adair, b g, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee, by Culver's Black Hawk—E. H. Miller Jr.	Smith	2	2	2

Time, 2:20½, 2:21½, 2:19¼.

The Electioneer filly Regina, four years old, owned by mes Garland, will be sold at auction, by Messrs. Killip & Co., at the Bay District Track on Nov. 5th. She will be entered in the purse for named four-year-olds, and under set for that day and will be sold with the engagement. She is by Electioneer, her dam by Elmo, and is the making of a trotter and a good one. She would also be a first-class mare for any breeding farm being well bred, of good size, style and action.

Andy McDowell has returned from the East, and Belle Echo is on the way with the Santa Anita Stable.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

W. G. C., San Francisco:
Will you kindly advise me, though the columns of your valuable paper, where a commnication addressed to Mr. Ryan would reach him. I read a letter from him last week in your paper, but it did not give address. Answer—Mr. Ryan's post office is Bethany, Contra Costa County.

Beginner, San Francisco:
What date of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN contained Myer's article on distance running? Answer—The issue of March 1st, 1884.

W. A. P., San Jose, Cal.
Is the Nutwood stallion, Jim Mulvenna, entitled to registry in the Trotting Register or Stud Book? Answer—The standard of the Breeder's Stud Book is 2:30; that of the Trotting Register, 2:40. As Mulvenna has a record of 2:27¾, he is standard in his own right and is entitled to registry in either or both the books.

H. W. O., Downieville, Cal.
Please answer through your columns and give a summary of Thad Stevens, True Blue, and Joe Daniels race; how many heats, what horses were in, and heats won by each horse, also what heat did True Blue break down in. Answer—

OCEAN VIEW PARK, San Francisco, Nov. 15, 1873.—Purse and stake of $20,000, for all ages; $2,000 entrance; post entry; $13,000 to first horse, $5,000 to second, $2,000 to third; four mile heats; eight nominations.

George Treat's ch h Thad Stevens, by Langford, dam Mary Chilton, aged, 111 lbs	Ross	3	3	1
G. A. Johnson's ch h Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, dam Dolly Carter, 4 years, 108 lbs	Palmer	1	2	2
J. F. Chamberlain's b h True Blue, by Lexington, dam Balloon, 4 years, 108 lbs	Barbee	2	1	dis
Owner's b m Mamie Hall, by Norfolk, dam Miami, aged, 111 lbs		4	dr	

Time, 7:45, 8:08, 7:57, 8:20¾.

Stock Premiums at San Jose.

Horses—Stallions, not thoroughbred—First, Adolph and 7 colts; Robert Welch.

Mares, not thoroughbred—First, Clyde and 3 colts; J. R. Bane.

Clydesdale stallions—First, Duke; James Roberts.

Norman stallions—First, Adolph, Robert Welch; second, Marsuli; M. Carter.

Graded draft stallions, 4 years old and over—First, Cognac, I. E. Snell; second, Napoleon, J. Lendrum.

Graded draft stallions, 2 years old and over—First, Secesh, J. R. Bane; second, Lafayette, Manser Brothers.

Graded draft horses, 1-year-old stallions—First, Laurel Wood Chief, M. Jordan; second, Punch, James Lendrum,

Graded draft stallions, under 1 year old—First, Louis, Manser Brothers; second, Parnell, M. Jordan.

Graded draft mares, 4 years old and over—First, Kate, E. Britton; second, Belle, J. Cooney.

Graded draft mares, 3 years old—First, Fan, James Lendrum; second, Lady Nona, T. E. Snell.

Graded draft mares, 2 years old—First, Katie Reynolds, D. Reynolds; second, Topsy, E. Britton.

Graded draft mares, 1 year old—First, Jane, Manser Bros.; second, Jennie Ribbon, T. E. Snell.

Graded draft mares—Sucking colt—First, Jessie, Robert Welsh; second, Pet, James Lendrum.

Horses of all work—Stallions, 4 years old and over—First, Gus Bare, L. Bare; second, H. G. B., J. R. Weller.

Horses for all work—3 year old, stallions—First, Young St. Lawrence, J. Weatherhead.

Horses for all work—1 year old, stallion—First, Hunter Boy, M. Gregg; second, Electric Light, Ed Younger.

Sucking Colts—First, Relief, B. E. Harris.

Mares—4 years old and over—First, Bogus, R. H. Walton; second, Comet, J. R. Bane.

Mares—2 years old—First, Betsy, Wm. Jackson.

Mares—1 year old—First, No Name, Ed Younger.

Roadster mares—4 years old and over—First, Lady Nutwood, E. Topham; second, Jennie B., T. W. Barstow.

Three years old—First, Beauty, T. W. Barston.

Two years old—First, Delia, J. Russell; second, Nellie Jones, J. Barry.

One year old—First, Echola, B. E. Harris.

Gelding roadsters—First, C. H. C., Corey & Roberts; second, Whisper, Ed Younger.

Carriage horses—First, Colonel and Elmo, B. E. Harris; second, Fan and Fancy, B. E. Harris.

Mares—under one year old—First, Dudess, Ed Younger; second, Lily, E. Britton.

Road stallion—four years old and over—First, Grosvenor, Jas. Boyd; second, Nutwood Boy, J. R. Buffington.

Three years old—First, Vernon Boy, Orrin Taber; second, California Nutwood, M. Carter.

Two years old—First, Grand Mogul, M. Mendelhall; second, John Barry, J. Barry.

One year old—First, Sir Whipple, B. E. Harris; second, Argent, R. H. Walton.

Roadster teams—First, Billy and Niagara, T. Gautt; second, Jenny and Fanny, J. Johnston.

Saddle horses—First, Dick, Jas, Boyd.

Jacks—First, King Alfonzo, J. Boyd.

Jennies—First, Fanny and colt, J. Boyd.

CATTLE.

Durham bulls, three years old and over—First, First Duke Alameda, Mary E. Bradley; second, Forest King, C. Younger.

Two years old—First, Kirklivington F. H., Ed Younger; second, Fourth Duke Alameda, J. Boyd.

Calves—First, Goliah, Mary E. Bradley; second, Third Kirkivington, Ed. Younger.

Durham cow and calf—First, Mabel B. and calf, Mary E. Bradley; second, Second Rose of Forest Home, C. Younger.

Durham cows, one year old and over—First, Lady Howard, Mary E. Bradley; second, Lorena, Mary E. Bradley.

Durham heifer calf—First, Bettie B., Mary E. Bradley; second, Lady Kate, Mary E. Bradley.

Ayrshire bulls, three years old and over—First, Narragansett Chief, J. A. Ozier; second, Archie, Geo. Bement.

One year old—First, Electioneer, Geo. Bement.

Calf—First, Clipper, Geo. Bement.

Ayrshire cow and calf—First, Stellina, Geo. Bement.

Ayrshire cow, three year old or over—First, Anydia Second; second, Highland Mary, Geo. Bement.

Two years old—First, Sibyl, Geo. Bement.

One year old—First, Marion, Geo. Bement.

Ayrshire heifer calf—First, Sybilla, Geo. Bement.

Jersey bull, three years old and over—First, Jersey Boy, C. B. Polhemus; second, Jersey Prince, Thos. Waite.

Two year old—First, David, C. B. Polhemus; second, Fred Gebhardt, C. B. Polhemus.

One year old—First, Billy George, C. B. Polhemus; second, John Rooney, Thos. Waite.

Calf—First, Rajah; second, Buttons, C. B. Polhemus.

Jersey cow and calf—First, Pearl; second, Blackie, C. B. Polhemus.

Three years old and over—First, Mattella, C. B. Polhemus; second, Ida, Thos. Waite.

Two years old—First, Lulu; second, Bessie, C. B. Polhemus.

One year old—First, Topsy Third, Thos. Waite; second, Jersey Lily, C. B. Polhemus.

Jersey heifer calf—First, Bessie Fourth; second, Blackie, C. B. Polhemus.

Devon bulls, three-years-old and over—First, Burnett, Capt. Hutchinson.

Two years old—First, Columbia, Capt. Hutchinson.

One year old—First, Hugo Second; second, Eros, Capt. Hutchinson.

Calf—First, Biddeford, Capt. Hutchinson.

Cow and calf—First, Lovely, Capt. Hutchinson.

Devon cows, three years old and over—First, Wanda, Capt. Hutchinson.

Two years old and over—First, Lovely Thirty-sixth; second, Helena, Capt. Hutchinson.

One year old—First, Lovely Thirty-seventh; second, Lovely Forty-first, Capt. Hutchinson.

Hereford bulls, two-years-old—First, Count Tocdegra, Capt. Kohl.

One year old—First, Vanguard, Capt. Kohl; second, Horace Twenty-sixth, R. P. Saxe.

Calf—First, Duke of Normandy, Capt. Kohl.

Hereford cows, three-years-old and over—First, Vidette; second, Tidy, Capt. Kohl.

Two years old—First, Templar; second, Triump Theora, Capt. Kohl.

Heifer calf—First, Mary 3d, Capt. Kohl; second, Kate 1st, Capt. Kohl.

Holstein bulls—3 years old and over—First, Anson, Mrs. E. D. Knott; second, Duke B., Tyler Beach.

One year—First, Juror, H. W. Meek.

Bull calf—First, Cassius, H. W. Meek; second, Butler, Mrs. Knott.

Holstein cow and calf—First, Aggie, Lizzie and calf, H. W. Meek.

Holstein cow—3 years or over—First, Sophie, P. Blanchard; second, Nettie, P. Blanchard.

Two years old—First, Lady Bertha, H. W. Meeks; second, Rigollette, H. W. Meeks.

Heifer calf—First, Alameda Maid, H. W. Meeks; second, Marguerite, P. Blanchard.

Graded cows—3 years old and over—First, Mollie, Tyler Beach.

Hereford herd—Best five animals—First, Capt. W. Kohl.

Holstein herds—Best 5 animals—First, H. W. Meeks.

Devon herds—5 animals—First, Capt. A. J. Hutchinson.

Jersey herds—5 animals—First, C. B. Polhemus.

Ayrshire herd—6 animals—First, Geo. Bement.

Sweepstakes—Bull any breed or age—First, Forest King, C. Younger.

Cow of any breed or age—First, Nevada Belle 2d, C. Younger.

Best bull and three calves—First, First Duke Alameda, Mary E. Bradley.

Sheep—Merino rams—First, Sharon, A. Agnew; second, Moody, A. Agnew; third, Sankey, A. Agnew.

Merino ewes—First, Jenney and Linney, A. Agnew; second, 3 Merino ewes, A. Agneu.

Southdowns—First, Sonoma, of Redwood, best ram, Geo. Bement.

Southdown ewes—Geo. Bement, of Redwood City, first and second premiums.

Southdown sheep—Best pen, 3 rams and lambs—First, Geo. Bement.

Best pen, 5 ewe lambs—First, Geo. Bement.

Cotswold sheep—Rams—First, Early Morn, Ed. Younger.

Ewes—First, Ed. Younger.

Pen of 3 ram lambs—First, Ed. Younger.

Pen of 5 ewes—First, Ed. Younger.

Graded ewes—First, Elaine, A. Agnew.

Goats—Angora bucks—First, Prince of Monterey, C. P. Bailey; second, Mariposa Chief, C. P. Bailey.

Goats—Best 3 does—First, C. P. Bailey.

Best 3 kids—First, C. P. Bailey.

Swine—Berkshire, one-year-old boars—First, Isaac, E. G. Soakey; second, Waldo, Tyler Beach.

Under one year old—First, Early, S. M. Stock Farm; second, Jumbo, Mary E. Bradley.

Berkshire sow, one year or over—First, Hopton Lass, S. M. Stock Farm; second, Lizzie First, Mary E. Bradley.

Under one year—First, Flora, Tyler Beach; second, Maggie B., Tyler Beach.

Essex boar, under one year—First, Tarbox, Tyler Beach.

Essex sow, one year or over—First, Blonde, Tyler Beach.

Under one year—First, Black Ann, Tyler Beach.

Poland China boar, under one year old—First, Indicator, M. D. Rucker; second, Rattler, M. D. Rucker.

Poland China sows, one year old and over—First, Bessie R.; second, Gallops Bess, W. D. Rucker.

Under one year old—First, Black Idyl; second, California Belle, W. D. Rucker.

Five pigs, any breed, under six months—First, Berkshire, S. M. Stock Farm.

Finest and fattest hog—First, Lizzie, 4, Mary E. Bradley.

Poultry—Plymouth Rocks, Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Light Brahmas—Thos. Waite.

Buff Cochins—Thos. Waite.

Partridge Cochins—O. J. Albee.

White Leghorns—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Brown Leghorns—Thomas Waite.

White-faced Black Spanish—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Langshanes—M. E. Newhall.

White-crested Black Polands—O. J. Albee.

Silver-spangled Hamburgs—Thos. Waite.

Houdans—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Black-breasted Red Game Bantams—O. J. Albee.

Black-breasted Red Game Fowls—Geo. Bement.

Duck Wing Bantams—M. E. Newhall.

Bronze turkeys—Thomas Waite.

Bremen geese, best pair—L. J. Watkins.

Rouen ducks—Thomas Waite.

Pekin ducks—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Coop of 12 chicks—Mrs. L. J. Watkins.

Best and largest collection—First, Mrs. L. J. Watkins; second, Thomas Waite.

HERD AND SWINE.

Why Salt is Beneficial to Live Stock.

It is not generally fully understood why salt is given to live stock, or why it is in any way advantageous when given. After food is taken into the stomach, there is at once a race set up between the digestive powers and the natural tendency to fermentation common to all articles used as food when placed under the influence of warmth and moisture. If the digestive powers are vigorous, and the food taken is within the limit of the powers of the stomach to at once set up the converting process, and continue this with such vigor as to intercept the fermentive process, then the natural powers are equal to every emergency, and condiments may be said not to be needed, If the digestive process goes on with full force, this condition leads us to infer that no artificial aid is needed from salt or anything else; for at best it should only be considered an artificial aid to digestion.

Salt preserves from decay by preventing the fermentive process, whether this be tested within the stomach, or by packing meat or other articles in this material in the usual manner. This power to prevent fermentation after food is taken, prolongs the time in which the stomach has opportunity to complete the digestive process, and hence by the uses of this article food taken in excess may be got rid of without present apparent harm. I say present apparent harm because all such occurrences are an over-tax upon digestion, and time is required to regain the former tone. As a collaborator with salt; I would mention here that glycerine is of late found to have a power, and by no means an uncertain one, to prevent fermentation taken soon after partaking of food. I would therefore suggest that in the case of young stock, calves or pigs, during the first process of artificial feeding, both salt and glycerine, given together or separate, be used moderately in case there be the slightest evidence of indigestion, or if we have reason to suspect that at any time too much food has been taken. Glycerine enters into some of the best combinations in use for preventing decay in meats and other perishable articles of food. Its use upon human subjects proves its great power in preventing the tendency to fermentation above referred to. This, with young calves, is a common cause of scouring; and I venture the opinion that a skillful use of the combination named would lessen our trials with the digestive apparatus of young calves. Glycerine, at thirty cents per pound, will be found to be a good investment, when its aid is required.

The liability to fermentation when stock is upon a full supply of grass is greater than when they are upon dry food, as usually given, and salt should be within reach at all times, When the fermentive process is set up in the stomach and intestines, there is a demand created for some corrective, and animals so disturbed will eat earth with avidity; this acts as an absorbent, and in a slight degree neutralizes acid generated in the fermentive process. Careful observation will show that when any disturbance occurs in the digestive organs of the kind referred to, animals so affected will eat salt if it is placed within their reach; and it is better to leave Nature to seek the remedy, when needed, than to give at stated intervals free portions of an article which is mainly of use, as stated, to meet specific indications. Authorities speak of salt, as a good laxative, but when cattle are on grass, they need no laxative. In fact, they rarely do at any season of the year. Yet, when the full laxative effect of any article is needed, it can be had by giving a pound of salt, the irritating effect upon the mucous lining of the intestinal tract likely to follow being prevented or abated by giving a somewhat liberal portion of water with the salt. And it is true of the article named as of common salts, so often given as a purgative, that the larger the amount of water given in connection, the less of the other article is required to produce a certain laxative effect.

The fermentation occurring in the digestive apparatus is favorable to the existence of worms in the intestinal canal of animals, even if they are not engendered by this process. The cattle of Brazil are said to be subject to internal parasites, and the owners of herds have long since learned that salt is obnoxious to these intruders; hence they give, twice a year, a pound of salt to each animal, after which a manifest improvement takes place, and for a time there is an absence of the worms. It would undoubtedly be better to maintain a condition of the internal parts antagonistic to the parasites, by keeping salt within reach of the stock at all times, rather than to purge the worms out of them twice a year, leaving a condition to follow, at once, in every way favorable to their reappearance. These thoughts do no apply alone to Brazil, but with equal force to our own country and live stock.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Tenth Months' Lactation.

This is an appropriate time to discuss the period of lactation. Some dairymen seem to be governed simply by a desire to be relieved from the labor of milking, in drying up their cows before winter sets in; and the result is, that many herds are dried in seven to eight months after coming into milk. And this premature drying up of the milk secretions becomes a confirmed habit of the cows and greatly reduces their value. The object in keeping a herd of dairy cows, is a reasonable profit from the production of milk, and it is the aggregate production of the season that produces the profit.

A cow that yields a full quantity of milk at the flush of the season, and dries at seven to eight months, cannot be a profitable cow, in any such sense as one that has a season of ten months. This drying a cow off to get rid of milking her is very like a man who should husk three-fourths of his corn field, and leave the rest to get rid of the labor of husking. There is little doubt that this indolent habit of dairymen who patronize the cheese factory, is the active cause of the very low average milk yield; for a cow with a short period of lactation will fall away rapidly after three months, and these make her aggregate yield very small. About 3,000 lbs. is the average of herds as shown by factory statistics in the Eastern and Middle States. If any one can figure a profit on 3,000 lbs. of milk for the food, labor and capital invested in a cow per year, he must figure it on very cheap land and cheap labor.

Instead of drying off cows at the end of a short factory season, every effort should be made to lengthen the milking period to ten months. An average of even 15 lbs. per day, for 300 days, give an aggregate of 4,500 lbs. Certainly no dairyman should be satisfied with a less yield than this. Every dairyman who has tested his herd separately, has been surprised to find that some of his cows yielding the largest weight of milk in the flush, are not those that yield the largest amount for the season. Cows that yield moderately at the best, but hold this moderate yield steadily, produce the most milk in the season. The cow with staying qualities is the hopeful one. Some milk a heifer with her first calf a year or over, allowing her to have her second calf fourteen to sixteen months from the time of dropping the first one. This is supposed to fix a long milking habit, and she is more likely to hold out her milk for the period of ten months. Two months is sufficient time to recuperate in, with good feeding, and a dairyman who does not believe in full feeding does not deserve to pay expenses in the business.

We have never known a large yielder of milk or butter with a short period of lactation. Not one of the Jerseys yielding as much as 500 lbs. of butter per year, but has a long period. Of Holsteins yielding even 10,000 lbs. of milk, not one has a short period. Nearly all the great producers are difficult to dry up at all.

It is so plain that every dairyman ought to see that the first requisite to large production is a long period of lacation, and he should test all his cows and discard those not producing at least 4,000 lbs. of milk; and, after feeding with special reference to lengthening the milking period, a cow should be discarded that goes dry at eight to nine months. Good feeding will sometimes lengtben the period, and when this is the case, she may be a few years determining how far she may be improved. But the dairyman should have a standard of production, below which he will not keep a cow in his herd. When he does this and tests each cow, he is in the way of selecting a paying herd.

The Guernsey and Short-horn.

Mr. Blundell, of Southampton, England, is contributing a series of articles to the *Agricultural Gazette* on the "Improvement of Dairy Stock." One of the best class of cows he finds is a cross of the Guernsey bull on good milking Short-horn cows. In selecting the latter for this purpose, he would not only endeavor to have them as perfect dairy cows as possible, but also of the same colors and shades of the Guernsey; for, he says, such a nick is a happier one than when the colors differ. For example: As I understand, he would not take a pure red or white, or roan, presuming, as I suppose, that he would choose broken colors of red and white. I consider this a mere fancy, and that any true color of Short-horn cows would make as good a cross as these he prefers, provided the dairy qualities were equal.

But here is something of which he speaks very decidedly, and I presume he may be very correct in it, as many exp ri-

ments have been made in the south of England of such breeding; that is, that the cross of the Guernsey bull on the Short-horn cow, when both are properly selected, has proved universally successful, whereas the cross of the Short-horn bull on the Guernsey cow has resulted in a failure to make good dairy cows of their offspring. Now, with all due humility, I suggest that this failure did not ensue from their reverse cross, but in consequence of the Short-horn bull not being from a milking family. I see in the cross of the one, both sides are of milking families, in the other, only one probably was—the Guernsey cow.

I do not know of any experiments having been made in America of crossing Guernsey bulls on full-bred Short-horn cows, but some very successful ones have been carried out by crossing him on high-grade Short-horn females, and I am of the opinion that it is a cross which is destined to be highly popular among us. The offspring of such are hardy and of good constitution, generally rather larger than the Guernsey, finer in form, and although their milk may not often prove so rich, there is more of it, and it is of superior quality to that of ordinary native cows. Then when dried off these native cows fatten cheaply, and turn out an extra carcass of beef.

Milking.

It is not every dairyman who knows how to milk—some cannot, and others will not, learn. Vast numbers of good cows are ruined every year by carelessness, by neglect, and by brutality of milkers. The manner of milking and the circumstances connected therewith are often not understood, not fully appreciated by dairymen. I heard two farmers recently comparing the yield of milk from their respective herds for the past season. The receipts of one were about a third more than those of the other, and the latter said, "I cannot understand this; my feed, my water supply, and my cows are as good as yours." The reply was, "Yes; but when my milkers go to milk they understand that it means business. I wont have a poor milker around at any price, and I talk this over when I hire him, and he understands what I will have." It was evident the subject had a value which carried conviction. The society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would do well to give some attention to the manner in which cows are milked in some dairies, for I am of the opinion that an investigation in this direction is much needed, and would promote the welfare of the public. The quantity of milk that a cow gives depends much upon the mode, time and regularity of milking. Cows do best that have one regular milker, and the time of milking should be carefully attended to and not be subject to variation from day to day. The udder should be brushed, and in case of any dirt on it should be cleansed by washing with a cloth and water. For if the cow has been driven through any muddy places and thus become besmeared, any dirt accidentally falling in the pail will communicate its taints to the milk. Wetting the hands and teats with the milk before milking is a very bad practice. This should always be avoided, both for the comfort of the animal and the cleanliness of the milk. The milker should have short finger nails-for long nails will be sure to hurt the teat and cause irritation, to the cow. There are two methods of milking—the one may be called stripping or catching the teat between the finger and thumb and stripping down the whole length of the teat. This plan is not to be recommended. The better way is to grasp the teat, one is each hand, diagonally across the bag, and press on the milk—the second, third and fourth fingers doing the main work, while the upper portion of the hand and first finger prevent the milk from returning to the udder; the milk should be drawn rapidly, and the udder completely emptied of its contents. In the flush of the season, or when cows are yielding the most milk, from eleven to twelve cows per hour will be about the rate for a competent hand.—*Canadian Breeder.*

Pork from the Clover Fields.

A gentleman writes us as follows:

"I have on my farm twenty acres of good clover, with a creek running through the field. Would sows with pigs live on the clover during the Summer without any other food? My object is to raise stock hogs. About how many hogs would twenty acres of good clover keep?"

We publish this letter and a reply to it because we know that the subject is one of general interest to farmers.

In a pasture field of ten acres of mixed clover and orchard grass, including also a patch of alfalfa, we have kept our brood sows since early in the Spring, with no other feed whatever than the grass and clover that the field afforded. We should say, also, that this field has been closely pastured by a large herd of cattle since early Spring. Upon this exclusive vegetable diet our sows have kept "rolling fat," too fat, in fact. Nevertheless we do not believe that sows with a litter of pigs can do justice to them upon such exclusive vegetable diet.

As to the number of hogs the field will carry: This we do not know any more than we know the amount of clover that the field will produce. Our correspondent will find that his twenty acres will keep a surprisingly large drove of hogs, and keep them well, too. To illustrate, on the 10th of May last, we placed fifteen thrifty shoats, averaging nearly one hundred pounds each, in an accurately measured half acre of alfalfa. The alfalfa at that date was about ten inches tall, and wonderfully vigorous. For a month the pigs had no other feed than this alfalfa. At the end of the month the pigs were weighed, and five removed from the field. A small gain has been made; but, evidently, this field had been greatly overstocked. Since that time we have kept the remaining ten shoats upon the half acre of alfalfa, feeding them daily two pounds of corn in the ear. The pigs have been weighed at regular intervals, and the weighings have showed a uniform and rapid gain for each pig. Our correspondent may be able to judge from these facts, something of the number of pigs his twenty-acre clover-fields will carry.—*Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist.*

English authorities give interesting results of cross breeding between the Merino and the heavy English sheep, which has long been a hobby with many New Zealand flock owners. For this purpose the Leicester and the Lincoln seem to have been the earlier favorites, though the Cotswold is now held in the highest esteem. It is claimed that the cross-bred animal leaves little to be desired by the advocate of wool and mutton on the same animal, the first being long, fine and lustrous, the second well lined, juicy and abundant.

A farmer says he has cured severe cases of thumps in swine with the extract of fox glove (digitalis), by administering one or two drops at a time. One drop is sufficient for a small pig, and it should be given every three hours during the day.

Dairy Farming.

In each and every department of business, men are liable to permit their anxiety to do better and accumulate wealth more easily, to run away with their judgment. This is as true so far as farm enterprise is concerned as in any other, hence many reading men, realizing the fact that money was more easily made by dairy than by grain farming, have too readily jumped at conclusions and made the change from one to the other rashly and without judgment, to realize in a very short time that they knew too little of and had prepared inadequately for the business upon which they were entering.

All changes of this description should be made with deliberation. Not only should a man be thoroughly convinced in his own mind that he was taking the right step, but doing it in the right way. A grain farm is not immediately adapted to the purposes of a dairy farm in the first place, nor are the animals to be used on it immediately available. For the first the land must be seeded down with the proper grasses after being thoroughly and carefully prepared for permanent pasture; for the second the most scrupulous care is required in the selection only of such cows and heifers as are known to be of the best milking qualities. When these are found in sufficient numbers, a first class male having the same family reputation is in order, and as the bull is generally half the herd, equal care must be taken to get the best for the purpose.

If these three points are carefully and judiciously guarded; that is, if the land has been well prepared for permanent pasture and seeded to the proper grasses, the milch stock well and carefully selected, and the bull the right animal to add to the productiveness of their produce, then may we expect success to attend the effort and the change result in profit never experienced in the cultivation of grain. Of this we apprehend no successful dispute.

Writing on the preparations necessary to such a change and the disappointments sometimes experienced, an exchange has the following good suggestions:

The disappointment, the trouble, and the failure might all have been saved by taking more time to make the change from grain and meat to milk farming. In about three years' time the condition of the farm might have been changed at very small cost to meet the requirements of the new branch of business. A sod of good, fine grass could have been established. The additional wells needed to supply stock water could have been dug when little labor was required in the fields. Many of the cows required to form a dairy herd should have been raised on the place. Some promising heifer calves could have been bought from farmers who preferred steers to raise for beef. Being brought up on the place they would be attached to it and consequently more docile. By commencing with a smaller number of cows, milkers would be gradually educated in drawing their milk and taking suitable care of it. The entire business of managing a milk farm would have been learned by degrees.

The farm would have continued to be profitable for the production of meat and grain till it was devoted to the production of milk. Dairy farms generally pay much better than grain farms, and are conducted with less labor. The knowledge and experience that one gains in general farming are of comparatively little value, however, in conducting a dairy farm. It is another branch of husbandry that must be learned by itself. Much information can be derived from books, current publications, the reports of dairymen's associations and conversations with dairy farmers. In many parts of the country it is advisable to introduce milk productions on farms that have for several years been devoted to grain growing. The change, however, should be made gradually and in accordance with a well formed plan.

At What Age Should Sow Pigs be Bred?

As a rule, young sows should not be bred at an earlier age than eight or ten months. They will then have their first litters when they are twelve or fourteen months old. This general rule is subject to numerous variations, and for obvious reasons.

Many sows are bred when they are quite young because their owners have not the patience to wait until they are better grown. Besides it is troublesome to keep young sows safe from the boar when they are in season. Those, however, of the smaller and earlier maturing breeds may often, without disadvantage, be allowed to breed when younger than others.

Unusually large or coarse sows are sometimes bred at an early age with a view of their becoming finer in form as they approach maturity. But with this fineness there is apt to be an impaired constitution in the sow and a lack of strength and vigor in the pigs.

It is thought by some that the earlier young sows are bred the better milkers they will become. Close observation, however, leads to the belief that no practical good is secured by such a course of management. Early breeding can never bring such marked improvement in the milking qualities of sows as may be secured by careful selection and proper feeding when young. Adopting the latter course we are in line for improvements in other directions, while by the former method serious injury is often done the young sows. Breeding at a very young age certainly retards their growth, and it is doubtful if they ever afterwards reach the size they would otherwise attain.

The time of the year at which it is desired the young pigs should come often determines the age at which sows are bred. For example, those farrowed in October or November are often bred at less than eight months old in order that their pigs may come early as possible the following Fall; for if not thus bred when quite young they must be kept from the boar until twelve months old or over, to avoid their having pigs very late in the Fall or in the midst of Winter.

In selecting sow pigs for breeding we prefer those from early Spring litters. Such will have the advantage of their first Summer's growth on grass, while at the same time they are given whatever grain or other feed, according to location, may be thought best for their highest physical development. If well kept until they are nine months old they may then be bred. They will then have their first litters at thirteen months of age, and at a time of the year when the young pigs with their dams can soon be put on grass and have the benefit of this and good weather for rapid and healthy growth.

If the choice for breeding sows must be made from among pigs farrowed later in the Spring, they may be bred at eight months old. Their pigs will then come when the sows are about a year old, bringing them as with the others to about the time grass starts in Spring.

Young sows selected from Summer litters may also be bred when eight or nine months old, but those from Fall litters had better be kept from the boar until they are at least twelve months of age, as above mentioned. This may seem a long time to wait but such sows seldom fail to produce first-class litters and to rear them well. In fact some of the most successful breeders prefer that all their young sows, so far as practicable, shall not be bred until they are about a year old, so that they may not farrow until they are about sixteen months of age.—*Swine Breeder's Manual.*

An authority in breeding insists that "the bull is half the herd," and that breeders can well afford to pay for a breeding bull one-half the value of his entire herd of cows.

Another prominent breeder says: "We cannot exercise too great care in selecting the bull which is to stand at the head of a choice herd of Jerseys; in fact, all our hopes and fears should be concentrated in him. He should be the best and most perfect animal in the herd—far better, if possible, than the best cow. The progeny of the bull may number fifty or more in a single year, while the best cow produces but one calf."

POULTRY.

Chicken Cholera.

We receive letters every day asking for a reliable cure for chicken cholera. To answer all these letters would occupy our entire time. We should be serving as a veterinary physician for the grandeur of the thing. We have no license for the purpose, no diploma authorizing us to practice, and no particular ability in that direction if we had. We know, however, a sure recipe for the disease in question. It is no secret, and its use will trench on nobody's vested rights. We take this method of answering the many questions asked us, by stating that the only reliable cure for this disease is to prevent it.

Chicken cholera proper is caused by indigestion, and the malady is not discovered till it becomes practically incurable; but as almost every ailment affecting internal arrangement of our domestic fowls is denominated cholera, we propose to show what produces it and what will prevent it—we confess that we know of no way to cure it, except by chopping off the fowl's head.

This and kindred diseases are produced in some of the following ways:

1. By allowing fowls to become very hungry and then suffering them to gorge themselves on sour or fermenting food.
2. By allowing them to drink stagnant or filthy water.
3. By suffering them to roost in damp and filthy localities,
4. By confining them in large numbers within limited space.
5. By allowing them to gorge themselves upon carrion or other putrid substances,
6. By neglecting to provide pure water to be drunk whenever nature demands.
7. By feeding uncooked corn meal, wet up with a little water and eaten before the water has all been absorbed.
8. By neglecting to provide proper shelter from drenching rains and chilling winds.
9. By feeding unsound grain, unwholesome seeds, or decayed vegetables.
10. By confining them or suffering them to roost in unventilated quarters.

These items do not cover the whole category of causes, but the inquiring housewife can, doubtless, find a reason for her misfortunes. A hen is a hardy fowl. She will endure much hardship and be little the worse for wear, but wholesome food, pure water, and clean quarters she must have, or disease will surely result. Can we reasonably expect a fowl to bear what would kill a human being?

The preventive is obvious. It costs nothing but a little attention to details.

The disease is not contagious, as many suppose, but the same cause which produces it in a single fowl will produce it in a hundred. There is no need buying empirical "dead shots," for they are worse than useless, and the money paid for them is thrown away. Give your fowls a dry yard, food at regular periods, water in abundance, comfortable shelter, with perfect ventilation, and they will laugh at the diseases to which neglected and badly-treated fowls fall easy victims. —*Home Journal.*

Poultry Notes.

The task of persuading a hen to give up the idea of sitting when her mind is fixed upon that object is generally a difficult one. The following method as given by the *Poultry Monthly* is simple and effective: "Put the hen into an open-slatted coop upon the ground alone. For a week or so feed and water her every day, taking care to place the food and drink on the outside of the coop. Move the coop every day to fresh earth, and if she still persists or shows signs of broodiness after a week of this treatment place a young rooster in the coop with her for a few days when she will be thoroughly cured."

When fowls are kept on hard floors a wart-like substance sometimes appears on the ball of the foot, which if allowed to remain will produce lameness. Place the fowls so afflicted in a coop or yard with soft earth floor. Remove the wart with a sharp knife and touch the cut surface with a stick of lunar caustic, which can be found in any drug store. A single application will effect a cure.

Every poultry run should contain a plat of grass for furnishing the fowls with green food daily. If a portion of the yard is turned up frequently with the spade the fowls will be greatly benefitted by voluntary exercise in scratching for worms. Feed but little corn during warm weather.

Don't make perches for fowls too high, nor on an inclined plane. If low down, they will be just as well satisfied and be less liable to injury from flying or falling down. No matter how high the perch is, fowls will not be safe from thieves unless the hen house is locked every night.

Turf Periods.

	YEAR.	RECORD
Lady Suffolk, by Young Engineer, dam by Don Quixote	1844	2.26
Flora Temple, by One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter, dam Madame Temple	1856	2.25½
Flora Temple, by One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter, dam Madame Temple	1859	2.19¾
Dexter, by Hambletonian, dam by American Star	1867	2.17¼
Goldsmith Maid, Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Abdallah	1871	2.17
Goldsmith Maid, Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Abdallah	1874	2.14
Rarus, by Conklin's Abdallah, dam by Telegraph	1878	2.13½
St. Julien, by Volunteer, dam by Harry Clay	1879	2.12½
St. Julien, by Volunteer, dam by Harry Clay	1880	2.11¼
Maud S., by Harold, dam by Pilot, Jr.	1880	2.10¾
Maud S., by Harold, dam by Pilot, Jr.	1881	2.10¼
Jay-Eye-See, by Dictator, dam by Pilot, Jr.	1884	2.10
Maud S., by Harold, dam by Pilot, Jr.	1884	2.09¾

D. M. Pyle, Esq.

The sense of duty which impelled us to note biographically the lives of distinguished sportsmen of California was long since merged in the sense of pleasure which we have felt in delving about among the friends of our subjects for items of interest relating to those who have come under our willing pen for characterization. Mr. Robinson's yet young life is full of promise if early efforts go for anything.

Mr. Estee, riper in years, developed under the light of friendly interest into the matured sportsman, full of spirit, yet open and gentle as the October sun. His life, decreed by Fate to smoulder among musty legal instances, while yet the love of "nature unadorned" incited him to agricultural pursuits, seemed almost an antithesis to that of Mr. Robinson, whose many honors and rewards have been gained in closely contested public competitions. To-day we present yet another phase of sportsmanly development in this sketch of a gentleman whose title to recognition and respect is well-founded and quite without flaw. And it is with a degree of pride that we point to this life as peculiarly a California type. If the old Greek was right, who believed that physical surroundings had much to do with physical, mental and moral development, why should not our California produce a race of men who might well "dare do all that might become a man?" If the sharply defined Hellenic contours gave power of definition to the Athenian mind, and the purple and gold of the Grecian Archipelago lighted an Anacreontic fancy, why should not a youth passed in this Western Greece reproduce those magnificent men so common among the Greeks before barbaric blood had stained and fouled the stream of national life. But this is not an essay on the Philosophy of Greek Art, merely a simple sketch of one whose life of thirty years has in it many elements of interest.

In Vermillion County, Indiana, near the quaintly named Wabash River, on April 20th, 1851, an Easter Sunday, D. M. Pyle, as he commonly styles himself, was born to William and Mary Mack Pyle, both of whom are now passing the evening of their lives in that Paradise regained, Santa Ana, Los Angeles County.

In 1852 Pyle, Senior, came to California to be followed in 1855 by Mrs. Pyle, with Darius Mack, and her daughter, now the wife of J. W. Rea, of Santa Clara. The family located near Binghamton, Solano County, and the early life of D. M. was passed in cow-punching, plowing, and such other little recreations as are usually provided for boys on a farm. On one side descended from Scotch, on the other from German parents, it may well be supposed that ceaseless industry and stern frugality were the rules of the home. But, in compensation our subject drew health and strength with every inspiration, and grew to be a rugged, stalwart youth of some seventeen years, clear of eye and sound and healthful of mind, when the spurrings of his ambition drove him to enter the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara. The class of that year, 1868, was a notable one, there being in it James A. Hutton, now an officer of the United States Army, detailed as Professor of Military Tactics at the University of California, P. M. and A. J. Bruner, now large mine owners in Idaho, Frank Gibson, present President of the Los Angeles Board of Education, J. W. Rea, a leader in Santa Clara County politics, Harry Benson, President of the Willamette Seminary, Oregon, and H. H. Briggs, surgeon, attorney, Director of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club, and Secretary of the California State Sportsman's Association.

In such company Pyle worked faithfully, standing well in the University, and being well beloved by his peers. Graduating in course, the sound wisdom of the man showed itself first in his taking to himself as wife, Mary, the adopted daughter of Hon. Thos. Rea, of Gilroy, whose companionship has ever since been a perpetual benediction; and second, in apprenticing himself to a tinsmith because he believed that every man should know a trade. While learning the trade, all spare moments were given to reading, both general and in law. Having mastered the art of the tin worker, a remunerative opening as a pedagogue offered itself, and for four years Mr. Pyle taught successfully. Ever on the alert for business advancemeut, when a prospect for bettering himself was offered, he moved to Gilroy and entered the dairy business, first as foreman for his brother-in-law, J. W. Rea, and after two years purchased the business and has carried it on since with marked success.

Dairy farming a thousand acres of rich valley land, and leasing an additional two thousand acres of stock range in the Santa Cruz hills, making over one hundred thousand pounds of cheese yearly, and raising the increase of his herd of cows, and employing twelve hands, whose comfort is his first care and whose solicitude for and pride in their employer are creditable alike in both.

Devotion to business, however, seems not to have blunted the social and benevolent side of Mr. Pyle's nature, because he has since 1872 passed all the chairs in Odd Fellowship, both in Lodge and Encampment, is now Grand Trustee of the American Legion of Honor, and of the Order of Mutual Companions, besides having entered that mysterious portal at which the Genius of Masonry stands guard. He has filled public offices faithfully, having been Assessor of Santa Clara, and first Director and then Vice-President of the California State Sportsman's Association, with a strong probability that he will sit as a member of the next Legislature, having been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the 65th Assembly District, and having the confidence both of the Republican State Central Committee, of which he is a member and of the best men of both parties in the district for which he stands. But space forbids an undue extension of what could otherwise be made a profitable review of our young friend's life, and we must pass to a short consideration of his strength and peculiarities as a spertsman.

Since the callow days when he herded wild geese from Solano grain fields and hourly faced death "i'i the imminent deadly breech" of a rickety old muzzle loader, our friend has been a sportsman. Having come up through all the gradations. In youth keeping the table supplied with game, and furnishing the house with downy beds as the result of weary tramps on rainy days. Coming gradually to realize the fact that the divine ardor of the sportsman has better food for sustenance than the "blood of sacrifice." Casting aside the ancient arm and purchasing new and improved implements. Studying the needs of the field and meeting them by the purchase and rearing of some of the best dogs in the State. Ever alive to the welfare of his fellow lovers of sport. Helping to originate and carry on the first California Field Trial. Acting as judge in two such Trials at large cost of time, strength and patience. In many respects our friend has shown himself worthy of that dignified title, "sportsman." Not effervescent in temper, but persistent in well doing, his daily life and conversation have gone far to correct a too common belief that a lover of the gun is, *pari passu* a vagrant. As a shot, both in the field and at the traps, Mr. Pyle stands above the middle third, and on several occasions he has scored snipe and quails in true Robinson fashion. His shooting is deliberately quick, like that of Mr. Henry Bassford, and he owns and uses three good guns. The opening season always finds him in the field with a party of friends, to whom it is his habit to extend the hospitalities of his home at that time as at all others, and it is a common saying among San Francisco shots that to see and enjoy real open-hearted, open-handed hospitality, and to appreciate the charm which opulence and refinement can give to the country sportsman's home, one must go either to D. M. Pyle's or to Joe Bassford's. Plenty of everything is the leading idea impressed by such a visit. Snipe at the door, quails on the hill ranch, dogs eager for a run, horses and wagons enough to carry the whole State Association, guns and traps for any belated visitor, and all so generously placed at the command of friends as to make a trip to the home of our friend seem like a visit to the Elysian fields to the weary quill-driving, printer's ink abhorring, city slave.

But our subject has gone deeper into sportsmanship than the mere acquirement of technical skill with gun and dog. His liberal education has enabled him to observe understandingly, and to store in his attentive and disciplined mind much knowledge, both of the habits of the game and fish at hand and of collateral subjects. He is full of field incidents, which indicate a thoughtfulness that is all too rare among sportsmen so-called.

This characteristic, together with the fact that he is determined and fearless in following his convictions to their logical ultimates led his fellow members of the State Association to make him a Director of that body in 1882. His Directorate was marked by incessant vigilance and painstaking efforts, both to prevent infractions of the law and to punish violators, and as was to be expected his success was distinguished. His faithfulness in a lesser degree led to his being entrusted with the Vice-Presidency of the Association in 1883, and much of the respect now paid the Association is due to the impressive manliness of its Vice-President. Ever conservative and wise in counsel, his advice has been often sought and always frankly given. No petty envy or jealousy has marred his administration, but self-forgetting always, he has moved along, conciliating those worth conciliating, by fixedness of purpose and consistency of conduct, and gaining the fear of those to whom the only cogent argument is the penalty decreed by law to those guilty of misdemeanors. It would be pleasant to analyze critically the mentel constitution of the man, and to show his moral strength, but it is manifestly out of place in an article such as this, and we must content ourselves with having indicated the salient points in his character. To his acquaintances our writing is a work of supererogation, but to those who do not know him we may safely say that "to know him is to love him," and to name him is to name one of the choice spirits among the many who delight to call this land of the sportsman's pride their home.

On His Travels.

John P. Borgan, of Milford, is the latest victim of the game worked by the parties having the seemingly decrepit old horse that astonished Patrick O'Keefe in this city (New Haven, Conn.), a few weeks ago by beating his crack trotter at Hamilton Park, and thereby winning a bet of $200. The horse, which is a bundle of skin and bones, made his appearance in Milford yesterday morning, attached to a ricketty peddler's wagon that contained about half a bushel of sweet potatoes and two bright-looking young men. After a forenoon spent in a vain endeavor to dispose of their stock in trade, they, toward afternoon, found the way down to that spiritual locality known as "the Crook." One of them entered the business place of Mr. Borgan and wanted to trade horses with him. Mr. Borgan rather prides himself on being a good judge of horseflesh, and after looking over the strangers' nag, which seemed to be asleep and supporting its weight on its nose, told the visitor that he would not trade less than $150 "to boot." The stranger then said his horse could trot in less than three minutes, and he would put up the cash to back up his statement. Mr. Borgan's eyes glistened as he thought of this chance to make money so easily, and at last $200 was put up in George Platt's hand by each party. All parties then adjourned to the racetrack, taking a sulky along with them. The moment the horse was placed on the track his appearance underwent a striking change. The word go was given, and the horse scored the mile in 2:52¼. To add to the excitement, Mr. Borgan, when he realized that he had lost his money, fainted three times. The potatoes were again carted back to this city.—*Boston Herald.*

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Fall Meeting, 1884.

PROGRAMME

First Day, Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannou—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each: $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added: second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Butherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafter's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
3. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

No. 5. Purse———; amount and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile for all ages.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three pounds added for each $100 above.

No. 8. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

No. 9. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be announced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse, ———; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 7 to carry five pounds extra.

No. 12. Purse, $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.

No. 13. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse, ———; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Froli
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. George Howson, Sacramento, br f, Augusta E., by Monday, dam by Norfolk.
20. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Avail.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee.
23. W. L. Pritchard's ch c Ed Smith, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
24. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1¼ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Embryo Stakes.

The Embryo Stakes for Foals of 1881 and 1882 will be trotted on the Oakland Trotting Park SATURDAY, November 1st, 1884. Races to commence at 1 P. M.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

BEN E. HARRIS, Secretary.

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.
Calved October 21, 1880.
Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

BUFORD, No. 3149, H. H. B.
Calved Feb. 11, 1884.
Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Maid of Mayfield, No. 5531. **Price, $300.**

LUTHER, 3150, H. H. B.
Calved April 8, 1884.
Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Thaora, No. 5527. **Price, $300**

LE MOINE, 3151, H. H. B.
Calved April 30, 1884.
Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, No. 2091, A. R.
Calved October 23, 1877.
Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price, $150.**

BERTON.
Calved April 20, 1884.
Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.
Calved April 27, 1884.
Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Electioneer Filly
AT AUCTION.

THE BROWN FILLY

REGINA,

Four years old, by Electioneer, dam Accident, by Elmo, will be offered at Auction, without reserve, at the

Bay District Track,

—ON—

Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1884.

She will be entered in the $1,000 purse for named horses, and sold with that engagement.

JAMES GARLAND.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery St., S. F.

THE FAMOUS
The most wonderful Curative Agent in the world. **DUPLEX**
Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price $10.
Cures without the aid of Medicine
General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Constipation **GALVANIC** Disease of the Liver, Kidney or Bladder, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lame Back, and many other diseases.
For particulars and Circulars address
BELT **PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.**
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address
M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

OPIUM.
DRUNKENNESS!

THE OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT AND drunkenness cured. The habit and necessity wholly removed and health improved by DR. L. E. KEELEY'S Chloride of Gold Remedies. Send for references and pamphlets, mailed free. Opium smoking cured in two weeks when under my special care. Dr. C. G. STRONG, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast. Office, 21 Third street, San Francisco, Cal.

BAY DISTRICT
Association



Races! Races!
FALL MEETING.
1884. 1884.

—o—

Entries for Trotting Season:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th,

Purse of $1,000, for the following named four-year-olds and under: Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha, Madaline, Baby Mine, Regina, Thapsin, Lucille, Center, Antevolo, Happy Jim, Voucher, and Twinkle.

THURSDAY, November 6th, 2:27 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th, 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse. (Manon barred.)

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness National Rules to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
Every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.
The Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by withholding a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries close with the Secretary,

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
1435 California Street.

FOR SALE.
Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF
Electioneer Gen. Benton,
Piedmont,
AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,
PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.
MENLO PARK.

Wellington's Improved
EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If no using the Improved Egg Food you know yourt hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes, 40 cts. 3 lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.
425 Washington St., San Francisco.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.
B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
2 17yl **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

KILLIP & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.
J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.
KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
CIGARS and TOBACCOS,
256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

—AGENTS FOR—
Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,
General Blacksmithing,
365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,
Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to
MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.



THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE The simplest, cheapest, and most powerful Fire Extinguisher in existence. Always ready; always effective. Any one can use it. Send for catalogue.
H. H. GROSS.
21 New Montgomery street.

HEALD'S
Business College, 24 Post St.,
—San Francisco.—
The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y
Send for circular.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.
Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,
SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



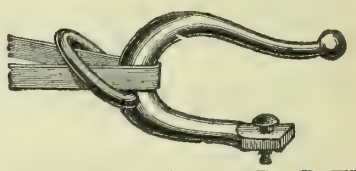
THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.
—Just received, a large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF
FINE HARNESS
AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
AND CELEBRATED
Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.
Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.
There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.
Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.
Will receive prompt attention.
When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.
Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.
ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance; was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

Embryo Stakes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN THE EMBRYO STAKES, FOR FOALS OF 1882, to be trotted on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, a declaration fee of $10 for each non-starting nomination will be due on the 1st day of September next. If the above named declaration fee of $10 be not then paid, a forfeit of $25 on each nomination will become due on the 20th day of October following, and in case of failure to pay the forfeit on that day the whole amount of the Stake, ($100), for each nomination, will be held against the subscriber.

BEN. E. HARRIS, Secretary,
1609 Washington St.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

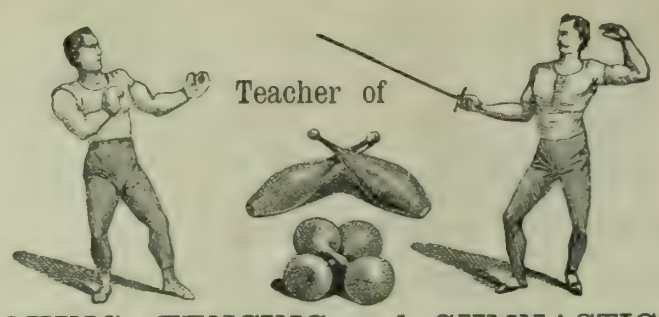


Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

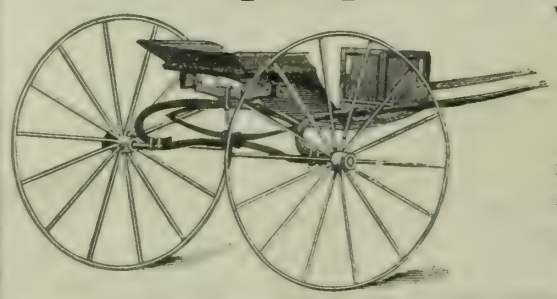
The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

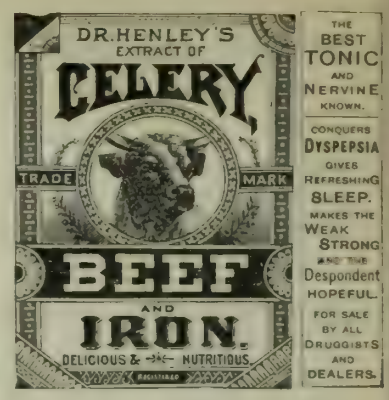
PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Seines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. send C. O. D. for examination.
Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa.
y12

NEW

'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only $15

Including an $8.00 set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years. Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $20 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. Save $15 to $35 by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 17 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.



Deer Hound Pups FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

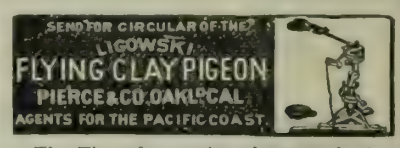
Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.



KERR'S
ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

PACIFIC COAST
Field Trial Club
DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco

EASTON & ELDRIDGE,

Stock & General Auctioneers,

Office and Salesroom, 22 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL

Auction Sale

BY ORDER OF

HENRY W. SEALE, Esq., we will sell from his Home Farm, Rancho San Francisquito, in Santa Clara County, a selected

Band of Fifty Horses,

Comprising the Well Known Trotting Stallion,

ELMO,

And his Progeny, also

THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARES,

Colts and Yearlings.

Also a Number of Work Horses. The Sale will include a Choice Band of Breeding Stock, Matched Coupe and Carriage Teams, Driving Teams and Roadsters. Sale Positive, and will be held in the Town of

Mayfield, Santa Clara Co.,

At the Station of Southern Pacific R. R.

Saturday, Oct. 18, 1884.

At 12 O'clock M.

Trains will leave San Francisco on the day of Sale at 8:30 and 10:40 A. M. from Fourth and Townsend Sts., to return after the sale.

Catalouges, with full description and pedigree now ready, and will be mailed to any address on application. Stock can be seen at any time before the day of sale at the ranch at Mayfield.

EASTON & ELDRIDGE,

Auctioneers.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars,
123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

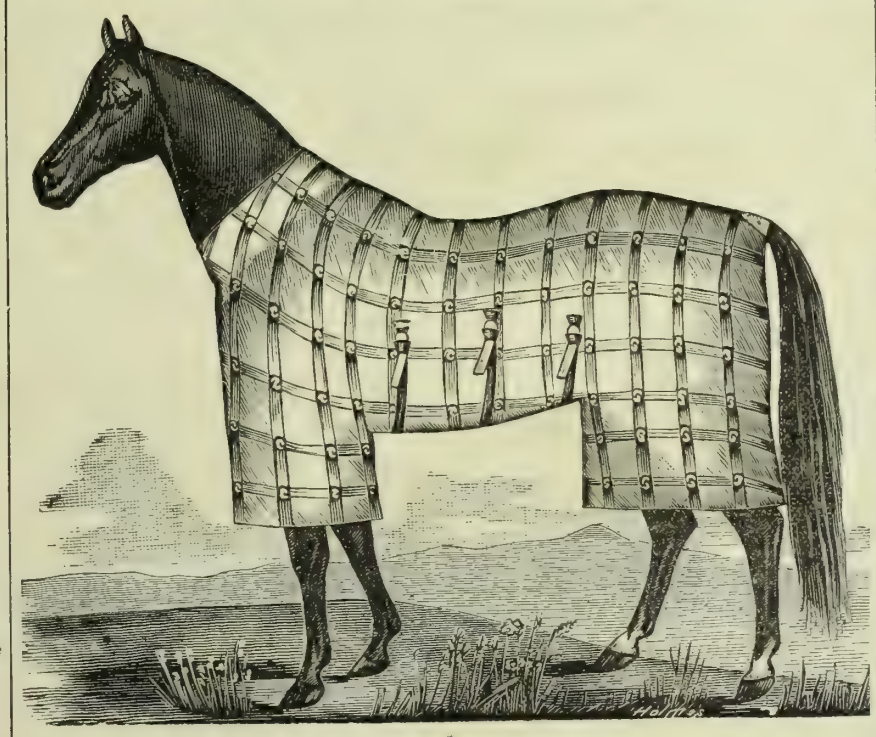


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VULCANIZED FIBRE AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,

Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIEFFENBACHER & WIHL,

GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

AUCTION SALE

Of Horses.

GREAT SALE OF

Thoroughbreds & Work Horses,

STALLIONS

—AND—

BROOD MARES,

Consisting of 800 Head of Horses, the Finest Lot ever Offered on the Pacific Coast.

Belonging to the late Chas. McLaughlin, and sold by order of the Executrix of the Estate.

At 12 o'clock M.,

—ON—

Wednesday, and Continuing Thursday and Friday, Oct. 29th, 30th, and 31st, 1884,

AT THE

PESCADERO RANCH,

Bantas Railroad Station San Joaquin Co.

Terms of Sale: All sums of $500 or under, cash; all sums over, 30 and 60 days good indorsed notes drawing 10 per cent. per annum.

The above stock is all the property of the late Chas. McLaughlin, and will be sold without reserve.

For catalogues apply at the office of the Executrix, No. 16 Montgomery Ave.; to Green Lamb, at Bantas, or to the San Francisco Horse Market, 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

A special train will leave the foot of Market street for the McLaughlin sale at Bantas, Wednesday, October 29th, 1884, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Fare for the round trip, $3.50. Good to return on any train during the week up to Sunday night, November 2d. Six tents will be put up for the accommodation of buyers. Breakfast, dinner and supper served free of charge to all intended purchasers. Tickets for sale only by S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co., up to the evening before the day of sale. Get your tickets early, so we can tell the number of cars required.

S. C. BOWLEY, FIDDES & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Henry Fromberg, Geo. Fiddes, S. C. Bowley.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mechanics' Pavilion

SKATING RINK

Larkin Street near Market.

DAILY SESSIONS (Sundays excepted) commencing Monday, September 22d, from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M., and evenings from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

Tuesday evenings the Pacific Skating Club has the exclusive use of the Rink.

TERMS—Mornings and Afternoons 25c. for Admission and use of Skates. Evenings, when Boys under 15 cannot skate, 25c. for admission and 15c. for skates. All improper persons and features interdicted. Full Band in attendance.

J. L. WALTON, Actuary.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

TRUSS PACIFIC ELECTRIC PAD

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Patented Jan 15, 1883.

Best Retainer in Existence!

Gives perfect ease and comfort in all positions. Does not interfere with work or business. We guarantee a perfect cure of Rupture in all cases which we accept and treat, both of adults and children. Now, reader, if you are ruptured, this is worthy of your investigation. We especially desire all extreme cases, those difficult to retain and those considered incurable. If other treatment has failed you, come and see us. JUDGES, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN and UNLIMITED

Our Terms: NO CURE, NO PAY.

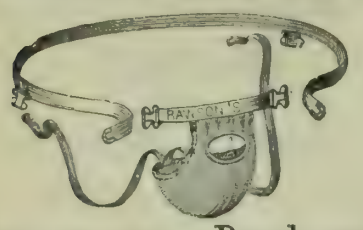
CURES RUPTURE IN FROM 6 TO 60 DAYS. Single Truss with solution, $10. Double Truss with solution, $15. Consultation and Advice Free. Write for full information and circulars. Office open evenings.

WE GUARANTEE TO RETAIN ANY CASE.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

(Self-Adjusting) 1y1

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder

and

Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING

AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman

Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		‡7:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast.

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso & Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*8:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
1:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emig't	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 P M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt



Vol. V. No. 17.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

Racing at the Los Angeles Fair.

Racing at Los Angeles, this year of prosperity for Southern California, had been looked for with much interest. Circumstances had gathered large delegations of the sporting fraternity. With the advent of Messrs. Killip & Co., proclaimed by the clarion notes of friend Whitehead, betting bid fair to be more than lively.

But clouds sometimes appear and mar the brightest day. Although the sun arose brighter than usual after a refreshing shower, for some reason obscure, a postponement was declared, the original programme was changed and the horse arrivals from above were delayed, all tending to darken prospects of the pool sellers, the association, and last but not least the people who fully expected a full week of sport.

Tuesday, the 14th, came around with everything overhead favorable and a splendid track. The honorable President of the State Board, Mr. P. A. Finigan, appeared in the judge's stand with Messrs. J. D. Young and Ed. Dupuy as associates, E. A. DeCamp running starter, Oscar Macy, clerk of course, and Messrs. Morford and Eaton as timers.

The first event was a trot for the three-minute class, district horses; purse, $350: in three monies, $225, $75 and $50. The starters were Alph, by Echo, Hardman, by Echo, Gen. Hewitt, by A. W. Richmond, Silver Heels, by Gibraltar, and Dick C., whose ancestry is undetermined. Auction pools sold before the race $20 on Hardman, $10 on Gen. Hewitt, $5 to $7 on the field, including Alph, Silver Heels and Dick C. The attraction was towards Hardman, and only at times was any interest pointed to the black Richmond. After one or two scores the bunch was tapped off close together, Hardman at the pole, Silver Heels second, Dick C. third, Gen. Hewitt fourth, Alph outside. The favorite kept the lead, past the quarter, but was crowded off his feet on the backstretch by the black colt. He caught promptly, and was driven under the wire by Williams a half a length in front of Hewitt, Alph, 3 lengths in the rear, Dick C. and Silver Heels distanced. Time, 2:38½. Gen. Hewitt showing so much speed in the heat aided the betting; besides the sporting people had become familiar with the French Mutuels (new in our section), and discovered that "long favorites paid well." Second heat. The three remaining horses got off promptly. Hardman broke, just beyond the wire, Hewitt passed him and kept the pole to the head of the stretch, but the little bay worked handsomely and came under the wire, Alph second, Hewitt two lengths in the rear. Time, 2:42.

The third heat was a repetition of the second, except that Hewitt took second place. Time, 2:45¼. Mutuels paid, $3.50 and $3.25.

Oct. 14th.—Trotting; purse $350; three minute class.

Hardman, b g, by Echo, dam Phoebe, by Fireman—L. H. Maybury	1	1	1
Gen. Hewitt, blk g, by A. W. Richmond, dam Barbara—Chas. Fickett	2	3	2
Alph, b g, by Echo, dam unknown—N. T. Blair	3	2	3
Silver Heels, br s, by Gibraltar, dam by Belmont—J. Bixby	dis		
Dick C., b g, pedigree unknown—A. F. McPhail	dis		

Time, 2:38½, 2:42, 2:45¼.

The second race was for the 2:29 class; purse, $350; three monies. Entries were Tempest, Dick J. and Kate Bender. Dick J. was favorite at all points of the race, bringing $20 and $30 to $6 and $8 on the field, and notwithstanding these long odds a great deal of money went into the box in response to the oily words of Whitehead and the fascinating ways of friend Noyes.

On the second attempt the three went flying around the turn, Dick J. at the pole, Bender, second, Tempest third, which positions were kept to the close, being a splendid heat to the finish. Time, 2:41. The contest being so close the friends of Tempest backed her, but the knowing ones stuck to the favorite.

The second heat was the first over again.

The third and last was the same excepting that Tempest took second place making in all a nice race, and giving the sports a good impression of what was in store. The mutuels paid, $4.70 and $2.95.

Same Day.—Purse, $350; 2:29 class.

Dick J., br g, by McClellan, dam unknown—D. Johnson	1	1	1
Kate Bender, blk m, by Chief of the Echoes, dam Black Bird—D. Payne	2	2	3
Tempest, b m, by Sultan, dam Belle Mason—Dr. Wise	3	3	2

Time, 2:41, 2:38¼, 2:37½.

Wednesday, October 15th, was a typical day for this land of sunshine. The attendance was an improvement and enthusiasm nearer the correct standard. First was a special trot for Mayburn's Lady Washington, driven by Durfee, Covarrubias' Charlie D., and Ben Hill's Zero, driven by Williams. Purse, $400. Although Charlie D. was handicapped with over forty-five pounds dead weight he was a pronounced favorite, but old Zero had friends, which kept up the betting. A good send-off was promptly given these old stagers, Charlie D. at the pole, the mare second, Zero third. It was apparent at a glance that the mare was not in the race as the favorite won cleverly, Zero a good second, and Lady Washington barely saving distance. Second and third heats the same. Mutuels paid, $3.65 and $2.90.

Oct. 14th—Special trotting; purse $400.

Charlie D, dn g, by Coyote Patchen, dam Nellie Brea—N. A. Covarrubias	1	1	1
Zero, b g, by imp. Hercules—B. P. Hill	2	2	2
Lady Washington, b m, by Whipple—L. Mayburn	3	3	3

Time, 2:35, 2:36, 2:35¼.

Next called was a running race, half mile heats. There were six nominations, but Jou Jou had not arrived and Woodbury and Billy Grey were in the hospital. The three starters on the board were John G., Edward B., and Minnie R. Minnie was selected and backed for favorite with even money against the other two. The result was the first blood for the fielders, John G. winning in such a way that the run was without special interest otherwise. Mutuels paid, $9.15 and $4.10.

Same Day—Running; purse $—; half-mile heats.

B. P. Hill's g g John G., by Shiloh, dam Maggie, by Norfolk, 3 years, 105 lbs—Renwick	1	1	
R. J. Andersen's b f Minnie R., by Sacramento, dam Fannie D., 3 years, 105 lbs—Wallace	2	2	
Hill & Gries' b g Edward B., by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 3 years, 105 lbs—Appleby	3	3	

Time, :50¾, :49¼.

Next race was $200 purse for district trotters; two-year-olds, with Wm. Smith's b f Belle Forrest; Chas. Fickett's br g Contractor, and L. G. Rose's b s Kismet entered. Kismet was withdrawn on account of indisposition, and the pools and race confined to the other two. The mare, being started as a favorite, was well backed, being 50 to 30 on the colt. After the usual amount of scoring they were sent off together, the mare at the pole, driven by her owner, and Contractor outside, driven by Williams. At a glance it was plain that the Sultan colt was the speedy animal, and should have won by a dozen lengths, instead of a girt, some dissatisfaction was expressed. Time of heat, 2:54. The result only seemed to strengthen the backers of the filly, and she brought in auction $50 to $25.

Second heat—A good start was effected. After some running, the mare was awarded the heat in 3 minutes, the colt almost at her throat latch. The time and circumstances caused loud murmurings, and the judges, at the repeated solicitation of backers, put Walter Mayburn behind the colt, and the crowd was treated to one of the most beautiful contests of the season in the third heat, the colt coming home in 2:49; the mare 6 lengths behind, and was awarded the race and first money. Mutuels paid, $6.55 and $4.75.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $200; two-year-old class.

Contractor br g, by Sultan, dam by Overland—Chas. Fickett	1	2	1
Belle Forrest, b f, by Chief of the Echoes, dam by Ben Wade—Wm. Smith	2	1	2

Time, 2:54, 3:00, 2:49.

The next was a special dash of half-mile for purse of $100. Hill & Gries enters blk m Dotty Dimple; Lee Shaner enters b g Jou Jou. The latter was a favorite at $40 to $10, and plenty of takers, but alas for some things! the fielders again scored a victory. A good sfart was made, the gallant mare took the pole in 30 yards and led the Monday colt one of the liveliest races to the wire that has ever been viewed in this country. Long rode the colt well, but Appleby had the mare well up and achieved a handsome victory. Mutuels paid, $6.30.

Same Day—Special running; purse, $100; half a mile.

Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 4 years, 110 lbs—Appleby	1
L. Shaner's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 87 lbs—Long	2

Time, :48¾.

The last race of the day was a mile dash special for Dublin Bay, St. David, and Bachelor; purse $200; two monies. St. David was backed by our locals, even money against Dublin and Bachelor as a field and takers were plenty. St. David before starting bolted and fell, knocking down the fence and giving McCurdy a close shave, but he quickly made a remount, and after two starts they got off well together. Long quickly took the lead with the Grinstead colt, Dublin Bay, when it was evident that with Appleby trailing with Bachelor, the big sorrel was out of the race. At the head of the homestretch, Appleby came to the front with Bachelor, and at the finish Dublin was two lengths behind, St. David 20 yards behind. Time, 1:45. Mutuels paid, $5.10.

Same day.—Special running; purse, $200; one mile.

Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 118 lbs—Appleby	1
F. M. Slaughter's b c Dublin Bay, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune, 3 years, 118 lbs—Long	2
A. F. Machado's ch c St. David, by Hockhocking, dam Eva Coombs, 3 years, 118 lbs—McCurdy	3

Time, 1:45.

Thursday, October 16th.—First event was Dist. Trotting for 2:45 horses; purse of $350; Silver Heels, Tempest, Dick J. and Dimock started. After Dick J.'s splendid performance of a previous day, he was at once a favorite at $50, to $15 for Dimock, the others bringing $7 in the field. It soon became necessary to sell Dimock in the field for odds at all, thereby making at $30, against $50 on Dick J. The horses appearing at the call, Dimock in Walter Maburn's hands was a splendid animal, and brought him up in the auction and kept all hands lively at the French, as the citizens of the southern interior had now come to appreciate the the beautiful mysteries of the French system. Tempest drew the pole, Silver Heels second, Dimock third and Dick J. outside; the usual amount of scoring took place. When the word was given and away they went, Dick J. and Dimock leading, Tempest three lengths behind at the first turn and Silver heels at Tempest's wheel. These positions were held almost to the wire, Dimock coming under first by half a neck, Tempest second, Dick J. third, Silver Heels fourth. Time, 2:40¾. Dimock now was a favorite and bettors were anxious.

The next heat was a handsome performance. Dick J. did some running but was a good second at the finish, Tempest third, Silver Heels fourth. Time, 2:42. The third heat was an interesting one Dick J. scoring a mark coming in first, Dimock second, Tempest third, and Silver Heels distanced in 2:38½. The last heat was a fair performance and won in good shape by Dimock, eight lengths ahead, Dick J. second, Tempest third. Time, 2:37¾. Mutuels paid, $10.45, $8.25, $3.85 and $7.10, which had the effect of booming the French business considerably.

Oct. 16th—District trotting; purse $350; 2:45 class.

Dimock, br g, by Black Hawk, dam Lola Montez—J. T. Saxby	1	1	2	1
Dick J., blk g, by McClellan, dam unknown—J. N. Johnson	3	2	1	2
Tempest, b m, by Sultan, dam Belle Mason—Dr. Wise	2	3	3	3
Silver Heels, br s, by Gibraltar, dam by Belmont—J Bixby	4	4	dis.	

Time, 2:40¾, 2:42, 2:38½, 2:37¾.

Next race called was one and one-fourth dash; free for all; purse, $300. Kennistan & Co.'s Idler, Dublin Bay, and Hill & Gries' Arthur H. were named.

Pools sold readily on the Hock Hocking 2-year-old, with light weight, as favorite, same money on the stable. A good start was made at once, Idler inside, Arthur H. second, Dublin Bay third. Around to the three-quarter pole all ran well together, when Dublin Bay dropped back and left his aged stable companion to look after the gallant two-year-old, which he did, taking an immense amount of punishment, and winning by a throat latch. It was apparent that Appleby with 105 pounds should have been on the colt. Time, 2·14¼. And a fine race. Paris pools paid, $5.05.

Same Day.—Running; purse, $300; for all ages; one mile and a quarter.

Kennistan & Co.'s b h Idler, by Wildidle, dam Kate Gift, aged, 124 lbs—Weaver	1
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 2 years, 87 lbs—McCurdy	2
Kennistan & Co.'s b h Dublin Bay, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune, 3 years, 118 lbs—Wallace	3

Time, 2:14¼.

Then came a trotting, purse $350, for three-year-olds. Queen of America, Don Tomas and Kismet named, the latter withdrawn. Tomas sold strong favorite at $20 to $7. First heat—After much irregular driving both came under the wire, wheels locked, and decided a dead heat. Next two heats won easily by Tomas in 2:37½ and 2:38¾. Darkness made it necessary to postpone the race.

Friday, Oct. 17th.—The first in order was the unfinished trot. Tomas appeared in fine order and won the heat and race with ease in 2:37¾. Paris pools paid, $3.50 and $3.90.

Oct. 17th—*Trotting; purse $350: three-year-old class.

Don Tomas, blk g, by Del Sur, dam by Mambrino Patchen—C. A. Durfee	0	1	1	1
Queen of America, b m, by Chief of the Echoes, dam unknown—Wm. Smith	0	2	2	2

Time, 0:00, 2:37½, 2:38¾, 2:37¾.

*First two heats trotted Oct. 16.

A trot was especially arranged with purse of $400 for Charley D., Ed., Ned, Fred Arnold, and Tump Winston; the latter to roadcart. It seemed to be an understood race that Ned was a winner, and he was heavily backed, but Tump Winston and Charlie D. had friends, and it proved to be the betting race of the meeting. After much scoring they were sent off together, Winston at the pole, Charley D. next, Arnold third, Ned fourth, and Ed. outside, they made a splendid heat, Tump winning by a neck, Charley D. second, Ed. third, Ned fourth, Arnold fifth.

Second heat was the same.

The third was won by Ned in 2:31½. Arnold second, Ed. third, Charley D. fourth, Winston fifth. Some complaints were made as to driving of Winston.

In the fourth heat Ed. won in 2:34½, Ned second, Arnold third, Winston fourth, Charley D. fifth.

Fifth heat Ned won handsomely in 2:30, the fastest heat of he season. Arnold second, Winston third, Ed. fourth, Charley D. fifth. Under the rule, Arnold and Charley D. went to the stable.

After putting Walter Maburn in the roadcart, Tump Winston won the sixth and last heat by a dozen lengths in 2:31¼, Ed. second, Ned third. Mutuels paid, $9.00, $8.40, $5.10, $8.50.

Same Day.—Special trotting; purse, $400

Tump Winston, ch g. by Primus - E. Downer	1	1	5	4	3	1
Ned, b g, by Overland—J. Edge	4	4	1	2	1	3
Ed., b g,—C. T. Jackson	5	3	3	1	4	2
Fred Arnold, br g, A L. Hinds	3	5	2	3	2	ro
Charley D., blk g,—N. A. Covarrubias	2	2	4	5	5	ro

Time, 2:31, 2:31¼, 2:31½, 2:34¼, 2:30, 2:31½.

Next was a three-quarter dash for runners, two-year-olds, purse $200, with B. P. Hill's g g Triumph, Machado Bros.'s ch m Eliza, and Hill & Gries b f Fanny G. at the post. The bay filly was favorite even against other two; a good start was made and proved the knowing ones to be of good judgement, as the bay filly won hands down in 1:20, Triumph second. French mutuels paid, $3.75.

Same day.—Runing for two-year-olds; purse $200; three-quarters of a mile.

Hill & Gries' b f Fanny G., by Jack Goodwin, dam unknown, 110 lbs. ..... Appleby 1

B. P. Hill's g g Triumph, by Reveille, dam unknown, 110 lbs. ... Renwick 2

Machado Bros.'s ch f Eliza, by Monitor, dam unknown, 110 lbs. ..... McCurdy 3

Time, 1:20.

The next was a mile and repeat for a purse of $300, between Bachelor, Jou Jou and Idler. Bachelor and Jou Jou alternated as favorites and brought 20 to 30 for the other two respectively. First heat was very close, both Jou Jou and Bachelor coming noses even under the wire; heat to Jou Jou. Hedging was lively, but Bachelor took second heat in 1:47. The third and last heat was won by Jou Jou in 1:48¼. This was one of the best races of the series. Mutuels paid, $4.95, $6.45.

Same day.—Running; purse $300; for all ages; mile heats.

L. Shaner's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 106 lbs. ..... Long 1 2 1

Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 106 lbs. ..... Appleby 2 1 2

Kennistan & Co.'s b h Idler, by Wildidle, dam Kate Gift, aged, 118 lbs. ..... Weaver 3 3 ro

Time, 1:46, 1:47, 1:48¼

The last race was pacing between Blair's Crazy Bill, Lightfoot's Lightfoot and Whitney's Tornado for a $250 purse. There was but little interest and but few bets were laid on the race. Two heats were paced and won by Lightfoot, Tornado second, Bill third. Time, 2:50, 2:50½, and the race was continued to Saturday.

October 18th, Saturday—last day. Everybody was inclined to be satisfied and anxious for a finish. First in order was the unfinished pace, which was a circus, the horses being unmanageable and it was any send-off to answer. The heat and race was awarded to Lightfoot, Tornado second, Crazy Bill third. Time, 2:50.

Oct. 18th—*Pacing; purse $250.

Lightfoot, g g	1	1	1
Tornado, rn g	2	2	2
Crazy Bill, b g	3	3	3

Time, 2:50, 2:50½, 2:50.

* First two heats paced Oct. 17th.

Next was special trot between L. J. Rose's well-known horse, La Grange, to roadcart and the b g Bullet to sulky. First, driven by Walter Mayburn; latter by C. A. Durfee. Not much interest in this as La Grange was always the favorite. Bullet performed his worst, La Grange winning the straight heats in 2:35½, 2:30½ and 2:31, respectively. Mutuels paid, $3.45, $3.20.

Same Day.—Special trot; purse, $—

La Grange, blk, by Sultan - L. J. Rose	1	1	1
Bullet, b g, by Echo - C. A Durfee	2	2	2

Time, 2:35½, 2:30½, 2:31.

The next was a running race, three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $200. Entries were: Fanny G., John G., Dublin Bay and Johnny G. The favorite was Fanny G. and made pools lively, the field bringing even money. The race showed that some things were dangerous as Dublin Bay won handsomely in 1:19½, Johnny G. second, Fanny G. third. Paris pools paid, $14.50, the best odds of any race in the meeting.

Same day—Running; purse $200 for all ages; three-quarters of a mile.

Kennistan & Co.'s b c Dublin Bay, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune, 3 years, 110 lbs. ..... Wallace 1

B. P. Hill's g g Johnny G., by Shiloh, dam Maggie, 2 years, 105 lbs. ..... Renwick 2

Hill & Gries' b m Fanny G., by Jack Goodwin, dam unknown, 2 years, 105 lbs. ..... Appleby 3

G. G. Arnold's b g John G., pedigree unknown, 2 years, 87 lbs ..... Long 0

Time, 1:19½.

A mile and one-half dash had been arranged between Idler and Bachelor. As Idler was lame, Minnie Rathbun, a three-year-old Sacramento filly, was substituted. No betting was done of consequence as Bachelor had it his own way. Wallace rode the filly with weights up and Appleby Bachelor. Bachelor led the entire distance under a strong pull. Time, 2:46½. Mutuels paid, $3.50.

Same day—Special running; purse $—— one mile and a half.

Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 107 lbs. ..... Appleby 1

R. J. Anderson's b f Minnie R., by Sacramento, dam Fanny D., 3 years, 104 lbs. ..... Wallace 2

Time, 2:46½.

The closing event was trotting for the 2:35 class; purse, $400. Starters were Lady Washington, Dick J. and Hardman. It was apparently arranged that the bay mare was to win this race, but she was not speedy enough. The little bay gelding under Williams' handling came up gallantly, and after much scoring got away and won first heat in 2:35½. Second heat was the same; time, 2:31¾. After much work the third heat was trotted under patrol and won by Dick J. in 2:30½, Hardman second. The fourth and fifth heats were a repetition of the last. Time, 2:34½ and 2:38. This was the most exciting race, and ended the meeting.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $100; 2:35 class.

Dick J., blk g, by McClellan—J. N. Johnson	2	2	1	1	1
Hardman, b g, by Echo—L. Maybury	1	1	2	2	2
Lady Washington, b m, by Whipple—C. A. Durfee	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:35½, 2:31¾, 2:30½, 2:34½, 2:38.

Our people were much pleased with the courteous treatment at the hands of Messrs Whitehead, Tuttle, Noyes and others of Killip & Co's firm, and are loud in praises of their efficient auction and mutuel pool system. E. A. D.

The Gilroy Trotting Park Association, of which J. P. Sargent is President and L. Loupe Secretary, will give five day's racing and other sports at the Gilroy Track, commencing next Tuesday, the 28th.

The inangural races of the Ventura Track were set for Thursday and Friday of this week. Six races were on the card.

A race meeting has been one of the excitements of Reno, Nevada, this week.

The Reigning King of Stallions.

Maxy Cobb, b s, foaled 1875, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Jenkins, by Jupiter, son of Long Island Black Hawk. Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of the famous trotting mare Princess, was bred by R. F. Galloway, of Sufferus, Orange County, New York, who sold him to Robert Steel, of Philadelphia, in February, 1871, for $25,000, who in turn disposed of him to his present owner, Gen. W. T. Withers, of Fairlawn, Kentucky. This celebrated horse had great speed and was unbeaten on the turf. His last race was in his six-year-old form, after only eight days training, he distanced Honesty in 2:34½, and Guy Miller in 2:32½, at Paterson, N. J. He was then returned to the stud and is among the foremost in keeping his sire's memory green, for he can proudly point to eighteen distinguished performers in the 2:30 list and others knocking loudly for entrance to the circle. Maxy also inherits extreme speed from his paternal granddam Princess, who was taken from the granite hills of her native State to the sunny slopes of California. She scored three remarkable winning performances there in 1858–59, a mile in 2:30, two-mile heats in 5:17½, 5:17, and ten miles, to wagon, in 29:10¾. She was afterwards brought East, and vanquished Flora Temple in a race of two-mile heats, on Long Island. Time, 5:02, 5:05, which created unbounded excitement. She is also credited with trotting in 2:17, privately. Her pedigree traces to undoubtedly good trotting blood. She was got by Andrus' Hambletonian, son of Judson's Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, a most worthy son of imp. Messenger.

Taking up Maxy's dam, she affords strong argument for those who hold to the theory that extreme performers inherit much of their quality through the maternal line. The statement of her pedigree, as above given, is incorrect. Recent investigations, instituted by Mr. Cohnfeld, show that Henry Cole, of Cairo, Green County, N. Y., bred her, and also bred and owned her sire, Prince Nebo. He bought the dam of Lady Jenkins near East Durham, on account of her fine size and quality. She was a bay mare, 16 hands high; could trot in 2:40. Her form and gait indicated Messenger ancestry. Prince Nebo, commonly called Black Jack, stood 15½ hands high, color black as charcoal. He could show a 2:40 gait when four years old. He was got by the great Long Island Black Hawk, out of a fine big brown mare, with trotting characteristics, bought by Cole from one Olmstead, of East Durham. Her pedigree, as well as that of the dam of Lady Jenkins, is now being traced by Mr. Geo. W. Nelson, and will be published by us when duly authenticated.

Of Long Island Black Hawk we may say that his blood is found in many of the best trotters of the past and present. Martha Washington, Fred Douglas, Josephus, Rose of Washington, General Grant, and other high and mighty scions of Green's Bashaw, also California Damsel, the Jupiters, the Mohawks, and the Wofuls, are all direct descendants of Long Island Black Hawk, while from his loins originally came the dams of Alley, 2:19; Sheridan, 2:20½; Buzz Medium, 2:20½; Young Fullerton, 2:20¾; May Bird, 2:21; Lumps, 2:21; Bella, 2:22, and others too numerous to mention. It should be borne in mind that Andrew Jackson, the sire of Long Island Black Hawk, also sired the prepotent speed producer Henry Clay, sire of the dam of the wonderful stallion, George Wilkes. We may add that Hiram Woodruff gave Black Hawk great praise. He says, "His dam, Sallie Miller, was a good one as she made Ed. Forrest go in about 2:31, as far back as 1834. Her son, Long Island Black Hawk, was a horse of the finest symmetry, 15.2½ hands high, and a splendid goer. He was a great weight puller, and the first horse that went in 2:40 to a wagon and driver weighing 390 pounds."

Returning to Maxy's dam, Lady Jenkins. She is described to us by those who knew her well, as a mahogany bay mare, with small star in forehead, and one white hind ankle; 15¾ hands, a stylish and truly made mare of unflinching courage and perfect gait. Mr. Smith secured her through Wellington M. Velie, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., as a six-year-old, about the year 1860. Mr. Smith sold her to a brother of Wilson Jenkins, then of Bordentown, N. J., but doing business in Philadelphia. We had an interview with Mr. Jenkins lately, and he gives Lady Jenkins and excellent character. He said, "I called her Empress, for she had no equal. My wife could speed her with perfect safety, and I drove her at speed a mile and a half, to road-wagon, the last mile close to 2:40, with ease. She would have been very fast if trained." Mr. Jenkins sold her, in 1862 or 1863, to Harrison Robbins, of 915 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, who drove her on the road a year or two, and then bred her to Rysdyk's Hambletonian twice. Mr. Robbins is a gentleman road-driver of the Quaker City, and, in recent conversation, remarked, "I think the Lady was as fast a horse as I ever saw, mark you, without fitting. She and her mate could draw me to an ordinary road-wagon in 2:30."

She produced two fillies by Hambletonian, which Mr. Robbins sold to Wm. L. Hobart, of California, when they were 4 and 6 years old respectively, for $13,000 cash. They could trot with ease in 2:30 to the pole.

Her next colt is a stallion by Mambrino Pilot, of fine size and appearance. He is now twelve years old. As a five-year-old he showed a mile in 2:28, and quarters at 34s., but is owned by a gentleman who never cared to put him on the turf. John E. Turner remembers the Lady well. He said to me a few days ago, "What's the good of digging further into her pedigree? Her colts prove it must have been good, and she could not be beat the length of the road when Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Robbins had her."

Without going into detail, we may say that all the important points are good in Maxy Cobb's formation. He stands 16 hands high and has the requisite bone, tendon and muscle for a horse of his size; a clean, bony head, with a prominent hazel eye that expresses determination, tempered by docility; a lively ear, and shapely neck, set on deep shoulders; his withers are high, but broad, and slope gradually into his back; his barrel is capacious; a short back, well coupled to quarters, not broad but deep and sloping. He is a rangy horse and stands true on his legs which are clean and smooth, while his feet are excellent. His color is a bright bay with black points, and he is marked like his sire—two white ankles behind; his face lit up by a small star and snip. His tail and mane are jet black, long and flowing. His action cannot be too highly praised. Whether at a two or three-minute gait, he steps off with a free, open stride, never faltering or changing the regularity of his stroke. He knees up with the style of a Morgan, and reaches forward at each revolution as far as St. Julien. But it is his way of going behind that strikes the beholder at once with admiration, for he reaches and gathers with the ease of Rarus and the power of Dexter.

After Edward Pyle, driver of Edwar l, was punished for his connection with the Edwin Forrest job, at Utica, in 1878, he removed from Philadelphia to Humboldt, Neb., taking with him a lot of trotting colts, among them Maxy Cobb. He there developed his speed and brought him out as a six-year-old, in the Fall of 1881. Maxy started in eight races and won seven of them that season, closing it with a record of 2:30. During this time he was sold to R. S. Maloney, of Lincoln, Neb., for $2,500. The following year he took part in three races and won two, taking second money in the third, but was not obliged to lower his record. In the Fall of this year Maloney sold him to Mr. A. H. Swan; of Cheyenne, Wyo., for $7,500, with $2,500 additional if he showed 2:23. The day set for trial was very unfavorabe. He was started too slow, but finished very strong in 2:23. He was then placed in James W. Page's hands. It will be remembered that Page developed the speed of Rarus, and is a shrewd, practical horseman. He forsook the turf to engage in the cattle business, in which Mr. Swan is very largely interested, but, finding that he had another Rarus, returned to his first love and brought Maxy to New York, in the Winter of 1882, and 1883. He saw us before the season opened and strongly intimated that there was a mine of speed in the young stallion he had in charge. We met him later but while May blossoms were in bloom, and with a triumphant look he said: "They have been working and tearing up Prospect Park track with the Brighton Beach runners." How much slower do you think it is than Fleetwood, the way the latter is kept now?"

"Two to three seconds," was our reply.

"Then what would you think of a horse in the 2:30 class that has just trotted Prospect in 2:17½?"

"He holds a first mortgage bond on his class, if he keeps his form and does not get many such trials."

Maxy's first appearance in the Grand Circuit of 1883 was at Cleveland, July 31st, when he easily defeated a field of ten good horses. After losing the first heat to George V., he won the next three in 2:20½, 2:23, 2:21½. Page's cattle interests then demanded his immediate presence in Wyoming, and at the last moment Pete Johnston was put behind the horse at Buffalo, and he was never headed, winning in straight heats—time, 2:21, 2:22, 2:20½—on a chilly afternoon, with a high wind blowing up the stretch. After this Maxy received uncertain training, but Splan took him at Hartford and won handily, beating George V., Fides, Modoc and other good ones. He started in ten races during 1883, and won three first premiums, as stated, four seconds and three third moneys. At the close of the season Mr. Swan was anxious to fix Page's undivided attention upon the cattle business, and therefore sold the horse to Mr. Isador Cohnfield for $15,000.

Last Spring he showed uncommon speed, and turned Fleetwood track in 2:19 more than once, while the best horses there could not approach these figures; but his preparation was hurried, and he lost his form in midsummer. A cessation from work restored his speed, but not his full strength, but Murphy, with rare judgment, nursed his power and gave him an exercising mile in 2:17¼ at Narragansett Park. The horse remained there, and showed 2:15¾ later on. A short time afterwards he was taken to Charter Oak Park, and on the second day of the regular meeting there, viz., Aug. 28th, he was started to beat Smuggler's best record, 2:15½, and easily accomplished it by trotting the first half in 1:07¼, and the mile in 2:15. Twelve days afterwards, viz., Sept. 9th, he won the 2:20 race at Narragansett Park just as he pleased, beating Butterfly, Belle F., and others. Time, 2:20¼, 2:17½, 2:16¼. Murphy then declared: "This is the first race I ever drove him against other horses. He is a fast and game horse. I know more about him than ever I did, and give us a good day and track we can beat 2:13¾.

Mr. Cohnfeld was persuaded to leave him at Providence, but the following Sunday evening Murphy was assaulted, and unable to give the necessary work to stay him up for a supreme effort. The groom of the horse exercised him in from 2:22 to 2:35 at intervals until the last day of September, when Murphy, as the world knows, drove him in 2:13½, saying as he dismounted, "The end is not yet."

A few words as to the origin of his name, and we are done. Mr. Cohnfeld says: "I understand he was called after a friend of Pyle's by the name of Maximilian Cobb. The horse is registered as Maxy Cobb, but appears in the trotting summaries as Maxy and Maxy Cobb. The latter strikes me as most pleasing to the ear, and I've adopted it."

Mr. Cohnfeld tells us that he has not fully decided as to what he will do with the horse next season, but thinks of letting him serve a few mares in Kentucky, early in the season, and then subject him to a brief preparation, with a view to lowering his record. With such a trotting lineage, together with his purity of gait, excellence of form and disposition, and rapid improvement of late, we are free to admit that even 2:09¾ is within the reach of this Emperor of Stallions.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Good but Irregular.

Some men are born under a lucky star, and of these General W. T. Withers is one. Several years ago he purchased Happy Medium, as a successor to Almont, who has since died at least five years too early. Up to the present year Happy Medium has had many tretters in the 2:30 list, but none below the charmed figure of 2:20. And right on the back of it off goes Maxey Cobb and trots it in 2:13½, placing Happy Medium at the head of the list as the sire of the fastest stallion in America. It is likely to remain so for at least a year, as the season is too far advanced for Phallas to round to in time to beat it. We should like to see a stallion sweep-stake of $2,500 each made up with $5,000 added to trot in California in February and four entries to fill the stake, all California-bred stallions to be allowed to enter at $1,000 play or pay and eastern-bred horses to go in at half-forfeit. This would probably let in Adair and Romero, and perhaps Albert W. and Anteeo. If Maxey Cobb, Phallas and Director would enter for such a race, that alone would draw a thousand visitors from the east to San Francisco. Perhaps some enterprising track-keeper will take hold of the matter and offer a prize of that sort for the three famous horses above named; and another of $3.000, with $1,000 entrance added, for Guy Wilkes, Adair, Romero, Vanderlyn, Albert W., Anteeo and others that have no better record than 2:19. Both of these horses ought to fill and afford good sport during the Winter months. Everybody knows that the San Francisco tracks are in better order in Winter than in Summer, as was long ago proven by the records of Princess at ten miles and Fillmore at five miles, both being done in the latter part of February.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The above is a good idea, but how Adair and Romero can be made eligible to a stallion sweepstake is what puzzles us.

A. C. Goodrich, of Jordan Valley, Oregon, has purchased of Gen. W. T. Withers, Fairlawn Farm, Lexington, Ky., the bay colt Almont Medium, 3, by Happy Medium, dam Lady Chiles, by Almont; second dam by Mambrino Patchen; third dam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest; fourth dam by Black Highlander; fifth dam by Lance, son of American Eclipse. Price, $1,500.

Closing Day at Jerome Park.—Lucky B. Takes a Tumble.

Oct. 11th.—Handicap sweepstakes for all agse, at $25 each, with $500 added; the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; ten entries; one mile.

D. D. Withers' ch c Pampero, 3, by King Ernest, dam Cyclone, 86, (carried 88), lbs.....Green 1
Hopson Bros.' ch f Delilah, 4, 100 lbs.....Cunningham 2
Blohm & Co.'s b c Little Minch, 4, 110 lbs.....Blaylock 3
T. Bryan's b g Torpedo, 4, 87, (carried 90), lbs.....J. Donohue 0
J. E. Kelly's ch f Bella, 4, 89, (carried 92), lbs.....Dunn 0
J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch f Lady Loud, 3, 85 lbs.....Rivers 0
Revere Stable's b g Roy S. Cluke, 4, 105, (carried 106), lbs...Garrison 0
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, 3, 87 lbs.....Charleston 0
Time, 1:45.

Betting: 7 to 5 against Little Minch, 9 to 2 against Delilah, 6 to 1 each against Pampero and Roy S. Cluke, 8 to 1 against Lady Loud, 10 to 1 each against Bella and Shenandoah and 15 to 1 against Torpedo.

Won by six lengths, a length between second and third.

Same Day—Handicap sweepstakes for all ages, at $30 each, with $600 added; the second to receive $125 out of the stakes; eleven entries; mile and a quarter.

J. W. & R. H. Loud's ch m Lida Stanhope, 6, by Waverly, dam Ada Cheatham, 95 lbs.....Haggins 1
Blagrave Stable's br c Burgomaster, 3, 96 lbs.....McCarty 2
J. R. Graham's ch g Haledon, aged, 83 lbs.....Church 3
F. T. Walton's ch f Woodflower, 4, 102 lbs.....Green 0
J. W. & R. H. Loud's b g Richard L., 3, 88 lbs.....Rivers *
G. L. Lorillard's b f Economy, 3, 90 lbs.....Donohue *
E. J. Baldwin's br c Lucky B., 4, 93 lbs.....Farley *
W. Mulkey's b m Topsy, 6, 105 lbs.....Garrison *
* Collided and fell.
Time, 2:15.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Topsy, 5 to 1 against Burgomaster, 6 to 1 against Woodflower, 7 to 1 against Economy, 10 to 1 each against Haledon, Richard L., and Lucky B., and 15 to 1 against Lida Stanhope.

At the start, which was a good one, Richard L. took the lead, followed by Woodflower, Economy and Burgomaster, with the others close up. Before they reached the stand Burgomaster took the lead next the rails and as they passed the stand he led by a neck, with Haledon second, followed by Richard L., Economy, Woodflower, close up and in front of Lucky B., Lida Stanhope and Topsy. In the run to the turn for the north field Lucky B. moved up and, taking third place, he was a length behind Burgomaster and Haledon as they passed the quarter, and in the run around the club house turn. At the turn for the south field Lucky B. and Richard L. got on nearly even terms with Burgomaster and Haledon, closely followed by the others, of which Economy and Topsy were last. But as they reached the turn by the old stables, however, a general collision among those behind took place, in which Richard L., Lucky B., Topsy and Economy all fell, leaving Burgomaster and Haledon to race on alone followed by Woodflower and Lida Stanhope. At the turn into the homestretch Haggins began riding Lida Stanhope, and being able to get through next the inner rails she showed in front at the seven furlongs, and although very closely pressed by Burgomaster and Haledon, the old mare retained her lead to the end, winning by half a length, Burgomaster second, a few inches in front of Haledon, he about the same in front of Woodflower.

The disappearance of four horses from the races, coupled as it was by seeing Lucky B. galloping behind the others riderless, naturally produced the greatest excitement, and in a few minutes hundreds left the stand for the scene of the accident, where they found Economy lying, evidently hurt, with Topsy and Richard L. standing by. Of the riders, Jimmy Donohue, who had been on Economy, and Garrison, the rider of Topsy, were evidently the leas hurt, while Rivers, the rider of Richard L., and Farley, the rider of Lucky B., were both found to be insensible and badly hurt. They were at once conveyed to their stables and doctors sent for. The results of their examination was not learned during the afternoon, although it was said that neither was seriously hurt. As to the accident Garrison, who rode Topsy, said that Lucky B. fell first and that he, with Topsy, went over him, while Jimmy Donohue, the rider of Economy, said that when Rivers let go of Richard L.'s head, the horse instantly began to flounder about, and that in a second he went down and Economy went over him. Judged by the fact that Economy was found to be paralyzed behind, it would seem that Lucky B. hit her as she went down, which in turn brought Topsy to grief, for as they went by the half-mile post Topsy was running last. Economy died soon after the accident.

The Secret of the Trotter.

As that fragile but indestructible entity, the trotting record, is constantly broken and restored again, the minds of all sensible turfmen are turned to examine the qualities in a horse that enable so many animals to do it. In the first place, it can't depend on sex. The first record below 2:20 belonged to a mare, Flora Temple. Hers was broken by an animal of the male persuasion, Dexter. Then another mare, Goldsmith Maid, smashed his record, and this in turn was knocked into a cocked hat by another male named Rarus. Rarus' record was broken by St. Julien, a similar animal; St. Julien's again by one of the other sort, Maud S.; and then, after the honor was a second time assumed by St. Julien, and a second time won by the mare, it was taken once more upon the shoulders of the sterner sex, that is, on Jay-Eye-See's shoulders, only to be immediately transferred back to Maud's. There for the present it promises to remain until Jay-Eye-See finds a more congenial track and trots faster than he yet has. Horses don't break records because they are of any particular age. Goldsmith Maid did it when she was sixteen or thereabouts, and Jay-Eye See and Maud S. both did it when they were six. The other record breakers were of all intermediate ages. Neither is it on account of size, color or shape. Rarus is bay, Dexter brown, Maud S. chestnut, and Jay-Eye-See black. Rarus is 16 hands high, and the others settle gradually down until one comes to Flora Temple, and she was less than 15. Rarus is known as the long-backed horse. Jay-Eye-See is rather compact. In this short list of record breakers there are long legs and short legs, long tails and short tails, or, in Flora Temple's case, hardly any tail; also all sorts of gaits, dispositions, and peculiarities of temper. There is good breeding, bad breeding, and what might be called no breeding at all. No one of these horses could be called like the others, though they were all trotters, and that's where the whole secret lies. Taking all these facts into consideration, therefore, we feel justified in saying that the ability to break records, or to trot faster than other horses, depends wholly upon the possession of a combination of superior speed and bottom. That's all.—*New York Sun.*

The Cleveland Driving Park Association has expelled the black mare Minnie Moulton, which trotted at the Autumn meeting under the name of "Baby Mine"; also John Goodwin, of Lawrence, Mass., the owner; James H. Keene, alias Pat Hinckley, the driver, and L. B. Goodrich, of Bradford, Pa., who made the entry.

Thoroughbred Sales in the East.

At New York, on the 13th inst., an auction sale of thoroughbreds was held by Mr. Wm. Easton, and we append the result to illustrate the interest taken in such property as indicated by the prices paid:

THE PROPERTY OF P. LORILLARD.

1. Bay colt Huron, 3, by Saxon, dam Vandelete; G. B Walters, New York City, $900.
2. Bay colt Leo, 3, by Duke of Magenta, dam The Squaw; G. B. Walters, New York City, $1,450.
3. Brown filly Gypsy, 3, by Glenlyon, dam Gondola; G. B. Walters, New York City, $400.
4. Bay colt Choctaw, 3, by Saxon, dam Fanny Ludlow; Wild & McCaull, Brooklyn, $850.
5. Chestnut colt De Soto, 3, by Wanderer, dam Katie Pearce; G. B. Walters, New York City, $700.
6. Bay colt Comanche, 4, by Virgil or Glenlyon, dam China; P. H. McMahon, Brooklyn, $1,550.
7. Chestnut horse Herbert, 5, by Glenelg, dam Kate Matingly; J. B. Melville, Boston, $1,800.
7. Bay gelding Young Duke, 3, by Duke of Magenta, dam Hortense; R. Black, Newport, R. I., $600.
8. Chestnut gelding Jesse James, 5, by Baffle, dam Lizzie Grady; Joe Donohue, $325.
9. Bay horse Nimrod, 4, by Glenlyon, dam Highland Lassie; M. Gaynor, $700.
10. Chestnut colt Hoder, 2, by Mortemer, dam Beulah; G. F. Johnson, New York City, $400.
11. Brown gelding Grendel, 2, by Mortemer, dam Gyptis; T. Barrett, Brighton Beach, $375.

YEARLINGS.

12. Chestnut filly Talladega, by Mortemer, dam Estella; Harvey Welch, New York City, $525.
13. Bay filly Ulida, by Mortemer, dam Letola; J. P. Dawes, Canada, $425.
14. Chestnut filly Witch, by Mortemer, dam Lady Wallenstein; D. Mace, New York City, $400.
15. Bay filly, by Mortemer, dam Gyptis; L. Hart, Brighton Beach, $275.
16. Bay filly, by Sensation, dam Bonnie Doon; J. P. Dawes, Canada, $325.
17. Bay colt, by Saxon, dam Virginia; G. F. Johnson, New York City, $225.
18. Bay colt, by Saxon, dam Wyandotte; G. B. Bryson, New York City, $400.
19. Bay colt, by Saxon, dam Marie Michon; G. B. Walters, New York City, $550.
20. Bay colt, by Mortemer, dam Beulah; C. F. Perry, Richmond, Va., $425.
21. Bay colt, by Mortemer, dam Carrie Atherton; R. J. Hancock, Albemarle County, Va., $425.
22. Bay filly Faience, by Mortemer, dam Felicity; E. Berry Wall, New York City, $900.

Lots 9 and 22 were the property of Mr. Pierre Lorrillard, Jr.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PREAKNESS STABLE.

23. Bay gelding Paterson, 4, by Pat Malloy, dam Ethel; L. Hart, Brighton Beach, $1,200.
24. Bay colt Hidalgo, 3, by King Alfonso, dam Ultima; A. Zimma, Rochester, N. Y., $325.
25. Bay gelding Tarquin, 3, by Great Tom, dam Vocalist; F. C. O'Reilly, $650.
27. Bay gelding Marengo, 2, by King Alfonso, dam Miranda; G. B. Walters, New York City, $1,025.
28. Chestnut filly Niobe, 2, by Kyrle Daly or Hurrah, dam Sunrise; W. Mulkey, Missouri, $400.
29. Bay filly Mistletoe, 2, by King Alfonso, dam Bombazine; J. F. King, Newport, R. I., $325.
30. Brown colt Speculator, by Billet, dam Good-by; G. B. Bryson, New York City, $500.
31. Bay gelding Ghost, 3, by Narragansett, dam Phantom; J. Murphy, New York City, $300.

The bay gelding Atlas (lot 26), having been kicked by Morning Glory, was not offered.

THE PROPERTY OF M. BYRNES.

32. Bay filly Noxubee, yearling, by Saxon, dam Carrie Mac; J. Smith, New York City, $450.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. P. H. HYNES.

34. Bay horse Forager, 6, by Kingfisher, dam Felucca; R. Black, Boston, Mass., $225.
35. Chestnut filly Queen of Hearts, yearling, by Kingfisher, dam Nellie James; A Lavelle, New York City, $500.

The yearling brother of Felucca (lot 36), called Dahabiah, having been injured, was not offered.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

37. Imp. black horse Starlight, 6, by Cock of the Walk, dam Newmoon; A. Lippe, $250.

THE PROPERTY OF MRS. BROWN.

38. Brown colt Canonicus, yearling, by Attila, dam The Squaw; C. Littlefield, Eatontown, N. J., $425.
39. Bay colt Bicycle, yearling, by Attila, dam Bettina; C. Murray, New York City, $550.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.

40. Brown gelding Corsair, 6, by Glenelg, dam Crownlet; W. Mulkey, Missouri, $350.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. E. P. JONES.

41. Bay colt Phœnix, 3, by Glenlyon, dam Chignon; Preston McLaughlin, New York City, $100.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. LAKELAND

42. Chestnut horse Red Fox, 6, by Hurrah, dam by Revolver; F. Essengill, $50.
43. Bay colt John Ledford, 3, by Glenlyon, dam Minnie Minor; J. Maloney, New York City, $125.
44. Bay filly Australina, 3, by Alarm, dam Australind; G. F. Johnson, New York City, $325.
45. Brown colt Mule, 3, by Saxon, dam Mineola; R. Black, $100.
46. Chestnut colt Polo, 2, by Ill-Used, dam Polanta; J. Maloney, New York City, $100.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. A. HERNON.

47. Bay colt Hecker, 2, by Matador, dam Farina; Dr. Cuff, New York City, $70.
48. Bay gelding, 2, by Baden-Baden, dam Ambassadress; J. F. King, Newport, R. I., $205.
49. Chestnut gelding, 2, by Baden-Baden, dam Lulu; J. F. Evans; Princeton, N. J., $115.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. GEO. WRIGHT.

50. Brown mare Baby, aged, by Strachino, dam Ecliptic; no bid; reserved price, $575.
51. Weanling colt, by Judge Murray, dam Emma; no bid; reserved price, $200.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. MARTIN CAHILL.

52. Brown gelding Sinbad, 7, by Saxon; R. Black, Boston, Mass., $310.
53. Bay gelding Confusion, 3, by Glenelg, dam Blunder; J. F. King, Newport, R. I., $425.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. M. KELLY.

54. Chestnut gelding Perilous, 3, by Alarm; dam Delight; J. Keator, Brooklyn, $175.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. D. D. DAVIS.

55. Chestnut gelding Flamrix, 4, by Springbok, dam Lucille Western; R. Black, Boston, Mass., $200.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. D. G. KLAUBERG.

56. Bay gelding Allanoke, 4, by Aramis, dam Carrie P.; J. F. King, Newport, R. I., $300.

Racing at Fresno.

FRESNO FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION FALL MEETING, Oct. 7th—Running; Purse, $150; for all ages; three quarters of a mile.

W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 110 lbs. 1
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs 2
Time, 1:15¼.

Same Day; Running; Purse, $150; for two-year-olds; one mile.

Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hochhocking, dam Eva Coombs, 110 lbs. 1
E. T. Lowery's ch c Joe Walker, by Joe Daniels, 110 lbs..... 2
E. T. Lowery's ch c Jack Frost, by Joe Daniels, 110 lbs..... 3
J. C. O'Neil's Bayonet..... 0
Time, 1:50.

Same Day; Trotting; Purse, $150; —class.

Elite, b m—John Hearsly..... 1 1 1
Bay Rose, b c—E. Giddings..... 2 2 2
Lulu F.—J. N. Ayers..... 3 dis
Time, 2:54, 2:49, 2:44¼.

Oct. 8th; Running; Purse, $150; dash of quarter of a mile.

Hill & Gries, blk m Dottie Dimple..... 1
C. Hoffman's Dandy Roan..... 2
P. D. Bozeman's Confidence..... 3
Buck Pemberton's Tom Shores..... 0
Time, :23½

Same Day—Running; Purse, $150; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam Plaything, 3 years, 110 lbs..... 1 1
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 115 lbs..... 2 2
Time, 1:20¼, 1:15½.

Same Day—Trotting; Purse, $—; 2:30 class

Adrian b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned..... 1 2 1 1
Baby Mine, blk m, by Nephew—P. W. Dudley..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:38, 0:00, 2:32½, 2:36¼.

Oct. 9th—Pacing; purse, $150; 2:40 class.

Johnny Wiegle, dn g—T. H. Duvall..... 3 1 1 1
Bruce, g g—A. L. Hinds..... 1 2 2 2
Robert E., b g—P. W. Dudley..... 2 dis
Time, 2:33, 2:29¾, 2:30½, 2:36¼.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $500; 2:27 class.

Tump Winston, ch g, by Primus—E. Downer..... 1 2 1 1
Adrian, b s, by Reliance—J. M. Learned..... 2 1 2 2
Time, 2:32½, 2:32½, 2:34, 2:32.

Same Day—Special purse, $250.

Ed., b g—A. T. Jackson..... 2 1 2 1 1
Ned, b g—Joe Edge..... 1 2 1 3 3
Fred Arnold, br g—A. L. Hinds..... 3 3 3 2 2
Time, 2:31½, 2:34½, 2:34, 2:36, 2:33¾.

Oct. 10th—Running; purse, $250; for all ages; one and three-quarter miles.

W. Kelly's b g Jou Jou, by Monday, dam, Plaything, 3 years, 110 lbs.. 1
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 110 lbs..... 2
Miller & Howson's m Amanda L., by Shannon, dam Eva Ashton, 4 years, 115 lbs..... 3
Time, 3:07½.

Same Day—Pacing; purse, $500; 2:22 class.

Shaker, b g—M. F. Odell..... 1 2 1 2 1
Prince, b g—S. C. Tyron..... 3 1 2 1 2
Robert E., b g—P. W. Dudley..... 2 dis
Time, 2:28¼, 2:29½, 2:32½, 2:23¾, 2:27.

Same Day—Running; purse, $100; half mile heats.

H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk..... 1 1
A. A. Pinney's ch g A. A. P., by Jordan..... 2 2
Time, :51, :51.

Oct. 11th—Running; purse, $300; for all ages; two miles.

Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hockhocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 105 lbs..... 1
Miller & Howson's m Amanda L., by Shannon, dam Eva Ashton, 4 years, 115 lbs..... 2
H. Stover's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 117 lbs. 3
Time, 3:37.

Same Day—Running; purse, $100; dash of a quarter of a mile.

P. B. Bozeman's Confidence,..... 1
C. Hoffman's Dandy Roan..... 2
A. A. Pinney's A. A. P..... 3
Time, :23½.

The same day a roadster race for a purse of $100, gentlemen drivers, was trotted. D. S. Terry, Jr.'s Nibsy, W. W. Phillip's Prince, G. H. Bernhard's Belmont, L. A. Blasingame's Dan and W. T. Oden's Kate were the starters. Dan won the first heat in 3:19; Nibsy the second, in 3:09; Dan the third and fourth, in 3:06½, 3:00.

The well-known Tennessee mare, Glengarine, has been sold by Hayden & Barry to Dr. Powers, of Brooklyn, who purchases in behalf of parties in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, whither the mare will be shipped next week. Glengarine is a bay mare, bred by the Peytons, of Tennessee, in 1879, and is by Glengarry (son of Thormanby and Carbine, by Rifleman), dam Romping Girl, by Jack Malone (son of Lexington); 2d dam Fannie McAllister (dam of Muggins), by Omeara; 3d dam by imp. Leviathan; 4th dam Ann Maria (imp.), by Truffle. Racing is growing quite rapidly in Honolulu. During the past week we have received a postal dated Sept. 15th, from our correspondent, stating a match for $1,500 a side had just been decided. In Glengarine the Hawaiians will have a capital race-mare. She is not a weight carrier, according to her owner's statement, but her speed is tremendous, and, should she go amiss, her owner, who is one of the leading spirits of the budding Hawaiian turf, will have a superb broodmare.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The Woodland Colt Stake.

The Woodland Driving Park Association's stake for two-year-olds was trotted last Saturday. Of the seven nominations only two came to post, Sur Del and Hattie H., and the latter won in straight heats.

Woodland, Oct. 18th—Stake for two-year-olds, $30 each.

Hattie H., b f, by Alexander, dam by Don—C. R. Hoppin..... 1 1
Sur Del, blk c, by Del Sur, dam by Black Ralph—R. H. Newton... 2 2
Time, 3:04¾, 3:07.

In the 2:30 class at the Indiana State Fair, three horses trotted, the time ranging from 2:52 to 3:01¼, and the *Western Sportsman*, referring to the race, says: "Three such played-out old skins never before started in a 2:30 class, Hoosier Boy was blind, Viro (formerly Don Quixote) is a little less than twenty years old and is a victim of heaves, and Happy Traveler doesn't travel very fast and looked anything but happy. Men who have attended races for a quarter of a century will agree with us that such slow time was never before made by a 2:30 class."

Olden Time Trotters and Pacers.

Without being fond of argument, I am sometimes drawn into one, as follows: A party of gentlemen, not remarkable for trotting-horse knowledge, were in conversation the other day upon the merits and demerits of the trotters of the present and past, stating that intelligence, advanced thought, and civilization had brought the trotter to that degree of excellence so superior to olden times, and would continue until not only two minutes were reached but running time closely approximated. Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See being the special objects of their adoration, I simply remarked, "Gentlemen, you are mistaken; horses are no faster to-day than years ago, and I can prove it." They didn't give me a chance to prove it, but merely ridiculed the ideas advanced. Now, I propose to try and prove to those young gentlemen that my assertion was borne out by facts. It were needless for me to call their attention to the Icy Pony, as he flourished before they were born—yes, and could, and did in public, pace a half-mile in 1:00; nor to the little black pony Bull Pup, who paced from the quarter to that half-mile pole in 29 s., or to Pocahontas doing her mile in 2:17½ to wagon. There are no doubt plenty of persons living that can vouch for the wonderful speed old Lady Moscow had. She was very fast in spots, but unsteady; so also Mac, he could trot when to himself a quarter in 31 s. or 32 s. What horse of to-day when Mountain Boy was in good shape and felt all right could beat him to the score and take the pole from him to the quarter pole? Not one on the turf, in my opinion. And Fillingham (since George Wilkes), driven by the lamented Horace Jones; there never was a faster horse struck the earth. He could trot a 2:00 gait, and, as McLaughlin informed me showed him a trial of two miles to wagon in 4:40.

Judge Fullerton, I think, has trotted to the half in 1:04 or 1:05. I was a witness to a feat accomplished by Bashaw, Jr., that demonstrated he could trot close to a 2:00 gait. His driver was instructed to speed him a quarter-mile. He started, forgetting that in the quarter he was to trot there lay one of those old-fashioned triangular scrapers. He started at the stand close to the pole. As he made the turn the driver saw the scraper, took his horse perceptibly back, trotted around the scraper, and went to the quarter in 33 seconds, a 2:12 gait, and so I could go on with John Morgan, Lady Palmer, the steady-rating Lady Suffolk, George M. Patchen, etc., but I have mentioned enough to prove that, in my opinion at least, and in that of any conservative mind, as for speed, horses were possessed, 20 to 30 years ago, with quite as much as at this time. I don't propose, for one moment, to say that horses of to-day could not beat the very ones I have named a race. The best of tracks, of just one mile around, and in the acme of condition, sulkies to weigh from 42 lbs. to 50 lbs., and more greater factors, toe-weights and leather in the shape of boots, and straps to cover and protect a horse from any possible injury, thereby giving him absolute confidence in himself to keep up his best efforts for a longer period of time, enables him to trot faster miles, but does not enable him to attain any higher rate of speed than the horses of other days.

If horses of years ago had trotted over the same track, same appliances, weight of sulky, etc., their miles would have been made much faster. I do not attempt to attack the time, labor, intelligence and expense to which breeders have been subjected in determing the best possible strains or crosses to produce with certainty a trotter of greater or less degree, whose breeding may carry him at a high rate of speed, assisted by track, sulky and boots, a much longer distance than horses of former times could hold their rate of speed without the same advantages; but I do attack the proposition that horses are so much faster to-day for speed than of from 20 to 30 years ago; and, after all, why should they? Gentlemen of to-day are building upon foundations of years ago, the same Abdallah blood, through Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, the Stars, the Clays, the Pilots, the Bashaws, Knox, Champions, etc., is the predominating blood in the trotter of to-day, and with such foundation upon which to build, with track, sulky, toe-weights, and boots to cover his ear, if necessary, our great trotter is enabled to keep up his high rate of speed for a greater distance only than his distinguished ancestry, simply this and nothing more.—*Occasional, in N. Y. Spirit.*

Sales at San Francisquita.

Messrs. Easton & Eldridge conducted an auction sale of stock at the San Francisquita Ranch, the horse farm of Mr. H. W. Seale, last Saturday. The attendance was fair, but the prevailing depression in business cirles made it difficult to obtain remunerative prices, and only a part of the animals catalogued were sold. The following is the record:

Darkness, black mare, 3 years, by Elmo, dam Lady Comstock, by Norfolk, out of Mary Butte; J. D. Carr, Salinas, $335.

Daylight, black mare, 2 years, by Elmo, dam Lady Comstock; J. D. Carr, Salinas, $335.

Rowdy, bay horse, 7 years, by Hercules; O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, $195.

Fred, bay horse, 6 years, full brother to Rowdy; O. A. Hickok, $195.

Merchant, bay gelding, 3 years, by Carr's Mambrino, dam Accident, by Elmo; W. J. Bryan, San Francisco, $240.

Idol, bay horse, 5 years, by Carr's Mambrino, dam Ida May, Jr., by Owen Dale; W. J. Bryan $280.

Dinah, bay mare, 6 years, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; E. L. Smith, San Francisco, $150.

Lady, bay mare, 5 years, by Elmo; J. P. Mendonca, Honolulu, H. I., $175.

Elma, chestnut filly, 3 years, by Elmo, dam Orphan Girl, by a Black Hawk horse; John Schmidt, San Francisco, $610.

Nelly, chestnut mare, by John Nelson, in foal to Elmo; Alex Zab, $140.

Constitution, black horse, 8 years; E. L. Smith, $140.

Columbia, chestnut filly, 3 years, by Elmo, dam Goldfinder mare; Dan McCarthy, $185.

Marie, chestnut filly, 3 years, by Elmo, dam Lotta; Dan McCarthy, $195.

Millie, chestnut filly, 3 years, by Elmo, dam by Chieftain, in foal to Eros, by Electioneer; F. G. Newlands, San Francisco, $160.

Ellis, chestnut horse, 3 years, by Elmo, dam Ella, F. G. Newlands, $190.

Eliza, bay mare, 3 years, by Elmo; J. P. Mendoca, $170.

Manzanita, chestnut colt, 2 years, by Elmo, dam Ida May; J. D. Carr, $240.

Etta, chestnut filly, 2 years, by Elmo, dam Ella; Dan McCarthy, $95.

Sorrel Belle, chestnut filly, yearling, by Elmo, dam Santa Clara; F. G. Newlands, $80.

Napoleon, bay gelding, by Elmo; J. S. Spaulding, $100.

Kentucky Colt Stakes.

The meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was held at Lexington, on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. The following items are from the *LiveStock Record*:

It is astonishing how poorly the annual meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association is patronized, especially in this section where so many trotters are bred and raised, and the character of the sport is so good. Better trotting or even as good in the younger classes was never witnessed in this country.

On the first day the Lexington Stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird (son of Geo. Wilkes), dam Tansy by Geo. Wilkes, grandam Lady Tansy by Daniel Lambert, great-grandam a thoroughbred mare. We have no hesitancy in saying that this is one of the best, fastest and purest gaited trotters we have ever seen, and can trot a mile in 2:25. Greenlander and Baron Wilkes who each won a heat reflect credit upon their respective sires. Johnston, the pacer, paced in 2:08 quite handily, and did it so easy it looked like he could have beaten his best record, 2:06¼.

On the second day Bedford by Strathmore, dam by Mambrino Patchen, won the Kentucky Stakes, for three-year-olds, at five heats. It was a grand trot, every heat was contested, and a better field of youngsters would be hard to find. The first heat was trotted in 2:28¾ by Novelty, the second by C. F. Clay in 2:32½, and the third, fourth and fifth by Bedford in 2:31½, 2:30, 2:30¼, showing trifling variation in the five heats.

Alcyone by George Wilkes, dam Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen, trotted a mile in 2:27½, between the two trots, and Prince Wilkes, who behaved badly, and was distanced in the three-year-old stakes, trotted an exhibition mile in 2:34¾. The Glenview yearling, Nutbreaker, by Nutwood, 1st dam Bonny Doon, by Aberdeen, 2d dam Ariel, by Ethan Allen; 3d dam by Harris' Hambletonian, trotted a mile without a skip or break in 2:46¾. This is a grand, big bay colt, 15½ hands high, and has beautiful action and a pure gait. The day was raw and cold, and a high wind was blowing, which made greatly against fast time, or The Nutbreaker would have trotted two or three seconds faster.

On the third day the Kentucky Stakes for four-year-olds was trotted, and won in straight heats by Early Dawn, in 2:23½, 2:23¾, 2:21¾. She won quite easily, and can trot below 2:20. The three starters were by George Wilkes, and reflect great credit upon this great sire. Wilkes Boy was second in the second and third heats. Lizzie Wilkes cast a shoe in the second heat, which sent her to a bad break, and in the third heat she got off rather tangled and broke several times. It is seldom you see three colts by the same sire four years old, either of whom can trot below 2:25.

During the afternoon, between heats, there was several exhibition trots. Mr. F. D. Stout's, of Iowa, three-year-old bay filly Alecia, own sister to Alcantara and Alcyone, by George Wilkes, dam Alma Mater by Mambrino Patchen, trotted for a breeder's certificate in 2:29. Mr. B. J. Treacy trotted a yearling colt by Red Wilkes, dam Rena, in 3:10¼. The Glenview Farm's four-year-old black filly, by Cuyler, dam Mary Mambrino by Mambrino Patchen, trotted to beat Maud S.'s 2:17½, in 2:20. The track was hard and dead, and the air cool and raw, which made greatly against fast time. Pancoast trotted against his own record, 2:21¾, in 2:23.

Before the trots the premiums offered by Mr. A. S. McCann for the beat yearling and suckling, by Red Wilkes, were awarded. Mr. Blackford, of Keene, Ky., took the yearling premium, and Mr. Charles Williams, of Payne's Depot, Ky., the suckling premium.

There were a number of trials given horses for a Breeders' certificate. Blue Cloud, by Ashland Chief, dam by American Clay, trotted a mile in 2:27¼. Lady De Jarnette, the beautiful premium mare, owned by W. H. Wilson, and to be raffled off Saturday week, trotted a mile in 2:24½.

But there were two performances during the afternoon seldom witnessed, and never beaten this side of California. The Glenview yearling Nutbreaker trotted a mile as follows: Quarter 40, half 1:20½, three-quarters 2:02, mile 2:42½, beating his own record of 2:46 three and three-quarter seconds. Mr. Percy Talbott trotted his bay two-year-old filly, Silver One, by Alcyone, dam Silverlock, by Mambrino Time, as follows: Quarter 38, half 1:14¾, three-quarters 1:51, mile 2:26½, trotting the last half in 1:11½, a grand performance.

The meeting, so far as good trotting is concerned, has been one of the best we ever saw. The great fault is that breeders who derive so much benefit from it, with a few notable exceptions, neither patronize or aid it by their presence, while they derive hundreds of dollars in sales, from parties attracted by the meeting.

SUMMARIES.

Oct. 13th—Lexington Stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies, foals of 1882. Mile heats, two in three to harness; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, and $10 declaration if made on or before the 1st day of June, 1884; the Association to add $100; two-thirds of the whole stake to first, two-thirds of the remainder to second and balance to third. Closed January 1, 1884, with 67 nominations, 34 of whom declared, 3 dead. Value $1,275.

L. E. Simmons' r c Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird, dam Taney, by George Wilkes	1	3	2 1
A. Sharpe's bl c Greenlander, by Princeps, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian	2	2	1 2
R. G. Stoner's br c Baron Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Belle Patchen	3	1	3 ds
E. Muir's b c Charley Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam Kate Bradley	ds.		
J. T. McMillin's b c Aug. Haverstick, by Strathmore, dam by Clark Chief, Jr.	ds.		

Time, 2:30¾, 2:36¼, 2:32¼, 2:33¾.

Betting: Eagle $20, Greenlander $14, field $2.
Second Heat—Eagle Bird, $20, field $12.
Third Heat—Eagle Bird $20, field $10.
Fourth Heat—Greenlander $40, field $20.

Second Day, Tuesday, October 11th.—The Kentucky Stakes for three-year-olds. Mile heats; 3 in 5 to harness, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, and $10 declaration, if made on or before the 1st of June, 1884; the Association to add $100; two-thirds of the whole stake to first, two-thirds of the remainder to second, and balance to third. Closed January 1st, 1884, with 145 nominations, 81 of whom declared, 6 dead. Value, $2,285.

R. G. Stoner's b c Bedford, by Strathmore, dam by Mambrino Patchen	2	3	1	1	1
W. S. Buckner's b c C. F. Clay, by Caliban, dam Sapano, by Strathmore	5	1	2	3	5
W. R. Letcher's ch c Egalite, by Egbert, dam Stockbrige Belle.	3	4	5	4	6
Macey Bros.' b c O. F. C., by Onward, dam by Blackwood	4	2	4	6	2
R. B. Terrill's blk c Gambetta, by George Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont	6	6	3	2	3
K. Thomas's b f Novelty, by New York, dam Polly, by Tom Hal, Jr.	1	5	6	5	4
B. J. Treacy's ch c Prince Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam by Brown Chief	dis				

Time, 2:28¾, 2:32¼, 2:31½, 2:30, 2:30¾.

Betting—Egalite $30, Novelty $20, Bedford $10, C. F. Clay $10, Gambetta $10, field $4.
Second Heat—Novelty $40, field $30,
Third Heat—Novelty $24, C. F. Clay $20, field $20.
Fourth Heat—Bedford $15, Novelty $15, field $10.
Fifth Heat—Bedford $30, field $10.

Oct. 15th—The Blue Grass Stakes for four-year-olds. Mile heats; 3 in 5 in harness; $50 entrance, $25 forfeit and $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of June, 1884; the Association to add $100; two thirds of the whole stake to first, two-thirds of the remainder to second and balance to third. Closed January 1st, 1884, with 101 entries, 82 declared, 5 dead or void. Value, $1,752½.

L. D. Simmon's br f Early Dawn, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Star	1	1	1
T. Anglin's br c Wilkes Boy, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen	3	2	2
J. T. Shackleford's bl f Lizzie Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, dam Laura, by Joe Hooker	2	3	2

Time, 2:23¾, 2:23¾, 2:21¾.

Betting: Early Dawn $30, field, $10.
Second Heat—Early Dawn barred; Lizzie Wilkes, $20, Wilkes Boy—$12.

Oct. 16th.—The Red Wilkes Stake for the get of Red Wilkes, foals of 1882. $10 entrance, and $15 additional to start; $150 added by A. Smith McCann. Six-ninths to first, two-ninths to second, remainder to third; mile heats 2 in 3; 10 entries. Value $325.

F. A. Muir's b c Charlie Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam Mike's dam	1	2	1
D. Carlisle's b f Lady Mascotte, by Red Wilkes, out of Lida Bassett's dam	2	1	2
B. Curry's b c Shedd, by Red Wilkes, dam by 2d Ericsson	3	5	3
J. P. McCann's ch f Minnie B., by Red Wilkes dam by Harrodsburg Boy	4	3	5
A. Smith McCann's b f Lady Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, out of Phil Thompson's dam	5	4	4

Time, 2:45, 2:41½, 2:39.

Betting: Charlie Wilkes $20, field $12.
Second heat—Charlie Wilkes, $20, field $12.
Third heat—Lady Mascotte $50, field $25.

CRICKET.

A Few Hints to Junior Bowlers.

[By H. F. Boyle, of the Australian Eleven.]

1. The ball should be held firm but not tight, between the first and second fingers and the thumb, resting on the fourth finger, which should be partially closed or curved. If held in this manner and delivered with a jerk or sudden turn of the wrist, the ball will break or twist, this is, diverge from its course, consequently be more difficult to play.

2. Determine on what style is most suitable to you—fast, slow or medium, having done so (do not alter or vary your mode of delivery) fix upon the height, which in all cases nearly, is on a level or a little higher than the head; this to a great extent is caused by the level and billiard table-like wickets of the present day, also the improvement in batting. The higher the delivery, the more abrupt will be the rise from the pitch, causing great difficulty in playing, also giving the field more chance of a catch.

3. Having determined on style, pace and height (practice only will teach this), next decide upon the distances to run or walk up to the wicket before delivery. For fast bowling, from eight to ten yards will be found sufficient; medium, six to eight; and for slow, from four to six yards. Of course these distances are not to be considered as fixed rules; the bowler will soon learn which is most suitable and least tiring, the latter being of great importance, for no one can put on the same amount of break or twist when tired or overworked as when fresh.

4. The bowler has now to fix upon which side of the wicket he will bowl from, over or round, the former being preferable on account of the liability to get batsmen leg before wicket. Most bowlers are able to deliver from both sides, which is an advantage and in many instances irritable to batsmen—if the latter all the more credit to the bowler, who has a better chance of getting a wicket.

5. The body on delivery of the ball should be square with the bowling crease, and as upright as possible.

6. Practice often but not too much at a time, from 25 to 30 balls per day will be quite sufficient for a commencement, and be careful not to bowl when tired, for assuredly if you do, it will lead to a careless and inaccurate style, and probably spoil your chance of improving.

7. Direction will be the first part to learn; this can only be gained by constant practice, theory, of course, being out of the question.

8. Having gained direction, that is, being able to bowl tolerably straight, the bowler has to begin his hardest task, viz., to learn the *art of pitching*. By pitching, I mean the distance the ball shall first strike the ground from a batsman's reach, so that if he play forward the ball may go over the shoulder of his bat, if he play back it may suddenly rise and he may be caught. Of course, the distance will vary according to the height and reach of the batsman, his style of play, pace of ball, height of bowler, height of delivery, and in some cases on the nature of the ground.

Too much importance cannot be attached to this part of bowling, for without *pitch*, no matter how much a ball may break, it is easily played or hit with safety. Therefore cultivate *pitch*, which having acquired will enable you to drop a ball just where a batsman least likes it, causing him to feel uncomfortable, lose confidence, perhaps cramp his play, thereby leading him to commit an error, by either bowling or getting him caught or stumped.

The beginner, having acquired direction, pitch or break, must not congratulate himself on being proficient, for, if pittied against a good batsman, he will in all probability find his master. His best deliveries may be played back to him or mid-off, or forward for singles; or the batsman may step out and drive him for 3 to 4. Now is the time for the young bowler to use his head; that is, to vary pace, pitch, height of delivery, and perhaps change to the other side of the wicket. By these means he may cause his opponent to make a mistake. Delivering a slow ball he may get a catch, very likely mid-on or mid-off will be the favored party, or again if the batsman step out and hit, one of the long-fields may have a chance, or the wicket-keeper stump him. A fast ball may break through the batsman's defence, or short slip or wicket-keeper catch him from a snick. If a fieldsman or wicket-keeper miss a chance, never lose your temper or show disgust, for by so doing you will most likely lose pitch or direction, and also cause the fielders to become over-anxious, thus leading to other mishaps.

Bowlers of the present day in anything like first-class cricket, do not depend entirely on breaking through the defence of a batsman; so to speak, they bowl with their heads, that is, seeing their bowling is being played or scored from, they alter their length of pitch, put in a slow with the object of getting a catch, or for the wicket-keeper to have a chance of stumping. If that does not succeed, a fast will be sent down, the next perhaps a medium pace, to be followed very likely with a slow ball and more elevation—all done for the purpose of causing the batsman to make a mistake by playing too soon, too late, stepping out and missing it, or giving a chance to the field. Bowlers should never despair of removing a batsman no matter how poor the former or good the latter. The worst of bowlers are just as likely to deliver a ball on the spot a good batsman does not like and get a wicket, as the best bowler that ever handled a ball. The reader will no doubt have noticed that great prominence is given to the cultivation of pitch, and, I think, justly, for this is the most important part of bowling. By being able to drop the ball where it is wanted the bowler can find out the weak points of his opponent, and varying pace, etc., lead to the downfall of the batsman.

I trust that the few hints given above may prove of some little assistance to young bowlers, but at the same time can assure them that they will learn more in twenty minutes' practice than in volumes of theoretical teaching.

Australians vs. All-Comers.—A Well-Contested Game.

The second match between the above teams took place last Saturday afternoon and was unfinished at the time of drawing the stumps. This result was chiefly due to the lateness in starting the game and the late arrival of certain cricketers who have every facility for making their appearance at least one hour earlier. Clark, the skipper of the Antipodeans, won the toss and elected to field first. This proved very costly, as the All-Comers pasted the moderate bowling of the Australians to the tune of 95. Purdy (21), Carr (18), Burnett (18), and Banner (10) were the most effective batsmen. Carr's innings was certainly the best display of batting seen on the grounds for a considerable time. Jacobs proved the most successful of the many bowlers tried. The catch made by Jacobs that dismissed Gray was a remarkably clever one. The ball appeared to be travelling very hard over his head, but he jumped up and grabbed the ball with his left hand, to the surprise of everybody. Bristowe and Barney Benjamin each made a fine catch.

Barney Benjamin and Spiro, who started in batting for the "cornstalks," commenced hostilities very rapidly and after Banner and Waterman had each sent down an over the score showed 12 runs. This was too good to last, however, as Benjamin was bowled and Spiro was soon after run out. Jacobs, after breaking his egg, was bowled off his pad. Clark and Ben Benjamin managed to keep their stumps in tact till time was up, the book showing 3 wickets down for 42 runs. The Australians have got 54 runs to make for victory and 7 wickets to do it with. We hardly think they can manage it if the All-Comers turn up in force. The score:

ALL COMERS.		AUSTRALIANS.	
W. J. Carr, c B. A. Bonjamin, b Jacobs	18	I. H. Spiro, run out	8
G. Theobald, b B. A. Benjamin.	3	Barney Benjamin, b Waterman.	10
J. Miller, b B. A. Benjamin....	0	A. W. Jacobs, b Waterman.....	2
A. Waterman, c Bristone, b Jacobs	5	Ben Benjamin, not out.....	6
J. Purdy, c Bristowe, b Jacobs..	21	Ben Clark, not out.....	9
G. Gray, c Jacobs, b Ben Benjamin	4		
H. H. Cookson c and b Jacobs..	1		
G. De Golia, c Jacobs b Clark...	1		
L. G. Burnett, b Jacobs.....	18		
C. Banner, c Cross, b Jacobs....	10		
C. Goewey, not out.....	0		
Extras.....	14	Extras.....	7
Total.....	95	Total for three wickets.....	42

Bowled by Death.

"We are well in for Autumn now. The air is keen of a morning and cold after sundown—our days bright and enjoyable enough in their way, but suggestive of a top coat time coming, and no mistake about Summer lingering or an Indian Summer is to be made. Cricket is about done for, and a melancholy wind up we had to the season, marked by a couple of deaths. On Sunday last Fred Morley died, and a day or two earlier the Rev. A. R. Ward. Morley, three years or less ago, was our best fast bowler and one of the mainstays of Nottinghamshire. In 1882 he was out of sorts, and, while on the voyage to Australia with the Hon. John Bligh's team, got into great trouble through the collision which occurred to the P. and O. mail ship Peshawur. In the first scare he must have been hit hard or fallen heavily, for he was continually complaining afterwards. It was not till four months later though, and after he had been in half a dozen doctor's hands, treated for a variety of ailments, that he found what was really troubling him, viz., a broken rib. He seemed to get round, but was never his own man again, and died of congestion of the lungs. Somehow, the fright so upset him that he could not make an effort to use the "Dombey and Son" language, and gradually went from bad to worse. Our Marylebone Club sent him this season to Harrogate Spa, but nothing could save the poor fellow. He was a kind-hearted, simple-minded fellow, and very popular among our cricketers. The Reverend A. R. Ward, Artemus, as he was somewhat irreverently called, was a fine example of an athletics-loving gentleman. Thirty years ago he was a captain of the Cambridge cricket eleven, and had till the day of his death hardly ever missed being present at a big match. Not two months ago the old gentleman, who weighed over 280 lbs., declared that he could bat as well as ever if only his legs would stand the work, and he was always a boy at heart. His delight was to get hold of distinguished visitors to the 'Varsity, where I should mention he was perpetual President of the Cricket Club, and give them a dinner, for he was a great connoisseur of good eating and drinking. As a *raconteur* he had very few superiors, and his love of a joke or anecdote gained for him his *soubriquet*, founded on the similarity of his initials with surname to Artemus Ward's.—*London Cor. N. Y. Sportsman.*

No one will grudge the Nottinghamshire Eleven the honors they have fairly and honestly won this year. The championship of county cricket this Summer is theirs beyond a doubt, and their record is a brilliant series of successes, such as no eleven has been able to claim, certainly of late years. I believe I am correct in my figures, that the Nottinghamshire Eleven scored altogether, in their ten matches, 3,268 runs for 131 wickets, or an average of just under 25 runs, and their opponent's 2,832 runs for 197 wickets, which gives an average of under fourteen and a half runs. Nine easy victories and one drawn game in their favor, represent a summary of which the supporters of the game in Nottingham have good reason to be proud.—*Cricket.*

ATHLETICS.

Another Footrace.

The telegraph brings us word that Harmon was defeated in a hundred yard race by Lewis, in 9¾ s., at Corvalis, Oregon. There is no man named Lewis that can defeat in Harman in a square race for that distance. Of course the time is simply nonsense, and no doubt manufactured for the occasion so as to give the race a sort of square appearance. We also learn that $10,000 changed hands. We will wager a new hat that not a reader of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN lost a dollar on the result, as we have so often described professional footraces, and more especially the footraces in which Harmon has been a competitor. If you lose your money on a professional race simply through not being a subscriber of the paper, you have no one to blame but yourself. We have no pity for you.

Olympic Programme.

The following programme has been announced for the Fall meeting of the Olympic Club, which will take place on Thanksgiving Day, November 27th. The programme is open to all amateur athletes. We understand it is the intention of the management to bar a few prominent runners from competing in the 440 yard scratch race:

One hundred yards handicap.
Two hundred and twenty yards handicap.
Four hundred and forty yards scratch race for the Hammersmith medal, to be won three times.
Half-mile handicap.
Two mile handicap, two hundred yards limit.
One mile scratch bicycle race.
Five mile handicap bicycle race.
Running high jump.
Pole Vault.
Obstacle race.
One mile handicap walk.
Entries close November 20th, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the Olympic Club. Entrance fee, 50 cents for each event.

How to Start Foot Races.

Mr. L. E. Myers wants to revolutionize the system of starting in vogue at athletic meetings in this country. He says he has studied the English method thoroughly, and is so impressed with the uniform good starts effected at the various meetings in England that he is determined, if possible, to introduce the system tnto this country. This is the way Mr. Myers says it should be done: "First, assign each man his mark and inform them not to get into position until told to do so; *the men must not be allowed to walk around hitching their pants, etc.*, but must stand bolt upright on the mark. Second, tell them to set themselves. Do not fire the pistol as you give the word 'set' but keep your men until they are all as steady as statues. Then let them go. Every starter in this country has a different way of sending off his men, consequently the athletes do not know what to expect." The amateur champion runner is also of the opinion that "there is not a man in or around New York who knows how to fire a pistol," but he recommends John Fraser to the National Association as a man, who, with a little practice, could well fill the position, Mr. Myers' suggestions are worthy of the attention of all who take an interest in amateur athletics.

On Sept. 29th, at Birmingham, Eng., at the Buchfield Harrier sports, W. G. George defeated W. Snook in the 1,500 yard race in 3 m. 52 2-5 s. Subsequently they engaged in a one mile bicycle race, which is thus described by an English paper: "George had a little the best of the start, and went away in front of his opponent, who, however, wrested the lead from him after going a lap. George by a plucky spurt once more got te the head of affairs. Snook, however, passed him again in the last lap, and held the lead until entering the straight for home, when George by a good spurt got up, but, missing his treadle, was thrown out of the race, and Snook won easily by ten yards. Time, 3 m. 32 1-5 s."

The *Call* of last Monday states that among the late arrivals in this city, is Harry Johnson, the 75 yard sprinter, who will shortly issue a challenge to run any man in the world 75 yards. We think the credulous editor of the *Call* has been imposed upon by some outsider, as H. M. Johnson, the sprinter (and the only Johnson of any note in America), was running in New York as late as Oct. 12th. We are also of the opinion that even H. M. Johnson or any other runner in America, would not be particularly anxious to put up any coin for such a match, since Hutchens has signified his intention of coming to America.

An English scientific writer draws attention to a new argument for the development of out-door pastimes, by the remark that "games which require close attention to a flying object, such as tennis, battledore and shuttlecock, and in a less degree cricket, are among the most powerful agencies by which the muscles of the eyes can be strengthened and improved."

At the last regular meeting of the Acme Athletic Club, of Oakland, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: D. C. Van Court, President; E. L. Merwin, Vice President; R. I. Hepburn, Secretary; G. H. Brown, Treasurer; R. B. Hard, Jr., Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; A. M. Campbell, Leader.

Fallow '86 is credited with running 100 yards backward in 14⅞ s. at the Amherst College Games, Oct. 4th. This is the best time ever made in a race of this description. On the same day he also won the quarter in 53⅗s, which, if correct, is excellent time for a college boy.

On dit that Harry Hutchens, the fastest man in the world will visit this country, late this month. If he comes, a professional handicap will probably be held in New York City. This will give the boys a chance to learn how to sprint, and to verify the wonderful stories about his startling abilities.—*Amateur Athlete.*

A large delegation of athletes were present on Saturday, Oct. 12th., at Mott Haven, to witness the 100-yard race between M. W. Ford and W. C. Wilmer for the championship of the New York Athletic Club. Ford won by very little to spare in 10¾s. The race was run in a heavy rain.

Intelligent and systematic attention to physical culture in colleges, instead of permitting the students to continue their sports in an indiscriminate manner, is advocated by President Robinson, of Brown University.

W. R. Stewart, accompanied with a New York friend, started last week for a hunting expedition in Northern California. He will be back in time to take part in the Fall games of the Olympic Club.

The University games have been postponed till next Saturday afternoon. The correct list of open events is as follows: 100 and 220 handicap runs, running high jump and a hop step and jump.

The pupils of Clarence Whistler are arranging a benefit for the "Kansas Demon." It will take place at Platts' Hall, on Oct. 30th.

On Oct. 2d, at the Lambeth Baths, London, H. Davenport plunged 70 ft. 7 in., which wipes out the best previous amateur record of 68 ft. 4 in. made by R. Greer, on July 17, 1879.

By cable we learn that George's attempt, to lower the mile record at Stamford Bridge Athletic Gounds on Oct. 11th, was unsuccessful.

The gymnasium of the Williamsburgh Athletic Club will shortly be refurnished by Prof. Sargeant.

THE KENNEL.

Distemper—Its Treatment.

The disease is a fever, and it has been truly said, "You cannot cure but you may guide a fever." Many dogs recover from distemper without being given one single dose of medicine, and strange to say some recover in spite of very many doses. Recoveries also happen under courses of treatment—so far as drugs are concerned—diametrically opposite to each other in their action. The explanation of all this is that there is a natural tendency in the disease to recovery if only the dog be placed in favorable conditions. The disease, unless aggravated, runs a certain definite course, and it is our duty merely to assist nature by keeping the animal's internal economy in good order, and by protecting it from external injury. Remedies given with a view to cut short the disease are always useless, and often injurious. We have no agent which can immediately remove the poison which exists in the blood, or which can at once restore to health the organs deranged by that poison. We can only assist nature to gradually eliminate from the blood through the natural channels of the body all deleterious matters. The indications to be observed in treating a case of distemper are: To guide the fever; to prevent any local complications; to keep up the dog's strength; and to protect him from irritants either within or without his body. The first essential step is to place the dog as soon as distemper is detected in a dry, well ventilated place, which must be kept night and day at as even a temperature as possible. In winter a certain amount of artificial warmth is advisable, but a hot room is to be avoided. Too much warmth causes fatigue and predisposes to the advent of nervous affections. A room with a big fire in it generally has cold draughts passing through it, and should the fire go out the fall of temperature is very great. No better place to treat a case of distemper can be found than in a well ventilated stable, if the floor be dry. At the very outset of the disease a mild dose of aperient medicine may be given, but emetics are always unnecessary. The dog vomits very easily, and is quite able to unload his stomach should it be too full. Violent retching only induces weakness, destroys the appetite, and may render the stomach dangerously irritab e. Should the feverish symptoms be well marked, a teaspoonful of equal parts of sweet nitre and acetate of ammonia may be given twice a day. During the first day or two of distemper no alarm need be felt at the dog refusing food. He certainly ought not to be forced with soups or beef tea, especially when mixed with wine or spirits. Such a course upsets the stomach. Tempt him with anything he will eat, change the food, and leave none before him. The diet should always include a fair amount of animal food, and it should be remembered that meat is indigestible the more it is cooked; it is more easily digested in its raw state. About the fourth or fifth day small doses of tonics and stimulants may be given, and these should be administered in a form calculated to annoy the dog as little as possible. Bulky drenches and nasty tasting things should be avoided, as they excite and worry the patient to an extent often far in excess of any good they might otherwise do. The compound tincture of cinchona is a rather favorite medicine in distemper; but it is open to two objections—that dogs struggle against its administration, and that it is very apt to cause constipation.

Iron in some of its various medicinal forms is also often prescribed. It should never be given if the stomach is irritable, if any fever be present, or when the appetite is capricious. The best form of medicine is certainly a pill, as it can usually be hidden in a choice morsel of food, and if not is easily and rapidly given by force. A good tonic and stimulant pill may be made of quinine, one-half grain; nux vomica, one-fourth grain; nitrate of potass, 5 grains; ginger, 2 grains. This is for a small dog once daily, for a collie twice a day, and for a St. Bernard, perhaps, two pills twice a day. They should be given after food. When distemper has been neglected, or wrongly treated and very great debility exists, some stimulant is necessary, such as sherry or brandy, and this should always be given mixed with beef tea. When the stomach is irritable, we should avoid milk and all thickened soups. Vomiting is best treated with five-grain doses of nitrate of bismuth three or four times a day, and by limiting the diet entirely to lean raw meat. If expense does not stand in the way, Brand's essence of beef is invaluable in cases of great gastric irritation. So long as the feeding is judiciously regulated, no bowel complications of a serious nature will arise. It must, however, be remembered that different articles of food produce very different effects upon the bowels. Liver and oatmeal have a laxative effect, while bread, rice, arrowroot, etc., have quite an opposite action. So long as the dog is not exposed to the cold or to sudden changes of temperatures, no chest complications need be feared. The discharge from eyes and nose should be removed every morning with a damp sponge, and if the eyelids be anointed with a little oil or common zinc ointment every night, that glueing together which often occurs and annoys the dog will be prevented. Diarrhœa, should it arise, suggests at once some change in the food. It may be met with small doses of port wine and powdered cinnamon. In bad cases tannin, catechu and opium may be necessary. Constipation should be guarded against by changing the food, but when marked must be relieved by mild aperients; the ordinary anti-bilious pills sold by chemists will do; enemas are also useful. When convalescence approaches great care is requisite, as a chill quickly induces a relapse. Pet dogs must not too soon be washed, no matter how dirty they may may have become. Exercise must also be recommenced very cautiously, as a violent frolic or a long run has frequently been followed by fits or paralysis. If it be known that a dog just affected with distemper is suffering from intestinal worms, an effort should be made to dislodge them before the dogs gets weak from disease. When once debility exists it is very dangerous to use violent worm medicine. The different complications and sequelæ of distemper will be fully considered in their places, so we need not here go into their treatment. They seldom appear if the dog be properly treated from the earliest appearance of disease. A simple, uncomplicated case requires no further treatment than we have described, and complications will not arise if the little details of management pointed out be carefully observed. The line of treatment here laid down is in accordance with the theory we have adopted as to the nature of the disease, but was not based simply upon it. It is the result of many years' experience, and its success seems to corroborate the truth of the theory.—*Wm. Hunting, F. R. C. V. S., in Land and Water.*

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*											
Trout	*											

The State Sportsman's Convention.

In my last letter I brought the proceedings up to Friday night, on which the official business of the convention ended. This, however, did not terminate the influence of the convention and so far as its pleasures are concerned, they at that point only commenced. Early on Saturday morning the delegates and members of the local club met at the St. Elmo hotel and started off to San Fernando to go into camp for a three days' hunt. About fifteen or twenty gentlemen reached the point selected, close along the railroad, about 11 A. M., and on the banks of a fine, clear, cool stream of water, where four or five large tents were soon pitched and the shooting commenced. Here again I have to commend the liberality and foresight of the Los Angeles Club, for nothing was omitted, nothing left undone that could in any way contribute to the comfort, convenience and pleasure of their guests. Owing to an accident, some years ago, which crippled my right arm, I do not shoot now, and so I was unanimously elected Major Dome of the camp. In this capacity, while the boys were away, I got along first-rate, as the cook and waiters gave no trouble, but when night came and the boys got on the rampage, I trust the Lord will mercifully deliver me from such another ordeal. The range of country selected for the hunt is well supplied with birds, but owing to a small species of cactus supplied with desperate thorns, which hugs the ground, it renders the use of dogs impossible, and thus adds to the labors of the hunter, as he has to retrieve his own birds, a very difficult and arduous work at this particular place. In a few minutes after the party separated it was evident birds were plentiful, for it was bang, bang, bang, in every direction until sun-down, when the tired and hungry shooters straggled into camp for supper and rest. As I checked each man's bag on returning I saw all had tried hard to win the honors of the day, and that the total score would be creditable. I shall not give each man's score separately as it was agreed that the three best of the day only should be given with the total of all. For the first day, ending Sunday noon, the tally stands:

Total birds	235
Hares	3
Cotton tails	12
Total	250

Best bags of the day:

Mr. Wm. Thomas, Chico	33
Mr. Gould, Los Angeles	32
Mr. Taggart, Los Angeles	25

The second day's hunt was not so good as the birds became fewer and wilder, but it was still creditable to those participating. The tally for this day, ending Monday noon was:

Total birds	169
Cotton tails	16
Hares	2
Total	187

As Mr. Taggart returned to town on Sunday, it left only two gentlemen with a chance of first honors, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Gould, and at the close they stood thus:

Mr. Thomas	65
Mr. Gould	55

I may remark that many more cotton tails and hares could have been killed if wanted, than were, but it is no joke carrying a load of them in the heat of the day. So the total of the hunt, which among true sportsman is more for pleasure than slaughter, the tally stands:

Birds	404
Cotton tails	28
Hares	5
Grand total	437

To which a few doves, and one or two other things, including a large rattlesnake by Mr. White, of Los Angeles, and a blue jay by Judge Dibble, of Grass Valley, may be added.

I shall be expected, of course, to say something of the nights in camp, of the fun and devilment going on, for the account would not be complete without my doing so. In some respects I would be glad to draw the veil of obscurity over the proceedings, but as a chronicler of current events the truth must be told. A few of us were decent people, but most were decidedly bad. Generally myself and Crittenden Robinson are quiet and silent in camp, and eschew revelry, sweet, innocent things, resembling the babes in the wood, who in their sad death were covered with flowers and leaves by the robins, Buckingham, the Fish Commissioner, Messrs. Kurtz and Gould, of Los Angeles, are much of the same style, but Hazard, Harry Payne, Taggart, Holbrook, and others of Los Angeles, H. H. Briggs, of San Francisco, George Fletcher and Judge Dibble, of Grass Valley, are perfect demons. Not having recovered from a grand and glorious spell of sea-sickness on the trip down, I was unusually quiet and sedate, and got through the first night pretty well, only that Holbroke, my partner for the night, is decidedly too long in the legs, too fond of turning over and over, and too musical in his snoring for comfort in a bed of small dimensions like that one which fate gave us. But the second night, I am sorry to say, was pandemonium itself, and it is hard to determine who were the chief fiends—Hazard, Taggart, Payne, Holbrook, Briggs, Fletcher, or Judge Dibble. Mr. Stanton, the photographer of Los Angeles, a prominent member of the party, who ran fourth for the chief honors in the shoot, had to return home on Sunday, and kindly left me his bed all to myself, and so I rejoiced in the hope of a good night's rest, the first I had since leaving home on the previous Thursday and five nights without sleep will use up most men. There are often mistaken souls who dream of heaven, and this time, I was one of them. After a four hours' Salvation Army Camp Meeting, in which Judge Dibble led four incessant hours with a strange and happy mixture of sacred airs and nigger melodies, the meeting became fearfully multitudinous and politically democratic, but they could not draw the badger, for having a good bed, I lay still though I could not sleep. It appears they had resolved to get me out, so at midnight Hazard and Taggart jumped on the tables, wrangled like hostile candidates turned somersaults like circus men, shouted like madmen, and then down went tables, men and crockery in a promiscuous mass to the ground. That dodge failed so Briggs conceived the idea of smoking me out with what he called a "disinfectant," for he is awful on words of four syllables. He often reminds me in this respect of Mark Twain, who whenever he wants a powerful stunner always uses the word "fructifies." He confesses he does not know what the word exactly means, but it sounds well and goes a long way and so he always uses it when in a fix for a word. So with Briggs' "disinfectant" of old rags, pork fat and dead cactus—he did not know what it meant, but it sounded well all the same and he hoped would go a long way. Directly a bright, blazing flame, at the end of a long pole, came through the doors of the tent, and great fragments of burning stuff fell among about two hundred loaded cartridges. Kurtz and Gould jumped up and ran off with the cartridges, scared to death, but I lay still determined I'd die a thousand deaths before I would leave my comfortable nest. So the disinfectant dodge failed, but keeping up the attack, Payne gave Fletcher and Judge Dibble a sudden lurch forward when one struck me on the shoulder and the other in the ribs mighty strong and for a time dazed me. In a moment, however, I saw my time to disinfect the crowd had come so I sat up and let out on short range at my prostrate foes *a la* John L. Sullivan, and for a few moments gave it them right good on the neck and ribs. As blow after blow fell loud and quick, the enemy became paralyzed, and taking advantage of the moment I followed up with my feet and kicked every mother's son of them out of the camp and like Robinson Crusoe in mid-ocean was left monarch of all I surveyed. Then they tried threatenings to pull the tent down; fired fusilade after fusilade of blank cartridges close to my head; pelted rocks against the canvas; did every mean thing, in fact, like licked schoolboys, they could think of, but all in vain, for as I have already said, in bed I was going to stay if I had to die for the privilege. After a brief consultation they found they had undertaken too much of a job for that night, so returning to the camp-fire with their empty guns and the remnants of Briggs' "disinfectant," they took a night-cap, sang Auld Lang Syne in twenty different keys, and about two in the morning quietly crept off to roost. This is not a fictitious yarn of the events of that terrible last night in camp. It is all through a literal statement of facts as they occurred, and I want the public and the wives of the ring-leaders to know it is so. I feel gratetul to a merciful Providence for that night's protection, and am glad to be alive to relate its terrors. If a man does not play even in California before the game is out, the sooner he leaves the country the better. I am on the top this bout.

But notwithstanding the rackets of nights the hunt was a perfect success, and so full of pleasant incidents that I am sure no one participating will ever forget it. It made a mark for the Los Angeles sportsmen that can never be rubbed out. On Monday noon we returned to the city by train, to prepare for the grand game supper in the evening. This, however, was so conspicuously successful, both in itself and in its effects upon the public, that I desire to postpone its account until next week, that I may do both the justice they deserve.

H.

The Use of Firearms.

We enjoin upon all sportsmen a careful observance of the following rules in handling guns, which are given by a prominent member of the New York State Sportsman's Association:

1. Never in excitement nor in fun point it towards any human being.
2. Never carry it so, that if accidently discharged, it would endanger the life of a dog even.
3. Always think, when walking, which way your gun is pointed, and if a companion is in the field with you, no matter how near and how temptingly the game appears, do not shoot until you know just where he is, and that a stray shot may not possibly strike him, for one little pellet is sufficient to destroy an eye for ever.
4. Never get into a wagon without taking the cartridge from the gun.
5. Never get over a fence without either taking the cartridges out, or placing the gun through the fence on the ground, so that if you fall, or the fence breaks, it cannot be discharged.
6. Always carry the gun at half-cock.
7. Never let the hammers rest on the "plungers," or pieces which strike the cap.
8. Never try to close it when the hammers are down.
9. Never get in front of it yourself, If you see you are about to fall, drop the gun so that the muzzle will be from you. Occasionally a cartridge will stick after it has been fired. A stout thin blade of knife will generally extract it, if not *remove the other cartridge*, and then cut a straight stick and poke it out from the muzzle, but even then don't place your body in front of it, but content yourself with using the hand.
10. After firing one barrel, take the cartridge from the other and examine the wad over the shot to see that it is not loosened by the concussion as it very frequently is, which would produce a heavy recoil, and if it gets up the barrel, will likely burst the gun and likely take a hand off besides.
11. Never take hold of the muzzle to draw it towards you, nor set it up, when, if falling, its muzzle would be towards you. Finally, follow all these suggestions and be self-possessed, and the fields will afford you sport without danger, and I hope without temptation.

The various sporting clubs of Butte county are doing some good work this year in protecting game, and they have men hired for the special purpose of traveling about the country to enforce the laws. They propose to make it warm for the pot-hunters who loaf about the ponds and slaughter in an unsportsmanlike manner hundreds of ducks, and those who go to the woods to bag quail the same way. The club realizes the fact that game is growing scarcer every year, and that something must be done to protect it. Some of the clubs have secured the exclusive right of hunting over several of the large ranches, and therefore all killing will be done "on the square." While this may work a hardship to some hunters, the "poacher" and "pot hunter" will be kept away. —*Biggs Policy.*

A pigeon match will soon come off at Sutter Creek between Albert Cook and T. Norman, for $50 a side. The conditions are twenty-five birds at thirty-one yards. Great interest is centered in the match as both gentlemen are acknowledged to be crack shots.

The Sunday *Capital* refers to Mr. Ryan's letter, which appeared in last week's issue, in the following strain: "A correspondent of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, writing from the ducking grounds in the vicinity of the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, suggests that the mudhen nuisance may be overcome by poisoning the fowls. He suggests the placing of vessels filled with poisoned grain in the tube a few feet from the open water in ponds. He claims that the ducks do not enter the tule to feed, but that the mudhens do, and that the latter might be killed by the wholesale without injury to the ducks. We hope that nobody will be deceived into doing anything of the kind, for it is a mistake to say that ducks do not leave the open ponds to feed. We have often found them feeding in the tule at considerable distances from the open water, and have no doubt that almost every person who has hunted ducks will say the same. If one were shooting on a pond and came across a lot of poisoned food close by, we venture to say his sport would end right there; for no man wants to take the chances of bringing home poisoned ducks."

Lacquer for Guns.

To prevent guns rusting in sea air, lacquer them on the outside with a very thin varnish of shellac and alcohol. This should be laid on quickly with a brush, and will also be imperceptible. A dose of the same will not hurt the mountings, but will effectually prevent their rusting, even if the gun is dipped in salt water, and remember no matter how carefully you clean the inside of the barrels after a day's shooting on the coast, you will do well to watch your gun a day or two and remove the rust which is found to form, which, if neglected will eat in and leave an ugly mark.

Concerning the duck season in that neighborhood the Stockton *Independent* says: The late rains, while they have not been of any particular benefit to the farmers of the county, have been hailed with delight by citizens with hunting proclivities as the harbinger of good tidings in relation to large quantities of teal and mallard. The various sloughs in this vicinity were yesterday literally alive with men armed with shotguns, intent upon slaughtering the toothsome duck of every species. The latter, however, were not as plentiful as the hunters anticipated.

It is sheer wantoness to throw away game because it happen to be a little "high," but is it necessary to use permanganate of potash to purify it from the taint, though it is sometimes used successfully if carefully employed. It will generally suffice to cleanse the game thoroughly, and wipe it quite dry with soft cloths, rubbing a little salt into the worst parts. Game which is simply "high," without being putrid, is particularly easy of digestion, and of great value to invalids.—*Lancet.*

The *Los Gatos Mail* contains the following: "Last Sunday was a great day for the hunters. Abe Lee, as usual, brought in a buck weighing 123 pounds. Groom got one two pounds larger. Several parties went after quail and brought back as high as six dozen to the man. The best quail hunting last Sunday was between Alma and Wright's Station. Several went as far as the Spanish Ranch. The quail are getting shy. Only an expert at shooting on the wing can get them now."

At a meeting of the Multonah Rod and Gun Club, held at Portland, Oct. 10th, the following new officers were elected: President, J. W. Waller; Vice-President, E. W. Moore; Secretary, H. C. McDonald; Treasurer, — McIntosh. The following new members joined the Club: E. D. McKee, Geo. Walker, F. T. Dodge, T. Trowbridge, Geo. Bliss, J. W. Keane and W. A. Eberle.

On Sunday, 12th, about sixty sportsmen of Portland boarded the City of Salem for Snaves' Island. J. Mathews and J. Campbell made the biggest bag, with thirty-nine widgeons, Bodley and Curry also made excellent bags.

The pigeon match, at Dutch Flat, between W. J. Jameson and P. C. Byrne, resulted in a victory for the latter, who killed twelve straight birds.

The *Capital* says that the crack shots at the bay needn't be a bit surprised if they should receive a general challenge from James Parrot one of these days.

William Scott, of the English firm of W. and C. Scott & Sons, gunmakers, is out in Colorado hunting big game.

To-morrow the Forrester Gun Club, of Sacramento, hold a shoot for medals.

Some campers near Cloverdale killed a deer that weighed 125 pounds.

Local nimrods report quail plentiful on all sides.

THE RIFLE.

A Wonderful Record Made by Howard Carr

Last Saturday, at Shell Mound, the rifle contest between Howard Carr and Col. Sam Beaver, for a purse, proved to be a most remarkable match. The conditions were 100 shots, at the 200 yard target, military rifles, six pounds pull on trigger, off-hand, open sights. Mr. Carr used a Sharp-Burchard rifle, 66 grains of powder and 465-grain bullet. Col. Beaver fired his new Hotchkiss; H. C. Smith was scorer, and Capt. L. Siebe officiated as marker. The score which is given below speaks for itself. Never in the annals of rifle shooting has such a remarkable score been made. The target is to be photographed:

	HOWARD CARR.		COLONEL SAM BEAVER.	
String 1	4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5—47	String 1	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—43	
2	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 49	2	4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 43	
3	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5—47	3	5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—45	
4	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—47	4	4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—43	
5	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—49	5	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5—46	
6	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5—45	6	4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5—44	
7	5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—48	7	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5—44	
8	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 .45	8	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42	
9	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—48	9	4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—42	
10	4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4—46	10	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—43	
Total	471	Total	435	

The *Alta* says that at a recent practice Officer P. D. Linville made 10 bull's-eyes out of 12 shots, at the 600 yard target. A good performance, and if made in a match "for keeps" would be the top record. The entire police team are doing well and show a constant improvement.

Quite a large number of Company C gathered at Shell Mound Range last Sunday to contest for medals. T. E. Carson won the first class medal for September, and Mr. Raye the October medal. Mr. Sumner won the second class medal for both months, Mr. Ruddock won the third class medal for both months. Mr. Palm won the fourth class medal for both months. Following are the best scores:

FIRST-CLASS MEDAL.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Carson—Sept	45	45	90
Oct	42	45	87
Raye—Sept	35	39	74
Oct	42	47	89
Cummings—Sept	45	45	90
Oct	43	44	87
Meriweather—Sept	44	42	86
Oct	42	41	83
Klein—Sept	43	33	76
Oct	42	44	86

SECOND-CLASS MEDAL.

Sumner—Sept	39	42	81
Oct	39	43	82

THIRD-CLASS MEDAL.

Two hundred yards—Ruddock, Sept—40 and Oct—38.

FOURTH-CLASS MEDAL.

Two hundred yards—Palm, Sept—46 and Oct—38.

The Target at Sacramento.

The following scores were made last Sunday at the target practice of Company G, Sacramento:

200 YARDS.

Lieut. Flaherty	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	3—42
Sergt. Hughes	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
Capt. White	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—39
Col. Guthrie	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—39
Private White	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4—39
Private Taylor	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	4	3—37
Private Pratt	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	4—36
Private Barry	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3—36

500 YARDS.

Sergt. Hughes	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5—46
Private White	5	5	5	2	5	5	4	4	4	4—43
Capt. Plant	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	5—41
Col. Guthrie	0	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	4	5—40
Capt. White	5	4	3	0	3	5	4	3	5	3—35

The following excellent scores were made at Shell Mound Range last Sunday, at the 200 yard mark, by Edward Hovey and Smith Carr. A most peculiar fact is that Hovey made 46 at each string:

Edward Hovey	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—46
	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—46
	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—46
Total										230
Smith Carr	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—44
	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—47
	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—44
	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	5—45
Total										227

The German Fusileers.

The German Fusileers, Captain Stettin, held their regular monthly prize and medal shoot, at Shell Mound, on Sunday. For the prizes five shots were fired from the 200 yard mark with the following result:

Sohwaner	4	5	3	5	4—21	Volkmann	4	4	3	4 5—20
Tietgen	4	4	3	4	5—20	Captain Stettin	2	4	4	5 5—20

The following also secured prizes: Schafer, 19; C. Schafer, 19; Dohre, 19; Ludeke, 18; Ekle, 18; Acterson, 18; Voke, 17; Schottman, 17; Paul, 16; Lobe, 15; W. Schafer, 14; Bemmerer, 18; Kelly, 18; Scharfernberg, 16. The medal shoot resulted as follows:

Captain Stettin	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	5—42
Bemmerer	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	5—42
Voke	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	4—39
Dohre	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4—39
Sohwaner	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	3—38
Tiedgen	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	3—38

Huber, 37; Rettig, 36; G. Schafer, 36; Ludeke, 35; Shottsman, 33; C. Schafer, 33; Ekle, 32; Peterson, 31; Volkman, 31; Paul, 28; W. Schafer, 28; Lotz, 27; Scharfernberg, 27.

Portland Light Battery.

The Light Battery of Portland held their first shoot with military rifles on Sunday, Oct. 12th, at the 200 yard range with the following result:

Riley	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—39
Bourne	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4—36
Saulsbury	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4—33
Maroney	5	2	3	3	5	3	2	3	2	3—31
Hilbock	3	5	2	3	0	0	4	3	2	5—27

Company C, Third Infantry, of Oakland, Captain Levy, were well represented at Shell Mound last Sunday. The following scores, which show a steady improvement, were made at the 200 yard target:

McAlpin	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	3—43	Hammack
Dolan	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43	Yager
Van Haltern	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	4—42	Scadden

Hammack	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	42
Yager	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	40
Scadden	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	39

The Speed Ring at Fairs.

The old question of the value of the speed ring at agricultural fairs always comes up in the Autumn, but each returning year sees it discussed from a broader platform. The faction which urges the abolishment of racing has grown smaller, but it still numbers some active as well as illogical minds. Mr. Daniel Stickney, for instance, writes to the *Home Farm:*

"I know that there are thousands and tens of thousands in Maine who think that horse-trotting trials of the speed of horses are proper and desirable at agricultural shows and fairs. I know that in Maine it is almost, if not quite, universally practiced. And yet, is it not desirable that this matter have some further consideration? Is it not possible that after a while, after it has been talked upon, written about, and discussed some time longer, that we shall come to the conclusion that an Agricultural Show and Fair with the horse trot left out will be better, wiser, and more valuable than with it?

"A fast trotter is not wanted or is fit for a farm horse, a team horse, a family horse, a roadster, a journey horse nor for any other use except to trot fast, and for that use not one in five thousand wants him. We have laws against cruelty to animals. Does any one believe that a horse can be trained to get out of him the greatest possible amount of speed down to a quarter of a second of time in a mile without cruelty to the animal? If compelling a horse or an ox to expend his utmost strength in drawing a great load is cruelty, then I do not see why compelling a horse to extend his utmost speed to get over a given distance is not cruelty also."

As Mr. Stickney admits that there are tens of thousands in Maine who think that horse trotting is proper and desirable at fairs, his protest is a good deal on the order of a dog barking at the moon. Should the bark go on forever the moon would not come down. The fast trotter commands a stiff price in the open market, and so it is idle talk about nobody wanting him. That which sells readily is always wanted. What other test can we take as a guide? The well-bred and well-trained horse has keen relish for his work. It is a pleasure for him to show his power. Of course his breath comes short and thick when we take the last inch out of him, but he quickly recovers and is ready and willing to try again. We have seen at the Maine fairs a yoke of steers strain every muscle in the effort to move a stone boat. The eyes looked as if they would burst from their sockets, and when the test was over the animals stood with lolling tongues and panting sides. There is no more cruelty in requiring a horse to put his greatest effort into speed than in asking a steer to put his greatest effort against the neck yoke. We cannot have excellence, superiority, without calling forth that extreme exertion which some tender heart is certain to class as cruel.

A publication in the West which voices the sentiments of intelligent farmers, the *Nationat Live Stock Journal*, talks in a different strain. It calls attention to the fact that the horse element is monopolizing the greatest interest at fairs, and remarks:

"In all departments of the horse display actual tests are not only practical, but they would be intensely interesting to the spectators. Not only should trotting horses compete with each other in the speed rings, but light harness horses should vie with each other, single and in pairs, in light harness, and coach horses in carriages, while draft horses should be pitted against each other in overcoming draft burdens before the assembled spectators. Such a spectacle would draw a thousand people intensely interested, where ten now attend the fairs, and that, too, with languid interest. But in all the horse departments the trotting horse carries off the largest premiums because he is the greatest favorite of the people. Notwithstanding his production in increased proportions every year, he still commands a larger price every succeeding season, till it has come to pass, even in these times of unusual depression of commercial interests, that the highest price ever paid for a trotting horse Mr. Robert Bonner has just given for the queen of trotters—the peerless Maud S."

These are sound views. The *Journal* argues that the tracks on fair grounds should be made better, and that pains should be taken to exclude old "ringers" from the competing lists.

"Our fair management, as constituted at present, is powerless to reform these and many other abuses. Their only remedy is to join the National Trotting Association, which would not only lift them into national importance, but clothe them with authority to adequately punish all fraudulent entries, and conduct the races upon authoritative and systematic regulations. The time is not far distant when the country and State fairs will be the leading places of competition in trotting contests. These fairs seem to be the compromise grounds upon which all classes of people, the church communicant as well as the citizen of the world, can meet together to enjoy the one supreme national amusement of America, that of fairly contested trotting races. It therefore becomes the managers of our county fairs not only to become an integral portion of the national trotting congress, but to throw around this exhilarating pastime all the guards of honesty and respectability that the moral sense of the body politic tacitly demand. When these precautions are enforced, our county fairs will become more popular than has ever been the case in their history heretofore."

Years ago, when nearly every agricultural journal in the land was fighting the *Turf, Field and Farm* on this fair-speed ring question, we contended that it would be better to do away with the agricultural "horse-trot" than to keep it going under the loose and happy-go-lucky system then in favor. Ringers were allowed to sweep the board and weak-kneed judges, ignorant of all rules, occupied the judges' stand and permitted things to go on which rendered the so-called tests but little better than a mockery upon justice. We referred the managers of fairs anxious to get out of the wilderness to the National Trotting Association, with its admirable code, its powerful machinery and far-reaching penalties; and some of them, we are glad to state, profited by our advice. The *Live Stock Journal* does well in stepping upon our platform. Discipline will make the speed-ring a safer test and render it far more attractive to all who visit the grounds of the agricultural fair on which no form of gambling is tolerated.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Local Fairs as Educators.

Farmers have not as cordially devoted themselves to the success of annual fairs as their importance demands. The local annual fair is the farmer's home school, and should teach a valuable, practical lesson. The fair should be expected to bring together the best evidence of the advancement of agricultural in its district. If the farmers in the district, representing by the annual fair, entered into it as a matter of personal interest, competing whenever an opportunity offered, offering prizes in all those departments most requiring improvement, stimulating a lively rivalry, such enthusiasm would produce most unexpected progress, and soon give the fair a wide reputation.

The fair is capable of being organized into a most instructive school in any or all departments of agriculture. Let us suppose that cattle feeding for beef is an important industry in the district. Now this business, by some, is supposed to be well understood by farmers, and they are hardly aware that anything remains to be learned about it; but when you meet one who holds that opinion, just ask him what it costs, accurately, to raise a thrifty steer the first twelve months. He can do nothing more than give a guess at it. As he does not know the cost of the steer, he does not know whether it is kept at a profit or a loss; this is the precise state of agricultural knowledge upon this matter. But a proper management of the fair will soon produce accurate knowledge on this question. Let $40 be offered for the best two-year-old, and $20 for the best yearling, and half the amount to the second best, with a full account of all the food given in separate periods of six months, making it easy to determine the real cost of the animal; this will not only render it easy to figure the cost of the animal at one and two years old, but it will show another important fact, the cost of keeping at different ages. This point would be of the greatest consequence to the old-fashioned farmers, who have been wont to consider beef under three to four years old as of very inferior value, and who have never discovered that their steers do not pay their keeping in gain after they are two years old. This test in actual feeding will show them that the younger the animal the less it costs to put on a hundred pounds live weight—that it takes less food the first six months than the second less the second than the third, and less the third than the fourth six months, and so on; and when this law is thoroughly understood, the beef-producer will govern himself accordingly.

The fair is the practical school to teach such principles. Every prize offered should be for the illustration of some important point in agricultural practice; and as the feeding of live stock absorbs more of the capital and time of the farmer than any other specialty, so it should occupy a very prominent position at all our local fairs, and the prizes should be given to illustrate in a practical way all the live-stock specialties. All breeds of cattle should be encouraged alike, for each breed has special qualifications adapting it to certain localities. All matters in farm practice should be illustrated at our fairs, and every farmer should regard it as his duty to assist in building up these local fairs.—*Live Stock Journal.*

SHEEP.

What Shall Sheep Breeders Do?

We are told that "in a multitude of counsellors there safety." This may be true in a general sense or perhaps in some particular cases, but as applied to the conditions and circumstances of the flock-masters of the country, it seems rather difficult of belief and application. It is one of the easiest things in the world to give advice. It is not always so easy to follow it. It can not be disguised that sheep husbandry all over our land is to-day at or below zero. The breeding season is at hand, and every breeder is called upon to decide for himself what course is wisest to pursue. Shall he sell? Where is the purchaser? Shall he increase his flock, which is already kept at a loss? Shall we keep the ram away from his ewes and feed them for the butcher? Shall he purchase a larger ram than he has formerly used, and attempt by crossing to secure a larger carcass, without regard to fleece, or, rather, with the certainty of sacrificing the fleece while enlarging the meat supply? Can he hope to establish a new breed by judicious crossing, when hundreds have most ignominiously failed? Is there any way under heaven whereby his flock can be saved and be made once more to yield him a satisfactory return for care and labor and expense? These are not idle questions, prompted by any temporary causes of discouragement, they are asked by numbers of anxious inquirers every day in the week, and the responses are more numerous than satifactory. The truth is, that with the low prices consequent upon the tariff reduction of 1883, there arose a feeling of despondency among the wool growers of the country very general, quite natural and easily accounted for. Many were inclined to give up and abandon the business at once, but they were told that the fall in prices was only temporary, caused largely by the efforts of speculators, not justified by the action of Congress; that a reaction must take place, and by the time the clip of 1884 was ready for market, prices would find their level, and all would be well again.

The clip of 1884 has been mostly thrown upon the market at prices as much below those of 1883 as those of 1883 were below those of 1882. It reminds one of the traveler who inquired of a man, when about to cross a slough, if it had a hard bottom, and was told it had; and when his horse sank below the saddle skirts, he asked his informant for an explanation, and was told that the bottom was hard enough, but he was not half way to it. The American people are not accustomed to sticking to a non-paying business for any great length of time after its non-paying qualities are fully developed, and consequently the number of sheep and flock-masters has largely decreased within the last eighteen months. Sheep that in the Spring of 1883 could have been sold, and were sold at from $3.50 to $7.50, can now be bought at from $1 to $2.50, and scarcely any demand at those figures. Men who have been in the habit of selling each year, until 1883, from 50 to 100 stock rams, at fair prices, have now on hand the increase of two or three years unsold and uncalled for, and every man who knows anything of the business will understand that this means a halt until something occurs to restore confidence. The wool interest in this country, while it embraces over a million of flock-masters, is mainly indebted for the influence it has exercised to a much smaller number of careful, intelligent, painstaking breeders of fine-wool sheep. This class of men have really furnished to the great mass of wool growers their stock sheep, until the character of the great body of the sheep of the United States has been fixed by the Merino sheep breeders. It is clearly demonstrated that no other sheep can compete successfully with the Merino in large bodies, and the Merino is therefore, *par excellence*, the ranch sheep. It is about as well ascertained that the conditions of ranch sheep husbandry forbid their raising their own stock rams, at least for many years, if not for all time. They can better afford to pay for the improved blood of the thoroughbred ram than to attempt to raise him. As things now are, the Eastern breeder can not afford to sell at prices that the Western or Southwestern ranchman can afford to pay. What will be the consequence? It seems as if the quality of the ranch sheep must deteriorate, or at least improvement will cease, and thus widespread disaster and loss result to the wool growers generally in our Government.

The production of clothing wool will inevitably be greatly lessened, the small woolen factories be crippled, if not disabled, and the parties to be principally the gainers will be the foreign wool growers, who can, by virtue of their climate, grow cheaper wool than we can, and, by virtue of our tariff reduction, can bring it into our ports and drive our wool growers and our sheep out of the business. We are not monopolists; we are no more selfish or exacting than the sugar, iron, woolen manufacturing, and various other interests are who are clamoring for protection. It is to be hoped that we may get a fraction of what we are entitled to, even from the American Congress. If that august body of the wisdom of the nation will deign to give the interest of the wool growers a moiety of the consideration they give to the nominating conventions which place them in the line of promotion, they will be able to do the country some service, and "they will know it." By restoring the tariff on wool and woolens, as it was fixed in 1867, they will enable each wool grower to answer the questions mentioned in this article for himself, and to shape his action accordingly. I should be glad to answer them myself, but hesitate, because of the uncertainty of any future legislation on the subject, and I do not assume a foreknowledge greater than human.—*A Sheep Breeder in Live Stock Journal.*

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - Saturday, October 25, 1884.

"Doping" Horses.

There appears to be again a necessity for such punishment as was awarded at Newmarket, England, in the early part of the present century, when a culprit was hanged to death for poisoning the water troughs from which the horses drank. There is little question of horses being dosed during the circuit, and though absolute proof may be lacking the only hypothesis on which several defeats can be logically based is that the animals were poisoned. There were two cases so palpably the result of practices of the kind that no other explanation can be given consistent with the previous history of the beaten horses. One of these we saw, viz., the race when Prince of Norfolk was beaten by Philip S. At no time during the run of one and a half miles did Prince show any capacity, for though the two ran locked for half a mile the time was slow, 52½ seconds, and before another furlong was compassed he could scarcely gallop as fast as a saddle pony. It is true that the betting—usually a good guide—did not show that it was a preconcerted plan, as the Prince was the favorite at long odds up to the time of starting, though that may have come from a lack of certainty in the potion being administered on the part of those who laid the scheme, or a lack of funds to carry out the plot. Again it may have resulted from accident in place of design, and the cause of his poor display ascribable to inadvertency in adjusting the throat-lash. In this connection a short history of a case may be of service in coming to a conclusion. In 1869 we had a mare, Columbia, engaged in a "3 in 5" race at Chicago. There was a large field of starters, among them, Gilroy, the sire of Grinstead, and Bob Lee. Coyle had been training her, but had to leave on account of ill health, and his place was filled by a man who assisted him. The course was very deep, the inside track at Dexter Park, and following the advice of the trainer she was "laid up" for two heats. He urged the same tactics for a third heat, but becoming suspicious of his intentions the rider was instructed to win it if he could and make running from the start. The heat was won so easily that she became the favorite in the betting, and we solicited William Jennings to look after her between the heats. He had been backing her and stood to win quite a sum if she proved victorious. He reported that she had "cooled out" admirably and he had every confidence in her ability to win. In order to run the mile the track had to be "lapped" about one hundred and fifty yards. The same instructions were given the jockey to run for the heat unless he got a very bad start, and to let the mare stride along from the dropping of the flag. When the riders were mounted the trainer took her by the bridle and led her to the starting point. She got a good start and passed the stand a length in the lead. Before reaching the quarter pole she almost came to a stop and could scarcely gallop thereafter, being a long way outside of the distance. Having the management of the track we could not go to the stable until the racing was finished, and then found the trainer missing, and the jockey informed us that when he removed the bridle he found the throat lash so tightly drawn that he could scarcely unbuckle it, and that just before the mare stopped he had "taken a pull" and felt sure of winning. The pull had increased the pressure on the windpipe and the mare was virtually choked. The trainer ran away, as he well knew that job was too apparent to conceal his part, and he had succeeded in drawing up the throat lash in walking from the judge's stand to the starting point. Carelessness might accomplish the same object as design, and from the way the Prince ran it may have been that his breathing was restricted in a like manner. According to the statement of those who watched the pacing race in San Jose closely there is not a doubt that Maud B. had been fixed for the occasion.

After being "warmed up" she could not score with anything like her usual speed. She was more than unsteady, appeared to be in a daze, and when recovered from a break wabbled about with a lack of energy very different from her usual movements. There was another strong point to sustain the charge, and if true conclusive evidence that her condition was known to a few of the bettors. The betting can usually be depended upon to give a clew to nefarious practices. And when the purpose is to have a horse beaten by the rascality of rider or driver the rates will show the intention. When the poisoner accomplishes his object it may not be so clearly shown. He is afraid so make known his nefarious job to many confederates, and the lack of money to consummate his plans does not produce the usual revulsion in the odds. Effectual measures were taken at Sacramento to discover what was likely to be the course of those who were suspected, and in all probability detection would have followed an attempt to carry out their schemes. We do not know what the punishment is, under the present code, for the offense, but if not severe enough to lock up the perpetrator for years in the penitentiary, measures should be taken to provide for a law that will at the next meeting of the legislature.

Winter Training of Racehorses.

That the climate of California gives the best opportunity for the continuous training of racehorses, during the whole of the year, of any other section of this continent is generally acknowledged. There are places, when such unusual rains come, as was the case the latter part of the early Spring of this season, that the work may be interfered with, though the infrequency of such an occurrence does not materially affect the situation. Thus at Santa Anita last Spring there were weeks when the horses could not be got out of the stable; but that was the first instance in many years and may not happen again for a long time. But there are many places in California where the heaviest rains are only a temporary interference, and within a few hours after the actual downpouring exercise can be given. Santa Cruz is one of them, as the course there is made on ground through which the water readily penetrates, and is at such an elevation above the bay as to afford the surplus fluid a speedy exit. The plateau on which the course is built is nearly level, and the soil is a sandy loam, with enough of the latter to present a firm surface which sheds the water freely when there is more than a gentle shower. The bay is within a furlong of the track and at the highest tides the banks rise several feet above the water mark. This gives both surface and sub-drainage, and though there is no trouble at present a very little expense would perfect the drainage so that a deluge would be inoperative for harm. We understand that the course at Pleasanton has like advantages and that during the heaviest rains of last Winter there was no hindrance to the exercising soon after the water ceased falling.

We have heard that one of our prominent stables was to be transferred to Mobile after the close of the Blood-Horse Meeting, and though our informant stated that he had learned that such was the intention from good authority it is likely to prove one of those idle rumors which has little foundation. There is no question that Mobile presents advantages over any other portion of the East or South for the Winter training of horses. Those who have tried the experiment have been pleased with the result, and, doubtless, there will be a large number of horses kept there when the advantages are better known. As headquarters for those who intend to take part in the Winter campaign it can also claim superiority over any other locality from contiguity to points at which the Winter racing will come off. But we do not think that it would be sound policy for the owners of California horses to engage in a Winter campaign, as by doing so they would lessen their chances of success in the later meetings when there is so much more money to run for. It is evident that the Santa Anita forces began too early, and though the debut was at Covington, May 31st, before the season came to an end the brilliant promise of the first gave way to a succession of defeats. This may be partly ascribed to the break in training occasioned by untoward weather before leaving home, though if the racing calendar be consulted it will be evident that the horses which ran frequently at the Winter meetings failed to sustain their reputations during the Summer and Fall.

The Coming Race Meeting.

It was a wise course changing the time of the Fall Meeting, Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, so as to secure a longer interval between election day and the opening of the meeting. The turmoil and anxiety will be abated by the 15th, as with the ten days which intervene to bring the intelligence there will be time enough for an absolute knowledge of how the great race has terminated. It is beyond ordinary probability that the contest will prove so close as to require the official count to decide the victory, as even remote sections are so nearly within the range of telegraphy that a few days after the ballots are cast will be all sufficient to aggregate the votes. Whichever way it goes the finish will relieve the long tension due to prolonged excitement, and in this happy country those who have been bitterly antagonistic in their political views will heartily greet each other at the races with the best of feeling.

Then, too, the racing is nearly certain to be so spirited as to drive away all the gloomy recollections incidental to defeat, while those who have "plunged" on the winning side could not be kept away with a six-inch cable. That the racing will be more than ordinarily good is as nearly assured as future turf events can be foretold. The horses in training at Sacramento, and which have not run since the State Fair, are reported to be doing exceedingly well; there are like reports from Rancho del Paso, and those which have made the southern tour have returned in good shape, and will only require a short rest to put them in prime condition. It must be borne in mind that the nominations and entries close on the 1st of Novemher, a week from to-day. The only exceptions are the fixed events which have already closed, and the purses left open until the horses arrive in order to arrange them more satisfactory than if fixed now.

What Is It?

There is a general impression among those who have the charge of horses, that a drug can be administered which will remain comparatively inert until the animal is "warmed up," when the evil influences become apparent. In our limited experience we are not aware of any drug that will remain latent in the sense that is claimed, although effects of medicines can be hastened by exercise. According to those who think their horses have been poisoned there are differences. In one case the animal become sluggish, an apparent lack of nerve force, while in others there is a tendency to wildness. The trotter or pacer becomes unsteady, the racehorse rushes off uncontrollable to die away to nothing after the crazy effort. Should any of our readers who are learned in the effects of poisons, elucidate this question we will be much obliged for contributions on the subject. A knowledge of what is used will aid in guarding against it, and an antidote be of great service. The general purpose is to incapacitate without direct effects, so that the failure to perform may not be evident until the race has progressed far enough to ensure against the scheme being rendered abortive. To win wagers is the governing cause, and in a large majority of cases the only end sought. If merely to gratify malice the potion would be sufficient to cause death, or severe sickness, and there are hundreds of drugs which will carry out such intentions. But when the design is to prostrate after a certain interval, or under conditions which always are found prior to a race, there must be a skilful concoction of agents to carry out the scheme.

The Trotting Meeting.—Bay District Course.

Next Thursday, 30th inst., the entries to purses offered by Bay District Association will close. The prospects for a continuation of the present fine weather could hardly be better, and in that case we anticipate same very good sport in the trotting line. There are plenty of horses still in training to fill the purses liberally. And now that the best of the various classes have lowered their records there is a chance for those which were overmatched through the circuit. With good weather the track will be in the best possible condition, and as November is one of the pleasantest months of the San Francisco season, there should be a "good time."

F. W. Dunn.

It will be learned with general regret that Mr. F. W. Dunn, known through his letters to this paper and others, and his excellent judging at last year's Pacific Coast Field Trials, is seriously ill. He has been complaining of nervous exhaustion and started East two weeks since to recuperate, but had to be removed from the trains at Evanston, Wyoming Territory, being unable to proceed safely. His physicians hold out but little hope of his recovery.

Bonner and Bergh.

The following characteristic letter from Robert Bonner to Henry Bergh is a comprehensive reply to the strictures of the crotchety president of the society to prevent cruelty to animals. It is to be sincerely regretted that the good work accomplished by Mr. Bergh should be so sadly marred by his crazy freaks, but even these can be condoned when his whole services are taken into consideration. In regard to the severe punishment of racehorses, Mr. Bergh is undoubtedly correct, and there is not one owner in a hnndred who does not thank him for his efforts to put a stop to the unmerciful flagellations at times administered. For this the public is more to blame than the jockeys, and unless a horse is whipped and spurred to the extent of the power of the rider, spectators are prone to say that there was no intention to win. The small bettors are usually the ones to make the unfounded charge, and with a probability of suspension or expulsion before him the jockey does all in his power to escape the indictment. Many races have been lost by severe castigation, and we we doubt if one victory has been secured through the savage use of whip and spurs that could not have been won by more merciful treatment. In nearly every case a proper husbanding of the powers until the proper moment arrives, and then encouragement in place of abuse; at the most a light prick of the spur or a sharp reminder in the shape of a light touch of the lash, and above all the "magnetism" which imbues the animal with the spirit of the rider are more to be depended upon than brutal harshness. The letter also shows that Mr. Bonner has determined to send Maud S. to Kentucky, and if this wise movement was further supplemented by sending the reining Empress to California for a Winter's sojourn, there is little doubt that there would be still greater benefits. Without the opportunity to supple her joints, give tone to her tendons and increase her nerve force in our "glorious climate" her younger rival may regain the sceptre, provided always that he is granted a chance to inhale the life-giving breezes of the Pacific.

OFFICE OF THE LEDGER,
NEW YORK, Oct. 16th, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for calling my attention to the newspaper clipping which states that it is cruel to give a horse repeated trials in an endeavor to beat 2:10. Let me answer by stating the facts. Maud S. as you know, is the only horse that has beaten 2:10. Her record, as nearly every one knows, is 2:09¾. Mr. Vanderbilt believes, her trainer believes and I believe that she is capable of beating this time. In fact every horseman, so far as I can learn, who saw her trot in 2:12¾ in a gale of wind on Tuesday last, believes it, and I have concluded, at her trainer's earnest solicitation, to let him take her to Kentucky, her native State, where she can have an opportunity in a warmer climate to show what she can do. Even if she should not beat her own time this Fall she can be kept in training longer there and in that way be prepared earlier for a performance next year.

But in the newspaper paragraph which you inclose, it is stated that it is cruel to give her these repeated trials "under whip and spur" to beat her own unparalleled record. It is a very easy matter to reply to that statement. She has never made but one attempt to beat her record, and that was when she trotted her wonderful mile on Tuesday last, and on that occasion she was not touched with a whip even once, for her driver did not carry a whip with him, and as for "spurs," every one knows that in driving a horse to any kind of vehicle it is impossible to use a spur. It is as easy and natural for Maud S. to trot fast as it is for an ordinary horse to move at a brisk pace in the family carriage.

Both her trainer and her groom have a positive affection for the mare, and would not for a moment think of treating her cruelly. Let me give you an instance of her groom's affection for her. He sleeps on a cot in her stall, and one night recently wheh the weather was warm but threatened to turn cold, he purposely went to bed with very little clothing on himself, knowing that if it turned cold during the night, he would feel it and would wake up, when he could put additional clothing on the mare. If the men who figure in divorce suits would treat their wives half as kindly as this, our courts would not have so much to do. Yours truly,

ROBERT BONNER.

A Merited Recompense.

We are much gratified to learn that our old friend "Joe Elliott," of the New York *Herald*, has been presented by the proprietor of that paper with a retiring salary of $5,000 a year during life. Mr. Elliott has been connected with the *Herald* for nearly the whole of his life, entering the service of the founder when a young man, and now he is something over the "three score and ten," which is considered a proper time for active work to cease, but as he is reported to be as "hale and hearty" as when we last saw him, twelve years ago, there is likely to be many years for him to enjoy before his race comes to an end. We merely reiterate the universal desire of those who have known him, that there may be very, very many happy years in store for him. Mr. Elliott is the oldest "turf reporter" in the United States, and his reportorial work in this line, has been a "labor of love." Acting under his advice the *Herald* was the first of the great dailies to give full space to the sports of the turf, and it is beyond question that the course was wise from a financial standpoint. It largely increased the circulation and advertising patronage, and from a few horse and turf ads. columns have been required to present them. We were somewhat startled at Fleetwood Park, thirteen years ago, by Mr. Elliott brusquely informiug us that he was "turned out." Taking it literally we proffered sympathy when he replied that condolence was uncalled for, as Mr. Bennett had placed him at the head of the turf and horse bureau, with power to employ assistance, had increased his salary $1,000 a year, and granted him permission to travel where and when he liked, all of his expenses to be paid by the *Herald*. The last clause was what he meant by being turned out, a relief from the constant labor of so many years, with a chance to select the pastures which were the most enticing, and which would extract all the possible benefit from the "let up." As he has visited all portions of the United States East of the Mississippi, and made a trip to the other side of the Atlantic, we hope he will employ a part of his leisure time in a journey and long stay on the Pacific Coast. We can assure him a hearty welcome, as in addition to the many who will be proud to greet the veteran turf-writer, there are quite a number of the oldtime New Yorkers, who have never forgotten the faithful and public chronicler of events, and cherish the remembrances of Auld Lang Syne.

Arno Farm, at Arno Station, Sacramento county, is offered for lease for a term of years. The place is extensive, with grain and pasture lands, family residence, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, trainer's cottage, house for laborers, corrals, paddocks, training track, windmills, engine, tanks, and all the appurtenances of a stock and grain ranch. Possession will be given immediately. Application may be made to Beatty & Denson, attorneys, Sacramento, or to Mrs. Alice M. Valensin on the premises.

The auction sale of horses belonging to the estate of the late Charles McLaughlin will be held at the ranch, near Bantas, next week, commencing Wednesday the 29th, and continuing for three days. Particulars regarding the terms of sale, running of trains, etc., will be found in the advertisement.

The Kentucky *Live Stock Record* says: "We do not believe any club should give five-furlong races for all ages. Racing is given and conducted for the improvement of the horses of the country, but we can see no benefit to arise from thousand-yard racing for all ages. It is well enough to run these short courses with two-year-olds, but three-year-olds and upwards who cannot run a long distance in the fall should be sent to some other service. Such races are an invitation to train and run a lot of half-bred speedy quarter horses, some of whom have little or no pedigree, and a few took part in these races and were backed to win." This is just what we have been arguing for two years past.

We have received the premium list and speed programme of the first annual fair of the Arizona Industrial Exposition, to be held at Phœnix, November 10th to 15th, inclusive. The premiums for live stock are in cash, medals and diplomas, and the classification seems to be comprehensive. In the speed ring purses are offered for running, trotting, pacing, road teams, cow-ponies, mules, burros, etc., with foot races, and the usual border variety.

John A. McKerron, of this city, donated a fine driving whip to the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association, to be by them presented to the driver who should make the best mile during the late Fair meeting. On Wednesday, Mr. Isaac De Turk, President of the Association, forwarded the whip to Johnny Blue, of Woodland, he having driven the mile in the quickest time.

W. H. McCarthy has recently purchased of B. B. Kenney, of Lexington, Ky., the brown pacing gelding Bulldozer, 2:21½. He is six years old, by Standard Bearer (by Volunteer), dam Puss, by Kinney's Eclipse. His first and only race last year was at Paris, Ky., when he made a record of 2:30¾, which he reduced this year to 2:21½ at Chicago. McCarthy says, "look out for another Brown Jug."

The greatness of Guy Wilkes increases as it travels. The New York *Sportsman* makes him out a four-year-old, and credits him with beating Jay-Eye-See's time, almost reaching the top record. Unfortunately for the new records Wilkes is six years old, but there is no reasonable doubt but that he could have performed as well in his four-year-old form had he been trained and tried.

At a meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, held at Lexington on the 16th, the following officers were chosen for 1885—President, Major P. P. Johnson; First Vice-President, Col. R. West; Second Vice-President, Major H. C. McDowell. Directors—Isaac Smith, Crit Davis, W. H. Wilson, R. P. Todhunter, and T. Anglin.

James McLaughlin, identified for several years with all of the great successes of the Brooklyn stable of Messrs. Dwyer Bros., closes his engagement with them the present year and dons the cherry and black of the Rancocas Stable; at least that is the current rumor at Jerome Park. His salary will be the largest ever paid in America to a jockey.

Mr. P. Lorillard, Jr., has disbanded his racing stable, or what was left of it. Nimrod has been sold, and Petition and Nenitizen will be sent into the stud to be bred to Siddartha. Mr. Lorillard has not given up racing, but will probably start out afresh in the Spring with a new lot.

The well-known horse, Lloyd Daly, 3 years, by Kyrle Daly—Leverette, fell in a race at Toronto, last week, breaking his fore leg, and necessitating his being destroyed. He was the best racehorse in Canada, and performed splendidly at the Chicago meeting.

Winnemucca, Nev., will have a three day's race meeting next week, commencing Wednesday.

Maud S. is domiciled at Lexington and doing nicely.

Racing at Lakeport.

Twelfth District Fair, Lakeport, Sept. 23d—Running; Purse, $100; three quarters of a mile.

F. F. Hawley's Ironwood, by Ironclad 1
L. Raimey's Billy Johnson, by Glenelg 2
Time, 1:17¾.

Same Day—Running; purse, $100; half a mile.

L. Rainey's Del Paso, by Shannon 1
John Poe's Estelle Clark, by Ironclad 2
H. Helman's Dom Pedro, by Lilburn 3
Time, :51.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $50.

Floyd, by Milton Medium—J. D. Adams 1 1 1
Maud Medium, by Milton Medium—H. H. & W. C Helman 2 2 2
Time, 2:59¼, 2:56¼, 2:56¼.

Sept. 24th—Trotting; purse, $100: three minute class; mile heats.

Mamie Kohl, by Kentucky Hunter—John Spaulding 2 1 1
Iraqua Maid, by Ethan Allen—H. T. Hatch ..... 1 2 dr
Secretary, by Gen. McClellan—L. H. Boggs ..... dis
Time, 2:46¼, 2:43¼, 2:53½.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $100; district three year olds; mile heats.

Allene, by Son of Elmo—D. M. Hanson 2 1 1
Munio, by Milton Medium—L. Raimey 1 2 3
Frank, by Overland—H. T. Hatch 3 3 2
Bessie B., by Milton Medium—J. W. Boggs ..... 4 dis
Time, 3:38, 3:35½, 3:29¾.

Sept. 25th—Running; purse, $200; dash of a quarter of a mile.

W. L. Raimey's Morning Star, by Brick 1
Geo. Hammack's Nettie Moore, by Stonewall 2
Geo. McCullough's Johnny Moore, by Johnny Moore ..... *
* Bolted.
No time.

Same Day*—Trotting; purse, $90.

Secretary, by Gen. McClellan—L. H. Boggs 1 2 2 2 1 1
Brown Neil, by Taylor—J. D. Curtis 3 3 1 1 3 2
Maud Medium, by Milton Medium—H. H. Helman 2 1 3 3 2 3
* Fifth and sixth heats trotted Sept. 26th.
Time, 3:00½, 3:06½, 3:00½, 3:02½, 2:55½, 2:57½.

Quarter Stretch Points.

The sports who frequent race tracks are always ready to "make a killing," and in truth are not at all saintly or particular as to methods. These speculators are ever on the watch for points and sometimes get them. The black mare Minnie Moulton expelled at Cleveland two weeks ago, for ringing under the name of Baby Mine, is a smooth going black mare, a good actor, but has a habit of switching her tail which is sometimes confined with an iron crupper. The sports used to judge of the driver's intentions by the crupper—if she wore it she was going to be driven to win, if not, they laid their money against her. A famous runner that has been in the front rank in California and the East for the past two years, used to be managed so that the smart ones did not need to be told what the programme was. He was next to invincible at his distance, and when a competent jockey was put up the sports knew that the horse would land the race if he could, and he generally could if he tried. If, however, a boy from the stable was mounted, they knew that the horse would finish in the ruck. But this sure thing game was eventually spoiled, and the over anxious sports themselves killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. In one race, after the stable boy had weighed on, a few greedy ones piled in their money on the horse at good odds, and then made such representations to the judges at the last moment, as resulted in the horse being put in charge of an officer of the association, and a reliable and skillful jockey mounted in place of the boy. The race and money was won handily, but this interference of the judges threw such an uncertainty around the business, that the manager of the stable never tried the game again.

Sir John Willoughby will, it is rumored, shortly submit his stud of racehorses for sale by public auction. Should he do so it will be curious to note the difference between buying and selling rates. Sir John is a bold gambler, who gambles rather than bets, as betting, a calculating science, is understood, and failing big runs of luck, has very little chance of earning a balance in his account by the end of a year. He has been under the guidance of the accomplished diplomatist, Captain Machell, for a season or two, but nothing can save a gambler at heart who does his own betting. I do not say that Sir John has lost money, but the announcement or rumor that he will sell off looks like that being the fact, and should it prove to be true, none will be surprised. Harvester was, after all, not cheap taken, though he looked so a month after the hammer fell at Lord Falmouth's sale; and Queen Adelaide, while promising her best, has always turned out a fraud. Set Queen Adelaide in almost any company, and a judge would pick her as a real good one. She is not half so good as she looks though, and decidedly soft.—*Sportsman*.

Jim Renwick is reported to be going all right again and will probably be a dangerous horse at Baltimore and Washington next week. He is still Mr. Levi Knott's property, that gentleman having refused $5,000 for him at New York, in which I think he committed a grave error. He only gave $800 for him in the first place, and the horse has won nearly seven times that amount since he was taken East. Renwick was lame in one of his ankles about six weeks ago, and, should he break down, he could not be sold for half what Mr. Knott gave for him. He is a good horse up to a mile, but not quite yet a world-beater. Buchanan still continues in charge of the horse and will probably winter him at some place in Virginia or South Carolina. Having been brought up on oat hay in California, the big horse does not relish the hay of the Eastern States, and has eaten rather gingerly all through the season.—*Oregonian*.

At the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' meeting at Lexington, on the 13th, the eastern two-year-old record was slightly reduced, the winner of the stake doing the first heat in 2:30¼. The best previous record was that of So So, 2:31. Wildflowers, 2:21, still leaves a large gap to be closed. The youngster that made the new mark was L. E. Simmons' roan colt, Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird, dam by Geo. Wilkes. He is an inbred Wilkes, his sire, Jay Bird, being by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Star, son of Mambrino Chief.

The breeders of trotting horses in Illinois met at the Sherman House, Chicago, Oct. 8th, and completed their organization. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: A. G. Danforth, of Washington, president; C. B. Allaire, of Peoria, secretary and treasurer. The yearlings in that State have a trotting record of one-half mile in 1:33, two-year-olds a mile in 2:40, four-year-olds in 2:29.

Another lot of fine horses were shipped to Japan by the steamer of last Saturday. Among them is the brown stallion, Mambrino Belmont, by Carr's Mambrino, bred by W. O. Hatch, of San Jose. This colt is a beauty, of fine size and substance, and took the blue ribbon as a two-year-old at the State Fair of last year.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Whoh!

[Col. M. C. Weld, in Philadelphia Press.]

A simple word—a verb in the imperative mood, but the most important word in the equine lexicon. It is really a matter of vital moment, often of life or death, that a horse be well taught not only the meaning of whoh! but obedience to the command—unfaltering, prompt, instant and hearty obedience. He should throw his whole being into the effort to stop.

The preemptory Whoh! should bring any horse to a dead standstill anywhere, at any time, and by whomsoever spoken to him.

It is a little annoying sometimes to have a horse stop when the driver of an adjacent vehicle says whoh! to his horse, but it a fault easily forgiven and the horse is not to be dealt with harshly which stops thus by mistake. It is infinitely worse not to have him stop at the word when spoken by his own driver. In my experiences many otherwise well-broken horses will only slow up and gradually stop at the word. This is all wrong and often dangerous. The reason for stopping is frequently seen only at the last moment of safety. If it requires both rein and word, and a violent tug or jerk at the rein, and a loud shouting of the word at that, the moment will be passed—the child will be run over—the collision with another vehicle will have occurred, and the damage done. Beside, one is often not so situated as to be quick with the rein—for instance: One stops upon the road to take up a neighbor who is walking home from the village. The driver takes the basket, and, before the person can get into the wagon, the horse starts. In this case the voice only can control the animal. I know a very expert driver, who controls his horses largely by the voice. He uses the word "aye," repeated twice when he wishes his horses to slow up. Thus he brings the team to a deliberate stop with "Aye-aye! ———Whoh!" Or he checks their speed without their stopping with "Aye-aye———Aye-aye!"

In New England a common, and to me a very disagreeable, sound accompanying whoh is the prolonged sound of sh. It is used by some as a slowing up order, by others in place of whoh, while whoh is used for slowing, thus: "*S———h*——Whoh!" or "Whoh——sh!" No doubt in other parts of the country other terms and sounds are employed. That there should be uniformity admits of no question and certainly Whoh! should always mean stop short.

A team that minds the word well when going ahead sometimes does not recognize it when backing, and thus, in spite of the shouting of the driver, unless he is very quick with his whip, will send a carriage back into the ditch, or against a curbstone, or otherwise endanger it. A horse should therefore be taught that Whoh! means stop, whether he is backing or going ahead. Whoh! in backing must be obeyed entirely without any auxillary pull upon the rein, which would only tend to increase the difficulty. Some drivers use the word whoh! to indicate slowing up, the whoh-back for stop short. This is wrong—for there should be no confusion or association of ideas between the words. True a horse that is going ahead cannot back without stopping; but, if whoh-back! means to stop, what does whoh! alone when a horse is backing? It leads eventually to confusion in the horse's mind.

In breaking a colt or any young horse to mind the word whoh! promptly, it is best to attach a safety rein to the bridle or headstall. One may be easily applied in this manner: Take a strong, fiexible five-eighths or three-quarters of an inch strap having a buckle in one end. Then, with the strap laid over the colt's neck, pass each end through the rings in the bit from the under side, and buckle them together upon the top of the head. A strap with two buckles may be used, passed through the bit-rings in the same way and fastened to the ends of the head-piece below the buckles of the check pieces. An ordinary single rein is to be buckled to the middle of the right of this gag-strap, and goes back to the driver. The effect of drawing upon this rein is to put a severe strain upon the angles of the mouth, and to draw the head in towards the breast. A jerk is especially painful. At the word whoh! a short, quick pull on the safety rein forces the animal to stop instantly, and by a hard pull he may be thrown upon his haunches. After a few hints of this kind the horse will be well trained in this respect, and at the word whoh! promptly spoken, will sometimes stop so suddenly that persons in the carriages will be thrown forward very uncomfortably. Still, this is an excellent fault, and really is only a lesson to the driver not to say whoh! when he does not mean it. In using the safety-rein and gag-strap it should never, never, no never, be employed without the word, and not even then if obedience is prompt and positive. Its use is exactly the reverse of the whip, and as we don't use the whip when a horse is doing his best, neither should we apply the gag when a horse is doing his best to stop.

Oriental Notions of Color.

The Arabs at Sahara are very particular as to the color of their horses. White is the color for Princess, but does not stand heat. The black bring good fortune, but fears rocky ground. The chestnut is the most active. If one tells you that he has seen a horse fly in the air, ask of what color it was; if he replies "chestnut" believe him. In a combat against chestnut you must have a chestnut. The bay is the hardiest and most sober. If one tells you a horse has leaped to the bottom of a precipice without hurting himself, ask of what color he was, and if he replies "Bay," believe him. Ben Dyab, a renowned chief of the desert, happening one day to be pursued by Saad-el- Zenaty, turned to his son and asked, "What horses are in front of the enemy?" "White horses," replied the son. "It is well; let us make for the sunny side, and they will melt away like butter." Some time afterward Ben Dyab again turned to his son and said, "What horses are in front of the enemy?" "Black horses," cried his son. "It is well; let us make for stony ground, and we shall have nothing to fear; they are the negroes of the Soudau, who cannot walk with bare feet upon the flints." He changed his course, and the black horses were speedily distanced. A third time Ben Dyab asked, "And now what horses are in front of the enemy?" "Dark chestnuts and dark bay." "In that case," said Ben Dyab, "strike out, my children, strike out, and give your horses the heel, for these might perchance overtake us had we not given barley to ours all the Summer through."

With rains comes mud, and extra precaution should be used to keep the horses' feet in a healthy condition. Wash the fetlocks frequently and with warm castile soap-suds if there is any irritation of the skin: then, after wiping dry, apply a little lard or sweet oil. Grease heel, or scratches, in cold weather is much more frequent and much more severe than in warm weather. A horse that is well cared for will never suffer from either, as the disorders are generally results of neglect.

The Driving Horse

No youth should be permitted to have, own, or drive a good horse for pleasure, until he understands how to care for it properly, and does so. The only way to keep a good horse so, is by care. If you do not have to do the work yourself, it is necessary to know how, so you can intelligently direct the labors of others. Before starting for a long drive, do not, as some foolishly do, give your horse an extra heavy feed; but give him only his regular feed, and leave the extra for him when he comes back. Drive moderately for the first few miles, until your horse gets settled, then you can go faster without injury. Many a fine horse has been spoiled by feeding heavily, harnessing at once, and then putting him down to his speed from the start. When returning slow up and walk your horse, or only jog him, a mile or so from home, if you have had a long or a spirited drive, so as to cool him off. It does not hurt a horse to water him while en route, even if he is warm, unless he is much over-heated, if you do not give him too much, and do not stop longer than to have him watered. The perspiring workers in the harvest field drink liberally of water and keep on with their work without injury. It is only the extremes that work injury to man and beast. If the horse is warm when brought in, sponge out his mouth with cool water, and rub him down briskly with wisps of straw until he is dry, and walk him around if he is very warm, to cool off gradually. If the weather is hot, put him in the stable, let him remain unblanketed, (unless he has been clipped), and out of a draught. If the weather is cold put on a light cover until he cools off and dries, and afterwards blanket or not as has been the custom. Have the shoes reset once a month.

For a puller or lugger use a large leather or rubber-covered bit, not a twisted or curb bit. We cured one of the worse luggers we ever owned by adopting just such a bit. The former is humane and effective, while the latter is cruel in the extreme and makes the horse much more desperate and dangerous.

A little linseed meal, given occasionally, will help to keep the coat bright and glossy. If the horse has been out to grass and "slobbers" badly, just before you are ready to start give him a head of cabbage—one which is not hard enough for use or sale will do—and it will remedy the unpleasant habit. In grain, oats—good, bright and clean—should be the principal food, with an occasional mess of cut feed, roots, etc., to break up the monotony. Bright, sweet hay should be the only hay given. Clover is not fit for a driving horse, though it may do for work horses.—*Country Home.*

A Leaf From Turner's Book.

As I sat in the grand stand watching the trotters receiving their work, John Turner called my attention to a horse who was acting unsteady and stale, although a few weeks ago he could be scarcely whipped off his feet.

"Now you see," said he, "the effects of training a cold-blooded horse too fine. There is a horse of a great deal of speed, but he does not like to be strung out mile after mile. These faint-hearted fellows must be kept feeling well to give a good account of themselves."

"How do you handle them?'

"Well, I feel my way slow, and if they show any signs of losing their speed, and with it their courage, I let them alone for a while. A good plan with a soft horse is to work him pretty strong—say one and a quarter heats at two-thirds speed—and then let up on him a week or two before a race. He will then feel well, and the staying up work will not have had time to lose its good effects."

He next broke out with the following remark: "A game horse requires longer and finer feeding. You have seen me drive one in 2:14 that will not trot in 2:40 for some trainers. This is not because I am a better reinsman, but I have studied and understand her. I never ask for a good race until she is ready, and when she tells me she is I have put my money on her and she has never deceived me."

"You refer to Trinket," I remarked, "but she is not on the turf now."

"She will be next season, as we thought the season's rest would do her good."—*Spirit.*

Is your stable light and cheerful, or dark and dismal? "It is pleasant to behold the sun." There is no crueler punishment than to be immured in a dark dungeon. This should be thought of when arranging stables and pens for farm animals, but it appears to be too often lost sight of, and stables for both horses and cattle are too dark for the well-being of the animals. The eyes of horses are not infrequently injured by being kept in dark stables. Our houses as a rule are much better lighted than our stables, yet we all know how uncomfortable it is to go out of a well lighted house into the glare of sunlight. The effect is even worse on our horses and cows which are generally kept in much darker places than we are ourselves. Aside from any special effect on the eyes, light and sunshine in stables are of vast importance to the general health and thrift of farm stock, and they should always be constructed with a view to admitting as much as possible of both. In old barns and stables where the stock quarters are dark (and where they are dark they are usually damp) it will be a good idea to put in some new windows to admit light and sunshine into them. The present is a good time to attend to this, and the considerate person will see to it.

The best horse doctor is a sensible horse. Give him liberty and he will take care of himself. Who ever saw a horse running wild that was troubled with "heaves?" A nibble of the popple pole, or a bite of "rosin weed" and a full supply of grass is all he wants to put himself in a sleek, plump, happy condition; but if kept up and fed dusty hay and made subject to the natural demands of a thoughtless owner, it is no wonder he suffers. Father Clarkson says "rosin weed" is a sovereign cure for heaves, or a prevention, and any one who has seen the intelligent horse stretch his nose away over to browse it in the uncut grass when hitched to the mower has evidence in support. A good horse is his own doctor if you give him a chance.—*Ex.*

To a hard-working horse, repose is almost as much a necessity as good food; but tired though he may be, he is often very shy to lie down, even when a clean bed has been provided for him. Unless a horse lies down regularly, his rest is never complete, and his joints and sinews stiffen; and while it is true that some horses that sleep in a standing position continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would wear much longer, and perform their work much better, if they rested naturally. Young, nervous horses not unfrequently refuse to lie down when first made to occupy a stall, and, when introduced into a town stable, the habit may become confirmed, unless inducements are offered to overcome the disinclination. *Reynolds on Draught Horses.*

Bruises and Corns.

Bruises of the foot from stones, or gravel impacted between the shoe and foot, are by no means uncommon, particularly in horses with thin, flat soles. Horses also with good feet are occasionally lame from this cause, or from the feet having been pared too closely, so that there is not horn enough left to defend the sensitive parts from the blows and pressure to which they are necessarily exposed, and even if the shoe does not press on this thin part, any vacancy that is left may soon be filled by earth or gravel in traveling, and the same effect is produced as if the shoe were in contact with it. The manner of detecting this kind of lameness is similar to that before described, namely, tapping the foot with a hammer or lightly pinching with the pincers; and the treatment also the same, care being taken to give free exit to any matter that may be formed. A horse is sometimes observed to be tender from this cause immediately after shoeing, particularly in the fore feet and it will often be found that this arises from the toe having been pared too much. If the shoe does not press on the thin part, give a few days' rest, and the horn will quickly be reproduced and increased in thickness, but should the shoe bear on it, it must, of course, be taken off and re-adjusted.

Corns is another and very common disease of the forefoot occasioning lameness. They almost invariably occur on the inside heel, and are the result of a bruise, or rather of a succession of bruises of the sensitive sole in the angle of the heel. Except in name, they have no similarity to the corn on the foot of a man. The sensitive sole is bruised at the part, some of the small blood vessels ruptured, and the blood penetrates into the pores of the horn, causing the red appearance observable on the removal of the shoes; sometimes from continued pressure or bruising, or the severity of the injury, suppuration may take place, and matter form, as in other bruises or injuries of the sole. This must, of course, be given free exit. In other cases, a horny tumor is formed, or the injury may be even deeper seated, and, from continued repetition of the original cause, excrescences or "spiculæ" of bone may be formed on the ground surface of the coffin bone. Corns may usually be thoroughly eradicated by careful shoeing and taking the pressure off the part, if taken early; but if bony excrescences have formed on the coffin bone, the part will always remain in a tender state and require care.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Dublin *Farmer's Gazette* gives the following rules for breeding light horses: 1. Determine exactly what it is you really require to produce, and having done so never lose sight of it. 2. Procure a young mother that has arrived at maturity and is healthy, roomy, well-shaped, round, large-sized, with good temper and good action, and remember the better bred the mare is that possesses those qualities the more valuable she will be. 3. The dam, as a general rule, has more direct influence on her offspring as regards health and size than the sire has. 4. The offspring bred from greatly dissimilar parents in either size or character should never be used for breeding purposes; their offsprings will certainly prove to be mongrels of nondescript character. That the parents should be as similar as possible is a rule the neglect of which has led to more disappointment than almost any other rule I know of. 5. A pure thoroughbred sire that has got good ones should be selected, and I do not believe a really good weight-carrying hunter will ever be bred from anything but a thoroughbred horse. 6. The sire has more direct influence on the bones, heart, tendons and nerves of the foal than the mare, consequently nothing but blood horses will produce stout and fast hunters. Breeding too early is quite incompatible with hardiness of constitution and lasting qualities. Hence I believe the mare should be at least four years old before she is put to the horse.

Horses should be carefully shielded from the cold, unpleasant rains that are likely to occur at this time of the year. They should have access to the barn, or sheds should be erected in the pasture field where they can find shelter. If it is necessary to work horses in the rain, waterproof covers should be provided, and not only provided but used every time it is necessary to use them.

POULTRY.

The Broom in the Poultry House.

It is a disagreeable task at all times to clean out the poultry houses and coops, but, like every other undertaking, much depends upon the systematic manner in which the work is performed. We have seen persons labor hard all day, in the midst of filth, with shovel and hoe, cleaning the poultry house, and when the job was finished but little appearance of cleanliness was added to it. There is an easy, neat and effectual way of cleaning the poultry house, which, if adopted removes the dread and disgust of the work, and makes it a pleasure instead of an annoyance. The first consideration is the construction of the floors. Dry dirt will not answer, for the reason that it absorbes the impurities, and the filth can only be removed with the dirt, thus entailing the necessity of changing the entire floor and substituting fresh material. We have found the use of the broom to be the cleanest, easiest, and best method of removing the droppings, but in order to do so the floor must be hard. Wood is the best material, but a wooden floor is liable to become a harboring place for rats, unless it is well closed underneath, or raised sufficiently to allow of a cat or terrier to run in and out under it. When this is done the cold air comes up into the poultry house in winter, and makes the wooden floors objectionable. Cement is better, for it not only prevents vermin from entering, but also the drafts. The cheapest way to make such a floor is to take one barrel of lime, two of sand, one of fine gravel, one bushel of cement, and two gallons liquid coal tar. Mix the ingredients dry, then add water, and spread evenly on a hard surface which has been graveled. The coal tar may be brought to a proper consistency with coal oil. It keeps away lice and colors the cement. Let the floor remain undisturbed for twenty-four hours, and add another coating in order to stop the cracks.

To clean such a floor first dust it well with dry earth, plaster or sand. A mixture of road dirt and plaster, equal parts, is best. Dust it over every portion of the floor, and dust it over the walls and in the nests. Three times a week take a broom and sweep the floor, and dust it again after sweeping, and it will be surprising to notice how nicely and easily a poultry house may be cleaned out in a few minutes. Another advantage is also secured, which is, the droppings will need no preparation for preservation, as it will only be necessary to put them in an old flour barrel and keep the barrel under cover. Such a method gives the lice but little chance for securing possession, and no disagreeable odor is at any time manifested, while the work can be done much better than with the shovel, spade or hoe.—*Farm and Garden.*

HERD AND SWINE.

Scale of Points in Swine.

Division of points and a numerical scale as adopted by the National Convention of Swine Breeders, 1872.

Back	10	Face	3
Long Ribs	8	Ear	2
Short Ribs	7	Neck	4
Shoulder	8	Belly	4
Ham	12	Skin	5
Length of Body	6	Hair	3
Flank	6	Bone	3
Twist	6	Legs	3
Snout	4	Feet	2
Jowl	3	Legs	1
Total	100		

Berkshires adopted at National Swine Breeders' Convention in 1872.

Color, black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail and occasional splash of white on the arm. While a small spot of white on some other part of the body does not argue an impurity of the blood, yet it is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders. White upon one ear, or a bronze or copper spot on some part of the body, argues no impurity, but rather a reappearing of original colors. Markings of white other than those named above are suspicious, and a pig so marked should be rejected. Face, short, fine and well dished, broad between the eyes. Ears, generally almost erect, but sometimes inclining forward with advancing age; small, thin, soft and showing veins. Jowl, full. Neck, short and thick. Shoulder, short from neck to middling deep from back down. Back, broad and straight or a very little arched. Ribs, long and well sprung, giving rotundity of body; short ribs of good length giving breadth and levelness of loin. Hips, good length from point of hips to rump. Hams, thick, round and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the hocks. Tail, fine and small, set on high up. Legs, short and fine, but straight and very strong, with hoofs erect, legs set wide apart. Size, medium. Length, medium; extremes are to be avoided. Bone, fine and compact. Offal, very light. Hair, fine and soft; no bristles. Skin, pliable.

Standard of excellence of Berkshire Swine, adopted by the American Berkshire Association.

Color—Black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail and an occasional splash on arm.

Face and Snout—Short, the former fine and well dished, and broad between the eyes.

Eye—Very clear, rather large, dark hazel, or gray.

Ear—Generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age, medium size, thin and soft.

Jowl—Full and heavy, running well back on neck.

Neck—Short and broad on top.

Hair—Fine and soft, medium thickness.

Skin—Smooth and pliable.

Shoulder—Thick and even, broad on top, and deep through chest.

Back—Broad, short and straight, ribs well sprung, coupling close to hips.

Side—Deep and well let down, straight on bottom line.

Flank—Well back and low down on leg, making nearly a straight line with lower part of side.

Loin—Full and wide.

Ham—Deep and thick, extending well upon back, and holding thickness well down to hock.

Tail—Well set up on back, tapering and not coarse.

Legs—Short, straight and strong, set wide apart, with hoofs erect, and capable of holding good weight.

Symmetry—Well proportioned throughout depending largely on condition.

Condition—In good healthy growing state, not over-fed.

Style—Attractive, spirited, indicative of thorough breeding and constitutional vigor.—*Swine Breeders' Journal*

Milk Setting.

A writer in *The Tribune* has been experimenting with cream, and has come to the conclusion, which seems quite reasonable, that the ripening of cream does not consist in, or necessarily include, souring. He says:

"When I set a sample of milk for forty eight hours at sixty-three degrees in an atmosphere of pure oxygen, and another equal sample from the same mess of milk for the same time and at the same temperature, in an atmosphere containing no oxygen, both soured exactly alike and both samples produced exactly the same quantity of butter. If the ripening of cream and development of butter-flavor depends on souring alone, these two samples of butter should have been alike, since the milk and cream were sour alike in both samples; but they were not alike. They were very different, and the churning was different. The cream from the milk set in oxygen gas churned in two-thirds of the time required for churning the cream of the milk from which oxygen was excluded by enveloping it in carbonic acid gas. The butter from the former was very highly flavored and delicious, and remarkable for its long keeping. The butter from the latter was less flavored and equally remarkable for being short-lived. The milk-fats in the latter case appeared to have acquired no new flavor from the act of souring, but to have retained unchanged the new-milk flavor they had when the milk was first set. This experiment, repeated till the results were demonstrated to be uniform, is interesting as showing the fallacy of the current opinion that souring is the potent agency in ripening cream, either for the purpose of heightening the flavor of butter or to give it long keeping, or to make churning easy, for it proves positively that something else than souring is necessary to these ends, and that that something is free oxygen. Airing, not souring, is the efficient agent for effecting these purposes, but even if well aired the effect will be but feeble if the temperature is kept too low."

Early Maturity.

What age is best for beef? The increase in our exports of live cattle during the last few years has called the attention of the American farmer to the profitable age for beef. It is evident that the greater value we can concentrate into a larger animal within a given time the greater will be our profit. The United States far exceeds Great Britian and Europe in the amount of meat consumed per capita, and an increase of sales can be reasonably expected when the best quality is offered them. The English farmers understand that their home production of meat is not sufficient to supply the demand. There is room for their own and all we can send. It has been claimed that early maturity offers the only safe system of profitable beef production. In those countries where the first study is to furnish food for the greatest number of animals little matters will be studied that entirely escape the attention of feeders in our country, where there is such an abundance of space and food. But the generous production of a new soil cannot always last unless the soil is compensated for the crops taken from it. The British feeders have for years favored the early maturity of cattle for market, and are fast exploding the old idea that four year old beef is necessarily superior to that from a younger animal. The first compromise in England was on three year old beef, it being feared at the time, however, that cutting off one year would reduce the quality; but, on the contrary, it proved entirely satisfactory to both butchers and consumers, and it was at length discovered that thirty months were sufficient to produce excellent quality, with but very little falling off in weight. By thus shortening the market age it was found that a large percentage was added to the profit, and the best feeders finally succeed in maturing the steers in 24 months, realizing about the same prices they had obtained in the 36-months beef. But we shall have still more wonderful statements in regard to "calfy meat," which is procured from steers and heifers at from 11 to 20 months old. Mr. E. W. Stewart, in his work on "Feeding Animals," tells us of an animal killed by Mr. Paget, of England, which was only 100 weeks old, dressed 132 stone, which would be equivalent to to 1,760 pounds live weight. Some 16-months steers dressed, in the quarters, 600 pounds, and possessed 120 pounds of rough fat.—*Farmers' Review.*

Potent Sires.

The Jersey *Bulletin*, in answer to an inquiry for information as to "some simple rule that novices can understand that will make the mistakes in selecting inferior bulls less frequent," replies as follows:

Inquiries as to the best rule for selecting a suitable bull to place at the head of a choice herd of Jersey cows reach this office frequently. The briefest answer that can be given to these and similar questions that relate to the science of breeding is the old axiom that "like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor."

The discussions and views of breeders as to the best methods for determining the quality of a Jersey bull prior to the test of his daughters have been quite animated, diversified, and confusing to the inexperienced.

Breeders who are using bulls with fashionable pedigrees, not backed up by butter tests, ridicule a standard based upon actual performance of the dams; while fortunate breeders who are using bulls backed up with pedigree and performance, insist that both are essential.

The popular prejudice against any fixed rule for determining the quality of a sire will continue until the majority of the breeders obtain bulls having the prescribed qualifications.

Some of the most extensively advertised bulls are likely, under any rules that may be adopted, to be excluded from the roll of merit, and our correspondent can see the storm that is likely to accompany the discussion of this question.

It is generally conceded that the mission of the Jersey cow is to produce butter, and the cow that produces the largest quantity of gilt-edge butter in a given time, at the least cost per pound, represents the strain of blood that the intelligent and practical breeder will select to perpetuate and improve these qualities.

The most potent Jersey bull, is likely to have a sire and dam with near ancestors on both sides having good butter records.

A farmer giving his views on the management of cows, where but few are kept for butter making, so that the greatest yield from them may come at such a time as the business is the most profitable and the most readily performed, thinks that the cows should come in early in the Fall instead of early Spring, thereby avoiding the labor and vexation of trying to manufacture and sell butter in the heated season of the year, when it is so very difficult to produce a good article, or to keep it any length of time sweet, or sell it at any price. The other parts of the year, he says, good butter can be made, and will readily sell at a good price as fast as it can be produced and put upon the market. He argues that cows which go dry a few weeks in hot weather while the pastures are flush with feed, will recuperate and gain new strength very fast at that time, and young cows and heifers will develop their bags and give more milk and be more profitable during the year than to drop their calves earlier in the season.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

PROGRAMME

First Day, Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each: $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added: second to receive $100, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafter's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
13. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

No. 5. Purse———; amount and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three pounds added for each $100 above.

No. 8. Sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

No. 9. Purse,———; amount and distance to be announced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse,———; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry five pounds extra.

No. 12. Purse, $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.

No. 13. Purse,———; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse,———; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. George Howson, Sacramento, br f, Augusta E., by Monday, dam by Norfolk.
20. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Avail.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee.
23. W. L. Pritchard's ch c Ed Smith, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
24. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1¼ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. $300 added. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13, and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Embryo Stakes.

The Embryo Stakes for Foals of 1881 and 1882 will be trotted on the Oakland Trotting Park SATURDAY, November 1st, 1884, Races to commence at 1 P. M.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

BEN E. HARRIS, Secretary.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The Close at Jerome Park—Baldwin's Stable off for Home—Renwick's Retirement—Accidents at Fordham—Notes from Latonia and other points West and East and Abroad.

To-day the American Jockey Club brought their fall meeting at Fordham to a close with probably the most sensational day's racing ever seen there, for out of eight horses in the third race colliding in the fatal turn by the bluff and falling in a heap, one horse, Economy, and one jockey, Farley, being fatally injured. Lucky B. was one of the *unlucky* ones, as the son of Rutherford was a close third, and just making his run for the front when the accident occurred, it was hard lines for Mr. Baldwin, especially after Shenandoah's saddle girth shifting had lost that colt all chance in the first race of the day.

The Baldwin stable leave Jerome for their home in California next Tuesday without going to Baltimore and Washington, as at first intended. The bad luck of this stable since they left Saratoga in August has been enough to discourage their enterprising owner. Not a race did they secure either at Sheepshead Bay or Jerome Park, and Freda's illness with Mission Belle's lameness, united to the accidents to Shenandoah and Lucky B., on Saturday, have capped the climax of their misfortunes. Fallen Leaf, Mission Belle, Verano, Freda, Volante, Rapido, Shenandoah, Gano, and Lucky B., have all, however, secured a good share of winning honors at Covington, Chicago, and Saratoga, and their Eastern campaign must be considered a success, in spite of the rebuffs of the fickle goddess during the last two months, Mr. Baldwin had not secured an additional trainer and jockey at last accounts, as most of the men are averse to going so far from home. By next season we hope to see the "black with red maltese cross" again on Eastern tracks, for their advent always stimulates the sport in no slight degree.

Lawyer Gerry's and "Bill" Daly's wordy set-to in the Yorkville Police Court, resulted, greatly to the surprise of those who have witnessed the former's usual method of cross-examining witnesses, in the discomfiture of the lawyer. Daly's cool persistence in direct opposition to the lawyer's attempted dictation, fairly staggered the legal luminary, and the beach-comber remained master of the situation, to the evident delight of most of the audience assembled in Judge Murray's courtroom. The weight of evidence in the Evans' assault case appeared to establish the fact that no assault had been committed by the defendants. Certainly, if Officer Evans was ill-treated he should have redress, if his assailant or assailants can be located. Fair play should be awarded any such official in the pursuance of his duty, and we believe that the occurrence would not have taken place had the examination taken place earlier in the day, when the turbulent spirits in the crowd could have given no trouble.

Aristides, the former great racehorse, and now promising young sire, has been purchased by Mr. J. Lucas Turner, of Missouri, from Al Hankins, of Chicago, and will hereafter hold court at that gentleman's breeding-farm near St. Louis. The performances of Blast has doubtless brought about this transfer, and with a proper chance at the stud Aristides is likely to follow the rest of Leamington's sons in siring racehorses. He has had few good mares as yet, but at his present home Mr. Lucas's constantly growing collection of stud matrons will afford him material to show whether "like can beget like." Aristides in 1876 was one of the best racehorses in America, and few who witnessed the race will ever forget his bowling over Ten Broeck at Lexington when he ran the two miles and a furlong in 3:45¼, the second best race at the distance on record.

Jim Renwick, after winning a dash of six furlongs from a fast field on Saturday week, has been retired for the season, and Buchanan will winter him at Jerome Park. Lew Martin has got out of the law's clutches at last, and was at Brighton Beach race course one day this week. He has lost the sight of one eye completely, and the other is so nearly gone, that the worst is to be feared. His misfortunes excite much sympathy among turf men, for Martin is a genial, whole-souled man, popular in many circles of life.

'Tis an old saying among racing men that this or that horse "won't lose unless they fall down," but few persons ever expect that the exception will come to pass, so seldom comparatively do accidents of this kind occur in a flat race. Probably over half of the backers of Topsy had made that same remark or felt equally confident on Saturday last at Jerome Park, only to be filled with consternation at the literal fulfillment of their condition, as their favorite with three others went head over heels at the now fatal turn south of the clubhouse. The sad accident that resulted fatally to the jockey Farley and the filly Economy was brought about from the unforseen bolting of Richard L., but whether it was preventable or not, the club will now recognize the necessity of lengthening their projected remodeling of this dangerously-shaped course, and until this is done post a patrol there to report such jockeys as ride recklessly, for the spot being out of sight of the stand is notoriously selected for this kind of work.

Erdenheim's standard bearers, Pardee and Rataplan, created a genuine sensation at Jerome on Thursday by their successive wins from strong fields. The youngster had, it is true, nothing to brag of as regards the character of his victory, for Eachus, who was conceding him 20 lbs., ran him close, but Pardee had become to be regarded by the general public as such an unlucky colt, something like Gen. Monroe used to be—fated always to just fall short of winning—that racegoers in general were pleased to see him bracketed at last. Now that the ice is broken Pardee may be looked to run up to his best form of the year, which, looking at some of his performances, is nearly, if not quite, first-class. Rataplan was hardly looked for to win at such a comparatively short distance as the race of Thursday, in which he beat Tornado, Royal Arch, Louisette, and others. The colt's evident forte seems to be a distance, and staying qualities, not speed, are to be looked for from Rataplan, as shown from his defeat by the fast lot of handicap horses he met on Saturday. Still on that occasion he ran nothing like as good a colt as he was on Thursday.

Brookdale again had its day on Saturday, after a long series of defeats since its victories at Monmouth Park. Mr. Withers' all black colors are among the most popular on the American turf, and when Pampero spread-eagled his field in such hollow style, and the Julietta colt followed suit by a clever victory from his fellow youngsters, the public were jubilant. The great army of small backers follow the Withers' colors persistently, knowing that they always get a run for their money, and many remembered that it was on this course last year where Pampero as the Cyclone colt ran two good races over the T. Y. C. The year has, however, been hardly as successful for the stable as usual, at least in that quarter where it is generally the strongest, in home-bred two-year-olds. The Cadence colt and the Julietta colt, each with a single purse race, are all the Brookdale youngsters have won during 1884, not one of the numerous stakes for their age having fallen to their share. Next year, however, we trust to see the Brookdale youngsters oftener in front in the style of yore.

Old Warfield, resurrected by John Hanigan, to whom the Dwyers gave him last year, actually won a race at Latonia last week. True, he did not beat much, but when one considers the amount of campaigning and racing this old gelding has undergone since the Dwyers bought him years ago, they must naturally credit him with possessing a frame of iron to come out again and win. Such horses as he, old Parole, Monitor, and others that might be named are, however, few and far between.

English exchanges effectively establish Eole's eyrie in England as at Stockbridge, as previously intimated in these columns. Training reports of the 29th ult. represent him as taking steady mile and a half gallops with the rest of Tom Cannon's string, but later dates say that he was in physic on the first of this month. As Mr. Gebhard has entered Eole in the Liverpool Cup, one mile and a half, and in the Shrewsbury Cup, two miles, both to be run next month, it looks as if he intended beginning the English invasion where Messrs. Lorillard and Keene have left off. The American contingent in England is now in a very small minority, with Blue Grass under continued suspicion, American Girl thrown out of training and sent to the stud, and but a few of the others able to earn their keep, and if Eole, under the circumstances, should succeed in sustaining our waning prestige abroad, great credit will be due to the famous son of the Eolus and his enterprising young owner. Certainly he could not well be in better hands.

Mr. McGeorge's recent *faux pas* at Nottingham shows that even the English starter is sometimes found fault with, as all who hold the flag are prone to realize, try as conscientiously and honestly as they may. In the Welbeck Abbey Plate, six furlongs, on Oct. 1st, Mr. McGeorge had nine starters to get away, ridden by Archer, Wood, and other well-known jockeys, and the advance flag going down, seven of them went off, and ran the race out, Archer's horse winning after a close race. But Mr. McGeorge at once sent word to the stewards that though the advance flag had fallen there had not been a start, and the horses were called back, Sir John Astley going down to the post. The race was finally run, the winner in the false start being last in. Much fault was found with Mr. McGeorge for not displaying his flag more prominently, and there was no little dissatisfaction at the affair.

The excitement was kept up in the next race, which resulted in a "double dead heat," the owners finally agreeing to divide after their horses had finished head and head in the run off, after the first dead heat. Archer rode one, and G. Barrett the other, but all their skill in the saddle availed not to alter the results.

Mr. John Hammond, owner of St. Gatien, the winner of the Cesarewitch, is said to have won this year with the colt and the four-year-old mare Florence, nearly if not quite three-quarters of a million of dollars on the Manchester Cup, the Derby, the Ascot Vase, and the above-mentioned grand feat of last week. This for an ex-bootcleaner at an Epsom hotel, ex-stableboy, ex-jockey, and ex-tout, in all of which graduations to fortune Mr. Hammond's career was very slow until the last few years' meteoric rise, attest the possibilities of the turf, where phenomenal luck, like in this instance, means speedy fortune to an unlimited extent. Mr. Hammond only gave about £4,000 ($20,000) for the two animals that have helped to make him what he is, and it is safe to say that they will be well cared for during the rest of their equine lives. Both, however, especially the colt, are of the wear and tear sort, and will doubtless win more races yet for their owner before retiring to the calmer labors of the paddock.

YACHTING.

The Closing Exercises of S. F. Y. C.

The wind last Saturday when this event was started was not up to a yachtsman's ideas of quantity. The yachts remained anchored off the club wharf during the early portion of the afternoon, but there was very little in progress in the Club House. The gun was fired at the appointed time—which action has always been a feature of the S. F. Y. C. cruise when Commodore Harrison has had charge of the fleet—and the following vessels got under way: schooners Chispa, Whitewing and Ramble, and yawls Frolic and Emerald; not a particularly good showing for a final cruise of the senior club. The wind was light from the westward, and the tide had about one hour's more ebb to run. The vessels stayed bunched until Raccoon Straits were reached, when Rambler hauled the wind and went back to Saucelito to get the wherewithal to supply the inward man as their provisions did not go over on the noon boat.

Chispa, Whitewing and Emerald managed to hold the wind through the straits, while the flagship ran into a calm, and the ebb tide took her back to the windward of Angel Island. The breeze was light from Myford Point to Red Rock, when a moderate breeze sprang out of the northwest which took the yachts as far as the Brothers. Here the wind again failed them, but as the flood tide had now commenced to run they all drifted up for about a mile when the breeze again came to their relief and from there held steadily up to Vallejo. The yachts reached their destination as follows: Chispa first, followed by Emerald and Whitewing together; then Rambler and last of all Frolic.

At noon the next day, when the preparatory gun was fired, there was scarcely sufficient wind for the vessels to beat the tide, which was then near the last of the flood.

As the vessels got moving through the water, Fleur de Lis came up Vallejo Straits and came about astern of the fleet which was then following astern of the Commodore. The flagship was flying a signal which interpreted meant, "keep within hailing distance." This was done by the larger schooners slacking off their fore sheets, and the yachts went down in a heap as far as the magazine wharf where the signal was hoisted to. "Form line abreast to starboard of Commodore," this manœvre giving him the most leeward position. This evolution, owing to the inability of the smaller craft to get into position before the Frolic reached the Contra Costa shore, was not particularly well executed. The signal was then changed to read, "Come about in order, behind leading yacht." This was a success, barring the action of the Emerald which went in stays too soon, in order seemingly to take instantaneous photographs.

The next order was, "Form into single line and keep as close as possible." This was splendidly executed; the yachts taking positions in the following order: Frolic, Chispa, Whitewing, Fleur de Lis, Rambler, Emerald and Thetis, the latter having started with the fleet from Vallejo. After keeping in these positions for about ten minutes the order was hoisted "Proceed without delay;" and all the larger vessels immediately sheeted home. Fleur de Lis, Emerald and Whitewing went about and stood shoreward on the starboard tack, evidently with the idea of keeping out of the tide and getting that "slant of wind off the Contra Costa shore."

The result however, proved their calculation wrong as the wind close to shore fell very light barely giving the yachts steerage way, and when they reached the channel again all had fallen astern of Rambler, which was close astern of Frolic, while Chispa which was still on the port tack had a long lead over the whole fleet. The wind remained light but steady during the whole homeward passage and nothing of any event occurring, the principal interest centreing in the struggle between Rambler and Frolic, the position of these two changing frequently, the schooner finally reaching her anchorage first by about one minute; the Chispa and Fleur being a long way ahead of these two.

The Whitewing was very foul and stayed with the tail end of the fleet, and proceeded direct to Oakland and was followed in this respect by Emerald. Everything passed off satisfactorilly and barring the small number of yachts participating the cruise was a complete success.

The Lurline and Halcyon started out last Saturday afternoon for the Farralones, on a fishing excursion. The fishing grounds were reached about eight o'clock P. M., and the yachts lay off and on until daybreak, when the lines were thrown overboard and good sport enjoyed. The yachts returned to Saucelito on Sunday afternoon, the Lurline towing in behind the tug Alert.

By advices from the East under date of Oct. 16th, we learn that the Carmelita has been planked up and that she has deck, hatch, coamings, and rail in place. Preparations were being made to cast her lead keel, and the interior was going to be finished shortly.

A week from to-day the Pacific Club will celebrate the closing of the season at their Olub House. The course of action is not yet definitely settled on, but we hope to publish the orders in our next issue.

BICYCLING.

H. L. Cortis, the ex-champion amateur bicycle rider, is dead; at least so it is reported. In his day Cortis, who was an Australian by birth, was perhaps the best man, either professional or amateur, we had. His daring was wonderlul and he was quite the Archer of the cycling path. Not only in wheeling but at any other game, and no one could ever make out how he accomplished his great feats, for he took hardly any care of himself.—*London Correspondence in N. Y. Sportsman.*

We think the correspondent of the *Sportsman* must be mistaken, as we can find no mention of the fact in our late Australian exchanges.

A good cement for mending cuts in rubber tyres is made as follows: Procure a small bottle with a wide mouth and ground glass stopper. Into this put some pure bottle rubber, cut up in fine shreds, until it is one-third full, then fill it up with mineral naphtha. In a few days the naphtha will have disolved the rubber, then add as much naphtha as will make it liquid enough to be easily applied. It must be carefully kept air-tight, or the naptha will evaporate and the cement will become thick.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Springfield Wheelman's Gazette* writes in a late issue that H. C. Finkler rode from San Jose to the top of Mt. Hamilton in one hour and a half. For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the journey we would state that the distance is about 26 miles, and the last three miles at an elevation of 3,000 feet. There is not a rider in America who can accomplish the journey in one hour and a half.

"Are you hurt?" shrieked a dozen picnicing females as the young man was tossed over a neighboring fence by an angry bull and landed on his head in the middle of the road. "Hurt?" he answered. "Why, of course not; I am used to coming down that way." "Used to it?" exclaimed the fair chorus. "Why, how can that be?" "I own a bicycle," was the reassuring reply.

The sporting editor of the *Call* has just found out that the records at Springfield were made on Rudge machines. We would also state for the purpose of enlightening our friend on the *Call*, that Finkler rides a Rudge, and that 2:39 has never been beaten.

The Omaha Bicycle Club held their first annual tournament on Oct. 11th. The five mile race proved to be the most interesting contest of the day, and was secured by Nicholson after a desperate struggle with Hitchcock, in 17 m. 5¼ s.

John Keen has been trying Pengelly's new water velocipede, and putting in some remarkable time for a mile on Hendon Lake. The machine seems likely to create a sensation, as it can be made to go along at a fair rate of speed.

The tandem tricycle record was lowered during the recent Kangaroo bicycle race in England by Messrs. Gossett and Bird, who covered 100 miles in 8 hours 11 minutes and 45 seconds.

Next week's BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN will contain the rules for the government of race meetings, as prepared by the racing board of the League of American Wheelmen, on August 1st, 1884.

Woodside challenges Armaindo to ride for the long distance championship of America, for from $200 to a $1,000 a side.

Among the possibilities of the near future is a run to San Jose, under the auspices of the Oakland Bicycle Club.

The Bay City Wheelmen visit Haywards to-morrow. The club has now a membership of thirty.

A party of riders visited Haywards last Sunday. They report the roads in good condition.

Rideout promises to develop in a fancy and trick rider of more than ordinary ability.

The drill corps of the Bay City Wheelmen have of late been doing excellent work.

Sellers rides a fifty-seven inch and Howell a fifty-eight inch Rudge Racer.

S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co.



GREAT SALE OF

Thoroughbred Registered JERSEY STOCK,

On Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1884, at half-past 10 o'clock, at

33, 35 and 37 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

We are instructed by Albert Dibble, of Marin Co., to sell from his herd, of Jerseys, 20 head.

By A. McFarland, of Napa, 20 head.

By H. W. Meeks, of Alameda, 6 head.

By other Breeders, 21 head.

Making in all 67 head. The above stock will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday before the sale. For full particulars and catalogues apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

S. C. BOWLEY, FIDDES & CO., Auctioneers.

Arno Stock Farm

TO RENT FOR ONE OR A TERM OF YEARS. All of the 1,261 acres conveyed to me as my separate property by my father, John F. McCauley, March 4, 1878, except the part thereof leased heretofore by me for grain raising to Messrs. Journeys. The land and premises hereby offered embrace all of the grass and pasture lands of the Arno Stock Farm, except one field, and includes the Family Residence (furnished or unfurnished), Hay Barns, Horse Barns and Stables, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, Trainer's Cottage, Men's House, Corrals, Paddocks, Track and Outlets, Orchard of Bearing Trees, Windmills, Engine, Tanks, etc., etc., all and singular the improvements and fixtures upon or belonging to said farm; and also the Stubble Pasture upon the land cropped by the said tenants, and one-half the Thrashed Straw. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Beatty & Denson, attorneys-at-law, Sacramento, or to the undersigned upon the premises.

MRS. ALICE M. VALENSIN.

BAY DISTRICT Association



Races! Races!

FALL MEETING.

1884. 1884.

—o—

Entries for Trotting Season:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.

Purse of $1,000, for the following named four-year-olds and under: Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha, Madaline, Baby Mine, Regina, Thapsin, Lucille, Center, Antevolo, Happy Jim, Voucher, and Twinkle.

THURSDAY, November 6th, 2:27 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th, 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse. (Manon barred.)

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness National Rules to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
Every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.
The Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by withholding a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries close with the Secretary,

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
1435 California Street.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight,



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

THE publishers of **OCEAN to OCEAN** desire to secure the names of **one million** subscribers. With that number to go before advertisers, who are willing to pay **one cent per line per thousand of circulation**, or $10 a line for a million, the profits of the paper will approximate as follows:—**RECEIPTS:** 1,000,000 subscribers, at $2, $2,000,000; 500 inches advertising space, at $10 a line or $140 an inch, 52 issues, $3,640,000—total, $5,640,000. **EXPENSES:** for paper and press work, 1,000,000 copies, 52 issues, $600,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., $50,000; premium engravings, $1,000,000; incidentals, commissions, etc., $100,000;—total $1,750,000: leaving a net profit of $3,860,000. This enormous profit from sale of advertising space, **Ocean to Ocean** will owe directly to its subscribers, for advertisers will pay $10 a line simply because the paper will have 1,000,000 circulation. In order to secure such a circulation and such profits, the publishers will loan back to subscribers in $100 to $500 amounts the profits thus secured, and also furnish the most attractive and valuable Premium ever offered.

The GRANDEST PREMIUM and a Long Loan AT 4 per cent

"Waiting for the Verdict."—This grand engraving was never sold for less than $12 a copy. We will pay $1,000 for any copy purchased at retail for a less amount. Our order is for 1,000,000 copies, we paying cost of American plate.

Every future subscriber to **Ocean to Ocean** can secure a copy of this, the most valuable work of art ever issued in the form of an engraving, by sending **42c.** in addition to the subscription price, to prepay cost, express and properly packing, or postage, if sent by mail. Also, any subscriber who desires to borrow from $100 to $500 at 4 per cent., the principal to stand if desired as long as borrower remains a subscriber, should so state when he orders the premium. In such case—

The Subscription Price, $2.00, need not be sent, as it can be deducted when Loan is made

And subscription begins. Your individual note is all the security asked: provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom we can refer, not as to the amount of property you are worth, but as to good character. First year's interest at 4 per cent., and subscription price will be deducted from amount borrowed.

CONDITIONS. Loans made pro rata; not less than $100 nor more than $500. First year's interest at 4 per cent., and the subscription price to be deducted from amount loaned. If the subscriber does not apply for a loan, the subscription price must be sent in advance. If a loan is desired, no money need be sent for subscription, the charges for the Premium, 42c., only being required, as the subscription and first year's interest can be deducted from the loan. Every subscriber must accept as a condition of receiving the Premium, that he will display it in a conspicuous place in his house or office, and inform those who call how and where he secured it. Positively this must be done. Every Premium sent out secures additional subscribers, and no application will be entered unless the charges on the Premium are sent. These charges, 42c., have nothing to do with the subscription price, and barely cover cost, delivery, and properly packing so large an engraving, and the delivery charges must be prepaid. The subscription price, $2 (which represents a profit and not a direct expense) can remain unpaid until loan is made and subscription begins. Postage stamps will not be received for Premium charges except from places where a postal note can not be obtained. When a loan is made the adjoining form of note will be sent, with the money, to the subscriber's nearest bank or express office, and no note need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent. The Premium will be sent at once. Address,

Ocean to Ocean, 16 Bradford Block, CINCINNATI, O.

One year after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of the publishers of OCEAN TO OCEAN the sum of . . . . . Dollars, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum after maturity. It is understood and agreed that no part of the principal of this note will be demanded or become payable, (except at my pleasure,) as long as I remain a paid-up subscriber to the above named paper.

(*Signed.*) . . . . . .

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton, Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,
PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.
MENLO PARK.



THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE. The simplest, cheapest, and most powerful Fire Extinguisher in existence. Always ready; always effective. Any one can use it. Send for catalogue.

H. H. GROSS.
21 New Montgomery street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoof d, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor,

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars,

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

AUCTION SALE Of Horses.

GREAT SALE OF

Thoroughbreds & Work Horses,

STALLIONS

—AND—

BROOD MARES,

Consisting of 800 Head of Horses, the Finest Lot ever Offered on the Pacific Coast.

Belonging to the late Chas. McLaughlin, and sold by order of the Executrix of the Estate.

At 12 o'clock M.,

—ON—

Wednesday, and Continuing Thursday and Friday, Oct. 29th, 30th, and 31st, 1884,

AT THE

PESCADERO RANCH,

Bantas Railroad Station San Joaquin Co.

Terms of Sale: All sums of $500 or under, cash; all sums over, 30 and 60 days good indorsed notes drawing 10 per cent. per annum.

The above stock is all the property of the late Chas. McLaughlin, and will be sold without reserve.

For catalogues apply at the office of the Executrix, No. 16 Montgomery Ave.; to Green Lamb, at Bantas, or to the San Francisco Horse Market, 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery St.

A special train will leave the foot of Market street for the McLaughlin sale at Bantas, Wednesday, October 29th, 1884, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Fare for the round trip, $3.50. Good to return on any train during the week up to Sunday night, November 2d. Six tents will be put up for the accommodation of buyers. Breakfast, dinner and supper served free of charge to all intended purchasers. Tickets for sale only by S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co., up to the evening before the day of sale. Get your tickets early, so we can tell the number of cars required.

S. C. BOWLEY, FIDDES & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Henry Fromberg, Geo. Fiddes, S. C. Bowley.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

ADMISSION FREE.

Wellington's Improved EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that using the Improved Egg Food to their hens are not laying now, every other day to own light by delaying to keep them free from 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 cents per week to feed them lay through the Fall and Winter, when grocers and druggists otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If no Food you know yourt everywhere. Any not so do not stand in your having it should write for try it. 1 lb boxes, 40 cts. trade terms and supply lb, $5,—Costing only 50 themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. 100 hens. Kept by all Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be een at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

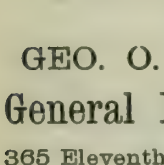
BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

GEO. O. SHATTUCK,

General Blacksmithing,

365 Eleventh Street.....Oakland,

Between Webster and Franklin.



ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

Particular attention given to repairing Carriages of all kinds.

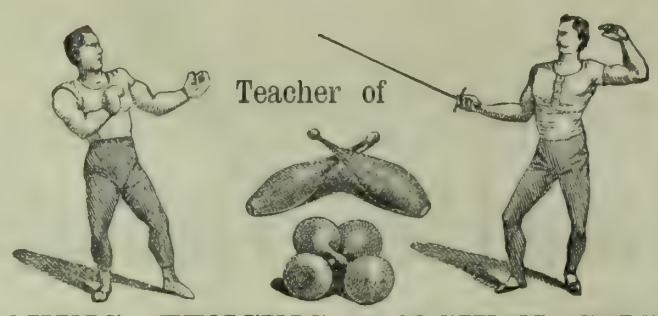


Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

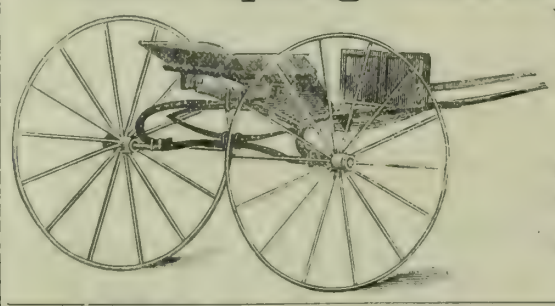
MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION

One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

—IMPORTER OF—

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES.

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

ANYTHING. CHEAP GUNS for THE PEOPLE. EVERYTHING.



GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PICTORIAL CATALOGUES FREE.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Scines, Nets, Fishing Tackle, Razors, &c. send C. O. D. for examination.

Address **GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,** Pittsburg, Pa.

y12

NEW



'Singer' Model Sewing Machines only **$15**

Including an **$8.00** set of extra attachments of 9 pieces and needles, oil and usual outfit of 12 pieces with each. **Guaranteed perfect. Warranted 5 years.** Handsome, durable, quiet and light running. Don't pay $30 to $50 for machines no better. We will send ours anywhere on trial before paying. Circulars free. **Save $15 to $35** by addressing

GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Ave., Chicago, Ills.



Deer Hound Pups FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET.
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

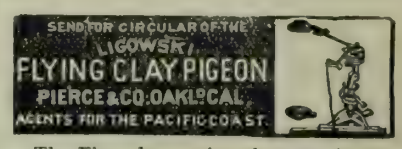


KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 551 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

PACIFIC COAST Field Trial Club DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

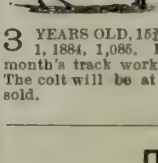
All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.
Calved October 21, 1880.
Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

BUFORD, No. 3149, H. H. B.
Calved Feb. 11, 1884.
Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Maid of Mayfield, No. 5531. **Price, $300.**

LUTHER, 3150, H. H. B.
Calved April 8, 1884.
Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Thaora, No. 5527. **Price, $300**

LE MOINE, 3151, H. H. B.
Calved April 30, 1884.
Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, No. 2091, A. R.
Calved October 23, 1877.
Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price $150.**

BERTON.
Calved April 20, 1884.
Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.
Calved April 27, 1884.
Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Electioneer Filly
AT AUCTION.

THE BROWN FILLY

REGINA,

Four years old, by Electioneer, dam Accident, by Elmo, will be offered at Auction, without reserve, at the

Bay District Track,

—ON—

Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1884.

She will be entered in the $1,000 purse for named horses, and sold with that engagement.

JAMES GARLAND.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery St., S. F.

THE FAMOUS **DUPLEX**
The most wonderful Curative Agent in the world.
Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price $10.
Cures without the aid of Medicine
General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Constipation **GALVANIC** Disease of the Liver, Kidney or Bladder, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lame Back, and many other diseases.
BELT For particulars and Circulars address
PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or re-required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address
M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

OPIUM.

DRUNKENNESS!

THE OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT AND drunkenness cured. The habit and necessity wholly removed and health improved by DR. L. E. KEELEY'S Chloride of Gold Remedies. Send for references and pamphlets, mailed free. Opium smoking cured in two weeks when under my special care. Dr. C. G. STRONG, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast. Office, 21 Third street, San Francisco, Cal.

JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

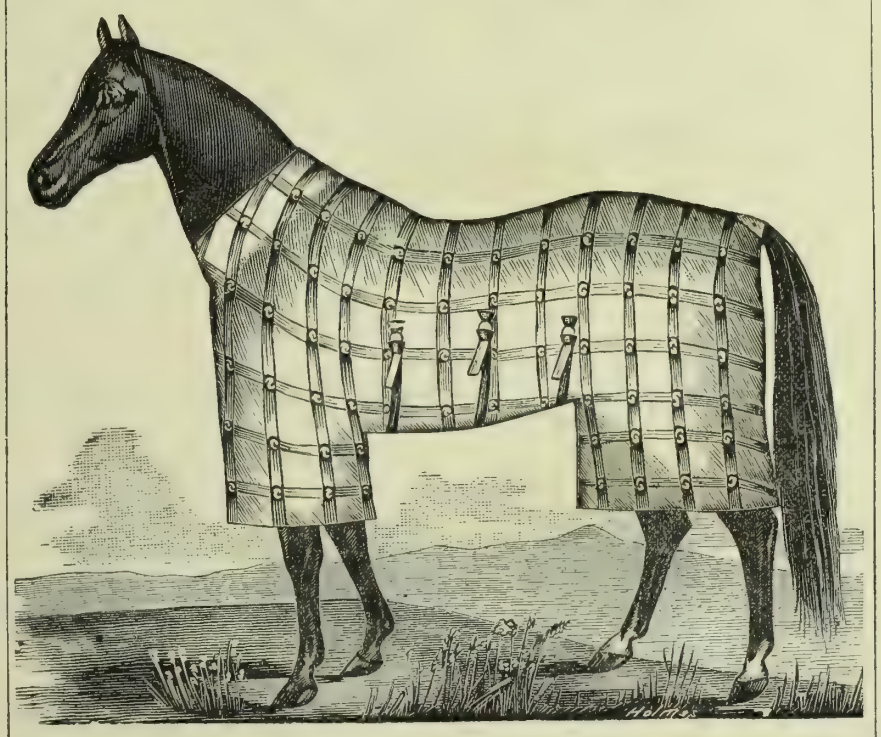


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent
ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,
Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIEFFENBACHER & WIHL,
GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,
SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

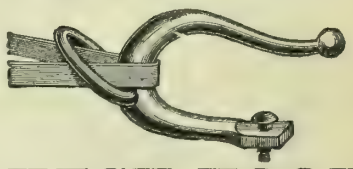
—Just received, a large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF
FINE HARNESS
AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
AND CELEBRATED
Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.
Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to
A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

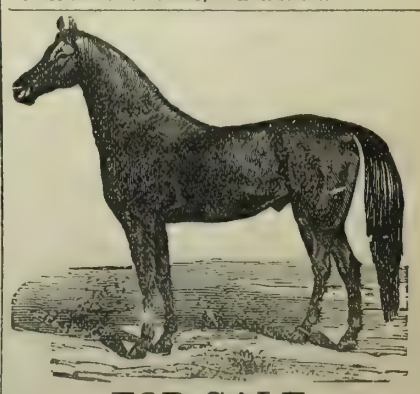
Will receive prompt attention.
☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

(Self-Adjusting) 1yl

RAWSON'S U. S. ARMY



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

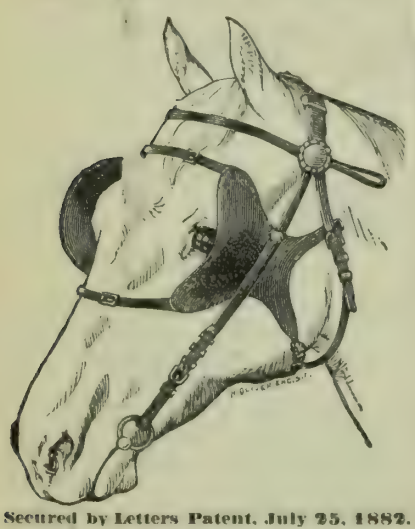
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**

Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,

No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Orleans. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder

and

Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING

AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00

Six Months, - - - - 3.00

Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman

Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		†7:50 P M
		*8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		*8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	†8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and MCMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

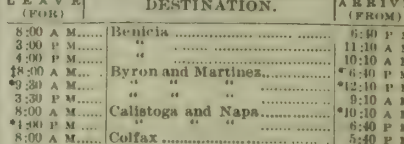
TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



MONDAY SEPT. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:30 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Redding and Delta	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and that leaving at 8:30 A. M. can meet Pacific Express from The Needles and El Paso at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—8:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*8:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO. Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt



Vol. V, No. 18.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Reminiscences of the Betting Ring.

When the history of betting comes to be written by some competent hand, it will appear that, from the very earliest times, nearly all the prominent members of the ring—that variegated region—have sprung from very humble origin and started with very little capital. As nearly all those who may, in a comparative sense, be termed the saving members of the fraternity die wealthy, and as the rest live in what they consider to be a luxurious fashion, it will also appear that bookmaking is a lucrative calling, and backing the reverse. The modern betting man is chiefly remarkable for lung power, and imperviousness to atmospheric influences that would simply make the fortune of an operatic tenor; a love for strong language and diamonds. In these respects the old school of bookmakers appear to have set an example to their descendants, for, if history is to be credited, they were a remarkably quiet, easy-going, respectable set of men. Take old Michael Brunton, a true Yorkshireman, for instance, born in 1755, and who, we are told, lived respected by all, and died rich at the age of ninety, after having attended Doncaster races for sixty-one years without intermission, and having carried on his trade till within three years of his death In the matter of bookmakers aspiring to municipal honors history repeats itself, for Michael was more than once Mayor of Richmond, where he lived all his life. The interpretation of acts of Parliament is said to have been the only thing that caused him any uneasiness, though in that difficulty his self-reliance never deserted him, and when his brother magistrates disagreed with his reading—and they appear to have done so pretty often—it was his habit to produce a handful of coins, and offer to lay the bench 6 to 4 all round that he was right. Quite as great a character was old William Richards, the Leicester stocking seller, who, like Brunton, invariably dressed in a blue coat with brass buttons, drab breeches, and gaiters. Richards used to hawk stocking, in early life, and while on his rounds won some money at cards. A local race meeting gave him the chance of backing a successful outsider with his winnings, and from this small beginning he became the proprietor of Ragdale Hall. Whenever he went to a race meeting he used to take a supply of stockings with him to sell to the people of the inns at which he stopped, and whenever he won over a meeting he always brought back brown Windsor soap and ribbons for his servants. As an example of his careful mode of living, it is said that he always refused to keep a servant until he was worth £500 a year. He always read the Bible for an hour on Sunday, being as methodical in his studies as old William Scott—no relation to the racing family—who made it a practice to read "Bailey's Dictionary" and the prayer book twice every year.

Betting on horse racing is no doubt as old as horse racing itself. At any rate, in the time of Charles II. racing seems to have so far grown from a pleasure to a business as to call for legislative interference. In those days, however, it must have been well-high impossible to have obtained a correct return of the betting, as each bookmaker was a law unto himself. A certain Mr. Ogden, who had the reputation of having such a marvelous head for figures as to enable him to amass a fortune of £100,000, was one of the first to see the weak points in the old style, and to reduce bookmaking to a science. This was about 1780, or perhaps a little earlier. Ogden was another example of a bookmaker rising from nothing, for in the *Morning Post* of the 5th of July, 1797, the following question, subsequently answered in the affirmative, appeared: "Is Mr. Ogden (now called the Newmarket Oracle) the same person who, twenty-five years ago, was an annual pedestrian to Ascot, covered with dust, amusing himself with pricking in the belt, hustling in the hat, &c., amongst the lowest class of rustics at the inferior booths of the fair?" The first yearling book ever known is said to have been made by Henry Stebbing, brother to the trainer, and who, besides being a large bookmaker, was at the head of the B. Green confederacy, composed of himself, B. Green and "Jelly" Morris. In Flatcatcher's year they were very fortunate, all their horses being backed by the public for the Derby, but they were all scratched in favor of Shylock, whom they bought of Lord Caledon, but who could only get third to Surplice and Springy Jack. In Voltigeur's year Stebbing took liberties with Lord Zetland's horse, and this ruined him. Sixty years ago the unpleasant results of becoming a defaulter were not so great as at the present time, for when, in 1821, Frank Richardson allowed his fancy to outrun his discretion, and plunged heavily on Fortuna for the Leger of that year, when she ran second, he was unable to meet his engagements. To his credit, however, be it recorded, that, instead of joining the army of welshers, he adopted the business-like course of asking for time, and issuing promissory notes to his creditors. These forbearing creatures must have jumped for joy on hearing that Richardson had, at the succeeding Newmarket meeting, been lucky enough to back Michaelmas at the remunerative price of 20 to 1 for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes. It is not stated in what proportion his own uprightness and the pressure of his friends contributed to the result; but the fact remains that the first use he made of his winnings was to redeem his paper. In 1824 Richardson had a great turn of luck by backing Jerry for the Leger of that year, and refusing to lay against him. With the fortune—of which the money so won was the foundation—he bought land, and built a great house near York, called by the owner St. Nicholas' Place, but dubbed by the neighbors Jerry Hall. Before many years had passed he was again in difficulties, and died in 1833, at the Golden Lion, Newmarket, in straitened circumstances. Newmarket Heath has ever been a favorite resort with Cambridge undergraduates of the period, and in Bob Munton's day they intrusted him with all their business, and this juvenile connection gained for him the *soubriquet* of "The Baby Jumper." Bob, they say, had a hack, appropriately enough a son of Flatcatcher, who knew a backer as well as his master, and would stop dead when one approached. Just when Munton was at the height of his success he, unlike the jockey in the story, "hedged," and, giving up the trade of bookmaking, became a dissenting minister. This by no means exhausts the list of men who have in some way or other been remarkable, and who owed their success to bookmaking. There was John Gully, for instance, who was in turn butcher's boy, prizefighter, public-house landlord, outside betting man, member of Tattersalls, and M. P. for Pontefract. He was taken out of prison (where he was confined for debt), by Col. Mellish, to fight Pearce, "the Game Chicken." He was beaten, fought Gregson twice, and then retired from the prize ring to settle at Newmarket, where he used to keep a "hell," and where, it is said, he began a system of corruption that "placed the secrets of all Newmarket at his disposal," a statement that may be a little wide of the mark, though trainers were not then the men they now are.

Gully's son-in-law, Pedley, was also a bookmaker, and owned racehorses in confederation with his father-in-law. He carried off the Derby with Cossack in 1847, and there his luck stopped, as he never won a race afterward, though his horse was beaten a head only for the Goodwood Cup and Brighton Stakes by Malton and Lord George, respectively. As a breeder Pedley will be best remembered as having reared Christmas Carol, who ran second to Gladiateur for the Derby. Then there are John Jackson, of Fairfield, whose first sporting venture was a half-crown book on a local cricket match; Harry Hill, Lord George Bentick's factotum, who in early life spent his last three half-pence in the purchase of a small loaf and a glass of treacle beer, and died possessed of Ackworth Park; Simon Nicholson and others. There have doubtless been several Davises in the ring, but the only two whose lives have been recorded were very different men. Davis, the ex-tailor, began by attending a gaming-house in Pickering Place, after which he took one of his own in St. James street, and finally became a prominent bookmaker. He it was who called out at the Newmarket Subscription Rooms, "Here, Bentick, I'll accommodate you," a piece of impertinence for which he was well snubbed; while on another occasion he anticipated the man who, on booking a small bet to the Marquis of Hastings, when his plunging days were over, emphasized the entry with the remark, "Mind, I expect this to be paid," by saying to a backer, "I wonder if I shall ever see your money if you lose." He was a very good illustration of a certain uncharitable saying about bookmakers in general, for, after having won and received a larger sum over the Leger in 1830, he repudiated a lost bet of £300. The backer, however, was able to produce evidence of the making of the bet, which was paid after gentle pressure had been brought to bear by Lord Kelburne, afterward Lord Glasgow, one of the stewards. In Coronation's year he and his confederates laid heavily against the horse, pocketed their winnings and refused to pay the backers of Coronation. The other Davis was the well-known "Leviathan," who first had his attention called to the profits of bookmaking while employed as a journeyman carpenter at the Newmarket Subscription Rooms. On his return to town he acted as bookmaker to his fellow-workman at Cubitt's, and then, after betting in the streets, became a member of Tattersalls, and the proprietor of lists innumerable that were looked after by clerks in various public-houses. He did not come into prominence till 1848, when he laid Lord Strafford—to whom the commission to back The Cur for the Cesarewitch had been intrusted—£12,000 to £1,000 in a single bet. If Davis was one of the best men to win from, he was one of the worst to lose to, as he would never bet again with any one who had to "ask for time." Besides the loss of £12,000 over The Cur, Hetspur's not winning the Derby is said to have made a difference to him of about £50,000, and Barbarian's failure of nearly twice that sum. Voltigeur's Derby is reported to have cost him £40,000, while in Teddington's year he paid Mr. Greville £15,000 in one check; but, in spite of losses, his winnings are supposed to have been large enough to have allowed him to begin the season of 1852 with £130-000 to his credit at the London and Westminster Bank. It will be remembered that Davis left his money to the Mayor and Corporation of Brighton. They, after coming to terms with the relations, who disputed the will, lately expended a large sum of what "the Leviathan" left in the laying out of Preston Park.—*London Field.*

Tips for the 2,000 Guineas.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The race for the Dewhurst Plate to-day, at Newmarket, was won by the Duke of Westminster's Sterling-Casuistry colt, with Mr. Manley's Cora second and M. Lupin's French-bred colt Xaintrailles third. There were ten starters. The betting closed with odds at 5 to 4 against the Frenchman, 2 to 1 against the Casuistry colt and 7 to 1 against Cora. The following are the conditions of the race:

The tenth Dewhurst Plate, of £300 in specie, added to a sweepstakes of £25 each, £15 forfeit, for two-year-olds, the owner of the second to receive £200 and of the third £100 out of the stakes; entrance, £3 each; colts to carry 121 lbs.; fillies, 118 lbs.; the winner of the Middle Park Plate to carry 10 lbs.; of a stake of the value of £1,000, 7 lbs.; of one of the value of £500, 4 lbs. extra; closed with 99 subscribers; last seven furlongs of the Rowley mile.

Duke of Westminster's bay colt ——, by Sterling, dam Casuistry, 121 lbs. 1
Mr. Manley's b f Cora, by Uncas, dam Gratinska, 125 lbs. 2
M. Lupin's ch c Xaintrailles, by Flageolet, dam Delaine, 125 lbs. 3
Seven others ran.

Followers of English racing in this country will no doubt become quite familiar with the names of the three horses placed for the Dewhurst Plate as above before the middle of next June. The winner made his debut for the Middle Park Plate, for which he divided third-place honors with Royal Hampton. He was bred at Yardley, and was sold a yearling to Capt. Bowling for 700 guineas, and who in turn sold him to the Duke of Westminster "for a large sum and contingencies." His exhibition in the race for the Middle Park Plate was that of a green colt, literally knocked out of all form by fright, and it was not until the last 200 yards that he began to run, and then he made up such a lot of ground that many of the English writers gave it as their opinion that when he ran for the Dewhurst Plate that he would show in much better form, which he has amply confirmed, for in the same race the French colt, Xaintrailles was second, half a length behind Melton, which was good enough for him, two days after to be made the favorite for the Prendergast Stakes, which he won by four lengths. As to their next year's engagements, both the Casuistry colt Xaintrailles are in the 2,000 Guineas, and Cora in the 1,000 Guineas, both of which are run over the full mile course, of which the Dewhurst is the last seven furlongs. They are also in the Derby, Oaks, and other important three-year-old fixtures.

American followers of racing will also have a chance of seeing a youngtser by Sterling next year. He is a bay colt out of Sea Mark, by Adventurer, and was bought at the Yardley sale last Summer for Mr. Withers, and who thinks he will prove a fairly good two-year-old.

Sales at Belmont Park, Montana.

Mr. W. H. Raymond, of Belmont Park, Puller's Springs, Montana, reports the following recent sales from his breeding establishment: To Misner Bros., Portland, Or.—Fowler, bay colt, 2 years, by Commodore Belmont, first dam Gracie, by Fancy Golddust; second dam by Excelsior Morgan; third dam the dam of Old Golddust, by Zilcacdi; fourth dam by Barefoot. Price $1,000. Fowler won the three-year-old stakes at the Territorial fair, in 2:59¼, but could trot a good track in 2:45.

To Samuel Wade, of Montana, Falcon, black colt, 2 years, by Commodore Belmont, dam Emma Cloud, by Ward's Flying Cloud. Price $500.

To Curry & Shafer, Montana, Gilt Edge, chestnut colt, yearling, by Commodore Belmont; first dam Lilac, by Tomahawk; second dam Bayflower, by Alexander's Abdallah; third dam by Sir Wallace; fourth dam by Hunt's Commodore; fifth dam a Canadian mare. Price $400.

It is a singular thing that while the Middle Park Plate is thought to be a sort of trial for the next year's Derby, not one winner of the Plate has won the great three-year-old race and only two have captured the St. Leger, namely, Pero Gomez in 1869, and Petrarch in 1876.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Early Career of Deck Wright.

"Speaking of money horses," said Galvin, in New York *Sportsman*, "I do not know of one in the country that pays a better percentage on what he is worth than old Deck Wright. When he starts over a half-mile track he has a big mortgage on the money hung up, no matter who starts against him, and even over the mile track at Homewood I timed him separately the first heat better than his record, and he never lifted his nose.

"I shall never forget my first experience with the old horse when you talk about bad actors, and never saw him six or eight years ago, you have no idea about it. I was sitting on the club house steps at the track in Meadville, Pa., one morning very early, away back, I think, in 1877. An old man approached me and asked if I was acquainted in the place, if there were any horsemen about, and if I knew any of them. I replied in the affirmative, adding that I was somewhat in that line myself. Then the old man told me his story. He had started out a short time before with a horse and $600 to do up the slow classes through Michigan. As a result he had gone broke and now had the horse down at the railroad station, with a bill of $75 against him for transportation, and no way to release him, so as to start in our races, for which he was entered, unless he could interest some one in his behalf. The long and short of the story was he agreed to turn the horse over to me to keep as security and manage until I was reimbursed, and I put up the amount. The horse was Deck Wright. When it came to the first race of our meeting, in which he was entered, I asked his owner in regard to a driver, and we finally put up a man behind him that lived in the same vicinity as the owner, and had some horses entered in other classes. They got the word, and before they got to the quarter pole Deck was a distance out, and I guess the man never took the trouble to go under the wire. I took him to the stable, had him well rubbed out and done up, and the next morning very early, before a soul was stirring, I took him out and gave him a jog, and then sent him a mile without his offering to make a mistake, better than :30, and it was the first time I had ever pulled a rein over him. I said nothing, but had him cooled out and put away. He was entered in the :34 class, and when they began selling pools on the race I bought him, and bought him for almost nothing. I got up behind him, and got the word well up and level, and he never lifted his nose, and I never looked back until I was under the wire, and I had shut out every other horse in the race, and Deck had a record of :34. From there I entered him all through the oil country, and I never lost a race with him; consequently his owner soon had plenty of money, and again took control of him. When he began to want me to pull a race, because there was more money on the short end, I turned over the horse and let him put some one else behind him, for I won't do that for any man living, but I did send a man to buy the horse, first, last and all the time, when we could, and got good betting from his party, who had a sure thing, for they were going to throw the race. The judges got on to the racket and took the horse and put me up. This was what I had been laying for and you can bet I won it."

Mr. Bergh at Jerome Park.

One day last week at Jerome Park, one of Mr. Bergh's officers undertook to prevent the steeplechaser, Jim McGowan, (formerly Voltaire), from starting in a race on the ground that he was suffering from a sore back. Messrs. Withers and Monson resented the intrusion of the man without either a warrant or permission and ordered his arrest by the regular police. Mr. Bergh in turn had warrants served for violence on both Judge Munson and Mr. Withers. The former gentleman being interviewed on the matter said: "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a good one, but the President of the Society too often talks and acts more like an insane than a sane man. Mr. Bergh addressed a communication to the American Jockey Club, asking, as near as I can remember, permission to come on our race-track with his official wagon and his officers in official dress. While the club had no objection to one or two of his officers coming quietly on the track, they thought that the manner in which Mr. Bergh's society wished to appear was objectionable.

"The race grounds of the American Jockey Club are private property, and neither Mr. Bergh nor his agents have a right to come upon those grounds without a warrant, unless with the consent of the officers of the club. That consent can be obtained by the purchase of a badge or ticket, or by the invitation of the officers of the club. If the ticket purchased only gives admission to the field, no officer of Mr. Bergh's society has a legal right to jump over fences or pass through our grand stand or quarterstretch gates upon the mere supposition that an offence is about to be committed. Whether, having only purchased a field ticket, and he could see that an act of cruelty on the racetrack was actually committed, his officers would have the legal right to force an entrance through our gates, is a question which it is now unnecessary to discuss. The club, under such circumstances, if requested, would undoubtedly pass the officer through and afford him every opportunity to make an arrest.

"The other day I was sitting in the judges' stand when I was told that one of Mr. Bergh's officers was over at the starting point for the steeplechase. Mr. Withers and myself went over. A man stepped out and said he was the officer. Mr. Withers asked him to show his badge of admission. He showed a silver or metal badge. I told him that was not sufficient. He then said he paid to come in, to which I replied, 'If you paid to come in here, you must have a badge.' He said he had no badge. I told him he must leave. As he did not move I put my hand on his arm and told him he must go, and to my recollection that was the only way in which I touched him. At any time during the day Mr. Bergh's officer, on requesting permission of an executive officer of the club, would have been allowed to have gone to the stable and examined the horse. But instead of that he waited until the rider had been weighed, the horse's number shown as a starter, the horse saddled and at the starting-post, ready and prepared for the race, which was an unreasonable time and place for the officer to pursue his inquiry. It looked too much as though he wanted to collect a crowd and to attract public attention."

Robert Bonner has a three-year-old brother to Majolica, 2:17, by Startle, dam Jessie Kirk, that showed a quarter in Murphy's hands at the Tarrytown track last week in 34 seconds, a 2:16 gait.

It is said that next season Pierre Lorillard will race no horses but home breds.

Some Exceptions from Los Angeles.

Considering the rapid growth and improvement of Los Angeles city and county of late years the annual races and fair of 1884 are more than usually important, and suggest much to the stranger worthy of comment. I intend to give the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN a full summary of each, claiming the right, though in a perfectly kindly spirit, of commenting on such things as come under my observation, which necessarily tend to lessen the interest and success of both, if not remedied in future. It will suit my purpose best if I give the races first. It cannot be denied there was much in the management which needs hasty correction, and this is principally owing, I understand, to the fact that among the Directors there is only *one* man who knows anything about horses, or takes any interest in racing, and that the track is in litigation, which prevents harmony among the Directors. But, however much people may be inclined to deal leniently with the management on these accounts, it cannot be denied, at the same time, they were sadly remiss in many things on which the pleasure of the visitor and the success of the races mainly depend. The first and principal thing that struck me was the absence of properly printed cards, giving the names and colors, so that people not familiar with the horses personally might know one from the other. It is true programmes were delivered in a little six by eight paper, sometimes long after the races had commenced, but these gave no information, except that such and such horses had entered for the different stakes, and were practically useless to strangers, and to most of the local residents. This annoyance should be certainly removed. Next the Directors should have better arrangements for such special occasions, with the street cars for the conveyance of the public to and from the track. Every evening, if I did not leave before the races were over, by useless and senseless waiting at the track, I and hundreds of others could not cover the four miles to the city under *one hour and a half*, and it was often from that cause half-past seven before we reached town. The complaints on this account were very severe by the public. A few more cars to convey the crowds of passengers on each, and greater punctuality in starting, would obviate all this annoying delay, but here, it seems, as in San Francisco, the general American citizens have no rights to assert, no comforts to study, although it is from the liberality of such citizens such corporations exist and get rich. The next thing that should be attended to is the view from the grand stand, to which twenty-five cents extra is charged. Between this stand and the Club House balcony are a lot of large pepper trees, which totally obscure the view of the horses as they round into the home-stretch to all on the stand except those immediately in the front. Now as the horses round into the homestretch is generally the best and most interesting part of a race, those trees should be trimmed, or if needed cut down, so that all people may have the benefit of what they pay *extra for*. I believe in the rights of all people to have in full what they pay for, and so I call the attention of the Directors to these things. There are things sometimes in public amusements, besides making every dollar that can be made out of them, that pay very well, and justice to all is one of them. In this strain I shall only refer to one thing more—the track. As it stands, it may be called good, but a little enterprise and expenditure by adding a coating of proper loam would make it one of the best in the State and attractive to all owners of horses. But the proprietors will not spend a dollar for its improvement, and so it languishes and suffers for want of patronage, and the city and districts in proportion. The county, however, patronizes horseraces to an unlimited extent, and the day will soon come when the management must rise to the comprehension of public rights, public necessities and public demands, or see another track built. From the nature of the litigation going on, many residents say that is just what is aimed at. In the meantime, the city and county have to suffer severely. You may rest assured there is not a man outside the management in Los Angeles county who will not endorse every word I have said in this connection for the benefit of the county. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is popular and largely patronized here, and it is it's duty to stand up for the people. A word from it, perhaps, may do much good. So in what I have said I have studied the public interest only.

I have mentioned certain things in which the directory and management were much at fault. It is only right, therefore, to give the latter praise where I can. In the absence of scoring and false starts, so observable all the week, they deserve every possible credit, for nothing so quickly wears out the interest and patience of the spectators. They are a robbery of time and money, and a terrible affliction on our northern tracks. Los Angeles is a bright, shining light in this respect. To Mr. Hewitt, the Secretary, I have to acknowledge many kind courtesies and attentions, which I do with much pleasure.

H.

Trotting Against Time.

With the first spare time that has come to me I turn to "Mambrino's" screed upon "trotting against time," and ask for space to set him right, and myself where he has got me wrong. In the first instance he refers to Herod's 2:26¼, the 14th of last June, as a performance against time. Nothing of the sort was intended. Herod was matched against Lady Brazell for $100 a side, withdrawn from the stud nine days, and then started against Hettie V. because Lady Brazell failed to put in an appearance. The start against Hettie was to provide disappointed people with some amusement. As Hettie had often beaten 2:30 on a half-mile track, it was thought she might make Herod extend himself. Failing to do so in the first heat, a runner was started in the second, Hettie also starting, her driver hoping she would do better. This was no race against time more than any contest between horses in which time is held. Therefore, as I have practised what I preach, that branch of the subject is disposed of.

"Mambrino" next imputes my hatred of time contests to ignorance of their wonderful charms. A little reflection would or should have recalled to mind the fact that we have stood side by side and watched a few of them. But perhaps remembrance was with him drowned in an ecstatic, bewildering joy over the glorious spectacle of a horse plugging around alone, hauling two wheels and a man astraddle, to beat what? a watch! Well, I never supposed that the watch cared whether it was beaten or not, or that the horse knew anything about it at all, except, perhaps, to think his driver an idiot for whacking him around all alone. I am sure the spectacle was disgusting to me, and could therefore spare a little cerebral energy for memory as well as for thought about the pernicious results of trotting against time. Me trot Herod against time! Why, I tried to show a doubting customer this Summer that the old horse could trot, and he beat 2:40 by a fraction, which proved that he had the most sense of the two that day. If it was not a look of contempt that he gave me out of his big hazel eye then I am not an expert in horse language. Give him another horse to beat, and he would die a trying, but what did he know of a watch? How many of our great racehorses has this same effort against a shadow, staled, soured, or given a "nervous chill?" How many people saw Johnston pace in 2:06½? How many people would have been there to see him go a race with Maud S.? More people saw Silas Wight and Herod in their duel at Rochester, Minn., this season, than can be got out to see any living horse move against time. Why? Because it was a horse race, a bitter, determined struggle, from start to finish, and when postponed, the same eager faces anxiously watched the last heat the next day. There is this much of the savage in us all—that we love a real flesh-and-blood contest. The refinement of civilization has produced distaste for good red blood-flowing in the arena, perhaps, but the combativeness of the people is not yet sufficiently emasculated to prefer a trial to a horse race, and long may it be before that day comes.

"Mambrino" justifies the time trot because some one horse outclasses all others. Possibly for a day; to-morrow an equal comes, and then there should occur a glorious struggle for supremacy. Does Hanlan row against time? Does Sullivan fight a dummy? Do Myers or George continually run alone? Do they not all eventually find their man? Is there not a Maud S. and a Harry Wilkes for Jay-Eye-See? a Maxy Cobb for Phallas? and the best of them for Johnston? True, they now fight the watch, but need they? Why not contend for the highest honors with each other? A healthy public sentiment demands it. Racing associations should accord it by adopting for their motto the old-time declaration of the sons of liberty, paraphrased: "Thousands for a horserace, not one cent for a trot against time."

"Mambrino" tells us about the thousands made happy at Providence when Jay-Eye-See moved a good mile—people "frantic for joy;" "old men kissing their wives as in the heydey of the honeymoon." Was it not one man frantic for joy at the thousands going into his pocket? A most pardonable sentiment, surely, and possibly a sufficient justification for a public exhibition of osculation. A man blessed with a handsome wife, as we all are, should not be ashamed to kiss her even in public. But I hope the time will soon be when a man for shame will refuse to trot a horse against time.—*M. T. G. in Breeder's Gazette.*

Punish the "Ringers."

It is to be hoped that, after having successfully unearthed a plot for robbing both the general public and horsemen, the management of the Cleveland track will not allow any influence which may be brought to bear to in any way alter their determination to have justice done to the instigators of the scheme. It will be remembered that at the recent meeting in Cleveland a mare called Baby Mine won the three-minute race after a prolonged contest, and that at the conclusion of the race she was protested by the owner of the second horse as being a "ringer." Pending an investigation of the charge the money won by the so-called Baby Mine was retained by the Association, and very wisely, as a little inquiry developed the fact that Baby Mine was none other than the black mare Minnie Moulton, (record 2:27½), that had trotted a number of races in the early Eastern circuits, but had never been West. The man who entered and drove the mare at Cleveland gave his name as Pat Hinchey, and claimed to be from Oil City, Pa., but when his career was hunted up it was found that his real name was J. L. Keene, of Lawrence, Mass. The owner of Minnie Moulton, a man named Goodwin, who also resides at Lawrence, is said to have been fully cognizant of the use to which his property was being put, and there is talk that four men, well-known on the trotting turf, were likewise engaged in the plot to rob the public by means of the pool box.

Now that these men have been detected in the act of "ringing" a horse let the punishment be swift and speedy. It is nearly ten years since Bill McGuigan, Charley Perkins and one of the Deyos made their celebrated campaign with Small Hopes, and during that time the amount of justice meted out to offenders of that class has been wholly inadequte. McGuigan was made the scapegoat of others in the Small Hopes case, and after a few seasons of enforced retirement was reinstated, it being stated at the time this action was taken that in the future no mercy would be shown to men who descended to his species of trickery. But this virtuous resolve has not been carried out, although it is but fair to say that for the last four years there has been no great amount of "ringing" practiced on National Association tracks. But the Cleveland case is a good one by which to demonstrate the disposition of the National Association to do all in its power for the protection of horsemen and the public. Let the men who were concerned in the Baby Mine case be punished to the full extent of turf law, and when the sentence has once been pronounced let it be seen that there is no revocation of it in the course of a year or so. Men who will "ring" horses should be made at once to understand that detection means punishment that will not be suspended.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Fat Witted Frauds.

The following tale of the ringing expedition of the black mare Minnie Moulton lately expelled at Cleveland is from the New York *Spirit*. It illustrates the old idea of how plainly green hands at crime leave a trail that brings about detection.

Now to the story of this freebooting expedition. The entry of Baby Mine was dated Oil City, Pa., Sept. 15. It was postmarked Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 7:30 P. M. It was on a plain sheet of paper, and enclosed in a plain envelope. Another entry was made on the letter-head of the Crawford House, Boston, and mailed in an envelope of the same house. It was that of the bay gelding Picnic (spelled Picnick). It was also postmarked Boston, Sept. 15, 7:30 P. M., and was in the identical hand-writing of the entry of Baby Mine. Now see how the conspirators over-reached themselves. In Baby Mine's entry the request was made that the Association telegraph Pat Hinchey, 32 Seneca street, Oil City, whether the race had filled or not. Consequently a message was sent the operator at that point, who replied: "Our houses not numbered, and no such a man as Pat Hinchey is known here." This, together with the fishy look which the entries of Baby Mine and Picnic bore, caused the suspicion that something was crooked or strange in the case, and put the officers of the Association on their guard. The mare Baby Mine did not appear at the track until the Sunday evening before her race, which was set for Tuesday. She was driven through the park gates with a pail hanging to the axle of the sulky, and clothing enough on the seat to wad a shot-gun. Her sulky was red, and a good one, and her harness new. The Secretary showed the big man who drove her the stall assigned to her, and helped unharness the mare, taking at the same time an inventory of her and her effects, and like-

wise those of her innocent driver. In answer to Mr. Fasig's inquiry, "Is this Mr. Hinchey?" he replied, "No; Hinchey will be here soon."

The Secretary then asked, "Where is Picnic?" and he replied, "I don't know whether he will be here or not." The driver jogged the mare Monday and Tuesday, but did not open her out. When pool-selling commenced the mare started low, but the rates kept increasing on her, until she sold for more than any other, Mr. Goodrich and another being her principal backers. From the best information that can be obtained, the parties were approached after the first heat by sports who had their money on other horses in the race, and were told that if they won with Baby Mine the mare would be protested, and would get no money. At the same time a bargain and sale was made of the 2:40 race, and that the black mare was to be allowed to win it in peace. A shift was therefore made in the box, and the talent played another horse to win. It was evident that Hinchey was not trying to drive, and he was cautioned, but without effect; consequently Volney French was put up behind the mare, and won the race in the hollowest manner. Meantime, however, the sharpers had played more money on Lady Cleveland than they had previously played on their mare, and thus quit losers on the race.

At the time of making change of drivers, Mr. Frost, owner of Lena Swallow, remarked, on the stretch, "No matter who they put up, as soon as that strange mare wins a heat she will be protested." Goodrich heard the remark, flared up at once, and asked, "Who will protest her?" "I will," says Mr. Frost. Goodrich replied, "Do you know you will be fined $100 for protesting without giving the name or record of the horse it really is?" Frost replied, "I can make her driver establish her identity, and, if I am fined $100 for that, I'll try and rake around some place and raise money enough to pay it." After considerable "chin-music" between the two, and Goodrich found he had tackled a man who knew his gait and rights, the controversy ended. When the mare won the heat, Frost made his word good by lodging a protest, and asking that the man who drove be required to establish the identity of his mare and himself. In answering the protest the man said his name was Hinchey, and that he hired out to a man named Brown to drive the mare about four weeks previously; that he did not know Brown's address, nor anything more about the owner or the mare, etc.

The mare was allowed to continue in the race, and Hinchey was sent for in the evening again, it being the opinion of the judges that he was simply used as a cat's-paw by a lot of sharps; he was given to understand if he would make a clean breast of the whole transaction his case would be considered with sympathy, and all the clemency possible would be extended to him. He, however, reiterated his former story, only changing the name of his employer to Russell. When his attention was called to that, and also to the fact that he had denied his name being Hinchey on his arrival here, he was completely flustered; and it became evident that he was as big a rascal as any of the others, and also not smart enough to tell even a plausible story.

The next morning Goodrich came out to the track, had a long conversation with the man, and they evidently mapped out a plan, as the man shipped his mare that afternoon; but he was shadowed by a follower he least expected. He did not ship, however, until he had been sent for by the judges, and sworn to the answer to the protest. While doing this he was given to understand that the association knew who gave him the money to pay his entrance, and also to get out of town, and he then acknowledged it was Goodrich.

This is the story, or so much of it, as we are permitted to make public. In time, the whole matter will be known to the world, for the association is determined to let "no guilty man escape."

Minnie Moulton was started in the 2:27 class, at Beacon Park, Boston, Oct. 9th, but Mr. Fasig identified the mare and man, and made the same known to the judges. After the first heat her controllers refused to bring the mare out for a start in the second heat, and either ran her off or locked her up in a stall. It is current report around her home at Lawrence, Mass., that this is not her first dishonorable escapade.

The Cambridgeshire.

LONDON, Oct. 21st.—The result of the race for the Cambridgeshire at Newmarket to-day created another "best on record," and, as was the case with the Cesarewitch, Mr. Hammond is the owner of the winner, Florence, who, with 127 pounds, beats Foxhall's previous "best," he having won with 126 pound in 1881. The only other occasion when any such weight was placed was when Sterling ran third with 133 pounds in 1873. Last year's winner, Bendigo, was second to-day, with Pizarro third. There were eighteen starters, with the betting at 10 to 9 against Bendigo, 10 to 6 against Pizarro, and 10 to 1 against Florence. The race was run under the following conditions:

Forty-sixth Cambridgeshire Handicap, a sweepstake for all ages, at £25 each, £10 forfeit; only £5 if declared by Sept. 1st, with £300 added the second to receive £100 out of the stakes and the third to save its stake; entrance £3 for all horses; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry 122 lbs.; the winner of a handicap of the value of £300. after the publication of the weights on August 28th, to carry 10 lbs.; of any other handicap, 5 lbs. extra; the winner of the Cesarewitch, 14 lbs., but if the winner of the St. Leger also, only 7 lbs. extra; closed with 120 subscribers, of which 32 declared; Cambridgeshire course; one mile and 240 yards straight.

Mr. J. Hammond's br f Florence, 4, by Wisdom, dam Enigma, 127 lbs. 1
Mr. H. T. Barclay's br c Bendigo, 4, by Ben Battle, dam Hasty Girl, 113 lbs 2
Mr. Mainley's b c Pizarro, 3, by Uncas, dam Lydia, 101 lbs..... 3
Fifteen others ran.

The custom in England of naming the years after horses that had either won the Derby or carried off the greatest honors, or after some distinguished foreigner, as in 1881, which is still called the "American year" by reason of the successes of Messrs. Lorillard and Keene, will no doubt make the year known as "Mr. Hammond's year." For it certainly is Mr. Hammond's year, notwithstanding that the Derby honors were divided by him and Sir John Willoughby. Mr. Hammond is one of those small owners that by shrewd management and good luck became very rich, and with three or four horses will carry off honors that many large owners die in trying to win. Last year Mr. Hammond was credited with nine races won, worth a total of £1,502. This year with St. Gatien he divided the Derby, won the Queen's Vase at Ascot, and won the Cesarewitch, while with Florence, the winner of the Cambridgeshire, as above, without including that race, he has won a total of nearly £6,300. Including the Ceasarewitch, Florence had previously to the Cambridgshire, run in nine races this year. She was unplaced both for the Lincoln and the City and Suburban handicaps. She then in turn won the Manchester Cup and the De Trafford Welter Cup, at Manchester; at Ascot she won the High-Weight Plate; at Liverpool she was second for the Liverpool Cup, as also was she for the Goodwood Stakes at Goodwood, for which she was asked to concede Stockholm, who started the favorite for the Cesarewitch, no less than thirty-four pounds. Her failure to do so was attributed by some to her rider, Fred Archer, and a sensational dispatch was cabled that Mr. Hammond and Archer had had a serious falling out. There was no truth in the story, for the week following Archer rode Florence and won the Queen's Plate, at Lewes. Late, in August, Florence was sent on a flying trip to Baden Baden, where on the 25th she won the Jubilee Prize of a gold cup and £2,300 in species. The race was at two miles, the filly carried 146 pounds and she beat a field of seven by a length. As a two and three-year-old Florence was a filly of no great promise, and up to July, 1883, she was the property of Mr. Wm. Arnull, who sold her to Mr. Hammond for a "good figure," which term will also describe his winnings in bets on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, for one report made him a winner of £50,000 on the Cesarewitch alone.

Science in the Sulky.

"Were there any good races in the circuit?"

"Not a great many—that is, not many races where there was any great skill displayed by the drivers, or where a horse that was not thought to have a chance to win got away with the money in a perfectly legitimate way, and without any outside help. Perhaps the most notable instance was at Rochester, where the Iowa mare Nellie won her race when it was dollars to cents that she could not do it. Young Rolfe, Montgomery and a lot of other good ones were in, and the Young Rolfe party were certain they could win. They concluded to lay up the first heat, in order to make good betting, and this resulted in Peter Johnston's winning it with Nellie L., the time being slow—about 2:27. In the second heat the Iowa mare fairly outtrotted Young Rolfe, carrying him to the three-quarter pole at a 2:20 gait, and the result of this was that he quit in the homestretch, both Montgomery and Nellie L. beating him to the wire, the mare winning in 2:23¾. It looked then as if she would win the race in straight heats, but soon after the word was given for the the third mile Johnston found that she had been given a little too much of it in the previous heats, and instead of trying to win with a tired horse he very sensibly laid her up, Montgomery beating Rolfe. The last-named horse won the fourth heat, Johnston not making a move with Nellie L., being content to save his mare for a final struggle. This he did in the fifth heat, and drove it in about the only way that would have been successful. Instead of making pace with his mare he let Roife assume the lead and keep it until both horses were half way down the homestretch. Then he pulled out on him, and from that point to the wire it was the greatest whipping match you ever saw. Both horses were as tired as they could be, and it was really a question of which could be nursed the longest. They staggered away until within about two hundred feet of the wire, when Johnston, for the first time, made use of a spur which he had placed on his whip, and by using this at precisely the right moment he managed to get Nellie L. under the string a nose in the lead. To show you how little the mare was thought of, I knew a man who had a $16 ticket on her that paid $387. That is what I call good driving—to win a race that all the smart people think that you have got no business to be in.

"Splan made a great drive at Cleveland with Nobby. The horse is a fast one, but about the meanest actor you ever saw, wanting to break at just the times when there is not the slightest excuse for his doing so, and generally succeeding. As he was owned by W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, his owner was naturally anxious to have him win there, and Splan was secured to drive. They went eight heats, and John finally dragged off the money after the greatest horse-race you ever saw. He beat horses that day with Nobby that ought to have led him from wire to wire every heat, and he did it by outdriving the other men in the race. Those were the two best races I ever saw, and it was worth a long journey to see either of them."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Tumble at Jerome Park.

The following account of the compound collision at Jerome Park, is from the New York *Spirit's* report:

The third race of the day was also a handicap, at a mile and a quarter, for which eight started. Topsy was a strong favorite. It was any odds against the others, as much as fifteen to one being offered against Lida Stanhope, whom fate had, through a combination of accidents, destined as the winner. It was a light weight race, and, as usual, the exhibition of riding, even early in the contest, was careless in the extreme. Before they had made the first turn, by the picnic grounds, there was crossing and jostling, and as they came down to the "Bluff" the youngsters were crowding each other, and their voices could be plainly heard shouting to each other to make room. As they made the turn of the "Bluff" there was more jostling. All hands were riding wildly without heads or hands, and the horses were zigzagging about like a ship without a rudder. On the far turn, opposite the yellow barn, there was a general collision, and several were seen to fall. Burgomaster led around the turn, but Lida Stanhope's jockey never let up upon her, and the old mare won by half a length.

When the collision occurred there was a great rush on the part of many to the scene of the action. No one had any idea of its extent; but of the eight only four finished, Topsy coming in behind them riderless and frightened. As we crossed the track we met Mr. Baldwin, who had just returned from the scene.

"Is your horse (Lucky B.) injured, Mr. Baldwin?" we inquired.

"No; he doesn't seem to be, but I'm afraid the little jockey is."

"How did it happen?"

"Oh! the wild riding around these curves. They're too sharp, and not half the boys know how to get around them."

A large number of people were gathered at the scene of the disaster. Economy was lying where she fell, Topsy, Richard L., and Lucky B. had been caught and led away, while Farley, who rode Lucky B., was carried off to a coach, apparently lifeless, as seemed Rivers, while Garrison was badly shaken up and unable stand. Jimmy Donohue, who rode Economy, alone escaped injury, although he had fallen heavily. The mare's back seemed to be broken, and she was carried into the field, where she was soon relieved of suffering. As to the cause of the accident, it would seem that Richard L. fell first, Economy falling over him, she in turn being run into by Lucky B., while Topsy, from behind, fell over the lot. Farley and Rivers were not seen again, but later in the day Garrison came to the stand, after it had been reported that he was dead.

Mr. J. L. Hallett, of Dilly, Oregon, will be able to jog his horses all winter, as he has a covered track, the only one in the world.

National Association Trotting Horse Breeders' Sweepstakes.

The following nominations were made Oct. 15th, 1884, in a sweepstakes, for foals of 1884, to trot at three years old at the Association's annual meeting of 1887, as colts and fillies only; $500 each, payable in the following forfeits: $50 to accompany nomination Oct. 15th, 1884, when the stakes will close; $100 additional Jan. 1st, 1886; $100 additional Jan. 1st, 1887; and the remainder, $250, twenty days before the meeting of 1887; the winner to receive the entire stake; colts or fillies engaged can be sold with or without their engagements:

F. Duhme's ch c, by Almont, dam Juniata, by Cuyler.
F. Duhme's b c, by Belmont, dam by Volunteer.
H. W. T. Mali's b c The Coon, by Leland, dam Perdita, by Messenger Duroc.
L. H. Hurd's gr f Jessica, by Rysdyk, dam Lady Conklin.
L. H. Hurd's b f Ethel Sage, by Dean Sage, dam Rose Medium, by Happy Medium.
E. Bates' b f Miss Wilkes, by Abdallah Wilkes, dam Cymbal, by Alcalde.
E. Bates' ch c Mambrino Clark, by Mambrino Dudley, dam Nanny Marders, by Clark Chief.
B. F. Tracy's b or br c, by Mambrino Dudley, dam Alicia, by Messenger Duroc.
B. F. Tracy's b c, by Mambrino Dudley, dam Virginia, by Volunteer.
B. F. Tracy's br f, by Oxmoor, dam Mason Girl, by Arabian Chief.
J. R. Graham's b or br c, by Mambrino Dudley, dam Octavia, by Hambletonian.
Z. E. Simmons' b f, by Dictator, dam Belle Brasfield, by Viley's Cripple.
Z. E. Simmons' b c, by Dictator, dam by George Wilkes.
Z. E. Simmons' b f, by Lumps, dam Morena, by Young Morrill.
Village Stock Farm's b f, by Mambrino King, dam Windsweep, by Harry Clay.
Village Stock Farm's b f, by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., dam said to be by Harry Clay.
Highlawn Farm's blk f, by Alcantara, dam Souvenir, by Administrator.
A. S. McCann's gr f, by Red Wilkes, dam Phil Thompson's dam.
G. K. Sistare's b f, by Mambrino Patchen, dam by Messenger Duroc.
C. H. Kerner's br f, by Indiaman, dam Lady Mills, by Chosroes.
Glenview Stock Farm's b f, by Nutwood, dam Lucia, by Hambletonian.
Glenview Stock Farm's b f, by Nutwood, dam Lady Prewitt, by Clark Chief.
Glenview Stock Farm's b c, by Nutwood, dam Maggie Wilkes, by George Wilkes.
Glenview Stock Farm's ch c, by Nutwood, dam Lady Alice, by Mambrino Chief.
L. E. Simmons' b c, by Young Jim, dam by George Wilkes.
Chas. Backman's br f, by Leland, dam Young Gipsey, by Relf's Mambrino Pilot.
Chas. Backman's b f, by Mansfield, dam Camille, by Hambletonian.
Chas. Backman's b f, by Mansfield, dam Xantippe, by Hambletonian.
Chas. Backman's blk f, by Kentucky Prince, dam Racola, by Hambletonian.

Races at Ventura.

The inaugural races over the new track at Ventura came off on the 23d and 24th. The running events in the programme seem to have been principally patronized by Messrs Hill & Gries; probably more to encourage this first venture of the association than from any prospect of profit to the stable. The following are the summaries:

Oct. 23d.—Running; purse, $150; half-mile heats.
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown 4 years, 110 lbs.....Appleby 1
Hill & Gries' br c Tom Paine, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 2 years 90 lbs.....Menchaca dis
G. G. Arnold's b g John G., 2 years, 90 lbs.....Clark dis
Time, :52½.

Same Day.—Trotting; gentlemen's race; owners to drive; purse, $150; mile heats.
Sorrel Dan. ch g—J. M. Kaiser..... 1 1
Hamlet, blk s—Robert Ayers..... 3 2
Gertrude, gr m—Geo. Willoughby..... 2 3
Time, 3:05, 2:52½.

Same Day—Running; purse, $—; for two-year-olds; half mile heats.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 90 lbs..... 1 1
Hill & Gries' br c Tom Paine, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 90 lbs. 2 3
J. K. Gries' b m Fanny G., by Jack Gordon, dam unknown, 87 lbs. 3 2
Time, :52, :53.

October 24th—Running; purse, $175; one mile.
Hill & Gries' b c Bachelor, by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 3 years, 109 lbs.....Menchaca 1
Hill & Gries' blk m Dottie Dimple, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 4 years, 115 lbs.....Appleby 2
Time, 1:53¼.

[Note—There was a rule of the association providing tha where the requisite number of starters did not appear the horses at the post might contest for the entrance money, which may account for the above double walk over.]

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $175; 2:40 class.
Dimock, br g—J. T. Saxby..... 1 1
Gertrude, gr m—Geo. Willoughby..... 2 dis
Dick C., b g—A. F. McPhail..... dis
Time 2:55, 3:02½.

Same Day—Novelty running; purse, $125; $25 to each quarter and $25 for finish; one mile.
Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hock Hocking, dam Maid of the Mist, 2 years, 105 lbs.....Appleby 2 1 1 1
Hill & Gries' br c Tom Paine, by Ben Wade, dam unknown, 2 years, 83 lbs.....Menchaca 1 2 2 2
P. Hanley's Sespe.....Olivera 3 3 3 3
G. G. Arnold's b g John G., 2 years, 80 lbs.....Clark 4 4 4 4
Time, :25¾, :53¾, 1:25, 2:01.

Pacing at Sacramento.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Oct. 25th—Pacing; purse $150 for named horses.
Enigma, b m—Worth Ober..... 3 1 1 1
Black Point, blk g—C. H. Todd..... 1 3 3 3
Selim, br g—M. F. Odell..... 2 2 2 2
George E., ch g—John Madden..... dis.
Time, 2:31¼, 240, 2:55½, 2:44½.

The winnings of Tristan, the celebrated English racehorse, from the commencement of his career up to September are £20,906 10s. This does not include his French winnings, which amount to nearly 100,000 francs. A man only wants one of this sort in his stable to make it complete.

The races over the chute at Covington, Ky., except for two-year-olds in stakes, are to be discontinued.

Racing in the South.

In the last issue of the paper, which is presumed to voice the sentiments of the breeders of Tennessee, *Spirit of the Farm*, a mournful view is taken of racing in the South:

"There is no denying the fact that the interest in running races is rapidly dying out in the South. This is most noticeable to those who for the past ten or fifteen years have watched the gradual falling off in the attendance at the meetings of the various associations in this section; but the languishing financial condition of every association in the South is apparent to every one, and proof positive that the "Sport of Kings" has at last lost its fascination for the people among whom it had its birth, and who have nursed it from its infancy in this country. This can be attributed to various causes, but investigation will show they all lead to the same source, and can be stated in a single sentence, by saying that racing has fallen into the hands of the gamblers and horse jockeys."

The editor explains that he does not mean to charge that the gentlemen who compose and control the associations are not thoroughly honorable and responsible, but that he regards them as the slaves of a bad system:

"The Associations were loath to give up the old system of racing over a distance of ground, and when to "cut and come again" was the rule, and dashes the exception; when to win required a racehorse, and not some vile crab or stale old plater with only strength and heart enough to run five-eighths or three-quarters; and for a time an effort was made to catch a revenue from both sources, and while concessions were made to the pool-seller, there was yet some royal sport to be seen on our running tracks when such horses as Barney Williams, Foster, Nellie Gray, Wanderer and other good ones, urned the track two or three times in a single heat, and fought over every foot of the distance. But disagreeable as it was to give up this old system of racing, the temptation to realize ready cash for the pooling privileges was too strong; one concession to the gambler was soon followed by another. and gradually he has worked his way into a position where he can dictate the character of the racing and the terms to the gentlemen who own the associations, until now there is not a racing programme made out by any association referred to, that the pooling privileges are not one of the first things to be considered. For this reason horse racing is a thing of the past in the South, and in its place we have a miserable farce by which the gambler alone is interested, because it furnishes him his means of living."

The article concludes as follows:

"We are not averse to betting, or the pool-seller, or the bookmaker, but we are opposed to either or all of them dictating the programme of any association, and arranging it in such a way as to rob it of every attraction there is in racing, simply to increase the opportunities for betting. If our friends in the East prefer this style of racing and betting, let them take it, and our blessing go with them; but for us we prefer the old landmarks left by "Old Hickory," Berry Williams, Col. Elliott, Thomas Barry, Bailie Peyton, Gen. Harding, Joe Guild and others like them, who have made the brightest pages in the history of the American turf."

We doubt if the old system of long-distance racing in the South will ever again become the fashion. The people of Tennessee and other cotton-growing States will have to conform to the new order of things. This does not mean that the gamblers are to dictate; it does not follow that short dashes are dishonest, but that speed is at more of a parmium than before the Civil War. The North, whose industrial system was not overthrown, and whose resources were not crippled by the conflict has taken kindly to thoroughbreds and it requires more of them to go round than formerly. The richer prizes are hung up by Northern clubs, and the owner of a stable gravitates toward a dazzling premium as naturally as a fly does to an open jug of molasses. The cracks are held in reserve for important meetings, while inferior material is prepared for the local gatherings. The home interest is not aroused, and the track managers, in trying to make ends meet, cultivate the professional speculators a little more than is actually for the best. Horse racing is an expensive amusement, and it will not flourish in communities which have to study the homely maxim once commended to the prostrate ex-Confederate States by Horace Greeley, "Root, hog, or die." The South was heroic in the days of its poverty. Men and woman used to fortune's smiles went to work with a will, and through perseverance and economy they rebuilt ruined towns and cities and reconstructed the industrial system. The South has grown richer from year to year, and the time is not distant when it will be just as able to support luxurious pastimes as it was in the days when slavery was held to be a sort of divine institution. The new generation, however, is more earnest and practical, and less dreamy and impulsive than the old one, and the probabilities are that it will never become wholly absorbed in racing. Still, as love for the turf has been bred in the bone, racing in the South will not fail, even under adverse circumstances, to excite a good deal of enthusiasm.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Sir John Willoughby.

Little more than two years have elapsed since he appeared at the ring-side during the sale of Mr. Chaplin's yearlings at Newmarket, and by the simple uplifting of his umbrella successfully opposed the Australian sportsman, Mr. Long, for the possession of the filly by Hermit, out of Adelaide, now known as Queen Adelaide, until she was knocked down to him at 3,600 guineas. Even Mr Tattersall was unacquainted with Sir John's *petit* figure and pale, passionless face, and with that performance the latest accession to Captain Machell's stable may be said to have burst upon the Turf world like a meteor. The young guardsman soon made his mark as a heavy better of the plunging school with checkered success, and his next sensational "auction deal" was when he opposed Mr. Matthew Dawson (on behalf of Baron de Hirsch) and others for Harvester at Lord Falmouth's sale. For that horse he gave 8,600 guineas by the advice of his mentor, in preference to buying Busybody. Harvester's immediate defeat in the Two Thousand Guineas, which he subsequently wiped out by turning the tables on Scott Free in the Payne Stakes, and his sensational dead heat with St. Gatien for the Derby, which was afterward divided, and his collapse in the St. Leger, after being so cruelly knocked about at Goodwood in the interim, are sufficiently well known to require no recapitulation, "Breaking the Ring" is easier said than done, as all the plunging school have found out to their cost since Lord Hastings "set the castor." Nor is Sir John Willoughby the only owner of a Derby winner that retired from the Turf the same year, as the career of the Baltazzis, who won the Derby with Kisber, will testify.—*London World.*

His sale of thoroughbreds was more complete than that of Mr. "Manton's," and having volunteered for the expedition to Khartoun, Sir John left London for Egypt.

Professional Poisoners.

The Louisville correspondent of the New York *Spirit* makes mention of an infamous gang that has infested the western tracks this season:

Impressed with the evils of the touting system, the Jockey Club management has adopted the following new rule, which barring its bad grammar, will commend itself to a good many persons, although it smacks of unusual severity against an objectionable class:

"No touts allowed on the grounds, and anyone practicing touting, annoying, or endeavoring to induce others to bet for them or upon their information, will be promptly ejected and ruled off the track. Visitors so annoyed will confer a favor on the management by reporting such practices."

Col. Clark is justly indignant at the gang of touting scoundrels who have extended their operations to the poisoning and disabling of horses, and the severe rule quoted above is the natural consequence. Tom Redmond, otherwise known as "Texas Tom," and his pals have carried on their operations with such a high hand that self-protection suggested the most stringent precautions against them. Col. Simmons, one of the most vigilant of judges, ruled Redmond off at New Orleans, last Winter, for the poisoning of Carsan and other animals. Regardless of the expulsion verdict, Redmond turned up on the Louisville track in the Spring. Col. Clark, learning of his presence, ejected him from the grounds, and the detectives bounced him out of the city. Strange as it may sound, he subsequently attended the races every day at the Chicago Driving Park, and, by his own confession, "fixed" several horses. He was known to the official pool-sellers, but, all the same, his presence was tolerated and connived at. Honest old Mike Welch, trainer of Carson, pointing out the criminal one day, indignantly remarked: "There's that d—d tout, 'Texas Tom.' Why don't they do something wid him?" They did nothing "wid" him, however, and Tom next turned up at the St. Louis Fall meeting, where he was arrested and put in jail. He was recently released, however, the principal prosecutor, Sam Bryant, being compelled to leave the city. Bryant tells me he went to see Redmond in jail, and told him he would not be prosecuted if he would only disclose the names of the parties backing him in his nefarious work.

"All right," said Tom, "there were eight of them, and I'll give their names."

"Hold on," said a detective, who was present at the interview, "you are not compelled to make a confession."

"Very well, then," said Redmond, "I'll say no more," and refused to give the names. It is said he furnished the names to officers of the St. Louis Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. If so, it is to be hoped the disgraceful business will be probed to the bottom, and an example made of the guilty parties.

Mr. Pate says his fine horse, Boatman, who was showing up in great form, was undoubtedly poisoned, and has been turned out for the season almost a wreck. John Davis fared somewhat better, but he might as well be in the stable, just now, as facing the flag even in mediocre company.

So, if there are some who should be disposed to blame Col. Clark for the adoption of such a stringent rule, let them first remember the infamous doings of "Texas Tom" and his confederates.

One of Redmond's alleged pals, Tom Durham by name, was ruled off the track here yesterday, and the detectives gave him two hours to leave the city.

Aristides.

Mr. J. Lucas Turner, of the Kinloch Stud, in Missouri, purchased, Saturday last, of Mr. A. Hankins, of Chicago, the chestnut stallion Aristides. "I expect him to arrive here," says Mr. Turner in a note to us, "some day this week. I believe I can then say that I own the best son of Leamington." We are personally pleased in Mr. Turner's purchase. Last Winter, when he asked us to select a stallion for him, we wrote in reply, "Buy Aristides—all the sons of Leamington are successful sires—there were none better than he as a racer, and he has sired winners in Henlopen and Blast." Mr. Turner wrote in reply that he had heard Aristides was not a sure foal getter. We discounted this, as we had heard similar rumors in regard to almost every stallion of note, and that too often it was due to barren mares and careless stud grooms. Besides, some of the best sires have not been the best foal getters. Australian, for instance, covered 547 mares while at Woodburn, not half of which produced foals. Still, Mr. Turner hesitated. He tried to get Skylark, but Lord Falmouth would not sell at private sale. Mr. Turner then instructed us to open negotiations with England in his behalf. We priced Clairvaux at $25,000, which was rather more than Mr. T. cared to pay. Mr. Bathgate wanted us to take Energy, but Mr. Turner did not fancy him. Southampton and Torpedo were also priced, but did not suit. We are satisfied that Mr. Turner has a better horse in Aristides than he could have purchased in England for the same money. Aristides was bred in 1872, by the late H. P. McGrath, and as a two-year-old won twice, running a mile in 1:44¾. As a three-year-old, he won the Kentucky Derby, Withers, Jerome and Breckenridge Stakes. He could also have won the Belmont, but was held to let his companion, Calvin, win. He was, however, the best of his year. As a four-year-old, he won both the races for which he started, beating Ten Broeck two miles and a half in 4:27½. In our judgment he was one of the very best of Leamington's sons, as he was a stayer, which many of them were not. In size, he was below the average, but was a horse of enormous frame and muscle, and with that daisy-cutting action which seemed to steal away the inches. His peculiarly blood-red color gave him the title of the "Red Horse," and we can recall nothing more beautiful than his romping home with Bob Swim, in the "green and orange," in front of the Withers field of '75. In breeding, he cannot be excelled, being by Leamington, from Sarong, by Lexington; second dam Greek Slave, by Glencoe; third dam Margaret Hunter, by Margrave.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

At Chicago, Ill., on the 11th inst., the pacing mare Katie Howard, by Almont, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, scored a record of 2:19¾, and won the race with ease. This was the second time she ever faced the starter and her first contest with a field of horses. Her blood lines are from the stoutest trotting strains, she being by a son and out of a daughter of Alexander's Abdallah, yet she is a natural pacer.

Small Hopes, that was sold at auction last June for $400, recently trotted the half-mile track at Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 2:26½.

The Case stable will Winter at Lexington, in the charge of W. H. Crawford.

John Splan has left the service of Commodore Kittson, and will winter in Chicago.

Racing at San Bernardino.

The Fall meeting at San Bernardino commenced Thurs Oct. 23d, at Waters' track, situated four miles from the C House near Mound City station. A lack of advertising cau the meeting to be rather slim both in numbers and qua Many, in fact the majority of our local horse sharps, v conspicuous by their absence.

A stallion sweepstake, mile heats, was No. 1 on the gramme; $50 a corner. Buck, Ethan Allen and Inca, contended. Pool selling thus far has not been bris noted trait of the southern interior being short odds and things. Allen was favorite at even money against the o two. Horses were called promptly at 1 o'clock, Inca in Allen second, Buck outside. After two or three stragg starts they were gotten off fairly, but the heat was a song dance affair. Buck alone trotting, but too slow for a pl Allen winning easily in 3:07, Inca, Jr., two lengths beh Buck barely saving his distance. Second heat of no m

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 23d—Sweepstake for trotting stallions; each; mile heats.

Ethan Allen, ch s, by Ethan Allen, dam by Belmont—T. R. Roberts	1		
Buck, b s, by Arthurton, dam by Echo, 4 years—Kennistan & Brazleton	2		
Inca, Jr., ch s, by Inca, dam Black Hawk Belle—J. G. Whitney	3		

Time, 3:07, 3:05.

Same day—Running; half-mile heats; purse $150.

Kennistan & Brazletons, b h, Dublin Bay, by Grinstead, dam Amanda Fortune, 3 years, 106 lbs—Wallace	1		
Kelley's br g Tom, aged, 115 lbs—Kelly	2		
Culp's ch g Billy, by Exile, 4 years, 115 lbs—Weaver	3		

Time, .52½, .53¾.

Betting: $10 on Dublin Bay to $6 on field.

Second day, Friday, first race was three-minute trot county horses. Cassius M., George and Ethan Allen d positions in the order named. Allen, being a winner, star as favorite at $10, Cassius M. bringing even money George selling for $2 to $3 and few takers. The horses pearing George showed himself to be a veteran in steadin and soon brought $10 to $6 for the other two. Cassius behaved badly, with little improvement on the part of All George won the race and money in straight heats.

Oct. 24th—Trotting; purse, $150; three-minute class; county hor

George, b g—Waters	1		
Cassius M., ch s, by Kentucky Clay—Ferral	2		
Ethan Allen, ch s, by Ethan Allen—Roberts	3		

2:55, 2:59, 2:53.

A mile dash for all ages had four entries; Bob Inger Billy, Tom and Lucy J. Lucy J. was drawn before the r The name of the great lecturer made a favorite $10 to $6 the other two as the field. They got a good send off and gersoll won hands down by two lengths, Tom, second, B third. Time, 1:51.

Same Day—Running; purse, $400; for all ages; one-mile.

Kennistan & Co's b g, Bob Ingersoll, by Sacramento, 4 years, 106 lb—Walla	1		
—Kelly's br g, Tom, aged, 115 lbs—Kell	2		
—Ralph's ch g, Billy, by Exile, 5 years, 115 lbs—Weave	3		

Time, 1:51.

Saturday, Oct. 25th, opened with the best attendance the meeting. Two races were on the card but the only got off was the trot for the 2:30 class. The purse was o $200, but the close contest of the last day at Los Angeles supposed to make some interest, but proved, opposite Mormon tastes were an exception. Hardman Dick J. and La Washington were entered, and Hardman opened a stro favorite with even money for the field. The usual amou of jockeying took place but these regulars got away af awhile and trotted an uneventful race of four heats, althou it was the best ever seen on the track.

Oct. 25th—Trotting; purse $200; 2:30 class.

Dick J., blk g, by McClellan—J. N. Johnson	2	1	1	
Hardman, b g, by Echo—L. H. Mayberry	1	2	2	
Lady Washington, b m, by Whipple—C. A. Durfee	3	3	3	

Time, 2:35, 2:34½, 2:36½, 2:38½.

Charley Durfee next drove Del Sur a fast quarter, much the edification of all assembled. Night approaching the s ond race set for that day was postponed.

Sunday, Oct. 25th was an extra day and the attendance w good. A quarter mile dash for local horses and a half m race of the same description made sport for the townspeop but were of no especial general interest. A mile and rep trot for county horses resulted as follows:

Oct. 26th—Purse $—

Kate Bender, blk m, by Chief of the Echoes—D. Payne	0	1
Alph, b g, by Echo—E. Williams	0	2

Time, 2:57, 2:47½, 2:45.

Monday, Oct. 27th, saw a good crowd at the track a opened with a trot for 2:50 horses for $200. Richard C Cassius M., George and Ethan Allen answered the ca George was a favorite at $20 to $10 for Cassius and Allen the field and $5 for Richard C. It was a repetition of t county race on the first day, the spectators thinking a cooli out process was going on at the back of the track, so mu time was consumed in the heats.

In the first George did all the trotting, winning in 2:3 Allen second, Cassius M. third, Richard C. distanced.

The second heat was the same, except that Cassius M. w distanced, and the time was 2:53.

In the third heat George showed tired, and Allen pull through a winner in 2:53¾.

Hedging commenced; Allen selling 2 to 1 over Georg George was weary, but sherry was freely used, and he ca to the wire a winner of the heat and race. Time, 2:56.

October 27th—Trotting; purse, $200; 2:50 class.

George, b g—Waters	1	1	2	
Ethan Allen, ch s—Roberts	2	2	1	
Cassius M., ch s—Farrel	3	dis		
Richard C.—Cole P. Stetson	dis			

Time, 2:47, 2:53, 2:53¾, 2:56.

The next was a trot for the 2:25 class with Don Toms Kate Bender and Alph engaged. The race and trot was w by Don Tomas in straight heats. There was no betting. was an easy victory for Durfee's colt, but it was a fine exhil tion of speed for a three-year-old considering the track.

Same Day—Trotting; purse, $200; 2:25 class.

Don Tomas, blk g, 3 yrs., by Del Sur, dam by Mambrino Patchen—C. A. Durfee	1	1	
Kate Bender, blk m, by Chief of the Echoes—D. Payne	2	2	
Alph, b g, by Echo—N. T. Blair	3	3	

Time, 2:45, 2:43½, 2:41¼.

Last was the postponed half mile and repeat betwe Ingersoll, Tom and Billy Slaughter. A good send-off w had, Tom winning hands down in :52, Billy two lengths b hind, Bob at his throat latch. Darkness coming on it w again postponed to Wednesday the 29th, the manageme asking this that the people might pay their last respects the memory of Mrs. J. G. Burt, deceased, wife of a we known citizen of this place. More anon, E. A. D.

Palo Alto Stock Farm has sold to Messrs. Kelly and Lyn of this city, the chestnut filly Glendair, 3 years, by Norfol dam Glendew, by imp. Glengarry, from Glenrose, by Lexin ton. Glendair was one of the bright particular stars of Hen Walsh's string, and first-class from every point of view.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Steeplechasing at Pelham-on-Sound—An Amateur Jockey Wins the Largest Purse Ever Given to American Jumpers—Closing Days at Pimlico, Baltimore—Brighton Beach Surprises—Washington Racing—General Notes, etc.

Wintry winds whistled weirdly with chilling emphasis across the rolling grounds of the Country Club racecourse at Pelham on Saturday last, proclaiming the approach of the "melancholly days," and the varied hues of the foliage and all the natural features of the occasion were typical of what our English friends would call the "back end" of the racing season.

And yet in spite of the bleak blasts, blowing belles and beaux around, regardless of disarranged toilets or the latest agony in *chapeaux a la dude*, society race-goers, as well as the more practical professional attendants at our out-door reunions in the sporting line, enjoyed a very pleasant outing, as most of the spectators, feminine as well as masculine, were amply provided with wraps, and, in addition, kept on the move most of the afternoon, a necessary matter to insure comfort.

To all, therefore, the many incidents of the day were fraught with peculiar interest, whether in the commingling and intermingling of the members of the *jeunesse dore*, the inspection of the mettlesome steeds and their venturesome riders, or noting the miscellaneous character of the hundreds of wheeled vehicles and their rustic occupants, gathered around the grounds in a half circle. During the intervals between the races the younger people would organize forays on the chestnuts and apples strewing the ground in the neighboring fields, and, returning, munch away till the chase was over, when the same operation would be gone through with again. Truly the products of Nature's preserves seem to be more palatable to the average gourmand than when retailed from the city grocery or on the street corners.

Most of these turn-outs, and many that made greater pretensions to style, were accompanied each by man's best friend, a dog, and these frisky brutes manifested more interest in the races of the day than many of their owners; more, indeed, than was consistent with perfect safety to the steeds and riders striving for mastery between the flags.

The spectacle of the canines racing with the equines as happened more than once during the afternoon was not exactly conducive to perfect ease of mind of either the riders or backers of the horses, however much it might have aroused the mirth of the crowd to see a yellow dog trying to jump an earth wall with a sixteen-hand hunter. Between the races the "pesky critters," as one country girl, with eyes as black as sloes, denominated them, organized extempore contests between themselves, in which sometimes four or five would take part negotiating in some shape or manner every jump over the full steeplechase course, except the water, of which they wisely fought shy. Before the big race was rung up, however, the officers corraled most of the dogs, giving the thoroughbreds a fair field and no favor.

Barometer, the son of Bonnie Scotland and Blondin, by Commodore, comes honestly by his sticking qualities, the gelding being brother to that good racehorse, Baton Rouge, and half-brother to that other good one, Vicksburg, to Standiford Keller and others. In winning the most valuable purse ever captured by a steeplechaser in America, however, Barometer has to thank the handicappers who let him in light, considering his good showing at Rockaway last May, his clever amateur jockey, Mr. J. D. Cheever, who stole a march on the professionals the last circuit of the course, and the fact that Pat Maney, on Charlemagne, underrated the character of his antagonist, letting him open up a gap that could not be closed in time. All the way home, in spite of the forty pounds difference in weight, the chestnut from Canada gained on the bay from Rockaway, but the distance was too short for Charlemagne, who beat the others much worse than Barometer beat him. Had Trombone stood up he would certainly have been in the first three, but as regards the others the less said the better, as they were a well beaten lot. These hunt races are fast becoming features of the racing season, and 1885 is likely to see them renewed with still greater zest and a keener knowledge of the situation.

Pimlico did its share last week towards solving the problem of two and three-year-old superiority in 1884. That Mortemer's daughter, Wanda, is the best of her age in America that has shown in public, few will now refuse to affirm, including a well-known New York speculator, who saw her, as he thought, "ridden out" at Baltimore on Tuesday, and came back to Manhattan to back Eachus against her on Friday. Wanda's illustrious lineage has clearly brought her stamina as well as speed, and those who thought they could find her measure are as much in the dark as ever. If Katrina, her stable companion, is as good as she is, the Rancocas party will be in great strength next year in the three-year-old stakes. With Wanda, Unrest, Chimera, Cholula, and their "dark" stable companions, how can they beat them? Well may their owner announce his intention to race home-breds exclusively from now on. Where in America is there a stud farm that now equals Rancocas in the proven quality of the material there for turning out racehorses *ad libitum?*

Louisette, though, is not from Rancocas. Kentucky claims her as a daughter, and Islip as a representative, and she has carried the "orange and blue" so well as to fairly claim the laurels of supremacy over all of her sex and age now running. Though not, of course, decisive, her two mile win for the Breckenridge in such easy style and good time, taken in conjunction with what she has achieved before, stamp her as the equal of any three-year-old of the year, not excepting Panique, Ellerslie, St. Saviour, the Mimi colt, or any of the earlier celebrities of the season. Of course, as regards Buchanan, Fallen Leaf, and other good performers West early this year, only an inference can be drawn; but, taken through Loftin, the line is one that looks to plainly point out Louisette as the champion. This week, at Washington, the final issues of the circuit were decided, and on Wednesday Louisette easily added the Anacostia Stakes to her increasing list of stake trophies. To-day, (Friday), she will meet a stronger field in the Potomac Stakes, and, if she beats Rataplan, Audrian, and Bob Miles, will fairly earn champion honors.

Drake Carter redeemed himself in the Bowie Stakes last Friday from the stain on his escutcheon left by the defeat in the heat race of Tuesday. The gelding is a horse that requires the most vigorous riding, and to put up a light-weight on the son of Ten Broeck is tempting defeat, especially when meeting such an unexpectedly good horse as Clonmel has now proved himself to be with light-weights. The latter could have been bought a month ago for a comparatively low price.

The half-brothers, Gen. Monroe and Fosteral, had have two tussels together at the late meeting. At the shorter distance, one mile and five furlongs, the best son of Foster prevailed over the best son of Tom Bowling, and the former also won a fast race on Thursday, a quarter of a mile further, beating a strong field. The Bowie Stakes was Fosteral's third hard race in successive days, and it is no wonder that he succumbed to both Carter and Monroe. The latter has gone back lately to a disappointing extent, and is evidently not within twenty pounds of his Spring form at Jerome and Sheepshead.

The last two days at Baltimore witnessed an almost unprecedented success of the favorite horses. True, the small fields in some degree accounted for this successive winning of ten races right off the reel by the choices of the *cognoscenti*, but still it was none the less a notable fact, causing more than one speculator to eulogize what they termed the "true running" at Pimlico. Combination bookmakers suffered to a corresponding degree. One metropolitan penciller. not a score of miles away from City Hall Park, lost $4,000 on Thursday, and Friday saw more of the same sort. But as this is only giving the bettors at this most uncertain style of betting the chance they seldom get, the bookmakers can't complain, as they generally win all this money. Combination bettors could do better in the long run, however, and get larger returns for their money if they "doubled up" instead, and then if a horse fails to start they would be in just so much, combination bets being all play or pay. Still, the system is all wrong.

Speculators at the various sporting centres at all cities where pools are sold, seem to think that certain persons at Brighton Beach are on the inside, know it all, etc., by the number of telegrams received daily from these points, asking for points or tips on the daily events. A trainer of our acquaintance one day this week exhibited at Brighton about two or three score of telegrams from Baltimore, New Orleans, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, and perhaps from China or Calcutta, for aught we know, asking for the probable winners of the day. To all he sent back at their expense his five selections, and there was only *one winner* in the lot. Speculators at a distance should realize, therefore, that the "posted ones" get left as often as the greenhorns; in short, that the uncertain nature of the game makes true the oft-quoted adage in regard to racing, "The more you know the less you know." Many a man (and woman) has wished at times that they had been on certain well-remembered occasions in the past, blind, deaf and dumb, figuratively speaking, as having journeyed to the racecourse resolved to back a certain animal. Tom, Dick or Harry would shake their convictions and change their investments by proffered information about other horses who "couldn't lose." Speculator therefore backs the tip, lets his own fancy run loose, and enjoys the extreme felicity (?) of seeing his own first fancy win and the "tip" nowhere. This is a leaf out of the experience of hundreds of visitors to racetracks, and should teach them to ignore what they hear, and that public form is nine times out of ten the safest guide to follow.

Scene at Brighton Beach on Monday—time before the second race, in which Wandering sells a decided favorite: Well known speculator in close confab with well-known tout. The latter says to the former: "Now you can back Wandering freely, he's out for the money to-day, and will beat these other crabs sure." W. K. S. answers in most emphatic style: "My boy, I know Wandering can win this race from what I have seen myself, but I have sworn by all the Prophets of Tophet, not to put another dollar on a horse ridden, owned, or controlled by this party, and I would not back one of his runners against a trotter. Any other choice of yours that looks good I'll put five hundred on and give you one-quarter of the winnings, but don't ask me to back any horse in that stable." After Wandering wins easily W. K. T. smiles sardonically at W. K. S., and says: "You had better have broken your rule and taken my advice." W. K. S.: "Perhaps you are right, I think I will put $500 on Strathspey. That looks like sure money. Will stake you as agreed if it wins." Does so, and is seen after the fourth race frantically tearing up some pool tickets and grinding them under his heel, as he joins in the sarcastic greeting to the rider of Strathspey after the race.

Pardee left Jerome Park on Sunday last to join his stable companions at Washington, and the many friends of the stable were surprised to see him an absentee from the list of starters for the Arlington Stakes on Tuesday, won by the Islip colt, St. Augustine. To-day (Thursday), however, Pardee was expected to run in the Capital Stakes, in which he receives an allowance of 7 lbs., St. Augustine being penalized 5 lbs. for his victory on Tuesday. The latter showed, by his defeat of Unrest, Eachus, and five others, that he is a better colt than most people thought, and, if he Winters well, St. Augustine is likely to take a prominent part in the Spring betting on the Withers Stakes. Since his dam Crucifix threw old Fair Play to Virgil, and Quito to King Alfonso, she has not been very successful in turning out winners, but her son St. Augustine, Quito's brother, bids fair to be a racehorse of the rough-and-ready type, good in any kind of going and in almost any company. Such a one was his half-brother, Fair Play, game as flint, and able to run mile heats in about 1:44, and repeat back in the same notch every time.

Favorites at Washington on Tuesday had a hard time of it in a majority of the events. That fast horse, Burch, secured his long-delayed win at last, beating a fast field of sprinters, and as the betting in some quarters was nearly 40 to 1 against him the buyers of outsiders profitted correspondingly. A year ago at this track Burch was the speediest horse there, but this season he has failed thus far to come up to expectations, as have most all of the members of this South Carolina stable. Lytton also scored at a mile for Brighton Beach in rather unexpected fashion, several others being better thought of than he was. St. Augustine, as noted above, beat the favorites, Unrest and Eachus, the latter not being ridden by McLaughlin, as usual. Drake Carter, however, saved the talent from total overthrow, but it was money rather dearly earned to have to bet two to one on the gelding against a fast field at such a comparatively short distance. But the form of the son of Ten Broeck, if noted above, is just now fully up to his best mark, and that is nearly, if not quite, first-class.

Mr. Charles Reed's Fairview breeding farm, near Gallatin, Tenn., has been further strengthened in the stallion paddocks this week by the addition of the imported horse, Mr. Pickwick, by Hermit, out of Tomato, by King Tom. It seems that Walton had the horse's running qualities, the horse reverting to Mr. Reed when his racing days were over. Being very fashionably bred, his being a poor racehorse should not necessarily be a bar to his success at the stud, with the good mares he will be mated with at his new home. Mr. Reed now has imp. Fechter, imp, Highlander, imp. Mr. Pickwick, Duke, by Leamington, and Longtaw (Dave Moore), by Longfellow—five stallions of the best strains of blood to be had in any country. He is constantly adding to his collection of broodmares, and Fairview is next to Belle Meade, the principal establishment of the kind in the State. The section of Tennessee around Gallatin is becoming more active in horse interests each season, and by next Spring the old Gallatin Jockey Club is likely to be revived in time to give a race-meeting in April.

There are now four hundred and fifty deer in Gen. W. G. Harding's park, adjoining Belle Meade, Tenn. Notwithstanding the Harding family's love for venison, and the large number of friends frequently supplied with the delicacy, the herd increases rapidly. Fifteen years ago it numbered but sixty head. The park has four hundred and twenty-five acres, and has many foxes within its bounds. Gen. Harding, now ninety years old, possesses a grand farm of 4,700 acres.

The result of the Cambridgshire, at Newmarket, on Tuesday, shows what luck can do for a man when he is in the vein. Mr. John Hammond, the owner of Florence, who has now added the above great handicap to the Cesarewitch, won by St. Gatien, and the Ascot, Epsom and Manchester honors of the same famous pair is the most fortunate turfman of modern times. His career during the last twenty years from a menial position of almost abject poverty to the height of affluence reads more like a fairy tale than sober truth.

The non-sporting dog show, which opened at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, promises to be one of the finest exhibitions of the kind ever made in this country, and great interest has been developed among owners and admirers of fine bred animals. The entries are greater in number than were ever made at a similar show, and the classes are all well filled. Of the dogs entered 100 have taken prizes at previous shows. Of the entries in the St. Bernard champion classes seven have secured prizes. The mastiff classes have three champion entries, and a number of good ones in the open classes. The aristocratic fox terrier class is represented by forty-five entries. The greyhounds and deer hounds attract many visitors. A prominent feature of the show are the bull dogs, most of those entered being imported, and of pure breed. The display of pet and toy dogs is unusually large, 135 of this class being entered. The two surviving Esquimaux dogs of the Greely relief expedition, which have been at Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, for some time, in charge of Surgeon Howard E. Ames, of the relief expedition, are also at the show, but are in poor condition.

The phenomenally mild spell of weather during the present week has been a surprising change from the blustering winds of the preceding one. Indeed, the whole season thus far has shown the eccentricities of nature as existing in our precocious climate. Up along the line of the Erie R. R., at Middletown and Port Jervis, farmers have been favored with fresh raspberries, blackberries and strawberries from vines and plants that did yoeman duty in their proper season. These second crops are said to be finer than the first ones. At Monticello apple trees are shown that have fruit on the lower limbs and a mass of pink blossoms on the top, and in other sections a second crop of clover grows heavy and rank to the height of four feet. Should the weather remain thus open next month it is not improbable that the American Jockey Club will give an extra November race meeting in addition to that on election day. On Wednesday at a special meeting, the club decided to race Saturday, November 1st, and Tuesday Nov. 4th.

PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1884.

Board of Appeals.

The Pacific Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Asso, ciation, composed of L. J. Rose, Chairman; Capt. N. T. Smith and Judge J. McM. Shafter, held a session in this city last Tuesday, to hear the application of Samuel Gamble, David J. Colross and George Wiley for reinstatement. The following is the official ruling in the case:

On Tuesday, Oct. 28th, 1884, the Pacific Board of Appeals met to take some action in the suspension of Samuel Gamble, David J. Colross and George Wiley, and after hearing the evidence, it is the belief of the Board that these parties were led to nominate colts in the Embryo Trotting Stakes Association at the request of the owner of these colts, Mr. Daniel Cook, and that they had no money interest or exercised any ownership in these colts, and could not profit by such entries, and that when said Cook died that then all their powers ceased.

This Board believes that while the Embryo Stakes Association were justified in the suspension of said parties, yet the enforcement of subsequent payments or suspensions, acts as a hardship and is unjust, and recommend to the various parties at interest in these Stakes that they release the above parties from all liabilities arising under their subscriptions.

[Signed] L. J. ROSE, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH,
J. McM. SHAFTER,

"Say what you will," says the *Journal* of Lewistown, Me., of the evils of racing, these evils are not a necessary factor of the race. There really is an inspiring element in an honest match of two honest and able horses. It means that interest in the foremost that is a quality of sound ambition and a stimulus to effort in every line of human enterprise. It means that we don't like to take the dust on the road, and that a second or two in a mile is worth something on the highway, not perhaps chiefly for the economy of the small faction of time involved, but mainly because a man likes to be there first and to be picking his teeth on the piazza when the disagreeable "other feller" drives up. Human nature is our nature, and the philosopher must not degenerate into the cynic. Hence we say that whatever encourages the honest horse or the speed of the honest horse is our common interest. It is not only our interest that is made for on the score of sentiment, feeling and pride, but on the financial score quite as much.

Billy Ayers is in Oregon, and is not likely to return to California till next season, and the stable is for the present broken up preparatory to reorganization. Fred Collier has been sent to Kern county for the Winter, and it is reported that he has been sold to Ben Timmins for $1,000. Joe Howell has been shipped to Oregon. Ichi Ban, the Joe Hooker colt purchased at the Winters sale last Spring, has been put into George Hanson's string and left at Sacramento. 1884 was a hard year for Billy. What with horses that went amiss and accidents to those that were fit, the stable showed a balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

The purses and stakes designated in the advertisement of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association close to-day.

A letter containing nominations, directed to the Secretary, and legibly postmarked November 1st, will be valid. See that the stamp is plainly impressed on the envelope.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*									*	*

The Convention of the State Sportsman's Association—The Banquet.

I have separately and fully considered the principal events of the Convention—its official proceedings, its camp-hunt, its banquet, for two special reasons—that I might do full justice to the great and unusual influence the Convention itself had in this section, and the spirit, enterprise, and liberality of the members of the Los Angeles Recreation Gun Club to emphasize that influence, both of which, I well know, will be read with interest by the brotherhood of sportsmen in all parts of the State. The subject I have to deal especially with in this communication is the last and closing event of the Convention, the game banquet. In my last article I gave you the details of the camp-hunt, which was so successful in its shooting and its fun, and I have now to give you the details of the banquet, which in the influence it had upon the general population of this district was perhaps the most influential of all of our proceedings, and which for this season outside its magnificence and extent is well worthy a separate notice. About thirty-five gentlemen sat down, including a Senator from Alameda, the editors of the three daily papers, and a number of private gentlemen of high social position in the district, but we sadly missed one genial spirit of the brotherhood, Mr. Spooner, of Stockton, who to the regret of all was compelled by business engagements to return home as soon as the Convention ended its official labors. From the number of toasts given by the chairman, Judge Dibble, of Grass Valley, who discharged his duties for the night with ability and effect, and the toasts given by other gentlemen present, sometimes on the spur of the moment as opportunity seemed to favor, everything relating to the labors, objects, and exertions of the parent Association from its first existence, everything relating to the necessary preservation of our public game, everything connected with the obligation of the citizen in his private and public relations, to assist both, was discussed with a freedom and ability by the speakers that has roused up a spirit inside and outside the Association that will produce the happiest results in this and other districts—a spirit that bodes evil to violators of the law; a spirit that will certainly create a new era in California in the preservation of her public game. The speeches at the banquet, while singularly and happily free from the taint of confectionary usually found on such occasions, even more than the official labors of the Convention itself, gave to those present, in many cases for the first time in their lives, a correct idea of the parent association, its necessity, its labors, its objects, its great battles in and out of the courts, its *personel*, its character, its power, its unselfishness among those in affiliation with it, they infused a pride that they belong to it; among those outside, a desire to aid and support it in future. Perhaps, the best speech of the night, certainly the most useful and encouraging, was that of Mr. Lynch, editor and proprietor of the daily *Herald*, a paper of great influence, who in return for indifference in the past, promised energetic support for the future. The speeches of Col. Boyce, of the *Daily Times*, and of Mr. Osborne, of the *Evening Express*, both also very able papers, were equally gratifying, and promised all the support the subject deserved and their journals could give. In this general support of the press, pledged at the banquet, the local club has gained great strength. In all, who ever they were, wherever they came from, the speeches created an idea, if it did not already exist, that to be a member of the parent association, and of the brotherhood in general, was a privilege any true man might be proud of. Perhaps the enthusiasm created may be best shown by the words of Mr. Browne, a prominent merchant here, and a well-to-do member of the local club—on rising to reply to his health being drank, "Boys," he said, "I don't feel like making a speech, for my heart is too full of the influence of this night's work. I feel more like following out the good old practice of a Methodist camp-meeting, and going round to shake hands with every one present. Do not let us forget this night, and as true sportsmen in future, let us see that we are always men." This really was the spirit and feeling of all present at this happy and delightful banquet, and so far as its sentiment is concerned there I prefer to leave it, for it seems to be another word in that direction would be altogether out of place and injurious. The banquet, however, had other phases—its funny side and its magnificence—of these I wish now to say a few words. So far as the funny-business is concerned, I admit, in its proper place, there was an overflowing abundance, sometimes so hot and furious that it seemed almost out of place, for no one was spared on whom an arrow could be planted. But, in this connection, the description in the Sunday *Capital*, of Sacramento, evidently from the pen of jolly, fat Aunt Becky, which makes it *all fun*, is certainly most unjust, and calculated to mislead those who read it as to the *real* impression of the reunion. The hardest blow of all was Senator Vrooman's joke on the Fish Commissioners, at least to those who knew the true inwardness of the joke, but we do not think the Senator meant it in a sinister sense, for as such it would not be admissible. Still, it was a jugular, of Sullivan's best style, and for a time disconcerted Judge Dibble; but in a harmless sense, as evidently meant. I, with others, felt we had balanced up a long account for previous licks during the Convention. Many of the flashes of wit were genuine and cut deep, but all were taken in good part, and as we met at the banquet to close up the jolliest of all Conventions in a proper spirit, the fun was hottest when the blow was hardest. In truth, the fun, like the sentiment, of the banquet was perfect, and in after times the members of the local club may point to its success in this respect with feelings of deep and honest pride.

Lastly comes the magnificence of the banquet, and in justice to Bob Eckert, of the Acme Restaurant where it was served, a true and good friend of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, I must enthuse a little over that magnificence. Eckert, who rejoices in, and is known far and wide by the Republican cognomen of "Bob," as a caterer, is the old Martin of San Francisco, and his place ranks for good eating and good cooking with the Poodle Dog of the metropolis, only with a better moral reputation. The banquet, in its design, its cooking, its material and its serving (I don't care to use French words to express my meaning) was perfect as the occasion demanded. The bill of fare included everything but ducks, and they could not be had for love or money; fish, of many varieties, venison, quail, snipe, plover, doves, rabbits and a lot of other things I could not make out, only once I suspected some wag played Judge Dibble's blue-jay on me. It ran through six or seven courses, but after the three first I lost the run of them and was clean out of the race. All know it takes a head of no common character, takes cooking, takes serving, to manage a banquet of those dimensions from first to last. At times in my life I have feasted at the fraternal dinners of the Masons and Odd Fellows, at great private and public dinners, and even once at a swell Chinese dinner, which it was estimated cost $1,500 or $2,000, but in all my life I never sat down to a dinner more unique and perfect in all respects than this of Eckert's for the Los Angeles Gun Club. Once or twice, a big disgust, at seeing Aunt Becky and one or two others eating their olives with forks, but that was the only drawback to my satisfaction. The wines and fruits were the produce of the district and very fine, embracing almost every variety. At a very early stage, as if we had not plenty already, Frank Day, a member of one of the leading liquor firms of the city, and a member of the local club, one of the jolliest and best natured fellows of those whose instincts are formed by a California life and education, introduced a large supply of his best champagne; and the way the corks popped for a time was a caution to men with weak heads and weak stomachs. At this juncture Aunt Becky, W. E. Robinson and one or two more saw they had made a grand mistake in pocketing and coralling the best dinner wines for their own use, and began to unload as fast as a scared broker unloaded in bonanza days, that they might go in on the champagne racket. I never pretend to keep the run, doings or sayings of men when champagne rules the feast and so in charity, this time, as at others, I draw the mantle of obscurity over the whole business. Midnight began tolling, and then Judge Dibble started and led his old favorite song, Auld Lang Syne, which all heartily joined, and with the usual hand shaking the grand Convention of 1884 was numbered with the things of the past. Next morning, all I know is that none of the crowd except Crittenden Robinson and myself were at the breakfast table as usual. At eleven, about an hour, before the train started for home, I found the whole batch strung out in single file before the St. Elmo bar with Uncle Billy handing out his grand milk-brandy punches as fast as lightning. Then came the sturdy voice of the colored porter calling all hands for San Francisco, and tumbling them indiscriminately into the hotel wagon, this beautiful city saw them no more, but it has since, as far as Taggart and Hazard allowed—lived in peace. H.

Game Peddlers in India.

Among the incidents of life in Central India are the visits of peddlers of live game. They are miserable, unkempt dwellers in the jungle, and a whole family will go peddling together, bearing on their shaggy heads large round baskets. Inside quail and partridges are fluttering about, the former piping their complaining notes, and outside may be a splendid peacock and two or three peahens, a monkey, a couple of crow pheasants, a large blue and salmon colored kingfisher, some jungle fowl, cocks and hens, and perhaps an iguana two feet long. All the birds will have their eyes stitched up, according to the brutal Indian custom, and will sit placidly in utter darkness on the top of the basket, hungry and thirsty, for the poor things will never eat or drink when thus cruelly treated. The woman, moreover, may have a basket of panting, palpitating hares, and her child—a wild looking gipsy imp—a young jackal in her arms. The prices are low; but the buyer, at any rate, would get the worst of the bargain, since the taste of the flesh of most eatable animals is ruined by this kind of treatment. Nevertheless these junglers learn nothing, but persist, according to their ancient notions, in keeping alive as long as possible any wounded or snared animals they may come into their possession.—*Foreign Paper.*

Pigeon Shooting at the Capital.

The Forrester Gun Club, of Sacramento, held their last shoot of the season on Sunday. The birds were an unusually strong lot. H. Eckhardt won the medal with a score of eleven:

H. Eckhardt	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Todd	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
G. Schroth	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
E. M. Stevens	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—10
Zuver	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
J. Gerber	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1— 9
A. Miller	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1— 8
H. Gerber	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0— 7

An anecdote of animal instinct told in Mr. Speedy's excellent book, "Sport in the Highlands," is so good that we are tempted to borrow it. "At one time, when shooting in Yorkshire, the gentleman in the adjoining box had a young retriever bitch which required to be tied during the drive. Somehow or other she had got loose, and coming in the direction of our "box," picked up one of our birds and made off with it. Our retriever determined not to stand such injustice, gave chase after her, growling and barking all the way. He caught her before getting up to her master, and subjected her to somewhat rough treatment as a punishment for her thieving propensities. He then picked up the bird, and promptly returned it to his own box." This dog clearly felt that the bird was the lawful prey of his master, and declining to accept the other retriever's proceeding as the result of ignorance, put it down as deliberate petty larceny.

A correspondent of the Hollister *Advance* says:—"Uncle John" Roundtree, an old time Staytonvillian, spent a few days with us a short time ago. "Uncle John" is eighty-three years of age, but he can hunt quail all day and enjoy it as well as any of us. He says he will be "one of the boys" for several years yet.

The engineer on the west-bound passenger train yesterday morning had to whistle and slow down for a band of deer between Palisade and Gerald. The little fellows got pretty badly scared and scampered up the hill very lively.—*Reno Gazette, Oct. 21st.*

THE RIFLE.

Medal Shoot of the Gatling Battery.

The Union Gatling Battery, Company A, Second Artillery, Captain Simmons, held its regular monthly medal shoot at Shell Mound Park last Sunday. The following is the score of the most successful marksmen.

FIRST CLASS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut. Warren	45	43	88
Capt. Simmons	40	41	81
Sergt. Adams	40	40	80

SECOND CLASS.

Priv. Martin	41	40	81
Priv. Isaacs	40	40	80
Sergt. Stothers	38	39	77
Sergt. Cronan	39	35	74

THIRD CLASS.

Priv. Carlass	38	..	..
Priv. Archer	36	..	..
Priv. Byrnes	35	..	..
Priv. Heaney	34	..	..

The Second Artillery Team.

In the competition for places in the Second Artillery Regimental team, the following were the successful marksmen:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Lieut. Warren	45	43	88
Sergt. Adams	40	44	84
Priv. Thielbach	43	41	84
Sergt. Lemcke	42	39	81
Priv. Thiesen	39	40	79
Corp. Franks	39	40	79
Sergt. Marcus	43	36	79
Corp. Brooks	43	36	79
Capt. Bruer	40	38	78
Lieut. Mangels	40	38	78

Company C, of the Third, Capt. Levy, held their regular practice at Shell Mound last Sunday. This company has been practicing very steadily of late, and the scores made on Sunday show great improvement on previous efforts. Score:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Van Hattren	42	40	82
Hammock	40	39	79
Steuart	40	38	78
Maginnis	39	36	75
Tager	38	36	74
McBryan	37	34	71
Scaddon	35	33	68

Excellent Shooting.

At the Presidio range, on the 23d, Police Sergeant Charles Nash, Captain Douglass' company, made the following remarkable score of 184 out of a possible 200, with a Sharp-Buchard rifle:

200 yards	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—46
300 yards	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3—41
500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—49
600 yards	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
Total											184

Officer A. T. Field made the following score:

200 yards	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—44
300 yards	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	3	3—43
500 yards	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	5—43
600 yards	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	2	4	3	3—40
Total											170

New Rifle Range at Petaluma.

The new range of Company C, of the Petaluma Battalion, stationed at Petaluma, was opened last Sunday with due ceremony. A large delegation of marksmen went up on the Tiburon at eight o'clock, Sunday morning, to assist at the inauguration. Notwithstanding that the day was very sultry several good scores were made. Two teams of seven men each were organized and shot two matches with the following results:

FIRST TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Beaver	42	45	87
Walace	44	43	87
Houx	42	44	86
Kuhnle	46	38	84
Macdonald	41	40	81
Zartman	40	39	79
Brown	42	37	79
Total			583

SECOND TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
H. Carr	44	47	91
S. Carr	43	45	88
Hovey	49	39	88
Smith	45	37	82
Fairbanks	41	36	77
Vestal	42	31	73
Townsend	45	26	71
Total			570

The scores in the second match were as follows:

FIRST TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Brown	42	48	90
Macdonald	45	45	90
Kuhnle	47	43	90
Wallace	40	45	85
Zartman	40	43	83
Houx	40	39	79
Beaver	41	35	76
Total			593

SECOND TEAM.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Smith	43	49	92
H. Carr	42	48	90
S. Carr	45	40	85
Hovey	41	37	78
Vestal	39	37	76
Fairbanks	39	35	74
Townsend	41	29	70
Total			565

The visiting marksmen describe the new range excellent in every particular.

There is a movement on foot for the establishment of an extensive rifle range in the vicinity of Chicago for the use of the regular army teams. This project it is thought will result in the holding of a number of matches there. If constructed, the range will be used in connection with a permanent camp for the State troops.

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements for the Fall Meeting—Rules Adopted.

The Directors of the California Rifle Association met at the brigade headquarters, in the Nucleus building, Thursday evening, Oct. 23d, Brigadier.General Dimond presiding. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the Fall meeting of the association. It was decided to hold the meeting at Shell Mound Park on the second and third Sundays of November, Captain George A. Teller and Lieutenant George H. Strong were elected Directors of the association; Major A. F. Klose was elected executive officer of the Fall meeting, with full power to decide all disputes on the grounds, and Lieutenant Sime and Sergeant Wash were appointed as the Range Committee. The rules governing the shooting will be those of the California Rifle Association. They were amended Thursday night in some respects, and read as follows:

1. The rules of this Association shall govern all its matches.
2. All teams must be certified by their commanding officer.
3. Two sighting shots shall be allowed in all five hundred-yard matches; none in two hundred-yard matches.
4. Weapons must not be loaded until at the firing point. Any violation of this rule will annul the score made.
5. Names may be entered at any time at the office of the Secretary, 422 California street.
6. Entrance of teams will close at the office of the Secretary at 2 o'clock on the day previous to the meeting. Post entries can be made upon the day of the meeting on payment of $2.50 extra.
7. All matches will be called at 9 A. M. Teams not entering will forfeit entrance money.
8. Dues to the association may be paid at the range, and must be paid before shooting to entitle winners to receive a prize in competitions where membership is required.
9. The executive officer will decide at the time all questions of dispute.

All team shooting will be done on the first day and all individual shooting on the second day of the meeting. The champion marksman of the meeting will receive a valuable gold medal of the California Rifle Association.

A Closely Contested Shooting Match.

The shooting match at the Presidio Range, on Wednesday, proved to be one of the most closely contested match that has ever taken place in California. The competitors were Sergt. Nash and A. T. Fields on one side, and Sergeant Carr and Officer Linville on the other. The contest resulted in a tie, and the shoot off between the two highest scores also resulted in a tie. The scores:

Nash	200 yds—	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—44
	300 yds—	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—46
	500 yds—	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47
	600 yds—	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	4—41—178
Fields	200 yds—	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—44
	300 yds—	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—40
	500 yds—	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—45
	600 yds—	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4—42—171
Total											349
Carr	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
	300 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—43
	500 yds—	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5—45
	600 yds—	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	4—46—175
Linville	200 yds—	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
	300 yds—	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—43
	500 yds—	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
	600 yds—	4	5	5	2	4	2	5	4	4	5—40—174
Total											349

The shoot off between Nash and Carr resulted as follows:

Nash	5	5	4	5	4	—23
Carr	5	5	4	5	4	—23

It being late in the afternoon, and a cold, disagreeable wind having sprung up, the affair came to an end, with an agreement that the same contestants should come together again under the same conditions at the earliest convenient date.

The Target at Sacramento.

The following scores were made at target practice last Sunday, at Sacramento, by members of the First Artillery Regiment:

TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

Captain Plant	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5--44
Sergeant Hughes	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—44
Captain White	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—43
Private Pratt	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—42
Colonel Guthrie	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—40
Private Taylor	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
Private White	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4—39
Private Mott	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4—36

FIVE HUNDRED YARDS.

Captain White	3	2	4	5	5	4	5	2	5	4—39
Captain Plant	4	3	3	3	5	4	5	3	4	4—38

The following scores were also made by members of Company A at the 200 yard range.

Captain Stevens	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—37
Private Hogan	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2—37
Private Cook	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—36

There is a possibility of the revival next season of the international rifle matches inaugurated ten years ago between the picked marksmen of this country and Ireland. John Rigby, of Dublin, who did creditable work in the teams representing his native land at Creedmoor and Dollymount, has written to New York relative to a new system of long-range shooting introduced in Ireland, in which the cleaning of weapons between shots is not permissible, stating that scores of 219 out of 225 possible points have been made under such conditions, and asking for information regarding the probability of arranging a match with an American team in this style, to take place in America. The conditions would be as nearly as possible the same as prevail "at the front" in time of war, and the relative effectiveness of the different arms used by the opposing riflemen would be more clearly demonstrated than under the conditions governing matches. The results should therefore prove of great benefit to military men.

"Stubb and Twist," the Nevada correspondent of the *American Field* indulges in the following braggadocio: "Nevada, out of her four hundred militiamen can pick three teams of ten men each good enough to beat California, and not consider it any feat at all."

The following are the scores made by Kellogg and Moore at the range last Sunday. Nineteen bull's-eyes out of twenty shots is something unknown on this Coast.

Kellogg	200 yds—	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—90				
	500 yds—	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—99—189				
Moore	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—82				
	500 yds—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—95—177				

BICYCLE.

RACING RULES.

League of American Wheelmen.

The Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen present the accompanying rules for the government of Race Meetings.

A. Any amateur willfully competing at races not stated to be held under the rules of the League, or rules approved by the League, shall be liable to expulsion from race track for such a time as the Racing Board may determine, and amateurs are notified that to compete against any rider who has been expelled will render them liable to the same penalty. The Rules of the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America are approved by the League.

B. The Racing Board will receive and pass upon all claims for records, and claimants must furnish a statement from the judges and timekeepers of the meeting, together with a sworn statement from a competent surveyor certifying the measurement of the track. When the record is proven to the satisfaction of the Board it will be published in the Official Organ, and stand as such on the books of the Board.

No record made at a meeting not governed by League Rules will be considered.

No record made on the Lord's Day will be considered.

The standard of measurement adopted by the League requires that a track shall be measured on a line drawn not more than eighteen inches from a well-defined and continuous inner curb or pole, and no record will be allowed on a track otherwise measured.

C. The Board reserves the right to exclude from the racing path any and all machines which in their judgment do not come within the commonly accepted meaning of the terms "bicycle" and "tricycle," either by the peculiarity of construction or by undoubted mechanical advantages which they may possess.

D. The following National Championships have been established by the Board: One-mile, two-mile, three-mile, five-mile, ten-mile and twenty-five-mile bicycle, and one-mile tricycle. The one-mile bicycle and tricycle events will be contested each year under League auspices, at such time and place as the Board may direct. Suitable trophies will be offered, which will become the property of the winner. The two and five-mile bicycle championships are held jointly with the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the annual games of that association. Suitable trophies are furnished by the N. A. A. A. A. The other championships shall be assigned yearly by the Board to such clubs or athletic associations as they may select, under such conditions as they may impose.

The National Championships are open to League members only resident in the United States, and no prize exceeding $50 in value will be allowed.

Privilege to hold State Championships may be granted to clubs or authorized associations, when the importance of the meeting is sufficient to warrant the Racing Board's special sanction, although it is recommended that not more than one race be offered as a State Championship during the year, and that meeting must be announced at least one month in advance, in order to give intending contestants ample time for preparation.

At championship races, whether State or National, there shall be no limitation in the choice of machines, except in the case of such machines as may be officially barred by the Board.

E. The Board will appoint, at its discretion, a League handicapper, who shall for a stated remuneration, frame the handicaps of the League, and of such of its associate clubs as shall desire his service.

All handicaps and positions in class races will be judged from the date of entry, and this judgment shall not be changed by any record made between that date and the time of the event of which the entry was made.

Copies of these rules may be had of any member of the Racing Board by enclosing a stamp for return postage.

RULES.

1. Entries and awards in amateur events will be confined strictly to amateurs, and persons entering for these races, who are not members of bicycle or other athletic clubs whose rules of membership exclude professionals, must satisfy the judges that they are not professionals, either by their own statement in writing, or otherwise.

2. (*a*) An amateur is a person that has never competed in an open competition, (*b*) nor for a stake, (*c*) nor for public money, (*d*) nor for gate money, (*e*) nor under a false name, (*f*) nor with a professional when gate money was charged, (*g*) that has never engaged in any athletic sport for money, (*h*) that has never exhibited his skill in any branch of athletics for money, (*i*) and that is not a paid teacher of any branch of athletics. This rule not to apply to the teaching of the elements of bicycling solely for the purpose of effecting the sale of a bicycle, nor of the acts of minors under sixteen years of age that are not members of this Association. Pace-making for a professional or accepting such service from a professional will violate this rule.

3. The officers of a race meeting shall be: a referee, two judges, two or more time-keepers, one scorer, one starter, one clerk of the course.

4. The referee shall have general supervision of the race meeting. He shall preside at all meeting of the judges and shall see that protests and complaints are properly laid before them. In case of a disagreement between the judges he shall hear a statement from each, and decide between them. His decision on all questions that are referred to him shall be final and without appeal.

5. The judges shall see that the rules are obeyed and shall decide all points in dispute. At the finish, they shall stand at either end of the mark and shall decide the positions of the men as they come in.

6. Each of the timekeepers shall time every event, starting the timer from the report of the pistol. In case of disagreement, the average shall be the official time. In case of a record being broken, the slowest time shall be taken.

7. The scorer shall record the laps made by each competitor; the order of the men at the finish, and the time as given to him by the timekeepers. Scorers shall have such assistance as may be necessary.

8. The starter shall see that the competitors are fairly on their marks. He shall announce to the men the distance which they are to run and start them in accordance with the rules. He shall announce the commencement of the last lap by ringing a bell as the men pass over the marks for the final lap.

9. The clerk of the course shall record the name of each competitor who shall report to him and see that each is provided with a number to be worn. He shall report the contestants to the scorer and shall call their numbers as they cross the line at the end of each lap, so that the scorer may check the laps and the timekeepers take the time.

10. No person whatsoever shall be allowed inside the track, except the officials and properly accredited representatives of the press. Authorized persons shall wear a badge. Competitors not engaged in the race actually taking place shall not be allowed inside or upon the track.

11. Any competitor making a false entry will be disqualified and debarred from any place or prize.

12. Choice or change of machine, and choice of costume, are not limited, except that shirt and breeches must not bare shoulder nor knee. In races distinctly stated on the programme of events to be for a particular class of machine, this rule shall not apply so far as choice or change of machine is concerned.

13. Each competitor will receive from the clerk of the course, before the start, a card bearing a number, which must be worn during the race.

14. The drawing for positions in each race will take place at the judges' stand before the races.

15. All starts will be from a standstill, and the machines are to be held in position by an attendant (the driver touching the starting line) until the signal is given by the starter. Any contestant starting before the signal is given shall be placed one yard behind the starting line, and an additional yard for each repeated false start. The "pusher off" shall not be allowed to step over the starting line. In case of an accidental foul resulting in a fall within ten feet of the scratch line, the contestants shall be recalled and the race started over again. The signal will be the report of pistol by the starter, preceded by the words "are you ready?" Should the pistol miss fire, the start will be made at the word "go." Time handicaps shall be started by the word "go." There shall be no "push off" in tricycle races. The finish to be judged by the driving wheel.

16. Riders must pass on the outside (unless the man passed be dismounted), and must be at least a clear length of the bicycle in front before taking the inside; the inside man must allow room for his competitor to pass on the outside. Failing to have room on the outside, a rider must pass between his competitor and the pole; should a foul be claimed, the judges must decide if the rider was justified in his course. Riders are cautioned that they must not pass inside except as a last resort.

17. Any competitor guilty of foul riding will be disqualified and debarred from any place or prize.

18. Any protest against a competitor respecting his qualifications as an amateur, must be lodged with the judges before the start is effected; and any protest respecting foul riding or breach of rules must be made to the judges immediately after the heat is finished.

19. Competitors may dismount during a race at their pleasure, and may run with their bicycles if they wish to, but they must keep to the extreme outside of the path whenever dismounted. If a rider be dismounted by accident or to change his machine, he shall not be allowed a push off in starting again, but an attendant may hold his machine while he mounts it.

20. The right is reserved to the judges of refusing or cancelling any entry, if necessary, before the start; of adjudicating any questionable entry; of deciding any other point not provided for, and of making any alteration in the programme that they may deem necessary.

21. Ignorance of any of the foregoing will not be considered a valid excuse.

That Mt. Hamilton Climb.

MR. EDITOR:—In perusing the interesting columns of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of last Saturday I could not do otherwise than particularly notice your comments *re* the Mt. Hamilton ride, which shows very truly its ridiculousness. Permit me to state that much of a day (between seven and eight hours) was consumed in the ascent, and were it not for the lightness (34 lbs.) and extreme rigidity of my wheel, it would have been a physical impossibility to have ridden up to the Observatory upon a bicycle at all.

'Cyclingly and truly yours,

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27, 1884. H. C. FINKLER.

According to arrangement the members of the Bay City Wheelmen proceeded to Haywards, last Sunday, for a tour through that locality. The following gentlemen participated in the run: F. R. Cook, Ed. Mohrig, S. Booth, C. Davis, T. Hill, W. Meeker, H. Houseworth, D. O'Callaghan, E. Rideout, W. Riddell, C. Riddell, E. Ezekiel, A. Gambitz, F. E. Johnson, Albert Andrews, W. H. Gibbons, and M. R. Hall.

The number of American patents for velocipedes of all sorts, including saddles, is about 900. Of these, tricycles constitute the great majority, or nearly two-thirds of the whole. The bicycles, having the wheels arranged tandem, number about 210. The single wheels, or monocycles, number 23; the saddle and saddle-springs, 35; and the water or marine velocipedes, about 20.

Hendee in his attempt to break the world's mile bicycle record, at Hampden Park, Springfield, on October 16th, made the mile in 2m. 42 4 5s., which was a remarkable performance considering the state of the weather.

According to the London *Times* there are over 300,000 'cyclists in England, and the capital invested in the production of bicycles and tricycles is about $15,000,000, employing from 6,000 to 10,000 men.

The Bay City Wheelmen contemplate holding a bicycle tournament, at the Mechanics Pavilion early in December. All arrangements will be perfected in a few days.

Fred Wood, the professional bicyclist, rode a mile in a handicap race at Leicester, on Saturday, Oct. 11th, in 2m. 42 3-5s.

N. H. Van Sicklen, of the Chicago Bicycle Club, has ridden over 3,500 miles on his wheel during the Summer.

Eastern wheelmen are arranging for an excursion to the Bermuda Islands for January, 1885.

Abraham Lincoln rides a 45-inch Star. He is the son of Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War.

There are over 600 bicycles in daily use in Washington, D. C.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Nov. 1, 1884.

Hoof of the Horse.

The first requisite in the treatment of the feet of horses is a correct knowledge of the component parts. So far as the bony, ligamentous and vascular structure is concerned, anatomists have succeeded in presenting clear statements of the somewhat intricate pedal machinery, and in nearly all the works on veterinary science lucid descriptions are given. The horny portion has not received the same attention, and further than to regard it as an outside box for the protection of the interior little is known among those who are not members of the veterinary profession. Question intelligent trainers of racehorses and trotters in relation to the feet of horses, and all of them will return correct answers about the bones of the feet—not one of them perhaps competent to tell how the horn is formed, or of what material it is composed. This is not surprising, inasmuch as standard works on the horse give little information in regard to the formation of the horn, and in some of them this portion is completely ignored. In one of recent date, the title of which is "Veterinary Medicine and Surgery in Diseases and Injuries of the Horse, compiled from standard and modern authorities and edited by F. O. Kirby," there is a mass of valuable information and clear instructions what to do in cases of disease and injury. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it a very valuable work, one of the best, as the letter press is made more clear by cuts, and definitions and explanations are given in terms which are easily understood. But in Chapter X, "Diseases of the Feet," extending over 30 pages and illustrated by 28 cuts, there is not a line to teach the student in relation to the formation of horn or the proper manner to preserve its natural functions. In addition to the ordinary cuts there is a colored plate which gives an admirable representation of the internal appearance of laminitis, showing the abnormal growth of horn, displacement of the bones, the filling up of the anterior cavity (occasioned by the tilting of the coffin-bone) by a sort of *callus* which is gradually transformed into a horny substance without further explanation. This oversight unquestionably comes from an underrating of the importance of this portion of the foot, and further than to state that the horn is secreted by vessels in the coronary band nearly all of the works are silent,

The prevailing impression that the horn has a limited duty to perform, that office being merely to guard the sensitive, inner structure, has led to wrong methods of treatment. In a natural state there is constant wear which necessitates constant growth. This growth has to be continued through life, and like the replacement of the covering of the body Nature has made ample provision to make good the waste. As the horn is worn away on the ground surface the depositing vessels are stimulated to increase the secretion. The horn is merely hair, the small tubes filled with matter, the whole solidified and aglutinated together so as to form a substance dense enough to sustain the pressure and friction of use. The wisdom of this construction is apparent. The minute tubes convey *life* to all portions of the wall. Like the sap in a tree it permeates all through, ready to replace what is lost by wear and keep up the balance. Then the collection of tubes form a stronger wall than if the whole was solid, that is solid as steel or brass is solid, as in that case there would be no chance for replacing worn-out material further than to push it down in a mass by the matter deposited by the coronary vessels. The tubes can be forced apart and the splitting appears to be easiest the longitudinal way at the upper part of the wall, while below the tranverse fissure seems to be the usual method of separation. The idea that the hoof is formed of layers like the leaves of a book is certainly erroneous. In that case the cracks and quarter-cracks would be of rarer occurrence, as the lamination would resist fracture with greater strength, though at the same time there would not be as much elasticity in the upper part of the foot. The tubes become flattened near the ground surface, the flattening being lengthwise of the foot, and this gives the appearance of lying in regular layers, though a magnifying glass shows that the tubes are not regularly placed. The elongation of the tubes, and the cement which binds them together, being also flattened, separation of the fibres is readily accomplished by the wedge-shaped nail. From even this slight description it is evident that any treatment that interferes with the natural properties of the foot is wrong, and though the duties which domestication entails are very different from what is found in a free life, it is just as manifest an approximation to Nature will be the wisest course to follow. When it is realized that the outside coating of the foot has animate properties, that in order to preserve properties essential to well-doing, there must be intelligent treatment, that treatment governed by *thought* in place of blindly following old traditions there will be a radical change from present practices.

In the work alluded to, Kirby, under the heading of "Sandcracks," is the following: "Definition—A sandcrack is a longitudinal division in the fibres of the wall of the hoof, amounting to a flaw simply, or else to a cleft or fissure through the substance of the horn. It is usually found on the inside in the fore-feet (quarter-crack) and in front in the hind-feet (toe-crack).

In most cases the fissure is due to brittleness of the crust. This brittleness may be constitutional, some horses being evidently predisposed to it, but it is more often due to the evil practice of cutting away the sole and of rasping the crust. The fissure may also be the result of contraction at the heels. Such contraction may arise from natural causes, but it is certain to be aggravated, if not produced, by the practice of cutting away the bars and so-called 'opening' the heels." The treatment recommended closes with the following paragraph: "The treatment of sandcrack, as regards shoeing, consists in removing the shoes altogether. When the fissure is at the side, a three-quarter bar-shoe may often be beneficially applied. *Tips are an almost certain remedy for sandcracks.* Sandcracks can always be got rid of as long as the coronary band remains entire; but if by neglect the disease is allowed to involve the secreting substance, false quarter or a permanent separation in the crust at the quarter may probably be the result."

The italics under the sentence, "Tips are an almost certain remedy for sandcracks," are ours, and in emphasizing that portion of the treatment we also state that leaving the heels bare is a certain preventive, as we have never heard of a single instance when barefooted horses or those wearing tips had a "sandcrack."

The quarter-crack commences at the coronet, extending downwards, and in some cases there is also a horizontal fissure. The stiology may be given as occurring from double reasons. The full-shoe fetters the heel so that there is no chance for expansion at the lower portion of the wall, and from pressure and concussion there is a morbid state extending to the coronary band, and in place of a healthy deposit there is brittleness. Held by the shoe, for even if the nails are driven well forward the friction between the wall and the shoe restrains the motion, there is an extra force exerted by the coronary band, and the horn is split. There cannot be "constitutional brittleness," as in that case unshod horses would have quarter-cracks, but there may be a constitutional tendency towards feverishness aggravated by a radical departure from natural methods. Beside the restraint on the quarters and the hammering of the shoe on the angles formed by the bars and wall, there is a more potent injury arising from the non-use of the frog. This natural *buffer* is raised so high that unless there is softness of ground enough to bury the shoe there is nothing for it to do and it wastes away. It becomes almost as hard as the wall, the shrinkage extends to the sensitive frog, the atrophy of both affects the tendon which runs under the navicular bone, and in time the whole of the interior portion of the foot suffers. Thus injury to the wall entails disease of the pedal machinery, and in place of merely being a box to contain the complicated mechanism of the foot, it cannot suffer without exerting a baneful influence on all the parts. When it becomes evident to the trainer that the feet are more or less diseased—though in all probability he will claim "soreness" is the trouble—he will pursue a course of treatment that can only afford temporary relief, and if persisted in will aggravate the malady. The soaking tub is held to be the only panacea, and though the filling the shrunken tubes with water may afford temporary relief, when that evaporates the collapse is greater. It is not a difficult matter to bring this to a test, at least in this vicinity, as we can suggest a trial that cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. We will take a horse that has not had a drop of water, or any kind of "stuffing" in his feet, excepting when driven on fresh roads for several years to the blacksmith shop in company with one which has been soaked and stuffed according to the formula in vogue, and which has worn shoes during the past Summer. When the shoes on the latter has been pulled off, shavings of horn of varying thickness can be cut from any portion of the lower part of the wall. Corresponding slices shall be taken from the wall of the unshod, unsoaked foot, and a test applied which will determine the elasticity and strength of the material. We will be pleased to make the trial for the sole purpose of instituting a comparison, but if this is not sufficient inducement to those who hold to a contrary belief, we will wager from ten to one thousand dollars that the parings from our horse will be found more elastic, capable of withstanding a severer strain, and in every respect better adapted for the purpose which Nature intended. Furthermore, if the slices of horn be laid aside when that from the soaked and shoed foot becomes so brittle, as to be fractured with little effort, the other will be measurably elastic and nearly as tenacious as when first removed.

Trotting-Colt Stakes.

It may be ascribed to more than an usual run of good fortune our present advocacy of stakes for trotting colts, but as the records will show we have labored assiduously for years to aid in developing this important branch of trotting sport, and in addition to advocating have entered into engagements, at home and abroad, whenever the opportunity offered. There has been a tendency of late in California to decline making nominations on the plea that there was no use in competing with the large breeding farms, especially Palo Alto and Sunny Slope, and men who had as fine stock as there is in any country withheld their support on the feeble plaint that they would be beaten. The battle was given up long before a blow had been struck, and while this feeling existed there could not be much hope to show that the position was untenable. It had an effect after the nominations were made, as the same dread of discomfiture interfered with a proper working of the colts engaged, and a concession of inferiority militated against the chances of success. While it is true that the opportunity to select from a large number of colts gives an advantage, there are corresponding risks, and in order to secure that benefit a large amount of entrance money must be forthcoming. There is a risk to the owner of many colts which is lost sight of. The same care cannot be given, and there is a proneness to overwork induced by the knowledge that those which go amiss can be replaced by others in "the string." When the entries close before the colts are old enough to display their powers the whole guide is the breeding, and by closing stakes before there is a chance to learn much of individual quality the advantages of a large stud are not so potent. In the stake which was gotten up by the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, and which closed the 15th of October, for foals of this year, the right plan was adopted, and though the stake is so large, $500 each, we anticipate a long list of subscribers. In all probability the Stanford Stake will be changed so as to close for 1887—foals of 1884—the first of January, so that there will be two Stanfords to close on that day. This will be a good test, as the number of subscribers will show which is the best method. The cutting down of the first payment from $100 to $25 was a good move, and should the change be made then the payments will be $25 at time of subscribing, $25 the first of January, 1886, $25 the first of January, 1887, and $100 thirty days previous to the time fixed for trotting. The Stanford for 1886, which closes on the first of January next, is for foals of 1883, the subscription being $25, $50 payable 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days before day of trotting. Should the California State Agricultural Society change the date for closing the Occident Stake in the same manner, we feel confident that the list of nominations will be doubled. It certainly will be to the advantage of the smaller breeders, and as the Occident is a stake of $100 each, the payment at time of subscribing might be reduced to $10, $15 due the 1st of the following January, and the other payments the same as heretofore. With so small a nominating fee there is little hazard in predicting that there will be at least one hundred nominations, with a good chance for obtaining an aggregate of double the amount over those of preceding years.

The Coming Race Meeting.

With favorable weather there is nearly a certainty that the race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, which opens on Saturday, the 15th of November, at the Bay District Course, will be eminently successful. From all the training grounds come favorable reports of the condition of the horses, and so many are in training that full fields are assured. The programme we have already commended, and as it meets with favor from those having horses to engage, there is nothing in the way to curtail the entries. It was a wise move to leave some of the purses blank until the horses were on the ground.

The postponement will insure contests beyond peradventure, whereas if fixed beforehand there might be one-sided battles. Distances and weights can be fixed so as to bring the horses so closely together as to leave room for doubt until the very last stride, and this is the great disideratum in racing affairs. With one horse so much superior to his competitors that his winning is regarded as a "foregone conclusion," there is no interest. Speculators are disgusted at the long odds which have to be laid, and spectators are devoid of enthusiasm when there is no anticipation of rivalry. It is very different when there are expectations of a "heroic struggle." With "finishes" which leave the question in doubt until the goal is reached, the most stolid are aroused, and even the apathetic join in the cheers which nerve studs to the utmost exertion.

From all we can hear there is little risk in promising the rarest of sport at the coming meeting, and this is done without waiting for the entries to give a cue to the situation. We have the utmost faith that in the paper of next week, we will be able to give a list of names which will take part in the meeting, that will warrant still more sanguine prophecies.

Purchase of Racing Colts.

Messrs. Kelly and Lynch have purchased at Palo Alto, the chestnut filly by Norfolk, from Glendew, by imported Glengarry, her dam Glenrose, by Lexington, the maternal family being one of the very best in the Stud-Book. There still remains an absurd prejudice against the daughters of Norfolk, although the natural inference would be that the Duchess of Norfolk showed that the female line is well worthy of a high place. That the Glendew filly will confirm the testimony, we have not the least doubt, and the price paid, $3,500, was none too much.

The same parties have also bought the chestnut two-year-old by Joe Hooker, his dam by Norfolk, grandam, Big Gun. This youngster greatly resembles his celebrated three-quarter brother, Jim Renwick, and we *know* that he is a "fast-un."

Bay District Trotting Meeting.

As the entries to the trotting purses did not close until Thursday, and those which come by mail cannot reach here for a day or two after; they could not be obtained in time for this issue. There is a fair prospect of the weather being favorable, the foggy nights and mornings being an indication that rains are not very close. The track is in fine order, and should the entries be full there is no question of the meeting being satisfacctory. The opening day is Wednesday, the 5th, continuing until the close of the week.

The purses and stakes designated in the advertisement of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association close to-day.

A letter containing nominations, directed to the Secretary, and legibly postmarked November 1st, will be valid. See that the stamp is plainly impressed on the envelope.

ATHLETICS.

Scratch Man in a Sprint Race.

It is indeed an inspiring sight to the spectator, to see one of our finely built, sinewy and determined athletes on his mark, and during a race, at any of our field meetings. As he comes out of the dressing-room, if the race be an important one, he has a slightly nervous look, his face is pale, and teeth and lips firmly set together. Trotting down the track to the starting point in a springy anxious way he reminds one of a blooded horse in a similar position.

"Get-on-your-marks," calls the starter, as a friend is giving our hero's limbs a few last slaps to invigorate the muscles. He quickly throws aside any wrap he may have on his shoulders, and springs to his mark.

"Are-you-ready!" and now you see him at his best, with left foot on the scratch line and right close behind, right hand upraised, and left close to his side ready to assist in the first few strides, which are so often the means of winning a race. Nervously he prances on his mark like the war horse as described by the poet Job in scripture. "He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength, he goeth out to meet the armed men." (Job 39, 21.)

His body is bent forward that he may shoot out like an arrow at the report of the pistol, his eyes sparkling as he keeps them on the starter anxious to catch the first flash, you can see each muscle standing out like whip cords on his bare legs. Puff! bang! and away he jumps with the field in front having handicaps on him of from ten to forty yards. The distance is 440 yards, and to catch all the runners in front, and win, requires no small amount of pluck, judgment; fortunately our ideal is not wanting in either. Before running fifty yards our man has broken into a long swinging stride that is beautiful to behold. See! he is on the heels of the man in black, who is considered his most dangerous foe in the race, now he is at his side, and there is a struggle, Black knowing full well that once to the rear of our man, his chances of winning are exceedingly small. Hurrah! our man has conquered Black, but is not among the rabble, and has no course to pursue, but to go clear outside of all, and he goes, each man he passes making an effort to follow.

Two hundred and twenty yards are passed, and still some are 20 yards away, but they are men who have put forth their whole force in the first half of the race, and he may yet catch them. Foot by foot he gains on them, and one by one they go to the rear. 175 yards from home, and still there are several in front, and now for the first time the crowd notices he of the red trimmed suit, who has heretofore been unnoticed in the field, except by a few friends who have considered him a "dark horse."

At 125 yards from home the audience realizes there is to be a grand race to the finish, as Red is running strong with a lead of 10 yards on our hero, who, with teeth clenched and eye set, is making a desperate effort to win, the rest of the field having gone to the rear used up under the tremendous pace.

Look! the crowd on grand and side stands is becoming wild with excitement, as the runners, straining every nerve, come tearing down the homestretch.

Ladies and gentlemen forget themselves in the exciteme of the moment and wave handkerchiefs, hats and umbrell at the same time screaming at the top of their lungs for th favorite.

Now they are 40 yards from home and but 5 yards now separate our man from he of the red, who is evidently weakening, and although our man looks tired, and leg weary, he has that dogged "never-say-die" look, that means business, and he is still gaining. 25 yards away, Hurrah! our man is at Red's shoulder, but hold, Red does not die so easily, he makes a tremendous effort and holds his own for a few yards. At 10 yards they are level, at 5 the same, and here our hero makes his grand final effort, and—"three cheers and a tiger, our man wins by 6 inches." PAYSON.

The Benefits of Training.

Aside from a competitive point of view, the benefits derived from a severe course of training are so little appreciated that we have ventured to pen these few lines to demonstrate the advantages obtained physically, and morally therefrom. Few people enjoy the measure of health for one day that the trained man possesses for seven days in the week; the bright eye, rosy skin, elastic step, the blood well charged with oxygen rushing and throbbing in the ecstacy of life through arteries and veins; muscles hard but flexible, ready and willing to obey the slightest mandate of the will. These are a few of the physical benefits obtained by such a course of action.

The mental advantages are as weighty as the preceeding. Business over, the exercise is taken, followed by the rub down; shortly after, eight hours of sleep are taken with a relish that only a person, who is as tired as a healthy man can be, enjoys. Then what is to be expected the following day? How could it be possible that a creature in such a state of existence could transact business in anything but a cheerful frame of mind, with a clear brain, steady hand, in short a measure of health that is better felt than described, better practised than taught; a state of life seldom if ever enjoyed by the slave of luxury who is indifferent to the benefits in question. A person in the former condition can endure a tremendous pressure of business, far more than ordinary, and it does not follow that the mind is diverted thereby, for the brain being clear it can be trained into any channel desired.—*Amateur Athlete.*

The Williamsburg Games.

The Williamsburg Athletic Club held their second Fall games on October 17th. Attendance very fair. Track in excellent condition. Performances very creditable, considering the cold weather and the high wind. Result:

120-Yard Run, (Final Heat)—J. H. Dunavan, 10 yds., 1st; Halpin, 8 yds., 2d. Time, 12 sec. Myers was beaten in the second trial heat in 11 4-5 sec.

2-Mile Walk—F. P. Murray, scratch, 1st; McDonald, 25 seconds start, 2d. Time, 14 min. 12 1-5 sec.

1,000-Yard Run—J. E. Sullivan, 70 yards, 1st; G. A. Walton, 90 yds., 2d, by six inches; Gilmore, 70 yards, 3d by a foot. A grand race. Time, 2 min. 20 1-5 sec.

Fifth of a Mile Run, (Final Heat)—W. H. Cammeyer 15 yds., 1st; S. S. Schuyler, 12 yds, 2d. Time, 41 3-5 sec.

Hurdle Race, (Final Heat)—S. Russel, 15 yds., 1st; A. A. Jordan, scratch, 2d. A splendid performance by Jordan, who was beaten by six feet in the splendid time of 15 2-5 sec.

Two-Mile Run—P. D. Skillman, scratch, 1st in 11 min. 3 1-5 sec.; P. J. McCarthy, scratch, 2d. Won easily.

S. D. See hopped 80 yards as an exhibition in 11½ sec.

London, Oct. 18th.—W. G. George, the amateur runner, to-day made an effort to lower Deefoot's famous performance of 11 miles 970 yards in one hour, and failed. George showed a great improvement in his appearance since his last attempt, when he was said to be too finely drawn, and looked well trained. There was little wind and the weather was warm and pleasant. A number of well-known runners were selected to set the pace for George, one of whom was always near him, forcing him forward, and encouraging him to his utmost speed. For the first two or three miles he did well, but when he had accomplished nine miles he was so distressed that he left the track. His time for the nine miles was 46m. 48 2-5s. George's apparently sudden collapse was a great surprise, and is believed to have resulted, not so much from inability to proceed, as his being disheartened by the fact that he had not succeeded in beating Bennett's record for the same distance, 45m. 21s., made in 1852. When he had sufficiently recovered he was presented by the Lady Mayoress with a gold medal "as an acknowledgment by the citizens of London of his abilities and honesty in all his attempts as an amateur runner." He will sail shortly for Australia.

Ford and Myers are at present engaged in newspaper controversy regarding their sprinting abilities.

If you place a limit on one event in a programme, the scratch men in the other events, who are called upon to concede heavy handicap, will most invariably "kick." No limit should be placed in a two mile race. The Merions placed a limit in the hurdle race at their last meeting, but they claim that it was done with the intention of limiting the number of entries, in order that the event could be run off, without resorting to heats. No such excuse can be offered for the two mile race at the next Olympic games, as the more competitors the merrier, particularly if they don't repair to the dressing-room in the early part of the contest. We refrain from mentioning the names of the performers, who have already gained distinction in that line of business. We are afraid we should get hurt.

In arranging a programme it is necessary to put in such events as will produce the greatest amount of rivalry and competition. Of course scratch events are the most satisfactory, but it nearly always happens that in order to make interesting events handicapping has to be called into requisition. What the gentlemen who arranged the Olympic programme were thinking of when they put a scratch mile bicycle race in the programme puzzles every one who has even the very slightest knowledge of our games. With Finkler on the retired list, we should very much like to know who are the riders that are expected to make Cook exert himself. Cook has a very soft affair.

It has been decided that the Hammersmith medal for the 440-440-yard race is open to members of the Olympic Club only. This will shut out such performers as Flynn, Creighton, Petersen, Tennent and Lucas, and, of course, will rob the event of a considerable amount of interest. We have long looked forward to a meeting of our best men in a quarter mile race, but we suppose it will be well in the new year when such an event will take place.

At the fair grounds, Worcester, Mass., in the running hop step and jump match between Burrows and Sullivan, the former won, clearing the unprecedented distance of 48 ft. 8 in. in his first attempt. Burrows, it is reported, is the celebrated English jumper of that name.

We understand that quite a number of old-time performers intend to compete in the approaching games. They will find in the new men, who have been doing the work at the late meetings, foeman worthy of their very best efforts.

A one hundred yard maiden race has been added to the programme of events for the Olympic meeting on Thanksgiving Day.

The University games take place this afternoon at Berkeley.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

G. A. S., Oroville, Cal.

Panama, b g, foaled 1880, bred by P. Coutts' Matadero farm, Santa Clara county. By Shannon, he by Monday. First dam Abbie W., by Dan Victor, son of Belmont; second dam Mary Chilton, by imp. Glencoe; second dam by American Eclipse; third dam, Queen Mary, by Bertrand; fourth dam, by Brimmer; fifth, dam, Woodpecker's dam, by imp. Buzzard; sixth dam, The Fann, by Craig's Alfred; seventh dam, Shepherdess, by Wormsley's King Herod; eighth dam, by imp. Traveler; ninth dam, by imp. Whittington.

H. W. P., Healdsburg, Cal.

I wrote you last week regarding the half-mile and repeat race run by Blue Mountain Belle, at Santa Rosa, etc. My friend still refuses to give up the proposition and wager you decided that :48 was the fastest half-mile heat upon record, made in a race. He claims that Olitipa, 2 years, with 97 lbs. up, at Saratoga, N. Y., upon July 25th, 1874, ran a half in :47¾. Please answer. Answer.—Olitipa did make such a record at the place and date claimed, but your former note inquired as to the best half-mile "heat." Olitipa's run was a "dash." Turf records discriminate between "dash" performances and "heat" performances. Of the former Olitipa's is the best; of the latter, Blue Mountain Belle heads the record. As the bet seems to have been made under a misapprehension you had better settle it by a draw.

It is possible that Mr. Gebhard will bring Eole back to America after the season has ended in England. The first engagement of the big horse is for the Liverpool Cup, Nov. 6th, in which he may meet St. Gatien, Florence, Thebias, and Clairvaux. It was Mr. Gebhard's intention to keep the horse in England only while he remained abroad himself, and when he left he hinted that he might return in November, and John Miller, who took the horse, said they would probably return before Thanksgiving Day. Thus, should Mr. Gebhard conclude to remain in Europe next season, Eole will no doubt stay there, and possibly St. Saviour will be sent over to join him. On the other hand, should Mr. Gebhard return to New York, it is likely that Eole will bob up at Fordham some fine morning; hence it all depends upon Mr. Gebhard's own whereabouts.

Dan McCarthy has retired from the field as an owner of thoroughbreds, having sold his two-year-old gelding, commonly known as the "brother of Jim Renwick," to Messrs. Kelly & Lynch, for $1,000. This colt is not quite a brother to Jim Renwick, but is by Joe Hooker, out of Bay Kate, by Norfolk, second dam Big Gun, the dam of Renwick. He carries the same blood as Jim reinforced with a Norfolk cross that may carry him a little further than Renwick cares to go.

Roy S. Cluke has covered his sensational career by dying after the deciding heat of the last race, at Washington, on Wednesday. The cause of death is at present unknown, but no doubt it was due to the state of his lungs.

It is now an acknowledged fact that Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron is one of the purest and most useful tonics the world has ever seen. Those who are afflicted with impaired nervous systems will find this to be an invaluable remedy. It is made from Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Celery, and Pyrophosate of Iron, with condensed wine. When it is borne in mind that it is now an admitted fact that celery possesses such powerful nervine properties as to be an absolute cure for palpitation and other affections of the heart, it will be at once seen that this is one of the finest combinations which has ever been placed before the public.

HERD AND SWINE.

Canned Beef Shipment.

A Chicago dispatch says: A cablegram from London recently announced that an American firm had been awarded a contract for supplying preserved meat for the British army in Egypt, to the amount of half a million pounds. This is the truth only half told. The house in point was that of Armour & Co., of Chicago, and the contract for 1,000,000 pounds of corned beef and 1,000 cases of brawn. This is the largest individual contract for provisions ever awarded by the British Government, and the rations drawn from this supply are calculated to be sufficient for the meat-eating soldiers in Egypt for six or seven months. In illustrating the enormous capacity of America for feeding the world, it may be stated that half a million pounds of this contract was delivered to the Government officials at Woolwich Castle within an hour after the award, and the other half million pounds were loaded aboard the cars at Chicago the same day, and started as a special flying freight train towards New York. This latter shipment required an entire train, and by request fo the various parties interested the New York Central Railway sidetracked all other trains to give the great Chicago provision train the right of way. All this haste was necessary in order to catch the steamer Britton, which was engaged to transport the beef to England.

This immense transaction was so quietly and successfully carried out as to excite extended comment in the British war office. Such are the gigantic facilities exhibited in the Chicago market that in case the United States should desire in the event of a foreign war to mass a million troops at any point on our coast line, the entire camp could be supplied with breadstuffs and provisions from day to day for an indefinite period, by merchants here, without causing more than a ripple in the ordinary channels of trade. The packing house above mentioned is only one of the many extensive canning and provision establishments which handle the enormous products of the west. The contract referred to required the slaughter of about 7,000 cattle, as only about 150 pounds of each beef is packed in tins as corned beef. The meat is first pickled or corned for fifteen days, and thoroughly boiled and hermetically sealed in cans of two and six pounds each, the latter being packed in cases or pine boxes of one or two dozen cans each for transportation. The house mentioned slaughters about 1,500 cattle daily, so the English contract only consumed a week's output of one of our establishments.

The corned beef is ready for table use upon being taken from the tins; but in Egypt or other tropical countries it is the custom of the soldiers to sink the cans in deep water when possible, for a few hours before using. This renders the meat more firm and palatable, and causes it to open out nicely from the cans. The brawn is a sort of headcheese made from pigs' heads, and is the most nutritious food in the world for hard working men. It is used largely in lumber camps and in the army.

Management of the Berkshire Hog.

Each of the improved breeds of swine has many points of excellence to recommend it, and each has a large class of admirers who are satisfied that their favorite is a little the best. This is simply an honest difference of opinion, caused chiefly by the circumstances and surroundings of the breeder. The farmer who has the range of a large wood lot, or broad acres of pasture, naturally prefers the large breeds; while the man whose acres are few and valuable, justly believes in the smaller varieties. This being the case, it is not likely that any of them will be allowed to die out very soon.

For a general purpose hog, I value the Berkshire above all others, and my reasons for doing so are because it grows fast, is strong, quiet, healthy, easily fattened, and brings the top price in market, either alive or as pork. The meat is unsurpassed in flavor, firm, tender, juicy, lean and fat well proportioned, and of fine color.

Whatever breed is chosen, the male should be well bred—a good pedigree is of material importance. Special regard should be paid to length, and depth of body and symmetry of hams, shoulders and head. Also to vigor, health and strength. Fine, erect ears indicate fineness, alertness and vivacity; the eye and mouth, intelligence and tractability. Give him room for exercise, good water, and let his food be varied. When his tusks become too long saw the points off.

The sow should be well shaped, strong, healthy, perfectly docile and well grown. Very young sows deteriorate the stock; fully grown sows improve it. It is advisable to admit the male early in the season, especially if there are several sows to be served. About the 15th of November I consider none to early in latitude 40 deg. Probably the 1st of December would be better farther north. After sows are served keep them separate from all others. Their food should be bulky rather than strong, to satisfy but not fatten. Millstuff, slop, oats, a little shelled corn, and plenty of pure water in troughs they can not get their feet into. Well cured clover hay, cut and steamed, or even soaked in water a few hours, and mixed with bran and corn-meal, chopped roots or apples is an excellent bulky food for them. Provide a warm, dry shed and plenty of bedding. Pet and handle as much as possible.

A few days before farrowing place each sow in a separate warm and dry pen, not over 8x10 feet square, and give but a few handfuls of short straw and forest leaves for a bed. This is an important matter. With too much bedding she will contract a deep nest and more than likely crush the young pigs to death in it. With but a small quantity she will make a flat nest and unless vexed or frightened will rarely injure one.

After farrowing she will eat very little for a day or two. A little bran and mill stuff, oatmeal or barley meal mixed with warm skim-milk and water is best. Gradually increased to all she can eat and drink.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Washing Butter.

The only time that all the buttermilk and what it contains can be separated from the butter, and removed without requiring to knead or overwork the butter, is while the butter is yet in a granulated form. If the churning be so far advanced that the butter will be gathered in a large lump, it will have all through the lump more or less buttermilk, in which buttermilk there will be some membranous or caseous or other solid matter. Not only will the grain of the butter be injured by the kneading required to remove this buttermilk, but the kneading will remove little else than the liquid of the buttermilk, leaving much of its solid matter incorporated with the butter. The kneading of the butter tends only to press and solidify all the solid matter of the mass, squeezing out only liquid. Moreover, when the buttermilk, by closer, longer, even permanent contact with the butter, materially injures the quality of the butter.

If, on the other hand, the buttermilk and all it contains be drawn away before the butter has advanced beyond the granulated form, a more perfect result is secured. By washing the butter at a low temperature with water and brine, the buttermilk and all it contains may be removed from it, and before any taint or impurity has been given to the butter, and the grain be saved from the kneading that otherwise would be necessary. In this process butter will be taken out comparatively little affected by defects or taint in cream. Cream may be advanced more or less toward a bitter taste or decay, and the butter because being enclosed in and protected by the pellicle, not yet affected.

It is because of this protection that sweet butter may be made from sour cream. Sourness is an advancement toward decay. It is equally true that the cream may be more or less bitter and the butter hidden away in it be yet sweet. When churned, the sourness or bitter is in the buttermilk and the butter is yet pure. The buttermilk adds its sour or bitter taste to the butter according to the quantity and time of its presence with the butter. The obvious remedy is the quickest and most complete separation possible.—*London Provisioner.*

Tobacco for Hog Cholera.

[Prairie Farmer.]

In the May number of the *Health and Home*, published in Washington, D. C., is an article from Gen. Clingman, on the curative properties of tobacco, and later numbers have brought a great many facts, incidents, inquiries and experiences of persons all over the United States. Among these is one from the Hon. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, relating his experience with tobacco in the treatment of hog cholera, which I think every reader of the *Prairie Farmer*, who keeps hogs, should read. I do not wish to lose the paper, so will transcribe the article in full:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3d, 1884. GEN. CLINGMAN—*Dear Sir:* The following is an extract from a letter received by me from Dr. W. S. D. Johnson, of La Belle, Lewis Co., Missouri, an experienced and eminent physician, and a large and successful stock raiser and farmer: "The printed paper on the use of tobacco, in the treatment of local inflammations, by Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, sent by you to me, on the 12th of last May, was duly received. I have carefully read it twice, and from observation of its effects on local inflammation, I corroborate the entire article, and I go further than he, for I do know that tobacco will destroy parasites, whether they are internal or external. I have used it in the treatment of hog cholera with perfect satisfaction to myself and relief to the poor hog.

In 1871 I came to this place, bringing with me 118 head of hogs. Hog cholera made its appearance among them, and they commenced dying, and in the course of six or seven weeks I lost 96 head. At this time I killed four on one day, and made post mortem examinations very carefully, and found that these animals were dying from the ravages of other animals—animals within. I made an infusion of tobacco and gave it to my hogs in buttermilk, and they stopped dying, and I have not lost a hog since by cholera. When I suspect the disease I give the tobacco infusion."

Respectfully yours, W. H. HATCH.

Causes of Bitter Cream.

First—ragweed in the pastures. This is a frequent cause just now, when cows are fed in stubble or mowing lands. The flavor given by ragweed is a disagreeable intense bitter, quite different from that caused by fermentation of the milk.

Second—mildew, but especially the red spotted mildew, which forms upon the cream in damp cellars, and appears in spots about the size of a split pea. This is caused by the impregnation of the cellar with spores of the mildew, and is very difficult to get rid of. The only way I have succeeded in doing it is by burning sulphur in the cellar, which is kept tightly closed for a considerable time, until the walls are saturated with it, and afterwards by keeping the air dry by means of a box of freshly-burned lime kept in it until it is air-slaked.

Third—keeping the milk too long without skimming, until the whey separates and the cream floats upon it, also by keeping the cream too long without churning. Thirty-six hours is long enough for either, which makes the cream three days old when it is churned.

Fourth—imperfect cleaning of the milk pails or the churn, and leaving curd in the seams or corners. Putrid casein has a bitter flavor, and very rapidly communicates the same to milk and cream, the cream appropriating nearly the whole of it.

Fifth—the farrow condition of the cow, or her advanced state of pregnancy, will cause this trouble.

Sometimes the addition of as much powdered saltpetre as will lie on a silver three-cent piece, or about five grains, to a six-quart pan of milk, will prevent the bitterness, and to give the cow a dose of 2 drams a day for a week will have the same effect. I have found two grains of salicylate of soda to four quarts of milk will prevent mold even in a musty cellar. But I am inclined to think that at this season the cause of it, nine times out of ten, is in the feed, especially if it is aftermath or stubble grass. In this case the remedy is obvious. —*Country Gentleman.*

Wheat as Food for Stock.

Commenting on the unprecedentedly low price at which wheat is selling in England, the London *Live Stock Journal*, in a recent editorial, advises the farmers of Great Britain to use it as feed for stock, instead of some of the grains ordinarily employed. Wheat is now selling in England at 34s. per quarter, and the tone of the market is downward. A large quantity of English wheat has already reached the market, for a series of bad years has rendered money scarce among farmers. Those who are not in immediate need of funds are holding on, hoping for an upward turn in prices. But, says the *Journal*, if no appreciable advance should take place, what is to be done with the stacks of wheat? Is the grain, most of which is of exceptionally fine quality, to be sold at the very low figure offered for it, or can it be turned to better account in any other way? Wherever circumstances favor, it should be used in the fattening of stock. Wheat now occupies a very different position from what it did formerly. Sir J. B. Lawes, in his well-known table relating to manurial values of feeding stuffs, places the average price of wheat at £14 per ton, that of barley at £8; oats, £7; Indian corn, £7, and linseed cake £10 10s., per ton. So long as these relative values were nearly maintained, wheat could not be used profitably by the cattle feeder. But it is now selling at barley prices—34s. per quarter for good samples—hardly 15s. more than the average for oats! At this very low market value wheat may be advantageously substituted for the more costly foods which are purchased by farmers, notably, cotton and linseed cake. In comparison with barley also, it will be found, at the present relative prices, by far the cheaper food of the two, and, therefore, farmers should sell their barley and use in its stead wheat as food for stock.

Wheat contains about 12 per cent. of flesh-forming and about 68.50 per cent. of fat-forming matter. It exceeds, in these elements, barley by 3 per cent., oats by 4.50 per cent., rye by 5 per cent., Indian corn by 1.50 per cent., linseed cake by 7.50 per cent., and cotton cake by 7 per cent. Its manurial value is about the same as that of barley and oats.

It should, however, be used with caution, and never, under any circumstances, given to stock without being bruised. Its full fattening value could not be obtained if given whole, and its influence might even be destructive. Neither should it be substituted entirely for the feeding mixtures generally in use, as it has a heating and binding tendency. The allowance at the outset should be very small and increased as the animals take to it.

The Time for Breeding Sows.

The general custom among swine-breeders in the principal hog-raising regions of the United States is to breed their sows from about the 9th of November to the 25th of December, so as to have them farrow from about the 1st of March to the middle of April. Within these latter dates are produced the greater portion of all the pigs brought forth during the year. The range of four or five weeks, from the beginning to the end of the breeding season, in Fall and early Winter, allows for sows that failed to hold when bred in November, to be bred again, and still farrow by the middle of April following. In the most northern or colder States the time is usually extended so as to have the pigs come in May or even as late as June. Along the southern line of the great hog-raising portions of the country the season is often timed to have them come as early as the 1st of February.

There is but little variation from sixteen weeks as the time sows carry their pigs; the older ones not infrequently going beyond a few days, and the younger farrowing a few days earlier than this. If proper care be taken in the management of the boar, allowing but one service to each sow, the dates at which the pigs should come can be made a matter of record, and the necessary attention given the sows as the time for their farrowing approaches.

The plan of only one service to each sow is recommended by many experienced and successful swine-breeders. By this method a mature and well-kept boar will serve two or three sows per day for several weeks with less exhaustion than were he permitted to serve a single sow from three to five times a day, as by the common course of management. It is certainly as proper, and pays as well in proportion, to stand a good boar as to stand a stallion or a bull. Not only is his strength and vigor better sustained, and thereby stronger litters secured, but being under good control he is more docile and easily handled, and not liable to injure other stock.

In whatever latitude the pigs are to be reared it is best that the sows should not farrow earlier than the season of new grass. By this time there will be little danger of the loss of young pigs by their becoming chilled before they have learned to suck. The sows will have the benefit of grass or clover as a part of their diet, besides the advantage of daily exercise on pasture for themselves and their pigs; and the latter can be pushed right along on grass and a little grain daily at less expense than by any other course that would be practicable to any great extent.

The milk given by the sows may not be so rich and heating as when they are fed dry grain, but it will be more abundant, and on it the pigs will make the best growth. These March and April pigs, if rightly bred and well cared for through the Summer, will make excellent feeding stock the following Autumn, and will be ready for market at eight or nine months old. Pigs designed for feeding and fattening for market may be said to be rightly bred when their dams are of vigorous grade stock, showing one or more crosses by pure-bred boars—the pigs themselves being sired by a pure-bred boar of one of the approved breeds known to give size and feeding capacity to their progeny.

Pigs intended for breeding purpuses may also come in March and April, as this will make them of good age for use in December following. The young sows will then drop their first litter when a year or more old. The sires and dams of pigs for this use are, of course, understood to be pure-bred and recorded animals.—*Phil Thrifton, in Breeder's Gazette.*

Causes and Treatment of Colic.

In nine cases out ten colic is the result of impaired digestive organs—the food runs into fermentation and involves carbonic acid gas. In view of prevention, then, it becomes a matter of importance to know what are the causes of indigestion, and the most frequent may be said to be immoderate feeding—eating or drinking whatever disagrees with the stomach, either in regard to quantity or quality. Every tyro in medicine knows that a drink of hard water will often produce colic both in man and beast, provided the digestive function shall be impaired. The treatment should consist first in the use of diffusible stimulants (not alcoholic) of a carminative nature; such, for example, as grains of paradise, caraway seed, ginger, etc., and these should be given in liquid form. Stimulants of a sensitive nature are always indicated in the treatment of colic, for if the stomach be distended with a load of semi-putrid food how can it be got rid of except by the ordinary way when parts are in a healthy state? Men have strangely erred in recommending medicine—castor oil, salts, aloes, opium, turpentine, etc.—for the cure of colic. The simpler the treatment the better. A dose composed of the following may be recommended, to be given from a bottle:

Powdered grains of paradise	1 teaspoonful
Powdered caraway	½ teaspoonful
Oil of peppermint	20 drops
Powdered slippery elm	1 tablespoonful
Hot water	1 pint

Also give injections of common soapsuds. Inflammation of the bowels is very apt to set in during an attack of colic from the use of spirits of oil of turpentine and other popular nostrums; and it is much to be deplored that so noble an animal as the horse should be made to undergo such torture as he is known to do from the administration of turpentine. To say the least of it, it is not a suitable article to introduce within the digestive canal, the surface of which is very susceptible to irritation. A few drops of the oil of peppermint or anise seed, dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol, and given as a drench in their gruel or warm water, are worth all the turpentine in the world for the cure of colic.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Teaching a Horse to be Caught in Pasture.

As your horse is an old one it will require considerable time and a good stock of patience to teach him to come to you in pasture. Make it in your way to pass through the lot where he runs two or three times a day for a week or so, carrying a dish of oats. Approach him carelessly until you get as near as you think you can without his running, and set your dish upon the ground. Have business in another direction, leaving the dish in sight of the truant. He will probably go to the spot and eat the grain very soon, and at the same time have an eye out for your approach. Don't disturb him, but after he has emptied the dish and left it, go back and pick it up and walk carelessly away, leaving the animal to look after you in astonishment. After repeating this a few times he will probably be prepared to meet you when he sees you coming, and in a short time will eat from the dish when held by you, and allow you to pet him, which you should not fail to do, but don't attempt to grab him, for that will excite his suspicions at once and destroy all you have accomplished. After he will come and eat the grain readily, have some apples or potatoes in your pocket and offer them from your hand when he has finished the oats. By persevering in this treatment he will soon be as anxious to put himself out to meet you when he sees you approaching as he was to run before. When this point has been reached the dish can be discarded, taking only a handful of potatoes or apples, as is most convenient for you and best relished by him. By persevering in this method and always having something when you go to his pasture, unless he is a hardened criminal, he will soon permit you to catch him at will. It is true that it takes time to accomplish the desired object, but it is less exhaustive to the system than chasing him with a club when one's patience is all exhausted and the blood is boiling with rage. Should this method fail after a reasonable trial, get him into the stable by some means, then take a small cord about ten feet long and make a Bonaparte bridle by tying a hard knot in one end and a loose knot about ten or twelve inches from it. Pass the hard knot through the loose one, and draw the latter close so that it will make a firm loop just large enough to slip over the lower jaw and into his mouth. Standing at his left side, slip the loop in his mouth. Carry the free end of the cord up over the opposite side of the head just back of the ears, and bring by the left side. Pass it through the loop which extends around his jaw, draw it up so as to fit closely and fasten with a half hitch. Braid a portion of his mane and tie so as to make a firm loop. Make another loop by braiding and fastening the hair of his tail near the roots. Pass the free end of the cord forming the Bonaparte bridle through the loops in the mane and tail. Tie to this a small strong line forty feet or more in length, and turn him to pasture with the cord dragging upon the ground, first tying to the end of it a small cloth so that it can readily be seen in the grass. Now, when he attempts to run as you approach him, seize the cord, call whoa to him, at the same time giving him a sharp jerk which will bring him to a standstill, a much surprised animal. Approach him, taking up the slack of the cord as you advance, so that in case he attempts to start you can call whoa, accompanying it with a jerk so that he will feel the cord directly after hearing the word. A few lessons of this kind will cause him to stop at once upon hearing the word whoa and stand until caught. If those who have the care of colts in the country would make it a point to always carry them something whenever the lot in which they run is visited, but few of them would refuse to be caught when large enough for use.

How to Buy a Horse.

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or is stiff or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a way, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness at tricks in that way when they don't at any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it till something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a dereick could move him.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast of eyes in horses indicate moon blindness or something else. A bad tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

The Best Horses.

Prof. Knapp, in some remarks before the Iowa Stock Breeders' Association, said:

"If we want the general purpose horse on the farm—say a horse weighing 1,100 pounds, vigorous in every respect, not so immensely high-lifted that he will run away if opportunity be given; with such vigor and docility of temper and characteristics that when the rein is drawn on him he moves off with a good strong trot which will carry a light load to market eight or ten miles an hour and return in the same way; a horse of tremendous endurance possessed of some of the characteristics of the old Morgan blood—a wonderful animal in its generation, and a misfortune that it has not been bred more thoroughly in the Western as well as in the Eastern country; if we want a farm horse—say for plowing, weight is not so much the question, though it is of some consideration of course. I have been amazed at this discussion respecting the Clydesdale and the Norman. Very rarely the question of specific purposes is brought into the discussion; but all sorts of opinion about the appearance, the looks, about the gray hair, and the rump. The question is really one of specific purposes. When you hitch the Norman and the Clyde to the plow, which takes the longest step and will make the most miles in the day and come out the most vigorous at night on the same amount of food? That is the determining question, and if the animal has not been bred for that specific purpose, then it does not meet the high requirements of the farmer. The animal that does best meet these considerations, together with a good constitution and health and soundness, is the horse, whether born in France or Scotland, whether gray or bay. We have discussed breeds too much and valuable characteristics too little. I think, perhaps, there has been a tendency to go to the extreme on large horses; at least, on every well-regulated farm we want a team that can take us to town inside of half a day. I do not wish to object, however, to the fair traveling of the heavier horse; I have been surprised at their rapidity; but I think you will agree with me when I say that for the general purpose of moving about the country a lighter horse is more desirable; a horse not to weigh over 1,100 or 1,200. In such a horse we need some of the Morgan traits, I care not from what source they come. I speak simply of characteristics, not blood or family. If the Morgan can be grown to 1,100 or 1,200 we have about my ideal of a general purpose horse for the uses I have indicated."

Arabs and Their Descendants..

Among the Anecdotes of Sport in the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* we find the following:

Sir Charles Bunbury used to say, "When the chest is broad and the animal stands wide on the ground, you many pass him as 'a no racehorse.'" A speedy and stout runner will be deeper, yet narrower, between the forearms or the chest than others. Fisherman walked wide on the ground, but was narrow above. Another authority—Mr. R. H. Copperthwaite—says that some flat-ribbed animals, combined with an exceptional appearance of weakness behind the saddle, often stayed well. How often, however, this has occurred is not mentioned, and we fancy that the horse which is brought in best condition to the post, and if not overweighted, must win.

As a breeder and horseman, as well as a steeplechase rider, Mr. Digby Collins is an authority which cannot well be overlooked. He asserts, after giving a list of the tall and little racehorses which have won great events on the turf, that—"Whatever the weight may be, there must be length and size (otherwise strength) somewhere. I decidedly object to the small Arab head, which denotes cunning and temper." In this Mr. Collins evidently speaks of what he knows nothing about; for had he ever anything to do with Arab steeds he would have found them the most gentle of creatures, as they are brought up by hand, so to speak, and enjoy in the desert all the privileges which Paddy gives to his pig—namely to be considered "one of the family"—and allowed to walk in and out at all hours, and help himself to whatever is being cooked, as a privileged guest. We found these Arab horses, although stallions, the most gentle of creatures, and why they are not used more in England has always been a puzzle to us. For years the late Colonel Wilkie, of the 10th Hussars, and we are glad to be able to say, the present head surgeon at Sandhurst College, rode Arabs to all cavalry field-days without trouble or inconvenience; and while at Aldershot they could, when alongside the troop-horses there, be only looked upon as ponies, but so far as power and speed went they could outstay and outstrip the larger animals.

According to Abd-el Kadir, a horse should be broad in the forehead, the chest, the croup, and the limbs; long in the neck, the arms and thighs, the belly and haunches; and short in the loins, the pasterns, the ears, and the tail. From the foregoing, a racehorse, to some extent, should resemble a greyhound in most respects. Mr. Collins, when describing these animals, says hundreds of them are bred yearly, the majority of them turning out to be too slow for the turf, and worth little for anything else. To his idea—one in which, to some extent, we concur—even a hunter is better for general use than a steeplechaser or racer, as the former can be used in following the hounds, while the latter is seldom of any good unless going over the flat. At the same time, it should be kept in mind that, although a favorite for the Derby came down some ten years ago to run in a cab at Waterloo Station, several of the misfits of of the turf have made very good hunters.

The objections to the Arabian blood are, the small head and pointed ears; yet Touchstone, the winner of the St. Leger in 1834, was a famous sire of racehorses. One of his descendants was Orlando to whom the Derby was awarded in 1844; and Teddington, the winner of the Derby in 1851. Touchstone's pedigree goes back, through six sires, to Eclipse; yet we may remark that, although Motley, who never won a race, and was one of the numerous sons of Touchstone, in 1865, when at the age of 14, was exhibited at Islington, he received, on the express recommendation of Mr. Joseph Weatherby, of Old Burlington street, an extra prize, in consequence of his remarkable likeness to his Oriental ancestors. His head was thoroughbred Arab, but his fault was that his withers were lower than his croup—a fault, we may remark, in which the renowned Eclipse shared. He however, by his union with half-bred hunting mares, with good hunting shoulders, acquired a high reputation as a sire of hunters, which he enjoyed until his death.

The Speed of Our Roadsters.

That a pacing horse with running mate should travel a mile so close to two minutes as to be almost within the limit does not surprise any one. That the records have been annually lowered several seconds, dispels any attempt to define limit, and that a few years more will find a number inside the tens is no longer doubted. It is a notable fact that the pacer always keeps ahead of the trotter in the records. When Pocahontas lowered the time she simply cut out the work for the trotters to emulate, and time showed that they were fast reaching her, and eventually did so. Then came Billy Boyce, who again placed the pacer far to the front, but the trotters gradually crept up until they reached his record and passed him. Now the pacer has opened a width of about eight seconds, and he has left a hard road for the trotters to travel in order to reach him, and no doubt given them plenty of time also within which to do so. That they will so lower their records is not doubted, but the advance guard will come to his record in straggling detachments, and not as a grand army. The record is too close to two minutes to permit of general prediction.

We may congratulate ourselves and the country over the low record, for every time it is lowered it illustrates the fact that the propensity to trot or pace is more strongly fixed and inherent in our roadsters than before, and as the time may come when numbers will reach two minutes, so also will the sires bequeath a larger number of successors with fixed qualities than before. As the fittest will be selected for breeding purposes, every phenomenal horse may be considered the foundation of increased speed of our future stock, and the value of such horses is not confined to their individual purposes only while being used for the gratification of the owners. The whole country is interested in the performances and exploits of noted roadsters, and the gradual improvement of all our breeds may be traced to those competitive exhibitions that serve to stimulate breeders to new efforts and greater achievements. They are useful in their calling, and add millions of dollars to our natioual wealth.

Rheumatism in Horses.

Rheumatism is of two kinds, acute and chronic. It is due to an unhealthy condition of the blood, which generally produces an inflammation of the joints, although sometimes the disease is settled in the muscles, ligament and tendons. It frequently follows or accompanies catarrh, colds or influenza. Acute rheumatism is always accompanied with fever, preceded by sudden lameness, and generally swelling of some joint, and frequently all the joints of the limbs are swollen, the enlargements being soft and puffy. The disease is not confined to any particular part, but passes from the legs to the neck, and sometimes to the back, producing what is termed lumbago. The pulse is rapid, the skin hot, and the horse often sweats profusely. In severe cases the whole of the muscles of the body quiver. The treatment is often unsatisfactory, as those medicines which cure some patients seem to have but little beneficial effect upon others. The following treatment has produced satisfactory results in most cases: Place the animal in a cool, airy place, if the attack occurs during warm weather, or in a warm but well ventilated stable if the weather is cold. Have the stall well supplied with clean, dry bedding. Cover the body with a woolen blanket, light or heavy, according to the weather. Give twenty drops of the tincture of jaconite root every four hours until six doses have been given. Apply loosely to the legs cloths wet frequently, using warm water in the Winter time. If the stable is an open one, and the weather cold, the wet cloths had better be omitted, however. By the time the six doses of aconite have been given, the horse will generally be so much improved that he can be left to himself. Should the disease assume the chronic form, give one drachm of powdered meadow saffron seeds in his feed at morning and noon. At night give a half-ounce of the sulphite of soda. Continue for two days. Also give, twice a day, sixty drops of sulphuric acid in half a bucket of cold water. One of the latest remedies for acute rheumatism, according to "Teller," is to give a dose of one ounce each of salicylic acid and bicarbonate of soda in a pint of gruel, and repeat the dose three times a day until a cure is effected. It is sometimes difficult for an inexperienced person to determine whether a horse is suffering from acute rheumatism or founder. In the latter complaint the feet are always hot, while in rheumatism they are cool.—*American Cultivator.*

Training Delicate Runners.

The success of Mr. Walton's filly Woodflower reminds us that we should correct the error of the dailies that she was trained by Lee. Woodflower was trained by Peter Webber, of Fordham. She was Pete's first thoroughbred, as he has been all his life with trotters. It was on the morning of the 6th, while coming along Jerome Avenue, near Sibbern's we met a thoroughbred mounted coming towards us at a rapid trot, followed by a man driving a buggy. We had only time to recognize Woodflower and salute Pete (for he it was driving) as they swept past.

"Were you coming from Brighton that morning?" we asked him after the race of the 9th.

"No; we came up Sunday."

"I thought you had been suddenly ordered up from the hurry you appeared to be in."

"Oh, no," he replied, laughing; "that was the way I trained her." "What?" we exclaimed, "fit a horse for a race, by trotting exercise?"

"Of course," answered Pete. "Your regular trainers gallop horses to death. Some can stand it, but Woodflower couldn't. Now, when I was a boy I rode racehorses, but, as you know, all my training experience has been with trotters, We trotting men have to be more careful with our horses than trainers of racehorses generally are. I found this filly wouldn't stand steady galloping, so I gave her her work on the roads, trotting her briskly eight or nine miles, while I drove behind her in a buggy like you saw me that morning. Then, for fast work, I'd take her to the track and give her a half mile. This moving delicate horses a mile at full speed breaks 'em all up."

Webber's success with Woodflower may not lead to a new departure in training, but it will certainly give thoughtful trainers something to ponder over. His mode of training, however, while opposed to all sterotyped notions, is not entirely new. The old English racer, Melbourne, was similarly trained. He had a bad leg and would not stand ordinary methods. Mr. Henry Robinson then took him in hand. Mr. R. had studied Combe, Capt. Barclay, and other authorities on the development of physical powers, and resolved to experiment. This was a system of fast walking for five hours per day, and for months the horse never had a gallop. The Yorkshire trainers ridiculed the "amateur preparation," but they looked unutterable things when he ran one of the best Chester Cups on record, being beaten only a head by Dey of Algiers, to whom he conceded 23 pounds for two years difference in age, with the great Lanercost, Tubal Cain, and the Cesarewitch winner, Cruiskeen, behind him; and then retired to the stud where he got West Australian, Blink Bonny, Sir Tatton Sykes, The Premier, Canezou, Cape Flyaway, Cymba, Prime Minister, Mentmore Lass, etc., becoming the sire of their best brood mares of their day, and at the same time preserved the male line of Matchem from extinction.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

It is the impression of some of the horse raisers that trotting horses are a sort of a fancy brand, fit for drawing sulkies, one hundred pound road wagons, and altogether too fragile and fine haired to draw a plow. In fact a sort of a dude of a horse. Now the fact is, there are no end of trotters that have served the farm well; dragged a plow and harrow, and jogged the dirty road with the heavy laden market wagon.

A farmer in Colorado has three old horses, all of which are in good health and able to do regular work; one is 35 years old, another 24 years old, and the third 21 years old.

YACHTING.

Pacific Yacht Club Closing Day.

The only event exciting the attention of our local yachtsmen, is the closing exercises of the Pacific Yacht Club, which will take place to-day and to-morrow. The ferryboat leaves at 1:45 P. M. to-day, which is, as usual, city time, but as the standard Pacific Coast time goes into effect to-night, the boat to-morrow morning will leave on standard time, which is ten minutes earlier than our own city time, so parties wishing to catch that boat must be down ten minutes before the advertised time in the papers. The following yachts will probably participate: Halcyon, Lurline, Nellie, Virginia, Fleur de Lis, Annie and Rambler. The sailing orders for each day are publish herewith:

ORDERS No. 1.

The Yachts of the Pacific Yacht Club will assemble off Meiggs' Wharf, on Saturday, Nov. 1st, 1884, at 10 A. M.

At 12:50 P.M. a preparatory gun will be fired; at 1 P. M. a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way.

The Course will be around *midchannel* buoy, passing same on *starboard* hand; thence to the anchorage off Club House, Old Saucelito, when they will occupy positions most convenient to each.

Yachts will *dress* ship on coming to anchor.

Yachts of the club will observe gun fired from flag-ship for hauling down and hoisting colors, at sundown and at 8 A. M.

ORDERS NO. 2.

The Pacific Yacht Club squadron will assemble off the Club House at Saucelito, on Sunday morning, November 2d, 1884, at 9 A. M.

At 9:15, a preparatory gun will be fired from flag-ship.

At 9:30 A. M., a second gun will be fired, at which signal the yachts will get under way for Vallejo, and return, passing stakeboat off Club House on port hand, thence to Vallejo, passing flag-buoy on the port hand, and return to San Francisco, passing Blossom Rock to the westward, and crossing an imaginary line from the intersection of Greenwich street and sea wall and north end Goat Island.

Time will be taken of all yachts from point of *departure* and *arrival*.

Yachts of the Club will carry Club flag. Other vessels accompanying fleet are respectfully requested to comply with these orders.

P. S. Steamer will leave ten minutes in advance of published time (7:50 A. M.) on Sunday morning.

The schooner Ariel, which has been a familiar sight to passengers on the Saucelito ferry, as she lay at her moorings off the Pacific Yacht Club House, has at last changed hands. She has been in the market for several months, but no yachtsman could be induced to buy her, on account of the bad name she made for herself in regard to being cranky and slow. She was built in New York in the sixties, and in 1873 was lengthened several feet and thoroughly rebuilt, and she is to-day, as far as her hull is concerned, in perfect condition. She is all composed of oak and hackmatack, and has everything necessary for a yacht except speed.

In her own waters she was considered very speedy, that is to say, that although she was unable to "keep her end up" with the extreme crack yachts of New York, she made very creditable showings. She was brought from New York through the Straits of Magellan at the expense of her late captain, Wilcox, who afterwards sold her to ex-Commodore Floyd. She won one race in these waters, but with that exception has made a miserable showing. Her owner, at considerable expense, had Capt. Turner experiment with her. He put in a new mainmast in one piece, on which he put his hobby, a Bermudian mainsail, but without much effect. She afterwards had a twelve-inch false keel put on her for the full length. This was heavily shod with lead, and although this increased her stability, it seemed to lessen her speed off the wind without any corresponding increase on the wind. She is by far the handsomest yacht in our fleet, and has excited the wonderment of our local yachtsmen, in this respect, that all agree that she should prove remarkably fleet, with her clean lines, while the fact remains that she is terribly slow.

The reported price is $2,500, a miserable sum to realize on a yacht that cost in the neighborhood of $20,000, to launch in New York; to say nothing of the expense of bringing her out here, and the money expended in trying to improve her. The new owner is a Portuguese, and whether he will use her for fishing or will hire her out for parties, is as yet unknown.

A weekly contemporary which has only lately published a sporting column, made a statement last Saturday, in which it stated that Captain White was the only professional yacht owner in this locality, because forsooth he sailed his own boat—the Fleur de Lis—in a race for money. We have never supported the idea of yacht racing for money, and do not do so now, but desire to show that Captain White deserves credit, instead of condemnation, for the spirit shown in matching his own boat, money and nautical abilities against real professional yacht sailors and seamen.

No one at all conversant with the facts, will deny that in nearly all the money races sailed in this bay, the stakes were put up by the owners of the competing yachts. If they are *professionals* enough to gamble on their vessel's bottom, they should certainly be professional enough seamen to sail their own yachts. Let us by all means keep this noble recreation free from money races, as this is one of the few sports on this coast into which collusion and jobbery have not as yet entered, and money matches immediately opens the gate for trickery. Other yacht owners, with few exceptions, not only decline to sail their yachts in money races, but always hire sailing masters in ordinary regattas, not from fear of being called *professionals*, but because they have not sufficient confidence in their own yacht lore and skill.

The Rambler will Winter in Cordelia Slough, where she will be used to some extent as a shooting box.

The Dawn's sails are unbent, and she is at anchor in Oakland Creek, but ere long will be hauled up on the beach.

The purses and stakes designated in the advertisement of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association close to-day.

A letter containing nominations, directed to the Secretary, and legibly postmarked November 1st, will be valid. See that the stamp is plainly impressed on the envelope.

CRICKET.

Australians vs. All Comers—Heavy Scoring.

This match, adjourned from the previous week, was concluded last Saturday afternoon. The Australians had 7 wickets to fall and 54 runs to make in order to win the match. Clark and Ben Benjamin, the not out men, resumed their innings to the bowling of Miller and Banner. Clark very soon struck all round one of Miller's, and Bristowe filled the vacancy. Both batsmen scored rapidly notwithstanding that the bowling was repeatedly changed, and Bristowe made the winning hit, amidst the applause of the few adherents of "Kangarooland" present. Bristowe was soon after neatly stumped by Theobald, after having put together 36 runs in vigorous style. Creighton guided one of Waterman's into his wicket. Sanderson was neatly caught at slip by the lively Banner. Aitken signalized his advent by sending Banner over the fence and followed it up by hitting the bowling rather lively in all directions until he ran himself out. Benjamin, in the meantime, lost his wicket to a shooter from Banner. Gibson and Nairn were not long associated when Gibson sent one into the willing hands of Carr. The innings closing for 131 runs, which is the highest total ever made on the Olympic grounds. The high score is of a very creditable nature, inasmuch as it was made against such a strong bowling team. The batsmen were aided considerably last Saturday by the splendid wicket prepared. Bristowe made a magnificent hit clean over the houses, and which is thought by many to be the biggest hit ever seen on the grounds. Burnett long-stopped very well. The complete score:

ALL COMERS.	
W. J. Carr, c B. A. Benjamin, b Jacobs	18
G. Theobald, b B. A. Benjamin	3
J. Miller, b B. A. Benjamin	0
A. Waterman, c Bristone, b Jacobs	5
J. Purdy, c Bristowe, b Jacobs	21
G. Gray, c Jacobs, b Ben Benjamin	4
H. H. Cookson c and b Jacobs	1
G. De Golia, c Jacobs b Clark	1
L. G. Burnett, b Jacobs	18
C. Banner, c Cross, b Jacobs	10
C. Goewey, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	95

AUSTRALIANS.	
I. H. Spiro, run out	8
Barney Benjamin, b Waterman	10
A. W. Jacobs, b Waterman	2
Ben Benjamin, b Banner	35
Ben Clark, b Miller	10
Bristowe, st Theobald, b Banner	36
Creighton, b Waterman	2
Sanderson, c Banner, b Miller	1
Aitken, run out	14
Gibson, c Carr, b Banner	0
Nairn, not out	2
Extras	11
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ALL COMERS.	B.	M.	R.	W.
B. A. Benjamin	55	2	28	3
Clark	75	6	30	1
Jacobs	47	2	14	5
Aitken	10	0	6	0
B S. Benjamin	5	0	3	1

AUSTRALIANS.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Banner	70	3	48	3
Miller	40	1	23	2
Purdy	35	1	23	0
Waterman	65	2	26	3

Jacobs and Ben Benjamin each bowled a no-ball; Clark and Aitken each bowled a wide; Ben Benjamin bowled four wides; Waterman bowled a wide.

M. John B. Thayer, Jr., one of the members of the Philadelphia Crichet Team, has just received from the renowned champion of English cricketers, Dr. W. G. Grace, a present of a bat, sent to him as a mark of the champion's regard, and as a souvenir of the remarkable catch by which he disposed of Dr. Grace, during the first inning of the match against the Gentleman of Gloucestershire. The bat is one that the gigantic "W. G." has used in many of the classic matches of the season of 1884, and shows the marks of numerous battles at the wickets.

The purses and stakes designated in the advertisement of Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association close to-day.

A letter containing nominations, directed to the Secretary, and legibly postmarked November 1st, will be valid. See that the stamp is plainly impressed on the envelope.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

PROGRAMME

First Day, Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zelka.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each: $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added: second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafter's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
13. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

No. 5. Purse———; amount and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three pounds added for each $100 above.

No. 8. Sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

No. 9. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be announced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse, ———; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry five pounds extra.

No. 12. Purse, $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.

No. 13. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse, ———; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zelka.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. George Howson, Sacramento, br f, Augusta E., by Monday, dam by Norfolk.
20. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Avail.
21. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Bazaar, dam Minerva.
22. W. L. Pritchard's ch c, by Leinster, dam Lottie Lee.
23. W. L. Pritchard's ch c Ed Smith, by Leinster, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
24. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:
J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1½ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. $300 added. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13, and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Embryo Stakes.

The Embryo Stakes for Foals of 1881 and 1882 will be trotted on the Oakland Trotting Park SATURDAY, November 1st, 1884. Races to commence at 1 P. M.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Chairman.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

BEN E. HARRIS Secretary.

Brittle Feet.

Dr. R. A. Finlay, V. S., makes the following observations on brittle hoofs, and the effect of water thereon:

The feet of horses differ much in their structure. Some retain their natural toughness and elasticity much longer than others, while the feet of others part with moisture rapidly, and unless supplied occasionally by external means, they become so powdery and brittle that it is with difficulty a shoe can be retained on them. The direct application of water to the feet, if long continued, will produce a "cheesy" condition of the horn, and, when suddenly discontinued, the evaporation from the horn becomes so rapid, that the foot is left in a highly brittle state—worse, in fact, than before. Hence, in feet naturally brittle, the application of a substance is desirable which will prevent the internal moisture escaping. One of the best compositions we have found for this purpose is the following: "Take of beef-suet, two parts; beeswax, one part; tar, two parts; honey, one part; whale oil, four parts. Mix, and melt together over a slow fire. Apply to the sole and wall of the foot twice a week.

The foal is born with twelve grinders. When four front teeth have made their appearance the colt is twelve days old, and when the next four asserts themselves its age will be about twenty-eight days. The corner teeth make their appearance when the foal is eight months and these latter attain the height of the front teeth at the end of a year. The two-year-old has the kernel—the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown—ground out of all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted, and when three years old those are substituted by the permanent or horse teeth, which are larger and more yellow than their predecessors. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year and the corner teeth in the fifth, giving place to the permanent nipper. At five years of age a horse has forty teeth, of which twenty-four are grinders far back in the jaw, with which we have little to do. The buyer must be particularly on his guard against having palmed off on him as fully five years old a filly of less age, by calling your attention to the fact that "she had no colt's teeth left" when the truth is they have been cunningly extracted; and we have known the same said of a horse, when it was thought the customer was green enough. But, be it remembered, horses invariably have tushes, which mares very rarely do.

The stud of the Sultan of Turkey is governed by the strictest of rules, some of which would sound strangely to American horsemen. Among them is the following, which is known to have been on record about one hundred years: "After the stallions shall have covered the mares, you are to make the former pass five or six times in front of the latter, in order that the foals may be of the colors and form of the stallions." The conservative character of all oriental customs renders it probable that this influence has been considered an acknowledged fact in the past, from the times of Jacob down to our own.

C. M. Chipman, of Sacramento, E. L. Craig and Jake Rittinger, of Auburn, bagged 106 quails in one day lately. They hunted about Newcastle.

If you would have sound, active, vigorous, handsome horses, have clean, well ventilated stables, sound food and pure water.

Something of a novelty is found in an advertisement in the English *Agricultural Gazette* which offers "twin-bred rams." These rams were got by twin rams, with additional twin blood further back. They are offered for sale in the belief that fecundity is transmissable, and that they have inherited a tendency to produce twins. A correspondent of the same paper says he turned a four year old ram in a flock of 200 ewes, removing the ewes as they were discovered marked from service, and that he had 212 lambs from the flock, the ram remaining with the ewes only four or five weeks.

FOR SALE.

—o—

—A PAIR OF—

Hammerless Breech-Loading Guns.

TEN BORES, ONE W. & C. SCOTT & SONS makers, 9 lbs. 12 oz. weight. Full choked. Triplex action. Cost $225. The other a William & Powell, Liverpool, 9 lbs. weight. One barrel modified choke. The other, left, full choke. Cost £50 in England. Both are first-class guns, and guaranteed to be such. Can be seen at Messrs. Cotrel & Co., gun dealers, 528 Montgomery street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

C. P. R. R.

Commencing at Noon of November 1st, 1884,

FERRIES AND TRAINS

WILL BE RUN BY

Pacific Standard Time,

As furnished by Messrs. RANDOLPH & CO., San Francisco. The new standard will be ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco local time

J. C. STUBBS,
Gen'l Traffic Manager,
A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass. Tkt. Agt.

California Coursing Club,

FALL MEETING,

AT

MERCED, Nov. 20th and 21st.,



CALIFORNIA STAKES; FOR ALL AGES.
Limited to 32 Entries.
California Stakes for Puppies under 18 months.

THE GOLD CUP WILL BE CONTESTED FOR AT this Meeting.

The drawing for Places will be held at 539 California Street, Saturday evening, Nov. 15th, 1884, at eight o'clock.

All lovers of this grand old sport who wish to witness a meeting between the fastest Greyhounds in California, will assemble at the ferry landing, foot of Market St., San Francisco, on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at four o'clock, P. M. Tickets for round trip, $5.00, for sale at ticket office.

JOHN HUGHES, President,
J. J. MURPHY, Secretary.

NEW MAPS.
—OF—
San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

THE BURDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE The simplest, cheapest, and most powerful Fire Extinguisher in existence. Always ready; always effective. Any one can use it. Send for catalogue.

H. H. GROSS.
21 New Montgomery street.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,
PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.
MENLO PARK.

S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co.



GREAT SALE OF

Thoroughbred Registered JERSEY STOCK,

On Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1884, at half-past 10 o'clock, at

33, 35 and 37 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

We are instructed by Albert Dibble, of Marin Co., to sell from his herd of Jerseys, 20 head.

By A. McFarland, of Napa, 20 head.

By H. W. Meeks, of Alameda, 6 head.

By other Breeders, 21 head.

Making in all 67 head. The above stock will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday before the sale. For full particulars and catalogues apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

S. C. BOWLEY, FIDDES & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Arno Stock Farm

TO RENT FOR ONE OR A TERM OF YEARS. All of the 1,261 acres conveyed to me as my separate property by my father, John F. McCauley, March 4, 1878, except the part thereof leased heretofore by me for grain raising to Messrs. Journeys. The land and premises hereby offered embrace all of the grass and pasture lands of the Arno Stock Farm, except one field, and includes the Family Residence (furnished or unfurnished), Hay Barns, Horse Barns and Stables, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, Trainer's Cottage, Men's House, Corrals, Paddocks, Track and Outlets, Orchard of Bearing Trees, Windmills, Engine, Tanks, etc., etc., all and singular the improvements and fixtures upon or belonging to said farm; and also the Stubble Pasture upon the land cropped by the said tenants, and one-half the Thrashed Straw. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Beatty & Denson, attorneys-at-law, Sacramento, or to the undersigned upon the premises.

MRS. ALICE M. VALENSIN.

BAY DISTRICT Association



Races! Races!

FALL MEETING.

1884. 1884.

—o—

Entries for Trotting Season:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.

Purse of $1,000, for the following named four-year-olds and under: Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha, Madaline, Baby Mine, Regina, Thapsin, Lucille, Center, Antevolo, Happy Jim, Voucher, and Twinkle.

THURSDAY, November 6th, 2:27 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50 to first, second and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th, 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse. (Manon barred.)

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness National Rules to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
Every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.
The Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by withholding a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries close with the Secretary,

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
1435 California Street.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Bentonville, Mich.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Wellington's Improved EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If no using the Improved Egg Food you know yourt hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY. PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor,

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y
Send for circular.

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.

Calved October 21, 1880.

Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

LUTHER, 3150, H. H. B.

Calved April 8, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Thaora, No. 5527. **Price, $300**

LE MOINE, 3151, H. H. B.

Calved April 30, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, No. 2091, A. R.

Calved October 23, 1877.

Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price $150.**

BERTON.

Calved April 20, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.

Calved April 27, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Electioneer Filly
AT AUCTION.

THE BROWN FILLY

REGINA,

Four years old, by Electioneer, dam Accident, by Elmo, will be offered at Auction, without reserve, at the

Bay District Track,

—ON—

Wednesday, Nov. 5th, 1884.

She will be entered in the $1,000 purse for named horses, and sold with that engagement.

JAMES GARLAND.

KILLIP & CO.,
Live Stock Auctioneers,
116 Montgomery St., S. F.

THE FAMOUS **DUPLEX**
The most wonderful Curative Agent in the world.
Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price $10.
Cures without the aid of Medicine
General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Constipation, Disease of the Liver, Kidney or Bladder, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lame Back, and many other diseases.
GALVANIC BELT
For particulars and Circulars address
PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

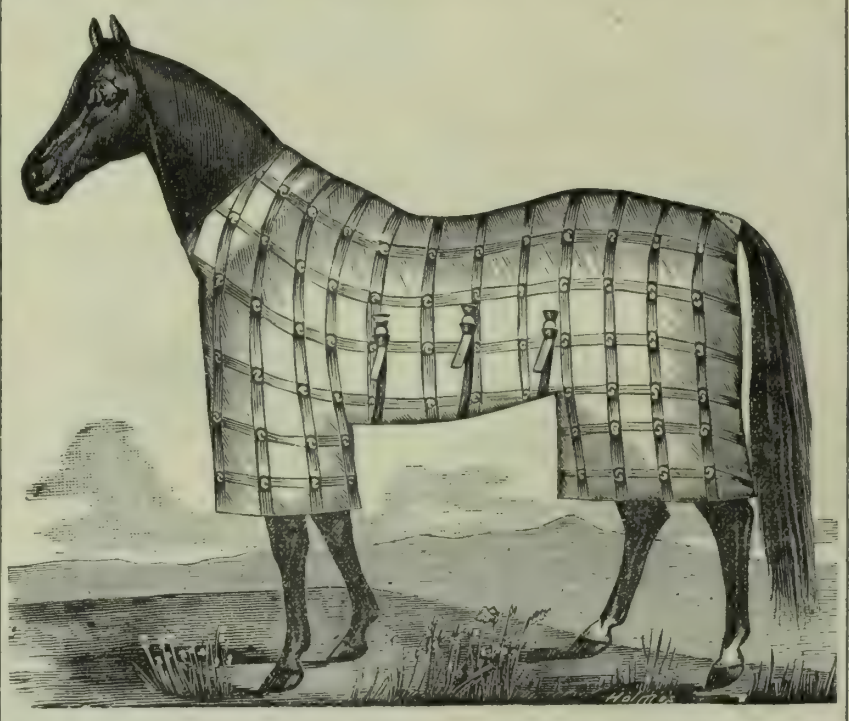


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

VULCANIZED FIBRE
AXLE WASHERS.

Far Superior to Leather. Warranted Not Affected by Oil or Grease

One Set Will Outwear Three or Four Sets of the Best Pressed Leather Washers. Ask Dealers for the "Vulcanized Fibre Washers."

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE LIST,
Which is far below any Leather Washer List.

DIEFFENBACHER & WIHL,
GENERAL AGENTS, 318 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,
SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,

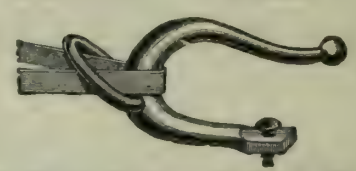


MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
AND CELEBRATED
Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,

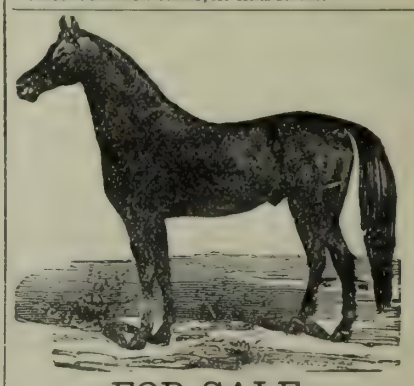


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco.

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

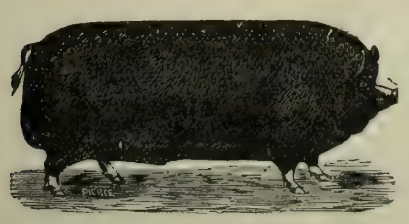
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

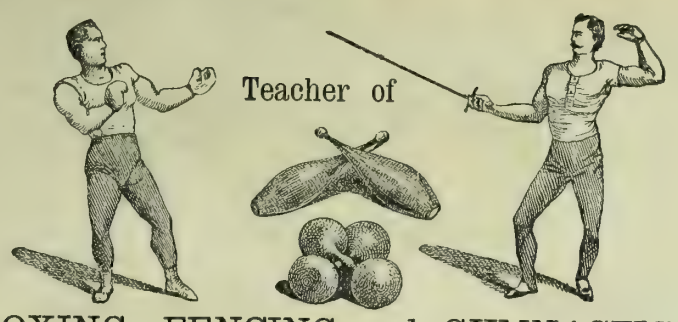
The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

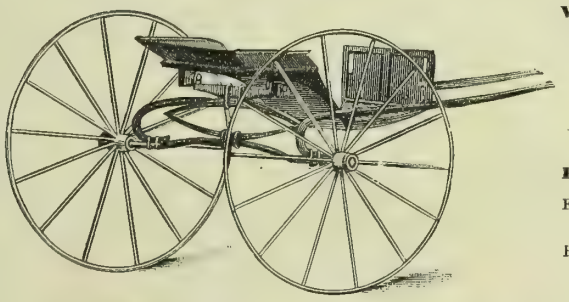
The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.



E. T. ALLEN,

——IMPORTER OF——

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

☞SEND FOR CIRCULARS.☜

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisc o

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

☞**Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.**



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

PACIFIC COAST
Field Trial Club
DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.
N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars,

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF, ATHLETIC, CRICKET KENNEL, GUN, RIFLE, YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M *8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M *8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Camp Goodall Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M
†7:50 A M	Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion)	*8:55 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; also to Gilroy, Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	3 00	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	3 00	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	3 00	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

For SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, NOV. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M.....	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M.....	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Delta and Redding & Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Deming, El Paso & Express..	9:10 A M
7:00 P M.....	and East & Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and lone via Livermore.	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.....	Galt via Martinez..	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M.....	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave and East & Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M.....	" " " & Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M.....	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M.....	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M.....	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M.....	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.....	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M.....	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and train leaving at 8:30 A. M. meets Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Ag

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 19.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884.

SUBSCRIPTION
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

Entries for the trials of the Pacific Coast Club will close on the 10th inst., and it is hardly necessary in this age and generation to urge upon the breeders and owners of field dogs the importance of naming them in the stakes and of starting them in the trials as well. No amount of theory makes a good dog. Even the best and most approved blood lines may lose their prestige and their quality if perchance the breeder imagines he has reached perfection and need go no further. From that point he is likely to go backward. Neither is the fact that a puppy is high in favor about the house any evidence of value in the direction of the field. He may be sired by the children's pet or whelped by the family favorite and yet be only an ornament. He may be "the perfect picture" of some famous grand sire or grand dam and bear resemblance only in appearance. Every man who owns a dog is inclined to think he has a good one. This feeling is natural and no discredit, but there is more foundation for the comforting conclusion if he has tried the dog and *knows* his merits. And one of the most deceptive things on this mundane sphere is a "private" trial. Such tests are almost invariably made under the most favorable conditions. The dog is in good trim and anxious for the sport. The atmosphere is just right, the ground admirable, the birds plenty and slow. The owners start out with a strong bias in the dog's favor and as a consequence only favorable opportunities are taken, faults are overlooked and the points scored greatly magnified. Such trials really prove nothing. The true test is in a public trials. The dogs are taken afield by the calendar and not by the state of the thermometer. They are compared together, worked to rule and followed by a judge who will religiously credit all the points of merit, and debit all the failures. It is the only test that furnishes reliable data for the lover of the sporting dog, and these trials are really the only place where the quality of dogs is made apparent to everybody and placed beyond dispute. We take it for granted that every owner of a field dog wants a good one. And if he wants the plain unvarnished truth he will enter his dog in the field trial stakes and submit him to that crucial test. The grounds selected for the runs are admirable, convenient of access, and the club will make such provision for the comfort of all who attend as will make the events pleasurable as well as interesting.

Mike.

A. B. Truman, of this city, has purchased, from the kennel of Judge Leavesley, of Gilroy, the Irish red pup, Mike, and has thus come into possession of a highly bred and very promising dog. Mike is eight months old, a good sized, upstanding fellow, dark mahogany red in color, without marks, and weighs forty-eight pounds. He is rather coarse of feather for bench show purposes, but is bred deep in field trial strains and gives evidence of having inherited the "faculty." He is by Nemo, (Larry—Quail III), out of Nida, (Larry—Red Bess), Larry, by Elcho, out of Rose. Quail III was imported in utero and is by Red Gauntlett, out of Quail II. Nida, by Larry, (Elcho—Rose), out of Red Bess, (King Bee—Fanny). King Bee, by imp. Champion York, out of imp. Banshee. Fanny, by imp. Champion York, out of Gypsy. These are all stud book dogs, but we have not extended the pedigrees beyond the imported animals. Nemo and Nida were both brought to this Coast by Mr. R. W. Hill, of Salem, Oregon, who spared no expense to procure what he deemed to be the best strains. Nida is now owned by Judge Leavesley. Nemo was exhibited at the San Francisco Bench Show of 1881, having just arrived from the East, and took second. He had also received h. c. in the last.

Elcho and Rose are owned by Dr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H. Red Bess is of the kennel of the Courtland Kennel Club, of Peekskill, N. Y., owners of Champion Glencho and of Larry. Quail III was awarded first at the New York bench show of 1878 and first in 1879. Mike is a pup of royal breeding and Alex is to be commended for the judgment displayed in the selection and his determination to add fashionable blood to the kennel.

The Pointing Quality.

In the London, Eng., *Shooting Times*, we note the following inquiry and answer, growing out of a controversy recently had in this column between "X" and Judge Leavesley:

To the Editor of the *Shooting Times*—Sir: In the *Shooting Times* of September 5th last, I note your remark upon a discussion lately held in our BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, between Mr. Leavesley and self, over the *nom de plume*, "X," upon the question, "Is the pointing faculty congenital in setters and pointers?"

Mr. Leavesley held that it was not. I tried to prove that if was, and, in doing so, cited yourself. The discussion was confined to what we call "pointing dogs," and had reference solely to scent points, to the exclusion of sight points.

In your note above referred to, you intimate that any dog may be taught to point.

Am I to understand that you do not believe the pointing faculty to be born in setters and pointers, and that you do believe that any dog may be taught to point on scent?

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30th, 1884. H. H. BRIGGS.

[In the week following the one above referred to, we stated that the pointing faculty *was* bred in setters and pointers. As regards training any dog to point, it can be done, but it never is that "cataleptic" pointing which is the characteristic of well-bred pointers and setters.—ED.]

California Coursing Club.

This premier Coursing Club of the State will hold its Fall meeting at Merced, on the 20th and 21st inst. The stakes to be run are the California Stakes for all ages, limited to 32 days, and the California Stakes, puppies under 18 months. The gold cup will also be contested for, a grand prize only run at the fall meetings of the club. The train will leave the foot of Market street on Wednesday, the 19th, at 4 o'clock, P. M. First class coaches will be furnished, the fare for the round trip being $5. The champion dogs of the Coast will be among the runners, and two days of healthful and exhilirating sport in the field may be enjoyed at a trifling expense, by accompanying the club on this excursion. Drawing for places will take place at 539 California street, next Saturday evening, the 15th, at eight o'clock.

The English setter puppy Gladstone Boy is selling favorite by big odds as the winner of the National American Kennel Club Field Trial Derby to be run at Canton, Miss., Dec. 8th.

Australian Notes.

In order that the somewhat complicated contests for the championship between Beach, Hanlan and Clifford, on the champion course on the Parramatta river, may be better understood, we give them in form of a statement:

FEBRUARY 7th, 1885: Edward Hanlan vs. Thomas Clifford, for £500 a side. February 28th: William Beach vs. Thomas Clifford, £200 a side and the championship. March 28th: William Beach vs. Edward Hanlan, for £500 a side and the championship of the world (if then held by Beach). But in the event of Thomas Clifford proving himself superior to Beach in their contest on February 28th, then on April 18th: Thomas Clifford vs. Edward Hanlan for £500 a side and the championship of the world. Besides the above Clifford has entered into a preliminary agreement to row John Teemer who at present stands at the head of American scullers.—*Leader*.

The football match played on the 27th of September between the Geelongs and Williamstown, and which resulted in a victory for the latter brought the football season of 1884 to a close in Victoria. The play this year has been of a very high standard, the record made by Geelong being particularly worthy of mention. In all their matches, 25 in number, they have scored no less than 141 goals, as opposed to 51 goals debited against them.

The following are the positions of the eight senior clubs at the close of the season in matches strictly between themselves:

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
Geelong	14	12	1	1
Essendon	17	10	5	2
Hotham	18	8	7	3
Fitzroy	16	7	8	1
South Melbourne	19	6	8	5
Carlton	17	6	9	2
Melbourne	18	6	11	1
Williamstown	13	2	8	3

At Kelly's new running grounds, which, by the way, are now considered the best in Australia, T. Malone gave Robertson 4 yards and a beating in 150 yards. Time 15 1-5s.

The cricket season was fairly inaugurated on the last Saturday in September.

The Ports beat the Norwoods for the football championship of South Australia.

The most important event in pedestrian circles that has ever taken place in Australia was the Sir Joseph Banks £300 Sheffield Handicap, 150 yards, which came off Sept. 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22d of Sept. The number of competitors were so numerous that it took three days to run off the heats. The attendance throughout was exceptionally good while the management was of the best description. Runners from all over Australia contested for the money while the betting on the result was of most spirited description. The winners of heats on the fourth day and in the fourth round resulted as follows:

First Heat—R. Solly, 17 yards., Time 14s.
Second Heat—E. Sutton, 15 yds., time 13¾s.
Third Heat—J. Brown, 17 yds., time 14¼s.
Fourth Heart—J. A. Hardie, 14 yds., time 14⅓s.

Final heat—E. Sutton, 1st.; J. Brown, 2d; R. Solly, 3d; and J. Hardie, 4th. When the men came out for this heat the excitement was intense. Brown appeared to be the favorite while the friends of Solly thought they had a certainty. All got away together, and 30 yards from home it was anyone's race. Sutton's superior condition then told and he struggled in half a yard ahead, while the shortest of distances separated the other men. Time, 13 9–10s. T. M. Malone was the scratch man, but a glance at the time will demonstrate to our readers the hopelessness of his chance.

Consolation handicaps were arranged a few days later, and resulted as follows:

Handicap, 150 yards, final heat—C. Bellelte, 2 yds., 1st; T. Hyde, 3 yds., 2d; J. W. Phillips, 9 yds., 3d; O. Brien, 4 yds, 4th. Time, 15s.

Limited Handicap, 130 yds. Final heat—W. Clements, 5 yds., 1st; C. Bellelte, 4 yds., 2d; D. Blegh, 5 yds., 3d. Betting 5 to 2 on Bellelte, 5 to 1 against Clements, 8 to 1 against Blegh. Won by two feet. Time, 13s. Clements is an aboriginal.

The Ballarat Gun Club's annual champion pigeon shooting match took place on Sept. 11th, on a capital ground at Ballarat East. Good strong birds were provided, and the shooting was far above the average, no fewer than half a dozen competitors killing the whole of their nine birds. There were three prizes of £100, £50 and £25, with a gold medal for the first. The ultimate winner was Mr. L. Clarke, of the Melbourne Gun Club. The following are some of the principal scores out of the 43 competitors:

R. H. Barry, 28 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
L. Clarke, 31 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
L. G. Calvert, 28 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
W. D. Clarke, 30 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
J. C. Allender, 31 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
John G. Robertson, 29 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
R. B. Macafee, 30 yds	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
J. G. Linton, 28 yds,	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—7

Mr. Young stated at a meeting of oarsmen that Morris Greenwall was about to proceed to the land of stars and stripes and would most likely bring out to Australia the American aspirant to champanionship honors—Teemer. Mr. Young was willing to allow the visitor expenses and would match Clifford against him, for £500. The experts in Australia consider Clifford the coming man of the world.

T. M. Malone, in a letter to the Melbourne *Sportsman*, accepts the challenge issued by Harmon for a 100 yard foot race. We believe Malone to be a square runner, judging from past performances and we seriously doubt whether a match can be arranged with Harmon. We don't think Harmon will put up any money for a square race.

The Amateur champion sculling match of Australia took place on Sept 4th, between W. G. Brett, of New South Wales, and H. Sharland, of Tasmania. Brett proved victorious. On account of the flood tide the race was not rowed in brilliant time. There is every probability that Fittes, of Victoria, will dispute the title with Brett.

Charley Bannerman, who scored so well in England, with the first Australian Eleven, has, after several years staleness, come again to the front. This year he carries off the badge (Carlton Cricket Club) for highest batting average of 60⅞.

At a dinner of the Merchantile Rowing Club of Sydney, Hanlan said he thought Brett was a better sculler than any amateur he had ever seen in America or England.

Professor Miller, who met with such a serious accident, in a wrestliug match, is now convalescent. He is out with numerous challenges in the papers.

The 12 hours' walking match at Auckland, N. Z., for £50 a side, resulted in a victory for Stevenson with 58 miles 19 laps to his credit.

Arthur Hancock, the celebrated professional walker, of England, was expected to arrive in Australia towards the end of October.

TURF AND TRACK.

On the Threshold of Prosperity.

[Address of Mr. L. J. Rose before the Los Angeles Fair Association.]

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been among you many years more than I care to remember. I have seen the great changes that have taken place in these southern counties forming this district. I helped to organize this association, and from small beginnings have seen it grow to what it is now. When I first came to Los Angeles county there was no general settlement about the Mission San Gabriel. There was no Pasadena, no Alhambra, no Riverside, Pomona or Ontario. They were waste places and unoccupied, where sheep, cattle and fleet wild horses roamed at will. The plow had not then broken the virgin soil nor destroyed the natural beauty of the flowers which annually reproduced themselves with renewed beauty and perfume. Our mountain streams, now imparting their loveliness to the colonies, then tumbled and foamed over boulders and obstructions in solitary canyons, unused and almost unknown until swallowed up in the sands of the plains. Springs sent forth their meandering, limpid rivulets through the shade of trees, or flashed in the sunlight of the plains, being visited now and then by covies of quail, to quench their thirst, or flocks of birds, who, in fluttering delight, would take their evening bath. Then all was quiet and hushed in the oak-groved slopes next to the Sierra Madre mountains, and the silence was only broken by the varied notes of the mocking-bird as he sent forth his mimic medley from the top of his bowery home, or by the loud beating on some decayed tree of the woodpecker, the sound of which in the weird stillness required no very vivid imagination to believe it the call of some genie of the woods.

What a great change has taken place! Instead of all this quiet, perchance broken by some lone vaquero, now we have colonies of happy homes, each one vieing with the other in the beauty of surroundings. Where there grew wild flowers, now are reared, by the hand of lovely woman, the violet, the rose, the lily and all the varied flora of the world. Where formerly was an uncultivated plain, where Pomona was only represented by the prickly-cactus, there now grows in profusion and beauty the apple, the pear, the olive and fig—in short, almost every variety of fruit grown in the temperate and tropic zones. It is a transformation scene which cannot be realized or believed except it is seen, and even then each year makes changes which fill even us with wonder.

We of Southern California, have much to be proud of, and we may be excused if we are elated. There is no portion of this State, a State which is the brightest jewel in the diadem of our Union, which excels us in any of the beautiful productions about which all Californians boast. We raise more corn than the balance of the State, our wheat will fairly average when compared with the whole State. We excel in the raising of barley, and we are the peer in grapes, in pears, in apricots, in peaches, and the admitted superior in semi-tropical productions. Nor is our live-stock department suffering in comparison. Take our sheep and wool clip, take our Jerseys, Durhams and Polled Angus cattle, and when critically compared with stock from other portions of the State, many blue ribbons are brought home. Take our horses the last year and they have created quite a ripple of admiration, both at home and abroad, and our small experiments in the breeding line indicate with much certainity that we will be the favored section for producing as fleet and beautiful animals as there are in the world. In view of all these varied industries, excelling, as we do, in all, can it be otherwise than that we must and shall be a prosperous people? We are only on the threshold of our growth and development. I see fair young faces and brave youths who will see and help make changes in this beautiful country, that will be the marvel of coming generations. Our whole country will be what now is seen in some bright spot at present made beautiful by the hand of man, for all of our soil is fertile and adapted to some variety of fruit culture. The growing of the orange, the lemon and the lime, will, in localities favorable to their culture, be always a specialty confined to this district.

The culture of the various fruits like the pear, the peach, the apricot, etc., is a growing industry and such fruits will be used for canning, for shipping in their natural state, or for drying.

The drying of fruits, no doubt, will in the near future assume large proportions, for it is especially adapted to every family home, for the young and the old, and can do some part of the easy task, teaching the boys and girls habits of industry, and making all feel that they are showing responsibilities and labor for the benefit of the household.

Then there is the olive which in time will be grown on our hillsides and waste places and make employment for young and old, and yielding good profits and making a new export.

The growing of seeds both for the vegetable and flower garden should be an industry that would pay well. California now imports about three-fourths of her wants. The making of perfumes no doubt will attract the attention of some specialist, and I can see no country that would have superior advantages for either.

We want varied industries to suit the various tastes, inclinations and desires of all. Nor is there any poverty of choice.

The wide range of production of fruits, of farm products and of the garden that can be grown, and grown to marvelous perfection and ease; the variety and choice of occupation that can be chosen and done well are almost confusing. It is not what can be done, but what shall be his specialty that troubles the beginner.

The growing of grapes for wine will no doubt be one of the leading industries; the raising of grapes for raisins in favored localities will be the choice of many.

Our moist lands will, too, play an important role in this general and diversified prosperity. Such localities are especially adapted for creameries, for the raising of pigs, for the growing of hops, corn, alfalfa, potatoes and a thousand other productions. In fact, there are so many industries, all promising fair returns for light and pleasant labor that it would be tiring for you to listen to their enumeration, for all these things are known and suggested to you daily in this favored land of grand and varied resources. As yet little has been done. We are as yet only pioneers in working out the diversified industries growing out of our unequaled climate and the fertility of our soil.

I would most respectfully urge the people of the southern counties to attend these annual reunions, and I specially ask the attendance of the ladies, for wherever they are you will find order, refinement, and pleasure. Wherever you find them you will find man on his best behavior, with a determination to appear at his best and with the desire to make the best exhibition in whatever department he may have articles competing for the wishes, the approval and smile of his sweetheart, even if that sweetheart be his wife. Bring too, your young folks, for fairs are great educators for the young. They teach them to acquire correct judgment of the forms of animals. What is the best form or brand of a cow for milk, or for beef? What is the best form for a horse for draft, for light work, or for speed? The exhibition brings beautiful animals, with lines for utility and beauty, to his notice, and he will soon learn to compare one breed and form with other breeds, and by hearing them discussed will learn which is the best. Thus he will form the determination to raise the best stock; and this universal education of our youth, by creating desires, will in turn stock your country with the best of the various productions. Our girls observing how such beautiful preserves, canned fruits, butter or cheese are made, or by seeing the fairy productions of other maidens in fancy needlework, elegant painting or in the exhibition of beautiful flowers, either cut or growing, will go home with a new desire to beautify their homes with like work, and will train the rose, the honeysuckle and the jessamine, making shade, fragrance and beauty about your cottage, and fitting it for the abode of refinement, love and contentment. Recreation, too, is what is needed at times to all. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." This continual strife and worry for the dollar wearies you out prematurely and makes you an animal with a treadmill path, which is neither full of joy to yourself and certainly not to your friends or to your families. In fairs, as in everything else, to accomplish the greatest good or make it the most enjoyable, you want a boom. You desire to see everybody and his neighbor in order to have a good time generally, and talk over all the various productions that are exhibited. When this interest is once awakened I warrant you next year you, too, will have something nice which you will want your neighbor to see. There is as yet too little enthusiasm in these matters, and in the Eastern States, with less to exhibit, attendance is almost universal. A short time ago I read that in Kansas City there were forty-five thousand people who attended the fair in one day, and fifteen or twenty thousand is a common occurrence at these district gatherings; whereas take St. Louis, and one hundred thousand people would not be uncommon. This want of attendance is unfortunate, for your directors of this association cannot make it as useful and attractive as they desire, and although the citizens of Los Angeles city may be liberal in subscribing money, they could do much better by retaining their money, and by going and inducing the attendance of all. If they would do so the money need not be subscribed by any one Take St. Louis, Louisville and other places, and these cities will choose one day in fair week and close up all places of business, making it a holiday, and everybody has a general day of enjoyment.

But I will not detain you much longer. It is ever a pleasure—yes, my very nature compels me to sing the praise of our favored locality, which is as perfect as can be found on earth, imparting health and buoyant spirits. To feel full of energy and full of life to accomplish ends with ease is common to us all. We have a generous soil, yielding abundance, with scarcely a failure whenever a call is made upon it.

We have an ocean at our door, which rolls its pacific waves against our coast, which by its trade winds tempers the heat of Summer, and it is a highway for vessels that carry our products to the four corners of the earth. We have, too, railroads which in a few days carry us to every part of this continent, and they have been an important factor in our prosperity.

In fact it may be stated as a certainty that these railroads have more than doubled all values in Los Angeles county in the past five years. Nor is this created value a fictitious one, for it is based upon income, for these roads have opened up new markets for the sale of our products, giving us enhanced prices by carrying wheat, wine, wool and other products to every part of our land and to Europe, and bringing back in their return necessaries or luxuries at reduced prices.

The Los Angeles Fair—Notes of the Exhibits.

Along with the races, the Agricultural Fair deserves some notice, as in many respects it was creditable to the district. The exhibits in horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, cereals, vegetables, fruits, flowers, and fancy articles, were not large, but so far as they went were of excellent character. The only exhibits disappointing me were the fruits and vegetables. I naturally expected from the rich soil, abundance of water for irrigation, and the favorable climate, to have seen these exhibits much finer and more numerous than they were. While, however, in character they were unquestionably fine, they did not seem to me to excel—in some cases not even to equal, the same exhibits at the northern fairs, and as a fruit and vegetable raising country, Los Angeles county has to wait a few years to lead the State in such productions. The exhibits of wheat and potatoes were eminently good, the latter being better than I have seen for a long time. The largest squash or pumpkin, whichever it may be called, on show at the pavilion weighed 193 pounds. The dried fruits deserve special mention, for they embraced all kinds and were perfect. In canned fruits Los Angeles beats the State so far as my experience goes, and her local wines may be ranked very high in our products of that class. Here the mission grape, the best for wine manufacture, grows larger and sweeter than anywhere that I have seen. In oranges, lemons, citrons and deciduous fruits, of course, the exhibits were far ahead of State competition, and they might be favorably compared with the choice products of the Mediterranean. The best of these came from Pasadena, Downey, Duarte, and other suburban districts, at the foot of the hills, or where they were sheltered from fogs than around the city. Many samples of corn were immensely large and well developed. The banana trees with fruit on were interesting, but one of the exhibitors and owner of one of the best lots, told me that this fruit was not a success yet even down here. The desert palm of the Mohave and Colorado deserts was conspicuous and large. The fibre of this plant is the best material known for making paper, and it is intended to try it on our own desert places. There was a fine exhibit of newly obtained tropical and semi-tropical plants, which attracted much attention. The local tradesmen had generally a good display of their wares, and the mechanics of their handicraft, but it is out of my power to characterize them generally as they must interest the local residents. The best collection of photographs came from the Elite gallery. The art is a great success here. These exhibitions were made in the old hall of the Turners, which is altogether inadequate to such a purpose. The directors among many other things they ought to do to make the annual fair a success, must build a pavilion of such sufficient capacity to meet all demands. Until that is done the fair will always more or less be a failure and unworthy the progress, wealth and resources of the county.

The exhibition of stock was small, but very good. For some reason none could explain, only one parade was had on Friday morning, the day before the races, and thus it was difficult for a stranger to reach their real merits and claims of notice. Taking other district fairs as an example this was great mistake, an injustice alike to the visitors and the exhibitors. I shall not deal at length with the stock exhibit, as I send you the list of premiums awarded, but there are one or two cases I would like to refer on account of their excellence. The lot from Santa Anita Farm, with Grinstead, Rutherford and Maggie Emerson at its head, could not be beaten for thoroughbreds in the wide world. There was quite a string of youngsters, all splendid in their specialties of form, but I only care, at present, to say that Primero and Bonita, two of the Grinsteads, which I had previously stated in print to be the best yearlings in the State, took the first and second prize. The next best of the yearlings was a trotter from Mr. Rose's farm, which Dr. Wise, of this city, I understand, purchased at a big figure. These I shall speak of more fully in due time. The stallions were well represented. Old Ben Wade, Del Sur and Don Victor came after Grinstead and Rutherford, all three looking well, and then came the Normans, of which there were several grand specimens, some weighing 1,600 and 1,800 pounds. Black Model, recently imported from Canada, took first and second prize, and justly, for he is a perfect all-purpose horse; though weighing fourteen hundred pounds, a trifle, perhaps, too heavy, his action is magnificent. Ben Wade, Del Sur and Don Victor respectively took prizes. The best of their get, I saw, came from Don Victor, all blue-ribbon colts, and belonged to Mr. Ernest, of Los Angeles. These were five; three two-year-olds, one yearling filly and one suckling. The gray yearling filly, Beatrix, took first premium; she stands 14.2½ high. The dark brown colt, Tramp, two-year-old, stands 15.1½ and is another beauty. As a trotting colt he would not disgrace Palo Alto. His dam was by Ben Wade, second dam by Sacramento, from a Rattler mare. Jeff, dam by Dashaway, by Belmont, is another grand two-year-old, and the three are likely in future to raise Don Victor's fame. There is, however, one more stallion, belonging to the Lugo family, of San Antonio, near Downey City, that I wish to mention. He did not, for some reason, take a prize, yet for an all-work horse he seemed to me superior to many others that did, and the best calculated of all I saw at the exhibition for that purpose. He is a bright bay, 17 hands high, with immense vitality, splendid action and perfect model. His strength is simply enormous, he weighs about 1,400. For the road, farm, coach, saddle, and it may be the track, with good mares, he cannot fail to produce valuable colts. He is called San Antonio Boy. He was sired by Vermont, from a mare by Jeff, by Independence, by Boston. Like his physical form his blood is unexceptional. The horn cattle were well represented, the Jerseys being especially good in both sexes, they and the black cattle. Three of the Jersey bulls would do honor to any country, and were the best I have seen in California, though not the largest. The black cattle of Messrs. Hancock Johnston & Page I shall refer to again when I visit their place in a few days. There was also a good display of poultry, the largest and best being made by Mr. Brown, of Los Angeles.

H.

Eastern Turf Dates for 1885.

[New York World.]

With the great increase in racing during the last few years and the promise that the increase will certainly be sustained next year, and perhaps for several years to come, the question of dates is one of the greatest importance, not only in the West, where it has already been made an entering wedge of discord, but also in the East. Fortunately, there may be said to be five weeks in May next year—that is, there are five Saturdays, and instead of the American Jockey Club waiting until May 30th, (Decoration Day), to begin its Spring meeting, it announces that the meeting will begin on Tuesday, May 26th, and continue every other Tuesday until June 9th. Whether these dates will exactly please the committee of the Coney Island Jockey Club, or not, has not as yet been made known. Assuming that they are satisfactory, the season at Sheepshead Bay will begin on Thursday, June 11th, or Saturday, the 13th, and continue until Tuesday or Wednesday, June 30th or July 1st, which will include three Saturdays, the same as for the meeting last June. The Monmouth Park Association will have Saturday, July 4th, to begin its meeting, and Saratoga, as usual, can wheel into line on or about Saturday, July 18th, the Monmouth Park meeting ending either on Saturday, the 22d of August, or on Tuesday, the 25th, and the Saratoga Association on Thursday, the 27th, leaves the field clear for the Coney Island Jockey Club to begin its Autumn meeting on the same Saturday, Aug. 29th, as it did last August.

The changes made by the American Jockey Club in the date of beginning its Spring meeting will not, however, affect the meetings of the National Jockey Club and Maryland Jockey Club at Washington and Baltimore, but will simply utilize certain days which were lost by the Club last Spring. The National, Jockey Club will begin its meeting at Ivy City, on Tuesday May 12th, and continue on the 13th, 14th and 15th. The week following the Maryland Jockey Club will throw its crimson, black and old gold banner to the breeze at Pimlico. Nearer home it is nearly certain that the races at Brighton Beach will begin on Saturday, May 23d, or Monday, May 25th, and as the last date is Whit-Monday, to many it is a holiday.

The question of dates in the South, Southwest and West is not, however, as easily arranged, although the fact that Lent is one week earlier next year than it was this year will help their earlier meetings. By force of circumstances the racing circuit in the Spring begins at New Orleans, where it is useless to talk of racing from a social, and therefore a business standpoint, until after Lent is over. Easter Sunday next year falls on the 5th of April. Assuming that the meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club begins on Monday, the 6th, to be followed in turn by the meetings at Memphis and Nashville, taken in connection with rumors of a meeting at Gallatin, the whole of April and Friday and Saturday, May 1st and 2d, are required. Following the usual sequence of meetings, the Kentucky Association at Lexington will take the week beginning May 4th, with the Louisville Club followed on Tuesday, May 12th, with Latonia either on Saturday, May 23d, or on Tuesday, May 26th, and ending between the 1st and 6th of June. It is in connection with these few days in June that there is a possibility of trouble. The St. Louis Fair Jockey Club cannot well begin its inaugural meeting previous to June 9th, which is a week later than it desires, owing to the great heat of the weather in St. Louis about the middle of June. There is a possibility, however, that by crowding and curtailing the number of days at Louisville and Latonia, that the St. Louis Club could begin on Saturday, June 6th, and end on Saturday, the 13th, which in turn could be followed by the Driving Park Club at Chicago, on Tuesday, June 16th, and ending on Thursday, June 25th, which will enable the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, to begin on Saturday, June 27th, as announced, which meeting will continue until Saturday, July 11th, which is certainly a Spring season, taken in its entirety, that promises ample chances to all owners with good horses to win both fame and fortune.

Washington Park Club Stakes.

The stakes of this club, to be run at the June meeting, 1885, closed Oct. 15th. They all filled well, the California representatives being particularly strong. The following are the Pacific Coast horses named:

The American derby, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882), at $200 each, h f; or only $20 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $30 if on April 1st; or $40 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $5,000 added, the second to receive $750, and the third $250, out of the stakes. Winner of any three-year-old stake race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. To be run on the first day of the meeting. 62 nominations. One mile and a half.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
J. D. & J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn.
W. M. Murry's ch c Alf. Estell, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayers, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Valiant, by Monday, dam Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Robin Hood, by Shannon, dam Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Bishop, by Shannon, dam Bettie Bishop.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Garland, by Shannon, dam Sallie Gardner.
Rancho del Paso's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra, (Belle).
Rancho del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.
Stemler & Todhunter's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

The Sheridan Stakes—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds, (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h f; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st, or $20 April 1st, or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300, and the third $100 out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of any three or more such stakes of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Sixty-seven nominations. One mile and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarthy.
J. D. & J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn.
Hundley & Pruitt's ch f Kalata, by Scotland, dam Calamity.
W. M. Murry's ch c Alf. Estell, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayers, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Valiant, by Monday, dam Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Robin Hood, by Shannon, dam Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Garland, by Shannon, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Bishop, by Shannon, dam Bettie Bishop.
Rancho del Paso's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra, (Belle).
Rancho del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.
Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.
Stemler & Todhunter's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

The Drexel Stakes, a sweepstakes for colts three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entranee, h. f.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Winners of any three-year-old stake races of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs.; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; 54 nominations. One mile.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
J. D. & J. K. Christie's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn.
W. M. Murry's ch c Alf Estell, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane.
W. M. Murry's b c Billy Ayers, by Shannon, dam Lady Clare.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Valiant, by Monday, dam Lady Evangeline.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Robin Hood, by Shannon, dam Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Garland, by Shannon, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Bishop, by Shannon, dam Bettie Bishop.
Rancho del Paso's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra (Belle).
Rancho Del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.
Stemler & Todhunter's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.

The Englewood Stakes, a sweepstakes for fillies three years old (foals of 1882); $100 entrance, h f; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $20 April 1st; or $30 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added, the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stake. Winners of any three-year-old stake race, of the value of $1,000, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,500, 5 lbs; of three or more three-year-old stake races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 39 nominations. One mile.

E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
Hundley & Pruitt's ch f Kalata, by Scotland, dam Calamity.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Playmate, by Monday, dam Plaything.
Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

The Hyde Park Stakes, a sweepstakes for two-year-olds (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $25 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,200 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Winner of any stake race of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs.; of $1,500, 7 lbs.; of three or more stake races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. 87 nominations. Three-quarters of a mile.

M. M. Allen's b f Miss Courtney, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
R. P. Ashe's ch f Minuet, by Norfolk, dam Neopolitan.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Lijero, by Rutherford, dam Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford, dam Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, by Rutherford, dam Josie

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Guenn, by Flood, dam Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Robin Lass, by Flood, dam Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Gardey, by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Keepsake, by Flood, dam Kathairon.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Plato, by Shannon, dam Planetia.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Nisa, by Shannon, dam Nova Zembla.
Rancho del Paso's b f Precioso, by Glenelg, dam Stamps.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield, dam Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso's b f Ysabel, by Leinster, dam Addie A.
Rancho del Paso's b f Fortuna, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.
Stemler & Todhunter's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marian.
Stemler & Todhunter's ch c Amphion, by Norfolk, dam Illusion.
Stemler & Todhunter's ch c Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
Stemler & Todhunter's ch c Fontabella, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

The Kenwood Stakes, a sweepstakes for colts two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on May 15th, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750 to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs.; of three or more stakes of any value, 10 lbs. extra. 64 nominations. Five furlongs.

E. J. Baldwin's ch c Solid Silver, by Rutherford, dam Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Silver Cloud, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Primero, by Grinstead, dam Jennie B.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Glen Almond, by Grinstead, dam Glenita.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Gardey, by Flood, dam Sallie Gardner.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Whittier, by Flood, dam Lizzie Whips.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c Plato, by Shannon, dam Planetia.
Rancho del Paso's br c Ben-Ali, by Virgil, dam Ulrica.
Stemler & Todhunter's ch c King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marian.
Stemler and Todhunter's ch c Amphion, by Norfolk, dam Illusion.
Stemler & Todhunter's ch c Ed Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeika.
Stemler & Todhunter's ch c Fontabella, by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

The Lakeside Stakes, a sweepstakes for fillies two years old (foals of 1883); $50 entrance, p. p.; or only $10 if declared out on or before February 1st; or $15 by April 1st; or $20 if on or before May 15, 1885. All declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,000 added; the second to receive $200, and the third $100, out of the stakes. Winners of any stake race of the value of $750, to carry 3 lbs.; of $1,200, 5 lbs,; of three or more such races of any value, 10 lbs. extra. 71 nominations. Five furlongs.

M. M. Allen's b f Miss Courtney, by Norfork, dam Ballinette.
R. P. Ashe's ch f Minuet, by Norfolk, dam Neapolitan.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Maricopa, by Lexingtor, dam Althola.
E. J. Baldwin's br f, Mollie McCarthy's Last, by Rutherford, dam Mollie McCarthy.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Linda, by Rutherford, dam Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Santa Anita Belle, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Guenn, by Flood, dam Glendew.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Robin Lass, by Flood, dam Robin Girl.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Keepsake, by Flood, dam Katharion.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Harriet, by Flood, dam Hattie Hawthorne.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Nisa, by Shannon, dam Nova Zembla.
Palo Alto Stock Farm's br f Flora Anderson, by Shannon, dam Florence Anderson.
Rancho del Paso's b f Precioso, by Glenelg, dam Stamps.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Tyranny, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.
Rancho del Paso's ch f Katie Darling, by Longfield, dam Belle Dale.
Rancho del Paso's b f Ysabel, by Leinster, dam Addie A.
Rancho del Paso's b f Fortuna, by Wheatley, dam Rebecca.

When a yearling Maud Messenger was sold at auction for $12.50. She was a homely-looking youngster and nobody seemed to want her. An attempt was made to pace her when three years old, but it failed, Crit Davis finally got hold of her and developed her great speed.

A Chat with Splan.

"No," said John Splan, referring to the fact that he had left the employ of Commodore Kittson, and the rumor that the stable of trotters owned by Mr. H. V. Bemis, of this city, would be under his management, "I shall never drive horses again for one man. It is well enough to have a fixed and permanent income, and so far as that is concerned there could be no possible cause for me to find fault with Mr. Kittson, but the fact of the matter is, that when you are under contract to drive for one man, he feels that all your time belongs to him, and you cannot help seeing that there is some justice in his view of the case. And when a man has been driving for anybody that has a good horse, and has always felt free to do and say just what he pleased, it isn't just the thing to tie him up so that he feels a restraint. I like to be foot-loose—to come and go whenever I want to; and you may say that hereafter I shall have a public stable, and that it will not contain anything but good material. If an owner has one or two trotters that are first-class goods and wants me to take and trot them, I will do this, but there will be no use of my trying to train every horse that somebody else thinks will do to perform with.

"I think Johnston will go a great mile next year—close to two minutes if no bad luck befalls him. At Lexington he was better than I had ever seen him. You know the track there is not a perfectly level one, and on the day he paced it was a little rough. I had made up my mind not to go a mile with him as well as he could, as we were only advertised to beat 2:10, and that could be done without much trouble. So when the word was given I let him slip along to the half-mile pole well in hand, and my watch made the time to that point just 1:06. Then I gave him his head, and you ought to have seen him fly. The last part of the homestretch is a slight rise of ground, and you may know he was pacing some when we finished in 2:08, making the last half in 1:02¼ by the official timing, and 1:01 by mine. People smile when I talk of his going a mile close to two minutes next year, but they don't know the horse. He has been driven a quarter of a mile better than thirty seconds, and I am willing to bet a reasonable amount that he can go a half in one minute. Now what is to prevent a young, game horse from going a full mile nearly as fast as he can a half? Plenty of horses can rate their speed well enough for that, and Johnston is one of them. If he doesn't go a mile some day in 2:02 or better I shall be disappointed."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A Wizard of the Sulky.

The express between Boston and New York was crowded, and a number of people got on board at Stamford who were unable to find seats. One of these had piercing eyes, a stoop in the shoulder and a dark mustache, and he carried in his hand a three-gallon milk-can. He stopped at the seat which we occupied, deposited his can in the aisle of the coach and remarked: "Been to Hartford, I suppose. Well, how's the mare? So help me Moses, I believe Maud S. can trot in 2:07 when just right. I saw her go a half-mile in 1:02, and she did it so easy that I set her down for a world beater. I used to tell Mr. Vanderbilt that she would beat anything that stood on four legs if he would give her a show. Jay-Eye-See never saw the day he could down her. Why, I went to Mr. Vanderbilt last Summer and told him that I represented a syndicate that would pay $100,000 for her. But he would not sell to me. Said he could afford to keep her. What am I doing? Why, I have an eighty-acre farm here at Stamford with forty odd horses on it. I run up and back nearly every day, and always carry a can of milk home with me. No, I don't drive any more. I look full in the face, but I don't weigh as much by thirty pounds as I did. Neuralgia has pulled me down, and it will not allow me to pull against a horse. No one knows what I suffer at times. After a ride in a sulky I am completely prostrated. Not being able to drive I got together a stable of runners at Brighton Beach, and I have done pretty well with the thoroughbreds, although I have to keep my eyes open, you bet. Some tough fellows round with the gallopers. When you mention pole horses don't forget Pickard. He was worth twice what Mr. Bonner paid for him. I tried to have Ed. Gilmore buy him; but he was too slow in making up his mind. Pickard and Ruras ought to trot a great mile. Hopeful? Oh, yes, the gray horse is out at Fleetwood; but I have nothing to do with him. He has a great flight of speed yet, but is too old to make much of a fight in races. I tried to buy him, but Mrs. Richmond thought he was worth more than I was willing to pay. You like cider? I have any qaantity of apples on my farm, but I do not make much cider. I sold 160 barrels of apples to-day at $1.25 a barrel. But here we are at the Grand Central Depot. Good-night." And the speaker tipped his hat and made a grab for the milk-can. The voluble stoop-shouldered man was once regarded as the greatest reinsman that ever lived. He was called the "Wizard of the Sulky." His name is Dan Mace. —*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Sires of English Horses.

The Byerley Turk came to this country about 1689; the Godolphin Arabian, himself a pony of 14½ hands, though his descendants were in every way great in the land, died at Gogmagog Hills, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, in 1753. From the third of the trio, the Darley Arabian, sprang Eclipse, whose son, Young Eclipse, won the second Derby in 1781. The Arab has always been the favorite horse of fiction. He has been described so often that a picture of a typical Arab, a descendant of Blundevill's Barbarian, will suffice. Here is the small head, the swelling nostril, the small sharp ear, the mild and gentle eye (in repose, for he is easily excited), the arched neck, the compact body.—the Arab is rarely over 14 hands 1 inch in height—the clean legs and that peculiar set on and carriage of the tail, "carried out with a sweep like the curve of a palm branch," one enthusiast has said, which are characteristic of the desert born. It is not to be understood that the three Arabs—to use the term literally—named above are the progenitors of all English thoroughbred horses. This is by no means the case, but the blood of these three enormously preponderates. How it comes to pass that the thoroughbred Arab, from which the English thoroughbred sprang, through some intermixture of what is supposed to be an altogether poorer strain, should be so much inferior in speed and stamina to the English horse, which at its best has an existence of only three centuries, it is impossible to say.—*The English Illustrated Magazine.*

Imp. Great Tom, the property of Gen. W. G. Harding, Belle Meade Stud Farm, Tennessee, recently recovered from an attack of pneumonia and was again severely blistered, from the effects of which he may lose the sight of one of his eyes.

Premiums at Los Angeles.

The following is the premium list of the Los Angeles Fair as published in the local papers. It is badly muddled but is clear in a few points:

CATTLE.

Class 6—C. A. Page and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium, fatted cow, Polled Angus cow Favorite.

Class 4—Herd of four head, bull and three cows, C. A. Page and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium; names, Black Commodore, Miss Fyfe, Favorite and Blossom.

Class 1—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; second premium; Fifth Duke of Alameda, Durham.

Class 1—C. A. Page and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium, bull Black Commodore.

Class 1—C. A. Page and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium; Fred Douglass (1-year-old bull).

Class 1—First premium, best 3-year-old cow; Miss Fyfe (entered by above named). Second premium, heifer calf, Miss Ella Eyfe.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Class 2—F. J. Barretto, Downey; first premium, 3-year-old bull, Blythe Othello.

Class 2—First premium on 2-year-old bull, Joe Romero.

Class 2—First premium, 1-year-old bull, Buckboard.

Class 2—Second premium, Gold Foil.

Class 2—First premium, Spread Brow (bull calf).

Class 2—First premium on cow, Sun Maid, 3-year-old.

Class 2—Second premium, cow, Pomona.

Class 2—First premium, cow, Margarette Foulks, 2-year-old.

Class 2—First premium, 1-year-old cow, Belle Esprit.

Class 2—First premium, heifer calf, Miss Veda.

Class 4—Herd of thoroughbred cattle, 2-year-old; second premium.

Class 4—Herd under 2 years old, first premium.

Class 5—Sweepstakes—F. J. Barretto, Downey; second premium, bull Joe Romero; first premium, calf Gold Foil.

Class 3—Devons—Andreas Machado, first premium, bull, George the Fourth (2,618).

Class 1—Durhams—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; first premium, heifer calf, Primrose.

Class 5—Sweepstakes—C. A. Page and H. M. Johnston, Los Angeles; first premium, Polled Angus bull, Black Commodore.

Class 5—First premium, Polled Angus cow, Miss Fyfe.

Class 3—Holstein—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles, second premium, cow, Annie Clifton.

Class 6—Graded cattle—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; first premium, cow, Betty.

Class 6—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; second premium, fatted cow, Cleopatra.

Class 6—F. J. Barretto, Downey; first premium, heifer calf, Blender.

Class 2—Jersey cattle—Wm. Niles, Los Angeles; second premium, one-year-old bull, Golddust.

Class 2—Second premium, one-year-old heifer Lady Hanbell.

Class 5—Second premium, bull, Geo. Gilbert.

Class 3—First premium, heifer, Rosa Dale.

Class 3—First premium, heifer calf, Queen Adaline.

HORSES.

Class 1—Thoroughbred stock—E. J. Baldwin; first premium, brown stallion Grinstead, aged.

E. J. Baldwin; second premium, brown stallion Rutherford, aged.

Class 1—E. J. Baldwin; first premium, brown colt, Brandywine, 2 years old.

Class 1—E. J. Baldwin; first premium, brown mare, Maggie Emerson, 4 years old.

Class 1—Sorrel mare, Hermosa; first premium.

Class 9—E. J. Baldwin; suckling colt, second premium for her above named colt.

Class 1—E. J. Baldwin; first premium, Mollie McCarthy's Last (b f), 1 year old.

Class 1—E. J. Baldwin; second premium, b f Bonita, 1 year old.

E. J. Baldwin; first premium to Maggie Emerson's suckling colt.

Class 2—Families—E. J. Baldwin; first premium, brown stallion, Grinstead and five colts.

E. J. Baldwin; first premium, Maggie Emerson and two colts.

E. J. Baldwin; second premium for bay colt, Silver Cloud.

E. J. Baldwin; first premium, sorrel colt, Primero.

GRADED HORSES.

Class 5—Draft horses: Jacob Bertch, Springfield, Ventura county, first premium.

Class 2—Famiy: b s Don Victor, with five colts, (no competition.)

Class 11—J. W. Earnest, Los Angeles, g c Beatrix, yearling, first premium, (no competition.)

Class 4—Draft horses: Daniel Griswold, Westminster, first premium, b m Minnie, six years old.

Class 11—Daniel Griswold, Westminster, first premium, sorrel filly, (suckling), Alice.

Class 4—Draft horses: A. Rose, Ballona, Cal., first premium, dapple grey stallion, Napoleon.

Class 11—A. Rose, Ballona, Cal., first premium, b filly, (suckling).

Class 11—A. Rosa, Ballona, family of six colts, by Napoleon, first premium, (no competion.)

Class 10—H. A. Grewell, Santa Barbara, Cal., horses for general purposes, first premium, roan mare, Dolly, (no competition.)

Class 5—Roadsters: C. A. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal., first premium, b s Del Sur.

Class 12—Sweepstakes: C. A. Durfee, Los Angeles, Cal., first premium, b s Del Sur.

Class 5—Roadsters: J. W. Gardiner, Santa Ana, Cal., first premium, b s Black Diamond, two years.

Class 3—Graded: J. W. Gardiner, Santa Ana, Cal., first premium, b s Pacific, two years old, (no competion.)

Class 3—G. G. Arnold, Hueneme, Cal., first premium, b s Ben Wade, Jr., 5 years old.

Class 11—Colts: E. J. Baldwin, Santa Anita, Cal., first premium, b colt, one year old.

Class 5—Roadsters; Keniston & Co., San Bernardino, Cal., first premium, b m Nellie Monroe.

Class 8—Saddle horses: Andreas Machado, Machado, first premium, bay gelding.

Class 10—General purposes: E. P. Latour, Los Angeles, first premium, Black Model, ten years old.

Class 12—Sweepstakes: E. P. La Tour, Los Angeles, second premium, Black Model, ten years old.

Class 11—Graded horses: E. J. Baldwin, Santa Anita, first premium, b suckling colt.

Class 12—Sweepstakes: E. J. Baldwin, Los Angeles, first premium, b m Maggie Emerson.

SWINE.

Class 1—Berkshire: C. A. Coffman, Ranchito, Cal.; first premium, boar, 6 month, Richmond.

Class 1—First premium, breeding sow Betsy Corbet, 1 year old.

Class 2—First premium, sow Miss S., under 1 year. First premium, pigs under 10 months, Richmond and Miss S.

Class 1—Sweepstakes, Berkshire: C. A. Coffman, Ranchito; first premium, boar Richmond.

Class 1—First premium, sow Betsy Corbet.

Class 1—First premium, pen Betsy Corbet and family.

Class 1—First premium, boar, 2 sows and 6 pigs.

Class 2—Poland China: F. Wakeman, Santa Ana, first premium, boar, 3 years old, General.

Class 2—First premium, sow Susy.

Class 2—F. Wakeman, Santa Ana, second premium, sow 1 year, Pride of Valley.

Class 2—First premium, 6 months. Primrose and Daisy 2d.

Class 2—First premium, pair pigs, Sambo and Queen.

Class 1—Berkshire: Wm. Niles, Los Angelos, Cal.,; first premium, boar, 2 years and over, Royal Briton.

Class 1—Second premium, breeding sow Victoria.

Class 1—Second premium, sow, 6 months and under 1 year, Royal Maid.

POULTRY.

George C. I. Starcey, Santa Monica, one pair light Brahma fowls, first premium.

James T. Brown, Los Angeles, first premium on each of the following: Best Plymouth Rock, white Leghorn, brown Leghorn, white-faced black Spanish, Houdans; also for best and largest collection of fowls; $10.

Wm. Niles, Los Angeles, first premium for partidger Cochin, buff Cochin, white Cochin, s. l. Hamburg; also first premium for bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, raven ducks, peacocks and Guinea fowls.

National Association Trotting Horse Breeders.

In addition to the entries published last week the following are reported in the sweepstakes for foals of 1884. $500 entrance:

G. S. Moulton's b c, by Vermont Messenger, dam Randolph Maid, by Don Giovanni.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's br c Norcott, by Electioneer, dam Norma, by Alexander's Norman.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Blonde, by Gen. Benton, dam Brunette, by Hambletonian.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f, by Gen. Benton, dam Violet, by Electioneer.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b c, by Piedmont, dam Addie, by Hambletonian Chief.

Palo Alto Stock Farm's b f Macaria, by Clay, dam McCa., by Almont.

Ariel Lathrop's b f Maiden, by Electioner, dam May Queen, by Alexander's Norman.

Ariel Lathrop's br c, by Electioneer, dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr.

Chas. Marvin's br f Lulaneer, by Electioneer, dam Lula, by Alexander's Norman.

Chas. Marvin's br c, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor.

L. J. Rose's b f, by Sultan, dam Kitty Wilkes, by George Wilkes.

Miss Woodford, the acknowledged Queen of the running Turf, can be seen on any fair day at Brighton Beach, where she is led by the bridle for a two hours leg bath in the surf. The great mare struck herself on the inside of the right foreleg in her last great race of two-mile heats, in which she defeated Drake Carter and Modesty in 3:33 and 3:31½, the best two-mile heat race on record. This was Miss Woodford's ninth consecutive victory this year, and it is barely possible that she will never face the starter's flag again. The great mare has not gone lame from her mishap, but she favors the right foreleg when first led out every morning. She will be blistered and fired, and may stand training again, but an experienced horseman who has seen the Queen often since the accident, thinks she has run her last race.

The Brooklyn Stable, property of Messrs. Dwyer Bros., will take a new departure next year. The stable will probably be divided, and most of the two and three-year-olds will be raced in the East, while the four-year-olds and upwards will take in the principal meetings in the Southwest. The Western Associations offer more open races at weight for age and fewer handicaps, and a first-class mare like the "Queen of the Turf"—Miss Woodford—will have a better chance. However, when the Western Associations see a first-class racehorse literally galloping away with everything started for, they will quickly adopt more handicaps, or else the races will be mere "walk overs," and the gate receipts will suffer in consequence.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Trotting at Portland, Oregon.

CITY VIEW PARK, Oct. 26th—Match trot, 3 in 5, for $100 a side.

Kelly, ro g, by Copperbottom	Misner	1	1
Startle, b g, by Bellfounder	Lindsey	2	2

Time, 2:44½, 2:43½, 2:41.

Same Day—Match for $100 a side, 2 in 3.

Florence E., ch m, by Pathfinder, dam said to be by Jack Miner	McManus	1	1
Nellie K., br m, by Mike, son of Vermont, dam by Vermont	Clark	2	2

Time, 2:37, 2:33½.

Tristan, who wound up his turf career by running a dead heat with Lucerne for the Champion Stakes at Newmarket last week, has won for M. Lefevre, his owner, in five seasons, £22,910. St. Simon, the three-year-old racehorse who has cleared the board of the chief cup races and has won all his races, with great ease, has been put on the shelf for this year, so that the talk about a match with St. Gatien, the winner of the Cesarewitch, also unbeaten, is certain to end in smoke.

The value of the blood of the broncho, has commanded the attention of the Turks, as sixteen choice specimens of the breed lately arrived in New York from Texas, en route to Constantinople. The animals were purchased on an order from the Turkish Government, and are designed for the plains of Tartary, where they will be given their freedom and permitted to interbreed with the wild Tartar horses of the steppes of Asia.

The English Jockey Club is at last taking steps in the direction of effecting a reform which is badly needed in the old country, and which might not be out of place here. The tendency to reduce the distance of races has been growing so much that the home club has passed a rule to the effect that there must be at every meeting at least two races of a mile per day which are not selling races.

Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium.

Last Friday morning I received an invitation from Mr. Cohnfeld to come to the Driving Park and witness the fast trial of his new team, composed of the champion stallion, Maxy Cobb, and his half sister, Neta Medium. As I plodded up the hill toward the park gates I overtook Mr. Frank Work driving Edward and Swiveller, the heroes of many an event.

We discussed the probabilities of what we were going to see, and both agreed, considering the weather and the fact that Neta Medium had never beaten 2:22½ in a race, the team would not beat 2:20 right away. After driving around the track my opinion was strengtened, as it was soft in places and quite heavy near the pole, midway of second quarter. They were worked out an opening mile in 2:35. Shortly afterwards I had a brief chat aside with Murphy and the owner. Johnny was non-committal, but Mr. Cohnfeld was confident they would be at 2:20. He stood alone in this opinion, as Col L. Kip. Messrs. Newbold Morris, S. F. Knapp, T. C. Eastman, Wm. Turnbull, S. F. Sniffen, John J. Quinn, Henry Hughes, T. J. Coe, Major Weeks, and, in fact, all present concluded it would be next to impossible for a pair of horses unacquainted with each other to beat 2:20 on such a day and track. The weather was raw, with a lowery sky, and every one buttoned their greatcoats tightly, until the time arrived for the start. Murphy scored up once and jogged around the track, then increased their speed inside the distance, and nodded for the word, which was given by Mr. Knapp. Away they went, Neta being very close to the rail as they rounded the first turn. They worked in unison, and reached the quarter pole in 33½ seconds. On they sped at the same rate to the half, in 1:07. Murphy eased them up the hill, and the three-quarter pole was passed in 1:43, but down the homestretch they were full of trot. Their driver shouted, and touched Maxy with the whip. He respouded, and Neta was not tired. They finished strong in 2:18. A number of watches indicated 2:17½, which would make the last quarter 34½ seconds. An old turfite loudly proclaimed that it was 2:17¼. Said he, "I never saw a pair of horses trot that middle half in 1:09½ before to-day." They trotted to a notop road wagon, weighing 130 lbs. exclusive of pole.

The performance was received with acclamation, and Messrs. Work and Eastman were the first to extend their congratulations to the proud owner. Murphy soon came to the club-house, and he was quickly surrounded by the entire party, extending their hands and making all sorts of favorable comments at the same time. The gist of the talk was that Mr. C. had the coming team, and, given a warm day and dryer track 2:16½ or better, is within their reach. I may add that the horses are not in training track, but were jogged from their owner's private stables, Fifty-eighth Street, that afternoon, and it was the fourth time they were hitched as a pair. Murphy says, "Maxy is a born pole horse; in fact, he is A1 wherever you place him; but Neta kept her end up wonderfully well."

VERITAS.

The Finish at San Bernardino.

The races at San Bernardino were finished Wednesday. Attendance small, betting *nil*. Tom won the unfinished race with Ingersoll and Billy. Time, 51:¾.

Oct. 29th.—Running; purse $—; for all ages; half mile heats.

Kelly's br g Tom, aged, 115 lbs	Kelly	1	1
Ralp's b g Billy, 5 years, 115 lbs	Weaver	2	2
Kennistan & Co.'s b g Bob Ingersol, 4 years, 119 lbs	Wallace	3	3

Time, :52, :51¾.

*First heat won Oct. 27th.

The trot between Dick J., Hunter, and Lady Washington was won in straight heats by Dick J.

Same Day.—Trotting; purse $—.

Dick J., blk g, by McClellan	1	1	1
Hunter	2	2	2
Lady Washington	3	3	3

Time, 2:37, 2:35, 2:36.

E. A. D.

A meeting of the American Turf Congress is to be held in Chicago on the 21st day of November next, for the purpose of considering some needed changes in the racing rules which were adopted last Winter at the meeting held in Louisville. Representatives of the following leading racing Associations throughout the South and West will be present at the meeting: Washington Park Club, Chicago, Ill.; Louisville Jockey Club, Louisville Ky.; Kentucky Blood Horse Assooiation, Lexington, Ky.; Nashville Blood Horse Associatien, Nashville, Tenn.; Latonia Jockey Club, Covington, Ky.; Louisiana Jockey Club, New Orleans, La.; Memphis Jockey Club, Memphis, Tenn., and many others.

The brown stallion Dirigo, formerly Geo. B. McClellan, by the Drew Horse, was destroyed on the 14th day of August. He had become impotent and worthless from age. He was foaled, as near as we can learn, in 1853. As a sire he got Camors, 2:25½; Little Fred, 2:25¾; Bully Brooks, 2:28, and John Virgin, 2:29. He was undoubtedly the best son of the Drew Horse, and was a horse of fine style and disposition, great courage, and a fine turn oi speed. He also sired many valuable roadsters and gentlemen's driving horses.—*Maine Horse-Breeders' Monthly.*

The California BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN is wrong in asserting that Ex-Gov. Stanford's mare, Flirt, is "the first Hermit mare ever sent to the United States." Mr. W. L. Scott owned Ænone, by Hermit, but unfortunately she died last Spring of chronic indigestion. Mr. Belmont also, owns Fair Barbarian, by Hermit.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

We stand corrected. Our authority for the statement was Gov. Stanford's catalogue of the mares, and we took it for granted that it was the first without giving the matter a thought.

Jimmy Rowe, who formerly trained the Dwyers' stable, is forming a stable of his own. He has recently purchased of T. J. Megibbon the bay gelding Strickland, three years old, by Springbok, dam Lorena, the price being $2,500.

Mr. S. S. Huntly, of Helena, Montana, has a horse that is half-brother to more 2:30 horses than any man's horse, and has a record of 2:32. He is by Volunteer, dam Kentucky Girl, by Blue Bull.

D. S. C., the winner of the 3-minute and 2:40 classes at Lexington, Ky., obtaining a record of 2:26¾, was, up to a recent date, used in a wood cart. He was unharnessed from a load and sold for $160.

Herdic, the pool-seller, and Lem Ullman, the programme man, are in Texas. They will probably journey to California before their return East.

Farley, the jockey, who rode Lucky B., at Jerome, when the recent accident occurred, is steadily recovering.

Cracked Heels.

Some horses are, no doubt, more predisposed to cracked heels than others, but, nevertheless, the immediate causes, though various, may be summed up under the general head of neglect and mismanagement. The very sudden change from heat to cold, or from cold to heat, is very likely to derange the secretions of the skin, hence washing the legs, especially with hot water, is very apt to induce cracked heels. The use of caustics and active stringents frequently do irreparable mischief. Gummy-legged horses (those whose legs are apt to fill) are predisposed to cracked heels. Though this affection is usually associated with neglect and mismanagement we occasionally find it in animals receiving the best of care. Horses well groomed and regularly exercised sometimes suffer from cracked heels. The process of sweating induces this affection. The sweat runs down into the hollow of the heels, and the evaporation of the perspiration, strongly impregnated as it is with the different animal salts, will often excoriate with the skin, especially in thin-skinned or white-legged horses. In regard to treatment: First, the cause, if it can be discovered, must be removed; the heels should be carefully washed every night with blood warm water, and carefully enveloped in flannel bandages. Soap, though commonly used along with the water, is injurious, because the alkali contained in it spoils the material thrown out for the restorative process. Ointments of various kinds are used; the following if properly prepared is the most perfect application for inveterate cracked heels that is known: Take of oxide of zinc, two drachms; vaseline, one ounce; tincture benzein, one drachm; carbolic acid, five drops; citrine ointment, one ounce. Mix thoroughly, and gently rub it into the cracks with the finger, so as to distribute it in a moderately thick layer over the whole of the effected part, and to insinuate it as much as possible under the crusts that may have been formed. Once properly applied it will prevent further crusts from forming or collecting, and still further aids in the formation of a new cuticle to the abraded skin, and a barrier to the oxydizing action always present in inflammatory action. The heels must not be washed after the application of the ointment. They may be wiped with a soft napkin as much as may seem necessary, but when the ointment is once applied it should not be removed by washing, unless there are accumulations of filth or sand or some like gritty substance is wished to be removed.—*Sportsman.*

The Jerome Park track is about to undergo several alterations. The painful accident of the closing day of the Autumn meeting has had the effect of opening the eyes of the Executive Committtee to the dangers of the curve at the half-mile pole. They at once employed an engineer, who presented his plans, which embrace the entire doing away with the curve. From the club house "Bluff," the course will run straight into the meadow to the south of the present course, and a safe and easy than will bring it into the present T. Y. C., thus giving a homeseretch nearly three furlongs in length, which will render it the finest in the country, certainty the finest in this section, and the effort will be made to make the three-quarter mile course one of the fastest in the country. The club intends, at some future time, to do away with the upper turn also, by taking the course further to the north. The work on the lower turn will begin immediately upon the close of the November meeting. The fact is the Jerome Park people are awakening to their opportunities. The course is the most accessible of all others in this section, as it can be reached in twenty-five minutes from the city.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The racehorses, General Harding, Tennyson, Harry Gilmore, Lute Fogle, Boz Sedam and Charley Marks, are all at Dr. Sheppard's at Ottawa, Ill., undergoing veterinary treatment, as they are all lame or otherwise suffering from the effects of campaigning.

Mr. S. E. Larabie, Deer Lodge, Mon., has sold to H. C. Jewett, Jewett Stock Farm, Buffalo, the black colt Patchen Wilkes, two years old, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Putchen; 2d dam the dam of Anglin, 2:27¼, and Wilkes Boy.

The colors of Mr. John Hammond, the extraordinarily successful English turfman, are "white, red collar, cuffs and cap."

Jim Renwick will not return to this coast at present, but has gone into Winter quarters at Jerome Park.

ATHLETICS.

University Games.

Starter—Al Braverman.
Judges—Frank Soule, Jr., U. C.; Lieut. J. Hullon, U. S. A.; W. C. Brown, O. C.
Timers—Col. Geo. C. Edwards, U. C.; Charles B. Hill, M. C. C.
Clerk of the Course—W. A. Brewer.

A large attendance, including many ladies, witnessed the eighth Field Day of the University. The weather was splendid. The mud track was in good condition, but a great many runners complained of its hardness. The management showed a noticeable improvement over previous efforts and the events were run off smoothly. A great amount of judgment was exhibited in the handicapping of the open events; this is to be wondered at when the handicaps of '83 are remembered.

The various events were keenly contested, although the entries were not nearly as numerous as they should have been. Braverman handed the pistol in a satisfactory manner for a novice, but, as was expected, the runners in the open events beat the gun. At every meeting somebody gets ahead of the pistol. This state of affairs must be rectified, and the sooner the better. We have never measured the track, but judging by the time made in the relay race there certainly must have some mistake made regarding the measurement. The time is altogether too fast. The 100, 220, and 440 were measured off separately. Result:

100 Yard Run, (open to alumni as an undergraduate),—Pond, '80, 1st; Heller, '83, 2d. A splendid race. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

Putting the Weight—Reed, '88, 27 ft. 6 in, 1st.

220 Yards Handicap—Magee, '87 (5 yds), 1st; Sutton, '85, (scratch), 2d. A close race. Time. 25 sec.

Mile race—High, '88, 1st. Time, 5 m. 10 s.

100 Yards Handicap (open)—J. W. Flynn, scratch 1st; Brierly (7 yds.), 2d; Stewart (3 yds.), 0; B. A. Benjamin (5 yds.), 0; Jordan (6 yds.), 0; C. B. Hill, 8 yds, 0. A hard race, won by Flynn after a desperate struggle with Brierly. The watches showed 10 1-5, 10¼, and 10 2-5 respectively. All the runners beat the pistol. Flynn ran in fine form.

Standing Wide Jump—Woodham, '88, 9 ft, ½ inch.

Mile Walk—McAllister, '85, 1st. Time, 8 m. 17¾ s.

220 Yards Handicap (open,—J. W. Flynn (6 yds.), 1st; Brierly (12 yds.), 2d; R. S. Haley (scratch), 0; W. R. Stewart (6 yds.), 0; Jordan, 10 yds. It seems strange that Jordan was only given 4 yards from Flynn in this race, when he got 6 yards in the hundred. Haley ran himself to a standstill after traversing 120 yards. Flynn had another hard struggle with Brierly, and just managed to breast the worsted a few inches in advance. Stewart was out of condition. Time, 23 2-5 s.

Three Legged Race—Downs and Chestnut, '88, 1st. Time, 15 1-5 s.

Running Hop, Step and Jump (open)—In his first attempt, Gibson jumped 38 ft 2 in,, which stopped all the other competitors.

440 Yards Run—Sutton, '85, 1st. Sutton ran in splendid style and finished well in hand, in 55⅕s. There are very few on the Coast that can defeat Sutton in a quarter.

Running High Jump (open)—H. Germain, 4 ft. 9 in. 1st; B. A. Benjamin, 4 ft. 8 in., 2d.

Running Wide Jump—Ellis, '88, 16 ft. 1st.

Class Relay Race, 2 Miles—Class '87, Blanchard, Code, Magee, and Turner, defeated Class '85, McAllister, Heller, Putnam, and Dunn; and Class '88, Woods, Woodham, Bushby and Downs. Time, 8 m. 37¼ s.

Johnson to his Fellow-Professionals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1884.

EDITOR SPORTSMAN: There being so many disputes regarding my sprinting capability, I issue the following challenge, to remain open three weeks: I, the undersigned, do hereby challenge any man in the world to run me seventy-five yards, or I will make a match to run any man in America one hundred yards, for not less than $200 or more than $1,000 a side. I will take 2½ yards start from Harry Hutchins in 100 yards and 4¾ yards in 125 yards for the same amount. I will allow the following men these starts in 100 yards: James Quirk, 1 yard; E. S. Tisdale, 3 yards; F. W. Stone, 2 yards; P. M. Duff, 4 yards; T. J. McQuigan, 2½ yards; W. Mills, 2 yards; Fred Hurst, 1½ yards; Archie McCombe, 2 yards; Fred Harmon, 1 yard; J. T. Crossley, 2½ yards; Thomas Atkin, 4 yards; Gus Carruthers, 2¼ yards; Thomas Fitzgerald, 4½ yards; W. Boyd, 2½ yards. These races must all be for money or not at all, and the money posted in a reliable man's hands or some well known sporting paper. Start to be pistol shot. Sheffield rules to govern or mutual consent. If not off in thirty minutes to go by report of pistol. Race to be play or pay; the race to take place four weeks from signing articles. A deposit to the New York *Sportsman* will be promptly covered. Hoping to receive a speedy acceptance, I remain,

Yours, HARRY M. JOHNSON.

An Australian in England thus refers to Hutchins in the Melbourne *Sportsman:*

"But, undoubtedly, the greatest wonder in the pedestrian world is D. Hutchins, the champion professional sprint runner. I saw him run in a 130 yard handicap. He was handicapped to give some of them 30 yards start, and the nearest man to him had 14 yards. The fastest Sheffield runners, who can do even time, get 7 yards from him. Those who ought to know say whenever it is wanted he can do 100 yards in 9s., and a quarter of a mile in 46s. Anyhow, in private trials, he used to give Myers 10 yards in a quarter, and beat him very easily. His style is simply perfection, and he runs remarkably low on the ground, and with his legs more in front of him than any man I have ever seen.

A Merion Wins at Harvard.

Our readers will be pleased to learn of the success of Tom D. Davidson, son of Professor Davidson of the United States Coast Survey of this city, and a member of the Merion Cricket Club, at the Freshmen Fall Meeting of Harvard University. Davidson won the quarter mile rather handily, in 60s. It will be remembered that Gaston M. Ashe, also a member of the Merion, won the event the year previous, with the greatest of ease. Davidson also started from the scratch in the quarter at the regular meeting, but was defeated by Churchill (10 yds.) in 56 4-5s.

When will these punsters stop. The *Evening News* remarks: L. E. Myers has challenged Malcolm Ford to run 100 yards on election day, for a $50 gold medal. If Ford runs Meyers it will settle the question in regard to who is the fastest runner at the distance Myers has a national reputation as the amateur champion runner of America, and he can not af-Ford to be beaten.

H. H. Baxter, M. W. Ford and C. A. J. Queckberner, of the New York Athletic Club, purpose visiting England in order to compete in the Championship Games. As a pole vaulter, Baxter is only second to Ray, while Ford will certainly make a better showing in the 100 yard run than did Waldron. Queckberner will no doubt hold his own with the best exponents of the shot and hammer in Great Britain.

We have, of late, been frequently asked whether a competitor in a school race is elligible to start in the maiden race at the Olympic games. We are of the opinion that he can start, but it rests entirely with the committee on games to solve the question. At any rate, there will be no harm in entering for the event.

Harry Hutchins, the most phenomenal sprint runner that the world has ever produced, was expected to arrive in New York, on Tuesday, Oct. 28th. When shall we hear from Kittleman, Rogers, Smtth, and Johnson again?

The entertainment presented by the managers of Whistler's benefit was well worthy of patronage. We have rarely seen a more interesting and better carried out programme than the one on last Thursday night.

Myers is not coming to California, so the joint meeting of the Manhattan Olympic Club has been abandoned. This is the result of the exorbitant demands of the Manhattan Club, of New York.

There is every probability that John Meagher, of Massachusetts, and William Edwards, of Australia, will shortly engage in a forty-eight hour heel and toe walking match.

Myers and Ford meet in a scratch one hundred yard race at the games of the Manhattan Club. We have no hesitstion in naming Myers as the winner.

The meeting of the Olympic Club will be held on their grounds at Oakland. This will be pleasing information for many of the competitors.

At the Olympic games on Thanksgiving Day, a special race of 100 yards will take place between Flynn and Lucas.

BICYCLING.

A Contemporary, last week, having started a rumor that Cortis was dead, it is with much pleasure that we publish a portion of a letter received, this week, from him, by which it will be seen that he still takes the liveliest interest in cycling:

COONAMBLE, August 10th, 1884.

MY DEAR NAIRN, I have just come back from a flying visit to Sydney, where I was present at the SydneyB. C. sports. They were a grand success and reminded me more of the well remembered Surrey meetings than any others I have witnessed. I am told there were 15,000 spectators there and I can quite believe it. There is keen competition between Victoria and New South Wales in every branch of trade and sport, so the presence of the Victoria representatives added zest to the meeting. For my own part, I was greatly pleased to see Bennet win the mile, and he has shown himself so good and consistent a performer on grass tracks at home, I fancy he is better there than on a sinder path, and was the more glad therefore to see his success. Lee's non-success certainly seemed a surprise to most of the spectators, but they impartially applauded good riding irrespective of club or colony. The dinner afterwards was a great success, and the Sydney club are especially to be congratulated on the fact that they seem to have brought about a complete understanding between the V. C. U. and the N. S. W. C. U. Curiously enough, they themselves have seceded from the union. I was very much surprised at reading the result of the mile championship; I never suspected Speechley of championship form, and should have handicapped Liles to give him 50 yards at least. Please don't forget me in my desert, which just at present is abounding in grass and water, and possesses an absolutely perfect climate, and with kind remembrances to all old friends, believe me,

Yours sincerely, HERBERT L. CORTIS.

P. S.—Please remind Liles, Whatton, Gaskell & Co. (meaning the other crack riders) that at present Lees holds the record for one hour, and that it is the first duty of every amateur champion to beat the professionals at *all* distances from one to fifty. Hazelton, of Victoria, is rumored to have done, in private, some wonderful performances, so the fellows at home must look out for their reputations. Wilson, of the Surrey, ought to try 21 miles an hour.—*Wheeling.*

Tandem Tricycle Records.

The one and two miles tandem tricycle records were upset yesterday (Friday), at the Crystal Palace by R. Cripps, Notts, and H. F. Wilson, Surrey B. C., who rode a Humber tandem —40-inch, geared up to 60—weighing only 65 pounds. The times were taken officially by Mr. Pembroke Coleman, the N. C. U. official handicapper and timekeeper, and were checked by two other watches. Appended are the times for each quarter of a mile, all of which are the best on record:

MILES	M.	S.	MILES	M.	S.
*¼	0	45	*1¼	3	45
*½	1	27 3-5	*1½	4	32
*¾	2	12	*1¾	5	19
*1	2	56	*2	6	4

* Denotes records

This (Saturday) evening we learn from Mr. Coleman that the records have been cut again to day, on the same track, by J. T. Trister and W. Brown; The times then made by these riders are, says Mr. Coleman:

MILES	M.	S.	MILES	M.	S.
1	2	56 3-5	*4	12	27
*2	6	3	*5	15	33 2-5
*3	9	17			

* Denotes records.

—*Referee, Oct. 19th.*

Tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen.

The Bay City Wheelmen will hold a bicycle tournament at the Mechanics' Pavilion on the evening of January 10th. The proceeds are to be devoted for the furnishing of Club rooms, which (for such an active organization as the B. C. W.) are an absolute necessity. All bicyclist are cordially invited fo compete in the events and there is little doubt but that every rider of the 'silent steed' can find something in the varied programme to his liking. The managing committee consists of F. R. Cook, Ed. Mohrig and — Munro. Entries will be received by Ed. Mohrig at 252 Market street, The following programme has been prepared:

Maiden Race (scrath) Open.
1 Mile Race. Nearest to time of 3 m. 50s. Open.
5 Mile Scratch Race. Open.
10 Mile Handicap Race. Open.
1 Mile Grasshopper Race. Open.
1 Mile Skating Race. Open.
Drilling and Fancy Riding.

M. Rousset, a well-known French bicyclist, has just performed an extraordinary feat. In twenty-four hours, comprising time for rest, he made the distance from Pau to Aire and back on a tricycle, accompanied by Prince Solaykoff. The double journey represents a ride of 340 kilometres (211 miles), and is said to be the longest distance ever effected with a tricycle of the pattern used by the travelers. Mr. Rousset is over fifty years of age.—*London Echo.*

To what extent bicycling is taking hold on the sporting world is partly shown by the fact that George Hendee, the Springfield champion, owns $4,500 worth of badges and other prizes, a third of which he has won this year, and Louis Hamilton, Yale's Crack wheelmen, possesses $2,000 in the same sort of material.—*Times.*

We are glad to notice that some of our cylists are taking to fancy riding. Redeout, Munro and Meeker are becoming quite expert. A competion would be in order at the meeting of the Bay City Wheelmen, on Jan. 10th.

Miss Florence Fuller, of the Dearborn Cycling Club, Chicago, has a record of over 1,000 miles on her tricycle. She expects to reach 2,000 before the snow flies.

In his attempt to lower the mile record on Oct. 11th, Hendee made the first quarter in 38 1-5s, which is now the best on record in the world by 4-5s.

A delegation of bicyclists have been appointed to wait on the Park Commissioners, urging the formation of a ¼-mile track at the park.

The *San Leandro Reporter* compliments the wheelmen, passed through that locality, on their fine appearance.

The Bay City Wheelmen have been practicing at the Pavilion during the week.

A great many riders have been out for a run on these moonlight nights.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout												

A Sportsman's Love.

A sportsman winged by Cupid's dart
Said to the maid he loved, "My deer,
Your wiles have fast enchained my hart
With lynx of steel, 'tis very clear.

"I quail to think of my sad lot,
My bittern never-ending woe;
Should my fawn dreaming come to naught,
I think 'twould lay this buffalo.

"Heron my knees I doe declare
I'd gladly, freely diver thee;
Owlet me all thy burdens bear—
Thy sor-roes, share them all with me!

"You otter know how bad I feel,
To your sea-duck-tive arts a prey,
If you refuse, your heart is teal—
Say wessel wed, and name the day."

She smiled, the minks, and, blushing, said,
"Think not that I woodchuck you over,
Knowing how badger heart has bled—
Besides, you'll make a bang-up plover?"

The Los Angeles Riflemen.

I was kindly invited by Captain Kuhrts, of the Los Angeles Rifle Club (Turners), to visit their range on Sunday, and had a pleasant time with that gentleman. Captain Kuhrts, is a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, a member of the Recreation Gun Club, the Rifle Club, a thorough sportsman, and whole souled man, who by his courtesies has placed me under many obligations. The shooting on this occasion was not up to its usual standard, and they claim politics, which are running fast here just now, as the cause, as the members do not get to bed in proper time. Mr. Hazard, of the Gun Club, is a fine rifleman and won the first gold medal for the annual shoot, with a score of 213 out of a possible 250, with his nerves all out of order from running as candidate for the legislature. Captain Kuhrts, Messrs. Harris, Myer and Gulmer, are also leading spirits of the Club, but on Sunday all of them were far behind their usual score. Mr. Odermott, who shot off with Captain Kuhrts for the fourth medal in the annual shoot, is a young man who two months ago scarcely knew one end of a rifle from another, but now promises to be one of the best rifleman in the district and already wins a prize every match. The shooting was at 200 yards off-hand, and the range is a good one, well and comfortably arranged. It is at the City Gardens, a very valuable property of 30 acres planted in oranges and other fruits, belonging to two brothers, the Messrs. Eberle, who are members of the club. F. Eberle won third prize on Sunday, with a score of 201. Altogether the day was a pleasant one as all are where the spirit and hospitality of the German Turners prevail. There is another rifle club in this city, of which Fred Holbrook, of the Gun Club, is captain, and of which I shall speak at another time.

MONTHLY SHOOT.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
J. Kuhrts	19	23	20	17	21	13	20	16	21	17	187
E. Harris	10	18	19	16	17	16	20	17	12	16	161
H. Hazard	12	15	18	15	21	19	15	18	16	13	162
C. Golmer	12	21	17	18	20	21	15	18	13	20	175
J. Maier	18	22	22	23	12	13	16	18	19	25	188
H. Merz	13	15	18	15	21	19	15	18	16	13	163
F. Eberle	18	15	21	14	12	16	13	14	17	10	150
J. Phillippi	14	20	15	0	10	16	13	17	11	4	120
N. Nice	15	10	17	19	14	18	17	15	18	9	152
H. Gunther	20	22	18	20	21	20	16	25	21	20	203
L. Odermott	20	15	24	25	18	23	22	16	20	15	198
T. Frohlinger	10	18	19	16	17	16	20	17	12	16	161
F. Morsch	19	20	23	17	18	13	20	16	21	17	184
F. Adam	10	15	17	0	16	20	10	10	14	13	125
J. Thomas	17	10	0	17	20	16	10	6	10	17	117
G. Schrader	15	10	0	17	16	20	10	14	10	13	125

YEARLY SHOOTING.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
J. Kuhrts	21	18	17	21	18	25	17	24	20	16	197
E. Harris	20	18	12	22	23	24	25	25	19	21	209
H. Hazard	17	22	25	23	19	25	24	21	17	20	213
C. Golmer	0	0	18	25	17	17	0	16	20	23	136
J. Maier	20	15	20	16	19	14	16	15	18	20	173
H. Merz	12	11	12	16	11	17	14	14	13	10	130
F. Eberle	21	22	20	24	20	19	24	21	15	15	201
J. Phillippi	24	7	15	17	17	14	16	15	7	10	142
N. Nice	19	20	17	19	20	24	10	19	15	16	179
H. Gunther	20	23	25	16	19	17	13	16	0	11	160
L. Odermott	18	21	17	21	20	25	15	23	18	19	197
T. Frohlinger	10	24	15	5	20	20	15	10	15	11	145
F. Morsch	17	18	21	11	11	19	17	20	11	17	162
F. Adam	0	0	19	17	20	18	20	14	21	9	138
J. Thomas	10	22	20	17	0	16	23	13	16	18	155
G. Schrader	0	10	23	15	18	17	11	18	20	0	132

First Gold Medal, Henry Hazard; Second Gold Medal, E. Harris; Third Gold Medal, F. Eberle; Fourth Silver Medal, L. Odermott; which was won in a shoot-off with Captain Kuhrts by one ring. H.

In the advertising department will be found a notice of two guns for sale. These guns are strictly first-class, the property of a private gentleman who is an expert and who will give satisfactory reasons for selling. They have been left at Mr. Cotrel's store for the convenience of gentlemen who may desire to examine them.

The boys report pretty good snipe-shooting at the bay. They also say that some ducks have put in an appearance. But boys sometimes tell fearful tales in regard to hunting.—*San Leandro Reporter.*

There was quite a number of mountain grouse in market at Sacramento the past week. The birds came from about Cisco, and were fine, fat ones. They sold at 75 cents each.

A Sacramento sportsman has named his dog Bancho, because, like the latter's ghost, he "will not down" when ordered so to do.

Excellent quail shooting at Rocklin.

Gilroy Pigeon Tournament

The clay pigeon tournament held at Gilroy, on November 1st, was well attended by sportsmen. The first match was at 15 birds, for a purse of $50 divided up among the three best shots. The birds required close attention and many were broken at 50 yards and upwards.

H. Frutig, 10 gauge, L. C. Smith	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—130
S. Short, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—130
Hudleson, 12 gauge, Clabrough	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—130
D. Dunham, 10 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1—120
Gruell, 12 Parker	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	wdn						
John Paine, 10 gauge, Remington	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	wdn						
P. Robinson, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	wdn				
H. Holloway, 12 gauge, Parker	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	wdn				
H. M. Briggs, 12 gauge, Parker	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	wdn						
J. H. Dunlap, 12 gauge, Greener	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	wdn				
Frizell, 10 gauge, Colt	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	wdn				
G. Holloway, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	wdn				
A. Herold, 12 gauge, Parker	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	wdn						
J. Eustice, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	wdn				
G. Eustice, 10 gauge, Parker	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	wdn						
J. Walsh, 12 gauge, Parker	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	wdn						
D. Gilroy, 10 gauge, Remington	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	wdn				

Sweepstakes, $1 entrance, 5 birds.

Dunlap, 12 gauge, Greener	0	1	1	1	1—4
Frizell, 10 guage, Colt	0	1	1	0	wdn
Hudleson, 12 guage, Clabrough	0	0	wdn		
Gruell, 12 guage, Parker	0	1	1	0	wdn
Frutig, 10 guage, L. C. Smith	1	1	1	1	0—4
G. Eustice, 10 guage, Parker	0	1	1	1	1—4
B. Rountree, 10 guage, Parker	1	1	0	1	1—4
J. Walsh, 12 guage, Parker	0	0	wdn		
D. Dunham, 10 gauge, Parker	1	1	1	1	1—5

Freeze out for second money.

B. Rountree	1	1	1	1	1—5
Frutig	1	1	1	1	0—4
Dunlap	0	0	wdn		
G. Eustice	1	1	1	0	wdn

Preserving Prairie Chickens.

The preservation of game is a common theme, but to "preserve prairie chickens for winter use," after the following method is something perhaps more generally practiced in the Western states, though less advocated. A sportsman of St. Paul is quoted as saying: "If I were to take my choice between a country that would produce fruit and one that would produce prairie chickens, I would take the chicken country every time. I don't shoot chickens for the sport only, although that is the prime fancy. But I put down from 100 to 150 chickens every fall for the winter. How long will they keep? Ten years. I take my birds to some refrigerator friend of mine, who wraps them in paper, twists under the heads, and freezes them without drawing. There they lie in the ice until I want them. The expense is simply 4 cents a bird for freezing, and a cent a month on each bird for storage. When you want prairie chickens in January all that is necessary is to set a basket of frozen birds out in the sun, and in a few hours they are ready for cooking, and you find them in exactly the same condition they were when shot. There is no trouble about it at all. You bring your bag to the refrigerator people, and when you want chickens go and get them. I shall shoot about five hundred ducks in the next three weeks, and I intend to put down two hundred for the winter's use."

An Easton, Pa., correspondent writes: The quail season opened in this section on October 15th, and a large number of the sportsmen were out. The majority of them scored a cipher, not even finding one bevy. A few found one bevy and none more than two. The verdict is that quails were never scarcer. Few guns will go out again this season here. Formerly there was no better quail district in the country than this. The only hope for birds lies in restocking and a law prohibiting their shooting for a term of years.

Says a Texas correspondent: "North Texas is alive with quail; 100 to 150 is a usual day's bag, dogs just on the point all day long. This applies to Clay and Montague counties. I can hardly get my shells into my hammerless quick enough; had to take the safety out of it to save wearing my thumbs off. Ducks have made their appearance, and I expect to kill geese on Red river next week."

Windsor Brown bagged one and a half doz. English Snipe, and a half dozen ducks last week, at the preserve of the Alameda Sportsmen's Club, at Mallard Station, near Niles. Shooting in this locality promises to be excellent as the season grows older.

To eat four quails a day for thirty days or forfeit $1,000 is a wager, at Los Angeles, on the result of the election, at New York.

A gentleman paid a visit to Milpitas, at the end of last week. He reports ducks as being very scarce.

Gray squirrel shooting is reported good about Cloverdale.

THE RIFLE.

Programme—California Rifle Association.

The Fall meeting of the California Rifle Association will take place on Nov. 16th and 23d, at Shell Mound Park, commencing each morning at 9 A. M. sharp.

Officers.—Gen. Wm. H. Dimond, President; Lieut. Hugh T. Sime, Vice-President; Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl, Secretary and Treasurer, 422 California St., S. F.

Board of Directors.—Gen. Wm. H. Dimond, Major A. F. Klose, Lieut. H. T. Sime, Corpl. L. R. Townsend, Capt. Wm. B. Collier, Lieut. Col. P. Boland, Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl, Lieut. Geo. H. Strong, Capt. Geo. Teller, Sergt. Chas. Nash, Lieut. R. P. Hammond, Jr.

Honorary Directors for Life.—Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.: Brig.-Gen. Horace Brooks, U. S. A.; Major C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A.; Major Gen. Charles Forman, N. N. G.; Brig.-Gen. John McComb, N. G. C.; Col. A. Andrews, N. G. C., Brig.-Gen. J. C. Kelton, U. S. A.

Executive Officer of Meeting, Major A. F. Klose.

NOVEMBER 16TH—FIRST MATCH.

Dimond Team Match.—Open to teams of six representatives from any military Company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or Rifle Club now in existence; with Springfield rifle at 200 and 500 yards, rounds, seven, at each distance. First prize, a trophy. Presented by Gen. W. H. Dimond. Cost $75. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Entrance fee $10. To become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.

SECOND MATCH.

Siebe Team Match.—Open to teams of six representatives from any Company of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any California Rifle Association matches. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Rounds, seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards. Entrance fee $6. First prize, a trophy, given by Capt. Ludwig Siebe, Retired N. G. C.

THIRD MATCH.

Centennial Trophy Team Match.—Open to teams of ten representatives from any Regiment or Batallion N. G. C. Distance 200 and 500 yards. Rounds, seven, at each distance, with Springfield rifles. Prize, the silver trophy presented to the Association by the City of San Francisco in 1876, and won by the First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., in competition, for five years previous to and including 1882. To become the property of the Regiment or Battalion winning it the most times in five years, commencing in 1883. Entrance fee, $15.

October 28, 1883, First Infantry Regiment.....577.

FOURTH MATCH.

C. R. A., 600-Yard Match—Open to teams of five representatives from any Regiment, Battalion, or Company of the National Guard, Army, or Company of Police; any military rifle under the rules; at 600 yards. Rounds, seven; 1st prize, a trophy; individual prizes, $5, $2.50, $1. Entrance fee, $5.

FIFTH PRIZE.

Dunphy Team Match—Open to teams of six representatives from any military Company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department, or Rifle Club now in existence, with any military rifle under the rules; at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds, seven, at each distance. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Entrance fee, $10. First prize, a trophy, presented by Lieut. Thos. Dunphy, Third Infantry Regiment Staff. Cost, $75. To become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.

SIXTH MATCH.

Townsend Consolation Match—Open to competitors who have never won prize at the meetings of the C. R. A.; distance, 200 yards; five shots with any military rifle under the rules. Sixty per cent. of net receipts to be divided as prizes. First prize, presented by Corporal L. R. Townsend, Co. B, First Infantry, N. G. C., other prizes, 25, 15, 10 and 10 per cent. respectively, of net receipts. Entries unlimited. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

NOVEMBER 23D.—SEVENTH MATCH.

For the medal presented by Governor Geo. C. Perkins. Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy. Entries unlimited. Rounds ten, with any military rifle under the rules. Distance 200 yards. Five cash prizes, namely: $10, $8, $6, $4, $2, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Entrance fee $1.

November 21st, 1880, Capt J. Robertson	score 47
May 29th, 1881, Sergt. N. Williams	" 47
October 16th, 1881, Lieut. Fred Kuhnle	" 48
October 29th, 1882, Lieut. Fred Kuhnle	" 48
May 26th, 1883, Lieut. S. I. Kellogg	" 48
October 28th, 1883, Officer P. D. Linville	" 49
May 11th, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville	" 49

EIGHTH MATCH.

Short Range Match.—Open to all comers; distance 200 yards, seven shots with any Military rifle under the rules, at a ring target; entries unlimited. Entrance fee $1. Six cash prizes: $15, $10, $7, $5, $2, $1.

NINTH MATCH.

For the California Powder Works Medal.—Open to all members of the Association, National Guard of California, Army and Navy, distance 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance with any military rifle under the rules. Entries limited to one each. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by the California Powder Works. Individual prizes, namely: $5, $3, $2. Entrance fee $1.

October 28th, 1883, Private Geo. C. Thaxter	64
May 11th, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville	65

POOL SHOOTING.

200 yards, any military rifle under the rules. 10 cents a shot, 60 per cent. of net receipts divided among holders of bull's-eye tickets.

CHAMPION MARKSMAN OF THE MEETING.

The competitor making the highest percentage in any five of the foregoing matches, taking only one score from each match, shall be known as the "champion marksman of the meeting," and a medal in recognition thereof shall be especially awarded.

The "California Rifle Association" rules, governing the foregoing matches will be published previous to day of meeting. The prizes offered will be placed on exhibition.

RULES TO GOVERN FOREGOING MATCHES.

Rule I. C. R. A. rules to govern.

Rule II. All teams must be certified to by their commanding officers.

Rule III. No sighting shots allowed in 200 yard matches, Two in 500 yard matches.

Rule IV. Weapons must not be loaded until at the firing point, and any violation of this rule will annul the score made.

Rule V. Entrance of teams will close at office of Secretary, No. 422 California Street, S. F., at 2 o'clock P. M., on day previous to match. Post entries can be made up to the opening of the match, upon the payment of $2.50 extra.

Rule VI. All matches will be called at 9 A. M. Teams not answering, to forfeit entrance money.

Rule VII. Dues to the Association must be paid before shooting, to entitle winners to receive a prize in competitions where membership is required.

Rule VIII. The Executive officer of meeting shall decide at the time all disputed points.

Company C.

The following scores were made by members of Company C, Captain Levy, at the 200-yard range, at Shell Mound, last Sunday:

Magennis	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
MacAlpin	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—41
Van Haltron	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Stewart	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—40
Yager	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—35

Lew R. Townsend shot off-hand at the 500-yard, and made very creditable strings, as follows:

Townsend	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—46
	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—45

The match between A. Johnson, C. Thierbach and P. E. Robertson resulted as follows:

Johnson	200 yds—	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	4—45
	500 yds—	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48—93
Thierbach	200 yds—	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—44
	500 yds—	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46—90
Robertson	200 yds—	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—46
	500 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—43—89

Mr. Thierbach used a Springfield, and the other gentlemen Sharp-Burchards.

The Science of Rifle Shooting.

A short time since, when Mr. W. Milton Farrow was in East Saginaw, Mich., a reporter of the *Evening Express* interviewed him as follows:

"How does the light affect the practice of rifle shooting at long range?" was asked.

"It seems mostly to affect it in radical changes of the elevations as we pass from a bright sunlight to a clouded atmosphere. The radiation from the earth occasioned by the bright sunlight causes the target to assume a place below its natural position. This has to be accounted for with a corresponding rise in the elevation. When a shadow is on the range, occasioned by a cloud, the radiation disappears, the target then rises to its natural position, and a corresponding lowering of the elevation must be effected."

"Does the change of light produce any other effect?"

"The target will also move in a side direction occasioned by a different angle of the sunlight from midday to near sunset."

"Do heat and cold have any effect in a marked degree?"

"It certainly does. In Summer time the elevations are a great deal higher than in Winter. For every 10 degrees of increase in the temperature we have to raise our elevations a 100th part of an inch."

"What, then, do you consider the most difficult element to contend with?"

"I consider the wind as the most difficult thing to contend with. It not only blows our bullets sideways, but if blowing from the rear it has a lifting tendency, and if blowing from the front it has a depressing tendency. These changes have to be corrected with a proper movement of the Vernier."

"How do you detect the different variations of the wind?"

"This is done by a number of flags placed at different intervals along the range. The velocity of the wind is judged as the flags rise and fall by the force of it."

"The above points are rather beneficial to a beginner?"

"That is quite so. I had been studying on this subject for nearly five years before I became thoroughly convinced of the points, and it is necessary to take them all into consideration before attempting a score in a match of any importance."

"Do not these elements affect the shooting at two hundred yards?"

"They are all present at the shorter range, but in a much less degree. The flight of the bullet at two hundred yards is of so short a duration that we can control the changes with greater certainty. A bullet that rises twenty-four inches above the line of sight in two hundred yards would not have the advantages of one rising but eight inches."

"Are there any bullets that fly at so flat a trajectory or curve?"

"The only cartridge that will give such straight lines is the 40 calibre, 75 grains of powder, which we use in the new Bullard repeating rifle. This I have learned from actual tests with the rifle and ammunition, shooting from a perfect rest. A person armed with such a rifle would have great advantage shooting deer or other game."

"Do you think the art of rifle shooting is becoming more popular than ever?"

"I do, indeed; for it is becoming encouraged and stimulated more than ever, as it gradually becomes known that the young men who desire to become experts with the rifle ascertain that it is beneficial to abstain from excessive indulgence in tobacco or stimulants."

"It is the general opinion that persons with light eyes are the most expert shots. Do you consider that the color of the eye has anything to do with their success?"

"I must admit that the great majority of riflemen have the traditional blue or grey eye, but I do not believe that the simple color of the eye has any bearing on their becoming experts with the rifle. The majority of those whose dispositions lead them to the enjoyment of sport of this character are those of light complexion and light eyes. I can point you to a number of expert riflemen whose eyes are exceedingly dark. The color of the eye has nothing to do with the proficiency which a person attains in the art."

An International Rifle Match.

General George W. Wingate requests us to state that the committee appointed by the National Rifle Association to consider the subject of a return military rifle match at Creedmoor in 1885, between the British Volunteers and American National Guardsmen, request that all riflemen who feel disposed to compete for places upon the American team, in case the match should be decided upon, will address the Secretary, Mr. James Duane, No. 31 Chambers street, New York City. The committee particularly request the co-operation of all rifle associations and military organizations as well as of individual riflemen throughout the country, so that a proper representation from all sections may be insured. The committee will be glad to receive suggestions from any quarter.

Sacramento Marksmen.

The following scores were made by Company G., First Artillery Regiment, Sacramento, last Sunday.

200 YARDS.

Sergeant Hughes	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—48
Captain Plant	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
Colonel Guthrie	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
Captain White	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—41
Private Quin	2	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—37
Private Masser	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4—35
Private Taylor	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	4	4—35
Sergeant Woods (Company B.)	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	3	4	4—41

500 YARDS.

Sergeant Hughes	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—46
Colonel Guthrie	4	4	2	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—44
Captain White	4	4	5	4	4	2	5	3	3	3—37
Captain Plant	2	5	5	2	3	3	5	3	5	3—36

Company E.

Company E, First Infantry, Captain Teller, held its regular monthly shoot for marksmen's badges, at Shell Mound Park, last Sunday. The following scores were made with Springfield rifles:

Lieut. Strong	200 yds—	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—43	
	500 yds—	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—47	90
Barrere	200 yds—	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—43	
	500 yds—	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	5—46	89
Browne	200 yds—	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—42	
	500 yds—	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	5	5—42	84
Ezekiel	200 yds—	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—40	
	500 yds—	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5—40	80
Capt. Teller	200 yds—	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	4—43	43

Swiss Rifle Club.

At the annual meeting of the Swiss Rifle Club, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Theo. Wetzel; Vice-President and Treasurer, M. Stuber; Secretary, Rudolph Hoff; Shooting Master, J. Leeman; Trustees, P. A. Giannini and H. Steinegger.

At the monthly shoot of the Swiss Rifle Club, at Harbor View, on September 28th, the result was as follows: Best centre shots—1st prize, P. Croce; 2d, S. Neuschwander; 3d, Rudolph Hoff; 4th, J. C. Huguenin; 5th, P. A. Giannini; 6th, Leemann; 7th, Debrunner; 8th, Wetzel.

Most bull's-eyes—Rudolph Hoff, 10; Wetzel, 8; P. Croce, 7; Leeman, 7; Neuschwander, 5; Giannini, 5; Huguenin, 5; Debrunner, 3.

Afternoon pool shooting—Lehmann, 94; P. Giannini. 80; Huguenin, 75; Rudolph Hoff, 84, Gamma, 65—398. Croce, 85; Stuber, 79; Wetzel, 81; Bachman, 86; Neuschwander, 75—406.

At the monthly shoot held at Harbor View, on October 26th, 1884, the result was as follows:

Best centres—First prize, J. C. Huguenin; 2d, J. Leeman; 3d, P. Croce; 4th, Marianni; 5th, Rudolph Hoff; 6th, Giannini; 7th, M. Stuber; 8th, Bussini.

Most bull's-eyes—P. A. Giannini and Rudolph Hoff.

Afternoon pool shooting—Leemann, 91, Rudolph Hoff, 88; Giannini, 87; Walker, 83—349. P. Croce, 92; Golly, 90; Bachman, 74; Stuber, 70—326.

On Jockeys.

We sometimes hear a good deal from employers about their jockeys; most of them are delighted when they win, and if they lose it is more the other way. But how about the trainers, the men who bring the animals to the post, all being able to win, and would win but for some unforeseen circumstance which occurs? We sometimes fancy that "the plater," *i. e.*, the farrier who fastens on the shoes, might occasionally be "got at," and when a case of this kind happens, owner, jockey, and trainer come in for their full share of public abuse. This is, however, only a surmise of ours, as we believe that the noble animal is generally used by the jockey for his own purposes.

By the way, it may be news to some people that in former days a few of the jockeys were supposed to be able to lead in mathematics, and in the translation of Latin and Greek, as well as to keep in front over the flat. At least, something of that kind must have drifted across Bill Scott's mind, and there is ample evidence of it. A classical friend happening to drop in one night upon Bill, the latter asked if his friend would mind trotting his (Bill's) son through Xenophon, Ovid, Virgil, etc., giving as a make-weight the first three books of Euclid, combined with a springling of Cæsar. Bill, still in the vernacular he knew so well, would then add, "Don't make too strong running, sir, and so take all out of him in his first trial—remember, he's only a young 'un; but give him a fair taste of the whip, and a mile and a half, at four stone or fifty pounds, that will be about your cut." Then, turning to his son, he would embellish the argument by saying. "Try to hold on to the old 'un here without attempting to pass him, for he can ride through these books, every page of them, and if you can only manage to catch him up at the finish, until you see 'White Willie' (as the old man would always term the racing post)—I think, as your father is a man without the advantages of a classic education, he is still 'down to a dodge or two'—that I may have a reason to be 'sweet' with your performance; so I hope that in a year or two you'll be able to beat the schoolmaster at even weights. But first, cut away and ask for another bottle of wine."

When the wine was brought in, the old William told the young one to go to bed; but as he had a suspicion that his son had been having a quiet drink with Bob, the groom, a Yorkshire lad, he said to his hope and pride, in order to quite or confirm his suspicion, "Give me a kiss." As he, (Bill), expressed himself afterwards, he instantly "winded the lush," and having dismissed his son with some humorous advice as to the sin he had committed, went into the stable armed with a hunting whip, with which he "welted into" the unfortunate Bob for a good ten minutes' "burst," till his, (Bob), halloas brought all Will Danby's hounds in the neighborhood into full cry. "When I had finished," William added, "I never laid into any living thing, saving, perhaps, the luckless Mundig, (winner of the Derby in 1835), with more hearty goodwill than I did into Bob's bones for his audacity in "pal'ing my son." Possibly Bill Scott, the younger, was the tempter, and Bob the victim; but as often as not, if not oftener the tempted gets the worst of it all in this world.

But, like poets, jockeys "must be born not dead." Education, or rather practice, improves them, but it is only one in a thousand, or perhaps ten thousand men who is ever born to flourish in the pig-skin across the flat. The scientific jockey belongs to a race peculiar to itself, and it should be remembered that, like famous sculptors, he has got to put the finish upon the figure, or whatever else it may be. On the other hand, we should not forget that the trainer produces the finished animal ready to run and win, while the sculptor simply produces a model in clay, and puts the finishing touch on. But as it frequently happens even now race-horses run "in and out" as much, if not more, than they did in the past; and an extraordinary incident took place in 1832, when Theodore won the St Leger. As a two-year-old Theodore ran successfully, and his owner, who never flinched, came in for a pot of money: although as it seemed, all the world besides was ranged against him. The skilful jockey never wastes but preserves his horse, and it was this circumstance that gave rise to the memorable expression of Mr. Christopher Wilson, the then "father of the Turf," that "the skill of Chifney was equal to a saving of seven pounds in weight."

Naturally every one now, since they know that Lord Falmouth has cleared the trifle of £80,000 by the sale of his stud of 55 horses, wish to stand in his shoes, or, in other words, have the balance which stands to his, lordship's name at his bankers. Fancy horses fetch, as a rule, fancy prices; but the wildest dreamer of a half century ago could never have imagined the prices that are given for horses in the present day. Still when the difference of the value of money is taken into consideration, we shall find that our grandfathers paid 4,000 guineas for horses, by no means an uncommon sum for a promising colt; and when we think that only the other day £70,000 was given for a paining, the amount derived from the sale of Lord Falmouth's studs is not so extraordinary after all.—*Licensed Victualler's Gazette.*

The grand stand and three of the stables adjoining at the Cote Brilliant race track, St. Louis, Mo., were burned Oct. 20th, together with the horse Lute Fogle, who refused to leave his stable. The loss is about $35,000. It is suspected that the structures were set on fire by some horsemen who had been ordered off the track for disorderly conduct.

Mr. John Hammond, the owner of St. Gatien, estimates his winnings on the turf during the present racing season at the enormous sum of $750,000. His winning on the Derby alone were $150,000, and those of the last two or three years amounted to $400,000. Mr. Hammond's proudest boast today is that twenty years ago he was employed in cleaning boots outside of a sporting hotel at Epsom. He began his career on the turf as a stable boy. Next he became a jockey, and when he grew too heavy to ride he became a tout. He pursued this calling until he became financially strong enough to be an investor on his own account. His career as a winner has been meteoric, and his luck is phenomenal. He bought St. Gatien and Florence for $15,000 and has won more than ten times that amount with each animal in this one season, capturing the Derby, the Manchester cup, and the Ascot gold vase, the Cesarewitch and a dozen minor events.

While being trained to jump recently at Brighton Beach, Bushwhacker, bay gelding, foaled 1874, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Annie Bush, by Lexington, fell and received such serious injuries that he was destroyed on the 28th. Bushwhacker was the first foal of his dam, and although so small and undersized when two years old that he was not trained, he afterward proved himself a racehorse of some merit. He failed to win as a three-year-old, but in 1878, when four years old, won two-mile heats at Baltimore, Md., in 3:36, 3:36½, 3:38½. Princeton won the second heat by a head from Bushwhacker. Danicheff and seven others also ran. The race was one of the gamest ever run in America. Same meeting won the Bowie Stakes, four mile heats, in 7:31, 7:36½, 8:29. Princeton won the second heat. Lou Lanier, Gen. Philips and two others also ran.

Mr. A. A. Bonner, during his recent visit to Kentucky, cultivated at Woodburn the acquaintance of Lord Russell, the full brother of Maud S. He is a bay, and one of the handsomest and best-formed three-year-olds that mortal eyes ever gazed upon. Money will not buy him, as he is destined for the stud. Lady Russell, the two-year-old sister of Lord Russell, is a grey with a very speedy shape, having a good deal of pacing droop. Russia, the gray filly, one-year-old, has less finish than the others, but she will trot. Miss Russell is looking very well, not having nursed anything the past Summer. She is again in foal by Harold, and she outranks all living brood mares.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Frank Baldwin predicts that Belle Hamlin will trot in 2:16 next year and beat Maud S. in 1886.

POULTRY.

Cost of Chicks.

It is to be feared there are few who really know the cost per pound for raising young chickens, and it is very desirable that this should be understood. The *Farm and Garden* has an article on the subject with which some may take issue, but under favorable circumstances—and to secure those should be the first aim of the poultry keeper—the same can probably be done again. The writer says:

So far as early Spring broilers are concerned, we are satisfied that early hatched chicks grow faster and thrive better than those hatched later, although they do not get as many advantages in their favor as do the later ones. As they receive extra care, however, which is a necessity during the cold season, such fact may account for the greater growth of those hatched early. It is apparent, however, that when strict care and watchfulness is exercised with young chicks the percentage of loss will always be very small, no matter what the season of the year may be. We find that the actual cost per pound of raising chicks to the weight of two pounds, to be five cents, but this includes the heaviest feeding possible, with warmth and protection freely allowed. In other words, provided the chicks are kept warm, and not retarded by chills or exposure to dampness and cold, we may force them as fast as we wish, with high feeding, and five cents will pay for every pound of meat produced. We also find, in weighing chicks at stated intervals, in lots instead of singly, that they can be made to attain the weight of twelve ounces, (three-quarters of a pound), in four weeks, and one pound and three-quarters in eight weeks. Individual chicks we brought to the weight of two pounds in eight weeks, but the average of the whole lot was one and three-quarters pounds, the cost of feed for the production of each one and three-quarter pounds being nine cents. As the chicks were worth fifty cents per pound at the time, (being hatched early), the profit, in proportion to cost, was nine hundred per cent., but as the expenses for quarters, labor and heat must be deducted, the profit is therefore correspondingly reduced.

We do not claim that on every farm the chicks attain such weights in so short a period of time, for we paid them particular attention, but, that is no more than all should do. It demonstrates what may be done, however, with care, and proves, as we have often claimed, that there is a larger profit from poultry, in proportion to cost, than from anything else on the farm, provided they are treated for profit, as in the case with crops and stock.

A writer in the *Farming World* on the subject of breeding for sex in poultry says: Having seen some discussion about the shape of eggs to determine the sex, I can say from experience that to obtain the desired result, or predomination, of either sex, you have to mate your fowls as follows: For cockerels, mate a one-year-old cockerel with hens not more than two years old, and you will get the desired results. For breeding pullets mate a three-year-old cock with one-year-old hens. I have never had any exception to this rule.

The *Farmer's Home Journal* thinks there is no hen feed, particularly for layers, which will be found to give better satisfaction than wheat. Feed mostly wheat and but little corn. Chicks one week old soon learn to eat whole grains of wheat and thrive on it. Corn meal should never be fed to young fowls in an uncooked state. We feed wheat, small seeds, (millet for instance), cracked corn meal, bran, middlings, and very little animal or bone meal, a perfect food for laying hens.

Perches in poultry houses are generally placed too high and made too narrow. Poultry fanciers must remember that their fowls are not the old fashioned kind which could fly as well as a hawk, but that many of the modern fowls are heavy, and often are injured getting on and off the roost. Narrow perches are calculated to injure the breast bone of the heavy varieties of poultry, and should in no way be allowed in the poultry-house.

Occasionally something appears in print concerning the sex of eggs. On this point a poultry raiser claims that short eggs produce hen chickens and long eggs produce cocks.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Nov. 8, 1884.

Notice.

H. P. Metcalf has not been connected with this paper since the first of September. Those holding receipts from him who do not receive the paper regularly, by sending said receipts to this office will be supplied, and other receipts returned. Receipts for subscriptions dated later than September 1st, 1884, and between that date and Nov. 8th, will also be made good, inasmuch as the notification of his dismissal has not been published before.

Maid of Clay.

Very properly the matrons of the stud have occupied a prominent position in the literature of the turf, and several of the noted dams are as well known as are the sires of renown in the same field. Pocahontas, with Stockwell, King Tom, Rataplan, and others, Queen Mary, with her jewels, Bonnie Scotland, Balrownie, and Blink Bonny, the Alexander mare, the dam of Selino, Cartnell and Reubens, have left an enduring mark on the page of horse history and there are many American mares which emulate the fame of their relations on the other side of the ocean. The turf does not absorb the whole of the attention in this department, and the dams of noted trotters are now awarded a corresponding position to that of the blue-bloods. Anything like systematic breeding of trotters is of so comparatively late date that it cannot be expected to rank with that which for two centuries has been carefully carried on. Forty years ago is the outside limit that anyone can place on the length of time that breeding trotters can be said to have commenced in a regular way, and it was in 1854 that Mambrino Chief was taken to Kentucky, when there was not a single establishment in the State which could be termed a trotting stud farm. A few years after the advent of Mambrino Chief, R. A. Alexander commenced his breeding operations at Woodburn, and a trotting department was one of the features of the place. For practical purposes, then, thirty years ago may be fixed upon as the time when the systematic production of trotters were inaugurated, and in this short period the results have been wonderful.

At the close of the season of 1881, the compiler of the "Trotting Stud Book," J. H. Sanders, issued a supplement which contained a table of the great brood mares, those that had produced two or more trotters with records of 2:30 or better. There were forty-five, seven of them being credited with three of their produce which had trotted in the stipulated time. There were Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, Flora, by Sayre's Harry Clay, Green Mountain Maid, by Sayre's Harry Clay, Kate, by Bellaire, Lady Fulton, by Stub Tail, Minnehaha, by Bald Chief, and Stone Mare, by North American. Without taking the trouble to go over the records and pedigrees for the three years now drawing to an end, and depending upon memory for illustrations of the value of breeding on the female side, when the tables are compiled there will be found a number to add and also an addition in the seven dams, which have three credited. In this table California will make a good showing. At the head will stand Maid of Clay with her quartet of performers, Gretchen has three, Minnehaha has a bright star in her granddaughter Hinda Rose and Columbine's first and second foals have entered the circle. Sunny Slope holds its old position, and in our estimation bettered it with the produce of new mares which are coming to the fore. Had Palo Alto taken part in the trotting of 1884, it is sure that there would have been a further augmentation, but there will be good data to build upon without technical records and public and undisputed trials give a basis of value to the breeder nearly as important as actual trotting in races. In summing up the evidence, it will be necessary to give more attention to the dams than has hitherto been awarded, and as in breeding racehorses the maternal line will be worthy of as much consideration as the paternal.

Maid of Clay, brown mare, bred by Catlin Webster, of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, foaled June, 1856. By Henry Clay, her dam Grey Fanny.

PRODUCE.

May 11, 1873, b f, Lola Lee (dead), by Robert E. Lee.
1874, bl c, Clay, gelded, (sold) by Fred Low.
April 10, 1875, br f, Juniatta, by Fred Low.
1876, br c, Capt. Smith, gelded, by Locomotive.
1877, barren.
1878, barren.
Feb. 22, 1879, br c, Clay, by Electioneer.
1880, barren.
Feb. 25, 1881, br f, Carrie C, by Electioneer.
Barren since 1881, but now thought to be in foal to Ansel, a son of Electioneer and Annette, by Lexington.

From a letter written by R. Huntington to Ariel Lathrop, dated February 25th, 1884, we copy her early history. Mr. Huntington questions the pedigree as heretofore given of the dam of Maid of Clay, in lieu of Dey's Messenger putting it Gray Messenger, and he rejects the Ballface Consul strain. There is little difference, however, in a material view, none at all in giving her blood as a combination of Clay and Messenger. The extracts from the letter are as follows: "Maid of Clay was bred by the late Caltin Webster, of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y. She was got by old Henry Clay, the Summer of 1855, while the horse was owned by Zeff and Albert Bailey (brothers), and farmers of East Bloomfield, N. Y. The dam of Maid of Clay was a mare owned by C. Webster and called Grey Jenny. She was at that time called a Messenger and Morgan mare; her sire known as Gray Messenger or Nottingham's Norman. The late Captain Skinner, of Geneva, bought Maid of Clay, from Catlin Webster, of Phelps, the Fall of 1859, then three coming four years old. Skinner sold her to A. D. Platt, of Geneva, that Winter, 1859–60. A. D. Platt traded her to S. F. Cobb and John B. Day, of Geneva, for an old top wagon, harness and $37.50 boot money, on November 9th, 1860. They trotted her in the hands of Ab Cleveland, who gave her a wagon record of 2:36 on a half-mile track in the mud. Matt Tanner, of Albany, came to see her in the Summer of 1869, driving her a half-mile to road wagon on the Waterloo half-mile track in 1:20, saying he would take her. November 9th, 1869, Mr. Sly, of Albany, sent his check for $800, in payment for the mare which was supposed to be on account of Mr. Tanner."

That supposition was not correct, Mr. Lathrop being the purchaser, and he made a present of Maid of Clay to Governor Stanford.

From the list of her produce it will be seen that she has given birth to six colts in California, four of them by sons of St, Clair, two by Electioneer. The first born died, Juniatta was put in the stud when three years old, and had a foal in 1879, so that every one of her offspring that has been trained have obtained a record faster than 2:30. Both Clay, the gelding, and Captain Smith posess a wonderful flight of speed, and if as reliable as the Electioneers either one could easily get a mark in the teens. Clay, by Fred Low, got his record of 2:25¼ in a third heat of a race in which he beat Starr King, Hancock and Susie, Nov, 5th, 1881, and on the 24th of the same month and year he beat Goldnote and Hancock in 2:28½, 2:27¼, 2:26¼. Captain Smith has trotted fast quarters, so fast that it showed a capacity to emulate the great performances of those which had a mark within the teens, but he got in the habit of "pulling" and, with other characteristics, that rendered his great speed unavailable. His record of 2:29 was made when a four-year-old. The stallion, Clay, came after a gap of two years, making him three years younger than Captain Smith, and was the first Electioneer from the daughter of Henry Clay. This gave a double infusion of the blood, which Mr. Huntington regards as the best in the trotting world, and so far the X X has proved its efficacy. When the Stanford Stake was gotten up, one of the conditions was, that to fill required five subscribers. Fearing that the large amount of the stake, $300, might interfere with the requisite number, we induced Captian N. T. Smith, who was an admirer of the colt, to name him in the stake, but this precaution was unnecessary, as there were fifteen subscribers and twenty-one nominations. Adair won the race, Clay getting the second heat in 2:36½. His second race was at Oakland, Sept. 4. 1883, when he beat Sister, who won the first heat, Bonnie Wood, who won the fourth heat, Le Grange, Olivette and Adrian, the time, 2.30½, 2:32¾, 2:31, 2:32, 2:31½. This shows that he could keep on repeating, the heats being all so close together, and this season, under the able management of Marvin, he improved so much in speed that it was evident he could lower his record whenever called upon. His old friend Captain Smith was extremely anxious that he should do something and offered a harness as a prize should he beat 2:30. He accompanied the other colts to the Bay District Course, but he was attacked with rheumatism and the morning of the race he was quite lame. Thinking that there might be a break in the weather Marvin concluded to start him last Saturday, and while confident of being able to win the harness he was well aware that he would be several seconds outside of his race. He trotted so handily in 2:25 that the spectators conceded that if free from lameness he would trot very close to 2:20.

One year was the gap between Clay and Carrie C., so that the latter now as a three-year-old. She has all of the speed of the family, and by odds the best looking. Whether her dam possesses the blood of First Consul, or not it is certain that the daughter has a very high-bred appearance, few thoroughbreds showing more "quality" and with the quality in plenty of muscular power. In her two year old form she trotted three races never losing a heat and showing so much capacity as to work her among the best. She trotted in 2:30¼ at Oakland, that being the best time ever made in an actual race by a colt or filly of her age, and the next week at Sacramento she trotted a second heat, also in a race, in 2:27½, which is the best two-year-old performance in a race up to the present time.

The Race Meeting.

A week from to-day, Saturday, the 15th of November, the Fall Race meeting, Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association will commence. A reference to the advertisement will show that there is a good prospect for exciting racing all through the meeting, as the extra stakes and purses which closed last Saturday have brought out responses which can scarcely fail to be troublesome in one way, viz., a bother to the experts to fix upon winners that will be entirely satisfactory to back at even odds. The Ladies Stake, the first on the card, has thirteen two-year-old fillies in it, and should one half of them start it will take sharp guessing to "place" them. No. 2 is the stake for two-year-olds in which Alta and Estill were penalized to the extent of ten pounds, or rather there was a concession to others of ten pounds. So that there would be no extra imposition over what the rules fixed. The two cracks of the California year did not put in an appearance, but two of the Santa Anita string that have been engaged in the Eastern campaign, Volante and Rapido accepted the terms and to meet them are two sons of Joe Hooker, Tom Atchison, from Bay Kate, and Ichi Ban from Queen. Volante won the Flash Stakes, at Saratoga, in the fine time of 49½ to the half mile, and a purse of $500, at Chicago, running three-fourths of a mile in 1:17½. Rapido divided a purse of $400 with Irish Pat, at Saratoga, the dead heat of three-fourths being run in 1:17. The two Hookers have never run in public, but as Tom Atchinson is a three-quarters brother of Jim Renwick, Bay Kate being by Norfolk, from Big Gun, and Ichi Ban also from a Norfolk mare which has produced speed, it may be that after the arduous duties and long journeyings of the tried ones, the debutants will be on hand at the finish. The Vestal Stake will be anxiously looked for, and should the numbers of a few of the nominations go up on the telegraph board there will be no end to the speculation. The *New York Sportsman* has the following in its last issue:

By another season this noted question may be in a fair way to be definitely settled, with the addition, perhaps, of one whose short but meteoric career was very brilliant in the West. We refer to Fallen Leaf, the California filly, declared a veritable wonder by all the racing men who saw her run at Latonia and Chicago in June last. When she left Jerome Park week before last, with the rest of Baldwin's horses, Fallen Leaf was apparently sound again on her pins, and as she is among the entries made by her owner in the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association races, to be run at San Francisco the latter part of this month, the famous daughter of Grinstead and Mollie McCarthy may record more triumphs yet in her three-year-old season. In Fallen Leaf Louisette and St. Saviour would have found a most formidable antagonist at any distance, and the three will be considered by many as the best of the year, Louisette's luck, of course, giving her precedence, and the pride of place.

It is scarcely probable that Mr. Baldwin will start Fallen Leaf, if even she has recovered from the injury to her leg, as among his own nominations are Savannah and the Sister to Clara D. and Glenita fillies, and he owns Freda which was named by Palo Alto.

The sweepstakes for three-year olds one and one-eight miles has a rare field named. Shenandoah, Beaconsfield, Jou-Jou, Philip S. and Prince of Norfolk are a quintet of flyers, anyone of which when in order will be found company for the best. If we are not greatly mistaken pools on this race will be "sold out," as there will be backers for each with no desire to see them glorified in the "field." The purse hereafter to be named will round out the sport of the day in a satisfactory manner, and

five such races should surely attract a large concourse of people to the Bay District Course.

The first race for the second day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th, is heats of three-quarters of a mile. Jou-Jou, Sweetbrier, Forest King and Jim Douglas, the entries. That this will be a fast affair and keenly contested "goes without saying," and it would be a bold operator who, at the present time, would offer odds on one of the four The selling race has eight entries, Cito, Billy Johnston, Birdcatcher, Belshaw, Quebec, Duke of Monday, Bessie and Robin, taking a chance for the 1⅛ miles. As the valuations differ, running from $300, which entitles an allowance of fourteen pounds, to the regular weights; this is likely to be an intricate problem which we are not inclined to endeavor to solve. The only race which did not receive the legal number of entries was a sweepstakes for two-year-olds, which was probably owing to penalties attached for winning and running second in No. 4. Another race will be substituted which, with two more purses will make a good bill for the afternoon.

Thursday, Nov. 20th, is an "extra day," with four races on the bill. The first is a sweepstakes for three-year-olds, 1½ miles; Shenandoah, Beaconsfield, Glendair, Philip S. and Prince of Norfolk, being named in it. As the winner of No. 4. has to carry five pounds extra, and the distance increased three-eighths of a mile, there are other elements that enter into the calculation, so that the running in the first may not give a true line for the second.

The next race is heats of a mile, for all ages, and Lucky B., Jou Jou, Billy the Kid, Nellie Peyton, and Jim Douglas are the entries. With the exception of Nellie Peyton, all are well known here, and also known to belong to the fast division. Nellie Peyton bears a high reputation for speed, and is quite likely to sustain it in her first essay on this Coast. The other races are to be named on the second day of the meeting, and and will be so arranged as to meet the wishes of owners and trainers. and in this way prove more satisfactory than if fixed sooner, and also more attractive to spectators.

The fourth day has a very strong bill, and is a fitting culmination to a good programme all through. The Finigan Stake, a dash of a mile for two-year-olds, has twenty-four nominations, and there are so many good ones that it would be an invidious task to make comparisons. Theodore Winters is represented by seven, and as six of these were sold at his first sale, there is a likelihood that several of them will start. Mr. Baldwin has four in, one of them the Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy colt, and our horse fanciers who visited Los Angeles, unite in awarding him the highest praise. At least one of the Palo Alto nominations has been sold, and then there are Hidalgo, Mischief etc., to join in the fray.

The Fame Stake, a dash of two miles for three-year-olds, is sure to result in a great race. Santa Anita has the same representatives as are named in The Vestal, and with Shenandoah to aid in securing the victory. Prince of Norfolk and Callie Smart, to uphold the colors of Rancho del Rio, and the Glendew filly lately purchased from Palo Alto, insure a glorious contest.

The Baldwin Stake is one of the great features of the meeting. It is the only race of four miles which takes place in California during the year, and as there are four subscribers, there are enough in to insure a good race. We learn that A. J. Stemler has transferred his subscription to Mr. Baldwin, which in all probability will secure Lucky B. for a starter. The capital race that he ran for the same stake last year, will secure him many supporters. The Handicap Stake 1¼ miles has seven nominations; Birdcatcher, Beaconsfield, Jou Jou, Billy the Kid, Philip S., Nellie Peyton and Forest King. Until the handicap is announced, it would be manifestly wrong to offer an opinion of their comparative merits. The consolation purse appropriately winds up the Fall meeting of 1884, and that it is likely to be one of the best ever held, is as sure as anything in the future can be foretold.

Trotting at the Bay District.

The 2:24 class will trot at the Bay District Course this afternoon for a $500 purse. The entries are B. B., Anteeo, Cairo, Magdallah and Blanche; and a glance at this field is enough to establish the probability of a good race. The track is prime and the afternoons are pleasant to perfection, the finest of the year, and the roads to and from the track are in unexceptionable order. That portion of the public that feels with us that whatever the result of the count of votes may be no political, social or financial cataclysm is to be apprehended, can afford to spare the time for an afternoon at the races, for a few hours "breezing out" will renew vitality and encourage appetite. Those who hold to the idea that the continual existence of this planet depends upon the success of their favorite candidate may find grateful relief from the strain of the past few days by a day's indulgence in the most exhilarating of sports.

Finigan—Boysen.

We must congratulate our old friend P. A. Finigan, President of the California State Agricultural Society, on his marriage to Miss Boysen on Thursday last. He has been a lucky man, indeed, as far as we can testify from our short acquaintance with the bride, but even the limited time was sufficient to show that the external qualities were of a high order, and those who are still more fortunate in an intimate acquaintance with Miss Boyson agree that beauty and grace are allied to the more valuable characteristics of a happy disposition and cultured mind.

We trust that the wedding jaunt will not be so very long as to prevent their attendance at the coming race meeting, as Mr. Finigan has always rendered valuable aid in conducting the affairs of the Blood Horse Association, and then again the "Finigan Stake" has to be decided.

We still more sincerely hope that the race, in double harness, which was so auspiciously started last Thursday may be a long one, and that there may be the smoothest course and the brightest sunshine to the end.

Live stock from California finds its way to almost every part of the world, but the latest customer for goods of that sort is Corea. The Coreans maintain their exclusiveness to a great degree, but few foreigners being allowed there, but the desire for good horses and cattle has taken root and several consignments have been shipped from the city this Fall.

"Why do we swim?" will be the subject of a lecture at Irving Hall, next Thursday evening, by Dr. F. Reihl. The doctor's position as the leading exponent of the natatory art is well known, and his essay will be as interesting to hear as his startling feats of bay and ocean swimming have been to witness.

The Electioneer filly Regina will be offered at auction at the Bay District track to-day. She is a trotter of great promise, finely bred and should find ready bidders and a good price.

Tinkering at the Scale of Weights.

Judging from the comments of the English papers, there is work cut out for the Jockey Club since St. Gatien won the Cerarewitch. The theorists now insist that the weight-for-age scale is all wrong, and because St. Gatien won the long race with the highest weight ever carried successfully by a three-year-old. The basis of the argument is that so much racing at two and three years old unfits those who participate in it from taking part in first-class competitions after that age; that, in fact, horses are at their best at three years old, and that at four and upwards they are at the mercy of their younger rivals.

We admit the force of their reasoning concerning the dangers of excessive racing at an early age. But they seem to ignore the fact that St. Gatien, when he won the Cesarewitch, was probably not less than three years and seven months old, allowing him to have been a March foal, which is late for English bred colts. This was one reason why he was so well backed by his fortunate owner to win the Cesarewitch. Another was, that at the weights he would be ridden by a most capable jockey, while if he was in at a stone less he would not be so well off in that respect. Still another was that he was lucky in not being required to meet high class horses, as was the case in Foxhall's year. In the Cesarewitch Foxhall beat Chippendale (124 lbs.), Fiddler, a very good horse at four years old (94 lbs.), Mistake, an excellent stayer (107 lbs.), and a lot of others. In the Cambridgeshire Foxhall carried 126 lbs., and beat Lucy Glitters (third in the St. Leger), 91 lbs.; Tristan, 107 lbs.; Mistake, 102 lbs.; Wallenstein, 97 lbs., and a lot of others, the best handicap horses in England. Tristan has each year since then won the Champion Stakes and proved himself one of the most consistent performers on the English turf. Yet, he could not beat Foxhall or Iroquois at three years old. The fact is that it is only at rare intervals that the company is as good in these Fall handicaps as one sees in the more classic events. St. Gatien and Foxhall did not run in the St. Leger, and had nothing to interfere with their preparations for the Cesarewitch. When, therefore, horses of high class, as St. Gatien undoubtedly is, has an uninterrupted preparation for such a race, it is not such a remarkable thing that they should win. When George Kinney was started in the Grand National Handicap last year with 119 lbs., we thought it was unjust on the colt, for he had fulfilled his engagements in the Jerome Stakes, winning very easily, and still had to face Drake Carter and Iroquois at Washington and Baltimore. To run George Kinney against Gen. Monroe, giving him two years and one pound, was not quite right. Yet the three-year-old won. But no one raised a howl that something was wrong with the weight-for age scale. And nothing *is* wrong with it except as to two-year-olds. Consult any practical horseman of the present day, and ask him if he likes the idea of running his three-year-old at weights within 5 lbs. of an aged horse, as the scale calls for at this time of year at distances under a mile. If this scale is wrong, and three-year-olds have much the best of it, how fearfully wrong was the scale prevailing prior to 1876, when three-year-olds carried 95 lbs.; four-year-olds, 108 lbs.; five, 114 lbs.; six and upwards, 118 lbs. Yet the old horses, even at this enormous disadvantage, won their fair share of races.

In brief, then, when the turf of any country has the good fortune to witness horses like George Kinney or St. Gatien successfully tackle those of more mature age, either in handicaps or at weight for age, let it not result in penalizing all future high class three-year-olds. Rather let owners of three-year-olds be encouraged to run under the circumstances noted. By this means comparisons can be made with much greater satisfaction.—*Sportsman.*

New Mexico and Arizona Horses and Horsemen.

A correspondent of the Kansas City *Jonrnal* writing from Albuquerque says: A particularly interesting feature of the Territorial Fair just closed was the fine display of live stock, and especially of blooded horses. Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona were here represented and entered into generous competition. Among the New Mexico horsemen, Mr. A. A. Grant, of Albuquerque, was prominent. He gained the first premium in the stallion class, and is the ownen of Brittle Silver, a trotting horse with a record of 2:40. Don Santiago Baca is the owner and exhibited Revenge, a thoroughbred running horse, who won the novelty race over Brown Dick and other first-class horses. Mr. Baca is also owner of Saint Cloud, a well-known trotting horse, and is a successful breeder of fine colts. M. E. Wilbur, who is justly regarded as one of the most experienced and trustworthy horsemen in the West, represented several celebrated breeders of Arizona. He brought with him three and four year old colts, that speed from 2:40 to 3 minutes, the product of the stock farms of C. P. Head, O. Lincoln and the Gosper Horse Company, of Prescott. Mr. Wilbur states that Arizona is fast becoming one of the greatest stock regions in the United States, and the liveliest interest is taken in cattle, horses and sheep. The horsemen of that territory begin with the very best stock they can get from Kentucky, and then exercise the utmost care in the improvement of their breeds. The result is that every year witnesses a betterment in the quality of stock exhibited and an increase of speed in the ring. Mr. Wilbur also had charge of racing stock of Mr. Joseph H. Hampson, which he Winters in Prescott. Of the latter's horses, Comanche Boy, a trotter, is a Hambletonian, eight years old, and has a record of 2:35½; "Jumbo" is a four-year-old stallion, by Mambrino Champion, dam by Trojan, Jr. He is a very promising colt, weighs 1,150 pounds, and has a speed of 2:40, which, before two years have expired, he will undoubtedly lessen to 2:30. His owner refused an offer of $2,000 for him the other day. Mr. Hampson, who is as well and favorably known in Kansas City as in Mexico, probably contributed more than any one man to make the races here a success this year, both by means of his purse and his activity in keeping up the enthusiasm of the people. Mr. Hampson's name is indissolubly linked to the era of progress in the southwest, and the part he has taken in railroad construction has been second to none. Since A. A. Grant and himself built the bridging on the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe road, from La Junta to Albuquerque, in 1879, Mr. Hampson has completed one con. tract after another for the same railroad. In connection with Wm. Garland he built the Clifton and Lordsburg railroad, and did some heavy contracting on the Mexican Central. In all of this work his career has been one of remarkable and rapid success. He made money fast and became independently wealthy. He owns a splendid ranch on Eagle Creek, in Arizona, which is stocked with 4,000 head of cattle and a number of horses. His home is in El Paso, where he owns a good deal of real estate. He finds his money however, only a means of being useful. Every day widens the scope of his usefulness, and identifies him with more new enterprises throughout the entire Southwest. Every public interest finds in him one of its foremost and most energetic votaries; and the present New Mexico fair furnishes but a single illustration of his magnificent methods.

Death of Lever.

Mr. D. Swigert, Elmendorf Stud, Lexington, Ky., lost Oct. 26th, 1884, the bay stallion Lever, foaled in 1863, bred by the late R. A. Alexander, Spring Station, Ky., by Lexington, out Levity, by imp. Trustee, her dam Vandall's dam by imp. Tranby, out of Lucilla, by Trampator, etc. Lever, owing to an accident when a yearling got his hind leg nearly cut off by a scythe. was never trained. For many years he did not get a thoroughbred mare to cover and has had a very limited chance at the stud. He has sired some good horses, such as Mahlstick, Leveler, Essilah, Loulaneer, Sweetheart, Petrel, Leveret (dam of Lloyd Daly), Lemartine, Louise, Surprise, La Gloria, Okolona, Jeannie, Precious, Harry Mann, Exeter, Heartless, Marie, Major Hughes, Palanca, El Capitan, Arabia, Alexis, Richard L, Japonica, Mileta, Ghost II., Transit, Apollo, etc. Lever has been failing for a year or so, and died from no apparent cause.

We do not recollect of ever seeing as many thoroughbred yearlings broken and handled as is the case this fall in Kentucky. The weather has been charming and all that any one could desire for handling and galloping youngsters. There are a great many extremely promising youngsters this fall, some of which have shown remarkable turns of speed. Mr. George H. Clay moved his yearling filly, Trinkitat, by Thunderstorm, dam Midsummer by War Dance, a quarter in 23½ seconds, and she beat his yearling filly, Lady Longfellow by Longfellow, dam Ballet (Modesty's dam) by Planet, some two lengths. We have heard of a number of others who have made fast moves, a quarter and three-eights of a mile. Amongst such a number of promising yearlings there should be a splendid lot of two year olds next spring.—*Record.*

General W. T. Withers has recently sold the following youngsters: Saxony, bay colt, foaled 1881, by Happy Medium, dam Alma Morris, by Almont, to Frank Howard, of Thatcher, Primrose & West's Minstrels; price, $1,200. Evelyn, bay filly, foaled 1882, by Happy Medium, dam Kate Keene, by Mambrino Champion, to General W. S. Tilton, of Togus, Me.; price, $800. Bestmont, chestnut colt, foaled 1884, by Almont, dam Maggie Keene, by Mambrino Hatcher, to Charles H. Tenney, New York; price, $1,500. Bay filly, foaled 1884, by Aberdeen, dam Lizzie Downs, by Magic, to Charles H. Tenney; price, $500.

It is said, says the *Germantown Telegraph*, that the largest black bass ever taken in the Potomac was captured by a fisherman about two weeks ago. It measured 23¾ inches in length, 16¾ inches in circumference around the belly, and weighed 6 pounds, 10 ounces. This was of the small-mouthed variety. One was taken in the upper Delaware last year which exceeded six pounds in weight, and another weighing 5½ pounds.

Fish are biting splendidly in Alder and Prosser creeks. Billy O'Neill caught a three-pounder out at Alder creek on Thursday. The party made a catch of forty-six.—*Truckee Republican, Oct. 25th.*

HERD AND SWINE.

A Business That Pays.

The production of good grades of cattle appears to be the branch of agriculture for which there is, in the present outlook, the greatest promise of permanent prosperity for the future. With India and Egypt and Russia producing grain, and the possibility of good harvest abroad at any time diminishing the demand, and poor harvests at home enhancing the cost, it is difficult to perceive where the production of grain can produce any large measure of profit, or, for that, any profit at all, counting a series of years together, and allowing for deterioration of the land, save as it forms a part of a well-considered system of mixed husbandry in which live-stock production is given the chief importance. Competition abroad as affecting the sheep industry, and at home as affecting dairying, seem to indicate more of a depression in these important branches of agriculture than has been experienced for some time; and while they will work out from under the cloud in time, as they have strong, recuperative qualities, it will take time and patience to secure the old-time rewards. And as for hogs, while good stocks always seem to make money, the amount depends so much upon the corn crop that no one would attempt to forecast the results which would attend them many years in advance. But there seems to be nothing in the way of natural commercial conditions or complications likely to place the production of good beef cattle at any disadvantage; and while prices may fluctuate from time to time, there is no doubt this interest is entering upon a long career of prosperous times, in which it will be conspicuous for the steady profits and business satisfaction which it will bring to those most heavily engaged in it. There appears to be no other country which can compete with America in supplying the deficiency in the supply of beef which exists abroad, and which will probably never again be satisfied by home production. There is a market in this direction for everything we can spare at prices not likely to fall below a highly-remunerative standard until our own surplus is so large as to affect, to our disadvantage, the foreign market, and it will be a long time before such a contingency as this arises. Our surplus now is scarcely anything to speak of, and for years our own population has been increasing in a greater ratio than our meat supplies, and it is doubtful if, with all the increased attention which can be given to cattle raising, it will be possible to increase production much faster than the domestic demand and population increases. Restrictions upon the movement of live cattle may, to some extent, deprive American farmers of the full advantages of the market; but no excuse will be found for closing the market against us for dressed carcasses. It is upon the basis of the present dead-meat trade that present prices are adjusted, and any changes must be in the direction of admitting live cattle, which will be still more to the advantage of the American farmer. In the dressed-beef trade we have nothing to fear from the competition of far-away countries beyond the equator. The time involved in transportation and the passage through the tropics requires their meat to be sent forward in a frozen condition, while the quick and comparatively cool passage from America calls for but a moderate refrigeration, which does not to any very great extent interfere with the condition of the product or the manner in which it will cut up upon the block. From every standpoint from which the situation can be regarded the prospects appear to be secure.

The demand will be for beef of the best quality; nothing else is taken, or is likely to be taken, for the export trade, and the home demand has been for years growing more and more exacting in this particular. In every industry the best product brings the best price, meets with the readiest sale, and secures the largest and surest profits, and this is even more true in the case of beef than in any other product. Our farmers will have every encouragement, and such encouragement as they have never had before, to improve the character and quality of their cattle stocks. It costs no more to raise a good animal than to raise a poor one, and the difference in their relative value promises to be even greater in the future than ever in the past. The demand for prime beef is steadily and constantly increasing, while the demand for the inferior grades is relatively diminishing, and if there were sufficient supplies of good beef for everybody the poorer grades would scarcely be wanted at all. The advantages of improving the cattle stocks to the highest practical point will soon be so apparent that even those who, from instinct or defective education, are always found as far as possible behind the times will no longer attempt to deny it, and our friends, the breeders of thoroughbred cattle, from whose herds must come the blood with which the general stock of the country must be lifted to the desired standard of quality, will meet with a steady and legitimate demand for everything in the way of breeding stock which can be spared from their herds.

Management of the Berkshire Hog.

As soon as the pigs are able to take care of themselves clean out the pen, and put in a good supply of fresh bedding. Open small doors so the litters can run out and exercise together in the sunshine. When about three weeks old let sows and pigs into one yard. Feed all together, but let each sow and pigs retain their own pen for a bed. Well fed sows and warm, dry pens will make a difference of at least one-third in the growth of the pigs. Induce the pigs to eat and drink as early as possible, by placing a trough in a separate lot where they alone can get to it, and supplying them with corn meal, oat meal or barley meal, mixed to a slop with skim milk. As soon as the clover will furnish a bite let sows and pigs into pasture. Continue to supply all the slops and soaked corn they will eat, and also plenty of pure, cool water. Make a trough twelve or fourteen inches deep, put a hinged cover on it; through one end of the cover cut a snout hole, bank the earth against it even with the top, and keep it full of water. Scrub it out once a week. While suckling the pigs the sow is to be regarded simply as a machine for the production of pork; hence it is advisable to let the pigs run with her until she makes strenuous efforts to wean them. Then she should be removed. A short time before they are weaned the male pigs should be castrated. After weaning, ring them, using a ring with points meeting outside of the flesh. Set it firmly in the end of the snout, just full, so it will remain but not pinch. In ringing an old sow place one in the end of her snout, and one between the nostrils same as a bull-ring. As hot weather comes on provide a dark shed with plank floor, eighteen inches above the ground so it won't harbor vermin, and in it feed green sweet corn. The pigs will rest therein and chew corn during the heat of the day, and feed on clover during the night. Sweet corn is invaluable for growing pigs, but it should be fed in a dark shed; it dries too rapidly in hot weather when exposed to sun and wind. It may be used from the time it begins to ear until frost. The large growing varieties are the best.

As Autumn and cool weather approach gradually increase the supply of solid, strong food. Four to six weeks before the pigs are to be marketed, close them up in a small pen attached to a warm, dry shed. Place the feed troughs inside the shed, and provide abundance of clean, dry bedding. Corn is one of the best foods for the production of nice solid pork. It should be the chief finishing food. Shell and soak it in water 24 hours. We soak hard corn to soften it, and render it more digestible. Some pigs have defective teeth, and cannot thoroughly masticate hard corn, and consequently waste a great deal. Soaked corn contains all the fattening qualities of, and is as digestible as cooked corn. Soaking is cheap, cooking expensive. Vary their food with boiled potatoes and beets, mashed and mixed with bran, oatmeal, barley-meal, millstuff, etc. Give them a ration of it at least twice a week.

As December comes on keep your eyes on the market, and get all the information obtainable concerning the supply of hogsand pork. Take advantage of a rise and sell. Your hogs being a nice, smooth, even lot of the very sort in demand at that season, you will be certain to obtain the top price paid at the time. If you reside over a mile from market it will pay you well to erect a chute, load the hogs into wagons and haul them, If this is too inconvenint, drive them. Start early and go slowly. Take some of their old bedding along in a wagon. Spread it on the first bridge and drive them over; they will walk over a bridge on their old bedding without a squirm. Gather the bedding again for use on the next bridge and you will have no trouble whateveer. Breed from your selected sows two years, then fatten them for heavy lard hogs, and sell them when such hogs are in demand. To feed these old sows to the best advantage, begin feeding them corn about the 1st of September, while on grass and in full flesh. Confine them in a small, warm shed, about the 15th of that month, and feed all they will eat, varying their food with an occasional ration of boiled potatoes mashed and mixed with oats, bran, and water to a thick mush. Almost anything they will eat will do for variety. Under such treatment they will fatten rapidly. With wholesome food fed in clean troughs, pure water, dry, well-bedded sheds, the hog will naturally be a clean and animal. Kept in filthy quarters, exposed to all kinds of weather and fed on garbage, he is as unclean and offensive as a buzzard, and almost certain to be diseased. The breeder must be careful to guard against introducing disease into the herd when procuring a change of stock.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Points of Beef Steers.

In many instances the feeder's whole profit depends upon his judgment in the selection of steers that have an aptitude to fatten. There are standard points which are unerring indications both of the quantity and the quality of the flesh which an animal will lay on, and should be diligently studied by every feeder who aims at success in his bnsiness. Different values are attached to these points according as the symmetry or constitution of the animal, or the prices of the butcher's cuts, are affected. We append hereto the main points as given by the London, Ont., *Farmers' Advocate:*

Muzzle—Large; wide nostrils required for easy and vigorous breathing, indicating a strong constitution. Prominent lips indicate good grazing qualities.

Eye—Full, bright, placid, indicating a gentle disposition, and therefore good fattening qualities. A vicious animal is seldom a good feeder.

Ear—Medium size, fine, and covered inside with soft, silky hair.

Horn—Fine, smooth; oval shape preferred. Large, coarse horns usually indicate a coarse frame and coarse bones.

Head—Small or medium. A wide forehead is indicative of intelligence; hence, animal easily tamed or taught, indicating good thriving qualities. The poll should be prominent and the jaw wide and smooth.

Neck—Medium length, gradually widening towards the shoulders—longer for a grazer than for a stall feeder; slightly arched; shoulder vein full.

Chest—Broad and full, indicating a good co nstitution

Brisket—Well forward and wide, but not too deep—should be a little lower than the under line of body. Chest and brisket should be destitute of loose flesh (dewlap). From a butcher's standpoint this is an important, though not a very valuable part, a small, skinny brisket having scarcely any value.

Shoulders—Wide across, without a depression between. A depression indicates looseness of frame, and hence a lack of strength to carry weight of body. Should not be set too perpendicularly.

Ribs—Should be well sprung, forming a wide back and a capacious barrel. Should be well ribbed home.

Crops—Here great fullness and girth are required, indicating lung-room, and a good constitution. The flesh here is also valuable.

Legs—Short, clean, flat; should stand well under the animal, and be graceful in their movements; leg bones fine and smooth. Hind legs should be straight as practicable and not in hocked. The elbows should have free play.

Back—Straight, broad from withers to tail attachment.

Loin—Broad and slightly arched.

Rump—Full, wide between pin bones, and tail attachment should be even, strong, and on level with line of back.

Hips—Full and deep; flesh on thigh should extend well down towards hock.

Twist—Full and deep.

Flank—Should be let well down on a level with the lower line of the animal.

In dairy work, all the senses require to be constantly brought into requisition. It is by the exercise of the sense of hearing that the butter-maker learns when to stop churning, or, at any rate, when it is prudent for her to exercise her eyesight in order to verify the evidence of her ears. The sense of smell is probably the most necessary of all in a diary, but it has this peculiarity of use—that it is chiefly employed in finding out what ought not to exist, and what we do not desire to find—very much like the holes in the old woman's stocking. It is quite needless to tell you how useful is the sense of taste, particularly in enabling you to judge of the quality of your products. The sense of feeling has, to a large extent, been superceded in the dairy by the extended use of the thermometer; but still the delicate touch of the experienced dairy-woman enables her to judge of the progress and finish of a number of dairy operations, in which the question of temperature does not find a place. It is not necessary to enter into any details with regard to the need in the diary of these five senses of our school days; but I should mention the use of what some people now call a sixth sense—namely, the sense of beauty, because it enables you to place your products attractively before your customers.

Feeding Alfalfa to Stock.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Dudley Chase, of Harrisville, Utah, the other day, and the information obtained is of such importance that we give it to the public. You frequently hear them remark that alfalfa is a good feed, and that it will put fat on either a cow or a horse. But when interviewed as to exact result, very meagre information is obtainable. In fact, Mr. Chase is the only gentleman we have ever met who had positive, exact information to impart on the subject. He put up forty head of two and three-year-old steers on the 20th of December, 1883, and fed them entirely on alfalfa from that day until April 13th, following. These were wild steers off the range. After feeding about thirty days he caught up one three-year-old that had become gentle enough to lead, and weighed him. At the end of the next thirty days the steer had gained seventy-five pounds. At the end of the next thirty days he had gained sixty pounds. The gain would probably have been greater the second sixty days, but for the fact that the weather was bad and the hay was fed on the ground in the mud. The fourth head of steers consumed 62 tons of alfalfa between the dates above named, about a ton and a half per head for the time, 114 days. Mr. Chase believes that all of the steers took on flesh as rapidly as did the one he weighed, though that is not susceptible of proof. He is a practical man, however, and his judgment counts for considerable. A ton of alfalfa, on this basis, will lay on 90 pounds of beef. A 1,200 pound steer, the 1st of December will, by the middle of February following, weigh 1,300. The additional hundred pounds will increase the price three quarters of a cent a pound; and then it rarely happens that there is not a cent and a quarter advance in February over September prices. This gives us two cents a pound on 1,300 pounds, or $26. Add to this value of the extra 100 pounds, at say 5½ cents, equal to $5.50 and we have $31.50 per head as the increased value of our feeders. To accomplish this we have consumed about 2,200 pounds of hay, or a little less than a long ton. Thirty-one dollars a ton for hay is a pretty good price, especially if we consider that the valley lands of Utah and in some parts of Colorado, will yield an average of five tons to the acre. These figures seem very flattering, but they are as near the truth as it is possible to get. And from all the data accessible we are lead to believe that they are below, rather than above what can easily be done. Under these circumstances it behooves the farmers of the Salt Lake valley and our granger neighbors in Colorado to stand in with the cattlemen and encourage the breeding of good steers to be placed in the farmer's yards during Winter and fed. Wheat made on any of our Rocky Mountain valley lands is too far from the markets of the world to be handled at a profit—tide-water is too far off, and transportation too high. Beef, made on grass and topped on alfalfa, will stand shipment to any part of the world where wanted. Twenty-five bushels of wheat at 80 cents, (above the average both in price and yield), is only $20 an acre for your land, as against $150 per acre it in alfalfa and fed to steers. The labor of seeding, harvesting and hauling to market of the wheat crop, is almost equal to that of saving the hay crop and feeding it out. Can you afford to raise wheat under these circumstances? Give this matter careful thought, and if we are in error, send in your corrections.—*N. W. Live Stock Journal.*

Milk can easily be kept for an indefinite period if properly prepared for preservation. If brought to the boiling point, then poured immediately into cans and sealed air tight, it will keep indefinitely. As the air is expelled by boiling, the milk keeps just as canned goods do. If glass jars are used they must be heated so that the boiling milk will not break them. Many families keep but one cow, and this plan will enable them to have milk during the weeks that she is dry.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Twisting of the Intestines.

This trouble is quite common among horses, yet at post-mortem examination it is not always evident; this may arise in consequence of the intestine having slipped into place, either from handling the bowels or from the relaxtion that takes place at death. A circumscribed strangulated and discolored spot, we may suspect that intus-susception has existed. Intus-susception may arise from various causes, the chief of which is a deranged state of the digestive organs. It is well known that the difficulty often follows both flatulent and spasmodic colic, and these maladies are the sequel to the former. It is also well known that in colic a large amount of carbonic acid and other gases are generated within the intestinal canal, by which their volume is inordinately increased and their position so changed that one would not be surprised to find them at times twisted into all manner of shapes. In cases of intus-susception strictures are often met with in various parts or the small intestines. These contractions or constrictions of the canal may possibly be the cause of intus-susception. If so, then the treatment should be nauseating and relaxing. In the human subject intus-susception is generally relieved by vomiting—inverted, peristatic action; but as that is rather an uncommon occurrence in the horse one must not expect relief in that way. The symptoms of volvulus do not differ materially from those attending colic, with this exception, that the animal is more tranquil when lying down, and does not paw with his fore feet when up, as he invariably does when suffering from colic. The paw also seems more persistent as evinced by the distressing look and uneasiness of the head. The disease is apt to terminate in rupture of the intestine, diaphragm or stomach—for which there is no remedy.

TREATMENT.—Administer the following drench:

Tincture of Ginger, 2 ounces.
Oil of Peppermint, 20 drops.
Chloric Ether, 2 drachms.
Thin Gruel, ½ pint.

Rub the belly, and give clysters of salt and water. It is better to give the above medicine prior to the administration of nauseants, especially in the early stage of an attack (when the symptoms are more of a colicky nature), because it has been known to accomplish wonders in relieving the animal of flatus and freeing him from pain in the course of a very few minutes. It is unwise to resort to blood-letting, as this is one of the most painful affections to which the horse is bject, and in the course of a very short time the pain has so perverted the functions that blood cannot be spared, it being a well known fact that the blood undergoes material change during pain.

Care of Animals Recovering from Disease.

After the subsidence of an active disease, the restoration to perfect health commonly proceeds with rapidity. The appetite being often excessive and the assimilative powers proportionately active in such cases, little care in the arrangement of the food is necessary, so that a liberal allowance of nutriment be given. The ordinary food will be eaten with avidity and with benefit, so that the animal be not allowed to eat to repletion. In other instances the patient advances slowly to the convalescent state, a fastidious appetite and impaired digestion retarding the recovery by preventing the animal eating, or at any rate appropriating, the material which the system really requires. In the meantime the animal's taste may be consulted and any tempting morsels offered; the admixture of condiments is sometimes the most ready method of provoking appetite and aiding digestion; salt, turmeric, anise-seed, and various spices are at times effective combined with the ordinary diet.

One golden rule deserves unceasing repetition, viz, never to leave any food which the animal has refused, in his sight or within his reach; and second only to this maxim is another, which insists on scrupulous cleanliness in the hand which touches the food and the vessel containing it. Let those who question the necessity for such delicacy observe how the horse and other animals test everything by the sense of smell, and judge how important it is that the extreme sensitiveness of the sick subject should not be outraged by even an offensive odor.

When extreme debility is present, food must be selected with care, as the digestion function is easily disturbed. The diet for such cases is to be tolerably rich in starch and sugar, as deficiency of reparative material is often more serious than diminution of the muscular structure; hence the value of mixtures containing oil-cake, linseed, potatoes, etc. But no amount of nutriment is of the least use to the organism so long as there is a deficiency of fuel for the respiratory function. The development of the muscular system will follow as soon as the animal is sufficiently recovered to take exercise; for during the period of absolute inaction, it is in vain we try to preserve the integrity of this structure, but no difficulty is found in keeping up the proper quantity of fatty texture, while the patient is yet too prostrate to be exercised with safety.

A suppurating surface of any extent is usually associated with considerable debility, sometimes with dangerous and even fatal prostration; the healing process may proceed satisfactorily for a time, and suddenly be arrested for a time, a general languor affects the system, although the appetite may remain good. The proper dietetics in such instances will include not only nutritious, but stimulating food; thus, if the digestion remains active, ground oats, barley, and corn may be allowed together with good hay, also any preparation containing condiments; the medical treatment at the same time will principally consist of tonics and cardiac stimulants, the object being to increase the energy of the circulatory and nervous systems as well as to furnish abundant material for the reparative process.

Under extreme prostation digestion is invariably suspended, consequently no advantage can possibly follow the introduction of food into the system at such a time, if we except ailment of the blandest and most soluble kind. The practice of giving a horse an extra allowance of oats, and probably corn, after an extra amount of work has produced absolute exhaustion, is, to say the least, extremely injudicious; the animal would be far better left entirely without, as an alternative, although, as we have stated, a bland and soluble diet, a well-cooked gruel, will be beneficial, and will answer all the purposes of a heavy meal.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Horses required for fast work, says an exchange, should have the pasterns of the fore legs moderately long and fairly sloped, in order to obviate the risk of sprain to the suspensory ligament, and of concussion to the bones and fetlock joints. In fact, the harder the ground, and the faster the pace, the more imperative is the necessity for sloping pasterns, which, however, are a disadvantage when strength is the desideratum. As the chief office of the fore limb is to act as weight-bearers, while that of the hind extremities is to serve as propellers, we find that in the true-shaped horse the hind pastern are more upright than the fore. Among horses that work unshod it will be found that the slope of the hind hoof at the toe will be about 60 degrees, while that of the fore-foot will be about 50 degrees. These facts should be borne in mind by shoeing-smiths, so that, by an improper method of shoeing, they may not force the hind limbs to work at a mechanical disadvantage. The saddle-horse, as the old saying expresses it, should be short above and long below. In other words, his back should be comparatively short; while his sloping shoulders and long pelvis should enable him to cover a considerable distance of ground. The light harness-horse and lady's horse may have more length of back. For horses that are used at fast paces, the traverse section of the chest should be decided oval so that the increase of capacity during inspiration may be as great as possible. The points of conformation in which the heavy cart-horse differs from the light saddle animal are that his shoulders should be more upright and massive, chest broader, pasterns shorter and straighter; while his muscles of locomotion should be distinguished by their thickness rather than by their length; and, consequently, the bones of his limbs will be thicker and stronger.

Feed the Brood Mares Well.

Many farmers think after they are through working the brood mares in the Fall, that they can be turned out to shift for themselves, and that they need no care, and but little food. They are left exposed to the storms, and have but little frosted herbage to subsist upon. They are through the Winter in poor condition in consequence. This is bad treatment, and its effect upon the mare is injurious, as well as upon the off-spring she carries. There is a heavy draft upon the system to sustain the colts she bears. With poor food and exposure her young suffers, for she has not enough food to sustain herself and that also. The result is a stunted colt and the mare so treated, if she have strength to give birth to her colt is so poor that she can give but little milk after its birth. Brood mares should be liberally fed with the best of food—not to get them unduly fat—but to keep them strong and vigorous, so they may bear vigorous offspring, and be in condition to give them ample nourishment after they are born. They should be sheltered from rain and snow and piercing winds, and have comfortable beds to lay down upon. With this treatment they require less food, and it is in every respect more economical, and humane. Good food and good treatment are very important factors in improving the quality and even breeds of stock.

Preservation of Colts' Feet.

I have a yearling colt out of a Star Mare, by a horse out of a Star Mare. He is very large and rangy, but has as you may suppose, a star foot, small and hard. The frog is ragged and does not look healthy. Please advise what course to pursue with his feet. Answer.—Have your colt's feet examined carefully every four weeks. All colts' feet are subject to more or less irregularity of growth, also the splitting and fractures of the wall, bruising of the sole from hardness and irregularity of the ground, the insinuation of sand and other foreign bodies within the cleft of the frog. Irregularity of growth is a matter which should receive every attention. Sometimes it manifests itself by an overgrowth of horn at the foot, sometimes by a similar overgrowth of horn at the inside quarter, each of which unless checked, will produce a turning in of the toe, and in time an outward projection or bowed state of the fetlock-joint. Numbers of horses have this peculiar projection of the fetlock-joint, arising in the first instance from the want of proper care and attention to the feet when young. All such tendencies of growth in the foot from whatever cause should receive prompt attention. In attending to the feet of the colt the shoeing smith should take each foot forward upon his knee and having seen exactly how much hoof is to be removed and from what parts, take the rasp and pare it vertically, so as to take off the outer edge to the extent required; then, placing the foot between the legs, remove the exfoliated sole, and detaching parts of the frog—the first by means of the buffer, raising the loose flakes of horn from the front backwards by tapping the foot with the hammer. The superfluous exfoliations of the frog are then removed with the drawing knife not by paring it at all or much cutting, but more by raising the flakes with the left thumb and finger and detaching them with the knife. This done, the bearing surface of the wall is to be adapted, and holding the foot in the ordinary way from behind, the rasp is passed over the point to reduce it to the proper depth carrying the flat surface of the rasp transversely across the bearing surface at the point (toe), and then over the surface of each quarter from behind forward, being careful that both heels of the foot are of equal depth, and that an equal depth, and that an equally appropriate firm surface be given to the toe if the instructions just given be intelligently carried out the quarter (the surface across the bottom of the foot) will be fairly provided for, viz., a fullness in the surface across centre of the foot. The centre of the foot is the region of the greatest breadth and depth of its arch. On the preservation of the breadth and depth depends the strength of the arch and of the foot itself, and the firmness, safety and power of the colt's action.—*N. Y. Sportsman.*

Breaking a Spirited Horse.

Mr. A. B. Allen thus relates, in one of our contemporaries, the manner in which he broke a spirited horse: "When a young man, and breeding horses, I found, on taking up a nearly thoroughbred filly to break to harness, that she was very high-spirited and nervous, and that, unless I was particularly careful, she might take to kicking and rearing during the process, with attempts to run away. I first bitted her well by letting her walk around a short time for several days in succession, in a strong fenced yard with ample dimensions. I then gradually accustomed her to the harness, standing in the stable, letting her first look at it piece by piece, and then smell and rub her nose and head against it; then placed it upon her and led her out and around the premises to look at the different vehicles and touch them with her nose. After a few days of such exercise, I hitched her up to a sleigh—in the open road, so nothing could obstruct the start—alongside of quite a fast-trotting and very gentle gelding. Some snow had fallen the night before, and only a few sleighs had passed over it—just enough to show the track. One man stood at her head to hold her, while another jumped into the sleigh to drive. All ready, he touched the gelding with his whip, and he instantly started at a rapid gait. The filly gave a wild jump, and then attempted to kick up behind, but her mate in the harness moved so rapidly she had no time for such action—in fact had to gallop smartly to keep up to the other's rapid trot. After going a couple of miles in this way she began to tire a little, when the driver slacked up the gelding to a slower pace, and she settled into a square trot. Soon after this he turned the sleigh and returned home, gradually trotting slower and slower, till the last half mile, which he finished in a walk. The profuse sweat caused from her first rapid action had nearly dried up when unharnessed and put into the stable. She was then blanketed, and, when well cooled, rubbed down. We used her with this fast horse alone—it being necessary, because she herself had a fast natural gait—for over eight months before harnessing her single to a sleigh, and subsequently to a light wagon and buggy, and never had any trouble with her. She retained her high spirit, and wanted to move rapidly on the road, but was always gentle, never offered to kick or rear or run away in harness or under the saddle. She rarely shied, and then only slightly, and proved one of the safest and most serviceable road-horses I ever owned."

Scientific Colt Breaking.

Smith, a Texas farmer, had a colt to break, a little roan, half mustang and half Morgan. He had told his wife there was no sense in breaking a colt's sides in to break it. He had been reading "Rarey on Horse Training," and told his wife to come out in the barnyard and see how he, with kindness, could master a colt. This colt was easily bridled and would lead anywhere. Some old harness was gently laid across its back, and though a trifle scared it worked eighteen carats fine. Smith was delighted. He took off the harness and told his wife he was going to ride the colt. She gave a little scream and pleaded with him to wait until to-morrow.

"Never put off until to-morrow what ought to have been done yesterday," said Smith getting funny. "Woman are all right in their place, I allus said, but when a man is breaking a mustang-Morgan silence is a regular Comstock mine." At this juncture the colt stepped on his foot.

"Go'dang your eternally dodblasted feet! Ain't there room in the hull barnyard for them infernal talons of your'n?" and he gave the colt a slap on the neck and backed and pulled to get his foot out.

"Kindness, John, kindness!" said his wife wildly.

"Lookahere, Susan J. Smith. I want to know who is breaking this ere colt," he said in tones of enforced calmness. "I suggest that I am breaking this—this measly mustang."

"Did it hurt, dear?"

"Oh, no, it was perfectly delightful; never had anything to feel so good in all my life," he replied with infinite sarcasm. "I supposed if this barn'd fall down on me I'd hear you a coonin' through the fence, 'Did it hurt you, dear?' Some women are born handsome an' some ain't got no sense. I've seed lots o' handsome women in my time, but I'm not acquainted with any at present," and with this annihilating remark he returned to the colt.

He made a leap and got on the colt's back. There was a movement of legs, and Smith was setting on air for a second, and then tumbled headlong into a fence-corner.

"Oh! oh!" screamed his wife.

"Oh, what?" said Smith, getting up and trying to look unconcerned while he wiped the blood off his ears.

"I thought that—that——," faultered his wife.

"Will you state to the audience your valuable thoughts? I'll get 'em framed. Never wanted anything since I was born so bad. Did ye think I didn't get off on purpose? Maybe you thought that the colt throwed me. Do you suppose I've monkeyed around horses as long as I have to let a little calf like that throw me?" he roared. "Susan J. Smilh, what'd I marry ye for? I tell yer to yer teeth I got off. Lots of consolation I can get from a woman chattering like a Guinea hen. No wonder the colt is scared. Poor colty, poor colty, come now," and the colt followed as meek as a lamb. "Maybe you wouldn't get on the colt, Susie, dear," and he looked very hard at his wife. "Would you, Susie?" he drawled in killing irony.

"John, please—don't—get off so quick this time, and—if you have to get off very quick, please get off further away from the fence."

Smith got on, determined to stick or die. A few people may have an idea of what a mustang Morgan can do, but the majority of humanity will remain in subline ignorance until time is no more. It went every possible direction except straight ahead, and made every possible motion except a decent one. Smith stuck well, so did the colt. The wife, remembering the bread in the oven, returned to the house, and an hour later came out on the field of conflict and saw her husband still making w's in the air. The barnyard wa all plowed up.

"Suse, Suse," he called between bucks, "make my will. Tell Jim to bring my gun, and tell the neighbors I died game," he called out, trying to get his wife excited. "It's me on the colt, and it's nip and tuck, with the chances in favor of the colt."

Suddenly the colt walked straight ahead in a peaceable manner. Smith came riding up to the fence, his hat off, his face as dirty as a fireman's, and his ear still bleeding.

"Talk of breaking a colt with kindness, woman. If I had Rarey here I'd shoot the eternal daylights out of 'im. A colt wants to be killed, killed, d'ye hear?"

He got off and struck it in the flank with his fist. Quick as lightning the colt wheeled and kicked him through the fence. "Oh!" screamed his wife, "are you hurt?"

"Oh, no, Susie, I'm not hurt. I'm just killed, that's all," he said in a weak voice, "If you ain't tired, Mrs. Smith, you might get me a little cold water. Just a little bit; wouldn't have you strain yourself for anything."

When his wife returned he was standing by the fence very pale and weak.

"If you will return, Mrs. S., and bring me the gun, I'll kill something. Blood has to be spilled now. I'll wipe this out with gore—the reddist kind of gore. What are you standing there for, staring at me like a lunatic asylum? Maybe you'd like to be kicked through a rail fence, or a barn or suthin?"

"Oh, John, dear, there's some horrid blood on your ear!" and she threw her apron over her head.

"On my ear? My boot is full of blood. I tell you I'm killed, k-i-l-l-e-d," he spelled.

"Let me give you a pointer, Mrs. Smith," he said, as he hobbled to the house. "If you want to die, die hard, die all over, you just get knocked through a rail fence by a mustang Morgan. If you want to be an angel, and die by still waters, try this eternal, God-forsaken colt of mine."

Training and Overtraining.

Mr. Peter Webber, who has trained, among other thoroughbreds, Woodflower, for Mr. Walton, but whose experience has been mainly confined to trotters, said to us the other day that he found it comparatively easy to get on with the runners. He doubted if the trainers of thoroughbreds study their horses as carefully as the trainers of trotters. They certainly do not give as much attention to the legs and feet. The trotter pounds more and on a harder track than the runner, and he is often called upon to fight through six and eight heats of one mile each. He also carries more weight in the shape of shoes, toe weights and boots; consequently, if the trainer neglected his legs and feet he would soon have a horse not able to much more than crawl. The runner seldom enters a heat race now, and the soft track breaks the concussion, for which reason his legs can longer be neglected. When Webber took hold of Woodflower she was so sore forward as not to be dangerous in any kind of a race. By keeping her shoulders warm and by putting plenty of elbow grease on her legs, she was brought to a winning edge. The criticism is also made that some of the trainers give their horse too much work. They get them stale and keep driving away at them, and burning them up with grain instead of trying the virtues of rest and a light mash. Corsair became so vapid that his owner was glad to part with him for $350. As soon as he changed hands and had been cooled out by grass and recruited by partial suspension of work, he appeared at the post an entirely different horse and surprised the speculative division which had rated him as of no account. He won four races in quick succession. Gen. Monroe came out of Winter quarters fresh, and in his early engagements he ran like a horse which relished sharp work. He scored victory after victory until his winnings amounted to $24,000. When he got stale, instead of giving him a short let-up and cooling food, his trainer hammered away at him in the hope that he would run into form as he had run out of form. The result of this system of handling is that Gen. Monroe closes this season with $4,000 to the bad. The old-fashioned trainers may sneer at their critic as a freshman, but as he has shown what he can do with cripples, it would be wiser to look around and explain just wherein his suggestions lack practical force.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Professor Colin, of the Alfront Veterinary College, says that "in the horse mastication is unilateral; that is, for fifteen minutes or so mastigation is performed on one side only; it is then changed to the opposite side, and so on alternately during the meal. The horse's upper jaw is broader than the lower one from side to side; the latter moves on the former laterally, or from one side to the other. If this movement is not complete, the molar teeth do not approximate completely, and consequently a ridge of unworn tooth-material is left on the external aspect of the upper and the inner sides of the lower teeth, wounding the tongue and cheeks, and preventing complete trituration of the food. Many other dental troubles affect the horse, such as irregular growth, diseased alveolar processes, caries of the fang, neck, and crown of the teeth, all of which require attendance of the qualified practitioner. I never visited a cavalry troop during my service that at least half the horses were not literally being slowly starved, owing to some defects of their dental apparatus."

Early Maturity and its Results.

Between 1839, when the great handicap was established, and 1861, the Cesarewitch was won ten times by three-year-olds and thirteen times by four-year-olds and upwards. In the last six years the race has been won five times by three-year-olds. These figures, it is argued, indicate that the decline in the number of racehorses aged four years and upwards is on the increase. Nearly forty years ago Admiral Rous predicted that the tendency towards early maturity in thoroughbreds would prove injurious to the horse. He pointed out that yearlings were often tried in October and in December to ascertain if they had sufficient promise to warrant entering them in the two-year-old stakes closing January 1, and remarked: "Many two-year-olds are trained to the highest state of perfection in the month of May, and consequently few horses retain their racing powers after four years of age." London *Field* takes this for a text and preaches quite a sermon :

"The truth is that good old horses—and by 'old' we mean four years or upward—are now so rare upon the British turf that until the arrival of the year 1900 and possibly for all coming time it is to be expected that "horses of the century"—which, by the way, are always three-year-olds—will spring up twice or thrice in every decade. There are, however, men of the old school still left in abundance whom it would be difficult to persuade that St. Simon and St. Gatien are one whit better than Teddington, Newminister and Nancy, the great three-year-olds of 1851, or than Surplice, The Flying Dutchman, Voltigeor and West Australian, each of them winners of a double first in the Derby and St. Leger. Forty, thirty and even twenty years ago there was no lack of old horses whom no three year-old that ever was foaled could have tackled at even weights over a long course. Nowadays we have no aged meters or standards to tell us the truth about our so-called 'horses of the century.' Thus, when Mr. Padwick's wonderful three-year-old filly Virago beat Mr. Greville's five-year-old colt Muscovite for the Metropolitan Handicap in 1854, it was the general opinion that no three-year-old in the world—let alone one which had already run for and won another big handicap upon the same day—could get the best of Muscovite when in receipt of 17 lbs. from him. With all our respect for Virago, we doubt if she could have beaten Muscovite, who was no more than a good second rater, at even weights in the Cesarewitch of 1854, which he won. And, although it is probable that for many years to come good three-year-olds will occasionally win both the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire with weights oscillating between 8 st. 7 lbs. and 9 st. 7 lbs. upon their backs, it will be futile to ask men of the old school to believe that modern 'horses of the century' are superior to those three-year-olds which graduated with honor when four, five and six-year-old horses abounded, out of which their hearts had not been galloped at two and three years old."

And this is the conclusion:

"We can well remember that upon the evening of the day when, in 1845, Mr. Greville's Alarm won the Cambridgeshire in a canter, with 7 st. 9 lbs. on his back, Admiral Rous shook hands warmly with the famous Clerk of the Council, and told him that no three-year-old would repeat the feat in either of their lifetimes. So far as Mr. Greville was concerned, the prophesy was true. No three-year-old won the Cambridgeshire, carrying so much as 7 st. 9 lbs. between 1845 and 1865, in which latter year Mr. Greville died. The Admiral, however, was spared to see Montargis beat Alarm's record by carrying 7 st. 13 lbs. to victory in 1873. Another French three-year-old, Jongleur, surpassed both his triumphant predecessors by winning the Cambridgeshire in 1877 with 8 st. 4 lbs. on his back; but in that year the gallant Admiral had passed away. Were he alive now, his experiences of the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire during the last five years would warn him that the old "Scale of Weight for Age," which he framed in 1846 and which, with slight alterations, has remained in force until this day, stands in need of radical reformation. According to Admiral Rous, a three-year-old was to carry 7 st. 7 lbs. against a five or six-year-old's 8 st. 12 lbs. over two miles. Our existing code of weights prescribes that over two miles a three-year-old is to carry 8 st. 11 lbs. against a five, six or aged horse's 9 st. The time has evidently come when a further approximation of the weights is imperatively needed. It is almost certain that no old horse in England or in the world could now beat St. Gatien at level weights over a distance of ground. In 1880 Isonomy, as a five-year-old, would undoubtedly have beaten Robert the Devil, a three-year-old, at even weights. But in 1884 we have no Isonomy, and, according to the sacrificial system now in vogue, good staying four and five-year-olds will become scarcer and scarcer. William Day's assertion in his Racehorse in Training, that modern thoroughbreds are at their best toward the close of their third year, has been more than confirmed since the appearance of that excellent book. To those, however, who realize that "early maturity means early decay, many a sigh will be permissible over the stout and gallant aged stayers which gained their fame upon cup courses in the brave days of old.

Judicious road work, when a horse is used for ordinary business purposes, often tends to a rapid development of speed in animals which have inherited through sire and dam a good degree of trotting instinct. A horse called Yankee Boy, owned by a Melrose gentleman, is a case in point. He was raised in Peru, Me., and kept for a stallion until about four or five years old, then gelded. He was brought to Massachusetts last Fall, and although showing a handy way of going, did not promise much speed. He has been driven on the roads this Summer, and a few weeks since his owner had him sent a mile to wagon over Saugus track in the neighborhood of three minutes. The following week he was given another mile, which was trotted several seconds faster. A few days since he was put into a sulky and made his mile with ease in 2:30, showing such a burst of speed on the last quarter as to warrant a belief that he is a trotter. He is by Lone Star, out of a mare by Champion Black Hawk. Lone Star was by Hampton, he by Jupiter, by Long Island Black Hawk, by Andrew Jackson, son of Young Bashaw. Mr. J. G. Rounds, of Malden, is having a similar experience with a young horse raised in Vermont. He lately trotted a mile over Saugus track in 2:37½, the last quarter in 37½ seconds, a 2:30 gait. Neither of these horses has ever had any track work. —*American Cultivator.*

Weight cannot be taken as an unfailing indication of strength and endurance in a horse, any more than of superior quality in a beef animal. Other things being equal, it usually signifies the possession of these qualities, but so many other points go to make up the character of a horse that the mere possession of bulk is insufficient to determine its special adaptation to heavy work. Experienced buyers of horses for draft purposes understand this so well that size is only one of several points carefully canvassed in stock brought out for their inspection.

Weaning Colts.

The usual time of weaning foals is when they are from four to six months old, yet if one has time to properly care for it and proper feed, the foal can just as well be taken from its dam when three months old as later, and with advantage to the mare. Before weaning, the foal should be halter broken and taught to eat ground oats mixed with shorts or coarse flour, the latter being preferable. This can easily be accomplished by wetting and mixing a small quantity and feeding to the dam once or twice daily in an open, shallow trough or box, into which the little fellow can easily get his nose. In halter-breaking, use a head halter made of soft, pliable leather, and of such size that it can easily be fitted to his head. Have a roomy, double stall or pen, with two firm, iron rings in front, one on each side. Hitch the mare on one side and the colt on the other, tying them so that the foal cannot reach its dam. Two adjoining stalls, separated by a low partition permitting them to see each other, will answer. It will be well to let the foal suck a little, morning and night, for the first two days, and after that let it partially draw the milk once a day for a few days, feeding the mare sparingly in the meantime on dry hay without grain, so as to cut off the flow of milk. After this the mare can be turned out or put into another stall, yet it may be necessary to milk her a few times to prevent inflammation of the udder. Should she be restless or attempt to kick during the process of milking, take a strong strap, a pole strap of double harness, or hold-back of single harness, if strong, will do; raise one forward foot bending the knee so as to bring the foot against her forearm, pass your strap twice around her forearm and cannon bone, between the knee and fetlock, and buckle tightly, which will render her powerless to kick. The foal should have all the bright, early-cut hay or well-cured rowen it will eat, and a pail of pure water, changed three times a day, should be kept within its reach. Probably the best feed for a foal at the weaning season is a gruel made from first quality of ground oats and fine feed, using equal quantities of each and adding to it from one to two quarts of skimmed milk. Begin with a half pint each of the oats and fine feed, stirring it slowly into boiling water into which a pinch of salt has been thrown, let it cook well, then remove from the fire and partially cool, after which add a quart of skimmed milk and feed about milk warm. The quantity of meal and shorts or fine feed can be gradually increased until a pint or more of each is used at a feed. After the youngster eats his feed with relish, sour milk can be substituted for sweet, and some think they will do better on the latter. It is said that colts fed on sour milk are never troubled with worms. The floor of the stall should be of earth, and unless it is such, a few inches of dry loam should be thrown in, so that it will not be compelled to stand on the hard planks. It should be led out and exercised a short time every day for a fortnight, after which it may be turned loose in the yard or paddock, which should be so arranged that it can go into its stall at will. The ground oats and shorts should be continued through the Winter, and the amount can be more than doubled without injury to the colt.—*American Cultivator.*

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

PROGRAMME

First Day. Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:

1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each: $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
2. E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment.
3. T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atchinson, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
4. W. Ayer's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.

1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafter's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
13. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
4. P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

No. 5. Purse———; amount and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.

1. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
2. Rancho del Paso's b f Sweetbrier, 3, by Virgil—Impudence.
3. S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, 5, by Monday—Abbie W.
4. Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, 6, by Wildidle—Yolone.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three pounds added for each $100 above.

1. J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, 2, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, $500.
2. C. E. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, aged, by Glenelg—Planetarium, $500.
3. W. M. Murry's br h Birdcatcher, 5, by Spectre—Pet.
4. F. Lynch's b g Belshaw, 5, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson. $300.
5. G. L. Richardson's ch g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
6. Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep, $600.
7. Wm. Boot's b m Bessie, aged, by imp. Hercules. $600.
8. Wm. Boot's ch g Robin, 4, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall. $600.

No. 8. Sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.

1. J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.

No. 9. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be announced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse, ———; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry five pounds extra.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.
4. P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

No. 12. Purse, $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.

1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
3. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
4. Rancho del Paso's ch f Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
5. Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, 6, by Wildidle—Yolone.

No. 13. Purse, ———; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse, ———; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p. $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1½ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. $300 added. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.

1. W. M. Murry's br h Birdcatcher, 5, by Spectre—Pet.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, 3 by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
4. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
5. P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., 3, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
6. Rancho del Paso's ch f Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
7. S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, 5, by Monday—Abbie W.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

YACHTING.

Last Saturday according to arrangements, the Pacific Yacht Club fleet assembled off Meigg's Wharf, and after being photographed, both singly and in the group got under way for Saucelito. The fleet was as follows: Lurline, Halcyon, Nellie, Fleur de Lis, Ariel and Annie. The wind was very light, but there was sufficient weight in it to send the vessels down to the mid-channel buoy in very short order. When Point Cavallo was reached, however, the vessels got becalmed under the land, and the Fleur de Lis, by standing farther off shore, picked up sufficient wind to beat the ebb tide and made her anchorage first followed in a straggling order by all the others, with the exception of the Halcyon, which took a trip outside the heads, and she did not reach her moorings until late in the afternoon.

Dancing and lunch were the chief attraction, and a large contingent arrived on the 1:45 boat. There was not such a large gathering as usual, but those that were there made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers, and the afternoon was very pleasantly passed.

On Sunday, at 9:30, the appointed hour for the start, there was not enough wind to stir the lightest bit of bunting, but all the vessels hoisted their after sail, which by the way was contrary to the sailing orders, and it was 10:15 before a light breeze came out of the southward and eastward, when the Commodore fired the starting gun. The vessels werc all close hauled, in order to enable them to fetch the entrance of Racoon Straits, and in the light breeze, the Lurline forged ahead of the fleet, followed by Halcyon Annie, Fleur de Lis, and Whitewing, the Nellie not starting owing to the absence of her owner. This order was never changed during the up trip nor on the down trip while the wind lasted. The weather continued light all through the afternoon, and the ebb tide was met at the Brothers, where it would have been advisable for the Commodore to signal a return, this, however, was not done and the fleet continued on. Lurline continued to increase her lead, while Fleur de Lis, owing to the Whitewing being on her windward quarter was falling astern of Annie. No wind to speak of was had until Vallejo straits were reached where it was found that a ten-knot breeze was blowing, and the only real sailing of the cruise was had there. The stakeboat was anchored of Georgia street wharf, and was not rounded by the Lurline till nearly 4 o'clock. Whitewing did not go round, but came about when about off Commission Rock astern of Fleur de Lis. The ebb had about two more hours to run, and Lurline improved the opportunity so that she got past the Brothers during this time, and by working along the Marin shore managed to make the City Front at about 9 P. M. Annie and Halcyon anchored off Luford's Point and Pinole, and Fleur de Lis between Pinole and Pablo Point, and after waiting there during the flood tide again got under way and drifted down with the tide. At daybreak Whitewing was seen this side of the Brothers, while Fleur de Lis had then passed Angel Island. Halcyon and Annie evidently being in no hurry still remained at anchor. Of this lot Fleur de Lis was the first home making Meiggs' wharf at a few minutes past seven.

The only drawback to the comfort of the participants was the crowded condition of some of the boats and the lack of edibles. The result only goes to show the inadvisibility of attempting to make such a long trip at this season of the year.

The Aggie started last Sunday sometime after the fleet had got under way, and the last seen of her was when she was off Martinez, on her way up to Antioch, where she will Winter.

The old yawl, Enid, has been changed into a sloop, has had her mast stepped farther aft, has lead on her keel and is very handsomely fitted up inside. She is now known as the Gracie.

The Rambler was out on Tuesday with a party of ladies on board, but was compelled to tow home.

The Fleur de Lis went up this week to Antioch to wait for Spring.

A New Way to Buy a Horse.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says that previous to the $10,000 race at Hartford, J. D. Kipley requested Charles H. Raymond to put a price on the grey gelding. Philip Thompson, who has entered for the purse and was regarded as having a good chance to win. Mr, Raymond declined, but said that he would entertain an offer.

Mr. Ripley remarked in an off-hand way, "I will give you double what you paid Mr. David Bonner for his half interest in the horse."

"Say double and $3,000 additional and the horse is yours."

"No, but I will make it $1,000."

Mr. Raymond reflected a moment and then remarked, "I will take it."

"All right, now tell me what you paid David Bonner for his half interest."

"What, you do not know?"

"No."

"Well, it was $8,500."

"The devil, you say. Then I owe you $18,000."

Horses in Russia.

In European Russia, exclusive of Poland, there are nearly twelve million horses; in the Caucasus there are about half a million; while in Siberia and Central Asia there are nearly five millions. The total number of animals sold annually in the markets of European Russia, of which there are over a thousand, is estimated at three hundred and sixty thousand, while, irrespective of these markets, a considerable number are disposed of in various other parts of the country. The Orloff animals realize as much as four and five hundred pounds each. The total yearly value of the horses sold throughout Russia is placed at a million sterling, the prices varying from five pounds for a common cart-horse up to six hundred pounds for a good trotting animal.

That horse-breeding in Russia has made important advances there can be no doubt, for it appears that ever since the thirteenth century great attention in particular has been paid to the studs of members of the various princes and emperors, while at the present time there are five imperial studs which from time to time are carefully replenished and the increase disposed of every four years by auction, this increase going to all parts of the country. The five studs are (1) the Orloff, where English thoroughbreds, trotters and saddle-horses are reared; (2) the Strelitz, for Oriental saddle-horses; (3) the Novo-Alexandrofsk, for large horses and English half-breds; (4) the Derkulsk, for carriage and farm horses; (5) the Tanoff, for large saddle-horses and English half-breds. There are fifteen covering stations, which are open to all, and each year from February 15th to June 15th the stallions are distributed among them. At these, mares are served by thoroughbred stallions at a fixed rate.—*The Stock-keeper.*

Says Bell:—The last of St. Simon has probably been seen on a racecourse, the son of Galopin being unlikely to stand another preparation. It is rumored at Newmarket that the Duke of Portland will not run the risk of quite breaking down the colt, but that he will stand at Welbeck next season, though he will only serve a few of the Duke's mares. St. Simon has never been defeated throughout his brilliant career, and like his sire Galopin, will commence his stud life as a four-year-old."

WHY WE SHOULD SWIM.

HOW TO ACQUIRE HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

LECTURE in Aid of the Erection of a

CONSUMTIVES' SWIMMING SANITARIUM.

—BY—

Dr. Friedrich Riehl,

The Only Man who ever Swam Across the Bay of San Francisco.

—AT IRVING HALL, Post Street,—

THURSDAY, Nov. 13th, 1884.

Doors Open at 7.....Lecture at 8 P. M.
ADMISSION.....,50 Cents.

EDUCATIONAL.

BARNARD'S

Business College, 37 Post St.,

——San Francisco.——

DIPLOMA of Mechanic's Institute Fair, 1884, Awarded to this College.

"Our College Ledger,"

Contains full particulars regarding the College Departments, Courses of Study, Terms, etc., etc. **Send for a Copy.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

——San Francisco.——

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co.



GREAT SALE OF

Thoroughbred Registered JERSEY STOCK,

On Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1884, at half-past 10 o'clock, at

33, 35 and 37 NEW MONTGOMERY ST

We are instructed by Albert Dibble, of Marin Co., to sell from his herd of Jerseys, 20 head.
By A. McFarland, of Napa, 20 head.
By H. W. Meeks, of Alameda, 6 head.
By other Breeders, 21 head.

Making in all 67 head. The above stock will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday before the sale. For full particulars and catalogues apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

S. C. BOWLEY, FIDDES & CO., Auctioneers.

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to **MILES & ANDREWS,** SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

California Coursing Club,

FALL MEETING,

AT

MERCED, Nov. 20th and 21st,



CALIFORNIA STAKES; FOR ALL AGES.
Limited to 32 Entries.

California Stakes for Puppies under 18 months.

THE GOLD CUP WILL BE CONTESTED FOR AT this Meeting.

The drawing for Places will be held at 539 California Street, Saturday evening, Nov. 15th, 1884, at eight o'clock.

All lovers of this grand old sport who wish to witness a meeting between the fastest Greyhounds in California, will assemble at the ferry landing, foot of Market St., San Francisco, on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at four o'clock, P. M. Tickets for round trip, $5.00, for sale at ticket office.

JOHN HUGHES, President,
J. J. MURPHY, Secretary.

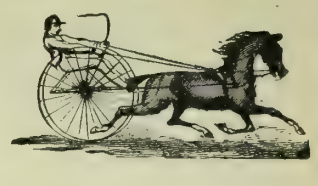
Arno Stock Farm

TO RENT FOR ONE OR A TERM OF YEARS. All of the 1,261 acres conveyed to me as my separate property by my father, John F. McCauley, March 4, 1878, except the part thereof leased heretofore by me for grain raising to Messrs. Journeys. The land and premises hereby offered embrace all of the grass and pasture lands of the Arno Stock Farm, except one field, and includes the Family Residence furnished or unfurnished), Hay Barns, Horse Barns and Stables, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, Trainer's Cottage, Men's House, Corrals, Paddocks, Track and Outlets, Orchard of Bearing Trees, Windmills, Engine, Tanks, etc., etc., all and singular the improvements and fixtures upon or belonging to said farm; and also the Stubble Pasture upon the land cropped by the said tenants, and one-half the Thrashed Straw. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Beatty & Denson, attorneys-at-law, Sacramento, or to the undersigned upon the premises.

MRS. ALICE M. VALENSIN.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

BAY DISTRICT Association



Races! Races!

FALL MEETING.

1884. 1884.

—o—

Entries for Trotting Season:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.

Purse of $1,000, for the following named four-year-olds and under: Jim Mulvenna, Ha Ha, Madaline, Baby Mine, Regina, Thapsin, Lucille, Center, Antevolo, Happy Jim, Voucher, and Twinkle.

THURSDAY, November 6th, 2:27 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50, to first, second and third horse.

FRIDAY, November 7th, 2:24 Class.

Purse $500; Divided, $350, $100 and $50 to first, econd and third horse.

SATURDAY, November 8th, 2:21 Class.

Purse $750; Divided, $450, $225 and $75 to first, second and third horse. (Manon barred.)

All of the above to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness National Rules to govern.
Entrance 10 per cent. of purse.
Every race five or more must enter, and three or more horses start.
The Association reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by withholding a proportionate amount of the purse.
Entries close with the Secretary,

THURSDAY, Oct. 30th, 1884.

T. W. HINCHMAN, Secretary,
1435 California Street.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoof d, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

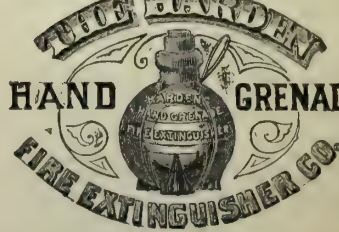
The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor,

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

THE GARDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.



THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE. The simplest, cheapest, and most powerful Fire Extinguisher in existence. Always ready; always effective. Any one can use it. Send for catalogue.

H. H. GROSS.
21 New Montgomery street.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER
351 Third St., San Francisco.

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.

Calved October 21, 1880.

Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $3 50**

LUTHER, 3150, H. H. B.

Calved April 8, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Thaora, No. 5527. **Price, $300**

LE MOINE, 3151, H. H. B.

Calved April 30, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, No. 2091, A. R.

Calved October 23, 1877.

Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price, $150.**

BERTON.

Calved April 20, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Flamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.

Calved April 27, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

THE FAMOUS **DUPLEX**
The most wonderful Curative Agent in the world.
Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price $10.
Cures without the aid of Medicine
General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Constipation **GALVANIC** Disease of the Liver, Kidney or Bladder, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lame Back, and many other diseases.
BELT
For particulars and Circulars address
PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address
M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

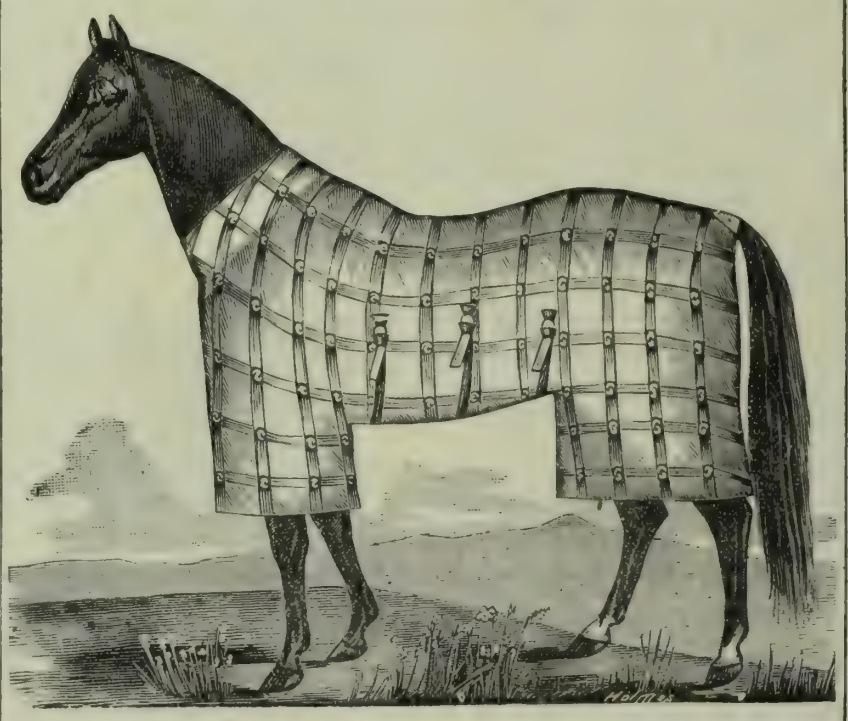


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

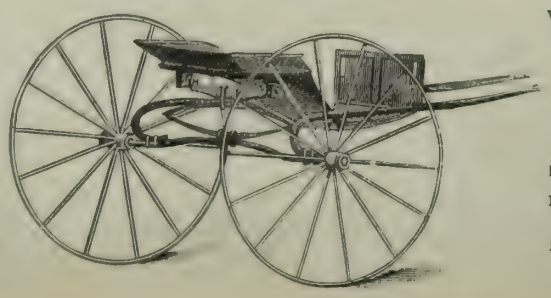
The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT. From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

DIETZ'S PATENT



CHECK HOOK.

Simple in its Structure and Practical in its Use.

The horse never loosens the check-rein when this Check-Hook is used.

Horsemen can appreciate the value of a Check-Hook of this kind.

There being no springs or hinges to break connected with it, makes it serviceable and easily appended, as the check-rein passes through a solid ring attached to the front of the hook.

Orders sent to

A. C. DIETZ,
No. 9 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

Will receive prompt attention.

☞ When ordering state whether gold or silver plate required.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY

1317 AND 1319 MARKET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, S.

M. J. McCUE, Propr

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance; was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

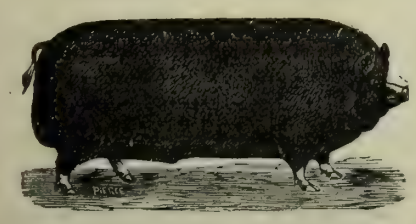
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

The Vienna Gardens,

Cor. of Sutter and Stockton Sts.,

THE POPULAR

FAMILY RESORT

OF THE CITY.

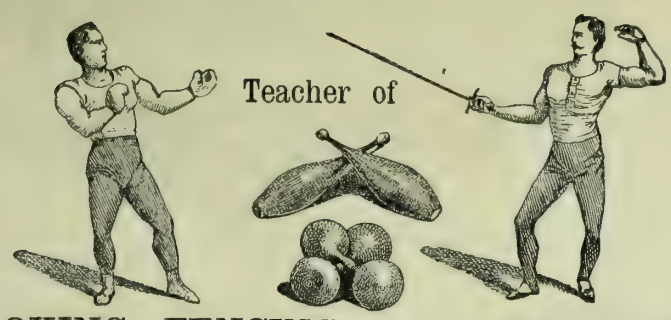
The Ladies' Orchestra, composed of accomplished musicians is the feature of the Entertainments, with the talented Miss Bertha Neuber as leader.

Refreshments of all kinds the best the market affords.

G. F. WALTER,
Sole Proprietor.

☞ADMISSION FREE.☜

LOUIS GERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.



WDER.

Powder Works,

CTURERS OF

ining and Hercules Powder,

130 California St., San Francisco.

E. T. ALLEN,

——IMPORTER OF——

Fire-Arms, Ammunition,

FISHING TACKLE, POCKET CUTLERY, AND SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES,

416 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Catalogues on application. Le Pages' Liquid Glues Sole Agent for the Coast.

☞SEND FOR CIRCULARS.☜

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

A L M O N T 3 3.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares,

Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

FOR SALE.

—o—

—A PAIR OF—

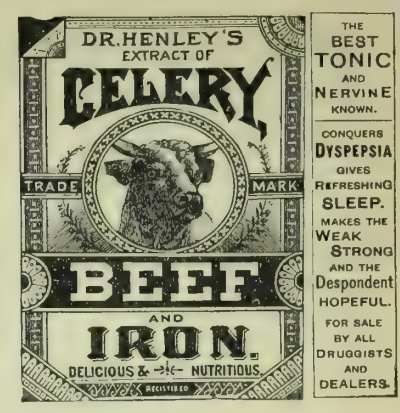
Hammerless Breech-Loading Guns.

TEN BORES, ONE W. & C. SCOTT & SONS makers, 9 lbs. 12 oz. weight. Full choked. Triplex action. Cost $225. The other a William & Powell, Liverpool, 9 lbs. weight. One barrel modified choke. The other, left, full choke. Cost £50 in England. Both are first-class guns, and guaranteed to be such. Can be seen at Messrs. Cotrel & Co., gun dealers, 528 Montgomery street.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

☞**Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.**

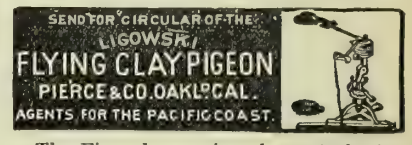


KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 551 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars,

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

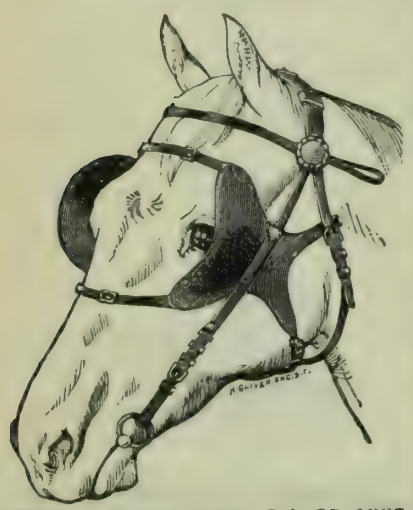
Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

652 MISSION STREET,
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:10 A M
†9:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:25 P M		*3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†4:59 P M
6:30 P M		6:00 P M
‡11:45 P M		17:50 P M
		†8:15 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		*3:36 P M
4:25 P M		6:00 P M
		†8:15 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, NOV. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
†8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding & Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and Express, East Emigrant	9:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M		9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express, East Emigrant	11:10 A M
7:00 P M		9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville, and Tehama via Woodland	5:40 P M
8:00 A M		6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡8:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and train leaving at 8:30 A. M. meets Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
¶ Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37;—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 20.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Deaths of Noted Racehorses—Old Bushwhacker and His Deeds—The Stallion Lever—Yearling Race in Tennessee—General Notes from Home and Abroad.

The accident list of the year has been an unusually long one. Lloyd Daly was killed in a race in Canada last week, and De Soto and Bushwhacker, the two latest unfortunates, ended their racing careers in short order, the former high-priced graduate from Rancocas evidently laboring under an adverse star from the very first, though his winning bracket for his new owner at the second essay made it look as if Mr. Walters had secured a bargain. Poor old "Bush" ended his sensational career at work that might well have been spared the old veteran, in view of the years and honors that had fallen to his lot. The writer well remembers one of the most sensational wins of the "Tennessee runt," as he was at first styled, and one that seems to have outgrown the memories of most racing men on account of its being over a short course. It was at Pimlico, late in May, six years ago, and the opening day of the Maryland Jockey Club had been postponed from Tuesday to Wednesday on account of bad weather. The track was, of course, rather heavy, but not so bad as it might have been, heats being run in 1:46 during the afternoon. The attendance of representative stables at that Spring meeting was large, and the Rancocas stable opened the ball in grand style, winning with Garrick and Judith the two first races of the meeting, the dash for maidens and the Chesapeake Stakes, both from strong fields, the late Billy Barrett riding both winners. The Rancocas Handicap was the fourth race of the day, and as it was the first year of the stake, the stable it was named after naturally made a strong bid for first honors. Perfection, the three-year-old sister to Parole, was in at 92 lbs., and as the field opposed to her was not rated as a very strong one, the filly with Barrett in the saddle was a strong favorite. Danger, destined to afterwards show great deeds for Islip, was next in favor, then came Oriole and Viceroy in public estimation, while the Virginia pair, Bushwhacker and Majestic, sister to Kingfisher, sold low down in the pools, which were very heavy. Five others started, eleven in all, and as the race was only nine furlongs, there was not much waiting after the flag fell. The Lorillard candidates were out of it before the last furlong, the favorite from being outrun, and Danger from getting away badly at the start, and the finish was between Bushwhacker and Viceroy, the "all yellow" on the former reaching the wire a length ahead of the "yellow sleeves," worn by Evans on the latter, amid the greatest excitement at the victory of the despised Tennessee runt. Danger was a close fourth to Oriole, and the next day he shouldered 10 lbs. more in the Vernal Stakes and ran the mile in 1:42½, the best performance at the distance ever shown at Pimlico. The writer put a friend on who landed odds of 30 to 1 by the victory of Bushwhacker in the Rancocas Handicap, and he has always regarded the old gelding with a peculiar interest.

The death of Lever at Elemendorf last week is a great loss to Mr. Dan Swigert. The gentleman was in this city the day prior to the stallion's demise, and to be met with such news on his reaching Kentucky was unfortunate enough. Lever was one of the most successful of the sons of Lexington in the stud, and in Mahlstick, Loulanier, Leveller, Apollo, and the California mare Precious, he sired some good horses, able to go fast as well as stay. If Lever had not been so crippled when a yearling as to prevent his ever being trained, and had he not been comparatively neglected by breeders until Mahlstick's appearance, it is likely that he would have made more of a name than he has. Lever's sire and dam have both preceded him to the unknown shores, but Legatee, a full brother of his, is standing at ex-Gov. Bowie's stud farm, near Baltimore.

The day previous to Lever's death the Preakness Stable's valuable broodmare Virgillette, foaled 1879, by Virgil, out of Regan, by Lexington, etc., was gored to death by a bull at the farm of Mr. Leslie Coombs, near Lexington, Ky. As the mare was a full sister to Virgil, Vera Cruz, Jennie D., Jennie B., etc., she bade fair to have been a successful stud matron, and being in foal to that noted racehorse and promising young sire Macduff, by imp. Maccaroon, the accident is particularly unfortunate to her well-known and popular owner, coming on the top of the many disappointments he has experienced on the turf this year. That Himalaya and his stable companions, now in Winter quarters, may in 1885 compensate the master of Preakness for 1884's run of ill-luck, is the wish of every lover of the turf in this vicinity, for no colors that are seen on our courses have a larger public following than his well-known "black body, yellow sleeves and cherry cap."

Coming on the heels of the premature rumors regarding McLaughlin's engagement to ride next year for the Rancocas Stable at a fabulous salary, comes the intelligence that the well-known young Kentucky trainer, Mr. J. H. McCreary, is now at the farm near Jobstown, N. J., where he has been retained by Mr. Lorillard as second trainer. In other words, while Byrne directly looks after the horses during the racing season, McCreary will handle the home lots, from which drafts are constantly being made as required. In this new accession to his training corps, Mr. Lorillard has the right man in the right place, and a rising light in his profession.

The open weather in Kentucky this Fall has greatly increased the ranks of the thoroughbred yearlings that have been initiated into their future labors, in so far as breaking and handling consists. Many fast moves by the young things are reported, the latest being that of a filly of Mr. Clay's, who is said to have moved a quarter in 23½ seconds.

Reports from Gallatin, Tenn., indicate that quite a local interest has been awakened in the yearling stake that will be decided over the old Albion course on the 10th of November. While deprecating any such public trials of these embryo racers, as tending to result in harm if pursued in to any extent, it is not likely that the Mulberry Stakes and its dash of a quarter of a mile can do the youngsters much injury, provided they are not "ridden out." Some ten or dozen entries have been made to this affair, the winner's prize to be innumerable bottles of champagne, contributed by the losers and one of the local Bonifaces. We can imagine the afterpiece, with the inevitable game supper sure to follow after the sport.

Mr. A. J. Cassatt, better known as Mr. Kelso, has further strengthened the stock department of his Chester Valley Farm in Lancaster County, Pa., by the purchase of some fashionably-bred Shropshire sheep.

In Mexico City recently, at the residence of Mr. Hanly quite a notable event was the recording with appropriate ceremonies the foaling of the first thoroughbread foal ever dropped in the province. The youngster was foaled in June last, and is by the ex-Canadian sire Princeton out of the imported mare Castaway, by Zetland, etc. He was christened Anahuac.

At Sherman, Texas, during the running races that took place there last week, an affair took place on the last day, Friday, Oct. 31th, in some respects similar to the disastrous accident at Jerome Park last month. In a dash of a mile and a quarter, with seven sterters, the leader fell, the second horse fell over him, and most of the others did some tall jumping across the prostrate animals and riders to avoid a like fate. One of the fallen horses (Harper) was killed, and a jockey's skull fractured, so that it was thought that he would not recover. The well-known horse Aretino, formerly owned by the Powers of Illinois, but now in G. Cooke's string, proved to be the winner of the race, and will probably now be schooled to jumping, after his skill in that line on this occasion.

Brighton Beach track will be still further improved next Spring. The enlargement of the grand stand was a much-needed improvement, and by Spring the track will be widened to better accommodate the constantly increasing fields. This will, of course, necessitate changes around the entire mile circuit, and with more room for the horses, raised turns, etc., Brighton will be one of the safest racecourses in America.

Many well-known New Yorkers have been enjoying the hospitality of the Geneseo Valley Hunt Club during the last two weeks, and some very exciting runs have been chronicled in and around the picturesque vicinity of Geneseo, N. Y. Visitors from other hunt clubs have also signalized the sport with their presence, and the present "meet" will have the effect of popularizing cross-country sport in the interior of the State. On Wednesday, the 22d, a hunt was held from Oak Forest, the Piffard residence, and on Saturday, Oct. 25th, Mr. Enos Arnor's, at Groveland, was the rendezvous. The meetings will be kept up as late in November as the weather will permit.

Eole is entered in the Liverpool Cup, run to-day (Thursday) and his weight (118 lbs.) would not stop him, perhaps, if he had been longer in Albion, but we do not anticipate his starting. In the Shrewsbury Cup, two miles, run on the 22d, he has been allotted 116 lbs., and perhaps British racegoers may then make his acquaintance for the first time.

For St. Gatien, who won the Free Handicap and Jockey Club Cup during Houghton week at Newmarket, in addition to the Cesarewitch and other good races already noted, *one hundred thousand dollars* were refused by his owner, lucky "Jack" Hammond. The Sterling-Casuitry colt, winner of the Dewhurst Plate, for two-year-olds, was also the subject of a large offer, £10,000, ($50,000) being refused for him. He is likely to be the Winter favorite for the Derby, as Melton, the Middle Park Plate winner, has bad legs, which may trouble his trainer.

The large entry made by California stables in the stakes o the Washington Park Jockey Club, Chicago, shows that your State will be foremost in the fray in 1885. Out of 444 entries to the seven stakes, over *one hundred*, or nearly 25 per cent. of the aggregate, are California bred colts and fillies. This showing speaks for itself. Yours,

NEW YORK, Oct., 31, 1884. PACIFIC.

The Same Thing the World Over.

It is no secret that James Roe declared time and again that the Dwyers were piling in on him too many horses to train. More than one eminent trainer has found this out, but few had the frankness to acknowledge it, as was the case with Roe. The following remarks by the special commissioner of the London *Sporting Life* show that they are beginning to find this to be the case in England also:

There is everything in the constitutions of racehorses, and whilst some, as it were, must be allowed to run their own race, as the saying goes, others come to hand almost for the asking, but there is no hard and fast line to be laid down—in the matter of training, I mean. To some the forcing process may not come much amiss; to others it would simply mean ruination. It is nothing against the abilities of a trainer to say that he is never in a hurry with his charges, and fortunate for him it is when an owner is too good a sportsman to overlook the point of the maxim as to "the more haste the less speed." In some ownerships Prism [a case in point] would probably have been a ruined horse, as, naturally more time for development, the go ahead system now-a-days in practice, and encouraged—nay, insisted upon by a certain class of owners—would long ere this have lost to the turf an undoubtedly smart horse, and a real good-looking one.

I repeat, hurried preparations have killed many a useful, well-bred, and good-looking horse, the system being the offshoot of a want of practical knowledge, as well as the results of the demands made upon such "instruments" racehorses have become, and no sooner is the thoroughbred out of the breaking tackle than a speedy victory upon which money can be won is expected of him.

Whilst acknowledging that the 'prentice hand in the calling of a trainer is not infrequently rewarded by turning out a winner, I also suggest that the losers from amongst a stud of horses should likewise be taken into consideration in gauging professional abilities. It comes as no evidence that the non-practical and inexperienced should be successful with one or two out of a charge of thirty or forty; but the test is, how many more horses would be made to blossom and bear fruit did those training them know their business? The oldest man in the "trade" can have too many "irons in the fire," or, in plainer terms, too many horses to train. As a consequence, some of the latter must suffer from neglect, not willful, and for the very reason that it is impossible to thoroughly understand and know the different constitutions and requirements; at any rate, it certainly takes a longer time to learn the subject, and then the experience may have to be purchased dearly. I think my meaning is plain enough. I have mentioned two horses requiring what I will term special attention; at any rate, I have a strong opinion in this direction. I could name others that, with a like advantage—which could only be obtained in schools with a limited number of pupils—would hardly have known defeat. In a word—were the homes of our English thoroughbreds upon less gigantic proportions, we should have more St. Gatiens. A long string from a big stable was filing past by the side of the Cambridge road one morning last week; a question and the answer came almost in the same breath from an individual, a comparative stranger, who, like myself, had noticed the promising looks of a vast majority of the nags: "How is it this man does not win more races? He has too many horses."

R. Porter Ashe has became the owner by purchase of the thoroughbred horses Alta, 2 years, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, and Patsy Duffy, aged, by Leinster, dam Ada A., by Asteroid, and these horses will carry Mr. Ashe's cherry jacket and cap hereafter. It is reported that Mr. Ashe and M. M. Allen have also an option on the four yearlings purchased by W. B. Todhunter at the Winter's sale last Spring, viz: chestnut colt Amphion, by Norfolk, dam Illusion; chestnut colt King of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion; chestnut colt Ed. Corrigan, by Joe Hooker, dam Countess Zeicka, and chestnut colt by Norfolk, dam Mattie Glenn.

Lessons from the Trotting History of 1884.

Every year brings surprises in the annals of the trotting turf, but this season, which is now drawing rapidly to a close, seems to be more startling in results than any previous year. Both the trotting and pacing performances form important epochs in the campaigns of 1884.

Nearly every king or queen of the turf has had a reign equal to the average dynasty of the ancient Saxon monarchs, but this year has been one of rapid horse enthronement and dethronement. Smuggler, among trotting horses, for eight years was the emperor of all stallions, living or dead. Now he is forever dethroned. Phallas, in a genuine race, has beaten his 2:15¼ by one and a half seconds, and Maxy Cobb, in a favored trial, has eclipsed the mighty Smuggler by two seconds, and his short lived successor by one half of a second. The converted pacer has thus surrendered to two grandsons of Hambletonian the crown of the fastest trotting stallion, and now it is in order for them to wager battle for the sole supremacy. It is late in the season, but before the snowflakes whiten the trotting courses, it is an open question whether Phalles or Maxy Cobb will reign supreme.

The fastest trotting record for all ages and sexes has been trembling in the balance with equal uncertainty. Jay-Eye-See came out early from his Winter quarters, with his feet shod with the speed of the wind. He was indulged in his flights of swift trials weeks before it has heretofore been deemed prudent to consider the muscular system to be gradually hardened for long-continued efforts. Before Maud S. had beaten 2:16, he had shown a mile in 2:11, and the indications pointed to the obliteration of the fastest record. These indications were speedily justified. In a few weeks after his fast trial at Cleveland, he lowered the record at Providence, by one quarter of a second. Then predictions of his still further reducing the record came thick and fast. At first 2:09, then 2:08, and as low as 2:06 were claimed to be within the limits of his capacity. But the inflexible laws of nature soon began to assert their sovereignty. Jay-Eye-See had been forced too rapidly. His powers of endurance had been sacrificed to undue haste of preparation. He endeavored, under favorable circumstances, to eclipse his own performance. He has trotted half miles—aye, three-quarters of a mile—fast enough to perform the feat, but the early work began to tell upon his capacity to keep up this wonderful stroke. His vitality had been severely mortgaged. Congestive chills, and consequent debility demanded recuperative rest, and the strong probabilities are that Jay-Eye-See has made his best mile for the year 1884.

Maud S came to her speed more gradually, yet more certainly. Like a jealous queen—a very Sheba among female sovereigns—she waited till Jay-Eye-See had beaten her record, and then before the sun had gone to rest on the succeeding day, she had again placed the diadem of supremacy upon her own head. The mornings and evenings are becoming unfavorably cool; the Autumn winds are beginning to blow fiercely, and the days are now quite uncertain for great speed trials; but her racing form is again steadily improving, and before the merry-makings of the holidays bring the jingle of sleigh bells, she may have still further reduced the time in which she can trot a full mile. May this be her good fortune, for in all probability she will never again appear on the trotting turf after the close of this eventful season of 1884.

But the pacers have challenged almost equal interest, not only by their rate of speed, but the confusing lines of their breeding. It is a singular coincidence that till within the past month only one quarter of a second separated the records of the two fastest trotters, and only one quarter of a second separated the fastest trotting and the fastest pacing records.

Heretofore the pacing action was considered to be the swiftest movement. This conclusion was not only based upon the great wagon record of the superbly-crested pacer Pocahontas, of 2:17½, in 1855, but upon the well-established unfairness of pitting a trotter against a pacer in public races. But time for a season seemed to reform all these conclusions. The trotting horse for the past five years has steadily led the pacer in speed. When St. Julien had beaten the 2:12 of Blind Tom, and Johnson, the pacer, came to the front to beat the trotting record of St. Julien, then Jay-Eye-See quickly appeared on the turf, to match on the trot the best pacing record of Johnson, and Maud S. completed the trotting triumph by eclipsing by one quarter of a second the fastest pacing record. These reductions of the record by only one quarter of a second seemed to indicate that both the pacing and trotting records were certainly being reduced to their lowest marks, when suddenly Johnson appears on the course at Chicago, and not only paces a half-mile in 1:03½, but finishes the other half in 1:02¾ without a break, making the full mile in 2:06¼. Now the champion trotters have a mark to overcome that it was never dreamed would be placed before them by the once despised pacer.

The records of 1884 have consigned to the vast realms of error another apparently well-settled fact. The pacer is no longer considered a quitter. His breeding is no longer regarded as the synonym of cold blood, nor his endurance stamped as of unknown frailty. In a race for blood, when the heats are severely contested and broken between rivals; when the contest is punishing to spirit and body to the end, the average pacer has not only shown courage and lasting powers this year, that will match the game of the highest-bred trotters, but he has challenged the most splendid exhibitions of the redonbtable thoroughbred. Johnson paced his first quarter in thirty-two seconds. This amazing speed he increased by one-half second on the second quarter. To pace, as well as to trot, the first half of the mile in 1:03½, has always been deemed fatal to a game finish. But he paced the third quarter in exactly the same time (thirty-one and a half seconds), and then bade defiance to all precedents by pacing the last quarter in thirty-one and a quarter seconds, which was the fastest quarter, by just one-quarter of a second, in the mile. The great reinsman, John Splan, drove him in this remarkable performance. After all, it seems to be the moral of this year's records, stoutness, courage, and capacity to repeat at great speed are the results of training and conditioning and skillful manipulation, as much as the infusion of thoroughbred blood. The trotting horse is now the visible admixture of thoroughbred, pacing and trotting lineage. If the representative examples of these three lines of admixture, singly as well as in their combinations, evince courage as well as speed, who can estimate the limits of improvement in the trotting horse? What will be the *ultima thule* of his capacity?

In another aspect the pacer still leads the trotting horse, and that is in regard to wonderful speed when assisted by a running mate. H. B. Winship or Frank, with the thoroughbred Firebrand, can make the record of Ethan Allen, 2:15½, with a running mate, seem to be comparatively slow, but they in turn are relegated behind the distance flag, by Westmont's 2:01¼, or even Minnie R.'s 2:03¾, with a runner for a harness companion. If this method of showing speed is any indication of future capacity when fully developed without assistance, then the pacing action would seem to be more gifted than the trotting movement. But the performances of the year 1884 present another novel and instructive feature. Many enthusiastic prophets of the future greatness of the trotting horse claim that when he has been as steadily developed for as many generations as the running horse, he will not only equal him in form, but in performances. In whatever space of time, they claim, the thoroughbred can run a mile, the trotting horse can match the performance on the trot, all the conditions being equal. Now, these prophets triumphantly exclaim, the conditions are disparingly unequal, to the prejudice of the trotting horse. He draws behind him from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds of combined live and dead weight, while the running horse carries compactly upon his back, in the very centre of his motion, from ninety to one hundred and twenty pounds of live weight. When the running horse, say these speculative enthusiasts, is handicapped as heavily as the trotting horse, then the disparagement of their speed capacities will be reduced to the minimum. The only two methods of making the burden equal, is either to ride the trotting horse, or to harness the running horse. The day of riding the trotting horse in public races is numbered among the crudities of the past. Many potent reasons have been advanced for its revival, and both John Murphy and Charles Green have appeared on the backs of famous trotters to prove that they can show more speed to saddle than to harness. Nevertheless they have failed to revive this neglected practice. The trotting horse and the trotting jockey, to saddle, alike lack dignity and grace. They receive little favor in the eyes of spectators, and less patronage from trotting associations. The trotting horse must achieve his future greatness to harness. If the handicap is to be equal, therefore, the running horse must also submit to the restraint of harness. This seems to be the indication of the near future. Already, it is said, that progressive trainer, John Murphy, has yoked a pair of thoroughbreds to the pole, and the result of their performances has not only been a surprise to the authorities of the running turf, but rather a source of discouragement to the trotting horse prophets we have quoted. They ran, it is asserted, a full mile together in one minute and forty-five seconds to wagon. If the report is correct this makes a fearful gap of nearly twenty-five seconds for the fastest trotting performer to bridge over when driven singly, and the greater gap of more than one-half minute for the fastest trotting double team to overcome. Will the trotting horse ever be equal to the emergency?

Then again it has been asserted by the seers of horse lore, that the running horse is unable to keep up his greatest stroke and utmost speed throughout the brush of a mile. This wonderful running team, it is claimed, rated all their quarters from start to finish more uniformly than the swiftest trotting horses. It must be remembered, too, that they are unused to such performances. After they have had generations of training for such contests, how much greater will be their performances no one can mathematically estimate. Verily the wonderful American trotting horse has an exceedingly difficult task to accomplish if he expects to equal the performances of the grand running horse, even under equally favorable conditions. But the breeders of the trotting horse need not hopelessly despair. He has reduced the trotting records already below the most sanguine expectations of advanced writers who recorded the 2:19¾ performance of Flora Temple as the ultimatum of trotting capacity. Already seven trotting horses have marked upon the calendar 2:14 or better. Already one has crossed 2:10, the predicted limit of trotting capacity. Already with a running mate, the trotting horse has trotted below 2:08, and the number of new aspirants for turf honors, who have already made trotting records in 2:30 or better, is greater thus far in this remarkable trotting year than up to the same time in any previous year. Verily any writer who would fix the limit of trotting capacity in the limitless future, is endowed with more hardihood than he is gifted with caution.—*S. T. H. in Live Stock Journal.*

Campaigning in Minnesota.

M. T. Grattan has in the current number of the *Breeders' Gazette* another chapter of the experience of himself and his eighteen-year-old stallion, Herod, in the Minnesota circuit this season.

There is one thing to be said for Merrell Clough, the part owner of Silas Wright—he is a game man. Not like the owners of certain stallions in neighboring States, forever blowing and matching and never trotting. Not like his partner, Ike Simonds, who will do the bazoo work to provoke a horse race and then getting a "nervous chill" before it comes off swear he will shoot his half of the horse but what he will draw. Clough pays no attention to him but goes right on, sanguine after every defeat and determined to win next time. It is an admiaable quality in man or horse and goes a long ways with me in atoning for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

The day after Herod's defeat of Silas in the special, Clough came around to my stable when I happened to be gone and said to Andy, Herod's groom:

"Well Andy, how's the old hoss?"

"Ffrst rate, sir."

"I won't do him any good, I am going to down him to-day."

"No you won't, not until Silas can trot faster."

"He can run the fastest if he can't trot the fastest."

"That won't go with the judges."

"Yes it will, with those we are going to have to-day."

On my return Andy with great concern detailed this conversation, but I told him Clough was trying to scare him, for I thought if it was really intended to pack the stand against me an open boast of it to my man would be the last thing indulged in. Still the taste Silas had given of his aptitude at changing gaits made me somewhat anxious as to the occupants of the stand. The terms of the special had given Clough and myself the right to each choose a judge, the two so chosen to select a third. But in this, a regular purse, without special conditions, the society would select their own judges. Having confidence in the honor of the society's officials I did not venture to insult them by requesting that non-partisan judges be selected, never dreaming but what non-resident and disinterested men would be called to the delicate and important duty of adjudicating between the rival stallions. Imagine my surprise then to find the judges all residents of Rochester! The starter, John Groesbeck, had been Clough's choice in the previous race. Common fairness would have dictated that if he remained in the stand I should have been permitted to select an offset to him.

But instead of an offset his most active associate was Mr. Geo. Leonard, who had made himself wonderfully obnoxious to me in the previous race by log-rolling for Silas Wright when his duty as timer did not require him to act as advocate for either horse. The third judge, Mr. Cooley, I believe to be a fair man, but he is advanced in years, with dimmed eyesight, and must rely upon the vision of his associates in many instances. If they are united in looking biased, and vigorous in their stubbornness, his fairness would fail to insure the rights of a stranger against a home horse. He would be glad to believe in favor of the latter, and if he did not, could be out-voted. In scoring I quickly found that Groesbeck did not propose there should be an even send-off. With several fair starts the bell promptly jingled, and as an experiment I came up nearly a length behind. Without the slightest hesitation, before the wire was reached, came the word "Go." Herod, on the outside and behind, had a long mile to trot, and Clough, with confidence in the stand, did not labor to make it shorter. Still the studs swung into the homestretch on even terms. The driving brush having proved too long and too fast for Silas on a trot he jumped away at an easier gait. Somehow when Clough went to catch him he did not recover so handily as he had, and by shaking Herod up I was with him again before he got squared away. Again Herod beat him, and again he ran into the lead, but repeated his previous clumsy effort at recovery, so that when squared Herod was again to the front. Clough now used his whip, while Herod got a couple of reminders which he promptly responded to. The game was up. Herod could beat Silas; but, under strong persuasion, the latter run up, finishing at that gait a trifle behind. A decision of the heat did not come promptly from the stand. Mr. D. P. Smith, the owner of Maggie Kevin, standing by, said: "What are they waiting for? You were here first in spite of his running." Just then came the announcement: "Silas Wright wins this heat, Herod second, Black Jim third; time, 2:28¼."

This determined me, and stepping to the stand I said: "Gentlemen, I ask permission to draw Herod from this race;" which was promptly refused. I then appealed to the officers of the Society for permission to withdrrw; they refusing, I demanded as a right that a new starter be appointed who did not live in their county or my own. Every demand, no matter how fair or reasonable, was stubbornly refused. It was evident that the element which gained Rochester such an unenviable reputation years ago in the Star-Mac races, was again predominant. At the announcement of this first heat, so unfairly awarded to Wright, a splendid floral offering was presented him, with speeches and gloriticatious that impressed outsiders from all quarters as most inappropriate and inopportune. It called to mind the mournful hymn composed by that great humorist "Old Butch" one day when the judges took a race from him that he will die believing he won. Who among the horsemen of the northwest will forget the refrain?

"With Smithy in the stand
And a nigger in the race
Good-bye Alice Ward."

To present a floral offering to a horse that had been sent off ahead, that had run most of the home stretch, and then been beaten by a trotter which had not made a skip, would have been ridiculous if it had not been so exaspering. Perhaps, though, it was wise. Possibly the donors had a premonition that here, at home, with three friends for judges in the stand and the track crowded with rough clacquers, Silas Wright would achieve his only victory of the year. Is not Herod more than even with the ill-mannered mob who called him quitter, duffer, dung-hill, and who hissed my every just and honorable demand with cat-calls, cries of "kicker," and free threats of rougher treatment? Has he not his revenge written upon the record at Owatonna, Eau Claire, Sparta and Prairie du Chien, where the eighteen-year-old "quitter" and "duffer" beat the recipient of floral offerings every time he met him? Inasmuch as this was the only race in six where the judges placed the son of Alexander better than Herod, can not the honorable gentlemen at Rochester, to whom earnest appeal was made for a fair show and a square race, see that possibly they were wrong, that events have proved them to be so?

Very reluctantly, under compulsion, mad clear through, I sent Herod for the word in the second heat. Knowing the tactics of the starter I laid out to beat him at his own game and caught him fair. The word came with Herod behind but going strong, while Wright was slowing up. The unexpected word and sudden effort to get off fast must have unsettled him, for he was bobbing most of the way, while Herod rated an even mile, finishing very fast in 2:25½, with such a lead as to insure getting the heat, although it was awarded most reluctantly.

For the third heat word came to me that Clough would make no effort, meaning to lay up and get in shape for a fast record. Not knowing but this was a blind, I drove until it was evident that such was really his purpose, and then came home easy, winning by several lengths in 2:30½. Wright had run when tired the first heat, eased himself with runs throughout the second, gone a fair exercising heat the third, and was in admirable shape to make fast time. John Groesbeck was careful this time to get him off going fast and square, with a good lead as usual. Down the backstretch he set the pace very fast, and at the half-mile took the lead without Herod's getting any taste of whalebone, while I eased him up through the sand and let Herod go home as he liked. Wright did not make a skip in the heat, was pulled up a little just a few feet from the wire, not enough to change the time in my opinion, a fraction of a second, finishing in 2:25½. At Stillwater or Chicago this heat would have been much faster and it would have been three or four seconds faster at Rochester on a still day with the track well worked and the sand heap put in condition with a sprinkler or by a shower. Rochester track could be made very fast with work and care; but now the turns are flat, the footing is rough, the up-hill of the lower turn is hoof deep in sand and gravel. Make the whole mile as good as the second quarter and Silas Wright will soon have a record better than 2:20, while Herod might have had one three times over this year. Wright has a future with many years of his prime to bank upon, but when Herod faces the starter again, if ever, he will have passed his nineteenth birthday, when the shadow of old age must, it would seem, begin to dim the light of his great brilliant eye and chill the ardor of a courage that has thus far answered every call I have made upon it. If fate had sent him to me when a youngster, before whisky, accident, neglect and bad management had squandered his great natural speed, what would be his fame to-day? Shod right which he never was; harnessed right, which he never was; properly conditioned and driven with the confidence begot by love of driver for his horse and love of horse for his driver, the trotter or pacer is not yet born that could have beaten this horse one mile or ten. A gait that was perfection, a courage that was matchless, feet and legs as good as Nature's workshop ever turned out, the jaw of a bull-dog and the determination of one, an iron constitution and, oh! such a turn of speed—all wasted, until now, when Nature's laws have almost been set aside, to in part demonstrate that here was a great horse, the peer of any.

The race now stood: Silas Wright two heats, Herod two, Black Jim cutting no figure whatever. Soon after the word was given Wright showed that the previous heat had dulled the edge of his speed; he was neither fast nor steady, and

Herod could keep him bobbing, trotting into the lead only to be run by. Down the homestretch this was repeated several times without the slightest attempt at concealment. Many a heat in subsequent races did he lose by doing this just once, but to-day there was no need of fear, friends and backers in the stand as judges, friends on the track, friends in the amphitheatre, friends all around stone blind to everything but their desire to have "Silas win once." Their stock argument was, "Does Grattan want it all? Isn't it fair for Silas to win once?"

Yes, to win, but not to steal a race. He won a heat for which no one gave him greater credit than myself. He was beaten four in this race by a horse who never lifted his nose in the five heats and who finished ahead the first three heats —a fact which can be proven by evidence that would prevail in a court of justice.

As to the eligibility of John Groesbeck to act as starter without my naming an offset, there could not seem to be any question. His career at home aud abroad may be regarded as guaranty of a fair arbitration. I will not say that this is not the case. But I would thus publicly like to ask those working for the success of the Rochester Fair if they so regard it. Their answer will, in a measure, resolve the doubts of many as to the future. Another pointer or two upon this question. While hitching up, that well-known gentleman, Dr. Cross, drove along and said:

"I want you to win; I have backed Herod."

"Who did you bet with?"

"John Groesbeck."

"What! the starting judge?"

"He is the starter. I never thought of that."

At dinner next day a Mr. Tanner said:

"You stood no show, Groesbeck was backing Wright. I know of $20 he had on him."

Trotting at the Bay District.

Last Saturday afternoon was rather unfavorable for the trotting races on the Bay District Course. There was a chilly breeze and still more frigid fog at times drifting in from the heads. The track, too, was not in as good condition as it usually is, being rather deep, and in places a little soft from the wetting, which required sunshine to remedy. It was safe, however, and though perhaps a couple of seconds slow, the course might be termed better than the day for the trotters to show their quality. The main race was for a purse of $500, 2:24 class; the starters, Anteeo, Magdallah, B. B. and Cairo. At the first opening of the pool sales Anteeo was the favorite at odds of $20 on him to $14 on Magdallah, and $4 on the field. Afterward Magdallah was favorite, bringing $20, to $17 on Anteeo and $4 on the field. The scoring was very tedious. Twenty times they came up without the signal. The twenty-first a very good start was given. Anteeo had the pole, with Magdallah second, B. B. third, and Cairo on the outside. It was a sharp contest between Anteeo and Magdallah, the latter making a break when half way around the first turn. She recovered quickly, but when the quarter pole was passed Anteeo led a length, the time at that point being 36 seconds. The pace was faster along the backstretch, and at the half-mile pole in 1:10½ Anteeo le1 two lengths, Magdallah second, the others far in the rear. Anteeo rather increased his lead around the turn, and when fairly straightened into the homestretch it was evident that, barring an accident, he had the heat won. Magdalla h made a game struggle, but even the slight chance she had was upset when she made a break at the drawgate, Anteeo jogging home in 2:24; B. B. third, and Cairo fourth.

After the heat pools were, Anteeo $20, Magdallah $18, the field $4. Hickok surrendered his seat behind Magdallah, and there was a change of drivers to pilot B. B. This gave the backers of Anteeo renewed courage, and before the horses were called for the second heat the rates increased in his favor. For this heat there was little scoring, the fourth attempt resulting in a very good "send off." The contest for this heat was between Anteeo and B. B., Magdallah having broken and fallen back so far in the first quarter that she was virtually out of the race. Notwithstanding that B. B. indulged in several running breaks, Anteeo led him handily to the quarter in 36½ seconds, to the half in 1:13, and home in 2:26, Cairo third and Magdallah last. The pool selling was at an end, Anteeo having shown such a decided superiority that there was none to bet against him. The third heat was somewhat peculiar, the starting judge ringing the recall bell to keep them together when approaching the score. When under the wire, B. B. was an open length in the lead of Anteeo, Magdallah parallel with him when the gong sounded the signal to start. Cairo also had the best of the start and he improved it by taking the lead. Anteeo was forced to pull back and go to the extreme outside. Cairo passing the quarter pole first in 39½ seconds, and was first at the half in 1:15. After passing that point Anteeo ranged alongside the leader, carried him to a break and finished at his leisure in 2:29.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, Nov. 8th.—Purse $500; 2:24 class.

Anteeo, b h, by Electioneer, dam Columbine—I. De Turk	1	1	1
B. B., blk g, by Milliman's Bellfounder,—Jas. McCord	3	2	2
Magdallah, ch m, by Primus—J. Dexter	2	4	3
Cairo, b g, by Chieftain—J. Hughes	4	3	4

Time, 2:24, 2:26, 2:29.

Poor Old Bush.

"Well, den! Hard Koppig Peter been gone at last," said the old burgomasters of Nieu Amsterdam as they puffed their Dutch pipes and reflected upon the news of the death of their old Governor, Peter Stuyvesant. Race-goers must have experienced a similar feeling when they heard that on Tuesday brave old Bushwhacker was no more. The old gelding had fallen at a fence at Brighton while being schooled for steeplechasing, and injured himself to an extent that necessitated his being shot. He was bred by James McCormick, and was a son of Bonnie Scotland, from old Annie Bush. When he was a suckling he was stolen with his dam, and the pair were kept for months in the backwoods of Tennessee, hence his name. The sojourn did the colt no benefit, as his dam did not get proper nutrition, and when found the colt was much stunted. As a three-year-old, in 1877, he did little, but in 1878 he won two mile heats at Baltimore, and the Great Bowie Stakes, four mile heats, at the same place. He would certainly have beaten Bramble for the Baltimore Cup of 1879 had he not been cut down. But in 1881 he returned to the turf a lion and won the Morrissey Stakes at Saratoga, two miles, in 3:30. But it was in 1882 that "old Bush" gained his chief renown, beating Glenmore for the great Long Island Stakes, at Sheepshead, in the memorable storm, and, later, his second Bowie. Owing to his early disadvantages he wanted speed, but he could live all day at his own pace. Except, perhaps, Parole and Monitor, the old fellow was the most popular of American racers, and there will be many a sigh for "old Bush."—*N. Y. Spirit.*

Maxy Cobb in Nebraska.

R. S. Moloney, Jr., one of the former owners of Maxy Cobb, furnishes the New York *Spirit* the following notes of Maxy's life in the West: Thinking the public would be interested in learning additional facts about Maxy Cobb, I beg to write you that Mr. E. Pyle brought Maxy West in January, 1880, coming to Lincoln, Neb. If he had been harnessed at all it was very little, for he had to break him in the Spring. He was then put into the stud, and was trained a little in the Fall. That Fall I bought a half interest in Maxy and some mares that Mr. Pyle brought with him, and sent them to my farm near here, to start a breeding establishment. Maxy had very little exercise from September until December, 1880. He was then taken to Humboldt, wintered there without exercise, and in the early part of 1881 he was badly "out of fix," but in July we got an excellent conditioner to take care of him, and he began to improve. With light, regular work he came so fast that in August Pyle said he wanted to take him to Omaha in September and start him in a race. I told him he was too weak yet; but he said he would start him in one slow race, and I said no more about it. He took him off from the cars at Omaha on Monday, trotted him in the 2:50 class on Tuesday, won in straight heats, in about 2:42, 2:39 and 2:38, and started him again in the 2:40 class next day, and won the first two heats and got distanced the third in about 2:40, and on Saturday of the same week won the 3:00 race with him in straight heats. The next week he went to Hamburg, Ia., and won two races, getting a record of 2:34½, and the next week he won three races at Red Oak, Ia.

I thought that was pretty stiff work for an invalid just becoming convalescent. When the horse came home we closed out our business, and I took Maxy at $2,500. I took some good mares in the division, and some very fine colts of Maxy's. I got a first-class conditioner for Maxy, and jogged him all Winter myself to a light one-man wagon. No horse ever wintered better. The Winter was a delightful one, the roads good, and his health perfect. I never knew a horse to develop faster or grow more than he did that Winter. I believed then he was a great horse, and gave him the best chance I knew how. He had no bad habits, and was fast in the Spring. I believe if I had given him to a good trainer in the Spring he would have trotted in 2:15 the next Fall; but I have no trainer here that I knew anything about, so I put him in the stud.

He stayed in the stud until July 15th, 1882, and then Frank Pearson worked him at Lincoln until Sept. 1st. We took him to Des Moines, Ia., and Omaha, Neb. Pearson drove him three races at those places, winning second money in the first race and first money in the other two. He could have easily won first money in the first race, but we did not know it until the race was half over, and did not want to drive hard, as he was short of work.

Mr. A H. Swan, of Cheyenne, Wy. T., bought him of me at Omaha, to be delivered in Council Bluffs after showing a sale trial, and your sketch contains a slight error on this point. Maxy was to show 2:23½; and, after a warming-up heat in about 2:35, trotted the second heat in 2:24, and the third heat in 2:23. The track was very slow, at least two seconds, and the wind was blowing a regular gale. The judges said the wind was three seconds slow, and Mr. Swan gave me a second to start that day. So, you see, he won the money on the second heat, but he was so fresh, and felt so well, Mr. S. wanted him driven another heat for fun.

I think it was as good as 2:18 over Chicago track and good day. A pretty good performance for a horse only seven weeks out of the stud, and green. I told Mr. Swan then that he would beat Smuggler's record. His performances, since Murphy took him, have shown that my confidence was not misplaced. I think he was worked too hard last year. He will never quit in a race, if he is not overworked beforehand.

You can see from this letter that he has had no opportunity to be the horse he is. What would he have been if Murphy could have got him in the first place? I don't think 2:09¾ would have stopped him, and it may not next year.

Maxy will prove a success in the stud. He served very few good mares here. Most of the mares were just common stock, but nearly all his colts are good gaited and show they were sired by him. I have three fillies by him, and had one horse colt, but sold it because it got a hip knocked down. This colt is now three years old, and $2,500 has lately been refused for it. Its dam is by Scott's Hiatoga. She has a pacing trial of 2:22. I own her now. I have a yearly filly from her, by Maxy, that is the finest colt he ever sired, I think. She is about eighteen months old, and is large, very handsome and pure gaited. I have another filly nearly as fine. She is eligible to be recorded as standard-bred. Her three-year-old brother is registered under the name of Calamity Dick.

The National Pastime.

The wind-up of the Washington meeting brings the season proper to a close. Racing, of course, will be continued by the sad sea waves at Brighton Beach for a month or so longer, and there will be what may be called "snap" meetings at minor points down South, but the regular series of the grand circuit ended here to-day. The season was a brilliant one from almost every standpoint, decidedly the most successful ever known in America, and illustrates the extraordinary growth and popularity of turf sports among all classes in this country. Indeed, there is nothing short of a boom in the racing line, as evidenced by the rapid increase of clubs and associations everywhere, and the outpouring of thousands in all quarters to witness the sport. In view of the increasing magnitude of the interests involved, it behooves those to whom those interests are mainly intrusted —the responsible clubs, the turf legislators and law-makers— to see to it that, so far as judicious, firm and wholesome action can make it so, the national pastime—for such it has become—shall be conducted on an honest basis, with stern discipline and summary punishment awaiting the wrong-doer, be he the owner of a score of horses, the unscrupulous manipulator on the outside, or the pliable and dishonest jockey.—*N. Y. Spirit.*

The name of the great pacer, Bull Dozer, has been changed to Marlowe, being after a celebrated poet, of whom Mr. Stoddard writes: "The career of Marlowe was more illustrious, it seems to me, than that of any other English poet; for no other English poet, so far as I remember, ever surpassed all his contemporaries at so early an age as he, or ever achieved so much distinction by his first work. What most impresses me in the poetry of Marlowe is a feeling of prodigality, a sense of daring, the splendor of a fiery spirit." Knapsack McCarthy says; "This pacer stepped off a half-mile in the first heat I saw him go in 1:03, and he was not driven at that. He is the best built and best gaited one I ever saw."

Commodore Kittson's Stable.

The St. Paul *Globe*, of Oct. 27th, publishes the following concerning the stables of Commodore N. W. Kittson:

Commodere Kittson's trotters and pacers are now safely housed at Midway, having returned on Friday. Mr. John Splan, who has driven the string in all the races in which they have appeared, although not any longer in the employ of Commodore Kittson, accompanied Mr. Woodmansee and the horses as far as Hastings, where he left the train and went to Stillwater for the purpose of looking at Lulu Judd, with a view of purchasing her for a gentleman in the East.

Saturday morning Mr. Woodmansee and Mr. Splan called upon Commodore Kittson, at the office of the latter on Third street, and remained all forenoon talking over the horses, the racing, and generally the events of the season. All three of the gentlemen were greatly pleased with the success of the stable. The season was commenced with four horses, Johnston,, Minnie R., Fannie Witherspoon and Revenue. The latter hurt himself and became so lame that he was sent home, it being Mr. Splan's and also Mr. Woodmansee's idea that Revenue is too valuable an animal to take any risks with. The other horses continued around on the circuit, and have returned to St. Paul for Winter quarters. All are in excellent health, and will have their shoes pulled off, and will be allowed to run out at least part of the day.

During the talk Mr. Woodmansee informed the Commodore that Johnston had on the same shoes that he wore when he made 2:10 and 2:06¼; that the front shoes weighed twelve ounces and the hind ones seven ounces, and asked the Commodore how many of them he wanted. In this connection he remarked that he did not know that they would be able to get home with the shoes on the horses, especially Johnston, as everybody wanted them and were trying to get them. The result of the talk was that Commodore Kittson will have two of the shoes, Mr. Woodmansee one, and the fourth will go to the stable. They will be silver plated and stamped upon them will be the record of 2:06¼.

Splan told, in his interesting way, something of his experience in fast driving. He claims that traveling around with horses is not calculated to bring out their speed and keep them in good health so that they can be ready for work at all times. He prefers keeping them in one place where they will have the same kind of water and feed. When a horse is at a fine point a very slight change in water or diet will throw him off, and then there is an end to all fast work. A sick horse can't trot. When Johnston made his 2:06¼, Splan said he had a splendid day. The weather was warm and the air was good, but the track was not so good. Had the track been all right the figures would have marked something lower, for Johnston is a great pacer. He goes so easy and never breaks. He has broken but once this season, and that was in Minneapolis. Wherever the track is rough it seems to scare Johnston. When a horse trots or paces as fast as he paces Splan said he ought to have a track as smooth as a steel rail. If the track is rough it creates an uncertainty on the part of the horse, and he does not have confidence.

While the 2:06¼ of Johnston was a great record it was not one that surprised Splan for the reason that he says he has seen something a good deal better. Mr. Splan thinks that under certain conditions he can pace in 2:00. He has gone quarters in less than 30 seconds, which is at the rate of less than two minutes to the mile. He is a wonderful animal, and differs from most others, as his speed lasts through the mile and stays up through the last quarter. Mr. Splan expressed the belief that if a running horse could be got that could stay at his work through the whole mile, that Johnston can pace a mile inside of two minutes. The trouble is that the runner who draws the load, or who is expected to draw it, gives up on the last part of the mile just where his speed is needed the most. He thinks that Johnston and Minnie R. would make a good double team, and that they could probably show together something better than any single horse has shown. Johnston has never lost a race and but one heat, which was lost to Richball at Minneapolis, in consequence of Johnston losing a boot.

Mr. Splan has great admiration for Minnie R. She won every race she paced in single harness, and made a record of 2:16. She, like Johnston, is one of those horses that never breaks. She has shown in private trials a degree of speed that leaves no doubt on Splan's mind that she will have no difficulty whatever in cutting down her record. He thinks also that Minnie R., if she could have a running mate that would do his part of the work, would beat Westmont's record of 2:01¾. In speaking about Fannie Witherspoon, Splan said he would have driven her out at Chicago, when she finished up in 2:16¼, in a good deal less time, but for the fact that Woodmansee came running down the homestretch with both hands up for him to stop her so as to keep her in the 2:17 class. Mr. Woodmansee, who was holding his watch in the grand stand, said he saw the mare was coming too fast and that she would cut down her record unnecessarily, so he left his seat and ran down to stop her.

During the conversation of Splan and Woodmansee the Commodore occasionally put in a few words, but for most of the time he listened with great interest to what was said. He evidently has the highest estimate of Splan's ability as a driver, and values highly his temperate habits and pleasant, gentlemanly ways. The season has closed and Mr. Splan goes East. The writer asked why he severed his connection with the Commodore's stable, and he replied that his wife was East and all his and her interests were in the East. Furthermore, he remarked, we all have to look out for our own interest. He regards Commodore Kittson with the kindest feelings, but thinks with his reputation as a driver that he can open a stable of his own and drive horses entrusted to his care. He has not engaged to drive for any one else, and does not intend to make any engagement for the present, but will look around for the best thing he can take hold of. Commodore Kittson is too much of a business man, and has had too large an experience to stand in the way of any man. If Mr. Splan can do a more satisfactory business by branching out for himself, he will do so with Commodore Kittson's best wishes, and if need be with his assistance. The Commodore is eminently pleased with Mr. Splan's work, and does not hesitate to so express himself.

Pacing at Sacramento.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Nov. 8th—Purse, $100.

Selim, br g—M. F. Odell	1	2	0	1	1
Enigma, b m (wagon)—Worth Ober	2	1	0	2	2
Roden b g—J. W. Wilson	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2:44, 2:39½, 2:40¾, 2:40½, 2:42.

L. E. Simmons, of Lexington, Ky., has a full brother to Guy Wilkes, 2 years old. He is called W. L., and it is reported that he came into Simmons possession in exchange for $10,000.

Thoroughblood without Magnifying Glasses.

[Turf, Field and Farm.

We always take pleasure in answering the questions of those who are in positions to mold public opinion. If we can keep them from going astray and leading others astray, we shall be amply recompensed for the trouble they give us. The following is conspicuously printed in *Colman's Rural World*:

"What will our friend Busbey, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, do now? Whenever a trotter puts himself to the front, smashing former records, he gets a magnifying glass, and if he can find one drop of thoroughbred blood in a thousand of trotting-bred blood in his make-up, he points with pride to that drop, and says, see what thorough blood does for the trotter. But with magnifying glasses of the largest dimensions, he can find not a speck of thorough blood in Maxy Cobb, who has pushed himself to the front, establishing himself as king of trotting stallions. He was sired by Happy Medium, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. The dam of Happy Medium was the famous trotting mare Princess, that beat Flora Temple. The dam of Maxy Cobb was the trotting-bred mare Lady Jenkins, by Jupiter, son of Long Island Black Hawk, a renowned progenitor of trotters. Maxy Cobb comes honestly by his speed through trotting inheritance. He is a grand stallion, having size and substance as well as speed."

According to recent investigations Lady Jenkins was got by a horse called Prince Nebo, a son of Long Island Black Hawk. She is described as a mare of good form and great courage. The unknown quantity in her, like that in many other famous light harness performers, may rest upon a thoroughbred foundation, but this is a point upon which we shall not dwell. Long Island Black Hawk was a game horse. He trotted in 1848 three heats, of three miles each, to wagon, winning the second in 8:30, and the third in 8:34. The wagons of that day were heavier and the tracks slower than those of the present time. The best one mile wagon performance of Black Hawk was in 2:38, made in 1847. If Black Hawk had not shown courage he would have belied his breeding. His sire was Andrew Jackson, by Young Bashaw, a son of imp. Arabian Grand Bashaw, and his dam was Sally Miller, by Tippoo Saib, son of the thoroughbred Tippoo Saib, he by imp. Messenger, dam imp. Northumberland. The dam of Andrew Jackson was also largely thoroughbred. The hardy blood of the desert, which is the base of the English throughbred structure, blended with other racing strains in the veins of the sire of Prince Nebo, who sired Lady Jenkins, the dam of Maxy Cobb. Happy Medium, from whose loins came Maxy Cobb, is now owned at Fairlawn, and that careful student of genealogy, Gen. W. T. Withers, enters him in his catalogue: "By Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the famous trotting mare Princess, (ten-mile record, to wagon, of 29 minutes 10¾ seconds, two-mile record of 5:02, made in 1859, trotting the first mile in 2:28, and beating the renowned Flora Temple), by Andrus' Hambletonian, son of Judson's Hambletonian, he by Bishop's Hambletonian, thoroughbred son of imp. Messenger; second dam by Burdick's Engineer, by Engineer, son of imp. Messenger." Princess demonstrated in public that she was not fainthearted, but for some reason the sons and daughters of Happy Medium bred in the North have not shown much stomach for broken-heat battles. The only logical explanation offered is that Happy Medium is not very deep through the heart. Princess was in agony from crippled feet when carrying him, and the pain spasms may have dwarfed to some extent the growing fetus. But in one thing Happy Medium excels. His harness gait is frictionless, and this he transmits with great uniformity. All of his colts have pure trotting action, and there is no reason in the world why those from the stoutly bred mares at Fairlawn should not go the distance. The thoroughbred foundation will help him as it helped Mambrino Chief, and has helped a score of other trotting and pacing stallions taken from the North to Kentucky. Maxy Cobb has the faultless gait of his sire, and he has shown remarkable speed. His 2:13¼ at Providence was a great performance, although the stallion finished tired. The final quarter was at the rate of a mile in 2:21. How the horse would have repeated is purely a matter of conjecture. He was not started again, and the owner declined to have his expenses paid to Cleveland to trot Phallas three in five for $5,000 and the entire gate receipts. Should Maxy Cobb meet Phallas on the turf next year and should both be fit, the son of Dictator would start the favorite, for the reason that he has proved his courage. The 2:13¾ of Phallas was made in the fourth heat of a race against Catchfly, Clemmie G. and Fanny Witherspoon, and the last quarter was in 33¼ seconds, a 2:13 gait. The figures are more eloquent than any words that we are able to make flow from the point of the pen.

But leaving Phallas and Maxy Cobb to the stern judgment of the future, let us inquire into the breeding of the horses whose names were most often on the lips of students during the season now practically closed. For registration purposes a Breeders' certificate is just as good as a record acquired under National Trotting Association rules, therefore we shall quote the registration achievment without stopping to specify. Maud S. is the trotting queen by virtue of her record of 2:09¼. Next to her is Jay-Eye-See, with a six-year-old record of 2:10. Early in the season Clingstone was presumed to be the rival of both of these, but he went wrong and was not seen in public. The 2:42½ of Nutbreaker stands unapproached for a yearling in 1884. The two-year-old time of Silverone, 2:26¼, is the best of the year, and the best four-year-old record is that of Elvira, 2:18¼. Another four-year-old, Oliver K., obtained a record of 2:24½, and trotted a trial in 2:22½. The two six-year-olds that rose into sudden prominence were Guy Wilkes, 2:19½, and Kenilworth, 2:21. The king of pacers is Johnston, 2:06½, and the queen of variety performers is Minnie R., trotting record 2:19, pacing record in single harness 2:16¼, and pacing record in double harness, 2:03¼. In the free-for-all battles Fanny Witherspoon, 2:16½; Harry Wilkes, 2:15, and Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, were prominent. Now let us arrange the blood lines of these so that the ruling strains can be seen at a glance.

Nutbreaker, bay colt, one year old, 2:42½, by Nutwood (son of Harold and Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., and she out of Sally Russell, thoroughbred daughter of Boston); dam Bonny Doon, by Aberdeen, son of Hambletonian and Widow Macree, by Seely's American Star. Pilot, Jr., by Old Pilot, out of Nancy Pope, by thoroughbred Havoc.

Silverone, bay filly, two years old, 2:26¼; by Alcyone (son of George Wilkes and Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen, and she out of Estella, thoroughbred daughter of imp. Australian); dam Silverlock, by Mambrino Time (son of Mambrino Patchen and Puss Prall, by Mark Time, son of thoroughbred Berthune). Mambrino Patchen, by Mambrino Chief, out of a daughter of Gano, thoroughbred son of American Eclipse.

Elvira, black filly, four years old, 2:18¼, by Cuyler, son of Hambletonian, out of Mary Mambrino; by Mambrino Patchen, and she out of Belle Wagner, thoroughbred daughter of Embry's Wagner.

Oliver K., bay colt, four years old, 2:24½ (trial, 2:22½), by King Wilkes, son of George Wilkes, son of Hambletonian, dam Bessie Turner, by Virginius, thoroughbred son of Lexington; second dam by a son of thoroughbred American Eclipse.

Guy Wilkes, bay horse, six years old, 2:19½, by George Wilkes, son of Hambletonian, dam Lady Bunker, by Mambrino Patchen; second dam by Seely's American Star. Mambrino Patchen, by Mambrino Chief, dam a daughter of thoroughbred Gano. Seely's American Star, by Stockholm's American Star, son of thoroughbred Duroc, dam by Henry, thoroughbred son of Sir Archy.

Kenilworth, bay gelding, six years old, 2:21, by Lothair, by Woodford Mambrino (son of Mambrino Chief and Woodbine, by thoroughbred Woodford), dam a thoroughbred daughter of Wilkes Booth; second dam by Endorser. Dam of Lothair, Cracovienne, by Alexander's Abdallah, and she out of a thoroughbred daughter of Cracker, son of Boston.

Maud S., chestnut mare, ten years old, 2:09¼, by Harold, son of Hambletonian, dam Miss Russell, by Pilot, Jr., (son of old Pilot and Nancy Pope, by thoroughbred Havoc); second dam Sally Russell, thoroughbred daughter of Boston, sire of Lexington.

Jay-Eye-See, black gelding, six years old, by Dictator (son of Hambletonian and Clara, by Seely's American Star), dam Midnight, by Pilot, Jr. (son of old Pilot and Nancy Pope, by thoroughbred Havoc); second dam Twilight, thoroughbred daughter of Lexington, son of Boston.

Clingstone, bay gelding, nine years old, 2:14, by Rysdyk (son of Hambletonian and Lady Duke, thoroughbred daughter of Lexington, son of Boston), dam by Chosroes, son of Hambletonian; second dam Lady Fallis, by Seely's American Star.

Harry Wilkes, bay gelding, eight years old, 2:15, by George Wilkes, son of Hambletonian, dam Mollie Walker, by Capt. Walker, (son of Tecumseh and a mare by thoroughbred Whip); second dam by Darnaby's Copperbottom, and third dam by thoroughbred Kosciusko.

Edwin Thorne, chestnut gelding, nine years old, 2:16¾, by Thornedal, out of Lady Lightfoot, daughter of Ashland, he by Mambrino Chief, out of Utilla, thoroughbred daughter of Imp. Margrave.

Fanny Witherspoon, chestnut mare, ten years old, 2:16½, by Almont, out of Lizzie Witherspoon, daughter of Gough's Wagner, thoroughbred son of Wagner.

Johnston, bay gelding, ten years old, 2:06½, pacing. The breeding of this horse has not been clearly traced, but enough of him is known to state that he is highly charged with thoroughbred. Joe Bassett, his sire, was got by Billy Bashaw, out of a mare by Champion Golddust, and she out of a running-bred mare.

Minnie R., bay mare, twelve years old, 2:19, 2:16½, 2:03¾, by John C. Breckenridge, a thoroughbred, dam a blind mare partly running-bred.

This list could hasily be extended, but we prefer to confine it to what we regard as the most prominent light harness performers of 1884. It requires no magnifying glass to discover the thoroughblood in them. It stands out conspicuously and knocks all the pith from the arguments of the theorists who want no "running foolishness" in theirs. The judicious blending of trotting, pacing and running strains has given to us the horses which have been foremost in conquering time on the trotting turf, and with the performances of these staring us in the face, only cranks can muster up sufficient courage to denounce one element of the combination—to demand that the strongest of the speed-producing forces, the thoroughbred foundation, shall be destroyed.

To show the power of the brood mare, the strength of the female line, we name three mares whose second dams were strictly thoroughbred, and who notwithstanding this fact have thrown great trotters to different stallions.

Miss Russell, gr m, by Pilot. Jr. (son of old Pilot and Nancy Pope, by thoroughbred Havoc), dam Sally Russell, thoroughbred daughter of Boston.

Nutwood, by Belmont	2:18¾
Maud S., by Harold	2:09¾
Cora Belmont, by Belmont	2:24½
Nutbourne, by Belmont (trial)	2:26½

Midnight, gr m, by Pilot, Jr. (son of old Pilot and Nancy Pope, by thoroughbred Havoc), dam Twilight, thoroughbred daughter of Lexington.

Jay-Eye-See, by Dictator	2:10
Noontide, by Harold	2:20½

Alma Mater, ch m, by Mambrino Patchen (son of Mambrino Chief, and daughter of thoroughbred Gano), dam Estelle, thoroughbred daughter of imp. Australian.

Alcantara (4), by George Wilkes	2:23
Alcyone, by George Wilkes	2:27
Alica (3), by George Wilkes	2:29

A Grand Lot of Broodmares.

It has always been a source of mortification to highminded admirers of the turf, that Foxhall was allowed to remain in exile after his splendid achievements in 1881. Why it was that a stallion of his credentials was not at once brought back after his turf career was over we could never understand. The English journals of this and last week are filled with column after column of praise, extolling the performance of St. Gatien in the Cesarewitch. To their credit be it said, and as ample evidence of their fair-mindedness, all the more honorable English newspaper writers invariably couple Foxhall with Robert the Devil and St. Gatien, on account of each having won the Cesarewitch under such heavy imposts at three years old. On all hands it is acknowledged that Foxhall was one of the giants of the century. Yet there was no American breeder patriotic enough to outbid all competitors to obtain the precious blood of this great horse. Perhaps our breeders thought that, being American bred, he would not be successful when coupled with our own mares, but the same argument ought to apply to Springbok, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Bramble, or any other good horse, and no one can gainsay the chances of any or all of these horses to become the greatest sires of their time.

It was with extreme gratification, therefore, that we noticed among Mr. Stanford's superb collection of imp. mares a number which had been covered by Foxhall. That far-seeing gentleman was determined to do something towards perpetuating the honestly won fame of the son of King Alfonso and Jamaica. Six of England's choicest mares, by such fashionable sires as Hermit, Parmesan, North Lincoln, Adventurer, Strathconan, and Kisber, have all received Foxhall, and though the chances are against it, it is to be hoped that all will prove in foal. The delightful climate at Palo Alto will nourish the foals, and in time Eastern racegoers will see the get of Foxhall giving battle to the sons and daughters of Mortemer, Rayon d'Or, Sensation, Springbok, Eolus, Prince Charlie, Billett, Falsetta, King Alfonso, Hindoo, Luke Blackburn, Bramble, and other celebrated horses.

Mr. Stanford also secured for his other mares the services of such famous horses as Isonomy, Sefton, Peregrine, Peter, Macgregor, Wenlock, Mask, Fetterlock, and Laureate. Nurtured in the "Garden of Eden," the produce of these mares may yet revolutionize racing. That so costly a venture deserves the most complete reward possible, none will deny.—*New York Sportsman.*

Names Claimed.

By J. P. Sargent, Sargent's Station, Cal.

Brown Jug for dark brown stallion, right hind foot and ankle white, foaled June — 1879, by Nutwood. First dam Young Mollie, by Beecher's Budd Doble, son of Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; second dam Mollie Trussell, by Gen. Taylor; third dam the Livingston mare.

John Sevenoakes for black stallion, foaled June — 1881, by Nutwood, dam San Juan Belle.

Col. Caleb Dorsey has lost the bay horse, Stanislaus, 4, by imp. Partisan—Lady Melrose by an unlucky kick from another horse which cut Stanislaus in the throttle and caused his death.

ATHLETICS.

The Lucas and Flynn Race.

The special race of 100 yards, between Flynn and Lucas, which comes off at the Olympic meeting, is exciting a great amount of attention. Both are comparatively speaking new men on the cinderpath. Lucas made his first appearance at the Merion Club games, on December 8th, 1883, and won the 100-yard handicap very easily from the 2 yard mark in 10¾ sec. Lucas made his next appearance at the Olympic games on last Decoration Day, when he and Flynn started in the final of the 100-yards (open), and which resulted in a dead heat after a desperate struggle. In the run-off Lucas proved victorious in 10½ sec. Flynn was penalized one yard. Lucas also started in the 100-yard handicap, but failed to win his heat. On the same day he also won the running wide jump with 19 ft. 7 in., and the putting the shot with 32 ft. 4 in. to his credit. Flynn made his first appearance at the O. A. C. games on July 4th, 1883, in the 100-yard handicap, and won his heat from the 9 yard mark, but the final heat proved a fizzle, owing to some misunderstanding concerning the start. Flynn also started in the 250 yards, but failed to secure a place, Stewart winning in 28 sec. At the O. A. C. games, on last Thanksgiving Day, Flynn 4½ yards ran second to Lubbock (scratch), in the final of the 100 yards. Lubbock got considerably the best of the pistol. In the scratch 220 yards he was defeated by C. A. Robinson of the University in 24 3-5 sec. At the M. C. C. games, on December 8th, 1883, Flynn (scratch), was defeated by Lucas (2 yards), in 10¾ sec.; with 6 yards was also defeated in the 220 yard for first position in 24½ sec. On Decoration Day Flynn, (8 yds.) finished second to Phillips (7 yards), in the 220 in 23 sec. At Stockton, on July 4th, Flynn (scratch), secured second position in the 100-yard handicap, and won the quarter in 54¾ sec. On September 9th, at the M. C. C. games, he was just defeated in the final of the hundred, by Creighton (4 yards), in 10½ sec., and in the 220 ran second from scratch to Tennent (5 yards), in 24 sec.; he started in the hurdle race but was unplaced. The reader by perusing these records will at once see there is very little difference between the men, and should both strip in good condition, a very close race will be the result. Flynn at the present time is in excellent condition, and we understand that Lucas has started in for solid work up at San Rafael. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

Athletic Grounds.

In a recent issue of the Breeder and Sportsman, we volunteered a great amount of wholesome advice, regarding the laying out of the new athletic grounds on the corner of Eighth and Market streets. The article referred to coincided with the views of the members of athletic and bicycle clubs in this city, who are interested in the matter, notwithstanding the notices to the contrary, that have appeared in the daily papers, and which, by the way, were handed in for publication by the manager of the grounds. We are also aware of the fact that a delegation of athletes, representing the active organizations of this city, waited on the manager of the grounds for the purpose of convincing him of the error in the arrangement of the track.

A visit to the grounds (where you can see the elevated railroad at work) will demonstrate to the most sceptical of our readers the utter disregard shown by the management to the clubs of this city. The manager matured his plans, with his eyes wide open notwithstanding the condemnation they received by the athletes, so let the punishment be on his own head. We are happy to state however that the athletes, cricketers, bicyclists, and footballers, etc., are not to be left quite out in the cold, as there is every reason to believe that certain negotiations now being carried on will result in the preparation of a new ground where you will have a 220 straightway and a quarter mile track. The location is easy of access. We expect to be in a position to give our readers full particulars before the beginning of next month.

Why We Should Swim.

Rather a slim audience gathered at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, to hear Dr. Fredrich Reihl discourse on the above subject. The doctor demonstrated in a concise manner the many advantages that accrue by indulging in swimming. He urged upon all parents the necessity of teaching their children to swim. In conclusion he advocated swimming as the very best restorative for consumptive people.

"Chips," in the *Canadian Sportsman*, never fails to show up the shady events that transpire in the sporting world. In the last issue to hand, he lays out the ex-amateur runner Moffat, rather effectively, while the McKeesport sculler comes in for a correct amount of showing up over his late match with Gaudaur.

It is more than likely that the opening game of football will take place next Saturday afternoon. The grounds have not been decided upon.

D. McTaggart won the cross country run of Montreal Club in 45 min, 52½ sec. W. Kerr finished second in 46 min. 56¾ sec.

The complete entry list of the Olympic games will appear in the next issue of the Breeder and Sportsman.

Harry Hutchens.

Harry Hutchens, the Putney wonder, arrived in New York on Thursday, the 25th of last month. He is accompanied by Mr. Squire, who will back the sprinter for any sum from $1,000 to $10,000, for 100 to 300 yards against any man in the world. Hutchens is about 5 ft., 11 in. tall, built in proportion, and exceedingly muscular. His greatest records on the cinder path are his 131½ yards in 12¼s, made at Sheffield in April, 1882, and 300 yards in 30s., made at Edinburgh, Scotland, in January last. Hutchens made his American debut at Acton & Taylor's 135 yard handicap, but was defeated in his heat in ordinary time. A few days later he failed in his attempt to run 200 yards in 20 seconds. His exhibition run at the Manhattan games on election day is thus described by Pontifex in the New York *Sportsman*:

"Harry Hutchens appeared upon the track somewhat later in the afternoon; his purpose was to beat the record at 120 yards. At the snap of the pistol Hutchens started at a tremendous rate of speed. This he kept up for about fifty yards. From this point to the finish he lowered his speed so much that it became evident to all experienced trackmen on the grounds that he did not put forth his greatest efforts. An exhibition of the running of Hutchens was, however, what the spectators wished to see. As the rain was falling heavily at the time there is sufficient argument against time. Hutchens is a large man; his legs, as developed by running, are complete bunches of sinews. In running he pounds the track at a terrific rate. His legs move so fast that they assume the appearance of a rapidly revolving wheel. No doubt Hutchens waits for a match with some professional before putting forth his full power."

There are a great many runners in America that lay claim to championship honors. Runners who at times have run matches for large stakes (?) Hutchens now offers any man in America 5 yards in 150; yet none of our runners have as yet accepted this liberal offer. This will give the general public an idea how very hard it is to make a match for coin.

Manhattan Athletic Club Games.

Their annual election day games were held on Nov. 4th. 2,000 people braved the inclemency of the weather. The path was in good condition but softened under the steady downpour. The principal attraction was the match race of 100 yards between Myers and Ford. Myers, who was well, won in 10⅛s. Hutchens gave an exhibition of his sprinting ability which was far from satisfactory as regards the time. The contest resulted as follows:

100-Yard Match—L. E. Myers, M. A. C., 10½s.; M. W. Ford, N. Y. A. C., 2, by a foot and a half.

100-Yard Handicap Run, final heat—J. J. Smith, 8 yards, 10⅛s.; R. Hodgson, 7 yards, 2, by half a yard.

Two-Mile Handicap Walk—J. Gibbons (1m. 25s. start) 1st; E. D. Lange, (scratch). Time, 16m. 10 3-5

Half-Mile Handicap Run—D. Z. Southward, 23 yards, 1st; E. L. Crabb, 60 yards, 2d. Very close race. Time, 2m. 1⅜s.

220-Yard Handicap Run, final heat—C. S. Busse, 20 yards, 1st; R. Levie, 27 yards, 2d. Won by half a yard. Time, 23 1-5s.

Two-Mile Handicap Run—E. McMahon, scratch, G. W. Gibbert, 50 yards. Won easily. Time, 10m. 21 1-5s.

220-Yards Handicap Run, boys under 15 years, final heat—A. C. Menge, 12 yards, 1st; A. G. Dilser, 21 yards. Time, 26s. The *Spirit* says that if half of the contestants in this race were not 18 years old they must have been raised under glass.

One-quarter-Mile Handicap Run—J. N. Wheeler, 50 yards 1st; L. P. Sharp, 48 yards, 2d. Time, 49s.

The Cross-Country Championship.

The second race for the amateur cross-country championship of America, under the management of the New York Athletic Club, was run Nov. 4th. The course was not quite five miles. The result was as follows: D. D. McTaggart, Montreal (P. Q.) A. A. A., 29m. 53¾s.; P. D. Skillman, M. A. C., 30m. 23 2-5s.; W. Kerr, Mont., A. A. A., 3, by 75 yards; P. J. McCarthy, Gr. A. C., 4, by 100 yards; T. A. Collett, P. A. C., 5; W. H. Robertson, W. A. C., 6; E. Kennedy, N. S. A. C., 7; W. Skillman. Ætna A. C., 8; C. M. Smith, N. Y. A. C., 9; G. D. Phillips, N. Y. A. C., 10; G. Waddell, New York City, 11; H. S. Clark, 7th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., 12; J. E. Sullivan, P. A. C., 13; W. C. Herring, M. A. C., 14; R. Beveridge, Blackheath (England) Harriers, 15; F. H. Romaine, N. Y. A. C., 16; J. Hatfield, W. A. C. and J. Gassman, N. S. A. C., did not finish.

D. McTaggart is the champion cross-country runner of Canada.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: "It is proposed to erect a new polo ground in this city. A contract has been signed with the administrators of the estate of the late William Lynch for the purchase of four blocks of land on the Harlem river, commencing at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eight avenue and extending to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street. A hotel and tennis court will also be erected on the grounds. The site faces the new High Bridge Park, which has been selected for an extension to the present High Bridge by the Park Commissioners, who are now appraising the value of the ground. Seventh avenue will be extended along the water front so as to enable the driving public to enter the grounds without passing underneath the elevated railroads and the incorporators are making efforts to have the Third and Sixth avenue elevated roads connect the terminus of both roads by a branch—one running from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue to One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Third avenue.

At the late Harvard games the mile race was started without Root and Geo. Davidson, two of the competitors entered for the event, owing to the miserable mismanagement of the officials. The race in question was fixed for a certain time, but without notifying Root and Sanderson, who were known to be starters, it was run off at a different time. Such conduct in the management of athletic games is simply reprehensible. After the race was over Root got out and ran the mile in quicker time than that made in the race. We know that Geo. Davidson, of this city, can beat the time all to pieces. San Francisco has been robbed out of the honor of a victory through the blundering officials of the Harvard meeting.

A New York paper is responsible for the following item: "Myers, the American champion, will run for President at the next election. He has a great many records, and they are all good ones."

Smith Beats Moffatt.

Concerning the quarter-mile race which marked the entrance into the professional ranks of Thomas Moffatt, the Canadian amateur runner, a dispatch from Montreal to the Toronto *Mail* says: "About 250 people went up to the Montreal Lacrosse grounds on Saturday, November 1st, to see the quarter-mile race between Tom Moffatt, the ex-amateur, and George Hudson, of Oshawa. The race was for $500 a side, nominally, but the chances are that Moffatt has begun his professional career by a fixed race. It was known among the sporting men for the past few days that Hudson was none other than Geo. Smith, of Pittsburg, Pa., a man, who it is said, can run his quarter every day in the week under 50 seconds. One of the papers here was made temporary stakeholder, but the money was put finally in the hands of Elliott, of Port Hope, before the race. The race was made a very pretty one, and Smith won by a yard and a half, the referee giving the time as 51s. Your correspondent had several watches on the men, and all gave it a trifle over 52s., going to show that neither man ran himself out. When this is taken into consideration, with the fact that the track was 44 feet short, it may be seen that there is doubt about the race. There was a lot of money on Moffatt."

In our report of the University games, we omitted mention of the one-fourth mile consolation race. There were three starters for this event, viz., Jordon, Brierly and Barney Benjamin, and which barely was won by the latter after a hard struggle with Jordan, in 58 seconds.

Jordan made his first appearance at the Merion games on September 9th, and his fine showing in the quarter was quite a surprise to his many friends.

Intending competitors are once again reminded that entries for the games of the Olympic Club on Thanksgiving Day, close with the Secretary of the club at 9 o'clock next Thursday night.

CRICKET.

The Prize Bats.

There is every possibility that the fifth and last game for the "bats" will not take place, so we have prepared the averages as they stand at the present time with the following results:

BATTING—MERIONS

					Average.
Spiro	8	16	10	16	12½
B. S. Benjamin	—	6	24	0	10
Jacob	0	2	29	4	8¾
B. A. Benjamin	0	12	5	2	6⅓
OCCIDENTS.					
J. Sanderson	13	—	10	0	7⅔
H. O. Bristowe	4	16	5	3	7

BOWLING ANALYSIS—MERIONS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Miller	212	69	15	4.9
B. A. Benjamin	55	19	3	6.1
A. Jacobs	50	23	2	11.1
C. B. Hill	69	18	7	2.4
I. H. Spiro	10	2	0	— —
C. Banner	23	4	5	4.5
OCCIDENTS.				
A. Waterman	220	44	16	2.12
H. H. Cookson	148	69	12	5.9
A. Gray	105	58	6	9.4
B. Clarke	25	10	0	— —
J. S. Purdy	78	21	4	5.1
J. Sanderson	10	0	1	0

If the final game should not be played, Miller and Spiro of the Merions and Waterman and Sanderson of the Occidents, will be entitled to a bat each under the conditions governing the contests.

Annual Dinner of the Portland Cricket Club.

It was about twenty minutes to 9 o'clock last night when some twenty solemn-looking gentlemen filed into the dining room of the St. George at the summons of the sylphlike Manciet. They were the members of the Portland Cricket Club, with Mr. Rome in the president's chair in the absence of Mr. Molson, who had gone to San Francisco. (Get thee to a brewery, Ophelia), The ecclesiastical face of Mr. Vice-President Bourne had evidently gone to some place "whence no traveler returns," for he failed to show up during the evening. Had the election of Blaine resulted otherwise than his being requested to stay at home, Brother Jonathan and Mr. Jonbool might have met and clasped hands across the blahsted bloody chasm, you know. Brother Kinross, the emaciated knight of the wheelbarrowtone voice, was also expected, but did not come. He had a bad cold, and was at home taking cherry pectoral; therefore, in the absence of your uncle, expect your aunt. The solemn-looking men sipped the gumbo, trifled with the *fillet de sole* nibbled at the *val au vent*, and finally found themselves face to face with roast turkeys and cranberry jelly, bacons of beef and saddles of mutton. An English plum pudding, blazing *a l'enfer*, was then brought on, followed by a jorum of punch, brewed in the green tea that will make the boys' heads crack this morning ("Mul, tur-r-n the ho-a-se on me!"), and a variety of toasts were drunk. An election was then held, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year: President, Jonathan Bourne, Jr.; vice president, Samuel Gilman; treasurer, Hy. Dobinson, secretary, A. M. Crocker; captain, James Reedman. After the election of officers Colonel Fred Holman was called on for a speech; and made a few very pertinent remarks, followed by Vice President Gilman, James Reedman, Gerald Robertson and several others. A poetical effusion, entitled "Absolom's Lament over Spokane Falls," a parody on Willis' poem, was received with roars of laughter, and the happy party broke up just as the bells were tolling for the death of another day.—*Oregonian*, Nov. 9th.

The reception in honor of the cricketers who had returned from the England tour; took place at the Union League Club, Philadelphia. The reception which took the form of a banquet, was tendered by the cricket clubs of Philadelphia. The efforts of the committee in charge were most successful, as more than 100 gentlemen, prominent not only in cricket but in the various walks of life, sat down at the table which had been laid in the spacious back room of the club, handsomely decorated for the occasion. A screen of palms and ferns only half concealed Hassler's orchestra which performed during the evening selections from operas. The tables were covered with floral designs, emblematic of cricket, the whole making up a scene of brilliant beauty that reflected great credit on the committee.

An Uninteresting Game.

The fourth match for the "bats" was contested last Saturday afternoon and resulted in a easy victory for the Merions. Waterman won the toss and elected to field first. Notwithstanding that the Merions were well represented, they were all dismissed for the small total of 52. Spiro and Burnett were the only batsmen that offered any assistance to the bowling of Waterman and Cookson. The Occidents, with their scanty team were sent right out about for the insignificant total of 8. Banner proved very distructive. The Occidents were but poorly represented and were obligied to resort to outside aid in order to fill up. The score:

MERIONS.		OCCIDENTS.	
C. Goewey, b Waterman	1	H. O. Bristowe, b Banner	3
C. Banner, c Bristowe, b Waterman	2	J. Sanderson, b Banner	0
		Pinto, run out	0
I. H. Spiro, b Cookson	16	J. E. Sanderson, b Banner	0
A. Jacobs, c and b Waterman	4	Eyre, b Banner	3
B. S. Benjamin, b Waterman	0	Gilmour, b Banner	0
L. G. Burnett, b Cookson	9	Waterman, not out	1
G. Theobald, b Waterman	3	Cookson, absent	0
B. A. Benjamin, not out	2	Byes	1
J. Miller, b Waterman	3		
C. B. Hill, b Waterman	0		
M. Dejonge, b Sanderson	1		
Byes	11		
Total	52	Total	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	Wks.
Waterman	60	16	2	7
Cookson	55	22	1	2
Sanderson	10	0	21	2
Banner	23	4	2	5
Miller	20	3	1	0

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Balance of Power in the Stallion.—How to Secure It.

A sire, perfect in his general appearance, and, as it appears on short acquaintance, in his action, is not all that we should expect of him, unless he is capable of making his impress quite distinctly upon his get, no matter what kind of a mare he is bred to. While perfect symmetry is best for show, it is not, as a rule, the avenue through which we get great achievements. Say what you will about the necessity of good blood—and no one in possession of his senses doubts the necessity—we must have peculiarities of form, remarkable in proportion as we obtain remarkable results. Lexington was full of the blood of running horses, but had he not possessed a measure of stoutness and a development of muscle in certain parts, not strictly in keeping with mere symmetry, apart from great power and speed, he could not possibly have made the leaps and covered the space he did in a given time. Yet it is right to say, also, that without what is called breeding, line of descent, and inherited peculiarities, no matter what his form, he could neither have made the leaps nor could he have kept them up during the required repetitions of four-mile heats. Lexington, on his mere size and capacity for show, would have sold for a couple of hundred or so. On his breeding, with fair average form and muscular development, he would have probably sold for two or three times this sum. But with his strong combinations, and the resultant speed from these, Mr. Alexander was a willing buyer at $15,000. But the mere fact that a horse goes very fast, and wins most of his races, is a point of limited range, and of really small consequence, because that dies with him; but when, with these capabilities, his entirety is preserved, and he becomes the progenitor of long line of good stock, then great value hinges on this, as it does in the case of a sample of very fine wheat, depending upon whether its individulity is lost in a loaf of bread, or it is used to reproduce quantities of its kind.

It is true of the stallion of any sort or breed as of seed grain, that marked individuality gives guarantee against breeding back to specimens not so good. In case of the grain, the balance of power is exerted against reversion alone, while in the case of the stallion, the balance of power must face the personal peculiarities of the mare he is bred to, as well as the strong tendency to reversion, fixed through her own line of descent as well as through his. These are fearful odds to be put upon a sire, and explain quite clearly why so few stallions are successful, as such, on all classes of mares. A man is hardly safe with an untried horse unless he is so imbued with the characteristics of his kind as to hardly seem to need any other voucher. In this connection, there are general features that can be plainly seen and estimated, while there are other obscure and hidden from sight, only to be seen when they appear in the progeny. Thus, if a stallion of a wild breed is crossed upon a home-bred mare, it would not require one to draw heavily upon his imagination to anticipate that the colt from such a sire would almost from the very start, outfoot and outwind its dam. This is a proof of how the unseen and deeply-hidden qualities may cut such a figure as to greatly please; then, again, they may come to the surface when least expected, and confound the breeder.

Strongly marked individuallty in a sire, and the ability to perpetuate this through the progeny, is a matter of breeding to quite a degree, yet not altogether this, for a modification of the term, "inured to hardship," has an application to all living tissues that take part in either voluntary or involuntary motion. Pointed illustrations are seen in the trained athlete, and in the sailor upon a strictly sailing vessel. The vigorous use of the horse's muscles causes an increased flow of blood to those most used, consequently in increase of growth, and while in this way the vigor and developement of a sire may, be added to, on the other hand, it is not generally sufficiently understood that the life of inertia to which the average stallion is subjected, takes away all chance of his having the balance of power in his own loins. The mare that does a reasonable amount of work upon the farm or road, and for a portion of the year has the run of the pasture, has a better chance for retaining the balance of power within herself than has the horse that is kept within his stall, walked perhaps three or four miles a day—exercise in no wise in keeping with the horse's nature, organized as he is for swift movement and long-continued exertion. It is claimed that a limb of a tree kept confined in such way as to be debarred from motion through the force of the wind, from the time it is an inch or so in diameter until it is six inches, will not bear as great a weight as though it had been permitted to sway to and fro. This illustration but feebly represents the effect of insufficient use of the locomotive parts of the horse, and inertia from little use is as transmissable as the vigor that comes of great and long continued exertion. When it is considered that the skin upon the inner sides of the hands of infants, is thicker than upon other portions of the body, we are compelled to admit that parts whose growth has been

increased by exercise are transmissable, and this, too, in a broad sense. Again, referring to the effect of motion upon a growing tree or limb, a prominent authority has declared that the swaying motion of a tree accelerates the flow of sap up the trunk and through the limbs, and that the growth and strength gained are in the ratio of the motion. The snout of the hog grows in size, and becomes elongated in a brief time after he is turned out to hunt his own living. This growth, once started, the period at which it may be transmitted comes early. Through the action of the principles here contended for, the breeding stallion becomes much more an animal of culture and cultivation in his physical characteristics than he is usually accredited with being; and as he is made capable of great possibilities so will his progeny have like capabilities.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Origin of the Horse.

Much interest has been felt in discoveries relating to the natural history of the horse, of the remote ancestry of which noble animal much is now known. Some time ago it was learned that America was the original home of the horse, which had, in the earliest form of which distinct remains have been found, four toes and a splint bone, the rudiment of the fifth toe. Equine animals with three toes on each front leg and those with two toes have left unquestionable evidence of their existence. In a recent issue of the Edinburg *Sootsman* is an article which says that six or seven wild species belonging to the family of horses are known, but these all belong to that section of the family of which the ass is the type, and which are distinguished from the true horses by the absence of warts upon the hind legs, by contracted hoofs, and by the long hairs of the tail being confined to the extremity of that organ. Recently, however, the Russian traveler Przevalsky, while journeying in the Dsungarian desert lying between the Altai and Tianshan mountains of Thibet, discovered a new species of wild horse, which seems to have more claim than any of the already known wild kinds to be regarded as the primitive stock of the domestic horse. Like the latter, it has warts upon the hind legs as well as on the fore legs, it has also broad hoof, while the long hairs of the tail begin about midway, being in this latter aspect, therefore, intermediate between the horse and the ass. It differs from the true horse, however, in having a short, erect mane, and in the absence of the forelock, while it has not the stripe down the back found in many horses. Przevalsky's horse, according to an account contained in *Nature* (August 21st) keeps to the wildest parts of the desert, where is met with in troops of from five to fifteen individuals led by an old stallion—the other members of the troop being apparently mares. They are hard to approach, being shy in disposition and possessing highly developed organs of sight, hearing and smell. Przevalsky only met with two herds; "in vain he and his companions fired at these animals. With outstretched head and uplifted tail the stallion disappeared like lightning, with the rest of the herd after him." A single specimen subsequently procured is now in the St. Petersburg Museum, and is the only one in Europe. It has since been pointed out by Mr. W. Watts that the figures of the horse found incised on antlers in the cave of La Madelaine bear a close resemblance to Przevalsky's horse. There is, he says, "the same massive head, the same long mane, absence of forelock; pointed ears, short body and powerful legs, while there seems even an indication that the long hairs of the tail spring first from the middle of that organ."

Rich as prehistoric America appears to have been in horses, they had, as already stated, become utterly extinct long before the advent of the Spaniard. Their introduction by the settlers led in a comparatively short time to the restocking of the entire continent. Straying from their masters, or, as sometimes happened, abandoned by them when a settlement was broken up, the horses took kindly to the rich prairies and pampas, where they multiplied exceedingly. In 1537 they were first landed at Buenos Ayres, and little more than forty years afterwards wild individuals were to be found at the Straits of Magellan. They scoured the plains in vast herds.

> A thousand horse—and none to ride—
> With flowing tail and flying mane,

as Byron described them in "Mazeppa." The Indians, both of North and South America, managed to capture and claim for their own use horses out of these formidable troops, and many of those savage tribes, to whom the horse was an entirely new animal, because the most daring and accomplished horsemen in the world. The horse was also unknown in Australia until introduced by European settlers. It then found congenial conditions, and individuals escaped from man's control soon reverted to the wild state. These in so sparcely-peopled a continent have multiplied until, like many other "home" animals in the colonies, they have become a nuisance. Brumbies, as these Australian wild horses are called, do considerable mischief to the settlers by enticing away their domesticated brethren and so deteriorating the breed. How numerous they have grown in certain districts is shown by the fact that in 1875 no fewer than 7,000 were shot at a single station in New South Wales.

It is held by many that the domesticated horse, with all his various characteristics of shape, size, and disposition, has descended from a single wild form inhabiting "the roof of the world." Its spread into regions so remote from its habitat must of itself have had considerable influence in producing varietal changes. It has been observed that everywhere in mountainous regions and in islands the horse has dwindled into the pony. Iceland and Shetland, Corsica and Sardinia, the mountainous regions of Northern Europe, and the Cordilleras of America, all possess their native ponies. The horse was only introduced into the Falkland Islands in 1764, yet it has already become so greatly deteriorated in size and strength that, for hunting the wild cattle of the islands, horses have to be imported from La Plata. This dwarfing of the horse in mountainous and insular situations is greatly attributed to want of nutritious or sufficiently varied food. Influential as the conditions of life may thus have been in modifying the horse, it is scarcely possible to doubt, as Darwin remarks, "that the long-continued selection of qualities serviceable to man has been the chief agent in the formation of the several breeds of the horse."

Scratches is a most troublesome disease, and is sometimes difficult to get rid of. An exchange recommends the following plan for doing this: Put the horse's feet and legs in bran poultices for 36 hours, then wash clean with warm water and castile soap, and when dry rub the pits of his heels with the following: Take Goulard's extract and olive oil, equal parts, mixed. Do not allow them to get wet after the first washing, but keep them clean by rubbing well with a coarse cloth. Give the following powders night and morning in his feed: Take nitrate of potash, five ounces; pulverized resin, one ounce; mix; make into 12 powders; give regular daily exercise.

Crib-Biting and Wind-Sucking.

The habit of seizing the manger, bending the neck, and emitting a noise similar to that of eructation, has been termed crib-biting or stump-sucking. The expression "wind-sucker" has been applied to the same habit of the horse when the teeth are not applied against any solid object in the act of sucking. Crib-biting and wind-sucking have been defined conditions in which there are morbid movements of the œsophagus, derangement of the stomach and intestines, with eructation, or deglution of air.

In regard to the nature of the act of crib-biting, as well as of wind-sucking, the condition is at all times the same, viz: an act of swallowing air. Some horses swallow but little, and others swallow much. It is a fact that crib-biting is a voluntary act, and it is quite opposed to our knowledge of physiology that any act of disengaging air from the stomach should be under the control of the will. This is more especially unlikely in the horse, in which animal the act of vomiting cannot readily occur with the normal stomach. Young horses, in the most healthy condition, acquire the habit very rapidly, and this cannot be accounted for by supposing the sudden occurrence of disease of the cardiac end of the œsophagus, which is found in a few inveterate cases. The swallowing of air is known to occur in some animals in which bloating occurs very rapidly; and this affords the most positive proof on the subject.

Crib-biters liable to bloating are sure to suffer from gaseous distension of the intestines if allowed to crib; but the occurrence may be prevented by applying a broad strap around the neck, or otherwise interfering with the crib-biting. It is evident that the abnormal condition of the œsophagus and of the stomach are rather results than causes of crib-biting. Post mortem examination has revealed, occasionally, dilation of the gullet, enlargement of the stomach, and thickening of its coats, disease of the pylorus, and even affections of the liver.

This troublesome vice occurs mostly in well-fed young horses that are insufficiently worked. They get fretful, and bite or lick the manger, and by degrees contract the habit. There is no doubt also of a special predisposition to the habit. With some horses it appears to arise naturally, as though the sucking of air gave them pleasure, or a relief from some sort of suffering; and it has been observed that horses at all disposed to it may be easily led into it by the practices of some men while cleaning them; for if they clean them in their stall, and irritate them with a too severe curry-comb, and in parts where they can not endure it, they seize hold upon the manger for a counter-action to their suffering, and in doing this they first get a habit of it, which may afterwards tend to remove other pains or distressful feelings.

The act of sucking air is observed under different circumstances. As a rule, crib-biters require a manger, rack or stall-post to lay hold of, but they will avail themselves of any object, even as small as a nail or ring, and in the absence of all these, they may press with the chin against a knee, or grasp the halter-strap or bridle-rein. Wind-suckers need no resting point; and in examining horses to detect this defect, we must not mistake another habit, consisting in a noise produced in striking the lips firmly against each other, and which is simply playing with air. This is frequently done by horses that are neither crib-biters nor wind-suckers; the noise they make in smacking the lips is considerable.

In the act of crib-biting, respiration is momentarily suspended, the glottis closed, the head flexed, neck arched, and muscles of the chest and abdomen fixed. At this moment there is a noise produced in the pharynx very similar to that of eructation or belching. The larynx and hyoid bone are depressed and fixed, the pharynx expanded, and the air which passes into this is on the relaxation of the parts partly swallowed and partly returned by the way of the nose. According to the dexterity with which the act is effected, is little or much air swallowed and partly returned by way of the nose, and some horses become rapidly bloated or tympanitic.

When horses first begin to crib-bite, and sometimes inveterate crib-biters, they only indulge in the practice at intervals, some while eating, and others while standing in the stable without food before them. During attacks of acute and painful diseases, the animals do not attempt the act. Crib-biters are very liable to attacks of colic. When from long practice of this vice, the sophagus (stomach-pipe), has undergone changes, there is tendency to choking, and in some instances the animals become subject to vomiting. Crib-biters are unfit for continued hard work, and from the weakened condition of the system are liable to other diseases.

To prevent this practice, the horse should be placed in a stall, where the manger is lower than the horse's knees, and the lowest part of the hay rack, as well as the window or air-hole, are above a level with the withers. The arrangement of the muscles of the neck and jaws is such that a horse can practice the act of cribbing only when these can be brought into exertion at a certain leverage. Therefore, remove all objects that protrude within the heights mentioned, as he can not crib while stretching the neck high up or low down. When young horses are found continually licking the manger, which generally precedes the habit of cribbing, the above mentioned arrangement should be made forthwith, and some common salt constantly kept before them, and the habit may thus in the start be effectively prevented.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Beautiful form, superlative action and a kind disposition are what constitutes the value of family horses. It costs no more to raise a high-priced horse than it does a low-priced mongrel. The difference in their relative values is more than the cost of production. The more good qualities concentrated in one family, the higher will rise the market price of the produce of that family. If we can succeed in breeding docility into our steeds, a good, kind, fearless disposition, and the absence of all vices that horse flesh is heir to, the family could ride after such a model disposition without the risk of life or limb.

The purchasers of horses for the French army always endeavor to obtain a first look at the animal when he is tranquil and in the stable, noting if the animal supports itself equally well on all its legs. The eye ought to be more dilated when in the stable than when exposed to full light. If the hollow over the eyes be profound and temples gray, old age is to be concluded. Wounds about the temples suggest attacks of staggers, and when the end of the nose presents circular scars, it may be concluded the horse has been twitched with a cord to insure his quietness while being shod.

Never let a horse stand out of doors unblanketed after driving in cold weather. Neglect of this has caused more alleged epizootic than was ever caused by contagion.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season. Star (*) indicates close season.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon							*	*	*			
Trout	*	*	*							*		

Grouse Shooting in America.

"Grouse in America! Bosh! Who ever heard such rubbish?" exclaimed an acquaintance of mine—one of those people who believe and try to make all think that "what he does not know is not worth knowing." Now, this egotistical individual is no *rara avis* in England; in fact, I am not aware that the species is confined to our island home.

Instead of there being no grouse in North America, (writes Captain Parker Gillmore in the *Echo*), there are twenty-seven well-defined and distinct species. But, knowing the value of your space, I will simply allude here to one, the probably most popular and best known, the prairie hen, or chicken, (*Tetrot cupido*).

It is only a small minority of our people who have enjoyed the pleasure of grouse-shooting, but all educated persons have some idea how the sport is pursued and of the pleasures and delights that surround it. The country where the red grouse are found, carpeted with fragrant heather, surrounded by hills glorious in their purple coloring, with lakes and rivers freely scattered in every direction that the eye may choose to wander, are sufficiently attractive to entice hosts of visitors, even supposing they know next to nothing about a gun, or still less about setters or pointers; but when the sportsman is a naturalist, or *vice versa*—no uncommon circumstance now-a-days—we cannot cease to wonder with what avidity he looks forward to the 12th of August.

But in America the advent of grouse-shooting is quite as eagerly anticipated as here, and justly so, for the rolling prairies, with their innumerable varieties of beautiful wild grasses and flowering shrubs, numerous streams, ponds of water, and islands of timber, form as attractive and striking a picture as can be seen in any part of the world. The prairie hen is equal to our bird, or any bird in the world, in all sporting requisites. In size it (*tetrao cupido*) surpasses the British bird (*tetra scotica*), in plumage it is its equal, and is quite as good, if not superior, to its rival here when served at table.

The United States possesses a great number of excellent sportsmen, and a superabundance of good shots, but these gentlemen, as a rule, much more closely approach the English school of a quarter of a century ago, than our "masher" breed of the present time. Thus battues and driving are unknown among them, and the setter and pointer stand high in their favor.

The true sportsman of America would never dream of commencing his day before the birds have done feeding, or say 9:30 A. M., for, as in England so here, disturb them at such an unreasonable hour and they will remain wild for the rest of the day; therefore, about ten in the morning, on the edge of cultivated land, such as wheat, corn, or oats, the dogs will be uncoupled and ordered to beat such places as never have been subject to the plow.

Of course success here, as elsewhere, will much depend on the abundance of the game, but if the district of country selected by the shooter be sufficiently far West, say across the Mississippi, then as heavy bags can be made as upon the most choice moors of Aberdeen or Ross.

Commencing work upon the gentle slopes and snells that face the sun, the prairie hens will be found at the commencement of the season to lie exceeding well, often flushing within ten yards of the sportsman; but as the day advances so the locality for successfully pursuing them must be changed. When the sun is at its greatest heat the birds invariably seek the damp edges of the sloughs, from whence they go to roads or bare ground for the purpose of sunning and dusting themselves. After this the grass ridges are again frequented till feeding time, about two hours before sundown, after which the prairie grouse will be found on the stubbles, or if ungathered corn or buckwheat be in the vicinity, especially among it.

Towards the end of the season, particularly if the weather be stormy, the prairie hen becomes remarkably wild, and packs in exactly the same way as does our British species, but although this is the case far on in the Autumn, on a still, warm day, on the speers and ridges, where cover is abundant, they will lie wonderfully close.

When shooting on the prairies those conversant with the sport to be expected there always use ten-bore guns, and this selection I thoroughly endorse, for numerous shots at ducks and geese are of daily occurrence—birds which, we all know, require a deal of hard hitting to bring down. Moreover, where reeds and rushes abound deer are not unfrequently found, when a charge of No. 5 out of a big bore, delivered at, say, thirty yards, will seldom fail to stop them.

As staunch dogs will invariably stand deer, I have frequently been surprised to see one of that beautiful species (*corvus virginianus*) spring up almost under my setter's nose. Such a *contretemps* occurred to me in Southern Illinois, when I killed a doe with one barrel and a half-grown fawn with the other. But such luck was not vouchsafed a city friend of mine a few days days after the episode I have alluded to. A stag and doe sprang from their forms a few feet in advance of a brace of his dogs, which were pointing. Not dreaming that the game would be otherwise than birds, at the sight of the deer he became so disconcerted that he totally forgot for the moment that he had a gun in his hand, but kept gazing stupidly after the quarry till they were out of view.

"It is very well to tell us all this, but how about the cost?" I hear some of your readers say, so to the best of my ability I will answer that question:—Return ticket to New York, £25; from New York to prairies and back, £5; ten weeks' board and lodging at £1 a week, £10—Total, £40. Forty pounds sterling, or quite one fourth the sum for which you could enjoy the same sport in Scotland. The cost of grouse shooting at home is prohibitory to all but a small portion of our population, but grouse shooting in America is within the means of many.

Snipe Shooting in Oregon.

Lake Wapato, as familiarly called, is situated in Washingon and Yamhill counties, about thirty-five miles from Portland, being on the line of the railroad. We have two trains daily. The beautiful village of Gaston overlooks the lake, which is one of the best snipe grounds we have, being so near at hand and so easy of access; it is nearly a mile wide and from three to five miles long. The walking is the best, the ground being firm and no mud, with high grass and weeds. During the Winter months it is a vast sheet of water, and is used by ducks, geese and swans as a rendezvous during the day, and at night time they repair to the adjacent wheat fields and feeding grounds.

Messrs. W. L. Curry and George Bills were the first to visit the lake from the city, in the early part of the season, and succeeded in bagging a hundred and two nice snipes and a few ducks and geese, hunting only in the afternoon from two o'clock and next day until eleven in the morning. Mr. Curry is one of the best shots of our State, and always makes a good bag. Mr. Bills is our average shootist. The next visitors to the lake were Messrs. David Loring, F. H. Lamb and N. L. Curry, four days after the above shoot. They reported the birds very wild, taking wing one hundred and fifty yards in advance of the dogs, having been pretty well shot at during the previous day. During the forenoon they continued to fly wild, and not until the afternoon did they get any shooting to speak of, and then succeeded in bagging only ninety, with the usual proportion of ducks and geese. Mr. Loring is an inveterate walker and will cover more snipe ground in one day than any three men in Oregon. He is what we call a good aver age shot, and only a little more experience on the snipe grounds will place him among the best of them. Mr. Loring is right of way agent of the Oregon & California Railroad, and is a very courteous and agreeable gentleman. Mr. Lamb is superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and is an affable gentleman, the best of social men, and is what we term a good shot, being especially adapted for shooting the jack snipes, and understands it thoroughly. Mr. Curry is one of our amateur shooters and bid fair to rank with the best of them, having made his first debut at snipe shooting this season; he is a jolly good fellow and genuine sportsman, either with rod, gun or hound.

The week following the above shoots, Mr. Lamb not being satisfied with his former shoot, made another trip to the lake, accompanied by his father, who, by the way, is a thorough sportsmau. They found the birds quite wild, but succeeded however in bagging a hundred and seven together with several ducks. Mr. Lamb used an English gun 12-gauge and did effective work. Mr. Loring used the Clabrough gun 10-gauge, which when loaded properly kills at a good range. Mr. Curry used a Wm. Moore, 12-gauge, 7½ pounds, which will kill with any of them as to distance. Should any of Portland's "crack shots" visit our lake, will give you a few lines. I believe this is the best three days' shooting ever done in our section, the total bag being two hundred and ninety-nine, all Wilson or jack snipe. Should any of our Portland friends claim a better bag in three days I am willing to retract.—*Wapato, in the American Field.*

Small Bores.

Guns of small bore are coming into favor. A circumstance was brought to our notice the other day, which may be taken as showing that the demand for small-bore guns of a certain character exceeds the supply. A country dealer wanted six 20-gauge guns, of moderate price. He could not find them in New York city.

The change of fashion—as far as it is a change—is not set by the dealers themselves. Given a price, the maker would prefer to furnish for it a large bore gun. The raw material for the two guns, one large bore and the other small bore, costs practically the same. To make the smaller requires more skill and care; it is a more delicate task than to make a gun of the larger bore. As a rule, the grades being equal, to make the smaller gun costs the more.

There is much to be said in favor of small bore guns; and the tendency of the day is toward them. They are lighter, and weight is an important consideration, especially in the last part of the day's tramp. Once let the man who has been used to lugging around nine or ten pounds of gun, find out that he can do just as good work with a weapon weighing from five to seven pounds, and the chances are that, his common sense and skill as a shot being highly proportioned, he will choose the smaller bore and the lighter weight. Add to this the satisfaction that comes with the use of finer tools. The shooter who brings down his game with a small bore gun is in very nearly the same position as the angler who catches his fish with delicate tackle. A small bore will not scatter so broadly as a large gun; more skill is required to hold on; but its penetration is practically the same; and the two will kill at equal distances.

There is a growing sentiment among expert shots that he is a little more of a sportsman who uses a small bore gun than his companion who is armed with the larger gauge. Some men, indeed, have made the mistake of going to the extreme of small bores. For ordinary work the gauges from sixteen to twenty, and weighing from five pounds to seven pounds, will prove satisfactory.—*Forest and Stream.*

The ducking season is now fairly at its height and after yesterday deer-stalking becomes unlawful. For the past week the market has been fairly surfeited with wild geese, which sell at seventy-five cents for "honkers" and fifty for brant. But the duck crop does not seem to be quite so abundant, for while mallards sell for seventy-five cents per pair, the lowest quotation for canvass backs has been $1,25 per pair, and the ducks have not been over fat or tender either. The steamer Calliope goes down the river this morning with the usual two dozen stalwarts, who will pour out their leaden showers into the streaming files of mallards and teal, and hope for a rain of canvass backs. Snipe have been unusually plentiful to date, and should the rains of the next thirty days continue as warm and murky as those of the past fortnight scolopax will continue to make his abode with us for some time to come. The prairie chicken from eastern Oregon continues to arrive in small lots, but will not meet with any great sale in our markets until there is a falling off in the supply of pheasants, which are unusually plentiful this year. Quail have not been very abundant about here, and no effort has yet been made to secure supplies of valley quail from Jackson county by rail as yet.—*Oregonian.*

Last Sunday Messrs. Stewart, Manning, George, Marker, White, Boase and Goldsmidt went to the foothills for a hunt. They had good luck, getting plenty of quail and rabbits. Their description of the stew which they had is a little aggravating to a hungry man.—*Marysville Appeal, Nov. 5th.*

Senator Beck as a Sportsman.

A correspondent of one of our Kentucky exchanges thus alludes to Senator Beck as a sportsman tourist, giving his own experience in the field: He had just returned from a visit to his son, who is established on a ranch in Colorado, where he had gone in pursuit of pleasure for himself, and health for Mrs. Beck, who was much benefited by the invigorating atmosphere there. The Senator was elated with his trip, and gave glowing descriptions of the western country, the climate there and unexcelled places for hunting and fishing. Said he: "I never felt but once in my life that I would like to have my photograph taken, and that was when I returned to the ranch from a day's hunt and met my wife at the door in waiting for me. I started out one morning very early, all alone, save a fine horse I rode, and three magnificent deerhounds. The dogs were real beauties, greyhounds, and the fastest dogs on the prairie. I was armed with a good breech-loader, fishing rod and bait. I had about forty pounds of speckled beauties and killed a number of grouse, when I concluded to strike homeward well pleased with my (former) unparalleled success with my gun and line, when the dogs jumped a noble specimen of the black-tailed deer and went for him with a whoop! I secured my trophies of land and water to my saddle and followed in rapid pursuit. The dogs had not run over a half mile before they had overhauled the deership, and had him stretched upon the grass before I came up with them. I dismounted, cut the deer's throat, and with great difficulty finally got him tied across my saddle, and I'll tell you, when I marched up to the cabin door I called out to Mrs. Beck to come out and admire her liege lord. I said, 'Mrs. Beck, behold your husband, the senator from Kentucky! This is the proudest moment of my life.'"

On a recent trip across the bay, the writer casually met a young sportsman who is well known to be a splendid shot, and unusually well posted plougher of "upriver" sloughs, and a quiet, companionable man. A petted son of wealthy parents, he is not trammelled as to time or funds, and while having all the means to gratify his desires, he never goes to the extreme of being extravagant. In fact, it is well known that he spends on his various amusements scarcely as much as an ordinary merchant's clerk, yet he derives as much satisfaction from the different sports he patronizes as those who squander ten times as much. After a few commonplaces the conversation was turned to his favorite hobby, shooting, and the following is about the substance of what was said: "I have just been up the river 'prospecting,' not for gold, silver or precious stones, but for fresh-water ponds. Up there there are many changes constantly taking place. What is found to be a good shooting ground one season is shunned by the birds the next; and those who perhaps last season located a place which they have set down as the ground, may go up this year and meet with disappointment. It is always better, if one has the time, to take a trip up there and jot down the different places he considers most promising, in order to be on the ground when the flights commence. By choosing, say half a dozen places, in this way, there is no time lost. If one does not meet expectations, the anchor can be taken aboard and the next best place visited. Pretty much all the ducks being shot now are those wounded in former seasons or their young. Every year there are thousands of birds so wounded which escape the sportsman, but are unable to migrate with the flocks, and these are about all that will be found up there until we have had a cold rain. I shall not go for quail any more this season. The old places in Marin county were very good for those who knew the landowners around there, but the outsider has got to travel farther now for quail, and the same will soon apply to those who seek the canvasback, mallard and teal. I intend to stay in the city until after the election, as I do not want to lose my vote, and then I will get away as soon as I possibly can."—*S. F. Call.*

George Basler and Willie Pember, two boys living with their parents near Hamilton ferry, had a fine hunt last Saturday in the thickets along Feather river. Besides a dozen quail, they killed fifty beautiful gray squirrels, this game being numerous in that locality. They disposed of the lot to an Oroville gentleman who happened along the road. California hunters do not pay much attention to squirrel hunting, preferring to go gunning after quail on the uplands or wading through marshes for ducks. Back in the "States" squirrel hunting is one of the principal out-door sports, old fashioned long barreled rifles, shooting a ball about the size of a pea, being used. But this would be rather dull and slow amusement for our hunters, nearly every man who has any taste for such sport at all, owning a fancy breech-loading gun that requires neither time nor trouble to load it.—*Biggs' Hamilton Policy.*

The following is from the *Sacramento Bee:* James Burns, of this city, recently wrote to Crittenden Robinson asking him upon what terms he would make a shooting match, at live birds, with James Parrott, of Sacramento, and whether a hundred-bird match, for $100 a side would suit. Mr. Robinson replies that he does not care to shoot a hundred-bird contest for "so trifling a sum as $100." He adds, "If Mr. Parrot's friends are agreeable, it will give me pleasure to try conclusions with him for $500 or $1,000, at one hundred birds, any rules that may suit him. By any rules I mean any style of shooting, Hurlingham, twenty-one yards, or double birds." Mr. Robinson is now duck hunting on the San Jouquin marshes.

It is currently reported that a new enterprise has been entered into by one of our former townsmen. He has made arrangements to kill ducks and geese on Goose lake, can them nicely and ship to San Francisco. A thousand tin cans have already been ordered, as a starter, and also a lot of wood sacks to hold feathers. If the scheme meets with the success anticipated a narrow gauge railroad will be built from the lower end of the lake to Redding, next summer, in ime for the fall and winter shipment of canned meats.—*take Co., Oregon, Examiner.*

Our county is chief for game. Deer, ducks, quail, rabbits and fish are here in abundance. This is shown by the fact that even our ladies can bag them. Ye who love to sport with the gun or rod take notice.—*Lower Lake Bulletin.*

Sportsmen in the neighborhood of Cloverdale are going after the wild pigeons that are plentiful in that region.—*Petaluma Argus.*

George Church, while out shooting quail on Monday morning, near St. Helena, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Pheasants sell for 75 cents a pair, and blue grouse for $1 a pair, in the Portland markets.

Wild pigeons are plentiful in Sonoma.

THE RIFLE.

Los Angeles Rifle Club.

Last week I gave the details of the shoot of the German Rifle Club or Turners, of Los Angeles, at their annual meeting; this week I give the details of the annual shoot of the Los Angeles Rifle Club, composed of American born citizens. On Sunday last, as with the German Club the week before, the shooting was not up to the average standard of the members, owing to the incessant racket of the election for every night of the past week, but taken as a body, I think they can beat the other club in a given number of matches. The shooting was at 200 yards, off-hand, at a twelve-inch target, which in a string of five shots would give a possible of 60. On Sunday, with a view to Thanksgiving dinner, the prizes were turkeys, which like the horses grow large in this county. Ten turkeys were shot off, costing a trifle over $3 each. From nine points upwards, at this target, is good shooting. My old bed-fellow, at the State Association hunt, Fred Holbrook, is a prominent member of the club, but not being able to attend himself, gave me a note to the President, Mr. Lockwood, a subscriber to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, and the members present received me very kindly, in fact in the true spirit of sportsmen. The best shot of the day, perhaps, of the club was Mr. Ready, the attorney, but when in practice, which it is not now, it could put forth a team of ten men, which I think in a match would average from 44 to 48 out of a possible 50. It would do a great measure of good if a team of ten or fifteen were to shoot a match with a similar team of San Francisco, by being the means of making our riflemen better known to each other. If such matches took place periodically it would induce a more steady practice in all parts of the State, and give vitality to the enthusiasm in rifle shooting, which now happily prevails. Of course the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN seeks this result, and is doing much to produce it by its copious, liberal and correct reports every week. On this occasion, for the fifth bird, I chipped in a quarter and selected Mr. Ready to do the shooting. The report shows how ably he acquitted himself. Each man had two shots at each bird, and Mr. Ready made two bull's-eyes, or 24 out of a possible 24. The turkey will go for the Thanksgiving dinner of Dr. Cowper, the Veterinary Surgeon, whose family have showed me courtesies I can never forget. The club numbers about thirty active members in good standing. The officers are: Lockwood, President; R. W. Ready, Vice-President, and Ben Straus, Secretary. In some cases two turkeys were shot for at once, but these and the ties I have not given separately. The score could not be given otherwise and make it intelligible:

THE SCORE, (Two shots at each bird.)

NAMES.	1st	Total	2d	Total	3d	Total	4th	Total	5th	Total	6th	Total
Ready, R. W.	9.	8—17	10.	8—18	6.	10—16	3.	—3	11.	9—20	11.	10—21
Vincent, C.	7.	9—16	9.	8—17	10.	9—19	8.	9—17	6.	5—11	10.	4—14
Pridham, R. W	8.	10—18	3.	7—10	7.	—7	9.	9—18	10.	9—19	10.	11—21
Frick, R. W.	8.	10—18	8.	7—15	10.	10—20	10.	7—17	10.	10—20	10.	10—20
Lockwood, J.	9.	7—16	10.	8—18	3.	7—10	4.	2— 6	10.	5—15	9.	—9
Wilson, G. H.	9.	8—17	10.	6—16	10.	8—18	3.	7—10	4.	2— 6	6.	— 6
Pridham, J. C.	11.	10—21	10.	11—21	8.	9—17	7.	9—16	8.	— 8	9.	— 9
Thacker	5.	— 5	5.	10—15	10.	11—21	9.	— 9	7.	— 7		
Platt, C. A.	5.	— 5	10.	5—15	10.	11—21	9.	— 9	9.	— 9		
Palmer, H. C.	7.	— 7	6.	10—16	9.	11—20			11.	7—18		
McCurdy, A.	3.	— 3	10.	10—20	9.	10—19	11.	—11				
Unger, E.	8.	— 8										
Straus, Ben.	10.	9—19									10.	—10
Frick, R. W.	12.	11—23										

Harnett, Legh, by Ready.....12 12—24.

The lucky winners were Messrs. Ready, (two), J. C. Pridham, Thacker, Platt, Vincent, Frick, R. W. Pridham, Straus and Legh Harnett, of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, one each.

Fusileers vs. Eintracht.

The match between the Fusileers, Captain H. Stettin, and the shooting section of the Eintracht Verein, Captain Fred Kuhle, for the gold medal, came off at Shell Mound on Sunday, and resulted in a victory for the Fusileers after a close contest. The distance was 200 yards, twenty-five men of each company firing five shots. The scores are as follows:

FUSILEERS.

Hagemann	21	I. Rettig	16
Volkman	21	J. Rettig	15
G. Schafer	19	Stolling	15
Wolf	19	Bohlman	14
Schroeder	19	Clausen	14
Dahse	18	Schwaner	14
Tietjen	18	E. Bohlman	14
Vocke	18	Anthes	13
C. Schafer	18	Schmalzlen	12
Ludeke	17	Dierks	12
Schuckman	17	Petersen	11
W. Schafer	17	Scharfenberg	9
Captain Stettin	17		
Total			398

EINTRACHT.

Capt. F. Kuhls	23	Bruckenwagen	16
Klotz	20	Hagerup	16
Klare	20	Wolf	16
Roebke	20	Wirtner	15
Sherder	19	Weisel	15
Kaufung	18	Stamer	14
M. Schneider	18	Feller	13
Hartmatsen	18	Kelper	13
Schuck	17	Schwartz	12
J. Yung	16	J. Buss	10
Gumbel	16	Len	10
Schubert	16	Dafeldecker	8
Wehle	16		
Total			395

The Nationals, Company C, held their monthly medal shoot at Shell Mound last Sunday, with the following result:

FIRST CLASS.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total
F. Cummings	42	49	91
J. E. Klein	43	47	90
T. E. Carson	46	44	90

SECOND CLASS.

Wharf	36	30	66

FOURTH CLASS, (Handicap, 200 yds.)

Palm	45	Koch	39
Luckbaum	45	Simpson	39
Johnson	42	Kennedy	38
Dier	42		

None of the membeas of the third class were present.

The competition for the Fall meeting of the California Rifle Association promises to be of the most spirited description. The first match will start at 9 A. M. sharp, to-morrow morning at Shell Mound Park.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 15, 1884.

Tying on the Ribbons.

When the race meetings at Baltimore and Washington closed "the season" of 1884 came to end so far as the Eastern country is concerned, and now turf chroniclers are busy summing up the results and crowning the victors with emblems of superiority. It is not a very easy task to award, authoritatively, first places in the calender. There are many things to take into consideration, and when rivals have not met, performing on courses which are wildly separated, there must be divergence of opinion. In establishing the place of sires, English customs are followed and the stallion whose get have won the most money is given the highest rank. This is manifestly a false basis as the winning of a few of the rich two and three-year-old stakes settles the question.

It may require a far superior animal to win a purse of a few hundred dollars than to capture a stake in which are thousands, and then again a sire may be favored with a score of representatives whereas another is restrained to a single colt. The standing of the sires can only be fixed after the close of the year. Already the pride of place, individually, has been awarded with striking unanimity by the "sporting" writers of the Orient. Wanda is given front rank among the two-year-olds, Louisette is credited with being *among* the best of the three-year-olds. Miss Woodford wears an undisputed crown in the four-year-old ranks, while in the "aged" division General Monroe is honored although he trained off in the latter part of the season.

In instituting comparisons with California horses only those which have taken part in Eastern racing are considered. Had Fallen Leaf escaped injury there is scarcely a question that she would have occupied a high position, and the Santa Anita two-year-olds also made a good showing in their first engagements. If Wanda should come here and engage in a race with Alta the latter would be a strong favorite in the betting, the estimate being gauged by his performance at Sacramento and not by a bias occasioned by being bred here. The mile he ran with his weight up in 1:42½ is the best performance under like conditions ever made in the United States, and as it was the only very fast run made during the meeting it cannot be justly claimed that it was owing to a very "fast track." Although Estill carried five pounds more than Alta, and was a fair second in the race, it is generally conceded that he is inferior to Alta, though rating next in the estimation of a large majority of racing experts. Alta and Estill are credited to be "ten pounds" better than any other two-year-olds which have run in California this season by a large majority, if not all, of those who have witnessed the racing, and this was shown by the few nominations in the extra stake of three-quarters of a mile, while in that for a mile there was only one which to our certain knowledge was not named with any expectation of getting a place, notwithstanding the concession. It is manifestly premature to give at this date decided preferences, as the running at the coming meeting may upset several "pots," and prove how futile are the prophecies of those who lay claim to a foreknowledge beyond their fellows. Even the voicing of opinions of so large a majority of turfmen in placing Alta so far above his home contemporaries may turn out somewhat risky. Therefore, before "summing up" which is entitled to the blue ribbon we will await the full testimony of the closing of the year, and then, even, it may be difficult to publish the verdict.

Persistent Misrepresentations.

From the thoroughbred mares that were mated with Electioneer and the other trotting stallions owned by Gov. Stanford not a single trotter has yet come, and now that the experiment has been tried for five years without even a glimmer of success it is not likely that it will be longer continued, while the pacing mares at Palo Alto are held in greater esteem than ever.

It is astonishing to what lengths some of the advocates of dunghill blood will go in misrepresenting the breeding of fast trotters. The above is from the *Breeders' Gazette* of a late date, and though the paper is published in Chicago the writer makes statements as confidently as though he really knew something of a subject of which he is totally ignorant, or either determined to carry his point regardless of the truth. Stating authoritatively as he has that there has not been a "glimmer of success at Palo Alto," the readers of the *Gazette* will probably come to the conclusion that he has visited that famous breeding establishment, or that he has information which will warrant him in taking the ground he does. The truth is that when it is considered that the thoroughbred mares which were placed in the trotting department at Palo Alto were allotted, in a measure, indiscriminately the success has been beyond what the most sanguine could anticipate. Among the first bred to Electioneer were Annette, by Lexington, Lizzie Whipps, by Enquirer, and Waxy, by Lexington. These had foals in 1880, every one of which has shown inside of 2:30, the trials as public as though done for a record. Miss Peyton, by imported Glengarry, her dam Romping Girl, by Jack Malone, was bred to Electioneer in 1880, and her foal, dropped March 29, 1881, showed quarters when a two-year-old in 37 seconds. He became lame and was thrown out of training and was bought by Wash. James. He could trot handily this season inside of 2:30, was named in all the three-year-old purses which were open this year, but again met with an accident which prevented him starting. Dame Winnie, by Planet, from Liz Mardis, by imported Glencoe, foaled an Electioneer colt on February 15, 1882. On three occasions he has trotted half miles in 1:10, and has never exceeded 1:12 since his sojourn at the Bay District Course. Through the advice of O. A. Hickok, Robert Morrow offered $5,000 for him, and Mr. Hickok informed us the other day that $6,000 would be given, and if he had been named in the Eastern trotting colt stakes, $10,000, the price asked would be cheerfully given. When there is leisure we will compile, from the Palo Alto catalogue, a statement showing what the results of the various combinations of blood have been. Without the desire to take away an iota of the fame which those of other blood are so richly entitled to, it will be found that the admixture of near crosses of thoroughbred has proved that it is showing its "potency" as well as in other States.

Colonel Sanders must not be misled by the position he took so many years ago, a blind adherence to which will leave him where misrepresentations will not avail. Denials of well-established pedigrees, dogmatic assertions will not answer much longer. There may be a feeling of humiliation in acknowledging that facts do not sustain theories promulgated with so much confidence though a fair share of candor will surely be appreciated by a large proportion of his readers. From Colonel Sanders we expect that much; whoever has charge of the horse department of the *Gazette* is evidently so "wedded to his idols" that a straight path will not suit.

Maud S., 2:09 1-4!!!

We are well pleased to announce that Maud S. has once more vanquished time and placed first and second to her credit in the great race for supremacy in the trotting world. It will be better to say delighted as none can be worthy of the gratification of owning the fastest trotter in the world than Robert Bonner. After the former owner of Maud S. assumed the high morality dodge people were disgusted and outside of a few sycophantic adherents the course of the great railway king was condemned on all sides. The performance at Cleveland was done so slyly that while it was beyond question that the time was made it was so ordered that failure would have been slipped over.

There is no subterfuge not a trace of secrecy in Mr. Bonner's management. It is known for weeks beforehand that an attempt will be made to lower her record. She is started under the most adverse circumstances at Hartford, when it was nearly impossible that she could accomplish the task and then publicly proclaimed that she would be sent to Lexington when the conditions were more favorable. Few anticipated that she could "do the trick" so late in the season, and, judging from well-established precedents, the time of the year was at least a handicap of one second to the mile. We heartily congratulate Mr. Bonner on the success of the Empress, and hope that in the more genial Summer-time she will place a still brighter mark on the sheet which contains so many brilliant performances of the daughter of Harold and Miss Russell. The following is the telegraphic account:

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Nov. 11th.—To-day Maud S. proved herself a greater mare than ever her late owner, Vanderbilt, or her present owner, Robert Bonner ever thought she was. Hiram Woodruff, the old-time trainer of trotting horses, laid it down as an ironclad law that you could never have a fast mile after frost had struck the ground. Last week ice formed repeatedly and took the elasticity from the soil, and soberheaded men like Dr. Herr said it was too late for Maud S. to attempt to do what no horse except herself had ever done. Enthusiasts, however, predicted that her record would be broken. The day was bright for November, but the expert does not look for muscles to be flexible when Indian Summer comes. There was a large gathering of the very best people of the blue grass region at the fair grounds track.

A placard was conspicuously posted on the grand stand, "No Betting Allowed." At 11:30 Bair came out behind the queen and gave a warming-up mile in 2:26¾. The judges and timers were Major H. C. McDowell, Colonel R. West and W. H. Wilson. In an opposite stand Mr. Bonner had his watch, flanked on both sides by General G. F. Robinson, Mr. L. F. Brodhead, Mr. Richard Anderson, and Hamilton Busby. The conditions under which the performance was made were written in the record-book:

Maud S. will start to beat her own record of 2:09¾, and should she beat the record, Woodburn Farm, where she was bred, will comemorate the achievement by awarding to her, through the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association, a cup with the time made by her engraved thereon.

Bair jogged around the track, went to the head of the stretch, came down and nodded for the word. The mare did not make a single mistake. The time of the first quarter was 32¾, the half mile 1:04, at the three-quarter pole in 1:37, and here Mr. Bowerman joined her with a runner hitched to a sulky. The finish was strong, as the judges stopped their watches at 2:09¾. A majority of the outside watches made it 2:09. A scene when the queen returned to the stand for Bair to weigh was indescribable. It was the greatest performance of the kind ever witnessed in the world, and the Kentuckians shouted as only Kentuckians can do. Mr. Bonner's first congratulatory dispatch was to Vanderbilt. The mare will now be turned out for the Winter.

Race Meeting.

The Fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, which opens to-day, Saturday, the 15th inst., on the Bay District course, promises to be one of the best ever held on this coast. As we write, Friday morning, the indications are that the weather will be favorable, and should there be sunshine and a drying breeze the track will be in good order for the first races. It may not be as "fast" to commence with as it will be on the succeeding days, but with anything like fair weather Friday afternoon and Saturday morning it can only be a trifle "slow," and as "safe" as it is possible for a racecourse to be. We could fill a dozen columns with descriptions of the horses which will participate without overdoing the subject, but farther than to state that nearly every one shows to be in good condition and there are fewer ailments than usual, it is unnecessary to enter into minute particulars. The horses from Rancho del Paso are "blooming" to the eye and under the capable tutelage of Captain Moore it is a fair inference that their performances will be in keeping with their good looks. The same can be said of those which are trained by James Brown, Lee Shaner, Matt Allen, Geo. Howson, Tom Delaney, William Murray and others. In fact so far as we have seen it would be invidious to make comparisons, as in all our experience we never saw horses which so generally reflected credit on those who had them in charge. The Santa Anita Stable, though showing unmistakable signs of the long and arduous campaign, appears far better than we expected, and, in our opinion, are likely to run better than could be hoped under the conditions.

It is not our practice to award victories before they are earned; we have no desire to pose as a 'turf prophet,' and if so inclined would be extremely puzzled to give preferences. Many 'sure things' are upset in racing, as well as other pursuits, in which Dame Fortune plays a prominent part, and advice to those who are inclined to speculate how their money should be placed is generally provocative of loss and ill-feeling.

The programme, which is printed in another part of this paper, will show what the races are, with the exception of those which are left purposely blank. No. 5, which is the concluding race of Saturday afternoon, and that is a dash of a mile for all ages. There is no question if there being a large number of starters in this race and that it will be a good "round up" to the sports of the afternoon,

Belle Echo in Texas.

Mr. Titus is going through the Texas circuit with his mare and to all appearances doing well. The following are the races in which he has taken part up to the latest report:

PARIS, Oct. 22d Purse $800, for 2:20 class.

Belle Echo, b m, by Echo	L. H. Titus	3	1	1	1
Deck Wright, b g, by Hinsdale Horse	A. Coleman	1	2	2	3
Albert France, b g	F. Van Ness	2	3	3	2
Felix, b g	J. B. McCarthy	4	4	4	4

Time, 2:28, 2:27, 2:29, 2:29.

SHERMAN, Oct. 28th and 29th—Purse $800; 2:20 class.

Belle Echo, b m, by Echo	L. H. Titus	3	2	1	1	2	1
Felix, ch g, by Nutwood	W. H. McCarthy	2	1	2	2	3	4
Albert France, b g, by George Wilkes	F. Van Ness	4	3	4	3	1	2
Deck Wright, b g, by Hinsdale Horse	A. Coleman	1	4	3	4	4	3

Time, 2 29¼, 2:29¼, 2:30½, 2:29¾, 2:32½, 2:30.

Binnette.

Chicago, Nov. 11—Binnette, the sensational 3-year-old, daughter of Billot, whose wonderful performance at Louisville and Latonia in the fall caused her to be regarded as the Miss Woodford of the western turf, has been leased, so it is stated, to California parties by her owners, Parson & Co., and will run in a four mile dash at San Francisco week after next, at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, in which Baldwin's, Haggin's and other well known stables will take part.

The above telegram has raised quite a commotion among those who are subscribers to the Baldwin Stake, and a corresponding interest in the ranks of the bettors. That she is a good filly is manifest from the races run at the meeting of the Latonia Jockey Club; that she can beat our horses which will start in the big event is not so certain. Should she accomplish the feat many California dollars will reward the venture. There are so many conflicting rumors in regard to the filly that one will not hazard further conjecture.

Great Three-Year-Olds.

Few will dispute the claims that the three-year-olds which are named in the extra stakes to be run on the first and third days of the meeting, are superior to the same number which have come together at one time on a California race-course. Prince of Norfolk, Shenandoah, Beaconssfield, Jou Jou and Philip S. will take part in the race to-day, Glendair takes the place of Jou Jou on the third day. It is safe to assert that either one of them, when the conditions are favorable, can run a mile inside of 1:43, and it might be that with a little extra luck the "black" would be knocked out of 1:42. The coming together of these colts should attract a crowd of people to the track if that was the only race of the day. With the other good things on the bill there should be an immense concourse of people. We have tried to 'figure out" which will be the favorite in the betting and have now come to the conclusion that three, at least, will occupy that position as the pool-selling progresses.

Mutuel Pools.

In all sections of the system of mutuel poolselling is growing in favor There cannot be a fairer way of speculating on races and there are advantages which are apparent without long arguments. In auction pools the person who is desirious of backing the horse he fancies is out-bid and he may be disappointed in obtaining a single pool. In the mutuel he knows the exact price of each ticket and can regulate his expenditure with exact ness. At the approaching races the tickets will be $5.00 each in place of $2.50 as heretofore has been the case. This will be a good change reducing the number of tickets and being less troublesome to make change.

Lady De Jarnette's Fortunes.

Friday, Oct. 10, she was shipped by freight for Lexington, Ky. When passing through Louisville a wildcat train ran into Mr. Wilson,s car breaking his road wagon and hurling Simmons, Ravenswood, and Lady de Jarnette in a heap together. The mare was badly skinned on the face and back. Tuesday she arrived at Lexington to be exhibited at the meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. Wednesday she was carefully walked, while her wagon was being repaired. Thursday morning Mr. Wilson jogged her a little, and then drove her, to wagon, a quarter in 36¼ seconds—a 2:25 clip. That afternoon she was put in a sulky, and, after a warming up mile, John Splan drove her for a Breeders' record making 2:24¼, whereupon many were reminded of the *Courier-Journal's* remark that "Lady de Jarnette is a handsome animal, but she has too much knee action to show great speed."

This great performance—great, for where is the horse that, under the same disadvantages, could do the same?—settled at once the question whether her shares would or would not be sold. It was announced that Mr. Wilson still had some shares for sale. Men leape ' the fence and besieged Mr. Wilson for tickets. The ten-dollar bills were handed in faster than the names could be written. Many would-be buyers, with all their haste, were too late. "They are all sold," said Mr. Wilson. The time for the drawing was set for Oct. 31, two weeks off, that the date might be generally known. The committee selected to guard the interests of the shareholders was as follows: W. B. Shattuck, General Passenger Agent, O. & M. Railway, Cincinnati, O.; Hon. T. J. Megibben, Cynthiana, Ky.; Mr. Samuel J. Look, Lonisville, Ky.; Col. R. West, Lexington, Ky,; Hon. R. P. Tansey, St. Louis, Mo.; Gen. Shattuck, detained by pressing business appointed Mr. T. W. Zimmerman, of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, O., as his substitute. Hon. R. P. Tansey, being ill, could not come, and his place was filled by Judge West, of Cynthiana. Hon. T. J. Megibben, finding that he must remain in New York till after the election, appointed his son-in-law, Mr. E. W. Bramble, of Lairs, Ky., to act in his stead.

By half-past one, Oct. 31st, the hall where the drawing was to be held was full, many ladies being present. When the committee arrived the representatives of the press were invited to the platform to witness the counting of the ticket stubs. Of these there were five hundred, each numbered to correspond with the ticket to which it belonged. Each of these was now sealed up in a small envelope and placed in the large glass lottery wheel that stood in full sight of the audience. Then five hundred blank cards were counted out, "Lady de Jarnette" written upon one of them, and each of these then sealed up in a large envelope and placed in the wheel.

Judge West then pointed out to the audience how great had been Mr. Wilson's anxiety that all should be done in a perfectly fair and open way, and how careful he had been from the beginning that all should be justly managed.

Mr. Bramble stood behind the wheel, with Col. West and Judge West at his left, and with Mr. Look and Mr. Zimmerman at his right. The wheel was turned, and then two blindfolded boys drew each one envelope from it—a large one and a small one. The large one was handed to Col. West, who opened it, examined the enclosure, and passed it to Judge West. Mr. Look opened the small envelope, looked at the stub it containcd, and passed it to Mr. Zimmerman, who called out "No. 79." Judge West then exclaimed "Blank!" showing the white card to the audience.

The idea of winning, perhaps, so fine an animal as Lady de Jarnette for $10 had caused a great excitement. From Massachusetts, from California, from Texas, and from Canada letters came asking for shares. In Cynthiana tickets were re-sold and re-bought at the very time of the drawing. While it was in progress one gentleman offered thirty dollars for a certain ticket, and was refused.

The drawing proceeded in silence, broken only by calls of numbers and blanks. Over four hundred blanks had been drawn, and the excitement of the spectators had reached a high pitch, when it was announced that No. 368 had drawn the prize.

Mr. Wilson left his seat in the audience to announce the name of the lucky stakeholder. Having found the number in his carefully kept list he turned to the eager audience and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—While it would have given me greater pleasure to know that Lady de Jarnette was still owned in Cynthiana, I am glad to find that her new owner lives in Kentucky. My book shows me that, at the Louisville, Exposition, No. 368 was purchased by John Hoggins, of Walton, Ky."

Mr. Wilson then sent this telegram:

Cynthiana, Ky., Oct. 31st.

Mr. John Hoggins, Walton, Ky.: Number three hundred and sixty-eight has drawn Lady de Jarnette. She is here subject to your order. W. H. Wilson."

Next day the following was received:

Walton, Ky., Nov. 1st.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, Cynthiana Ky.: I will be at your place Tuesday night. If you want the mare you shall have the refusal of her. John S. Hoggins."

Lady de Jarnette is still at Abdallah Park quietly awaiting the arrival of her new owner with share ticket No. 368.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trial Club Entries for '84.

DERBY.

H. H. Briggs, San Francisco, black and white English setter bitch Czarina, bred by D. M. Pyle, Gilroy, born April 1, 1884, by Carl (Leicester-Dart) ex Daizette (Regent Daisy).

H. H. Briggs, black and white flecked English setter bitch Hilda, litter sister to Czarina.

H. H. Briggs, white, black and tan English setter bitch Sibyl III, bred by Thomas Bennett, San Francisco, born June 18, 1884, by Regent (Royal Duke-Gift) ex Sibyl II (Dan-Sibyl.)

H. H. Briggs, solid red, Irish red setter bitch Rose B., bred by H. M. Briggs, San Jose, born Nov. 1st, 1883, by Race, Jr. (Race-Ruby Jane), ex Fern (Don Zooler-Mollie Plunkett).

H. H. Briggs and W. S. Kittle, white and lemon pointer bitch Surf, bred by F. Charles Hume, Galveston, Texas, born April 29th, 1883, by Champion Bow (Champion Bang-Luna), ex King's Maid (King Phil-Sleaford's Maid).

John T. Baker, Chico, blue-belton English setter dog Chico bred by Thomas Hendricks, Chico, born June 28th, 1883, by Duke (Belton II-Belle), ex Fanny (Macgregor-Lulu Laverack.)

Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, white and lemon pointer dog, Yuba B., bred by owner, born Nov. 1883, by Prince Ranger (Ranger Boy-Jessie), ex Josie Bow (King Bow-Josie).

Jos. M. Bassford, Jr, Vacaville, white and lemon pointer dog, Lemmie B., bred by Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, born Nov. 1883, litter brother to Yuba B.

C. N. Post and G. W. Watson, Sacramento, white, black and tan English setter bitch, Sweetheart, bred by D. C. Sanborn, Mich., born Aug. 17, 1883, by Count Noble (Count Wind'em-Nora), ex Dashing Novice (Dash II-Novel).

C. N. Post and G. W. Watson, white, black and tan English setter bitch, Janet, litter sister to Sweatheart.

W. W. Van Arsdale, Truckee, orange and white Gordon-English setter dog, Taft, bred by F. A. Taft, born May 26, 1884, by Dorr (Don-Lady), ex Daisy.

I. N. Aldrich, Marysville, white, black and tan English setter dog, Phœnix, bred by owner, by Macgregor (Rob Roy-Queen Mab), ex Posha (Druid-Pocahontas).

P. Chatterton, Sacramento, lemon belton English [Laverack] setter dog Gale, bred by John Gale, Oroville, born July 3, 1883, by Prince Laverack (Thunder-Peeress) ex Lulu Laverack (Carlowitz-Petrel.)

George Crocker, San Francisco, solid red, Irish red setter dog Jerry, bred by H. M. Briggs, San Jose, born Nov. 1, 1883, by Race, Jr. (Race-Ruby Jane) ex Fern (Don Zooler-Mollie Plunkett.)

Chris. L. Ecklon, Folsom, orange and white, native setter dog Trix, bred by J. H. Corbin, Sacramento, born August 1883, by Count Rouge-Queen.

W. J. Golcher, San Francisco, black and white English setter bitch Flossy, bred by D. M. Pyle, Gilroy, born April 1, 1884, by Carl (Leicester-Dart) ex Daizette (Regent-Daisy.)

J. C. Nealon, San Francisco, white and lemon English setter bitch Pet, bred by owner, born April 18, 1883, by Dick (Dan-a Belton II-Belle bitch) ex Belle (Belton II-Belle.)

John Paine, Gilroy, black and white ticked English setter dog Jack, bred by H. D. Bartlett, Gilroy, born Oct. 25, 1883, by Rob Roy (Joe-Queen) ex Rose (Drake-Queen.)

E. Leavesley, Gilroy, white and orange English setter bitch Lola Montez, bred by P. E. G. Anzar, born Sept. 24, 1883, by Rob Roy (Joe-Queen) ex Ola (Count Warwick-Leah II.)

John B. Martin, San Francisco, white and lemon English setter dog, Dashing Money, bred by J. M. Avent, Tennessee, born May, 1883, by Dashing Monarch (Dash II.-Countess Moll), ex Armida (Leicester-Pocahontas).

Geo. W. Ellery, Sacramento, white and lemon English setter bitch, Beautiful Snow, bred by E. L. Mayberry, Los Angeles, born April, 1883, by Dan (Prince-Dora), ex Sibyl (Leicester-Doll).

Geo. W. Watson, Sacramento, liver and white pointer bitch, Dotsy B., bred by Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, born Nov., 1883, by Prince Ranger (Ranger Boy-Jessie), ex Josie Bow (King Bow-Josie).

Henry A. Bassford, Vacaville, liver and white pointer dog, Napa B., bred by Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, litter brother to Dotsy B.

ALL AGE STAKE.

E. M. Arthur, Portland. Oregon, solid red, native setter bitch Belle, (winner of 2d in All Age Stake, Gilroy, 1882, and 3d in All Age Stake, P. C. F. Trials 1883), (Shorb's Dog Nina.)

J. G. Edwards, San Francisco, white and liver English setter dog Dash (Belton II-Belle.)

Thomas Bennett, San Francisco, black and white flecked English setter bitch Sibyl II (Dan-Sibyl.)

J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B. (Prince Ranger-Josie Bow,)

J. M. Bassford, Jr., Vacaville, liver and white pointer bitch Beautiful Queen (winner of 2d, P. C. F. Trials, 1883) (Ranger-Queen.)

Fred. A. Taft, Truckee, black and tan Gordon setter dog Dorr (winner of 3d, Nebraska Trials 1881, and 1st P. C. F. Trials 1883) (Don-Lady,)

E. H. Farmer, Gilroy, white and black English setter bitch Queen (winner of 1st, Gilroy 1883) (Belton II-Belle.)

G. B. Crosby, Sacramento, white and liver pointer dog Bow, Jr., (winner of 3d, Derby, P. C. F. Trials 1883) (Ranger Boy-Josie Bow.)

Chas. V. B. Kaeding, San Francisco, black, white and tan English setter bitch Fanny (winner of 2d Derby, Gilroy, 1883) (Traylor's Fred-Locan's Gypsey.)

Chas. V. B. Kaeding, San Francisco, solid red Irish red setter dog Duke (Colgate's Pat-Howe's Gypsy.)

P. E. G. Anzar, San Juan, S., black, white and tan English setter bitch Ola (winner 2d, All Age Stake, Gilroy, 1883) (Count Warwick-Leah II.)

J. W. Orear, Downieville, black and white English [Laverack] setter bitch Pearl Laverack (Prince Laverack-Lulu Laverack.)

Jas. Mervyn Donahue, San Francisco, black and tan Gordon-English setter bitch Maude (Orear's Joe-Juno.)

Crittenden Robinson, San Francisco, names John De Vuall's white and lemon English setter bitch Wildflower (Regent-Beauty.)

Geo. W. Bassford, Vacaville, liver and white pointer bitch Gracie Bow (King Bow-Gracie.)

H. C. Chipman, Sacramento, solid red Irish red setter bitch Beatrice (Shokoe-Nellie.)

Geo. W. Ellery, Sacramento, white and lemon English setter bitch Beautiful Snow (Dan-Sibyl.)

Henry A. Bassford, Vacaville, liver ticked pointer dog Butte Bow (Ranger Boy-Josie Bow.)

C. N. Post and Geo. W. Watson, Sacramento, black, white and tan English setter bitch Sweetheart (Count Noble–Dashing Novice.)

C. N. Post and Geo. W. Watson, Sacramento, black, white and tan English setter bitch Janet, litter sister to Sweetheart.

Pacific Coast Coursing Club.

This club held their regular Fall meeting at Merced on Wednesday and Thursday last. The officers were: President, Judge J. C. Pennie; Field Steward, J. J. Bryan; Judge, H. Boyd; Slipper, P. K. Jacoby. The following is a summary of the runs:

First ties—D. Sexton's Talleyrand defeated J. L. Nichols' Earl, J. L. Nichols' Sybil defeated J. C. Pennie's Belle, J. C. Pennie's Pennie defeated T. Cronin's Lily of Killarney, P. A. McDonald's Thornfield defeated D. L. Levy's Mardigras, T. Cronin's Rose of Tralee defeated D. L. Levy's Pacific Life, Thos. Brady's Wee Nell defeated F. Callaghan's Sierra, J. McCarthy's Tribute defeated D. Sexton's Oceanic, Jas. Kelly's Mollie Bawn defeated John Egan's Mollroe, Thos. Brady's Culverine defeated John Egan's Ten Broeck's, Thos. Ford's Foxhall defeated J. L. Nichols' Diana, Thos. Hall's True Blue defeated J. J. Bryan's Berkeley Boy, M. Mercedite's American Girl ran a bye, P. K. Jacoby's Wildidle defeated J. McCarthy's Tampete.

Second ties—Talleyrand defeated Sybil, Pennie defeated Thornfield, Rose of Tralee and Wee Nell ran a "no course," and in the run off the former won; Tribute defeated Mollie Bawn, Culverine defeated Foxhall, True Blue defeated American Girl, Wildidle ran a bye.

Third ties—Pennie defeated Talleyrand, Rose of Tralee defeated Tribute, Wildidle defeated Culverine, True Blue ran a bye.

Fourth ties—Rose of Tralee beat Pennie, and Wildidle beat True Blue.

Fifth ties—Wildidle beat Rose of Tralee, and True Blue beat Pennie.

Wildidle took first prize, $75; Rose of Tralee second, $50; True Blue third, $30, and Pennie fourth, $20.

Young Dog Stakes—First ties, T. Cronin's Snow beat James Kelly's Little Wanda, William Halpin's Little Willie beat Thomas Hall's Sleepy Joe, Thomas Hall's Muldoon beat James Kelly's Nannie O., and T. Cosgrove's Sarsfield ran a bye.

Second Ties—Snow beat Little Willie and Muldoon beat Sarsfield.

Third ties—Sarsfield beat Little Willie.

Muldoon took first prize, $25; Snow second prize, $15; Sarsfield third prize, $5.

Talleyrand won first prize in the Consolation Stakes and Lily of Killarney the second.

There were two special contests, in which Thornfield defeated Pacific Life and Oceanic defeated Ten Broeck.

Edward's Dash.

On Tuesday last, Nov. 11th, Dash, owned by J. G. Edwards, of this city, died from typhoid distemper. He was over worked on the first day of the season, and did not recuperate, but steadily grew weaker until he died. He was by Belton II., out of Belle, a brace of dogs formerly owned by J. W. Knox, of San Jose. In blood Dash was quite the peer of any English setter, and in field qualities the superior of most. His courage was unflinching, his power above the average, his nose good, and his obedience more than fair. He was a sturdy, pony-built dog and a ceaseless worker. In his death the best of the Belton II.-Belle cross is lost, and a good dog as well.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

We publish elsewhere the entries made for the trials of the club, which will begin Dec. 2d, near White Rock station on the Sacramento and Placerville R. R., on what is known as the Walltown Timber preserve above Folsom. The list is gratifying in size, and the entries are equal in excellence of breeding to those of any club in the East or in England.

The trials will be run, and run if only the owners are present, precisely as they will if many visitors attend. Those who can do so, and who are interested in field sports will do well to be present.

HERD AND SWINE.

Skimmed-Milk Cheese-Making in Denmark.

To all dairy proprietors (says Mr. Ryder, U. S. Consul at Copenhagen, in his report), it is a well-known fact that, while butter is an article at all times eagerly sought after and easily disposed of, skimmed-milk cheese, on the other hand, is hard to sell. Many methods have been tried, in its manufacture, in the attempts to bring this description of cheese more into repute, but, unfortunately, so far without much success. The following mode of procedure would, however, appear to have met with much approval in many quarters. As soon as the milk is separated from the cream by the centrifuge it is taken, fresh and sweet, for cheesing which in a great degree contributes towards the attainment of favorable results. There has then to be added a sufficient quantity of rennet, so that the milk can be curdled in the course of 30 minutes at a temperature of 28 deg. to 30 deg. C. (22 deg. to 24 deg. R.). It is also of importance that the temperature should be carefully watched, and that just the right quantity of rennet is added so that the cheesing shall be completed in the 30 minutes, for if the commencement is faulty so surely will the result be of an unfavorable nature.

As soon as the milk is well curdled, it is cut up with the cheese knife in a circular form, and with the aid of two cheese forks the pulp is broken up until it is subdivided into small, irregular pieces, which will be effected in from four to five minutes. The pulp is then left quiescent for about 15 minutes, during which period as much whey as possible is run off. The cheese mass is then rapidly stirred about for another five minutes at a temperature of 28 deg. C., (22 deg. R.). During the heating in the caldron this should be kept over the fire, but in such manner that the temperature is never allowed to rise or fall more than 2 deg. C. at the utmost—namely, from 30 deg., (21 deg. to 22½ deg. R.). With this mode of treatment the cheese pulp has the appearance of clean snow down, and it may be removed after lying over for another five minutes. When more rennet is added, or the pulp allowed to lie over for a longer period, the cheese will become harder and more coarse. The cheese pulp is then placed upon the table in large moulds, and is carefully distributed into these. These moulds are subsequently replaced by others of a proper size, which have a breadth of 60 and depth of 10 centimetres. The cheese is then pressed slowly and, at the commencement, very lightly with a screw, but later on greater pressure may be made by placing heavier weights upon it. During the course of this work, the dairy-maid should on no account absent herself from the cheese-press, for the cheese being in a soft state, its position may require to be frequently changed. After the lapse of ten or fifteen minutes the cheese is taken up and turned, and the cloth drawn more tightly together, and it is then put into the press to be treated in the ordinary manner. The cheeses must be turned frequently and the whey entirely squeezed out, which is a point of much importance. Thus, for example, if the cheese be first taken out of the press at noonday, by five o'clock in the afternoon it should have been turned five times, and each time encircled with a fresh cloth, namely, at twelve o'clock, one, two, half-past three, and at five. In the evening at nine o'clock, and again next morning at six, the cheese must be wrapped in fresh cloths, and at nine to ten o'clock it may be placed in the press without a cloth; but in a short time with a mould covering, so that its exterior may be perfectly smooth and even.

The cheeses are afterwards laid down without any covering into the salt pickle, where they should be left for at least three, and at most six days. The brine should be very strong, and should be kept of uniform strength, so that the pickle need not be drawn off, but may be carried over to another salting-tub, and there again be brought up to the required strength. If the brine is not of sufficient strength, the cheese becomes sticky, and does not acquire a good rind, and the effect of the brine on the cheese pulp is not sufficiently strong. The pickle should have the effect of binding the pulp together, so that the poorer substances which it contains become harmless, and a firm rind for the protection of the cheese is formed.

All cheeses slightly swelled in the stage of pickling, but when after the lapse of a few days they have become soft and mellow, they will receive a good shape, and will have neither cracks nor blisters when salted daily for about 14 days in a damp place, where the temperature can be raised to 15 deg. C., (12 deg. R.) The cheese should thereafter be laid upon dry shelves in a humid chamber with a temperature of 17 deg. to 18 deg. C., (13½ deg. to 14½ deg. R.), and there daily dried, turned and salted. For the ensuing four weeks they should be dried, turned and salted every second or third day, and in the last four weeks this should be done once a week, when the cheeses will be ripe and in fit condition for keeping, so that they may be sent to the warmest climates. If the cheese have not been disposed of by the time they are three months old, they should be kept on dry shelves, and in a room that is not too humid. Here they should be dried and turned every eighth day, but should never be allowed to lie edgeways, as this tends to damage the interior of the cheese. Great care should be taken that the cheese is turned daily during the time it remains in the brine, otherwise it is liable to bulge out on the one side more than on the other. They must never be allowed to lie one on top of the other in the pickle, but should be entirely covered by it.

Cloths should not be used on the cheese; they only do damage. The size of the pickling tubs must be regulated by the number of cheeses which are made daily. A tub with lid, calculated for eight cheeses, will cost about $9.00, and such sized tub will be required when the daily make is two cheeses. On an average, from 100 lbs. of milk, 3½ lbs. of fine butter and 7 lbs. of cheese will be obtained. The following striking experiments which have been made are at the same time worthy of mention: When the cheeses are taken out of the pickle after the lapse of two or three weeks, they were put for about fourteen days into a room without being salted. The room was kept heated by steam to 22 deg. C. (18 deg. R.), so that the cheeses were made to sweat freely, thereby causing a deposit of a large quantity of impure matter, which was wiped off at intervals. The cheeses treated in this way, as compared with those made in the ordinary manner, showed so great a difference in respect to the state of the inner pulp as would scarcely be imagined. The cheese pulp was soft and pliant, and seemed to be richer than the other cheeses. As soon as this experience had been obtained, a room for the reception of 300 cheeses was arranged with powerful steam, another of similar dimensions with less powerful steam, so that the same cheeses might gradually receive a lower temperature and less moisture. It is maintained that, in spite of all methods which may be used, nothing but poor-class cheese will ever be obtained from skimmed milk. This however, need not be so. It is quite certain that if, by some proper mode of treatment, such change can be successfully introduced, that from the hydrogenous substances in the cheese fat can be formed, then it will be possible from the poor cheese, which is rich in these substances, to obtain a better quality and this is undoubteply within the range of possibility. It is unquestionable that strong brine operates against such fat formation, and it is maintained after these experiments that if the strong brine could be avoided and the cheeses be exposed to a treatment of heat and moisture, there may be good grounds for thinking that this change may be brought about.—*London Live Stock Journal.*

Herefords on the Range.

A correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette*, who signs himself "J. C. B.," gives the following description of an experiment made by Lee & Reynolds, of the Texas Panhandle, in 1879 and 1880, of placing Herefords and Shorthorns on the same range and under the same conditions.

"They purchased at a sale of Shorthorns held at Dexter Park by the Bow Park Company a lot of bulls, and, before they were shipped, bought of a well-known Hereford breeder, six Hereford bulls. The entire lot was sent to their ranch in Oldham county, Texas, placed on the same range, in care of the same man, who, by the way was strongly prejudiced in favor of Shorthorns. Now I will tell you what this man says the two breeds did there.

"The Herefords got fat on the native grass alone; came through the first Winter in splendid condition; went on the range in the Spring and got a host of white-faced calves. The Shorthorns, on the contrary, did not take kindly to their condition; pined away; refused to eat the grass on the range, (corn was bought for them at six cents a pound), and they came out so poor in the Spring that they could hardly walk. A number died that year; and when this man left, after caring for the lot two years, the Shorthorns were all dead but two or three; only one Hereford had succumbed to fate, and that in the shape of a broken leg.

"Now, I think, we have here an instance of a fair trial, and there must be hosts of others, else why is there such a difference in prices of Shorthorns and Herefords for range purpose? The average ranchman is an eminently practical man; he has as few fancies as any man; yet he will, and does, pay as much for a grade Hereford as for a full-blood Shorthorn. The superior hardiness of the Hereford is not his only recommendation. He is capable of producing the most uniform cattle, and cattle, too, which are unrivaled feeders, and, when fed, bring the highest price per pound of any breed in existence. See what they are doing on the plains for the Swan Company. They are able to sell grade Herefords, plain-bred, at seven cents per pound when fat, when our best native cattle bring only six and a half cents per pound. The breeders in America of Herefords, with very few exceptions, were breeders of Shorthorns previously, and I have yet to find one who is not satisfied with Herefords—and this is experience. These men had bred and fed Shorthorns—knew practically what they were. They were familiar with their excellencies, and also with their failings; and now they have the same experience with the Herefords, and I have yet to see one who does not prefer the Herefords. I will close by quoting one of your Shorthorn authorities. If the Hereford is an inferior animal, and the Shorthorn superior one, why does a cross produce better beasts than pure-bred Shorthorns?"

Remedy for Hog Cholera.

A few days ago while in conversation with a neighboring physician, one who takes great delight in raising and caring for fine hogs, we learned of a new remedy for hog cholera—at least it was new to us—and as this dreadful scourge is reported in some localities, we propose to give it publicity. If the remedy proves efficacious it will be valuable to hog raisers, and if it fails, the expense attending a trial amounts to but little, as the vine grows in nearly all parts of the country. The common name of the plant is Poison Oak, or Poison Ivy; Latin, *Toxicodendron;* German, *Giftsumach.* It is found in the forests growing closely to the bark of trees. The vine often attains the size of one's arm. As some persons are so sensitive to the poisonous vapor that is emitted from the plant, causing an eruption on the skin, it is best to handle it with gloves. Cut the vine into pieces an inch or two in length, boil a quantity of them in water until the fluid becomes a strong decoction, and use this "without any stint" either in swill or—if the cases are so bad as to refuse food—by drenching. The doctor informed us that he had used the remedy for several years in cases of the hog cholera where he had to drench them, and that he had never lost a case. Of course success cannot be expected every time. We hope those who are so unfortunate as to have the disease in their herd, will give it a trial and report results. He says there is no danger from over-dosing.—*D. H. Webster, Austin, Mo., in Swine Breeders' Journal.*

The day has gone by when size is considered before quality in cattle. The big, rough hulks of enormous weights are passed by in the sole pens for smaller, but smoother and neater cattle. These compactly built, smooth-bodied beeves are subject to less shrinkage both in shipping and in turning into beef, require less feed, and give evidence of possessing a greater hardiness of constitution, and are by all means the most profitable for the farmer to handle. If farmers, in selecting cattle either for breeding or feeding purposes, would be assured that they are obtaining stock that will be profitable, they must bear these points in mind, and select more for quality than for size.

It is probable that the Jersey, as well as other breeds of cows, is undergoing constant changes. It is quite probable that forty years hence our breeders will have developed from the Jersey a breed distinct from and better than the original importations. It is believed by many that we have already secured most of the valuable stock in the channel islands, and that the home breeders will have to build up their herds by careful selections, and perhaps by taking some of our imported stock again.

Leaky teats, says a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, are prevented by inserting a smooth and short wooden plug in the opening. I have never seen evil results from this practice. I have used such a plug also to distend an opening too small, and make the cow milk more easily. The plug must be cleaned every time, and be used for a month or two.

Salt is a restorative, anthelmintic, antiseptic, atitympanitic, and tonic, and therefore should be always within reach of every herbivorous animal. It is an actual and physiological necessity to them. One animal may require little, the next one a great deal, but without it perfect health cannot be maintained in horses and cattle.

The Advantages of Large Breeds of Swine.—A Contrast with the Smaller.

Like Prof. Sanborn, I have changed my opinion regarding the comparative value of the small and large breeds of hogs. I have bred all sorts of pigs—of the different breeds and cross-breeds—and I can not consistently recommend the small breeds as the most profitable. I do not wish to imply that the small breeds have no merits, or are not nice little things for those who fancy them. What I mean is that there is less money in them for the average farmer than in the larger breeds. It is just as much trouble to bother with pigs born little, and always little, as with larger ones. I have Duroc-Jersey pigs born in April, which are as large now as some of a small white breed born last Autumn. It may be true that the red ones have eaten more in the same time, but this does not begin to off-set the difference in the entire cost and labor in getting the same weight. The pigs of the larger breeds are generally twice the size of the smaller when born. This gives them such a start that the small ones can never overtake them. They begin life with larger stomachs, or, in other words, with a greater capacity for eating, digesting and assimilating food; they are machines of greater power, and, as a matter of course, are capable of greater results. Now, when a year old, it will take at least two of the the small ones to make the weight of one of the larger, and I am not sure but as they average, it would take a part of a third. There are at least two lives to be kept going, two sets of legs, and other organs to be grown and supported, and it is manifest to me that this double set of machinery takes more fuel, or food, than one. This is not all the difference, the power of digestion and assimilation in the larger pig is so much greater, that it will grow on food which the smaller one would reject, or of which at least it would not eat enough to thrive. A strong appetite and an ability to consume food go together, and one is the natural sequence of the other. This may be illustrated in the fact that I can Winter a Duroc-Jersey and keep it in good condition on bright clover hay. This may be the case with other large breeds.

No one seemed to question the statement that animals when young take on flesh faster than when older. I am not disposed to accept this as a sweeping fact, and I have been charged with being 25 years behind the age, for arguing against the stuffing notion with pigs. "Early maturity," is the cry. "The sooner matured the more profit," is one of the trite sayings. What is maturity? With the stuffers it means a condition so fat that the animal must be slaughtered; with me it means such a condition of age and growth, that it is profitable to kill, and the flesh is in a healthy condition to eat. The "early maturity" talk implies that it is a special virtue of little breeds, whereas it can only mean that they reach the full limit of growth at an earlier age than the larger ones. Hogs are rarely kept until full grown, hence there is no particular merit in the claim. The question of profit depends not so much on how fat a pig may be when killed, or how heavy, but on its actual cost, on which a balance is now to be struck. A pig of a small breed may dress one hundred pounds, and one of a larger breed the same; the difference then, is only in the cost and quality of the two carcasses. Both of the differences, in my judgment, should be reckoned in favor of the larger breeds, because it would not be so fat, and hence would be more palatable, and it could have been produced from cheaper food, and hence cost less. This is not a fair example for the large breed. Two pigs should be killed at the same age—say nine months—when it will be found that the one of a large breed will weigh twice as much and bring double the price of the other, having cost no more for care, and probably not more than 25 per cent. more for food.—*Col. F. D. Curtis, in Rural New Yorker.*

The Oregon Hog.

The hog is a subject of much interest to your readers, and I thought I might interest them by telling of the leading breed in Southern Oregon. It is known here as the "Cayuse" hog. In color it is usually black or spotted with white. He is usually, when fully developed, about five feet long, two and a half feet high, and about six inches across the back. He attains these dimensions at the early age of three years. He is an excellent forager, always hungry, and when pine cones, acorns and bunch grass on the outside fail he kindly volunteers as a harvest hand. He is not at all particular as to whom he shall help in harvesting. He is as apt to enter a neighbor's as his owner's field. Nor is he particular where he begins operations, but enters a field at the point of approach. Very few fences daunt him. If it be a wire fence with a space of five inches between the wires he will manage to enter; if a rail fence he will lay off one or two rails and walk over. He is early and constant at this work. He is well acquainted with dogs, no stranger to shot-guns, and nothing short of a Winchester rifle has a mortal effect. He never was known to have the swine plague. He is an accomplished mountaineer, and can climb anything in the shape of a hill that presents an angle of less than the perpendicular. He can outrun and outwind everything except a "Cayuse" pony.

He is corralled late in Autumn. His owner takes him by the ears. If the nose end, and that end is prominent, overbalances the ham end he is discarded and turned out to "rustle" during the Winter. If the ham end is the heavier he is dispatched in some way and is turned into light breakfast bacon. The lard product is not much of a burden to the owner as there is usually a good home market for it, no matter how many hogs are slaughtered.

In the stickey lands the "Cayuse" hog often suffers greatly for sleep and lose flesh thereby. It is occasioned by the mud balling on his tail to such an extent that his upper eyelids are drawn back so far that his eyes are always open.

Attempts have been made to improve the breed by crossing with some of the sickly Eastern breeds, but the result is not satisfactory. By the time Winter is over the cross has all rustled out of him by the way of the nose. It were better to cross him with a loaded freight train. It would be tough for the train, but perhaps if it killed the hog the Berkshire or Poland China would have a show. This is not an advertisement, as I have none of the stock to sell. Perhaps I could fill a few orders from my neighbors' "bands" if the hogs can be corralled. Prices subject to change without notice, especially the step stone style.—*Scott Morris, in Jacksonville Times.*

The *American Dairyman* insists that if the dairyman wants to make a first-class article of butter he must churn often. Never let the cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept. If cold it will get old, flat and frinky. If sour, the whey will eat up the best butter globules. Churn as often as you can.

When a cow holds up her milk, says the *Farm Journal*, tie her calf near by while milking or give her something to eat. The idea is to divert her attention while being milked.

That Boar Pig.

I know of no more uncertain quantity raised on the farm than a boar pig, unless it be a boy. How the pig or the boy will develop after leaving the mother's care is what no man can tell. If when they arrive at the age of puberty they are allowed to follow their own desires, it is safe to say they will soon go to the had.

There is so much disappointment among buyers of fine boar pigs, that it may be well to give the subject a little attention. The value of the male at the head of a herd depends so much on his condition at time of service that it is strange men who use them do not see to it that the animals are properly kept. It is a well-established principle in breeding that if the parents are diseased, or weak and feeble at the time of conception, the offspring will be weak, and sooner or later the frailties of the ancestors will manifest themselves. Even the temporary mental condition of parents at the time of conception affects the offspring. These points have been so well fortified by facts in physiology that we need not here cite proofs.

The breeder or farmer who sends off for a choice boar pig, and pays from twenty to one hundred dollars, and express charges for him, would be expected to think enough of his purchase to give it good care and to have a place for it when it arrives at the farm. But truth compels the statement that the majority of the buyers of improved stock do not know how to handle it to secure the greatest benefit from it, nor to keep it up to the standard it had attained before its purchase.

The male that is to develop into a strong, vigorous animal, with the greatest amount of vitality and force, must be fed so as to produce force and fibre, and not fat only.

This the seller may not have had in view. He may have fed only for plumpness and fine appearance. His interest is to please the eye and sell the pig. Fat covers defects and rounds out perfections. Because of this it is hard for the buyer of a boar pig to find one in the hands of successful breeders that it is not overfed and in such a condition that it will be difficult for the buyer to move the pig into new quarters and put him on new feed without the pig falling off in flesh.

Then, too, the average buyer of high-bred pigs is not as good a handler of pigs as is the successful breeder. When the pig arrives at his new home the buyer and the boys give the new pig extra care, that is, feed him more and oftener than the other hogs. They are often disgusted to find that the new pig does not eat like the home-bred pigs, which are always hungry. They are disgusted that the new pig falls away in flesh and will not eat.

This may come from various causes; the most probable cause is, the pig has got the smell of a strange boar or sow, and his ambition is up and he can't get quite enough to eat, or his digestion may have been deranged by the change of feed and drink. He arrived there tired, lank, hungry and dirty. The new owner or boys have given him at once, as soon as led out of his box, all the corn and sour slop he would eat. He ate greedily one heavy feed, and by the next morning he was out of condition. He didn't care for feed. He minced and mussed it over and upset his trough in disgust. He is restless, uneasy, and, as a customer once said of the choice pig he had selected out of the Glenellen herd and taken home, he "seemed lonesome and homesick."

Instead of the full feed of corn and sour slop, he should have had a drink of pure water and all the filth washed off of him. A little exercise in a clean grass lot, out of sight and hearing of other hogs, would have put him in condition for a moderate feed. By a moderate feed I mean not more than half the amount he should have after a few days, when he has rested up, and his feed has gradually increased. The kind of feed he should have at first is important. The pig may have been boxed several days. His feed has been dry, and of drink he has had none. His stomach is empty and he may be feverish. His tendency will be to constipation; hence laxative, nutrious feed is the kind suited to him now, until he has recovered from the effects of his trip and has come back to his normal appetite and condition.

There are some boar pigs which never fret if changed to new quarters, but the great majority of them, when they get old enough to notice a sow, will be more or less restless when taken to new quarters.

Before the pig is brought home a grass lot should be arranged for him out of sight and hearing of other hogs. Here he should have shade and shelter from storms and chance for exercise and grazing. He is half the herd, and he must be kept quiet and in strong condition if he is to impress his qualities with surety on the coming pig crop.

There is no place better for the young boar than a grass lot large enough to furnish him fresh grass and room for exercise out of sight and hearing of other hogs. Here he will exercise enough to keep strong and in prime condition if fed regularly and judiciously.

A pig thus cared for, if well-bred, will not likely prove a delusion and a snare. A pig of equally good breeding and qualities turned into a dry lot, with corn and a mud hole, and brimming sows always in sight, will soon be out of condition. He is likely to be a restless, thriftless shoat by breeding time, without the strength and force that should belong to the successful sire. He will be nervous, fretful in his appetite, and losing flesh and strength, until by the time the season closes he is a scrawny, bony brute, and his owner is disgusted with his late purchase; and as soon as the last sow is bred he makes a barrow of him and denounces the breeder of the pig. Whereas, the fault is not in the pig or breeder, but in the ignorance and carelessness of the owner.—*L. N B. in Breeders' Gazette.*

Goat Farming.

Some three or four years since a society was formed in England for the purpose of improving the breed of goats. This was officered chiefly by distinguished noblemen, gentlemen and ladies of England, in order to more rapidly popularize the movement. Any one possessing the pasturage of an acre or two of poor land, with a small garden, could keep a she goat, which, if properly bred, would supply a moderate sized family with milk. Up to the year 1870 a few nannies could be found in England that gave over one quart of milk per day. Now, through the improving efforts of the Goat Society, the yield of the best is from three to four quarts per day. Goat s milk is rich and nutrious, and it is supposed to possess curative properties in several diseases. A goat farm, stocked with a considerable number of animals, is now in successful operation, not far from London. The milk produced there costs, delivered in scaled bottles in this city about twenty-four cents per quart. This sells for thirty-six cents, thus leaving a handsome profit on the milk. Whenever the Goat Society hears of large milking nannies, they import them for the purpose of more rapidly improving their present stock. Some of the best of these have been drawn from the Island of Malta.

Benjamin F. Butler's Great Cow Ranch.

Three years prior to the conquest of Mexico, by General Scott with the United States troops, or in the year of Our Lord 1843, one Manuel Armijo, a native to the manor born of Old Mexico, was governor and military dictator of the State of New Mexico, a province of the old dominion. He had absolute control of the public domain, and gave and controlled it at will. On one occasion, he conveyed all that country along Red river to the summit of the Raton mountains, which now covers Colfax county, to one Bobain, a Canadian Frenchman, in consideration of a promise that a large number of frog eaters from Lower Canada and France should be induced to settle in that country and improve the native stock, as it were, as one would improve the equine with Norman blood. In fact, this Armijo tossed lands about as cheaply as he would have tossed corn to the chickens. One day, however, in the year of grace 1846, or thereabouts, the United States troops marched into Santa Fe and deposed him.

Santa Anna, the then president of all the Mexicos, had become arrogant—so quarrelsome with old Sam Houston, President of the Lone Star State—the first little republic that had been established on the continent of America since the formation of our government—that it became necessary for the Congress of 1846 to take a hand in the fray, and curb that military dictator, which it did. The advance of our armies cut short Armijo, but not until he had conveyed away one-third of all the country over which he ruled.

At the time we speak of, and prior to the march of the troops on Santa Fe, old Mexico claimed all of that country now in Colorado, south of the Arkansas river. Whether that claim was a good and valid one the historian is unable to say, but as a matter of fact will state that Armijo had given away all, or nearly all of the land north of the Raton mountains, a country that now embraces a large portion of six of the largest counties in Colorado, an area greater than either the States of Michigan or Ohio.

Well, in 1843, this governor of New Mexico, in consideration of some paltry sum, conveyed to Cornelio Vigil and Colonel St. Vrain, 4,096,000 acres of land lying south of the Arkansas and north of the Purgatorie rivers. In 1848, by the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, this grant was confirmed. By an act of Congress, approved June 21st, 1860, Mr. William Craig, who had acquired rights therein in the meanwhile, was awarded 71,638 acres of the grant. The award was made February 23d, 1874, approved by order of the President of the United States, March 2d, 1877, further approved by our present cattle king, Mr. W. L. Campbell, then surveyor general of Colorado, May 26th, 1877, and confirmed by a patent therefor, signed by R. B. Hayes, President, dated January 8th, 1878.

Now Mr. Craig, while in possession of this immense farm, built him a palatial residence twenty odd miles south of Puebla, on the Huerfano, and gave it, or the location, the name, "HERMOSILLA." This "Hermosilla" is now the home ranch, or place of business of Benjamin F. Butler, of Boston, who came into possession of the property as we shall soon tell.

On the 18th day of December, 1878, Mr. William Craig and wife deeded 71,638 acres of this farm to a certain cattle company, of which P. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was a member. In the next link of this great chain of landed history, we find that the new proprietors, through the instrumentality of one Thomas Mears, then United States deputy surveyor, extended the boundaries so as to include 81,000 acres, while their deed called for but 71,638 acres.

This cattle company was of short duration, and went where the woodbine twineth, and we find by the records of the United States Court in Pueblo, Colorado, where Benjamin F. Butler, as a "plaintiff," brought suit "to recover possession of the property, and was awarded judgment for possession by consent of parties." This property was the Hermosilla ranch, etc., and was incorporated under the name of the "New York and Boston Cattle Company," with a capital of $6,000,000. The company is composed of men of national reputation. Among the directors are the names of Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Roger A. Pryor, of New York.—*Denver Record.*

How to Make Good Milkers.

No matter what breed you have, something further is necessary in order to reach the best success in raising good milkers. Good blood, whether Shorthorn, Jersey, Devon, Ayrshire, grade or native, is not everything, but lies at the foundation; something cannot come from nothing. Treatment in raising a milker should be somewhat different from that in raising a beef animal, or an animal for labor. Begin as soon as the calf is a day old; see that it has sufficient to eat, and is kindly treated and regularly attended to. Never pamper or over feed, but give it good food, generous food, to cause a regular, early and steady growth. Accustom it to be handled, but not to such an extent as to acquire objectionable habits as a cow, but rather to be fond of the presence of the keeper. Kindness helps to create a quiet disposition, so important in a dairy cow, and this education must begin when the calf is young—any habits acquired when young are apt to cling to the cow when grown.

For a milker I would have the heifer come in at two years old. She is then old enough to become a cow. I would not, as a rule, allow her to go to farrow, but milk her up to a few weeks of calving, even if I did not obtain but little at a milking. A cow thus trained will give more milk and be more likely to hold out longer in milk, if her after care is judicious and liberal, as it should be. Such treatment tends to form the habit of giving milk, and, as we know, habit is a sort of second nature. Couple the heifer with an old bull, one or two or three years older than she is, is preferable to a yearling, and better stock is likely to come from such. After the heifer has come in her feed should be regular and liberal. Good clover hay is best of all, but we all may not have this for stall feed; then we must make up for what is lacking in some concentrated feed such as oat meal, shorts, oil meal or the like, but great care and judgment must be used not to overfeed or crowd as the future cow may be ruined. Undue forcing shortens the useful life of a cow very rapidly.—*W. H. White in Country Gent.*

Iowa is the greatest pork State in the Union. According to the last census she had 6,000,000 head of swine, while Illinois had 5,170,266 and Missouri 4,553,133. There has since been a large decrease in these numbers in all these States, owing to the short corn crops, but Iowa still holds the supremacy, and with this year's magnificent yield, will soon go back to the census figures, if not surpass them.

Open-Air "Ensilage."

M. Goffart was the apostle of the ensilage plan of conserving green forage in trenches constructed in masonry, or simply opened in a dry soil. M. A. Rouviere, of Aussillon, (Tarn), is the Peter the Hermit, of the plan of conservation, by stacking in the open air. He has been perfectly successful, and invites all whom it may concern to come and see. Nothing more conclusive. Thus all the expense is saved of constructing silos in masonry, with cement, and under special shed. There is nothing at all extraordinary in the process. The whole principle of ensilage lies in the absolute exclusion of the air by a regulated pressure from the green mass, and if such can be secured in a "stack," the preservation must be as efficacious as in a covered trench.

M. Rouviere has employed the stacking in open air of green forage since 1883. He has given the analysis of his preserved fodder, and which shows it to be as rich as that conserved in silos. This Spring he saved his whole lucern crop by stacking it green, as the Spring was incessantly wet, and so prevented its drying. The following is the way to proceed: select the site where you please, immaterial if exposed to wind, rain or snow; cut around an open drain to carry off the rain water, so that the bottom of the stack will be secured dry; commence the stack, which should be rectangular in form, having a width of six feet; pile the forage in even horizontal layers, and tramp down firmly at sides; place planks one inch thick and seven wide, across the stack, then another row of planks to cover the joints like slates on a house; next range planks perpendicular to the first, nailing them at the ends. Let the cross planks project a little over the side. On the planks heap large stones at the rate of 16 cwts. per cubic yard; but apply only the one-half this weight the first day, and the remainder the following, when the mast shall have shrunk. The temperature will at first run up to 119 Fahr. degrees but will speedily fall, and remain stationary at 93 degrees. Leave the stack then to itself; only a slight external skin will be deteriorated. When it is desired to use the preserve, remove two or three, as may be required, of the planks and their stones, and cut the exposed mass, as if a hayrick. By not placing all the stones on the stack when completed, its leaning is thus avoided. A farmer has now no excuse for not trying this plan, with some maize, lucern, clover, etc.

Mohair.

Mr. Jenks, of Boston, writing to the *Rural World* says: "That you may see what is being made in one mill in this country from mohair I send you samples of plushes of various patterns and qualities made from the raw material I sent you heretofore. These plushes are used for trimming furniture, and hangings in upholstery work, for railroad car seatings, lap robes, inside carriage linings, etc., etc. There is a domestic consumption of one variety alone—of which I send you a pattern—that would require the fleece of 500,000 goats to supply. The mohair goods of the varied styles and qualities in demand, made up with hemp, cotton, flax, wool and silk as component parts are sold in the finished fabric at from 75 cents to $20 the yard. Some of the robes made from mohair and wool and mohair and silk sell readily at from $50 to $200 each. They constitute one of the most beautiful and durable fabrics in use. As I have said, the little mill that makes the goods as per sample herewith, netted $50,000 clear profit last season. The goods made in the factory referred to, of which I now send samples that have given the best satisfaction, were made of *American grown mohair.* You can see by this tangible evidence that the growers of mohair need feel no solicitude as to a permanent and profitable market if they will put a good staple into the market. I know from experience that such a fibre can be grown at cost of 15 cents a pound; and I never sold less than thirty cents and sometimes as high as 75 cents. Rightly located and handled, there is no stock husbandry that will yield better returns."

POULTRY.

It is not always the amount, nor yet the quality of feed that best subserves the interests of the poultry breeder, or what amounts to much the same thing, the health of his flock. These, combined with regularity of supplying the same, are all necessary. No matter how good a breed a person may have, says H. S. Waldo, in the *American Poultry Journal,* if he does not feed judiciously he will make a failure of the poultry business. Crowding, forcing or overfeeding, all of which are about the same, cannot be tolerated with poultry any more than with any other of the farm stock. We all know that a cow which has been overfed will soon become dainty and not eat anything for awhile. The same is true with poultry. They should have all they will eat with comfort and relish, and no more. Regularity is also very important and helps to keep their digestive organs in good shape, which of course gives them a good appetite, and they eat their food eagerly and seem to relish it. Let their food be nutritious and abundant, but not so as to be a burden to the fowls. A variety of food is not only highly appreciated by the fowls, but also aids digestion, and serves to keep them healthy and in good thrift. By variety is meant both raw and cooked food—meal, vegetables, scraps of meal, green food, gravies of all kinds, pounded bones, etc. Either for laying hens or growing stock, a variety of feed is always most beneficial. Healthy digestion is what is wanted, and as long as it is kept up the fowls will be in good trim and will make a good profit for their keeper.

Plymouth Rock hens are disposed to take on a superabundance of fat when deprived of a full amount of exercise. To avoid the evil effects of this abnormal condition, or rather to avoid the condition itself, the surrounding circumstances must be understood, and if more exercise cannot be allowed, then feed of a less fat-forming nature must be provided for them. They are good foragers and if allowed all the exercise they want, they can be well fed without detriment and the production of eggs will be satisfactory. The young chicks grow rapidly and are very hardy. Feathering out quickly and coming into market early makes them a useful bird.

We are aware that Asiatic fowls are often adjudged wrongly, and what is considered a natural fault is only an habitual one, which can be cultivated like any other propensity. The tendency to inertness and internal fatness is not natural to any bird while at liberty, and obliged to procure its daily sustenance by its own labors. It is only when inactive and under artificial conditions that the Asiatic fowls become loggy, fat and lazy.—*Am. Poultry Journal.*

There is no prettier sight about the farm than a nice even lot of like colored and uniformly marked chickens. Like so many soldiers, so they be uniformly dressed it matters not so much what shall be the color of the dress.

BICYCLING.

The following suggestion is respectfully submitted to the managing committee of the tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen. In the time race, let all the competitors come to the scratch and then have the referee inform the riders of the time they should attempt to ride near. As it is at present the competitors can practice riding a mile in 3 m. 50 s., and when the race comes off there will be so many in the locality at the finish that it will not be so interesting to the spectators. Withdraw the time of 3 m. 50 s. and allow the referee or starter the privilege of naming the time.

The N. C. U. thus defines a "novice:" "A novice, or person eligible to compete in a 'novice's' or 'maiden race,' is a rider who has never, up to the time of starting in such a race, won any prize in any 'cycling race other than a race confined to members of his club. In any qualified novice's race, such as a race open to those who have not won a first prize, the definition of novice, as contained in the foregoing definition shall still be held to apply, so far as circumstances admit."

Bicycling is becoming a very common pastime on our streets, both day and evening, and some of the riders of these two-wheeled steeds are becoming very adept and graceful in their movements. The prejudice formerly existing against their common use seems to have died aawy, as they no longer frighten teams and occasion runaways, so far as we can learn.—*Yolo Democrat.*

J. S. Prince, since his accidental victory over Howell in the mile at Springfield, has been indulging in a great amount of gush in various sporting papers. He also tries to make out that the mile made by Sellers at Hartford is not genuine. If Sellers and Prince should ever meet in a race of any distance up to 10 miles, we should certainly put our trifle on the amateur rider.

We should like to see good sized tires on the rear wheels of bicycles. We believe that much unpleasant jar will be saved by good, generous tires. This of course means weight, but a pound or two there, will, we think, be an advantage, and render 'cycling comfortable, enjoyable and beneficial.—*Bicycling World.*

The Bay City Wheelmen have secured the privilege of practicing at the Mechanics' Pavilion. Should the track and day be favorable we shall see the Coast record of a mile dashed down by many seconds. We expect to see the mile made in time that will astonish a great many of the knowing ones.

A small wheel well geared up seems to be the coming favorite both in bicycles and tricycles. The old objection that you are down where the dogs can reach you, is balanced by the fact that you can more easily kick the canine.—*The Wheel.*

Oakland rejoices in the possession of a young lady tricyclist. In a few years there will be many lady tricyclists in Oakland as the roads are so well adapted for the amusemen .

It is said that Sewell does a back somersault from the saddle, and catches the bicycle before it falls, and also stands on his hands on the handle bars.

An Oregon bicyclist has two wooden legs, and he hasn't had his bicycle much over six months, either. This is unusually quick work.

The Blue Jay Bicycle Club is the novel name of the bicycle club at Santa Cruz. There are about 15 riders in the town.

The Bay City Wheelmen will indulge in a moonlight ride in a few weeks. This will be the last run of the season.

At a rough estimate there are about 350 riders of the "silent steed" in California.

An unusually large number of 'cyclists are suffering from the effects of "headers."

Motto for wheelmen in search of a mount: Tri before you bi.

There is some talk of reorganizing the Oakland Bicycle Club.

SHEEP.

How to Tan Sheepskins.

Where farmers kill but a few sheep during the season they can make better use of the pelts than to sell them if they know how to preserve them. For mats take two long-wooled skins and make a strong suds, using hot water; when it is cold wash the skins in it, carefully squeezing them between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool, then wash the soap out with clear, cold water. Then dissolve alum and salt, each a half pound, with a little hot water sufficient to cover the skins and then let them soak in it over night for twelve hours, then hang over a pail to drain. When they are well drained spread or stretch carefully over a board to dry. When a little damp have one ounce each of saltpeter and alum pulverized and sprinkle on the flesh side of each skin, rubbing in well, than lay the flesh sides together and hang in the shade for two or three days, turning the under skin uppermost every day until perfectly dry, then scrape the flesh side with a blunt knife to remove any remaining scraps of flesh. Trim off projecting points; rub the flesh side with the hands. They will be very white and handsome, suitable for a door or carriage mat. They also make good mittens. Lambskins, or even sheepskins, if the wool be trimmed off evenly to a half or three-fourths inch long, make beautiful and warm mittens for ladies or gentlemen and the girls with a little practice can make them.

Australian Wool.

The following is an extract of a letter from Consul-General Spencer, of Melbourne, Australia, in relation to the wool trade of that country with America: "One of the principal features of the Melbourne wool sales during the present season, has been the lively competition on the part of American wool buyers, which has practically cleared the market of that class of wools most suitable to American demand, namely, long stapled Merino wools in the grease, and extra light in condition. These descriptions of wool this season have been remarkably well grown, sound, and free from fault.

"There has been a keen competition for them on the part of English and Continental buyers, but the Americans have outbid them, and thus secured in the Melbourne and Sydney market, over 21,000 bales, representing, perhaps, as fine a selection of the kind as has ever been shipped from Australia.

The following table will show the shipments of this staple from Australia to America since 1879–80, from which it will appear that the number of bales shipped during the present season slightly exceeds that of any previous year:"

SHIPMENTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRALIA TO AMERICA.

Season	Melbourne	Sydney	Adelaide	Total
1879-80	17,551	3,591	——	21.142
1880-81	3,372	759	——	4,131
1881-82	8,007	3,055	——	11,062
1882-83	5,794	2,492	——	8,286
1883-84	14,800	6,352	386	21,538

Wool at the New Orleans Exposition.

Col. A. Andrews, of this city, Commissioner for California has received a circular from the division of sheep, wool and goats of the New Orleans Exposition, from which we make the following extracts:

"It has been decided that the general wool display be made separately by States. In that way each State will get its direct exhibit of wool distinctly before the public. I therefore ask co-operation in getting up this exhibit. It is desirable that each State should send thirty fleeces, ten of fine wool, ten of medium wool, and ten of coarse wool. It can be sent down with the collective exhibits of each State, free of charge to the exhibitor or can be consigned to John A. Cross, Superintendent of Sheep, Wool and Goats, care of G. Y. Johnson, Superintendent Department of Agriculture, New Orleans. Each fleece should be tagged with the name and address of the grower, together with the age, sex and weight of fleece."

"Ten-pound washed fleeces and one hundred and twenty-five pound mutton carcasses," says the *Sheep Breeder*, "should be the average for Merino flocks at no distant date."

Fine hay or cut or well broken straw makes good nests for hens. As good, perhaps better nests, can be made of shavings of soft wood, from the carpenter's bench, or chips from a turner's lathe. This material can be sprinkled with diluted carbolic acid which will keep vermin away, all the longer for the reason that, being porous, the shavings or chips absorb the acid and retain the scent of the acid better than most other materials of which nests are usually made.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

PROGRAMME

First Day, Saturday, Nov. 15th.

No. 1. LADIES' STAKE—For two-year-old fillies; $50 entrance; $25 forfeit; $200 added; three-quarters of a mile; second to save entrance. Nominations for 1884:
1. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
2. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
3. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
6. G. Pacheco's ch f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
7. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
8. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
9. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
10. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
11. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Lizzie Whips.
12. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday Plaything.
13. Palo Alto's b f, by Shannon—Katharion.

No. 2. Sweepstakes of $50 each: $25 forfeit; $250 added; for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; one hundred pounds on all others, with three pounds allowance to fillies and geldings. Second to save stake.
1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead—Sister Anne.
2. E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead—Experiment.
3. T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atchinson, by Joe Hooker—Bay Kate.
4. W. Ayer's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker—Queen

No. 3. SAME DAY—THE VESTAL STAKE; for three-year-old fillies; one and a quarter miles; $25 p p; $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884.
1. J. K. Gries' b f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
3. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
5. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
6. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
7. P. J. Shafter's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
8. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
9. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
10. Palo Alto's blk f, by Wildidle, dam Frolic.
11. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
12. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
13. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar.
14. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, or Bazaar, dam Minerva.
15. W. L. Pritchard's ch f, by Leinster, dam Flush.

No. 4. Sweepstakes of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-eighth miles; for three-year-olds; second to save stake.
1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, by Monday—Plaything.
4. P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

No. 5. Purse——; amount and distance to be announced Thursday, Nov. 13th; and entries made at Secretary's office at or before 4 P. M. Friday.

Second Day, Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

No. 6. Purse, $300; $75 to second; heats of three-quarters of a mile; for all ages.
1. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
2. Rancho del Paso's b f Sweetbrier, 3, by Virgil—Impudence.
3. S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, 5, by Monday—Abbie W.
4. Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglass, 6, by Wildidle—Yolone.

No. 7. Selling race; one and one-eighth miles; purse, $250; free entrance; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry regular weight, with two pounds deducted for each $100 below $1,000, and three pounds added for each $100 above.
1. J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, 2, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon, $500.
2. C. E. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, aged, by Glenelg—Planetarium, $500.
3. W. M. Murry's br h Birdcatcher, 5, by Spectre—Pet.
4. P. Lynch's b g Belshaw, 5, by Wildidle—Susie Williamson. $300.
5. G. L. Richardson's ch g Quebec, aged, by Norfolk—by Belmont.
6. Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, 5, by Monday—Demirep, $600.
7. Wm. Boot's b m Bessie, aged, by imp. Hercules. $600.
8. Wm. Boot's ch g Robin, 4, by Bob Wooding—Lizzie Marshall. $600.

No. 8. Sweepstakes for two-year-olds of $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one mile; same conditions as to weights as No. 2; winner of No. 2 to carry seven pounds extra and second four pounds extra.
1. J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker—Too Soon.

No. 9. Purse, ——; amount and distance to be announced on opening day; entries to close at Secretary's office, Monday, Nov. 17th, at 4 P. M.

No. 10. Purse, ——; same as No. 9.

Extra Day, Thursday, Nov. 20th.

No. 11. Sweepstakes; for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; one and one-half miles; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry five pounds extra.
1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon—Demirep.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk—Glendew.
4. P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
5. M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk—Marion.

No. 12. Purse, $400; heats of a mile; for all ages; second to receive $100; ten pounds deducted from regular weights.
1. E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B., 4, by Rutherford—Maggie Emerson.
2. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
3. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
4. Rancho del Paso's ch f Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
5. Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, 6, by Wildidle—Yolone.

No. 13. Purse, ——; amount and distance to be announced on second day of meeting; entries to close at Secretary's office, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 4 P. M.

No. 14. Purse, ——; same as No. 13.

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;
1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zeika.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexington—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:
1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p. $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:
J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A. J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1¼ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. $300 added. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.
1. W. M. Murry's br h Birdcatcher, 5, by Spectre—Pet.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, 3 by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
4. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
5. P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., 3, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
6. Rancho del Paso's ch f Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
7. S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, 5, by Monday—Abbie W.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

The Fast-Walking Horse.

The writer has spent considerable time recently in examining the catalogues of the various county and State fairs of the West, for the purpose of ascertaining how much encouragement, in the way of premiums, is offered for that most valuable of gaits, the fast-walking movement. Strange to say, the fast-walking horse is almost entirely ignored. Generous premiums are given to trotting, running, saddle, and to even the recently despised pacing horses; but the improvement of the walking gait is rarely rewarded. The mania for the trotting action has spread from the horse centres of New York and Kentucky to every county and State in the Union. The teamster dotes upon the trotting speed of one or more of his draft horses; the ploughman dilates upon the trotting action of his plough horse, the dealer of coach horses boasts of their trotting movement, and even importers of Clydesdales and Percherons or Normans boast of their superior trotting action. The fast-walking capacity is now rarely mentioned as a merit of any of these grades of horses, and yet the habit of fast walking means volumes of praise in favor of the horse thus gifted. It is the foundation of superiority in all other gaits. The horse that can walk rapidly, and keep it up over hill and valley, brings his journey to an end quicker than if he trots rapidly and walks slowly. He will accomplish a long line of travel, either to the draft or pleasure wagon, with less fatigue to himself, and less weariness to his driver, than any other horse. If the horse has the capacity to walk fast, he has the earnest of ambition to speed fast in his more rapid movements. The fast runner, the rapid trotter, the active draft horse is proverbially the fast-walking horse. The counterfeit in all these grades is the slow, droning, creeping, walking horse The fast walk is, therefore, the foundation of all horse excellence. It should be generously encouraged by all our agricultural and fair associations. Purchasers should insist upon it as a necessary qualification, and it should be the aim of every breeder to have his colts broken, first, to a clean, square, rapid walk. This would insure an economy of time beyond the most sanguine expectation; and equally with the economy of time would be the saving of the whip-lash, the patience of the driver, and the cruel destruction of horse flesh. Nothing is more pleasurable to the roadite than the relief from the swift trot, when his horse indulges in a swinging, rapid walk up the grades; nothing is more desirable to the teamster than that his horses briskly walk forward with their load, and nothing shows off the stylish coach team to greater advantage than a bold, graceful, rapid walk. Every stimulus to create and encourage this gait should, therefore, be given to the breeder of all grades of horses by the horse community.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Entries at Chicago.

From Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Colorado and Montana, turfmen have sent in nominations in addition to the Pennsylvania owned stakes noted above; but by far the most noteworthy feature of the entries is the long lists from the Pacific slope, from the golden State of California.

Remembering the great success of the Baldwin string at the inaugural meeting at Washington Park, it is not surprising, therefore, that these stakes have commended themselves so strongly to other California turfmen, Chicago being nearly a thousand miles nearer their homes than the Eastern seaboard.

In the seven stakes just closed no less than nine owners from the Pacific slope are represented, and when we say that these raiders from the Golden State are responsible for 150 nominations between them, or nearly *one quarter of the total list,* which numbers 444 to the seven stakes, it can readilybe s een that the Californians are determined on an aggres sive campaign for 1885.

One of the most prominent of these stables from the Pacific, the Rancho del Paso of Mr. Haggin, will send a batch of horses East early in December, we are advised, and Capt. T. G. Moore, who has them in charge, has nearly decided in taking them direct to the famous old Bascomb course near Mobile, Ala., recently purchased by Messrs. Cottrill & Brown, with some thirty acres of land adjoining. Altogether the prospect of some great sectional races next year is very promising, and these Pacific slopers can be assured of receiving a hearty welcome, a fair field, and no favor.—*Sportsman.*

Hon. August Belmont had the ill fortune to lose, on the 31st ult., the broodmare Attraction, from inflammation of the kidneys. Attraction was a bay mare bred in 1866, by Mr. John Hunter, at Pelham, N. Y. She was by Bairownie, from Maud, (Alarm's dam), by Stockwell; 2d dam Countess of Albemarle, by Lannercost. As a race-mare Attraction had a fair share of success, beating Mr. Jerome's Rapture in a big match at Jerome Park, in 1869, and was a mare of great beauty, speed and substance. In the stud she foaled several colts and fillies, but her best was Magnetism, by Kingfisher, who was one of the best fillies ever bred at the Nursery, a stud famous for the speed of its fillies.

Sir John Willoughby, in the extremity of his grief, has vowed to bet no more. Moral: When you cannot manage your own stud, never plunge on your own horses.

Timing in Australia.

The great turf event of Australia is the Melbourne Cup, which is run on the first Wednesday in November. Usually from eighteen to twenty horses start, and as the chances of each have been discussed for months, interest is aroused and much money is wagered. People flock to Melbourne from all parts of the colonies, and the attendance numbers from sixty to seventy thousand. The Melbourne racecourse is one of the best appointed in the world. The grand stand will seat ten thousand, and the field stand will accommodate twenty-five thousand people. Half of those who witness the races do not patronize either stand. The time of each race is taken by electricity. Over the judge's box a clock with a dial six feet in diameter is suspended, and this is connected by wires with the posts which mark the fractional distances. If the race is two miles and a quarter, the button on the quarter post is touched the moment the flag goes down, and the electric current sounds a gong at the judges' stand and sets in motion the clock. Thousands are thus able to follow the recarding hands while watching the fluntuations of the equine battle. The instant the nose of the winning horse crosses the score the judge touches a button which stops the clock. The time is thus accurately taken, and there is no chance for misrepresentation or room for dispute. This is an excellent feature, and it would be well to make use of it in this country, especially on our trotting tracks, where time is made the basis of the handicap and the temptation to shade a performance one way or another is always very great. In matches against time the clock with its long and relentless hands would add, so far as the general public is concerned, a new element of excitement, because not one man in ten carries a stop watch. And in the fight for the best record Jay-Eye-See would be judged with the cold impartiality visited upon Maud S. It would also make authentic the running record. The fact is notorious that some men enter the timing stand who are so nervous that they cannot stop their watches within a second of where they should be stopped.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

An enthusiastic follower of the trotters and pacers has compiled the following interesting statistics on the season just closed: The total number of heats trotted during the grand circuit was 286 for the trotters and 73 for the pacers. The heats are apportioned as follows: Pittsburg, 30 trotted and 8 paced; the fastest mile, 2:18¼, by Harry Wilkes and Catchfly. Cleveland, 29 trotted and 7 paced; fastest mile, 2:09¾, by Maud S. Buffalo, 37 trotted and 8 paced; fastest mile, 2:16¼, by Edwin Thorne and Phallas. Rochester, 33 trotted and 10 paced; fastest mile, 2:17¼, by Harry Wilkes. Utica, 34 trotted and 7 paced; fastest mile, 2:18½, by Clemmie G. Hartford, 25 trotted and 5 paced; fastest mile; 2:15, by Maxy Cobb. Springfield, 35 trotted and 13 paced; fastest mile, 2:15, by Harry Wilkes. Providence, 32 trotted and 11 paced; fastest mile, 2:15½, by Clemmie G. Albany, 31 trotted and 4 paced; fastest mile, 2:16½, by Harry Wilkes.

It is a common propensity of horse dealers to assure their customers that "he has never had a day's track work, but he can trot a 2:30 shot now. Put him in training, and he'll go in :20 sure," and such talk, in describing some handy going trotter, whose legs have been encircled by many a bandage, and his visits to the track have been as regular as the sun. But among the anomalies which have lately come to light are the following purchases: Mr. Kilpatrick happened to see a rapid going mare in the hands of an expressman. She was taken to the New York Driving Park, and turned the track in 2:29. She was purchased by Mr. Newbold Morris for less than $2,000, and is without track experience. She is by Crown Imperial. Another and still greater wonder is the horse Mr. M. Riley bought of a milkman. This horse is a mountain of strength, but is destitute of trotter's form and symmetry. He cuts a better figure when he moves at a 2:20 gait on a pace or a 2:30 gait trotting. He has been sent to James H. Lewis, Bridgeport, Conn., for training, and should be called Atlas.—*Veritas.*

IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBRED

DRIVING

—AND—

WORK HORSES

—BY ORDER OF—

J. and H. C. JUDSON

(On Account of Sale of Ranch.)

—AT—

JUDSON'S RANCH,

ANTIOCH, CONTRA COSTA CO.

AT 12 O'CLOCK

TUESDAY, November 25th.

The Sale will comprise Brood Mares, and Colts and Fillies by WILDIDLE. Catalogues giving full particulars will be ready MONDAY, NOV. 17.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

Wellington's Improved

EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If no using the Improved Egg Food you know yourt hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

EDUCATIONAL.

BARNARD'S

Business College, 37 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

DIPLOMA of Mechanic's Institute Fair, 1884, Awarded to this College.

"Our College Ledger,"

Contains full particulars regarding the College Departments, Courses of Study, Terms, etc., etc. Send for a Copy.

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

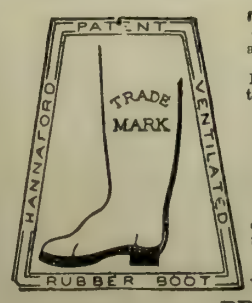
—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

Hannaford Ventilated Rubber Boot.



THE IMPROVEMENT CONSISTS OF AN ELASTIC MIDDLE SOLE WITH A series of compressible air cells, whereby foul air is expelled and fresh air is admitted to the feet.

Their use for months in the Boston Fire Department, Brighton Slaughter Houses and large manufacturing establishments has fully demonstrated that the

Hannaford Ventilated Boots

WILL NOT SWEAT OR CHILL THE FEET,
WILL NOT MAKE THE FEET TENDER,
WILL KEEP THE FEET DRY.

These improvements add but little to the cost of the boots, while their comfort and durability are greatly increased. Persons who have been unable to wear rubber boots can wear these with comfort.

NO METALLIC SUBSTANCE

which will rust, corrode, or act as a conductor of cold is used in these boots.

PRICE FOR HIP BOOTS, $6.50.

E. T. ALLEN, Sole Agent.

416 Market Street, San Francisco.

California Coursing Club,

FALL MEETING,

AT

MERCED, Nov. 20th and 21st.,



CALIFORNIA STAKES; FOR ALL AGES.

Limited to 32 Entries.

California Stakes for Puppies under 18 months.

THE GOLD CUP WILL BE CONTESTED FOR AT this Meeting.

The drawing for Places will be held at 539 California Street, Saturday evening, Nov. 15th, 1884, at eight o'clock.

All lovers of this grand old sport who wish to witness a meeting between the fastest Greyhounds in California, will assemble at the ferry landing, foot of Market St., San Francisco, on Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at 3:30 o'clock, P. M. Tickets for round trip, $5.00, for sale at ticket office.

JOHN HUGHES, President,
J. J. MURPHY, Secretary.

S. C. Bowley, Fiddes & Co.



GREAT SALE OF

Thoroughbred Registered

JERSEY STOCK,

On Wednesday, Nov. 19th, 1884, at half-past 10 o'clock, at

33, 35 and 37 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

We are instructed by Albert Dibble, of Marin Co., to sell from his herd of Jerseys, 20 head.

By A. McFarland, of Napa, 20 head.

By H. W. Meeks, of Alameda, 6 head.

By other Breeders, 21 head.

Making in all 67 head. The above stock will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday before the sale. For full particulars and catalogues apply to 33, 35 and 37 New Montgomery street.

S. C. BOWLEY, FIDDES & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

OF

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoof d, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.

Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office.

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209. H. H. B.

Calved October 21, 1880.

Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

LE MOINE. 3151. H. H. B.

Calved April 30, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN. No. 2094. A. R.

Calved October 23, 1877.

Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price $150.**

BERTON.

Calved April 20, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.

Calved April 27, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

THE FAMOUS **DUPLEX**

The most wonderful Curative Agent in the world.

Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price $10.

Cures without the aid of Medicine

General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Constipation, Disease of the Liver, Kidney or Bladder, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lame Back, and many other diseases.

GALVANIC BELT

For particulars and Circulars address

PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

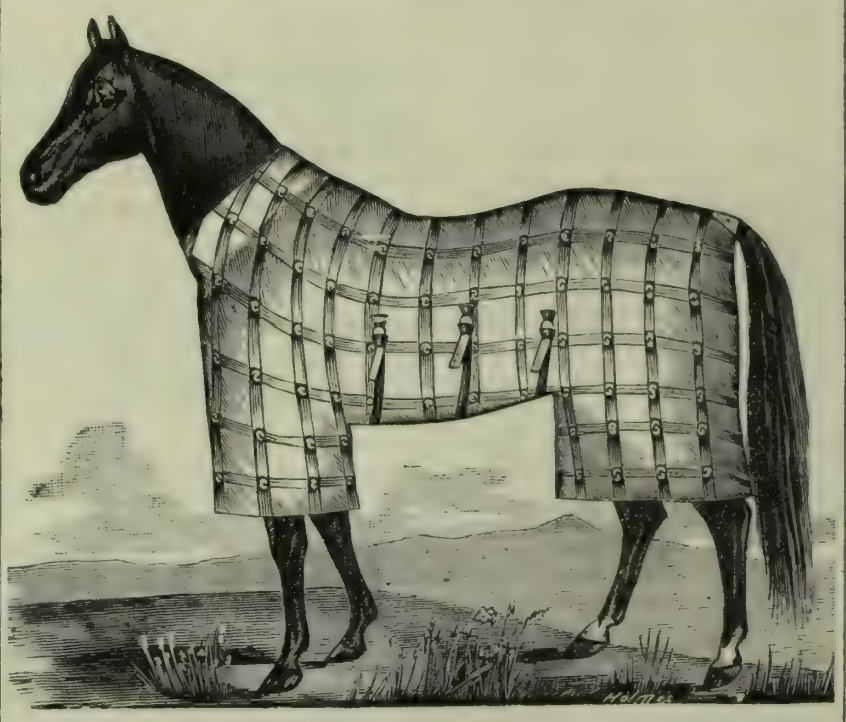


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

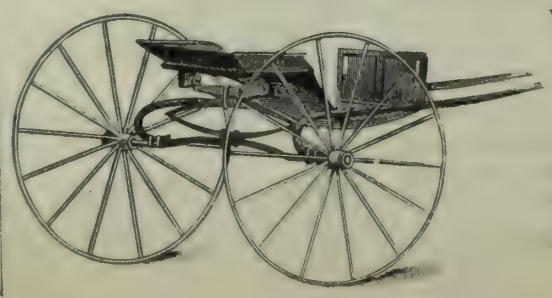
1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Francisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Baisora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17yl **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINEST Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,

Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

HAMBRINO FILLY

FOR SALE.

HAMBRINO STARLIGHT, BAY FILLY, foaled April 25, 1881. Sired by Hambrino, record 2:21¼, dam Pamela, by Hambletonian Star; second dam Polly Hopkins, by Tornado, son of American Eclipse; third dam Fanny Canfield, by Sir Henry; 4th dam by Bishop's Hambletonian, son of imp. Messenger. This filly is level-headed, fine size, of great length, and a beauty in appearance: was perfectly and well broken last Winter, and can show better than 2:50 gait to skeleton wagon. Price $500. Sold because I am going to leave the State.

J. H. CAFFEE, Indianapolis Ind.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

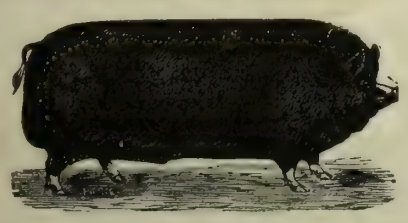
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies: or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

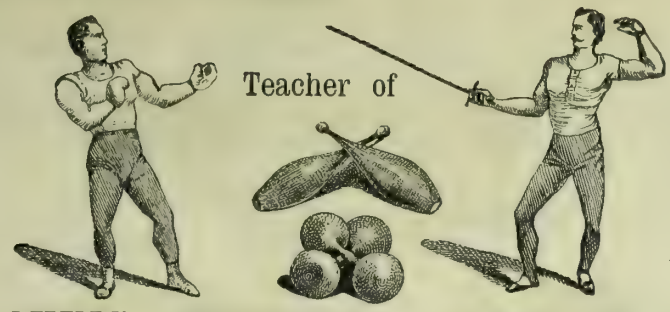
Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.



THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF CHEMICAL SCIENCE The simplest, cheapest, and most powerful Fire Extinguisher in existence. Always ready; always effective. Any one can use it. Send for catalogue.

H. H. GROSS.
21 New Montgomery street.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lobse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND KEY ANY WATCH

SOLD AND NOT WEAR OUT by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

—o—

—A PAIR OF—

Hammerless Breech-Loading Guns.

TEN BORES, ONE W. & C. SCOTT & SONS makers, 9 lbs. 12 oz. weight. Full choked. Triplex action. Cost $225. The other a William & Powell, Liverpool, 9 lbs. weight. One barrel modified choke. The other, left, full choke. Cost £50 in England. Both are first-class guns, and guaranteed to be such. Can be seen at Messrs. Cotrel & Co., gun dealers, 528 Montgomery street.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

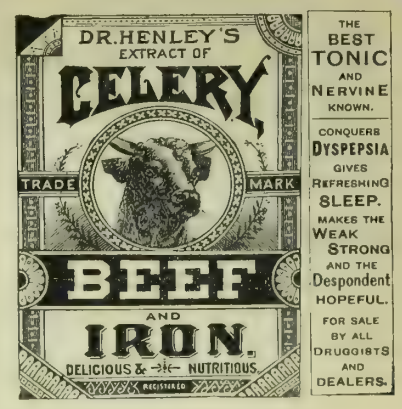
Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect. streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

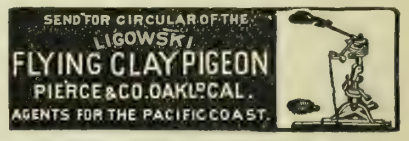


KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.



For Sale.

A Nutwood Stallion

3 YEARS OLD, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, WEIGHED JAN. 1, 1884, 1,085. Has shown a 2:45 gait on one month's track work. His dam is by John Nelson. The colt will be at the State Fair if not previously sold.

GEO. W. HANCOCK,
Sacramento, Cal.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars,

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps A of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINEST breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET.

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
8:30 A M †9:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M. *5:15 P M 6:30 P M ‡11:45 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:40 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M †4:59 P M 6:00 P M †7:50 P M *8:15 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:25 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M *3:36 P M 6:00 P M *8:15 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, New Brighton, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	*10:02 A M 6:00 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only. ‡Theatre train Saturdays only.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat to Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Sat to Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety.

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, NOV. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	¶6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding & Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso and Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama (via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	8:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and train leaving at 8:30 A. M. meets Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:30—*8:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:30—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & Co Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



Vol. V. No. 21.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

Famous American Trotters.—Topgallant.

The first horse on the American trotting turf to attain more than local celebrity was Topgallant, a son of the imported thoroughbred stallion Messenger, from whom the great family founded by Rysdyk's Hambletonian is directly descended, and the story of his wonderful performances over a distance of ground at an age when most horses have outlived their usefulness, is of special interest in these days when mile heats in harness are the only form of trotting offered to the public, and such an event as a three or four-mile race can only be learned of by reading in books of horses that lived and died long ago. That the great speed of the present generation of trotters has been attained at the expense of stamina does not, as some assert, at all follow, because it is the universal testimony of drivers that a race of mile heats at the clip that a trotter must go in these days to get any part of the money, is a much more exhausting affair than would be one of the old-fashioned two or three-mile contests, and Budd Doble made a practical and successful application of his ideas on this subject when he prepared Monroe Chief so well to beat the two-mile record that he did it with ease at the first time of asking. He was simply given the ordinary amount of work to fit him for a race at Lexington in which he was engaged, and as that affair turned out to be a hard fight of six heats, all of them in 2:21 or better, there was more prospect of overwork than any lack of it. With five days' rest after this race, and absolutely no fast work except a mile and a half at three-quarter speed on the day before the trial, Monroe Chief trotted two miles in 4:43, setting a mark which still stands as the best. So that in the matter of gameness and endurance there is not the slightest evidence that the trotters of 1884 are one whit the inferiors of those of 1850, and as to the question of speed there is no room for argument.

Topgallant, like many another of our early trotters, was wholly unknown to fame until the prime of his life had been reached, and when this fact is considered his performances are all the more remarkable. Foaled in 1807, he was used on the road by his owner, a resident of Long Island, until fourteen years old, and while not considered a horse of remarkable speed even for those days, was known as one able to go the length of the road in a game manner. In color he was a dark bay, nearly 16 hands high, and had the rat-tail and wide action behind that characterized so many of the immediate descendants of Messenger. Spavined in both hind legs, this blemish in no way affected his gait, the horse never taking a lame step from that cause, and although a raw-boned and not at all prepossessing customer he soon showed the turfmen of that day that he was the superior of anything that had yet been seen when it came to a hard-fought race of from two miles up. After being used as a trotter for many years Topgallant fell into the hands of George Woodruff (uncle of the famous Isaac Woodruff, who gave Budd Doble and John Murphy their education as riders and drivers), and when twenty-two years old he trotted four-miles heats at Philadelphia against Whalebone, a horse concerning whose pedigree nothing was known, but that was both fast and game. The contest between him and Topgallant was a famous one, the pair going four heats, or sixteen miles, before the battle was decided in favor of Topgallant, and one of the heats was dead, the time being 11:16, 11:06, 11:17, 12:15. Here were sixteen miles trotted in less than 46 minutes, the average rate being a little over 2:52 to the mile, and when we remember that the winner was in his twenty-third year, even the most confirmed of skeptics must admit that the trotters of the olden time had plenty of courage, even if they were somewhat deficient in speed when judged by modern standards, From what Topgallant did in this race Hiram Woodruff, who was in all things a conservative man, judged him to be capable of going twenty miles within the hour, and it must be confessed that even at the present day twenty-milers are not to be picked up in every stable.

But this race did not by any means end Topgallant's career, as two years later he met Whalebone and six others on the Hunting Park course, in Philadelphia, for a three-mile-heat affair. Collector won the first heat of this race in 8:16, and was such a good horse that day that Peter Whelan, who rode him, was of the opinion that he could have distanced the others had he not been kept back by orders. In the second heat Topgallant was first home, and in the third Dread, the first horse, by the way, to beat 8 minutes in a three-mile race, was successful. This left the three mentioned as starters for the fourth and deciding heat, and although Topgallant had the speed of the party and led for more than two miles, he was in the end easily defeated by Dread. Here were twelve miles trotted in one afternoon by the old horse at twenty-four years, and yet the following week he went to Baltimore and beat Whalebone a race of three-mile heats, thus making one four-mile and two three-mile heat races trotted on successive weeks by a horse that lacked only a few months of being a quarter of a century old.

This was certainly a remarkable season's work for a horse of the age of Topgallant, and Hiram Woodruff truly says of him: "So far as I am informed there is not another instance in the annals of either the running or the trotting turf of a horse which has raced and won, especially at three and four-mile heats, when upwards of twenty years of age. The oldest I can find on the running turf was Buckhunter, who ran in England when upwards of sixteen years old, and who might have run on some time longer if he had not broken a leg. The Messengers were always a lasting and long-lived breed of horses. Topgallant was twenty-eight when he died." That the descendants of Messenger continue to train on far better than any other breed of trotters can readily be seen, even at this day, the Hambletonian family being a conspicuous illustration of the point in question. The first filly ever got by Abdallah, the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was Lady Blanche, and after being trotted numerous hard races and banged about on the road until so used up that she was sold for less than $100, she came out and trotted good races when twenty-four years old, drawing a wagon in which sat Sim Hoagland, who weighed something over 200 pounds. Ajax, a horse less than fifteen hands high, by Abdallah, trotted and won a twenty-mile race when sixteen years old, and four years before that distanced Brown Rattler in a four-mile race under saddle in 8:04, carrying 160 pounds. Goldsmith Maid, a great-grandaughter of Abdallah, and out of a mare by that horse, was perhaps the most remarkable of our modern campaigners. She was the first to beat Dexter's 2:17¼, and her record of 2:14, made when she was seventeen years old, and again equalled by her when she was nineteen, stood as the best for many years, and in her nineteenth year she trotted the best race of her life, beating Smuggler, Bodine and Judge Fullerton at Hartford, in a five-heat race, the first and second heats being won by Smuggler, the third dead between him and the Maid, and the fourth, fifth and sixth falling easily to the Maid. The time of this remarkable contest was 2:15¼, 2:17, 2:16¾, 2:17¼, 2:18, 2:19¾. That year she trotted fifteen races, against other horses and against time, and yet in 1877, when twenty years old, she was at it again, and went twelve races. The double infusion of Abdallah blood was worth something to her.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The Belle Meade Breeding Farm.

The famous Belle Meade breeding farm, located six miles from the city of Nashville, was originally settled by the father of Gen. W. G. Harding, who emigrated thither from Vermont in 1805, entering two and a quarter sections of land from the Government.

Both the father and grandfather of Gen. Harding were breeders of the blooded horse, and he therefore came naturally by his fondness for the science. He began nearly fifty years ago with one mare, Juliet, by Kosciusko, which he bred to imported Leviathan, producing the mare Beta, which achieved a local reputation for great speed. He then purchased the celebrated four-mile mare Gama, by Pacific, at a year old, and shortly afterwards her full brother Epsilon. These formed the nucleus of his breeding stud, which was added to from time to time by the purchase of other high-bred animals. He trained and ran his own horses with great success, and achieved a wide reputation on the turf. After a successful career with Carmargo, Voltiguer and Ventilator, by Vandal, Gen. Harding retired from the track, sold his horses and started the system of annual sales.

At the time of our correspondent's visit to the farm there were on the place four stallions, eighty broodmares and forty-two colts, all of the best breeding, and comprising some of the most valuable stock in the country. The stallions include Enquirer, by Imported Leamington, out of Lida, by Lexington, who was a celebrated racer. He is a great sire. Among his progeny are Falsetto, Getaway, Pinafore, Little Phil and other noted animals. He is a blood bay or brown, 16 hands and 1 inch tall. Imported Great Tom, by King Tom, dam Woodcraft, by Voltiguer. He is the sire of Ella Tangent, Standeford, Keller and Taxurus. He is a chestnut, 16 hands tall, weighing about 1,300 pounds, and was bought of Lord Falmouth and imported by General Harding. Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, by imported Australia. Out of fifty-one races in which Bramble started he won forty-five. He is a solid bay, about 15½ hands high. Luke Blackburn, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, by Lexington. He started twenty-four times and won twenty races in one year. He is a bay with star and two white feet behind. The combined value of these four horses is near $100,000. The mares are highly and fashionably bred, of which Vesper Light, Woodbine, Ivy Leaf, Sue Walton, Melrose, Mariposa, Nubia, Duel, Capitola, and Blondin are the most distinguished, they being the dams of horses of national reputation. Among other noted horses General Harding has bred are Bramble, Belle of the Mead, Vandalite, Camargo, Voltigeur, Nellie Ramson, Ethel Sprague, Brambaletta, Bombast, Bayard, By-the-Way, Bride Cake, Beautitude, Boulevard, Brooklyn, Book Maker, Bye-and-Bye, Bergamot, Bounce, Ben Hill, Duke of Kent, Roebuck, Eland, Helmet, Ventilator, Tennessee, Gazelle, Gamma, Theta and Selene. The live stock of Belle Meade, representing at least $250,000 in value, is in charge of Robert Green, a colored man, now silvered over with gray. He was born on the estate and has always remained there. He handles the valuable stallions and mares and superintends everything pertaining to the blood stock, department, assisted by three or four subordinates. It is a pleasure to see him handle the horses, Enquirer, Bramble, Great Tom, and the other noted animals, which in his hands are as docile as kittens.

Gen. Harding has one son, Mr. John Harding, who owns a farm of 1,200 acres within a short distance of the homestead of Andrew Jackson, six miles from Nashville. He has also two daughters, one of whom is the wife of United States Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, a distinguished lawyer and large planter, and the other is married to his brother, Gen. W. H. Jackson, one of the leading men of the South; who for the last fifteen years has been managing Gen. Harding's farm and business, and to whose intelligence and labor the high position of both are largely due. A graduate of West Point, he served with distinction in the war, and has brought a degree of practical farming information, great executive ability, superior method and system to bear on Belle Meade, which entitles it to the highest rank.—*Sporting and Dramatic Journal.*

The breeding of horses in Kentucky is a prosperous business properly conducted. We found the breeders well satisfied with the prospects. Those who have the best sires and the best dams are finding good sales for their produce. Those who have simply bred without developing speed in their young find they have made a mistake, and now there is hardly a prominent breeder that does not have his young things handled. The colts and fillies are showing more speed than it was expected such young animals would show. Most of them are broken as weanlings, putting on the bridle, and working them by the side of a horse that is rode. In this way the colt bears no weight and soon learns to trot fast. The speed they show after a few weeks handling would astonish those who had never seen what a little practice would accomplish. Of course there is a difference of speed shown on different farms, some sires imparting the trotting propensity in greater degree than others. No one can see the bold trotting action of these younglings without being impressed with the idea that there is great progress going on in breeding the trotting gait. We doubt if there is a single breeding establishment in Kentucky that would not make money by selling off their old broodmares and keeping the best of their fillies for broodmares in their places. The fillies have longer lines of trotting inheritance, and would naturally transmit the trotting disposition in greater degree than their dams. Every generation shows greater speed and greater disposition to trot. This is in keeping with the laws of heredity. And practicing the young ones at the trot as most prominent breeders now do, intensifies the trotting disposition.

The extraordinary time made by our horses has attracted the attention of the Russian government to the American modes of rearing, training, and driving the trotter, It is pursuing a wise policy in endeavoring to secure the services of a competent and reliable trainer for its establishment at Chrenovio. The matter has been referred to us, but we fear the conditions and terms will not meet the views of a first-class man. Budd Doble has been approached on the subject, but he could not be induced to leave his thriving business in Chicago. We asked John Splan, on whom Dan Mace's mantle seems to have fallen, if he would like to go to Russia on a two years' engagement at a salary and percentage on prizes, also free lodgings, heating, and furniture. "No! no! None of that in mine. A Nihilist might blow me up, or the government send me to Siberia on some wrong kick before I could give them 'the proper conversation' in Russian."—*New York Spirit.*

The Chicago Driving Park.

The history of the Chicago Driving Park is one of strong contrasts, great triumphs and final collapse. A careful study of the leading events is not without a valuable lesson, and though the experience of the past season has been painful, it will have a salutory effect in the future. No trotting association ever started under fairer auspices than the Chicago Association, when it opened the season of 1881. The Board was a strong one, and among the shareholders could be found the leading horsemen of Illinois. The names of S. K. Dow, H. V. Bemis, General Rowett, Albert Heyden J. B. Jefferey and other wealthy and well-known citizens, was a guarantee to both horsemen and the public, for excellent programmes, honorably and faithfully carried out. The great inaugural trotting meeting of 1881 was a brilliant success; $40,000 was divided in premiums. The meeting was distinguished by a grand series of obstinate contests; Piedmont in a field comprising the foremost stallions of the day, trotted to victory and fame: Little Brown Jug won the 2:20 pacing class in straight heats in 2:12½, 2:14½ and 2:14½; the "Queen of the Turf" trotted against time in 2:11½ and 2:11, while the four-year-old stake race was rendered famous by the presence of Phil Thompson, Director and Clemmie G., who finished in the order named. In spite of a three day's adjournment on account of rain, the programme was carried out in its entirety. The contests were all for blood, and there was not a whisper of a job during the meeting. Public enthusiasm was maintained in spite of adjournments, and the attendance throughout was large and remunerative. The *American Field* thus endorses the above, it said: "The Summer trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park Associations, although rain compelled a postponement of the programme set for July 20, 21 and 22 and the crowding of four days trotting into three, yet has proved a financial success. The quality of the racing was excellent, and, in the language of the turf, has been for blood from first to last. This is due largely to the policy of the management, and also to the fact, well known to the horsemen, that the managers are not only determined to have honest trotting, but that they are thoroughly *au fait*, and any attempt to perpetrate a job would lead to immediate detection, and be followed by certain and ignominious punishment. The public understood this and the result has been an unprecedented attendance." At the close of the season the Chicago *Times* expressed its opinion as follows: "A successful season. The Chicago racing season is over and the accounts are cast up, showing a handsome profit on hand, as the result of the year's sport; over $20,000 was expended in permanent improvements. The course is now the most thoroughly equipped in the country in the way of accomodations for the public, and it is difficult to imagine what more is needed; therefore whatever the profits may be next year, and the closing running stakes give great promise of sport, they will go directly to the stockholders. Even with the immense outlay at most this year, the stock will pay a larger return than government bonds.

* * * * * * *

The accounts are cast up, showing a net profit of $18,228,64." The seven days trotting meeting of 1882 was a greater triumph still; it was favored by the weather, the purse aggregate, $60,000, was larger, the victories, of Clingstone, Black Cloud, Jerome Eddy and Fred Douglas being the star performances, while the four-year-old stake race of seven heats, was the most memorable of the meeting. With this season the prosperity of the Chicago Driving Park culminated, and the retrogression of the past two years has been pronounced and continuous. In the fall of 1882 the controlling interest passed into other hands, the season of 1883 was a moderate success, but the one just closed has been a collassal disaster. Rain marred every meeting, the public lost confidence and ceased to attend and trainers and drivers, not having a strong executive to deal with, did what was right in their own eyes. The debts of the Driving Park are said to be now $45,000, this includes the losses of last season amounting to $24,000. At a recent meeting of the shareholders it was proposed that the stock be assessed twenty per cent., but as the capital is paid up, this cannot legally be done. Under these circumstances the management has leased the track to Mr. William Emmet, the popular showman, and the fastest track in the West, if not in the world, the track upon which Westmont and mate made 2:01¾, Johnston, 2:06¼, Maud S., 2:10¾, Phallas, 2:13¾, and Hopeful, wagon record, 2:16½, all of them at the head of the roll in their class, at the time made, is to be turned into a hippodrome and out-door circus to the accompaniment of a hundred electric lights. A strong syndicate of leading gentlemen of Chicago and New York, interested in trotting, knowing that the metropolis of the West is the great trotting centre, and remembering the great meetings of 1881 and 1882, proposed to give a meeting in 1885 at the Chicago Driving Park, that Chicago might be proud of; one that would attract every horse of note in the country. Mr. Emmet was communicated with and a successful result expected. We regret to say that Mr. Emmet has decided not to sublet, and thus the gates of the fastest track in the world are at last closed to the noble sport that has made it famous. The trotting interests of the West demand, and the great body of the public, with whom trotting is still as popular as ever, will endorse the demand that Chicago should still have its usual Summer meeting. Fortunately, Chicago has Washington Park, completed last Spring at a cost of over $400,000, and allowed to be by all competent judges, the most perfect race course in the Union. We understand the majority of the directors are in favor of giving only running meetings, but in the absence of any trotting organization, we would respectfully request a reconsideration of the subject. Their splendid programme last Summer was a grand success, and their inaugural meeting was one of the great running events of the year. Under the same auspices a trotting meeting with equally excellent results may be anticipated. The Great West loves the trotter, and looks to Chicago for the meeting of the year. The Washington Park Board have a splendid opportunity of meeting an acknowledged want, and being equally in the front rank with both the trotter and the thoroughbred. We hope an earnest effort will at once be made to unite all the leading gentlemen interested in trotting sport, for the purpose of devising the best means to obtain, in 1885, a trotting meeting worthy of Chicago and the West. —*Chicago Horseman.*

The Rancocas Stable in 1884.

With the retirement of the large racing stables for the Winter, those who have followed them through good and bad fortune for the season begin to ask for information as to the total results of the season. It is somewhat early to begin on statistics. But as all the stables named, with the possible exception of Mr. Baldwin's, have gone into Winter quarters, a beginning is made with a tabulated statement of the gross earnings of the Rancocas Stable from the beginning of the season at Sheepshead Bay in June to the meeting at Washington, in Obtober.

Horse.	Total times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Wanda, 2, by Mortemer	15	8	3	—	$35,720
Drake Carter, 4, by Ten Broeck	21	7	10	1	17,690
Aranza, 6, by B. Scotland	23	9	6	5	7,550
Young Duke, 3, by D. of Magenta	2	1	—	—	4,250
Chimera, 2, by Mortemer	3	2	—	—	4,125
Cholula, 2, by Mortemer	7	1	2	1	3,325
Exile, 2, by Mortemer	12	2	4	2	2,762½
Unrest, 2, by Mortemer	13	2	3	4	2,000
Herbert, 5, by Glenelg	12	2	1	3	1,500
Endymion, 3, by Ten Broeck	12	2	2	1	1,250
Cricket, 2, by D. of Magenta	2	1	1	—	1,200
Adonis, 2, by Mortemer	2	—	1	1	711½
Pinafore, 5, by Enquirer	9	1	1	1	625
Leo, 3, by D. of Magenta	10	—	1	1	500
Comanche, 4, by Virgil, etc	7	1	—	—	500
Breeze, 4, by Alarm	5	—	2	—	400
Pontiac, 3, by Pero Gomez	6	—	1	1	100
Marvel, 2, by Mortemer	4	—	—	1	53⅓
Huron, 3, by Saxon	7	—	—	2	—
Bahama, 2 by Mortemer	3	—	—	—	—
Heimdal, 2, by Mortemer	3	—	—	—	—
Heva, 2, by Mortemer	4	—	—	—	—
Pizarro, 4 by Adventurer	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	181	39	38	25	$84,202½

In connection with the total earnings of Mr. Lorillard's horses, as above, it can be said that while there is considerable of an increase this year over the earnings of the stable last year, none of the stables can present such a credit as the Dwyers did in 1883, when they headed the list with a total of $137,788.50. and Mr. Pierre Lorillard was second with $58,295. The money this year has been more evenly divided, as will be shown when the several statements are presented, a fact that many who are in the habit of noting such things are no doubt cognizant of. In comparing the earning of the Rancocas Stable as above with the earnings of 1883 there is a big improvement in the amount of money won, with vastly less work. For although the number of horses in training is the same for both years (23), those in 1883, with 39 winners, as against 57. For second place there are 38 in 1884, against 50 in 1883, and for third 25 against 28, the total gross earnings standing at $84,202.50, against a total of $58,295 in 1883. Owing to the match at $5,000 each between Miss Woodford and Drake Carter, the total amount paid in entrance money and stakes in 1884 is in excess over that of 1883, the amount this year being $14,990 against $11,130 in 1883.

Of the earnings of the several horses the honors are entirely with Wanda, the two-year-old daughter of Mortemer and Minnie Minor, with Drake Carter a good second and Aranza a fairly good third. The performances of the Mortemer two-year-olds are among the best of the year, and although all were in turn beaten none of those selected to do battle in the great stakes suffered defeat without turning the tables in some race on those that had beaten them. Thus Wanda, after having been beaten for the Surf Stakes at Sheepshead Bay in June, by Florio, won the Foam Stakes, with Florio, who then carried a penalty, unplaced. At their third meeting, for the Great Post Stakes, with even weights, Florio was again successful, and this defeat Wanda avenged by in turn beating Florio for the Flatbush Stakes over the same course in the Autumn. It was at Monmouth Park, however, that Wanda won her greatest honors, for after winning the Seabright Stakes she won the Champion Stallion Stakes, beating the great California trio, Mission Belle, Volante and Verano, and the Clipsiana Stable's "crack" representative, Goano, second, who, to keep up the fashion set, in turn beat Wanda for the Select Stakes. Wanda's credit was, however, but little affected, and to the victories named above she has also the Homebred Produce, for which she beat the Cadence colt, with the Central and Eclectic Stakes, both won at Baltimore. Of the other two-year-olds by Mortemer that did well neither Cholula nor Chimera must be overlooked, the former winning the Atlantic Stakes and the latter the Red Bank, and subsequently the Moet and Chandon. Chimera's success for the Red Bank, it will be remembered, was specially brilliant, for Goano had clearly settled Cholula, with which the stable wanted to win and thus save Chimera from being penalized. But Olney, taking the situation in at a glance, made such a rush in the last fifty yards that he secured the race for the stable by a length.

The three-year-old honors of the year was the success of Young Duke, who won the Tidal Stakes at Sheepshead Bay in June, but who, after being badly beaten for the Coney Island Derby by Graystone, went so completely amiss from injuries received that he never again carried the "cherry and black," and has since been sold. The four-year-old honors were won exclusively by Drake Carter, the best-abused horse, perhaps, that Mr. Lorillard ever owned. He cost a large sum of money, and somehow was always beaten when he was expected to win easily. On the whole, however, he did well for the year, and in turn won the Shrewsbury, Navesink, and Midsummer handicaps at Monmouth Park, the Autumn Cup at Sheepshead Bay, the Grand National at Jerome, the Bowie at Baltimore, and the Washington Stakes at Washington. He, however, was badly beaten by Miss Woodford for the $5,000 match at two miles and a half, and for the Great Long Island Stakes at two mile heats. But it was only Miss Woodford that could beat him at two miles or over, while not a few still think that at three miles it would be an even question between him and the filly, so cleverly did he win both the Autumn Cup and Bowie Stakes at three miles.

The oldest horse in the list is the erratic Aranza. Want of space forbids any extended details of her winnings or losings. Her career for the season can be summed by saying "that when she was good she was very, very good, and she was bad she was horrid," in which Mr. Lorillard will certainly agree she probably having cost him more money than any horse he has owned. Of the others in the list the figures must tell what they did. As to what the stable will do next year nothing has as yet been made public. It will no doubt be strong in two-year-olds and three-year-olds, a report having gained credit that there will be some three-year-old Mortemers equal to anything yet seen by the great French stallion. It is also understood that Mr. Byrne will remain in charge as trainer, with Mr. J. McCreery as assistant. The latter is a very capable man with considerable experience. But to Byrne all honor is due, he having proved honest, skillful and true in every particular to the interest of his employer which are certainly great virtues for a young man to possess at present time.

The riding honors for the Rancocas Stable during the past season are young Olney's. He had 95 mounts out of the 181 starts, of which he won 21, was second 19 times, third 10 times and won $50,740.75, out of a total of $84,202.50. "Billy" Hayward had 35 mounts, of which he won 11, was 12 times second, and 6 times third, earning a total of $21,340. Shauer, who has not ridden since the Twin City Handicap, had 37 mounts, of which he was 6 times each first, second and third, and earned $8,875. The other riders were "Jimmy" McLaughlin, whose single mount was a win—the Seabright Stakes, on Wanda—which was worth $2,535. Little Hyslop also wore the stable's colors four times, as did Hughes, Cullen, Gallagher and "Billy" Donohue each twice, and Higgs once.—*World.*

Mambrino on Barbed Wire.

It is most gratifying to note the growing interest in veterinary science and the encouragement increased attendance is giving to our new veterinary colleges. The future is certainly brilliant with hope for the new graduates, and we soon expect to see the demand for veterinary surgeons far exceed the supply. Even now the average provincial veterinary is enjoying a most lucrative practice, far beyond his best expectations, and the field widens and broadens every day, thanks to ye harmless, humane, ornamental, but effective fence, a combination of wire and butcher knives. As nearly all of our thrifty, humane, and Christian farmers are replacing the orthodox board rail, or stone fence with this inexpensive, durable and humane device that would have been hailed as the acme for torture in the days of the Inquisition, the greatest inducement and encouragement offers to our young men to take at least one course of lessons in the principles and practices of veterinary surgery. We can assure them a most remunerative and, to the young student, delightful practice, as the laceration and gaping wounds will be found in all variety of forms. We have seen the sucking foal with the skin ripped from his frontal bone, and have known two instances where animals have been found dead besides this harmless wire, with their throats cut as effectively as if done by a college student. I have seen tendons of the legs entirely severed, joints at pastern and knee opened, bodies lacerated and in every conceivable form, but who has ever pleaded the cause of the poor dumb animals, whose gaping and bleeding wounds appeal to the sympathies of every being with pity in his soul and every humane society in the land?

But yesterday a mare with her foal was brought in from the pasture; the filly had a deep, ugly wound across her breast, as if cleaven with a knife. How did it occur? Why, a neighbor had a barbed wire fence, the mare got out of the pasture, and into this device of the ——; my colt became entangled. How the amiable veterinary surgeon did smile at his new patient—good for a dozen visits at least, and several in the infirmary from same cause. This morning a young friend sadly called upon the veterinary surgeon, and this was his tale of sorrow: A stray horse ran down the road; his colt, in his anxiety to have a little frolic with the stranger, jumped the fence. Now, the fence was an ordinary board, with only one wire on top—only one, you know—no harm from that. We have often heard this remark before. The doctor returned, reported a most satisfactory patient, good for one visit only, as he found the colt in condition for a post mortem; and so we could introduce instances indefinitely.

Only a few days since we read of a representative of the humane society attempting to take charge of a horse about to start in a race. Why? Because upon information received he had reason to believe that the poor, dear, dumb creature was a sad sufferer from a saddle gall, or a chafe. We also find Prof. Bergh, with bleeding heart, commanding the check or bit removed, or threatening arrest of gentlemen for shooting pigeons. But who has ever heard of this gentleman raising his voice and crying aloud against girdling this entire continent with the most horrible, brutal, and devilish device ever conceived to torture, and entail weeks of suffering, not only upon horses, but cattle? There certainly is less objection to barbed wire as a fence for cattle, but when we see a cow with her udder rent and torn in various directions we wish that, on the score of humanity, barbed wire could be legislated out of existence. The attitude of Prof. Bergh reminds one of a policeman arresting a starving lad for stealing a cake, but turning his back while the burglar is removing his load of stolen silks. The most unfortunate thing about the wire horror is that no matter how you may fence your own farm, should your animals break out at any time they are not only likely but usually do get injured in your neighbor's fence. So I say to the veterinary students, pay close attention to your surgical studies, for there is a big bonanza in the veterinarians' friend, barbed wire.

We should rejoice to see Mr. Bergh, as the recognized head of the humane societies of America, make an organized movement against the use of barbed wire. To the rescue, Mr. Bergh.—*Mambrino in N. Y. Spirit.*

Running in Harness.

At the New York Driving Park on the 7th, there was a novelty to the eastern tracks of a running race of double teams to harness. This style of racing was tried in California several years ago and the time made, 1:54, by Mr. P. A. Fingan's Jake, by Oliver Cromwell, dam Jennie C., by Norfolk, stands as the best on record at that way of going, but running in harness did not strike the popular fancy and was soon abandoned. The following is the *World's* description of the double team affair:

"Murphy's day" at the New York Driving Park will afford any quantity of talk during the Winter for those in the habit of discussing horse matters at the clubs, at boarding stables and at other resorts where horsemen meet during the Winter when a drive up the road is impracticable. The subject will be the race between the running teams J. O'Nay and John J. Q., both chestnuts, and the bay team Ghost and De Barry. The former was driven by John Murphy and the latter by D. Herrington. The race was mile heats, for a purse of $500, and a more exciting contest has not been seen at the Driving Park this year—not that the contest was very close, for Herrington's team won both heats quite easily. The teams were both hitched to ordinary skeleton-wagons, and for the first heat the four horses ran so nearly level that there was no perceptible difference between them, while to add to the picture, not only did the horses in each team stride exactly together, but the two teams did so for the best part of three-quarters of a mile, after which Herrington's team, which had the outside position, began to draw away, and although Murphy's team made a big effort in the stretch under the whip, they were beaten out by a scant length. The time made shows that there was no lack of speed by both teams, they running the first quarter in 27¼ seconds, to the half in 53¾ seconds, to the three-quarters in 1:23, and finishing the mile in 1:54½. The crowd who witnessed the contest was thoroughly a trotting one, but the speed at which the four horses travelled, the closeness of the contest for three-quarters of a mile, coupled with the fact that the four horses leaped forward in the collar at the same time, was something so thoroughly new in the racing line that the crowd fairly boiled over with enthusiasm, and

cheered heartily as both teams dashed under the wire at the end of the heat.

The second heat was not nearly as good a good a race. The Herrington team won the inside position and was given the word fully a length in front of Murphy, which on the turn was made two lengths, and as the "bays" dashed down the incline to the quarter they increased the lead to nearly three lengths. Along the lower stretch and up the hill to the rocks the chestnuts gained some, but at the three-quarters they began to tire, when Herrington brought his team away under the whip, winning the heat and race by nearly three lengths. Time to the quarter, 27¾ seconds, to the half, 55¼ seconds, three-quarters, 1:24½, the mile, 1:55¼. Murphy, although beaten, was warmly congratulated after the race for introducing so thoroughly new and exciting a feature in racing. But at the same time it is a dangerous innovation that with less competent drivers may at some time result in a serious if not fatal accident.

Sale of Imported Broodmares and the Stallion Uhlan.

Mr. Thomas H. Swope, Kansas City, Mo., has purchased from Baron Von Zuylen, Cimarron, New Mexico, the following highly bred imported mares, and the stallion Uhlan, which were brought over to this country in 1881:

Uhlan, br s, foaled 1869, by The Ranger, dam Le Mechante, by Turnus, her dam Traviata by The Libel. Uhlan won the Ascot Stakes, Goodwood Stakes, Doncaster Cup, and other races. Uhlan made four seasons in France and sired a dozen winners and was then sold to close an estate.

Cam, bl m, foaled 1870, by Camerino, dam Corbeille, by Newminster, her dam Trousseau by Gameboy.

Lady Lena, b m, foaled 1876, by Adventurer, dam Summer's Eve, by Stockwell, out of Summerside (winner of the Oaks), by West Australian.

May French, ch m, foaled 1875, by Distin, dam The Selected, by Umpire, out of Smut, by Womersley.

English Lass, b m, foaled 1878, by Paul Jones, (by Buccaneer), dam Matchlass, by Stockwell, her dam, Non Parelle, by Kingston.

Crash, ch m, foaled 1877, by Thunderbolt, dam Malpractic, by Chevalier d'Industrie, her dam, Dutchman's Daughter, by Flying Dutchman.

Christmas Gorse, b m, foaled 1878, by Winslow, dam Miss Byng, by Brother to Strafford, her dam, Miss Evelyn, by Orlando.

Lady Wentworth, b m, foaled 1878, by Restitution, dam Ada Byron, by Blair Athol, her dam Effie, by Wild Dayrell.

Rachel Rae, br m, foaled 1870, by Wild Dayrell (winner of the Derby), dam Boadicea, by The Nabob, her dam Princess by The Merry Monarch.

Cleopatra, b m, foaled 1878, by Rosicrucian, dam The Spynx, by Newminster, her dam Madam Stodare, by Sleight of Hand.

Fredy, br m, foaled 1878, by George Frederick, (Derby winner), dam Phœbe Athol, by Blair Athol, out of Phœbe, by Touchstone.

Sleepy Eye, b m, foaled 1876, by Orest, dam Lady Maud, by The Prime Minister, her dam Peasant Girl, by The Major, out of Glance, by Waxy.

Annapolis, ch m, foaled 1878, by imp. Mortemer, dam Virginia, (sister to Regalia, winner of the Oaks), by Stockwell, her dam The Gem, by Touchstone.

King Cup, ch m, foaled 1878, by Kingcraft, (winner of the Derby), dam Nutbeam, by Lord of the Isles, out of Chow, by Surplice.

Zuleika, ch m, foaled 1877, by Scottish Chief, dam Cerintha, by Newminster, out of Queen Bee, by Amorino.

Royal Title, ch m, foaled 1875, by Kingcraft, dam Lady of the Deben, by Dundee, her dam Lady of the Lake, by King Tom.

Lady Lyon, ch m. foaled 1870, by Lord Lyon, (Derby winner), dam Lanky Bet, by The Cossack, out of Gisella, by Emilius

Greek Maiden, b or br m, foaled 1869, by Blair Athol, dam Sparta, by Pyrrhus the First, her dam Hornpipe, by Venison.

Angelia, b m, foaled 1877, by Lord Lyon, dam Lady Inglis, by Ely, her dam Heroine of Lucknow, by Nutwith, out of Pocahontas, (dam of Stockwell, Rataplan, King Tom, etc.), by imp. Glencoe.

Ethel Mortlock, b m, foaled 1878, by Lord Lyon, dam Camilla, by Saunterer, out of Eastern Princess, (dam of imp. Prince Charlie), by Surplice.

Ute Maiden, b f, foaled 1882, by See Saw, dam Lady Lena, above.—*Live Stock Record.*

A Race Between Yearlings.

At Gallatin, Tenn., on the 10th, there was a race for yearlings that had been the leading topic in Tennessee turf circles for some weeks. The following is the telegraphic report to the New York *World*:

The weather and track were fair, and there was a good attendance at the old Albion track to-day, drawn together to witness the decision of a race between six thorough-bred yearlings. The race was the outcome of a friendly rivalry between several owners as to who had the best yearling, and the result was an open sweepstakes, each to carry 100 pounds, with sex allowances, and run a quarter of a mile. The starters and jockeys were E. Scarr's brown colt Lafette, 104 pounds, by Longfellow, dam Sue Wynne (St. Clair); J. T. Carter's bay filly Allie Long, 101 pounds, by Longfellow, dam Alice Burford (J. Scott); W. R. Rogers' bay gelding Gov. Bate, 97 pounds, by Glengarry, dam Alberta (W. Mack); J. Franklyn's bay filly Long Range, 97 pounds, by Longfellow, dam Sierra Nevada, (R. Sedge); T. Bates' chestnut filly Eastlake, 97 pounds, by Enquirer, dam Bonnie Park (D. Ward), and W. R. Tomkins' J. Wynne, 115 pounds, by Brigadier, dam Henrietta of the West (J. Burford). The six were sent away well together at the second attempt, and finished in the order in which their names are given, Lafette winning by a neck, with Allie Long a neck in front of Gov. Bate, Long Range, who was expected to have won, not being placed. Time, 25¼ seconds. The judges were C. H. Gellock, J. O. Bruton and W. T. Linck, and the timers B. Franklin and Major Elliott.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will hold a regular meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, December 2d, at 7 P. M.

Stoval, the colored jockey, has been engaged to ride for the McGrathiana Stable, property of Mr. Milton Young, in 1885.

George Lorrilard has bought the Bannatyne farm, south of Eatontown, N. J., for $14,500. He will use it as a stock farm.

The Blood Horse Association—Fall Meeting at the Bay District.

There was a sodden sky early Saturday morning, the fog clouds hung heavily on the hills, and as they lowered into the valleys there were drippings and discomforts worse than actual rain, as the water fell so gently that it was all left on the surface not current enough to seek a lower grade, dew-like and shining in millions of globules from every spray and leaf. There was a sombre pall on the ocean, dreariness on land and water. The early visitors, who thronged to the Bay District course to witness the early gallops of the racehorses, took a look at the track and wended their weary way homeward, disgusted at the outlook. No one imagined that there could be anything like racing at such an unauspicious time, and up to 9 o'clock it appeared hopeless, scarcely an anticipation of any sport. The fog still hung with perverse pertinacity on the hill to the south of the track, lifting at times and then sinking denser and more drearily. After that the sun was struggling to overcome the vapor, and when it shone for a moment there were hopes that the potent beams would be the victor in the fight. Those optimistically inclined backed old Sol, while the pessimistic divisions were willing to wager long odds that Jupiter Pluvius would knock his majesty out. A minute's sunshine, ten of shadow, until the forenoon was well nigh gone. Then those who knew that there is always a silver lining to the blackest cloud were gratified that this day was not an exception, and the trainers, joining in the belief, brought out their horses for a spin around the muddy course. Banged tails were enveloped in bandages, though the sleek coats were soon bespattered with mud, and grooms sighed over polish which would soon bear a sombre hue. Right merrily the youngsters galloped and threw showers of clay-colored globules behind them.

Anxiously those were watched which were designed to take part in the battles of the afternoon, and the speculators, who were guided by the morning spins, were all ajoy as one after another brushed through the stretches. When the gallops came to an end the harrow was set at work and every round ameliorated the sloppy course. At the best the track must be slow, but if it could be got safe owners would be well satisfied to run. When the bell rang to call the horses at the advertised hour it was assuredly safe, and though there were slippery places, these were on the first turn, which would not interfere with the first and second races on the programme, as both of these were three-quarters of a mile. There was a fair attendance when the order was given to saddle and the throng increased until there was quite a concourse on balconies and stands. Conspicuous among the carriages were an English drag of E. J. Baldwin and the four-in-hand of P. A. Finigan. The former was a new feature on a California race-course, and attracted a great deal of attention from its beauty and novelty; and certainly the four-in-hand was so well appointed as to merit a full share of praise.

The first race was the Ladies' stake for two-year-old fillies—a dash of three-quarters—and of the thirteen nominations only two started. These were La Scala and Mischief. La Scala, by Joe Hooker, from Abbie W. by Norfolk; Mischief by Thad. Stevens from Katie Pease. This was the fourth filly by Joe Hooker to start in a race, but the fame of her half brothers and the form she had displayed in her private trials were sufficient to install her as the favorite at the long odds of $20 to $5. Even this estimate was more than justified by the running, as she took the lead at the start and never surrendered it, winning with a good deal to spare in the very good time—when the condition of the track is taken into consideration—of 1·20.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Fall meeting. First day, Nov. 15, 1881.

First Race—The Ladies' Stakes; for two-year-old fillies; $50 each; $25 forfeit; second to save stake; three-quarters of a mile. Closed with 13 nominations.

Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, 107 lbs.....Duffy 1
Jas. Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease, 107 lbs.....Long 2

Time, 1:20.

The second race was also for two-year-olds, and at the same distance, three-quarters of a mile. There were three starters, Rapido, by Grinstead, his dam Experiment, by Monarchist, granddam Cornflower, by Lexington, which gives him three crosses of the greatest of all American sires. Tom Atchinson is by Joe Hooker, and is a three-quarter brother of Jim Renwick; and the other starter, Ichi Ban, is also by Joe Hooker, from a Norfolk mare. In this race the pool selling was quite lively, Rapido and Ichi Ban alternating as favorites, but just before the start the rates were $50 on Rapido, $48 on Tom Atchinson and $17 on Ichi Ban. A very good start was given without delay, and Ichi Ban being the quickest on his feet took the lead soon after the dropping of the flag. At the half-mile pole, which was reached in twenty-five seconds, Rapido and Ichi Ban were head and head, Tom being two lengths in the rear, but from that point the Santa Anita colt showed his superiority, leaving his competitors and winning quite handily in 1:18½. As the weights in this race were ten pounds less than the fillies carried, the time was about equal, though it was evident that in both cases the winners could have run somewhat faster. Ichi Ban was second, Tom Atchinson, third.

Second Race—Sweepstakes for two-year olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake; Alta and Estill to carry rule weights; all others one hundred pounds. With sex allowances; three-quarters of a mile. Four nominations.

E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment, 97 lbs.....Peppers 1
W. Ayer's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 97 lbs...Jo quin 2
T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 97 lbs.....Long 3

Time, 1:18½.

The next race was the Vestal stake for 3-year-old fillies, 1¼ miles. There were fifteen nominations made when the fillies were yearlings, and of these three came to the post. The contestants were: Freda, by Wildidle, from Frolic; Glendair, by Norfolk, from Glendew, and Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazar, from Tibbie Dunbar. Freda and Glendair were bred at Palo Alto, Freda having been purchased by E. J. Baldwin, and Glendair by Messrs Kelly and Lynch.

It was a close fight for position in the pools between Freda and Glendair, though towards the close Freda had the most supporters, the rates being $70 on Freda, $65 on Glendair, and $20 on Lizzie Dunbar. Again there was a capital start, and without a waste of time. The three were locked as they passed the stand, Freda and Glendair having their head parallel, Lizzie a nick behind. The latter was yawed all over the track by the efforts of her rider to restrain her, and ran under a great disadvantage. The quarter was made in 27 seconds, and the half in 55 seconds, Freda slightly in the lead of Glendair. When three-quarters were run Freda and Glendair were still locked, the time 1:21½, but going around the turn Freda gained the advantage, and when the mile was completed in 1:49¾ it looked as though she had the race safe. But Glendair was running strong, and overhauling the leader, so that at the seven-furlong-pole she was only a trifle behind. Holloway took a pull at Freda, wisely husbanding her strength, but Patsy Duffy was coming fast with Glendair and at the drawgate Holloway was forced to apply the whip vigorously. From there the race was intensely exciting. Neither faltered under the driver; both ran resolutely. It was too close for the usual cheering and every eye was egear to catch the finish. Only those who were in a position to note the difference to an inch could designate which was the winner, and the Judges aware of the necessity of exactness, were leaning over the stand to get the range over the double wire. Their fiat gave the race to Freda by a "short head," Lizzie not very far behind. Time, 2:15½.

Third Race—The Vestal Stakes; for three-year-old fillies; $25 each; p. p. $300 added; second to receive $100; third to save stake; one mile and a quarter. Fifteen nominations.

E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 115 lbs.....Holloway 1
T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 115 lbs.....Duffy 2
W. L. Pritchard's ch f Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar, 115 lbs.....Flowers 3

Time, 2:15½.

The fourth race was the most eagerly anticipated of any on the programme. It was a stake for three-year-olds, of one and one-eighth miles. The starters were Shenandoah, Beaconsfield, Philip S. and Prince of Norfolk. The betting was the best criterion of how evenly their chances were regarded by the speculators. For instance, in one pool Shenandoah was the favorite at $70, the second choice was Beaconsfield at $80, the third Philip S. at $80, and the fourth choice was Prince of Norfolk at $95. As the pool selling progressed there was an increase in the amount wagered in each pool, Philip S. bringing $140, Prince of Norfolk $130, Shenandoah $115, and Beaconsfield $90. Several times the favoritism went from one to another, and each could claim the first position in the estimation of the bettors. The start was from the seven-furlong-pole, and they were sent off so evenly that it could not be told which had the advantage, though as they passed the stand Prince had his nose in front. At the quarter pole in 40 seconds all were in a bunch, Prince of Norfolk running very wild on the turns. Down the backstretch the four were so close that the leader could not be determined, and when five furlongs were accomplished in 1:06, the situation was the same. From that point Philip S. drew away, so that at the head of the stretch he was two lengths in the lead, Prince of Norfolk second. That only an accident could deprive Philip S. of the victory, was the unanimous opinion of the lookers-on, and it also seemed that the Prince would be second. Beaconsfield had plenty of vim, however, and he ran past his competitor, winning the second place by a neck, Shenandoah some distance behind. Time, 2:00.

Fourth Race—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake; one mile and an eighth. Five nominations.

P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 118 lbs.....Duffy 1
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 118 lbs.....Easterbrook 2
M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 118 lbs.....Williams 3
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon, dam Demirep, 118 lbs.....Holloway 0

Time, 2:00.

The fifth race was a dash of a mile for all ages, the entries Jim Douglas, Gano and Forest King. Jim Douglas was the favorite at $110, Gano bringing $45, and Forest King $22.50. When the flag fell Jim Douglas jumped off with the lead, and selecting the best ground to run upon, never lost the advantage, Gano running a fair second to the half mile in 52 seconds. At the three-quarters Forest King was in second place, but he could never get near enough to endanger the chances of the favorite, who won with quite a margin to spare in 1:46. And thus closed the first day of the Fall meeting, and it was pronounced by all the most successful opening which has ever been known since the organization of the association.

Fifth Race—Purse $250; $50 to second; for all ages; one mile.

Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 6 years, 118 lbs.....Howson 1
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W. by Don Victor, 5 years, 118 lbs.....Duffy 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita, 4 years, 118 lbs.....Peppers 3

Time, 1:46.

On Tuesday, 18th, the settled weather had brought the track into good condition and no Spring day was ever more cheering and inviting for an outing. The attendance was very good, the best second day ever known in the history of the association, and two of three races were spirited affairs. The first was heats of three-quarters of a mile, in which started Jim Douglas and Sweetbriar. Jim was largely the favorite before the start, an average of the pools being $70 on him to $16 on Sweetbriar. That these or larger odds were justified was satisfactorily proved by the result of the race, the favorite winning so easily that all description required is to say that Jim won the first heat in 1:16½, the second in 1:18½.

First Race; Purse, $300, $75 to second; for all ages; three-quarter mile heats.

Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 6 years, 118 lbs.....Howson 1 1
Rancho del Paso's, b f Sweetbriar, by Virgil, dam Impudence, 3 years, 110 lbs.....Duffy 2 2

Time, 1:16½, 1:18½.

The next race was a selling race, in which were eight entries, all of which started. These were Cito, Birdcatcher, Belshaw, Duke of Monday, Quebec, Bessie, Billy Johnson and Robin. The positions awarded were in the order their names are written, the starting point was at the seven-furlong pole, the distance to be covered one and one-eighth miles. Duke of Monday was an immense favorite some time before the start, the rates being $60 on him to $17 on the field, which comprised all excepting Birdcatcher, who brought $8. When the flag fell the horses were in a good position, and were sent off very evenly, Billy Johnson having a trifle the advantage. He was running very fast from the outset, and keeping up his rapid rate, left the others in the rear when the stand was passed. Around the first turn the pace was still faster, and when three furlongs were compassed in the fast time of 36½ seconds he was several lengths in the lead, Duke of Monday and Cito being second and third. Billy still kept up a rate quite unlooked for by a majority of the spectators, and at the half-mile pole was a good twenty lengths in the lead of Duke of Monday. From that point the latter gained on the leader, and when fairly straightened into the stretch was only a few lengths behind. Cito was also improving his position, and when the mile was finished in 1:44¼ Billy and Duke were nearly parallel, Cito three lengths behind. From thence Duke easily beat his competitor, winning a very good race in 1:57½. Cito was a fair third, the others in a ruck behind. It was generally conceded that if Billy Johnson had been more judiciously ridden the result would have been otherwise, and in that case the "fielders" would have scored a notable victory.

Second Race—Selling; purse, $250; second to receive $75; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry entitled weight, with two pounds off for each $100 below $1,000 and three pounds added for each $100 above. One mile and an eighth.

Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep, aged, $600, 107 lbs.....Duffy 1
C. E. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, $500, 105 lbs.....Green 2

J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 2 years, $500, 70, carried 74, lbs.....Ginnie 3
G. L. Richardson's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, $1,000, 115 lbs.....Holloway 0
W. M. Murry's br h Birdcatcher, by Spectre, dam Pet, 5 years, $1,000, 118 lbs.....Ross 0
Wm. Boot's br m Bessie, by imp. Hercules, dam unknown, aged, $600, 107 lbs.....Young 0
T. Lynch's b g Belshaw, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, aged, $300, 101 lbs.....Joaquin 0
Wm. Boot's ch g Robin, by Bob Wooding, dam Lizzie Marshall, 4 yrs., $600, 107, (carried 110), lbs.....Appleby 0
Time, 1:57¼.

The third race was the same distance, 1¼ miles, the starters Philip S., Glendair, Billy the Kid, Lucky B., Forest King and Nellie Peyton. The betting was quite heavy part of the time, Nellie Peyton being slightly the favorite when the pools were first offered, though Philip S. soon passed her, and a fair average for some time before the start was Philip S. $120. Nellie Peyton $100, Glendair $75, and the field (Billy the Kid, Lucky B. and Forest King), $27.50. Philip S. had the pole, with Glendair second, Billy the Kid third, Lucky B. fourth, Forest King fifth, and Nellie Peyton outside. There was some delay in getting them off, and when the flag fell Philip S. had a decided advantage. This he made the best use of by retaining his inside position by outrunning the others, and passing the judges' stand, for the first time, he was a length in advance. At the quarter pole in 39½ seconds, he was half a length in front of Glendair, the others in a ruck behind, and there was no change at the half, the five furlongs run in 1:05. So far it seemed as though the favorite had the race safe, and when the mile was completed in 1:44½ he still led, though Forest King was coming, and soon after it was evident that he was closing rapidly on the leader. He continued to gain, and amid shouts of vociferous applause from those who had backed the field, he won by a length from Philip S., with Lucky B. third. Time, 1:57¼. This was the first race so far when the backers of the short end had made such a decided "killing." The night before Forest King sold for $5 in a pool of $150, and in all probability $1,000 investment won over ten times as much.

Third Race.—Purse $250, $50 to second, for all ages, one mile and an eighth.
S. J. Jones b h, Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W: by Don Victor, 5 years, 118 lbs.....Appleby 1
P. Siebenthaler's b h, Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 years, 102 lbs.....Howson 2
E. J. Baldwin's b h, Lucky B., by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson, 4 years, 118 lbs.....Holloway 3
T. Lynch's ch f, Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 3 years, 106 lbs.....Long 0
Rancho del Paso, ch f, Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah, dam Emily Peyton, 5 years, 115 lbs.....Duffy 0
G. L. Richardson's, b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 115 lbs.....Williams 0
Time 1:57¾.

Thursday, the 20th, the "extra day" of the meeting proved, like those which preceded it, very satisfactory to the spectators. Some of the high-rollers among the spectators came to grief when Nellie Peyton beat Douglas, with the odds so long against her, but as three favorites in the four races won, those who make a practice of supporting the cream of the entries could not find much fault. The track was very good, and, with the exception of a portion of the first turn, was unquestionably fast. The weather was fair and the attendance very good. The betting was quite spirited, more money going into the box than on any of the preceding days, and there was nothing to mar the sports of the afternoon.

The first race was a sweepstakes for three-yesr-olds, a dash of one and a half miles. There were three starters, Philip S., who had incurred a penalty of five pounds for his victory on the opening day, Shenandoah and Beconsfield. The places alloted were in the above order; in the pools Beaconsfield being a decided favorite. A very good start was given them soon after they were marshalled at the starting point, the favorite taking the lead soon after the flag fell, Shenandoah second. In this order they passed the stand for the first time in 56½ seconds, and there was no change when three-quarters were run in 1:22. The first mile was completed in 1:48. Shenandoah lapped on the leader, Philip S. moving up. Soon afterward Shenandoah faltered and Philip S. passed him, though despite the efforts of his jockey he could not endanger the chances of Beaconsfield, who won with a good deal to spare in 2:40. Shenandoah pulled up so lame that his rider was permitted to dismount at the lower tier of stables, his middle tendon of the foreleg being so badly sprung that it is unlikely he will ever race again.

Nov. 20th.—First Race.—Sweepstakes for three-year-olds; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake; winner of No. 4 to carry 5 pounds extra; one mile and a half. Five nominations.
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 118 lbs.....Easterbrook 1
P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 123 lbs. including 5 lbs. penalty.....Hennessy 2
E. J. Baldwin's b c Shenandoah, by Shannon, dam Demirep, 118 lbs.....Holloway 3
Time 2:40.

The second race was heats of a mile for all ages, ten pounds below rule weights. Jim Douglas, Nellie Peyton and Billy the Kid were the starters, the position being in the above order. Jim was largely the favorite, his supporters being willing to wager $100 on his chances to $22.50 on both the others. Many pools were sold with Douglas out, so confident were the bettors that he would win, with a corresponding lack of confidence on those who took the other side. The first heat was a splendid contest between Douglas and Nellie Peyton the whole of the mile. Both were admirably managed, Douglas striding along at a rapid pace every inch of the way, the rider of Nellie patiently waiting until there was only a furlong to run. That final 220 yards was a "corker," as the boys say, Douglas managing to win by a short length in the fast time of 1:42.

The mare had shown so well that, notwithstanding the loss of the heat, she advanced in the estimation of the sharp observer so that the pools ranged $40 to $100 that she would win, or rather that Douglas would not. Billy essayed to make the running this heat, and to some purpose, as he carried Douglas to the quarter in 25½ seconds. From there Nellie pushed the leader to the half in 50½ seconds, and at the three-quarter pole, in 1:16¼, she was at his haunch. From thence it was an exciting struggle. Nellie was surely gaining, though Douglas was not easily beaten. At the drawgate their noses were on a line. Inch by inch the handsome daughter of Hurrah was getting the best of an arduous struggle, and when they came under the wire he was half a length in front. Time, 1:43. The betting was then $110 on the field to $24 on Douglas, as it was nearly certain that, after two heats in such fast time, it could not be expected that he would come back a third fast enough to endanger the chances of the mare. The prophecy was correct, as she galloped in the lead from the quarter pole home, and finished with a good deal in hand in 1:45.

Second Race.—Purse $400; heats of a mile; for all ages, second to receive $100, 10 pounds deducted from regular weights
Rancho del Paso's ch m Nellie Peyton, by imp Hurrah, dam Emily Peyton, 5 years, 105 lbs.(carried 107 lbs.).....Duffy 2 1 1
Geo. Howson's b h Jim Douglas, by Wildidle, dam Yolone, 5 years, 105 lbs.....Howson 1 2 2
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 105 lbs., carried 109 lbs.).....Appleby 3 3 3
Time, 1:42, 1:43, 1:45.

The third race was a selling purse, a dash of one and a quarter miles, with the same allowances as in the race of Tuesday. The starters were Billy Johnson, Cito, Duke of Monday and Nick of the Woods. The Duke was largely the favorite, bringing $80 to $25 on all the others, the hopes of the fielders being centered on Billy Johnson from his wonderful exhibition of speed in the previous race, while a few thought that the gameness shown by the 2-year-old Cito might prove of avail. The hopes were illusory. Cito went away with Johnson at a good pace and led to stand by half a length. When half a mile had been run there was a trifle in favor of the colt, but going down the backstretch Duke moved up and all three were abreast at the half-mile pole. At the completion of the mile in 1:46 Duke led Cito a neck, and taking the track rather quickly Cito was dropped behind both the Duke and Billy Johnson. It was evident then that the Duke had the race safe, and the contest was narrowed to a fight between Billy and Cito for second place. This the youngster won by half a length, two behind Duke of Monday, who won in 2:13¼.

Third Race—Selling, purse, $250; second to receive $50; horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry entitled weight, with two pounds off for each $100 below $1,000 and three pounds added for each $100 above. One mile and a quarter.
Rancho del Paso's b g Duke of Monday, by Monday, dam Demirep, aged, $600, 107 lbs.....Duffy 1
J. C. Simpson's ch g Cito, by Joe Hooker, dam Too Soon, 2years, $700, 74 lbs.....Ginnie 2
C. E. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson, by Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, $700, 109 lbs.....Howson 3
G. L. Richardson's ch h Nick of the Woods, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie, aged, $600, 110 lbs.....Thompson 0
Time 2:13¼.

The concluding race was a dash of five-eighths of a mile, for two-year-olds, the starters, Ichi Ban, Tom Atchison, Billy A. and Mistletoe. Ichi Ban was the favorite, bringing $50, Tom Atchison and Mistletoe coupled, $30, and Billy A., $15. There was a lively contention among the bettors at these odds and a large amount of money was posted. The race was a very pretty quarrel. Ichi Ban from the outside position made play as soon as the starting signal was given and secured the lead before reaching the half-mile pole. As they swept around the further turn the gray still led, and as the homestretch was reached there was none to dispute his claim to first money, excepting Tom Atchison. The white face of the latter was the only distinguishing mark, but, unlike the plume of Navarre, it was never in the lead, Ichi Ban winning a capital race, and in the fast time of 1:02½.

Fourth Race.—Purse, $150; $25 to second; for two-year-olds; five-eighths of a mile.
Geo. Howson's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 107 lbs., Howson 1
T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atchinson, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 107 lbs.....Duffy 2
G. Pacheco's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens, dam Mistake, 107 lbs., Kelly
W. L. Appleby's ch c Billy A., by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, 110 lbs., 3 .....Appleby 0
Time, 1:02¾.

California Entries at St. Louis.

The following California horses appear in the stakes of the St. Louis Fair Jockey Club, to be run at the Spring Meeting 1885:

St. Louis Fair Derby, for three-year-olds (foals of 1882) at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $3,000 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; the second to receive $500; third $200 out of the stakes; to be run on the first day of the Spring meeting, 1885; one mile and a half.

J. D. and J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn.
Stemler & Todhunter's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarty.
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
Rancho del Paso's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra (Belle.)
Rancho del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by Great Tom, dam Moselle.

St. Louis Fair Oaks, for three-year-old fillies (foals of 1882), at $100 each; half forfeit, or only $20 if declared April 15, 1885, with $1,500 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; second to have $300, and third $200 out of the stakes; to be run on the third day of the Spring Meeting, 1885; one mile and a half.

E. J. Baldwin's b f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle. by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Glencross, by Rutherford, dam Glenita.
Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

Charles Green Stakes, for three-year-olds (foals of 1882), at $100 each, half forfeit, or only $20 if declared April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added; the winner of any three-year-old stake race of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs.; the second to have $300; third $150 out of stakes; to be run on the fifth day of the Spring meeting of 1885; one mile and a quarter.

J. D. & J. K. Christy's ch g Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, dam Mattie Glenn.
A. J. Stemler & Todhunter's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette.
E. J. Baldwin's b c Volante, by Grinstead, dam Sister Anne.
E. J. Baldwin's br f Mira, by Grinstead, dam Blossom.
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment.
E. J. Baldwin's ch c Verano, by Grinstead, dam Jennie D.
E. J. Baldwin's b f Mission Belle, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
E. J. Baldwin's br c Brandywine, by Lexingtor, dam Mollie McCarty.
Rancho del Paso's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels, dam Electra (Belle).
Rancho del Paso's ch c Tyrant, by imp. Great Tom, dam Moselle.
Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W.

St. Louis Fair Stallion Stakes, for two-year-old colts and fillies (foals of 1883) at $100 each, half forfeit, or $20 if declared by April 15, 1885, with $2,000 added; the winner of any two-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs.; the second to receive $500 and third $250 out of stakes; to be run on the sixth day of Spring meeting of 1885: three-quarters of a mile.

E. J. Baldwin's Grinstead.
E. J. Baldwin's Rutherford.
Rancho del Paso's Longfield.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Brighton Beach's Indian-Summer Racing Season—Unusual Good Character of the Sport—McLaughlin's Hundredth Win—General Notes, Etc.

Brighton's bold brigade of beach-combers have, during the past week, monopolized the exclusive attention of the turf world, and are likely to do so until snow flies. Winter racing in these latitudes has been an unknown quantity in the experience of metropolitan race-goers until the last two seasons have demonstrated the indefatigable nature of the management by the sea, who have shown that if good material is provided the public interest can be sustained long after the racing season proper has ended. Indeed, nothing short of a cyclone or an invasion of the track by floating icebergs daunts the enterprising nature of the Brighton Beachers, and the open weather of late, though at times rather uncomfortably low in temperature, has been all in favor of this, in some respects, the most popular racecourse in America. To-day (Friday) the Brighton Beach Racing Association give their hundredth day's racing for 1884.

The representative rider of Yankeeland, James McLaughlin, won his hundredth race at the Beach on Friday, accomplishing another notable feat in the same connection, in that he brought the ex-Marylander, Nettie, home first over the short distance of the T. Y. C., generally believed by those best acquainted with the gelding's abilities, an impossibility even in the most ordinary company. Ever since this now widely and favorably known young jockey began his career at Saratoga years ago the writer, who benefitted largely by his first big win on Princeton, landing odds of nearly 40 to 1, has watched his upward progress, taking occasion from time to time to defend "Bill" Daly's former apprentice from sneering remarks directed against his style of riding. This was characterized as crude, ungraceful, amateurish. Jimmy's detractors, in short, intimating that nothing but luck and good mount had gained him his success. The friends of the jockey always would reply: "Never mind about his seat, or the way he holds his hands, his style is a 'get there' style, and that will do very well." This season has turned into ridicule the derision of these deriders, and these "sore heads," who have seen McLaughlin get home with poor racehorses generally well beaten in the fray, have hidden their diminished heads in the dust, and their discreditable envy in their hearts. As a specimen of this jockey's keen sense of improving his own chance through even the slightest mistake of his opponents, his one hundred and second win on Friday, on George Singerley, is an instance. His main opponent, young Barrett on Royal Arch, had, as every onlooker will testify, the race as good as won as he made the straight. McLaughlin on Singerley was beaten a furlong from home, and Royal Arch's jockey realizing this all too soon, *unwrapped the lines from his wrists*, letting go of his horse's head. Shadowing him closely, Singerley's pilot instantly perceived the other's mistake, and redoubling his exertions, McLaughlin won the race out of the fire in the same manner as he did with Brookdale's graduate against his brother Frank on King Fan. The great secret of every profession is to never lose an opportunity of learning something new. The persons in any walk of life who fold their hands in complacency and imagine that they know everything constitute a spectacle of egotism at once sad and mirth-provoking, and the sooner they realize that progress is *always* possible the better for their chances of reaching fame and preferment. The other jockeys at Brighton Beach are getting to be close observers of the methods of the American Archer, and in many cases with benefit to themselves and their employers.

Old Telemachus on Friday and the colt Nitot on Saturday won their races, after innumerable seconds and thirds. Both had been regarded by the talent as "due" some time since, and each may now be looked for to score yet again before the curtain drops for good on 1884's turf struggles. Telemachus, when known as The King, was the medium of a very sensational winning by Plunger Walton at Saratoga, in which the terror of British bookmakers landed a "killing," estimated at $20,000, the stake he put up being just a tenth part of the amount won. Clapham Smith, the Marylander, was in immediate control of the colt at the time, and he was better known as Smith's colt than by the name of The King. In the race under discussion the Dwyer Brothers' Quito was a big favorite over the field, with Sioux and Smith's colt next in favor respectively, the latter, with Costello up, gaining the judges' *fiat* by an open length. After the race he was named Telemachus, and the same Fall he ran two nailing good races, a mile and a quarter at Brighton Beach in 2:09¼, and a mile and a half at Sheepshead Bay in 2:37, in the latter race with 100 lbs., beating a strong field in Girofle, 107; Elias Lawrence, 98; Ingomar, 90; and Ferncliffe, 115. Since this race four years have elapsed without a winning bracket for Telemachus until his win on Friday last.

Fosteral's win was the most interesting race of Saturday's card at Brighton. The field that contested the handicap was a flattering tribute to the good judgment of the handicapper, and the best in quality that has started at this track in some time. The overnight betting evidenced the closest kind of a contest, and when thirteen starters were saddled, fully half the lot figured at one time or another as favorites in the betting, though Delilah's and King Lion's apparent advantages both in the pigskin and at the weights, made them the closing choices of the *cognoscenti*. Lumped in the field in most of the auction pools was Fosteral, the white-faced half-brother to Gen Monroe, whose form at the recent Washington meeting was so high that it is surprising how he retrograded so rapidly in the pools, unless the journey was considered too short for him. But to our mind this son of the four-miler Foster, whom the writer saw win at San Francisco, with Billy Lakeland up, in the largest purse ever won on an American racecourse, has shown that his forte is speed as well as stamina. His Summer Handicap win at Chicago, and his defeat of Monroe at Saratoga, were over a mile and a quarter and a mile and five hundred yards respectively, and he has shown speed on other occasions since then. With this in our mind, and bearing in view the gelding's gallops on election day at Jerome, when he moved remarkably free and strong before he dumped little Wethers out of the saddle, we advised a speculative friend, who asked our opinion, to back Fosteral at the good odds obtainable. Herbert's abilities for a mile, and perhaps half a furlong further, were canvassed, but he has always chucked it up at a longer distance, and Fosteral was elected to carry the "boodle," with at the last moment, a saver on Herbert.

When the ex-Rancocas sprinter, Herbert, showed the colors of his Boston owner to the front a quarter of a mile from the finish most persons looked to see him retain his position to the end, but the length of his tether was exactly the mile and a sixteenth alluded to above, and, poor jockeyship also being responsible, half a furlong from home both Fosteral and Lizzie Mack headed him, the gelding outlasting the mare in

clever style. Since Fosteral and the other members of the Louisiana stable were sold to their present owner the son of Foster has won the entire party out with interest, and as he appears to be tolerably sound on his pins he is likely to add to his victories when not overburdened with weight. In that respect he is inferior to his noted relative, Gen. Monroe, whose conformation, however, is more adapted to weight-carrying than that of the "waspy" gelding, his half brother.

The Indian-Summer weather of Monday drew a great crowd to the racecourse by the sea, and those present witnessed probably the fastest racing that ever took place in these latitudes at this season of the year. The interest of course centred in the meeting of Little Fred and Royal Arch, and in spite of the great speed shown by the older horse, the colt had many backers. In the preliminary gallop Fred moved a quarter in 25s. with such ease that all connected with him were confident of his invincibility on this occasion, and testified their faith by their works, to the extent of backing him heavily in the pools. The half-brother to Blue Lodge, however, with little Church up, led their champion a dance that they little expected, and with head up, under a stout pull, Royal Arch took the track and kept it all through, showing greater speed than he had been credited with. The race showed how good the son of Fellowcraft is when ridden properly, and instead of winning only two races in the past eight weeks he should have been credited with three times that number at least.

The various hunt clubs are having great sport this golden Autumn weather. Near Baltimore the Elkridge Hounds have had meetings at Towson's and Long Green Valley, with some exciting runs and no casualities. The Meadow Brook Hunt's "point to point" steeplechase on Saturday was cleverly won by Mr. Stokes on Jericho, over fourteen others, of whom young Mr. Keene had a nastv fall, breaking his collarbone. But by far the most interesting affair of the week was the wedding on Tuesday, at Far Rockaway, of Miss Stevens and Mr. Ladenburg. The happy pair were united at high noon, and two hours later the bridegroom risked his neck in the pink coat steeplechase of members of the Meadow Brook and Rockaway Hunts. Fortunately no accidents were reported, and the fair bride was presented with the brush of Reynard after the hunters's return. In the evening the pair went on an extended bridal tour. Yours,

New York, Nov. 11th, 1884. PACIFIC.

A Wise Course.

A healthy sign of the times is the fact that a number of trotters that have shown an inclination to pace have been allowed to do so. The conversion of a pacer to the trotting gait has invaribly resulted in injury, in many cases of a permanent character. The time is not in the remote distance when the pacing gait was unfashionable and look upon as a blemish. No one cared for a pacer, and if he had one, hastened to convert him to trotting. The result of this system has been a number of horses who, while occasionally making very fast record as trotters, have failed to make great campaigners. The wear and tear of the weight carried has, by a natural course, unfitted them for continuous work. Great exceptions have been the remarkable horses, Smuggler and Red Cloud, but what could these two have done had they been allowed to go their chosen gait?

Inch by inch the pacer has fought his way into pulic favor, until to day Richball second to no horse as a money-winner, and as game, speedy, and resolute as any animal that ever drew a sulky. The pacer is no longer the pariah of the turf, but has taken his rank as a worthy claimant for public honors. One has but to look at the programmes of our great trotting meetings to recognize the truth of this assertion.

Close observers have always inclined to the belief that conformation and not pedigree is accountable for the pacing gait else why do we hear of pacers that are of trotting lineage? Westmont, Lorene, Eddie C, Felix, Richball, Fuller, Jim Jewell, and a host of others are by sires and out of dams with not a drop of pacing blood near them. On the other hand, many pacing sires, like Blue Bull and Pocahontas Boy. get natural trotters as well as pacers.

The present season is remarkable for the number of trotters that have been allowed to take the pacing gait, as preferred. Minnie R., a fast but unreliable mare as a trotter, has scored a fast record as a pacer, and is improving. Jewett, by Allie West, is now a side-wheeler, Mike Wilkes, a son of the great George, has abandoned trotting for pacing, Quechee Maid, long known to the turf, has also taken the gait. Blue Bull's son, Little Wonder, with a trotting record of 2:30, is liable to beat the mark as a pacer, and Novelty, the inbred Champion, has shown her liking for lateral progression and will go so. Last on the list to date is Gladiator, our old friend, who, when he comes from the hands of the veterinary, will enter in the pacing classes, We think this is a wise course. Let weights alone and allow the horse to go its natural gait, for there is more money in it in the end.—*Sportsman.*

ATHLETICS.

The Olympic Games.

The Fall meeting of the Olympic Club will take place next Thursday afternoon, (Thanksgiving Day), at their grounds in Oakland. The sport should be of the best description, as the very finest performers on the Coast are entered for the various events. Great interest is centred on the match race between Flynn and Lucas. Should the track be in good order, there is little doubt but that the winner will have to make 10½s. in order to win. We don't think that either man can beat 10½s. Cook will put forth his very best efforts in the mile bicycle race, and with all the conditions favorable, we shall expect the time to run very close to 3m. 5s. The runners in the maiden race are an unusually good string and fast time will be made; we could name the winner but as the handicaps are not yet arranged it would not be justifiable. A rider, whom great things can be expected from in a few seasons, will make it rather lively in the five-mile race. The half-mile and two-mile handicap bring together a great many excellent runners, and if the handicappers do their work in an intelligent manner, fine races can be confidently expected. The high jump and pole vault promises good performances. The sprint races will, as usual, be hotly contested. The following is the complete entry list:

Maiden Race—J. Clark, W. McConnell, L. D. McDonald, C. J. Schuster, Geo. Jones.

100 Yard Handicap Run—G. E. Petterson, M.M. Martin, J. W. Flynn, E. B. Freeze, W. R. Stewart, B. R. Brierly, H. R. Hertel, G. W. Jordan, B. A. Benjamin, H. W. Thompson. Geo. Jones, A. B. Tennent.

220 Yard Handicap Run—G. E. Petterson, J. W. Flynn, E. B. Freeze, W. R. Stewart, B. R. Brierly, H. R. Hertel, A. B. Tennent, W. McConnell, Geo. Jordan, M. M. Martin.

440 Yards Scratch, Olympic Club—M. M. Martin, W. R Stewart, B. A. Benjamin, C. J. Shuster, R. S. Haley.

One-half Mile Handicap—M. M. Martin, W. R. Stewart, W Connors, T. Jennings, W. McConnell, G. W. Jordan, R. Gibson, T. C. Kelly, L. D. McDonald, C. W. Scanlin, W. A. Scott, M. McIlwaine, G. W. Hupers, C. B. Hill, F. M. Day, M. W. Dejonge.

Pole Vault—W. F. Scott, H. Germain, O. Giersch, C. Hartman, C. Himbert, C. J. Schuster.

Running High Jump—Albert Lean, W. F. Scott, H. Germain, O. Giersch, F. W. Randolph, C. J. Schuster, B. A. Benjamin.

One Mile Handicap Walk—W. J. Kennealy, M. McIlwaine, T. J. Spencer, H. Coffin, C. B. Hill, J. B. Benjamin.

Obstacle Race—W. A. Scott, C. Hess, Jr., C. Hartman, B. S. Benjamin, M. M. Martin, W. R. Stewart,.

Match Race, 100 yds.—T. W. Flynn and H. J. Lucas.

One Mile Scratch Bicycle Race—F. R. Cook, E. Mohrig, W. H. Day, H. Tenney.

Five Mile Handicap Bicycle Race—S. F. Booth, E. Mohrig, Ed. Slack, H. Tenney, F. E. Johnston.

Two Mile Handicap Race—T. Jennings, C. W. Scanlin, R. Gibson, W. A. Scott, M. McIlwaine, C. B. Hill.

Muscular Beauties in Motion.

"What are we coming to?" asked a lady visitor at a gymnasium up-town devoted to ladies.

The sight was indeed inspiriting. Young ladies with bulging muscles were performing feats of strength and agility heretofore supposed to belong to the province of man. Half a dozen rowing-machines were in active use.

"Those are favorites," said a lady attendant. "Very probably the ladies using them have just returned from the seaside or lake shore, and are rowing partly for association sake and partly because this exercise is one of the best to be had. If you notice, you must have seen how women have improved at the oar."

At the horizontal bars were trembling, twirling, and swinging beauties, who have also the skill to protect their beauty from street insult.

"In fact," said the attendant, "women are becoming more self-reliant daily, and I am not sure (this with a smile) but we shall soon be able to transport the men. Some of these ladies are married, and you may be sure the broom is discarded. It is no longer woman's weapon. Now, watch that girl vault."

"Mercy! won't she fall and hurt herself?"

"Not much; she's used to that act. Now what do you think of our trapeze performers?"

Looking upward, whence floated silvery laughter, were three finely-knit fairies—rather too heavy for fairies perhaps, but not very big for women. They appeared as much at home up there as if they stood on the floor, and their graceful actions would have done credit to Barnum's arena. This thought being spoken to the attendant, she replied:

"O, yes; last Winter we had with us Mr. Barnum's best lady trapeze performer, and she was as modest as she was gifted. She was our only professional; all these are amateurs and they are as much at home in Delmonico's ball room as they are here."

"I suppose you have not introduced glove-fights?" asked the visitor, with a smile which said, "That's an awfully foolish question."

"Well, we have had no glove-fights, but we have the necessary ingredients—gloves, and ladies with the skill to use them. We open a new class next Tuesday, and would be pleased to see you here."

The caller went away with a vivid picture of the womanly prize fighters of the future before her eyes.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, which usually takes things quietly flies into a bad temper because the managers of the Central Park did not follow its advice and lay out a 220-yard straightaway and a quarter-mile track. The scold who wrote the article evidently never studied geometry, or he would not have blundered so egregiously. The dimensions of the lot are 550x275 feet. The hypothenuse of this base and perpendicular will give about 614 feet, so that a 220-yard straightaway could not possibly be laid, even from corner to corner, while there is no allowance in these calculations for a finish. —*S. F. Chronicle.*

This lecture, adminstered us by the sporting editor of the *Chronicle*, on our lack of geometrical knowledge is rather severe, particularly when it is borne in mind that we have never in any article published in this paper, advised the manager of Central Park to lay down a 220-yard straightaway. We don't mind criticism on any article that appears in this column, but we can't say that we relish getting laid out for a statement that originated in the imagination of the *Chronicle* editor, and not in the columns of this paper.

M. W. Ford will compete at the games of the St. Louis (Mo.) Athlete Association on Thanksgiving day. He will endeavor to beat the record for the standing broad and running high jumps.

After working the country, the professional sprinter generally heads for this city to spend the winter months. Three or four have arrived in the city during the present month.

The regular edition of the *Amateur Athlete* will be known as the "Cyclist and Athlete" on and after Dec. 4th.

T. F. Delany has challenged P. Golden to a ten-mile run.

BICYCLING.

We still look to the Greeks as our examples in the cultivation of mind and body, as the best exponents of the finest physical, mental, and artistic capabilities of the race. "But the glory that was Greece, and the grandeur that was Rome," were nurtured in the open air. The doctrine of oxygen was a cardinal point in the creed of those old pagans. Doubtless the need of it is even yet a matter of faith with the majority of mankind; but there is still a deplorable lack of those good works which give the lungs full chance for it. However, the most pessimistic of mortals cannot help seeing that a great revival of respect for the body is upon the earth. The Olympian games were, doubtless, of great interest to the spectators, and Socrates himself once took a suburban trip to witness them. But the tournaments at Hartfood and Springfield brought out some splendid exhibitions of muscle and endurance. And among the men who distinguished themselves there were several who stand as well in their college classes as, for example, the classic youths from the Lyceum groves. —*Outing.*

It is said that there are 300,000 bicycles in Great Britain.

Common sense generally dictates how a wheel should be cared for, and more or less complete directions are so accessible in many little manuals that a few simple directions are the most practical. Always wipe off well on returning from a ride. Oil a little at a time and often. Watch screws, nuts, and spokes, and keep them tight. See that the tire is firm and repaired if much cut. Carry oil, a cloth, twine and wrenches in your saddle bag. Familiarize yourself with all parts of the machine, but do not unnecessarily take it apart. See that any luggage you may carry is firm. If anything gets out of gear and you cannot fix it, consult some one who is posted, or take it to a competent mechanic.

October 17th, Hendee made an attempt to beat the five mile record at Springfield. There was a high wind blowing, and the times were as follows: 1 mile, 2:51; 2 miles, 5:51 3-5; 3 miles, 8:55; 4 miles, 12:02; 5 miles, 15:03. The individual miles were, 2:51, 3:00 3-5, 3:03 2-5, 3:07, 3:01. There is no doubt whatever that Hendee can knock out, or equal, any record in America, and we look forward with interest to next season, when we hope he will again attack, with more success, the records that circumstances have opposed his beating.—*Wheel.*

The wheelmen of Santa Cruz made a trip to Watsonville and return on last Sunday. The ride was a pleasant one notwithstanding that the 'cyclists were obliged to walk through a mile and a half of sand. The trip down was made in 2 hours, 30 minutes, while the return occupied 3 hours, 15 minutes. The following riders participated in the run: Ed. C. Abraham, Ellery Young, Robert Effey, J. H. Bailey, Lawrence Williams, Al. Radke and John Tufts.

The machine known by the name of the Grasshopper in this country is none other than the Xtraordinary challenge so so familiar to the British riders of the "silent steed." This statement is made for the express purpose of enlightening the sporting editor of a weekly paper, and it is to be hoped that it will satisfactorily solve one of the many mysteries he so strenuously battled with in a recent issue.

Acting upon the suggestion contained in the last issue of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN the managing committee of the Bay City Wheelmen have decided to leave the time in the "time race" blank until the riders are mounted on their machines ready to start in the race. Every rider has a show in this event.

Intending competitors in the Grasshopper race should lose no time in securing a machine. There are only six in the city. Riders can arrange for a machine by making application at 16 Golden Gate avenue.

Captain Eggers has called a run for the members of the San Francisco Bicycle Club for Sunday morning. The party will ride through Haywards.

Milton Berolzhime will ride a 46-inch machine in the Grasshopper race on the evening of Jan. 10th. This is the smallest machine of the kind on the Coast.

The drill corps of the Bay City Wheelmen are composed of the eight best riders in the Club. They are rapidly becoming experts.

Louise Armaindo made two attempts to lower her record of 1:42 for half a mile, and failed. Her time was 1:51, 1:45¾.

The roads in the locality of Santa Cruz are considered very fair by the riders of the "silent steed."

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*											
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Season of Bangs.

'Tis now the hunter takes his gun—
The fields he rambles over,
From early dawn to set of sun,
In search of snipe and plover.
A gloomy, disappointed wight,
A bandaged hand caressing,
Returns he sadly home at night,
With several fingers missing.

Fox Hunting in America.

Fox hunting for Americans is an especially desirable sport. They require a diversion that will develop robustness of frame, and one that is entirely separated from the excitement of the wager. Although there are but few men in this country of sufficient means to maintain hunting establishments exclusively their own, yet by clubbing together, as is most frequently done in England, establishments can be supported by subscription. One of the pleasantest features of the chase is that it can be shared by the female sex. The introduction of the chase into the amusements of ladies not only compels them to be fine horsewomen, but it greatly eradicates the weakness and diseases so prevalent among American women, which arise from lack of exercise in the open air. Fox hunting is a peculiarly gentlemanly sport, for the reason that it is only health and amusement that are gained in its indulgence. There is nothing to be won but the possession to him who is first in at the finish, of the mask, pads and brush. For this reason the chase will be most salutary as a sport for Americans, who, in these times, look to their amusements for gain.

Every hunting establishment is under control of an experienced person termed master, and under him ranks the huntsman, whippers-in, earth-stoppers and kennel servants. A kennel is composed of from twenty to sixty couples of hounds. The master in the field is the director of proceedings; he superintends servants, hounds and horses at other times. The huntsman is practically the most important man in the field, as he is required to see that his hounds are

properly managed in the kennels, and that they find and hunt their foxes in the most improved manner. He must be a man of pluck, having a clear voice and quick eye. He must perfectly understand the country over which he travels, and be an accomplished horseman. It is customary for those for whom he provides the sport to treat him with respect. He is always well mounted, conducting the hunt from find to finish. The duties of whipper-in are arduous. He manages the hounds in the kennel, conducts them to the meet, and aids the huntsman during the run. The second whip's duty is that of urging on lagging hounds by lashing and talking to them.

The tail of the fox is called the "brush." The tail of a deer is known as the "single"; of the wolf, the "stern"; of the hare, the "scut." Feet of foxes are called "pads." Their faces are called "masks" or "frents"; of dogs in numbers, in hunting parlance, a "brace" of greyhounds, a "couple" of hounds, a "leash" of the former, a "couple and half" of the latter. A "kennel" of fox hounds; "pack" belongs more appropriately to harriers. To "stern" the young is take off a portion of the tail. Ears, when shortened, are said to be rounded. When hounds run without any cry, they are said to be "run mute"; when disobedient, to "run riot. When a fox takes to ground he is said to be "run to earth," but when he descends to a slough or drain, he has then "run to ground" A fox is "dragged up to." We "find," "unkennel" a fox. If hurt in the foot, a fox is "balled" or "padded." He is "run up" and "down" a cover. He is said to be "headed" when turned back. Death of a fox is termed "worried." "Whoo-whoop," death cry of fox. Terms of the chase—"Tally ho" means back. If the hounds come out it is "hark back." A "sharp burst" is the first run when very quick. If the scent is good it is called a "burning scent." When the hounds throw up or stop for want of scent, it is then a "check." If, on the contrary, the scent is so good they have no need to stop for it, they are said to run "breast high." In drawing the cover the first hound who throws his tongue is said to "challenge." The fox, when killed as soon as found, is said to be "chopped." Hounds thrown into cover are said to be "drawing" it. The scent left by the fox on his return to his kennel is called the "drag." When fresher than a "drag" it is a "moving scent." When the vermin taint or scent of the fox extends itself, so that a majority of the hounds "feel," that is, smell it, and crowd together to pursue it, they are said to "carry a good head." When the reverse is the case, they "dwell on the scent." When it is so faint as to be scarcely perceptible, they cannot "feel the scent." The fox is said to "run his foil" when he retraces the ground he has before been over.

Hounds, when they have recovered a lost scent, are said to have "hit it off." When hounds are pressed too hard the huntsman's rate, "hold hard," is the check. "Hold them on" is the reverse. Should a fox meet with obstructions and be turned back, he is said to be "headed." Should the hard driving of his followers cause the death of the fox unfairly, he is said to be "headed to death." The good hound that abides by the scent only is called a "live hunter." When hounds are slack, mettled in their hunting, they are said not to "stoop to their scent;" but when in one line they go at the top of their speed, they are then said to be "streaming away." If dogs run mute, they are said to be "tight in their tongues." The good hound "throws his tongue" freely. If too noisy, he is called a "babbler." The live hunter is to be commended, but some hounds are given to "tailing," which means following each other, which is only excusable when there is an indifferent scent. When hounds enter the first cover it is then they "throw off;" when the dogs have carried the scent to a given point, and no longer stoop their noses in search of it, they are said to "throw up." When the track of the fox has been gone over, either by cattle or the dogs, it is said to be "stained." A hound that has a habit of running wide of the pack is called a "skirter." When the print of the foot of the fox is detected, we "pad the fox." When the scent fails altogether, and huntsmen take their dogs forward, it is called "lifting them." When hounds are running with the wind behind them, they are running "down the wind."

The modern fox hound is a cultivated specie, produced from the original hunting dogs of Great Britain. A kennel of hounds of pure breed are very costly, and require great care and conditioning to keep them in proper trim for the chase. In some instances these dogs are fed only on meal and crackers for fear of destroying their scent, but generally they are given the entrails of animals with scraps and meal.

The country requisite for fox hunting is best when there is a covert of underwood. The fox feeds all night when he leaves his burrow in the earth, not returning until morning. When the day of the meet is settled on, the night before the coverts to be drawn are visited by the earth-stopper, who, knowing the foxes are absent, travels from one hole to another, and, with a spade, fills them up with earth and brambles. The fox returning and finding ingress impossible takes refuge in a neighboring covert, where he makes a temporary lair. The number and localities of the earths closed are reported to the first whip, which guards him in his course when the hunt takes place. At the hour of the meet the whole field assembles, master, huntsman, whippers-in, hounds, ladies and gentlemen, who are to follow the sport. When a covert is reached, the huntsman, calling "Eu in! Eu in there!" urges in his dogs, following after them with the first whip. The mounted gentlemen take their directions from the master, who from this time directs the field. All eagerly wait the first signs of the approach of the fox. This is discovered by a whine from the challenging hound, which is always an old and experienced one. In large coverts a fox sometimes "hangs" before taking to the fields. When he is really off, the huntsman blows his horn to collect his hounds; the riders are restrained until the huntsmen and hounds have "settled to" their fox, when all join in the chase. The etiquette of the chase allows the huntsmen and the hounds to get away first, when the riders choose their places and follow after. Now begins the excitement of the day. The fox rushes on at a furious speed, the hounds giving chase with loud cries. When the fox is killed the rider who is first in at the death jumps off his horse, and with "whoo-whoop" drives off the hounds, and cuts off the head, feet and tail. He then throws the remainders to the dogs, who devour it. The brush is presented to the lady first in at the death. Often hounds outrun their followers, and kill the fox miles away from a rider. A strong fox will live an hour and a half before the hounds they have been known to last all day.

Among the feathered creation the eagle and the raven, the swan and the parrot, are each centenarians. An eagle, kept in Vienna, died after a confinement of 114 years; and on an ancient oak in Selbourne, England, still known as the "Raven Tree," the same pair of ravens are believed to have fixed their residence for over ninety years. Swans on the river Thames—about whose ages there can be no mistake, since they were nicked annually by the Vinter's Company, under whose keeping they have been for five centuries—have been known to survive 150 years and more.

How a Queensland King Hunts Opossum.

A correspondent writing from Queensland describes the method of hunting possum practiced by Kombo, the native king of a once-powerful tribe of savages: Having informed the chief that I wished to see him hunting the opossum, he at once went to his tent and brought his tomahawk. That was his only weapon, its use being to enable him to climb the gum trees by making notches in the trunk for his feet, and hew holes into the hiding places of the opossum. In Victoria, when two civilians go "possum-hunting," we choose a bright moonlight night, when we can see the ring-tailed marsupial among the branches of the trees and bring him down with the breech-loader. But Kombo chooses broad daylight, when the little animal is asleep in its snug retreat in the hollow gum tree. He goes into the forest among the gum and box trees and narrowly surveys the ground at their roots to see if there are any traces of the creature's footmarks, and if there be any marks on the trunks indicating that it has been climbing. Then, if he suspects its presence, he pitches a small stone into one on the aperatures in a broken, hollow limb, ten or even twenty feet from the ground. If the possum is present it will stir when the little stone rolls on to it, and he (Kombo) is listening for that desired movement. If it gives no sign he passes on to another tree and tries the same tactics. If he hears its movement into the hollow he climbs the tree, and by making an opening he probes the limb with a long twig or branch to ascertain the position of the animal as to whether it is above or below that hole. If higher up then he climbs higher and makes another hold and inserts his hand, pulls out his victim by the tail, and dispatches it by rapping its head on the trunk of the tree. He never makes a mistake. When he concludes that there is an opossum in the tree it is always certain that there it is, and he never fails to bring it out. The sense of hearing on the part of the hunter is most acute. When he pitches the little stone into the hollow his attention in listening to the movement within is very eager, and he decides in an instant to depart from the tree or climb it and bring out his quarry. That mode of hunting is devoid of noise, and is most effectual in filling the game-bag in a very brief time. The skins are nice trophies.

An Old-Timer's Bear Hunt.

W. F. S., of Petaluma, thus describes an old-timer's bear hunt in the latest issue of the *American Field*:

"Many old Californians will remember old Davy Hopper, the subject of this sketch. He was a pioneer, as kind-hearted as could be, but awfully profane, and withal a famous bear hunter. Well, on one occasion, some years ago, while out hunting with his old muzzle-loader, he ran across an unusually large bear which he crippled at the first shot. The bear made for Davy in a hurry, and he, not having time to reload, dropped his gun and climbed a tree. The bear followed. Up, up went Davy, and out on a slender limb. The bear followed as far as it dared, the limb bending and swaying terribly. A gap of only a few feet separated them, but the bear could not embrace so small a limb sufficiently to cross, and there they were. Our friend was actually frightened. He howled for help, he raved, he cursed, he swore, until finally, the bear, shocked at so much profanity, backed down the tree to the ground and squatting directly under Davy's limb waited for him to fall. Thus the bear kept watch for several hours, but at last became disgusted and beat a retreat. Of course our friend lost no time in making his way home, where with bulging eyes he related his fearful experience.

"Next day a number of frienes visited the spot with Davy, and while describing the adventure, he climbed the tree to illustrate the affair, as it were. The moment he reached his old seat on the limb it broke off, and down he came to the ground. That fall started the old sinner to thinking. If that limb had broken the day before, what a terrible death would have been his. Nothing but the hand of Providence could have sustained that immense weight. One thought led to another until finally he made up his mind to show his appreciation by a changed life. The last I heard of him he had ceased swearing, joined the church, and was a most devout christian."

Sight for Shooting in the Dark.

Glevum writes as follows in the *Shooting Times:* "Seeing Chinese white recommended for rifle sights in the gloaming, I would, in preference, advise those who shoot with either rifle or shot-gun, late in the evening or during the night, to try the following: Take a fine elastic band or a piece of black elastic, and tie it so that it will slip over the muzzle and fit tightly, and get a narrow strip of fine white linen, wind it round the elastic; when sufficient, sew it to prevent its coming off. I have used this for late evening and night shooting, for many yeare; have tried many other things but find this the best. It is not likely to knock off. Now you will say only fancy shooting during the night. Well, I have shot very many times at all hours of the night and morning too. I like to have a go at the badgers. Last May, at about midnight, I shot two badgers, one with right barrel, the other left, and killed both dead. One weighed 30 lbs., the other 26 lbs. The luminous paint answers very well, but I like it best in a small short tube, so that you can dab a good lot of it in the tube; and even then I like the elastic and white linen best.

"The only effective method," says the *Forest and Stream*, "of enforcing game protective laws is by game wardens, or commissioners, appointed by the State. Such officers are responsible to the State, and the State becomes the prosecutor. Individual responsibility ceases, and with it all thought of personal revenge. The warden can have no interest in winking at the offense of hunters for mere pleasure, nor can he, except in extraordinary cases and at rare intervals, suffer vengeance from the pot-hunter. The wide field of his service would make that service all the more effective and the more feared and respected by violators of the law. Settlers, too, could then become informers to the warden without endangering themselves and their property."

There is good shooting around Modesto, the *Journal* stating that during the past few days the sporting fraternity of the town have been having a big time on the rivers. The sloughs and bottoms are full of ducks and it is no trouble for a good shot to go out early in the morning and return with his game bag full to overflowing. Ducks are very fat for this season, and as the sports have not hunted much, they are quite tame. The chances are that hunting will be good this month.

Wild pigeons are said to be plentiful about Cloverdale, Sonoma Co.

Multnomah Rod and Gun Club.

The recent club shoot of the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club of Portland, Or., was a very enjoyable and successful affair. The day was bright and clear; had it been rainy there is no telling how much game would have been turned in. The club reports game to be very abundant, especially geese and swans. After selecting such birds as they required for their annual dinner the committee divided the remainder among the charitable institutions of our city. Five fine sand hill cranes were the most conspicuous objects, but all kinds of feathered game were represented in the bag.

Sides were chosen on the way down the river by E. W. Moore and R. E. Bybee, captains. Following are the names and number of points made by each:

Moore	485	Bybee	163
Jeffery	56	Bays	30
W. Curry	523	G. Curry	149
Thorne	310	Bodley	99
Loring	129	Abell	152
D. Morris	242	Myrick	76
Campion	54	W. Morris	19
Monroe	57	Stone	10
Eberley	527	Keeney	10
Gordan	87	Whalley	102
Stuart	17	Williams	201
Capen	28	Bliss	340
Nicoll	117	Smith	10
Strowbridge	24	Hudson	114
Walker	30	Zan	146
Total	2,668	Total	1,611

The sportsmen, although tired and hungry, were very happy and well satisfied with their day's sport and were unanimous in pronouncing their trip one of the most enjoyable they ever made.

The club dinner took place at the St. George Hotel on the evening of the second day after the shoot, and was a very pleasant affair.—*Wapato in the American Field.*

The following items of interest are taken from the *Call:* White geese are quite plentiful over in Suisun marsh. The hunters do not care for them much, as they prefer the gray geese.——Austin Tubbs, of the Cordelia Shooting Club, stands at the head of the list on general average in shooting so far this year.——Sam Priest and one other hunter have charge of a hunting ark located on Well's slough, Suisun marsh. They are making big bags of English snipe.——Mr. Whittier, of the Teal Shooting Club, killed 140 ducks in two days last week.——A market hunter at the head of Suisun Bay is said to the be getting from 80 to 140 birds a day.——One of the best English snipe grounds is said to be near Collinsville. One bag of thirty-one was made in an hour and a half one day last week.——The hunters are all anxiously expecting the canvas-backs. The Teal Shooting Club have all the modern conveniences in the way of hunting and now ought to have a telephone from their station to Suisun, and from there to the city, so word could be sent when the ducks are coming into the ponds.——A good many people shoot in the marshes around Oakland and Alameda.——Numbers of black ducks are congregating in the lower bays.——The hunters are hoping for a good, heavy wind and rain storm, so as to "settle" the ducks.——A new hunting ark has been built in Oakland.——The marshes near Alviso now afford good hunting.——A white deer was recently brought to Portland, Oregon, from Lewis River. After being landed on the sidewalk it was inspected by a large number of sportsmen and others, many of whom had never seen one before. When weighed it tipped the beam at sixty-one pounds, and was sold to a butcher for $6.50.

The *Valley Record* of Gilroy contains the following item: Ducks and geese are tardy making their appearance in this section, Quails are reported abundant in the mountains, but on account of the excitment attending the election, not many have been killed. But they will probably suffer during the next two months.

The Emperor of Austria, King Albert of Saxony, and Princes William of Prussia, and Leopold of Bavaria, had several grand battues in Styria, with the result that nine stags and sixty chamois were shot on the first day, and equally satisfactory bags were made on the following days.

The hunting season in Texas has begun in earnest in the German settlements around Houston, Texas. Wild duck, geese, turkeys and prairie chickens are being killed in large numbers, while the nobler game, as deer, are brought to the city at the rate of eight or ten a day.

Reports of deer being killed still continue to come in. When will these pot-hunters ever learn to regard the game law?

Duck shooting is said to be excellent these days about the islands in the lower Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

A gentleman who visited Point Reyes for a few days' shooting reports game plentiful in the locality.

Archduke Rudolph, of Austria, has killed, in the Tyrol, an old bear which weighed no less than 370 lbs.

THE RIFLE.

CALIFORNIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Police Successful.—Splendid Shooting.

On Sunday last there assembled at Shell Mound Park a throng of the leading marksmen of California, to run through the programme of the Fall meeting of the California Rifle Association. The result of the meeting is most flattering in every particular. The weather was splendid, the entries were numerous, while the financial result has not panned so well for many years. The honors of the day certainly belong to the Police teams, who made excellent shooting throughout the day. Captain Douglass, who was an interested spectator throughout the proceedings, is to be congratulated upon the success of the Police. The trophies presented by Messrs. Dimond and Dunphy are very elaborate. Major A. F. Klose was the executive officer of the meeting. We acknowledge courtesies extended us by the indefatigable secretary of the Association, Capt. Ed. G. Sprowl. The following is a detailed record of all the matches:

1—Dimond Team Match.

Open to teams of six representatives from any military company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or Rifle Club now in existence; with Springfield rifle at 200 and 500 yards, rounds seven, at each distance. First prize, a trophy. Presented by Gen. W. H. Dimond. Cost $75. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Entrance fee $10. To become the property of the team winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.

POLICE TEAM.

Officer Geary	200 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—32
	500 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—32—64
Officer A. T. Fields	200 yards—	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—31
	500 yards—	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—32—63
Sergt. Chas. Nash	200 yards—	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—32
	500 yards—	5	5	5	5	3	4	3—30—62
Officer Linville	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—30
	500 yards—	4	5	5	3	5	5	4—31—61
Officer Peckinpah	200 yards—	3	5	4	4	5	3	5—29
	500 yards—	4	4	4	5	2	5	5—29—58
Officer N. T. Fields	200 yards—	2	5	3	4	5	4	4—27
	500 yards—	4	3	5	5	4	5	4—30—57
Total								365

COMPANY C, FIRST INFANTRY TEAM.

Lieut. Klein	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—30	
	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—34—64	
Private Perkins	5	5	4	4	4	4	3—29	
	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—33—62	
Private Cummings	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28	
	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—32—60	
Private Carson	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—31	
	3	5	3	5	5	5	3—29—60	
Private Raye	4	3	3	5	4	4	4—27	
	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—33—60	
Private Merriweather	4	4	2	4	4	5	4—27	
	4	3	5	5	2	5	5—29—56	
Total								362

PRESIDIO RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

Sergt. Connell	4	4	5	4	5	3	4—29	
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—34—63	
Sergt. Brede	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—31	
	5	3	5	5	5	2	4—29—60	
Sergt. Kaest	5	4	4	4	4	3	3—27	
	2	5	5	5	5	5	5—32—59	
Corp. Ogilvie	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28	
	5	4	5	3	5	5	4—31—59	
Corp. Hopkins	4	4	4	4	3	5	4—28	
	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—30—58	
Sergt. Leowen	3	3	4	4	3	4	4—25	
	2	4	4	5	4	3	4—26—51	
Total								350

COMPANY C, SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Priv. Kuhls	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—29	
	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—34—63	
Lieut. Mangels	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30	
	4	4	5	4	3	4	5—29—59	
Sergt. Lemcke	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28	
	4	3	5	4	5	5	4—30—58	
Private Robertson	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—29	
	4	5	5	3	4	4	4—29—58	
Private Thierbach	3	5	5	5	4	5	3—30	
	5	4	5	0	4	5	4—27—57	
Capt. Bruer	4	3	4	4	4	3	5—27	
	3	4	2	5	4	4	4—26—53	
Total								348

BOARD OF OFFICERS, SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Lieut. Laufenberg	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—29	
	5	5	5	2	4	3	5—29—58	
Lieut. Mangels	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28	
	3	5	3	5	4	2	5—27—55	
Capt. Breen	4	4	5	5	4	4	3—29	
	5	2	5	4	5	2	3—26—55	
Lieut. Sime	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—27	
	4	3	5	3	4	4	4—27—54	
Lieut. Warren	4	3	5	4	4	4	5—29	
	4	3	2	5	0	5	3—22—51	
Capt. Sprowl	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—29	
	4	5	0	5	2	2	3—21—50	
Total								323

Lieutenant Klein, Officer Geary and Private Kuhls won the individual prizes in the order named.

2—Siebe Team Match.

Open to teams of six representatives from any Company of the National Guard who have never made more than 70 per cent. in any of Cal. Rifle Association matches. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. Rounds seven, with Springfield rifles, at 200 yards. Entrance fee $6. First prize a trophy, given by Capt. Ludwig Siebe, Retired N. G. C.

COMPANY C, THIRD INFANTRY.

J. M. Dolan	4	3	4	5	4	5	5—30	
A. C. McAlpine	5	5	4	3	5	4	4—30	
George Yager	3	5	4	5	4	3	4—28	
H. Van Haltren	3	4	3	4	4	4	4—26	
M. T. Vogt	4	3	4	4	3	4	4—26	
T. Wheeler	4	4	4	3	3	4	3—25	
Total								165

COMPANY E, FIRST INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Brown	5	3	5	4	4	4	5—30	
Private Prevost	3	4	3	4	4	5	5—28	
Private Pendleton	4	4	3	4	3	5	3—26	
Private Brady	3	4	3	3	4	4	5—26	
Private Pritchard	5	0	4	4	3	4	4—24	
Private Duffy	2	5	2	2	4	4	4—23	
Total								157

COMPANY C, FIRST INFANTRY.

Private Simpson	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—30	
Sergt. Jansen	4	5	4	4	4	4	3—28	
Private Kennedy	3	5	4	4	4	3	3—26	
Lieut. Palmer	3	3	2	3	4	4	4—23	
Private Sloan	3	2	3	4	4	4	3—23	
Sergt. Ruddock	3	3	4	3	3	3	3—22	
Total								152

COMPANY A, SECOND ARTILLERY.

Sergeant Adams	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—28	
Private Isaacs	5	4	3	5	5	3	3—28	
Captain Simmons	5	4	5	4	2	4	2—26	
Sergeant Slothers	3	3	5	4	4	4	2—25	
Private Martin	2	3	3	4	3	3	4—22	
Lieutenant Byrne	3	4	4	0	3	4	2—20	
Total								149

COMPANY G, FIRST INFANTRY.

Private Koch	3	4	4	4	4	5	4—28	
Private Diers	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—28	
Sergeant Baldwin	3	4	3	5	4	5	4—28	
Private Lochbaum	5	4	3	4	4	3	4—27	
Private Pembroke	4	0	4	4	3	3	2—20	
Private Palm	2	4	0	0	3	4	3—16	
Total								147

Individual prize winners: George S. Simpson, first; J. W. Dolan, second; A. C. McAlpine, third.

3—Centennial Trophy Match

Open to teams of ten representatives from any Regiment or Battalion N. G. C. Distance 200 and 500 yards. Rounds seven, at each distance, with Springfield rifles. Prize, the silver trophy presented to the Association by the City of San Francisco in 1876, and won by the First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., in competition, for five years previous to and including 1882. To become the property of the Regiment or Battalion winning in the most times in five years, commencing in 1883.

October 28th, 1883, First Infantry Regiment.....577

FIRST INFANTRY TEAM.

Private Cummings	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—32	
	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—32—64	
Private Carson	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—30	
	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—32—62	
Lieutenant Klein	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—31	
	5	5	5	5	3	4	4—31—62	
Private Barrere	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—31	
	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—30—61	
Lieutenant Perkins	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29	
	4	5	3	5	4	5	5—31—60	
Captain Teller	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28	
	5	3	5	3	5	5	5—31—59	
Private Merriweather	5	4	3	4	4	3	5—28	
	3	5	5	4	5	5	4—31—59	
Private Raye	4	4	4	3	4	3	4—26	
	5	5	5	5	5	3	4—32—58	
Lieutenant Strong	3	5	4	4	4	4	5—29	
	4	4	4	2	5	5	4—28—57	
Private Johnson	4	5	4	3	4	3	4—27	
	3	5	2	5	4	5	4—28—55	
Total								597

SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Lieutenant Laufenberg	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—33	
	5	4	4	4	3	4	5—29—62	
Private Thierbach	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—29	
	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—31—60	
Private Kuhls	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—30	
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—30—60	
Lieutenant Mangels	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28	
	4	5	5	5	2	5	5—31—59	
Private Robertson	3	4	4	5	3	5	4—28	
	3	5	5	4	4	5	4—30—58	
Lieutenant Warren	4	4	4	5	4	3	5—29	
	4	5	3	5	4	3	4—28—57	
Lieutenant Sime	4	4	3	4	4	5	4—28	
	3	3	5	5	4	5	3—28—56	
Capt. Sprowl	4	3	4	4	3	3	4—25	
	5	4	5	3	4	4	4—29—54	
Sergeant Lemcke	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—30	
	4	5	2	2	2	5	4—24—54	
Captain Bruer	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—30	
	5	0	5	3	2	3	4—22—52	
Total								572

THIRD INFANTRY TEAM.

Private Dolan	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—31	
	3	2	4	4	5	4	5—27—58	
Sergt. Stuart	3	3	5	5	4	5	4—29	
	5	5	3	4	3	3	5—28—57	
Private Maginnis	5	3	4	4	4	4	4—28	
	4	4	2	4	4	3	3—24—52	
Sergt. Middleton	4	4	3	4	4	3	3—25	
	4	5	4	4	0	4	5—26—51	
Private Yager	4	3	4	4	4	3	3—25	
	5	0	4	4	4	3	3—23—48	
Corp. Hammock	4	5	3	5	3	4	4—28	
	0	2	3	0	4	2	5—16—44	
Sergt. Bruguire	2	2	0	4	3	3	3—17	
	0	2	3	3	3	4	4—19—36	
Private McAlpine	4	3	3	4	5	4	3—26	
	0	2	0	3	0	0	0— 5—31	
Sergt. Poulsen	3	4	4	4	4	4	5—28	
	0	0	0	0	0	2	0— 2—30	
Sergt. Perrin	4	3	4	2	3	3	4—23	
	2	0	0	2	0	0	3— 7—30	
Total								437

4—C. R. A. 600 Yard Match.

Open to teams of five representatives from any Regiment, Battalion or Company of the National Guard, Army or Company of Police, any military rifle under the rules, at 600 yards. Rounds, seven; 1st prize, a trophy; individual prizes, $5, $2.50, $1.

FIRST POLICE TEAM.

A. T. Fields	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—34	
Sergt. Chas. Nash	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—30	
Officer Geary	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—29	
N. T. Fields	3	4	3	5	5	3	5—28	
Officer Peckinpah	3	4	4	3	4	5	3—26	
Total								147

SECOND POLICE TEAM.

Officer McCarthy	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—30	
Officer Linville	5	4	4	5	3	4	4—29	
Officer Fleming	4	4	5	4	2	3	5—27	
Sergt. Gano	5	3	4	4	2	3	5—26	
Officer Stanley	4	3	5	2	3	3	4—24	
Total								136

PRESIDIO RIFLE TEAM.

Sergt. Connell	5	3	4	5	4	5	4—30	
Sergt. Brede	5	5	4	4	3	4	4—29	
Sergt. Leowen	2	4	5	5	4	5	2—27	
Corporal Ogilvie	5	2	5	5	0	4	2—23	
Corporal Hopkins	4	2	4	2	4	2	4—22	
Total								131

SECOND ARTILLERY TEAM.

Lieut. Sime	5	4	4	3	5	5	5—31	
Lieut. Warren	3	2	5	5	2	5	5—27	
Lieut. Mangels	3	5	5	2	4	3	4—26	
Private Robertson	2	4	4	5	2	4	4—25	
Private Kuhls	3	3	0	2	3	4	4—19	
Total								128

Officer N. T. Fields, Lieut. Sime, and Officer McCarthy won the individual prizes in the order named.

5—Dunphy Team Match.

Open to teams of six representatives from any military Company, Field and Staff, Board of Officers, Police Department or Rifle Club now in existence, with any Military rifle under the rules, at 200 and 500 yards. Rounds seven, at each distance. Individual prizes, $5, $3, $2. First prize a trophy, presented by Wm. Dunphy, Esq. Cost $75. To become the proprety of the team winning it three times at regular meeting of the C. R. A.

POLICE TEAM.

Officer A. T. Fields	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—30	
	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—24—64	
Officer McCarthy	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—30	
	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—33—63	
Sergt. Chas. Nash	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—31	
	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—32—63	
Officer Linville	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—32	
	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—31—63	
Officer Peckinpah	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—29	
	3	5	5	5	4	4	4—30—59	
Officer N. T. Fields	5	4	3	4	4	5	6—29	
	4	5	4	5	4	3	4—29—58	
Total								370

INTER-STATE RIFLE CLUB.

Kulhs	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—31	
	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—32—63	
Cummings	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—31	
	4	5	5	3	4	5	2—28—59	
Barrere	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—29	
	2	5	4	4	5	5	4—29—58	
Perkins	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—28	
	3	4	4	5	4	5	5—30—58	
Klein	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28	
	4	4	5	4	4	3	5—29—57	
Waltham	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—31	
	5	3	2	3	2	5	4—24—55	
Total								350

Officers A. T. Fields, J. P. McCarthy and Sergt. Charles Nash, won the individual prizes.

6—Townsend Consolation Match.

Open to competitors who have never won a prize at the meetings of the C. R. A., distance 200 yards; five shots with any military rifle under the rules. 60 per cent. of net receipts to be divided as prizes. First prize, presented by Corp. L. R. Townsend, Co. B, First Infantry, N. G. C. other prizes 25, 15, 10, 10 per cent. respectively, of net receipts. Entries unlimited.

Private H. A. Brede	4	5	5	4	5—23			
Corporal Hopkins	4	5	4	4	5—22			
Private Johnson	4	5	4	4	5—22			
H. L. Pendleton	5	4	4	4	5—22			
Teller	4	4	5	4	4—21			
Sergt. C. Adams	4	4	5	4	4—21			
Fennell	4	5	4	4	4—21			
Haake	5	4	4	3	5—21			
Brooks	4	3	4	4	5—20			
Diers	4	4	3	4	5—20			
Marcuse	3	4	4	4	4—19			
McAlpine	3	3	4	5	4—19			
Fleming	4	3	4	4	4—17			
Sloan	3	5	3	3	3—17			
Capt. S. D. Simmons	3	4	3	3	3—16			
A. McMartin	3	3	2	4	4—16			

Directors' Match.

For directors of the association. Prize, a gold, enamelled medal; 200 yards; rounds, seven.

Lieut. Sime	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—32	
Sergt. Nash	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—31	
Major A. F. Klose	4	4	4	5	5	3	5—30	
Capt. George Teller	3	5	4	4	4	4	4—28	
Lieut. George H. Strong	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—28	
Corporal L. R. Townsend	3	3	4	3	3	4	5—25	

On Sunday the meeting will be brought to a close by individual shooting for medals and cash prizes.

The prizes won at the meeting of the California Rifle Association will be presented the winners at an entertainment, which is to take place at the Verein Eintracht Hall some night next week.

Suggestions as to Army Target Practice.

The smoke has now cleared away from the rifle practice of 1884, and the results, as ascertained and promulgated are undoubtedly such as to be gratifying to the military authorities who have done so much to encourage army marksmanship. A few years ago, when the present rules governing target practice were established, there was a lack of interest in the matter throughout the army. But year by year the interest and zeal have increased, the practice has become universal and skill has been developed in a remarkable degree. The time seems ripe, therefore, for the adoption of a few changes which have occurred to us as now necessary, in order that further advance may not be prevented by the influences of methods that belong to an earlier day.

The present volumnious reports, which tax the time and the patience of those charged with their preparation, might well be simplified by reduction to a single report, giving figure of merit, etc., and omitting the calculation of percentages, which seems unnecessary. Skirmish firing should be seduously encouraged, for it is the highest order of firing, as that principally required on the field of battle. The target year, should, we think, be made to end October 31st, instead of September 30th. Such, we believe, was the original intention, and the benefits to be derived from the change are obvious. Some favor a target year extending from April 1st to September 30th, the remaining six months of the year to be devoted to gallery practice.

It might be better also to calculate the figure of merit on the strength of the command on the last day of the target year, and not for the whole year, with its many casualties from discharge, desertion, etc. The establishment of an army range at a suitable point, equipped in all respects so as to be a credit to the country, seems now to be a necessity, and if we are not mistaken, the matter is already under consideration, and before another year has passed the army may have its own central range, accessible to all the divisions and departments, and fitted so as to accommodate detachments of any strength.

Gallery practice, the sure foundation of success on the range, should be provided for at each military post by the erection of a suitable building, which might be utilized also as a gymnasium and bowling alley, and thus combine amusement with instruction. There should be a larger supply of medals for Department, Division and Army teams than there is now, of less value, if there must be economy, but liberality in this direction will reap a sure reward. A suggestion came to us recently that the additional service pay be dependent upon the soldier's record as a marksman, for it is argued that the soldier who takes not the slightest interest in his military duties, but manages to scrape through from year to year, and keep out of the guard-house, gets just as much for his poor service as the able and efficient man does. There may be objections to this innovation, but, at any rate, it is a point worth looking into.

Interest in the competition for places in the Army team would be greatly enhanced by entering for it the three Division teams. We have biennally a rare assemblage of Army expert officers to witness the competition, but should there be thirty-six competitors, instead of twelve, all proved marksmen, what an event it would be. Last week we adverted briefly to the necessity for the most stringent rules to obtain correct results of each shot, so that nothing remains to be said on that head.

We have thus presented a few suggestions which have occurred to us in this most important matter. If they shall aid to further the cause of rifle practice, now so firmly established, we shall be more than gratified.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Target Shooting at Sacramento.

At Sacramento, on last Sunday, the following scores were made by members of Company G, First Artillery Regiment:

200 YARDS.

Sergeant Hughes	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
Colonel Guthrie	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
Private White	5	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	3	4—41
Captain Neary	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—40
Captain White	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3—40
Captain White	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—42
Captain White	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	4—40
Lieutenant Flaherty	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	3—37
Private Masser	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—37
Private Heffernan	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3—37
Private Klein	4	2	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4—35
Private Taylor	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3—35

500 YARDS.

Sergeant Hughes	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	4—43
Colonel Guthrie	2	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4—43
Captain White	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	2	3—40
Private Masser	4	3	3	5	4	3	5	2	4	5—38

The following are the scores made by Company G., First Artillery Regiment, Sacramento, at their last target practice:

200 YARDS.

Captain White	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—45
Sergeant Hughes	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—43
Lieutenant Flaherty	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4—39
Lieutenant Sheehan	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
Sergeant Sheehan	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	5—38
Corporal Coyne	3	3	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	3—36
Private Masser	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	3	3	4—36

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 22, 1884.

Mr. Judson's Sale.

On Tuesday next, the 25th inst, at the Antioch ranch Messrs. Killip & Co. will sell some 20 head of thoroughbred by order of H. C. Judson. The ranch having been sold, together with Mr. Judson's desire to retire from the breeding business, are the causes of this clearance. The list is given beneath, and the animals speak for themselves. In addition the catalogue contains ten head of work and driving horses. Antioch may be reached in time for the sale by either the 8 o'clock or 9:30 trains from this city, and conveyances will be in waiting at the station to convey visitors to the ranch.

No. 1.—Lottie L., bay mare, 7 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 2.—Lizzie K., bay mare, 4 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 3.—Black colt, yearling, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 4.—Bay filly, 2 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 5.—Susie Williamson, bay mare, 12 yrs., by imp. Hercules, dam Vixen, by Belmont.
No. 6.—Princess, bay mare, 2 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules.
No. 7.—Bay filiy, weanling, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules.
No. 8.—Sierra, chestnut mare, 2 yrs., by Wildidle; 1st dam, Duchess, by Antelope; 2d dam, imp. Lady Edgerton.
No. 9.—Bay filly, yearling, by Wildidle; 1st dam, Duchess, by Antelope; 2d dam imp. Lady Edgerton.
No. 10.—Bonanza, bay mare, 11 yrs., by Lodi; 1st dam Brigantine, by Billy Cheathem; 2d dam Eva Ashton, (dam of Trade Dollar), by Ashland.
No. 11.—Hillen, brown mare, 4 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, by Lodi.
No. 12.—Chestnut filly, weanling, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, by Lodi.
No. 13.—Sour Grapes, bay mare, 11 yrs., by Norfolk, dam Shingo Rector, by Lodi.
No. 14.—Bay colt, weanling, by Wildidle, dam Sour Grapes, by Norfolk.
No. 15.—Mary Givens, chestnut mare, by Owen Dale, dam Liz Givens, by imp. Langford.
No. 16.—Bay filly, 5 yrs., by Monday, dam Mary Givens, by Owen Dale.
No. 17.—Bay colt, 2 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Mary Givens, by Owen Dale.
No. 18.—Brown colt, weanling, by Wildidle; 1st dam Monday filly by Monday; 2d dam Mary Givens, by Owen Dale.
No. 19.—Neilson, bay filly, 3 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules.
No. 20.—Jennie Belshaw, bay mare, 5 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules.

Amateurs vs. Professionals.

The Olympic games which take place on Thursday, at Oakland, consist of a well-selected and varied programme and embrace the names of all the leading amateur athletes in the city. The complete entry list is given in this issue. That the management will be of the best description, the list of the officers will speak for itself. Referee, L. McLane, Jr.; starter, W. C. Brown; judges, W. Greer Harrison, Col. G. C. Edwards and E. L. Emmans; timers, C. L. Slater, M. H. Weed and P. McIntyre; clerk of the course, R. Stombs; assistant clerk, R. T. Ballinger.

The reader of this column who is hesitating which games he shall patronize, let him visit the Oakland grounds, if he is desirous of witnessing the best sport. We have repeatedly cautioned athletes to be very careful of the games they take part in, if not under the management of one of the local clubs, that is, if they wish to retain their amateur standing. All the bicycle riders who take part in the two-mile amateur bicycle race, advertised to take place at Central Park next Thursday, will forfeit their amateur standing. See the racing rules of the League of American Wheelmen, published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Nov. 1st. The general public who are interested in the elevation of athletic sports should certainly cross over the bay next Thursday and visit the grounds of the Olympic Club, and see Young America engaged in the various contests. The first event is called at 1 P. M. sharp.

The Story of Mambrino Chief as Told by James B. Clay and Edwin Thorne.

It was a late August sun which beat down upon the fields, and yet it was cool and pleasant in the shade of the vine-draped porch at Thorndale. Mr. David Bonner knocked the ashes from his cigar preparatory to emphasizing a point in a little discussion with Dr. Smith, when the appearance of Daisy Thorne under saddle, on the surpentine drive, awakened in the mind of the host recollections of the past. He said: "In Daisy the blood of Mambrino Chief is blended with that of Burr's Washington. A paragraph has gone the rounds of the press pretending to give the reasons for Mr. Clay's purchase of the horse. The truth of the matter is, Ike Woodruff had no more to do with having the Chief sent to Kentucky than either of you. Shall I tell you the story?"

The unanimous response was "Yes."

Mr. Thorne took a bunch of keys from his pocket, selected one from from the many, and handing it to his son, said: "Percy, you will find a bundle of papers in the drawer of my desk. Let me trouble you to bring them to me."

The ribbon which bound the papers was faded, and as soon as he had untied it Mr. Thorne began: "In the Summer of 1853, Mr. James B. Clay, of Ashland, came to New York with Mr. Shelby, of Lexington, to look at some cattle. Among the places visited was that of Lewis G. Morris. Mr. Clay asked me if I knew of a trotting stallion which would do to take to Kentucky and cross on the well-bred mares of that State. I suggested Mambrino Chief. This horse was then owned by Mr. James M. Cockroft, who spent his Summers at Washington Hollow. The Chief had a large foot, subject to quarter crack, but he looked well in harness, and had so much speed that Mr. Cockroft took great pleasure in driving him on the road and track. Titus Williams, who had a farm twelve miles from the Hollow, took care of Mambrino Chief for Mr. Cockroft, allowing the stallion to serve all mares that came along. On the way back to New York from Duchess County, Mr. Clay and Mr. Shelby stopped at the Red House, Harlem, where they met several gentlemen who spoke in praise of Washington, sire of Rose of Washington, who had the previous Summer trotted under saddle in 2:30 at the Union Course, Long Island. Mr. Clay returned to Kentucky, and here is a letter dated Sept. 20, 1853, in which he playfully alludes to himself as a Western farmer, and then says: 'Mr. Shelby and myself went to Washington Hollow, and were well pleased with Cockroft's horse. We got the refusal on him. We also visited the beautiful place of your father.' Two months later—the letter is dated November 26th—Mr. Clay wrote: 'I could have bought Washington for $3,000, but considered that too much to pay for any horse to be used exclusively for breeding. I want to buy a stallion between now and Feb. 1st. The great success of the Kentucky horse, Prince, has given me faith that I can make trotters of thoroughbreds. Hope to show you some day several at Ashland.' Prince, as you know, gentlemen, had just won two ten-mile races for big money, one at the Centreville and the other at the Union Course, Long Island. He was a son of Woodpecker, and has to his credit a wagon record of 2:36¼. But I read again: 'Mr. Cockroft offered me, by letter, Mambrino Chief for $5,000. This is beyond my views. I am so busy on improvements at Ashland that I cannot come to New York. The essential point is to show the people here in April a stallion that can trot in three minutes or under. The horse must also have fine size and appearance and be well bred on both sides. I think Washington will suit. Creean, brother-in-law of Bennett, Treasurer of the *Herald*, asks $3,000 for him. I will give $2,000 if he is sound and not over eleven.' The next letter I open is dated Jan. 2, 1854, and here is another reference to Washington: 'If the horse is not more than eleven, is perfectly sound, a sure foal getter and you approve of his stock, I will give $3,000 for him, half cash. Please send some competent judge to see him. I shall expect a warranty from Creean. I want the horse at once.' I went and looked at Washington myself and not liking him wrote Mr. Clay to this effect. In his reply, Jan. 14th, he says: 'I notice what you say with respect to the style of the horse. If you have not acted on the request to purchase another stallion, please do so if you find one that suits your judgment. I want him soon. He must be here to be exhibited at show on second Monday in March. I prefer Mambrino Chief to Washington, but will not give over $3,000 for him.' The next day a letter came to hand, dated Jan. 15th: 'After I wrote you yesterday I determined to send to New York Josiah Downing, who is a good judge of horseflesh, and who knows what will suit this country. If you have not purchased, please give full weight to his opinion. The stallion must be 16 hands, bay or brown, and able to trot in three minutes. I suppose the Cockroft horse is out of the question, as I will not give over $3,000 for any horse in existence. If the seller will not part with horse without money down, let Mr. Downing wait.' Mr. Downing, wearing a slouch hat, followed Mr. Clay's last letter into my office, and expressed surprise when I told him I had not purchased Washington. I explained to Mr. Downing that I had delayed buying because I did not like the horse, and invited him to ride over with me and take a look at the stallion. We found Washington in the barnyard at Tim Jackson's, Jamaica, Long Island. As soon as Downing clapped eyes on him he exclaimed: 'Well, is that the brute? By God, a nigger will have to lead him into Lexington. I won't. I am no longer surprised that you did not buy him. He will not do for our country.' We left Washington and went to look at Biggart's Rattler; found Rattler tied to a post in front of a tavern, and Biggart inside and drunk. The next day Downing paid a visit to Dutchess County and saw Mambrino Chief.

Cockroft was in my office when he returned to the city. Downing said that Mambrino Chief would suit if the price was made satisfactory. I then remarked to Mr. Cockroft that Mr. Clay wanted the best trotting stallion in the East, and that there was nothing in my opinion to fill the bill except Mambrino Chief. I asked him if he would take $4,000. He finally consented, and Mr. Clay authorized me by telegraph to buy at this figure. A later mail brought from Ashland Mr. Clay's draft for $2,000, and his note for $2,000. Mr. Cockroft demurred at the note, and I jokingly said I would guarantee it for 2½ per cent. He took out a fifty dollar bill, and handed it to me with the request to write my name on the back of the note, which I did. That was the first and only note I ever indorsed."

Mr. Thorne leaned back in his chair and looked up at the blue sky while he rested, then took a sip of water and resumed the broken thread of his story.

"Here is a letter dated Feb. 6th, 1854: 'I have just received your dispatch saying that you have purchased Mambrino Chief for $4,000. I send you check for $2,000 and my note for $2,000, payable Aug. 1st. I am glad that I have got this horse, as I preferred him to Washington, and I am greatly indebted to you for the purchase. If Downing has not started hurry him off, as it is possible that I will match the Chief against any horse here. Please send me the time of his best mile.' The next letter was written Feb. 12th: 'I purchased Mambrino Chief in the belief that he was the best road stallion in the world. Regret I did not know sooner Cockroft had a colt by him so prominent. The only reputation Washington has is due to Lady Washington. Our people had heard of him through her. They are disposed to brag and to back their brags with money. There are several Canadian stallions here, and one of them is disposed to banter me. I would not back out of a race if I thought the Chief could beat him. I want your opinion. As soon as the Chief reaches here I will advertise him. He will have some fine mares, and I want to notify you now that you will be presented with a colt, one of his first crop in Kentucky.' The next letter is dated five days later, Feb. 17: 'I inclose note with interest stipulation added. In matter of interest do not think Cockroft acted with liberality. Objection too small.' Feb. 26: 'I beg to acknowledge bridle sent for Mambrino Chief, and am happy to advise you that he arrived on Tuesday. Although a little thin he is in fine condition. He surpasses sanguine expectations, and in an hour twenty mares were engaged to him. He is limited to eighty at $25 each, and will get that number. Downing would walk on his knees ten miles to serve you. His only vice is drink. He will be a fixture on the farm.' March 5, 1854: 'Fifty mares are engaged to Mambrino Chief. He will have earned $2,000 before Aug. 1. Will breed myself but four mares, one of them by Lexington, the horse that ran in the $20,000 stake at New Orleans. Several other thoroughbreds are engaged to him, so your colt will be a fine one in blood. I wish you would obtain for me statement of treatment of the horse, as I shall have him trained lightly this Fall.' In a letter of March 29 the allusion to the stallion is brief: 'Mambrino Chief doing finely. Five or six mares bred to him already. Next Monday is April Court and Great Show day.' April 27, 1854: 'We had quite a display of horses on Court day, with Mambrino Chief at the head of the procession. There was great anxiety to see him move, but I have adhered to the resolution that harness shall not be put on him until Fourth of July. After a month of green food I will have him trained and test his speed. The Canadian banter which I send you in paper is aimed at the Chief, but I will not notice it. The sum named is smaller than I will trot for. When I find just where the Chief will stop the watch I will make banter for from $2,000 to $5,000 against any horse in Kentucky. Will also match his produce. I want to see him trot a private trial under 2:40, as the impression is that I have been deceived. Some people don't believe he was ever in harness.'

"I shipped to Mr. Clay a sulky and sent him by post written instructions for working the stallion in harness, and he replied, 'I received your letter about shipping track sulky. The Chief has now been taking exercise two weeks. I have secured the services of an excellent trainer, who will drive him under Cockroft's directions. He supposed the horse was high in flesh. He has never missed since coming here from walking from two to three hours a day, which made his order right; and he has never missed feed or water, or been amiss. He now walks fourteen miles a day—seven in the morning. I shall quicken his gait by degrees. I have a mile and a quarter drive around a woodlawn pasture where I will test him. Will think him invaluable if he should show speed.' June 26th, 1854: Think Cockroft's directions judicious. Downing has the horse too fat, but otherwise he is fine. The parties here who have Canadian horse raised a purse of $2,000 to banter my horse, two-mile heats. I do not want to race the Chief, but if a public banter is made it would injure me not to accept. Think the stallions should go in 250 lb. wagons, as I believe weight would tell against the Canadian.' The Canadian thus sneeringly alluded to was Pilot, Jr., sire of the dams of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See. The challenge published in the Lexington papers was as follows:

'Knowing I have a fast stallion, though not a world beater, will trot Pilot, Jr., against any horse for $1,000 a side, $500 forfeit, either two, three or four mile heats, Lexington Association Course, on the 11th of October, 1854; race to be governed by the rules of the New York Trotting Club. Forfeit money with D. A. Sayre & Co. W. J. BRADLEY.'

"Mr. Clay had been informed that Mambrino Chief had trotted a mile for Mr. Cockroft, under saddle, in 2:32, and when the stallion began to develop speed in Kentucky the confidence of his new owner became great. In the fore part of June Mr. Clay wrote: 'My object in having the Chief trained this Fall is not to match him, but to show him. The fact that I refused to allow him to go to halter lost him many mares. It is thought I will be bantered by a nasty little Canadian that has never gone in 2:40.' But later, when the challenge of Pilot, Jr., was thrown to the breeze, and Mambrino Chief was getting into trotting form, Mr. Clay boldly talked match himself. August 20, he wrote: 'Yesterday, to the disappointment of the other party, I closed match with Pilot, Jr., $1,000 a side, two-mile heats. People were saying that I was afraid, and so I was compelled to accept. I have no scruples myself against racing, but have objected to it on account of my boys. The horse has had five weeks' exercise, and he has been driven five or six times. The best time shown me is 2:50. From now on I will not have him speeded more than two times a week. A new quarter-crack offers some discouragement. I will use a soft track and light bar shoe. Think 2:50 will beat the other horse.' The situation was more cheerful Sept. 8th: 'We have a great drought and stock sold at low prices. As the weather gets cooler the Chief improves. I timed him this morning in 2:47 on my drive, which is five or six seconds slow.' The letter I now open is dated Oct. 7th: 'Pilot, Jr., has paid forfeit to Mambrino Chief. He never saw the day the Chief could not have beaten him any distance. This assures the stud success of the Chief. He was never broken for a racehorse. Cannot catch; breaks bad to a standstill. His hoofs are bad; has three quarter cracks. I shall exhibit him on the course next Tuesday. He has shown on my drive a mile in 2:42, which is equal to 2:37. I am confident he could make 2:30 if his hoofs were right. He will pay for himself next season.'

"As Mr. Clay confessed that Mambrino Chief was a bad breaker, and had three ugly quarter cracks, possibly it was just as well for him that the "nasty little Canadian," Pilot, Jr., paid forfeit.

"Oct. 12. 'Tuesday I made public exhibition. The person who was to drive Pilot, Jr., got here and was much disappointed because he could not exhibit his skill. The Chief jogged a mile in 2:44, making a bad break, and the last half in 1:19 He could have gone, I think, in 2:35. Many were present, and all were satisfied. I publicaly asked if further exhibition was desired, and all said no. Public sentiment was against the Pilot, Jr., crowd. The horse lost money and reputation. I want the Chief to grow new hoofs for next season. After a warm and dry season the verdure is beautiful."

Mr. Thorne laid the letters aside, having grown weary in hunting up the passages that would interest me, and then Mr. David Bonner asked him if he considered Mambrino

Chief a coarse horse. He replied that he did not; that, while the head was not handsome, it was full of character. The neck was good, and the shoulders excellent. His legs were strong, with quality, but his feet were large and flat. The sun was getting low, and I begged Mr. Thorne to go through with the unopened letters. He cheerfully complied, but I was not called upon to make voluminous notes.

"Feb. 24. 1885: 'My father continued his fondness for everything connected with agriculture to his 76th year, the year of his death. The Chief looks splendidly, and his hoofs are growing finely. I have fed him but moderately, and given him two or three hours' exercise every day. Will have fifty colts from sixty-five mares. Will have some difficulty, I fear, in Wintering mares. I have been compelled to discharge Downing for drunkness.' April, 1855: 'I have made arrangements with the best portrait painter here for a portrait of Mambrino Chief. When the picture is finished I shall have it lithographed. Come to Ashland and select the colt I am going to raise for you. The Chief has entirely recovered, but he is reduced in flesh, and I shall not be able to train him until November.' Mr. Clay was disturbed by the claims set up for Edwin Forrest, as well as Pilot, Jr. In one of his letters he wrote: 'They are making a great deal of gas over Edwin Forrest.' And in another: 'I find that $40 is looked upon as an enormous fee, but I understand that $2,200 has been offered for six of the Chief's get. The Edwin Forrest parties talk, in order to make an impression, a great deal as to how much money he cost. They, however, make no particular brags on his speed.' The home of Edwin Forrest, while in Kentucky, was at Woodburn. I now open a letter written in 1858: 'Mambrino Chief, as a stock horse, is in the highest repute, but I fear his wind is irreparably injured. It is my opinion that you of the North will have to come to Kentucky for fast horses. I know of more than one Mambrino colt that can beat 3:10.' The prediction of Mr. Clay with regard to the North going to Kentucky for fast trotters has been verified. I went there myself after the war and purchased a number, among them, as you know, the stallion Thorndale. From this letter I read: 'The old horse has been amiss all season, owing to too much having been required of him.' In the Autumn of 1857 Mr. Clay wrote me with regard to his sale: 'As Mambrino Chief has thick wind I thought he had been passed by the auctioneer, but after lunch he was put up and the bids ran up $5,030.' The purchasers were Gray & Jones, of Woodford County, and the stallion died in March, 1862. The storm was gathering, and my relations with Mr. Clay grew colder. In 1859 he wrote: 'I think you and I, after Harper's Ferry, will have to shake hands across the line.' After Fort Sumter the lines were firmly drawn, and Mr. Clay and I saw no more of each other. I once, however, forwarded through the Federal lines to him a letter written to him by his wife, from whom he had been separated for months. But on those troublesome times I prefer not to dwell."

After Mr. Thorne had refolded the letters and tied them again with the faded ribbon I asked with regard to Ashland. "I am glad you reminded me of him," said the host. "The colt which Mr. Clay selected for me in embryo was Ashland. He bred Utila, thoroughbred daughter of Margrave, to Mambrino Chief in the belief that he could get something which would please my fancy. In 1857, when a yearling, the colt was turned over to me and I named him Ashland, after the home of Mr. Clay. I brought him to Dutchess County and he thrived, but when two years old, while out in the pasture, he was struck by lightning and almost paralyzed. In the belief that his usefulness had been impaired by the accident I parted with him. As a three-year-old I traded him to Mr. George C. Hitchcock, and in the twenty-eight mile drive from Thorndale to New Preston, he staggered. The first of his get in the stud was Surplus, out of Eureka, who, as a three-year-old, in October, 1863, defeated Green Boy, by Green's Hambletonian. After the race I purchased Surplus. Lady Lightfoot, the dam of my chestnut horse, Edwin Thorne, 2:16¼, was the sister of Surplus. The descendants of Ashland have added to the renown of Thorndale. If this son of Mambrino Chief and Utila had not been injured, he would have made more of a mark in the breeding ranks. Thorndale, the sire of Edwin Thorne, is, as you all know, out of Dolly, daughter of Mambrino Chief, and so I am strong in the blood of the horse which I was instrumental in having go to Kentucky."

The descendants of Mambrino Chief now swell the tide of victory on every trotting course. Mr. Clay added millions of dollars to the light-harness property of Kentucky when he sent Josiah Downing to Washington Hollow to take to Ashland the big brown son of Mambrino Paymaster. The "Western Farmer," the son of the great commoner, Henry Clay, builded better than he knew when he incrcased his three thousand limit and bought Mambrino Chief in preference to Washington. Lady Thorne, daughter of Mambrino Chief, once disputed for the crown of the turf with Goldsmith Maid, and prominent among the prepotent sons of the "Cockroft horse" are Alcalde, Ashland Chief, Clark Chief, Ericsson, Idol, Joe Hooker, Mambrino Patchen, Mambrino Pilot, Woodford Mambrino, Fisk's Mambrino Chief, Stonewall Jackson and Mambrunello. And of distinguished grandsons in the male line are Princeps, Kentucky Prince, Mambrino Gift, and Caliban, Mambrino Dudley, Trinket, Black Cloud, Hannis, Lady Thorne, Croxie, Keene Jim, Parana, Tony Newell and Abbottsford, all with reoords of better than 2:20, are descended from Mambrino Chief in the male line. And Phallas, Wilson, Edwin Thorne, Majolica, Director, Peidmont, Santa Claus, Proteine, Monroe Chief, Rosa Wilkes, Pickard, Cleora, Romeo and Maud Messenger, who have records ranging from 2:13¾ to 2:19½, are descended from Mambrino Chief in the female line. Each year adds to the renown of the horse who was foaled in 1844 and who died in 1862. The more turf battles we have the broader and higher is the triumphal arch.

At Lexington, where the oldest active racing club in America unfurls its flag and where the vigor and nerve force crystalized by racing strains enter so largely into the horses which graze over succulent pastures, Mambrino Chief found his golden cross. He was brought in contact with mares highly charged with thoroughblood, and the quality which he lacked most and which was mainly inherited from his untraced dam, was thus imparted to his progeny. The words of Mr. Clay were prophetic. The judicious blending of the racing blood af Kentucky with that of what at the time was considered by many as the best trotting stallions of the North, gave a fame to Blue Grass breeding farms which they had never before enjoyed, and attracted to them buyers of fast trotters not only from New York, but from every State and Territory of the Union, as well as from England, Scotland, Ireland, the Sandwich Islands and Australia. The seeds planted by a clear-headed, far-seeing man often enrich, through bountiful and ever increasing harvest, the generation who succeed him.

All men who love the light harness horse and who respect power should walk with uncovered heads by the spot where Mambrino Chief was buried.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Early and Late Two-Year-Olds.

The two-year-old who ran most races last year was Bob Miles, who went to the post twenty-seven times. If he ever was a good colt that campaign took all the juices out of him. Thackery ran nineteen times. What has he done this season? Treasurer ran twenty-three times. How many races has he won this year? Unknown was campaigned from February to December, and is now almost useless. Granite was run in twenty races, but we miss his name from Krik's "Guide" this year. Tolu ran nineteen races last year. Eclat started seventeen times. And so it goes. Now, we submit to any disinterested person if this is not killing the goose. The following sensible remarks on early and late two-year-old racing from an English contemporary ought to be read with care by all our owners and trainers:

There may be differences of opinion as to the probable future of early or late performers from the two-year-old ranks, and there have been many cases in favor of both sides of the question. I am rather inclined to take a medium view of the matter. as I should look with some apprehension upon a very fine two-year-old brought out by a young trainer or hasty owner, very fit by about March; and in the same degree I should scarcely expect great deeds from a raw, green youngster making his debut about October. It much depends on who brings them out, as old experienced trainers may have good reasons of their own for bringing on a two-year-old early. A youngster may require plenty of work to keep him right, and if so he must be all the better if he runs; but because there are rich stakes to be run in the Spring it must be bad policy to bring a half developed animal on hastily, and I can quite believe that such a system spoils a number of two-year-olds every season. From all the precedents we have seen I should be inclined to select for future Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger winners, youngsters that have been brought out after the first of July, and from that date to the second week in October had run about half a dozen times. The majority, I think, of really great horses commenced turf life in somewhat this sort of way. The Flying Dutchman ran his first race on July 4, and then ran five times between that date and Sept. 15. Both Voltigeur and West Australia were late in beginning, as it was October before they were seen; and Gladiateur was another not seen until the Autumn; but the great mare Beeswing first appeared on a racecourse on June 15, though she was probably only partially trained then, as she won the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster and a race at Richmond later in the year, whilst she ran nowhere on making her debut. Alice Hawthorn and Caller Ou I have always coupled with Beeswing as extraordinarily good mares, not only for their actual performances in beating the best of the day, but for maintaining their form for such a number of seasons. Beeswing won the Doncaster Cup when she was nine years old, and Alice Hawthorn never ran better than when she was six, the year she carried 134 lbs. in the Chester Cup, and ran second to Red Dee under 56 lbs. (Kitchener up), and again when she won the Astor Cup in such a canter from Robert de Gorham and Delapre. Caller Ou, without being of the same class as the other mares, won more races than anything to be found in the *Calendars*, and she ran well as an aged mare. To match such a trio in modern days one would have to name Corrie Roy, and it may be useful to note at what date these four famous mares commenced their juvenile days. Beeswing, as above mentioned, ran first on the 15th of June, when palpably unprepared. Alice Hawthorn never started until late as a three-year-old, her first race being one of two-mile heats, at Northallerton on October 14. Caller Ou ran in about the same way as Beeswing had done in a two-year-old race on the 20th of June at Beverly, and she then ran in five races before she gained a bracket on September 19 at Leicester, running altogether thirteen times during the season. Corrie Roy did not make her apperrance until very late as a two-year-old, as she ran first at Worcester on November 5, and twice again that season. The four best mares that can almost be named were decidedly late beginners, and in modern racing I think we are more accustomed to expect the best to come out, at any rate, after Ascot.

A Novel Race.

A few days ago, in the pasture in which Dr. Wm. Sheppard keeps a number of his patients after they are treated, a singular sight was witnessed. Strange it was, yet true, and showed the intelligence of track horses, and their fondness for racing. The pasture is a mile long and nearly as wide, and there is quite a number of horses there, among them May H., 2:26½; Novelty, 2:23½; Billy M., pacer, 2:23½; and a green horse, good for about 2:30. On Friday last it was noticed that a few horses were apparently having a race, and on going out and watching them the above four horses were found to be in a race in which there were no drivers to fine or any false scoring. They would go to the far end of the pasture, turn about, come at about half speed to a certain spot, where, invariably, their heads would be even, and the start as nice a one as even C. M. Smith could give. Across the field they would come a-flying, Billy M. pacing, Novelty sometimes trotting and sometimes pacing, and the other two trotting for dear life; now Billy M. leads, then Novelty lets out a link and passes him; at the finish May H. comes with a grand rush, and beats them out. When about a hundred yards from the fence they would slacken their gait, turn in either direction, follow the fence back to the starting-point, and come again as before—sometimes one ahead, sometimes the other; making but few breaks when finishing. This was continued for sometime, and, I think, could those who say racing horses is cruelty to animals, have seen the apparent delight these horses took in their novel race, they would never again say aught against racing,—*Duntan's Spirit of the Turf.*

England's Great Three-Year-Old.

Our mail advices from Albion show that St. Gatien, now regarded as the best of his age in England, vice St. Simon retired (for good it is feared), kept up his great reputation during Houghton week at Newmarket.

Two days after his stable companion, Florence, had won the Cambridgeshire St. Gatien made his first appearance since his victory in the Cesarewitch on Oct. 7, in the free handicap for three-year-olds, over a course 1 mile 2 furlongs and 73 yards in length. One of the two opposing horses was Duke of Richmond, by Hampton, a colt rated close to St. Simon in point of merit. St. Gatien, however, beat the Duke in clever style, and the next day made a show of the French colt Archiduc in the Jockey Club Cup, two miles, with odds of 8 to 1 on him. St. Gatien, therefore, will go into Winter quarters with an unbeaten reputation, and though his two-year-old career was uneventful, save that he won each time he started, his running of 1884 stamps the son of Rotherhill or The Rover as one of the best three-year-olds ever bred in any country or in any year.

An Argument for More Handicaps.

In a recent edition of a contemporary, a short editorial discussed the question of handicaps on the future of racing in this country. Inasmuch as the views therein expressed are identical with the opinion contained in a letter I wrote the *Sportsman* a long time ago, I was naturally much interested. In the first place it is always agreeable to have the intelligent sympathy in a opinion, and in the next place, the question is a serious one for the Maryland Jockey Club. Owing to the increased number of tracks and meetings, the racing is continuous from May till November, and the result is that the Dixie and Breckenridge, two of our leading stakes, rarely afford a good race. The fields are reduced in numbers, and the performances of the colts have so determined the question of superiority that the interest in the race has gone. Besides, with the breakdowns, inseparable from continuous racing, there are no colts to make a contest. Under these circumstances I see no chance hereafter to make these stakes the successes they were heretofore, except by attaching to them penalties or changing the conditions in such a way that they shall become handicaps. This, of course, is the result of the changes in the style of racing in this country and the season of the year in which the races are run. There has always been a prejudice in this country against handicaps, which exist because the masses of our people have not been educated up to the point of being judges of the sport. Now, the test of a good racehorse is the capacity to carry weight and speed; and while the handicap does place the inferior horse on a level with the superior, it affords a test of the capacities of each which no other kind of race can give. I have always considered Luke Blackburn the best racehorse I ever saw; not because he beat Glidelia, Ferncliffe, Grenada and Oden, colts of his own year, but because in handicaps he gave away lots of weight and won his races with ease. I recollect, in the race alluded in the editorial, where he gave away lots of weight to Glenmore. One Dime, General Philips, and others at Saratoga, and won with ease. I witnessed it with the late Mr. Sanford and Mr. Clabaugh, and they both conceded it to the best test of his greatness that could be given.

In years to come it will be said here, as in England, that a second, under certain conditions of weight, is more creditable than to be first with a feather. I think, too, the art of handicapping will improve with the more frequent exercise of the handicappers' judgment. Hitherto there has been too much disposition not to put weight where it properly should go; or, in other words, the good horses have not been compelled to carry an amount of weight which would comply with the requirements of the law. Besides, what is often considered the test of a good handicap, that the highest and lowest weights should finish first or second, is not, in my judgment, conclusive of the merits of the handicap. It may be a very good handicap so far as those two horses are individually concerned, but lamentably wrong in regard to the rest of the horses in the race. The true test is that *all* the horses should finish *together*. After all, the theory of racing is that it is to benefit the breed of horses, and not our friends, the liberal bookmakers, and if any better scheme can be devised to prove the quality of our horses, I do not know it. The fact that a horse wins all his stakes shows he is the best horse of his year, and affords no test of his comparative ability with those not of his own time. He may belong to a very bad year, and have the luck to be the best of a bad lot, just as we have seen a fourth-rate horse win a very valuable stake, owing to the misfortune of the other entries. Of course all handicaps are liable to criticism, and I suppose to the end of time there will be grumblers at the weights, but when the public is gratified by a real contest, instead of a walk-over, and the owner believes there will be less and less complaint. When that time arrives racing will be more interesting than ever before in this country, even to the lovers of that relic of barbarism, a heat race. I am satisfied that owners will look upon a victory in a race similar to the Cambridgeshire or Cesarewitch in England, as conferring greater honor upon a horse than a triumph in half a dozen weight-for-age races, and I also feel assured that unless some such system is adopted, that the Fall racing will gradually decline in interest, and that the Fall meetings in course of time will cease to be held.—*Potomac in N. Y. Sportsman.*

Yearlings on Racecourses.

While not fearing that the precedent of yearling racing set at Erie, Pa., a year since, and followed up in Tennessee on Monday last, will take any root in the turf world at large, we desire to continue our protest against public trials of this nature.

While not alone tending to injure the future development of the embryo racer, if persisted in to any extent, they are not true tests of the future quality of the yearlings that participate. Of those that rumor credited a year ago with fast moves in the West, how many showed a good form this season over the T. Y. C.? And does any unprejudiced person imagine that the yearling, who, perhaps, moves his gangling frame without the quick dash necessary for the racehorse of the present day, is not capable of improvement consequent on the maturity and education of the immediate future?

We do not believe, however, that such races will ever grow to be a feature of the sport. If excessive two-year-old racing draws down on it the criticism it now receives, in many cases justly so, what will be said against struggles between yearlings? As well have weanling contests as those of this nature, which are contrary to all laws of reason and good sense.

In anything we have said we do not mean to reflect on the gentlemen managing the late affair at Gallatin, which from all that we can learn was merely a friendly tussle between the yearlings, with none of the attendant "riding out" of a race. —*Sportsman.*

Names Claimed.

By Fred Brown, Windsor, Cal.

ELLEN B, for bay filly, star in forehead, foaled May 17th, 1884, got by Eugene Casserly, sire of Gen. Taylor. First dam Kitty, by Inauguration, son of Alexander; second dam, by Ben Franklin, son of Easton's David Hill; third dam by Novato Chief, son of old Vermont Black Hawk.

The public will please take notice that a cheap, spurious and vile imitation of Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron has been put on the market and sold in many instances as the genuine article. Celery, Beef and Iron is sold only in bottles bearing our stamp and labels, and consumers are cautioned to be careful to purchase from reliable parties and see that they are not imposed on. To fill or sell any but the genuine article out of our empty bottles is a misdemeanor, and those detected doing it will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Trade supplied at 537 Clay street.

HERD AND SWINE.

Aberdeen-Angus.

No breed has ever done more to bring polled or hornless cattle into prominence and favor than have the Aberdeen-Angus. They are a smooth glossy black, when in high condition, shining like seals, and are about as compact, round and free from waste as seals would be if fit for Christians to eat. A more impressively beautiful sight than that presented by a herd of these cattle, glistening in the sunlight on a grassy hillside can scarcely be found in all animal creation. Like their rival homeless Scottish cousins, the Galloways, the Aberdeen-Angus race has been known in Scotland from a time not reached by the memory of man. Their origin is hidden in the mist of ages long since forgotten, and will never be known with certainty. A few traces of the breed appear in the works of the earlier British writers upon agriculture, but these traces are scarcely more than enough to show that long before the Durham, the Norfolk-polled, or the Hereford become recognized as established breeds, the sturdy black "doddie" of Northeastern Scotland was firmly established in the affection of the canny Scot. For a "boom" in Shorthorns, which reached Scotland, threatened to loosen the hold of the black upon the confidence of the Scotch, but there is now little danger of anything of the kind ever happening again.

The first Aberdeen-Angus herd of importance ever seen in American was established by Messrs. Anderson & Findlay, at Lake Forrest, 28 miles north of Chicago, where they now have a hundred or more representatives of this magnificent race. In the very few years since the breed was introduced in this country, it has grown with great rapidity in favor with cattle men, particularly for use on the plains. This rise in estimation may be correctly gauged by the following showing of the general average results of the public sales that have been held in this country previous to July 1, 1884. The first lot of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever offered at auction in the United States was put up on September 20, 1882 in Chicago, by Messrs. Gray Brothers, who obtained for 15 females an average of $751.40, and for 6 bulls an average of $415.83. The general results of all public sales of this breed are:

Years.	Females.	Average.	Males.	Average.
1882	51	$680 00	39	$500.28
1883	126	583.75	160	467.20
1884	58	407.50	88	309.56
General	235	$561.13	287	$423.34

The Aberdeen Angus typical animal should be deep, wide lengthy, even and round in body, with well-proportioned limbs, without prominent hooks, or hip-bones. There should be no appearance of "patchiness," or laying on of tallow in great masses in some parts of the carcass, nor should the ripest Aberdeen-Angus show much tallow between the skin and the flesh. The fat should be inter-mixed throughout the lean, and the animal when fuliy ripe for the butcher's block should be full, round and smooth, showing very little fat as compared with the Short-horn or the Hereford. Indeed, the Aberdeen-Angus will, under the skillful breeder's care, go on to the last increasing largely in flesh and but little comparatively in fat. The head of the bull should not be large and heavy, but well put on, with fine muzzle, wide nostrils, short face, mild eyes, high poll, ears of fair size and rather hairy. The throat should be clean, with no loose skin and flesh beneath the jaws; the neck rather long, clean, and rising from head to shoulder top, with a moderate crest. The neck should fit evenly into the body, the neck vein full. The shoulder blades should not lie outside of, but fit neatly into the body. The coat should, as a rule, not be long, but reasonably thick, soft and glossy. In the better sorts there should be two coats, or lengths—one long and thin; the other short, thick and furry.

Those who wish to buy the popular and valuable Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been advised to carefully note the difference between them and the Galloways, as by some people in this country both of these breeds have been described under the broad general name "Scotch Polled Catttle," which was calculated to mislead those not fully aware that the Galloway and the Aberdeen-Angus are two entirely distinct breeds. The Rev. John Gillespie, editor of the Scotch Galloway Herd-Book, and a high authority on matters relating to the history of the breed, writes that "There is a close resemblance even at the present day between a well-bred Galloway and a West-Highlander, minus the horns. Indeed, the similarity is so great that when we bear in mind that previous to the close of the eighteenth century almost all the Galloways were horned, it is easy to understand how any difference which now exists between the two types of animals may have been produced by the different circumstances in which they have long been placed, and the different treatment to which they have been subjected." In the same paragraph he states that while "Galloways are now almost all black, many of them were in former times red and brindled, and even at the present day pure bred animals with red skins are occasionally to be met with." That the Galloways were universally a horned race is declared to be a well-founded tradition, and that there should be occasional reversions, or at least approaches to the old characteristic, in the form of scurs, is no more surprising than that some pure bred Galloways, as well as an occasional Aberdeen-Angus, have red coats.

In 1880 a movement was started for the purpose of forming an association of breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in America, and for the establishmeut of a herd-book for the breed. This purpose was accomplished last Autumn at a large gathering of breeders in Chicago, Kansas City being selected as the headquarters of the Association. The first volume of the herd-book of this Association is to be issued next year.

In hardiness the Aberdeen-Angus rank with the Herefords and are nearly if not quite equal to any established race of cattle. On the plains they have given satisfaction wherever tried, while in the older settled parts of the country their young have shown qualities that stamp them as the equal of any other known race. In quality of flesh they resemble closely the West Highlander and the Galloway; meat, finely marbled, juicy and tender.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Feeding a Few Steers.

It is gratifying to see how the animal industry branch of agriculture is making steady progress, even in the older States. There was a time when the farmers of the Middle and Eastern States despaired of being able to compete with the West in growing beef, even for their own local needs. But as they have studied this question more closely, they have learned that the old system of slow growth, by which a steer was brought to a weight of 900 or 1,000 lbs. in three years, must be abandoned; that the steer must be matured for market at 24 to 30 months of age, and that this is done at a less cost of food than was formerly expended on the store steer at three years, while the present well-fed and early matured steer brings 50 per cent. more money.

They thus find that under the improved system of feeding, they get better pay for their food and labor than when the West was not competing in their markets. Besides, they find that dairymen can raise a good calf as cheap in New York as in Illinois, and that it is only during a few months feeding on grain, at the finishing up of the steer, that the Western feeder has much the advantage.

In some districts at the East, a good demand has arisen for beef 18 or 20 months old, averaging about 1,000 pounds, and bringing $50 to $60 per head. The feeders say this pays even better than dairying; that they get quite as much, or more, for the same amount of food, besides saving a good deal of labor. There is growing up among dairymen in favorable localities, the idea that they had better divide up dairying with young beef feeding. In this case they keep, say, 12 cows instead of 20, and raise their calves to feed off for young beef, save the labor of milking the other 8 cows, and get quite as much money for the year's operations. This has also the good point of producing an income at nearly all parts of the year, from the dairy through the Summer, and from young beef in early Spring, and sometimes at other periods in the year.

This brings into the best use the refuse milk of the dairy, and turns it into cash. The farmers, in having from 6 to 12 young beef animals to feed every Winter, and knowing that their value, at 18 to 20 months old, will be just in proportion to well ripened weight, soon learn the necessity of feeding them in the best way to produce rapid growth. They find that liberality is strict economy, and that the most generous feeding produces the largest profit. We know some instances where dairymen, who have fed a few steers for several years, have also learned that the most profitable dairying is found with the most liberal feeding. They find, also, that feeding the cows well, when dry, will improve the calves which they are to raise, as well as increase the production of the cow through the season.

We hope this plan of raising a few steers, each year, will grow in favor till the bad custom of dairymen, in some parts, of deaconing or killing their calves, on being dropped, will be abandoned for the better plan of raising them for beef. Under this system, all the small local markets of the Eastern and Middle States might be well supplied. This would also have a very decided effect in improving the soil of those States. It would largely increase the amount of manure applied to the farms, and, in this respect, would be imitating the system of beef raising in England, as there almost every farmer raises a few young beeves. Every calf is there most scrupulously kept, and is considered worth $10 at a few days old. But in New York, probably, 200,000 calves are killed and skinned and thrown away by dairymen every year. This is a wicked waste, and should be reformed altogether. They should be grown into one hundred million pounds of good beef. *Live Stock Journal.*

An Opulent Square Mile.

A fine specimen of the great agricultural wealth of Southern California is shown by the square mile of land belonging and used by the Wright Brothers, situated three miles southwest of Florence, and the same distance northwest of Compton. It has a road on two sides, the one on the east side leading to Los Angeles, and the one on the south to Green Meadows. The residence of the owners, a large and handsome edifice, is on the west side of this opulent 640 acres. Several other smaller houses are scattered through this large tract, for the use of the workmen, most of whom have families, and always stick by their employers, as they are always well treated and are content. The entire square mile is enclosed by a substantial fence, with no passage through at any place. At the house where the owners live there is a shallow well and windmill, sufficient for domestic purposes, the cultivation of of flowers and a twenty-acre garden of vegetables and fruits, which supply every one on the farm. This enclosure is separated from the rest of the rancho, as also is a chicken ranch of two acres adjoining. The remainder of this dairy farm is divided by fences in each direction into twelve parts, of fifty acres each, which, with the grounds around the house, the vegetables and chickens, make up the entire acreage. In nearly the centre of this rich land there is a live spring, which makes a pond about five acres in extent, which is used to water stock the year around, so that dry seasons never come to this favored spot. There are gates through the partition fences, so that stock can be led to different fields, or led to water. Half of this farm is devoted to the raising of cattle, both for dairying and beef. The other half is used for pasturing horses and cows, at a cheap rate per month. The place has for years been owned by the Wright brothers, who have made a competency out for it, and the place it is not for sale. People who never saw this extensive farm, and who are in the vicinity, always stop to look at it, and admire its order and system, and long for the golden profits which it brings during all the year, where Summer and greenfeed never go and Winter never comes. This is one of the specimens of California dairy farming that is a surprise to people from the East, who are at work half the year to provide and store up food for their stock during the rest of the year. The profits of dairy farming and stock raising in Los Angeles county are more than double what they are in any of the Atlantic States. The Wright brothers' rancho is a good illustration of this proposition.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

Swine Breeding.

In a prize essay written for the *Rural New Yorker*, by S. J. Pelton, of Wisconsin, he says swine breeding and feeding in the central and western portions of the United States have become a business of almost gigantic proportions. It is a common thing to meet with farmers who keep from 25 to 100 head on farms of 160 acres, where ten years ago only three or four were kept for family use. Of the different breeds, the most common are the Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, with an occasional herd of Essex, Chester-White, or the latest noveity, Duroc-Jersey. There seems to be considerable rivalry between the breeders of Berkshires and Polands; in some localities the majority favors one breed, and in others, the other.

The principal aim of the breeder should be to get healthy, vigorous pigs, that will come to maturity quickly, and furnish the most pounds, from a given amount of food. The days of breeding sows to scrub males are past; what we now want is careful selection of both male and female. Choose the best natives, or the common stock of the country, and cross them with pure-bred males, and the results will be very satisfactory. The pigs seem to take all the qualities of the male, while the excess of bone and offal, common to the natives, is greatly toned down.

A little personal experience in breeding may not inappropriately be mentioned. In September, 1879, I purchased a pure-bred Berkshire boar, and crossed him on common stock; the results were very gratifying—so much so that many of the neighbors patronized the animal, some even coming the distance of ten miles, and all obtained equally satisfactory results. The idea that I most wish to impress is, that money judiciously expended in the purchase of pure-bred males is money invested at a good rate of interest. What investment will pay a man better? I had 40 pigs that made an average of 339 pounds when 14 months old as the result of a first cross between my Berkshire and the common stock. For breeding, select long, rangy sows that are from good mothers; cross these with a fine boned, compact, heavy-hammed and shouldered male; care should be taken to select males that have short legs and small heads and ears. It is always best to breed from old sows; there is less risk to run, they are better mothers and produce more milk for the young ones.

I prefer to have my pigs come in March or even as early as January, and then keep them thriving until, I am ready to sell. Pigs reared in this way should be kept in a warm stable or pen, with the sow, till two or three hours old. Great care should be used not to feed the sow much for two or three days after farrowing, for fear of creating fever. After that time, she may have all the bran, corn-meal and barley-meal with milk that she can eat up clean. The pigs will soon learn to eat. When warm weather comes and clover begins to start, they may be turned into a small range after "ringing," and there is no danger but that they will thrive. The days of feeding swine in a mudhole of a pen are past; now, plenty of range in the pasture with pure water, is the most preferred of all conditions of profitable hog raising.

In many localities, where from 40 to 100 more acres of corn are raised, the swine do their own feeding; they are turned into a portion of the field and allowed to husk for themselves. While this method is in favor with many, I still adhere to the good old way of saving the stalks for fodder, and feeding the corn by the basketful. Pretty good pork may be made by feeding pumpkins in the Fall. Hogs of this kind, which were very numerous last season, are called "skips." I have grown pork on nothing but clover and water in the Summer, and finished with slops, soft corn, pumpkins and boiled potatoes, with good results. The main item in feeding is to keep the animal healthy, and then it will eat well.

A few years ago it was a very common practice to keep June to September pigs over Winter, and with much crowding get them fat by the next October; such a practice now seems a little too long and expensive. Competition and the market demand quickly-made pork, which shall be healthy and eatable. Who wants to eat pork that has been stunted and half-starved through the first half of its existence? Quickly-grown pig pork, tender and juicy, will always be in demand at the highest prices.

Keep your herd of swine respectable and clean; feed them clean and proper food and drink—breed well, feed well, and then sell well, and your efforts will be crowned with success and a good profit.

Devon Cattle.

I am gratified to observe, from various reports which I have recently looked over of fairs held in different States of the Union, that specimens of the beautiful and highly useful Devon breed of cattle have been increased considerably in exhibition during this Autumn, for they are unquestionably the best general purpose cattle of medium size in existence. The cows excel in the quantity and quality of their milk, when selected for the dairy; the steers make first-rate beef, and no oxen equal them for docility and power in the yoke, or quickness of movement. Their grades also are quite superior in all these requisites, as has been long well known in New England, and has later been shown in Ohio and other Western States. For hardiness and foraging in rough weather for a good living, on the great plains bordering the Rocky Mountains, and in their valleys, they are showing themselves of high value, and are becoming quite popular there when known.

As an example of what a half-bred Devon out of a New Hampshire native cow did in the dairy, I recollect an account given to me, some years ago, of one belonging to Mr. William Bellows, of Walpole, N. H. From June 17th to 24th, fourteen milkings made 16 lbs. 10 oz. of choice butter, the only feed being grass pasture. It never required over five to ten minutes to bring the butter from this milk, it was so rich. In the following October, with three pumpkins per day, and on short pasture the latter part of the month (which is always short enough then, in the cold climate of New Hampshire), in nine days she made 16 lbs. 12 oz. butter, and furnished cream for tea and coffee during this time for three persons. The live weight of this cow was supposed to be under 700 lbs. How many Jersey cows are there now in America which would equal the butter yield of this little grade Devon on the same kind and quality of feed which she consumed?—*Live Stock Journal.*

Fiveper cent., and perhaps ten, can be added to the amount of milk obtained from the cows of this country, if the following rules are faithfully followed: 1. Never hurry cows in driving to and from pasture. 2. Milk as near at equal intervals as possible. Half-past five in the morning and six at night are good hours. 3. Be especially tender to cows at milking time. 4. When seated, draw the milk as rapidly as possible, being certain to always get all. 5. Never talk of anything besides what you are doing while milking. 6. Offer some caress and always a soothing word, when you approach a cow and when you leave her. The better she loves you, the more free and complete will be her *abandon* as you sit at her side. We append the not uncommon practice: 1. Let some boy turn the cows away and get them who is fond of throwing stones and switching the hind ones every chance he gets. 2. Milk early in the morning, and late at night, dividing the day in two portions, one of fifteen hours and the other nine. 3. Whack the cow over the back with the stool, or speak sharply to her if she does not "so" or "hoist." 4. Milk carelessly, and stop at the slacking of the fluid. 5. Keep the animal in a tremble all the time you are milking, and when done give her a vigorous kick.—*Hearth and Home.*

The following is from the Chicago *Dairyman:* If we were asked what is the vital moment with milk, we would say, the hour after it comes from the cow. Milk, as it leaves the udder, is about 98 deg. Fahrenheit, and if poured in large cans will retain a heat of over 90 deg. for hours, if the weather is warm. Decomposition may be said to begin with milk the moment it leaves the udder, and there is nothing like heat to accomplish this. To avoid the danger, the only way is to cool the milk an once. Place the can in a trough or tub of fresh, cool water. If ice can be put in the water, all the better. If milk is to be kept over night to go to the factory in

the morning, the above practice is imperative. The cool nights of the Fall months are particularly misleading to dairymen. They think because the nights are cool, there is no need for taking the trouble to cool the milk when first drawn from the cow. No one should ever trust his own feelings as to the condition of the weather. Always consult the thermometer, but even the coldest nights will not save the milk, if it is allowed to remain hot in the cans for any length of time.

Mr. George Simpson, an English dairyman, says, he has found, to his cost, that the ordinary practice of drying continuous milkers giving from twelve to sixteen quarts daily, does not answer at all. Instead of attempting to dry cows giving large quantities of milk, he now finds it better to turn them into a loose box and feed on oat straw. By this means the flow of milk is reduced, and gradually they dry themselves off, without any evil effects following. The practice of suddenly checking the flow of milk of good milkers by the ordidary method has resulted, in his case, in three of his cows slipping their calves within forty-eight hours after the drying process had begun. It has been observed that, where it has been attempted to dry large milkers suddenly, the uterus and breast became inflamed. Dairymen will find it highly important to pay particular attention to their cows, especially those of the Guernsey and Jersey breeds, which are great milkers.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Cruelty to Animals.

The following is the just issued report of a committee appointed by the British National Veterinary Congress, in 1881, for further considering the subject of cruelty to animals from a veterinary point of view, and publishing a declaration in the name of the Congress, on certain practices and painful operations relating to and performed on animals, namely, whether such practices and operations are sometimes necessary, and if so, under what modification or qualifications they may be performed, or whether they are necessary, and therefore cruel.

Lameness may be painless or painful. Those cases where the lameness passes off with exercise are *prima facie* cases, being accomponied by pain, this specially applies to cases of navicular disease and spavin. In such cases horses ought not to be worked, and when worked it is cruelty. Gingering is decided cruelty. Wounds are not causes of unfitness for work, unless pressed upon by harness, or affected by the movements of the animal.

Twitching: The practice called "twitching" causes acute pain, and is frequently unjustifiable, especially when a twitch is used by stablemen and others in charge of horses. Burning gums for "Lampas" is cruelty. Knocking out wolf teeth is cruelty. Extracting temporary teeth, save for surgical reason, is cruelty. Docking and nicking horses are cruel operations when done for fashion, and not to remove malformations or cure disease. Docking sheep under well-known conditions is necessary.

Marking and branding animals, when necessary, should be performed by the quickest and least painful method.

Worming the tail, docking and cropping the ears of dogs are unnecessary, and therefore cruel operations, when not performed to remove malformations or cure disease.

Castration of male animals is necessary, but should be performed in the least painful manner, and by a skilled operator.

Spaying of female animals is unnecessary, and ought to be abolished.

Parturition. Unnecessary pain is often inflicted by ignorant persons when attempting to deliver the young by forcible and cruel means. A skilled and experienced veterinary surgeon should always be called in to render assistance in difficult cases.

Operations of various kinds are frequently performed on animals by ignorant persons, and much cruelty is caused thereby, which ought to be publicly deprecated and prevented by law. All painful operations not required for the good of the animal operated on are of a cruel nature. No operation causing pain to an animal should be performed by an unskilled person. All necessary operations ought to be performed in a scientific manner, and by the most humane methods, in order thereby to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain.—*Exchange.*

Ponies and Pony Breeding.

Every one visiting England, says Colonel M. C. Weld, must be struck with the number of ponies in constant use, not as ladies' and children's pets and playthings, but put to steady light road work. Of course they are not adapted to hard labor and heavy draft, except in mines and peculiar situations, and in such one rarely sees them. They are, however, used many times in preference to mules and donkeys, to which they are superior on account of their quickness, willingness and docility.

Single or in pairs they are used for business by tradespeople, by farmers, market men and others; in the town for the delivery of orders by butchers, green-grocers, and all that class of dealers, and in the country for all sorts of errands and "hacking around." Many of them are well adapted to pleasure driving, and are extensively employed. They are often speedy, taking a four-minute gate and keeping it up, and somehow they seen to require less care than horses—less blanketing, less attention to keep them out of draughts when warm, and all that. They have relatively better feet, for, while the horn of the hoof is, no doubt, fully as hard as that of horses, if not finer and harder, the wear and tear of use on paved or macadamized roads cannot be nearly so great; hence it is rare to find ponies with unsound feet.

In size the ponies vary greatly, the common range being from 13 to 13½ or 14 hands. If larger, horses are called "cobs" in England if of the blocky, pony build, and are from 14 to 14¾ or 15 hands. Of this class we have a good number in this country now, but, of course, they may be improved in quality.

For breeding of rather large ponies, or cobs, no class of stallions could equal Arabians of the short-legged, blocky type, like those shown at the recent horse show in New York. The size and style of the mare would determine the size of the progeny to a great extent. Good-sized sires will often get very small colts. At the show alluded to there was a very stylish black pony of a little over 13 hands, perhaps, said to have been sired by Black Hawk.

Small ponies must, of course, be bred from small progenitors, and those as a rule, must be imported. We have no small native ponies. The Indian ponies are small horses, and when removed from the rough life of the plains they increase in size. There is a very desirable class of ponies bred on the Isthmus, or rather, brought from Panama, for they really run almost wild. Among them are many of small size and good points, and they are tough as whips, good natured, strong, hardy, and handy. No doubt they would cross well with the finer and more blood-like, the improved English and Welsh ponies, so of which were so much admired at the recent national horse show. They are clean-limbed, short coated, and like little horses. In these respects they differ from the compact, short-necked, rough Shetlands and Highland ponies which have the typical build.—*Rural Nebraska.*

No breeders of horses, perhaps, are more painstaking or more successful than those of Scotland; and their methods are sufficiently peculiar to merit special mention. The selection of stallions for neighborhood service is thoroughly systematized, and is an altogether different matter from the method, or rather lack of method, in vogue in the United States. The mode of procedure is something like this: Those in any given neighborhood who are especially interested in horses choose among their number a few men well fitted for that work, and have them attend stallion shows, which are instituted for the purpose of giving the public a chance to select horses for neighborhood service. The committees visit these shows, inspect the animals on exhibition, and contract with some horse owner or owners for the exclusive use of their horse or horses by his clients for the period of two years. The terms of service are agreed upon, all the details are arranged, and not infrequently a handsome premium is given in addition for an unusually desirable stallion. The good points of this system are obvious. Among others the community has an opportunity of bidding for the best, under circumstances where proofs of merit must be forthcoming. Besides, those who are not prepared to choose intelligently for themselves have the advantage of expert judgment from others. There are some points in this which American horsemen can think over with profit.

Stallions on exhibition in Scotland are not awarded premiums as in this country. The awards are decided there by their get, which circumstance actually excludes the uncertain foal getter from successful competition. This is certainly a much more thorough test of merit than the American system, and that far at least is a decided improvement upon it.

Horses are not injured by labor any more than men, and it is only by exposure, over-exertion and neglect that they become jaded out at a time when they should be in their best condition for usefulness.

THE KENNEL.

Doctored Dogs.

The recent non-sporting dog show in Madison Square Garden, New York, proved that the care of highly bred animals is more generally understood now than a few years ago. Everywhere there was evidence of it and Superintendent Lincoln commented on the excellent condition of a majority of the specimens exhibited. But though Mr. Lincoln has a large experience in dog matters, there were specimens shown which were adjudged prize winners and upon whom more than legitimate care had been bestowed. Of course those things were not in his province but in that of the judges, and it is strange that some of the dogs were awarded prizes when on subsequent examination they were pronounced "doctored" and the prize was awarded to the dog whose good points were real and not artificial. The "doctoring" of dogs is really a science and there are few who are possessed of the secrets or who would stoop to use them if they did. One of the cases noticeable at the late show was the "painting" of a pug dog. The majority of the competitors in a class were not sufficiently well marked to warrent the judges to commend them and the first prize was awarded to a dog of almost perfect markings of black. So handsomely marked, indeed, was the dog that the owner of the second prize winner became suspicious. He examined the dog and found that coloring matter had been used to change an inferior brute into a superior looking one. A protest was lodged and the painted pug was disqualified. The owner of the latter was greatly surprised at the denouement. He had ordered the purchase of the animal in England only two weeks before the opening of the show and had not made a critical examination. There were other cases, though, where the owners cannot claim ignorance of the "made points" of their dogs. Probably one of the most petted bull terriers in the show, and which was awarded a first prize, was pronounced by "one of the knowing ones" to be a made-up beauty." The mouth of the animal had been doctored. The upper lip of a bull terrier should overhang slightly where the jaws meet. This overhanging flesh had been cut off some time ago, and though the wound had healed the scars were plainly seen when the lip was turned out. The cutting had been done to secure the evenness of the lips which was so generally admired. Among the full-blooded bull dogs there were also specimens whose lips had been "Bishoped." That is the *supra libial* cord, which binds the lip to the gums, had been severed to allow the lip to fall and produce an abnormally large jowl. This is regarded as a point of beauty by some people, but it renders the animal powerless to raise the lip. These are only few of many styles of "doctoring" which experts pointed out.

Smart Dog.

A rancher living near the Princeton bridge across Butte Creek has a canine blessed with unusual "instincts." It is very fond of fish. The rancher has had a coal oil can nearly full of tar at his blacksmith shop for several weeks. At various times during the past fortnight the gentleman observed the dog drop the end of his tail in the tar, wag it several times, and then go to the creek. Sunday he decided to see what the canine was up to and followed it. The dog backed down into water, keeping his front feet in shallow water close to land. His tail, weighted with the tar, was under the water. After standing perfectly still for a few moments the dog suddenly jumped out of the water on to dry land, and then adroitly turned and grabbed a catfish that had hold of his tail and proceeded to eat the finny fool. This sounds like a tough yarn, but the party informing us of the occurrence, asserting that he witnessed it, is a christian gentleman whose word will not be doubted by those acquainted with him.

Names Claimed.

By J. B. Giffen, Truckee, Cal.

BLAZE for red and white setter dog, by F. A. Taft's Dorr (Gordon), out of Sisson's Daisy (Irish).

By W. W. Van Arsdale, Truckee, Cal.

TAFT for orange and white setter dog, by F. A. Taft's Dorr (Gordon), out of Sisson's Daisy (Irish).

By Cara A. Burckhalter, Truckee, Cal.

DORRIS for black setter bitch, by F. A. Taft's Dorr (Gordon), out of E. L. Brown's Queen (English).

Gilroy Field Trials.

Judge Leavesley informs us by a note that the Gilroy Club have fixed upon December 16th, on which to run their field trials. This will give parties whose dogs may not be successful at the Pacific Coast Trials another chance under different auspices.

Visits.

Nov. 18, 1884, Chas. N. Post's Gordon bitch Nettie F to F. A. Taft's Gordon dog Dorr.

FISH.

The Fish Commission.

The commission held a stated meeting at Sacramento on Monday. The following is the *Bee's* report:

Secretary and Treasurer Dibble was absent, being unwell, but Commissioners Buckingham and Redding were present, the latter having delayed a trip East to attend. He will be at a meeting of the American Piscicultural Association in New York in December. He stated that the District Attorneys seemed to pay little attention to the fish laws. In New York draughtsmen were employed to go over the State, make maps of streams and obstructions and send copies to each District Attorney and show them places to which they must pay attention. He believed such a course should be pursued here.

President Buckingham said that there ought to be a statute making a violation of the fish laws a felony, and if such were the case there would now be 150 men in San Quentin. He said that the damage to fishing interests is great at the head of the streams where there are no navigable waters. Tourists catch great numbers which cannot be sent away. Great quantities of female fish, unfit for food, are caught there for market all along above Tehama. The fish go into the ripples, and drop back into the pools in a sickly and bruised condition. There seins are dragged, and in October and November such salmon are sold in Marysville, Grass Valley and other towns as "Tehama trout." Some of them are in such condition that bruised spots are cut out. A San Francisco business man last Summer caught and shipped several boxes of trout and salmon from above Redding and they spoiled en route. They were fish several years old. Further damage is caused by the Chinese bag nets on the lower streams. There, too, fike nets are operated to catch shrimp and many tons of small fish, flounders and other varieties, not larger than one's finger, are caught and not released. But more salmon go into the tules and are lost than go up the river. The fish go across all along from Steamboat slough to Cache creek. Last Winter there were more salmon at the headwaters than during the Summer, because the fish going up then were strong and no one was fishing for them.

Mr. Buckingham reiterated the charge that the spawn of salmon on the Cloud river are sold to tourists, and that the spawn of each female represents thousands of young fish. He said that 700,000 cases of salmon were taken during the last run on the Columbia, where the number has not decreased. There the water is from three to eighteen fathoms deep, and the nets used are not thirty-five or forty feet long. There used to be deep water here, but now, when the river is only a few feet deep, the nets are like those used in olden times. In the tule lakes 10,000 young salmon are spawned in July, six weeks earlier thon on the Cloud. That the spent fish are used up North is proved by the fact that none float down now where thousands used to come. In Fisherman's Lake in this county, last season were taken 1,000 spent shad that had gone from the rivers.

Commissioner Redding said that the lower part of the streams had become like a great swamp, instead of salmon rivers, and he was inclined to think Sacramento salmon had in disgust gone to the Columbia, but Mr. Buckingham did not agree with him.

Judson Johnson, a Deputy Constable at Modesto, was appointed with the powers of a Sheriff to patrol the San Joaquin, south of the railroad bridge, arrest illegal fishermen, and prosecute people who obstruct streams. His territory lies in Merced, Stanislaus, San Joaquin and Fresno counties. Deputy Jones looks after the country below Stockton and the Sportsman's Club there also has an eye on the streams.

Mr. Johnson said he had been informed that there were no screens at the head of an irrigating canal that runs from Fresno slough, which connects with the San Joaquin, to the north, in the direction of Hill's Ferry. The canal is a large one. Many fish are thus brought down and left to rot. In some places they become so offensive as to stop travel along the banks. There is no law at present concerning screens for canals. At La Grange is a dam that fish cannot pass. There is one at Merced Falls.

Mr. Buckingham says there is a dam, forty feet high, at Six-Mile Bar, up the San Joaquin river, that fish cannot pass and it has not been used in four or five years.

Mr. Redding said that some new fish laws were badly needed and should be passed this Winter. He said he was willing to come here about the middle of December from the East and remain a week drawing new statutes.

Mr. Buckingham agreed with him in this, and said the States Sportsman's Association will by that time have made suggestions, A meeting will then be held at which Treasurer Dibble will submit his financial report, now due. An appropriation of $15,000 will also be asked of the Legislature.

The Commission then adjourned.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

POULTRY.

Breeding and Feeding Turkeys.

A writer in an English paper offers the following advice on this subject:

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the best age for the stock birds. Undoubtedly a two or three-year-old gobbler, and hens from two to four years old, would give the strongest and best stock; but I find the disadvantages arising from keeping old birds so great that I almost always fatten my stock birds, and bring up young birds for the next season, saving only special favorites for a second year. The advantages, I believe, gained from using young birds are that the eggs produce a larger number of gobblers than from older birds, and these are much more valuable than hens, and I find that young hens commence to lay ten days or a fortnight before older birds. The young gobblers are not so savage as the older ones, and fewer hens are injured and and killed by them.

Hen turkeys generally lay about 20 eggs. It is a good plan to set the eggs first under hens, giving the turkeys about 15 of their own eggs to sit upon. It is an unwise, as well as a cruel plan, to set all the turkey eggs under hens, and make her lay all the season. Late hatched turkeys never thrive as the early birds do, and they never grow to a size to realize a profitable price. The turkey's services are lost to her own offspring, for turkeys rear their own young much better than hens do; and it almost invariably happens that a turkey becomes so debilitated by laying all the Spring that she wastes away and dies in moulting. The time when turkeys require the greatest care is until they are six weeks old, when the young cocks begin to show a little red on their heads. Dryness is of the first importance; large, roomy coops, with covered runs are desirable, that the young birds be not allowed to roam about in wet weather or when the dew is on the grass.

The food for the newly hatched birds should be principally hard boiled eggs, with dandelion, lettuce, or onions, chopped up with a little bread crumbs; to this may be added a little rice boiled in skim milk (if quite sweet), a little suet or greaves, in wet or cold weather a little cayenne pepper, with grain of all sorts as the birds grow older. A fresh site for the coop every morning is indispensable, and a little exercise if the mother is a turkey—but not if she is a fussy old hen—is also advantageous as the chicks get on. A good sign is to see the young turkeys catching flies. In order to get fresh, untainted ground, it is a good plan to hurdle off part of the field—a new lea, if handy—for the coops, and the grass should be mown closely to the ground.

Turkeys will take to any young turkeys, whether hatched by themselves or not; so when our young birds get fairly strong, we generally transfer those hatched under hens to the turkeys. One has to be careful that the chicks do not perch on the rails of the hurdles or the tops of the coops; crooked breasts would be the inevitable result. They should be induced to sit on the ground as long as possible, and then taught to perch on low bushes and trees, and until they are shut up for fattening they are better never to have entered the fowl-house. Having reached the age of two or three months, the birds are perfectly hardy, requiring little care, but generous feeding. A more economical food is now desirable, and barley meal, and perhaps a little scrapcake, maize, barley, and small wheat is the usual food.

In conclusion, let me advise never to mate birds of their own breeding with one another; every year purchase a new bird for stock, unless the old bird is retained and hens of his breeding are not used. There is no economy in buying a cheap bird; a little extra expense about the gobbler will probably give three or four pounds weight in each young bird next year.

Plymouth Rocks.

Of course each one will have his or her preferences and the breed that pays the best will be the choice of the breeder; but that which pays the fancier the largest, may not be the best general purpose chicken for the farmer.

There is no better proof that the farmer is progressing than the change in the manner of treating their stock, which has been made within the last few years.

But I began to write about chickens, and the reason was because I have a word to say in favor of Plymouth Rocks. I have nothing to dictate to fanciers, but for the farmer, or any one who wants chickens fer general purpose, there is no better breed than the Plymouth Rocks. I have been breeding them for the last three years and want no better. Not one has even been sick, and there was not a week I failed to get eggs during the coldest weather, during the past Winter, and what pretty chickens they are. Mine have been the admiration of all who have seen them. There may be strains that do not give such satisfactory results but realizing that in most things the best is the cheapest, I procured my stock from the best. It was expensive, but it has paid.

Of course one must be master or mistress of any business to make it a success and chickens will respond to good treatment quite as much as do other kind of stock. Mine always have a morning feed of all the scraps that have been saved from the table during the previous day, mixed with ground feed, and how they do relish it! I have to watch my steps to keep from treading upon them when I take their feed to them, so quickly and so closely do they gather around me. I handle them as often as I please while they are setting and not an egg is injured. The children will go out and pick up one and bring into the house whenever they want something to pet. I do not feed oyster shells, ground bones nor any of the so called eggshell materials but think such materials are contained in the cereals. Within the last eight days I have had 212 eggs from twenty-seven hens, and they would have averaged the same since the first of March. —*Mrs. F. M. Cooper, in Indiana Farmer.*

Pit games are different from those bred for beauty, being stronger, larger, and more vigorous. In breeding games for the table, the Pit games should therefore be preferred, as the cocks are savage, and quickly attack hawks, while the hens make the most careful of mothers. Pit games are not pure bred fowls, in one sense, as they are sometimes produced by crossing several breeds of games together, but no blood but game is permitted. A game crossed on Partridge-Cochin hens produces an excellent fowl, one that is hardy and large, and which is splendid for the table.

Milk, either fresh or sour, buttermilk, skimmed milk mixed with meal, or in any other form, is just the thing for fowls. It will pay better to give waste milk to fowls than to pigs.

The cold, damp, disagreeable weather of Fall often does greater damage to fowls than the cold days of Winter.

In England no fowl is as highly appreciated as the Dorking, which, like the Houdan, has five toes. It is a very compactly built, fine-boned fowl, though not so much a favorite here as in England. There are three varieties—the colored, silver-gray, and white. The silver-gray may have either a rose or single comb, the colored has a single comb, while the white has a rose comb. The colored Dorkings, when crossed on dark Brahma hens, produce the largest and best capons, and they are also used for giving compactness of form to other breeds.

Fences are more expensive than coops, and must be built as cheaply as possible if a large number of yards are intended to be used. Lath is the cheapest material that can be used, but dear if the fences are not properly made. We suggest that lath fences be made six feet high by using half laths at the bottom and full length ones at the top. Experience during the past year demonstrates that a fence so constructed is very durable and cheap, compared with the cost.

By cutting an old fruit can into half, the lower portion may be used for holding ground bone, charcoal, sulphur, or ground shells. They can be easily nailed to the coop or in any sheltered location, where the fowls may at leisure eat what they desire from them. If they are trimmed off at the top, a hole cut near the bottom, and the cap filled with water and inverted over a tin plate, they answer well as drinking fountains.

There are ten varieties of ducks recognized, the Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, black East Indian, gray Call, white Call, colored Muscovy, crested white, and white Muscovy. Of these the Pekin is the largest, the Rouen the most beautiful in plumage, and the Aylesbury the most prolific. The Muscovy makes an excellent cross on the common kinds, but the offspring is sterile. The others are more ornamental than useful.

The *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* says that Montana is proving to be all we have claimed for it as a poultry producing country. Fowls are generally healthy and very prolific. It requires a warm house, to be sure, but these are not difficulty or expensive.

Now that the gardens are dispensed with, the hens can do good service by eating the seeds of many undesirable plants, as well as finding quite an amount of insect food.

If the combs of your fowl are tall and thin, cut them off, as is done with the game. It is better to have no combs on the fowls than to have them frosted.

Kentucky Trotting Horse Notes.

Mr. Busbey, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, who went down to Lexington to see Maud S. trot, sends his paper the following bits of observation:

I drove out to Mr. Rhody Patterson's farm, three miles from Lexington, to take a look at Phallas and Jay-Eye-See. We found both running in large paddocks, separated by a narrow lane. Jay-Eye-See had the pink-eye when he landed here, but he is over it now. We came upon him first. Mr. Patterson's son attempted to put the halter on him, but for full fifteen minutes he would have none of it. He would saucily toss his head and sail away over the blue glass carpet with a swinging stride, skillfully dodging the big oaks and the slender locusts, as much as to say "I don't care whether you like me or not." Finally he was tempted by a pint of oats in a small measure, and with the bridle on him we were able to look him over at our leisure. He has grown rugged, and his legs and feet are free from fever. The run which he is now enjoying will renew his life and place him in a position to dispute again next year with Maud S. for the crown. He is turned out every day at 9 o'clock and is taken up and housed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Phallas receives the same treatment, and he already has lost his jaded look. Mr. Case may trot him early in the season and then put him in the stud. He wants Mr. Todhunter to take him when he leaves the track. Mr, Todhunter, by the way, feels confident that the fifth dam of Phallas was a daughter of imp. Tranby. He says that Jack Glass, who used her under saddle, was a thoroughbred man, and that he bred a number of mares to imp. Tranby when the latter stood on the Todhunter farm.

Previous to leaving for home on Friday, Mr. Fred Bonner held his watch on his two-year-old colt Almont Dudley, in 2:36¼. The mile was trotted on the track at Ashland Park Stock Farm, and it was a great one, for the reason that the colt has had very little training. Almont Dudley is a handsome, stout built, blood-like chestnut, by Mambrino Dudley, out of Lady Almont, by Almont, and she out of a mare by Brown Chief. She is level-headed, has pure action, and is the best colt of her age in the State.

I also saw at B. J. Treacy's the black colt Bermuda, one year old, by Banker, out of Pattie, by Mambrino Patchen. He is wonderfully gaited, and Barney says he will put him in a stake of $1,000 each with Castro and other yearlings to trot next Summer as two-year-olds. He does not subscribe to the opinion that Gen. Tracy has the fastest yearlings in the country. A stake contest would prove interesting.

I have not space in this letter to notice all that I saw at Ashland Park Stock Farm, but I wish to draw attention to the fact that the sire of Kenilworth is owned there. He has dropped the name of Lothair and is now called Woodford Abdallah. He is twelve years old, stands 16.1, and shows a great deal of breeding, with many of the characteristics of his sire, Woodford Mambrino. One of his hips is down, which accounts for his not having been trained. He has shown Treacy a mile in 2:29.

Across the road is Ashland, the old home of Henry Clay and the present home of Major McDowell. Dictator is looking rugged, and I am satisfied that he will demonstrate his prepotency in the Spring. Mr. Bonner relieved him greatly by balancing his feet. King Rene is in good health, and he is a great favorite. His colts certainly are trotters when led by the side of a saddle horse. Maxwell says Fugue will hold her own with the best of the five-year-olds next season. Major McDowell is anxious to meet with her Hinda Rose, Elvira, Eva, Don Carlos and all her old rivals.

A new addition has been made to Ash Grove Stock Farm in the shape of a two-year-old stallion, the full brother of Guy Wilkes, six-year-old record 2:19½. He is a handsome, stoutly formed colt, and will, it is expected, be fast. Early Dawn has been turned out, but before she was taken from the track she showed a mile in 2:20. Eagle Bird is a well balanced two-year-old, and I shall expect to see him go fast in his three-year-old form. The stars are shining brightly, as I close this hasty letter, which augurs well for to-morrow.

H. B.

W. W. Bair will probably train and drive Commodore Kittson's stables of pacers and trotters during the season of 1885.

PACIFIC COAST BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

—o—

Fall Meeting, 1884.

BAY DISTRICT COURSE.

—o—

PROGRAMME

Third Day, Saturday, Nov. 22d.

No. 15. THE FINIGAN STAKE; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Nominations for 1884;

1. Theo. Winters' ch c, by Norfolk—Lady Jane.
2. Theo. Winter's b c, by Norfolk—Ballinette.
3. Theo. Winters' ch f, by Hooker—Puss.
4. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Abby W.
5. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Countess Zelka.
6. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Illusion.
7. Theo. Winters' b f, by Hooker—Kitten.
8. J. B. Chase's blk c Hidalgo, by Joe Daniels—Electra.
9. G. Pacheco's cf f, by Wheatley—by Lodi.
10. J. W. Adams' br c Common Sense, by Hardwood—Cousin Peggy.
11. James Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens—Katie Pease.
12. James Mee's ch f Mistletoe, by Thad Stevens—Mistake.
13. E. J. Baldwin's ch g, by Grinstead—Jennie.
14. E. J. Baldwin's br c, by Lexingtor—Mollie McCarthy.
15. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd—Glenita.
16. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead—Blossom.
17. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Robin Girl.
18. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Sallie Gardner.
19. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon—Miss Peyton.
20. Palo Alto's s c, by Flood—Planetia.
21. Palo Alto's s c, by Shannon—Bettie Bishop.
22. Palo Alto's br c, by Shannon—Riglin.
23. Palo Alto's b f, by Monday—Plaything.
24. Hill & Gries' b c Arthur H., by Hockhocking—Maid of the Mist.

No. 16. SAME DAY.—FAME STAKE.—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each, $25 forfeit, $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. Closed with the following nominations for 1884:

1. J. K. Gries' br f Nettie Hill, by Joe Daniels, dam Mary Wade.
2. E. J. Baldwin's b c, by Rutherfurd, dam Maggie Emerson.
3. E. J. Baldwin's b f, by Rutherfurd, dam Glenita.
4. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam sister to Clara D.
5. E. J. Baldwin's ch f, by Grinstead, dam Josie C.
6. E. J. Baldwin's br f, by Grinstead, dam Mollie McCarty.
7. Theo. Winters' ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion.
8. Theo. Winters' ch f Callie Smart, by Norfolk, dam Mattie A.
9. Jos. Cairn Simpson's b c Sir Thad, by Norfolk or Thad Stevens, dam Lady Amanda.
10. P. J. Shafer's b f Bonita, by Shannon, dam Napa Queen.
11. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Boydana.
12. Palo Alto's b c, by Norfolk, dam Nova Zembla.
13. Palo Alto's b c, by Shannon, dam Demirep.
14. Palo Alto's br f, by Monday, dam Riglin.
15. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Glendew.
16. Palo Alto's bl f, by Wild Idle, dam Frolic.
17. Palo Alto's br f, by Norfolk, dam Lizzie Whipps.
18. Palo Alto's s f, by Norfolk, dam Frou Frou.
19. John A. Cardinell's bl c John A., by Monday, dam Lady Clare.

No. 17. BALDWIN STAKE; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p. $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Subscribers:

J. D. Christie, St. Louis, Mo.
M. M. Allen, Sacramento, Cal.
A J. Stemler, Sacramento, Cal.
Jas. Mee, San Francisco.

No. 18. HANDICAP; 1¼ miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. $300 added. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P.M. from judges stand. Declaration following day at secretary's office at 1 P.M. Second $75, third to save stake.

1. W. M. Murry's br h Birdcatcher, 5, by Spectre—Pet.
2. Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, 3 by Hock Hocking—Aileen Allannah.
3. T. Lynch's b g Jou Jou, 3, by Monday—Plaything.
4. G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, by Leinster—Lilly Simpson.
5. P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., 3, by Leinster—Lily Simpson.
6. Rancho del Paso's ch f Nellie Peyton, 5, by imp. Hurrah—Emily Peyton.
7. S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, 5, by Monday—Abbie W.

No. 19. CONSOLATION PURSE; $200; $50 to second; one mile, for non-winners at this meeting. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.; entries to close five minutes after the finish of last race.

CONDITIONS.

Entries to stakes and purses not marked closed, except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14, will close November 1st, 1884.

Races to close will be run under weights adopted at the annual meeting of 1881.

Starters in all races must be named at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race

Entrance free for starters in purses. Non-starters can declare out at 6 P. M., the day preceding the race, by paying five per cent. After that time they can only be excused by the presiding judge, and in such case ten per cent. on the amount of purse must be paid.

Non-members will be placed on the same footing as members of the Association, in regard to the payment of purses and stakes advertised; and should there be a deficiency, the winners will receive a pro rata division.

Parties making nominations will be required to record colors at time of making entries, and after record will not be allowed to ride in other colors. This rule will be strictly enforced.

All nominations in stakes and entries in purses, (except Nos. 5, 9, 10, 13 and 14), must be made on or before the first day of November next, 1884, directed to Jos. Cairn Simpson, Secretary, 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco. To be valid, they must be delivered to the Secretary personally or plainly postmarked, on or before that day—November 1st.

The Association reserves the right to postpone races on account of unfavorable weather or other sufficient cause.

JAS. V. COLEMAN, President.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

Belle Echo's Campaign.

The New York *Spirit's* Texas correspondant gives the following report of a race at Gainesville that Mr. Titus failed to win:

As the 2:20 class sold in the pools last evening, so it sells to-day. They play Echo up against the field stiff and strong. "It will be hard work to beat them fellows," said Mr. Titus a few moments before the start, "with every one of them driving against me." That was a natural supposition, and it seemed to that it was too much to ask of the mare to trot around that party. I had no idea that any one of the drivers would do him dirt; they respected him too much for that, but they would make him trot around them, and as all of them were said to be at a feather edge, the outlook was gloomy.

First Heat—The mare drew the pole, and went away fast on the journey for the first heat. France was trotting fast and level, and clung to her to the quarter. The other two were here so close it was a bunch of four as they moved down the backstretch at a clever clip. Echo gained slightly, but could not shake off France. As they pass the half France goes up alongside the mare, and Felix begins to act as if he was in it too. They flash by that point in 1:11. Quite a good whirl for the time of year, but down here the sun is warm and favorable for speed. As they swing around the upper turn France is nose and nose with the mare. He out trots her. She is up, and the short enders shout with delight. My heart goes out for Titus. He settles his mare, but she is too far back to make any rush, and he lays her up. France has a good, safe lead, coming home easy from the half in 1:11½.

Second Heat.—Now the scene changes. Echo is yet the favorite, but the field brings just as much, sometimes more than she does. France scored fast, and looked all over the winner. Wright, too, was going level. When they got the word France had a shade the best of it, but before he had gone twenty lengths he made a jimtown, and when he recovered was away last. Echo goes off ahead with a steady stride, and it pleases her backers mightily. They show it by their cheers and yells. Knap has his head with him, and Felix his heels this trip. On after the mare they go. Clear around to the long distance she has kept in front. Right here Felix draws up to her wheel. His nose waves from side to side. He is the most steady horse I ever saw. Knap sits cool and calm. He knows he has Echo nailed. Forty yards from the wire Echo makes a tired break, and Felix has won. Again the time is fast.

Third Heat.—Felix outtrotted the party and did not appear to be urged.

Fourth Heat.—This was more of a struggle. I heard that Van Ness had his money on his horse, and I expected they would go some. As they got away France skinned out ahead, Felix, who had got to be favorite in the pools, taking last place: Wright was going on, a smooth second. At the half Echo had worked up to second place, and Felix had gathered speed for the last end. Before reaching the three-quarters Echo made a bad tangle, and was out of it. France was two lengths in advance. Felix was overhauling him hand over hand as they headed down for the wire. Both grabbed ground with a desperate endeavor, and it was either of them to the distance. Just here France left his feet, and it was all day with him.

This was a very fast race throughout, and I don't expect to see it equalled down the line.

GAINSVILLE, Nov. 5th.—Purse, $800; 2:20 class.

Felix, ch g, by Nutwood.....W. H. McCarthy	2	1	1	1
Albert France, b g, by George Wilkes.....F. Van Ness	1	4	2	2
Belle Echo, b m.....L. H. Titus	4	2	3	3
Deck Wright, b g.....A. Coleman	3	3	4	4

Time, 2:22½, 2:22½, 2:23, 2:24.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who is a partner in the racing stable of Mr. C. R. Jaynes & Co., states that there is an eight of a mile track under sheds at Versailles, Ky., where many of the horsemen are now proposing to Winter, and that horses can be kept in training there the season through. He is already preparing a number of yearlings for two-year-old engagements in the Spring, and giving Littlefellow, the stable's entry in the race for the American Derby, his morning gallops. "I don't mean to have them stop on me next year for lack of work," he remarked, with a merry twinkle of his eye; and the way that Springer quit on several occasions is probably still fresh in his mind.—*Chicago InterOcean.*

Florence with her beatiful action, and running near the ground, as she does, must go a great pace, and as she has developed power she stays. Last Spring, when I looked her all over as she walked under the farside hedge of the paddock at Epsom, I thought Florence one of the most beautiful mares I had ever seen. To carry her in my eye she is a long, powerful bay mare, with black points, standing something over 15 hands 2 inches high, with great length of neck and forehand, and the best of shoulders, very strong back and loins, and great propelling quarters, standing a bit higher behind than in front. She is quite the sort to carry weight by reason of those backloins and quarters.

Mr. Cohnfield's team of Happy Medium, Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium trotted at Fleetwood Park last Thursday to beat Edward and Swivellers' record of 2:16¼, and turned the track in 2:15¾.

The Key to the Horse's Capacity for Exertion.

We are never in a position to do the horse exact justice until we have found a key to his precise state under the greatly varying conditions that grow out of lack of tone in the digestive organs from indigestion, eating too much, or of the muscular and nervous systems from too much or too severe work. Is there a key? Yes, the governor, or in other words, the heart. The heart, to horse and man alike, is the governor, and when this pulsates in the man about 76, and in the horse about 40 times in the minute, we may know that, as a rule, there cannot be any serious disturbing influence in the system. Indigestion, accompanied by flatulence sometimes quickens the pulse, but as frequently lowers it. Any great exertion accelerates the heart's action, but following this it quite often drops as much below the normal beat as it rises above, while the exertion continues.

Now, we may at all times know the condition of this governor, if we will examine it direct, by placing the ear over the heart region or indirectly by placing the finger upon the little artery which comes off the external carotide and comes within the reach of the finger at the lower portion of the upper third of the jaw bone, there taking a turn from within to the outer surface of the bone, becoming subcutaneous, hence within easy reach of the finger. The pulsation here, as elsewhere, indicates the action of the heart, and it is not extravagent to say that no man should require great exertion of a horse on the track, on the road, or simply drawing a heavy load, when an examination shows the circulation to be materially above, or, on the other hand, below the natural standard. When the governor, or in other words, the heart, is running wrong, the vital powers are overbalanced, and anything more than the most moderate exertion will put the animal in jeopardy.

Now, as this pulse is the evidence, pointing unerringly to the condition of the vitality, showing whether it is up or down, saying nothing about diseased states, of which the breeder or mere horseman is not expected to be able to take cognizance, it would be wise in all horsemen to study the pulsations of the arteries, as through this means alone can the condition of the heart be estimated. Indigestion, with the resultant gas in the intestines, will sometimes cause the heart to beat abnormally fast, and in another case it will drop down below the normal state. In either case, vital integrity and resistance are weakened, and in cases of slight impediments to full exertion, we can detect that the forces are enfeebled.

The horse does not show by the pale look, as in the human being, that something may be wrong, and, while the experienced veterinarian can, at a glance, read the signs of fatigue or illness in the countenance, the novice can not do this, though he can quickly learn to time the pulsations of the heart, and in a reasonable time may learn to pass upon the rhythm of the heart's action, looking to this as a simple and accurately fitted key to bring out and make plain the points so briefly here touched upon. If the horse be subjected to great exertion when the circulation has, from any cause, dropped, then his work will be done under distress, and with lack of courage and ability to endure, as the result will always show.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Titus Acknowledges the Corn.

The Texas correspondent of the New York *Spirit* writing from Sherman, reports the following talk with L. H. Titus, owner of Belle Echo:

Meeting Mr. Titus, I said, "They didn't beat you, yesterday."

"No," he answered, "but it was a pretty hot race. During the last heat one of the boys gave a yell, and that was the key-note for the crowd. I got away from all of them, after all. It was not quite like a race I had in Omaha, this Fall. There the outsiders yelled like wild men, to help me along. 'Go in, old man,' 'You've got 'em,' 'Give it to 'em,' and I never realized before that I was getting along in years. I wrote home that I should call myself 'old' always, after that."

Garrison, the jockey, is pushing McLaughlin hard in the race for reputation. Many people now think him far the best finisher, his utility at the post having secured for him the cognomen of Snapper.

Plant Trees.

Now is the time for farmers to plant trees. As the dying Scotchman said to his son: "Be aye stickin' in a tree, Jock. They'll be growing while you're sleeping." Let every farmer make a beginning, if he only sets out half a dozen trees along the highway against his land. The honest pride which he and his family will feel as his trees grow, will co-operate with certainty of profit to brace him up in further efforts. Farmers having native wood on their land can with profit imitate the land owners and foresters of Europe, by making it a rule to plant one or more trees for every one they remove. In France and Germany the utmost care is taken to have continued successions of forest growth, and the same rule is observed in England and Scotland. In Europe, men of capital plant timber as an investment, assured that nothing will pay a better or more certain interest. In the United States the day has, perhaps, not yet arrived for this to be done on a large scale. Capital, especially in the West, is yet comparatively scarce and dear; and so many opportunities present themselves to realize immediate returns, that a smaller near profit is apt to be preferred to a greater remote one. Besides, the whole subject of forest culture is so new in our country that we need not wonder that the attention of capital has not been turned to it. Scarce ten years have elapsed since the prospective exhaustion of the forests, and the consequent timber famine that impends over us, have become the subjects of earnest discussion. Great movements require time to organize themselves; and so it is with forest planting by moneyed men. Time must be taken for consideration, especially as we have yet no trained class to take practical charge of the work. Inquiry is to some extent directed to the possibility and probability of creating future estates of great value, by judicious investment of money in tree planting; and such inquiry will lead to action. That such investment would be profitable is the conviction of those who have given the subject more attention. But, however successful he may be, the capitalist, remote perhaps from the scene of operation, and depending on others, is yet shorn of many advantages enjoyed by the farmer. The latter, on his own farm, sees personally to all parts of the work, and possibly does it with his own hands. If it can be profitable to the capitalist, as such, to plant a forest, it must of necessity be more profitable to the farmer.

A great deal has been said and written of late on tree culture, yet very little has actually been done. Now is the time to begin; and remember to plant your trees closely, with evergreens for shade nurses. Those who plant orchards want large, spreading trees with broad tops, but, though such forest trees may not die, they will not by any means make a vigorous or healthy growth. On the other hand, if the trees are small they are scarcely checked at all in their growth, and if planted thickly they soon begin to shade the ground and protect each other, and from these two causes combined the borers do little or no damage. Again, if the trees are far apart much labor is required in keeping the ground clear of weeds, while with thickly planted trees they will cause far less trouble. When trees are far apart we cannot secure length of body even by the most careful training; but if planted thickly nature will do her own work, securing smooth and straight trunks with little artificial training.—*Cultivator.*

Branding Cattle.

[Montana Husbandman.]

The tanners who have long been raising objections to our system of branding range cattle, propose to hold a convention in St. Louis next week for the purpose of trying to induce Western stock growers to adopt some other system of marking their cattle, as burning with hot iron greatly damages the hide. What such a convention will accomplish we can not tell, yet we do not anticipate that it will be successful in its undertaking. The humaritans of the far East have, like the tanner, long been crying out against branding stock as a useless cruelty to animals, but neither have yet been able to devise a system that will do away with the hot iron. It is possible if there was a sufficient difference in the price of branded and unbranded hides that a few growers might be induced to brand on the flank, under the tail, on the jaw or neck, where the burn would not materially injure the hide; but unless there is more than one dollar's difference in the price of the hide—which is estimated to be the difference—it is not likely that they will pay any attention to their appeals. This wail of the tanner, coupled with the plaintive voice of the humanitarian, has been echoing through the land for ten or twelve years; yet we find that instead of decreasing, brands are becoming larger and cowmen becoming more brutal towards their stock. In Texas large and numerous brands, and all manner of knife marks have long been in vogue, but in Montana, until recently, brands have been small and only once with few or no knife marks; but a visit to our round-ups now would reveal a very different practice. Brands are being enlarged and put on on both sides. This is done as a matter of convenience to the cowboy, and every conceivable knife-mark is used. The ears are cut, jaws wattled, nose wattled, brisket, dulap, shoulders, legs and neck wattled; so that when then the calf comes out of the branding pen it looks more like it had been butchered than branded and marked. That much of this burning and knifing is unnecessary there is no question, but we do not see how it can be prevented so long as our system of range growing is in vogue. Possibly owners may be induced to use smaller irons and in other ways curtail what seems to the looker-on to be wanton cruelty, but we do not anticipate such a result.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars, 123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

THOROUGHBRED DRIVING

—AND—

WORK HORSES

—BY ORDER OF—

J. and H. C. JUDSON

(On Account of Sale of Ranch.)

—AT—

JUDSON'S RANCH

ANTIOCH, CONTRA COSTA CO.

AT 12 O'CLOCK

TUESDAY, November 25th.

The Sale will comprise Brood Mares, and Colts and Fillies by WILDIDLE. Catalogues giving ful particulars will be ready MONDAY, NOV. 17.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, San Francisco.

The Breeder and Sportsman, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport. Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office

508 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

PACIFIC COAST

Field Trial Club

DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.

N. E. WHITE, Secretary, Sacramento, Cal.

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 1⅞ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the Breeder and Sportsman.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY, San Buena Ventura, Cal.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

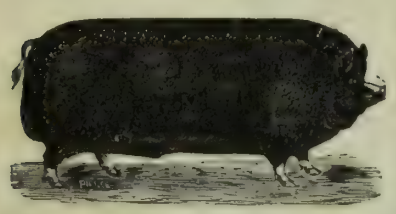
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs.

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

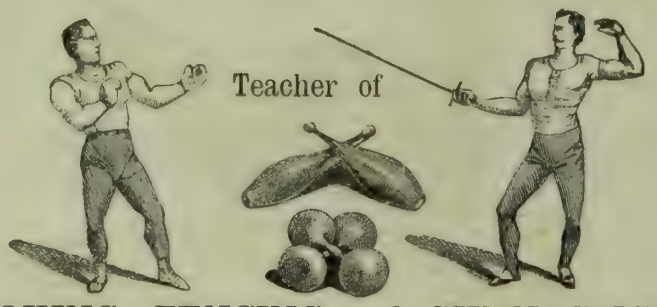
TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **330 California St., San Francisco.**

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale*.

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27½. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

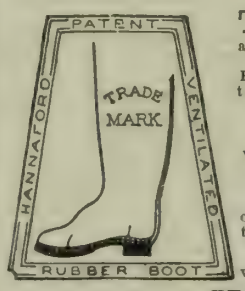
STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

Hannaford Ventilated Rubber Boot.



THE IMPROVEMENT CONSISTS OF AN ELASTIC MIDDLE SOLE WITH A series of compressible air cells, whereby foul air is expelled and fresh air is admitted to the feet.

Their use for months in the Boston Fire Department, Brighton Slaughter Houses and large manufacturing establishments has fully demonstrated that the

Hannaford Ventilated Boots

WILL NOT SWEAT OR CHILL THE FEET,
WILL NOT MAKE THE FEET TENDER,
WILL KEEP THE FEET DRY.

These improvements add but little to the cost of the boots, while their comfort and durability are greatly increased. Persons who have been unable to wear rubber boots can wear these with comfort.

NO METALLIC SUBSTANCE

which will rust, corrode, or act as a conductor of cold is used in these boots.

PRICE FOR HIP BOOTS, $6.50.

E. T. ALLEN, Sole Agent.

416 Market Street, San Francisco.

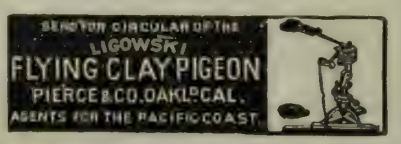
Wellington's Improved EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that this Egg Food to their hens are not laying now, own light by delaying to 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 cents per week to feed grocers and druggists having it should write for themselves. E. F. WELLINGTON, Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

Every one should feed poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If no Food you know yourt so do not stand in your try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. lb, $5,—Costing only 50 100 hens. Kept by all everywhere. Any not trade terms and supply

---



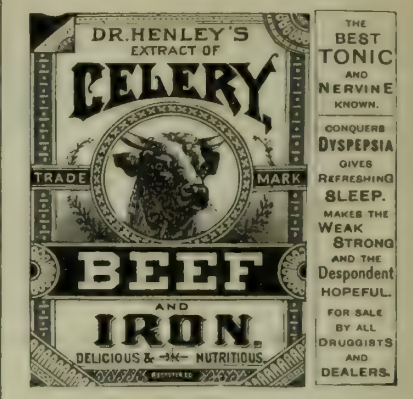
The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65. and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 561 Market Street, San Francisco.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL.

BARNARD'S

Business College, 37 Post St.,

San Francisco.

DIPLOMA of Mechanic's Institute Fair, 1884, Awarded to this College.

"Our College Ledger."

Contains full particulars regarding the College Departments, Courses of Study, Terms, etc., etc. **Send for a Copy.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

San Francisco.

The most popular school on the Coast."
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver or coin to get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.

Calved October 21, 1880.

Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

LE MOINE, 3151, H. H. B.

Calved April 30, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, No. 2091, A. R.

Calved October 23, 1877.

Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price, $150.**

BERTON.

Calved April 20, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.

Calved April 27, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

THE FAMOUS **DUPLEX**
The most wonderful Curative Agent in the world.
Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price $10.

Cures without the aid of Medicine

General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Constipation **GALVANIC** Disease of the Liver, Kidney or Bladder, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lame Back, and many other diseases.

BELT For particulars and Circulars address
PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS, Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., SAN FRANCISCO.
N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET,

——AGENTS FOR——

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

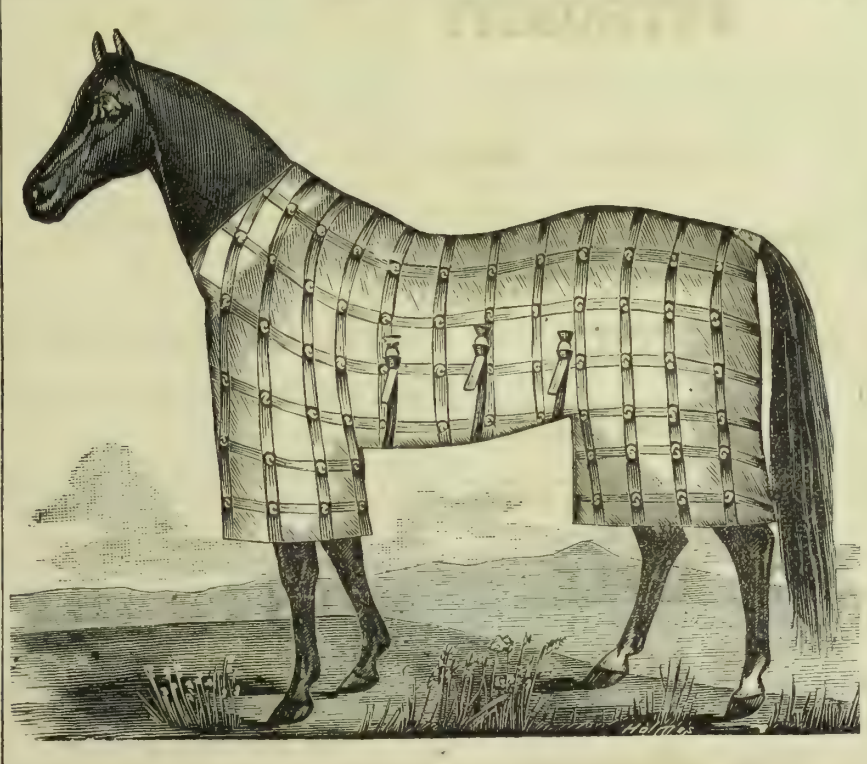


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains, also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

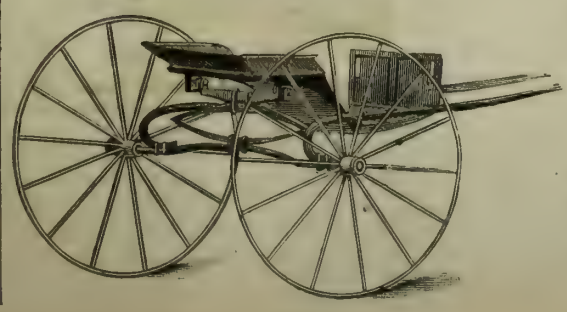
The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Basora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINE Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,

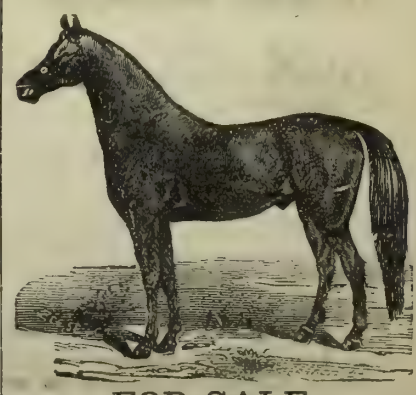


VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON.
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:30 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:00 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, } Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, } Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SATURDAY, NOV. 1st, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
‡8:00 A M	Byron and Martinez	*6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	" " "	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	" " "	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta and Redding & Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*12:10 P M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Merced, Madera,	*12:10 P M
3:30 P M	Fresno and Tulare Express	9:10 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East Express	9:10 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*8:40 P M
‡10:00 A M	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*12:10 P M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*12:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction; and train leaving at 8:30 A. M. meets Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Oakland Pier.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.
¶Daily from Martinez. Sundays only from Byron

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*3:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*8:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

"Standard Time" Furnished by RANDOLPH & CO Jewelers, 101 and 103 Montgomery St. S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



Vol. V. No. 22.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Centennial Days at Brighton Beach—Accident to James McLaughlin—Indian Summer Checked by Snow—General Notes at Home and Abroad, Etc.

Centennial week at Brighton closed in a halo of Indian Summer haze, and the soft mellow atmosphere being strongly suggestive of California weather to those who have ever experienced the golden balmy zephyrs of the Pacific. The three latter days of the week, each in itself constituted a gala occasion, the attendance looking as if there had been a shifting of the seasons, and that it was Midsummer instead of Autumn. The truth is that the racegoing public fully realize that such exceptional weather cannot last much longer, that it is liable any day to receive the icy check of frost and snow, and loth to abandon their favorite pastime for the year people are determined to make the most of their present opportunities. Those who are out on the season, to endeavor to recoup their past losses, those who are in, to swell their gains, and those who are neither out nor in, or who, in other words, do not bet, but attend racing for the sport itself, to see the closing struggles of a memorable turf year, mindful of the immediate vicinity of the melancholy days, the shortest of the year, when racing to Northerners will exist only in memory as they recount before the blazing log fire or around the festive boards the deeds of the equine champions that were and are, discussing also the possible future of hosts of embryo ones yet to make their fame and fortunes on the racecourses of the land.

George Singerley's tumble on Thursday, following only a few days after his namesake, a gentleman of our neighboring City of Brotherly Love, had been thrown from his buggy and badly shaken, suggests that perhaps when the astute "Daniel came to judgment" with the aforesaid cognomen instead of the old one of Cæsar, he was saddling the colt with ill-luck, "though in other respects he was doing quite well." Probably if the true inwardness of the unfortunate collision that resulted so disastrously for Singerley, McLaughlin, and their unfortunate companions in trouble was known, it would be found that Huron, claimed to be the offender causing the damage, was not so much to blame, as a certain rider or riders, who, by crowding and jostling the others, precipitated the fiasco. These accidents, alarmingly frequent this Fall, are doubly annoying, as well from the danger to horses and jockeys as from the unsatisfactory results attained thereby. If many more occur patrol judges around our racecourses will become attendant fixtures of racing, and then woe betides the jockey who rides foul, away over on the far side of a track where he is generally comparatively safe from observation. He will find racing officials and the public less lenient than his brother riders, who are too slow to make complaints against sharp practice of this sort.

McLaughlin's accident however, with Singerley, noted above was fortunately not of such serious moment as at first feared. The favorite jockey had intended to make the race his last one of the season, as the work of reducing flesh constantly is not one of the pleasantest of occupations. How near he came to riding the last race of his life he probably fully realizes, and those who saw him picked up senseless and bleeding, after Singerley, Ecuador, and Girofla were down in a heap, feared for the worst. On Saturday, however, he was out again and at the races for a short time, looking a trifle worn and pale, but not much the worse for wear. Truly, the desperately-ridden races of the present day cause many a jockey to take his life in his hands on more occasions than one, and McLaughlin, to the amazement of his friends, tried it again on Monday with the same horse who nearly gave him his quietus.

Superstitious bettors have multiplied lately, judged by the many accounts one hears of how A, B. and C. were led to back certain winners. On the occasion of Tilford's second large dividend of late at Brighton, no less than three lucky persons came under the writer's observation, who claimed that their investments were influenced by seeing that day one of the wagons of a well-known metropolitan grocery firm that bears the same name. Another had a dream the night before Unknown won her last race, and that in his vision he saw a race run, but could not for the life of him remember the name of the winner when he awoke. Therefore on scanning the racing lists of the day at the Beach, Unknown at once caught his eye as the *unknown* racer of the night, and backing the one-eyed gray he benefitted accordingly. Still another dreamer dreamt that he was crossing a field, and the closest resemblance to his dream in the card of the day being *Garfield*, he plunged and came out ahead. But for every time these dreams and signs come true there is probably scores of disappointments.

The feminine plungers at the Beach are getting more and more reckless each day, now that the beginning of the end of the racing season is at hand. The mid-afternoon trains home from the beach afford almost any close observer full evidence of this fact, for the giddy girls and matrons are so enthused with the excitement of their investments that they give audible utterance to their thoughts. Several of them habitually talk over their heavy investments of amounts, sometimes ranging up into four figures, as cooly as if it was a common occurrence, while scores of them wager their hundreds every day with as much nonchalance as the most nervy speculator. One robust lady remarked the other day that she was saving all her pool tickets, and had enough already to very nearly supply a small pool-room. When asked why she saved these evidences of ill-luck, she gave a woman's answer, "Oh, because." In the same breath almost, she remarked with a sigh of relief, "Oh, I'm so glad we caught this train. I would not have missed it for all the money at the old track. You know it gets me home about fifteen minutes before Mr. —." Just then the speed of the train was such that the car gave a lurch, and the voluble lady's companion caught her arm, nervously saying that the car would upset. "Let it," she said spitefully, "I wouldn't care if it did." But it didn't.

The uncertainity of two-year-old racing was well exemplified in the case of the colt, Miller, who on Thursday, with the crack jockey up, could not run the T. Y. C. in 1:19, yet two days later makes a show of Skookum and others over the same distance, and with the same weight up, in 1:16½. This time, however, was generally discredited. Nearly all of the outside timers made it fully a second slower than did the gentlemen in the stand. Miller, however, showed a vastly different animal on Saturday from the one who was beaten on Thursday by Islette and Skookum, but he was meeting the latter colt on 5 lbs. better terms, which may account for the contradictory form. Verily racing of youngsters is very uncertain.

Choctaw and Comanche are the latest of the Rancocas castoffs to earn brackets at Brighton, and when one looks back to the sale list of a month ago, the number of bargains secured on that occasion is apparent at a glance. Comanche, while not perhaps so fast a horse as his ex-stable companion Herbert, is certain to be a profitable bread-winner for his present owner, although the two-year-old Alfred gave him a pretty close tussel before he was successful in conceding him the 35 lbs. weight between them.

Royal Arch and Fosteral are at present, however, the most popular horses at the Beach, vice Little Fred, whom both in turn have beaten in sensational races. The two geldings, about as unlike in appearance and character as it is possible for two horses to be, both ran meritorious races on Saturday, the older horse having the hardest race of the pair. Fosteral, however, won cleverly enough at the end, and by the way he answered the whip in the last quarter, could probably have made the victory a more decisive one if required. Little Fred is a fast horse, but it is natural enongh that the incessant racing he has had lately should now begin to tell against him. Centennial's finish was a good one, and he would have beaten Fred home in a few jumps more. But Fosteral was the champion of the party, and a race between him, Royal Arch, and Topsy, at a mile and a half, light weights, would be productive of a fast and hotly contested struggle. Fosteral's clever colored trainer, Albert Thompson, is a very capable, trustworthy man. Unlike many other trainers, he does not disdain to take a hand in himself after a race in personally attending a horse, and the last the writer saw of Fosteral on Saturday was as the elevated cars passed the stable, where Thompson himself was carefully rubbing the gelding down.

The rumor that one of the principal hotels at Coney Island is to have one of its wings refitted and opened in December as a Winter resort, is again revived, and, judging by the parties who are said to have it in charge, there is every probability that the project will be carried out. It is claimed that Coney Island is ten degrees warmer than New York in Winter, and also that it has features and attractions equal to Atlantic City, where so many Philadelphians congregate during cold weather. This experiment will be watched with more than ordinary interest. Possibly the result will solve the problem what to do with Coney Island hotels six months in the year.

Tuesday's weather down by the sea was mor seasonable, if a decidedly sudden change from the charming temperature of the past ten days. With snow in Maryland the same day, our turn is not far distant, to the sorrow af racegoers, be it said. The attendance, however, held good, and the sport was highly exciting, though the cold weather undoubtedly influenced some of the races as much as it undoubtedly did the time. The thrilling finish in the selling race was one worth a long journey to see, and as Huron, Sister, Lillie B., Farewell, and Monno rushed past the wire nearly parallel, the excitement was intense, especially as four others were almost head and head, directly behind the leaders. The sport was kept up in the handicap, and Ten Strike's fouling of Centennial caused the race to be taken away from him, and given to old Corsair, who came with a wet sail at the end, under Garrison's vigorous riding. Skookum prevailed over Frank Mullens and Islette in the youngsters' struggle, and Puritan made the outsiders happy by large dividends. The day ended with a suspicion of snow in the air that became a reality in a few hours.

Chicago's Turf Congress last week was commendably unanimous in their efforts to suitably revise existing rules. The one relating to post bookmaking by bookmakers owning horses was eradicated entirely, and the decision of the delegates that no entry emanating from a bookmaker would be accepted, and no horse owned in any such interest be allowed to start in a race, will be approved in all parts of the country. There has been enterely too much scandal the past season resulting from this cause, and whether of just or unjust foundation, it is high time that some action was taken on this question by our Eastern associations also. The racing boom is a great one, and evidently on the increase, but if anything tends to shake public confidence in the integrity of the sport, the obnoxious matters should be investigated, and if found necessary for the well-being of the turf, done away with altogether. Some persons may perhaps be harshly treated, but the interests of the many are paramount over those of the few.

Cable notes from England are to the effect that the jockey, Fred Archer, accompanied by Capt. Bowling, the Newmarket turfman, sailed from Queenstown, for this port, on Sunday last. It will be the famous rider's first visit to America, and he proposes to make a stay of some months—probably until May.

Judge Curtis, formerly General Duke, another of Lexington's sons in the stud, has followed Lever to the happy hunting grounds. Owned at the time of his death by Messrs. Barnum and Robinson of Monmouth, Ill., the stallion ruptured a blood vessel while at play, and the accident proved fatal. Better known in these parts as General Duke, the deceased son of Lexington and Lilla, by imported Yorkshire, etc., foaled in 1865, was one of the best racehorses of his day at intermediate distances. When running at Jerome Park and Saratoga, in 1868, 1869, and in 1870, participating also at Monmouth Park's inauguration meeting in the latter year, he carried in succession the colors of McConnell and Harness, and John O'Donnell. A rare performer at mile-heats, General Duke won the Belmont Stakes at its second renewal in 1868, and defeated some good horses while he was on the turf. Since he has been at the stud he has not had a fair chance to show what he could do, few good mares having found their way to his harem, which was located in Canada until the last few years.

Yesterday we had our first snow of the season, but only a few inches fell and it did not lay long.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 20th, 1884. PACIFIC.

Bermuda's Fast Mile.

At Lexington, Ky., on Saturday last, Nov. 15th, B. J. Treacy drove his yearling colt Bermuda his first mile, which he made in 2:39½. The first quarter was made in 42 seconds and the half in 1:22, so that he trotted the last half in 1:17½, a 2:35 gait. On the day of this performance he was just seventeen months old. This is the fastest time ever made by a yearling east of the Rocky Mountains, and has only been surpassed by one other, the California filly Hinda Rose, who leads the record with a mile in 2:36½, made in 1881; but she was twenty-one months old, so that, taking into consideration the difference in age, the feat of the Kentucky youngster may be said to equal, if not surpass, the record of Hinda Rose. Bermuda is by Banker, dam Pattie, by Mambrino Patchen; 2d dam by Stanhope's Blood Chief, Banker is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Lady Banker, by Roe's Abdallah Chief; 2d dam by Saltram; 3d dam by Camptown. Banker has trotted a trial in 2:25, and made his first season in Kentucky in 1881, so that his oldest get in the Blue Grass region are but two years old. Bermuda is a black colt, with off hind ankle white, possesses high form, with plenty of bone and substance, and will probably develop into a horse of 15¾ hands.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Blood Horse Association—Close of the Fall Meeting.

The "weather clerk," or the good genius who has had charge of that department of the universe, has assuredly smiled upon the Association and granted favors which could not be expected at this season of the year. There was rain on the Wednesday preceding the Saturday on which the meeting opened, and it looked gloomy enough when showers fell on the following day. A wet track when the days are short is bad enough, and should the sun be obscured there is little chance for desiccation. Then again there came fogs and mists, so that the first day's races were run on a muddy track, and the time made was not a true indication of the merits of the horses. As the meeting progressed there was constant improvement culminating in as fine an afternoon as could be desired for the closing scene Saturday. Those who drove through Golden Gate Park were gratified by the sunshine and warmth which were in keeping with the verdure of the grass and the bloom of Winter-flowering plants. There was a temptation to loiter among the flowers and emerant glades, and had it not been that the bill offered was unusually enticing, many could not have resisted the blandishments of nature when in so smiling a mood. There was a goodly array of carriages in the field, and among them as handsome turnouts as can be seen in any city. That which attracted the most attention was the handsome drag of E. J. Baldwin, which was a novel feature on a California race course. As it wheeled around the lower stand, the guard, playing a merry refrain on his horn, there was a craning of necks and a cessation of bids at the poolstand, as the four horses and natty vehicle swept into position. The four-in-hand of George Hearst was also greatly admired, and as the four dark chestnuts attached to the baroueche of P. A. Finigan fell into line the cognoscenti pronounced it one of the finest turnouts which could be seen in any country. When the first race was called there were quite a number in the stands and on the balconies of clubhouse and hotel, and by the time the second was under way there was the largest concourse of people that has been seen on the Bay District course for several years. Many of the foremost people of San Francisco were present, and nearly every prominent horse fancier in the State was there assembled. The course was in capital condition—soft enough to insure safety, and yet firm and elastic.

The first race on the programme was the Finigan Stake, for two-year-olds, a dash of a mile. This is one of the two fixed events which close on the 1st of August, when the colts rank as yearlings, and there were twenty-four nominations. The renown which Alta and Estill have gained deterred others from bringing their colts out, so that the starters were these two cracks and La Scala, which donned the colors of Rancho del Paso. All of the contestants were bred by Theodore Winters, and sold by him to different parties. Alta was largely the favorite, bringing $40 to $13 on the others, a good deal of money going into the poolbox at these odds. The start was very good, La Scala jumping off with the lead, and going at such a rapid pace as to reach the quarter first in 25 seconds. Alta was second, and mending his rate locked the filly near the half-mile pole in 51 seconds, and passed her soon after. Estill was also bent on getting nearer the leaders, and about midway of the upper turn he was second. There was little difference at the three-quarter pole, and down the stretch for another furlong it appeared as though the contest would be very close. From thence it was apparent that Alta had the worst of the fight, Estill winning quite easily in 1:44, Alta second and La Scala third.

Nov. 22d.—First Race, The Finigan Stake; for two-year-olds; dash of a mile; $50 each; $25 forfeit; $250 added; second to save stake. Twenty-four nominations.

W. M. Murry's ch c Estill, by Norfolk, dam Lady Jane, 110 lbs. ....Appleby 1
R. P. Ashe's b c Alta, by Norfolk, dam Ballinette, 110 lbs ....Howson 2
Rancho del Paso's b f La Scala, by Joe Hooker, dam Abbie W., by Norfolk, 107 lbs....Kelly 3

Time, 1:44.

The second race was the Fame stake for 3-year-olds, the stake being $100 each, $25 forfeit, with $300 added. There were twenty-four nominations with three starters. These were Freda, by Wildidle, belonging to E. J. Baldwin; T. Lynch's Glendair, by Norfolk, and M. M. Allen's Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk. Freda was the favorite in the pools, bringing $60, the other two $45. Speculation was also lively on this race; Freda and Glendair having run so nearly even in the Vestal stake, that the former only beat her by a short head. That was one and one-quarter miles, while the Fame is two miles, and it was thought that Glendair would go the route better than the handsome daughter of Wildidle. This was an eroneous estimate as the sequel will prove, When the flag fell Glendair cut out the work, and when at the quarter in 26¾ seconds, she led by two lengths, Freda second. At the half in 53 seconds, she was still further in the lead, Prince as far behind Glendair, and at the stand, at the close of the first mile in 1:45 there was quite a gap in favor of Glendair. Freda moved up a trifle, when the quarter pole was passed in 2:12½, two lengths marked the difference between the two fillies. Going down the backstretch Freda went nearer to the leader and fell back again, and it was thought that she was beaten. But the faltering was only a ruse on the part of Holloway, and at the half-mile mark in 2:39¼; the head of Freda was opposite the hip of Glendair. Around the turn Glendair increased her advantage, but when the two were fairly straightened into the stretch Freda came very fast. They were locked at seven furlongs, though Freda was running the easiest, and when the drawgate was reached she had a length the best of it. Faster still she came, and amid a hurricane of applause reached the goal first by two lengths in the very short time of 3:32. This was never before beaten by a 3-year-old which carried as much weight, and it is the fastest for a filly of that age. Glendair has also shown that she is fully as good as was claimed. Prince of Norfolk was lame, and is evidently out of sorts.

Second Race—The Fame Stake—For three-year-olds; dash of two miles; $100 each; $25 forfeit; $300 added; second to have $150, third to save stake. 24 nominations.

E. J. Baldwin's blk f Freda, by Wildidle, dam Frolic, 115 lbs. ....Holloway 1
T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendew, 115 lbs....Duffy 2
M. M. Allen's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 118 lbs. ....Appleby 3

Time, 3:32.

The great attraction of the afternoon was the Baldwin Stake; a dash of four miles, in which were four subscribers, three starting. The stake was $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added, which made the handsome sum of $2,000, $500 to second, and third to save stakes. The starters were E. J. Baldwin's Lucky B., M. M. Allen's Patsy Duffy and James Mee's Garfield. In the pools, before the start, Lucky B. brought $140, Patsy Duffy $115, and Garfield $60. A great deal of money was staked on this race, and at the mutual stands there was a long line of minor speculators anxious to invest in the $5 tickets. When the riders were mounted and the course cleared, there was scarcely a sound to be heard, so that the voice of the auctioneer sounded sonorously from his rostrum. The flag fell and the eager speculators turned their attention to the prominent figures in the play. Garfield made the running, though the pace was slow, so that at the quarter in 29½ seconds he had a lead of several lengths, with Patsy Duffy second nearly pulling the jockey out of the saddle, and Lucky B. taking things very quietly in the rear. At the half in 59 seconds, it was an Indian file, with several lengths between first and second, and second and third. The three-quarters was made in 1:27 without change, and when the stand was passed for the first time in 1:55 Garfield was pegging away lengths in the lead. One and a quarter mile in 2:23 in the same order, and one and a half miles in 2:51 brought no change. Two miles in 3:46½, and then more shouts of encouragement to the brown, who persistently kept up his steady stroke, 4:14½ marking the time for two and a half miles, the change being that there was a slight closing of the gaps. As they passed the stand for the third time in 5:37, with Garfield well to the front, the cheers gave place to frantic yells from those who had taken the long odds, and "Go it, my Garfield," "You've got him, old horse," rang from hundreds of throats. The fray was now in dead earnest, the rear division moved up, Patsy made play. Going down the backstretch the nose of Duffy was on the haunches of Garfield. Lucky B. was scarcely that much behind the second. At the half-mile pole Patsy and Lucky B. commenced the death struggle, Garfield falling back. Around the turn the favorites were fighting every inch of the ground. The nose of Lucky B. shoves in front, and then come plaudits from his supporters. He sulks and falls back, and there is scarcely a dissenting voice to the cry that Duffy wins. But, like Monsieur Tonson, Lucky "comes again," and he shortens the gap between him and Patsy. At the 150-yard mark again he sulks and swerves to the left from the stinging blows of the lash. It is a hopeless case now, but Mr. Holloway changes his whip with his left hand, gives one or two vicious pulls at the bit to raise the heavy head. At the forty yards the nose of Lucky B. is at the saddle skirts of the leader. He hangs there for a brief time. He makes one more struggle, becomes animated with the fierce vigor of the jockey, and snatches victory from the jaws of defeat, by a neck and shoulders in the very good time of 7:26½. Garfield is within a second and a half of the leader. So that all three horses distinguished themselves in the most trying ordeal of the course.

Third Race—Baldwin Stake; a post stake for all ages; $250 each, p. p., $1,000 added; second to receive $400, third to save stake; dash of four miles. Four subscribers.

E. J. Baldwin's b h Lucky B., by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson, 4 years, 118 lbs ....Holloway 1
M. M. Allen's b h Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, dam Ada A., aged, 123 lbs....Duffy 2
Jas. Mee's br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 120 lbs. ....Appleby 3

Time, 7:26½.

The next race was a handicap of one and a quarter miles, the starters being Nellie Peyton, 110 lbs., Forest King, 107 lbs., Beaconsfield, 105 lbs., Philip S., 105 lbs., and Birdcatcher, 100 lbs. Forest King, Philip S., and Birdcatcher were all grouped in the field and the rates in the pools before the start were $100 on them, $60 on Beaconsfield and $42.50 on Nellie Peyton. This was the closest race ever seen on a California course. Birdcatcher was left at the post. Beaconsfield cut out the work and led past the stand in 25½ seconds. At the quarter-pole in 51½ seconds he had a clear lead, and when three-quarters had been run in 1:17¾, he had an open length the best of it. Nellie was biding her time, but when the mile was run in 1:43 all were in a bunch. From there to the stand there never was a more exciting contest. All were doing their best. The weights were so well apportioned that all were on an absolute equality. They rushed under the wire so closely that none but the judges could determine which had won, and their fiat was Philip S. first by a head, Nellie Peyton a neck in advance of Beaconsfield, Forest King's head at the girth of the third. The time, 2:08¼, was the fastest for the distance made this year.

Fourth Race—Handicap; one and a quarter miles; stake $50 each; $25 forfeit; $10 declaration. Weights announced second day of meeting at 1 P. M. from judges' stand. Declarations on following day at Secretary's office at 1 P. M. Second, $75; third to save stake.

P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 yrs., 105 lbs ....Loup 1
Rancho del Paso's ch f Nellie Peyton, by imp. Hurrah, dam Emily Peyton, 5 yrs., 110 lbs....Duffy 2
Garland & Goldsmith's b c Beaconsfield, by Hock Hocking, dam Aileen Allannah, 3 yrs., 105 lbs ....Appleby 3
S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, 5 yrs., 107 lbs ....Howson 0
C. Dorsey's br h Birdcatcher, by Spectre, dam Pet, 5 yrs., 100 lbs. ....Young *

Time, 2:08¼.

* Left at the post.

The consolation purse, a dash of one mile, was won by Sweetbriar, beating Billy Johnson, Lizzie Dunbar, Quebec and Nick of the Woods in the order named in 1:44. And thus closed the most successful race meeting ever run on the Pacific Coast.

Fifth Race. Consolation Purse; $200; $50 to second; one mile; for non-winners at this meeting. Horse beaten once allowed 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs., three times, 20 lbs.

Rancho del Paso's b f Sweetbriar, by Virgil, dam Impudence, 3 years, 101 lbs....Kelly 1
C. E. Ramey's ch g Billy Johnson by Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 105 lbs....Green 2
W. L. Pritchard's ch f Lizzie Dunbar, by Bazaar, dam Tibbie Dunbar, 3 years, 101 lbs....Casey 3
G. L. Richardson's ch h Nick of the Woods, by Leinster, dam Little Sophie, aged, 113 lbs....Appleby 0
G. L. Richardson's ch g Quebec, by Norfolk, dam by Belmont, aged, 110 lbs ....Thompson 0

Time, 1:41.

Mr. Cohnfield's Team.

The following in the *World's* report of the second trial of Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium on the 13th, when they scored 2:15¾.

Of the many gentlemen who drove home through Central Park last night none of them did go with a greater degree of pleasure than Mr. Isadore Cohnfield with Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium. Mr. Cohnfield's position is that of owning the fastest team in the country, that is the fastest as demonstrated by a public preformances for a regular mile track. In other words, Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium as a team have the "best on record" for a mile, as Maud S. has in trotting to a sulky.

The performance by Mr. Cohnfield's team took place at the New York Driving Park between 1 and 2 P. M. yesterday in the presence of a large delegation of the members of the club and with Messrs. Nathan Strauss, Morgan L. Mott and L. W. Parker, in the judges' stand. The day was an admirable one for such an effort, with the exception that the wind, which was somewhat fresh, was against the horses for nearly the whole of the last quarter. The track, however, was in splendid condiiion, a credit alike to the club and its track-master. The trial was fixed for 1 P. M., but as Mr. Cohnfield did not reach the track until a few minutes before the time fixed, they were given a half an hour's rest. When all was ready John Murphy appeared on the track with the horses hitched to a regular skeleton wagon, the mare hitched on the inside and the stallion on the outside. Murphy, without the loss of time, gave them two miles, at the end of which he announced his intention of coming for the word, which he got with both horses well up in the collar and trotting as steadily as well-put-together machinery. Until they were round the turn Murphy kept the team well in hand, but the instant they were straight he cut loose. At the same time one of Murphy's stable assistants joined in the contest with the runner, J. O. Nay, hitched to a sulky, but lying fully twenty lengths back. With a fine show of speed the team did the first quarter in 33 seconds and, keeping on, went to the half in 1:05½, they having trotted the quarter in 32½ seconds. As they reached the turn for the hill the runner closed up to within half a dozen lengths. Both horses continued to trot in perfection of style, and, although the pace slowed up some, they reached the three-quarters in 1:41, having trotted the quarter in 35½ seconds. At the turn Murphy began to use the whip and Neta Medium broke. The instant they were straight, however, she again struck a trot, and with the runner in close attendance they came up the stretch in fine style, although Murphy fonnd it necessary to use his whip somewhat freely on the stallion, and they finally dashed under the wire with both horses trotting as squarely as they did at the start, and both as well up in the collar. With such a crowd timing, it was almost unnecessary to wait for the judges to announce that that the full time was 2:15¾, or 34¾ seconds for the last quarter, and long before the judges hung out the time Mr. Cohnfield was being congratulated on all sides. That the gentleman was entitled to the honor is certain, and that he possesses a wonderful team is admitted by all, for in less than a week they have made three grand efforts, viz.: Last Friday in 2:18½, on Sunday in 2:17½, and yesterday in 2:15¾. The effort yesterday beats the record of Mr. Work's team—Edward and Swiveller—which was 2:16¾ over the same track and 2:16¼ over the Providence track. Mr. Work was among the spectators, and timed the effort himself at 2:16, but it was evident that he did not like the situation and early left the grounds. As there was a wager of $100 on the result of the effort, it will stand as a record, every detail having been carried out for that purpose, with judges in the stand, the clerk with his record book, while Murphy after the effort weighed in, self and lead pad showing 154 pounds. The only previous best effort is that of Mr. Vanderbilt, who with Maud S. and Aldine hitched to a top-wagon, and driving himself, trotted the same track in 2:15½, pulling 411 pounds all in. The performance is not a record, however.

Naturally with so many admirers of fast trotting present, who had driven up either with teams or single, there was considerable speed shown during the afternoon. Among other efforts Col. L. Kip's Lady Griswold, who was speeded for the first time in six months, was driven two separate half miles. The first time she went to the quarter in 40 seconds, and to the half in 1:17½. The second time she went to the quarter in 37½ seconds and to the half in 1:13½. Murphy also did a fairly good performance in the "mixed" business, the bay gelding Frank with J. O. Nay as a running mate doing a mile in 2:15¾, and, keeping on, a mile and a half in 3:21¾. Mr. Harbeck and other gentlemen also showed fast time.

Wild Horses on the Plains.

Mr. Livingston, of Sydney, Nebraska, gave the representative of one of the local newspapers some interesting facts relating to the wild horses of the plains. Not all the horses on the plains at present, perhaps few of them, are of direct kin to the animal owned by the Spanish conqueror of Mexico. Native animals when turned loose on the prairies soon become wild and if allowed to run without being disturbed breed very rapidly. Horses continually break away from their owners and join the wild horses. It is related by men who crossed the plains in 1849 that wild horses were at that time very numerous and for yeaes afterwards they must have increased rather than diminished. Horses stand the Winter weather much better than cattle, and unless it is an unusually severe one, will come out fat in the Spring.

The range of the wild horse at present extends from Texas to about the Dakota line. Probably he is more numerous in Northern Colorado and South-Western Nebraska than anywhere else on the plains. On the head of the Republican River, on the divide between the South Platte and the Lodge Pole and the North Platte and north of North Platte and as far east as the heads of the Loup and Dismal rivers the horses range at will in large numbers, although not numerous as in former years. Five or six years ago they could be found on the divide between Sidney and Sterling in bunches of from fifty to seventy-five, but now a bunch of twenty is considered large. Every bunch is led by a stallion; sometimes there is more than one, but one of them is always acknowledged chief, winning his position by many hard-fought battles with his rivals. Mr. Livingston tells of one bunch of horses running northeast of Sydney that is composed entirely of stallions. He accounts for this by saying that they were driven out of various herds when young, and gradually bunched together, as old buffalo bulls are in the habit of doing.

The wild horse of the present day is a compact little animal, weighing sometimes as low as 500 pounds, and in other cases as high as 1,100, but probably the majority will run between 700 and 800 pounds and standing about fourteen hands high. In color they are usually brown, sorrel, or bay, and a gray is seldom found, unless it be a horse that has strayed away from civilization. Their tails grow long, frequently dranging the ground, but their manes are similar to the manes of other horses, and not flowing to their knees as represented in some books. The eye, probably from being constantly on the watch, is larger than the eye of the domestic horse, and even when tamed the eye is a distinctive mark as to the horse's origin. Wild horses when captured and tamed are superior to any other of the same size. There are many of them used for "cow" ponies and many more are broken to harness and driven as carriage teams being entirely trustworthy.

Six or seven years ago no one, in this part of the country at least, seemed to understand the method of catching these animals, but the business was profitable, and several men have followed it for years past as a means of livelihood. Two men always work together. Let them start out from Sidney, either north or south, and they are almost certain to find a bunch within fifteen miles. The plan is then to pitch a tent and make camp, and one of the men, mounted on his best horse, carrying with him a few cold biscuits or something convenient to eat, starts after the bunch. He does not ride very fast, and at first does not attempt to get near them, but is content to keep the bunch moving, not allowing them to stop and eat. The horses may go only ten or a dozen miles, or they may go fifty or sixty; but no matter how far they run they will turn back and return to the range from which they started. If they go far the mettle of the rider and steed

will be tried to the utmost; the bunch must be kept moving, and there is no chance to change saddle horses until they turn of their own accord and pass near the camp. Day and night, on they go; if the weather be clear and the night not stormy the rider will continue close after the animals, sometimes within a hundred yards, it makes no difference whether it be dark or light, the horse that is ridden, trained to the business, follows after the herd. When the first rider succeeds in turning the bunch and bringing them back to the camp, he is relieved by the second, who with a fresh horse starts after them, while his companion turns in and takes a much needed rest. This time they will probably not go so far, after awhile they become tamer, and the hunter can tame them at pleasure. This may require a week or it may be done in a couple of days. If the horses do not become scared they will not run so far and are more easily managed. When the bunch becomes worried and starved out it is driven toward the nearest corral. Formerly corrals were erected especially for the purpose, but now ranches are so numerous they are not needed any more. Once inside the wildest of the gang are caught and chains fastened to their legs so they cannot run. Men walk among them and they soon learn that there is nothing to be feared. They are turned loose in an ordinary pasture, and when any of them are wanted they are driven to the corral and "roped."

If two men can gather a bunch of ten or a dozen horses in a week, they of course make a nice sum of money out of the transaction, as the ponies will sell at from $30 to $40 each. But misfortune sometimes overtakes them when in pursuit. A bunch may run away from their pursuer entirely and not be found for several days, or a storm coming up in the night may prevent his following them and compel him to give up the chase, or possibly he will overestimate the strength and endurance of his horse and ride the faithful animal until he drops. Then he can only pack his saddle on his back and seek the camp.

The Turf and Its Consequences.

[San Francisco Alta, Nov. 24.]

The turf will always be a passtime for gentlemen, a source of delight and excitement to all. It has its exhilarating accessories, its advantageous concomitants, its highly beneficial results. Next to the development of the human species by ascertaining whether the commingling or crossing of races does not improve more than the preservation of a single race in unbroken line, the experiment applied to the domestic animals most profitable to the uses of mankind, comes first in ordder. And the turf, more than any other agency, gives cause and effect to this. Our own progressive country has furnished to the world the best and most convincing exemplification of the beneficial results which flow from the entermarriage of different nationalities—all descended from the origional Caucasian stock, it is true, but moulded into different races nevertheless by the operation of those natural laws which have their proofs in the Latins and the Anglo-Saxons, in the Teutons and the Gallic peoples. It is no longer a boast to say that the American people are the most active and the ablest in enterprise and invention, in energy and accomplishment, for the Old World peoples admit it, and this is unqustionably the consequence of the intermarriage of the better races of the Old World's various nationalities, for we all descended from these.

Similarly with the better and higher development of the domestic animals—horses, cattle, sheep, etc. And as horses are most valuable they come first in consideration. The native Arabian horse was for centuries believed to be the fleetest and most capable of endurance of any in the world. Breeding racers for the turf long ago exploded that fallacy. The thoroughbreds of England, France and our own country have developed these qualities to an extent so much beyond even the fabled performances of the Arabian that there is no longer any question of their superiority. And in cattle and sheep the breeders of the United States have in late years so far surpassed England that, at the great sales of noted breeders, the purchasers of the best and most costly are the agents of English stock breeders, who have learned that so great has been the improvements upon the identical choice breeds years ago imported here, that the chcicest of their own suffer in the comparison. And so it is generally with other species of domestic animals. In horses the triumph of American breeders was most signally evidenced in the victory of the Derby and its grandly prized blue ribbon by American Iroquois, and the other great victory of Foxhall, upon the English turf. The results which are thus most conspicuouely shown in racers are none the less developed in giving to the farmer the best horse for his uses, and so on through the category down to the dray horse and the horse of all work.

Were it not that the pleasures of the turf have been the means of developing the superior qualities of the racers and trotters, these other substantial and universally useful improvements in stock of different species would not, it is probable, receive the attention which is now paid to it more and more every year. It requires wealth to make the experiments which lead to these gratifying and beneficial results; and the tendency is, therefore, so long as the wealthy shall feel encouraged in this development, not only to the perfection of the horse in blood and speed and endurance, but also to the elevation of the sports of the turf. It is like every other matter that men engage in, it can be elevated to a noble purpose, or it can be debased to the condition of an evil. And to encourage our men of wealth in it is, consequently, to do good. California is singularly adapted to the breeding of the horse to perfection, by reason of our soil as well as our climate. This has been manifested in convincing manner by the exploits of California-bred horses in rivalry with the best bred and fleetest of the famous racers and trotters of the East within the past two years, and especially during the present year, in the victories gained by the racers of Leland Stanford, bred at Palo Alto, and those of E. J. Baldwin, bred at his noted farm in Los Angeles.

There is in California a Blood Horse Association. Among its members are some of the wealthiest and most distinguished citizens. During the week just closed this Association has held a Fall meeting at Bay District grounds. Saturday was the finishing day, and while through the week the sport was excellent, that of Saturday was superior to any that had gone before. In some of the races—and only California-bred horses ran—the time was the fastest ever made in the State, and very near to the fastest time ever made in the East. The scene at the grounds was in itself inspiring. When one recalls the attendance that was ordinarily witnessed at races years ago, such as used to gather, for instance, at the old Union Course on Long Island, or the Beacon Hill Course, at Hoboken, the consequence of elevating the turf can be better estimated. It would be difficult in any American city to bring together for such an occasion so fine a body of men, so handsome an assemblage of ladies. There was a great throng of thousands, but they were respectable; many of them are first and distinguished citizens, the ladies first in the rank of society. There were splendid equipages on the field—the imposing four-in-hand, with harness gold and silver mounted, and superb trappings; elegant carriages and costly turnouts of every description, and handsome vehicles without number. The array of loveliness which filled the broad balcony of the Club-house and occupied the front seats of the upper piazza of the hotel was enchanting. There was scarcely an ill-dressed person upon the grounds. It seemed a dress parade of gentlemen; a gathering of feminine beauty and grace, of fashion and display. Not an accident occurred to mar all this. Perfect order reigned. There was no occasion to command it. The sport was exciting; the spectacle was a demonstration of the elevation of the turf in San Francisco to such degree of pleasure and propriety combined that none can make reasonable objection to it. To the Blood Horse Association is due the credit of this great improvement.

The Westbrook Stable.

Mr. Crickmore, in the New York *World*, in reviewing the operations of the principal racing stables during 1884, says of the Westbrook stable:

Without assuming that Mr. George L. Lorillard is second in rank of winning owners, but to oblige several correspondents, the gross earnings of the old Westbrook stable are given herewith.

Horse.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Louisette, 3, by Glenelg	23	11	4	3	$20,674
Monitor, aged, by Glenelg	19	4	5	4	4,756
Hopeful, 2, by Glenelg	4	1	1	—	4,470
Thackeray, 3, by Great Tom	15	3	—	5	4,320
Trafalgar, 4, by King Alfonso	21	4	2	6	3,345
St. Augustine, 2, by King Alfonso	21	2	4	—	2,475
Economy, 3, by Enquirer	22	2	7	2	2,445
Glideaway, 3, by Great Tom	18	2	2	2	1,825
Triton, 2, by Sensation, etc	1	1	—	—	1,700
Souci, 2, by Eolus	15	1	1	1	1,225
Tolu, 3, by Ten Broeck	3	—	1	1	100
Hawthorne, 2, by Great Tom	2	—	—	—	—
King Arthur, 3, by Glenlyon	1	—	—	—	—
Dahlia, 2, by Sensation	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	166	31	27	24	$47,135

The entrance money for all of which amounted to $8,445.

Although the total amount won as above is a fairly creditable sum, the followers of the stable experienced a harder time than ever before. Few stables have so many loyal followers as that of Mr. George L. Lorillard, and the stable's continued defeats during the first half of the season were so serious that backers were unable to regain their losses by subsequent successes. That such is the case will be seen by the fact that the stable only had 31 wins out of 166 starts, while of the 31 races won, only 16 fell to the stable's share up to the end of the Monmouth Park meeting, Aug. 23d, out of 112 starters that it had sent to the post between that date and the beginning of the season at Jerome Park on Decoration Day.

It is unnecessary to recall the repeated failures of Glideaway, Economy, St. Augustine, Trafalgar and Thackeray. Ill-luck seemed to be their fate all through the Summer. Trafalgar was badly hurt on the last day of the meeting at Monmouth, and has not run since. Economy was killed on the last day of the October meeting at Jerome Park, while Gildeaway proved so thoroughly bad that she was sold before the end of Monmouth. Of the others all more or less had their share of ill-luck during the season, which seems to have begun with Louisette going to pieces at Jerome Park in May, after showing in most promising form. She in turn was beaten for the Mermaid Stakes, Ocean Stakes, Monmouth Oaks, West End Hotel Stakes, Monmouth Handicap and other races, her first win being a handicap sweepstakes on Aug. 14th after which she slowly improved, and on the last two days of the Monmouth meeting won two creditable races. She was also fairly successful during the Autumn meetings, winning twice at Sheepshead Bay, including the September Stakes. At Jerome Park she landed the Hunter Stakes and one other race. At Baltimore she in turn took the Vestal and Breckinridge Stakes, while at Washington the Anacostia and Potomac Stakes fell to her share. She was beaten several times during the same period, the special disappointments being for the Consolation Twin City and Bridge handicaps.

Much disappointment was also experienced over Monitor's running during the year, he only winning four out of nineteen races, all of which were over-night affairs, while to add to his general ill-luck he pulled up so lame after his last race at Baltimore that it is very doubtful if he can be trained again. As to Thackeray, he was an immense disappointment, his only important win being the Stevens Stakes at Monmouth, worth $3,220, which he won by reason of Bob Miles, who finished first, being disqualified for a foul. The other races won were mostly purses, with the exception of Triton's Juvenile Stakes at Jerome Park in June, which began and ended his career for the year, and the Nursery Stakes, won also at Jerome Park by Hopeful in October. The stable was also very uncertain in the matter of riders, no less than seventeen different jockeys wearing its colors during the season. Of the 166 starters J. Donohue rode sixty-seven and won twelve races, worth $19,280; Blaylock won seven out of fifteen mounts, worth $10,870. The next in money value was Billy Hayward, with four wins out of ten mounts, which added $5,970 to the total. Brennan had thirty-two mounts, of which he won four, worth $4,725. J. McLaughlin had ten mounts, winning one worth $3,090. Isaac Murphy had two mounts, of which he won one, the race being worth $1,100. Gerhardy and Purcell each won once, while of the others Fitzpatrick, Church, Meaton, Hughes, Fisher, Feakes, Spellman and J. Hyslop all failed.

What the stable will do in 1885 is comparatively unknown. Mr. George L. Lorillard has recently purchased the property known as "The Locusts," near Monmouth Park, and where his stallions, Tom Ochiltree and Sensation, with some eight or ten broodmares, are now located. The racing stable has gone into Winter quarters at Monmouth Park, in charge of Mr. K. K. Alcock, who has been Mr. Lorillard's trainer since the resignation of Wyndham Walden in 1882.

James McLaughlin, the Dwyer Bros.' jockey, on Nov. 7th, scored his hundredth win and two over for the season of 1884, he on that day winning three races at Brighton Beach.

Bartley Campbell, the playwright, is going in for racing. A week or two ago he laid out $20,000 on some thoroughbreds.

French Sporting Notes.

[New York Spirit.]

Paris, enjoying, as it does, the happy priveleges of being quite self-sufficing in the matter of sensations and scandals, which, unlike wheat and wool, it never needs to import, but produces on the spot, has of late been hugely exercised over, and entertained by, the disclosures forthcoming as to the manner in which many of the principal Paris clubs are managed, and the doings of some of the most notable devotees to the blind goddess. Respecting the lower order of gambling-saloons—for clubs, in the accepted and social sense of the word, such haunts of hazard cannot be called—it has, of course, surprised no initiated individual to be informed of their unlawful and reprehensible character. For years past it had been an open secret that the thousand and one clubs established in Paris under such high-sounding and seductive titles as "Cercle des Arts Liberaux," "Cercle des amis des Arts," were nothing but clandestine clubs for gambling, and what is worse, gambling of the most unsavory sort, largely partaking of the original sin of all gaming, that is "rooking." For, in the matter of light-fingered gamesters, who, as a French writer has delicately put it, "correct chance," Paris is most liberally endowed. No Chinese cheats need apply. Ah Sin is most unworthy of having been immortalized by Bret Harte as the beau-ideal of the skilful card-sharper. With all his Celestial serenity and inimitable sleight-of-hand, he would find himself put to the blush and bereft of all his earthly possessions if he pitted himself against some of our well-known *Grecs*, as the gentry are denominated in French. It would take columns to expose even a portion of the swindling and trickery daily and nightly indulged in with impunity at some of the most prominent Paris clubs. And here, indeed is the rub—that such nefarious practices, far from being confined to the lowest class of clubs, should, on the contrary, flourish like a weed in its chosen soil in the very highest and most select places. The scandal at the Cercle de la rue Royale, or les Moutards, as it was familiarly but somewhat flippantly called, is of too recent occurrence to need more than passing reference as a case in point. Similar scandals of a no less spicy sort have, as mentioned in the first few lines, since filled the public mind for the nonce, and gratified the Parisian craving for scandal, which craving by the way, is quite a national characteristic, and alone explains the success of such sheets as the *Gil Blas* and the *Figaro*. The matter had indeed assumed such proportions that really the Government could not do otherwise than they have—that is, step in and check the evil ere it went beyond control. This course was imperiously indicated, and should have been adopted, long ago. But the plain truth of the matter was that the authorities were loth to do away with such a fruitful source of revenue as the gaming clubs, paying heavy licenses, have proved for many years past. At the eleventh hour, however, though not until the passion of play has more or less permeated and tainted all classes of French society, the governing powers have decided to do their duty, and lay down this fast-growing ill-weed, which, unlike Jack's beanstalk, was not only shooting upwards and entwining itself around the higher branches of the social tree, but also spreading and encircling the very trunk and roots. Several noted clubs have already been closed by the action of the police, and among the number are one or two that have always been considered—especially by provincial visitors, who, as a rule, have paid dearly for a personal inspection of them—very *chic* indeed. The good work has thus been begun, and everyone acquainted with the extent of the evil and the urgency of reform, will hope to see it continued with vigor, and concluded with complete success.

Perhaps as a consequence of the suppression of the gambling clubs we had a report dinned into our ears that the French Jocky Club intended to put down betting outside the enclosure at Longchamps and Chantilly. It is true that there was a rider to this report, explanatory of the reform said to be contemplated, on the score of its being a measure of retribution on the Longchamps crowd for their riotous behaviour at a previous meeting, of which more anon. There was, of conrse, not the slightest foundation for such a report, and indeed, had such a step been contemplated by the Societe d'. Encouragement there would have been no little difficulty experienced in uprooting betting on the course. Similar attempts have been made previously both in England and France, and always resulted abortively. However, the rumor has brought the subject of speculation upon the turf once more prominently before the public, and thus directed considerable attention to a pamphlet on racing recently published by M. Edmund Henry, the deputy in the French Chamber for the Department of Calvados, that great horse breeding center. In this smartly written review of sporting matters the author treats at some length of betting on the turf as compared with betting at the clubs, and inclines the scale very much in favor of the former, which he considers much less dangerous and destructive to society than gambling in the resorts of rooking. M. Henry, indeed, is severe upon the government for having so long tolerated gaming clubs as an unfailing source of revenue. They could long ago have been suppressed without difficulty, for here the authorities are acquainted with every card saloon in the town, unlike the New York police, of whom it may be relevantly remarked that whereas they will sometimes pass several years before stumbling on an illicit gambling den, a stranger to the town, if he wishes, can generally manage to find it in a single night.

The racing during the month has been of the accustomed sort, with no very salient features calling for extended remark. Indeed the only out of the way occurence on the race-course has been supplied, not by the performers, but by the public. I refer to the shocking scandal to which brief allusion was made above. At one of the Longchamps back-end meetings of the beginning of this month, a race took place in which a mare called Blonde II. started favorite. She ran well and strong all through the earlier part of the race, and at the corner held foremost position, appearances certainly pointing to her as an easy winner. Just opposite the stands, however, the mare escaped from the control of her rider, Sharpe, a mere lad, and tried to jump the rails, whereupon he was, of course, obliged to pull her up, the race thus escaping him. To all initiated sportsmen, placed anywhere near the winning post, the cause of the occurence was perfectly clear, and such among them as had backed the mare, however much annoyed at the untoward accident which alone had upset their bets, certainly never for a moment thought of visiting their disappointment upon the lad. Not so the ignorant public, the aggressive *oi polloi*. The mare having started, as mentioned above, in considerable demand, there was, of course, a large portion of the public pecuniarily interested in her winning, and these unsportsmanlike and prejudiced spectators at once invaded the course, intercepted Sharpe on his return to the paddock, and assaulted him in a dastardly and brutal fashion, pulling him from his horse and beating him mercilessly. This rabble of ruffians even carried their ferocity to the pitch of attacking

the mare, which they poked in the ribs with umbrellas and thrashed with canes. It was with no little difficulty that the rider and his mount were rescued from the hands of these infuriated fools, one of whom, on their invading the paddock and attempting to force the entrance to the weighing-room, was promptly seized upon by Sharpe's comrades, who, justly incensed by the disgusting cowardice and brutal barbarity of his assailants, at once stripped their captive and were for hanging him high and dry from the ceiling of the dressing-room. He was fortunately rescued by the police, who, by the way, found no little difficulty in repelling the onslaughts of the crowd outside. Sharpe was found to be so grievously injured that his immediate removal to the hospital was not feasible, and he had to receive medical succor on the spot. The incident is not pleasant to dwell on, indicating, as it undeniably does, the greatest decadence on tne part of the French racing public. Only a measureable span of years ago one would have been about as likely to witness such a degrading scene at Longchamps, as a bull-fight in Central Park. But of late years there has been a steady and unceasing infusion of rowdyism and riot in the attendances even at the headquarters of flat-racing; and, unhappily, the day does not seem distant when Longchamps and Chantilly will witness as rough scenes as any Epsom can boast.

Apart from this interesting little *hors d'œuvre*, the racing at headquarters has progressed through its Autumn stages somewhat uneventfully. The season at Longchamps has been wound up, and the rendezvous changed to Chantilly. where the presence of so many large training establishments always ensures good fields. One of the last events at Longchamps of distinguishing importance, the Prix Gladiateur, was secured by Satory, M. Bumont's somewhat uncertain four-year-old, who only had two opponents to overcome, and both of them were very moderate class. Satory, on whom as much as 2 to 1 was betted, won very easily. At Chantilly so far nothing of note has occurred, and the running of the two-year-olds has been so very in-and-out as to make the two-year-old form, in the eyes of the purplexed turfite, more than ever assume the similitude of a tangled skein. From the very debut of the coming generation, during the Summer at Deauville, to the present advanced period, the youngsters have shown erratic performances. Roughly speaking, they have, indeed, evinced regularity and consistency only in one point, and that is in succumbing to their seniors in the few classic events in which the two have met. This record is not, of course, very greatly to the honor of the production of 1882, but it is a fact which must be faced. Their mediocrity is, however, all the more disappointing from the fact of their being so many good names on the list of stallions responsible for this season's two-year-olds. At the conclusion of this month flat racing will be virtually ended for the year, and will remain in abeyance till the commencement of March, when the resumption of the legitimate expression of the sport, however numerous the intermediary meetings of the suburban tracks, will doubtless be as welcome to sportsmen as usual.

The news of the hour is the ultimate overpowering of the league of suburban racing societies known under the head of Societe des Champs de Course Reunis, by the omnipotent Societe d' Encouragement, whose cause, as representing disinterestedness and the established order of things, I have always, when the occasion offered, espoused against that of their recent and pigmy rivals, which meant catch-penny speculation and subversive policy. The conversion of the latter to the tenets of the former, as all along forseen, has now come. Hereafter the racing code elaborated by the departed Adolphe Dennetier will no longer be in force at the suburban resorts, where all idea of seeing the establishment of two-year-old races before the recognized date of Aug. 1st, must now be relinquished by such among horse owners as desired an early outlet for inferior youngsters.

As a somewhat sad proof that fatal accidents in riding are not confined to racing, there has occurred recently the death of an estimable lad, James Horan, employed in one of the training stables at Maisans-Laffitte. The poor boy was exercising over sticks a mare named Corona, when a movable hurdle, knocked flying by one of the leaders, struck his mount on the chest and she instantly turned over, falling heavily on her unfortunate rider, who was rendered unconscious by the concussion. He died on the following Friday at Sir Richard Wallace's Hospital, without recovering his senses.

That eccentric personage, Henri Rochefort, so widely known for his pamphlet warfare against the Third Empire, has, since his return from his enforced trip to New Caledonia, blossomed forth in the autumn of his life with the verdant tints of a youthfully enthusiastic turfite. Only a short while back, he was to be seen every afternoon at some meeting or other, patronizing the hole-and-corner gatherings at Saint Germain, Maisons-Laffitte, and elsewhere, just as eagerly as the important meetings at headquarters. Latterly, however, like rollicking Rip Van Winkle, he "shwore off" to the extent of not including the suburban reunions in his diary. He is quite a celebrity of the race course, being known for the chagrin he experienced at a run of bad luck, his readiness to lend an ear to all tips, from whatever source emanating, and, lastly, be it said to his credit, for his good nature and total freedom in speech from that scathing sarcasm which forms the staple of his style. Thus he is a general favorite, and lately, when it became known in sporting circles that he had a duel "on" with Commandant Fournier, of China treaties fame, everyone expressed a hope Rochefort would come out of the encounter cheaper than his indifferent fencing, as compared with his. antagonist's reputed swordmanship, seemed to foreshadow. In the result the pamphleteer proved quite a match for his opponent, whom he pinked in the side somewhat severely, inflicting a much greater loss of blood than he himself suffered from a slight neck wound. In fact, so insignificant was this injury, that the following Longchamps meeting was Rochefort once more at his post in the paddock, punting as hopefully as ever, and collecting tips with the same belief in their genuineness.

Charlie Shauer, the jockey, has severed his connection with Mr. P. Lorillard's stable, and will next season don the black jacket of Mr. D. D. Withers. Shauer's connection with the cherry jacket of Rancocas may be said to have had its origin through his really magnificent finish on Uncas for the Grand National Handicap of 1880, for which he beat Hughes and Monitor by a head, after a finish of unexampled severity. It determined Mr. Lorillard, who offered Charlie an engagement on the spot, and he began 1881 in the cherry jacket, which he has continued to wear ever since. During the past season Shauer did not ride up to his old form, in which for cool courage and dogged determination he had no superior. His donning the black jacket of the Brookdale stable may, however, prove the opening of a new era in his career, and it is possible that he will recover the prominence he possessed three years ago, when he stood quite at the top of the tree.—*Vigilant.*

Famous American Trotters—Dutchman.

A famous trotter of the olden time, especially when there was a race to be decided at two and three-mile heats between the best horses of his day, was Dutchman, and of the many notable animals which Hiram Woodruff had in his charge he and Dexter were the ones he liked the best.

Concerning the blood lines of Dutchman there is nothing known to a certainty, although after he had made a name for himself on the track there was no lack in the way of evidence, such as it was, as to his breeding, but none of the stories put forward were known to be absolutely true, and they were so contradictory at all points that to one who has examined them it seems that the pedigree of one of our earliest and best long distance trotters is hopelessly involved in doubt. Be this as it may, it is certain that the first notice taken of Dutchman was when he was five years of age, and at that time he was one of a team which hauled a brick cart near Philadelphia, so it is not likely that even then, when the opportunities for such knowledge were best, there was any reliable information as to his sire. The man who drove the brick wagon discovered that the bay colt was a much faster horse at the trot than the average of roadsters, and it was not long before it became apparent that he was capable of doing a mile in three minutes or thereabouts, which at that time was a rate of speed as creditable as 2:30 would be at the present day. It was by reason of his having shown this natural and early speed at the trotting gait that the bay colt was purchased by Mr. Jeffers, of Philadelphia, and by him he was named Dutchman. He was owned however, by that gentleman only a short time, being sold to Mr. Peter Barker, of New York, who immediately proceeded to have him pricked and docked, as was the universal custom with road and trotting horses at that time. Before Dutchman had entirely recovered from the effects of this operation he was matched to trot mile heats on the Harlem track against a horse called Locomotive, and he won this, his maiden race, so easily that general attention was drawn to him, although the time of the heats was not recorded. This was in 1835, and later in the Fall he was trotted a four-mile race to road wagon against a horse called Yankee Doodle, the race taking place along what is now known as Third avenue in New York city. This was also easily won by Dutchman, and the following Spring he was entered in a sweepstakes of $1,000 each, two-mile heats, against Fanny Pullen and Confidence, both these horses having made reputations as trotters, and the contest between the three was marked by heavy betting, the Philadelphia men backing Confidence, while the New Yorkers stuck to Dutchman, and he won it for them in two heats, the time being 5:17½, 5:18½. The first heat was the fastest two miles that had ever been trotted in harness up to that time, and stamped Dutchman as a horse of uncommon speed as well as gameness. So well was he thought of by this time that a match against a mare called Lady Slipper, four-mile heats, was at once made, to be trotted over the Centreville course. Dutchman, who was ridden by Wm. Whelan, won it handily enough, and later on in the season he went a match under saddle, three-mile heats, against Lady Warrenton, Teamboat and Norman Leslie. This race came off at Trenton, N. J., and was won by Lady Warrenton, but on the following week Dutchman had his revenge, as in a three-mile-heat race with Lady Warrenton, trotted at Philadelphia, he won easily, the track being heavy from recent rains, and Dutchman liking that condition of affairs as well as any horse in the world. Not long after this race he went lame, and ran out for a year and a half, being sent to Hiram Woodruff, when he recovered from his trouble.

Perhaps the best race of Dutchman's life was one that he trotted soon after Woodruff took him in charge, it being one of three-mile heats under saddle against Rattler, a celebrated long-distance horse of that day, and that afterwards went to England, where he performed successfully. The first heat in the race was won by Rattler in 7:25½, Dutchman making a break when the distance was nearly completed, but in the second heat Dutchman managed to get home first in 7:50, although during the entire three miles the horses were never separated from each other. The third heat was a notable one, and of it Hiram Woodruff has written: "Over the whole distance of ground, three miles, it was literally a neck-and-neck struggle. Nothing could have been finer to the spectators than the desperate and long-sustained efforts of these capital horses, aided by the exertions and judgment of the riders. Neither horse was clear of the other at any time; and, when we had both used our utmost endeavors to land a winner, if only by a half head, the judges declared that it was a dead heat in 8:02. In the fourth heat the struggle was again as close as could be for upwards of two miles; but then the unrivaled bottom of Dutchman obtained the superiority. At the end of the eleventh mile the pace and distance began to tell on Rattler, and Dutchman won it handily in 8:24.

"Just such a race as this it has never been my fortune to see since, and nobody had seen such a one before. For eleven miles the horses were never clear of each other; and when Dutchman left Rattler in the twelfth, it was by inches only. Moreover, there were but two breaks in this race, and each horse made but one in his twelve miles."

After this race the fame of Dutchman began to reach its height, and in the Spring of 1839 he began work by trotting against Lady Suffolk over the Beacon Course, New York, two-mile heats under saddle, and won it in 5:09, 5:11. This race was trotted in April, and the following month Dutchman won a three-mile heat race at Baltimore over Lady Suffolk and two others in 7:56, 7:53. A short time afterwards he distanced Awful, having been matched to go three-mile heats against him in harness, in 7:41. This was the fastest three miles in harness that had ever been trotted up to that time, and when it is considered that the sulky which he drew weighed eighty-two pounds the race would not be at all discreditable to many of our present trotters, although, of course, a really first-class one that was not a confirmed quitter could hardly fail of beating it. The present record for that distance, as everybody who is posted in such matters knows, is the 7:21¼ of Huntress, and in considering this subject the fact should be taken into account that for years no trials against the long-distance records have been made, and it is a moral certainty that if some such really first-class horse as Maud S. or Jay-Eye-See started to go three miles they would have no difficulty at all in cutting down the present figures a great deal. But for all that Dutchman was unquestionably a great long-distance horse. He was a thoroughly honest and game trotter, and was kept going at pretty near his best rate of speed all the way.

This three miles in 7:41 at once raised the question of how fast Dutchman could go that distance, and the result of all the talk was that he was matched to go under saddle against 7:39. Hiram Woodruff, who still had him in charge, and who rode him in the race, considered the match as good as won unless some accident happened to the horse, and the result proved the correctness of his views. The race occurred on the 1st of August, a running horse being sent along to keep Dutchman company. He trottad the first mile in 2:34½, and when entering upon the second mile a by-stander shouted to Woodruff that he was going too slow, whereupon he let go of the old horse's head and he trotted the second mile in 2:28 very easily indeed. He went on strongly for the third mile, doing it in 2:30 and finishing at a walk, the time for the three miles being 7:32½. Hiram Woodruff never thought that this was the full measure of Dutchman's speed for the distance, and he has put it on record in his book that he believes the horse to have been capable that day of going the three miles in 7:27.

Soon after this Dutchman was purchased by some Philadelphia gentleman and went on trotting races until 1847, when he died from an injury caused to his spine by being cast in the stall, and in commenting upon his death Hiram Woodruff says, "Then departed one of the best trotters, take him for all in all, that I have known."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Mr. Judson's Sale.

There was a fair attendance of bidders at the Antioch ranch last Tuesday, but on account of the depression in business and the scarcity of the circulating medium, prices realized were not encouraging to breeders. The following is the report:

Lottie L., bay mare, 7 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont. Dan McCarthy, $197.50

Lizzie K., bay mare, 4 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont. Dan McCarthy, $102.50.

Black Colt, yearling, by Wildidle, dam Vixen, by Belmont. Mr. Brooks, $50

Bay Filly, 2 yrs, by Wildidle. dam Vixen, by Belmont. Dan McCarthy, $175.00.

Susie Williamson, bay mare, 12 yrs., by imp. Hercules, dam Vixen, by Belmont. Dan McCarthy, $97.50.

Princess, bay mare, 2 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules. Dan McCarthy, $105.00.

Bay filly, weanling, by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules. Dan McCarthy, $112.50.

Sierra, chestnut mare, 2 yrs., by Wildidle; 1st dam Duchess, by Antelope; 2d dam, imp. Lady Edgerton. Jno. McQuade, $127.50.

Bay filly, yearling, by Wildidle; 1st dam, Duchess, by Antelope; 2d dam imp. Lady Edgerton. M. F. Tarpy $57.50.

Bonanza, bay mare, 11 yrs., by Lodi; 1st dam Brigantine, by Billy Cheathem; 2d dam Eva Ashton, (dam of Trade Dollar), by Ashland. M. F. Tarpy, $65.

Hillen, brown mare, 4 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, by Lodi. M. F. Tarpy, $120.

Chestnut filly, weanling, by Wildidle, dam Bonanza, by Lodi. M. F. Tarpy, $117.50.

Sour Grapes, bay mare, 11 yrs., by Norfolk, dam Shingo Rector, by Lodi. M. F. Tarpy, $87.50.

Bay colt, weanling, by Wildidle, dam sour grapes, by Norfolk. M. F. Tarpy, $62.50.

Neilson, bay filly, 3 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules. W. L. Appleby, $210.

Jennie Belshaw, bay mare, 5 yrs., by Wildidle, dam Susie Williamson, by imp. Hercules. M. F. Tarpy, $205.

ATHLETICS.

The Olympic Club Games.

REFEREE—Louis McLane, Jr.
STARTER—W. C. Brown.
JUDGES—W. Greer Harrison, Col. G. C. Edwards, E. S. Emmons.
TIMERS—M. H. Weed, P. McIntyre, A. Harris.
JUDGE OF WALKING—Isaac G. Burnett.
CLERK OF THE COURSE—R. T. Stombs.

The Fall meeting of the Olympic Club took place on Thursday afternoon (Thanksgiving Day) at their grounds, Oakland. The weather was simply magnificent. The attendance was very fair, but suffered considerably for the want of a little judicious advertising a few days prior to the meeting. A great many people visited the Central Park, thinking that the games were to be held on those grounds. The officers of the day discharged their onerous duties satisfactorily. Of the vile handicaps arranged by the handicapping committee we shall refer to hereafter. The track was not in the best condition, being rather damp, particularly so near the fence. In the sprint races all the competitors made for the inside running. This, of course, resulted in great many of the contestants being blocked. Jones, who won the maiden race, proved himself to be a runner of more than ordinary ability. The match race resulted in a victory for the muscular representative from San Rafael. We think that Lucas can make it very warm for any amateur runner in America for 100 yards. Cook, who lowered the record in the mile bicycle race, is deserving of every praise for his splendid performance. Brierly was in splendid form, but was shut out from everything through spraining his ankle in the first heat of the 100 yards. Hupers, Gibson and Martin proved themselves good men by their fine running in the half-mile race. The walking of Benjamin and Hill was the best that has ever taken place at any amateur games held in this city. Germain surprised the knowing ones by his splendid pole vaulting. Hartman, Himbert, Giersch and Schuster also jumped well. Stewart signalized his last appearance in Californian games by winning the 220 yards. Stewart, who has been sojourning upon this Coast for a few years for the benefit of his health, is shortly to return to his home in New York. Scott won the two mile race in 9m. 56⅗s., which is a rattling good performance. Scott is the coming man. Martin showed a great improvement over previous efforts. The officers' race did not take place. The result follows:

100 Yards Maiden Race—George Jones (O. A. C.), 1st; W. McConnell (M. C. C.), 2d; J. Clark, 3d; C. J. Schuster (O. A. C.), 0. All were penalized one yard but Clark. Jones assumed the lead at the start, and won handily, with McConnell a good second. Time, 11s.

100 Yards Scratch Race (special)—H. J. Lucas (Carlton A. C.), 1st; J. W. Flynn, 2d. After half a dozen false starts the men were dispatched, with Flynn slightly in the lead, which lead he had increased to about 4 or 5 feet at the 10-yard mark. From this out Lucas gradually overhauled his man, and finishing with a splendid burst of speed, breasted the tape a few feet ahead of Flynn. Lucas was in splendid condition, while Flynn, as is usually the case, appeared to be overtrained. Time, 10 2-5s.

One Mile Scratch Bicycle Race—F. R. Cook (B. C. W.), 1st; Ed Mohrig (B. C. W.), 2d; H. Tenney (B. C. W.), 0. At the crack of the pistol, Cook pedalled furiously to the front, and leaning well over his machine, made the fastest riding ever seen on a track in California. The first lap was made in 35s. the second in 34s., the third in 38s., the fourth in 37s., and the last lap in 40 4-5s.; this makes 4m. 4 4-5s. for the complete mile. This time is over ten seconds better than any mile ever made by any amateur rider on the Pacific Coast. Mohrig finished second and must certainly have lowered the old record, but unfortunately his time was not caught. Time 4m. 4 4-5s.

100-Yards Handicap Run.—First heat—A. B. Tennent, (M. C. C.), 4 yds., 1st; B. A. Benjamin, (M. C. C.), 6½ yds., 2d; E. B. Freese, 6½ yds., 0; T. H. Palache, (M. C. C.), 8 yds., 0. Time, :10 1-5. Second heat: M. M. Martin, (O. A. C.), 10 yds., 1st; B. R. Brierly, 6½ yds., 2d; J. W. Flynn, scratch, 0; H. W. Thompson, 8 yds., 0. Time, :10 1-5. Third heat: Geo. Jones, (O. A. C.), 8 yds., 1st.; W. R. Stewart, (O. A. C.), 4 yds., 2d; H. R. Hertel, (O. A. C.), 7 yds., 0; G. W. Jordan, (M. C. C.), 9 yds., 0. Time, 10 s. Final heat: Geo. Jones, 1st; B. A. Benjamin, 2d; M. M. Martin, 3d; W. R. Stewart, 0; A. B. Tennent, 0; J. W. Flynn, 0. Brierly was unable to start in this race owing to a sprained ankle. A bad start as Benjamin was right on top of his men at the crack of the pistol and long handicapped men raced home for the honors, which resulted in a victory for Jones, with Benjamin close up and Martin only half a foot in the rear. Time, 9 4-5 s.

Running High Jump Handicap—W. F. Scott, Livermore, 6 inches, 5 ft. 7½ 1st; B. A. Benjamin (M. C. C.), 5 inches and H. Germain, 3 inches, were announced as having tied for second medal. O. Giersch (M. C. C.), Scratch 0; C. J. Schuster (O. A. C.), 4 inches, 0; F. W. Randolph, 6 inches, 0. The handicapping in this event was simply wretched. The Livermore representative cleared the bar at 5 ft. 1½ in., consequently Giersch was required to jump 5 ft. 8 in. in order to win. No man in America could have won this event from the scratch on that ground. Benjamin and Randolph, who run from the left hand side, were compelled to jump with the sun in their eyes. This accounts in a great extent for the poor showing made by the latter, who baulked at 4 ft. 8 in., while a few days previous he cleared 4 ft. 11 in. with apparent ease.

440 Yards Scratch Race for the Hammersmith Medal, Members Only—R. S. Haley, 1st. All other competitors in the event failed to come to the scratch, so Haley ran over the course unapposed in 55 2-5 sec.

One Mile Handicap walk—J. B. Benjamin (O. A. C.), scratch, 1st; C. B. Hill (M. C. C.), 25 yds., 2d; H. Coffin, 100 yards, 0; M. McIlwaine (M. C. C.), 125 yards, 0; T. H. Palache (M. C. C.), 100 yards, 0. The men in this event started off at a rattling pace. Benjamin, who was in splendid condition, overhauled Hill on the first lap, but the Merion representative stuck to him like a leech right throughout the race. Coffin was overhauled just before the completion of the last lap. McIlwaine while holding a good position stopped through some misunderstanding. Palache after negotiating a few hundred yards found the pace too severe so he retired to the seclusion of the dressing room. Benjamin won the race in 7 min. 31 4-5 sec., which is the quickest mile ever made by any amateur on this Coast. Hill finished second about 20 yards in the rear, and his mile was fully worth 7 min. 40 sec.

Five Mile Handicap Bicycle Race—F. E. Johnston, 150 yds., 1st; S. F. Booth (B. C. W.), 100 yds. 2d; H. Tenney (B. C. W.), scratch, 0; Ed. Slack (B. C. W.), 150 yds., 0. Booth forfeited his handicap. Johnston, who is comparatively speaking a novice, rode in fine shape and was never headed, winning by over a 100 yards. Booth did not ride anywhere near private trials. Time, 17 min. 22 2-5 sec.

One Half Mile Handicap Run—G. W. Hupers, 40 yds, 1st; R. Gibson (M. C. C.), 25 yds., 2d; M. M. Martin (O. A. C.), scratch, 3d; W. W. Dejonge (M. C. C.), 25 yds., 0; W. Conners, 40 yds., 0; P. C. Kelly, 40 yds., 0; C. W. Scanlan, 45 yds., 0. This proved to be the event of the day. After keeping the men on the mark for a long while the starter dispatched the large field on their journey on splendid terms. The long handicap men made the pace a "cracker." For some inexplicable reason Jennings stopped after completing a lap. Conners, Kelly and Scanlin were the next to quit. At this stage Hupers had a strong lead with Gibson and Dejonge next and Martin last. 200 yards from home Dejonge retired. From this point out the race was of the most exciting description, Gibson and Martin gradually overhauling the leader, but Hupers managed a spurt and won a splendid race by two yards from Gibson, Martin being right at Gibson's heels. Hupers, Gibson and Martin deserve special praise for the plucky manner in which they ran. Martin misjudged the race as he laid back a little too long. Time, 2 m. 7 3-5 s. Martin made the half from the scratch in 2 m. 8 1-5 s., which is the best amateur time for the Coast.

Pole Vault—H. Germain, 8 ft. 10 in. 1st; C. Hartman (S. F. T. V.) and C. Himbert (S. F. T. V.) tied at 8 ft. 8 in. for second medal. O. Giersch, (M. C. C.), 8 ft. 6 in., 0; C. J. Schuster, 8 ft. 4 in., 0; W. F. Scott, 0. This event elicited much applause for the contestants. The jumping was very good and resulted in the most keenly contested match that has ever taken place on the Coast.

220 Yard Handicap—W. R. Stewart (O. A. C.), 8 yds., 1st; J. W. Jordan (M. C. C.), 17 yds., 2d; J. W. Flynn, scratch, 0; A. B. Tennent (M. C. C.), 6 yds., 0; E. B. Freese, 13 yds., 0; H. R. Hertel (O. A. C.), 14 yds., 0; W. McConnell, (M. C. C.), 16 yds., 0. A good start. Stewart caught his men in fine style and landed the race rather comfortably. Jordan finished second after a desperate struggle. A great many of the men in this race were blocked owing to the large number of starters. Time, 23 3-5 s.

2 Mile Handicap Race.—W. A. Scott, (O. A. C.), 200 yards, 1st; C. B. Hill, (M. C. C.), 200 yards, 2d; T. Jennings, (O. A. C.), scratch 0; M. McIlwaine, (M. C. C.), 200 yards, 0. Scott started off at a steady pace, and gradually increased his lead and it was patent to everyone that he could not be caught. He finished the 2 miles verystrong in 9m. 56¾s. Hill came in second.

Obstacle Race.—B. A. Benjamin, 1st; B. S. Benjamin 2d. This event as usual created a considerable amount of amusement. There were four competitors, viz: B. A. Benjamin, B. S. Benjamin, C. Hartman and C. Hess, Jr., who were required to jump over hurdles, get under sticks, climb over a greasy pole, jump over a formidable water ditch, crawl through swinging barrels, pick up a number of potatoes, one at a time, and roll sugar barrels, etc., etc. Hartman started off with the lead followed by Ben Benjamin. The adept manner in which Hartman got through the suspended barrel gained him much applause, but he failed to negotiate the greasy pole, try after try, resulting in a failure. The two Benjamins jumped the hurdles together on the second round and both made for the ditch together, B. S. jumping in while B. A. jumped over. But from this point out Barney had the race to himself as his older brother was clean played out.

London, Nov. 15.—The coming six-days' pedestrian match in London bids fair to prove the greatest event of the kind that ever came off in England. The track will be nine laps to the mile and will be elevated eight feet above the floor, in order to give the entire audience a full view of the racers and all their movements. The men will start at 12:05 Monday morning, the 24th inst. Among the entries are Charles Rowell, Littlewood, Samuel Day, Simpson and a lot of novices. The betting is already large, and is greatly in favor of Littlewood. One thousand pounds was placed on him to-day, in amounts of £500 to £200.

Our account of the games at Central Park, as well as certain other local events, are held over till our next issue.

C. A. J. Queckberner, of the New York Athletic Club, has just received a medal from the Government for life-saving. He had previously received four other medals for like work. ——The Williamsburg Athletic Club have accepted the challenge issued by the American Club for a two mile relay walk. Frank P. Murray, R. McCausland, W. Page and A. Kraft will represent the Williamsburg Club.——James Grant, who recently broke the three-mile record of America, issues a challenge offering to run any man in America a like distance for the championship of America, for $250 or more a side.—— The *Turf, Field and Farm* says that a high-toned walking match took place at Newport, R. I., on the morning of Nov. 16th. The contestants were John Whipple, son-in-law of the late Governor Swan, of Maryland, and Charles M. Oelrichs, brother-in-law of Theodore A. Havemeyer, the Austrian Consul-General at this city. The course was from the Club-house down Bellevue Avenue, then to and around Ocean View and back to the starting point, a distance of ten and two-fifths miles. Whipple was allowed five minutes' start, but was obliged to walk heel-and-toe, while Oelrichs went as he pleased. Oelrichs won easily, time 1h. 37½m., beating Whipple 12½m. The referees were Isaac Bell, Jr., Russell Forsyth and Charles Binninger. The race was for $100 a side, Walter L. Kane backing Whipple. Oelrichs backed himself.

Plunging.

The Amateur Swimming Union of England has adopted the following laws of plunging: "A plunge is a standing dive, made head first from a firm take-off. The body is to be kept motionless, face downwards, and no progressive action to be imparted to it other than the impetus of the dive. Such plunge to terminate when the competitor raises his face above the surface of the water. The distance traversed to be measure in a straight line, to a line at right angles, over the furthest point reached by any portion of the competitor's body, (while fulfiling the above conditions), at the finish of the plunge. In championships each competitor shall be allowed three plunges, and the best three competitors of the first round shall be allowed one more trial each for the final. The farthest plunge of the four attempts shall win. In club or open handicaps the number of plunges to be left to the discretion of the promoting club."

The Los Angeles Athletic Club is in a flourishing condition. They have 250 members of good standing on the roll. The initiation fee of the club is $10, and the monthly subscription $1. Their quarters, located on Downey Block, consists of five suits of rooms, all handsomely furnished. The main room is 80 by 35 feet, and is supplied with all the paraphernalia necessary for a well equipped gymnasium. The expenditure for furniture and fixings cost over $5,000. At the last annual election the following officers were appointed: President, E. A. Preuss; Vice-President, B. E. Taney; Recording Secretary, J. S. Thayer; Financial Secretary, V. L. Mitchell; Treasurer, W. M. Caswell; Executive Committee, A. M. Lawrence, H. W. Galloway, J. F. Ponder, O. Lockhardt and H. T. Payne.

We shall do our best to boom cross-country running this year, and hope our runners will join heartily in this Winter pastime which is becoming so popular in the East.

The Crescent Athletic Club of San Diego is in a very stationary condition. The great enthusiasm over its organization is being followed by the usual reaction.

Wm. Wood, the Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Athletic Club, anticipates a pleasure trip to this Coast some time in January.

The Olympic Club expect to move into their new quarters in the early part of next February.

An amateur athletic club is shortly to be organized in Merced.

BICYCLING.

The Bicycle Tournament.

The following is the revised programme for the bicycle tournament, to be held at the Mechanics' Pavilion on the evening of Jan. 10th, under the auspicies of the Bay City Wheelmen:

Five mile scratch bicycle race.
One mile maiden bicycle race.
Ten mile handicap bicycle race.
Seventy-five yards slow bicycle race.
One mile time bicycle race.
One mile roller skating race.
Two mile race, Grasshopper (Extraordinary Challenge) machines.
Two mile scratch bicycle race.
One mile handicap bicycle race. (For boys under 16.)
Fancy riding, by Ernest Rideout.
Exhibition drill, by the Bay City Wheelmen's drill corps.

Entries will be received up till Jan. 1st, 1885, with Edwin Mohrig, 252 Market street.

A minister in Cleveland rode to church last Sabbath on a bicycle. As he swept up to the sacred edifice a large Newfoundland dog, belonging to the senior deacon, came lumbering out to greet the pastor. The bicycle struck the canine head on, under a full head of steam, and ran him down with a shock that could be plainly felt with the naked eye. The reverend took a header, and jammed his high silk hat down over his ears so tight that he had to crawl through it to get out of it. The scattered leaves of a seven head sermon flew around the avenue like a theological snowstorm. The dog made Rome howl with his wails, and attracted a crowd of 300 people. The parson's coat was split down the back, and his trousers ripped across the knees. He pinned up the knees, and he had to wear a pepper-and-salt sack coat the sexton loaned him. When he appeared in the pulpit in this garb the congregation smiled, and when he announced his text—2 Kings xii. 6, "But it is so * * * the priests had not repaired the breaches"—there wasn't a dry eye in the conventicle.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The membership of the L. A. W. has now increased to 5,000——The *Bicycling South* is the title of a new paper to be published at New Orleans, on or about Dec. 1st.——Karl Kroun has now 2,083 subscribers to "Ten Thousand miles on a bicycle."——The League meet of 1885 will, no doubt, be held at Buffalo.——English is reported to be laying up for next year's championship.——Keen, James and Howell will shortly measure speed on Safeties.——Galvin Dalzell (a cooper by trade), of Lesmahgow, Lanarkshire, constructed and rode the first practical bicycle, in the year 1836.——In England $15,000,000 are invested in the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles, employment being given to 10,000 persons.

The tendency of the makers towards safety machines with small drivers and large trail wheels is fast bringing the modern bicycle back in appearance to its prototype, the velocipede, and will, if not soon checked, eliminate all the graceful lines of the bicycle, thus depriving it of one of its chief charms, and causing it to become the hobby horse instead of the poetry of athletics.

Some of the handsome bicycles of San Jose came gliding into town last Sunday morning. J. E. Gibson, captain of the Garden City Bicycle Club, and Mr. Al. Hyman and G. Bailey, members of the same club, left San Jose Sunday morning at 9:05 A. M. and arrived here at 11:45, making the run of thirty miles in the very quick time of 2:40 minutes including stoppages.—*Gilroy Advocate.*

From all accounts there are several speedy riders in the interior towns, and it is to be hoped that some of them will enter the competitions at the tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen. There never has been, in the 'cycling history of the Pacific Coast, so many opportunities for wheelmen as is presented in the programme of the B. C. W.

San Diego boasts of ten riders of the "silent steed." The roads are at the present time in rather poor condition for this sport, owing to the severity of the past Winter. There is, however, an excellent track between old and new San Diego, which is only distant from the town about three miles.

The wheelist who is obliged to wander about a tack besprinkled floor at three o'clock in the morning, in search of a light, is invariably the one who can't find his match.

The following recipe makes a good lamp oil: Sperm oil, 16 parts; colza oil, 16 parts; paraffin or petroleum, 2 parts, and camphor (finely cut up) 1 part.

The only club represented in the bicycle races at the Olympic games, on Thursday, was the Bay City Wheelman. Why does this state of affairs exist?

Harry Tenney is the San Francisco correspondent to the Springfield (Mass.) *Wheelman's Gazette.*

We expect to announce in our next issue the list of prizes for the bicycle tournament.

Robert Effey, the mayor of Santa Cruz, rides a 60-inch machine.

POULTRY.

Successful Poultry Breeding.

Paper read by Chas. F. Rhodes before the Topeka Poultry Club October 4, 1884.

The mystery that lies hidden to many poultry keepers is natural devotion and love for the business, combined with personal attention to all the little details.

Many do not understand, or do not seem to, why it is they do not meet with success equal to those who occupy the first rank among poultry breeders. It may be they have purchased their stock from the choicest strains and the most noted breeders; yet in the course of a few years their attempt at breeding prime stock proves a failure. Then they are apt to say it is a humbug, and are liable to condemn pure or fancy poultry, and say poultry breeders are not honest, their stock does not reproduce themselves.

Now, it is from a lack of natural devotion; they do not take proper care with what their money has purchased for them. They seem to think their birds will take care of themselves to a great extent. Here they make an error; for unless they have unlimited range they will soon show the sad results of neglect; and I think poultry shows it quicker than any other stock.

I once gave a friend a sitting of Partridge Cochin eggs. He hatched nine chicks. When they were nine months old, the pullet's average weight was four and one-half pounds; the cockerels five and one-half. Chicks that I raised from the same stock and same age were seven and one-half pounds for pullets, and nine pounds for cockerels. This illustrates neglect. My friend sold his chicks for 50 cents each; I received an average of $4 each for mine. Pure blood is a good deal, but it is not all. Good feed is as essential as purity of stock. In the hands of some men it is very profitable, while under the neglect of some others, it is worse than common stock. Choice fowls are the result of continual care, and when they do not receive proper attention, they soon lose their beauty of plumage, admirable proportions, and desirable qualities.

Another prime cause of trouble in the management of poultry is overstocking. This is a source of trouble in more ways than one. We find in the yards where cholera prevails more fowls are kept than there ought to be to have their quarters clean and wholesome. A good many poultry men neglect their best interests when they leave poultry houses uncleaned for weeks at a time and then wonder why their fowls do not thrive.

The reason that in many fowls the proper markings are lost, is because they do not make proper seclections, and hence raise from the worst as well as the best. By proper selection and mating properly some of the choicest specimen would be owned by those who have hitherto been unsuccessful.

It has been said a good breeder is a good killer. This is true; but how many breeders follow this? Birds are often seen that are disqualified; still they are kept for breeding in the hope that nature will outdo herself, and produce something in the progeny that will make them prize winners. This has been tried, but with no degree of success. Like begets like is a good rule to go by. The good points are hard to transmit, while the bad ones are intensified if the faults are slight ones in both parents.

One other cause of disgust to the disappointed breeder is vermin, or, to use a vulgar word, lice, which infest all poultry unless great care is taken. An eminent writer says that all chicks hatched under a hen leave the nest with from two to forty lice on its head. If this is true it is a wonder so many chicks are raised to maturity. By proper care and attention these pests can be avoided.

Changing from one breed of fowls to another each season is practiced by unsuccessful breeders in the hope of getting up a reputation, because some breeders of the same variety are making a success of it.

All our varieties of poultry have each their admirers, and if the men who enter the ranks will select the variety that pleases them best and stick to it through successive seasons, using judgment in the care and management, paying heed to the causes of failure I have mentioned, they will have no cause to regret it. There is room for us all. The supply of truly meritorious fowls will always be limited, and all honor to the breeder who is successful in producing them.

And bear in mind the more care and attention you bestow on your pets, the greater will be your reward.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Bail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Antelope	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Elk	*		*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*		*	*							*	

Deer Hunting in Oregon.

The Malheur country (pronounced by the residents thereof Malhewer), lies in eastern Oregon. On the map you may observe a landmark called Castle Rock in the northeastern corner of the old Malheur Indian Reservation. This is a prominent butte covered with bunch grass and crowned with a cubical rock some four or five hundred feet in perpendicular height. From the top of this rock, which is accessible on one side to a bold climber, looking eastward one can see an extensive piece of country, unsettled, consisting of mountains devoid of trees, but watered by numerous streams, a great country for bunch grass, granite rock and gravel, and deer brush. At this time of the year the deer which Summer in the higher ridges of the Blue Mountains, north of here, come down upon these foothills retreating from the snow. With them also come the ibex, mountain sheep, bear and antelope.

The species of deer found here, called the mule deer, is the largest animal of the kind known to naturalists. I asked an old hunter what the distinction is between this deer and the black-tailed deer of the Rocky Mountains. He replied that the chief difference is in the size of the former, its large ears, and the tail, which resembles that of a mule, and that his opinion is that the male deer is a cross between the elk and black-tail.

About a week since two men and a lad, accoutred for a hunt with dogs and guns and pack horses, stopped at my sheep camp about supper time. They dismounted, picketed their horses and came in placing their rifles in a corner of the room. They soon made themselves known; were directors of the Bully Creek school district and invited my brother Louis and myself to join them in a hunt among the foothills back of Castle Rock. Mr. M. is a middle-aged man and although his hand is not the hand of a hunter, yet I judged from the steady poise of his carriage that his Remington with its set trigger would be in his hands a very deadly weapon at any reasonable distance. Mr. R. carried a Ballard and is somewhat noted among his neighbors on lower Clover Creek for his skill as a marksman. He is a keen sportsman.

The next morning Louis and I took a pack horse on which we carried tent and blankets, and with our Winchesters (forty-five calibre and seventy grains of powder) we started with them. We rode together up the canon three or four miles, crossed the military road which connects the Dalles and Boise City and entered the confines of the hunting grounds. A trail followed up along the bottom of the canon. R. left us saying he could find our trail and follow us to camp. M. rode in front; his dog, tied to the saddle, trotted at his horse's heels. The boy George, who rode behind and kept a sharp lookout, suddenly exclaimed: "Look out! There is a deer behind that rock. It's coming out—will be out in a minute." We three in front dismounted quickly, M.'s dog, which he had untied, kept close beside him, and the horses pricked up their ears at the click of the rifles. A doe trotted out from behind the rock indicated, and seeing us, bounded over the grass. She was very plainly seen, her long ears erect, her nostrils dilated, as she sprang stiff-legged up the hill with the greatest ease and grace of movement. Then she was followed by two more. "Don't shoot, they are nothing but does," Louis said, and as we did not wish to kill them we rode on. They disappeared around a cliff. They were, perhaps, three hundred yards away and several hundred feet above us. After we had ridden awhile I asked Mr. M. if he thought he could have killed one of them. "Well, I don't know; I think I could, but I *might* have missed, you know. My gun would have dropped a ball that fur mighty handy," he replied. He was cautious. He did not want to forstall what he fondly hoped to do in the next few days.

When we reached a high hill from which we could see about where we desired to camp, Mr. M. left us and rode to the left, and before we arrived at camp, R. caught up with us, having killed nothing. He was anxious to kill a fawn for camp meat and rode ahead. As we descended the last hill to the level bottom where we would camp (we were walking and leading our horses), a doe ran out of the willows followed by two fawns. R. got ready to shoot, but the fawn behind got over the hills before he shot. Then another fawn ran from the willows. It was a long shot, and down hill, but I shot hardly expecting to kill it. It ran a few paces, stopped and commenced backing and went back into the brush. R. ran down with his dog as much excited as if I had killed a grizzly bear. The dog ran through the brush and started after the other deer and then being called back came back near the wounded fawn. The fawn ran across the brook, alongside the hill, and when the dog would catch it by the hind leg it would turn upon him. Finally the dog caught it by the nape of the neck and held its head to the ground while R. ran up and his hunting knife quickly dispatched it. A good dog would have caught it by the throat.

Dinner over we started out, M. and R. on horseback, Louis and I and George afoot. We had no dog with us. We had not gone far before we saw a band of deer nearly a mile away, and half way to the crest of the foot hills, and they saw us. We marked out the best way to go to get within range of them, and struck out while George remained where they could see him. It is said they will not run away so long as a man keeps in their view, and, of course, at a proper distance. But the rule met with an exception in this case, for these deer took alarm and ran away before we had gone half way to them. On the way, however, we observed two bucks feeding, ourselves unseen. We slipped on our moccasins, and leaving our boots and hats we stole on noiselessly. When we arrived at the top of an intervening ridge and looked over they had both lain down. We could see their horns above the grass. Then we stole along on all fours until we were within two hundred yards of them, when the larger one raised his head and looked at us. "Now's the time," said Louis; "let's both shoot the old one." He fired at its head, and as it jumped from the grass I fired at its body. We shot several times more before it disappeared, running its best over the hill. We went up to its bed, and there were near it splashes of blood on the grass. We followed the blood stains about half a mile, and there found it lying in the grass by a little stream, dead. His first shot had cut its jugular vein. We cleaned it, cut off its head and dragged it perhaps some twenty yards down hill to some stout cottonwood trees. Here we pried it as high up as we could upon two poles, leaning in the forks of the trees, endeavoring to lift it out of the reach of coyotes, but they could have eaten its fore-shoulders as we left it had any come that night. Then covering it over with our coats to keep away ravens, jackdaws and magpies, we went back to camp. Mr. M. afterwards told me that the best way to hang up a deer which one cannot lift is to bend down a stout tree by climbing it and swinging down from the top. Then tie the deer to the tree top, and when the bent tree is relieved of your weight, its elasticity will lift a great part of the weight of the deer. Then take two forks and place under it on either side, and by moving the bottom of the forks in gradually, the deer can be lifted to any desired height. This deer was a seven "pint" buck; its neck was shaped like that of a Durham bull. When skinned afterward it was white all over, and upon its saddle the fat was an inch and a half thick. I do not wish to try the reader's credulity; but even the truth concerning these deer has about it a suspicion of exaggeration in the ear of one who has only known the white tail deer of the East or the black tail of the bunch grass country. We could together lift this buck from the ground, and we judged that it had weighed between 350 and 400 pounds. It is a common report that deer have been killed here weighing 400 pounds, and from which 40 pounds of tallow could be rendered.

The next day M. killed a cinnamon bear, which he found eating choke cherries. The bear had made a noise in the bushes, and M. dismounting, thinking it was a deer, perhaps, was much surprised when it arose on its hind feet and showed its white teeth. He shot it and hastily mounted his horse standing near, and sent his dog in after it. But the dog would not go, and as the bear made no noise, M. went to look for it and found that he had shot it through the heart, though it had afterwards come about fifty yards towards him before it had fallen. He came to camp and was so elated with his success that he started soon after dinner and as nothing succeeds like success he scared up from its bed a buck deer and shot it behind the ear as it ran, killing it in its tracks. It was a fine one, with five points on its antlers. Mr. R. also came in having killed a doe by mistake, and a buck. The latter he left on the ground during the night, as he said a coyote would never disturb it the first night it was killed. But here again fell an exception, for the next morning when we went around to collect our deer, this one had nothing left of him but his bones. The coyotes had made a clean sweep of him.

We packed our trophies after making a hunter's division and came home. Lean venison, be it noted (and that is the only kind killed from Montana to Colorado), is about like "crow" to the palate. Fat venison cannot be distinguished from Southdown mutton. In the ham of the fat deer lean and fat alternate, the fat predominating to such an extent that some of it is removed before cooking.

The sport of hunting deer where they are numerous amounts to nothing. One shot will bring down enough meat to supply a ranch as long as the meat can be kept, and any man who would needlessly kill one of these deer has the heart of a coyote. This is the home of the noblest of the species, made for them and not for man, and here they live naturally to a great age and attain their greatest perfection.—*Oregonian in Turf, Field and Farm.*

Gun Notes from Los Angeles—The Hunting Fields of Southern California.

It has often been asserted by the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, that in no other country in the world has the sportsmen the same grand range of country stocked with every kind of game, to roam over at will, or the same grand privilege in doing so as in California. It has also been asserted, with equal truth, that these facts together ought to make the American citizen, of every class, rise to a conscientious appreciation of his privilege, and while proud of the country which bestows them, also make him careful not to abuse them. From the details I have gathered of several recent expeditions, I propose in this communication to select two, which best shows the extent of the country open to the sportsmen of Southern California, in hopes they may increase the conscientiousness, and improve the manhood of the average hunter. In August last, two members of the Los Angeles Recreation Gun Club, Messrs Bright and Ingalls, fixed up a two-horse wagon, with cooking utensils, dogs and other necessaries, and started out on a hunting trip to Fresno, camping out whenever night overtook them. I know nothing better than this trip to enforce the views I hold of the responsibility of the California hunter to remember he is not owner of the public game, only a trustee, and that whenever he slaughters unnecessarily and indiscriminately, he is a thief, who steals from his fellow-citizens the share of the game which rightfully belongs to him—for taking the square of the Territory these young men traveled over, it is *big* enough to hold the entire State of New York, and the whole of England, with a large slice of Wales and Scotland thrown in. The line of route was first along the San Fernando Valley to the Teyongas Pass, where hares, quail and cotton-tails abounded, but like the true huntsmen, they only killed such game as the law allowed and only enough of that for their actual wants. In three days they crossed the intervening mountains, and came out about forty miles below Bakersfield, and passed through Fort Tejon Valley, a beautiful valley used as a stock range by Gen. Beale. Here deer and antelope were abundant, but the General will not allow hunting, so that if these animals had then been in season they would have been unmolested. It is pleasant to think there is one small spot in this grand domain of ours where these beautiful animals can live and multiply in peace and security. Passing through Tulare valley to Visalia they found a magnificent country well stocked with game, until they reached King's river, where they spent a day catching catfish which they found large and plentiful in that stream. From this point they steered to Fresno, completing the first division of the trip which by railroad is about 240 miles, but by the road traveled about 340. At Fresno they stayed three days shooting doves which exist there by the thousand. A party of five went out and killed from 5 to 7 dozen each, the poorest of the party never bagging less than 3 dozen for the day. After resting their team and enjoying themselves at Fresno, they started west for the Coast, and passing through a rough, mountainous country full of deer, quail, and other game, including bears, they reached San Luis Obispo in due time, adding another 140 miles to the distance traveled, but on reaching the valley of San Luis Obispo the game became scarce. I found it so in 1863 when I visited that district for a fortnight's sojourn, so I conclude it is not a good region for the hunter. Perhaps, I may mention here, with pardonable vanity or pride, whichever you please, that Senator Lovell, of Monterey, and myself, opened the campaign of that year for the immortal Lincoln, and the county, though thoroughly Democratic, voted the Republican ticket at the ensuing election for the first time. I do not mean to say we influenced that election to any appreciable extent, but it is an historical reminiscence, showing the spirit of the times, worthy of passing mention. After again resting, they started homeward along the Coast, and reached Santa Barbara 150 miles distant. Between these places as they neared the latter, game again became abundant, and the drive was very delightful until they struck the rugged old mountains which they had to cross to reach Santa Barbara. From this place they traveled to Ventura, celebrated for good duck shooting and in season for quail shooting, the Los Angeles market in season being largely supplied with quail from Ventura. This year the wild blue pigeon a fine eating bird, has visited Ventura by the million, as it did the district between Auburn and Folsom in 1856, and afforded grand sport. From Ventura homewards until the mountains leading into San Fernando valley, the original starting point was reached, the hunting was excellent, and taken altogether shows what the hunting fields of Southern California really are in character and extent. It will not be amiss to recapitulate these distances as traveled: From Los Angeles to Fresno, say 350 miles; from Fresno to the ocean, at least 180 miles; from San Luis Obispo to Santa Barbara, 140 miles; from Santa Barbara to Ventura, 20 miles; from Ventura to San Fernando valley, 50 miles. Total 690 miles. This total, however, large as it is really, is only a miserable little hole when compared with the hunting fields of Southern California, and an insignificant paltry hole when compared with the hunting fields of the whole State, yet it is a hole, as I have said, big enough to swallow up the greater part of Great Britain and the whole of New York State. Such is the hunting heritage of the American citizen. For the enjoyment of such priceless privileges, the government only enforces two conditions upon the individual enjoying them—that is to a man, and to sacredly observe the rights of private property. Should not such privileges vitalize our moral and social lives and make us worthy of them? If not, where is the benefit of being so highly privileged? Wherever there is a want of conscientious appreciation of the blessings of American citizenship in the individual, we may rest assured he is only fit for the penitentiary or the chaingang, and that in one or the other he is sure at last to be found. I had intended to give the details of a trip of young Charley Northcraft, an enterprising young merchant of this city, to the Mojave Desert after antelope just before the season closed, but my young friend must let me off until another time or I shall miss the mail as I have two other incidents to give this week which are expected from me.

THE EFFECT OF THE STATE SPORTSMAN'S CONVENTION.

It is pleasant to record this influence because we all came down here to do good. Soon after the deer season closed, a consignment of several head were received by a prominent butcher here from Arizona, and impudently exposed for sale. On the road, Mr. Taggart, of the local Gun Club, and Mr. Lockwood, of the local Rifle Club, both subscribers to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, happened to see them on the cars, and the fact was immediately telegraphed to the members in town. On exposing the deer for sale, the butcher was there and then arrested on complaint of Mr. Hazard, the attorney. He pleaded innocence in the matter and telegraphed to the shipper stating his arrest and asking instructions what to do. The answer came from Arizona: "If you cannot sell the deer in Los Angeles, give them away;" so they were divided among the benevolent institutions of the town. Exposing the deer for sale in this bold way so soon after the convention caused considerable comment, and the earnest and determined action of the local gun club to stop such rascality and defiance to the law was strongly approved by all classes. They deserve great credit for their promptness. It is now generally admitted no more deer will be sent from Arizona for sale here during the close season. May the law in its omnipotence always be found strong enough to put down wrong in this fair land of ours. The club members, no doubt, would have acted with the same promptness if the Convention had not been held here, but the case would not have caused so much attention, nor the satisfaction among outside classes at the result been so general. It is in this that the good influence of the Convention lies.

A MISHAP.

Mr. T. W. Jeffress, of the San Francisco Brass Works, Mission Street, is not only a prominent member of the above club, but as a business man well-known and very popular all over the State. He recently paid a visit to this city, and took a day's duck shooting at Balloona, pronounced Byona, with Mr. F. E. Browne, of the local club. The birds were scarce and so they had considerable rowing about the lake to do. Somehow they had a high stool in the boat on which Jeffreys took his seat. After a while a couple of black coots came along, and Browne, who was rowing, suggested that Jeffress should take a shot to try the gun, which belonged to Mr. Watts, of the California Livery Stables. Watts is pretty much of a wag, and it is supposed he had loaded the gun so that it would kick like a young rhinoceros. Anyhow, when the gun went off Jeffress and the stool went overboard in some sixteen feet of water. Browne looked round to see why the second barrel was not discharged and then realized what had happened. Loaded with gun, heavy clothing and cartridges, of course Jeffress made a straight dive to the bottom. To his credit, be it said, he held on to the gun and brought it up with him. Cursing and spluttering he was safely hauled in the boat, taken to the club house, dried out and made happy. However, he declined any more shooting with Watts' gun for that day, if not forever. As I took a smile with him afterwards over the mishap, he declared to me confidentially that Watts put up the job on him. Please don't say I told you it all this, for Watts, who now subscribes to the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, may get mad and withdraw. Well, you have got his cash so it is all right anyhow. Yet, in all hopesty, I believe Watts did put up the job on poor Jeffress. This item is for the members of the Alameda Club and no one else.

Two youthful sportsmen of this city—Neely J. Stanley and Willie Smith—lately returned from a three months' hunting and fishing expedition through the wilds of Northern California. They brought back with them numerous trophies of their skill and much knowledge of woodcraft.

The Forester Gun Club, of Sacramento, has now a comfortable club house on the banks of Gourlie's lake, near Freeport, when its members may stay over night in comfort. The club has also a small wharf, where its boats are moored ready for convenient use.

A Shoot Over Gladstone.

"Look to your laurels, Gladstone, for your son and daughter are going to measure with you to-day, and there is nothing short about either of them," was a little speech I made to the "boss" when Gem and I met him, Sport and the Major for a little round.

The old champion looked up at me, raised that flag that had waved triumphantly over many a hard fought field, and gave it a wag or two, as much as to say "I have heard that sort of talk before."

It was a fine day for a shoot, neither too cold nor too warm. It had rained a few days before, and there was just enough wind to keep the scent on the breeze. All three of the dogs were keen for a run.

Gem came very near giving me the slip two or three times before I could get off, and taking a hunt on her own hook; but I detected her in time to prevent it. I felt uneasy for the "boss," for I knew Gem had the go in her, and all she wanted was the opportunity to let it out.

The Major said he thought Glad would enjoy a little hunt, ann he wanted to make his visit as pleasant to him as possible, so the hunt was for his enjoyment, and I did not want to mar it by beating him.

We were soon among the birds. I let fly at one; the feathers flew in every direction, but the bird flew on its winged way; not enough powder. The Major took one down with each barrel of his number ten; both dead he said; he could always tell when a bird fell dead. We found one, but could not find the other. The Major said he knew exactly where it fell, and that it was deader than the one we found. We had about given up finding this very dead bird, when we missed Glad, and in looking for him found him over the fence not far from where the bird fell on a very rigid point. The Major walked in ahead of him, the bird flushed, but could not flush very high, for it was winged, and this was that very dead bird. It was all I could do to keep the Major from shooting it on the ground. I told him that I had concluded to write for the *American Field*, and I may just as well commence with this hunt, that I wanted to write the truth, and I did not care for the American sportsmen to know that I would hunt with a man who would shoot a bird on the ground. This put him to thinking, and he soon cooled down, and let the dog catch it.

I do not think the Major makes a regular habit of shooting birds on the ground, but this was an aggravated case, and he was mad with this bird for not being as dead as he had pronounced it to be.

The young dogs performed finely, and several times I thought the "boss'" laurels were in danger; but his large experience was a little over a match for their natural gifts. Sport showed in this hunt the advantage of a well-bred dog; he dropped to wing and shot as promptly as if he had been thoroughly drilled to it, and did not attempt to chase a single time; and this was his first hunt with the gun. The Major had hunted him without the gun to make him familiar with the scent of game, and had shot over him a few times to see that he was not gunshy, but had let him have his own way all the time.

Gem was the same way; the first time I took her out with the gun, I thought at first she dropped from gunshyness, but now that she is excessively fond of the gun she still keeps it up. It must be an inherited trait from a long line of well-trained ancestors. We did not make a very large bag in this hunt; we bagged about a dozen of the strong flyers, and left the others to grow stronger. We boast not of our heavy bag. Of such let others brag; we glory in the fun we had, shooting over Gem, Sport and Glad.

Old Gladstone looks a little old in the face, but his vital forces are in full vigor. The Major says his breeding qualities are as good as ever; and I would like to see the dog hunt that can get away with him in the field.

Such grand sweeps he makes! He always seems to know where the gun is and ranges accordingly.

He is certainly a grand old dog, and long may he live; and long may he wag that broken old tail over the land of the free and the haunts of the quail.—*Spectacles in American Field.*

A Farewell Dinner.

Last evening Mr. Robert Eckert gave a farewell dinner at his place to Major Leigh Harnett, of San Francisco, and invited guests. There were seven courses, served in Eckert's best style, which means that everything was faultless. Major Harnett was toasted and responded at length, speaking eloquently of the pleasure his sojourn in Los Angeles had afforded him. The banquet lasted three hours and was a most enjoyable affair throughout.—*Los Angeles Times.*

The Pioche (Nev.) *Record* says: While down at Culverwell's milk ranch last Sunday we were shown a white snipe. This is the first white bird of that kind that we have seen. There was quite a flock of these birds in the swamp, and all were of the ashen color except the one bird mentioned. When the birds flew, or were on the ground, the white bird kept near the centre of the flock. This is the first white bird of the kind ever seen there, and its appearance attracted the attention of all at the ranch. The bird was as white as snow, and the same size and shape as the other birds. The snipe were of the small species, commonly known as the "butter snipe" on the Mississippi river.

"Almo" says in the *American Field:* "Below are the velocities or striking powers of different guage guns just obtained by one who has perfect instruments to work with: 16-gauge, 1,164 ft. per second; 12-gauge, 1,248 ft. per second; 10-gauge, 1,344 ft. per second; 8-gauge, 1,452 ft. per second; 4-gauge, 1,460 ft. per second; 1½ in. punt, 1,542 ft. per second, 2 in. punt, 1,717 ft. per second. These muzzle velocities were obtained from good shooters with the best of loads, and it shows that the larger the bore is the greater the muzzle velocity will be, and consequently the greater the penetration. The guns were all choke-bored for hard shooting, by one of the best of makers."

From Lieutenant Greeley's report of the monthly killing of game in the Arctic regions, the following summary of what was killed during the whole stay at Lady Franklin Bay is made up: 7 wolves, 7 foxes, 8 ermines, 8 lemmings, 103 musk oxen, 19 seals, 57 hares, 44 king ducks, 53 long-tailed ducks, 30 eider ducks, 60 dovekins, 1 diver, 6 burgomaster gulls, 1 Sabine gull, 21 Arctic terns, 178 sknas, 84 brent geese, 1 raven, 79 ptarmigans, 100 turnstones, 1 sandpiper, 1 sandling, 27 knots, 2 ringed plovers, 18 owls, 2 phalaropes and 1 walrus.

A few canvasbacks have found their way to the markets, but the season is quite backward. A good rain storm would vastly improve the duck shooting in this vicinity.

Apostrophe to the Cactus.

The following feeling ebullition was filched from among the memoranda of a member of the State Sportsmen's Association, who attended the late Convention, at Los Angeles, and took part in the quail hunt on the Temecula:

Oh, cactus, inedible pear, how unassuming thy pretentions, how mighty are thy works! Humbly thou croucheth below the gramineal herbage that thou mayest not be detected; peacefully thou liest at the foot of the beautiful flower—thy own progeny—and patiently await the tenderfoot equestrian's hasty arrival from the ungracefully humped-up back of a fun-loving broncho, with whom thou art in collusion. When he involuntarily cometh to yield himself to thy pleasure, via air line, his reception is cordial in the extreme.

And how heartily thou clutcheth the unwary victim who in an abstract moment pauseth to rest by sitting on the earth's verdured surface. Thou canst apparently perambulate in ghostly haste and quietness for a distance of several cobits that when the unsuspecting traveler sitteth, it shall be on thy heartless amalgamation of protruding spears instead of the flowery bed he premeditated. Stopping not after perforating the victim's nether clothing, thou continuest thy diabolical research till thy depraved appetite for gore is satiated.

I pause to weep, oh, cactus, for my feelings are in sympathy with the subject. I, too, have been a victim of thy carniverous predelection for human blood; and even now carry a partially healed source of the inspiration which has caused me thus to address you.

A friend in San Diego writes as follows under date of Nov. 18th: "Game is very plentiful this season, excepting hare, among which a disease has committed great ravages nearly exterminating them, in fact. Duck are fast coming in, mallard, however, being unusually scarce, especially near the Coast. Some good bags can be mentioned, two of our local nimrods bagging 180 webfoots in four hours in the Cajon some days ago. Quail are fortunate this season—the thickness of undergrowth and lack of means in shipping to San Francisco markets having drawn the pot hunters further north. Deer are commencing to come down to the valleys and seem to be quite plentiful. Shall give you particulars of my next hunt providing it is worthy of mention."

The Waldo Game Club, of Oregon, met on the 16th, Vice-President Umphlett in the chair. There being no violation of the game law reported the meeting adjourned until Dec. 21st, at one o'clock, P. M. W. J. Wimer, Secretary.

The Recreation Gun Club of Los Angeles has incorporated with the following officers: Captain, H. T. Hazard; Lieutenant, C. A. Vignolo; Secretary, H. T. Payne; Treasurer, E. C. White; Commissary, J. P. Taggart.

Good duck shooting around Oakdale.

THE RIFLE.

California Rifle Association.

The last day's shooting of the California Rifle Association was carried out last Sunday, according to the programme published in the Breeder and Sportsman. The matches provided by the directors were all keenly contested, and carried off by high scores. The weather throughout the entire meeting has been remarkably fine. For the first time in the history of the association a clean score of 50 was made at the 200 yard range. The Directors of the Association are to be complimented for their wise management, which has resulted in a handsome balance to the credit of the Association.

7—Governor's Medal Match.

For the medal presented by Governor Geo. C. Perkins. Open to all members of the Association, the National Guard of California, Army and Navy. Entries unlimited. Rounds ten, with any military rifle under the rules. Distance 200 yards. Five Cash prizes, namely: $10, $8, $6, $4, $2, in addition to the medal, which is the first prize. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A.

	Score.
November 21, 1880, Capt. J. Robertson	47
May 29, 1881, Sergt. N. Williams	47
October 16, 1881, Lieut. Fred Kuhnle	48
October 29, 1882, Lieut. Fred Kuhnle	48
May 26, 1883, Lieut. S. I. Kellogg	48
October 28, 1883, Officer P. D. Linville	49
May 11, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville	49

The following are the prize winners in the match:

Lieut. Fred Kuhnle	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
T. E. Carson	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
P. D. Linville	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
Ed. Hovey	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—46
L. Barrere	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—46
Howard Carr	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—46

This is the third time Lieut. Kuhnle has won the medal, consequently it is now his own individual property.

8—Short Range Match.

Open to all comers; distance 200 yards, seven shots with any Military rifle under the rules, at a ring target; entries unlimited. Six cash prizes: $15, $10, $7, $5, $2 $1.

The following are the scores of prize winners.

Lieut. Fred Kuhnle	11	10	10	8	11	6	12—68
L. Barrere	4	11	12	7	11	7	12—64
P. D. Linville	9	10	11	1	11	10	12—64
Howard Carr	7	10	6	10	10	8	11—62
J. E. Klein	12	5	8	11	9	7	10—62
Charles Carr	10	11	3	9	9	10	10—62

9—California Powder Works Medal Match.

Open to all members of the Association, National Guard of California, Army and Navy, distance 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each distance with any military rifle under the rules. Entries limited to one each. To become the property of the marksman winning it three times at regular meetings of the C. R. A. Competitors for this trophy to use powder manufactured by The California Powder Works. Individual prizes, namely: $5, $3, $2.

Oct. 28, 1883, Private Geo. C. Thaxter	64
May 11, 1884, Officer P. D. Linville	65

The following are the records of prize winners:

Sergt. Chas. Nash	200 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—34
	500 yards	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—34—68
E. Pierce	200 yards	5	3	5	5	5	5	5—33
	500 yards	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—34—67
Howard Carr	200 yards	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—31
	500 yards	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—34—65
A. Johnson	200 yards	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—31
	500 yards	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—34—65

Fancy Shooting.

A crowd of Summer tourists were on the beach at Los Angeles one day, watching some fancy rifle shooting by a party of professional otter hunters who had come over from the Channel Islands. These really wonderful marksmen, most of them native Californians, were killing gulls, on the water, breaking bottles, and hitting dollars thrown into the air, with great *eclat*, when a "dudish" looking young man from 'Frisco yawned in a bored manner, and remarked in a very audible voice to a companion that he did not see anything very wonderful in that sort of shooting. This produced a series of sarcastically polite retorts on the part of the original lords of the soil. Perhaps the gentleman could show them something better? "Well, I don't know," replied the young man, languidly taking one of the hunters' Winchesters. "I might if somebody would hold a cork or something on his head for me." The riflemen showed their white teeth with amusement. "Doubtless," said one of them, winking at his companion, "doubtless the gentleman's friend would oblige him." "Why, to be sure!" drawled the "dude," looking round. But his fellow "dude" had sauntered away, and was standing some three hundred yards further along the beach meditatively smoking a large cigar. "Ah, there's Cholly!" said a languid party, cocking the gun. "Let me see. You observe that he has a cigar in his mouth. Very well. I'll put a hole through it," and, taking a careless sight, he fired. At the report the smoker gave a sudden start, took out and examined his Havana, and then shook his fist angrily. The entire crowd ran towards him. Sure enough there was a hole through the centre of the cigar, almost cutting it in half. "That's the fourth cigar you've spoiled for me," said the smoking "dude," in a vexed tone, "I wish you'd stop that sort of thing!" As for the other hunters, they looked at each other in mortified silence, and then climbed into their boats and set sail. "That's the most wonderful shot I ever saw," said an old gentleman to the shooter the next morning, "such a risk too!" "Nothing wonderful about it," said the Californian Tell, confidentially, "all you have to do is to have your confederate cut a hole in the cigar with a penknife beforehand. It's a boss scheme!"

Fields and Nash Successful.

The return match with Sergeant Charles Nash and Officer A. T. Fields on one side, and Officer P. D. Linville and Howard Carr on the other, took place last Saturday at the Presidio Range. The shooting was excellent, notwithstanding the disagreeable wind that prevailed at intervals throughout the day. Following are the scores:

Fields	200 yards—	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—44
	300 yards—	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
	500 yards—	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—45
	600 yards—	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—43—177
Nash	200 yards—	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
	300 yards—	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	4—40
	500 yards—	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—46
	600 yards—	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	5—44—175
Total											352
Linville	200 yards—	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—46
	300 yards—	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
	500 yards—	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	5—43
	600 yards—	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5—45—173
Carr	200 yards—	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—45
	300 yards—	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	4—39
	500 yards—	3	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—45
	600 yards—	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	5—41—170
Total											243

Target at Petaluma.

On November 16th, there was an interesting shooting match at the Petaluma range, between Mr. Houx. of Company C, and Lieut. Fred Kuhnle. Lieut. Kuhnle gave his competitor 32 points, and was only beaten four points; Mr. Huox making 440, which added to his 32 made him 472, against Kuhnle's 468. The score:

Kuhnle	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—46
	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48
	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—48
	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—47
	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—46
	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—49
	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43
	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—46—468

Target at Sacramento.

Last Sunday, at Sacramento, the following scores were made by members of the First Artillery Regiment at 200 yards.

COMPANY G.										
Lieutenant Flaherty	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5—43
Sergeant Hughes	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
Corporal Masser	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—43
Sergeant McNiff	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	5—40
Captain Neary	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
Private Klein	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4—37
Corporal Taylor	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—36
Private Rousir	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4—36
COMPANY B.										
Sergeant Woods	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41
Private Smith	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—38
Private Lambkin	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	0—36

Captain Parker, of Carson, Nev., engaged in a contest with Mr. Barrere with the following result:

Barrere	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—47
Parker	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—45

W. P. Burch's horse, Jim Nelson, broke his leg in a race at the National Jockey Club meeting, Washington, D. C., October 28th, but was not killed, as at first intended, and is now reported to be in a fair way to recovery. When the horse fell on the stretch his owner called on Officer Slack to kill him. "Don't do that; give him to me if you don't want him," said the officer. "It's a shame to kill him." "All right," said the owner; "you can take him, but he won't be of any use to you." Officer Slack took the horse to a stable and put him in a swing, as is customary in treating injured horses. He made a hurried examination of the broken member and found that the right foreleg was slightly fractured. Officer Slack secured the services of a well-known veterinary surgeon and the horse has been under skillful treatment since. A well-known horseman called to see the horse and offered Officer Slack $150 for the animal. The offer was refused, and the horseman has since offered $400 cash for him, which was refused also.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - Saturday, Nov. 29, 1884.

The Fall Race Meeting.

The race meetings of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association are the great turf events of the California year. The only real racing affairs, as at the others there is a combination of trotting and running, and consequently, not purely "legitimate" according to the tenets of those who favor the gallopers and look at the harness division with feelings nearly allied to contempt. This is a peculiar phase of sports in which horses play a prominent part, and though to "outsiders" there is much to gratify in either of the divisions the enthusiasts of the turf can not see any good in the mixing of gaits, and are pro ne to anathematize those who fancy the American trotter. This feeling is not shared by the knights of the sulky, and they become just as much interested in the doings of the highly bred aristocratic performers as those who have them in charge.

In all of the meetings which have been held by the Association not one can be called more satisfactory than that which closed on Saturday last. The racing all through was good. There were spirited contests in nearly every race. The issues in doubt to the last fraction of a second, and even then the winners could only be placed by the judges, or spectators who had the same points for observation. More than all there was not a shadow of ground for suspicion as to the motive and whatever the temptation to go astray the only thought was to win. Some ascribe this to the certain punishment which would follow transgression, but we do not share in the belief that the rod is necessary to keep people in the right path, and that those having control can only be guided by fear of the consequences of wrongdoing. At all events there was nothing of the sort to mar good feeling and the universal verdict was that the racing from the opening to the close was the best that had ever been seen on the Coast. There were many notable races. In the handicap of one and a quarter miles the fastest time of the season was made, and the contest was so close that there was scarcely half a length between the first and the last. The Baldwin stake was equally as exciting and the time made the fastest on record for the weight carried. The nearest approach to the 7:26½ of Lucky B. was that of Ildewild who ran a quarter of a second faster, but with two pounds less than the schedule now imposes, and, consequently, the victory of the Santa Anita horse will take the first place in the calendar of heavy weight performances. That of Freda, two miles, in 3:32, is also in the "top notch." Hindoo ran in the same time with 118 pounds up, and as that was run in August, it may be considered worthy of a higher place than can be given to the daughter of Wildidle. But she galloped in so easily that it is fair to infer that this was not her limit, and had there been anything to press her a fraction of a second, at least, would have been subtracted. While it would have been eminently satisfactory that a California-bred filly had beaten the records, it must rest now on what has been done, and with that we are satisfied. Hereafter we will have a good deal to say of the Fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. In the turmoil and tumult consequent on the racing we have little time, and particularly inclination, to animadvert farther. Hereafter we will endeavor to show how eminently successful the past meeting has been.

Mr. J. B. Haggin claims April 16th and 17th, 1885, as the dates for his annual sale at Rancho del Paso, when a long catalogue of high bred stock will be offered.

O'Kelly and Eclipse.

The history of the owner of the famous race horse, English Eclipse, is thus given by the London *Field*:

The Fleet Prison, curiously enough, was the starting point of those very successful gamesters. Charles Lewis and "Colonel" O'Kelly. The former was born in the "Fleet," and while there used to repair the racquets. Subsequently his mother became housekeeper to a gentleman, who, at his death, left her son Charles £500 a year. On the strength of this he went in for gambling in all its branches, and eventually became engaged to a Miss Edwards, a young lady possessed of a considerable sum of money. She, too, died, and left him the whole of her money, out of which, it is fair to state, he provided liberally for her relations. All that is known of O'Kelly is that he was born in Ireland; where, or who were his parents nobody ever knew. Arriving in England in 1748, he became a sedan chairman, at £30 a year, to a noblemen living in Hanover Square. His first step upwards was to captivate the affections of his master's wife, with the result that the "Colonel" and her ladyship were sent about their business. The Fleet Prison received him after the money he derived from his attachment was lost at play, and in his confinement he was made potman of the tap. In the discharge of that duty he made another conquest in the person of the notorious Charlotte Hayes, whom O'Kelly eventually married. After about three years he and Charlotte were released, and the former again took to gambling. This time, however, he was more lucky. Wildman, a Smithfield salesman and a friend of O'Kelly, had bought Eclipse of the Duke of Cumberland for 75 guineas and, after much entreaty, O'Kelly was allowed to have first a one-eighth share in the horse, and then a half, for which he gave 250 guineas. Subsequently he bought the remaining half at 750 guineas. On a wager being made that Eclipse would beat two particular horses. O'Kelly, having backed his own heavily, was asked how much he thought he would win by, his answer was that sentence, the origin of which is not generally known, though it has been quoted hundreds of times since, "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." This was Eclipse's last race, and his owner, when asked to put a price upon him, replied, "£25,000 down, an annuity of £500, and the privilege of sending six mares to him every year." He also stated that Eclipse had brought him in £25,000, O'Kelly's military career began 1760, when he obtained a commission in Westminster Militia, in which he rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel. This was a truly "ragged" regiment from all accounts, the officers claiming almost every nationality under the sun, but hardly one had a character that would bear investigation. When the offspring of Eclipse came on the failing fortunes of O'Kelly were revived, and the victories of Soldier, Mercury, Bondrow, Dunganon, Ticklepitcher and others enabled him to live in great style at Clay Hill near Epsom, where he entertained royal dukes and all the best known people. At this time he was racing as well as gambling, and was lucky at each. Among other races he won the Derby twice, viz: in 1781, with Young Eclipse, and three years later with Serjeant. O'Kelly retained a jockey to ride for him, and one of the stipulations was that "you must not ride for any of the blacklegs." "Very good, but who are they?" asked the jockey. "Why, the Duke of Grafton and all the rest of the Jockey Club," was the answer. At the gaming table one night he was seen turning over a quire of bank notes. He was looking for a "little one, something about £50," he said. On another occasion, when anxious to play for a very large stake, he was asked where his estates were, "You need not fear, I have a map of them here," retorted the "Colonel," and he drew from a bag notes to the value, it is said, of £20,000. Like Hodges he would not allow those who benefitted under his will to gamble, and, like Hodges, he prescribed a five years' forfeiture of income for every act of gambling of which the legatees should be guilty.

Thanksgiving Day at the Bay District.

Four races were run at the Bay District Course on Thursday under the management of the Bay District Association and as the afternoon was a holiday the attendance was large. Three favorites were downed in the four races which was a stroke of good fortune for the short enders not often met and there was happiness among the small buyers in consequence.

The following is a resume of the events:

Nov. 29—First Race. Purse $150; $50 to second; for two-year-olds; five-eights of a mile.

Geo. Howson's g g Ichi Ban, by Joe Hooker, dam Queen, 105 pounds ..... Howson 1
E. J. Baldwin's ch g Rapido, by Grinstead, dam Experiment, 107 pounds ..... Peppers 2
Jos. Mee's ch f Mischief, by Thad Stevens, dam Katie Pease 65 pounds 3

Time 1:02.

Pools: Rapido $50, Ichi Ban $25, Mischief $5. Won easily by two lengths, half a length between second and third.

Second Race—Purse, $200, $50 to second; for all ages; one mile.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Gano, by Grinstead, dam Santa Anita, 4 years, 118 lbs ..... Holloway 1
R. P. Ashe's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 3 years 109 lbs ..... Kelly 2
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 115 lbs ..... Howson 3

Time, 1:43½.

Pools: Gano $100, Prince of Norfolk $40. Billy the Kid $25. Won by two lengths, half a length between second and third.

Third Race—Purse, $400; $100 to second, $50 to third; for all ages; two miles and a quarter.

E. J. Baldwin's b c Lucky B., by Rutherford, dam Maggie Emerson, 4 years, 118 lbs ..... Holloway 1
R. P. Ashe's b h Patsy Ruffy, by Leinster, dam Ada A., aged, 120 lbs. ..... Johnson 2
Jas. Mee's br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 106 lbs. ..... Kelly 3

Time, 4:01.

Pools: Lucky B. $100, Patsy Duffy $85, Garfield $30. Won hand, down by two lengths, a length between second and third.

Fourth Race—Purse $200; $50 to second; for all ages; one mile and a quarter.

S. J. Jone's b h Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W. by Don Victor, 5 years, 100 lbs ..... Kelly 1
T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glendeir, 3 years, 103 lbs ..... Long 2
P. Siebenthaler's b c Phillip S, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 years, 107 lbs ..... Howson 3

Time 2:11.

Pools, Phillip S $60, Forest King $30, Glendair $20. Won easily by two lengths; Phillip S a poor third.

If this should meet the eye of Otto Adams he is requested to send his address to this office.

Any one having Shetland ponies for sale can hear of a buyer by addressing this office.

Western Two-Year-Olds of 1884.

[Dempsey, in New York Sportsman.]

Nothing has impressed itself more favorably upon my notice than the strength of the two-year-olds of 1884. I don't say they are equal to those of the year that produced Bassett, Spinaway, Hindoo, Crickmore, and other bright lights, among which Eole might be mentioned, but they are certainly stronger than any since that period. While in Louisville last Fall I had a conversation with Mr. Milton Young on this subject, and that gentleman agreed with me entirely. Mr. Young said he did not think the two-year-olds of 1883 belonged to the same class with those of 1884, and cited as an instance that he himself had five better than any in the West last season, viz: Troubadour, Pegasus, Doubt, Bootblack and Harrigan. If performances speak for anything, I don't see how he can be contradicted. This is certainly a grand lot, but they do not comprise all the good ones in Kentucky, to say nothing of those owned in Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois and the Pacific Slope.

Where there are so many good ones, it would be dangerous to say which is the best, and this is doubly true in the great changes that are frequently noticed between two and three-year-old form. As a general proposition, a good two-year-old will make a good aged horse, yet the rule often fails, as anyone who has followed the turf at all can recall in his own experience. To go no further back than this season, take Bob Miles and General Harding, the two by all odds the best of their class in the South and West last year, yet neither worth a song among racehorses at any time during the past season. And what is true of them could be cited in hundreds of other instances. It is true, if a great searcher after truth goes below the surface and makes a thorough examination, he can often find a cause for this change; but the devotee of the turf is rarely a student and seldom has time to make such examinations. He seeks to learn in advance rather than demonstrate a theory which has only come under his observation at the cost of his hard-earned bank-roll. So, in speaking of two-year-olds, we must take them as we find them, and build our calculations upon their achievements since their advent upon the turf.

Judging from this standard, in the South and West the foremost performers are Favor, Troubadour, Pegasus, O. B., Red Stone, Volante, Bonanza, Bootblack, Verano, Ten Stone and Keokuk; while the best among the fillies are Lizzie Dwyer, Mission Belle, Lady of the Lake, Wanda, Rhadma, Belle Pate and Anna Woodcock. Of course, each of these has admirers who will insist the horse he prefers is the best among them all, whether it be Favor or Anna Woodcock. I don't mean to name them thus as the best and the meanest of this array, for while I think Favor the best I certainly do not class Anna Woodcock as last on the list. Favor has started eight times, of which he was five times first, once second, and twice unplaced. In the races won by him he beat all the best of his class, excepting Mr. Baldwin's lot, and in his races in which they started, and wherein he was unplaced, the colt was notoriously unfit. He had just left Covington, at which place he could not be started at all; yet his owner thought so highly of his horse that he unwisely tried him in the Chicago Stakes, although he knew his colt was far from fit. Since early last March, when first I saw Favor work at Louisville, I have known he was a great racehorse, and so told the readers of *The Sportsman*, when the tips were going the rounds on those wonderful two-year-olds that have since done nothing; but I was never so fully impressed with his powers as I was this Fall by his performance in the race won by Bonanza. Just before the start Mr. J. D. Christy, owner of Bonanza, came to me and told me to back his horse, for that, barring accident, he did not think he could lose. I thanked him for the information, but told him I had at last taken my own advice and ceased betting; adding, however, that if I had not, I did not think I could back Bonanza, as I believed Pegasus would win. Mr. Christy said: "You were never more mistaken in your life: neither of Mr. Young's colts will get a place. Favor is the horse I have to beat, and as you won't bet I want you to go up in the stand with me, not to watch my colt, but to see what a great racehorse Favor is; for I tell you now, that he is not right, *and this I know*. If he were in condition neither my colt nor any of the others would have any show, notwithstanding he is carrying 117 lbs. in this stiff mud."

I had heard before the colt was off, and in fact it was only determined to start him at the last moment, so of course I could not believe he had any chance whatever. The rain had been falling for four days, the mud was very deep and stiff (strange as that may appear), for the Louisville track is different from almost all others—it dries out very quickly, and it takes a great deal of rain to make it very heavy, and this track was about as heavy as I have ever seen it. The field in this race was of unusual strength. Bonanza got much the best of the start, while Favor had a very poor send-off, but he cut his horses down one by one until well in the homestretch, when he swerved very badly, and yet ran a good second. All things being equal I am sure he would have won, although giving weight to all the party. As Mr. Christy predicted neither of Mr. Young's colts was placed. Pegasus seems to be somewhat uncertain, for, although a horse of considerable merit when just right, he is not right often enough to suit me, but even at his best he does not equal several of those named. His race at Nashville in the Spring was considered very extraordinary, still it was hardly a fair test, as he ran down the beaten path on the outside. I consider the race at Louisville which he won, and on which Mr. Young bought him, as his best venture, and in that race Keokuk, with 110 lbs., was the best horse he met. Colonel Hunt's colt did not get a place, but could have been third had he not have pulled up. He and Pegasus got very much the worst of the start yet Pegasus ran first, Jim Guest (100 lbs) second, and Keokuk could have been third. This was a true race, and, judged by Jim Guest's and Keokuk's subsequent performances, Pegasus can't be so good as Favor, Troubadour, Bonanza, and perhaps a couple more of the colts. Keokuk is a colt of merit, although he did nothing this Fall, as far as the record shows, but just prior to his shipment from St. Louis, with 94 lbs. up, he made a mile in 1:44½, while the best Davis' April Fool or any of the aged horses could do over the same track was 1:47½; yet Keokuk was not good enough to win at Louisville or Covington, and in fact did not get place, although he showed well in each of his races. Troubadour's mile in 1:45, with 118 lbs., was certainly a great feat, but still I do not think him equal to Favor, nor even equal to Redstone, judging the latter by his Spring performances. People who witness a great race are liable to go wild over the greatness of the present performance and forget still greater which have preceded it. Before going to Covington Mr. Young tried Bootblack, Troubadour, and Doubt. The track was rather heavy, and the colts were ridden by his stable boys. I don't know the weight carried, but judging from Troubadour's Covington race I think they must be nearly equally weighted. In that

trial Bootblack beat Troubadour a head, and he beat Doubt a short length. Now, at Covington, Bootblack, with 110 lbs. up, could have beaten Troubadour, with 118 lbs., had he not eased up to let the latter win, while Jim Guest, with 102 lbs, was a good third. Yet Pegasus, with 110, beat Guest, 100 lbs., very easily, whilst Doubt, 110 lbs, was nowhere. Pegasus certainly gave Guest a ten-pound beating, yet I can't believe him as good as Bonanza, but Favor gave Bonanza 11 lbs. and beat him a mile in 1:45¼, which seems to show that Favor outclassed Troubadour even at his great race at Covington. Of course he outclassed him before, as he beat the son of Lisbon whenever he met him. That the race in 1:45¼ was one of real merit can be shown from Bonanza's work. This colt ran three-quarters of a mile in work, with his shoes on, 114 lbs. up, the week preceding the Lexington meeting in 1:18½, and a little later went the mile out, 112½ lbs., in 1:45½; in the last trial he was plated, but worked alone. Then he came out in his race with 102 lbs., and was second to Favor (113) in 1:45½. My doubt of Favor is not in his ability, but he does not seem as reliable as he should be. He does not hold his form like such horses as Hindoo, Miss Woodford, or George Kinney, nor do I believe he classes with any of these even at his best, but that cannot be told until he has more age and can be tried at a greater distance, with heavy weights and against some of the older horses.

It is quite difficult to draw a line on Verano and Volante as compared to these colts, as it can only be done by their Chicago races, in which Bootblack, Favor and Redstone were not fit, and through Harrigan while East. At Chicago Joe Cotton and Exile showed pretty well with Baldwin's pair, while Harrigan was about as near to them at Saratoga, which makes me think Baldwin's colts not so good as the best of those I am now discussing, for Cotton, Exile, and Harrigan could not possibly show with Favor and Troubadour, Bonanza and Pegasus, Redstone and O. B. The latter did too little to form a judgment upon, yet what he did was of high order, though not so good as Redstone, a colt that I should like all the better for not having been run to death as a two-year-old.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

Geo. W., Wakesha, Wis.

1. In either 1881 or 1882, I saw one or more races trotted by a bay mare named "Empress," that was entered in your name. Can you tell me where this mare is now? What her age and present record is? if she is sound and in good shape, and if she is for sale what price would buy her? Also her pedigree, if known. I ask because I have a pet theory about breeding, and I know a horse that, in connection with a mare of "Empress," form, etc., will test that theory, and if the mare can be bought reasonably, would like to make the experiment. 2. Also, if convenient. please give me the same information about a sorrel mare named "Magdalena," I think. She was owned at Stockton, I think, when I saw her. Answer.—1. Empress was by Whipple's Hambletonian; her dam, Katy Tricks. If still alive she should be eight or nine years old now. She has a record of 2:24, made in the Summer of 1881, and was sold to E. S. Stokes, now of New York. We have no knowledge of her movements or whereabouts since the sale. 2. You probably refer to the chestnut mare Magdallah. She was bred in Stockton, by Jas. M. Learned, and was foaled in 1873. Got by Primus, son of Marshall Chief, he by Vermont Hero. Her dam was Maud, a pacing mare, by Mambrino Rattler, son of Biggart's Rattler, her dam, by a son of Vermont Black Hawk. Magdallah has a record of 2:24 and is owned, we believe, in this city. A letter addressed to I. N. Killip, 116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, would probably put you on the track.

Louis G., Sacramento, Cal.

I made a bet to-day with a friend of mine that the time made by Lucky B. in the Baldwin Stake 7:26½ has never been beaten in California with the exception of Wildidle in an race run at either single dash or four miles and repeat in this State. We agreed to leave same to you. Please answer through the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN? Answer—You are correct. Lucky B.'s 7:26½ has never been beaten anywhere with the same weight up.

Belle Echo's Texas Campaign.

The following is from the letter of the special Texan commissioner of the New York *Spirit* dated Fort Worth, Nov. 11:

As the boys drop in from the track to-night I get their ideas about the speed shown before the rain. Wagner says: "They went some, I tell you. I can go as fast here as anywhere downEast." B. J. Johnson remarks: "There isn't a horse on the grounds that can't beat his record over this track. I've timed some of them so fast they scare me." Mr. Titus says: "If the boys beat me here they will beat 2:20."

"Do you fear a record on the mare?" I asked.

"No," was his rejoinder; "I would like to have it 2:15 or better. I never could make money skinning around to shun a record. I have seen a good deal of trotting, and have made up my mind that it is a delusion. If I don't win to-morrow I'll give them another trial at Waco, then go straight home. Say one word for me: While I have no special reason to complain about the fellows pitted against me, I want to say that McCarthy has driven square all the way through. When I couldn't win at Gainesville I was glad to see him win."

For many years to come the memory of L. H. Titus and Belle Echo will remain with the Texans. They honor him because he gives them a horse-race every time.

The third race was the one in which the most interest centered and upon which the most money was placed. Echo was the choice at $25 to $10 for the field, and both ends kept up the clip merrilly. It was no sure thing for the mare, but she had shown a terrific trial over this track. Mr. Titus wanted to win regardless, and his backers were, therefore, sanguine and sandy. It was no game of bluff—the money talked for itself.

The first heat Echo led from one end to the other. The heat was not exciting, save just at the finish, when Felix and Wright had a hard struggle for second place. Wright saving the place by a briefness.

The second heast contained a good deal more life and anxiety. As they pasaed the wire the first time Wright was leading and going stetdy as a clock. By the way, he has in a great measure qui that constant dancing, for which Andy Coleman deserves a heap of credit. Echo was second, Felix third, France too far back to make a fight for it. Around to the lower turn the three leaders were close together. As they straightened for the wire the mare broke; the other two surged ahead and had a hot finish, both going into the air near the distance, but Wright was the first to recover, and won heat by a length.

The third heat Felix got the best of the send-off, France was lapped on his wheel, then Wright, with the mare last. So they made the turn and shot down the backstretch. At the half France had poked his nose in front of Felix, the other two right near by. At the three-quarters France was slightly in the lead, but when they swung into the homestretch Echo and Felix ranged up even with him, and thus they weaved together. The mare broke seventy yards from the wire, Felix and France going for each other gamely, but Felix was too much for the other fellow.

The fourth heat Wright, who was going the fastest when the word was given, took the pole at once, which he held to the quarter. Felix and the mare were going pretty well, and before they reached the half had passed Wright. The mare outtrotted the party around the lower turn, and was not headed coming to the wire. Felix was at himself and came in a good second.

The last heat was trotted in the dusk of the evening, the mare proving the better horse.

Purse, $800; 2:20 class.

Belle Echo b m, by Echo.....L. H. Titus	1	3	3	1	1
Felix ch g, by Nutwood.....W. H. McCarthy	3	2	1	2	2
Deck Wright b g, by Hinsdale Horse.....A. Coleman	2	1	4	3	3
Albert France b g.....F. Van Ness	4	4	2	4	4

Time, 2:21¼, 2:22½, 2:21¼, 2:23¼, 2:23.

Pilot, Jr., and Mambrino Chief.

I read with a good deal of interest the account of the purchase and history of the advent of Mambrino Chief into Lexington, Ky., which city at that time was my home. I am induced to write this because of the slur thrown at the little Canadian, Pilot, Jr., whom I christened and had been the half owner of up to two or three years previous to his going to Lexington to make a season in the hands of Mr. W. J. Bradley. Pilot, Jr., has become famous through his descendants, so much so that I cannot consent to let it go to the public that he was but a little plug, and that Mambrino Chief could trot all over him. While in our possession (Mr. D. Heinsohn and myself) I trotted Pilot five race and lost but one, the last, which was won by Dr. Herr's bay gelding Neddie, afterwards called O'Blennis, a race of four-mile heats, which O'Blennis won, Pilot second, Sir Peter Teazel, rung in as Stranger, by Jessie Eoff and Murdock, distanced. I handled Pilot, Jr., for all his races except the last one on the road, without ever holding the watch on him on the track, except for the four-mile race, when I rode him three miles rather to see whether I could last through a race of that length than to see what Pilot could do, because we were perfectly satisfied that he had plenty of speed and could stay all day. Pilot showed a great deal of the thoroughbred in his qualities. Neither he nor any of his colts would stand the whip or harsh treatment.

When Mr. Jas. B. Clay bought Mambrino Chief and it was given out that he had paid a larger price for him than had ever been given for a trotting stallion in Kentucky, we, the horsemen, were all on the *qui vive* to see him, and everybody was expecting to see a great trotter.

We were all disappointed, however, when Si Downing arrived with the horse, and showed him by the bridle only for months after his arrival, and many doubts were expressed as to whether he was a trotter or not.

On the "court day" mentioned by Mr. Thorne, I well remember the crowd that gathered around the Chief, and I also remember that Will Bradley, knowing that Pilot, Jr., and I knew each other, requested me to get up behind him, and, as he said, let the people see a trotter; that I did so, and soon drew the crowd away from Mambrino Chief, and won loud applause from the crowd, notwithstanding the fact that the road was too short for me to let go his head. When Pilot's challenge was accepted by Mr. Clay he was placed in the hands of Wesley Jackson, a high-tempered negro man, to handle, and Mr. Heinsohn, who then owned him, wrote, requesting me to look after the horse and advise Wesley as to his management.

I gave such advice as I thought best; but Wes went directly the reverse way, so much so that ten days before the time appointed for the race Pilot could not trot a mile over my track, where the trial took place, in three minutes.

This, for a norse that could play with a 40 gait, was a bad showing. I should state that Gordon Abrams caught Pilot, the third mile on the trial I rode at Oakland, in 2:41.

Dr. Herr handled Mambrino Chief for his match and drove him an exhibition mile for the forfeit in 2:42 over the Association course at Lexington and not "through the woods at Ashland." As to speed, Pilot could trot, in shape, better than a 30 gait; but was a nervous, hard horse to manage in a race. Now that the queen and king of the turf, Maud S. snd Jay-Eye-See, John Morgan and many other good ones have descended from the loins of the "little Canadian plug," I think it but justice to him to say this much in his favor.—*Cor. Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE KENNEL.

California Coursing Club.

This club held their Fall meet at Merced last Thursday and Friday with fine weather and superb sport. The ground was very favorable to the hares and the runs were in almost all instances long and undecided courses many. The following is a summary of the results:

S. Shear's Lolita beat D. Shannon's Quick Return; S. Shear's Ellitta beat J. W. Sharkey's Bute; H. Hart's Let-Him-Go beat Mercedites' King John; J. Hughes' Speculation beat J. Franklin's Lady Woodruff; J. Perigo's Wee Lassie beat Mercedites' Limerick Boy; W. Cronan's John Hughes beat W. F. Fallon's Lucy Glitters; Mercedites' Muldoon beat P. Lyman's Penelope; John Hughes' Emma defeated J. F. Carroll's Dan Jones, after an undecided course; E. A. Packer's True Blue beat J. Franklin's Thornhill, Jr.; J. F. Carroll's Monarch beat W. R. Yan's Talleyrand; J. Hughes' Belfast Maid beat J. F. Carroll's Apache; J. C. Murphy's Stonewall Jackson beat D. Shannon's Stray Shot; D. Shannon's Gliding Maud beat W. J. Bryan's Duke of Thornhill; J. Hughes' Lady Franklin beat Livermore's Wild Mont; D. Shannon's Master Pippin beat J. J. Murphy's Fannie; J. M. Farrelley's Pennie beat P. Lyman's Lillie Jackson.

Second Ties—Let-Him-Go beat Lolita; Speculation beat Ellita; Wee Lassie beat John Hughes; Emma beat Muldoon; True Blue beat Monarch; Belfast Maid beat Stonewall Jackson; Lady Franklin beat Gliding Maud; Master Pippin beat Pennie.

Third Ties—Speculation beat Let-Him-Go after an undecided course; Wee Lassie beat Emma; True Blue beat Belfast Maid; Lady Franklin beat Master Pippin, after an undecided course.

Fourth Ties—Wee Lassie beat Speculation; Lady Franklin beat Wee Lassie after an undecided course. Lady Franklin was awarded the first prize, $75 and a gold cup; Wee Lassie the second prize, $50; True Blue third prize, $30, and Speculation fourth prize, $20.

Eastern Field Trials.

On Thursday, Nov. 14th, the sixth annual trials of the Eastern Field Trials Club opened at High Point, N. C., the members' stake being first on the programme. The attendance was unprecedently large, partially owing to fine weather, but principally because of the rapid growth of public interest in this branch of field sports. The running of the members' stake consumed the greater part of three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The quails were found to be quite plentiful, and with fair weather to facilitate the progress of the trials, the members' stake was disposed of in good style. The dogs performed well. Out of twenty-one nominations there were fifteen starters—twelve setters and three pointers. Following is a summary of the running in the members' stake:

W. A. Coster's Buckallew (Druid—Ruby), orange and white setter dog, beat B. F. Wilson's Dashing Novice (Dash II.—Novel), blue belton setter bitch.

W. A. Coster's Brimstone (Gladstone—Swaze), lemon and white setter bitch, beat F. R. Hitchcock's Vision (Croxteth—Vinnie), liver and white pointer bitch.

Bayard Thayer's Slocum, black and tan setter dog, beat D. S. Gregory's Lucia (Croxeth—Belle), liver and white pointer bitch.

J. O. Donner's Princess Helen (Thunder—Bessie), orange and white setter bitch, beat Bayard Thayer's Rue (Snapshot—Ruby), lemon and white pointer bitch.

Chas. Heath's Diana II. (Dash III.—Diana), black and white setter bitch, beat B. F. Wilson's Katie D. (Count Noble—Dashing Novice), blue belton setter bitch.

J. W. Orth's Gertrude (Gladstone—Nellie), blue belton setter bitch, beat Geo. T. Leach's Corainne (Peter—Countess), red Irish setter bitch.

Geo. T. Leach's Brock (Bosco—My Duchess), red Irish setter dog, beat Chas. Heath's Belle of the Ball (Pontiac—Rhoda), black, white and tan setter bitch.

J. W. Orth's Gus Bondhu (Dashing Bondhu—Novel), black and white setter dog. A bye.

SECOND SERIES.

W. A. Coster's Buckallew beat Bayard Thayer's Slocum.

W. A. Coster's Brimstone beat J. O. Donner's Princess Helen.

Chas. Heath's Diana II. beat J. W. Orth's Gertrude.

Geo. T. Leach's Brock beat J. W. Orth's Gus Bondhu.

THIRD SERIES.

Buckallew beat Diana II.

Brock beat Brimstone.

FOURTH SERIES.

Buckallew beat Brock.

Washington A. Coster's Buckallew won the first prize in the Members' Stake—the Eastern Field Trials Cup.

In the final heats to decide upon the winner of second prize, Dashing Novice beat Diana II., and Brock beat Dashing Novice. Geo. T. Leach's Brock won second prize.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The biggest dog at the late New York dog show was a great fawn colorod, big-boned mastiff known as Hero, II., weighing 180 pounds. He seemed to be in his second childhood. He is full of play, but is too big to get any fun out of it. Daily he was exercised in the ring with an agile deer-hound. The hound and the mastiff were an excellent team. The hound would sneak up, give the mastiff's tail a nip, and before the big dog could turn around the shaggy dog was at the other end of the garden. The mastiff always gave chase, but the deer-hound invariably met him, jumped over him, and was at the other end of the ring before an owl could wink. A mastiff can't jump, whatever else he is good for. And the hound would perch himself on a table, chew the mastiff's nose as he put his tail over the edge, and wriggle his tail in glee. This daily exercise of these two dogs has been the subject of several sketches by prominent artists, which, they claim, will develop into paintings.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

It is gratifying to me the interest taken in field trials by the sportsmen of California, as evidenced by the number of entries and the quality and breeding of the dogs. It will also be interesting as a test of the superiority of pointer or setter on quail. All that is wanted to make the meeting a perfect success is fine weather, plenty of birds and competent and thoroughly impartial judges, as without them the whole affair will degenerate into an unsatisfactory muddle. We would suggest that the judges be furnished with printed cards, so that they could make notes of the points of merit or demerit obtained by each dog, and hand a copy to each contestant after a heat is decided. "LAVERACK."

Fox Terriers.

Mr. W. Greer Harrison, of this city, has received from the Brocklebank Kennels, Cheshire, England, a brace of very fine fox terriers. The dog, Spot, is by Buff, (Joe-Nettie), out of Nell. The bitch, Merry, is by Sam, (Tyrant-Vixen), out of Gypsy, (Macdougal Boy-Jess). They are of the highest type of the class, Sam, Tyrant, Vixen, Gypsy, Macdougal Boy, Nell, Buff, Joe and Nettie having all been first prize winners.

CRICKET.

Cricket Match.—San Francisco vs. H. M. S. Swiftsure.

A cricket match will take place to-day at the Olympic Club Grounds, Oakland, between a representative San Francisco team and a team selected from the officers of H. M. S. Swiftsure. It will be remembered that a match played about a year ago, resulted in a splendid game and was largely attended by a fashionable audience. All lovers of cricket are cordially invited to visit the grounds to-day. The Swiftsure team will be composed of the following gentlemen: Captain Brand, Lieut. Bethel, Lieut. Garforth, Messrs. Luard, Neat, Petch, Palmer, Home, Fowler, Dawson and Lieut. Shortland. We are unable to give the list of local players. The game will start at 10 o'clock sharp and will end at 4:30. As no admission money is charged for cricket games a large audience will no doubt be present.

HERD AND SWINE.

A Talk About Cows.

I do not design in this article to pass upon breeds, although I shall refer to some of them, but I shall call attention to several points, which, in my judgment, the farmer's cow out to possess. She should be a good size, that she may produce a calf that will be profitably to raise for beef, if a male, and also that she herself may be profitably turned into beef as soon as by age her milking powers show signs of failing, and here I wish to make this point. A majority of farmers keep their cows too long. I believe that except in the case of those which prove extraordinarily profitable for milk or butter, or possess some qualities which render them superior, it will be more profitable to fatten cows at from five to eight years old than to milk them longer. If you will look at the market reports in any of our papers you will find the poorest grade of cattle quoted at from $1.75 to $2.55 per hundred, and in the same papers you will see good fat cows quoted at from $4 to $5 per hundred. In visiting the stock yards I have seen pens of old bony cows, with wrinkled horns, and protruding hips, and have ceased to wonder at these low quotations. Aside from the difference of two cents per pound or more in price at selling time, these cows have often been kept for some years at a loss, and if sold five or more years sooner this double loss might have been avoided. If a cow milks hard or does not prove to be gentle, I never milk her more than one season. If she is a fair, ordinary cow, I turn her for beef when in her prime, but occasionally I find a cow that possesses such a combination of valuable qualities that I keep her to old age, and I have kept such cows at a profit till nearly twenty years old.

Another point I will make is, that for the farmer it is more desirable that the cow give a large amount of milk, than that it be very rich. I know this is contrary to the general opinion, and that the fact that a small quantity of milk will make a pound of butter in ordinarly considered decision of a good cow. I affirm that for the farmer the cow which gives four gallons of milk a day, from which ten pounds of butter a week is made, is worth more than the one which produces the same amount of butter from two gallons of milk per day. The average price of butter is so low that when we take into consideration the labor to produce and prepare it for market, there is often a greater net profit from the skim milk fed to stock than from the butter. If I have described the cow most profitable to the farmer, she certainly is not a Jersey, for most of this breed are undersized and give but a moderate quantity of very rich milk. In addition to this, her milk, though rich in butter, is quite poor after it has been skimmed, so that it is worth much less for feeding that that of some other breeds. I have found it a decided advantage to the quality of the product to have one Jersey cow to each two or three others in the herd, as their milk gives butter of a better color and firmer texture than from most other breeds.

After careful experiment I conclude that, as a rule, more profit can be had from a cow that comes in fresh in the Fall than in the Spring. There are several reasons for this: 1. The cow is usually in better condition in the Fall than in the Spring. After a cow has run dry on pasture for two months or more in the Summer, she is usually in better flesh and condition for calving and giving milk than if she comes in in early Spring after months of dry feed. 2. Again, the cow that calves in the Fall goes on fresh pasture just at the time she would naturally begin to shrink in her milk, and the season of flush milk is prolonged. 3. The average price of butter is considerably greater from October to May than from May to October, so that is fresh in the Fall. 4. The most disagreeable season of the year to milk, and the hardest to make a good quality of butter is during the heat of Summer, and at this season it is wise to produce only what the family requires. 5. I find a Fall calf can be raised with less trouble than one born in Spring, for the reason that it does not require the same care to Winter a calf that is a full year old, and has had an entire season on grass, that it does the Spring calf that is weaned in the Fall, and must spend six months on dry feed before it goes to pasture. The profitable way to fatten a cow is to fatten and milk at the same time. If you do not breed the cow she can usually be milked at a profit from eighteen months to two years, and occasionally you will find one that can be milked a much longer time. A cow in her prime—say from 6 to 8 years old—that has given milk a year or more can be milked all Winter and dried the first of April, and in four weeks go to the butcher at the season of the year when beef is always scarcest and highest in price. The fattest cows I ever sold were milked up to the day the butcher took them, and I calculated that the milk through the Winter paid the entire expense of fattening. I have often bought in the Fall a thrifty cow—with the marks of a good feeder—that under the treatment she was receiving, was giving but three or four quarts of milk a day, but under full feed soon increased to two gallons and kept up the flow till she went to the butcher in the Spring, and I usually sell at an advance of from $12 to $25 above cost. The quality of the milk from a full fed farrow cow is very superior to that from a fresh cow. I have found this plan of milking for a long time without breeding especially valuable with old cows. Occasionally one gets hold of a cow that possesses so many valuable qualities that he wishes to keep her as long as possible. After such a cow passes her prime, breed her to come in in the Fall when in good order, and then feed so as to keep her up and milk as long as she will pay for keeping. I have milked for thirty-seven months, and have known cases where a cow has been milked for five years without breeding.—*Waldo F. Brown, in Country Gentleman.*

Mode of Making Dutch Cheese.

We clip the following extract from one of our English exchanges:

There are few cheeses more popular among the poorer classes in this country than the round Dutch, or, as it is known in its own country and in the trade in England, the Edam. The following is a description of the system of manufacture. The milk is strained through two sieves—one finer than the other—into a round wooden receptacle or vat, and the rennet added at a temperature of 90 to 94 deg. Fahr. in Summer, and 94 to 96 deg. Fahr. in Winter, the quantity used varying with different makers, but it should be of such a strength that coagulation will be effected in not more than a quarter of an hour's time, in which case a cheese of the best quality will be manufactured. The material used for coloring is mixed with the milk when the rennet is added, this, too, varying in quantity according to the time of the year at which the cheese is made, the richness of the milk, and other circumstances. The mass is now broken up by means of a brass frame, to which about a dozen wires parallel to each other are fastened at both ends. It is also provided at one end with two handles, and is inserted and worked in the curd in a vertical manner. When the lumps have been allowed to deposit themselves, the cheeseman should take two bowls to extract the whey, and then unite the whole by working with his hands. The larger bowl should then be weighed with a weight of some 20 lbs. to 40 lbs., and placed upon the contents of the vat, after which the curd may be put into the moulds. In doing this part of the work, the cheeseman should take two handfuls of curd at a time, and thoroughly knead them before placing them inside, and so on, until the whole are filled, using, in Summer, a little salt during the process to prevent excessive fermentation. Each mould should be provided with a hole and plug at the bottom, so that all whey which collects there may be drawn off. In a short time the cheeses are dipped for a minute or two in a quantity of fresh whey, the temperature of which in Summer should be 129 deg. Fahr., and in Winter 131 deg. They are then put back into the moulds, afterward taken out and turned, folded in a linen cloth, and again replaced. They are next pressed for eight to twelve hours, the pressure being at first equal to double the weight of the cheeses, and increased according to the time they are to be kept. Other moulds are now used, into which the cheeses are put without any covering, slightly salted on their exposed surface, and placed in boxes standing on an incline. Next day they are taken out of the moulds, rolled in salt which has been wetted a little, and again put back into them, the operation (which should be conducted in a room the temperature of which is 68 deg. Fahr.) being repeated daily for a week or more, the cheeses becoming at the end of that time salted throughout their entire body. They are then steeped in the brine which has been collected during the salting process, and placed upon shelves in the cheese-room in position according to their age, being turned once a day for the first four weeks, every two days for the second four weeks, and once a week afterward. When they have remianed here for about a month they should be soaked in water for an hour or two, the temperature of the water being 68 to 77 deg. Fahr. They should be then washed, brushed and dried, and again placed upen the shelves, these operations being repeated at the end of a fortnight, and linseed oil also used for rubbing them. The temperature of the room in which they are finally deposited ought not to be lower than 58 deg. Fahr. in Winter and 68 deg. Fahr. in Summer. The Dutch cheeses which are so largely imported into this country are colored with a mixture consisting of linseed oil and a small quantity of annatto. The whey extracted in the process of manufacture is utilized in making butter and in other ways. It is frequently remarked that the Dutch cheeses of all kinds are much inforior to what they used to be some years ago.

Cause and Remedy for Bloody Milk.

This trouble is one of the most frequent in the diary, and is one of the most difficult to manage. After having investigated it and experimented with it carefully, I came to the conclusion that it was a constitutional defect and depending upon defective milk secretion. This made it necessary to investigate it physiologically to find the cause of it. No doubt it may be produced occasionally by injury, but in this case the bloody appearance of the milk is wholly different from that of the usual and unexplained trouble. When a cow is injured by blows or by violence of any kind, as chasing by dogs, riding each other, etc., the milk is streaked and mixed with actual blood, which differs very much from the usual red fluid, which is not apparent, or scarcely so, until it separates from the milk at the bottom of the pan; so that the difference between the accidental and the constitutional causes is easy to distinguish. The red fluid in the latter case is not blood; that is, under the microscope it presents quite a different appearance; and the strings of red blood globules which are seen in blood did not appear. Moreover, it will not form a clot, and fibrine cannot be produce from it. It is, in fact, milk in its transitive stage from blood, uncompleted and secreted before it is wholly changed. It contains albumen and no casein, but the fatty globules of the sugar exist it in about the same proportion as in milk; and just here comes in a very pertinent fact, well known to physiologists, viz., that "potash is perfectly indispensable to the formation of milk from the blood, because it is the agent by which the albumen of the blood is converted into the casein of the milk in the body of the cow" (Playfair). This is a most important thing for dairymen to know, because it is a key to a right system of feeding for milk product, and will enable them to choose such foods as are rich in potash as the best means of increasing the yield of milk, and for avoiding this very prevalent trouble, which we are here discussing. For if a cow is fed with food rich in nitrogen, by which blood rich in albumen is produced, and there is a deficiency in the indispensible potash, it is quite reasonable to expect this very result, viz., a partly formed milk, or milk in which the elements of blood exist to excess; and these elements may carry with them the red coloring matter of the blood, along with the excess of albumen; or the albumen alone may be excessive in the milk, and this will give rise to many difficulties which occur in the dairy from this unsuspected cause. It would occupy too much space if I were to mention a small part only of the tests I have made in this direction, as well as in others, in regard to the effects of feeding upon the milk of cows. But one in particular will perhaps be interesting. It was the case of a pure-bred Ayrshire heifer with her first calf. I was then feeding cottonseed meal and malt sprouts, the most highly nitrogenized food we can use. This heifer's calf refused the milk which seemed to be good at the first milking.

None of my calves ever sucked, but all have been taught to drink from the first. The milk was set aside, and in a short time separated into two layers—one the rich yellow colostrum, and the other a red fluid like blood, and about half of each. This heifer's milk remained so for several weeks, during which I waited patiently for a change. I then changed her food, giving malt spirits (containing 2 per cent. of potash), linseed cake meal (1½ per cent. potash) and rye bran (2 per cent. potash), and no cottonseed meal. The milk gradually improved until it could be set for cream. I then gave one-ounce doses of carbonate of potash (the common saleratus), choosing this rather than the commonly-used saltpetre (nitrate of potash), and in two weeks the red coloring matter wholly disappeared.

Saltpetre, in one-ounce doses, has long been a common remedy among dairymen for this trouble; but it invaribly acts upon the kidneys too much, and so reacts unfavorably upon the milk production. I think if your correspondent (page 842) and others who so often complain of this trouble will follow out this plan, and will guard against giving cottonseed meal, but use more linseed and rye bran, they will be greatly relieved from this trouble. One more point should not be missed, which is that there are several weeds frequently found in pastures which seem to cause this trouble and others, and these, as indeed all weeds, should be carefully exterminated.—*H. Stewart in Country Gentleman.*

Late Fall Management of Pigs.

There is probably nothing in farming more diversely managed than pig feeding, in no two sections alike, and you might almost say, by no two farmers alike.

One has a clean, dry, warm and well-ventilated pen, with everything convenient for feeding or cleaning. In such a pen, as soon as the cool weather sets in, the pigs eat their food and rest as comfortably as in Summer. Animal heat is kept up at the least cost of food, and the pigs put on weight at the least cost of food.

One who has such a pen of pigs, will be found to have studied the value of the different foods, and make a point to grow or purchase a variety to suit their taste, promote growth and health. Although Indian corn is the best single fattening food grown in this country, or perhaps any other, yet as peas and corn are better than either alone, so oats and corn in equal weight, wheat middlings and corn, linseed oil-meal, middlings and corn, one of the first to four of the last two, or in the South, decoricated cotton-seed cake meal with oats and corn, in the same proportion as in the last, and many other combinations of food will be found to produce excellent results in pig feeding.

In a good pen, with a variety of food, pigs will go on growing and fattening in November just as well as in September. They make a steady progress without regard to the weather. And the experienced pig-feeder has learned that all his efforts to make the pigs comfortable, and to furnish them with such food as their appetite craves, is paid for more liberally when he sends his pigs to market.

But another pig-feeder reverses all this. His pigs are not "coddled" with a comfortable house, he does "not go into any of that nonsense." His pigs can stand the weather, and they are fed in an open lot, subject to winds and rain or snow storms, or whatever else comes. He does not even have a floor to feed on, but the corn is thrown into the mud and the pigs dive for it. He has, in fact, no real conception of what results from his mode of feeding. His pigs stand in the mud hours every day, trying to get food enough to keep them warm. In a rain or snow storm their hair and skin are soaked, and the food they eat must be expended in evaporating this water or keeping their bodies warm, and the consequence is, if the weather is bad, they do not gain in weight from all they eat, and he expends all this food to do what a comfortable pen would do—keep them warm. But he is profoundly ignorant of the real situation—does not believe that this food is all wasted. All he observes is that his pigs do not grow as fast as they should, but he lays this to the pigs, and not to his own management. The agricultural press can do little or nothing for this class of pig-feeders, because they do not read any such paper. Their reform must come from intercourse with those more intelligent.

There is still a large class who let their hogs follow cattle and eat the undigested corn from the droppings, and this often proves profitable, when the weather is not bad. But it is somewhat difficult to have a shelter for hogs when following cattle.

Yet when the field in which the cattle are fed is not too large, there could be shelters made just outside the fence, and openings made for the hogs to go through, and the hogs would avail themselves of this shelter at night and in storms. A shelter to break off storms is so easily made with the aid of corn-stalks and poles, that there seems no excuse for not providing it. Such a shelter should also be made for the cattle inside the lot fence. Most people have ingenuity enough to devise these shelters. Such shelter would make a large difference in the gain of pigs following cattle, especially in a stormy season.

When only a few cattle are fed in this way there can hardly be a reasonable excuse for not having a good shelter for both cattle and hogs. And in that case, a much better result would be produced by running the shocked corn through a cutter, and reducing stalks, ears and all to a fine condition, and feeding it all in troughs. Not quite so many hogs could then follow the cattle, because they would digest the corn better, as well as more of the stalks.

The hog crop is very important, producing a large revenue to the farmers of this country, and we hope to see the system of feeding constantly improved, that its profits may be greatly enlarged. The pig is, no doubt, the greatest economizer of food among farm animals—that is, it takes less food to put on a pound live weight on the pig than upon sheep or cattle, and the price of the pig, live weight, is generally higher than that of either sheep or cattle, thus producing a larger profit. Surely it will pay farmers to study closely everything relating to feeding pigs, improving their pens and their rations, so that 300 lbs. may be reached at the earliest date—never going much beyond 300 days—marketing the pig as soon as he reaches that weight. We have feeders who have no difficulty in reaching this weight at this age, and they are satisfied with the profits of the business.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A Model Stock Farm in Minnesota.

A correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser* gives in that paper an account of Mr. J. J. Hill's stock farm in Minnesota, which we quote below:

I had not driven many yards before I came upon one of the finest sights any breeder could desire to see. Right and left were the breeding cattle, those with calves being in a separate enclosure from those that have to calve. Amongst these magnificent groups I was able to point out many familiar forms to me when on this side the Atlantic, but must at once state that they have not suffered from the change of country and climate, but the reverse, judging from the grand crop of calves around—a lot of youngers it would be difficult to equal. In so large a crowd of extraorinary invidual merit it would be invidious to select any one for special notice, but either individually or collectively they will bear comparison with any in herd existence. They are in the most blooming condition, reflecting the greatest credit on Alick Smith, their herdsman (formerly at Kinnard Castle, etc.) Amongst this season's calves, the heifers, from Martha 5th and Novice, the latter by Lord Chancellor, the Highland Society's first-prize yearling at Glasgow in 1882, and the bull from Craigallechie 2d, are very superior. Among the sires in use are Lord Chancellor, alluded to above. This bull, perhaps, might have grown out a little more, but he is a wonderfully-fleshed bull, neat and level all over, on extraordinary short legs, enormous width, and fine bone. His calves are of great excellence. Prince of the Pitts, the recently imported Princess bull, has done well. He is a two-year-old of great style and heavy flesh, that cannot fail to develop into a grand bull, and prove an acquisition to North Oaks. A heifer calf from an ordinary scrub cow of the country is a perfect model of an Angus, which would defy all the most experienced breeders in this country to name her lineage.

The Short-Horns, like the Aberdeen-Angus, are a grand lot of animals, bidding fair to take the foremost position both for

personal merit and valuable breeding. I did not see the late famous Bates importation that has attracted such favorable comment throughout the country, as they were still in quarantine; but all experienced breeders who have seen them (and they are not a few), pronounce them individually to be an undeniably good lot, of faultless breeding, including as they do, the only pure bred Duchess in America, safe in calf to Duke of Whittlebury, Mr. Loder's famous sire; an Oxford cow of the purest branch of this fashionable tribe, who has commenced well by producing a very good red heifer calf to Duke of Leicester a few days after landing; two grand Duchesses from the celebrated Sholebroke sale, the first of their family ever imported into the United States; whilst the popular Barrington and Wild Eyes tribes have excellent representatives. The thousand guinea sire Berkeley, Duke of Oxford 2d, bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, after his lordship's famous Duke of Connaught, has developed into a very handsome bull, rich roan in color, of great size and extra length, his massive frame being evidently covered with solid, lean, natural flesh of superb quality. He is of true Bates' character, very active, and an excellent getter. The sire at the head of the herd of Scotch-bred Short-Horns, Gambetta, a very massive roan, is a wealthy, thick-fleshed animal, and his calves are most promising.

At North Oaks are collected together one of the most valuable and fashionably bred herds of Jerseys to be found in any country, embracing as they do many representatives of the highly prized Alphea, Lady Mary Signal, etc., blood of the greatest butter records. They form a beautiful group, mostly of solid color and striking uniformity. The sire in use, Polonius Jr., son of the famous Polonius (a great prize-winner, and who sold by auction some years back when prices were not so high as now for 900 guineas), is a beautiful bull, squirrel gray in color, splendid curveline escutcheon, and his calves are of exceedingly great merit.

Flocks of Shropshire and Highland sheep are kept, both breeds thriving admirably, the crop of lambs this year being of great size and well fleshed.

Half a dozen excellent Clydesdale mares were imported last Autumn, and I saw two very good foals from them.

Galloways.

A polled head, a shaggy black coat, covering a compact, round, smooth, long body set up on short and strong legs, thickly clothed with flesh to hock and knee, are the typical characteristics of the Galloway. The breed is extremely hardy, being second to none other domesticated race of cattle, excepting possibly but not certainly the West Highlanders, a breed that, except in horns and color, resembles the Galloways. The Rev. John Gillespie, Secretary of the Galloway Society of Scotland, and a student of Galloway history, writes as follows concerning them: "This hardy and impressive breed of Polled cattle took its name from the province of Galloway, which is now confined to the two southwestern counties of Scotland, but which in ancient times comprised the six countries that lie to the west of a line drawn from Glasgow to Carlisle on the English border. The same race of cattle have been kept from time immemorial in Cumberland, the most northwesterly county of England. This is accounted for by the fact that in remote times that border county was under the same rule as the part of Scotland lying immediately to the north of it, and also that in the time of the old border feuds the inhabitants on each side of the border, who seemed to think 'cattle lifting' a virtue, secured an interchange of blood by stealing beasts at every available opportunity.

"The origin of the Galloways is lost in the mists of antiquity. While suggestions have been made as to the composite character of other varieties of live stock for which the province at distant periods gained celebrity, an allegation has never been made in any well-informed quarter that the Galloway is not an original and distinct breed of cattle. Moreover, the earliest notices of them specify them as possessed of the very same qualities as have characterized them in modern times. Ortelius, the celebrated geographer and author, who wrote in 1573, says as the result of personal observation—'In Carrick (part of Galloway) are oxen of large size whose flesh is tender and sweet and juicy.'"

Smith, in his Agricultural Survey of Galloway, writing early in the present century, says: "But what above all may be regarded as decisive of the merits of the Galloway breed is the uniform testimony of the Norfolk graziers, who have long given them the preference to every other breed of cattle. Their average price is £2 ($10) per head above that of any other breed of the same weight. In the London market, where all the breeds of the island come in competition, they are generally allowed a decided preference. It need not be added that the meat is in great request, being of the very best quality—of a delicate grain, firm fat, juicy, and finely marbled." As an indication of the early improvement of the breed it may be mentioned that the "points" of Galloway cattle, specified in detail by writers at the beginning of this century, almost exactly correspond in every particular with the statement of characteristics drawn up by the Council of the Galloway Cattle Society in 1883, which are quoted above. So much for the degree of improvement already effected on Galloways as early at least as about 1800. We may add that the demand from Norfolk and the southeast of England continued until turnip husbandry was introduced into Galloway, and since then the Galloway breeders have fattened their own cattle for Smithfield, Liverpool, etc. The red Polled Cattle of Norfolk mainly owe their origin to Galloway blood, red Galloway bulls being crossed with native cows.

In America few pure Galloways have fallen into the hands of butchers, but the unvarying testimony of those who have eaten of their flesh is that it is unsurpassed in texture, flavor and juiciness, while the carcass is, as a whole, exceptionally free from masses of tallow so offensive to taste, and so costly to the feeder, to the butcher, and to the consumer.

The first importation of Galloways to America was in 1852, when Capt. Graham, of County York, Canada, brought from Scotland a number of animals from which some of the best of the American families of Galloways descended. A few years later, the breed was introduced into the United States, but because of an absurd prejudice against "muleys," and the black color, they grew very slowly in public favor until in 1880 the *Prairie Farmer* and other agricultural papers began mentioning their good qualities frequently. Of their subsequent rise in popular appreciation an idea can be gained from the fact that at public sales in 1882 a general average of $310.55 was obtained for 34 females and 11 males; the next year 185 males and 122 males brought an average price of $417.20; and sales, during the first half of the current year, of 66 males and 55 females, resulted in a general average of $314.62, the decline of 24 per cent. resulting from overstocking a market in which the breed was comparatively new.

In 1881 a majority of the representative breeders of Galloways in Canada and the United States organized the North American Galloway Association, and issued the first volume of the American Galloway herdbook, a work which was compiled by Hon. Henry Wade, Secretary of the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association, assisted by Mr. David McCrae, now president of the American Galloway Association, a body formed in Chicago last November, and that purchased from the original association the herdbook mentioned above, which must ever remain the foundation of all pedigrees of American families of Galloways.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Value of a Pure-Bred Animal.

"The maxim among breeders," says the New York *Times*, that 'like produces like,' is only true in a narrow sense, viz, that it only applies to animals that are purely bred from a line of blood that has some permanent and peculiar characteristics. For instance, the Scotch polled breed is invariably black and hornless and has been so for many years, and every animal of the race possesses these particular marks. And in this case 'like produces like,' and every calf in a herd of polled Aberdeen cattle is black and hornless. It is this persistence in character in a pure breed that gives value to it, and induces breeders to give high prices for the best specimens of the breed. A noted example of a valuable animal is afforded by the history of the Shorthorn cow, 10th Duchess of Airdie. This cow was one of the descendants of the famous Duchess tribe, bred and brought to a high condition by the noted English breeder, Mr. Bates, and improved—beyond a question—by the course of breeding practiced by Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky, who bred the cow under notice. The progeny of this cow, which is still living and has recently, in her seventeenth year, produced her twelfth calf, having lost two, has sold for more money than the produce of any cow that every lived. Her second daughter sold in 1870 for $21,000, another for $18,000, another for $14,000, another for $10,000, others sold for $5,900, $7,100, 4,750 and $3,205. Some of her granddaughters, out of her first daughter, sold for $7,000, $5,075, and a great grandson brought $3,550. The old cow is still in a condition of usefulnes, and may yet add to the total sum of her product."

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Glanders.

At the biennial meeting of the Illinois Veterinarian Associ tion held in Chicago last week, Dr. Withers read a paper on the subject of "Glanders." He said the symptoms of the disease were obscure. Precautionary means should be taken to quarantine the animals in order to see whether a clear case of inoculated glanders existed. The flow from the nostrils was no indication that glanders prevailed, because it might be caused by a variety of causes, such as nasal catarrh, congestion, or deposit of foreign bodies in the nostrils. In one case in a stable of thirty horses one of the animals was inoculated. Iron and bitter tonics were administered, and improvement begun. Two weeks afterward he was sent for to treat the horse for lung fever. He administered stimulants, but shortly afterward the animal died, and the post mortem showed it to have been affected with glanders. Other horses in the stable were taken down with the same disease. He did not believe in antiseptic treatment. It was true that no remedial agent existed for the poison of glanders. It was an open question what the germ was. Glanders was not produced spontaneously. It was classed with syphilis and tuberculosis, and the system must be predisposed to the disease. It must be received by inoculation. Farcey was not a scientific term, and should be got rid of in order to express the glandular form of glanders.

Dr. Baker wanted to know if glanders was or was not of germ origin.

Dr. Withers said it was infective glandular matter. If it was spontaneous it would be more widespread. If it was infective it would be epizootic. In reply to Dr. Sheppard the essayist said the disease was communicable to man by inoculation. It assumed the chronic form in human beings and caused death. Dr. Hughes said glanders existed in every county in Illinois, but was not infectious. Dr. Withers said nature resisted the progress of disease. In tuberculosis people lived on for years, and people sleeping with them would contract it and die before the patient would. He did not know why this was, except on the theory of the survival of the fittest. Glanders could exist in chronic form for years and not be a suspected source. Dr. Baker inquired if the germ was of vegetable origin why could it not originate glanders spontaneously. The essayist replied that if that theory was correct it would be seen by a regular epizootic.

What's a Broncho?

Pale, sedentary reader, who sittest in the calm seclusion of thy home and propoundest questions to the omniscient opinion-moulder, we will enlighten thy childish mind, and give you some pointers which we have been at great pains to gather. We use the word pains advisedly, and in its fullest sense. A broncho is a horse. He has four legs like the saw-horse, but he is decidedly more skittish. The broncho is of gentle deportment and modest mien, but there isn't a real safe place about him. There is nothing mean about the broncho though, he is perfectly reasonable and acts on principle. All he asks is to be let alone, but he does ask this and even insists on it. He is firm in this matter and no kind of argument can shake his determination. There is a broncho that lives out some miles from this city. We knew him right well. One day a man roped him and tried to put a saddle on him. The broncho looked sadly at him, shook his head and begged the fellow, as plain as could be, to go away and not try to interfere with a broncho who was simply engaged in the pursuit of his own happiness, but the man came on with the saddle and continued to aggress. Then the broncho reached out with his right hind foot and expostulated with him, so that he died. When thoroughly roused, the broncho is quite fatal, and if you can get close enough to him to examine his cranial structure, you will find a cavity just above the eye where the bump of remorse should be. The broncho is what the cowboys call "high-strung." If you want to know just how high he is strung, climb up unto his apex. We rode a broncho once. We didn't travel far, but the ride was mighty exhilarating while it lasted. We got on with great pomp and a derrick but we didn't put on any unnecessary style when we went to get off. The beast evinced considerable surprise when we took up our location upon his dorsal fin. He seemed to think a moment and then he gathered up his loins and delivered a volley of heels and hardware, straight out from the shoulder. The recoil was fearful. We saw that our seat was going to be contested, and we began to make motions to dismount, but the beast had gone under way by this time so we breathed a silent hymn and tightened our grip. He now went off into a spasm of tall, stiff-legged bucks. He pitched us up so high that, every time we started down, we would meet him coming up on another trip. Finally he gave us one grand, farewell boost and we clove the firmament and split up through the hushed ethereal air until our toes ached from the lowness of the temperature, and we could distinctly here the music of the spheres. Then we came down and fell, in a little heap, about a hundred yards from the starting point. A kind Samaritan gathered up our remains in n cigar-box and carried us to the hospital. As they looked pityingly at us, the attendant surgeons marveled as to the nature of our mishap. One said it was a cyclone, another that it was a railroad smash-up, but we thought of the calico-hided pony that was grazing peacefully in the dewy mead, and held our peace.—*Santa Fe Democrat.*

For many years draft horses have been raised in this country, and few have been the days when those of good weight would not sell for figures which would give a round profit. But, although this fact has been quite widely recognized, the vast majority of American farmers are content to raise the scrub horse. They seem to have a realizing sense of the full value of the few dollars extra demanded for the use of the stallion of good breeding, and but a dim appreciation of the difference between the value of the offspring of a good draft horse and that of some mongrel. With them a dollar in the purse is worth ten in the future of improved stock. The *Western Agriculturist* recently said: Draft horses are the most profitable stock that can be raised on the farm; the heavier the better. The rapid increase in price for horses over 1,200 pounds shows the last hundred pounds brings as much as the first thousand. Draft horse centers or breeding districts attract buyers from all the large cities, and breeders starting in the draft horse business in any community want all the draft horse competition they can get, to increase as rapidly as possible the number of young grades that will attract the buyers from abroad. This is true, as will be generally admitted by those who have taken care to inform themselves upon the subject. But, says the doubter, if everybody goes to raising draft horses the business will be overdone, and there'll be no money in it. That is true, but everybody will never go to raising one class of horses, or one breed of cattle, or any other one description of stock or crop; and so long as a thriving two-year-old Clydesdale, Percheron, or English Shire colt will sell for from 10 to 20 cents per pound, live weight at that, while the best three-year-old beeves go at six or seven cents, there seems to be little reason for fearing that horse-raising will not pay. There is a fair margin for shrinkage in the market before actual loss will come from the business.

"The causes of bad feet with horses are very numerous," said an old blacksmith, and now a veterinarian: "You very seldom see a young horse with bad feet. You can work a horse barefooted all his life and his feet may wear down and get tender, but they will always be sound. One great cause of trouble with the feet is that after they are shod, horses are allowed to stand in filthy stalls, and another is keeping shoes on too long. Consequently they get out of shape, and corns and narrowing at the heel follow. Then the horse is taken to a blacksmith and a first-class job ordered. Now, in this case, if the blacksmith could make a foot then shoe it, he could fill the order. After the horse is shod, his feet are sore, and he travels no better, but if anything, worse than before. Then the shoer is blamed. The foot is certain to have some inflamation in it, and the slightest fever in the hoof will damage it very badly. Shoeing too close at the heel, setting shoes too far back, and filing the toe off are bad practices. The shoe should always be as large as the foot. No one ever sees a foot that is too wide. Hard riding or driving often causes bad feet. If a horse gets foundered, instead of doctoring for founder the owner loses about a week in going from one smith to another to get better shoeing. Any good shoer can tell by looking at the shoe whether it hurts or not; but instead of being frank about it, many shoers will say that the fault is with the smith who did the job just before him, and not with the foot. Now, brother blacksmiths, this is wrong, and you know it. Why do you do this? The blacksmiths have less brotherhood about them than any men of any other trade or profession in the world. Why don't they come together for their mutual interests instead of trying to pull each other down? They have got prices so low that they can't make a living. If prices were better, I have no doubt that many jobs would be done better, many horses would have better feet, and skilled workmen would be in many places now occupied by botches. So do not work against one another, brother smiths, for when you do you are hurting yourselves."

The *North British Agriculturist* thus speaks of the health of horses in England: There are no reliable statistics of the sickness and morality amongst horses, but the records of public companies using many horses, and the general opinion of horse owners and veterinarians, alike testify to improving health, and diminishing frequency as well as shorter duration of disease. Even lamenesses, which constitutes one-half of the ailments of hard-worked horses, are less common than they were forty years ago. Asphalt and wooden pavements in London and other towns have notably diminished the percentage of navicular disease in well-bred nags. Soundness of legs and feet has also been conserved by more careful rational shoeing, which might, however, be still further improved and more widely extended. Serious incurable disease is, moreover, lessened by early observation and more intelligent treatment of slighter lameness.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Geo. R. Loring, thus speaks of the farm horse, in the columns of an exchange: A good farm horse should be well balanced, strong and sagacious. His head should be mild, clean, long, expressive; his eye full, clear and gentle. His neck should be well arched, muscular and of medium length. His shoulder should be strong and solid at the base; his back should be straight, firm, hairy, having what Virgil calls a double spine, and joined to the rump by an even mass of muscles. His barrel should be round, his chest deep; his wind should be strong and his digestion perfect. Now a horse of this description may be of any size from 900 pounds to 1,500 pounds; of any height from 15 hands to 16½ hands; of any color, although bays, browns, sorrels and grays are the best, and he will be capable of great endurance on the road or at the plow. He should be selected with reference to the work he is to perform and the locality in which he is to live.

Many Clydesdale horses are now being shipped from Scotland to Australia, but the London *Live Stock Journal* says that, "as a rule, the Australians are not so particular about pedigrees as the Americans, if they get the right sorts." American stockmen of all kinds have the credit of being highly discriminating buyers beyond the Atlantic.

The Model Farm Horse.

The outlook from the library windows of our suburban home commands a view of a village that was platted two years ago, upon which beautiful houses are rising, with turrets and towers, under the more than talismanic wand of the Old World fictions, namely, the sleepless energy of American enterprise. Rapidly the country homes are decorating the picturesque hillside. They grow from their foundation stone to their handsome gables, without pause from the severity of the Winter, or the intense heat of the Summer. The road leading to these new homes passes through an avenue of forest trees, through the vistas of whose branches can be seen the teams hauling the building materials—stone, sand, timber, and all the varied articles that make up the complicated structure of a modern house. They belong to the neighboring farmers, and the comparative difficulty with which they draw their burdens over the country road, especially when recent rains have made the hauling extremely laborious, has suggested to the writer the subject of the "Model Farm Horse."

The horses in these several teams are as diverse in size, strength, and courage as the most fanciful mind could imagine. One team of hardy roans, about 15 hands high, quite heavy-bodied, and full of pluck, came slowly struggling through the mud, with about three-quarters of a perch of sand for a load. The owner was walking at their side, and vigorously urging them up to their best efforts by voice and whip. Still they required frequent rests, and cried lustily through their roaring windpipes for more air for their overtaxed lungs.

"My good man," said the writer, "it seems to be hard pulling for your horses."

"Yes," he replied, "it is very hard for my ponies, they are not used to working much off the farm."

"Did it ever occur to you that possibly they are too small for even the heaviest kinds of farm work, as, for instance, ploughing in hard, stubborn ground, or even subsoil ploughing?"

"Yes," he answered, "they often bother me in a desperate pinch, when the roads are heavy and the load is big; but they are game pullers and I manage to get along with them."

"Did it ever occur to you, further, that if you had a heavier, larger, stronger team, that could throw mo re weight into the collars, they could not only pull greater loads, but that it would be more humane to your ponies to sell them for lighter work purposes?"

"Probably you are right," he replied, reflectively, "but you see I raised these ponies, and the stock has been among my kinsfolk longer than I can remember, and I expect to hold on to them as long as they are able to work." So with a flourish and crack of the whip that would have been the envy of the postilion of a coaching club, he drove on, with the exclamation, "Get up, ponies, you've had a long rest, and the stone-masons are already grumbling because we don't haul sand fast enough for them."

Within the space of 30 minutes came after them a team of tall, thin, weedy horses, drawing a loaded stone wagon. They wriggled and squirmed, and twisted their long backbones almost into a knot, and finally came to a standstill, and neither entreaties nor lashes, neither blindfolding nor tying up one ear, neither yelling nor placing mud in their mouths could induce them to move out of their tracks. Their frail limbs and delicate bodies had been tried to the point of extreme exhaustion, and they balked, and sulked, and stopped, simply because they had not power enough to overcome the burden. After their hides had been welted till they looked like the cross-threads on the reverse side of a carpet, and the teamster's throat was swollen with the violent oaths he had heaped upon them, at least one-half of the load had to be thrown off, and they moved on with the other half, only to be compelled to double the journey and to return for the balance on the roadside. An account of how often this extra labor is imposed upon teamster and team by the physical incapacity of the horses devoted to hard pulling, would make an annual volume of plethoric proportions.

Not far behind them came a team of mules, drawing an enormous load of lumber. They struggled doggedly, moving as slow as oxen on travel through a primeval forest, but they made the journey after very frequent stops, and the administration of punishment that called loudly for the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"Why do you prefer mules for a team on the road and on your farm?" was my query to the hard-visaged owner.

"Because," he said, "they eat less, stand more abuse, are never sick, and can do more work than horses."

"But are they not much slower?"

"Well, yes," he reluctantly admitted.

"Do you not have to punish them more than horses, or will they just as readily yield to kindness?"

"Kindness!" he broke out, with a derisive guffaw; "kindness is thrown away on a mule. You might as well be kind to a mountain-bred donkey. Why sometimes these mules sulk so badly that I can only start them by wearing out a fence rail upon them. You must be awfully savage with mules at times to make them mind you. Unless they are afraid of you, they will do nothing for you. They are as cunning and as treacherous as a trick mule in a circus."

"Then why do you prefer such beasts of burden to a span of powerful, yet more docile horses? They do not look so well they are ungainly in your family carriage; they do not make; so comely an appearance as you drive with your family, either to the fairs, or to the city, or to the church door. Why do you presistently prefer them to the pair of horses I have mentioned?"

"Simply because they cost less to buy and to feed, and to take care of than horses. I am used to them, and they are used to me."

With this unsatisfactory reasoning, he drove on with his slow mules, careless of the loss of time their dromedary-crawling wasted, or the exhaustion of his own strength and finer sensibilities, which their ceassless labor brought upon himself.

At last came in sight a noble team of powerful bay geldings. They were dark bay in color, full sixteen hands high, deep, yet broad, in the shoulders, massive over the hips, large around the girth, with flanks full and well let down, while their joints, limbs, and feet displayed those strong proportions that enabled them to overcome astonishing burdens. On they came, bending down to the work, and throwing their massive frames into the collars, with a resolute determination to ascend the hill without stopping to catch their wind, had not their merciful driver called upon them to rest. Their load was a mass of black slate for the roof.

"How much does your load weigh?" was my query.

"Well on to thirty-eight hundred," he promptly answered.

"That seems to me to be an enormous load up this road," I added.

"Well, yes, it would be to most teams, but it is play for mine. That is not all. They are both good buggy nags, and the off horse can trot a mile in four minutes to a buggy. They make as fine a carriage team as any farmer wants to own, and they can travel their eight miles an hour without hurting themselves in the least."

"What stock are they?" was my eager question.

"I bought them at the fair. Their owner exhibited their sire and five of his colts for a premium in the general-purpose ring. They were all about the same in height, we ight color, and style, and each one weighed about thirteen hundred pounds. I can do more work with them, and have more pleasure at the same time, either to the wagon or to my carriage, than with any other team I ever owned. They can pull as much of any kind of stuff as I can put into this big wagon, and when they are in condition, they look as well with a fine set of harness on them as any one's team. I can always take first premium at the fair with them."

Their rounded bodies and glossy coats evinced the pride their owner had in keeping them in superb order. Then came the conviction to the writer's mind, stronger than ever before, that he had seen a pair of model farm horses. There is nothing which the broad acreage of this great country lacks so much as the existence of first-class farm horses. There are more inefficient horses used on our farms, more horses undersized, more horses deficient in frame work, more horses lacking in mucular capacity than in the rural districts of any other civilized nation on the face of the globe. An average sample of them can be found at the horse auctions in our large cities, where they are gathered in during the Fall months for sale, to save Winter feeding, for hundreds of miles, in the neighboring regions. They are a sorry spectacle. Ring-boned and spavined, halt and blind, piebald and patched in color, with, now and then only, an exceptional one worth the money he brings under the hammer, no matter how insignificant may be the price. This state of facts is in singular inconsistency with the American characteristics of thoroughness, and the ready adaption of adequate means to desired ends. We lead the inventive world in working out machinery, not only for manufacturing the world's needs, but for farming purposes. The reaper and the mower, the seed drill, and the binder, are American inventions. In these respects, are rural communities in the wide wide world acknowledge their obligations to our skill. But strange to add, they are all superior to us in the possession of distinctive type of farm horses, that must do, for all time, the work of transportation on the farm, which no machinery can every accomplish. Great Britain has her Clydesdales, her Suffolks, and her Shire-horses, France her Normans, and Germany her agricultural horses, that answer the purposes for which they are designed in their respective countries; but America has no type of the all-purpose farm horse. Yet we have all the materials out of which such a horse could be bred, superior in form and usefulness to the farm horse of any other country.

Ours is an age of intense progression, and that progression is particularly intensified in America. We are a nation of workers. Neither night nor day, neither youth nor old age, neither poverty nor affluence circumscribes our unceasing energy to labor. It has been very well said that very few Americans know how to live, for they have only one portion in life, namely, all work and no play. We are always in a hurry—hurry to eat, in order that we may hurry again to our never finished work. Work robs us of digestion and deprives us of recuperative sleep. The old-fashioned methods of farming were too slow, so that we have called into requisition the combined energies of steam and machinery to hasten the labors of seed time and harvest. When, therefore, intelligent attention is paid to the breeding of the model American farm horse, two elements will be absolutely prerequisites. We mean speed and power. He must be able to haul enormous burdens, and he must be ambitious to walk off with them at a brisk pace that would astonish the old-time farmers, whose horses imitate, in their movements, the pausing motion of yoked oxen. If the horse is a fast walker he will necessarily prove to be a brisk trotter, that is, he will move with energy and eagerness up to the limit of his trotting speed. In order to possess power, it is unnecesary to encumber him with the unwieldy frame and the tremendous weight of the heavy draft horse. Seventeen or eighteen hands in height, and two thousand pounds in weight, means a slow, heavy, elephantine tread, not in harmony with the rush and push of American civilization. All these classes of ponderous horses, like the Norman, the Clydesdale, and the English draft-horse, that have been so numerously imported into this country, will answer valuable purposes by judicious crossing. They will become necessary factors in the evolution of the American farm horse. They will contribute height and weight, and the inherited ambition to overcome great burdens. But, unassisted by our own strains of blood, they could never produce the model farm horse. Their weight and slowness of motion would never bring them into general use for long journeys or transportation, where quick transit is a desideratum. This is evidenced by the fact that in our large cities where heavy transfer wagons are in daily use, these monstrosities in horse-flesh have been tried and discarded, just as the sluggish canal has given way for the rushing railroad.

Crossed with the more ambitious thoroughbred, large in type and strong in bone structure, there might be produced a superior animal, that would inherit sufficient stamina, size, and power from the European draft horse to throw great weight into the collar, and sufficient ambition from the thoroughbred to move at a brisker walk with a load, and a more nimble trot in li ght harness.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press* says that long experience in England has proved that brown-colored horses, and especially those of tanned muzzle, prove the hardiest. Next to these come the darker shades of bay. The same has been found to be the case in America, and then follow the clear dapple-gray. Other colors seem to be about equally hardy, although pure white and red roan are considered the least so. But we know horses of these two colors, as well as others varying from the first three above mentioned, to be perfectly hardy and enduring. As a rule, it is the breed, coupled with the soil and the food on which they are reared, which make the difference in hardiness and endurance of horses.

Horses for harness purposes are scarce and hard to obtain in some parts of Great Britain, and prices are consequently quite strong and strengthening.

New Jersey's Wonderful Clime.

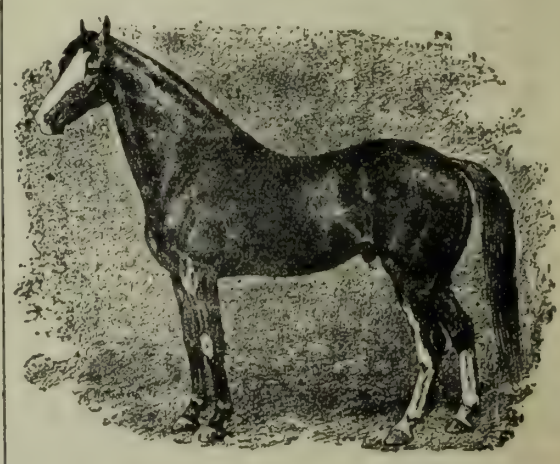
When Ponce de Leon finally landed in Florida, thinking that he found the land of eternal youth, he was mistaken. Jersey was the land he sought, and that country, already famed for its justice, its mosquitoes, its applejack, and its iron-ore soil, has another just claim to pre-eminence over its less fortunate neighbor, the United States, which I will demonstrate as follows:

In the writer's early youth, when he used to attempt the dangers of the maternal strap by climbing under the fence to lend aid and encouragement to country horse trots, one of his earliest acquaintances was a small chestnut stallion called Horace Greeley, owned by one Ben Duell, who used him for stud duty and trotting races; trotting, I say, for I did not know of his winning any. He used to run away, kick men through the stable door, etc. On account of these little diversions he was unsexed, and made his next bow to the public under the name of Roscoe Conkling. He seemed to change his name, for good and sufficient reason, every time he changed his hair, and after a lapse of about a dozen years I made his acquaintance again, under the sprightly name of Champagne Charley. He meanwhile had acquired a spavin on each hind leg, and, like the deacon's vehicle, had a "general flavor of mild decay." His wild, intractable youthful spirit had given place to the sober second thought of maturity, and he could now do a mile in about 2:40, and as a snow horse had no equal in these parts. He was then sixteen years old. About three years ago a horse hitched to the rail at Waverly Park, N. J., attracted my attention by his great interest in the races, and a closer inspection revealed the friend of my childhood's happy hours, spavins and all! The old fellow looked fat and well cared for. A young man, who regarded me suspiciously, told me that I did not know him, and that he was just eleven years old! Here the rejuvenating effect of a residence in Jersey began to dawn upon my mind. He had, of course, another name to add to the series. The marvel of marvels is now to come. The latest returns show a net average reduction in his age of two years and a half each year, with some districts still to report. This Fall he won a five-year-old race with ridiculous ease! I want to say here that next year I expect he will beat Nutbreaker's yearling record—such is my confidence in the land of eternal youth.—*Defendum in N. Y. Spirit.*

Stockwell and Newminster Again on Top.

Hermit is an old horse now. He won the Derby of 1867, and is consequently verging into his twenty-first year. His owner, Mr. Henry Chaplin, has managed him with exquisite skill. He seems never to have been overdone at the stud. His yearlings for the past few seasons have sold at fabulous prices. Beyond a doubt the get of Hermit are the speediest foaled in England. The case of the mare Thebias, whose last notable achievement was winning the Liverpool Cup, 130 lbs. on her back, giving a fair horse like Goggles no less than 35 lbs., shows, however, that speed is not their only possession. A glance at the pedigrees of Thebias shows that her dam was a daughter of the famous Stockwell, whose blood has recently demonstrated its invincibility through the wonderful performances of that other equine prodigy, St. Gatien. Beyond a doubt this colt was got by The Rover (a son of Blair Athol, he by Stockwell), who for years was hawked about at a nominal price, with no buyers. Now, observe the success of the Stockwell and Newminster blood when crossed, as exemplified by Thebias and St. Gatien. The mare is by Hermit (son of Newminster) out of Devotion, by Stockwell. St. Gatien is by The Rover (grandson of Stockwell and also of Newminster), through Crinon (Rover's dam); moreover, St. Editha, dam of St. Gatien, was by Kingley Vale, grandson of Newminster. For a long time the watchword of English breeders has been Newminster or Stockwell.—*Sportsman.*

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS. Sacramento, Cal.

Fairlawn.

In front of the stallion stables at Fairlawn are two graves, over which the grass has not yet begun to grow. In one of them rests Cassius M. Clay, Jr., and in the other sleeps the great Almont. The fame of each will brighten as the years roll by. The seed was sown in fertile soil, and the harvests will multiply with succeeding generations. The prepotent sire always lives in his descendants. Young Mr. Withers has proposed to his father that one of the best colts on the place shall be christened Tombstone, and sold with the understanding that the proceeds shall be devoted to the erection of a monument over the spot where Almont and Cassius M. Clay, Jr., slumber side by side. The work of the turf season now drawing to a close has added to the renown of Happy Medium. His son, Maxy Cobb, wears the stallion crown, 2:13¼. There is a good deal of Happy Medium in Maxy Cobb, both horses being cast in the same mould. Aberdeen is in good flesh, and the impression prevails at Fairlawn that he will get more really fast colts than Happy Medium. The latter, however, will transmit the trotting gait with a higher degree of uniformity. Ethan Allen, Jr., the brother of Daniel Lambert, we found running in a large paddock, and he is very active for a horse of his age, twenty-four. One of the young stallions is Electo, a bay, four years old, by Almont, out of the sister of Peacemaker. He stands 16.1, and is a little leggy, but will fill out with age and make a good-looking horse. Shiloh, bay colt, three years old, by Almont Lightning, dam by Star Davis, is stoutly bred, and has a pure harness gait. He is powerfully put together, and should make his mark in the stud Grandmount, two years old, by Almont, dam Badoura, by C. M. Clay, Jr., unites the blood of the two dead stallions, and he a rangy, well-balanced fellow and a trotter. Among the fillies Rosa Lee, three years old, attracts much attention, because she is a fast pacer, although strictly trotting bred. She can pace a 2:30 gait in the lot. Her sire was Happy Medium, her dam Sally M., by Almont, and her granddam by Alexander's Edwin Forrest. Jerusalem, a roan filly, two years old, by Happy Medium, out of Maggie Keene, by Mambrino Hatcher, and she out of Laura Fair, the dam of Keene Jim, is oddly shaped, but she is a natural trotter. She slopes something like a giraffe, having a positive arch to the back, and hind legs with as much bend as a sickle. Standing still, she looks deformed but start her up and she is the very poetry of motion. She illustrates the old maxim that trotters come in all shapes. She will try her fortune in three-year-old stake battles next season. Mambrino Hatcher, the sire of her dam, was got by Mambrino Patchen, out of Lady Scott, (dam of Lookout, sire of Keene Jim), by Woodford, thoroughbred son of Kosciusko. From the loins of this same Woodford came Woodbine, dam of Woodford Mambrino and Wedgewood.

Sally Anderson, the dam of Almont, was owned for a while at Woodburn, where Almont himself was bred, and Mr. Brodhead gives her history in brief. She had a ewe neck, with Mambrino Chief characteristics, and stood 15.3. She was purchased of Mr. Anderson, of Ohio, the price being $200, and she was as poor as a Winter starved crow when she arrived at Woodburn. Mr. R. A. Alexander was disappointed in her appearance, but said, "Never mind, her blood is right." She was bred to Alexander's Abdallah and produced Almont, who resembled her a great deal. Her sire was Mambrino Chief, and her dam was Kate, by Pilot, Jr. She died, in the closing years of the Civil War, at Indianapolis, on her way to Illinois. She passed through no hands except those of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Alexander.

Gen. Withers was stretched on a sick bed all last Winter, and at one time his life was despaired of. In the Mexican war a bullet went clear through both hips, but the wound healed and gave him but little trouble. A year ago it opened and his system began to waste. The General is stronger now, but he cannot get about without the use of crutches. He is unable to give much attention to the details of Fairlawn. He sits in his library answering letters and conversing with his city friends through the telephone, while his son superintends affairs out of doors.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

American Racing Association.

This Association at their late meeting in Chicago made some changes in the code adopted last Spring. Hereafter the name of no horse shall be changed, after he has once started in a race, and no Association shall accept the entrance fee or allow a horse to start whose name has been unlawfully changed. The question of forfeits, which has occasioned much trouble owing to owners' habits of laxness in collection, has been brought down to a mere business question by the adoption of a rule requiring that parties starting horses, must have money to their credit with the secretary of the association over whose track they start. At the suggestion of Secretary Bruce, a clause was added to the racing rules that prohibits the racing of yearlings, and provides that no horse that is three years old or upward shall be run a less distance than three-quarters of a mile after July 1st, 1885, the object being to do away with the short dashes that are now so common, and that are no test of a racer's abilities. The rule in relation to jockey fees, providing that "In the absence of a special agreement the fee to a winning jockey shall be $25 and to a losing jockey $10," was made to apply to stake races only, while the fees in purse races were reduced to $15 for a winning and $5 for a losing mount. The question of bookmaking provoked considerable discussion, and a rule was finally adopted providing that "In case any Association permits post bookmaking, no bookmaker shall be permitted to make a book on any race in which a horse is to start in which he is directly or indirectly interested, and in case of any violation of this rule both he and the horse will be expelled." In the betting rules two important changes were made, the first making it imperative that all bets and pools on the race shall go with the decision of the judges making the award, while the second provides that "In auction pools, in all cases where three or more horses start, there shall be at least two of them sold out, and where seven or more horses start, three of them shall be sold out before the field is disposed of." The object of this rule is to do away with the practice of selling out the favorite in a pool and then selling the entire field against him, making it only necessary, in order to rob the people of their money, to "fix" one horse in the race. The scale of rates for 2-year olds was also raised for the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December. Prior to the change the weights carried by 2-year-olds in these months in races of six furlongs were: 80, 84, 87, 90, and 90 pounds, while according to the new scale they are 90, 93, 97, 100, and 100 pounds, respectively. For a mile dash run during the same months 2-year-olds carried 75, 77, 81, 83, and 83 pounds, while according to the new scale they will now have to carry 80, 87, 95, 100, and 100 pounds in these months. The object of these alterations was to do away with the advantages that a 2-year-old nearly approaching his 3-year-old form had during the past Fall season over the 3-year-olds by reason of the great difference in weight between them. Several minor changes of no particular consequence were made, and after re-electing Ben. G. Bruce, of the Kentucky *Live Stock Record*, to the position of Secretary for the ensuing year the association adjourned, to meet in St. Louis the second Wednesday in November next.

The Wreck of the Chicago Driving Park.

Charles F. Grey, executor of the late Wendell R. King, who died March 30th last, on Monday of this week filed a bill in the Circuit Court against the Chicago Driving Park Company to foreclose a mortgage given Oct. 13th, 1884, on its leasehold interest in its Driving Park, race tracks, and buildings. The mortgage was given to secure a loan of $6,000 made to the company on the above date. The bill states that at the death of Mr. King the Driving Park Company owed him $20,000. The executor received $12,500 on account and took a new mortgage for the balance. Several renewals were made and small sums paid until the present mortgage, which provides that $3,000 should become due on Nov. 15th instant, and the balance in one month thereafter. On default of payment of either principal or interest the executor was empowered to declare the whole amount due, and apply to the Court for an immediate sale and the appointment of a receiver. On the 1st of the present month the Driving Park Company gave another mortgage on all its property to Benjamin H. Campbell, Edward Corrigan, Dewitt H. Curtis, George G. Newberry and S. K. Dow to secure an indebtedness of $16,478.37, due Jan. 1st, 1885. These mortgagees now claim a right to an immediate sale under the summary terms of their mortgage. Besides this, the Chicago *Evening Journal* and the Chicago *Herald*, and some other creditors have recovered judgments, and are also threatening to sell the property. The Driving Park Company is stated to be wholly insolvent and its property going to ruin. An answer was filed by the company agreeing to an immediate sale and the entry of a decree for $6,161.84. Judge Tuley during the day appointed a receiver for the concern.—*Chicago Horseman.*

Narragansett Park in Trouble.

The Narragansett Driving Association, at Providence, R. I., which started two or three years ago with a great flourish of trumpets, seems to be in extremes as regards financial matters, and the famous Narragansett trotting track and buildings are advertised to be sold at a foreclosure, Dec. 5th. The Narragansett track has always been a bottomless pit for money. Its original cost to Amasa Sprague was $332,000. When the Sprague property was sacrificed at auction by Trustee Chaffee it was bid off for $25,000 by J. B. Barnaby, a rich clothier who has a liking for a speedy horse. Mr. Barnaby, with his partner, H. B. Winship, organized the Narragansett Driving Association, with a capital stock of $35,000. The surplus over the cost of the track was sunk in the first year in trying to put the track in good condition. The second year $15,000 was spent on the track, and as a result the track was made one of the fastest in the world, but a $20,000 mortgage was fastened on the property. The bank holding the same will foreclose Dec. 5th unless some arrangement is made in the meantime. Of the one hundred and eighteen stockholders only about twenty have taken any active interest in the association, and it has been uphill work to raise money. The stockholders have been appealed to for the last time to see if they will do anything. Only the grand circuit meetings have been profitable. The distance of the park from the city, together with the great expense incident to the meetings, have kept the treasurer's balance on the wrong side of the sheet. There are many horsemen of wealth there, and it is possible that some means will be taken to bond the debt.

Bits from Bygone Days.

Some men are clever enough at the same time to take advantage of an enemy by a ruse de guerree, one instance being that of a former Lord Grosvenor, who had a horse heavily engaged at the Craven meeting, when a few days before he was to run the report went about that he coughed. It seems that a man had been hired to lie all night on the roof of the box in which this horse stood, and he set the report abroad. His authority, however, being doubted, another worthy man was employed to perform the same office on the following night, when he gave a similar report. Now the fact was that the first of these two men told his lordship's trainer what he had been asked to do, and having been duly feed, received instructions accordingly, and gave false information. When Lord Grosvenor was told of it, as well as that another man was to be on duty the following night, he asked, "Have we no horse that coughs?" "We have one, my lord," was the reply. "Then," said his lordship, "let him be put in the box over which the fellow is to pass the night, and if he does not catch his death of cold from this north-eastwind and sleet, we shall do very well." Of course, the odds became heavy against the horse, from the report of the second man, and his lordship landed a good sum, as his horse won the race with ease. So the biters were bitten, and that very severely.

The Duke of Cleveland, as they say in Yorkshire, had "money forever," and so did nearly as he liked on the turf. His match with his horse Pavilion against Colonel Mellish's at Newmarket, in 1806, brings the latter accomplished and gallant fellow to our memory. The Colonel was a little less than a meteor in the sporting world and dazzling world of fashion, being, probably, the most finished example of a high bred turfite who ever trod the race-course in ancient or modern times. He would have taken the "whiphand" from Philip of Macedon, and all but out-Brummelled Beau Brummel in his dress and fastidious habits. With a princely fortune, good tastes, many accomplishments, and the pluck of a British gentleman, it need not be a matter for surprise that he galloped through his wealth as quickly as he did across a field when the hounds were in full cry before him.

Colonel Mellish was an artist—painting far beyond the performance of most men—a splendid horseman, a brave soldier, a skillful coachman, and a scientific farmer, while so far as handicapping of matches was concerned, few could excel him. His establishment was immense, having at one time thirty-eight horses in training, seventeen carriage horses, a dozen of hunters, besides four charges at Brighton, and hacks innumerable, with, of course, any number of servants to look after the steeds. In the meridian of his career the Colonel made his appearance in a way never approached. Driving four white horses, with outriders to match the animals he drove, his barouche painted in exquisite taste, he was truly the observed of all observers when, whirling up to the Grand Stand at Epsom or Doncaster, and decending in the quietest manner from the box, he would mount one of his thoroughbred hacks, led by the saddle horse groom in the rear of his retinue, like the rest of his people, in crimson liveries.

His racing career was a most successful one; but playing at chicken-hazard proved his ruin. It is said of him that he once staked £40,000 upon the throw of the dice, and lost it. Like Charles James Fox, he thought that the greatest pleasure in life was to gamble and to win, snd the next best enjoyment to play and to lose. What a study is the career of Fox!—the greatest gambler, roue, and politician of his day; never forming a creditable or desirable connection with any woman, losing three fortunes at play; and above all that he was worsted in politics by the boy with character, Pitt. We may add that people who gamble do not always lose, for Messrs. Crockford, Gully, Ridsdale, Sadler, the Chifneys, etc., made a lot of money on the Turf as well as elsewhere.

There was Jim Knox—you know him—he had the ambition to make money selling crockery and spending it on trotters, until he stumbled on Nutwood. Before that he used to try his hand on one or two green ones on the old half-mile track, and Woodruffs book was law and gospel to him. He did everything by the book, and, true as preaching, used to read it on the track if he forgot his lesson."

"Oh, nosense!"

"Fact; ask Sam Keyes, who saw him stop one day at the quarter pole with a nervy horse, pull Hiram out of his pocket and begin to read. But when I passed by on the outside, and laughingly shouted, 'What does Hiram say?' he tumbled, and closed the book."

The Trotting-horse Breeders' Association of Minnesota was formed in St. Paul a few days ago. Among the members are Commodore Kittson, W. R. Merriam, George W. Sherwood and Messrs. McGrath, Finkle, Oswald, Hendrickson, Judson and Gratton. The object is the better development of trotting stock with regard to speed.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

.....OF.....

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoof d, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor,

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

PACIFIC COAST
Field Trial Club
DERBY FOR 1884.

Nominations close Nov. 10th. Entrance $10; $3 to accompany nomination; $7 additional when starters are named. Purse $175; $100 to first; $50 to second, $25 to third.

All pups whelped on or after April 1st, 1883 are eligible.

It is hoped that those desiring to compete will be prompt in making nominations.

Club dues are now payable to the Secretary.

THOS. BENNETT, President.
N. E. WHITE, Secretary,
Sacramento, Cal.

NEW MAPS.
—OF—
San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars,

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

BIRCH'S KEY WIND AND KEY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

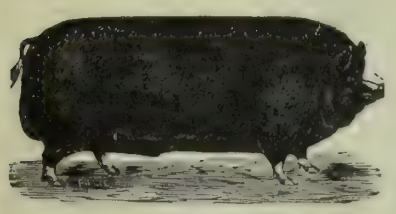
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK

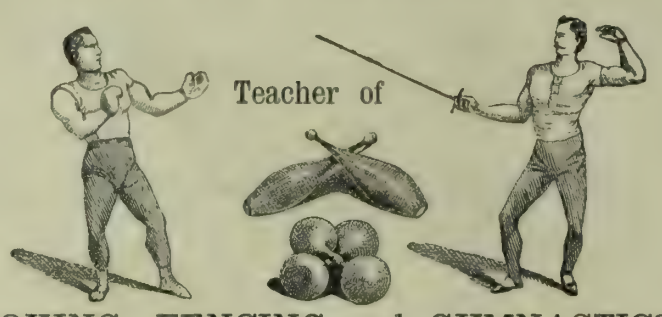
TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

Hannaford Ventilated Rubber Boot.



THE IMPROVEMENT CONSISTS OF AN ELASTIC MIDDLE SOLE WITH A series of compressible air cells, whereby foul air is expelled and fresh air is admitted to the feet.

Their use for months in the Boston Fire Department, Brighton Slaughter Houses and large manufacturing establishments has fully demonstrated that the

Hannaford Ventilated Boots

WILL NOT SWEAT OR CHILL THE FEET.
WILL NOT MAKE THE FEET TENDER.
WILL KEEP THE FEET DRY.

These improvements add but little to the cost of the boots, while their comfort and durability are greatly increased. Persons who have been unable to wear rubber boots can wear these with comfort.

NO METALLIC SUBSTANCE

which will rust, corrode, or act as a conductor of cold is used in these boots.

PRICE FOR HIP BOOTS, $6.50.

E. T. ALLEN, Sole Agent.

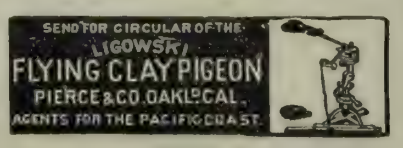
416 Market Street, San Francisco.

Wellington's Improved

EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If no Egg Food you know yourself using the Improved Egg so do not stand in your hens are not laying now, try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. own light by delaying to 3 lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U. S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL.

BARNARD'S

Business College, 37 Post St.,

San Francisco.

DIPLOMA of Mechanic's Institute Fair, 1884, Awarded to this College.

"Our College Ledger,"

Contains full particulars regarding the College Departments, Courses of Study, Terms, etc., etc. **Send for a Copy.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

San Francisco.

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, coin or stamps by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS which will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.

Calved October 21, 1880.

Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

LE MOINE, 3151, H. H. B.

Calved April 30, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, No. 2091, A. R.

Calved October 23, 1877.

Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price, $150.**

BERTON.

Calved April 20, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.

Calved April 27, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

THE FAMOUS **DUPLEX**
The most wonderful Curative Agent in the world.
Full Power Belt, for Lady or Gentleman, price $10.

Cures without the aid of Medicine

General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism Neuralgia, Sciatica, Paralysis, Constipation **GALVANIC** Disease of the Liver, Kidney or Bladder, Seminal Weakness, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Insipient Catarrh, Insipient Consumption, Lame Back, and many other diseases.

BELT For particulars and Circulars address
PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address
M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

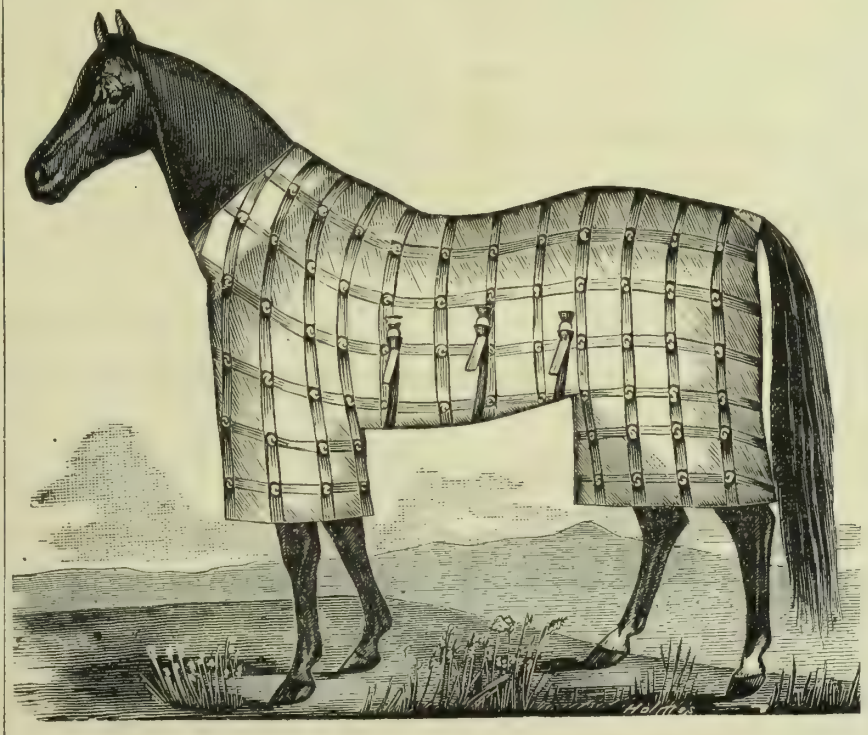


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

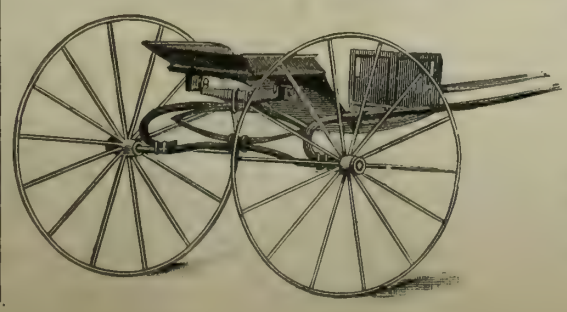
The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE CHAMPION
One-Spring Training Cart.



WEIGHT, From 85 to 100 Pounds. Price, $75 to $85.

J. A. BILZ,

—Manufacturer of—

All Kinds of Vehicles,

Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

FRANK BROS., Market St., Agents for San Fradcisco.

HATMAN & MORNINGTON, Agents for San Jose.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred For catalogues or further particulars address
2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Linen Sheets and Hoods,

SWEAT AND COOLING BLANKETS.



THE LARGEST STOCK, FINE Goods, and Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. O'KANE, 767 Market street.

—Just received, a large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF
FINE HARNESS
AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
AND CELEBRATED
Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kercity; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

[illegible] & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M 8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M *5:02 P M 6:08 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ,

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M.....	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M..	Calistoga and Napa.....	*10:10 A M
*1:00 P M ...	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M...	Deming, El Paso Express...	10:40 A M
7:00 P M...	and East Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Galt and Ione via Livermore.	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.....	Galt via Martinez.	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M.....	Knight's Landing.....	10:10 A M
3:30 P M.....	Los Angeles and South.....	10:40 A M
7:30 A M.....	Livermore and Pleasanton.....	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
‡8:00 A M.....	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico.....	5:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Mohave and East Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M.....	" " " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M.....	Niles and Haywards.....	5:40 P M
10:00 A M.....	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M.....	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M...	Ogden and Express.....	11:10 A M
7:00 P M...	East Emigrant.....	9:40 A M
8:00 A M...	Red Bluff via Marysville..	5:40 P M
8:30 A M...	and Tehama via Woodland...	6:40 P M
7:30 A M.....	Sacramento, via Livermore..	5:40 P M
8:00 A M.....	" via Benicia.....	6:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	11:10 A M
4:00 P M.....	" via Benicia.....	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M.....	Sacramento River Steamers..	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M.....	San Jose.....	*3:40 P M
‡10:00 A M.....	"	‡3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M.....	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore.....	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M.....	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M.....	Tulare, Fresno,	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M.....	Madera and Merced	10:40 A M
8:00 A M...	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M.....	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M.....	"	.....
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M.....	Virginia City.....	11:10 A M
8:00 A M.....	Woodland.....	6:40 P M
4:00 P M.....	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—‡11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—‡12:30—1:00—‡1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—‡9:30—10:00—‡10:30—11:00—‡11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—‡8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—‡1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—‡6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—‡10:22—10:52—‡11:22—11:52—‡12:22—12:52—‡1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—‡10:15—10:45—‡11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—‡9:15—9:45—10:45—‡12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



Vol. V. No. 23.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

Shall We Have a National Horse, or Enthusiasm and Predjudice As Relating to All Progress, Including the Breeding of Horses.

I have learned to dread to appear in public print for our daily and weekly journals are too often the mouthpiece of *prejudice*, seeking to kill what it cannot understand. Does the reader know what prejudice means? It is the hydra-headed enemy of enterprise and enlightened progress. It retards discoveries and inventions through ridicule or false statements. It beggars and kills the enthusiastic inventor and discoverer, after which, reflection to appreciation hastens to place a monument over the poor bones which incased a broken heart. Did prejudice ever discover or invent anything? Did it at any time in the history of man have good and laudable endeavors? Never! Prejudice is envy and malice, seeking an opportunity for its *inevitable* "I told you so!" or slinking away like a cur-dog when success is assured. The life and soul of progress is enthusiasm, which prejudice delights to ridicule before the young and inexperienced. Does the reader know what enthusiasm means? The Greeks said it was of God: the life of all valuable men and women; that by it man was progressive. Enthusiasm is quick of perception, is very sensitive, but hides its wounded feelings for the good of its object. Enthusiasm is a deep-seated fire in man, burning from his innermost soul. Prejudice is superficial, lazy and loud-mouthed, ignorantly jumping at conclusions with no idea of results, leading men of capital through its bluster into ruinous investments and speculations. Indeed there is no end to the damage done by prejudice to humanity, good men, good women, and many a valuable enterprise has been killed by prejudice. What good has prejudice ever done? Truth replies, none? What has enthusiasm done for America? Through it, Columbus discovered our country, but Columbus was poor as enthusiasm usually is when devoted to progress; but it fires the heart of a co-laborer called philanthrophy, and thus enthusiasm in Columbus fired the heart of a good queen, who furnished the means necessary, even to the selling of her costly jewels, so that despite envious prejudice, the enthusiastic Columbus won the glory of discovery of the continent of America, to become through enthusiasm the greatest nation upon the earth. Again, enthusiasm placed the Puritans upon this continent, and the same enthusiasm made the American colonists a free and independent people against untold odds. Enthusiasm wrote the Declaration of Independence, which enthusiastic men signed, and stood by. Enthusiasm always champions truth and justice, but loud-mouthed prejudice goes round with its wet blanket to smother its fires, or to kill if possible. Nations can be enthusiastic, but what have not enthusiastic men accomplished. Robert Fulton applied steam to machinery in a boat, and as he steamed his trial trip up the Hudson, prejudice sat upon the river banks ridiculing the steam and smoke, but the enthusiasm of Robert Fulton lives to-day, blessing the financial, commercial and social interests of the world. Enthusiasm proposed a canal across the great State of New York from the lakes to the ocean, but predjudice ridiculed the idea as an impossibility. The noble De Witt Clinton enthusiastically declared it should be done, and it was done. Has it not for many years blessed our country as the Erie Canal? Ben Franklin played with lightning in the clouds from curosity, but the deep thinking enthusiastic Morse experimented practically until he made a successful application of elecricity to telegraphy, then overflowing with enthusiasm, besought Congress to help him with means to apply his discovery; but prejudice ridiculed him, until philanthropic intelligence at Washington talked with capital in Baltimore, over his wires at government expense, after which, enthusiasm in the hearts of intelligent enterprise, furnished capital sufficient to girdle the earth in forty minutes with Morse lightning in harness. Enthusiasm burns out in time, and Morse having established *his fact*, his fire burned low; re-kindling, however, in Cyrus W. Field to lay the Atlantic Cable beneath the ocean that nations separated thousands of miles might communicate, instantly. Well do I remember how prejudice ridiculed enthusiasm in Cyrus W. Field, and when the cable broke, took a drink and cigar, with "I told you so!" But Cyrus W. Field's heart was young, and his enthusiasm laughed at obstacles, for capital was with him, and to-day, his impossible cable reaches to the ends of the earth to bless the financial, commercial, and social interests of all people. Did prejudice with its wet blanket ever do so much good? After a time, enthusiasm lights our large and small cities with electricity, and enables people who can neither read or write, to hold oral communication long distances apart, with lightning harnessed by enthusiastic Morse, Edison, Bell, and Brush. Our daily and weekly papers which delight to ridicule enthusiasm for the pleasure of prejudice, are now only too glad to devote space in their columns to telegraphic summary of the day, which financial and commercial as well as marine interests are eager to scan before the paper and printer's ink is dry; and yet the enthusiastic Morse and Field whom they ridiculed, caused this great application of Ben Franklin's toy to their (the papers) monetary gain. What of the great Suez Canal? did prejudice build it? No, it came along with its wet blanket, saying it would cost a great deal of money which would be thrown away upon an impossibility; better keep the money and have a good time, for life is short; or keep it locked up (the money), so it could be counted and looked at with selfish glory. However, De Lesseps with gray haired enthusiasm came along saying the Suez Canal could be built, and he did build it. The same enthusiastic De Lesseps is now cutting a canal across our continent from ocean to ocean to bless the world. Has prejudice helped De Lesseps in these two great enterprises? Who were the pioneers to our Eldorado, California? Who unearthed its hidden treasures, and put under cultivation its maiden soil to bless the earth with its product; was it not brave enthusiastic men? Did prejudice do anything to help? Both elements, prejudice and enthusiasm went there, and well do I remember the circumstances. My business location was in lower Maiden Lane, New York City, and I was called daily much among the shipping, so the events of those days are vivid in memory. Many was the vessel fitted to luxury, and freighted with delicacies for a pleasure trip round "The Horn," where bags could be filled with gold as children scrape up sand. Together with cake, candies, and sweetmeats, with wine and cigars, an occasional piano was set up in the saloon for music and dancing on the way, little dreaming that the music of the elements in the rigging of their ship, would bring them to their knees in supplication to an unknown God, rather than to their toes as they expected to be from piano music. This class mostly represented idle prejudice, unaccustomed to, practical labor. They were the quitters! Landing in California, the necessity af becoming common day laborers, chilled their narrow souls; so they lay round wearing out their nice clothes, eating and drinking up their delicacies, waiting until dear mamma and papa could get money to them through which to return. When they did return, they came with the toothache, the headache, the stomachache and "rheumatiz;" not forgetting the wet blanket of prejudice. Now and then reflection and reason together invited enthusiasm into the heart of some, and they would resolve to return like men, joining the do or die class of enthusiasts. To this class of enthusiasts do we owe the unearthing of untold wealth, also the settling which is now known the world over as the Eldorado of America. This class started the overland route, marking the way from Omaha to the Pacific with long mule and ox trains, and the bleached bones of the brave hearts that fell by the way; for we must remember that enthusiasm does not always win. As San Francisco and Sacramento became facts, enthusiasm said they must have a railroad across those desert plains and Rocky Mountains, but prejudice shrugged its shoulders, exclaiming ridiculous! but Stanford, Crocker, Huntington and Hopkins, were not to be intimidated by prejudice with fraudulent attempts, so stamping prejudice under foot, they said the road should be built, and it was built. To-day prejudice buys his ticket from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bundles up his gouty feet, and rides a distance in six days by enthusiasts road, which by prejudice route round the Horn, took six months. So we can look into all the advances in civilization, and find it has been the God-soul in man that has caused them. Enthusiasm is bold, daring, liberal, generous and sympathetic. Prejudice is selfish, cold, deceptive, and cowardly; is the quitting *come-back* element of laziness. Enthusiasm despises deception and is never afraid of work. God said man should work, but the devil could play; thus the enthusiast is a live man with the God-soul in him; and when he seeks to add wisdom and judgment to enthusiasm, he becomes the greatest of all created things. Prejudice stripped of his cloak, displays the devil's ornaments in horns and tail, while in its bony hands is the assassin's poinard dipped in poison, ever ready to stab enthusiasm to the heart from the back in the dark, if ridicule fails to kill. Now, God made the fowls of the air, the beasts of the fields and all kinds of cattle, each true to its kind; also the fish of the waters of the earth, giving man dominion over all as He did the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, but told him he must work for all of them: and knowing man would be lazy, He put the God-soul of enthusiasm where he could get it, to stimulate him to work for the application of all these possible blessings; at the same time telling man that He should let the devil loose upon the earth to thwart all good ambitions, God also put curiosity into man to inquire into these different kingdoms above, on top, and beneath the earth as well as into the depths of the sea; but in all his ambitions the devil was to stand in the way with a wet blanket, called by man prejudice. However, man has kept at work, driven by enthusiasm into unbeaten, pathless adventures, often dying by the way, but history records his efforts by way of land marks for others to follow up. The scientific history of the mineral kingdom is emblazoned with the names of enthusiastic discoverers. The natural science shops of Professor Henry A. Ward of this city of Rochester, N. Y., speak of the untiring industry of enthusiasm in minerology, orteology, and zoology, from which shipments are continually being made to museums, scientific institutions, and universities in the old world as well as our own country. Enthusiasm has driven Professor Ward repeatedly to the ends of the earth for investigations and discoveries in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms for the good of mankind—progress. If we look into the ethereal kingdom, we have to do so through the enthusiast's glasses, without whom we should not to-day have the charts and chronometers so important to marine service, nor should we be able to give beforehand the weather indications of such vital importance to the agricultural as well as marine service. Thus we can go on and learn that the God-power in man, ridiculed by prejudice, is the one, great, powerful element for for progress. Success, I have said, does not always bless the one individual possessing enthusiasm largely; and yet he may set the ball of progress rolling, to unwind its silken threads for prosperity to those who lay hold upon and follow them up. Circumstances too often thwart the individual enthusiast; he may not be able to make himself understood, or his ends may overthrow capital involved in a similar but less positive, hence less valuable way; but his attempts are certain to live after him, to be adopted by a less prejudiced people, because more informed. To be enthusiastic beyond the conceptions of a people is to be in advance of the age. He may carry his discoveries to a point where as a practical man he can see and know that possibilities are before him; and yet a want of means or capital which prejudice prevents him from getting, (for prejudice is the sworn enemy of enthusiasim), often causes his defeat, after which his shattered possibilities are gathered up by prejudice, and presented to the people as *his* achievement in new and important ways, plagiarizing from published matter, pirating of sketches and pictures all come under this head of prejudice. Because of my defense of Clay Arabian biood in the American road and trotting-horse prejudice has called me enthusiastic. I thank him for the compliment, and may I continue to be worthy the name.

As animal life relating to the American Road Horse has long been with me a special, practical study, I have come greatly in the way of prejudice heavily invested. In nothing has there been, and still continues to be, so much fraud and deception as in the reputed breedings of our trotting horses; and yet there has been vast improvement in results, through improved mechanical influences since I began my defense of the Clay Arabian blood; and with these increased rates of speed, it must be remembered that Arabian influences have all the time continued at the front, whether through Clay, Pilot, or Morgan. As I have just spoken of Ward's Great Natural Science Shops, permit me to refer to the fact that at his shops both the skeletons of Henry Clay and Lexington were prepared and mounted before presentation to Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., Lexington's being taken from the freshly dead body; while those of Henry Clay had for thirteen years been subjected to the decomposing action of mother earth; and still the old experienced orteologists who prepared and mounted both skeletons, knowing nothing of the breeding of either animal, pronounced the bones of Henry Clay by far the finest in texture, showing a superiority in animal life, *i. e.*, blood and breeding. Although I had old Henry Clay taken up, mounted, delivered and myself assisted in placing him upon the pedestal by side of Lexington, the presentation was made by Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, who defrayed the major part of all expense.

But to continue. Because I so strongly advocated the blood of old Henry Clay, it was not for the sake of the name; although like all intelligent American citizens, I do reverence the memory of that noble statesman. In the horse it was the superior blood instinct with general superior qualities. Abounding in trotting speed, with a disposition tractable and pleasant, constitution like iron, sound in all ways, and free from physical infirmities to be entailed, he also possessed a *legitimate name*. A knowledge of all these facts, caused me to feel that his blood would make a reliable foundation upon which to build a "National Trotting Horse," and from which to obtain a more uniform, perfect and valuable coach horse; but prejudiced men fought me, and continue to do so; some from one reason, others for another; but all are condensed in the few words, ignorant prejudice, or financial prejudice.

There is but one central cause for each object desired or demanded by man; but there are different causes for different effects. The steamer that crosses the ocean, or the train of cars our continent, both reach their destination from the one same cause that Fulton experimented with in his little boat upon the Hudson. The message you read by the electric light is but the same element, or identical *cause* that Ben Franklin played with in the clouds; so in the trotting and running horses there is but *one cause*, and although used in different forms the highest attainments in either case can only be reached uniformly through purity of *cause* or *blood*. Leaks from the steam pipe or electric wires we will compare to mongrelization of blood, cause for high rates of trotting speed. In my long years of study into causes relating to animal life in the horse, I found that history over and over again credited the Arabian as original cause or central force for all desirable qualities; and the breeders of the world, up to this writing, concede that fact. The English breeder resorts to it to-day as an original cause from or by which to recuperate his degenerating racehorse; and in the American trotting horse both history and facts prove that the instinct in its highest and most positive form, came from that same Arabian blood, as the original and positive *cause* for trot. Justin Morgan was inbred to that blood; Imported Messenger was inbred to that blood; Henry Clay was inbred to that blood; the Canada "Kanuck" or "Pilot" was of that blood, and Dorsey's Golddust was really inbred to that blood. In these five representatives there, we have one or two decades between the advent of each, and yet mongrelized as each representative has been from its start as a producer, we do not and cannot get a high rate of speed without one or the other being represented, and often both in the one horse; while a want of information prevents us from knowing how many strains there are from this Oriental cause centered in the *meteor* horse. Justin Morgan and old Henry Clay both presented strong characteristics of the Arabian horse, in build, height, disposition and constitutional endurance, which they imparted to their get in such positive and superior manner, that mongrelization found it difficult to obliterate its influences of the five representatives named: Justin Morgan came first; near fifty years had elapsed before Henry Clay came on as a producer. During that fifty years the blood of Justin Morgan, although largely inbred, had become so mongrelized and scattered through wars and emigration, as to preclude a possibility of making it a foundation for a national thoroughbred trotting horse. Messenger had suffered in like manner, and worse yet, was largely crossed upon running horse blood. Upon the principle of once out and twice back, Henry Clay seemed to me to be the one corner stone to secure for the purpose of a national horse. His *name* and blood were *honest*. We are a young country with great opportunities, and it is the duty of every man professing a gift to study himself for the one most prominent for good, and to cultivate that gift to eminence. Thus doing, he will become an enthusiastic worker, and although not successful himself (all men cannot be), he will do good for others. The one whose gift is for gain exclusively may be termed a miser or "money-grabber," and yet the money maker is of vital importance to the world, for through him are nations carried through financial troubles resulting from war, pestilence or famine. Through him are inventions and discoveries made available. The pecuniary privations and sufferings of inventors and discoverers are seldom known to the world; but such men as prejudice terms "money-grabbers" have brought their labors before the world. While enthusiasm is essential to progress in the arts and sciences, the money making man is as important to their development as the fuel is that generates the steam to drive the machinery in steamships, locomotives, or manufacturing industries, astronomy, mineralogy, oteology, zoology, or mechanics are all sciences, yet each one is helpless without the money-making enthusiast. Each man lives for a purpose, having his part to play, even to the prejudiced man, with his wet blanket, for he fulfills the promise of God when He said the devil was loosed in the world for all time as a chord of dissention among men, and a destroying element in particular. But to animal life domesticated we find that sheep, cattle, swine, poultry, and horses, each have their enthusiastic special student. Sheep, with Edwin Hammond, of Middleburg, Vermont, were a speciality, and he is to-day largely credited for the prominence of the American Merino. He discovered superior values in the Spanish Merino as imported into New England, also that as a family they were fast degenerating through neglect and ignorant *out-crossing*. Enthusiasm stimulated to collecting and close breeding the purest specimens he could find, until through his labors, the American Merino became famous throughout the world. So too with Bates and shorthorned cattle, through his untiring enthusiasm the merit of the "shorthorn" became Excelsior among stockmen. Through the enthusiasm of James I., Cromwell and Charles II. is due the English thoroughbred running horse. Now cannot America produce a national horse to be proud of as its *own* production? A national thoroughbred trotting horse is possible, but outcrossings must be done away with until you know what you are crossing and how you are crossing. I have repeatedly written that out-crossing meant degeneracy, indeed the word becomes a slang term in journalism. The breeder of horses must be an intellectual worker, as well as a practical, physical worker among his stock, not one day in a week, but seven days in the week, a good part of each day, from the early morning until past noon must be spent with horses, and again at night before he retires, must be looked to the condition of each animal. The remaining portions of each day must be devoted to intellectual study. Every publication treating scientifically upon animal life he must inquire into, and all publications treating upon his special subject he must read from cover to cover, or as old Mr. Harper said about his horse, he must run from end to end. The practical horse breeder will find that the road is not paved with good, nor are there drinking houses on the way. As such a breeding student progresses in years and information, he will become a detective in the matter of publications. He will learn to know the writers whether they are plagarizers, compilers, practical breeders. The weekly and monthly journals are outlets for public opinion, and are valuable to all breeders, whether they published fact or imagination. I would not have the young breeder think there was no good in journals devoted to breeding because the editors seldom know anything of the subject practically, on the contrary they are of vast importance, but I would have him study well, think deep, cultivate memory and observation, making practically daily tests of what he reads. Through such means he will soon become a critic upon a writer, no matter what the initials or signature may be at the bottom of an article that attracts his attention. Thus he will learn to separate the wheat from the chaff. Prejudice that has strongly condemned me for my prejudice as applied to myself.

I have been condemned for my denunciation of the horse called Rysdyk's Hambletonian. To all such I will say that I was never prejudiced against anything except fraud, deception and untruth. The name Hambletonian, as appropriated by William M. Rysdyk for his Abdallah horse, was a theft, and base deception. Rysdyk we suppose to be the legitimate family name of the man, but Hambletonian was the name of a royally bred son of imported Messenger, born near fifty years before Rysdyk's Abdallah colt was, and even before William M. Rysdyk himself was. The Tichborn pretenders in England presumed no greater evil than W. M. Rysdyk actually perpetrated. The Tichborn claimants had their strong friends and backers, as did W. M. Rysdyk in his deception. In the beginning God called Adam and Eve one; the male being the representative in the one family, but all descendants bore different representive names, that each living being might be held accountable for his sins before the world, and these sins should be entailed upon his get into the third and fourth generation. From that dny to the present, all heathen and civilized nations of the earth have held the misappropriation of a representative name of another man, or animal, or family, to be an unpardonable offense; and this was just the sin Rysdyk committed against all the breeders of the land then living, and to come after. Hambletonian, as I have said, was a noble son of imported Messenger, royally bred, and a strong producer of great excellence; but he was neither the sire, grand sire, or great grand sire of Rysdyk's stud horse. The children of Cain and Abel marked a less distinct line than did the blood of Messenger's son. Hambletonian, and especially Wm. M. Rysdyk's son of Abdallah he called Hambletonian. Now, what was the reason for this deception in name? If Abdallah represented good blood in a good sire, why did Mr. Rysdyk wish to change the name of his colt he called young "Abdallah," to that of Hambletonian? There certainly must have been a strong reason with him, which I will explain. The merits of the good son of Messenger called Hambletonian, were recognized proverbial facts. William M. Rysdyk was not a breeder, nor was he a well-informed horseman for even his day. He had this old mare and colt, without information either as to the breeding of the mare, or of the sire of the colt, except as "Abdallah." As the colt matured, Rysdyk found his colt would not do business as Young Abdallah. Hambletonian blood was highly prized but nearly extinct; so to make his colt go in the stud, he called him Hambletonian, and the people believed it as they do many other falsehoods. Now, why was Abdallah unpopular? I will explain. In the first place as a horse, he had no merit. He was large and very coarse. His head was a bucket head with mean hog's eyes, long, coarse lop ears, called sow's ears. His neck was badly ewed, his mane very slight, and tail almost bare at the roots, called a rat's tail. His legs were coarse, filling badly when standing, and hocks turned soft. Added to these physical infimities was a bad disposition inherited from his sire, Mambrino, which horse was also unsound and badly *string halted*. Added to all these facts, Abdallah was unable to trot, or to run; nor could his sire Mambrino, nor could Rysdyk's Abdallah horse Hambletonian. As all these facts were realized by William M. Rysdyk, he decided upon the deceptive name. I have for many years urged a national thoroughbred trotting horse, and am now writing again to that purpose. Orange county, N. Y., and joining counties in New Jersey, had much of the Arabian blood in the mares, as well as through remnants of Messenger blood, which was inbred Arab. In those days the geldings were sold, but the mares remained as workers; thus there were mares by the Arab bred Andrew Jackson, also several sons, including Young Andrew Jackson and Long Island Black Hawk, also grand sons through Henry Clay. All William M. Rysdyk had to do to establish his deception, was to breed his colt to these mares as he traveled him about, then in the produce ignore any name but that of "my colt Hambletonian!" As men were not educated up in breeding in those days as they are at present, the description was complete; added to which, was newspaper endorsement of public opinion to a growing prejudice for Hambletonian. There is a sentence which reads "Be sure your sin will find you out," and it was fast doing so when Rysdyk and his horse died; for as the Arabian blooded dams which made Rysdyk's horse famous, were fast dying off, Orange county ceased to produce either coach horses or trotting speed, because the blood of Abdallah through Rysdyk's horse predominated, to prove its worthlessness. Here then is the curse of sin in one man entailed upon the multitude. As I have said, all domestic animals can be bred up if breeders can secure dams of a higher type than the sire; and thus the second and third removes from Rysdyk's horse secured better ears, better heads, better tails, legs, and joints; but in such improvement we have no right to entail the fraudulent name, knowing it to be so. When I read in sporting journals the name of the great stallion Maxy Cobb with strong encomiums to name of Rysdyk's Hambletonian as cause for superiority in Maxy Cobb, I am not only astonished at the writer's want of knowledge of blood influences, but am disgusted. Now let us, please, as an intelligent breeding public put aside all prejudice for *name*, and reason together as to what were the real blood influences which made "Maxy Cobb" the wonderful horse he really is. According to the laws of Moses, we should begin first with the sires; but, as I have explained it would be a deception, we will take up the maternal line. The dam of Maxy Cobb was a game trotter with great constitutional vigor and endurance. Her sire Jupiter was as fine and bold appearing stallion as I ever saw led out to a bridle. In the maternal line he represented Arabian blood through "Almack" to Mambrino and Messenger, added to which was Arabian blood through Morgan in the granddam of "Almack." Now the sire of "Jupiter" was the Arabian blooded son of Andrew Jackson called Long Island Black Hawk; thus all through on the dam's side of Maxy Cobb, we find blood of breeding and great trotting instinct. No man can dispute these facts. Andrew Jackson was of close Arabian breeding, and the only stallion to date that was never beaten a heat or a race at the trotting gait. His son, Long Island Black Hawk, took his blood in a diluted form, but was a trotter and producer of trot. Jupiter, by L. I. B. H., was a trotter and producer of trot, and was the sire of the dam of Maxv Cobb, herself a trotter. Now on the sire's side of Maxy, we find Happy Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. The dam of Medium was the famous old trotting mare Princess. She could beat 2:25 or could trot heats in 2:30 all day long. She was a legitimate, lineal discendant from Messenger's great Arabian blooded son Hambletonian, reinforced with Morgan Arabian blood; hence Princess was a game, fast mare, and bred to Rysdyk's Abdallah horse, produced Happy Medium. Now, no amount of training could make Happy Medium trot as did his better blooded dam; the Abdallah load from his sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian was too heavy; he could, however, twice double distance his sire in 2:45 and better. Now as we know Rysdyk's Hambletonian could not trot in three minutes, nor his sire Abdallah in four minutes, or the next sire any better, and the blood of both Abdallah and his son, the sire of Happy Medium, was cold mongrel blood, it is not more consistent to credit Maxy Cobb to the purer, warmer, finer, better, and more positive Arabian inheritance in the maternal line, which is honest, than to force in the dishonest, incapable, cold-blooded influences of his grandsire. Happy Medium through his dam's blood is a great producer, when bred to mares possessing bloods akin to those in his dam, but when bred to mares possessing his sire's blood in preponderance, the produce verifies John Splan's statement in print, "that the Mediums were the worst quitters in the world." This statement General Withers will understand, and breed the horse to mares accordingly. The principle of breeding-up is here in a measure explained. It cannot be accomplished through *out-crossing*, but by breeding back to the prime factor of blood *cause*, or blood instinct; and there is no representative credited to Rysdyk's Hambletonian that I cannot explain away in the same manner. In many instances I have become discouraged in my efforts to have truth in blood of our trotting horses recorded as it should be. In the matter of Geo. Wilkes' dam, I contended for years before it was accepted and even then prejudice would lap on in the granddam a falsehood, which I would not take the trouble to explain away, as my intended Clay history would do all that. The Highlander granddam was not thoroughbred Highlander as prejudiced journalism insists upon having it, but was plain Morgan, and here again we have a cause for superiority in Geo. Wilkes over any other son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Wilkes' dam was by Old Henry Clay, and his granddam was Morgan, called in that section in those days, "Highlander," and why I will here explain. Early in the twenties, Uncle Tom Kellogg, who always kept stallions, brought to his home, East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., from the East, a son of Justin Morgan, the inbred Arab horse. The Morgan difficulty started at Canandaigua, eight miles east from Bloomfield. Morgan was arrested and put in jail at Canandaigua, soon after which the excitement and prejudice against the name of Morgan became so intense all through that section as to reach even a horse bearing that name; so Mr. Kellogg called his son of Justin Morgan, plain Highlander, perpetuating the name in his sons and grandsons. The granddam of Geo. Wilkes was by a grandson of Thomas Kellogg's son of Justin Morgan, called Highlander, and no drop of running horse blood was in that granddam. Thus in Geo. Wilkes we have an overpowering influence of Arabian blood through Morgan and Henry Clay, sufficiently so to stamp down and out, the cold, mongrel blood of Abdallah through Rysdyk's Hambletonian to Geo. Wilkes. I am speaking as I have repeatedly done these years past, for a national thoroughbred trotting horse, in hopes that ignorant prejudice may be put one side by our American breeders, for reason with intelligent judgment. These long letters to the public consume my time and impoverish me; but my zeal in behalf of my cause has driven me on. God knows why. If my reasonings have not been with logical breeding intelligence, then I am no judge of blood influences. There has never been to my knowledge either a horse or a mare with phenomenal trotting speed, but what careful investigation into blood and breeding has revealed the one cause of Arabian blood influences in a marked degree, whether through Morgan, Messenger, Clay, or the "Kanuck" horse Pilot. Thus in Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, St. Julien, Rarus, Hopeful, Maxy Cobb and the entire Wilkes family, we find it the case through one of the channels I have named. While many gentlemen endorse my advocacy of a national thoroughbred trotting horse, the question came up as to what family *name* should be adopted as a foundation name. That of Hambletonian representing the multitude in ownerships, was naturally suggested; but I am sure men of intelligence and even the the slightest moral principle, would not feel satisfied that in years to come the breeders of our land and other lands should relate the fact as to how our national horse had been built up and established upon *fraud in name* and *fraud in blood*. To begin with, we must have a blood that will sustain itself upon its own blood as does the English thoroughbred running horse; and we know that neither a low type, nor a high type of mongrelization can do it. Take for example the scattered *Tutbury Stud* of King James I. of England. After the restoration did they try to build up upon mongrels? By no means. They hunted for the best bred specimens of their Arabian crosses, and imported fresh Arabian stallions. James, Cromwell, Charles II. and numbers of the nobility, all imported Arabian stallions, and thus through combined, intelligent effort, the English racehorse was created and established. And what do they do to this day to sustain their national horse? do they resort to *out-crosses?* By no means; they go for the fountain head of blood influence, the Arab of the desert. There is no better illustration of the damage possible through out-crossing, than to cite the old Golddust family. The starting point was Arabian blood through Morgan, not outcrossed, but bred up through union with its original blood from the imported Arabian "Tilcaadi," when Golddust came as a whirlwind of trotting speed, and was a positive producer of the same. But prejudice had its influence even over the enthusiastic Dorsey, and the thoroughbred running horse blood was introduced in mares, so that the light of Dorsey's Golddust was really meteoric, staying as it were for a day. While I could continue my arguments for pages, citing multitudes of cases by way of evidence, my paper is already too long, so I will close with good wishes towards every breeder in the land.

RANDOLPH HUNTINGTON.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1884.

Mr. John Hammond.

Wherever racing has been discussed during the past year, which is equivalent to saying wherever Englishmen have met together, the name of Fortune's favorite, Mr. John Hammond, must very often have come uppermost. When, on a certain afternoon in May, down the green strip of turf which lay between dense dark masses of men on either side, a rider in a white jacket, with red collar and cuffs, desperately contested the finish for the Derby against a rider in white, with a yellow cap; when, after shouts of "St. Gatien wins!" "Harvester wins!" there had followed a pause, and then a yell, as "0 0" was hoisted above Judge Clark's head, Mr. Hammond's name was enrolled on the famous list of Derby winners, for as victory a dead-heat may be accounted. There are people who imagine that Mr. Hammond, in receipt of about the income which he now pays to his gardener, bought St. Gatien for the price of a Shetland pony, and has won since that May afternoon a fortune most conveniently expressed by the fraction of a million. About every successful man whose name comes prominently before the world stupid stories are related. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hammond first went on the turf some sixteen years ago. His friends do not assert that he was a man of capital, but he had that which is of infinitely more value than capital in the business of racing, a shrewd head, a keen eye for a horse, and a sound knowledge of the world. Long before St. Gatien was foaled, or Florence's dam had emerged from the shafts of the cart to which she was doomed, Mr. Hammond had purchased his present property, The Lawn, Newmarket, a place which must represent some £10,000 to £12,000, so that these legends of the almost instantaneous rise from poverty to wealth may be dismissed

fabulous. Many a well-placed commission has been worked by the owner of St. Gatien, and men who have commissions to work for great stables are engaged upon a very remunerative occupation. It was in 1880 that Mr. Hammond, being in a good position, determined to gratify his taste for horseflesh by purchasing three foals, it being his design, by degrees, to form a small breeding establishment. The Dutchman and a couple of others were bought, under the advice of Tom Brown, and so the white jacket, red collar and cuffs, was first selected and put to service. On two or three occasions it was borne to the front, and Mr. Hammond began to increase his stud. Last Winter, his horses then being under the care of Robert Sherwood (Ryan has also trained for Mr. Hammond), St. Gatien was a stable companion, and the trainer was instructed to get rid of the colt, which had run thrice in moderate company and won each time, for £1,500. Sherwood offered him for this sum to Mr. Hammond, who had taken rather a fancy to the animal, but did not see on what sound reckoning so large a price was asked. True, he had done all he had been asked to do, but then this was too little to make him worth £1,500. It may almost be said that St. Gatien was hawked about. Two or three people, at least, had the refusal, and did not avail themselves of the chance. The more Mr. Hammond saw of the colt meantime, the more he liked him, and at last determined—how wisely the event has shown—to give £1,500 for a horse that has proved to be worth about fifteen times as much. Florence, which has done her owner so many good turns since, once did him what at the time looked like a bad turn. Mr. Hammond had made tolerably certain of winning a race at Yarmouth, and had backed his animal with confidence, to find that it had no chance with Florence, who cantered away from it. To buy Florence was his immediate determination, and the filly soon after passed into his possession for £1,000. That Florence was a really good mare was soon made evident, but when it was found before the Derby that she could not live with St. Gatien at even weights, Mr. Hammond began to feel a justifiable confidence in his chances. The story of the dead heat need not be repeated. That St. Gatien would inevitably have won his owner had no doubt, and how little doubt he need have had subsequent running seems very clearly to have shown. Captain Machell and Sir John Willoughby displayed a wise anxiety to divide, and it must be admitted that Mr. Hammond's conduct in giving his rivals the option of doing what they pleased was marked by great generosity. This was certainly felt and acknowledged by Sir John Willoughby, who, with a very commendable access of good feeling, went up to Mr. Hammond at Ascot, and expressed to him the regret he felt at having been induced, on the spur of the moment, to make the unfortunate objection to St. Gatien at Epsom. How Mr. Hammond dissented from the general opinion that a three-year-old could not win the Cesarewitch with 122 pounds in the saddle—when that three-year-old was St. Gatien—is a matter of turf history too recent to need recapitulation, and the ease with which the now famous animal left his horses when Wood gave him a hint that it was time to get home, will not readily be forgotten by those who witnessed the race. More exciting still was Florence's head victory from Bendigo, with 127 pounds in the saddle. No one but the judge could say what had won till "No 4" was hoisted.

"I congratulate you, Mr. Hammond!" his neighbor, who stood by his side and watched the desperate struggle home, said, as the issue was made plain.

"Well, I am glad to say that you can congratulate my friends as well, for I told them just what I knew about the mare," was the reply, an unselfish answer which, spoken in that first moment of excitement, when many men would have thought only of themselves, seems well to justify the opinion of those friends that "Hammond is a very good fellow." On the subject of the relative merit of St. Gatien and St. Simon, it need scarcely be said that Mr. Hammond is a hearty believer in the superiority of his own Saint. He thinks there is little doubt that St. Gatien would beat St. Simon over the latter's best course, which appears to be generally set down as about a mile and a quarter; over the Cesarewitch course he has no doubt whatever of St. Gatien's invincibility. "Over a distance of ground I believe my colt is the best ever seen!" he says, with honest pride in the good horse.

The breeding establishment is at present on rather a small scale, but the only three young ones Mr. Hammond has bred have all been returned winners—Alaska, Insignia and Miss Galopin. There are, moreover, "two or three nice young ones coming on." There is every reason to suppose that the triumphs of the jacket are not by any means at an end. Few men who "go racing" are unfamiliar with Mr. Hammond's appearance.

The Heir to a Dukedom.

Lord Mandeville has evidently got into very bad odor. The New York correspondent of the *Boston Globe*, speaking of noblemen who condescend to spend their time in the Empire City, says some of them are decidedly off. "There is Lord Mandeville, for example, who will probably be the Duke of Manchester one of these days and who married a very charming New York girl a few years ago. He came to financial grief on the turf not long ago, and for reasons which seemed ridiculously small for the heir to a dukedom. Both Lord and Lady Mandeville have been prominent in the social world as members of what is known as the Vanderbilt set for some time past, and have done their best to keep pace with their wealthy American friends. The Viscount himself has divided his time with members of the Murray Hill aristocracy and the rather shady hangers-on of the turf and stage. A pleasing reminiscence of His Lordship still lingers about Charley Collins' Criterion, a saloon on Union Square much affected by actors. Lord Mandeville was introduced to Charley, as he is familiarly called, by Pony Moore, a London negro minstrel. Mr. Collins acknowledged the honor in the usual way and drank the health of his new acquaintance in bumpers of his best wine. The scion of nobility entertained the company present with a flood of agreeable reminiscence, and departed after having promised to call again. He kept his word. The door of the Criterion opened one afternoon and the wind blew Lord Mandeville across the floor and up to the bar behind which Charley Collins was standing. His Lordship bent over and whispered something in the ear of the dispenser of drinks. 'Certainly,' said the latter, rubbing his eyes to see if he had been dreaming. Then he dived into the depths of his cashdrawer, produced therefrom five crisp, new five-dollar bills and handed them to his friend. Again the door opened, but the wind had changed now—there are English men who can change as well as raise it—and the future Duke of Manchester floated out to the square, and the Criterion knew him no more. Charley Collins has a tender heart, and whenever he tells the story he knocks a small sum off the amount loaned. He has got it down to $10, and very soon it will be wiped off entirely. That's the only way it ever will be wiped off."

The Season of 1884.—The Corrigan Stable.

[N. Y. World.]

Among the most prominent winning stables of the year is that of Mr. Edward Corrigan. It is the most successful of the Western stables, and, in fact, Mr. Corrigan is the largest winning owner claiming a residence west of the Mississippi. Mr. Corrigan is comparatively new to the turf, for, although he has raced for some years, it was not until the season just passed that his horses became important factors in many of the great stakes. That Mr. Corrigan is no novice in racing he showed by the admirable management of his stable and the skill with which he placed his horses, so that, aided with good luck, he makes one of the best averages ever recorded, winning no less than 53 races out of 122 that he started for and for which he sent only 136 starters to the post. The full record is as follows:

Horse.	Times Started.	Times First	Times Second.	Times Third	Gross amount won
Modesty, 3, by War Dance	14	6	—	2	$23,115
Freeland, 5, by Longfellow	10	10	1	—	14,430
Lizzie Dwyer, 2, by King Alfonso	9	4	1	1	12,170
Isaac Murphy, 2, by Virgil	6	2	1	1	5,055
Pearl Jennings, 5, by Lelaps	12	6	2	1	4,750
Ada Glenn, aged, by Glenelg	10	3	3	—	2,695
Banana, 2, by King Ban	6	3	—	1	1,930
Swiney, 3, by Ten Broeck	10	3	2	1	1,820
W. R. Woodward, 3, by Ten Broeck	13	5	1	2	1,750
Ida Hope, 2, by King Alfonso	12	2	1	1	1,425
J. W. Rogers, 2, by Faustus	5	3	—	2	1,225
Bonnie Australian, 4, by Regent	5	2	1	1	600
Wedding Day, 6, by Dudley	3	1	—	—	300
Irish Pat, 2, by Pat Malloy	6	1	—	2	250
Court Ban, 2, by King Ban	7	—	3	1	150
Vigilance, 2, by Virgil	5	—	1		100
Gilt, 4, by Tom Sawyer	3	—	—	—	
Totals	136	53	17	16	$71,765

The entrance money for all of the above races amounted to $5,000.

Mr. Corrigan began racing at Nashville in May and continued on at Lexington, Louisville, Latonia, St. Louis, Chicago (both at the Driving and at Washington Park), Saratoga, Sheepshead Bay in September and back to Latonia in October. After the Washington Park meeting in July, the stable was divided. The larger number, in charge of J. W. Rogers, was brought East, the remainder being left at Chicago to run at the midsummer meeting under the care of Abe Perry. One feature of Mr. Corrigan's racing is the number of stakes won by him, especially in the West, he leading off at Nashville, where Pearl Jennings won both the Fairview and Kirkman Stakes. At Lexington, Freeland took the Distillers' Stakes. At Louisville, Freeland in turn won the Dixiana, and Merchants' and was second to Modesty for the Nantura, which was a "walk-over" for the pair. Modesty, at the same meeting, won the Kentucky Oaks and the Moet & Chandon Champagne Stakes. At Latonia, Freeland won the Merchants' Stakes, as also he did the Turf and Citizens' handicaps at St. Louis, while of the two-year-old stakes at the same meeting, Ida Hope won the St. James Hotel Stakes. It was at St. Louis that Mr. Corrigan added the two-year-old Bill Adle, which he afterwards renamed J. W. Rogers, to his stable. This youngster was entered in a two-year-old race by Gray & Co., his then owners. After a long delay a fairly good start was effected, and Bill Adle finished first. To the surprise of nearly all present the judges decided that it was "no start," and ordered it run over after the last race of the day. During the afternoon Mr. Corrigan purchased Bill Adle, and ran him in the actual race as his property. Bill again finished first, and as Mr. Corrigan backed him to win heavily, he won him clear in the first race.

From St. Louis the stable traveled on to Chicago, where, especially at the Washington Park Meeting, it had great success, and as Mr. Corrigan is not afraid to back his horses when he knows that they are right, "he scooped," the boys said after the meeting, "a barrel of money." Of the stakes run at the Driving Park Meeting, Mr. Corrigan only won the Flash, for two-year-olds with Isaac Murphy. On the inaugural day at Washington Park, however, he made amends, for with Modesty he won the American Derby, the net value of which was $10,700, and as he started against eleven others with a penalty of 7 pounds, Mr. Corrigan got the most of his money on at good odds, the starting price being 2 to 1 against. Until the day of the race it was expected that Baldwid's filly Fallen Leaf would run. She was the favorite the night before the race, but at the time she was so completely amiss with a bad leg that she has not run since, Had Fallen Leaf continued well it is possible that Modesty would not have had the success which subsequently marked her career, especially at Saratoga. For even at Chicago she proved unable to beat Mona for the Englewood Stakes, at a difference of 5 pounds, but as she subsequently won the Woodlawn Stakes she in a measure recovered her reputation. Mr. Corrigan's big winnings at Chicago were made, however, with Freeland, who on the 3d of July won the Boulevard Stakes and on the Fourth the Columbia Stakes, when he beat a field that included Audrain, Gen. Monroe, Lucky B., Blazes and John Davis. Mr. Corrigan also did well when Isaac Murphy won the Kenwood Stakes for two-year-olds, with the odds at 4 to 1 against him, and when Ada Glenn won the Commercial Stakes, with the odds at 7 to 1 against her. Of those that were left over at Chicago to run during the Midsummer meeting at the Kriving Park, Banana was the only one successful, she winning the Boulevard Stakes.

The Saratoga division of the stable did much better, winning as it did seventeen out of twenty-eight races for which it started, one of which was a dead-heat, however, for which Irish Pat divided a purse of $400 with the Californian Rapido. Taking the races in rotation, Pearl Jennings led off by winning the sweepstakes for four-year-olds and upward on the first day. On the second, Wedding Day won a purse of $300, while on the third day Freeland won the Excelsior Stakes. The Saratoga Stakes for two-year-olds then in turn fell to Lizzie Dwyer and that promising three-year-old, W. R. Woodward, won a purse of $300. Early in August Modesty won the Sequel Stakes and W. R. Woodward was again bracketed a winner of a purse of $300. On Aug. 7th Lizzie Dwyer won the Virginia Stakes, and on the 12th she added the Kentucky Stakes to the stable's credit. Woodward and Swiney each in turn won two races, and on the 19th Modesty won the Pocahontas Stakes and on the 26th the Relief Stakes, she, with Lizzie Dwyer, making a flying trip to Monmouth between the two races, but did not run owing to somemisunderstanding as to the conditions of certain races announced. The interval between the Pocahontas and Relief was not entirely a blank, for Ada Glenn, after a dead-heat with Mr. Baldwin's Gano, paid for her trip to "horse haven." With the end of Saratoga the stable joined the crowd at Sheepshead Bay, where it won five out of fifteen races, its greatest disappointment being the defeat of Lizzie Dwyer for the Flatbush Stakes by Mr. Lorillard's Wanda and of Modesty for the Great Long Island Stakes by the famous Miss Woodford. The victories were not altogether barren of honor, for Swiney beat Monitor, Kosciusko and Jim Carlisle at a mile and a half, with the odds at 4 to 1 against him, while Pearl Jennings in turn won three good races in two of which she beat Aranza. The two-year-old, J. W. Rogers, also won a good race at three-quarters of a mile when he beat Exile, Telie Doe and six others.

From Sheepshead Bay the stable proceeded to Latonia where it was joined by Ida Hope and Banana, both of which had run without success at Lexington and Louisville. They did better, however, at Latonia, and during the eight days of racing at that point Mr. Corrigan won seven races, viz., purse races each with Modesty, Pearl Jennings, Ida Hope and J. W. Rogers, and two with the aid of Banana, while of the stakes, the Zoo-Zoo, for two-year-old fillies, at three-quarters of a mile, fell to Lizzie Dwyer. With the end of the meeting the stable went at once into Winter quarters at Latonia, with a promise that it will make an even more aggressive campaign next year, a promise that is amply confirmed by the staunch support to the stakes to be run at St. Louis and Chicago. It is understood that there will be no change either in trainer or first jockey, that Rogers will remain trainer, and that Murphy will continue to wear the "green with white sash," his stable record for the season, as above, showing twenty-seven wins out of forty-nine mounts, and a total of $48,625. Young West is second, with ten wins out of thirty-four mounts, which were worth $9,840. The third in value is Taylor, with a single mount and win worth $4,870. Next is Fuller, with seven wins out of eleven mounts worth $2,500; Wethers, with two wins out of nine mounts, $1,830; Ellis, two wins out of eight mounts, $1,675; Kelly, one win out of four mounts, $1,350; McLaughlin, a single mount, which was a win, $675; Conklin, two wins out of four mounts, $550, and Duffy, a second out of two mounts, $100. While the others, including Holloway, Stoval, Leary, Harris, Cooper, Lewis, Tankersly, O'Hara and Bryant, each failed more or less.

England's Great Jockey.

[New York World, Nov. 23.

Within the next twenty-four hours Fred Archer, the most successful jockey that has ever worn silk, will have probably arrived in New York. Many who have heard of his wonderful skill, courage and other traits necessary to make a great race-rider will wish that the visit could have been made during the racing season—an impossibility, however, in view of the great demand on Archer for his services, especially during September and October. Archer's visit at the present time is a sad one. On the 7th inst. he rode the Duchess of Montrose's mare Thebias and won the Liverpool Cup at Liverpool. Immediately after the race he received a telegram from Newmarket announcing that a daughter had been born to him during the afternoon. On the day following it was generally known that Mrs. Archer was seriously ill, and her death took place at a late hour on Friday night. At last mail advices the child was alive and promising, while the cable announces that on Saturday the 15th the grief-stricken husband and father sailed for New York. Their married life was brief, the ceremony having taken place at Newmarket, on Jan. 31, 1883, attended with all the joyful surroundings and honors that the English racing world could pay to the first jockey of the country, whose bride was the daughter of a famous trainer, J. Dawson, Jr., and niece of another, none other than Matthew Dawson, under whom Archer had served his apprenticeship with so much honor and faithfulness that the cancelled indentures as a jockey were after a few years' interval followed by articles of copartnership as a trainer. The home to which Archer took his bride was a house that he had built, and which he named the Falmouth Lodge, after his first and best employer, Lord Falmouth, for whom he had worn the famous magpie colors—black body, white sleeves, red cap—since he was but a featherweight boy. Once before during their brief married life death threatened the home which on the day it was first occupied had been almost filled from cellar to roof with presents both useful and ornamental by friends and employers, beginning with the first gentleman in the country down to the stable boys of Heath House, which had been Archer's home for nearly fifteen years.

Fred Archer was born on Jan. 11, 1856, and that he came legitimately into the scales and saddle the records show, his father, William Archer, having ridden and won the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase with Little Charley at 147 pounds in 1858. By the time Fred was ten years old he showed that he was cut out for a jockey and in due time he was apprenticed to Matthew Dawson at Heath House, Newmarket. On Sept. 28, 1870, he was first given a mount in a race which began such a brilliant career. It was a winning mount, too, for he guided Athol Daisy to victory in the Nursery Handicap at Chesterfield. The boy's skill gradually brought him into prominence and his first great win was with Salvanos for the Cesarewitch in 1872 at 77 pounds. In 1874 Archer led the season by winning the Lincolnshire Handicap with Tomahawk, and although his personal weight was but little over 84 pounds, so great was the demand for his services that at the end of the year he was at the head of the list of winning jockeys. It was during this same year that Lord Falmouth had such great confidence in his ability that he gave him the mount on Atlantic, with which he won his first great three-year-old race, the 2,000 Guineas, riding against such famous jockeys as H. Jeffery, Fordham, Chaloner, Custance, Cannon, Goater, Maidment, and the two Osbornes. It was also in 1874 that he won his first great two-year-old race, the Woodcote Stakes, with Ladylove, while he also won the Great Cheshire Stakes with Andred, the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood with Modena and the Clearwell Stakes at Newmarket with the then Repentance colt.

Since this period Archer's success has been somewhat extraordinary, not only in the classic events, but in all sorts of contests, both at short and long distances. Of the great three-year-old races he won the Derby three times, in 1877 with Silvio, 1880 with Bend Or and in 1881 with Iroquois. The St. Leger four times—in 1877 with Silvio, in 1878 with Jannette, in 1881 with Iroquois and in 1882 with Dutch Oven. As to the 2,000 Guineas, since his boyish win with Atlantic, he has ridden and won with Charibert in 1879 and with Galliard in 1883. For the two filly stakes he won the 1,000 Guineas in 1875 with Spinaway and in 1879 with Wheel of Fortune, with both of which he also won the Oaks, as he also did with Jannette in 1878. Of the French races Archer won the French Derby in 1880 and in 1883 with Beauminet and Frontin and the Grand Prix in 1882 with Bruce. It is impossible to give a list of other important races won. He has ridden winners in all except the Cambridgeshire, while it was not until this year that he was able to add the Middle Park Plate to the list.

In a conversation with Mr. Bathgate some time ago that gentleman described Archer as without an equal on any kind of a horse, young or old. With an ill-tempered brute like Peter, who would stop in a race to kick, he would lean over and pat him on the neck and with a "Go on, old fellow," he would cut a big field down as if they were standing still and then win, or, reversing the tactics, he can use his whip with such effect that some horses have almost turned round at the post to get away from the punishment. With the American stables in England during 1879 and subsequent years Archer rode repeatedly for Mr. Pierre Lorillard. With Parole he won the City and Suburban, Great Metropolitan and the Great Cheshire stakes in;1879; while in 1881 he in turn rode Iroquois, when he won the Derby, Prince of Wales and St. James' Paace stakes at Ascot and the St. Leger at Doncaster. Early in 1883 it was generally supposed in England that Archer would be seen less in the saddle; that his marriage would cause him to be more careful; that he would not take the risk of possible injury in making such turns as Tattenham corner in the Derby, all of which were mere conjectures, and his record in 1883 was larger than ever before, and which record he had already excelled this year when he rode Thebias at Liverpool, that being his 577th mount, of which he won 241. Wood, with 519 mounts and 148 wins, is second on the list, so that while Wood may possibly exceed Archer in the number of mounts this year, as he will naturally get some that Archer would have had but for his retirement (the season not ending until yesterday, the 22d), he cannot possibly reach him in the number of winning mounts. Archer's full record for 1883, back to 1878 inclusive, is as follows:

Year.	Total mounts.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third	Unplaced.
1883	631	242	134	100	165
1882	514	219	118	79	157
1881	542	220	127	56	129
1880	342	120	75	58	109
1879	570	199	126	80	165
1878	615	229	130	83	177

In 1877, Archer had 218 mounts; in 1876, 207 mounts; in 1875, 172 mounts; in 1874, 147 mounts; in 1873, 107 mounts, and in 1872, 27 mounts.

As to what may be Mr. Archer's intentions on his arrival nothing is known. It is to be assumed, however, that Mr. Pincus, Mr. Bathgate, Mr. Walton and others will see that any special wishes he may express will be carried out. That he left England with the sympathy of all connected in any way with the turf is certain, as "Augur," of the *Sporting Life*, in his announcement of the death, so kindly says as follows: "No greater misfortune can befall any man than the loss of a loved wife, whether it occurs in the heyday of his manhood or when age has silvered his locks, his shoulders stoop, his step ever and again falters, and the long-experienced loving kindness and careful, disinterested attention to every want are no more. Yesterday the news reached town in the morning that Fred Archer had lost his wife. Wherever one went, the expression: 'Poor Fred!' seemed to be on everybody's lips and in everybody's eyes. It was the same in the city, the same in the suburbs and the same at Alexandra Park, where racing was going on. Indeed it may be truly said that never was sympathy more generally felt and expressed for anybody in the time of trouble than with poor Fred Archer on the loss of his helpmate. Coming as the blow has done at a period when he was on the point of concluding one of the most successful seasons that either himself or any other jockey ever experienced, the blow is all the more terrible by the contrast. What would have been a bright, a happy, a cheerful Winter after the triumphs, toils and privations of the Spring, Summer and Autumn, will now be unenjoyable for the want of that one bright star which would have gilded with a wifely lustre the brilliancy of her husband's unparalleled position. Fred. Archer, however, may know this and know it to a certainty, that the thousands and tens of thousands who have cheered him often and often in the height and pride of his success, will feel a correspondingly deep sympathy for him in his great trouble. Thus it is that we all have our troubles, and often, even though surrounded by everything that heart could desire, something may happen to cause a man to feel that all the world is a blank. Fortunately, time is a great healer, and to that and the sympathy of friends must poor Fred. Archer and the bereaved family trust for reparation."

A Thirty-Two Mile Race.

Columbus, in Chicago Horseman.]

About 1860 a race of thirty-two miles was run at St. Joe, Mo., and as it has never been written of, it is thought best to present the facts to the public before all the participants are dead, else the history of the affair might be buried with them.

The race was originally made to be run between Leavenworth and Lawence, Kansas, a distance of thirty-two (32) miles, and grew as the result of several friendly trials run while wolf hunting, this sport being a favorite pastime with the residents of Leavenworth. The principals in the race were Jap Rice, proprietor Planters' House, and Wm. Thollen, both of Leavenworth, the amount of the wager being $1,000 a side.

Through the influence of friends the race was transferred to St. Joe, Mo., and was run over the first mile track west of St. Louis, part of which is at the present writing, a channel for the river. Both animals were condemned U. S. Cavalry horses, and were sold by the Government officials at Leavenworth. Rice's horse was said to be by Grey Eagle, and showed by his form at the post that he was a well bred horse; he was a gelding, grey in color and about 7 years old. Before and during this race, he was handled by Warren Harris, of Platte City, Mo.

Thollen's horse was of no particular breeding, a heavier limbed and better developed animal than the Grey Eagle gelding, whom he could beat for 700 or 800 yards; in short, they were both more than average animals as the test they were put to will clearly prove.

Thollen's horse was conditioned, and handled by Jim Brown, of St. Louis, and Lou Williams, of Leavenworth. Each horse was in training four weeks previous to the day of race, and came to the post in fine shape. The day appointed for the race was one of those hot, sultry days so common in August.

The judges were B. F. Akers, of the Kansas Stud Farm, Z. D. Washburn, and a third party whose name has slipped my memory; Akers timed the race, while Washburn started the horses and acted as official recorder of the miles run, the third man keeping a record of the positions of each horse as the various miles were made.

The horses were ridden at catch weights; at half past 2 o'clock, Mr. Washburn gave the word, and in the presence of hundreds of spectators, the two condemned cavalry horses started on the longest jaunt ever made by horses in an actual race in this western country, if not in the entire Union.

The first mile was run in exactly two minutes as was the second, at the end of which both horses came lapped under the wire. At this junction, Harris shouted to Wells, the rider of Grey Eagle saying: "For G— sake, Wells, pull up your horse, you are going too fast.

The jockey on Thollen's horse dismounted at the end of the sixth mile, and a second took his place.

Up to the sixteenth mile the animals were well together, after which time the pace began to tell on Thollen's horse, and Grey Eagle gradually drew away, increasing his lead at the twentieth mile to above two hundred rods. At the completion of the twentieth mile Jim Wells, the jockey on Grey Eagle, gave way to a new rider, who rode the horse four miles farther, when he dismounted and Wells again resumed his seat in the saddle and continued to ride the animal until the race was completed.

In the meantime the jockeys on Thollen's horse had been changing places in the saddle every sixth mile, and at the end of the twenty-fourth mile the animal bolted and proved himself beyond the control of the boy who rode him.

Lou Williams, one of the trainers, then mounted the horse and managed to ride him four miles farther, but that effort was too much for the animal who stopped for good and laid down on the track. At this moment, Gray Eagle had assumed a lead of one and a half miles, and went on, finishing the thirty-two miles in good shape. To judge of his spirit and wonderful endurance, we will say by way of illustration, that while running the last quarter, Wells was joined by a gentleman mounted on a sprightly saddle horse, who endeavored to lead the champion home, but the game scion of a great racehorse would not give up and finished the thirty-second mile two lengths in front of the Platte County saddler, going the quarter under a pull with his mouth wide open.

The time of the race as given by B. F. Akers, official timer, was one hour and twenty-four minutes, an average of two minutes and thirty-five seconds (2:35) for each one of the various miles.

Thollen's horse died at sundown of inflamation of the bowels, so called; while Grey Eagle recovered nicely, and the following day showed but few signs of distress; within a week he was apparently as fresh and hardy as ever, and afterwards went on many a wolf hunt over the grass grown prairies of Kansas.

The defeated party submitted gracefully, giving as a reason for the failure of their animal, that they made the pace too ast the first ten miles, thinking to break down the Grey Eagle gelding, and then run the balance of the race at their leisure. As they soon learned they had missed their calculation, for the little leaven of thoroughbred blood, which was Grey Eagle's by right of heritage, enabled him to outlive his colder blooded competitor, and likewise defeat the plans of those who counted so little on his powers of endurance. The principals and their immediate friends met that evening at one of the leading hotels, where several cases of champagne were drank over the result of the race and to the health of the wonderful horse, thus, acting in a manner becoming the true sportsmen.

One incident and I have finished. At the completion of every mile Warren Harris would sprinkle Grey Eagle with water thrown from behind, giving as a reason for this strange procedure, that he "had always noticed that a horse ran further on a 'misty' day, than during a dry day and he proposed to mist him."

Racing in the Colonies.

By the steamer which arrived last Tuesday, we have dates to Nov. 4th. The Spring meeting of the Victoria Racing Club begun at Flemington, on the 2d. The following is a resume of the principal events:

Melbourne Stakes A sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, £2 10s. ft.; with 250 added; 200 sovs. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 30 for the second, and 20 for the third. For three-year-olds and upwards. Weight for age. One mile and a quarter.
Mr. J. O. Inglis' b h Malua, by St. Albans—Edella, 5 years, 129 lbs. ..... Robertson 1
Mr. J. Redfearn's br h The Plunger, 5 yrs., 129 lbs. ..... Pigott 2
Hon. W. Pearson's b h Commotion, 6 yrs., 129 lbs. ..... Power 3
Four others ran.

Time, 2:10¼.

Betting: 5 to 4 against Malua, 2 to 1 Commotion, 5 to 1 the others.

The lot were dispatched by Mr. Watson in good order, Malua being quickest upon his legs, jumping off with a slight lead of The Plunger, next to whom were Commotion, Off Color, and Brown and Rose, in that order. Before a great distance had been traversed, however, the son of Argus Scandal ran up to the leader, and passing the latter on suffrance, held command until nearing the bridge, when Commotion assumed the lead, Plunger dropping back into second place, the order of the others being Malua, Off Color, Brown and Rose, and The Broker, the last named of whom was running very indifferently. At the back of the course Commotion was at the head of affairs, two lengths in advance of Plunger, the positions of the rest remaining the same. The same order was maintained past the abettors and the sheds, where Malua was observed to be pulling double, and still occupying third position. As they swept round the turn, and entered the straight, Plunger once more got his head in front, whilst Commotion was also passed by Malua, who came on with great determination, and, overtaking Plunger, soon had the latter in difficulties. From this out the issue was never in doubt, as Malua galloped over his opponents hard held, and won a capital race with great ease by half a length from Plunger, next to whom came Commotion, Off Color, Brown and Rose, and The Broker, in that order.

The Maribyrnong Plate—A sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, h. ft., or 5 sovs. only if declared; with 500 added. For two-year-olds—colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb. The second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stake. Five furlongs.
Mr. J. H. Hill's b c Newstead, by Neckersgat—Ada, 122 lbs. ... Quinn 1
Hon. J. White's bl or gr c Monte Christo, by Chester—Kathleen, 122 lbs. ..... Ellis 2
Mr. A. F. Smart's b c Bureldah (late Osric), by Goldsbrough—Lady Sophia, 122 lbs. ..... Gough 3

Time, 1:03.

Fourteen others ran.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Melodious, 4to 1 against Uralla, 8 to 1 against Newstead; from 10 to 20 to1 against the others.

The field having been got in a line they were soon given the order to "Go," Newstead, who occupied a splendid position, almost next to the rails, getting away with marked advantage, his nearest attendants being Umbra and Bureldah, Melodious, on the stand side, being also close up, a little ahead of Uralla and Lady Claudia. As they galloped over the tan crossing the colors of Newstead, Umbra, Bureldah and Melodious were still most conspicuous, the first-named having a lead of about a length. The son of Neckersgat maintained his advantage as they came down the straight, and as he had increased his lead to several lengths a good distance from home, his victory was loudly proclaimed by anticipation. The race, indeed, may be said to have ended three hundred yards from the judge's box, as at this point it was evident that Newstead had the field at his mercy; and as he was never eased until the post was passed, Newstead won with remarkable ease by nearly four lengths from Monte Christo, Bureldah being third, Uralla fourth, and Melodious, Lady Claudia, and Manchester close up in a bunch. Burford was a bad last.

The Victoria Derby—A sweepstake of 25 sovs. each, 5 forfeit, with 650 added; 500 sov. and all the sweepstakes for the first horse, 100 for the second, and 50 for the third; for three-year-olds—colts, 8st. 10lbs; fillies 8st. 5lbs.; one mile and a half.
Mr. M. Jacob's b c Rufus, by King of the Ring—Princess Alice, 122 lbs. ..... M. O'Brien 1
Mr. G. Davis' b c David, by The Gondolier—Alice Drew, 122 lbs. Power 2
Hon. J. White's b c Bargo, by Maribyrnong—Guelder Rose, 122 lbs ..... Hales 3
Eight others ran.

Time, 2:41¼.

As the candidates took their preliminaries past the stand they were closely scanned by the spectators—the favorite, of course, attracting most attention. No time was wasted in marshalling the field to the post, where Mr. Watson took them in hand, and dispatched them to a good start without delay. Saudal, who was close to the rails, was quickest away, whilst the favorite was very slow in moving, and acted as one of the whippers-in soon after the start. The first to establish a decided lead was Merrima, who was closely pursued by Gratitude, Tremando, and Sea Horse, Rufus being badly situated in the rear. Bargo soon began to improve his position and as they ran along by the river, was lying about fifth, half a length behind his stable companion, Tremando, Merrimu still holding command with Gratitude second, and the others following in irregular fashion, Rufus being amongst the rear division a couple of lengths behind the favorite, who was at Tremando's girths. Mr. Whittingham's colt continued to lead until the abattoirs were approached, when he relinquished the command to Gratitude, who proceeded to lead her field at a great bat. At this juncture David, who had occupied a good position in the centre all the way round, commenced to get through his horses, whilst Rufus was also seen to make a sudden advance and improve his situation. Gratitude led round the home turn and came into the straight just clear of Merrimu, next to whom were Sea Horse, Tremando, and Bargo, the last named coming very rapidly on the outside. Rufus was now lying sixth, side by side with David, the pair continuing to better their prospects. Once fairly in the straight the favorite made his effort, but it was at once seen that he was done with, as the son of Maribynong almost immediately dropped back, and was passed by Rufus and David, Gratitude having in the meantime been deprived of the lead. A grand race home then took place. Rufus, gallantly responding to O'Brien's calls, passed to front at every stride, vigorously pursued by David and Bargo, as written, Tremando being fourth, and Leporello last. The efforts of David and Bargo to catch Rufus were futile, the son of King of the Ring winning a splendidly contested race by half a length from David, who finished very gamely. Bargo was third, three-quarters of a length away, Tremando, Mozart, and Hippogriff being next, and Leporello absolutely last.

Rufus is a slender dark bay, with black points, and the only specks of white about him are on the hind hocks. He is the ordinary stamp of the Ace of Club's stock—quite resembling his sire, King of the Ring—rather below the average size, with the elegant small head popularly described as bloodlike. A shortish, and bit of a ewe neck, leads on to rather indifferent shoulders, while he is narrow and nipped up in the chest. The strong point, to the eye of a racing judge, is in his quarters, with plenty of size and propulsion. Rufus came in pretty well distressed. When walked towards the shed he was stiffish in the near hip, and shaky in the near foreleg. One would not imagine that he is likely to reach much further distinction. His training was very fine and hard—wired up to the nick of this day out.

Melbourne Cup—A handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., or 5 sovs. only if declared to the secretary of the V. R. C., A. J. C., S. A. J. C., or C. J. C. before 4 P. M. on Monday, August 4th, with 1,000 added. The handicap weight of the winner of the A. J. C. or V. R. C. Derby to be not less than 7st. 5lb., and the winner of any handicap race of the value of 100 sovs., after the declaration of the weights, to carry 3 lbs. extra; of any such race of the value of 200 sovs., 5 lbs. extra; of any such race of the value of 500 sovs., 7 lbs. extra; penalties not cumulative. The second horse to receive 300 sovs., and the third 200 sovs. out of the stake. Two miles. (134 subs.)
Mr. J. O. Inglis' b h, Malua, 5 yrs., by St. Albans—Edella, 135 lbs. ..... Robertson 1
Hon. W. Pearson's b h, Commotion, 6 yrs., by Panic—Evening Star, 138 lbs. ..... Power 2
Hon. W. Pearson's b g Plausible, 5 yrs., by Vagabond—Plaudit, 97 lbs. ..... Murphy 3
Twenty-one others ran.

Time, 3:31¾.

Betting: 6 to 1 each against Malua and Hastings, 10 to 1 against Plausible, 100 to 8 each against Vergy, Hill Top, and Plunger; 100 to 7 against Barga; 20 to 1 each against Commotion and Tremando; 25 to 1 against Claptrap; 33 to 1 against Battailous.

The horses were soon ranged in their places, Bargo, Vergy, Claptrap, Plausible, Anchorite, and Merrimu being on the outside, while Hill Top, The Plunger, Off Color, Boolka, Battailous, and Hippogriff were on the inside. Seizing a favorable moment, Mr. Watson sent the field away to a splendid start, Merrimu, Boolka, and Battailous being slightly in front, the others moving after them, like a troop of cavalry. As they came up the straight Signor, on the inside, got in front, Broker and Hill Top being at the head of a close body of about a dozen who were jammed against the rails. Malua was running very prominently in the middle, Bargo and Merrimu were leading the outside division. Entering the course proper Signor was leading next the rails. The Broker, Boolka, and Hill Top were next, and very close up, at the head of about a dozen followers. Bargo was showing well forward on the outside, with Bristol immediately behind him. Passing the stand Signor had the lead. The Broker, Bargo, Hill Top, Bristol, and Claptrap were at the head of the main body that came rushing immediately behind. Malua was running near the centre, with Anchorite, Bonnie Bee, and Battailous close behind him. Plausible was next, and swerving a good deal. Hippogriff, Lord Wilton, and Off Color were lying well back, and Merrimu was last. Signor held his place in the van as they swept round the first turn, where Broker and Hill Top were running him close for the lead, Boolka, Battailous, Bargo, Commotion, and Bristol were at the head of the second division. Tremando, Vergy, and Malua were about the centre. The Plunger, Lord Wilton, and Hippogriff formed the rear guard. Signor led along the back stretch, a good length in front. Hill Top was second, Bargo was nearly level with him on the outside, The Broker with Boolka very close up. Behind them followed a dense cluster of about eight or nine horses, Battailous, Bristol, and Vergy being the most prominent of the lot. Brown and Rose, Off Color, and Anchorite were near the rear of the main body. Tremando was with them, and apparently going unkindly. Merrimu was bring-

ing up the rear. As they went on The Plunger, who had been obliged to pull out of the crush near the river, went up on the outside, and the colors being dark, he was not noticed. Signor had a decided lead as they rounded the far turn; the Broker and Bargo were next. The Plunger then ran past them, and joined Signor in the lead, jostling Lord Clifden as he went on. At the abattoirs The Plunger was leading, and increasing his advantage as he came on, he soon had a lead of two lengths. At the half-mile post The Plunger had a lead of three clear lengths; Hill Top and Bargo were next, and immediately behind them Boolka, Commotion, Plausible, Bargo and Battailous were showing well forward, with Malua on the outside. The Plunger held his position in the lead as they came on to the turn, where Commotion was gaining on him fast. Anchorite made an attempt to get up on the inside, but was disappointed. The Plunger then died away, and Commotion came on with the lead. Hastings, who had come forward out of the second body, was clese behind the leader, with Plausible, Battailous and Malua for close companions. Commotion came up the straight in the lead, Plausible taking second place. Malua made a run half way up the straight, and coming on at a tremendous pace, joined Mr. Pearson's pair in the lead. Malua soon passed Plausible, and at the distance he was on even terms with Commotion. The Panic horse struggled home gamely, but half-way from the distance, Malua, who was being called on in earnest by Robertson, was fully a length in front. Commotion answered Power's call like the good horse he is, and gained a little on the leader at the finish, but Malua passed the post half a length in front of him. Plausible was third, two lengths and a half behind the second horse. After a gap of four lengths followed Hastings, behind whom were Bargo, Battailous, Bristol and Anchorite, pretty well spread out. The others came up in straggling order, Tremando and Merrimu being last.

The winner is a powerful upstanding bay horse, with great bone and substance. He was bred by Mr. J. Field, of Calstock, Tasmania, and was bought by the Hon. Thomas Reiby when a yearling. As a two-year-old he performed creditably in Tasmania, and won at Carrick, Hobart and Launceston. As a three-year-old he started five times in Victoria, under the name of Bagot, his best performance being winning the Yan Yean Stakes, one mile, carrying 102 lbs. He was not placed in the Coburg Stakes, in the Spring Handicap, Malvern Handicap, and Newmarket Handicap. As a four-year-old he started eight times, his best performance being his victory in the Newmarket Handicap, carrying 119 lbs., in 1:15¼; Le Grand, 122 lbs.; and Claptrap, 110 lbs., filling the other situations. He won the Oakleigh Handicap, five and a half furlongs, carrying 133 lbs., in 1:11, with Victress, 106 lbs., second and Duenna, 119 lbs., third. At Adelaide he he won the Adelaide Cup, one mile and a half and a furlong, carrying 126 lb.,and doing the distance, in deep ground, in 2:55¾; Conjecture, 87 lbs., was second, and King of the Vale, 106 lbs., third. This season at Randwick he won the Spring Stakes, one mile and a half, 131 lbs., Off Color, 126 lbs., second, and Reginald, 102 lbs., third. Time, 2:41. Carrying 130 lbs. he ran second to Sir Modred, 130 lbs., in the Craven Plate, one mile and a quarter, and in the Randwick Plate he was second to Off Color. He was sold by auction at Newmarket in November, 1882, his present owner purchasing him for the sum of 500 guineas. Up to that time he had run under the name of Bagot, but his name was then changed to Malua—a Fijian word signifying to linger.

The Trotting Turf from 1810 to 1885.

In the same year (1834) that Edwin Forest acquired a record to saddle of 2:31½, then the fastest mile ever trotted in public, his competitor, Sallie Miller, trotted at Philadelphia, Nov. 21st, a race to saddle against Gypsey and Lady Hope, winning and acquiring a record of 2:37. In 1836 two noted horses appeared on the turf—Awful, bay gelding, foaled 1829, by American Boy, dam by imp. Expedition; and Dutchman, about whose antecedents there have been vague assertions. As he was one of the most prominent horses that ever appeared on the turf, I will give a sketch of his supposed breeding or the lack of any knowledge as I find it recorded. Hiram Woodruff, who afterwards handled the horse, says in his "Trotting Horse of America:" "Dutchman was a bay horse, 15¾ hands high, raised in New Jersey, but I never knew his pedigree, nor ever met anyone who did."

Another authority says: "He was a horse that formerly worked in the lead of a team which carted bricks at Philaphia." By chance he was harnessed to a light wagon to convey his owner on a short business trip, and the account continues: "He performed so well that his owner concluded he would make a trotter, and he left the brick yard forever."

Mr. J. H. Wallace in his "American Trotting Register" says: "Dutchman, bay gelding, foaled 1828, got by Captain Tufts' Tippoo Saib, Jr., dam by Mambrino, son of imp. Messenger; bred by David Denny, near Salem, N. J., and sold, 1834, to B. Tindall, of Philadelphia. It is an astonishing fact that with all his triumphs was connected the story of his being a 'chance' horse brought out of a brick cart." Of course, in the main, these two narratives contradict each other, and undoubtedly his early history and breeding are enveloped in doubt. That he was a remarkable horse is beyond question, and this is strong proof that he was well-bred, for it was then, as now, equally true "blood will tell." His owner, Mr. Jeffries, of Philadelphia, sold him to Mr. Peter Barker, of New York, and he could then show a mile in less than three minutes. His first race was against a horse called Locomotive, whom he easily defeated in straight heats. In 1836 he was entered in a sweepstakes, to harness, $1,000 each, two-mile heats, against Fanny Pullen and Confidence, and the race took place over the Centreville, L. I., course, Dutchman winning in straight heats—time, 5:17½, 5:18½, the first being the best record for the distance to harness. Later in the same year he was matched to go four-mile heats, to saddle, against Lady Slipper, over the same course, and as his fame had now spread abroad, an immense number gathered to witness the contest. Dutchman again won "off the reel." Time, 11:19, 10:51. In Autumn of the same year he was again entered for a sweepstake race, to saddle, three-mile heats, with Lady Warrenton, Teamboat, and Norman Leslie, and for the first time suffered defeat, Lady Warrenton winning, but he turned the tables on the following week by beating her over the Hunting Park, Philadelphia, in a race of three-mile heats, to saddle.

Soon after this he went lame behind, and was turned out. In 1837 Awful, who during the previous year had shown himself a trotter, was matched against Screwdriver, for $2,000 a side, three mile heats, and won. Time, 8:23, 8:16½.

In this year, also, Rattler become prominent. He was a bay gelding, 15 hands high, foaled 1828, said to be by Bishop's Hambletonian, by imp. Messenger, dam unknown. He was a very game horse, and subsequently defeated both Dutchman and Lady Suffolk. May 11, 1837, he defeated Lady Warrenton at three-mile heats, under saddle, in 8:35 and 8:43.

1838 was an eventful year in the annals of the trotting turf. Dutchman, after a run of eighteen months, was taken up and placed in Hiram Woodruff's hands, and became even more noted than before. His first start in this year was against Greenwich Maid, over the Beacon Course, N. J., and he was defeated. Best time, 5:16. Shortly after this he tried conclusions over the same course with Washington, and again suffered defeat. He then defeated Rattler and Lady Suffolk, in a race of two-mile heats to saddle, in 5:11, 5:13. Oct. 6th he trotted against Rattler, over the Beacon course, a match race to saddle, three-mile heats, for $1,000 a side; and it was one of the most stubborn contests that ever went on record. In the first heat, at any time during the three miles, a blanket would have covered both horses. But Rattler won it by a neck. Time, 7:45½. In the second heat the same close struggle ensued, Dutchman finnally winning in 7:50.

The third heat was one of the finest ever seen on any course. For the entire three miles it was a head and head struggle, resulting in a dead heat. Time, 8:02.

In the fourth heat Dutchman outlasted his game competitor, and won in hand. Time, 8:24.

This was indeed a remarkable race. Each horse made one break only in the entire twelve miles, resulting in each instance in his opponent winning the heat, and for eleven miles at no time was either horse clear of the other. Soon after this Rattler was taken to England, where he easily vanquished all competitors, and his managers issued a challenge, open to the world. It was very nearly decided to send Dutchman in charge of Hiram Woodruff across the ocean to meet Rattler, but the arrangement was not consummated.

In this year Lady Suffolk, long afterward known as the Queen of the Turf, first made her appearance. She was a gray mare, 15¼ hands high, foaled 1833, by Engineer 2d; he by Engineer, he by imp. Messenger, dam by Don Quixote; he by imp. Messenger. In February 1838, Lady Suffolk trotted her first race at Babylon, L. I., the stakes being *eleven dollars*, and she won, her best time being three minutes. Her first public race was June 22d, over the Beacon course, N. J., where at two-mile heats to saddle she defeated Lady Victory, Black Hawk, Cato and Sara Paff, all but the first being distanced in the first heat. Time, 5:15, 5:17.

July 4th, Rattler and the Lady trotted a race of two-mile heats, to saddle, over the same course, Lady Suffolk winning the first heat in 5:29, losing the second in 5:17, and was distanced in the third.

Oct. 8, she tried conclusions with Awful, at the same place, again at two mile heats, to saddle, and was defeated. Time, 5:28, 5:21½.

Oct. 15, at Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, she trotted a race of two mile heats, to saddle, against Polly Smallfry and Madame Royal, defeating them, and distancing the latter in the first heat. Time, 5:18, 5:26.

This closed her performances for that year, her successes and defeats being about equally divided, and she then gave but little promise of the long, illustrious career that lay before her.

Aaron Burr also first appeared in this year. At Centreville, L. I., June 1st, he defeated Greenwich Maid, Apollo, and Unexpected, at two mile heats, his best time being 5:24. Edwin Forrest also won a number of races during the season and at Philadelphia, Oct. 16, defeated Henry Clay, also called Ice Pony, at two-mile heats, his best time being 5:13, which then stood the best on record for that distance to harness.

These comprised the most notable performances for the year. Of course, I do not intend to give a *resume* of every race, but only such as were most prominent.—*Sportsman*.

Dual Male Influence.

The wonderful speed and stamina evinced by St. Gatien, the "best on record" winner of this year's Cesarewitch, in his public career, invests the "doubtful" parentage of this grand three-year-old with peculiar interest to physiologists, and induces the question whether by any possibility, his rare combination of virtues may be in a measurement due to dual influence. Many, I doubt not, will laugh at the idea, and say at once, "As he could but have had one dam so he could only have had one sire." And yet I am far from convinced that this dictum is necessarily correct. In one of my articles upon pig breeding I gave several instances within my own experience that favored the opposite theory; and in the vegetable kingdom the judicious mixing of pollen, when aiming at new varieties, oftimes leads to surprising and gratifying results. And we must remember that the one chief principle of procreation is alike a vital requisite both to animal and vegetable development; so the teachings of analogy mus not be disregarded.

In addition to the instances already enumerated by me bearing on this subject, I give the following, which came to my notice this year: In a yard of Plymouth Rock poultry, where pure-bred hens were running with a pure-bred cock, a Dorking cock obtained an entrance in the temporary absence of its lawful lord; two or three of the after eggs, when hatched, produced chickens unmistabably showing the *mesalliance*, but none of these could be termed *half-bred* Dorkings (though all the eggs had been set and all the chickens reared), a few feathers, a slight difference of shape or extra length or carriage of tail; these were all the evidences of alien blood. Nine-tenths at least, of these impure birds were Plymouth Rock, and the other tenth was Dorking. Now if the latter was the sole sire why should they in direct contradiction to the teachings of practice show so little of their paternal origin, while if the Plymouth Rock was their sire whence these Dorking traits? If it is conceded that the inert ova might receive a dual influence, the phenomena is easily explained but not otherwise.

The subject is surrounded by mystery, but a series of experiments might readily be instituted that would probably throw some light on it and should the possibility be proved of thus combining desirable qualities, the advantage to breeders would repay research. Perhaps rabbits are about the most favorable subjects to experiment with. Were some good silver-gray does mated successfully with a Lop and an Angora, it would be readily perceived if any one of the young possessed in itself both of the distinctive male characteristics, in which case it would pretty conclusively settle the matter, but all must be pure-bred, the principle of anatism in cross-bred animals is too strong for dependable deductions. It is a matter of great interest to myself, but I have few facilities for thoroughly testing it. However it may be, we shall all agree that the possession of such a sterling animal is of great importance to the country, and it is to be hoped that our home studs may benefit rather than the foreigners by the services, when the time comes, of a sire possessing the two rare combinations of speed and endurance.—*W. Goodwin, Jr., in London Live Stock Journal*

English Notes.

[Correspondence N. Y. Sportsman.]

Thebias won the Liverpool Autumn Cup in grand style, carrying 130 lbs., the best performance in this race after Sterling's. She always has been a great favorite of mine. You know how it is sometimes. You take a fancy to an animal, and because you like it, and perhaps also a through its doing you a good turn, you feel quite a proprietary interest in it after a while. Ever since Mr. Crawfurd's daughter of Hermit and Devotion made her debut I have been fond of her, and over and over again I have said that she was the best mare in training. Whether I should go that length now I am not quite certain, but if she, Florence, and Geheimniss could have met after the Cambridgeshire, and granting that they were all fit and well, I should not have backed either of the others at a mile and a quarter to a mile and a half. She certainly is the prettiest of the three. Florence, of course, has only recently, or comparatively recently, established herself in the first class, but for a long while the respective merits of Geheimniss and Thebias were freely discussed. My belief is that the latter was always the better of the pair. I know that mine is not the general opinion, but I shall always hold it. Last year I went for Thebias for the Cambrideshire, mixed, be it said, with Bendigo, who won, and Tonans, second. This Spring I stood her to win the City and Suburban, and in the Autumn declared for her in the Cambridgeshire. She was well up after being very leniently treated in the 1883 Cambridgeshire race, ran second for the City and Suburban with top weight, though kept at the post for about three-quarters of an hour, did not start for the 1884 Cambridgeshire, as she was allowed to earn a penalty, and her owner preferred to keep her for this Liverpool Cup. If she had been meant for the Cambridgeshire, I do not fancy that Florence would have returned winner of that race.

On Thursday she won very readily, but was not first favorite at the start, as Beauchamp, on the strength of a trial, was rushed to the front. This Beauchamp, three years old, 91 lbs., is just one of the North Country stamp whose company I am always anxious to avoid. He is very good-looking, well bred, and trained in a Yorkshire stable, reputed very clever. When he ran in the Derby, everyone who thought he knew something, said, "Look out for Beauchamp in the St. Leger." We did look out for him, and at length, when his time was supposed to have come, the poor British public fell over each other in their hurry to get on. He ran just as well as these wonderful Yorkshire good things generally do—that is to say, very badly. Boulevard, 4 yrs., 115 lbs., was a great tip for a long while, but went queerly at the finish in the betting, and I fancy that most good judges deserted the Irishman for the winner.

It is said that Thebias will now go to the stud, whither Geheimniss has preceded her. Geheimness is a fair illustration of the proverb, "Handsome is as handsome does." Of course, because she turned out a flyer she was bepraised for her shapely form, but nothing could make her pretty to look at. Of course she has a lot of rare good points, but, except in performances, is not a beauty.

Acrostic, after his form earlier in the week, could hardly lose the Great Lancashire Handicap of one mile, even with a 9 lbs. penalty, and naturally won easily.

The Irish two-year-old Mallow followed his Knowsley Nursery Stakes win by taking the Downe Nursery, giving Fair Lilian, who has shown great speed, 18 lbs. They say that this distance—five furlongs—is quite as far as Mallow cares to travel, but I fancy that the Irishman ought to go farther. I told you, did I not, that the Patlanders declare that they can find two or three youngsters better than Mallow. They talk quite confidently of naming two, but as these are to run this week at Derby I may as well leave them till we see how they get on.

Shrewsbury meeting petered out very quietly. The final meeting was more noteworthy for the tameness of its sport than anything else. As a matter of fact, it has died of inanition. Twenty years ago there used to be a spell of four days; now two are rather more than plenty.

Wood was reported by Robert I'Anson, who officiated as starter at Alexandra Park on Nov. 8th, and at once suspended for the day. I'Anson has done good service by this action, for some of the "big" riders poach a lot of advantage at the start, and not in exceptional cases, but in race after race, day after day. The youngsters cannot get away with a bit in hand, because the swells simply won't move unless they are in front.

Magdallah or Magdalene.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Seeing a question asked in your last issue in regard to a mare he called Magdalena, I presume the gentleman refers to Magdalene instead of Magdallah as you have answered. Magdalene trotted at Stockton in the $800 district purse, for two-year-olds, in 1882, and won both heats, time, 2:43 and 2:45, beating Alpha, by Mambrino Wilkes, Almoone, by Algona, and several others. She was bought from Dennis Vischer, of this city, by D. C. Horton, of Tulare, who is her present owner, and promises to be very fast, as I saw her trot a quarter in her work at San Jose this season, driven by Mr. Horton, better than a 2:20 gait. She is said to be sired by Peerless, a son of Gen. Knox. Her dam was by Washerman, he by Easton's Dave Hill. If the gentleman from Wisconsin desires any further information a letter addressed to D. C. Horton, Tulare, Cal., I am sure would bring all the particulars concering the mare, and I am satisfied that it is Magdalene instead of Magdallah he is inquiring about.

STOCKTON, Dec. 1st. J. T. SPRINGER.

We had two reasons for thinking that our correspondent meant Magdallah. One was that he stated distinctly that the animal he inquired after was a "chestnut" mare, whereas our recollection of Magdalene is that she is a bay mare. The other reason was that we had an impression that our Wisconsin correspondent was not in California as late as 1882, and could not have seen Magdalene perform. In this, however, we may be mistaken and as "Geo. W." is a regular reader of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN he will have all the facts before him and can settle the question of identity for himself.

Thursday night, Nov. 20th, while pool-selling on Friday's races was going on at Roper's Palace saloon at Waco, Tex., several men entered the saloon, passed through the large crowd present, and commenced blazing away with revolvers without the slightest notice of their intention. There was a general stampede of those present, and in a few moments the saloon looked as if it had been struck by a hail-storm, all the mirrors, chandeliers and glass panels being shattered into fragments and the ceilings and walls perforated with holes. No one was injured. The raid is said to have been the work of the gamblers of the town in retaliation for having their places closed while pool-selling was allowed.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Brighton Beach Still Holds The Fort—The Longest Continuous Race Meeting Ever Given at Any Race Course in the World—General Notes, Etc.

Ex-Governor Stanford and his wife left this city last week *en route* for their home on your Coast, taking with them the remains of their late son. In their sad affliction the Governor and his lady have the sympathy of all. Let us hope that time, that great healer of griefs, will assuage this bereavement of the master of Palo Alto. The absence of his horses from the turf this year has been felt to a corresponding degree, and we trust that in 1885, the Palo Alto colors will be seen frequently in action and that Major Rathborne, with the runners and Charles Manni with the trotters, may have a fair share of success.

Brighton Beach goes bravely on, already well ahead of their high water mark of last year, in spite of the necessary postponement of last week, since which the track has been very heavy. That this has altered some of the results in as great a measure as it has the time records is very likely, but the fields still keep large showing that there are many owners whose balance sheet still needs evening up. Overhead the latter days of last week were fully equal to the best of the week previous, and in consequence the crowds at the course have showed very little diminution. Monday, however, was the most Wintery day of the season thus far, and Tuesday's low temperature caused another postponement. The special programme of to-day (Thursday), will doubtless draw largely from the ranks of racegoers, with favorable atmospheric conditions, and though, of course, all cannot be successful, losers as well as winners, will, no doubt, unite in "joint" appreciation of the great National festival—Thanksgiving.

Jockey Ed. Garrison's remarkable spell of luck on Friday was quite phenomenal, though not unprecedented in the annals of sport among the beach-combers. To ride four successive winners in one day's racing is, however, a feat that seldom falls to a jockey's lot in these days of short races, that make the results so much more uncertain. Expecting also to ride the favorite in the fifth and last event of the day, Garrison is said to have had a large combination, ending with Valley Forge, but the gelding's defeat upset the good thing, which would probably not have come off had Garrison ridden the colt instead of Wethers, as Valley Forge did not seem to like the going a bit. It is said that he had run away that morning, and covered several miles before he was stopped. The next day Garrrison tried his hand again, his mounts starting favorites in each of the first three events, but four losers showed that the fickle goddess had got chary of such emphatically bestowed favors in that direction.

Little Fred showed to good advantage on Friday, his rest of a week having clearly not been in vain, but with a less desperate rider up than Garrison he would never have beaten Ten Strike home. The latter, with a more capable lightweight in the pigskin, must have won in spite of what looked like a close approach to "boring" on the part of Garrison during nearly the whole of the last furlong. This jockey must be careful not to let his praiseworthy ardor lead him into overlooking the rights of others, in default of which he is liable to get into trouble. In the very next race he was accused of cutting dowh King Ban, and Daly's horse certainly suffered from the hoofs of one of his competitors, none of the others being near enough to do the damage but Herbert. As there was a doubt as to which of the riders, Whyburn or Garrison, was to blame, the latter got the benefit of the doubt, but another time he is not apt to fare so well.

In my last letter I commented upon the starter's difficulties in having to deal not only with refractory horses and riders, but also with grumblers and kickers *galore* who pile on him every time a horse fails to get away well, which unfrequent occurrences at Brighton Beach makes it all the more conspicuous in their eyes. The case of Lily B. on Saturday again brought out the growlers in force, several greeting the writer as he left the paddock after the race with deprecatory remarks about the start which was characterized as "shameful, etc." Stopping a moment to assure one personal friend that he was mistaken about the matter, that the mare alone was to blame for the fiasco, the writer at once sought the elder Dwyer, the owner of Lillie B., resolved to see what this gentleman had to say about a matter that naturally would interest him more than any one. A brief search found Mr. Dwyer, who, though acquiring anything but a gold mine since the purchase of the Hurrah mare, did not seem to be a bit downcast over the most recent exemplification of his poor luck in this connection. He responded courteously to an inquiry as to whether he had noted the start. "Yes, my mare was left at the post through her own stubbornness. She was well up as the starter dropped his flag, but wheeling round almost on the instant, she did not get away, and that is all there is to it." On being asked if he blamed the starter in the matter, Mr. Dwyer unhesitatingly replied; "I have no complaint to make against anyone. Least of all Mr. Cadwell. The mare is a bad actor at the post, and has shown this same pigheadedness in every race that I have started her in. She alone was the offender in the occurrence of to-day, and it was no fault of jockey, starter, or anyone else. You remember Joe Blackburn, whom we gave away last Summer? Well, it would have been just about as sensible for us to have blamed the starters who dealt with him for his unruly disposition, as for me to blame anyone for Lillie B.'s fractiousness to-day. When you put bad tempered horses in races you must abide possible disappointments." Leaving Mr. Dwyer, the writer could not help but admire his calm philosophy, in such abrupt contrast to the small-hearted spirits composing the bulk of the malcontents, whose judgment is generally in strict accordance with their depleted pockets, as they hasten to ascribe interested motives to innocent parties. That the latter are successful in causing the recoil of the insinuations, boomerang fashion, back upon their originators, must please every lover of justice, many of whom still exist among racegoers, all the carpers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Pelham's Pete, the farmer's horse from Westchester, alias. Carlyle of Brighton Beach, cut a poor show down by the sea on Friday and Saturday. Whereas at the Country Club matinee he ran as if that plow was still hitched to him, belieing the extraordinary rig of the supposed country bumpkin on his back, at Brighton he failed to show himself capable of beating a mule. Though showing considerable speed, enough perhaps to down another lot of country plugs, when it came to racing, "Pete" Carlyle as he is now called, could not apparently live with the poorest "crabs" that vainly endeavor to secure a share of the purses for maidens. If McCarthy wants to make a match with Sweet Evelina, let him pit her against "Pete" Carlyle, and it will be a good betting race.

Royal Arch's and Fosteral's meeting on Thursday in the mud was rather against the chances of the heavy weight, who has shown a decided aversion to much over 110 or 112 lbs., while the colt is a glutton for weight as well as distance. And yet the heavy support awarded Fosteral showed the high estimation in which he is held by his party, who must have dropped considerable of their previous winnings on the white-faced gelding. If a race could be arranged at special weights, say Fosteral, 105 lbs.; Royal Arch, 100 lbs.; Hartford, 105 lbs.; Lida Stanhope, 95 lbs.; and open to others at favorable imposts, over a mile and five furlongs, or a mile and three-quarters of ground, it would be a very interesting contest from a speculative as well as a racing point of view. The colt would, of course, be a decided favorite, but on a good track he would be forced to duplicate his race with Little Fred, when he was carried along from "end to end."

Herbert's unbroken succession of victories received a check on Saturday through his being set a task previously demonstrated as beyond his compass, namely to compass a greater distance than nine furlongs successfully. And yet his improvement has been so marked, and he has shown himself so much more reliable than when he sported the silk of the Rancocas stable, it was to be expected naturally that he would now be able to win at a distance only a furlong farther than the accepted measure of his abilities. His half brother, Creosote, could go a distance of ground, and the Glenelg blood in Herbert ought, by all the laws of breeding, to carry him as far and as fast as the Lexington cross which Creosote had through his grandsire, Asteroid. Theory, however, is one thing, and practice is another, the fact still remaining that Herbert, though bred for a four-miler, has thus far shown himself woefully deficient in stamina. His Boston owners on Saturday were much chagrined after the race in which tough old Hartford, for the second time of late, upset the "pot" completely, more especially as several well-known gentlemen from the Hub were on hand to see Herbert win. The latter's frequent contests of late may, perhaps, be beginning to tell on him, however, and two races in the mud on successive days must have taken the edge off his speed. Then Hartford is an improved horse which he showed by capturing the handicap on Monday from Fosteral and others.

Greenland's two races on Friday having the effect of starting anew his old complaint of blood-vessel-bursting, the half-brother to Luke Blackburn is likely to be put to the stud. His size and breeding should make him a successful sire, and when at his best Greenland was one of the fastest horses of his day, his Cash Handicap win at Saratoga, of nine furlongs in 1:54½, being the best race at the distance and weights ever run in America.

There was great solicitude felt among sporting men in our metropolis Saturday forenoon, regarding a Coney Island baby. The infant (?) in question, however, proved to be a decided freak of nature in that it weighed half a ton, had four legs, and in short was P. H. Duffy's old baby, now known as the Baby of the Woodlawn stables. The cause of the unusual interest in Baby on Saturday was a rush to back her to win the six furlong dash, the "tip" sending her price down to a trifle over even money after some large bets had been registered at 4 and 5 to 1. At the track, however, there was always good betting against Baby, and the recipients of the "good thing" got on all their spare cash only to see it just fail of coming off, though she did beat all but the feather-weighted two-year-old filly Windsail. The latter has, however, been "due" some time since.

At Lexington, Ky., a trial of yearlings between Messrs. Clark and Bristowe, resulted in favor of the latter's filly, by Glenelg, out of Marmot, who beat the King Alfonso filly, out of the dam of Salvia, in a quarter of a mile run. Time, 23½ seconds, a very fast spin, if it does not hurt the young things.

Other promising yearlings at Lexington are Wm. Young's ch c Enright, by Enquirer, out of Matagorda; Tiara, bay filly, by Glenelg, out Cameo; Lewin, bay colt, by King Alfonso, out of Simplicity; and Bon Soir, bay filly, by Bertram, out of Good-Bye. Tiara recently moved a quarter in 24¼ seconds.

Saturday last, the 22d, saw the close of the English flat racing season. Of course, hurdle racing and steeplechasing will be carried on up to March next, when the regular season of 1885 will be inaugurated, but the November meeting at Manchester is recognized by common consent as the close of the year's campaign.

Mr. Wiley Buckles, of Illinois, is also to renew his connection with the turf, and in 1885 will have some promising youngsters in the field. The "black jacket and red cap" of Mr. Buckles was a promising feature of Western courses when carried by that good horse Harkaway, and we should be glad to see him come East next year.

An item in the New York *Sportsman* three weeks ago regarding the chances of Binette, Messrs. Bowen's fine filly, making a trip to California to run in the four-mile dash at the Pacific Blood Horse Meeting at San Francisco, was telegraphed by Chicago parties to California and created quite a sensation there, more so than the circumstances warranted. The rumor was unfounded, as Binette is now in Kentucky, where Mr. James Murphy, of Lexington, last week purchased the filly from Bowen & Co. It seems that Murphy owned a half interest in her, and he has paid Bowen & Co. $2,500 to become her sole owner.

Indian Summer, as if loth to leave us, lingered on well in spite of the break that brought the first "feathery flakes" of a season unprecedented in its favors to lovers of out-door sports, to whom the dalliance of "Autumn in the lap of Winter," is none the less appreciated, because of its long drawn out enjoyments. Fresh Fall pasture, November strawberries, and peaches, up the Hudson, and apple trees in full blossom are some of the freaks of nature in the rural districts, where vegetation was supposed to have become dormant a month agone, but the olders farmers say that all this ethereal mildness only precedes a severe Winter—one of arctic severity. Then Jack Frost will fasten his icy fangs in the throat of the mellow sunshine, and squelch the warm glow of the crimson sunsets. Leaden, misty skies will imprison the earth, shutting out the warmth that would fain reach her bosom. Winter birds will lurk beneath the dead and matted branches in the corners of the fences and fields Bare, denuded limbs will picture on the dead air a tale of forest woe and woodland misery. Over all a white mantle of snow, and the man who has lost his overcoat on an election wager will think of what might have been as he rustles around to keep warm.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 29th, 1884. PACIFIC.

In chatting with Geo. Rye this morning he told me a good story of Milton Young. They were at the Latonia meeting, and staying at the house of some very fine people of the place. In the course of conversation, the lady of the house expressed very great surprise that such a man as Mr. Young should be in the horse business, and said she had taken him to be a gentleman of higher aspirations. His answer was quite characteristic of the man; said he, "Madame, I have as high aspirations as any man living, I reckon, but I would rather own the winner of the Kentucky Derby than be Governor of the State." Nothing more was said in that household about the ambition of horse-owners.

Trying the Yearlings.

At this season of the year, wherever turfman gather, their talk is all of yearlings and their trials, which have occupied considerable of their time during the brown and gold days of October. Nearly every one of the owners of the prominent stables has sent word to his trainer a fortnight in advance, and slipped away to the trial grounds with a party of friends, and the following morning the "rising generation" have had the question put squarely to them. Of course, there have been disappointments. We know several owners who can scarcely conceal their chagrin at the poor showing made by what they considered their best yearlings. But several owners have been made happy by the unexpected speed of their cheapest colts.

Of the merits of the different lots of yearlings we have heard much but seen little. On the evening of Omnibus day, at Monmouth, we accompanied Mr. Withers, with a select party, to enjoy the hospitalities of Brookdale, where, on the following day, the yearlings were tried, as it was Aug. 15, the day on which the great stakes of 1885–86 closed, and Mr. W. desired a general trial as a guide to making his nominations. We saw five couples tried at a quarter. As to what was done it would be violating the confidence of our host to state, although, not being a betting man, he has no secrets. But, to our notion, the best was a bay brother to Marsh Redon, by Stonehenge-Julietta, although the Ventilator-Miss Bassett colt is a nice one. There is also a speedy sister to Duplex, but she is rather small. Nancy's filly is fast, but the finest looking is the Longfellow-Brenna filly. Of the Rancocas lot we know only through hearsay, which has it that the second batch of Mortemer's are even better than the first. Vandalite's colt is said to be the finest, but among the speediest is the Florance filly, the brother to Wanda, and the Sly Boots colt. Mr. George Lorillard's lot were tried during the first week of October, and Mariner, a full brother to Triton, showed considerable speed. The Dwyer string is thought to be a pretty good lot, the sister to Barnes showing it unmistakably, and Richfield and Portland are both considered dangerous colts. Mr. Kelso's yearlings are reputed a wonderfully clever lot, the brother to Brookwood and one of the Stratfords specially so, while the Bradamante colt is esteemed a good one. Of Snedeker's lot, the best is Gladys, a full sister to Little Minch. She is a grand filly, and certain to win in the best company. In the Clipsiana Stable we rather like the Minnock filly, which has been named Belle Garrison, in compliment to a sister of the stable's jockey. The Miss Hardaway colt is also a grand looking fellow, with a great turn of speed, and has been named Ben Pryor, in honor of his trainer. Bonnie Prince, a full brother to Bonnie Lizzie, has outrun all the Preakness team, but the general opinion is that there is another in the lot who will reverse it. Appleby & Johnson are said to to have a rasping good colt in the brother to Richmond, by Virgil, and the new racing confederacy, called the Monmouth Stable, are said to have a real world-beater in a colt called Saxony, by Saxon, from Enquriess. Rumor says he is the fleetest colt in Monmouth County. Of the Erdenheim lot the best are Mink, a full brother to Eachus, and Promenade, a son of Dalnacardoch and Glidelia's dam. Mr. Scott is said to have a wonderful yearling at Algeria, but its identity we cannot determine. We have been told that it was one of the English-bred fillies, but have also heard it was the filly called Charity, by Sensation—Emma.

As to the value of yearling trials doctors disagree. Waugh, who trained with signal success for the late Mr. Merry, in England, is said to have held that "well broken yearlings will tell you the difference between them to a dot, and if it's changed at two there's something wrong with the winner of the first trial. Mr. Withers, however, has but little faith in them. Probably he speaks out of the fullness of his heart, as he has more than once built upon the rock of yearling promise, which the following year rent to atoms. Mr. Waugh's experience was, however, exceptional, as Mr. Merry was an enthusiast for two-year-old racing, and developed more great ones than any turfman of his age, notably Thormanby, Belladrum, Marksman, Sunshine, King of the Forest, etc., and his yearlings were thoroughly prepared. Mr. George Lorillard's yearling trials have been more reliable than any we know. Sensation's trial was true, but it was a wonder; Harold's trial was correct, and so was Spinaway's, and last season Triton gave an index to his future by beating his lot out of hand. The reverse was the case at Rancocas, where Wanda did little to foreshadow how great she was destined to become, the best being Katrine, who has never seen the post. Onondaga's trial as a yearling was correct, but the same cannot be said of Pontiac, whose three furlongs was such as to set the Rancocas people to thinking they had another Iroquois, and he was hurried off to England, where he performed only moderately. We well remember Katie Pease's first trial, but it was at two years old, and it was so good that McDaniel could not believe it, and had them out again the very next Sunday. But whether the trials of the past few weeks are true or untrue, they have shown enough to promise a pretty good class of two-year-olds for 1885.—*Vigilant in N. Y. Spirit.*

Jewett and Richball.

The Texas correspondent of the New York *Spirit* gives this account of the race between Jewett and Richball at Fort Worth:

In the language of Johnny Campbell, "When Baldy goes he brings out the crowd." The assertion proved correct, for the ground was well filled with an excited, enthusiastic multitude, nearly 5,000 people being present. The weather since Tuesday has been all that could be asked, the sun shining its brightest, the clouds their fairest blue. Jewett was the first pacer to appear. People looked at him; called him a hand some horse, and let him pass along. When Baldy came out, shortly after, there was a buzz of voices, and everybody stretched their necks to give him recognition. He has been here before; they know him; it's like meeting with an old acquaintance, and they cannot help showing their preference just a little. They do not dream that in a few minutes they are to see the fastest mile ever gone over in the State to harness. Baldy was a big favorite at $25 to $10. I notice both Schatz and Wilson buying their own end of it, and I scent blood, "be-lud" in the air. The track is good; the conditions favorable, and I have an inate feeling that they will go fast. Alone, with watch in hand, I hurry down to the starter's stand. Knap. sees me there and hails me, as he jogs by, "What are you there for?" "Only to satisfy myself how well you'll go." Campbell nods, but says not a word. Only twice to the wire do they come. They are off at a terrific clip; Jewett is first by half a length to the quarter in 33¾ seconds. The pace is hot. Still the black leads to the half in 1:07¼. My watch is a split, and I'm getting it without guessing. I hurry on to the wire, missing the three-quarters, but the clip is the same steady and even stride. "Jewett

will win," say the boys. As the black rushes under the wire I have marked 2:15; that is the slowest watch I find. The others are all at :14½ or :14¾. He has beaten his record, and, as the word passes from one to another, that it is the fastest mile ever shown in the South, a wild applause peals forth, to be followed by more cheering as 2:14¾ is hung out of the stand. Had Richball not left his feet a few rods from the wire the time would have been a shade faster. The second heat Baldy broke badly before reaching the quarter, where Jewett was first in 33½ seconds again. He was at the half again in 1:08¼, Richball four or five lengths in the rear. Around the lower turn he left his feet again, and Jewett finished in almost a walk in 2:20½. The sun was now down, and the race postponed until to-morrow.

Another bright, sunny day, and another great crowd of people on the grounds. The unfinished pace brought many of them out. During the morning I had been taken one side by numberless bettors for an opinion as to the probable winner. My answer was worth just nothing. Yet a faint idea pervaded my cranium that, if Jewett went for it, he would be mighty troublesome. He had paced the fastest mile yesterday that he ever went in a race, and Knap looking round the last fifty yards; then finished fresh as a lark. Besides, Jewett never makes a jimtown break, while Richball off his pins is pretty certain to lose a deal of ground before he recovers. The owners are keeping apart, too. I hear they talked of a match for big money last evening. The signs are plainly written on the wall. I reckon it will be paced out. I am at the track on time, and before they are called out. The audience were discussing the chances.

The pool-selling was brisker than it had been during the meeting. The pacers sold ot even money, $25 each, something that had not before recurred during the circuit. Both sides stood pat. They warmed up for the third heat with many eager eyes fastened upon them. The very first attempt they got away, Richball in the lead; to the quarter he went in 33½ seconds. Down the backstretch the faint breeze was at their backs, and they whizzed by the half in 1:07; still, Baldy held the lead, and was at the three-quarter in 1:42. On they come, the pony seeming to go easy; he wins all the way, and it looks a dead sure thing for him to go ahead with the other two heats. The fourth heat Baldy left the starting point with the best of it, but Jewett was half a length in advance ere they had gone a hundred yards, and was pacing strong and within his powers; they got to the quarter in 33½ seconds. Down the backstretch Jewett still held the front, reaching the half in 1:06½. Around the lower turn he increased the gap to the three-quarters in 1:40. In the straight Richball paced over himself and left his feet; Jewett jogged home an easy winner of the heat and race in 2:15½. There is no doubt he could have finished much faster.

Exceptions to the Trotting Rules.

I think I could indicate a few weak points in the operation of the National Association:

1. It serves as a coat of mail for the member, and puts the horseman at its mercy. An irresponsible member can put himself under the sheltering wing of the Association for a few dollars in a few days, and proceed to deal with owners and drivers as he pleases. The *modus operandi* makes it possible for them to be expelled with or without cause, and also levy punishment for unpaid entry fees, even if the member is irresponsible and fails to pay his premium to the winners. Of course the victim has the right to appeal, at considerable expense to himself, whilst shark dreams "Sweet dreams of yore."

2. Horses that have been protested, and whose owners have established their rights, have in many cases failed to receive their premiums. Protested money should go out of the hands of the local association as soon as the race is decided into the hands of some responsible party, subject to the order of the National Association.

3. The antiquated three-in-five style of killing good horses should be changed. After three heats are trotted any horse not winning a heat should go to the stable, and any horse winning two heats subsequently should be declared the winner.

4. In a field of ten or more horses, five per cent. of the entrance money should be returned to the owners.

5. No association should have recourse against an entry not made according to the rules, or accepted after closing of entries or conditionally.

6. Any owner whose driver is taken from the sulky should be guaranteed at the end of the race the position he holds at the time of change.

7. Any man who does not wish to win should be allowed to drive for second place, provided he declares his intention before the race.

8. All "helping" should be punished by prompt and severe measures.—*Cor. N. Y. Spirit.*

Dr. Hicks and the Yearling Records.

Editor Breeder and Sportsman: Knowing a few items from Sacramento will be of interest to you, I will write you what we did on Thanksgiving afternoon over the State Fair track.

Transit, a yearling colt, trotted an exhibition mile for a valuable driving whip to beat his previous record of 2:51 in a race a week ago, in which he succeeded admirably, trotting the mile without a skip or a break in 2:45, trotting the first quarter in 42 seconds and the half in 1:22, which is getting very close to the record of the wonderful Eastern yearling colt Nutbreaker, by Nutwood, who trotted a few weeks since in 2:42¼, which is the fastest record of a yearling outside of California.

Dr. M. W. Hicks, who drives the colt, says he is confident that he will reduce his record below Nutbreaker before the close of the year.

Transit was bred and is owned by Morris Toomey of this county, was sired by Prompter, he by Blue Bull, dam by Cal. Dexter, is a grand, big bay colt, 15½ hands high, and has beautiful action and pure gait.

To close the afternoon's sport, Dr. Hicks drove his phenomenal yearling pacer Brilliant a half mile without a skip in the remarkable time of 1:14, a 2:28 gait, though the Dr. has on several occasions driven him a quarter in 35 seconds, a 2:20 gait. Now this may seem a little fast for most people to believe, but they can be convinced by coming up to Sacramento most any fine morning and time him for themselves. To see the colt in harness he looks too young to be driven, but when he is speeded has all the appearance of an old horse, going as smooth and level as an old campaigner. This colt was bred by Dr. Hicks, and was sired by Sterling, he by Egmont, dam by Flaxtail. You may expect to hear something more wonderful of these colts in the future.

Sacramento, Nov. 28th. F. L. P.

CRICKET.

San Francisco vs. H. M. S "Swiftsure."

The long anticipated match between the officers of the Swiftsure and a representative team of local players came off at the Olympic Grounds, Oakland, last Saturday. Considering the short notice the attendance throughout the game was very gratifying. The Swiftsure team felt very much the loss of Lieut. Evan-Thomas and Mr. Dawson, while the team deputed to uphold the honor of Californian cricket was only a moderate one, inasmuch as many of the leading players, through business engagements, were unable to take part in the game. The coin favored the local cricketers, and about 40 minutes after the announced time of commencement Barney Benjamin and Carr opened proceedings to the bowling of Luard and Horne. Carr was dismissed in Luard's first over. Ben Benjamin joined his younger brother, when the score mounted rapidly. Ben Benjamin eventually spooned one to Lieut. Goldfinch which was gladly accepted. Two for forty-five. Jacobs, the new comer, started in scoring very rapidly, but soon lost his partner, Barney Benjamin, who retired with 30 opposite his name. Sanderson helped to bring the score up to 78, when an adjournment was made for lunch. Upon resuming the game Jacobs was cleaned bowled after having made 21, and Sanderson, with a score of 19, met the same fate soon after. Gray had his three wickets knocked down after breaking his egg. Bristowe, just as he appeared to be dangerous, was placed *hors de combat* to a good from Luard. Waterman was splendidly caught at point by Neat. De Golia, after adding four to the total, failed to stop one from Luard. Banner was caught at point. Goewey carried out his bat. The innings closing for 120 runs.

Captain Brand and E. H. Neat started to the defense for the Swiftsure to the bowling of Waterman and Banner. Captain Brand was bowled off his pad by Waterman. Lieut. Goldfinch, J. S. Luard, F. Henderson and Lieut. Bethel were rapidly sent back to the seclusion of the grand stand. Neat, who throughout all these misfortunes had been playing splendid cricket, was, unfortunately, at this stage of proceedings bowled off his leg by Banner. Neat's innings of 23 was characterized throughout by sound cricket. Lieut. Garforth and N. Palmer scored 6 and 7 respectively, but the remaining members of the team could not make much headway against the local bowling, the innings closing for 55. After an intermission of fifteen minutes the Swiftsure team followed up their innings, but the second venture did not prove so successful as the first, as the whole side were out a few minutes before the time of drawing stumps for 42. Neat and Palmer being the most successful batsmen. The match thus resulted in a victory for the local team by an innings and 23 runs. The fielding of both sides was very fair. The following is the complete score:

SAN FRANCISCO.

W. J. Carr, b Luard	0	H. O. Bristowe, b Luard	3
Barney Benjamin, c Bethel, b Luard	30	A. Waterman, c Neat, b Luard	6
Ben Benjamin, c Goldfinch, b Luard	15	G. De Golia, b Luard	4
A. W. Jacobs, b Horne	21	C. Banner c Neat, b Luard	3
J. Sanderson, b Horne	19	C. Goewey, not out	1
G. Gray, b Luard	1	Byes, 13; Leg Byes, 1; Wides, 3	17
Total			120

H. M. S. SWIFTSURE

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Captain Brand, b Waterman	0	b Banner	0
E. H. Neat b Banner	23	run out	8
Lieut. Goldfinch, b Waterman	0	not out	6
J. S. Luard, b Waterman	1	b Banner	1
F. Henderson, b Banner	0	c Sanderson, b Banner	3
Lieut. Bethel, b Banner	1	b Banner	0
N. Palmer, St. Jacobs, b Waterman	7	b Sanderson	9
Lieut. Garforth, b Sanderson	6	c Jacobs, b B. A. Benjamin	0
C. F. Petch, b Sanderson	3	run out	3
C. C. Horne, not out	3	c Jacobs, b B. A. Benjamin	5
Lieut. Shortland, run out	1	c B. A. Benjamin, b Waterman	0
Byes, 2; leg byes, 3; wides, 5	10	Byes, 5; leg byes, 1; wides, 1	7
Total	55	Total	42
Grand Total			79

Grass Valley vs. Nevada City.

The cricket match between the Unions, of Grass Valley, and the Capitals, of Nevada City, came off last Sunday week, at Nevada City, and contrary to expectation, resulted in a victory for the Capital Club after a very exciting game. Gilbert handled the willow in the most effective style for the Capital Club, while Hampton carried off the bowling honors. For the Unions, Wilson was the highest scorer with 29 to his credit. Stewart, Wilson and Luke shared the bowling honors. The following is the complete score:

CAPITALS OF NEVADA CITY.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
J. Hampton, run out	1	run out	6
W. Eddy, c Stewart, b Wilson	9	b Stewart	5
R. Gilbert, b Stewart	20	St Veale	3
J. Jones, c Shugg, b Wilson	1	b Stewart	3
W. Hampton, b Stewart	2	St Veale	2
J. Jackson, c Wilson, b Stewart	0	Sub b Stewart	5
T. Penrose, b Wilson	2	b Wilson	6
J. Carr, b Stewart	0	b Luke	1
C. Brand, run out	0	b Luke	1
A. Muller, c and b Luke	1	run out	0
E. Baker, not out	2	not out	0
Extras	15	Extras	6
Total	53	Total	31
Grand Total			98

UNIONS OF GRASS VALLEY.

1st INNINGS.		2nd INNINGS.	
Oliver, c Baker, b Hampton	0	not out	1
Luke, c Hampton, b Jones	9	c Carr, b Hampton	5
Curnow, b Hampton	1	b Hampton	4
Veale, b Jones	11	c Gilbert, b Hampton	0
Harvey, c Eddy, b Hampton	0	b Hampton	0
Wilson, run out	12	b Hampton	17
Reynolds, b Hampton	1	run out	5
Shugg, b b w Hampton	0	b Hampton	1
Stewart, run out	1	b Hampton	0
Dunstan, not out	1	c Miller, b Hampton	1
Fletcher, b Hampton	0	run out	2
Extras	10	Extras	6
Total	46	Total	43
Grand total			89

In a village match, on the border of Surrey and Kent, last season an umpire was appealed to for leg before wicket, the very first ball of the match. His reply erred on the side of mercy: "Well, he's out, but he hasn't had a knock. Let 'im finish the over."

J. C. Shaw, never a very great bat, was once asked to explain how he was bowled. This was how it happened: "The ball coom back a bit and mar bat warn't *levvil*."

POULTRY.

The Speckled Hen.

[Iowa Homestead.]

The number of eggs imported into the United States seems astounding in view of the cheapness with which they can be produced. In the year ending June 30, 1883, we paid to foreign countries the sum of $1,808,540 for eggs. The trouble is not that there is no profit in producing them, but that the American farmer has heretofore regarded this as too small business for him. His talk has been of land covered with golden grain. When he raised more grain than the world would take at a paying price he began to talk of large pastures and vast ranges, "cattle upon a thousand hills" or swine by the acre.

The butter and eggs were regarded as pin money for the good woman, something it would pay her to look after since she had nothing else to do but take care of six children and the cooking and baking and washing and ironing for the family and hired hands and could, therefore, just as well as not look after a few cows and chickens.

By and by it leaked into his head that it would pay to keep cows to get milk for his pigs, and the butter being in the cream he might as well churn it, and gradually the butter business got out of his wife's hands and she was left to take charge of the speckled hen. She failed to furnish eggs enough to go round, did this same speckled hen, and our people being exacting in this matter, have paid out this cool two miliion dollars to foreigners.

Let us look into the egg business. The farmer gets, we will say on an average of 15 cents per pound for his butter and nearly the same for his eggs. Which is raised at the greater profit?

The speckled hen is not half so particular about what she eats as bossy. She requires warm quarters but they are cheap as compared with bossy's. She turns out her product in finished shape which no art of man can improve. It is easier to feed two hundred chicks when they are little mites of things than one calf; and when they are a few weeks old they will gather their own living if bugs are plenty.

The speckled hen must be kept at work in Winter as well as in Summer, if she is to be run at a profit, and to keep her right down to business requires a good warm place and plenty of feed of the right kind. We can't play the Egyptian taskmaster on her and ask her to make "bricks without straw." She must be surrounded with Summer conditions if she is to turn out the Summer's product at Winter's prices. And so we propose a conumdrum to farmers. Eggs will be 20 cents per dozen this Winter and pork say four cents a pound. Can't you prodnce a dozen of eggs cheaper than five pounds of pork? Will it not take less feed, less shelter, less hard work? Farmers, butter will be, say 20 cents. Can't you produce a dozen eggs with less grief than a pound of butter?

And then the rascals in Chicago can't come the oleomargarine business on the speckled hen. They might make the yolk and the white but they can't put the shell on. Don't you see the point?

Now don't rush out of the cow business or the pork business and start a chicken ranch, but fix up a nice warm place and look after some of the last Spring's pullets and put them to work and you will see how the shekles tumble into your exchequer.

You would rather come to town with 30 bushels of corn at 20 cents a bushel would you? Well, think how many dozen eggs that thirty bushels of corn would make if you let the speckled hen run her factory. Condense your freights, man, and give the speckled hen a chance to turn the corn into eggs worth 20 cents a dozen. It may not be so fashionable to haul eggs to town instead of corn, but there's lots more money in it.

Growing chickens should be fed often. Very young chickens cannot consume enough food at once to last them a half day, as their crops are small; their rapid growth of flesh, bone and feathers, and habitual exercise, demand material proportionately nourishing and active, to develop a vigorous constitution. The food should be of the very best, and preferably mixed. Ground oats with barley and cornmeal should be fed together, one-third more of the oats with barley than the cornmeal. This is better than to feed each kind by itself.—*Poultry Monthly.*

A wetting in a storm is almost sure death to young turkeys, even of good size, but I doubt if my turkeys were injured much by running in the grass covered with dew, which they would drink. This grass, however, was short and thin. Young turkeys need plenty of exercise, and the mother hen, especially if she is a chicken, should not be confined, except perhaps for the first few days. Start with good stock and make the young turkeys "at home," and there will be a good number to be kept from haws and vermin.

If fowls are kept on a single diet they will not always accept a new kind to which they are not accustomed. They should then be deprived of all other food until they eat up that which was placed before them, when they will afterward show no objection, but eat the new as well as the old.

If the earth is used for the bottom of nests, sprinkle it with a few drops of carbolic acid in a cup of water, or crumble up a cigar stump very finely and scatter over the earth. Either process is cheap, and not only assists in disinfection, but makes it disagreeable to the lice should they appear.

Very often the fowls refuse food to which they have not been accustomed. If they refuse to eat such when placed before them, the best plan to pursue is to allow them nothing else. Hunger will initiate them, and once they begin but little difficulty will be experienced afterwards.

A bushel of good, sound wheat is better than two bushels of screenings. Musty grain, though eaten by poultry, is not good food. During the time when eggs are desired the pure wheat and matured corn is better than a surfeit of inferior grain.

A quart of coal tar in half a barrel of water should always be kept on hand. Stir it up well, and sprinkle the water over the floors of the coops or against the sides, and it will kill lice and purify the coop.

If plenty of skim buttermilk be placed where the hens can get it there will be no necessity for allowing water, and it will assist materially in increasing the number of eggs.

THE

Breeder and Sportsman.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Dec. 6, 1884.

The Stanford and Occident Stakes.

Some time ago we offered a suggestion that the time for closing the Stanford and Occident Stakes be changed so that hereafter the nominations would be made the 1st of January after the birth of the foals, and we are pleased to record that in both of them this change has been made. Thus on the 1st of January next, the stakes for 1886 and 1887 will close, that is for foals of 1883 and 1884, and from that time when they rank as yearlings. As the advertisements give the particulars, there is no necessity for repetition here, and we think that few will dispute the wisdom of the change. It gives a better chance for the smaller breeders, as when the animals are under one year there cannot be the same opportunity for selection, breeding and form being the main guide the action, of course, being more in the dark than when harness work has been given. Now that the practice of training yearlings has become general all over the country, some of them showing phenomenal speed before the season is closed, those of minor powers would not be engaged though subsequent payments will be kept up notwithstanding the difference in ability.

There is always a good chance for rapid improvement in trotting colts, and an ordinary performer at two years of age develops into a "crack" a twelvemonth thereafter. Thus when the entry has been made there is an additional incentive to persevere in the education and few who subscribe will not stay until the final payment is called for. The following note is from the Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society, giving the reasons which induced that asociation to make the change:

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—You will observe by the inclosed that the conditions of the Occident Stake after 1886 are changed somewhat. The only change made in the stake for 1886 is that the race is made with heats 3 in 5, in place of 2 in 3. The object in closing the stake for 1887 at this time, is to enable breeders to enter their colts in their yearling form. Heretofore the stake has closed when colts were 2 years old. The society is of the opinion that by reducing the first two payments, and compelling the entry of colts when not so far advanced as to develop more fully their trotting qualities, that a greater number would enter, thereby enhancing the value of the stake, making it more profitable to the actual starters. This year, however, owners can enter their yearlings for the 1887 stake, and their two-year-olds for the 1886 stake, but hereafter this stake will close for colts when one year old. EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

In making the change from "2 in 3" to "3 in 5," there will also be a concurrence of opinion in the value of it. Whatever may be the hereafter in trotting a divergence from the usual plan awakens suspicions at the present day. Some claim that it is done to favor particular strains and offers a premium for speed at the expense of endurance. Whether that has any foundation or not, there is grouud for the claim that with a greater number of heats the result might be different, and as nearly every breeder is ready to assert that the stock he fancies has "game" as well as "foot," he rejects the imputation with emphasis. By adding twenty yards to the "distance" the fear of being on the wrong side of the flag is reduced, and there will be starters which would not take the risk otherwise.

That there will be a long list of nominations in all of these stakes, we feel assured; that a greater number will be named in the stakes of 1887, than in those of the preceding year, we are just as certain, and should this view be correct it must be accepted as proving that the change is a wise one.

Heat Racing.

While so far as we are concerned an abolition of heats in running races would be satisfactory, there are a great many people in California who prefer the old style. As nearly as can be foretold from the running in dashes and the adjustments of weights the race on the Oakland Course to-day will be a close contest. Glendair, from her capital performance in the Fame Stake, when she ran a good second to Freda in the very fast time of 3:32, proves that she can go one heat at a good rate, whether she can repeat or not remains to be proven. Patsy Duffy has been tried at nearly all distances and found capable, and the question is whether he can carry the weight imposed to the front for two heats. Then Garfield, with a concession of so many pounds, must not be left out of the calculation, so that as the matter stands it is likely to turn up a very "pretty quarrel" all around. Should Glendair win one heat and Patsy another Garfield will find staunch supporters, as, under the rules adopted, he will be entitled to start for a third. That there is a great difference of opinion among those who are usually prone to agree is shown by the animated discussion whenever a group of turfites are engaged in canvassing the result. Bets have been offered that the best time for two heats ever made on this Coast will be beaten and this is not unlikely to be the case. The course will be well adapted for fast time, and as the "glorious weather" that has prevailed for the past three weeks is almost certain to continue for some time yet, that essential condition will also be favorable. That the track is now fast was shown by Blue Mountain Belle on Thursday when "galloping over" for the stakes in the match against the Big Mare. She galloped the half-mile in 48¾ seconds. She came so easily at the finish that it looked as though she could have knocked the black out of forty-eight. As will be seen from the programme published elsewhere there are other good races on the cards so that there are additional inducements to visit the Oakland Course this afternoon.

"Clay Arab."

We heartily agree with our correspondent, Randolph Huntington, in his estimate of what enthusiasm has done for the world, and partially so in his denunciation of prejudice. Enthusiasts have been the governing power and though at the present day many are prone to call those who present their differences with vim and resolution "cranks," there is scarcely a renowned name which has not been coupled, at times, with opprobrious epithets. The proofs of this are too numerous to present if even it were necessary in this connection; and Mr. H. could have carried his illustration far farther than he has and then not told only a small part of the story. While we admire the enthusiasm which has carried him for so many years through the hot strife he has awakened by his advocacy of his favorite breeds, we cannot possibly agree with him in many of his deductions, especially in his low estimate of Abdallah and Hambletonian. Is there not a grain of prejudice in his mind when he writes so savagely about the founder of the greatest of all trotting families? It may be that the old intolerant and bitter antagonism which characterized the partisans of rival equine houses forty years ago has left a trace of its influence so as to warp his better judgment, and when he thinks of the many ignorant assertions which were hurled at horses he knew were worthy of encomiums in place of abuse, the rankling of long ago still leaves a trace of gall in his inkstand. He discourses pleasantly, however, and even those who do not agree with him can find a fund of information in his articles.

Racing at Oakland To-day.

From the bill appended it will be seen that there is good promise for fine sport on the Oakland Course this afternoon. The entries are sufficient to give good fields of starters and the weights so appointed as to leave the issues in doubt in each of them.

Apart from the racing there are other reasons to induce a large attendance. The weather could not be finer and the trip from San Francisco to the course will well repay the time and outlay required. It is one of the most enjoyable short journeys that can be conceived. The sail across the bay on one of these bright afternoons is so pleasant that the passengers crowd the spaces outside of the cabins and the large ferry boats have the appearance of a moving grand stand when filled to its utmost capacity. Notwithstanding the lack of rains there is verdure on the hills, and the contrast between the lovely December days here and the reported snows and blizzards of the East, will strike the dullest of observers. Thirty-five minutes from the foot of Market street is all the time that is needed to land people at the course. The following are the entries and weights:

First race—Purse, $100; dash of five-eighths of a mile; $25 to second horse.
C. E. Rainey's ch g Billy Johnson, aged, 115 lbs.
G. L. Richardson's ch h Nick of the Woods, aged, 118 lbs.
J. Lynch's ch g Tom Atcheson, 2 yrs., 87 lbs.
R. P. Ashe's ch c Prince of Norfolk, 3 yrs,, 113 lbs.

Second race—Purse, $300; two miles and repeat: second horse to receive $75; third, $50.
R. P. Ashe's b h Patsy Duffy, aged, 118 lbs.
J. Lynch's ch f Glendair, 3 yrs., 103 lbs.
James Mee's br g Garfield, aged, 100 lbs.

Third race—Purse, $150; dash of one and one-eighth miles; $50 to second horse.
S J. Jones' b h Forest King, aged, 112 lbs.
P. Siebenthaler's b c Philip S., 3 yrs., 109 lbs.
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, aged, 90 lbs.

America is threatened with an invasion from the South Seas. In the turf gossip of the Melbourne *Sportsman* we find the following:

Mr. D. M. Robertson tells me that he contemplates taking a trip to America with one or more of his race-horses. Australian horses have, so far, never been pitted against Yankee cattle, and it would be interesting to learn how Messrs. Colstoun, Hannibal and Countryman would acquit themselves over their favorite distances in the land of the stars and stripes.

We hope nothing will occur to cause this gentleman to change his mind and we bid him hail and welcome in advance. We have long desired to see a closer relationship between the horsemen of the Colonies and those of the United States, especially this Western Coast, and it may be that Mr. Robertson's modest beginning will bring about that result. A fair trial of Australian horses on American courses will enable us by comparison with colonial records to set up a standard by which their quality may be correctly judged. At this distance there is something impressive, almost startling about the recorded performances of the Colonial horses at home. The details of the first two days of the Spring meeting of the Victorian Racing Club, run at Flemington on Nov. 1st and 4th, will be found in another column, and present some features that to the average American turfman will seem little short of wonderful.

The Melbourne Stakes, one mile and a quarter, was won by Malua with 129 pounds up in 2:10¼. The Maribyrnong Plate, the two-year-old event of the meeting, five furlongs, was run in 1:03, the winner carrying 122 pounds. This is a "lumping" weight for a two-year-old in the Spring of the year. The Victorian Derby was not brilliant this year but a trifle sensational as it was won by a rank outsider, Rufus, who started at 20 to 1. The Cup also fell to Malua, who ran the two miles in 3:31¾ with 135 pounds up, Commotion, with 138 pounds, second by half a length. When we come to digest these races in the light of the weights carried and the time recorded there is a great difference in favor of the Colonial bred racer and against our own. Tom Cannon, we believe, is credited with saying "weight don't stop a good'un when he's fit;" but that phrase, which in its face appears to be more epigramatic than logical, is not true of American horses. We should be pleased to see the Australian weight carriers tried under the same conditions that prevail here, and if they do possess that extra power which the records seem to credit them with, a dash of the blood might be introduced into Yankee land with good advantage.

Any reader of the *Breeder and Sportsman* who knows of a farmer or stock raiser in Placer county, at or near Auburn, who marks his stock with a "J." on the left shoulder will confer a favor by sending to this office the name and address of the owner of that brand.

Answers to Correspondents.

Questions answered only through these columns. No replies by mail or telegraph.

N. B. E., San Jose.

Seven gentlemen make a race to rule to be trotted over the track offering the most added money between the first of September and the first of November. Each of the above put up fifty dollars to be divided as follows: Three-fifths of the whole, including the added money, to the first horse; three-fifths of the remainder to the second horse, and the balance to the third horse. One of the horses dies before any place or time is selected for the race to come off. Is the owner of the horse that died entitled to his fifty dollars in consequence of the death of his horse?

Answer—The race is a stake and the death of the horse does not release the nominators. He forfeits the money.

Geo. W., Covelo, Cal.

I would be glad if you would be kind enough to let me know in regard to the best time on record for a horse running 300 yards, if you know what it is? We have a match race for 300 yards and would be glad to know what is considered good time for that distance.

Answer—There is no record for that distance and we never heard of such a race that was accurately timed. A good horse ought to run it in from fifteen to seventeen seconds.

Old Scribe, Vacaville.

B. bets C. that Cleveland would not get the popular vote of the State of New York. Who wins? Answer. B. wins. The total vote of New York was 1,167,169, of which Cleveland received 563,154 or 20,431, less than half.

Fred Bonner timed his two-year-old colt, Almont Dudley, in 2:36½ at Ashland Park Stock Farm, Ky., last week.

The Blood Horse Association.

The adjourned annual meeting of this association was held at the editorial rooms of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, on Saturday evening, November 22d. The old board of officers was re-elected for another year. From the Secretary's reports we summarize the business of the current year:

SPRING MEETING.

Number of races run	16
Number of nominations and entries	183
Number of starters	51
Stakes and forfeits involved	$3,750.00
Purses and added money	3,650.00
Total	$7,400.00
Cash receipts—Gates and privileges	$2,437.55
Stakes and forfeits	985.00
Penalties	20.00
Total	$3,442.55
Disbursements—Printing and advertising	$ 383.10
Sundry expenses	89.95
Winnings, balances	2,964.50
Total	$3,437.55
Balance in hand	5.00

FALL MEETING.

Number of races run	17
Number of nominations and entries	138
Number of starters	64
Stakes and forfeits involved	$3,960.00
Purses and added money	5,150.00
Total	$9,110.00
Cash receipts from all sources	$7,083.90
Disbursements—Printing and advertising	$ 483.65
Sundry expenses	172.15
Winnings, balances	6,015.00
Total	$6,670 20
Cash on hand	$ 413..70

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, and Representative Wilkins, of Ohio, were talking recently, when the Kentuckian espied the picture of a horse hanging on the wall. "There," he exclaimed with rapture, "is a picture of Lexington, the grandest horse that ever stood on four feet!" "Yes," said Mr. Wilkins, "he was certainly a very remarkable horse. Was he a trotter or a runner?" A look of ineffable scorn passed over Senator Beck's broad, expressive countenance. "Was he a trotter or a runner?" he repeated, astonishment, pity and profound disgust being blended in the tones of his voice. "Was he a runner or a trotter? Well, well, well, I do declare. I never heard of such astounding ignorance before in the whole course of my life, excepting on one occasion, and that was three years ago, and a fellow Senator was the frigh'ful example. Iroquois had won the English Derby, and we Kentuckians naturally felt proud of the success of the American racer abroad, and waited with breathless anxiety for news from France that would tell us of the victory or defeat of the Kentucky-bred Foxhall, who was entered for the Grand Prize of Paris. The day of the race I opened up my newspaper and looked for the Paris date line the first thing. I was overjoyed to find that Foxhall had indeed won, and sent a page for Senator Allison. When he came over to my desk I pointed to the Paris telegram and asked him to 'Read that.' He read the paragraph, and calmly expressed his great gratification over the victory. After he had run on awhile he paralyzed me by the inquiry: 'Was it a trotting or a running race that Foxhall won?' Imagine my feelings. Words could not express them. I fell back in my chair speechless, and didn't speak to the Senator from Iowa for two weeks. Brother Wilkins, I would like to see you in Kentucky, but as a friend I must advise you to read up on Lexington before you cross the Ohio. If the Kentuckians should suspect you of not knowing whether Lexington was a trotter or a racer it might go hard with you." —*National Republican.*

Transit Makes a Good Record.

At Sacramento, last Friday, Dr. Hicks drove Mr. Toomey's yearling colt Transit a race against a local pacer for a stake of $25 a side, and won without a skip in 2:51. He went to the first quarter in 45 seconds, and the half in 1:28.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, Nov. 21st---Match for $25 a side.

Transit, b c (yearling), by Prompter---M. Toomey	1
Roden, b g (pacer)---C. Schlutius	2

Time, 2:51.

After the race a large field of roadsters started for a trot for a whip, the prize to go to the one that came nearest to 3:20. Worth Ober was the winner in 3:21. Morris Toomey second in 3:17½.

Suits at law are becoming quite common of late between trainers and riders on the one part, and employers on the other. This is one of the most regretable things in connection with the seamy side of racing. It seems to us that this was and is a fit subject for interference on the part of turf legislators. Lawsuits commonly develop so much of the lowest and meanest side of human nature that the most ardent and thick and thin supporters of the turf as a national pastime feel sick at heart when confronted with such cases. The rules of racing are supposed to provide for all such matters, and no racing association should permit suits for salaries to get into court. No good ever comes to racing when the dirty linen inseparable to the meanest side of racing is washed in public. Upon satisfactory evidence of the existence of debts, every jockey club in the country should see to it that such obligations are promptly discharged.—*Sportsman.*

Any farmer or breeder in search of a young stallion will do well to take a look at Mr. Heller's May Boy. This colt is four years old, 16 hand high, dark bay in color, and a horse of magnificent proportions and great beauty. He is trotting-bred, being by Chieftain, his dam by Henry Clay, and is a pure-gaited, unmistakable trotter, and combining as he does the size and power desirable for a general purpose stallion he will be an acquisition to any breeding farm. He is for sale at a reasonable price, as the present owner has no use for him, and the horse can be seen any day by applying to Mr. Heller, at the Charter Oak stable, 775 Market street.

At Gainesville, Texas, there are two race tracks, one within the other. The inside one, seven-eighths of a mile in length, is exclusively for runners. The outside course, for trotters, is forty-five feet more than a mile. The stables are commodious, and number about 100. In front of every half-dozen stalls stands a good-sized, well-built house, where men can make their home while travelling.

Canvassing the Candidates.

Although the Kentucky Derby is a very remote event, the chances of the different colts engaged are already being canvassed. This is probably for the reason that it is the best betting race of the Spring, and for that matter the best ante-post betting event of the year, the amount of Winter betting on it being suprisingly heavy, when it is considered that ante-post betting has never been the craze here that it has long been in England. By common consent the position of favorite seems to be accorded to Mr. G. D. Wilson's colt, Favor, by Pat Malloy—Favorite, by King Ernest. It cannot be denied that the colt fairly earned the post of honor by his record last season, as he appeared in eight races, winning five, viz, the McGrath Stakes and Post Stakes, at Lexington; the Runnymede, at Louisville; Clark and Thomas, at Lexington, (Autumn).

He ran unplaced to Isaac Murphy for the Kenwood of Chicago, with a five pound penalty; unplaced to Verano for the Hyde Park Stakes, at Chicago, with 10 lbs. penalty; and second to Bonanza for the Sanford Stakes. Next in favor are Swiney's Redstone and Green Morris' Ten Stone. Whether or not the latter will start will be one of the questions which must decide his status, as Green Morris is well known to be at loggerheads with the Louisville Club over a trivial matter, and has asserted he would run no more horses over its course. Should he reconsider this determination, Ten Stone would be well backed, as he showed a pretty good sort of colt in his races here in September and October. Redstone is a chestnut colt, by Wanderer—Katie Pearce, and, therefore, a full brother to Lizzie L. and De Soto. He began by running unplaced to O. B. for the Alexandra Stakes, and then beat a field of twelve, at Louisville, following it up by beating Troubadour and others in the Tennessee Stakes, and won the Harold Stakes, at Latonia, and was unplaced in the Kenwood and Hyde Park, at Chicago.

Of the other Derby candidates, one of the best is Corrigan's Isaac Marphy, by Virgil, dam Pearl Jennings' dam, who won twice out of six times, viz., the Flash and the Kenwood, at Chicago, in the latter beating Verano, Troubadour, Jim Guest, Redstone and Favor. Another very useful colt was Milton Young's Bootblack, by King Alfonso, out of Beatitude, and if his owner has any sentiment in his soul, Bootblack is the colt he will desire to win with, as he is his first homebred. Mr. Megibben showed a very good colt in Orlando, a son of Billet and Æolia, who ran well up in the best company, and the same may be said of Capt. Cottrill's Jim Guest, a full brother to Buchanan, who won the Derby last season. Jim Guest was a hard one to beat, at the back end of the season, as he was second to Pegasus for the Walnut Hill Stakes, and third for the Barrett Stakes to Troubadour. Col. Hunt's Keokuk was a good sort of colt, but did not class with Favor, Redstone, Troubadour, etc. Mr. Speth also showed a very fair colt in Thistle, a son of Great Tom and Ivy Leaf, the dam of Bramble, and the same might be said of Mr. Williama' Joe Cotton, a very bloodlike colt, by King Alfonso, out of the imported mare Inverness, by Macaroni. Warrenton, a son of Wanderer, in Mr. Nichols' stable, also showed well later in the season, winning the Belle Meade, at Louisville, beating Pegasus, Bonanza, etc. As a matter of fact, the Kentucky Derby, on paper, looks quite an open race, as it did last season. The colts engaged have hardly shown first-class form, and Troubador, who is probably the best in the West, is not in the Derby. Of course, there are plenty of rumors as to promising "dark" ones, the most talked of being McFadden's Lepanto, a son of Longfellow and old Nora Creina, who seldom has thrown a bad colt, but forecasting the result of a race half a year distant is rather too previous, especially when there is no Leonatus, Runnymede, or Hindoo among those engaged.—*Vigilant.*

The subject of color among horses is an interesting study, and there is more than fancy in it. Deep bays and browns, with black points, are in the greatest demand, because the coat is so easily kept clean, its richness pleases the eye, and they possess the concomitants of endurance and longevity. A black horse is not held in such high esteem, and yet many a superior animal wears a coat of sable hue. It has been said by gatherers of statistics on the subject that chestnuts have good constitutions, but are often high tempered, while the black or red roan wears well and is not moved by every shadow that crosses his path. The piebald and soft colors, with white markings, do not find favor for racing or general purposes. It is also noteworthy that few gray or white horses wear the laurel wreath in the best company. As the trotting records stand to-day the queen is a chestnut and her predecessor was a bay. The rival stallions Maxy Cobb and Phallas, are bays, and the retiring champion, Smuggler, is a brown. The best yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old performances belong to youngsters of bloodred hue. But Elvira, who lately deposed the bay filly Bonita as ruler of the four-year-old record, is a black. Among the pacers which have beaten 2:13 in harness, we find the unapproachable Johnston is a solid bay; Little Brown Jug is a beautiful brown, so is Richball. Sleepy Tom is a dark chestnut and Buffalo Girl a bright bay.

Tiffany, the great jeweler of New York, has on hand a commission to make a solid silver cup to perpetuate the memory of the great performance of Maud S., 2:09¼, on Nov. 11th, at Lexington, Ky. The designs are original, and the cup is known as the loving-cup. It is gold lined, stands about twelve inches in height, and has three handles. On one side is engraved a head of the famous mare. On the other is an inscription: "Woodburn Farm Cup, awarded through the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association to Maud S., owned by Robert Bonner, to commemorate the great achievement of trotting on the Lexington Fair grounds, Nov. 11, 1884, against her own record of 2:09¾, and making a record of 2:09¼."

The Toronto *Mail* states that Mr. W. Clendenning, of Chicago, was in Toronto looking for broodmares, in behalf of Mr. P. Lorillard. Of Mr. J. C. Smith he purchased the brown mare Evelyn Carter, foaled 1872, by Australian—Miss Carter, by Sovereign, 2d dam Dollie Carter, by Glencoe. Of Mr. Wm. Hendrie he purchased the mares Austrine and Wildbriar. Austrine is a chestnut, foaled 1870, by Australian, from Kate Hayes, by Albion; 2d dam Endora by Priam. Wildbriar is a chestnut, foaled 1872, by Australian—Wild Duck, by Eclipse; 2d dam Slipper, by Yorkshire.

The Napa *Journal* says: The expediency of a trotting race for yearlings, to take place some time in the near future, has been under serious discussion by some of our local admirers of horseflesh, and if the proprietors of the undertaking meet with the approval they hope for the enterprise will be a grand success.

In Chicago.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—Would you like to hear from Chicago? Of course you would, for friend Simpson once resided here. This 30th day of November, and a lively day it is—the Fall has been charming—and all the lovers of horses have been on the road, day in and day out. Charles Schwartz with Sam Hill and Charley Hogan comes first. Hill can trot very fast, Hogan still faster. Ben Stanffer owns and drives a Blue Bull colt that can trot in :24 or :25 and never was handled a day. Ben drove him a mile out at the Chicago Driving Park this Fall in 2:25½. How is that for a green one? Potter owns Hardie, Ira Homes' old pet, he can trot fast. Ira used to drive everybody with him. Messrs. Kimball & Co. are making some very light speeding cutters, the finest they ever produced, if we have any snow, what a lively Winter we will have with our fine boulevards. Washington Park Club House, good horses, pretty women, and everything which is good to eat and drink at the club. Mr. Shaw owns a pacer, Fred Wolff, that can pace very fast for a young one. John T. Geltmacher, owns and drives Rose Belle only daughter of Flora Belle, she is pretty and fast. Ira Homes has bought the bay gelding Rienzi, record 2:25¼. Ira thinks he will make it lively for the boys this Winter. Nichols, of Henry W. King & Co. drives a bay colt that can trot fast. Our old time friend Harry Mulligan has got one or two that can brush along about as fast as he wants them to.

You know Sam Turner, of the Pacific, well he has got a g g that came from Kentucky about a year ago, that has plenty of speed, but Sam is afraid to let him out. Ed Munger, of the Mattesen House, drives a white g that can trot better than forty. Ed wants something faster however, and will buy as soon as he finds what suits him. Nat Fisher will manage to go into the country and get one that will scare the boys, if we have any sleighing. Comes pretty near knowing what makes a good horse. W. W. Boyington, of the Board of Trade, owns Robin and one or two that can make the snow fly. Harry Beemis always drives some pretty fast ones. Harry likes a good horse and will give up good money for them cheerfully. John A. Hamlin, of the Grand Opera House, owns Reel and mate, they can trot very, very fast. When our snow comes the owners of fast ones want to look out—Hamlin will be on hand. W. F. Havvell owns and drives Gen. Mausen, the bay pacer; they claim he can go fast. Floyd Deyo owns a b g that he thinks will make the snow fly this Winter. J. L. Day is the owner of Kate Allen. She is the finest pacer, if not the fastest one, in Chicago, by Almont.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30th. ON THE ROAD.

Just before Maud S. started to beat 2:09¾ Bair was alarmed at the rumbling of her bowels. The queen had been allowed to indulge herself a little too freely on grass, and the result was a slight fermentation. To get rid of the evolution of gas the trainer took from his pocket a handful of strong peppermint candy, of which he is very fond himself, and gave it to the mare. Maud S. has a mouthful of sweet teeth, and she rolled her eyes with delight as she devoured the candy. The perpermint corrected the disordered stomach and bowels.

It can now be stated upon good authority that the driving of Commodore Kittson's trotters and pacers next season will devolve upon Budd Doble. After Splan had decided to open a public stable the question of who should succeed him in the management of the Midway horses was for some time an open one, but last week Doble went to St. Paul and had an interview with Commodore Kittson, the result being that an agreement was arrived at between them.

The Sierra Valley *Leader* claims that $50,000 worth of blooded horses are annually sold by the ranchers of Sierra Valley, and it advises the raising of nothing but the best, as it costs as much to rear a mustang as one which will sell for something.

Jay-Eye-See had the pink-eye when he landed in Kentucky but he is over it now. He and Phallas are turned out in adjoining pastures every day at 9 o'clock and housed again at 4 o'clock. Both looked rugged.

Edwin Thorne, the famous chestnut trotter, is running out to his old home at Thornedale. He is perfectly sound, and Mr. Thorne, his owner, thinks he will be a better horse than ever next year.

The Maryland Jockey Club is about to lose one of its officers in the resignation of Major J. D. Ferguson, Secretary. Mr. Ferguson has held the position since the Club's organization.

Dan Mace has devoted many hours of study to a hoof-expanding spring.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

The trials of the Pacific Coast Club have been in progress this week at Walltown Timbers, near Folsom, but up to the time of going to press have not been concluded. The attendance has been good, the weather clear and a trifle warm, but birds are reported scarce and wild. The telegraphic reports of results are confused with gaps that we are unable to close or explain, consequently we must defer an account of the trials till next week.

Eastern Field Trials.

At the trials of the Eastern Clubs at High Point, N. C., the All Aged Pointer Stake was won by Neversink Kennel's Drake (Croxteth-Lass), D. G. Elliott's Scout (Croxteth-Belle), and J. T. Perkin's Mainspring (Mike-Romp), dividing second. The All Aged Setter Stake was won by C. F. Crawford's Foreman, (Dashing Monarch-Fairy II.), Dr. G. G. Ware's Gladstone's Boy (Gladstone-Sue), and Chas. Heath's Diana II. (Dash III.-Diana), dividing second. After the decision Mr. Crawford was offered $2,000 for Foreman, but the proposition was declined.

The San Joaquin Valley Coursing Club, of Stockton, held their Fall meet at Cowell's ranch, on Thanksgiving day. The officers were: President, Judge Buckley, Judge A. A. Boutin; slippers, H. Conklin and P. Kearney; stewards, P. Apple, Ed Gross, Chas. King and G. Eberhardt. Eleven started in the old dog stakes, and thirteen in the puppy stakes. The winners were: Old Dog Stakes—Ben. Samuel's Staten Island, first; A. A. Bontin's Ben Butler, second; Judge Buckley's Lodi, third. Puppy Stakes—Wm. Hutchinson's Daisy, first; G. L. Wolf's Nellie T., second; P. Garvin's Stockton Belle, third.

HERD AND SWINE.

Straw as Food for Stock.

[Canada Farmers' Advocate.]

In our article on manure we pointed out that straw, being a poor absorbent, was ill adapted for litter. The farmer will now want to know its exact worth as food for stock. The market price of straw must be set down as nothing. Farmers who will sell it on the city markets at two or three dollars a load and stand most of the day before they can effect a sale, lose heavily by the transaction.

Let us reason from a hay ration standard. A steer weighing 1,200 pounds will require about twenty-five pounds of dry matter per day to keep him in a good thrifty condition. This may be represented by thirty pounds of timothy, which contains the right proportion of flesh and fat forming materials for the purpose mentioned. Reckoning hay at $10 a ton, the cost of a daily ration would therefore be fifteen cents.

Let us now compare this with a straw ration. The objection to feeding straw alone is that it contains too great a proportion of fat and heat producing material, so that the animal has to eat enormous quantities before it gets sufficient nutriment to repair the waste of or increase the other tissues of the body. It will thus be seen that it will require the addition of some other food rich in flesh forming constituents to raise the straw up to the hay standard. This can best be accomplished by the use of the most concentrated food that can be purchased in the markets, viz., linseed cake or linseed meal. There are, however, a few other foods rather more concentrated, but they are not so readily procurable. A daily action of fifteen pounds of wheat straw, and five pounds of oil cake, has almost the exact nutritive equivalent of the hay ration. Calculationg the straw at nothing, and oil cake at the average price of $30 a ton, or one and a half cents a pound, we get seven and a half cents as the cost of the straw ration—that is, exactly half the price of the hay ration. In other words the value of the straw is raised to $6 per ton. In this computation pure straw is taken; the chaff has a much higher nutritive value, and if the quantity of straw mentioned is made up of one-fourth chaff, the ration will then be as good as the best mixture of timothy and clover. These figures, combine with the experience of feeding cattle on straw alone, lead to the conclusion that straw is the cheapest ration when fed with concentrated foods, and the dearest when fed alone; for in the former case animals can put on flesh; in the latter case they lose in condition, which reduces the value of straw to a minus quantity.

But the objection may be taken that the straw is of some value as manure. To this it may be answered that the manurial value of a ton of straw is about the same after it passes through the animal system as before, if we take into consideration the more direct availability of the dung as plant food and the injurious effect which straw has on the mechanical conditions of soil that are not stiff.

There is another important consideration. While straw is a far better absorbent for litter when cut than when whole, it is necessary to have it cut when fed with concentrated foods.

If ground grains are fed instead of oil cake, the meal and straw should be well mixed in the manger and moistened with water, so that when the mass gets into the stomach it will be in a condition to induce free circulation of the gastric juice, and there will be no danger of the mass forming into an impenetrable ball.

Any grain, with the exception of corn, can be formed into a feeding ration with straw, but each would require a separate calculation before the proper proportions and cast of the different rations could be astertained. Some animals would require a frequent change from a straw and oil cake ration.

Make Cows Comfortable.

The American *Dairyman* says: As chilly nights come on, their evil effects are to be noted at once upon the milk yield of the cows. This is one of the prime causes that sends the price of butter up, and if the dairyman desires to reap the benefit of these high prices, in what way can he do it better than in guarding against the evil effects of these chilly nights. To do this we would suggest the propriety of putting the cows in the stable at night and not letting them out again until late in the morning and until the sun has had time to warm up the atmosphere, which it will always do after nine o'clock, even if the day is cloudy, unless there is something in the nature of a cold wave prevailing to force the thermometer down. Then again, there is nothing so detrimental to a good yield of milk as to compel the cow to fill her stomach with ice-cold water. The cow may be called a tropical plant that dries up and withers when subjected to a cold biting atmosphere. If you have the appliances, keep both her food and water warm and, of course, never let her body get chilled if you can help it. This is the time of year that farmers are most apt to be careless about the comfort of their stock and by a little thoughtlessness damage is done that afterward can not be repaired at any cost. Leaving the cows out one cold, wet night, will do them more damage than a month's coddling can repair.

There is perhaps no trouble against which the dairyman has to guard more constantly and carefully than against garget. This trouble may be caused in various ways. Lying in a cold, wet spot out in the field at night, a sudden change from hot weather to cold, squeezing the full udder as she lies down, chasing about with a full udder, indigestion from any cause—all these will cause it, and so will bad milking, such as leaving some bad milk in the teats. When it happens the case should be discovered and the proper remedy applied. Usually a dose of a pint of linseed oil or a pound of Epsom salts with a teaspoonful of ground ginger, and rubbing the udder with camphorated ointment, will remove the trouble in twenty-four hours, says an exchange. The udder must be completely cleared of the matter and milk in it.

An old farmer, says an exchange, tells us that there is no feed so good to keep animals in flesh as scalded oats. For mares, cows and sheep that are to raise young ones it is superior to almost any other feed, as it not only puts the animal in good condition to furnish milk abundantly, but the young at birth are strong and active. Wheat bran is also an excellent feed for breeding animals given in the form of a mess.

A muddy barnyard is one of the greatest nuisances with which many farms are afflicted. The stock is allowed to run in the yard, a portion of the time at least, and so tramp it up in wet weather that it is almost imposible to get through.

Keep the stock growing and keep none but growing stock, except brood animals and horses.

The Rivalry of the Breeds.

While marked at times with perhaps more of personal feeling than seems necessary, a generous rivalry between the breeds is by all means to be encouraged. The discussions in which the friends of each engage, in order to show their favorites to be the best, attract wide attention and do fail to demonstrate to the general farmer the superiority of all as compared with common and unimproved stocks. He may not be exactly satisfied with the arguments advanced by the friends of Short-horns or Herefords, for instance, as to which stock is the best, but he cannot fail to perceive, from what the friends of each advance and concede, that either stock is a vast improvement upon the ordinary stock he has been handling, and capable of augmenting very largely the profits of the farm. And so, while disposed sometimes to deplore the warmth with which the friends of one breed or the other move to the attack or stand upon the defense, we cannot help but feel that the general cause of live-stock improvement is all the time being advanced. Men will disagree and dispute about what is good and desirable but they hold no discussion over those things which are poor and valueless; the fine gold is the subject of their emulation, while the dross which flows with it from the furnace receives no thought. Whole communities may divide in their opinions as to whether Short-horns or Herefords or other breeds are the better, but no champions appear to maintain that common and unimproved stock is the equal of any. And at its best it is so far below the improved sorts that there is no discussion among its owners as to whose is the best and whose the poorest. So we say let this generous rivalry continue. Words spoken to advance the interests of one breed advance the interests of all, and the effect upon the general cause is good. If neither side can quite succeed in convincing everybody that they are just right, no matter, or between them they are convincing the country that only the farmer and ranchman who maintains unimproved stock is entirely wrong.

Besides, it is quite evident that such a competition as this, and a constant comparison of the merits of the respective breeds, one with another, on the range, in the feeding lots, in the markets and at the shows, must stimulhte the friends of each breed to hold their favorites constantly to the highest standard. There is an ever-present inducement not only to work improvement where that is possible, but to watch for and correct the earliest tendencies to deterioration, Breeders are compelled to improve and correct their methods or lose place in the face of these rivalries.

To the general farmer these discussions may at times appear perplexing, and some may feel uncertain as to what particular breed to give their attention to. But really there should be no hesitation in the matter. If there is any decided taste or preference, consult that by all means in making selections. And if that is absent, any one of the improved breeds will prove a source of immense satisfaction and profit, and which ever one the farmer selects will prove so much more profitable than all the other stocks with which he has had to do that likely he will be ready to maintain it is "the best on earth."—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Raising and Buying Cows.

It can be shown conclusively that a cow can be raised for less money than one can be bought, and just as certainly that one can raise a better cow than he can buy. This should be obvious at the first thought, because no man will sell a thing—even a cow—for less than it costs him, and if one man can produce a cow for a certain profit another man should, and also when a dairyman gives his mind to the improvement of his stock by selecting the best and breeding carefully, he cannot fail to produce better cows than another man who only takes ordinary care—or, let us say, exercises ordinary carelessness—in raising his calves. A calf is to be considered and thought of and prepared for before it is brought into the world, and perhaps the most important part of the business of rearing cows is that preliminary to the birth of a cow—its breeding, in fact. For, if the stock is poor to begin with, the produce will be poor; but if one has but poor cows, and will yet select the best and take especial care with the produce of these, he cannot fail to effect a great improvement in course of time and with patience and persistance. But how much time is saved by making a good beginning—and to begin well should be the aim of every owner of cows. The first step in the improvement of a dairy herd is the introduction of a good bull, selected for its inherited qualities. Then one has a foundation to build upon.

The rearing of the calf should begin as soon as it is embryo, and this is done through the dam. The dam should be well fed, kept docile, and petted so that her disposition may be gentle and friendly. Her milking capacity should be encouraged in every possible way, and extended to within a few weeks only, and not more than six at the most, of the birth of the calf. It is a maxim among breeders that the dam confers upon the constitutional peculiarities and the mental, or rather instinctive characterestics, while the sire gives the form and other qualities.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Scrub Cow's Meditation.

The scrub cow looked over the fence that divided the raw prairie from the clover patch and her mouth watered as she saw the improved, aristocratic cow in clover six inches high, eating a bran mash and some choice pumpkins, chopped fine and made palatable with corn meal. "It seems to me," she said, "that things are not going right in this world of late. Here I am, the standby of this family for years, furnishing a healthy calf each year for the last five, and last year two, keeping the family in milk and cream, and helping to keep down the grocery bills with butter, left to feed on this miserable, dry prairie grass in October, while this upstart, with her fine pedigrees, as they call it, and blue blood, get the nicest young clover and all the other good things that the farm afford. And then we shall hear about her astonishing milk records. Give me that feed and I will make a record that will count.

"But then I'm only a scrub and it is not fashionable to speak of the merits of scrubs. And that is why it seems to me the world is going all wrong. Even the black man has his defenders who would die for him, and every boy will fight for his yellow dog; but there is no man, even though his children were raised on her milk, that will fight the hard battles of the scrub cow.

"Possibly when I am dead and gone, when the race of scrub cow is nearly extinct, somebody will experiment by giving the scrub cow the same feed and care with the improved cow, and find out that, whilst she is not much for beef, she fills the pail.

"Then he will give her a name, the 'Jersey Red with the crumpled horn,' perhaps, and time will bring its revenge. But that does not make this prairie grass taste any better."

A Fine Farm.

We were over on the flat to the Fairbanks place, one day this week, looking at the fine stock and notingthe improvments that have been made of late. A band of mares, colts, horses and mules, had just arrived from the San Joaquin country that had been purchased at the McLaughlin sale. The mares and mules will be sent to the mountain ranch in Humboldt county, while the young horses will be kept down here. We were pleased with the appearance of several Dan Voorhies fillies, from good mares. They have the exact color of Dan—sorrel, which is the prevailing color of the McClellans—good size, plenty of flat bone in their legs, and they look like trotters. Most of the horses from the McLaughlin ranch were as wild as deer, and it reminded one of the early days in California to see the boys, with their Spanish rigs, riding these "bucking broncos." It is a curious fact, but nevertheless true, that well-bred horses which are allowed to run wild till grown, will, in this country, "buck" like Spanish mustangs—though we never saw a horse "buck" in any of the other States. Mr. Fairbanks has some full-blood Jersey cows that are really very fine. Two, that we think, are superior to any that were exhibited here or at the Santa Rosa Fair. These cows are being bred to "William of Scituate," and it will not be many years until the place is stocked with gilt-edged cattle. A. J. Fairbanks is the hog fancier of the firm, and a believer in the "Durocs." He showed us several pens of nice ones that much resembled the Berkshires, except in their bright red color. It is an easy thing for a man like H. T. Fairbanks—possessing good judgment and plenty of means—to fix up a place so that it would be a pleasure to operate upon it. He has a large and conveniently arranged barn, windmill and tank, with plenty of water handily distributed over the farm. In short, a place for everything and everything in its place. They were chisseling up adobe in tolerably good shape, but it caused six good horses a strong pull to do it. Most of the seeding is done on the place, and now they are anxious for rain.—*Petaluma Argus.*

Live Stock Markets in Australia.

From the market report of Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., stock agents, Pitt St., Sydney, received by the last steamer, we extract the following notes. Mr. C. Bruce Lowe, the well known expert in pedigrees is a member of the above named firm:

Cattle—Fat, prime up to 37s. 6d. per hundred pounds. Middling, from 30s. to 32s. per hundred pounds. Store, from £3 per head to £4 10s. and £5 10s., according to quality and locality. Bulls, herd, from £15 to £25; stud, from £50 upwards to £1,000.

Sheep—Fat, in wool from 12s. to 15s; shorn, 8s. to 10s. Ewes for breeding (off shears), from 6s. to 15s. according to quality. Rams, studs, from £15 to £1,000, according to quality; flock rams from 10s. to £5.

Horses—Heavy draught, from £30 to £60 for geldings; from £30 to £100 for stud mares. High class stud mares bring from £100 up to £800; stallions, from £200 to £500 and £1,000. At the Melbourne show a stallion was sold for £1,700. Carriage horses, from £40 to £100 apiece. Light harness, from £30 to £80 and £100. Hackney, from £25 to £60.

We sold several pedigree blood mares (7) at prices ranging from £150 to £250. Also (5) blood stallions from £100 to £250. Also several heavy draught stallions at from £100 to £500; about 50 heavy draught mares in one lot at from £90 to £70 apiece; also about 30 Ayrshire heifer cows in one lot at from £20 to £40 apiece, and about 30 Alderney heifers and cows from £20 to £60. We also sold an imported Hereford bull at our bazaar, Castlereaght street, this week, for £315.

The growing of mohair and its manufacture into finished fabrics is fast becoming an important business in this country, and is, as many think, susceptible of large increase before the demand is supplied. It is thought that many of the Western sheep men will invest in Angoras, in addition to their flocks, as the goat can run upon the range they are now using, with but very little injury to the range, as the food required by the goat is different from that of the sheep. Mr. C. Jenks, of Boston, in a letter to the *Rural World*, says: That you may see what is being made in one mill in this country from mohair, I send you samples of plushes of various patterns and qualities made from the raw material I sent you heretofore. These plushes are used for trimming furniture, and hangings in upholstery work, for railroad car seatings, lap robes, inside carriage trimmings, etc. There is a domestic consumption of one variety alone—of which I send you a pattern—that would require the fleece of 500,000 goats to supply. The mohair goods of the varied styles and qualities in demand, made up with hemp, cotton, flax, wool and silk as component parts are sold in the finished fabric at from 75 cents to $20 a yard. Some of the robes made from mohair and wool and mohair and silk sell readily at from $50 to $200 each. They constitute one of the most beautiful and durable fabrics in use. As I have said, the little mill that makes the goods as per sample herewith netted $50,000 clear profit last season. The goods made in the factory referred to, of which I now send samples which have given the best satisfaction, were made of *American grown mohair.* You can see by this tangible evidence that the growers of mohair need feel no solicitude as to a permanent and profitable market if they will put a good staple into the market. I know from experience that such a fiber can be grown at a cost of 15 cents a pound; and I never sold at less than 30 cents and sometimes as high as 75 cents. Rightly located and handled there is no stock husbandry that will yield better returns.

The best time to sell butter or cheese, and indeed all farm produce, says, the *National Live Stock Journal*, is the earliest date at which it can be got into condition for market. Whoever holds butter or other perishable goods, holds them at a risk. Butter depreciates from the moment it is made until it is consumed, and is always liable to fluctuations in price, which is as often against the holder as in his favor, and he is always losing the interest on its value as long as he holds it. Holding for a higher price is one form of speculation—a business farmers have no right to indulge in. It is true a rise in property may sometimes be foreseen, making it pretty safe to hold for a time, but when a dairyman would not think it wise or safe to buy butter or cheese to hold for a better price he had better not hold his own. The fact that it turns out that he might sometimes have done better by holding than by selling, when his goods are first ready for market, is not a sufficient reason for his holding at another time, for the chances will as often be against him as for him, and whichever way it is, he must always endure the losses from injury, shrinkage, depreciation, waste, and of capital. Therefore, as a rule, we say it is most prudent to sell always when products are ready for market, and most especially so with butter, which is always suffering from depreciation in quality.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

The Science of Feeding.

It is an error to suppose that the horse can be fed with discretion or without, as one pleases, the result being the same. It is equally an error, says an exchange, to dose the horse for every indication of disturbed digestion. There are peculiarities of structure, and hence variations in functional manifestation; each horse, like each person, having these differences marked by strong lines. These differences require to be heeded, as no success will attend any attempt to set up a new standard. When indigestion is assured then fermentation begins, because food cannot long remain in so warm and moist a place as the stomach and bowels of a living beast without fermentation following. Skill is required to feed a horse, exposed daily to hard driving or labor, in such a manner as always to secure immunity from some one or more of the evidences of indigestion. With some horses long continued use of one kind of grain, or of ground feed, will create disturbances within; gas being generated freely and the bowels becoming bound up. Food cannot be given to the horse as grain is shoveled into the hopper, that is not to the average horse, for only a very few have such a vigorous digestion that they assimilate all the stomach will contain. Such as may have inherited this exceptional kind of digestive force will part with it little by little if the organs involved are repeatedly abused. The fact is not generally well understood that exercise after feeding retards the digestive process. It is a law of the system, whether of the horse or other animals, that all the functions of the body cannot go on in full force at the same time. Even tolerably active exercise after eating will detract from the stomach's force, through the increased demand upon the circulation and nervous force of the heart and muscular system, and prompt action upon the food eaten does not take place, hence fermentation follows, the horse showing dullness, sweating easily, and the breathing is disturbed upon his being sharply driven or required to pull hard. Gas is expelled from the stomach, and, later from the bowels. The animal has less thirst than usual, drops his head and looks dejected upon coming in from work. He takes his food without zest. When in this condition it would be unwise to put the animal upon full feed, because the stomach is already laboring at its unfinished task, and then again because an exhaustive state from recent labor is incompatible with active digestion. The state of the parts involved is not merely a functional disturbance, with no change made in the appearance of the parts. On the other hand an irritated state is set up, more than the usual amount of blood being sent to the organs involved. This excess may be but temporary. If so, and it has not often been repeated, then no mark upon the mucous lining of the stomach has been made. If of frequent occurrence then the turgid state of the blood vessels of the part will pass into a permanently reddened state, the natural result of excessive determination of blood. Then follows habitual indigestion, more or less aggravated, and a horse in this condition is in very unsafe hands when handled in an ordinary way, that is, with an attendant having permission to feed as he likes and work the animal alongside a mate in good health. A horse when in this disordered condition will be quite likely to get nearly his usual ration, and he will at the same time do his best to keep up his end at work, though it be done in a spiritless manner. The most effective remedy in case of this kind is simply rest. This is the panacea given to the horse when he returns at night from his work. Any rule relating to tired muscles applies with a like force to a tired stomach. Nearly all horses will eat to excess if allowed to do so, while there are but few that are so spirited as to overwork from choice. Indigestion may be confined to one part of the viscera, or it may be diffused. Nature seldom makes bold or sharp lines. The trouble is generally accompanied by a cold surface, or a least the tendency is that way, in any but the warmest weather, and the legs are also inclined to be cold. This condition of the circulation aggravates the trouble by sending the blood unduly to the stomach and bowels, and the circulation should be invited to the surface and legs by the use of a blanket and rubbing. Corn should not be fed, but oats and clean hay instead, with an occasional mash of ground feed.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

Diabetes in Horses.

Horses sometimes suffer from this disease, which is characterized by excessive thirst and a profuse flow of urine. Among the several causes to which this complaint is attributed, the most common are thought to be faulty feeding and giving medicines containing something which stimulates the kidneys to over-exertion. Hay which has been heated in the mow or has become musty is liable to produce this disease, and the feeding of damp, mouldy oats, or damaged bran is also thought to be one of the causes. The symptoms are very great thirst, also the voiding of large quantities of urine as colorless as water and sometimes amounting from three to five gallons daily. The appetite at first may be ravenous, but soon fails and often becomes depraved, as is shown by the animal licking the walls and floor of his stall, the skin grows harsh and dry, the pulse is weak and the animal becomes reduced in flesh and strength. Whenever the above symptoms are manifest the diet should be changed at once and the food given should be of the best possible quality. Give one pint of linseed oil from a bottle or horn. Give three times daily in a pailful of water one tablespoonful of common baking soda. Get from a druggist six powders, each containing iodine, one-half drachm; sulphate of iron, two drachms; powdered gentian, one-half ounce. Mix one of these powders with two tablespoonfuls of linseed meal, add sufficient water to make a stiff dough, mix and roll into a ball two or three inches long and to a point at one end, open the mouth, draw the tongue gentle forward and place the ball upon the tongue as far down the throat as possible so as to insure its being swallowed. In ordinary cases one dose in twenty-four hours is sufficient, but in severe ones it will be best to give the above dose morning and night. In administering the ball great care must be used not to draw the tongue out of the side of the mouth, for there is great danger in such cases that it will be bitten off, as was that of the celebrated trotting mare, Cozette, a few years since. Six doses of the above will effect a cure. Feed liberally so as to build up the wasted system in the shortest possible time.

Ventilating Hay Mows.

After adding his testimony to the correctness of our theory as to the cause of frequent fires in barns, an architect from Iowa writes to the *American Architect*, into which paper our article was copied, the following letter: We believe the idea of the writer is not new, and patents have been granted for similar models of ventilating hay mows and grain bins, nevertheless the suggestions of the writer are good.

As this matter is of more vital importance than most people, even scientific men, are aware of, I will, says the *Architect's* correspondent, venture to suggest a mode to ventilate hay lofts, and to give veterinary surgeons something to think of. I believe that one-half of the disease in horses and cattle is brought on by feeding spoiled hay, either taken from hay mows or stacks, also from grain feed that has been heated and spoiled.

I believe that the heating process, the moldy parts and must that it produces, will create germs of various kinds that cause diseases in horses and cattle and perhaps swine. I will now venture to suggest a mode of ventilating hay mows, stacks or granaries. I will suggest introducing various air ducts through the hay mows, both horizontal and perpendicular, opening directly outside, so as to admit a current of fresh air, which will cool and cure the hay or grain, and leave it in a healthy state. This may be done by building board ducts and perforating them as much as possible, and then running from the horizontal ducts perpendicular ducts up through the mow, not more than eight to ten feet from each other. Or this may be accomplished in another manner, by using some round instrument, six to ten inches or even larger in diameter, say a galvanized iron tube; stand it over the openings in the main air duct, and as the mow is filled up, draw these pipes up through the hay, until the top is reached. This will afford complete ventilation, which will be increased as the mow becomes heated; hence the fresh air drawn in will cool and cure the hay or grain, and by this process thousands of tons of hay and grain can be saved and a vast amount of property will be saved from the destroying elements.—*Scientific American.*

An important feature in raising horses is the proper handling of colts. When taken up for weaning the beginning should be made and it should be kept up as long as it is possible to do so. Put halters on them, rub them and learn them to lead. Lead them to water and give them salt and feed. There is no estimating the difference between colts thus treated and those that are herded about and allowed to go wild until the age when they are needed for use. A colt that is halter-broken and handled at weaning time, though he may not be again touched until he is three years old, will not forget it. When the halter is placed on his head he will understand that no harm is meant, and will be easily broken to harness or saddle. Colts that are allowed to run wild until grown before being handled are often injured in breaking. The work of training is arduous and sometimes dangerous. Buyers greatly prefer to get horses that were handled when young than those that were wild until they reached the age of maturity.

The Texas screw worm has appeared in Kern county. It is a dangerous cattle pest, and also affects horses, sheep and hogs. This worm is the larva of a peculiar fly which deposits its eggs wherever it can find a wound or a chafe on an animal. The larve soon hatch, and immediately screw themselves into the flesh. Young calves are commonly attacked in the navel, and many thus affected have lately died in Kern county. A number of horses there have also been killed by the pest. Its attacks are usually fatal unless remedies are promptly used. Turpentine and carbolic acid, applied to or injected into the parts affected, are found efficacious.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*						
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

The Trap at Stockton.

The annual pigeon shoot of the O'Neil Gun Club, of Stockton, was held on Thanksgiving Day, at Hank Mount's place. The pigeons provided were strong flyers. The first match was made at twelve birds, thirty yards rise, Hurlingham rules, from ground traps. Entrance, $5, and money divided into four purse. This shoot also included the Club shoot for the medal, the first ten birds counting. The scores showed as follows:

C. J. Hass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1—12
C. A. Merrill	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1—11
A. E. Meyer	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		1—11
F. N. Lastreto	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		1—11
L. L. Huntley	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		1—10
Frank Post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			—10
F. J. Leffler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		0—10
Wm. Burnett	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1			— 8
R. Hohenshell	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	w		— 8
H. H. Moore	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1				— 7
E. Leffler	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	w			— 6
Fred Post	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	w			— 5
J. S. Dunham	1	1	0	1	0	0	w					— 3
Frank Smith	1	1	1	0	0	w						— 3
C. E. Rich	1	1	0	0	w							— 2
Cy. Hohenshell	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	w				— 2

Another match was made between seven of the "cracks," to shoot at twelve birds, at twenty-one yards rise, plunge traps, under State Sportsman's Association rules, $5 entrance. The scores showed:

C. E. Rich	11	C. A. Merrill	11
F. N. Lastredo	11	C. J. Hass	10
A. E. Meyer	11	L. L. Huntley	10
F. J. Leffler	11		

The five who took eleven birds each divided the pot. The outsiders afterwards indulged in a match in which some wild shooting occurred.

N. A. Rideout, George Ditzler and Harry Biggs spent last Saturday night and Sunday morning on Butte creek. They had very poor luck and only killed five geese.

A. J. Wells and son killed thirty geese in the Butte creek slough last Sunday.

He Won't Loan Them.

The editor of the Evansville (Ind.) *Argus*, who is a thorough sportsman, and there ore knows what he is talking about, has this to say on the subject of loaning and borrowing guns:

As this is the season of the yesr when the average friend comes to you and wants to borrow your gun or dog, we want to define our position, as it were, and keep from hurting some good fellow's feelings. Now, we wouldn't lend our gun or dog to our dearly beloved friend, President Arthur. If Chet came to us for either we should be compelled to say gently but firmly: "Chet, old boy, we are willing to lend you money, but we can't lend you a gun or dog, because, Chester, it's directly agin our principles." Now, there is a vast difference between lending a dollar and lending a gun. You lend a man a dollar and he can knock around with it all he wants to and it don't hurt it. He can't let it fall over a dog or on a rail fence and dent in the barrels. He can't get mud in the muzzel and all over the fancy work in the stock, and if he leaves it lay a week without cleaning it don't hurt it. He can't take it and try to force shells a size too large into the breech, and then try close it by mainforce and awkwardness. He can't try the locks forty times a day to see if they work well and hear how loud they snap, and he can't get tired and lie down under a tree and give the dollar to some granger who never saw a breech-loader, and let him go all over a farm with it, shooting at marks and woodpeckers, and getting shells fast in it and trying to dig them out with a knife. No, you can't do all these things with a dollar, but you can with a nice breech-loader, and that's the difference. This is why we would rather lend the dollar, and this is why it is that, when a good friend come in, we always look him directly in the eye and tell him that the cases he sees under the desk are empty, and that both our guns are over in Illinois. Yes, we will tell him a good square lie, and it don't strain our conscience a bit, for we believe that a man gets forgiveness for a little thing like that.

Tales of the Plains.

Miss Gussie Harris is an expert in hunting and fishing. The other day in company with her aunt, Mrs. E. C. Michaels, she went on an expedition along Deer Creek, near Vina. One shot, with a shotgun, killed five quails for Miss Gussie, and before she returned she speared four salmon, two over four feet long, one five and a half, and one three. This is a better showing than nine-tenth of the lords of creation can make. The Marysville *Appeal* tells of two hunters killing 116 geese in eight hours, and says that record gets away with any made by the hunters of Butte. Possibly it did when the item was published, but Harry Biggs and Dick Sligar went hunting on Butte creek last Sunday. They didn't get there until 9:30 in the morning and started home at three in the afternoon, yet they killed 167 geese, 33 ducks and 17 jack rabbits. How's that for 5½ hours' work for two men?—*Gridley Herald.*

Suisun has been affording good sport of late. The biggest shoot so far has been made by a Mr. Whitten, who bagged sixty-three birds. The Italian fishermen about Suisun bay have been going at night into ponds on the preserves of some of the shooting clubs and shooting the ducks. Remonstrance seems ineffectual. One of the keepers of one of the preserves recently, hearing shooting at night, went down and fired ten or a dozen shots with a rifle across the ponds. On the next occasion when he went a dozen or so shots were fired at him from a revolver, which he answered with his rifle. The bullets flew around quite lively, but no one was hurt, it being too dark to see persons. Since then, however, the preserves in question have been undisturbed.—*Benicia Era.*

Ducks and geese have begun to come in, but they are still scarce on this side of the bay. Several Martinez nimrods secured small bags at Bay Point this week. Water fowl will not be plentiful until we have had a good rain.

A market hunter at the head of Suisun bay is said to be getting from 80 to 140 birds a day.

White geese are quite plentiful over in Suisun marsh. The hunters do not care for them much, as they prefer the gray geese.

One of the best English snipe grounds is said to be near Collinsville. One bag of thirty-one was made in an hour and a half one day last week.—*Contra Costa Gazette.*

Among the captures of L. S. Melvin and Henry Armitage, two Constantine, Mich., hunters, was a pure white raccoon, which they brought home alive. The animal is about the size and same shape as the ordinary raccoon, and the fur and hair are of the same texture, but entirely white. The eyes are pink. It was caught in the township of Constantine, on the farm of Henry Linn.

C. F. Lumis, an Ohio journalist with a penchant for athletic sports, is on his way on foot from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Los Angeles, California, by the Southern route. He carries a rifle, fishing rod, a gum coat, and about thirty pounds of baggage. He reached Santa Fe Thursday evening, having walked over 2,292 miles since Sept. 12th.

Mr. Charles Stock, of Peoria, Ill., died Oct. 28th last, at his home, of disease of the liver. Besides ranking as one of the finest shots in the country, and a perfect gentleman at all times, he was recognized by sportsmen as one of the best posted men relating to guns and shooting in America. The news of his death will prove a surprise to many.

John B. Taylor, Charles Studerus, Joseph Studerus and C. Dellening of Patterson's station, and Peter Shields of Sacramento, left last Saturday morning for Jake Broder's place in the foothills above Folsom, and returned Sunday afternoon. They found quail abundant and bagged over two hundred.

Quail shooting is not as good as it was expected to be in Maryland and Delaware, owing to the dry and warm weather. There are coveys enough, but they keep indoors, *i. e.*, in the swamps, and have hardly begun to use the stubble to feed.

Mr. Heygate, the well-known pigeon shot, has left England for America on a shooting expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

Duck-shooting in the vicinity of Sacramento is improving. Canvasbacks have made their appearance in considerable numbers.

John Abernathee shot a California lion on Suisun Creek a few days ago that weighed 150 pounds and measured six feet in length.

A Morning's Sport in Redloamshire.

On the 15th of October in the present year of grace, my sporting friend and neighbour, who I will particularize as H., and who is as keen a gunnist as you will meet between Land's End and Jack o' Groat's, came across in a violent hurry about 10 A. M. to inform me that one of his men had seen a "*Noble covey of burrds* fly out of the taters into the barley stubble." On H. questioning him as to quantity he received for reply: "*Indeed*, sir, I canna tell, but there wor sure to be *over twenty*."

To take my trusty breecher from the shelf and cram my pockets with No. 6 cartridges did not take longer than the "twinkling of a gate-post"—not that I ever saw one twinkle, but no matter.

Off we started in pursuit of our "noble" quarry. We beat the barley stubble—blank. We tried the meadows below—blank. We searched some rough ground still further in the line—blank again, at which we stared rather blankly at each other, and poor old "Silk," the setter (now, alas, deaf and somewhat stiff), looked blank also, and asked us, in her doggy way, if we were not hunting wild geese. In fact, I began to suspect Mr. Chawbacon of "dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before" (Edgar Allen Poe, hem!) and that his "noble covey of burrds" was but a vision of his imaginative brain. However, on we went, tried the next meadow for a hare, and, although, usually a sure find, that morning "Sarah" was conspicuous by her absence. The next field was four acres of swedes, and into that we trudged, hoping yet fearing. Blank also! No, by Jupiter, the bitch has stood. With fluttering hearts we hasten towards her, expecting every instant to see the air dark with the "20 noble burrds," but again we are doomed to disappointment. "Silk" begins to draw rapidly and seven birds only rise wild from the far corner. Mark! down they go in a distant stubble and run into the hedge. Seven birds in a fence to our minds being better than a score in a myth, we start after them, priding ourselves that we are in for a nice bit of hedge popping. Vain delusion, once more our unlucky star is in the ascendant. The birds have run through the fence and risen the other side, vanishing we know not whither. While cogitating on the next move, my attention is called to a rising mass of feathers at the extreme end of the stumble.

"Mark, mark, for your life!" I yell, "the noble burrds, begorra!"

On they go, skimming just above the ground like swallows, 18 at least; slower now, gently down they go kerwollop into the meadow we beat in vain before. H. dispatched me to start one of his men to a distant bank to mark, and knowing they would not stay to be killed in the grass, proceeded to try and get them in the roots, and I was to keep my north eye open and meet him at a given point. Bang! I heard in the meadow, and straightway saw eight birds skim over and drop in the swedes. Shortly after I heard a whistle, and obeying the signal, went for orders. The birds had divided, and one lot was on the barley stubble. I was to follow them while H. kept the other side of the hedge. Round the field I went, but no birds rose, and I was just thinking there was some mistake, when up they got out of the ditch 30 yards away. Bang! says I, over he goes. Bang again, feathers only. Off they go just right for our market, but hid from my view by the rookery, which they topped.

"Let us go and dress the flaus" (*Anglice*: Knock the feathers) "off those eight birds in the swedes first," says I; and, full of valour, with murderous intentions, we enter the "turmits." Silk's sensitive nose soon winded them; but alas, we plainly saw by her roading it was no go, and sure enough off they went in a straight line after their butties. We both screamed "Mark!" till we were hoarse, and felt sure it was all serene. Arrived alongside our marker, he told us they were down in some rushes in the next field. "How many?" "Nine, sur." "Where did the eight go when we shouted mark?" "Never 'eard yer oller and never seed no burrds." Politely requesting him to keep his "*dual optics* wide open next time, we made for the rushes. "Silk" is on her belly, now, a sure sign of close game. Whirr? hullaballoo! Bang, slap, slap, bang! Result, three birds only bite the dust, the first two shots going crack into the first bird that rose. Of course, the usual playful banter ensued about: "*My bird, sir*," but we are too old hands to squabble over a dead bird. We failed to mark the remaining six of this lot, so turned into a big field of turnips to look for the others. Presently our marker shouted out that there was a covey feeding in the oat stubble beyond. Knowing those in the roots were safe we started for the stubble to try and drive them in the turnips also. I was told off again to walk them up, and keeping my eye on the marker proceeded according to his signals. Down the field he motioned me, down, still down, when whiz-z-z they rose 40 yards behind me. Bang! bang! in desperation I sent after seven frightened birds, but seven still continued "the even tenor of their way." H. marked them down in some rushes, and "Silk" stood like a "statoo," and four barrels secured three again. I got a right and left; H. used both barrels for one bird. The remainder scattered and we picked up a brace, the other two going off our beat. Back to the turnips again. A single bird goes an awful crasher 50 yards if an inch to my gun. "Silk" now behaves badly, and flushes the others out of range. They fly for the swedes, and, lying well, we get a brace, the smoke somehow hanging preventing the second barrel. We each marked our birds to the very swede as we thought, and went to pick them up. Foot by foot we carefully searched, but in vain. They did not fall like runners! What does Madam "Silk" say? Nothing. The provoking old girl never will look for a dead bird, just because she was educated with a retriever, and no amount of coaxing will persuade her to "*seek dead*." She prefered rambling off on her own hook, and flushed five more birds, for which she "cotched snuff." We were just about to give up in despair, when H. stumbled on my bird, and almost at the same instant his rose again, and, getting fairly on the wing, would have wished us good day, only I persuaded her to stop by administering a dose of No. 6. Following up the birds, "Silk" flushed, H. succeeded in bowling over a brace, and I should have done so too, but somehow the dust was in my eyes that time. That finished our morning's sport, for the dinner bell warned us it was feeding time. Seven and a half brace of "noble birds" in about two hours was not very bad work for a rough country. Reader—what do you think?—*T. S. Kimpton, in the Shooting Times*.

The Rod and Gun Club have received five dozen Eastern quails or bob-whites, from Tennessee. It is the intention to turn them loose in this vicinity, where they will be allowed to propagate, until the country is stocked. The prime object of the importation is to have a suitable bird for field trials. Bob-whites are a little larger and plumper than California quails, but not as handsome.—*Gilroy Record*.

Montana Game.

In the latest issue of the *Forest and Stream* to hand, Chas. E. Bendin writes as follows from Fort Custer, Montana:

I supposed I was coming into a paradise of a game country, but what changes a few years bring about. Only as late as '80 the buffalo came within a mile of the post, and bleached skulls are scattered about here everywhere; but to-day you cannot hear of even one buffalo. In Big Horn Mountains, which used to swarm with elk, etc., are now also about barren of them, and deer seem to be remarkably scarce. I have been here now nearly two months, and have to see my first piece of venison yet. We have no game birds excepting the sharp-tailed grouse and sage chickens, with a few ducks passing through. The sharp tails are plenty, and these are the only birds that are so. It is really a surprise to me to see how quick the large game has vanished from the face of this country, and I had no idea how nearly the buffalo was exterminated. If you want a robe now that is worth anything you have to send to St. Paul for it. Our Indian neighbors, the Crows, whose agency is twelve miles south of the post, have none to sell any longer; and I believe this season there will be scarcely any robes shipped from the trading posts north of here. The only game which seems to hold its own is the rattlesnake. These are as plenty as ever. One of the officers while out driving a few days ago ran into quite a colony of them and shot fourteen. He says that he saw at least 100. The next day he went to the same place again and killed fifteen more. There seems to be a perfect den of them in that locality, and I presume they collect there to occupy some of the vacant prairie dog burrows for Winter quarters. I am going to investigate some of these burrows after the cold weather sets in and see what I can find.

Nov. 15th—I do not believe that I shall have to change my opinion about the game very much. Sharp-tailed grouse are very plenty, sagefowl moderately so in the immediate vicinity of the post. Of ducks there are none at present. Earlier in the season a good many pass through, but none stay very long, on account of scarcity of feed. In the Big Horn Mountains, sixty miles south of here, one can find a few elk yet, and some deer, mountain sheep and bear; the latter, I understand, are not at all uncommon. The buffalo are gone. The southern slope of the mountains has not been hunted as much as the northern, and game is more plentiful there than on this side, which is constantly hunted by the Crow Indians, who have driven the game away since the agency has been moved over on the Little Horn River. The streams contain some catfish, sturgeon and other inferior kinds of food fishes, and in the mountains good trout fishing can be had, none, however, nearer than fifty miles that amounts to anything. One thing is certain—the days for plenty of large game in this region are over, and it is astonishing how rapidly it has almost been exterminated. But if the large game is gone, you can have plenty of sport in killing rattlesnakes, which seem to be more abundant here than anywhere I have yet been in the West. I believe I told you what Dr. Price saw one day in this line, and that he killed fourteen one day (Oct. 14th), and fifteen the next. Another party I learn has killed 123 in the same vicinity, having to pass in the neighborhood daily. The latter number have all been killed since Oct. 15th. One was killed as late as Nov. 8th. What she was doing out as late as that puzzles me. If I do not find it too much work I am going to investigate one of their dens this Winter and see what it looks like. There is no question in my mind that this particular place is the gathering point of nearly all the rattlesnakes in the neighborhood to hibernate. Strange to say a species of bullsnake seems to live in the same holes with the rattlesnake, at least it would appear so, finding four right among them. I have two of these now in alcohol.

THE RIFLE.

Lieutenant Kuhnle Wins the Championship Medal.

At Petaluma, Sunday, the last of a series of three rifle matches between Lieutenant Fred. Kuhnle and Sergeant Hovey, for the championship medal, came off. The match was shot over the Petaluma range, the terms being 100 shots each at 200 yards, and resulted in a victory for Kuhnle, who defeated his opponent by 17 points. Kuhnle will now hold the medal, having won it twice before, and it is now his private property. In addition to this, the victory of Sunday gives to him the championship of the State, and he will figure as such until some other marksman wrests the laurels from him. The score of Sunday's match is as follows:

Kuhnle	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—46
	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—46
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—45
	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—46
	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—44
	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—47
	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
Total										462
Hovey	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—46
	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—46
	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5—43
	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—43
	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—43
	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—44
	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—45
	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—46
Total										445

In practice on the same range the following scores were made, ten shots each at 200 and 500 yards:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Private Haux (Co. C)	46	48	94
Lieut. Kellogg (Staff)	46	47	93
Col. Ranlett	43	43	86
Private Zartman (Co. C)	43	43	86
Capt. Fairbanks (Co. C)	41	41	82

At Shell Mound, last Sunday, some remarkable shooting was made by R. C. Moore, of Company A of the Fifth, at 200 and 500 yards. His score was a follows:

200 yards	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
500 yards	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—48
Total										96

Moore also shot three 10-shot strings at 200 yards, making 47, 45, 45.

Charles Carr made the following score:

200 yards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48

The following marksmen proved prize winners at the Thanksgiving Day shoot at Lodi: Will Smith, T. Corwell, Harvey Smith, John Brown, J. Taylor, J. Blevins, Geo. Woods, Wm. Taylor, Overhiser, and Knox Thorp.

Swiss Rifle Club.

The monthly meeting of this club was held last Sunday, at Harbor View range, and was well attended. The following members took prizes for best centre shots: 1st, J. C. Huguenin; 2d, Rudolph Hopf; 3d, Theo. Wetsel; 4th, J. Leemann; 5th, S. Neuschwander; 6th, Marianni; 7th, P. Croce; 8th, Stuber. Most bull's-eyes: P. Croce, 11, J. Leemann, 8, Theo. Wetsel, 7, K. Hopf, 6. Mr. Kohrback, an old member of the club, in starting with a trial shot made a most excellent centre, and would have carried off the honors of the day, had he taken out his tickets for the customary shots a few minutes sooner. The bad scores made in the afternoon pool shooting, are to be attributed only to the bad light thrown on the target by some bushes and foliage, which at one moment would partly cover the bull's-eyes and balance of the target, and again leave it bright and shining. We hope that the management of the range will remove such obstacles before next meeting. Pool shooting gave the following results: P. Croce, 90, Rudolph Hopf, 84, Theo. Wetsel, 85, Walker, 78; total, 337. J. Leemann, 88, Stuber, 76, Huguenin, 76, Bachmann, 78; total, 318. The former shooting master, P. Croce, made seven bull's-eyes in succession out of his eleven, which is remarkably good shooting.

ATHLETICS.

Dishonest Sprinters.

During a recent discussion on the dishonesty of sprinters, a Boston gentleman gave the following as his experience with them. No doubt there are many backers who can relate an almost similar tale. "Yes, I followed them for over two years, at the end of which I didn't have a coat to my back, and my family were in want. I will tell you how this came about. In 1879 I made the acquaintance of a sprinter, and, after seeing him exercise, I became interested in sprinting. Well, the first race I went to see was four years ago, when my man ran Tom Aiken 400 yards at Mystic Park, Medford. I was green in the betting business, but still there seemed to be something queer about the race. After several inquiries I learned that a sport had given my man $150 the week previous to stay behind. I asked my man what I should do. He said: 'Back me to win, as I intend to to double-cross them and hold on to that $150.' I backed him and won $60. After the race he told me that it was customary to give a winner half of the outside bets. I gave him half. I had made $30 so easy that I was encouraged, and, I determined to look for more. My man was next matched to run a man in Lynn. This I was given as a dead sure thing. I went there early in the day and waited around for all snap bets, when who should I see but my man riding into the park with the man he said was to be the sucker. This set me thinking, and I refused to bet any money and the race never came off. I think that I was to be the sucker. My man then agreed to reform and run honest races. Well, he put me in the hole for over $200 on the next race. Of course he said he tried to win. A year or so later on my man went to Canada, and before he was there a great while I heard that he was matched to run a man near Brantford, Ont., and that he lost. I saw the man who ran him some time afterward and he told me it was a job, and that my man used to lay awake night after night telling him how he would down one sucker alone in that race for $1,500. After the race they divided $15. Suckers seemed to be scarce just then in Canada. My man returned home again and soon after ran a race near Weymouth, Mass., which took the cake. My man gave "Murty" Downing both ends well split. All of us got the dump. I found my sprinter to be an expensive instrument, so I gave him the shake. Last year he called around and said he would like to pull me out even, and that a Canada sprinter was to allow him to win a 100 yard race at Lowell, Mass. I was soft enough to believe him. It was the same old story; the race cost me some fifty odd dollars. I had got desperate now, and followed my man to New York where he had Broadbent, the English sprinter, in training to run Kane of New Britain, Conn., 125 yards. My man said: "Go and put up every dollar you've got on him; he's a flyer." I did, and had to write home for my fare. This last straw broke the camel's back, and I quit. I have been working ever since, and find that I am out of debt. I know better than to ever touch another sprint race. To-day I came out to see who was to be the sucker. When I got in the hotel to warm myself, I heard a man say: "Well, we worked the suckers for our Summer's board; now we must down them for our Winter's keep, or else carry the hod, eh?" The other man said: "Cheese it; don't crack it so loud; they will get on to us and make a big kick. I had the young fellow play in my $75 on Garrity, so I am solid." When I heard this I put all my friends on their guard. Now they have dumped the man who has supported them all Summer. Tell me; do you think that the average sprint runner has any principle? Not much. I am done with them, and don't you forget it."—*Pittsburg Sportsman*.

The English professional champion walker, J. W. Raby, is shortly coming to this country in the hope of getting on a match with Meagher.——H. H. Baxter, the champion pole-vaulter of America, sailed on the Alaska, last Tuesday week, accompanied by his mother and sister, for a five months' visit to England and France.——Almost 10,000 people attended the fifth annual games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association of New York.——A wrestler of Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia, named Keating challenged Donald Dinnie or any man in his combination, to a wrestling match, collar and elbow and Cornish style, with a toss up for the third style. The challenge was not accepted.——SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21st.—J. H. Robinson defeated Edward Mitchell on Hampden Park this afternoon by two feet in a hundred-yard race. Time, 9⅘s. The race was for $250 a side. Robinson is believed to be Hutchens, the sprinter, who was said to have left a week ago for England. Mitchell is believed to be Rogers or Carleton.——On Oct. 25th J. Keenan, of New South Wales defeated B. Farrel, of Melbourne, for the hand-ball championship of Australia.

William Miller writes as follows in the Melbourne *Sportsman*: "For the information of your readers the best wrestlers in America are: Greco-Roman style, Wm. Muldoon and Clarence Whistler; collar and elbow style, Colonel J. H. M'Laughlin, John M'Mahon and H. M. Dufur; catch-as-catch style, Joe Acton, Tom Cannon and Edwin Bibby."

It appears as if all the wrestlers of America are heading for this city. At the present time we have in our midst Clarence Whistler, Tom Cannon, Duncan C. Ross, Holcomb, Greek George, Shoemaker, Marc Christol and a host more of the lesser lights of the arena.

Central Park.

The Central Park grounds on the corner of Eight and Market were formally opened on Thanksgiving Day. A large crowd assembled to witness the games provided by the management. As all the prominent athletes were taking part in the Olympic games on the same day, the events at these grounds were left to the second and third class performers, consequently all the records made were of the most ordinary description. In the evening a miscellaneous programme, consisting of club swinging, wrestling, etc., was given. Last Sunday another large audience gathered at the grounds principally to see the balloon ascension. A very interesting game of baseball was also played between mixed teams. The 100 yard footrace between Ryan and Johnson for $500 a side proved a terrible fiasco. Both men got away together, but before a quarter of the distance had been covered, it was evident that Johnson was a very tame runner, and judging by his Sunday performance it looks extremely problematical whether he can beat 11 2-5 sec. Of course the usual announcement that the race was for $500 must be taken *cun grano salis*. Do any of the readers of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN think that a man of Johnson's calibre would race Ryan for money. We guess not. The bicycle race did not take place.

The manager of the female walking match at Allegheny, skipped out with all the money. Besides the principals in the match, 8 or 10 men who were trainers, walkers and employees generally are left without any money. It is to be hoped that this last escapade will help to diminish such demoralizing spectacles as female walking matches.——Smith challenges any may man living, bar Hutchens, for a 200-yard run. A forfeit is up in support of the challenge.——A novel weight throwing contest took place at Toronto, Ont. Nov. 1st. T. Johnson won by throwing a 56-lb weight over a car 11 feet high; McNamara was second putting the same weight over the car 10 feet 6 inches high. Johnson is reported to have run 50 yards in 5¼s., at the benefit of the veteran trainer, Jack Goulding, at the Polo grounds, New York.——The great Hanlon family of gymnasts attribute the brilliancy of their career as gymnasts to the fact that they never allowed themselves to get out of condition. The Hanlons have made it a rule to abstain wholly from stimulants at all times and under all circumstances, and to take a certain unvarying amount of exercise every day, whether performing or not.

The North Side Athletic Club held their annual games at Williamsburg, L. I. Attendance large. The events worthy of record were:

Exhibition One Standing Long Jump, with Weights—L. Hellwig, 12 ft. 3 in., 12 ft. 5 in., 12 ft. 3 in., 12 ft. 9½ in. He used 16 lbs. dumb bells. The jump, 12 ft. 9½ in., is now the longest amateur jump in the world, supplanting the 12 ft. 6½ in. made by W. S. Lawton of this city on May 13th, 1876.

12 Mile Handicap Run—P. D. Skillman, M. A. C., scratch, 1h. 12m. 13 s., 1st; J. Gassman, N. S. A. C., scratch, 1h. 13m. 45s., 2d; Skillman's time for 10½ miles, 1h. 2m. 43s.; 11 miles, 1h. 5m. 55s.; 11½ miles, 1h. 9m. 10s., and 12 miles, 1h. 12m. 13s., are now the fastest American amateur records. Skillman's times, however, are far behind English records.

The English professional team won their opening match in Australia against fifteen of South Australia, by 3 wickets. The Southern Australians scored 217 and 144. The Englishmen realized 239 in their first attempt, and made the necessary number of runs in the second, after losing 7 wickets. Ulyett was the most successful batsman, scoring the century in his first innings.

Tom Cannon and Duncan C. Ross wrestle a match, best three out of five, at the California Theatre on Monday evening.

The medals won at the late Olympic meeting were handed over to the winners on Thursday evening. The medals, which we understand were designed by J. Hammersmith, are very elaborate, and reflect great credit on the manufacturers, John Levy & Co.

The opening game of football will probably take place next Saturday afternoon.

BICYCLING.

Experiments are being made at the "Howe" factory on a new bearing for bicycles, the invention of a Dundee gentleman.——M. Rousseau, of Marseilles, claims to have constructed a bicycle like the Kangaroo long before it was made in England.——H. W. Gaskel was tendered a public banquet by the Ranelagh Harriers, of London, in honor of his American victories on the evening of Nov. 9th.——The late bicycle tournament at Kansas was a great success.——A Hartford jewelry firm has just finished a beautiful trophy of gold, valued at $50, to be presented to Mr. Sellers, the English bicyclist, who beat the bicycle record of the world, at Charles Oak Park, at the September tournament.——An electric headlight for bicycles will shortly be placed on the market.

The following gentlemen will act as officers for the tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen: Referee, Geo. H. Strong; starter, W. C. Brown; judges, C. B. Hill, H. C. Finkler and T. Jennings; timers, Hiram B. Cook, P. McIntyre and H. J. Lucas; clerk of the course, Geo. F. Day. The committee on handicaps consists of S. F. Booth, E. Mohrig and T. Hill.

A mistake, which we greatly regret, crept in our account of the Olympic games. By some inexplicable blunder the time in the mile bicycle race was given as 4m. 4 4-5s. instead of 3m. 4 4-5s. Our statement in the issue of the 22d, that with conditions favorable Cook was capable of making the mile in 3m. 5s., was not very wide of the mark.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the "Housewarming" of the Citizen's Bicycle Club of New York. The programme consists of a varied musical entertainment by the Club members, humorous selectione by Mr. Robert J. Burdette, and a brief lecture by Mr. Thomas Stevens, who recently rode from San Francisco to Boston on a bicycle.

At the annual election of the Portland Bicycle Club the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: H. W. Nickerson, President; Dr. C. C. Newcastle, Secretary-Treasurer; F. T. Merrill, Captain; E. J. Partridge, Vice Captain; C. N. Scott, Bugler.

Cook, who lowered the record in the mile bicycle race at the Olympic games rode a Royal Premier, the weight of which was 32 lbs. Johnson, the winner of the 5 mile race was mounted on a British Mail, which only weighed 30 lbs.

We are told that it is very likely that a track will be put in at the park, as the park commissioners have signified their willingness, and it now remains only for the athletes to push the thing forward. This would undoubtedly be a great improvement to the park, and an extra attraction for those visiting it. As it now is the bicycles are being pushed out of everything by the teams, and it would be a good thing if they had a good track and an open space within, where teams could not go, in fact, what they could call exclusively their own. We look forward to this very anxiously.

The five-mile bicycle race to be held by the B. C. W. Tournament bids fair to break the record, as some of the best riders on the Coast have already entered for it. It's a good thing it is a scratch race, as the best man will win it; whereas, if it was a handicap, the scratch man (who is always considered the best) may all but beat the man ahead and well deserve the prize, when he gets "left."

Mr. Mohrig, the leader of the Bay City Wheelmen's Drill Corps, is now confident that they can successfully compete with any Eastern Company. The Drill Corps consists of: Mr. Mohrig, Geo. Day, W. Day, F. R. Cook, S. F. Booth, W. Munro, W. Meeker and E. Rideout.

Quite a large number of our bicycle men are training for the Bay City Tournament, and by the list of entries already made, the contest will probably be very close and exciting.

The B. C. W. have added another event in the shape of a one half mile, and if the 1:29¼ record is not broken, we will acknowledge the Eastern "Yanks" as our better.

The Bay City Wheelmen had a most enjoyable moonlight run Tuesday evening to the Cliff House, quite number of outside 'cyclists accompanying them.

To-morrow a tandem bicycle will be wheeled through the streets of San Francisco for the first time.

The roans in Portland are very fair and possess the great advantage of being near the city.

There are about sixty "wheels" in Oregon, and new ones are arriving every week.

Ten members of the B. C. W. were out for a moonlight ride on Wednesday evening.

Some excellent time has been made in trials at the Mechanics' pavilion.

A son of Alexander Badlam is the latest convert to the bicycle.

C. Morrison rides the only "Star" bicycle in the city.

FISH.

The Fish Commission.

A special meeting of the Board was held at Sacramento on Monday. The proceedings are thus summarized by the *Bee:*

This morning a special meeting of the Fish Commissioners was held at the Union Hotel, Commissioners Buckingham and Dibble being present. Secretary and Treasurer Dibble stated that his financial report is ready and will be forwarded from his home soon to go to print.

A letter was received from Shaw & Son, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, offering to sell salmon trout eggs for 65 cents per thousand if 100,000 shouln be ordered. The Commissioners to-day accepted the terms and sent an order for 200,000. They will be placed in the Shebly hatchery, and the young fish will in time be planted in the lakes and reservoirs in the various parts of the State. The eggs come packed in moss.

President Buckingham reported that at his recent visit to the Shebly hatchery he found about 75,000 young trout ready for distribution, and they are to be sent to Santa Cruz and other places soon.

The State Fish Commissioners are making an effort to secure black bass eggs or young fry for California waters. Livingston Stone, of the United States Fish Commission, says the eggs are not to be had in the Eastern markets, but he can procure young fish. The black bass is a very game fish and is said to afford finer sport than trout. Years ago the Fish Commission here planted some in private preserves and reservoirs about San Mateo, with the understanding that they could be drawn upon to supply other places. There are black bass there now, but no one is even allowed to fish there without a permit from George Hearst or other owners, and boats to go out where the fish stay are not allowed even by those who have permits to go to the ponds. A sixty-pound black bass is reported to have been caught at Humboldt Bay. President Buckingham says it was neither a striped bass, which are frequently caught, nor black bass, but a variety now found in Monterey Bay, and which were once so numerous as to glut the San Francisco market. But few black bass are caught in California, yet the fish do well in the rivers and lakes. Nearly all varieties of Eastern fish have done well here, and as many more varieties as can be obtained are to be purchased from time to time.

In the Shebly hatchery are various kinds of trout hatched in different ponds and boxes. There are but few pure Eastern trout to be found in the mountains, though many have been planted, and the reason seems to be, not in the death of the fish, but that they lose their identity by mixing and breeding with native fish.

To-day the Board determined to at once inspect the headwaters of the Sacramento to find a place suitable for hatching salmon. The State has never had a salmon hatchery, and has depended upon that of the United States on the Cloud river. This has recently been abandoned, practically, proper appropriation for it having not been made, because the salmon have not thrived in the East when sent there. A Deputy is still there, however, to look after the trout hatchery three miles above, for the trout sent East have done well. The Government is willing to allow the California Commission to take the salmon hatchery, but the Commissioners do not want it. They say that the water-wheel is out of repair, and the dam broken, and that $6,000 or $8,000 would have to be expended in fixing things up properly. They propose to establish a new hatchery, if the State will make an appropriation, and try to again fill the river with salmon, which seem to have almost deserted the Sacramento.

The Board adjourned without date, but will meet about the middle of December, when Commissioner Redding will return from the East. Then some statutes will be drawn up and submitted to the Legislature.

Robert Bonner superintended the shoeing of Dictator while in Kentucky, with the view of balancing his feet.

The racing public in England have their trials and tribulations as well as those of America. Mr. R. I'Anson, one of the family made famous by Blink Bonny and Blair Athol, is lately filling the position of starter at certain meetings on the other side. In one race recently there was a delay of three-quarters of an hour, "owing to the general fractiousness of the entire field." After the race Charles Wood, who occupies a position in England similar to that occupied by Garrison on this side the water, was reported to the stewards, and promptly suspended. On the same day, in the Alexandria Handicap, five furlongs, (and by the way, out of seven races on the programme of the day, there were five five-furlong dashes, and the remaining two were at a mile), thirteen of the fourteen starters ran the entire distance on a false start. This illustrates the difficulties of the starter's position, even in England, where they ought "to know it all."

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence. 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

THE

STANFORD STAKES
1886

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES OF 1883, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1886, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1886, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

STANFORD STAKES FOR 1887.

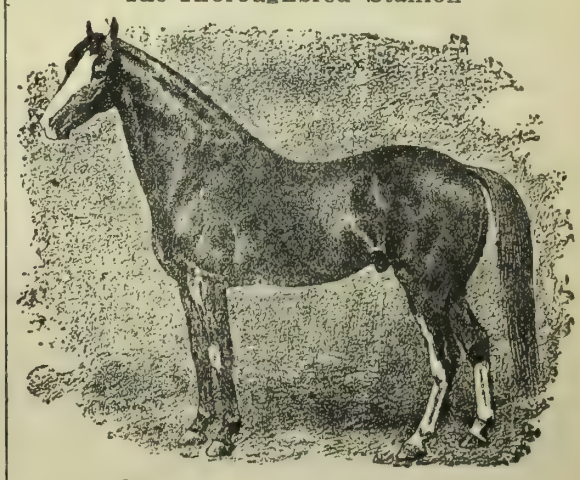
A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES' foals of 1884, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stake will close, $25 on the 1st of January 1886, $25 on the 1st of January 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, second two-ninths, third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1887, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st day of January, 1887, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the first day of January, 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms. $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

My place, where Joe Hooker will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier and Jim Renwick. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES
and
WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

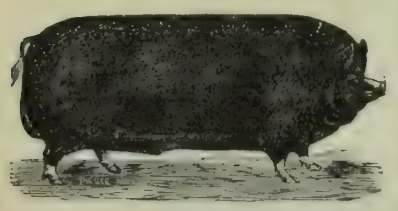
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares,
Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK

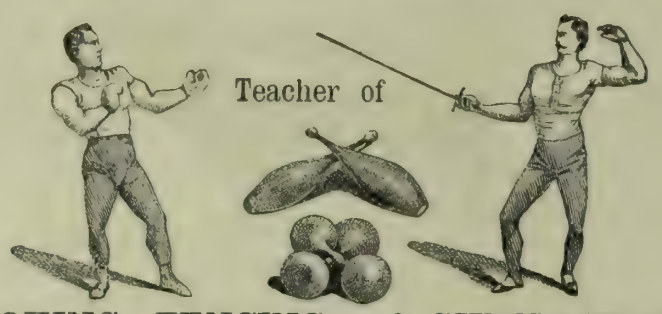
TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco.

LOUIS CERICHTEN,



Teacher of

BOXING, FENCING and GYMNASTICS,

NO. 316 POST STREET, Bet. Powell and Stockton.

Lessons Given at Above Place or Gentlemen's Residences.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

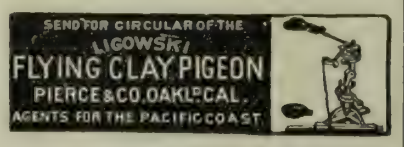


KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

Wellington's Improved

EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that this Egg Food to their ful every other day to keep them free from them lay through the otherwise they would

Every one should feed poultry, one tablespoon each dozen hens. It will every disease and make Fall and Winter, when stop. NOTE.—If not using the Improved Egg Food you know your hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

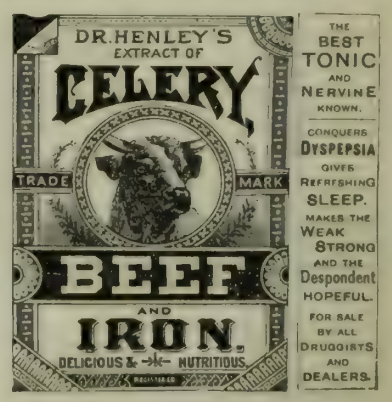
SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport. Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor,

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco



Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Grnagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

EDUCATIONAL.

BARNARD'S

Business College, 37 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

DIPLOMA of Mechanic's Institute Fair, 1884, Awarded to this College.

"Our College Ledger."

Contains full particulars regarding the College Departments, Courses of Study, Terms, etc., etc. **Send for a Copy.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

Send for circular.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. 25 CENTS Silver Coin Size. & CO.'S CENTS that will keep your teeth pure. AT O. E. Hannaya other method in the world. IT never fails. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. New York. NEW CASE READY CASH

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.

Calved October 21, 1880.

Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

LE MOINE, 3151, H. H. B.

Calved April 30, 1884.

Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, No. 2091, A. R.

Calved October 23, 1877.

Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price, $150.**

BERTON.

Calved April 20, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.

Calved April 27, 1884.

Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines. C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars,

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

JERSEYS and GUERNSEYS,

Registered in the A. J. C. C. and A. G. C. C., of New York, the only standard register.

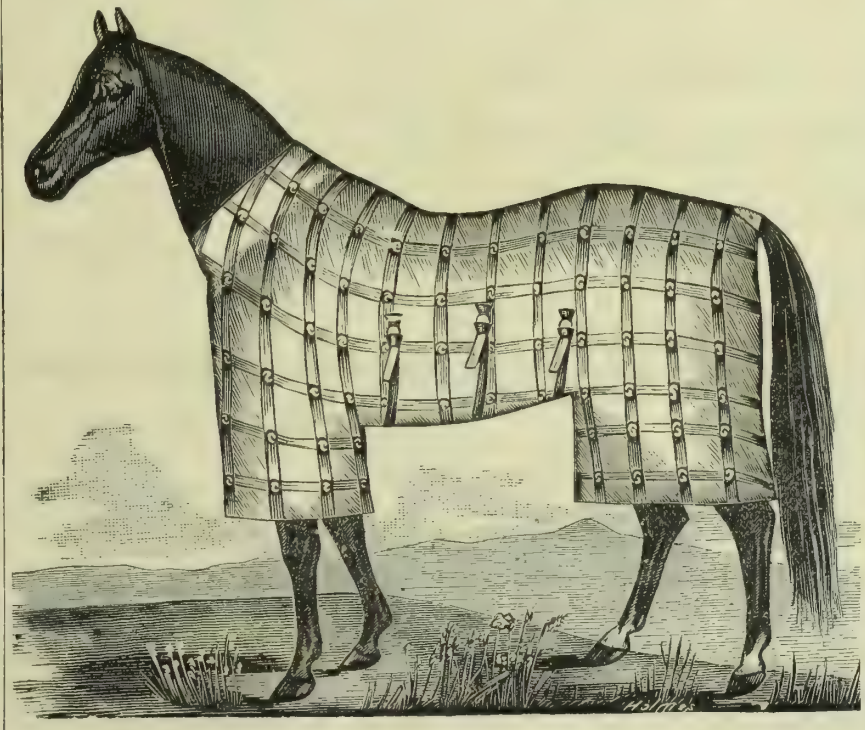


Jersey Belle of Scituate that made 25 lbs 4 1-2 ozs. of butter in one week.

A grandson of above cow is now in use in the Yerba Buena. This herd won all the herd prizes for 1882. Since then have been added young animals from Mr. Pierce's valuable herds East. He now has Jersey Belle of Scituate, Coomassie, Mary Ann of St. Lambert, Silver Cloud and Eurotas strains; also large selections from the Islands, without regard to cost. He has interest in Eastern herds of 200, at the head of which stand only living son of Jersey Belle, Romeo de Bonair, (87½ per cent. Mary Ann's blood), and Pierson, the best show bull in America. These bulls are valued at $10,000 each.

HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879. REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

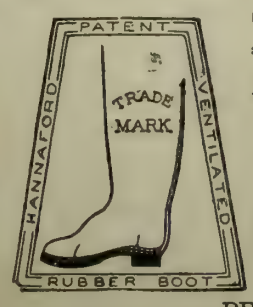
The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Hannaford Ventilated Rubber Boot.



THE IMPROVEMENT CONSISTS OF AN ELASTIC MIDDLE SOLE WITH A series of compressible air cells, whereby foul air is expelled and fresh air is admitted to the feet.

Their use for months in the Boston Fire Department, Brighton Slaughter Houses and large manufacturing establishments has fully demonstrated that the

Hannaford Ventilated Boots

WILL NOT SWEAT OR CHILL THE FEET.
WILL NOT MAKE THE FEET TENDER.
WILL KEEP THE FEET DRY.

These improvements add but little to the cost of the boots, while their comfort and durability are greatly increased. Persons who have been unable to wear rubber boots can wear these with comfort.

NO METALLIC SUBSTANCE

which will rust, corrode, or act as a conductor of cold is used in these boots.

PRICE FOR HIP BOOTS, $6.50.

E. T. ALLEN, Sole Agent.

416 Market Street, San Francisco.

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17yi **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr, city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on fine linest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.

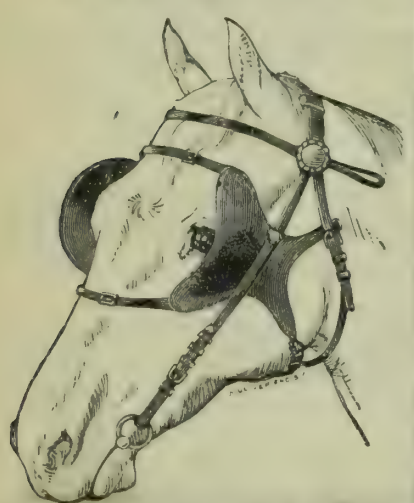
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**

Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON.

No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $26.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver plated for gaving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

State Agricultural Society.

Races.  Races.

Trotting Events for 1886 and 1887, to Close Jan 1, 1885.

Occident Stake for 1886.

The trotting stake for foals of 1883 to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1886. Entries to close Jan. 1st, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance, of which $25 is to accompany nomination; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886, and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of $400, to be added by the society. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. First colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.

Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1887.

The trotting stake for foals of 1884, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1887—Entries to close Jan. 1, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.

Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Corrin's Great Horse Liniment.

Sure Cure for Swinney,

WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,

SPRAINS, STRAINS, ETC.

It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment.

Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney; which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest, as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

Mrs. A. C. JOSEPH, Prop., San Francisco.

All Rights Secured in U. S. Patent Office.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

JNO. A. McKERRON, Agent,

232 Ellis Street.

FOR SALE,



THE GAME

HAMBLETONIAN

TROTTING STALLION

"HA HA!"

Four-year-old record 2:31, (can trot much faster), is offered for sale during this month at a bargain. Cause for selling, closing out business.

"HA HA" is brown, 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs., and is stylish, sound and kind. For pedigree see Wallace's Standard Stud Book, No. 1219.

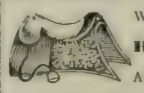
"HA HA'S" colts took first premium at the Stockton Fair for the best trotting suckling. He trotted three races this season as a four-year-old, one at Sacramento where he won second money, and twice at Stockton where he won both races.

FRED ARNOLD.

Stockton, Cal.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.

And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

—A large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,

(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ROBERT BECK.

Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers,

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso Express and East Emigrant	10:10 A M
7:00 P M		6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
†8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*2:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*8:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
7:30 A M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*3:30 P M	Tulare, Fresno, Madera and Merced	*3:40 P M
8:00 A M		10:40 A M
3:30 P M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—6:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*8:00—*8:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V. No. 24.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Sketches of Los Angeles.—No. 1.

It has long been our conviction that California, by uniting the two great oceans under the same government, and thus extending and at the same time consolidating the commercial, social and political influences of the country, has done more for America, during the last twenty-five years than all the other States in America put together. When once this idea is properly regarded, and kept uppermost in the mind, as a person travels over this State and comes in contact with its vast resources and endless products, it will grow stronger and stronger until, as in our case, it becomes a conviction of life. Of course the character of the districts visited, the variety, excellence and quality of their products, will have much to do with confirming it after it has been matured. For years we have personally been in the habit of travelling over the Pacific Coast from the far South to the headwaters of the Columbia and Frazer rivers, where standing between the two a man can almost throw a stone into each of these mighty streams, and thus having seen our State in all its phases of merit and demerit we thought we had a very extensive and correct knowledge of both. There was one section that some how we had never visited until lately, and we now freely confess that not having seen the extreme southern region of the State, that grand stretch of country lying between Los Angeles and San Diego, North and South, and the ocean and the Sierra Madre mountains, East and West, we knew comparatively nothing of California, the beauties of her climate, the richness of her valleys, the extent of her general capacities, or her unlimited power and glory in future, highly as we had estimated all of them previously. Books, it is true, have been written, maps have been published far the information of our people at home and abroad on the districts referred to, but for all these, voluminous as they are, we think there are many people, as we were until lately, deplorably ignorant of their extended richness, and charming climate. We propose, therefore, to give some sketches of our glorious south, to tell our readers what we saw and learned, because it is right they should know the truth, and because a newspaperman if at all observant or intelligent, can reach the inner life of that truth sooner and more correctly than either book makers or map makers, and oftentimes do more good than both together.

Our readers will recollect the object of our visit to Los Angeles was to attend the Convention of the State Sportsmen's Association which was held in that city in the early part of last October. Through the means of this connection we were fortunate, so far as getting correct statistics go, in being brought into communion with the best people of all classes, and we again say no people could be more hospitable, kind, and attentive, than the citizens of Los Angeles city and county were to us during our prolonged visit. We were thus enabled to collect a vast amount of varied and valuable information which we have yet to classify and put in proper form, and which we cannot, in this article, deal with properly. We have, however, to make a beginning, and so this week, we shall deal with the wants of the travelling public and confine ourselves to the steamboat and hotel accommodations. We do this first because the traveling community are always on the move, and in their journeyings, need most to be told where they can be best treated and accommodated. There is another reason why we make these topics the subject of our first article, viz., the liberality of the Steamship Company, and the hotel proprietors to the members of the Convention, a liberality that deserves a grateful acknowledgement, and which is most readily given.

On leaving San Francisco, as time was an object with the business men of the Association attending the Convention so far away, application was made to the railroad people for a reduction of fares of accredited members to the Convention, but the application was peremptorily refused. The members then applied to Messrs Goodall, Perkins & Co., of the steamboat line, as all unanimously determined not to go by rail, and by this company, the members were met in a most courteous and cordial spirit, who at once acknowledged the justice of the claim and made a very liberal reduction in the fare of each member, in our own case, as representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN being still more liberal. Of course the *Santa Rosa* was chosen, and of this grand steamboat we wish to say a few words. On leaving and during the trip we had ample opportunity of observing her merits for it blew a half hurricane to which some of the people succombed on getting outside the heads. It is scarcely passible to say too much in praise of the *Santa Rosa* as a sea-boat, and her strength and steadiness in the water are marvellous. Her appointments, table, and general accommodations are fully equal to her other qualitics, her staterooms being marvels of elegance and comfort, and the attendance and civility of the officers unexceptionable. The main, cabin and dining room, each magnificently furnished, are grand samples of naval architecture. The whole ship is lighted with electricity from the engine room to the staterooms so that a moment, at the proper time, the whole interior is a blaze of brilliant or softened light as the locality requires. To complete the electric-light department cost $10,000. The speed of the Santa Rosa is almost phenomenal, having once, when turned loose for the purpose, made the whole trip in twenty-two hours, a feat that beats the railroad. Of course she does not make that time on the average trip, but, including stoppages at Hartford and Santa Barbara, she always averages from twelve to fourteen knots an hour. When time is not a particular object, though there are only few hours difference with the rail, we advise all parties going South to take the Santa Rosa. The total cost of the vessel was $600,000.

On landing at San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, the members of the Convention were met by a delegation of the local gun club, and escorted to the St. Elmo hotel, where the enterprising and gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Dunham and Schieffelin, also made a reduction of rates in favor of our people. At this point I reach the next thing of importance to travellers—the hotel accommodations. In this respect Los Angeles is not behind her sister cities of the State, the St. Elmo and the Pico House, both under the joint control and management of the gentlemen mentioned above, in management, living and general comfort being equal to any interior hotels we know in California. The table, at both houses, in variety and character is faultless. The interior economy of the houses is of the highest order for quiet and comfort, and when one retires it means rest and sleep, a virtue by no means peculiar to our California hotels. The steward of the St. Elmo is a general in his way, who cannot be beaten. The clerks understand their business, and are at all times polite and reliable. Nor must we overlook the St. Elmo bar. The presiding genius, Uncle Billy, as he is familiary called, is a genius in his way. The Pico House was built by the old Governor of that name, Pio Pico, whom Fremont knocked out in one round, and who is now a bright, bustling old man of ninety-three, with a physical activity that is marvellous. The home comforts of this house are equal to the St. Elmo, and the two together are an honor to the city the residents may well be proud of. The furniture of both houses cost over $60.000.

The average rates are from $2 to $3 a day. On leaving for home the last civility we enjoyed was an invitation from Mr. Dunham to lunch with him at the Pico, and we had a right cosy time. In the hotel line, Los Angeles, however, certainly wants a house between those mentioned, and the two-bit houses, for people who wish and can only afford to live moderately. Such a house would receive a large patronage. We are not aware of one existing.

On returning we again took the steamer, this time selecting the Eureka, a fast, steady sailing boat, for the purpose of seeing the wayports and their products, all these giving a correct idea of the progress and development of the State. When not sick, for we are a wretched sailor, we enjoyed the trip very much. It is scarcely possible to realize the vast improvements during the last fifteen years. On leaving San Pablo we touched at ten ports, staying more or less at each place to take in freight of almost every kind and quantity The ports were Hueneme, San Buena Ventura, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simon, Monterey, and Santa Cruz. Most of these ports represent prosperous agricultural locations back from the Coast, the produce of which comes to our market by steamboat. We found Captain Hanna, and the purser, Mr. Ames, very attentive and obliging.

At this season and the Spring Los Angeles is most sought by invalids. At all times it is well worth visiting, and will teach many things unthought of. In selecting the way of going, if you do go reader, take our advice, go by water, have a good sea-sick spell and add ten years of vigor and enjoyment to your life. H.

Daughters of Mambrino Patchen have already produced not less than twelve 2:30 performers, which is a better showing in this direction than has ever been made by any other stallion at his time of life. Seven of the twelve are by George Wilkes, two of which have records better than 2:30, viz., Rosa Wilkes (2:18¼) and Guy Wilkes (2:19¼.)

Speaking of the race in which Jewett got his record of 2:14¾ a short time since, Knap McCarthy, his driver, states that he could have easily driven him out in 2:12 or better, and predicts that he will make it hot for the best of them in the free-for-all next season.

It is proposed to increase the capital stock of the Coney Island Jockey Club from $350,000 to $525,000.

A Talk with Archer.

[New York Herald.]

"I have come here," said Archer, "to pass about three months. I wanted to get away from the long nights at Newmarket, and for a while I was undecided whether to visit India or America; but now I am in New York I am glad this country was decided upon. My trip is a sight seeing one, I am in search of distraction. With a few days rest we shall go up the Hudson to Albany, thence to Niagara, thence to Chicago, thence to Salt Lake City, and San Francisco. Upon our return I shall visit, if opportunity is afforded, the breeding establishments of the North, West, and South."

"Will you ride any races during you stay?"

"Please say that I would not ride a race during this trip for £5,000.

"Will you again ride upon your return to England?"

"That I cannot say now, but if all goes well I hope to appear in the saddle next year in England."

"Of the twenty-three hundred or more winners you have ridden, can you recall any particularly sensational victory?"

"My winning the Derby on the Duke of Westminster's Bend Or, in 1880, you may properly term sensational. A fortnight before the race Muley Edris 'savaged my right arm —that is, bit it to the bone, cutting into the muscles, and thoroughly disabling it. A case was made for the arm, and a spring of peculiar contrivance arranged to support the hand. In that way I rode Bend Or, and it was nip and tuck throughout the fight. It was only the last few strides—the last try—that I rushed Bend Or to the front and won, beating Robert the Devil by a head. It was right out of the fire, I can tell you, sir."

"As you were the first to revive interest in American horses abroad, please to give me your impressions of those seen by you in England."

"As a rule the American horses sent to England have been first-class. I found Iroquois a magnificent animal—kind, willing and gentle—and I was the happiest man you ever saw when I won the Derby with him. Foxhall was another good one, and his Cambridgeshire victory, with his 126 lbs. up, was a tall performance. Iroquois winning the Derby was a popular victory, and so I believe were all the victories of the American horses. Parole was a good handicap animal, but not really tiptop. I rode him a winner and was glad of it."

"About the English turf?"

"The horses this year are an average lot. There was nothing very wonderful about the three-year-olds, but St. Simon, I imagine, is about the best, and St. Gatien's a good one greatly improved of late. All in all, the horses of the year in England are a fair average lot, and some of the two-year-olds are very promising."

A stranger to Archer is very favorably impressed with his quiet manners and the modesty which marks any reference to his many achievements on the turf.

The New Orleans Fair.

Mr. Dexter Curtis, superintendent of the department of horses at the New Orleans Exposition, says that about 400 horses will be stalled at the exposition. He did not think there would be much of an exhibit of racing or trotting stock, but that the draft horses, both Norman and Clydesdale, would be exhibited in large numbers. He could furnish a partial list of those owners who had engaged stalls. This list included Dunham, who has engaged stalls for forty horses; Virgin, for twelve, Perry, for sixteen and Holloway, for forty. All these horses will be of the imported draft stock. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., will send twelve horses; Beith, of Ottawa, Canada, twelve; Huntington, of Syracuse, N. Y., thirteen; Adams, of Lexington, Ky., twelve, and Hughes, of Lexington, two car-loads. The horses of these last three will probably be matched teams of driving horses. Commodore Kittson, of St. Paul, may send down his stable, including Johnston, the champion pacer of the world, time 2:06¼. All applications for stalls must be in before Dec. 25. The horse-show will last from Dec. 25 to Jan. 15. After it concludes purses may, perhaps, be made up for trotters.

The annual rental of the Paris, France, Jockey Club's grounds has been $18,000 for fifteen years until last year, when it was raised to $20,000.

It is probable that there will be a Winter meeting of short duration at New Orleans in February.

The best Austrian trotting records are: One mile, 2:24¾; 1½ miles, 3:40½; 2¼ miles by a double team, 5:53¾.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Trotting Turf from 1810 to 1885.

[New York Sportsman.]

Trotting is purely an American institution. In no other countryis it at all popular, as compared with this, and we may justly lay claim to the trotter as an American production, for while trotting matches were occasionally heard of in England, long before they were known in this country, and while other countries, especially Russia, have undertaken to breed trotters, none have attained anything that could compare with our flyers, from the early, long-distance champions, down to our Maud S., Jay-Eye-See, or Harry Wilkes of to-day. To enter into the reasons for our success in this particular direction would be foreign to this article. Judicious breeding has in a large measure contributed to it, and that part of the question will be taken up at some future time, and treated on in a series of articles.

But no matter how strong the instinct imparted to adopt the trotting gait as a means of locomotion, it is only by careful, patient development, that it is brought to the highest degree of perfection. Leaving aside the question of our excelling in breeding, we unquestionably do, in developing, and also in the different facilities that all combine to make speed possible, such as the construction of tracks, lightness and strength of vehicles, etc. Many hold to the theory that a horse will ultimately trot or pace as fast as the same distance can be covered by a runner; that trotting is a natural and not an acquired gait, etc. Of all these theories I leave the reader to judge as he follows my researches from year to year, and realizes that the trotter of to-day is a creature really of only about fifty years' development. With another half century of improvement, where will the record be?

Although the first trotting contest is generally supposed to have been by Boston Blue in 1818, when, in a match for $2,000, he won, acquiring a record of 3:00, it is now well established that trotting contests took place in this country long prior to that time.

A correspondent of an English publication, writing from Philadelphia, in 1810, says: "On August 25th, (1810), a chestnut horse from Boston trotted to a sulky one mile in 2:48½, for a stake of $600, to the astonishment of all present." From the fact that no mention is made of this performance in the Philadelphia papers, although it was then considered extraordinary, we can easily understand that no "Veritas" or "Straightedge" then looked after "Track and Road" or "Trotting Gossip," and it was not until 1819 that we find any notice of trotting matches in the press. Thus, whatever occurred prior to 1818 was lost for want of being properly recorded.

The match wherein Boston Blue won fame, and partially laid the foundation of the present trotting turf, was the result of a friendly banter. At a Jockey Club dinner where trotting was being discussed, a wager was proposed that no horse could be produced that could trot a mile in three minutes. The *defi* was accepted by Major William Jones, of Long Island, but so little faith had the public in the feat being accomplished, that the odds on time were immense. The horse, however, won, as we say now, "in a jog." He was then purchased by Thomas Cooper, a tragedian, who frequently drove him from New York to Philadelphia, thus being enabled to play in each city on alternate nights.

Subsequently the horse was taken to England, where he trotted eight miles in 28:35, winning a hundred sovereigns, but in shorter distances he never excelled about three minutes.

Boston Blue was a gray gelding, 16 hands high, breeding unknown.

In 1824 a horse called the Albany Pony trotted a mile on the Jamaica turnpike, near New York, in 2:40, which is the first record we have of a horse covering a mile in that time at this gait.

In 1825 the New York Trotting Club was organized, and a trotting course was laid out on Long Island.

In 1828 the Hunting Park Association was organized in Philadelphia, and a course laid out about four miles north of the city.

A writer for the English press, writing of the most famous trotters of that time, mentions Topgallant, "who has trotted twelve miles in harness in 38 minutes, and three miles under saddle in 8:31, and can now trot a mile with one hundred and fifty pounds in 2:45."

As this horse was foaled in 1810, it was a very creditable performance for one of his years. Indeed, we read, "on account of his superior speed, it was customary to bar him from races." He was also a very fast runner for a short distance.

Among other distinguished horses of that time the same correspondent describes Betsy Baker, a brown mare foaled 182–, who "beat Topgallant three miles under saddle, carrying one hundred and fifty pounds, in 8:16. This mare, when sound could trot twenty miles within the hour."

Trouble, by Bishop's Hambletonian, by imp. Messenger, trotted two miles in 5:25.

Sir Peter, by Bishop's Hambletonian, trotted three miles in 8:16.

Whalebone, brown gelding, foaled 1820, by Hambletonian, dam by Coffin's Messenger, trotted three miles in 8:18. These latter two were counted very fast, and we read a match was desired, "either against Rattler or Tom Thumb, now in England, for any amount."

Screwdriver, foaled 1819, by American Commander, dam by Mount Holly, was prominent on the turf from 1824 to 1828, and, in a race against Betsy Baker, trotted two three-mile heats in 8:02 and 8:10. This horse was very famous, and when he died, in 1828, we find the following obituary notice in a Philadelphia paper of that time: "*The Emperor of Horses is No More—Screwdriver is Dead.* He died suddenly on Sunday, Oct. 19, 1828, in his training stable at Philadelphia. This is the noble animal that trotted and won at Philadelphia, the silver cup and $300 on the 15th of last May, beating Betsy Baker and Topgallant. On Oct. 7th he won the $300 purse on Long Island, and was intended for the $300 purse to be trotted for at Philadelphia on the 21st instant. He was considered the best trotter ever known in this or any other country."

At that time most of the races were at long distances, two, three, or four mile heats, and speed alone was not so much a desired qualification as staying qualities.

In 1829, Topgallant, then nearly twenty years old, trotted a four-mile heat race against Whalebone, requiring four heats to decide it, Topgallant winning the first heat in 11:16; the second was declared a dead heat, in 11:06; the third was won by Whalebone in 11:17, and the fourth by Topgallant in 12:15. This was a great performance for a nineteen-year-old, spavined in both hind legs.

Up to this time there had been but comparatively little interest taken in trotting matters, but now trotting began to be fashionable, and plank roads were becoming popular. Many of our readers will remember the old-time slang phrase, "Two-forty on the plank road," as common then as to say now, "She's a daisy," or "He's a dandy."

In 1833, Paul Pry, a bay gelding, foaled 1824, by Mount Holly, by imp. Messenger, dam by Hambletonian, by imp. Messenger, was matched to trot 17¾ miles in one hour. Hiram Woodruff rode him, and he won "hands down," trotting over 18 miles in 58:52.

May 9, 1834, Edwin Forrest, a black gelding, foaled 1824 pedigree unknown, trotted at Centerville, L. I., a race against Sally Miller, to saddle, winning in straight heats—time, 2:31½, 2:33, then the fastest time on record, and considered a wonderful performance. Soon after this his owner issued a challenge open to the world for four-mile heats, for $5,000 or $10,000 a side, but was unable to find a competitor.

Splan on Rigging Trotters.

John Splan gives the Chicago *Horseman* the following notes of his experience;

"The first thing wanted is to find out what kind of a bit will best suit the horse, the easier the bit you put on him the better he will act. I like a large snaffle bit covered with rubber, then an overcheck, but do not check too high, and long martingale, and have the harness made to fit the horse. Be sure to have the sulky so that he cannot hit himself in any position he may get in, as I find that a great many horses are driven to sulkies that the axles are low, and sure to hit their hocks.

"The next thing is the booting and shoeing; this part of the training is the most essential of all. I would suggest that the horse be protected in such a way that he cannot hit himself; do not wait until he hits himself, but put them on at first. Some people say that boots interfere with their trotting action, but in my judgment the boots that are made now do not retard a horse's speed, and no horse trots with so much confidence to himself or driver after hitting himself as he did before. In shoeing I would suggest to shoe a horse after Mr. E. G. Simmon's plan, which he gave me when I was a boy, and as he was the first man to shoe a horse in that manner, I will have to give him the credit of it. His idea was to shoe every horse as light as he possibly could, and have him properly balanced claiming that the less weight you had on him, the easier and further he could go. After trying this plan I was surprised at the number of horses that could trot in a very light shoe. As an example of those that I have had in my charge, I would name Kansas Chief, which was the first horse I shod in that way. I had seen him trot several races and he could not trot better than 2:32 with toe weights. Mr. Simmons bought him and gave him to me to train, and proposed to shoe him after the new plan. I remember distinctly, people thought he would not be able to go any in the light shoes, in which opinion I myself concurred. You can judge somewhat of my surprise, when after about four weeks' work I drove him a mile in 2:23, and as that was the first time I had ever ridden that fast, was correspondingly delighted. When he obtained his record of 2:21¼, he had on eight ounces in front and five ounces behind. Johnston, who paced a mile in the wondeful time of 2:06¼, had a ten ounce shoe in front. Mattie Hunter, with an eight ounce shoe, paced in 2:12¼. Rarus, who trotted a mile over a half mile track in 2:16, which is the best mile ever made over a half-mile track, wore just eleven ounces in front, and went all his best miles in not over twelve ounce shoes. Fannie Witherspoon trotted a trial for me in 2:15¼, and a heat in a public race in 2:16¼ wearing only thirteen ounces in front. These are but few of the many instances I could name in which the horses have all improved and reduced their records by the adoption of light shoeing. As to toe weights my experience has been very limited, considering the number of horses I have trained; Wedgewood being the only horse of any note that I have ever had that wore them. I think the most danger in people using them is that they put on too much weight. Toe weights, I think, in the hands of an intelligent person are a good thing to develop and bring forward a certain class of horses. My advice would be to use them with a good deal of caution, particularly with young horses."

Track Talk in New York.

There will be racing at Brighton Beach as long as the weather remains good and the track safe is the assurance made by Mr. Engeman to owners at Brighton and to the general public. The popularity of Brighton Beach as a racing resort is of all things the most surprising to old followers of racing. Ten or twelve years ago a Spring and Autumn meeting of four or five days each was looked upon as not only the longest period that any one section of the country could stand at any one time, but it was about as much as any stable owner thought that his horses could stand and remain in condition. One of the arguments used ten years ago when Saratoga and Monmouth threatened to conflict was that owners would not be able to keep their horses in condition and run them at both places in July and August. The idea was but slowly shown to be imaginary, and during the last few years owners have raced at both places with success. But the present season at Brighton completely upsets all previous conceived ideas, not only as to management, but also of the work horses are capable of standing and the sustained interest of the public. The last named is perhaps the most surprising feature. The season began on May 24th and has continued three, four, five and sometimes six days each week, so that unless there is a break in the weather this will be the 112th day of the season. Some people are in the habit of thinking and saying "Who goes to Brighton?" That question can be answered by saying that on Friday, when it rained nearly all day, there were between twelve and and fifteen hundred persons present, and that on Thanksgiving Day, although the weather was anything else but warm and pleasant, there were nearly if not fully 10,000 spectators. The betting is also as phenomenal as the crowd, and on Thanksgiving the receipts in the mutuel boxes alone footed up over $111,000—the largest receipts of any one single day since the racing began in June, 1879. With such a showing it is not surprising that rumors are continually being floated of opposition racetracks in this vicinity. The surprise is that they do not take shape and become a reality. The latest rumors are that a racetrack will be constructed on Coney Island in the vicinity of Norton's Point. Another says that the old Prospect Park Fair Grounds have been leased by a syndicate of New York and Brooklyn politicians, and that they will race in opposition to Brighton next year. Both rumors are probably untrue. As to the Prospect Park scheme, Mr. Engeman says he has a lease of the grounds for four years to come, and that there will be no racing there other than if the proper persons will take and manage occasional trotting meetings.—*World.*

Racing at Oakland Park.

All the weather prophets were wrong, at least those who predicted favorable weather for the races Saturday afternoon at Oakland, as a more disagreeable day is rarely seen on that side of the bay. Before the sun rose there was a fierce wind from the north, and it had cutting edges after the contact with snows and ice in the quarter from which it came. The morning gallops were witnessed by a few shivering mortals, and the trainers hurried the blankets on the racers after finishing the work. There was a lull about 10 A. M., and as the sun shone brightly there were fond hopes that the afternoon would be more in accordance with the desires of every one. Ere the sun reached the meridian, however, there was a resumption of speed and old Boreas came at a rate that would try the fastest of the thoroughbreds. Had it not been for the cold and roughness of the day there would have been a large attendance, and as it was there was quite an assemblage when the horses were called out.

The first race was a dash of five-eights of a mile, the starters Prince of Norfolk, Tom Atchison and Billy Johnson. Pool-selling was very lively, and at first there was little difference in the prices of the three. Prince of Norfolk would bring $20, then Billy Johnson the same, while Tom Atchison had supporters of $22. As the selling progressed Billy Johnson became a strong favorite, Atchison holding his own, the Prince falling away and away until about $10 in the largest pools was all that was offered. The start was from the three-furlong mark, which is about midway of the back stretch. It was not long until the flag fell to a very fair send-off. Though Prince of Norfolk was a length or so behind he was moving well, and it was better for him even than if the horses had been recalled. Anomalous as it may appear, this rear position was an advantage, as his rider let him stride along in place of "pulling his head off," as has been so many times the case heretofore. Atchison and Billy Johnson were running fast, the Prince retaining his position until when about half way around the turn he moved up and was second to Tom at the three-quarter mark, which the leader made in the very fast time of 36 seconds. From that point the wind was in their favor, and all of them coming down the stretch at a great rate. Prince was running the easiest, however, and won by two lengths over Tom Atchison, who was a length in the lead of Billy Johnson. The five furlongs were run in the grand time of 1:01¼. Taking the unfavorable day into consideration, this can be ranked with the best on record, which is three-quarters of a second faster.

OAKLAND PARK, Dec. 6th.—Purse $100 for all ages; $25 to second; five-eights of a mile.

R. P. Ashe's ch c Prince of Norfolk, by Norfolk, dam Marion, 3 years, 113 lbs. 1
T. Lynch's ch g Tom Atchison, by Joe Hooker, dam Bay Kate, 2 years, 87 lbs. 2
C. E. Raimey's ch g Billy Johnson, by imp. Glenelg, dam Planetarium, aged, 115 lbs. 3

Time, 1:01¼

The second race was heats of two miles, and speculation was very brisk. The starters were Patsy Duffy, Glendair and Garfield, the positions awarded at starting being in the order their names are written. A great deal of money was betted, Patsy, the favorite, bringing $60, to $32 on Glendair and $17 on Garfield. When the flag fell all were on a line, though immediately after Glendair shot to the front. The pace was so slow that they were 28 seconds in reaching the quarter, and not much faster down the backstretch, the one-half being marked in 55 seconds. Glendair had to be pulled all out of her stride to restrain her impetuosity, though several lengths in the lead of Garfield, who was about as far in advance of Duffy. At the three-quarter pole in 1:23 they held their relative positions, and as Glendair mended her speed coming home, the others closed some of the gap.

The first mile was run in 1:49, Glendair still anxious to go faster, though her rider kept her back, so that the one and a quarter miles were run in 2:16. Duffy closed up somewhat, as the one and a half miles were made in 2:44, and rounding the turn for the second time he passed Garfield and laid within striking distance of the filly when they came into the stretch. For 300 yards it was a fierce struggle, and when 200 yards from the wire it seemed as though the filly would win the heat. Both jockeys were "rolling," but Duffy had the most speed to finish, and beat Glendair by a neck. Garfield not far behind, the time being 3:35¾. This was a capital performance, as the filly carried the rule weight, while Patsy Duffy had 118 pounds up and Garfield 100 pounds—a concession of 17 pounds. As the forte of the filly appears to be a steady raking pace, it was thought that if she had been allowed to make a faster pace from the start the result would have been different; but, as it was also conceded that a three-year-old could not be expected to compete with an old and tried campaigner like Duffy, he was a greater favorite than before, bringing $70, and as Garfield had not run for the heat, it was in the minds of many betters that he stood a good show to win, so that he brought $35, and Glendair only $13.

For the second heat there was a good start, and again Glendair took the lead, though the pace was slow, so that 28 seconds were occupied in making the first quarter. The half was reached in 54 seconds, Glendair having a good lead, Garfield and Duffy side by side. From the half the filly came faster, and as she passed the stand in 1:47 she was four lengths in front of the others. At the quarter pole there was no change, but when at the half, which the filly made in 2:42, Duffy had passed Garfield and taken a position for a fight down the stretch. As before, it was a nobly contested battle, which Patsy won by half a length over Glendair. Time, 3:35¼. This must be awarded a high place in the racing calendar, as there are few races at the distance when the retarding influences of a very high wind are brought into the calculation. In a long race the drawback is greater and to face such a gale means a pressure of many pounds which the relief of going with it does not nearly compensate.

Second Race—Purse $300; for all ages; $75 to second; $50 to third; two mile heats.

R. P. Ashe's b h Patsy Duffy, by Leinster, dam Ada A., aged, 118 lbs. 1 1
T. Lynch's ch f Glendair, by Norfolk, dam Glenden, 3 yrs., 103 lbs.. 2 2
Jas. Mee's br g Garfield, by Langford, dam by Lodi, aged, 100 lbs.. 3 3

Time, 3:35¼, 3:35¼.

The concluding race was a dash of nine furlongs, the entries being Forest King, 112 pounds, Philip S., 109 pounds, and Billy the Kid, 90 pounds. Although Forest King had the best of the weights, according to the rule scale, the big bettors plunged on Philip S. as though the race was a foregone conclusion in his favor. The rates were $110 on Philip S., $40 on Forest King and $30 on Billy the Kid. The starting point was nearly midway of the homestretch, and thus the horses have the advantage of a straight furlong to get under way. Forest King had the pole, Philip S. second, and when the flag fell all were abreast. The favorites started off in dead earnest, the little jockey on Billy apparently being somewhat rattled. Forest King and Philip S. never faltered from the rapid rate, the former slightly in the lead. It did not need a watch to realize that they were going at a fearful pace, and it did not seem that it could be possible for them to keep up

the lick to the end. When a mile had been run in 1:43, Forest King had gained such an advantage that it was evident that without mishap he must win. In the effort to overtake and pass, Philip S. swerved to the outside, Forest King winning by two lengths in the very fast time of 1:55½.

And thus ended what was voted an afternoon's capital sport notwithstanding the disagreeableness encountered, and showed that the equine actors played well their part.

Third Race— Purse, $150; for all ages; $50 to second; one mile and an eighth.

S. J. Jones' b h Forest King, by Monday, dam Abbie W., by Don Victor, aged, 112 lbs..... 1
P. Siebenthalers' b c Philip S., by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, 3 yrs., 109 lbs..... 2
G. L. Richardson's b g Billy the Kid, by Leinster, dam Lily Simpson, aged, 90 lbs..... 3

Time, 1:55½.

Famous American Trotters—The Gray Lady of Suffolk.

With the possible exception of Goldsmith Maid and Dexter, there is no trotter of the olden time with whose name the public is more familiar and in whose achievements on the turf it took a greater interest than the gray mare Lady Suffolk. To begin with, she was the first trotter to beat 2:30 by a sufficient number of seconds to make the event a notable one, and in addition to this she was such a long time in active service, trotted such a vast number of races, and had such marked personal peculiarities that it is not likely her name and fame will ever be forgotten so long as there is any interest at all taken in the sport of trotting.

Lady Suffolk was an exceptionally high-bred trotter, and her blood lines were of the most fashionable order, her sire being a son of imported Messenger, while her dam was also by a son of that horse, thus making her strongly and closely in-bred to the grey stallion that founded the great family of trotters and trotting sires that are now known as the Hambletonians. Lady Suffolk was foaled in 1833, and of course at that time little or no attention was paid to the breeding of trotters, so that it is not likely she was particularly thought of in connection with speed at the trotting gait, especially, as she was sold when two years old for a nominal price to a man named Dave Bryant, who was a hard-riding, hard-driving and roystering fellow generally; and had not the grey filly possessed an iron constitution, and bones and muscles that seemed able to stand any amount of abuse and neglect, it is hardly possible that she would ever have achieved a tithe of the greatest that came to her in her later years; and as it was, there can be no doubt that had she been handled in a more careful and intelligent manner her success would have been even greater than it was. She was a compactly-built mare, standing a trifle over 15 hands high, and with the exception of her small feet no fault could be found with her general conformation, although when at speed her appearance is described as having been anything but graceful, she having a habit of going with her head very low down and sticking her nose out straight, so that when fighting for the lead with another horse she was aptly compared to a goose in full flight. To summarize her turf career briefly, it may be said that her first race was trotted in 1838, she being then a trifle less than five years of age, and that she continued to appear in public until the Fall of 1853, making more than fifteen years, during which she was in active use every season, and in training pretty much all the year round. During this time she trotted 138 races, and won eighty-eight of them. Besides this she had three matches forfeited to her, and when it is remembered that at least half of the races in which she took part were at two, three and four-mile heats, it will be seen what a wonderful piece of machinery she was. Then, too, as has already been stated, she was trained and driven by a reckless and cruel master, one who knew nothing at all of the principles of fitting a horse for a race or of driving him after the contest had begun. She was banged about from pillar to post year after year, and yet in spite of all this continued to stand up under the rough treatment, and to trot good and game races until she was past twenty years of age.

Her first race was trotted at Babylon, Long Island, in February, 1830, Bryant entering her in a mile-heat trot under saddle, for a purse subscribed on the spot, the total amount to be contested for being $11. Hiram Woodruff rode the grey mare in this race, her opponent being a horse called Sam Patch, and Lady Suffolk won the first and third heats in 3:01, 3:00, Sam Patch taking the second heat in 3:03. Seeing from this race that he had a trotter of at least some merit, Bryant at once began training her, and the following June she came out again to trot a two-mile heat race in harness against Black Hawk. She was beaten in straight heats, the time of each being 5:42, and soon after this she started again against Lady Victory, a mare that had been brought from Virginia and given a trial in 5:09. There were four horses in the race, and so little chance did Lady Suffolk appear to have that Bryant could get no one to ride her, and in this dilemma was forced to take the mount himself. She won the first heat in 5:15, the second in 5:17, and as she had been beaten only the week before in 5:42 under saddle, it showed what a rapidly-improving mare she was, and two weeks later she was matched against the then famous Rattler, two-mile heats, under saddle. She won the first heat in 5:29, and would have ended the race in the second had a competent man been riding her; but Peter Whelan, who bestrode Rattler, was one of the best horsemen of his day, and it was only by virtue of his superior equestrianship that Rattler was able to win by a nose, but in the succeeding heats he had less difficulty in getting home first, the two previous hard races which the mare had taken part in being too much for a five-year-old of even her calibre. She trotted a good many other races that season, meeting Dutchman at two-mile heats under saddle on October 1st, and being distanced by him in 5:07. She started a week later against Awful, the distance being the same, and was again beaten, only to be dragged out again seven days afterwards to trot two-mile heats against three others, Napoleon winning. Two days later she started at Philadelphia and went at two-mile heats in 5:18, 5:26, and the following day went three-mile heats against Rattler and two others, Rattler winning over a heavy track in 8:11, 8:17. With a rest of three days she was again started in a two-mile-heat race under saddle against Dutchman and Rattler, Dutchman winning; and not satisfied with all this killing work Bryant started her three days afterwards in a mile-heat contest against Dutchman, she being distanced in the first heat in 2:49. In this, her first season on the turf, she trotted eleven races, two of of them being mile heats, eight two-mile heats, and one three-mile heat. In the present day a man who would trot a five-year old such races as these would be thought both ignorant and inhuman, and yet this was only the first season of fifteen that Lady Suffolk appeared on the turf, and it should be remembered that the horses with whom she contested were the best of their day.

In 1839, her second season on the turf, Lady Suffolk trotted twelve races. Eight of them were two-mile heats, two mile heats, one a mile and repeat, and one four-mile heat. She began work on the 26th of April, and after winning her first victory met Dutchman at two-mile heats under saddle, the bay gelding winning with ease. The first week in July she beat Cato two mile heats, and then went to Philadelphia, where she was to meet Lady Victory at two miles, a match between the two being made on account of the closeness with which they contested the event referred to. Although Lady Victory had beaten Lady Suffolk in the previous race, the grey mare seemed to recover her form the quickest and won the race, taking the first and third heats in 5:38, 5:40, while Lady Victory secured the second in 5:35. She had now trotted seven two-mile heats in two days, and Bryant must have imagined that there was no end to her powers, as he matched her to trot mile heats against Lafayette the following day, and of course she was beaten, being utterly unfit to trot. The lameness which came on as a result of all these hard races forced Bryant to let her alone during the month of September, and in October she was at it again, trotting two mile heats against Henry and two others, and beating them. They trotted another race the following week, the mare being beaten, and less than a week after that she went two mile heats against Don Juan. Taking her to Boston Bryant trotted her four-mile heats under saddle on Nov. 15, winning handily in 11:22, 11:34; and to show how utterly without sense Bryant was it may be noted that on the very same afternoon he trotted her mile heats in harness, three in five, against Independence, he winning in 2:45½, 2:45, 2:47. Even this did not satisfy Bryant, for he matched her to go the same race against Independence the following day, and was beaten; that ending her career for the season.

In 1840, having then been two years on the turf, the little grey mare began operations by a couple of matches against Dutchman—which horse, by the way, she was not at all certain to beat when he was in shape to show his best powers—and lost both of them, Dutchman winning the two-mile heats in 5:05, 5:06, and the three-mile event in 7:51, 7:51. Then she beat Napoleon and Celeste, two-mile heats, and soon after this took part in a rather curious race, it being a match to trot against 2:40 over the Stevens running course, near Hoboken. Napoleon, referred to above, had been trained on this track, the surface covering of which was a light sand, and so confident was his owner that no horse save his own could beat 2:40 over it, any way of going, that he offered to back the watch against Lady Suffolk. She did the distance handily enough under saddle in 2:32, and three weeks later, June 30, started in a four-mile heat race against Bonaparte, concerning whose staying powers much talk had been made, beating him as far as she liked in 11:15, 11:58. She was then let alone for a while her next engagement being to trot two-mile heats against Aaron Burr, that horse being in Hiram Woodruff's stable. Burr won the first heat, but the mare was too much for him in the second and third, the time of the fastest being 5:21. Then she beat Dutchman, two-mile heats under saddle in 4:59, 5:03½, and was to have gone against Dutchman and Washington, but lameness laid her up for two months, when she came out as good as new, Don Juan paying forfeit to her Nov. 28th.

It was in 1841 that Lady Suffolk trotted the first of her famous races against Ripton. She had beaten Dutchman at two-mile heats in harness and three-mile heats under saddle in the latter part of May, and on the 13th of June gone a hard four-heat race of three-mile heats with Aaron Burr. Then on July 5th she came out and beat Ripton at mile heats, the time being nothing remarkable, and on the 22d made Awful lower his colors at two mile heats, he winning the first in 5:26½, and the mare the second and third in 5:28, 5:24. With a rest of but five days she distanced the pacer Oneida Chief in the first heat of a two-mile heat race under saddle in 5:05 and finished the season with a match against Americus, five-mile heats to wagon, being beaten in 13:54, 13:58½. This was a large amount of trotting for one season, when the weights and distances are taken into consideration, but after being driven on the road all Winter by her owner, Lady Suffolk was in the games again early in 1842, meeting Ripton and Confidence on May 12th in a two-mile heat affair, which Ripton won. Three days after that he beat Ripton over the same distance of ground. Hiram Woodruff, who drove Ripton always thought that he had been tampered with previous to that race, and so they came together again on the 31st of the month, the white-legged pony being able this time to turn the tables on the mare, trotting the first heat in 5:07, which was the best harness record for two miles up to that time, although now the figures stand at 4:46, Monroe Chief having them to his credit, while either Maud S. or Jay-Eye-See could easily lower the mark to 4:40. Two days after her race with Ripton, the Lady of Suffolk was hooked double with a horse called Apology, and they distanced the team that opposed them, doing two miles in 5:19, which showed that the gray mare was a good one wherever she was placed. Then Ripton beat her at two-mile heats, and on the 1st of August he had both the mare and Confidence behind him at the finish of a three-mile heat race. But she was not down long, winning at two-mile heats from Independence, whom she distanced in 5:37, and this race finished her trotting for the season of 1842.

The following year she did not appear in public until the Fourth of July—the event being a race at mile heats against Beppo and Independence. This horse Beppo was one of the speediest of his day, and long before meeting Lady Suffolk had been ridden half a mile in 1:09. The pair had a hard race of it, however, five heats being required to decide the question of superiority, Lady Suffolk winning. After a week's rest she started in a race with Beppo and the pacer Oneida Chief—the latter being in harness and the trotters under saddle. With 143 pounds on her back the gray mare won in straight heats—the time being 2:26½, 2:27, 2:27, and it should be noted that the time of the first heat stood for ten years as the best on record, Tacony being the first to beat it. She went seven other races this season, three of them being against Oneida Chief, beating him in only one of them, that being at mile heats, which she reeled off in 2:29, 2:30, 2:28½. She was gaining in speed at this time, but in spite of this fact did not seem able to hold her own at long distances as well as formerly, and another reason for her numerous defeats was the fact that Bryant insisted on driving her himself, instead of letting a man with more skill and judgment handle the mare.

Five races were all the grey mare trotted in 1844, winning two at mile heats, one at two-mile heats, one at three-mile heats, and losing one at the last-named distance. But in the four following seasons—1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848—she was kept busy pretty much all the time, it being in those years that her races with Brown Columbus, Americus, Moscow, Hector, Roanoke and James K. Polk, of which Hiram Woodruff has written so entertainingly, took place, and at the close of 1848 she was so lame that her reappearance on the turf was deemed exceedingly doubtful. But the double cross of Messenger blood enabled her to go on and trot where others would have broken down, and so we find that in 1849 she came out as good as new, with spirits unimpaired, and before the snow fell again she had taken part in no less than twenty races. Twelve of them were mile heats, however, the mare winning six of the dozen. She captured four out of six two-mile-heat races, and divided honors with her opponents at three miles, losing one of those races and winning the other. After this the career of the grey mare was not brilliant, although for several seasons she continued to trot. She never had a colt, and died in comfort, having trotted no less than 138 races, of which she won 88, and in addition to this received three forfeits. Her best mile in harness was 2:28; under saddle, 2:26; and in addition to this she had a two-mile harness record of 5:03, a three-mile saddle record of 7:40½, and a four-mile saddle record of 11:15.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A Great Broodmare and Thorough Blood.

Alma Mater is a chestnut mare, foaled in 1872, and got by Mambrino Patchen, out of Estella, thoroughbred daughter of imp. Australian; second dam Fanny G., by imp. Margrave; third dam Miss Lancess, by Lance, son of American Eclipse, and fourth dam Aurora, by Aratus. She was bred by Capt. O. P. Beard, a close follower of the fortunes of McGrath on the turf, and she was purchased expressly for a broodmare by Dr. A. S. Talbert, of Lexington, who had great faith in the thoroughbred foundation for light harness purposes. Alma Mater was bred as a three-year-old, and her produce, with the exception of a yearling, is as follows:

1876—B c Alcantara, by George Wilkes, 2:23.
1877—B c Alcyone, by George Wilkes; record, 2:27; trial, 2:22½.
1878—Blk c Arbiter, by Administrator; trial, 2:25.
1879—Ch f Almeta, by Almont; 2:30.
1880—Br f Alline, by Belmont; trial, 2:32.
1881—Br f Alicia, by George Wilkes (Breeder's certificate), 2:29.

There is no question about the ability of Almeta to trot down in the twenties, but her performance at Lancaster, Ohio, the past season, as been reported in two ways. The local report is as we give it; but should it turn out to be an error, the fact will remain that Almeta can enter the 2:30 list at any time that her driver chooses to give her her head. Alcantara made his record as a four-year-old in a race against aged horses. He injured himself while rolling in his box, but previous to the hurt he trotted a half mile in 1:06, and a quarter in 32 seconds. Had he kept sound, an effort would have been made with him to beat the four-year-old time of Maud S., 2:17½, and it probably would have been successful. Since his retirement from the turf, Alcantara has been in the stud at Highlawn, in the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts. Arbiter is also owned in Massachusetts, and is being used in the stud. Alcyone will gain a record of 2:20 next year, if trained, but as he has a two-year-old, Silverone, which has trotted in 2:26¼, thus demonstrating his ability to transmit harness speed, the greater profit will be in keeping him in the stud. Highly bred as Alma Mater is, being by Mambrino Patchen (son of Mambrino Chief and daughter of Gano, thoroughbred son of American Eclipse), out of Estella, thoroughbred daughter of the famous sire of performers on the running turf, Australian, no mare of her age, living or dead, or what the theorists call strictly trotting-bred, has produced harness speed with so much uniformity to the cover of different stallions. And her sons and daughters can cut and come again as well as trot fast exhibition miles. The thoroughbred crosses in Alma Mater are close up, and as fashionable as any in the stud book, and you cannot conceal this fact from the minds of intelligent readers by any such sneak-thief, idiotic arrangement as the following:

Alma Mater, got by a son of Mambrino Chief, dam by a chestnut horse.

There is no daughter of Hambletonian or of Mambrino Chief which can be compared as a producer of trotting speed to the chestnut mare, still in her prime and full of the grace of the thoroughbred as she grazes over the slopes of Inwood, that has contributed to the world in rapid succession performers like Alcantara, Alcyone, Arbiter, Almeta, Alline and Alicia. For one bred as she is there are scores bred without regard to the thoroughbred foundation, and so the odds ought to be on the other side. But there she stands almost isolated in the teeming ranks of the trotting-bred matrons which are free from what has been stigmatized as "running foolishness." Match her, if you can.

One of the first animals bred by the late Dr. Talbert, whose sales, covering a period of twenty years, averaged $750, was Mary Mambrino, now owned at Glenview. She was got by Mambrino Patchen, out of Belle Wagner, by Embry's Wagner; second, Lady Belle, by Bellfounder, Jr.; third dam, Multiflora, by Monmouth Eclipse; fourth dam, Multiflora, by Rosicrucian; fifth dam by Young Bedford; sixth dam by Arian, and seventh dam by Brilliant. Her first foal, by Cuyler, came in 1874, and is dead. The second, a filly, was not trained, but placed in the breeding stud. The third is dead, the fourth was sold from Glenview and not trained, and the fifth was Elvira, by Cuyler, who has gone into Winter quarters with the fastest four-year-old record ever made, 2:18½. The structures which Dr. Talbert, with wonderful foresight, raised on the thoroughbred foundation, have not yet felt the corroding touch of disappointment. On the contrary, they glow, as do Saturn and Jupiter in their orbits, to the planeroids.

Understand us. We do not proclaim as worthless mares tracing only through remote branches to the thoroughbred; they are winning distinction in their way; but we insist that mares shall not be discarded simply because the thoroughbred foundation is closed up. If the combination has been made with judgment the warmer blood will prove as tractable in harness as the colder blood, with the advantage of making a more stubborn fight when the heats are broken. And horny handed practice, not gloved theory, points with unmistakable force to the truth, blazened by the 2:09¼ of Maud S. and the 2:10 of Jay-Eye-See, that without plenty of thoroughbred blood you cannot soar on the extreme flights of speed in light harness. The dam of the mother of the queen and of the king, like that of Alma Mater and also of Mary Mambrino, was strictly thoroughbred.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Maud S. is now at Chester Course, Cincinnati, where she will Winter. She will be put in training next Spring. She was weighed before her shoes were removed, and she tipped the beam at 946 pounds. Her front shoes weighed fifteen ounces each when she trotted in 2:09¼. In addition to the shoe she carried a three ounce toe weight. She is now so nicely balanced that Bair feels confident she will trot a fast mile next season without toe-weights of any kind.

The proceeds of the reporters' benefit at Brfghton Beach last week were divided between Messrs. Higgins, Kent, McGuire, Plummer, Sass and Salmon, each being the recipient of $490.35.

Reminiscences of a Veteran Pool-Seller.

Veritas, of the New York *Spirit*, having been bidden to the aniversary dinner on the fiftieth birthday of Col. Edwin Morse, the pool seller, jots down the following notes of the afterdinner chat:

After the guests dispersed I had a chat with him about old times, and jot down a few incidents in his career:

Ten years ago he sold through the South on the runners, viz: at Charleston, Augusta, Macon, etc. He remarked: "The Southerners are good buyers and satisfactory to do business with. In fact, running races generally are attended with less wrangling, as they are usually dashes, and a few minutes settles them, whereas trotting races are frequently prolonged contests, attended with continuous anxiety on the part of the buyers."

He said the largest pool he ever sold was $2,450, on the Blanchard $10,000 stallion race, which Smuggler won, ten years ago. In it Billy Armstrong bought Mambrino Gift for $1,000. Commonwealth, Defiance, and Vermont Abdallah sold about even, and Smuggler brought $300. "I bought the Smuggler ticket," said Ned, "for Charlie Morris and myself. Frank Barker claimed it, although I did not see him bid, but let him have a third of it. It is surprising how many different kinds of pool-buyers there are. Men who will not pay their honest debts were never known to refuse to take their losing tickets out of the box.

"Uncle Ben Wright was one of the most persistent buyers I ever knew. He is one of a class that is bound to have what they want, at any odds: in that way, such buyers boom a rank steer that hasn't a chance to win. Other buyers will take the big end, and stick to it, even until after the second heat, when they see it is dead against them, and thence begin hedging at any odds. Others will buy favorites, and commence immediately afterward to buy fields to save themselves in case of loss. I can tell a new pool-buyer when he opens his mouth. He acts as much as to say, 'I am taking in the races, and must buy a pool, like the others.' If he is fortunate enough to pick a winner the first or second time, I can count on him for a customer. The most profitable class of patrons I have, and, at the same time, safest for themselves, are those that, if they are in doubt, make a book by buying a ticket on every horse that starts, and trust to the fluctuation in the selling for a profit. Most of that class have their memo, and pencil, and go at it in a business way. The most wonderful buyer of the kind I know of is Bill Scollins. He buys a little of everything, and keeps the run of them all in his head. I have known him to have as many as forty tickets in the box at one time, and when he came to settle he could tell to a dot how he stood, and never put a pencil to paper to assist him.

"A man that will buy the short end, and keep on doing it through the season, will come out ahead. I have frequently seen a rank fielder, that sold for $1 in a $100 pool, win. A few years ago, the chestnut gelding Arthur, from Concord, N. H., started in a race here. Good horse he was up country. The night before the race he went begging at $1 in $100, until the New Hampshire delegation arrived, when they showered their money in on him. The talent took the alarm, and said, 'We are in wrong, and must square ourselves,' which they did. Arthur went on and won in 1, 2, 3, order.

"The professional pool-buyers, as a rule, are men of quick perception, and can usually rectify a mistake in time to save themselves, although, occasionally they get left, as they did several years ago at Mystic, in the Billy Barr-Hotspur race. A number of other good ones were in it. The race finally centered on Biliy Barr, driven by Dan Mace, and Hotspur by Budd Doble. They carried the bulk of the pool money. It was a great betting race. Barr and Hotspur got in two heats each, when Barr struck dead lame, so much so that the knowing ones commenced to sell all the tickets they had on him, as it was thought he did not stand a ghost of a show to win. Bill Scollins sold one that called for $500 that he had on him for $5. Meade sold an $800 card for $10. Thus the best posted ones fooled their tickets away. Mr. Jones, the owner of Billy Barr, sat on the piazza, where Dan Mace consulted him in regard to drawing the horse. Mr. J. said, 'Dan, you have got the horse, do as you think best with him.' Dan exclaimed, 'I have a game owner and a game horse, and I'll go on and play the game out.' He put a rubber bandage around Barr's leg, and went on and won it, sure enough, much to the surprise of all.

"Boston is the best betting city I ever visited," continued Ned. "I have frequently sold pools on a trotter that amounted to the horse's value. The dull times for the past few years has affected the business considerably; perhaps no more here than in other places.

"Surprises often come. I could mention a number of cases where it looked as if a horse came up out of the ground and won. As owner, driver or no one else expected him to win, it was probably the day of his life.

"It sometimes occurs that a good horse is overlooked by the fraternity. Even if he shows up well, they haven't confidence in him or the driver. The best illustration in a case of that kind was when Pete Manee drove W. H. Allen over Mystic. Surprise, Denmark and several others were in the race. Four of them got in two heats each, W. H. Allen among the number, notwithstanding that he never sold at any time as choice. Pete wanted them to divide. The race was carried over until the next day. Pete struck them again for a divide. They gave him the laugh. Pete got his dander up, and said, 'I'll go on and lay you all out.' True to his word, down them he did. 'Now will yer divide,' chuckled the bold Pete. He was familiarly known after that as 'Divy.'

"Another time Pete had Mary A. Whitney in the 2:37 class, at Mystic. The late Mike Carroll had Essex in the same race. The latter was a big favorite. Pete did not want to get Mary out of her class, although he knew he had a good mare. He tackled Carroll for a divide before the start, but 'Careless' could not see it. They got the word for the first heat. Essex led to the half, when Pete moved up and felt of him, again saying, 'Divy.' 'No,' answered Mike, and he called on Essex for another link. Pete came at him again on the stretch and exclaimed, 'For de last time, will yer settle?' 'No,' said Mike. 'Well, I'll have to take the record and first money,' which he did.

"How often have I heard men say in their advice to others when buying pools: 'If you have any money to throw away give it to me.' That was the expression a 'know it all' made to several parties who were buying the field against Proteine in her last race at Hartford. She won all down through the Circuit, but when she got to Hartford she was sore from her nose to the tip of her tail. Even then they thought it was like finding money to back her, and were surprised that people would be such fools as to bet against her. She was badly beaten, as might have been expected of a mare in her condition.

"Oh, yes, I can always tell when a job is pending. There are certain unmistakable signs that open the poolseller's eyes. For instance, if one or two strangers, that were never known to invest a dollar in the poolbox, persistently buy a horse, it is usually for the ring. Yes, there are more square races trotted than the general public are led to believe, and the cry of jobs and jockeying is raised by those who are sensational writers, or are not well posted. If any of my friends ask for my opinion I freely and truthfully give it to them, except in cases where an owner entrusts me with an order to back his horse; I consider myself in honor bound not to expose his business. Then all inquirers must expect an evasive answer. My motto is serve all patrons alike, and be faithful to my position as stakeholder between them."

The Fate of St. Gatien's Sire.

Nearly every Derby that is run has some sensational feature in connection with it that singles the great race out above all others. This year the fact that it was the second dead heat on record, and that while one of the winners was a horse of comparatively humble, and even doubtful, parentage, the other was of most decidedly aristocratic lineage and surroundings, was surely surely sufficient to provide the necessary halo; but, no, just as the season is about to close, another exciting incident crops up to form a sequel to the result on May 28th last. It is nothing more or less than a barbarous and fatal outrage on the reputed sire of St. Gatien The Rover. He was located, the London *Sporting Life* says, at Mr. Shine's stable, Listowel, Co., Kerry, and as the owner is in the Court of Bankruptcy, and the horse's future destination was in doubt, considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, especially as the horse had for some time been in the hands of the Court's officers. On the night of Wednesday, Nov. 19th, The Rover's throat was cut, and when found in his stable he was quite dead. The Rover, by Blair Athol out of Crinon, by Westminster, in his yearling days cost 1800 guineas at Cobham, but he never won a race, and, sinking by degrees in the social scale, passed into the possession of Mr. Knowles, a well-known Epsom "fly" proprietor, who in turn sold the horse—after unsuccessfully advertising him for sale at £50—for a few pounds to Mr. Shine. But previous to his being banished to Ireland, the Rover's services had been called into request for two or three mares at the Worcester Park Stud, owing to the illness of Rotherhill, hence his alliance with St. Gatien's dam. It might be noticed, the *Life* adds, that The Rover was in conformity with the order of the Court to be sold at Sewell's Repository, Dublin, for the benefit of Mr. Shine's creditors, and the last offer refused for him—a totally inadequate one—was 700 guineas.

It is gratifying to note that there is a prospect of the villians who perpetrated this dastardly outrage being brought to justice, for we are told that the detective department has the matter in hand and that two arrests are deemed imminent. It does not seem that the act had any political significance, but is believed to have arisen from a desire for personal vengeance. Whatever the motive, there can be no possible excuse for so wanton and cruel a crime.

Byrnes reports all the horses at Rancocas as doing well and look well after so hard a campaign. Wanda, he says, looks as fresh as a green horse, despite all she has done, and Chimera has thickened somewhat, he thinks. There was certainly room for it last Summer, when she was a trifle on the greyhound order. Matt doesn't seem to think much of Cholula—at least, he did not say much in his favor. Aranza, he says, will be trained again, although we had understood she would be retired. As to the Mortemer yearlings, he was as mute as an oyster, and as journalists never ask questions, we have no information on that point. Old Parole roams at will in his paddock, enjoying his deserved rest. They never comb and brush him, and the old fellow is as rough as a buffalo. Byrnes' principal regret is the breaking down of Pizarro, who he says, was a greater racer than the public thinks, but he had a peculiar lameness in his shoulder—a sort of rheumatism. His temper was so bad that he rebelled against being ridden, and his Suburban preparation was a world of labor. Finding the light jockeys unable to control him they got Charlie Sait, who mastered him, but in running a trial the horse gave way. Thus, according to Matt, it was run, rheumatism and rebellion that settled Pizarro.—*Vigilant.*

Mr. Harrison Robbins, the Philadelphia jeweler is proud of the distinction of having bred Maxy Cobb, but his pride is said to be at least equalled by his regret at having parted with the great stallion of the future for the paltry sum of $400. Every now and then a stranger enters the store and the colloquy runs:

"Is this Mr. Harrison Robbins?"

"Yes, sir."

"I understand that you bred Maxy Cobb?"

"I did, sir."

"He is a wonderful horse. No doubt you realized a small fortune from his sale?"

At this point the conversation suddenly terminates, and Mr. R. retires to a secluded place and metaphorically kicks himself black and blue. Singularly enough another Harrison, surnamed Durkee, is said to be in a similar frame of mind because he sold an equal and undivided half of Jay-Eye-See for $125.

Rancho del Paso has lost by death the chestnut mare Belle Dale, by Owen Dale, dam Bonnie Belle, by Belmont, from Liz Givens, by imp. Langford. Old Belle had seen twenty years of life, but appeared to be in good health, and dropped dead without having showed any signs of sickness. Her last foal, a weanling filly, by Longfield, is one of the most promising young ones on the ranch.

Mr. J. D. Christy, of St. Louis, owner of the two-year-old colt Bonanza, by Joe Hooker, out of Mattie Glenn, reports his colt as wintering well at Lexington, Ky., and states that he is engaged in all the principal three-year-old events to be decided in the West next season, with the single exception of the Kentucky Derby, which he thinks is a gift for Favor, barring accident.

Mr. L. H. Titus and Belle Echo have arrived at home, both in fine fettle after their triumphant tour through the Texan circuit.

Efforts will be made to make the track at Buffalo, N. Y., equal to the fastest in the country.

The American-bred Sachem evidently doesn't relish being left in England when others of his countrymen have been transported to their native shores. He has become a great kicker, and recently at Derby was very nearly sending Mr. W. J. Ford, the judge, who was passing him in the paddock, to join the large majority. He launched out wickedly with his heels and by a mere hair's breadth missed Mr. Ford's head. The expatriated son of War Dance and Sly Boots was made favorite in the race for which he was entered—the Belper Handicap over hurdles—but with 172 lbs. up finished second to Comrie, by Blair Athol, carrying 153 lbs., both being five year-olds.

Mr. Baldwin's bay colt Shenandoah, 3 years, by Shannon, dam Demirep, by Melbourne, Jr., from Methilde, by imp. Scythian, has been sold to go to the Sandwich Islands. The colt sprung a tendon during the Fall meeting of the Blood Horse Association, and it is not expected that he will stand training for some time to come. If he proves to be permanently disabled he will be used as a stock horse. He was a great two-year-old, but made no fame or money for his owner this season.

The old Scotch saying that "gude gear is aye placed in little compass," holds remarkably true in horseflesh. Captain Nolan, in his book on Cavalry, speaks of an officer in Madras who on a heavy wager rode his charger of 14 hands in heavy marching order six hundred miles in six days; the officer died under the effort, but the pony finished his great task showing no distress, and on the following day was in modern parlance "fresh as paint."

Patsy Hennessey, the well-known jockey, has again made his appearance in the pigskin, riding at Brighton. It was his first mount since he rode General Monroe at Chicago, last June, and those who remember his brilliant riding of former years will regret that he is not seen oftener in the saddle. Hennessey, ten years ago, was one of the crack "jocks" of the country, and in 1874 was in California, with A. S. Gage and Katie Pease.

The Santa Cruz County Agricultural Fair Association held a meeting at the Pacific Ocean House Saturday evening. The Secretary's report showed that there was over one hundred members, and the Treasurer's that there was $248.59 in the treasury. E. J. Swift, Elmer Dakan, H. F. Wright, O. H. Willoughby, John Soper and J. E. Cunningham were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

The second annual trials of the Pacific Coast Field Trial Club were run at Walltown Timber, El Dorado county, Cal., commencing Tuesday, Dec. 2d, and continuing through Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The club had secured the use of a house, barn and appurtenances belonging to a Mr. Barton, about two miles north and east of the spot on which last year's camp was located. The Secretary had been informed that the accommodations were ample, and the birds more plenty here than at the old camp, and it was thought that the frosty air of the December nights might make camping out unpleasant. So a cook and attendant were engaged, supplies forwarded, and on Monday, December 1st, the medley of dogs, handlers, judges, and onlookers proceeded from Sacramento by special train to the scene of competition. But two of the judges were able to attend, Hon. Joseph McKenna, Congressman elect, from the Third District of California, being one of them, and Mr. Henry C. Brown, of Sacramento. Hon. D. M. Pyle, of Gilroy, was so pressed by business engagements preparatory to the January session of the Legislature, of which he is a member, that he was forced to send regrets. The number of visitors was large and they were genial. The father of all the Bassfords, Joseph M. Bassford, Sr., turned out with as keen relish as any of the younger men. He was made Grand Marshal for the meeting, and appointed Mr. W. S. Golcher, his deputy. The two white haired, rosy cheeked old gentlemen, by strenuous efforts kept very good order, but it was questioned whether the Grand Marshal did not make more noise in the performance of his duties than any eager crowd could. On Monday evening the dogs were drawn for the Derby, and on suggestion of Mr. E. Leavesley, Mr. A. G. Platt, of Alameda, was chosen as judge in place of Mr. Pyle.

For the Derby there were but eight starters out of twenty-three nominations. Six of the puppies died during the recent epidemic of distemper, two others were not permitted to start because their owner had to report the trials and did not desire to leave room for the suspicions of prejudice through fondness for his own animals, still others did not come to decent form and were withheld because they were not fit. In the All Aged Stake thirteen dogs were drawn out of twenty entries, In both stakes the entries were well bred, handsome brutes, some of royal lineage in a field trial way, but not, with one or two exceptions, fit for public inspection and exhibition.

There were doubtless good reasons for the lack of breaking shown, but such reasons however good are not sufficient to excuse the presentation for public criticism and judgment of rank, untamed, unhandled dogs. A field trial run with such dogs is a force for evil rather than good. One record in the common estimation is as good as another, and when a dog is shown as a field trial winner, it should be a dog of great natural merit, to which skill has added such accomplishments as are necessary to make a well broken dog. It is an affront to reason to gather heedless, headstrong, dogs and award prizes to them not because they are good, but because they are not utterly bad. In respect of breaking our experience has taught us little. In fact the handling this year was more pointless and worse that it was last. The dogs had things their own way and as a consequence the trials were not so satisfactory as they might have been.

The first place in the Derby was won by Trix, a reddish native setter of unauthenticated breeding owned by C. L. Ecklon, of Folsom. Trix is a dog of no distinctive form, but is of fair size, trimly built, good nose, and capable. His owner had hunted him from three to five days each week since October 1st, and the experience had made him a perfect quail hunting machine. He did not fault at all, was steady to fur and under the gun and at all times in hand. Second and third in the Derby were divided by Lemmie B. and Sweetheart, owned by J. M. Bassford Jr., and C. N. Post, respectively.

Lemmie B. is a squarely framed, low, sturdy pointer, bred by Mr. Geo. W. Bassford; a very nice looking pup, but as well content to hunt over a carpet for birds as anywhere else. Sweetheart is a very handsome, game looking setter bitch, recently imported from the Sanborn Kennel, blue belton in color, well boned, with good head, nose and feet, and of more quality than we have hitherto had, but under poor control. In the All Age Stake General Cosby's pointer, Bow,

Jr., also bred by Geo. W. Bassford, took first. Since last year Bow, Jr. has taken on matured form, and is as game looking as one could wish. In form he is not far from standard, and in his work is particularly stylish, while his nose is very good. Second and third in this stake were divided by J. M. Bassford Jr's, pointer bitch, Beautiful Queen, and P. E. G. Auzar's setter bitch, Ola. Beautiful Queen did not show as well as last year, but has one virtue that covers a multitude of sins: she never trips birds, and is staunch on point and back.

Ola is a nice-looking black, white and tan bitch which has been in the hands of Mr. Leavesley for breaking. She is growing deaf, showed poor judgment on game, and a poor nose; but it must be said of all of the dogs but two or three that they have been hunted in heavy cover, and were at a loss when unobstructed range was offered them. The way in which they behaved made some think that perhaps it would be well for us to so change our rules as to lessen the points for pace, etc., and in place give points for work of the character demanded by the field shot on ground such as that most commonly found in California, viz: ground thickly covered with chemisal, chapparal and briar tangles.

On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of the club was held, and twenty-eight new members elected. For the coming year Mr. C. N. Post was elected President, J. G. Edwards, 1st Vice-President; E. Leavesly, 2d Vice-President; N. E. White, Secretary and Treasurer; H. H. Briggs, G. W. Bassford, E. L. Mayberry, J. H. Burnham and E. L. Craig, members of the Executive Committee.

Puppies born on or after January 1st of this year, preceding trials, were made eligible in Derby. A committee was appointed to revise and modify the rules to meet the local needs.

At 9:30 A. M., on Tuesday, the judges called the second brace drawn in the Derby, one of the first brace having been delayed in transit.

DERBY.

Sweetheart—Lola Montez.—At 9:34 C. N. Post's English setter bitch Sweetheart, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice and E. Leavesley's Lola Montez, by Roy Roy—Ola were put down on an oak covered point near the club house. Lola running rank and unmindful of Mr. Gilroy's whistle. Sweetheart making wide casts, but leaving much likely ground uncovered. Soon a brood was flushed and marked in some oats and weeds a half mile distant. Working in that direction Sweetheart running around and up a knoll dropped to scent at very long range, and held her point until after the bird flushed and until she was ordered on. Lola ran in on a bird and broke when it flushed, chasing for some sixty yards. At 9:30 the brace was taken up and the heat given to Sweetheart.

Trix—Pet.—At 10:03, C. L. Ecklons, native setter dog Trix and J. Mervyn Donahue's English setter bitch Pet were sent in on the point to which the brood first flush had been marked. Pet put up a hare and chased it out of sight. Trix ranged freely and quartered like an automaton. A hare was put out before Trix, and the dog dropped and remained till ordered on. At the point Trix began drawing stopped twice uncertainly, but finally moved in and pinned his bird in nice style, and staunchly. The bird flushed wild, Trix steady, and was shot by Ecklon. Trix ordered to retrieve, picked the bird up, but it was only wing tipped and it got away, the dog not breaking. Pet soon came to heel, and only by repeated orders could be induced to leave her handler. Moving on a bird flushed wild, and Trix drew on its hiding place and false pointed. At 10:50 the dogs were sent back and the heat given to Trix.

Dashing Money—Lemmie B.—At 11:07, the delayed dog, Mr. J. B. Martin's English setter Dashing Money, by Dashing Monarch—Armida and J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s pointer dog Lemmie B., by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow were started on an open slope, and at once moved off at great pace. Dashing Money in poor style, head low and tail down. Lemmie B. with better action.

Soon Dashing Money chased a hare and refused to stop to whistle. Then Lemmie B. began a chase but stopped to loud orders from his handler.

A hare tempted Dashing Money, but his handler managed to prevent a chase. After twenty minutes Dashing Money slowed somewhat. Both passed birds which they had a fair opportunity to point. In some weeds Money false pointed in pretty style and was backed for a moment by Lemmie B., who soon moved in and broke Dashing Money's point.

Passing on Dashing Money established a point on a quail several feet from the ground in a bush and Lem. refused to back. The bird flushing, Dash broke and chased. Each dog then made two flushes and chases and at 1:50 were ordered up and the heat given to Lemmie B. There was a difference of opinion about this heat, many believing that Dashing Money should have won.

Chico—Beautiful Snow—At 3:20 Mr. J. T. Baker's English setter dog Chico, by Duke—Fanny, and Mr. Geo. W. Ellery's English setter bitch Beautiful Snow, by Dan—Sibyl, were ordered down.

Beautiful Snow showed great pace and fair style, but made atrocious flushes, as did Chico and at 3:48 the brace was ordered up for lack of merit, neither showing any nose or disposition to hunt.

SECOND SERIES.

Trix—Sweetheart—At 3:53 this brace was started in the first heat of the second series. Trix working his gronnd systematically, and showing judgment. Sweetheart careering like a wild thing over an extraordinary range. Trix almost immediately, while at speed wheeled into point staunchly, Sweetheart brought up, refused to back ran in put up the bird and broke in, Trix steady to wing. Moving on a few yards and over a fence, Trix fastened another bird, Sweetheart refusing to back. The bird was put up, and killed by Ecklon, Trix being steady to shot, while Sweetheart broke shot and retrieved the bird nicely. A hare was then pointed by Trix who stood staunchly when it moved and at 4:08 Trix was awarded the heat.

Trix—Lemmie B.—At 4:14 this brace started to run off first money. Trix soon drew beautifully up wind, dropping, rising and cautiously moving in until he had located his bird where he stood. Lemmie B. brought to back did so momentarily but soon ran in and put up the quail which was killed by Ecklon, Trix retrieving tenderly and well.

At 4:26 the dogs were called in, and the heat and first money awarded to Trix.

Lemmie B.--Sweetheart—At 4:32 these dogs ran for second place; Sweetheart at speed, and her handler holding her neck to neck in the race. She soon flushed a bevy, and broke in and immediately thereafter put out a single bird, in neither case having the wind fair, Lemmie B. doing as he had before done, chosing the beaten ways and open ground for his constitutional, and carefully avoiding such spots as might harbor a quail. At 4:52 the judges ordered the dogs up for the night, and expressed the opinion that neither of the others could hope to be placed in heats with Lemmie B. and Sweetheart, so Mr. Bassford and Mr. Post divided the purses.

SUMMARY.

Walltown Timber, Cal., Dec. 2nd, 1884—Derby of the Pacific Coas Field Trial Club. Open to all setters and pointers whelped on or after April 1st., 1883, and owned on the Pacific Slope. Entrance $10. Prizes, $100, $50 and $25. Judges, Hon. Jos. McKenna, H. C. Brown, A. G. Platt. Stake closed Nov. 10th with twenty-three entries.

I

C. N. Post's blue belton setter bitch Sweetheart by Count Noble—Dashing Novice } beat { E. Leavesley's white and orange English setter bitch Lola Montez by Rob Roy—Ola

C. L. Ecklon's red native setter dog Trix by Count Rouge—Queen } beat { J. M. Donahue's lemon and white English setter bitch Pet by Dick—Belle

J. M. Bassford Jr.'s white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B. by Prtnce Ranger—Josie Bow } beat { J. B. Martin's white and lemon Eng. setter dog Dashing Money by Dashing Monarch-Armida

J. T. Baker's blue belton English setter dog Choice by Duke—Fanny and Geo. W. Ellery's white and orange English setter bitch Beautiful Snow by Dan—Sibyl ordered up for lack of merit.

II.

Trix beat Sweetheart—Trix beat Lemmie B. and won.

III.

Sweetheart and Lemmie B. divided second and third after an undecided heat.

NOTE.—On account of the demand on our space the report of the All Aged Stake is deferred till next week.

Death of Charles Lincoln.

This well-known promoter and manager of bench shows died suddenly of pneumonia, in New York, on the 3d inst. Mr. Lincoln was born at Darlington, England, in 1842, and was chief promoter of the first dog shows of importance in that country, beginning with the bench show at his native town in 1862. Interest rapidly grew, and he became identified with nearly all subsequent shows up to the time of his departure for America, in 1869. After his arrival he resided in Canada for a time, and finally removed to Detroit, Mich., where he made his home up to the time of his death. About ten years ago he was engaged to superintend a bench show of dogs at Detroit, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Fair. Thenceforth his services were in demand, and he acted as superintendent at several exhibits of minor importance, until, in 1876, the Centennial Dog Show, at Philadelphia, created a national interest in exhibitions of this character. The following year the Westminster Kennel Club, of New York, an organization at that time in its infancy, projected a bench show of greater magnitude than any previously held in this country, and Mr. Lincoln conducted this very successfully. The rapid growth and development of bench shows and the ever-increasing fancy for blue-blooded dogs may be attributed directly to Charles Lincoln. He has been aptly termed the father of dog shows.

During the present year 4,800 guineas have been given away in England, Scotland and Ireland for Queen's plates. This money was distributed among thirty-three races, in which there were 106 competitors. The English prizes, excepting that for the Newmarket, which is worth 300 guineas, are of the uniform value of 200 guineas. This year there were fourteen, which were paid for from the Queen's privy purse. The seventeen Queen's plates carried off by Ireland and the two falling to Scotland are only worth 100 guineas each.

Fox Hunters' Vernacular.

DEAR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN:—The article "Fox Hunting in America," published in your paper of November 22d, contains one such glaring mistake that I cannot refrain from drawing your attention to it, viz: that "Tally Ho! means back." The writer of the article, has I am sure never sat on his horse by the covert side, anxiously listening, timidly dreading, lest the old vixen should have stolen away, when of a sudden the air is fairly rent with the soul stirring "Tally Ho! Tally Ho! T-a-a-l-l-y H-o! Gone Away! G-o-n-e A-w-a-y," from some true and well-known sportsman, or he would never imagine it could mean "back," especially if followed immediately by the cheery "Hoick Holloa! Forrard!F-o-r-r-a-r-d,' of the now delighted huntsman. Tally Ho! is the view halloa of the fox hunter as "See Ho!" of the hare hunter and the "who gaze?" of the otter hunter. It is true that "Hally Ho back" is used when a cunning fox runs a short way from cover, eludes the hounds and is known to have again made cover; used, but in a very different tone from the well known "View Holloa" of the famous John Peel. The writer reminds me of the old story of the Frenchman who, when he heard that the fox had "gone away" concluded the sport was over, and making his bow returned home himself. In sporting parlance hounds are never spoken of as dogs.

Los Angeles, Nov. 25th. A. J. H.

At a meeting of the Gilroy Rod and Gun Club held Tuesday evening, it was decided not to have any Field Trials this year.

FISH.

We reproduce a paragraph from the report of the Fish Commissioners, appearing in our columns last week, for two purposes, to show how stupidly and erroneously matters are sometimes placed before the public, and to do justice to the enterprise and liberality of the California Sportsman's Club, who were the first to introduce black bass into our State, at a cost to the members of $1,000 in gold coin, paying at the time $100 each for ten fish. The paragraph says:

"The Commissioners are making the most strenuous efforts to secure the eggs or young fry of the black bass for our waters. Livingston Stone, of the United States Fish Commission, says the eggs are not to be had in the Eastern market, but he can procure young fish. The black bass is a very game fish and is said to afford finer sport than trout. Years ago the Fish Commission here planted some in private preserves and reservoirs about San Mateo, with the understanding that they could be drawn upon to supply other places. There are black bass there now, but no one is even allowed to fish there without a permit from George Hearst or other owners, and boats to go out where the fish stay are not allowed even by those who have permits to go to the ponds. A sixty-pound black bass is reported to have been caught at Humboldt Bay. President Buckingham says it was neither a striped bass, which are frequently caught, nor black bass, but a variety now found in Monterey Bay, and which were once so numerous as to glut the San Francisco market. But few black bass are caught in California, yet the fish do well in the rivers and lakes. Nearly all varieties of Eastern fish have done well here, and as many more varieties as can be obtained are to be purchased from time to time."

Now, in reference to getting black bass for propagation, we beg to say the Fish Commissioners, or any private gentleman, could have had an ample supply for that purpose from the Association mentioned as they are anxious to have the State supplied from their superabundance of young fish. But, in no case, have the members of the California Sportsman's Club been applied to by State officers or private gentleman for young fish for that purpose. The original fish were placed in Lake Temescal, near Oakland, and have multiplied abundantly, but in that water, from some reasons, they have not grown to any particular size. A few months ago we were present with the members of the club when they had Lake Temescal seined for the purpose of transplanting the young stock to Lake Merced. Speaking from memory, we think the first day's catch was 960 fish from one to six inches long. Considerably more than that number were turned into Merced, now in charge of the club, when the seining was completed. If the Fish Commissioners, or any private gentlemen, will apply to Mr. Chas. Lohse, of the California Powder Works, California Street, we take upon ourselves to say they can have all the young stock next year they can reasonably want for propagation without meeting with rebuffs and incivilities from dog in the manger men. We thought these facts had been known to everybody in the State long ago.

A Good Dodge.

A fortnight ago, one week day, there was a terrible commotion among four or five Chinamen fishing off Tiburon Point, in the neighborhood of a few of our well known Isaacs who were also out for the day. The Chinamen had gathered in a nice lot of fish, among which was a rare catch in a splendid nine pound salmon trout. All of a sudden the Chinamen, scared to death, came running to the gentlemen in question shouting and gesticulating as they only do when in mortal terror. "Comee Leree, come now; comee light alongee; we catchee fishee that whistlees and says bad cussee words allee same as Mellican man; Chinamen catchee the devil this timee sure; comee along." So to see and hear so strange a fish they all ran back with the scared heathens, and there sure enough was the splendid salmon trout whistling Yankee Doodle, and anon cursing like a drunken, enraged dragoon. "What you thinkee?' again asked the Celestials, "that fishee the devil?" By this time our local Isaacs, smart as they are in the art, were puzzled also for there was no mistaking the whistling and cursing of the fish, and soon retired scared and puzzled almost as badly as the Chinamen, for the fish at times was awfully profane. Sitting close by and taking but little interest in the matter, was Manuel Millzner, the jeweler, of Kearney St. Of course the Chinamen would not touch the fish after what happened, but not so Millzner. He quickly helped himself to the salmon trout, which kept up uttering curse words, and one or two others worth taking, and quietly marched off, grinning a grin that reached from ear to ear. We can explain the whole business. We happen to know both Manuel and John Millzner are most expert ventriloquists, and that on this occasion he had resorted to apparently, unnatural powers to dodge the beautiful salmon trout from the grip of the thieving heathen. If the Fish Commissioners will engage these young men to hunt up the Chinamen in their nefarious practices round the bay our salmon, or at least such as the sea-lions leave, will come back to our river, and regain their wanted fatness. Let the Millzners make the fish "talk cursee words all the same as Mellican man," whenever the opportunity serves, and the thieving, destructive Chinaman is swept from our waters. They have defied all State authority and evaded all police surveillance for years, but it seems as if we had them by the hip at last.

We clip the following from Tuesday's *Chronicle*, showing, as it does, the criminal wicked waste of public food matter that prevails in all parts of America. In California, in addition to this natural or unnatural waste, we keep 2,000 voracious sea-lions to devour our salmon, and 6,000 Chinamen to catch the small fish on which the salmon feed and fatten, and then wonder that the salmon have deserted the Sacramento river. Salmon here, like the white fish in the East, must be fairly protected or no natural or artificial means will keep up the food supply. Let the following be read with care, and, if you like, with prayer:

"Shad are never seen in the Eastern markets save in the Spring of the year, when they pass up the rivers to spawn. It is supposed that they then return to the warm deep waters of the Gulf Stream. It has often been a subject of remark that the same fish are caught here at all seasons of the year and the general opinion prevailed that this was owing to the choice and abundant feed to be obtained in Monterey and the adjacent bays. Recent experiments in Lake Michigan would point to another more potent reason why the shad do not take to the deep water on our coast. It has thus been found, that although the lake has been freely stocked with millions of whitefish, that thrive admirably, yet year by year the catch is diminishing, until now there is a danger of this valuable species being exterminated in these waters. Research has been made as to the cause, and the experiments have proved that, unlike many other hardier varieties, the whitefish hug close to the shore, where the water is shallow and warm. These shallow reaches of the lake, from Chicago to Buffalo, are almost literally lined by trap nets, set by the dwellers along shore. In such nets, with fish of larger size, the partially grown whitefish are caught. When the nets are pulled up these latter are not preserved for food, but thrown back into the water dead, being too small for use. Thus thousands upon thousands are killed every year on almost every mile of shore line along the lakes. Here, then, is the reason why the food stock of delicate whitefish in the lakes is not increased, but rather steadily diminished year after year. By the light of such experience we may explain the more migratory habits of the shad on this coast. They have no gulf streams to resort to after spawning and the deep waters of the ocean are probably too cold for the young and tender fish, that in consequence take to the warmer waters of shallow bays."

A leading daily last Tuesday tells a tale with much circumstantiality about sharks swimming round certain ships after their heads were cut off as if nothing had happened. Well, we raise that yarn $5. It is an historical fact that Charles I, of England, in spite of old Cromwell, walked and talked half an hour after his head was cut off, just as if nothing had happened. With the sharks, however, as with the king, it is the application of the comma, and the inflection of the voice while speaking that does the business. The shark yarn and that of the salmon weighing 111 lbs. may be true, but they should both have been turned loose a little sooner before the holidays.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon												
Trout	*	*	*									

On returning to work after a most delightful vacation, prolonged beyond the time originally intended, we have been much gratified by the hearty welcome given by all classes whom we are in the habit of meeting in business connections. The reception given us by the members of the gun and rifle clubs was very gratifying. Together their kindness will form an additional incentive to increase our efforts if possible in their behalf, and the interests of legitmate sport generally, which it is pleasant and encouraging to find are bearing rich fruits in all parts of the State.

The different clubs since Thanksgiving Day have all had good sport. Ducks of all kinds are reported abundantly plentiful and in fine condition, a fact that those we have seen in the market this week proves. We never saw birds generally in finer condition. (They sent up fifty sacks of grain, last week, to their grounds.) The Teal Club, with three members and two visitors, Messrs. Joseph Grant and Geo. S. Ladd brought down 400 birds for last week's work, the birds being mixed with a few canvassbacks.

The Cordelia Club has not done so much, though they had some very good sport. A party of three gentlemen were up at their place last week and bagged about sixty birds.

The Tule Belle Club had a party of three last week, Messrs. Bogart, Wilson and A. L. Bancroft. They bagged about eighty birds. The gale at Sherman Island was simply fearful on Saturday, from which the party lost more than half their birds; the water being so rough that, on falling, they were immediately covered with weeds and lost. It was impossible for a man to stand up in the boat and shoot. Mr. Holmes was up to the Island last Thursday and bagged 59 ducks and three dozen snipe. All parties have been crying out for more wind during the late pleasant weather, and Saturday and Sunday they had more than they wanted.

The Alameda Club have also had good sport at their preserve. On Thanksgiving Day Mr. Adams, the champion of the Club, with Dr. Belh and Mr. Cunningham, went down to Mallard and made good bags, Dr. Belh also getting about three dozen snipe, which are abundant there. Nick Williams is Major Dome of the camp this season, and the members of the Club feel the benefit of his abilities as a cook. On Thanksgiving Day he surprised those out shooting with a sixteen-pound turkey cooked in his best style. Williams is the right man in the right place. On Thursday last J. K. Orr, Messrs. Miller, of the Oakland Bank, and Mr. Chisholm went down and Williams prepared them a duck stew of such splendid character that they cleaned out the whole at one sitting, though enough for a dozen men. Mr. Orr says this is not true, but Williams hits back by saying he will not cook for the same party again unless he gets a week's notice of their coming beforehand. Mr. Adams, the champion shot of the Club, has killed 169 birds in three trips to Mallard. Among these were three cinnamon teal, a drake and two ducks. He has also killed a "lesser" bittern, a rare bird in California; this, with the male cinnamon, he intends having stuffed.

While speaking of the Clubs we feel called upon to notice a silly and offensive paragraph appearing in one of the dailies last Monday. The paragraph insinuated that members of different clubs making "big" bags had hired men of ability with the gun to help them. Such a statement displays deplorable and inexcusable ignorance in a public journal pretending to speak on sporting matters. Messrs. Whittier, Fuller and Smith, of the Teal Club, are more than average field shots, while Messrs. Upham and Goodall are men of established reputation at the trap. The same may be said of members of the Alameda, Cordelia and Tule Belle Clubs. Out of the latter we could mention thirty or forty names that are good for ten, often clean scores, at their Club pigeon matches. It is a poor business for a public journal to be insolent in its attempts at smartness, and we feel it our duty, in justice to the parties insulted, to correct and expose its ignorance.

English snipe, according to all account, never were so plentiful in California as this season. The markets are glutted with them. Messrs. Auradou & Co., of the Washington Market, informed us this week they could buy them from the hunters at one dollar per dozen. Canvass backs are also plentiful. We heard of one sale at three dollars a dozen, the usual price for a good brace. Messrs. Mowry and Benton & Co., of the California Market, promise abundance of game for Christmas. When the happy season comes in this grand State of ours, let the rich remember the poor.

The Pierce Brothers, of Oakland, have all the late alterations and additions to their store completed. There is now no handsomer or more perfect establishment in the State. The reading room for the members of the Alameda Sportsman's Club, with the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN as its prominent light, is as comfortable and pleasant as money and trouble could make it. The people of Oakland, the members of the Alameda Club especially, are under many obligations to these enterprising young merchants. They have now in their possession a very handsome shot gun, valued at $150, to be competed for next season in a series of matches by the members of the Alameda County Sportsman's Club. The gun was presented by Mr. Baird, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for attentions paid him by the club when on a recent visit to this State. The man will be lucky who wins this splendid gun.

Mr. John Pollak informs us duck-shooting was good at Byron's, on the San Joaquin, until the late storm. Then the birds huddled together out of reach, and could not be approached.

Mr. Bogart says he never, in California, before saw so many canvassbacks as last week flew over Sherman's Island, heading up the San Joaquin and its tributaries. We think it very probable they seek the ponds of the upper rivers, where they find an abundance of good fresh food, and that they will do so until forced down to the lower waters by necessity. On Tuesday we saw a pair in Golcher's store that we judged weighed three and a half pounds each. All canvassbacks so far seen are in splendid condition.

Those who enjoy snipe shooting—it is the highest kind of sport—can find good grounds near Collinsville. Indeed they can scarcely go astray this season in places where the birds frequent at all.

On returning home we called upon our old friend Tom Pearson and regretted not finding him at his office. We learnt, however, that he is preparing a pigeon match at Fresno for early next week. Murphy will supply the birds. Pearson will find some men round Fresno who can handle the gun right handily. During that trip it wont do him a bit of harm to keep his weather eye open.

The Italian fishermen, of Suisun Bay, now they can no longer steal the public fish, are supposed to be marauding the private duck preserves of the Clubs. Rifle and pistol shots have been exchanged on dark nights, but so far no one hurt. We should not be sorry to hear a stray bullet from the keeper's rifle struck down one of these marauders, for private property must be preserved, and night shooting at ducks will drive the birds away sooner than anything.

While speaking of night bird shooting on preserves we regret to hear the Alameda County Club have passed a resolution sanctioning the abominable practice at Mallard this season. Nothing is more fatal to the reputation of sportsmen or to sport than this vile practice. Neither game animals, birds, nor fish will frequent their haunts if disturbed during the feeding hours at night. The Alameda Club is composed of a number of true gentlemen and sportsmen and we cannot understand the passage of such a resolution. Let it be rescinded without delay.

The Placerville *Republican* says: "We hear it rumored that some deer were found 'froze' to death, near this city, last Sunday. There is some wood at the court house to be sawed and the whites should do it, not Indians like last Fall, for violating the deer law."

The suggestion about the white man and the Indian is a good one. It is just in such practices that the distinctions and privileges of birth fail to have weight and the white man falls lower in manhood than the red man. Let both of them go to the chaingang together for poaching.

Mr. Platt, a member of the San Francisco Gun Club, has recently had a hunting trip to Lake County, and informs us he never enjoyed better quail shooting, the birds being strong and numerous. He thinks Lake County the sportsman's paradise. We wish we could speak as favorably of the local residents, as men, gentlemen, or American citizens. There is, in truth, no more vagabond lot of poachers in the State, almost every man making a practice of killing deer out of season, to the most disgraceful extent. This has come to our knowledge repeatedly of late. Here is a case in point which truly pictures the manhood of these people: Two men, notorious deer killers at all times of the year, recently quarrelled and out of spite one had the other arrested. At the trial the prisoner was fined $25, the lowest penalty the judge could impose. There and then, his fellow vagabonds, stained deep with the same crime, chipped in one dollar each and paid the fine. But that is not the worst of the tale. Since the trial the judge sentencing, the attorney prosecuting and the sheriff arresting the prisoner, have *all been known* to commit the same offense, and to do so at all times, with as little compunction as the dirtiest vagabond poacher in the county. Does not this monstrous case of law breaking by State officers elected to sustain the law demand executive interference? We call upon the State Sportsman's Association to take this case in hand, and see that these doubly-dyed vagabonds are removed from office with every possible ignominy, if they cannot be punished in the courts they preside over and degrade. In the meantime, we have been named a committee of one to look after these penitentiary candidates, and we shall do so.

There is a new gun to be seen at the stores of Mr. Golcher, of Montgomery, and Mr. Allen, of Market streets, which at present is attracting some attention and some controversy among our sportsmen. This is the repeating shot-gun made by the Spencer Arms Co., of Windsor, Conn. It has a magazine and discharges seven cartridges without reloading, by pushing a lever below the barrel backwards and forwards with the left hand. We never start off in a flurry about such inventions, but if the principle is good in the rifle, why should it not be so in the shotgun? We can certainly see conditions and positions in which it would be very useful, if it possesses the merits claimed. The gun is handsome, well made, well balanced, and light. Mr. Frank G. Smith, attorney, of this city, has bought and used one, but we have not been able so far to interview the gentleman on the question of its actual merits. We shall know more next week.

Los Angeles Notes.

We have got some sporting notes of the sunny south still unused, which will be found quite worth reading. The first is a trip made by Mr. Lockwood, of the railroad telegraph office, president of one of the local rifle clubs, and a perfect sample of the true sportsman. About a month ago, in company with some friends, the gentleman made a hunting trip to the Santa Ana river, about twenty-five miles below the city. They had gone up stream a few miles when they reached a branch, and as they did not exactly know on which arm of the water their intended camping place lay, prospecting parties were sent out. Lockwood took the branch by himself, the others, the main river, and they were soon more widely separated than they imagined. The result of the investigation was that the place of destination was not on the branch, and so he returned back to rejoin his comrades, but this proved no easy matter. He had gone a great deal further than he supposed; darkness was crowding in upon him, and he soon found he had nothing before him for the night, but to build a fire and camp out alone, hungry and tired. The preparations were soon made; a fire started; a bed of grass, leaves and pine tops made, and amid the comfort of both he was fast asleep in a few minutes. Unfortunately he had built the bed too near the fire, and after a while the dry rubbish got aflame and set fire to his coat loaded down with cartridges. It did not take long to explode these, and in the rapid shooting all round him he supposed he was attacked by Indians and jumped down to the water like a deer to hide. In the meantime he had discovered the cause of the real trouble, for his surroundings had become unpleasantly warm. We need not follow his calamities farther, for he was soon under the cold water putting out the fire in his clothes. When found by his friends in the morning he was in a truly delapidated condition, but the particular part of his breeches and person most damaged can be as well imagined by others as told by us.

The dog-poisoning fiend, it seems, dwells everywhere. Mr. F. G. Browne, a prominent member of the local Gun Club, recently lost a most excellent setter, perhaps one of the best duck dogs in the State, by these foul means. The intelligence and fidelity of Bob were rarely equalled, and it is almost impossible to do either justice. He was quite well when the family retired for the night, and the next morning early he was found on the veranda on his back, swelled out and dying. How can a Christian man or woman go down to their grave with such a crime on their souls?

After the election, and it was real hot in Los Angeles, Col. Mayberry, of whom we shall have to speak hereafter as he deserves, gave Col. Markham, the Republican congressman elect, a three days' quail hunt at Puente, selecting Mr. Hollenbeck's cattle ranch at that place for the shoot. Mr. Mayberry is the owner of the celebrated dogs, Dan, Gunner and Sybil, and so with plenty of birds the sport was everything to be desired. They averaged about three dozen a day, as much as gentlemen ought to kill. Col. Markham, we learn, is well named, for he brought his bird down every time. If he is only as successful in dropping the Democratic birds in Congress his party, county and State may be well proud of him. Mr. Isaac Cooper, of San Gabriel, accompanied the party and for the three days a total of 154 birds were bagged.

The local Gun Club this season is unfortunate in its fine preserve at Balloona near the ocean. The continued storms and rains of last Winter carried away the embankment of sand which formerly made their lake, so that at low tide the water all runs out to sea. This is a great loss to the members of the club in other ways besides sport. The entrance fee of the club is $100 each, and this season the members will have to resort to other places for birds.

We saw a very rare duck in the market one day while out with Mr. John Kuhrts examining the different kinds exposed for sale. These were something we had never seen before, and are rare in California, only at intervals and in small numbers being seen on our northern waters, and only seldom on the southern. They were the Mexican wood duck. Like the California bird of the same name, they are very fine eating.

In our last week's issue there was an apostrophe to King Cactus, of Southern California, taken from the note book of a hunter. In principle the thing was all right, except in this case locating the detestable produce in the valley of Temecula, one of the richest valleys in Los Angeles county, and more free from cactus than any other region in the county. We accepted the invitation of Messrs. Charnock, Morrell, and Robinson, who have the land for sale, in their excursion and thus speak from personal knowledge. It would look treacherous and unjust in us if we did not correct the error thus made. Temecula valley has no cactus.

THE RIFLE.

Our rifle column this week is not as copious as we desired it should be, but there are many reasons for this which our friends will easily understand, and we trust kindly overlook.

On Sunday last, the gale which so astonished our people by its severity, of course greatly interfered with the day's shooting both at Shell Mound and at the Alameda Park. The morning was so unfavorable that we imagined the events advertised would be postponed, and, therefore, did not visit the butts as usual. Nothing in the shape of weather, it seems, intimidates our riflemen, and to their credit, be it said, they turned out in number at both of the favorite resorts, and did good work in spite of the unfavorable day.

At Schuetzen Park, Alameda.

The event here was the regular medal shoot of the crack California Shuetzen Club. In number, wealth and ability as marksmen, this is unquestionably, as a private organization, the most important in the State if not in the Union, and we have often regretted its meetings should be so poorly reported. During the last year we have endeavored very diligently to correct this error, but for some reason we cannot understand we have failed to do so. We think it quite time more importance should be attached to their proceedings, and we can only say, if aided at all, we shall only be too happy to accomplish so desirable an object. On Sunday, Philo Jacoby maintained his position as a sharpshooter, though his score, as well as others, fell behind the usual standard. In fact, in such a gale, we are surprised such good scores should be made. The score:

Philo Jacoby, champion prize, 406 rings; F. Boeckman, first class prize, 396 rings;— Klotz, second class, 396 rings; — Helm, third class, 386 rings; C. Mangels, fourth class, 332 rings.

At the same time and place the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein, the parent organization of the Schuetzens, whose history we recently published, also had a prize medal contest and the shooting with these gentlemen was very close. The winners were:

F. Brandt, first prize, 25 points; F. Boeckman, second prize, 24 points; F. Freese, third prize, 24 points; K. Wertheimer, fourth prize, 24 points; Wm. Ehrenpfort, fifth prize, 24 points.

The Eintracht Club.

The members of this enterprising club were also out on Sunday, but as with the other people out, the gale reduced the general score largely. Capt. Fred Kuhls seemed to be the only man whose nerves were equal to the racket. The score:

Kuhls, champion medal, 406; Stamer, 370; Kauffung, 342. Koltz, 1st class medal, 355; Streuber, 286; Weisel, 291. Gumbel, 2d class medal, 287. Hagerup, 3d class medal, 310; Klare, 250; Brockenwager, 252; Wollf, 247; Young, 69.

In another column will be found a new advertisement of Mr. E. T. Allen, 416 Market street. The guns advertised are all first-class articles, and, at the prices offered, a holiday bargain not often met with.

At Shell Mound.

The gathering here was quite respectable considering the day, and showed a degree of enthusiasm which speaks volumes in praise of our military marksmen. What shooting was done was all at the 200 yard range, the howling, fitful wind entirely precluding any attempt being made at the outside 500-yard range. The third Infantry had a delegation present to shoot for regimental marksman's badges. All things considered the shooting was good though under the necessary percentage, and the final shooting was postponed until a more favorable day. We were promised the score on Wednesday morning for publication, but failed to get it although we put ourselves to some trouble to do so. During the day Messrs. Townsend, Johnston, Klein, Salm and Despaux, for the fun of the thing, had several handicap matches, at 200 yards, for sandwiches, cigars, and the other things, but the shooting was not particularly good. The best scores out of a possible fifty were made by Klein, 46, 44, 45, and 43. To-morrow there will be a delegation of the Fifth Battalion out at this range, who with other marksmen of repute will make the shooting worth seeing.

Remarkable Scores.

Our brother riflemen in the East seem to question some of the remarkable scores made in this State during the current year. Perhaps, in this case as in others where the thing is not relished, the wish is father of the thought. If the Eastern men will send a team of six, eight, ten, or twelve men to us next Summer, they will be met in good spirit and be taught a lesson which will convince them our records are correctly reported. In the meantime we give them one or two more cases which we collected during the week. The first is Lieutenant Kuhnle's record in six shoots of 100 shots each, with a possible of 500.

1st, for champion medal, 460; 2d, with St. John, Co. C, 464; 3d, with Houx, Co. C, 463; 4th, for champion, with Lieut. Kellogg, 463; 5th, with Houx, Co. C, 468; 6th, with Sergt. Hovey, 462. Total, 2,780.

These records were all made shooting with members of the Fifth Battalion, except the first. If we could have got the number of bull's-eyes in the whole the record would have been still more remarkable. The percentage of the whole is over ninety-two. There is no doubt of the correctness of the figures given. The next are records of Lieutenant Kellogg, at Shell Mound and Petaluma, about five weeks ago. At 500 yds., in 23 shots, he made 22 bull's-eyes. At Petaluma, two weeke later, in 17 shots he made 16 bull's-eyes, or in 40 shots altogether, 38 bull's-eyes. Then comes Howard Carr's champion record of 471 out of a possible 500. We have a photograph of the target in this case, the bull's-eye of which was eight inches. In this shoot Carr made 71 bull's-eyes, while a twelve inch square from the centre of the bull's-eye will include every shot made out of the one hundred. Captain Siebe, of Shell Mound, kept the score on this occasion, and the original target bears his stamp in proof of its correctness. With such instances of marvelous shooting, our Eastern brethren may well wonder and doubt, but with the rifle, as with everything else, California must take a leading place. Let them come and contest our shooting.

Matches to Come.

On the 28th instant, at Shell Mound, Messrs. Carson and Klein will shoot a 100-shot match, at 200 yards, against Cummings and Perkins. All these gentlemen belong to the celebrated "Big Six" of the Nationals. This will be the second time of their coming together in an endurance match, and the shooting will be for victory, and to beat, if possible, the grand score they made in their former match. The contest will excite much interest. There is another match on the tapis causing much speculation among riflemen, but we forbear saying more about it at present, lest we should scare one of the parties by our ideas of the winners.

The California State Rifle Association held their meeting at Eintracht Hall, Post street, last Wednesday night, for the distribution of prizes won at the Fall meeting of 1884. The meeting was largely attended and passed off with spirit. We cannot give particulars until next week.

POULTRY.

Requisites for Success with Poultry.

In the poultry business and everything else we are looking for that which yields us the greatest amount of profit. There is, without doubt, much difference in fowls, and care and keeping tell more and with quicker results on some than on others, yet the true groundwork of success lies with the owner or keeper. If the attention be turned principally to market chickens, they must be hatched early to be profitable. To do this we must make preparations the previous season, and when the chicks come have warm, comfortable quarters. For this purpose there is no fowl quite equal to the light Brahma. With a cross of Leghorn blood they are quite hardy, and mature earlier than the pure bred. The Leghorns feather early, and for the first chickens of the season this is an advantage that cannot well be dispensed with. The hens require a comfortable place to sit in when the weather is cold. They should not be allowed to sit on the ground. A half barrel or old cast off corn basket, filled pretty well with fine straw or hay, forms a good nest for an early sitter. The early sitter should be a Brahma, or a cross with Cochin blood, as their larger bodies and greater amount of soft feathers impart and retain a greater degree of animal warmth to the eggs, The early sitters should have a place in some building where they will not suffer from the annoyance of the layers. It is better and lessens the trouble to have the eggs all set at one time. The sitters can be trained to come off at a certain period of the day with a little care and forethought, and as the eggs are apt to take a chill if left too long, the attendance of the keeper is necessary to avoid mistakes. In warm weather the eggs may remain uncovered for several hours and take no harm, but when the mercury is considerably below freezing the case is different. A larger percentage of the eggs hatch in warm weather than in cold, for, in spite of every precaution, the outside ones will get a chill. The chicks should have a warm, sunny cover with gravel floor to run and scratch on. The first thought of a hen is to scratch for her brood. For sitters, pullets are to be preferred, as they are more tractable and easier of management; besides they care better for the chicks. There is little danger if kept well housed, fed and cared for. Medium-sized flocks are more successful than larger broods. There is more profit in small flocks well tended, than in large ones half neglected. When the hens are crowded, half the profits are lost. For layers, the chicks should come off early, that the pullets may get done growing and into laying before cold weather sets in; although for layers we may wait until April, or even May, when the weather is more congenial, and, with the smaller breeds, later still. Indeed with the small breeds, where fowls for eggs are the only consideration, it is quite as well to wait until July, and feed well. All this season the little birds come out strong and healthy, and require little attention beyond feeding. If plied with hearty food they will eclipse the cold weather chicks the following Winter, as they are perfectly hardy and robust. They have about ten weeks at the finest season of the year, and the leghorns at the expiration of this period are fully feathered; but the feed must not be neglected. For show birds we must set early, and also for extra fine large chicks; although, as far as the latter are concerned, I have raised as fine large hens from the late broods, and they were early and persistent layers, too, as ever came from the early hatched. The Leghorns and Spanish require wäam weather, and will not bear neglect. On these two breeds care and feed tell marvelously. Although they tell on any breed, still the Brahmas, beyond the greater amount of flesh, are more tardy in return. It is certain that the smaller hens yield the largest amount of eggs in a year, just as the small cows give us the greatest quantity of milk. It is a noteworthy fact large hens more often drop small eggs, while the reverse may be credited to the lesser birds. In choosing eggs for sitting, or rather in choosing hens to lay for hatching, there should be some care taken. For market chickens select hens that have size and plumpness, with small, neat heads, well shaped and healthy. The cock should be small—that is, not over-sized for his breed, with heavy shanks, plump, straight breast, and rather long neck. Many make a mistake in choosing a large, heavy cock; in fact, an over-grown bird is not fit to breed from at any time. His progeny are apt to be misshapen or otherwise disfigured. The neat, snug, compact bird is the one to choose for breeding purpose, no matter whether we breed for eggs or chickens. There is a difference in seasons in regard to the health of fowls as well as stock of every description. When the spring is cold, backward and inclement, the chicks will not thrive, for prepare as we may, we can not entirely shield them from the cold blasts. Still, the little things will brave considerable cold if well fed. Laying hens suffer about as much as any poultry from the cold. They are extremely sensitive in this respect, Their feed must be regular and never neglected.—*C. B. in Country Gentlemen.*

SHEEP.

Hints on Selecting Sheep Ranges.

Henry Stewart, in the New York *Tribune*, gives some interesting points about the kinds of soil which are suitable for sheep culture: Many a shepherd who has done well with his flock in a certain locality, having become experienced in the care of sheep, is surprised to find when he moves to another place that his flock wastes and comes to grief. "Experience teaches" and must teach in this respect, for one man's life and opportunities are not sufficient for him to learn all that needs to be known in regard to keeping sheep successfully. Therefore the shepherd may well study "shepherd's lore" in regard to many things appertaining to the flock, and not despise it for its ancient flavor. Old shepherds firmly believe that some localities are unfit for sheep keeping, and avoid them because the sheep "pine" upon them. Such lands are often called "pining" land upon this account, and sheep farmers in Scotland and England would refuse to occupy such a farm rent free. Perhaps we have in our own country no more notable instance of such a condition of soil than that afforded in the comparison of the limestone blue-grass region of Kentucky and the adjoining sandstone country which stretches off to the Northeast corner of that State. For cattle, sheep and horses, the former region is perhaps the finest and most productive in the world in quality and extent, while the latter is so poor as to have remained a wilderness up to this day. Similar instances exist in England, where the finest mutton in the world, the Southdown, is produced on soils that are underlaid with chalk (lime) and overlaid with the sweetest and most nutritious pasture. Lime and phosphoric acid are indispensable to the welfare of an animal; because they supply the necessary element for the growth of bone, and flesh cannot be produced unless the bony frame for it is first laid. Tne natural herbage of soils rich in lime and phosphoric acid differs very much from that of sandy soils or soils derived from granite or quartzite rocks. These soils may be rich in potash, but this alone is not sufficient, and when in excess it tends to produce innutritious herbage, and the cultivated crops upon such soils, are found by experience to be unfit for feeding sheep, and to encourage disease. In our own country we find Vermont, Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Iowa, parts of Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas all abounding in limestone. And in these localities we find sheep thriving and shepherds prospering. On the granite and sandy soils of Long Island, Southern New Jersey and other localities very few sheep are found, and farmers who have worried for years with their flocks have at last given them up. Facts are for wise men to learn wisdom from and all the facts in the history of sheep husbandry prove that sheep do best on limestone soils and worst on soils derived from sand and flint rocks; and the latter are precisely the kind which abound where my friend has had a most unfortunate experience with his flocks, and it might be a useful warning to persons intending to keep sheep in a new country to avoid all localities where he cannot find lime within reasonable distance.

V. P. Richmond, before the Illinois Wool-Growers' Association, said: "I am satisfied that the free use of sulphur will prevent, if not cure, the scab in sheep. Two flocks of sheep on farms adjoining mine were badly gone with the scab, and several times, for three or four years, a scabby sheep would occasionally be with mine, and I did not then and never did have scabby sheep. While these scabby flocks were near me and for two or three years after, I fed freely of sulphur. Should I ever have scabby sheep I would use sulphur freely inside and outside before trying any other remedy."

Governor Stoneman has appointed and commissioned the following members of the Board of Directors of Agricultural District No. 4: P. J. Shafter, of Marin county, vice J. McM. Shafter, resigned; J. N. White, of Sonoma, vice W. T. Coleman, resigned; Robert Crane, of Sonoma, vice A. P. Overton, term expired; H. Meacham, of Sonoma, vice self. They are to serve for four years ending December 1st, 1888. Edward Younger has also been appointed as a Director of Agricultural District No. 5.

The Trouble with Trotting Pedigrees.

[Live Stock Journal.]

The student of the trotting-horse problem has daily occasion to bemoan the neglect to publish the pedigrees of horses entered in the trotting circuits of the country. This matter has been frequently insisted upon by turf and agricultural journals alike, but it has been just as persistently neglected by horse owners and breeders, as if it was of no historical conseqnence.

When pedigrees have been stated with the entries, it has been done in such an imperfect, slovenly manner, that the information given is an aggravation, tending as often to mislead as to furnish definite facts. Frequently the name of the sire is given, but the dam is as totally neglected in the mention of the pedigree, as if the entry never had a dam, or if it had, that fact was of no importance whatever. The entries to all the important trotting meetings are published in the daily as well as the sporting journals. The names of the horses are given, but the most intelligent horseman would read them in vain if he hoped thereby to keep abreast of the lines of breeding that are in the ascendant in the composition of the American trotting horse. This fact should be borne in mind: The trotting horse is rapidly increasing in numbers every year. The most remarkable memory can not now hope to retain the names of the myriad trotters, much less to recount the lines of their breeding. It has become imperative that the pedigrees should be given in brief as often as the horse is entered in races or makes a notable public performance. No one who is not perplexed by these omission can estimate the amount of labor this neglect entails upon the turf writer. Many months and years of research, more painful than the tracings of epitaphs of "Old Mortality" upon the time-worn tombstones, would have been saved to our makers of stud books. and compilers of trotting pedigrees, if this simple precaution had been taken from the earliest history of the trotting horse. Think of it! the dam of Ethan Allen would not now be recorded as simply a white mare, supposed to be of Messenger origin; but her lineage would be recorded as correctly repeated by her breeder, and thus a great mystery would never have shadowed that great horse to the grave. Hundreds of other "unknowns" would be definitely established and forever known. In the earlier history of the trotting horse when he had only a feeble existence—when he was regarded with contempt in comparison with the more royally bred and pampered thoroughbred racehorse, there might be some excuse for the absence of recording and stating his lines of breeding; but now that he has assumed such proportions as one of the leading sources of national amusement; now that his form and speed approximate more nearly to those of the pure racehorse; now that he is being written about as in his best estate a thoroughbred trotting horse; it is high time that every precaution should be taken to record his name and color and pedigree as inseparable, every time he makes an entrance to the lists of impending races, as strictly as the names and colors and pedigrees of thoroughbred horses are invariably published with each entry. This practice would familiarize the general reader with the trotting lineage more perfectly than its publication in trotting registers, that come under the inspection of the comparatively few interested in horses. Moreover it would soon educate the average reporter of races for the daily press so that the egregious blunders relating to trotting pedigrees that so frequently mar their reports, would not be committed by the merest tyro.

The National Association has done nearly everything in its power, by official enactment, to secure the publication of trotting pedigrees. One of its rules provides that the name of both the sire and dam shall be given with every entry to a trotting race on all courses under the control of the association. Furthermore it commands that, if the name of the sire and dam are unknown, that fact must distinctly accompany the nomination. The pedigrees thus given, it further provides, shall be published with the entries. If these injunctions were implicitly obeyed by trainers, breeders and horse owners then a world of confusion, error, and ignorance would be avoided. But unfortunately, with the conspicuous exception of the published entries of the races under the auspices of the Breeders' Association, these requirements are almost universally neglected by even the associations in the grand trotting circuits. All they seem to demand is the payment of the entrance fee, and the historical, as well as scientific, information contained in the pedigree is about as interesting to them as the old red sand-stone formation in geology. Unless these associations are aroused to the importance of these requirements, the owners of horses will continue to be careless in the matter of pedigrees that should accompany their entries. Moreover, the past conduct of these associations gives little encouragement for hope of reform in this regard. The general neglect calls for important action on the part of the National Association. The rule should be so amended as to visit a penalty upon owners and associations alike. No owner of an entry should be eligible to receive any portion of the purse unless his entry is in full form as prescribed by the rule regulating the giving of pedigree of sire and dam. Furthermore, every association that receives an entry and permits the horse to trot, when the rule requiring the name of sire and dam to be given is not complied with, should be visited with a fine for each offense, sufficiently severe to enforce compliance with the rule.

But the requirements should not end here. While the name of the entry, with the name of the sire and dam added, might be sufficient for general publication of horses that have made a record, yet it is not sufficient for horses that have yet no place in trotting annals. All entries of horses without records should be required to give not only the names of their sires and dams, but their ages, places of foaling, and names of breeders. If these are unknown, then this fact should be stated,

These precautions would obviate profound confusion in future pedigrees, and hasten the day when ignorance and misrepresentations as to trotting pedigrees would be relegated to the earlier history of the trotting horse. This matter demands rigid enforcement. It appeals to the co-operation of all turf and agricultural journals. If the pedigrees of trotting horses are to be fully and scientifically tabulated in the future, it becomes all intelligent horse authorities to insist upon the enactment of provisions similar in scope to the suggestions we have made. Then, instead of being either a puzzle or a ludicrous joke to read of the fragmentary pedigrees of trotting horses, the information given even by the secular press, would be reliable and accurate. We know of no greater help towards the establishment of the thoroughbred trotting horse.

The entire weight of the 2:09¼ outfit at Lexington—mare, driver, sulky and harness—was 1,145 pounds.

Phallas will probably trot the first of next season and then be put in the stud.

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance.

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Dec. 13, 1884.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving, Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

Palo Alto Catalogue.

The catalogue of the trotting stock, Palo Alto Stock Farm, 1884, has been received and a very handsome volume of 123 pages it is. Neatly gotten up in every respect it will bear comparison with the elaborate compilations which are presented by the breeders of all parts of the country. Although it is nearly impossible to obtain perfect accuracy in a work which contains hundreds of pedigrees, so far as we have looked it is as free from errors as can be expected. The gravest mistake is ascribing to Shanghai Mary the maternity of Electioneer, Prospero, Elaine, etc., and this will correct itself to a majority of those who will read it. The error came from a transposition of Shanghai Mary for Green Mountain Maid after the final proofs were corrected. There are eleven stallions catalogued and two hundred and fifteen broodmares. When the progeny of the mares are counted it will show a very large total, and in this respect we do not know of a breeding farm that can compete with it. The quality of the procreative animals is in keeping with the numbers, and the eleven sires and the two hundred and fifteen dams there is scarcely one that has not a good title to be classed among the best. Every noted trotting strain of the East reinforced by those of California which have been proved and with thoroughbreds to fall back upon. There is no question of the benefits which will follow, to the people at large, the establishment of this great breeding farm. Already the system of development and training adopted has been of vast service in teaching the best methods to arrive at certain results. The phenomenal success that has followed the observance of the plans laid down by the proprietor has had a great effect in the East, and now the records for trotting colts has been reduced from what was held to be the "top notch" a few years ago. We do not speak of what California has done, or rather what has been accomplished at Palo Alto, but of the results in the East the past season, especially in regard to yearling trotters. While there are certain advantages in our climate; these advantages being at first accredited with the marvellous results, it was evident that in addition to climatic influences there were other reasons for the superiority shown. There was no desire to hide anything at Palo Alto. The fullest information in regard to the rearing and handling of the foals, from the time of weaning through all the stages of colthood until maturity, have been presented in print time and time again. These lessons have been received, the teachings made use of in all parts of the country and corresponding benefits obtained. Stakes are now opened at the East with no talk of debarring the Californians, and the demoralization in the ranks of Eastern breeders after the victories of our colts, has been overcome and trepidation been replaced by confidence. There are intricate questions in connection with the breeding of trotters beside those which relate to rearing and training. The mysteries of reproduction it is not likely will ever be fully revealed. It is fortunate that it is so, or the pursuit would lose its greatest charm. There must be chances of failure as well as fortunate "nicks" to give zest to the business, for could trotters be turned out with the certainty of machinery the only enticement then would be the money return. To eliminate as far as possible the obstacles to success by diligent study, and careful consideration of the subject in all of its phases in place of the haphazard breeding of the early days will stimulate to further study.

Palo Alto is destined to be a famous school for the advancement of knowledge regarding the breeding of fast trotters. Among the stallions are two sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, one of them, Electioneer, taking the highest rank as the progenitor of the fastest trotting colts with the single exception of that for four-year-olds. Piedmont represents the great tribe of Almont. General Benton, several lines of Messenger through his son, Bishop's Hambletonian, and his grandson, Abdallah. The young Electioneer stallions, Fallis, Clay, Ansel and General Schofield are, of such strains on the side of the dams as to give a fair test of the merit of the different mixtures. The dam of Fallis is by Messenger Duroc, so that there is a double infusion of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and her dam by Seely's American Star, the next dam by Long Island Black Hawk. The American Star mare is the dam of Socrates and Kisbar, and the granddam of Clingstone. Clay is from Maid of Clay, by Henry Clay, which gives him two strains of Clay, and as he is the fourth son of Maid of Clay to come into "the list" with a record of 2:25, our friend Huntington can point to him as an exemplification of his pet theory. Ansel is from the thoroughbred mare Annette, by Lexington, and General Schofield, from Lizzie Whipps, by Enquirer. Ansel and General Schofield have shown inside of 2:30, both being foals of 1880, so that if their colts do not show good form it will be a strong argument against the use of so much high blood in trotting stallions. The sons of General Benton in the stud are Bentonian, whose dam is Lucetta, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Benton Frolic, from Frolic, the dam of the great filly, Freda, and Norway, a son of Norma, the dam of Lucy Cuyler. The neophyte in trotting pedigrees will understand from this slight sketch that there is no lack of the right kind of stallions to couple with all sorts of mares, particularly when informed that everyone of them have admirable action and superior form.

It is manifestly beyond the range of a short article to give much of an idea of the broodmares when there are two hundred and fifteen embodied in the book. The Alpha and Omega, however, will give a key and though it may appear as though the introduction and finis had been arranged for effect, the first and last positions are due to the names bringing them in that order.

"No. 1. Abbie, b m, 16 hands, gray hairs on off front ankle; foaled 1875, bred by Col. R. West, Lexington, Kentucky.

BY ALMONT.

First dam, Norma, by Alexander's Norman.
Second dam by Sir Wallace.
Third dam, Eagletta, by Grey Eagle.
Fourth dam, Mary Howe, by Tiger.
Fifth dam, Lady Robin, by Robin Grey.
Sixth dam by Quicksilver, son of imp. Medley.
Seventh dam by Mead's Celer.
Norma is the dam of Lucy Cuyler, 2:15½.

"No. 215. Winona, bl m, 16 hands; scar on off hind leg; foaled 1870; bred by Col. R. West, Lexington, Kentucky.

BY ALMONT.

First dam, Dolly (dam of Thorndale, 2:22½, Director, 2:17, and Onward, 2:25¼, by Mambrino Chief.
Second dam by a son of Potomac.
Third dam by Saxe Weimar."

On nearly every page are the names of celebrities, and when it is stated that there are the get of fifty-six trotting-bred stallions, in addition to those by the home horses, and these of the most fashionable blood, it will readily be addmitted that Palo Alto is a trotting world in itself.

We have written of the lessons in training which Palo Alto has publicly given. Fully as interesting will be the results of the various admixtures of blood, and though the short time since the establishment was organized will forbid as comprehensive account as can be given in the future, the numbers bred will, in a measure, obviate the difficulty and much valuable knowledge accrue from an investigation. Even at this early day it will be a work of magnitude to summarize. Fortunately the records are so complete that a synopsis can be given with a good deal of accuracy, and ere long we hope to be enabled to present this interesting chapter of the story to our readers. There is a feature which must be borne in mind. The brilliant, phenomenal performances of some of the colts and fillies have so dazzled the imagination that good and extra good work is lost sight of and what would be held a "grand showing" in other cases is dwarfed into insignificance by the glamourie of figures which startled the world. Then again nearly all of the colts bred at Palo Alto have been trained at home. Good as that training has been there is little doubt that if disseminated into many hands the result would have been better. We have not the least hesitation in saying that in all probability there are colts, practically untaught, which have the elements of greatness in them in fair proportion to those which wear the crown. With so many to handle, the apt pupils are the only ones which receive the attention of the teachers, and the scale of points is so high that anything which has not the genius to reflect the lessons without an error is ignominiously dismissed. "An ounce a day" is held a poor recompense when "nuggets" are found on an adjoining claim, and the mill is so busily engaged in working high grade ores that all others have to rest on the dump crude and unstamped as dug from the mines.

"Luck."

We have a great respect for the Goddess of Luck. Furthermore, we can add that to respect is joined admiration, especially when we are the recipient of her smiles. This is so frequently the case that many acknowledgements are necessary for the favors vouchsafed, and highly gratified for what she has done in the past hope for a continnance in the future. There have been many "breaks in the run," but retrospection shows that had the smiles been properly handled the frowns could have been met with equanimity. More than that there was in very many instances a reckless disregard of the gifts, and in other cases a blind stupidity in not taking advantage of the grandest strokes of good fortune. For this she was not to blame and after lining never so many black clouds with gold and silver, it is not surprising that non-appreciation was met by a display of sombre colors, a punishment richly deserved.

There is luck in everything as well as odd numbers, and what writers have called the "glorious uncertainty" of the turf can be more tersely, if not so elegantly phrased *luck*. It plays the most prominent part from the time the foal is dropped until its last race is run. Even before the early era mentioned it is an element which cannot be ignored. Though the utmost care may be taken of the broodmare there may be untoward circumstances that no watchfulness could avert. Lucky, indeed, is the foal which arrives at weaning time without mishap of some kind; still more fortunate the youngster which escapes the trials of breaking without some drawback to interfere with its future career. The dangers attending the period of training are too well known to require extended elucidation. A slight blow on the tendon may be followed by a rupture of the sheathing, and then it is long odds that this will be followed by a "break down," if active work continued. Apart from the usual injuries to feet and legs which incapacitate, there are many other ailments which the most skillful treatment and watchful care cannot prevent. Epizootics, colds, rheumatism, derangement of stomach or kidneys, are always to be feared, and then there are trials to the temper which in some cases render of no avail the greatest powers. While in a majority of instances bad temper results from improper treatment there are animals which are peculiarly nervous in their temperament and though tractable enough in exercise, and run trials without giving any indications of being "upset," when brought before an assemblage on a racecourse are completely demoralized. But apart from all these considerations there are still more palpable instances of the good and evil which follow good or bad fortune. Sometimes the start decides the race and the question is settled as soon as the flag falls. Without being absolutely left at the post enough ground is lost at the commencement to take away all chances of victory. There may be disappointment, too, in "getting through," and in consequence thereof, be forced to run so wide as to entail running over a good deal more ground than the others. Those who witnessed the racing at the last meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will agree with us that luck had a good deal to do with the winning of several races. When the head of Freda only showed like a black band in front of that of Glendair it was hard fortune for the latter to lose in a race of 2,200 yards by the width of a ribbon. The dark background for the old gold to rest against showed the few inches so distinctly that it was easily measured; had the head been tossed for the hundredth part of a second as the fillies went under the wire the extended nostrils of the loser would have been in front. In the handicap when the four horses reached the winning post a yard measure would nearly cover the difference between first and last, scarcely more than six inches between first and second, with the third not a foot behind. That victory was surely not the meed of excellence entirely and the slipping of a plate the least bit from its hold on the ground, a change of feet, a waver or tremor of a muscle, a falter of the brain would have

turned the scale. The four-mile winner was not without his share of good luck, the loser could blame his unlucky star for its baneful influence at the supreme moment. The race was won and lost within thirty feet of the goal, and though there were the usual criticisms it can justly be ascribed to the bad luck of Patsy Duffy. It was a remarkable race in many respects and the close finish was more like that for a much shorter distance. There was a feature in it which so far we have not heard discussed. Lucky B. came up to Duffy on the last turn and seemed to have the race in hand, he "sulked" and and the other drew away from him, again he came and at the drawgate, which is a little over one hundred yards from the winning post, he swerved to the inside, making such an abrupt angle that it looked as though he was going into the fence. As soon as he struck the deeper ground close to the rail, he straightened up, and in that short space overcame the loss of at least two lengths, and shot to the front the winner by five or six feet. Now the cause is apparent. He had just returned from a long campaign. From early Spring he has been running in races and the many times that shoes and plates have been set left numerous nail-holes. This left his feet in bad condition and the narrow rim of steel pressing on the heels, confining the wall so that the "spring" of it was destroyed. The continual hammering for so long a route caused intense pain, and when he struck the hard ground on the outside, the pain became unbearable. The softer cushion, the track was quite deep on the inside, brought relief, he resumed his long stride and the race was won.

But after all that can be said on the side of the importance of luck in horse affairs; after all the admissions of the prominent part played by Dame Fortune on the equine stage, it will not do to trust implicitly in her smiles or become disheartened at her frowns. The best of luck is of "no account," if not seconded by active exertions to deserve it; a stout heart to climb the steep hill of adversity; a strong resolution to persevere to the end of the lane which must surely turn in the long run, will bring success at some time. The oftentimes repeated story of the spider which the Bruce watched until it completed the web after six failures, has been worth a dozen sermons, whole volumes in fact, to inculcate the value of perseverance. It is safe to assert that in the centuries which have elapsed since the story was first told, it has given courage when there was the darkest outlook, and restored tone to homes which were becoming flaccid at hope deferred.

Keep on trying then you folk who have lost races time and time again, and in the future it may be that the nose of your favorite colt will "come to the string" many times in the front, former defeats adding zest to triumphs in store.

Lady Richmond nee Coila.

In a letter which appeared in the *Turf, Field and Farm* of the 28th ult. there was a description of some of the Philadelphia trotters. In mentioning the horses belonging to Colonel Fred Gerker the writer speaks of Lizzie M. thus: "Prior to the race at Albany I had been authorized to sell her for $10,000, but after that victory 'Uncle Fred' as he is sometimes called, remarked to me, 'I guess we had better keep her, Chess, for we can have plenty of fun with her next year."

Further along in the description he states, 'Lady Richmond owned by Colonel Gerker; a bay mare by A. W. Richmond, dam by imported Bonnie Scotland, whose natural speed is claimed to be greater than that of Lizzie M." Lady Richmond is a sister to the dam of Anteeo and Antevolo, and she is recorded in the American Stud Book under her dam, Columbia, as *Coila*. She is a year younger than Columbine, and we hope that Col. Gerker will resume the original appellation so as to have no conflict between the registry of the blue bloods and that of the trotters. If we are not much mistaken Columbia is destined to take high rank among the great names in the trotting calendar, and her descendants rival those few in the other mares which now figure so conspicuously in the annals of the track. And then, too, as we bred and christened her there is a personal desire that she should wear the name first given.

Stanford and Occident Stakes.

Bear in mind that the Stanford and Occident Stakes to be trotted in 1886 and 1887, for foals of 1883 and 1884, close on the first of January next. The conditions are given so clearly in the advertisements that it is unnecessary to repeat them. There should be a hundred nominations in each of them, in the Occident for 1887 twice that number owing to the little risk, as $10 in all that is required to take a chance. A weanling which is claimed to be "trotting bred" will lose caste if the owner fails to name it in the stake. Owners, especially breeders, "can not afford" to let the opportunity slip.

Eastern Racing Stakes.—Coney Island and Latonia Jockey Clubs.

Oftentimes we have written of the advantages which California breeders will find in making nominations in the colt stakes of the East. It is so palpable that it would seem that the only thing required is to make the announcement and point to the advertisements for particulars. But there is a feeling among a few that support given them is detrimental to home interests, and that the proper plan is to ignore engagements at a distance and concentrate the forces for the battles to be fought here. This would be a narrow policy defeating in place of advancing the breeding of racehorses here for it must be apparent to the careful observer that already far more colts are bred than can be profitably engaged at home. Restricted to home wants the market will be so greatly overstocked that breeders will be compelled to curtail their operations, and this curtailment will necessitate the selling of the best procreative animals;the poorer retained. Owing to our Winters being so 'open' racing and training can be continued throughout the year, early and late meetings can be held. The early will enable those who intend to make the Eastern tour to get a true line of what may be expected, and as the main meetings close in time for the horses to reach here and take part in Fall racing the compaign can be commenced and ended at home. That this can be done was proved by the Santa Anita Stable, as after all the hard racing of the Eastern season their performances were better than before. It also certain that more interest was taken in the late meeting from the horses participating which had ran in other countries, a greater anxiety to witness the contests than if they had met before. The stimulus to breeding arising trom a foreign demand insures a supply autside of those to be sent away, and hence at intermediate meetings of the racing at the Autumnal fairs, there will be no lack of entries.

In the Eastern Stakes which closed on the 15th of October there are many nominations from California, and there is scarcely a doubt that in those which are advertised in this issue the same support will be given. By referring to the advertisements it will be seen that there are great inducements offered by the Coney Island and Latonia Jockey Ciubs, and certainly when an Eastern trip is to be made there is a palpable advantage in adding to the engagements when there is so little to risk and so much to gain. The forfeits are small the added money large; the risk in some cases being less than one per cent. of the sum to be won. It is needless to say that at Covington and Sheepshead Bay every comfort aud convenience that could be asked for are found, and the management faultless as far as it is in the power of the clubs to effect.

A Good Showing

Sixteen of the Palo Alto trotting colts were sent to the Bay District Course the latter part of October, with the intention of driving them some fast miles. Marvin had only got them in readiness to trot half miles, when the heavy rain came a short time before the opening of the Fall race meeting. That of course limited the work to jogging on the road, and, consequently what condition had been acquired was lost. Half miles had been made in time ranging from 1:05, 1:07 to 1:13, and there were great expectations that very fast miles would be recorded. Those who witnessed the exercising were confident that the four-year-old record of Elvira, 2:18½ could be lowered by two fillies of that age, Hinda Rose and Sallie Benton, and a few were sanguine enough to think that Manzanita or the Dame Winnie colt might come very close to the two-year-old mark of Wildflower. An order came to send the colts home before the return of the Governor, and Mr. Lathrop resolved to give few of them a trial, if trial it could be called under the existing conditions. The track was harrowed deeply for the runners. The next day the four mile race was to be run, and Colonel Dickey was determined that the most exacting could not ask for a safer course to go the long route upon. Not even the hypercritical could find fault with it, and to think of dragging wheels though the inches of loose soil at any rate of speed seemed out of the question. Bonita was the first to essay the task. To the half in 1:11, the mile in 2:22½ was an index of what could be expected. From what she had shown 2,15 was not an extravagant anticipation, so that to deduct five seconds was surely the least allowance that could be made. Alban, the three-year-old son of General Benton, marks the mile in 2:27, and the Dame Winnie two-year-old, went to the half in 1:14½, the mile in 2:29¼. The fractional time showed that there was no falling off, and even the drag of a driver over weight, and the wheels sinking well up on the spokes, not to speak of the feet burrowing hoof deep, did not pull him back. It was certainly a good showing."

At a meeting of the Medical Society connected with the Ontario, Canada, Veterinary College held Nov. 25, a paper on "Nephretis" was read by Mr. H. E. Carpenter of San Francisco. The essayist is a son of Dr. W. H. Carpenter the well known veterinary of this city.

Mr. Theo. Winters has fixed on July 16 as the date of his annual sale of thoroughbred yearlings at Sacramento.

Maud S. and the Records.

[New York Times].

There is now being made in this city a solid silver cup, after original designs, to commemorate the remarkable performance of Maud S., at Lexington, Ky., on the 11th ult., when she trotted a mile in 2:09¼, lowering the best previous trotting record. The cup is known as a loving cup. It is gold-lined, stands about 12 inches in height, and has three handles. On one side is engraved a head of the famous mare. On the other is an inscription: "Woodburn Farm Cup, awarded through the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association to Maud S., owned by Robert Bonner, to commemorate her great achievement of trotting on the Lexington fair grounds, Nov. 11, 1884, against her own record of 2:09¾, and making a record of 2:09¼." Woodburn farm is where Maud S. was bred, and it was near her home that she astonished the world by a performance that was deemed almost impossible, all things considered.

"It may not be generally known," said a horseman, who has every record for the past twenty years on the tip of his tongue, and who writes as knowingly as he talks, "that until this Lexington trial Mr. Bonner never before started a horse for a record. There was no betting allowed on the track, and, it being known that Mr. Bonner was a churchman, and one who owned horses for the love of the horse alone, such a gathering came out to see the trial as was never before together on a racetrack. There were half a dozen clergymen present, and scores of people who never before witnessed a trot. If Maud S. trots in the same way next year—and I can say that she will—it will be of inestimable value to the trotting turf in bringing out a new class of people and a better class. All know Mr. Bonner and his principles, and no one could raise objection to seeing the queen where gambling is prohibited and where there are no stakes.

"Maud S., you know, until this season had been practically off the turf for two or three years. When, in August, Jay-Eye-See made his record of 2:10 at Providence, the impression was that it would remain unbroken. It may hurt Mr. Vanderbilt a little, but the truth is Maud S. was not in the best condition, and trainers who saw her early in Spring didn't think she could 'stand up' to the necessaay preparation for fast miles. Even her driver, Bair, expressed that opinion. Her legs were in bad shape, swollen and weak. Mr. Vanderbilt finally said to go ahead and train the mare at his risk. Bair went to work as directed. On August 2d, the day after Jay-Eye-See made his record, she was given a trial at Cleveland. It was a warm day, and had been raining. The sun came out just enough to dry the surface of the track, leaving it moist underneath. It was just suited to Maud's tender legs, and she regained her title of queen by trotting in 2:09¾. Then Mr. Bonner bought her. The first thing he did was to remove her shoes and balance her feet to give the proper articulation to the joints. The swelling in her legs disappeared, and she was soon herself. When she appeared at Lexington three months later, there was no soreness about her legs, the puffs were gone, and she was as sound as she was when a four-year-old. No horse ever on the turf took as many fast miles in prepáration as Maud S. has this year."

"You consider her Lexington performance in every way remarkable?"

"In every way. It wasn't dreamed of, and came to horsemen like a clap of thunder. No horse can trot or run as fast in November as in August. That is a well known fact. Their coats become long and their muscles tied up, contracted, so that they can not extend themselves as in warm weather. Then again the frost takes the elasticity out of the ground. Before Maud trotted at Lexington the track had been frozen three times. Her coat was so long that it took two hours to dry her out. All these things considered, her performance was one that none of us horsemen deemed possible. Now, a half a second doesn't seem very much, but at a 2:09 gait it represents about twenty-two or twenty-three feet. In a race, if one horse beats another out that distance it is considered a pretty bad beat."

"Maud S. will be trotted again next season?"

"Yes, and I have no doubt of her being able to trot very much faster."

"And Jay-Eye-See?"

"In shipping the little horse West, after his trial at Prospect Park, there was such a strain on his system, that he was taken with a nervous chill, from which he has never recovered. An attempt was made to get him in shape, but it was fruitless, and he has been turned out with Phallas, at Lexington. The question whether the nervous prostration will injure him permanently can not be told until he is trained next year. If he is in shape, I certainly think he will lower his own record. Whether he can beat Maud S.'s time is a question. A good little horse is better than a poor big one. But a good big horse should be just that much superior to a good little one. Maud S. is just as well bred and as well built as Jay-Eye-See, and has the advantage in size. Therefore I think Maud S. will keep ahead of him on the record question."

"How have the 'side-wheelers' held up their end in 1884?"

"It used to be thought that pacers would not last; that they were a soft-hearted class of horses and had no staying qualities. Well, you need not be told that this opinion has changed. Lately more of the thoroughbred has been put into pacers, and now they can carry their speed. Last Fall the pacers went to the front with Johnston's record of 2:10. On August 2d last Maud S. regained supremacy for the trotters. But at Chicago soon afterward, Johnston paced a mile in 2:06¼. Think of it! I believe he will further reduce this record next season, and I doubt if the trotters ever again overtake the pacers. Westmont, with running mate, paced a mile at the Chicago meeting in 2:01¾. He was carried along by the runner, and this hybrid way of going is not considered seriously, so that Johnston's record stands at the head. It was a wonderful performance. Some of the pacers who were so promising a year or two ago are not heard of now, but others with more of the thoroughbred in them are rapidly coming forward.'"

Budd Doble desires the statement contradicted that he has made an engagement to train Commodore Kittson's Western stable.

HERD AND SWINE.

The Indefiniteness of the Term "Grade."

[Canadian Stock-Raisers' Journal.]

The word *grade* as ordinarily used is very vague, embracing as it does in this country almost every phase of animal, from the first cross upon the original or scrub stock of the country to a succession of crosses which may give the unregistered animal a much longer line of the most excellent ancestry than is possessed by very many of the thoroughbreds registered in the herd book.

As a vast majority of our farmers are doubtless not aware of its elasticity of application, and the general looseness with which it is used, and to others the meaning of the term is shrouded in the mistiness of a settled haze, a word or two upon the subject will not be amiss, and is all the more necessary when we consider the vast importance of a right understanding of its meaning and application.

The term grade, as we understand it, properly signifies a cross or a succession of crosses of some distinct breed upon the original or common cattle most prevalent in any country. Grade cattle in Texas, therefore, signifies the progeny of some distinct type or types of foreign cattle crossed with the original Texan Longhorns. In Britian its precise application is not so easily defined, as in that wonderful little island many races of cattle have emerged from the confused breeding of a remote past, the exact methods of which have been buried with the Druid and the bard. The priority of race is likely always to form a battle ground with the champions of not a few of the breeds of Britain, insamuch that when its cattlemen have formulated a consensus of opinion universally subscribed to as to its exact meaning and application there, men will assuredly conclude that the golden age has dawned. In Canada the term is ordinarily understood to signify a cross or repeated crosses of Shorthorn blood upon the native stock, because that form of cross has till recently been almost the only one known, especially for beefing purposes. A cross, however, of the Ayshire or the Devon, or of any other dintinct breed, can lay equal claim to the use of the term.

A cross breed in this country is a very distinct thing from a grade, although in a land possessing but two distinct breeds, the term might be synonymous and interchangeable. It properly signifies the progeny of two distinct pure-breds, as that of a Hereford bull and an Aberdeen Angus Poll cow, although in its ordinary application we might almost say that it meant the progeny of some of the other distinct breeds upon highly graded Shorthorns.

Although it is an open question, we are of the opinion that the growing of grade stock at present outweights in importance the production of thoroughbreds, as the latter for a long, long time must vastly outnumber the pure-breds if indeed they do not do so always, yet the production of the two classes must in the meantime go hand in hand, or retrogression will be the order of the day.

One class of men will in all probability produce males for another, and a far more numerous class, to use, as it is of vital importance which steps to take in the successive stages of an upward progression, it cannot be a matter of indifference to understand the principles that underlie a successful graduation in an ever ascending scale. It is of immense importance to stock raisers that the indefinitness attending the present usage of the word grade be removed. Men should be taught that some grades are inferior in some respects for certain purposes to scrubs. The ordinary Canadian cow is certainly more serviceable for ordinary purposes than her daughter, the get of some miserable Shorthorn bull possessed of no one redeeming quality. Our farmers should know that while in all probability good pure-breds will for generations be immensely more valuable than inferior registered animals, yet many well graded animals are at the same time of unquestionably more value than inferior pure-breds, though possessing a registration of an ancestry ever so remote.

All cattlemen should should know that other things being equal, there is a wide gap in the value of animals, the one claiming but a single cross, the other possessing half a dozen equally good, and also that the character of the various sires used in producing the graduation is a matter of prime importance.

How are these truths to be taught, and by whom? By the cattlemen themselves, we answer, and in various ways. A wider distinction must obtain in the prices than has hitherto been observed. When men like Mr. Ross, of Greenbank; Mr. Shore, of White Oak; Mr. Fothergill, of Burlington, and others whom we might name, become more numerous, who produce grade cattle that average $100 each and upwards at a sale, others who usually put a valuation of but half the sum on these will begin to study the question. True, these were sold by auction, but it is for the holders of first-class breeding grades to say what the price shall be, if sold for breeding purposes. We think it is perfectly legitimate to insist on a higher price for a good class of breeding stock from the farmer than from the butcher, otherwise there is but little encouragement for the breeders to produce superior animals for breeding purposes.

Private registers should be kept of the breeding of grade animals by those whose aim is highest excellence, in which case the purchaser knows exactly what he is getting. We can see no disadvantages arising from this practice, while the advantages are numerous.

In the first place, the practice will react favorably upon the individual himself. It will enable him to trace the exact breeding of every animal in his herd, and by comparison to ascertain which crosses have given the best results, and also just where mistakes have been made. This latter is a great gain, as the knowledge thus obtained may be of much value to the successor in the work, and may indeed do good service in the wide field of universal practice when added to the record of the determined in the annals of stock lore.

In the second place, it cannot but react favorably on the young men of the household, who are desirous of treading in the footsteps of their fathers. Being thus trained to habits of exactness in everything relating to the lineage of stock, cannot but react favorably with their future life-work.

In the third place, it enables the buyer to know just what he is getting, so far as this can be known. To know that a cow intended for breeding purposes was sired by a certain bull of unquestioned excellence is not enough, but to be assured that the breeding has from the first passed through a succession of such crosses is certainly a great matter, as then the tendency to breed on the retrograde is reduced to a minimum. But where is the guarantee that the register will be correct? We say the stainless honor of him who keeps them, and if this is not considered a sufficient guarantee, then keep shy of such a man. The manner of keeping these registers may be precisely similar to that adopted in keeping such registers of pure-bred stock, which may be curtailed or simplified at the pleasure of the breeder, although we deem it unwise to curtail the accustomed form in the slightest degree. In these and in many other ways will the indefiniteness that clings to the term grade be removed.

We are satisfied that it will abundantly repay the trouble. The cost of keeping such a register would not, perhaps, exceed ten dollars a year, while its value in connection with the sale of but one animal even might be worth more than that sum.

While the hope that our grade stock shall ever become anything else than grade has forever been cut off by legislation of those controlling the herd books, the hope of improving it and making it very valuable is in no way affected. The rigid regulations of the recent past were no doubt needed, and will ultimately prove a blessing to the live stock interest. In the meantime let it be distinctly understood the term grade as used at present does not necessarily brand an animal as being superior to many a scrub, or inferior to many a pure bred, about the pedigree of which the owner may be eloquent.

The Kerry Cow.

[Colorado Live Stock Journal.]

You have heard of the Kerry Gow—an Irish drama made famous by Joe Murphy—and a great many of you have seen it, but few of my readers, I think, have ever seen the Kerry cow, for in all America there is but one small string of this rare family. On the breeding farm of the Prowers estate, at Prowers station, in the southern part of the State, are found Kerry animals, and more out of curiosity than anything else, I paid a visit to the bunch last week.

Mr. Asa D. Hudnall, a son-in-law of the late John W. Prowers, and a most agreeable young gentleman withal, kindly accompanied me to the breedihg farm from his home at West Las Animas. I must confess that I was more than curiously interested in the Kerries, and my wonderment was only intensified when I gazed upon the black-horned animals from their native heath in the mountains of the North of Ireland.

"They are in fine form, as you see," said Mr. Hudall, pointing out the three Kerry cows and bull. "The cows are splendid milkers, good rustlers on the range, and stand the Winters better than anything we have. As you see they are doing splendidly and are in fine condition for Winter."

The long-horned blacks stood contentedly chewing their cuds while being inspected. They were imported from the Emerald Isle by Mr. George Whitfield, of Quebec. Coming to Colorado in April, 1883, they have since been in the Prowers herd. Once they have been bred to Short-horns and have produced a very satisfactory cross. The cows are now with Kerry calves, and by Spring the little bunch will be increased and the breed put upon its ascendancy on American soil. As they are the only Kerry kind on the continent their growth and progress will be watched with interest by everybody in the cattle line.

What little I saw of the Kerry convinces me that it is an animal well adapted to our mountainous districts and that it has a recognized future in Colorado.

The Kerry derive their name from the country in the southwestern extremity of Ireland. The district is rugged and mountainous; the beautiful Lakes of Killarney are in its centre; the climate is damp and bleak rather than cold, many a week occurring when the beast would have a wet hide all the time. They are shorter and stouter than a Jersey, but often weigh more. They give a larger quantity of rich milk, more than the Jersey and richer than English breeds. Says the best authority I can get on the subject: "The origin of the Kerry, Old Red Irish, Devon and West Highland breeds, were the descendants of the cattle kept by the ancient Celtic people of the British Islands, altered by circumstances and selection."

Packing Butter.

The following system of packing butter, particularly for small dairies and where a few crocks of the same are put down early in the season, is recommended by an exchange: The butter is first made with all possible care, and after being worked is rolled into small cylindrical shapes, four or five inches long and not more than a couple of inches in diameter. These rolls are then wrapped in muslin cloths and the ends drawn over. A large crock is next nearly filled with strong brine, and these rolls of butter are immersed in this solution. A weight is put into the crock to keep them from floating. The butter as wanted can be secured without disturbing the mass as is necessary when packed into tubs, and it is then always fresh. It will not absorb salt from the brine, for the reason that salt and butter never make alliances, and as the butter will not take up additional moisture there can be no possibility for it taking up extra salt. Being immersed in the brine it is seen that it is uninfluenced by the air, and this in itself would hold natural changes in the butter in check so that the developement of lactic acid would go on so slowly that if the brine were kept in a place of quite low temperature and quite uniform, the possibility of the butter becoming rancid would be very small, at least before needed for the table. Another method is to thoroughly wash out the butter, while in the granular state, with weak brine, and when free from buttermilk place this granulated butter without much further salting or working in small muslin bags holding two or three pounds each, tie them up and put in brine the same as mentioned above. At a dairy fair at Milwaukee some extra Spring butter was shown in the granular form, put up in two quart glass fruit cans. The can, it is said, was first filled about one-third full of strong brine made of the best dairy salt. The fine, unworked butter was then put in until the can was running over, when it was allowed to stand for awhile to permit all the air to escape, when the cover was put on and sealed perfectly. Butter was shown, made two years before that, which was in every respect equal to that made during the fair.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* asks: "Does it affect the quantity of milk a cow will give if conversation is carried on betwcen milkers when milking?" We do not think there is any doubt about it—especially when the dairy is made up of young cows. We would not have a loud-talking milker in the stable. We remember, some years ago a dairyman to assert at a meeting of a farmers' club, that he had discharged a man because he would talk and interrupt the milking in his dairy, and that in three days the increase in milk was equal to the man's wages. Such are important facts, if established.

A milch cow is said to require three per cent. of her weight of hay per day. A sheep, full grown, requires three and one-half per cent. of live weight. An ox requires two per cent. if he does not work, and two and one-half if he does.

Grassing Pigs.

As the pig is a grass-eating animal, this taste for grass or roots should always be gratified. Many farmers have no pig pasture, and keep their pigs in a pen, or pen and small yard. They seem quite to forget the nature of the pig, and treat him as if he were only fitted to digest grain or other concentrated food. This may be responsible for many of his ailments.

It is easy for the farmer to furnish clover or other green food to his pigs. This animal is not very particular; there are many weeds in the garden that he will take and return his thanks with a polite grunt. He appreciates all such attentions shown him, and will testify it by better health and growth. This is a matter of much importance, as a bushel of green feed with clover will often produce as much growth as a bushel and a half fed alone. Animals grow best when they are in good health and have a vigorous appetite, and the clover or other green food keeps their digestion good. That great pest, the Canada thistle, when the stalk is green and succulent, is eaten with a genuine relish by pigs. In this condition this thistle is preferred to grass by many other animals on the farms.

When the clover is large, the pigs will eat it better if it is run through a cutter. This mixes stalks and leaves so as to render it more succulent. The pig will eat more clover or grass than is generally supposed. Shoats of 50 to 80 lbs. will eat from 6 to 8 lbs. of green clover per day. We have found in pen feeding the best way was to run the clover through a cutter and mix with meal. In this way, the clover and meal was eaten together, and this mixing of the bulky and concentrated foods results in a more perfect digestion of the corn meal or other ground food. We tried so accurate an experiment on this, that the result is not left to conjecture. We divided a litter of six pigs, and to three fed clover and meal, and to the other three fed meal alone, soaked in cold water. The latter, every two or three weeks, would be dainty in eating and appear to be feverish, but after fasting and taking only water for a day or two, would eat again for some weeks, when the same fasting period would be repeated. But the other three, fed on meal and clover, always had a good appetite and made a steady and rapid progress. Each lot ate the same amount of meal, but those fed clover dressed nearly 30 per cent. the most.

Sugaring Butter.

The salting of butter has a very great effect upon its quality. It is a great mistake to suppose that the salt is merely put in to flavor the butter, and that it is a simple matter of adding and roughly mixing one ounce of salt to every pound of butter, so that the salt merely disappears to the sight, when all that is necessary is supposed to be done. On the contrary, the salt is really added to the butter for its chemical effect, and as it is well-known, or should be, the chemical action occurs in such a case as this only when the salt is dissolved, it is clear that any undissolved salt is injurious to the butter in which it may remain. Again, salt in dissolving draws the moisture from the butter, and makes it drier, and, of course, firmer; so that the salt has also a valuable mechanical effect in improving the condition and texture of the butter.

In my various experiments in salting butter, I have tried several additional substances, as saltpetre, borax, the various so called preserving salts and sugar. I cannot recommend any of these substances to good butter makers excepting the last. When pure white sugar, finely pulverized, is added to the salt in the proportion of three of salt and one of sugar, and one ounce to the pound of butter is used, the flavor and the keeping quality are both improved, provided care is taken to have both completely dissolved in the butter. I have taken the care to pulverize the salt and sugar together in a porcelain mortar, with advantage, and believe it would very much aid the fine butter maker to have the salt made as fine as flour for his use. Moreover, if this pulverized salt is sifted, it would get rid of the occasional pan scales which are at times found in the best kinds of salt; but I would do this grinding myself rather than have it done, both for the sake of purity and to avoid damage and loss by deliquescence, by reason of absorbed moisture. It is very little trouble.—*Henry Stewart, in Country Gentleman.*

Points of a Good Shorthorn Bull.

A bull ought to be the most handsome of his kind. He should be tall and well made, his head should be rather long, but not coarse, as fineness of head indicates disposition to fatten; as it is designed by nature to be the chief instrument both of offense and defence, it ought to present every mark of strength. Horns clean and bright, large black eyes, lively and protuberant; ears long and thin, hairy within and without; muzzle fine; nostrils wide and open, neck strong and muscular, not incumbered with a coarse, wreathy skin, but firm, rising with a gentle curve from the shoulders, tapering to the part where it is connected with the head; dewlap thin, and but little loose skin on any part.

His shoulders should be deep, high and moderately broad at the top; bosom open, breast large and projecting well before his legs; back straight and broad, even to the setting on of the tail, which should not extend far up the roof, but be strong and deep, with lank hair on the under part of it; ribs broad and circular, rising above another, so that the last rib shall be rather the highest.

The fore thighs should be strong and muscular, tapering gradually to the knees; belly deep, straight, and also tapering a little to the hind thighs, which should be large and square; roof wide, particularly over the shine and hips or hooks; legs straight, short jointed, full of sinews, clean and fine boned; knees round, big and straight; feet distant one from another, not broad nor turning in, but easily spreading; hoofs long and hollow; hide not hard or stubborn to the touch; hair uniformly thick, short curled, and of a soft texture, and the body long, deep and round, filling up the shoulders and into the groin, so as to form what has not improperly been termed a round or a barrel-like carcase.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

After mature deliberation, J. A. Rose has finally determined to use his Bolsa land for the raising of hogs. He is fencing the land (about 750 acres) with a hog-tight fence, the same being three boards on the bottom and two wires on top. To do this will require all of 60,000 feet of lumber, not including the wire nor posts. This is a big undertaking, but J. A. is the man to do it. He already has nearly 500 hogs and expects to have 1,000 shortly. He is going into the hog business on a large scale, and having nearly everything necessary for that kind of business will, we hope, make a success. On part of the land he will raise beets, carrots, etc., to feed them on. There is no business that gives any better returns now than the stock business, especially the hog part of it.—*Pleasanton Star.*

Scour in Calves.

Calves which run with their dams, or which are fed with new and warm milk, are seldom, if ever, troubled with scouring. It is when they are fed upon skim milk—sour or sweet—or whey, or other food not natural to the young bovine—food good enough, perhaps, in quality, but given too cold—that this complaint mostly occurs.

The stomachs of no young animals will endure much chilling without creating serious disturbances, nor is chilling good for the stomachs of older ones. The stomachs of young ruminants are not only not as well fortified against the effects of cold foods as adults of that class, they are not even as well prepared to bear up against chillng as the stomachs of non-ruminants. In adult ruminants the paunch of rumen—the first and largest division of their huge compound stomachs—receives nearly ali the cold foods and drinks taken in by them. After being warmed up in this department and softened and remasticated, its contents go to the other divisions, which, always receiving them warm, never become accustomed to taking in cold materials. This is especially true with respect to the fourth division, or true stomach, it being necessary for the food to pass through all the others before reaching it, as it is the last division in the series. In the young ruminant this fourth or last division is the only active part of its stomach. The other divisions, especially the paunch, exists in a somewhat rudimentary condition, and are, at first, inferior in size, and useless, and only come into activity by slowly developing as life advances.

Cold food given to a young ruminant must, therefore, go where cold food was never intended to go—into a receptacle designed by nature for the reception of warm materials only. To force them to take cold food before the other divisions are developed enough to at least share in the labor of warming it up is to war against nature, which always demands a penalty for the infraction of her regulations, and the young ruminant pays it.

Those who thoughtlessly follow the practice of giving calves in their nursing age only cold liquids invariably weaken their stomachs and impair the digestion of their food; and one of the consequences of their indigestion thus induced is sour. When, by the use of grass or hay, or other solid food, the paunch and other divisions of the stomach begin to develop and share in the reception of food, the temperature of its rations may with safety begin to be very gradually reduced, but never before.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

To make good butter requires pure air, proper temperature of milk, and the most perfect cleanliness, from the time the milk is drawn from the cow till the completed article is ready for the consumer. It also requires the exercise of observation and common sense to know exactly when to skim, when to churn, how much working it requires, how much salt to put in, and how to pack. Particular attention must be paid to the cellar or dairy in which the milk is kept; for as mlik readily absorbs volatile matters it is of the first importance that the air of the milk room be kept pure and untainted. The room should be of a temperature of about 50 to 55 deg., moderately light, easily kept clean, and well ventilated. A well-drained, dry, porous, earthen floor is best for maintaining a pure atmosphere, as fresh earth is an excellent absorbent. If it can be accomplished, the best way is to have a "spring-house," as there is no better way of preserving the equal temperature necessary for the dairy than the use of a permanent spring of water. The temperature of a spring is, as nearly as possible, that at which cream rises most rapidly and completely. The odor of milk fresh from the cow is disagreeable, and if not dispelled remains in the butter, injuring its flavor and keeping qualities; water flowing through a milk room will absorb this odor, besides keeping the air moist, so that the cream does not become dry and leathery, as in dry, airy milk rooms.

The difference between well-bred stock and the scrub is so marked that we often wonder why farmers will persist in raising and feeding stock which does not give the best returns for the feed consumed, and which when placed on the market is sure to be sold at a discount. The difference in the prices commanded by the two classes of stock should open the eyes of the intelligent farmer to the importance of keeping none but improved animals. In these close times, when the range of profits in every business is very small, the importance of making a change for the class of animals which will pay the greatest returns in growth and in prices which they will command must impress itself on the minds of all thinking men.

When cows calve in cold weather their teats are quite apt to be sore, caused generally, I think, by their being wet with milk. When the calf sucks, the teats are sure to be wet, and some persons, when they commence milking, always wet the teats the first thing. As far as my experience goes this always makes them sore in cold weather. The best preventative is to wash them thoroughly in cold water as soon as the milking is performed. The best remedy that I know is a mixture of tar and lard melted and stirred together in such proportions as not to be very sticky and applied once or twice a day.

Calves at this season and onward through the winter are subject to the attacks of a parasitic threadworm which inhabits the lungs and air passages, and causes a dry, hacking cough, with falling off in flesh when the disease is worse than usual. The only effective remedy is to give turpentine in half-ounce doses in milk every morning, one hour before feeding, for three or four days running, and then stop for a few days and repeat. The turpentine is absorbed, and passes off through the lungs in part and destroys the worms.

A member of the Rochester (N. Y.) Farmers' Club lately stated that spaying cows is considerably practiced in Bavaria and Hungary, for the double purpose of prolonging the flow of milk and accelerating the fattening process when the time for slaughtering comes round. Its effect does not extend beyond two years, when the cows will go dry, and are no longer useful exeept for beef. In Switzerland some practice spaying heifers for the purpose of rendering them fat and able for farm labor.

A gentleman in the New York Farmers' Club says: "I think, among other things, I have proved this, that calves ought never to be fed together. Each should have a mess separate, as no two drink alike. Some drink faster than others, therefore get more than is for their good, while the others do not get enough. I think it does pay to watch them closely, and see that they get just enough and no more."

Mr. Geo. Wiley, of the Cook Stock Farm, Danville, has returned from the East, bringing with him twenty head of Polled Angus cattle purchased in Kansas City.

At the London, Eng., Dairy Show, this Fall, the champion milker was a short horn. Quantity of milk yielded was the most important point noted by the milking judges; next, the quality of that milk; and then, the duration of the milking period. The champion milker, Mr. Phillip's Red Cheray, a Short Horn without pedigree, has been in milk for five months; her day's milk in two milkings was 51.75 lbs., containing 12.31 per cent. of total solids and 3.26 per cent. of fat. Mr. Glynn's first prize Guernsey, having been in milk seven months, gave only 20½ lbs., of milk, but of such richness that it contains 14.99 per cent. of total solids and 6.28 per cent. of fat. Mr. Champion's second prize Jersey, in milk for only 1½ month, gave 36 lbs. of milk, with 13.52 per cent. of solids and 3.76 per cent. of fat. Captain Ross's first prize Welch cow, in milk only one month, gave 46 lbs. of milk; and Mr. Thomas Birdsey's second prize Short Horn and Aryshire cross, in milk three weeks, gave 37¾ lbs. of milk. Mr. Walter Gilbey's fine Dutch cow, with a most remarkably developed udder, yielded at her two milkings in the day no less than 52½ lbs. of milk, but this of the poorest quality of any tried, containing under 2 per cent. of fat.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Development of Colts.

It requires intelligence, skill and perseverance to grow up and develop into low down speed before they are matured, without injuring their constitutions. If the trainer overworks them before their joints are settled, and the muscular appendages developed to give strength for powerful exertions, they are in danger of straining their joints, causing them to throw out curbs, spavins or other bony enlargements that will destroy their future usefulness. It is not safe to force colts to their utmost exertions before they are matured at five years old. There is not only danger of contracting unsoundness, but the risk of breaking their hearts, so that they will quit and never attain the full speed that their early training promised.

There are some examples where colts have been trained at two years old, and continued to train on into fast horses. They were not forced down to their speed till they were in condition to stand the exertion without injury to wind or limb. They were gradually exercised, with due regard to their capaciiy to perform their work, without impairing their constitution. The fact that early training has proved successful in several experiments, shows what skillful training can do in educating and bringing out the latent energies of young colts. Early maturity insures an early market, and fast time insures high prices. If the breeder can show, at three years old, the time of first-class aged horses, his colts will command high prices. They will sell for exorbitant prices on account of their prospective increase of speed. They will out-sell aged trotters in proportion as they have out-ranked them in their early records.

It is one of the best signs of a good trainer that his horses continue to train on and increase in speed from year to year, till age has exhausted their energies or enfeebled their constitution. The man who understands his business will not risk that bruising labor that destroys the ambition and causes premature decay. Common sense is the best schoolmaster to bring out the speed of colts, without impairing their physical powers. Horse killers are an expensive luxury to the breeder. The trainer who is controlled by his destructive propensities will destroy every youngster put into his hands. He ought to be given a wide berth from overseeing striplings. The breeder can not afford to have his well-bred, promising colts trained off, broken-hearted, by ignorant jockeys. Fond hopes have been centered by the owner upon some favorite colt; in comes the despoiler with his forcing system; he forces the colt out of health, beyond recovery, and forces the owner out of pocket to the amount of the cost of production; still the despoiler has the assurance to advertise himself as a professional horse trainer.

It is one thing to put colts in condition to perform their work, without pounding out their feet or stiffening their joints, and another thing to keep them in condition after they have gone through the grand preparation. The instruments to keep them in superb condition, to endure hard service, are exercise, sweating, grooming, good food, warmth and cleanliness. When colts are kept in the highest state of health and vigor, they will perform great tasks without exhausting their physical powers. Speed is the result of clear wind, the effect of sweating out the surplus fat, and converting the system into strong muscular vigor, together with active co-operation of the vital functions with the physical forces that form the motive power to move the body. Condition is the essence of trotting form. Great speed follows great muscular energy, as effect follows cause. These are the sources from which action is converted into rapid movement.

After colts put on the form of matured horses, they will stand more exertion than in their younger form. Age ripens their powers, gives them more bone and substance, so they will stand more work with less fatigue than in their colt form. The experience of the trainer will discover when they are over-worked, by their emaciated form, dull and spiritless action, and should apply the remedy. The work should be apportioned to meet the capacity of each subject. The hard-bottomed horse, with bilious temperament, will stand more work than one of nervous temperament. Here is where the skill of the trainer comes in to make the discrimination. If the trainer understands the temperaments of his pupils, he can avoid all the consequences of under or overtraining. They will not stand overtraining long without destroying the prospects of remunerating the owner. Gentle exercise, with short brushes of speed, will give health and vigor to the recipients, and leave the subjects sound in wind and limb for future usefulness.

The breeder who rears the best specimens of the equine family, ought to be amply rewarded for his genius and enterprise. The public reap the reward of his labors in the possession of the faithful horse—the cheapest motive power and great labor-saving servant of industry. Any improvement in the breed, such as increasing their capacity for labor, would save the wear and tear of human hands. High-bred horses are increased in exchangeable value, and they yield a better return than low-bred mongrels. The best are the cheapest to the consumer, besides there is pleasure in using a valuable servant. The delightful occupation of rearing the noblest servant of man, that has shared his toils and has served him with fidelity in adversity and prosperity, through good and through evil report, is one of the most enchanting inspirations of the human mind. The blood that has made the horse famous, is trantmitted as an inheritance that furnishes capital stock for the future breeder to improve the race.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Grooming Horses.

The skin of the horse, like that of other animals, not only affords protection to the parts within, but by the pores affords an outlet to a large part of the waste of the body, in the form of sweat. In out-door life—the natural state of the horse—this membrane becomes thickened and tough, capable of resisting changes of temperature; and by continual exercise the pores are kept open, giving free exit to all of the exhalations. But this alone will not give the smooth, glossy coat which adds so much to the animal's beauty. Confining the horse to the stable, as is generally done for at least a large part of the year, renders his skin tender, especially when he is warmly blanketed. Expose him now to a great chance of temperature; take him out and drive him until heated; return him to the stable, and let him stand uncared for over night, or even for an hour; the skin is rapidly chilled by the evaporation of the sweat; the pores suddenly closed; and often a cold, rheumatic stiffness, or some other disorder, results. Proper grooming prevents this by toughening the skin; keeping it in healthy action; equalizing the circulation; removing obstructions from the pores, and what is of more importance, by rousing the action of the muscles at the surface, which compensates for the want of exercise consequent of stable life.

Carrying and brushing should not be done in the stable; the dust and scurf will be scattered in the manger to mix with the food, besides keeping the stable uncleanly. The animal should be taken out into the lot, securely tied, and handled so gently tnat he will enjoy rather than fear the application of the curry-comb. A sharp toothed comb roughly scraped over the tender skin is anything but pleasant, as the shrinking, resisting animal will soon show. The instrument should be lightly applied and dependence placed mainly upon the brush. Currying should be begun at the head and the comb passed lightly up and down until all the dandruff is loosened, when it should be removed with the brush. Much particularity should be observed around the edges of the fore-top and the mane. It is always a good plan to sponge off the head and ears, using but little water and smoothing the hair down to its natural position. In going over the back, quarters, loins, etc., the comb should be used in one hand and the brush in the other, and the work quickly done. Great care should always be observed where the skin lies in folds, as at the union of the legs with the body; but every part should be thoroughly freed from dust and dandruff. It must never be overlooked that grooming is to a horse what bathing is to a person; and in order to clean his skin it must be carefully and thoroughly done.

Many farmers will be surprised to learn that a well groomed horse will keep fat on less food than one that is neglected, but this is an unquestionable fact. When an animal is well attended to his general health is kept in a better state and he more thoroughly assimilates all of his food. The horses and mules of the southern farmers are generally sufficiently fed, but it is an exception where they are well groomed.—*South and West.*

Care of Harness.

Our farmers are prudent in buying harness, demanding the best leather, the best work, etc,, but they put the harness in use and allow it to be exposed to all kinds of weather without further care, and, in a very few years, it is ripped, dried and cracked, and almost worthless. Then the harness maker has to take all the blame. The careful farmer will have a good place to hang his harness where it may hang up straight, and away from the gas of the manure. One man will oil his harness only in hot weather with some cheap fish oil; then hang it in the sun to dry. When done it is no better than before.

I have owned tanyard, harness shop and shoe shop, and claim to understand the principles of making and pressing leather. Now, to oil harness properly, in early Spring, before Spring work begins, take it into a damp cellar, or some damp cool room; take all apart, soak well in a tub of warm water, and, with coarse rag and old knife, rasp off all gum and dirt. As soon as the outside is dried a little, put on, with a rag or brush, as much oil as will stick to it, and place all in a heap on a board to dry; if one coat is not enough, go over it again till filled with oil; then when all dried in, take warm soft water and castile soap and rag, wash well and put together. Castor oil is the best of all; good neatsfoot oil is very good, in which mix enough lampblack to color well. After being exposed to a soaking rain, the harness should be rubbed over with a rag and good oil while wet. Never expose leather to hot sun or drying winds till dry after oiling, or the oil will do harm, rather than good. Harness well treated in this way will be soft, pliable, less liable to chafe or rub off the hair of the horse, and last some years longer than if neglected.—*Country Gentleman.*

The ailment in horses, commonly termed scratches or grease-heel, is a skin disease, in which the heels become more or less tender and hot or feverish; small pustules form, which burst and leave a sore, ulcerating surface. There may be stiffness of gait, pain, and sometimes itching. In slight cases the skin of the heel appears merely chapped. The ailment is often superinduced by a plethoric condition of the system, or it may be caused or aggravated by exposure to much wet or filth, and especially during Spring and Autumn, during which time, especially when horse's legs are much trimmed or deprived of their natural hairy covering, the disease may assume a chronic or inveterate form. It may become so aggravated as to cause fisures in the skin, with hardened edges, and a slow, sloughing process tends to incapacitate the animal for work. The treatment consists in moderate diet, cleanliness of the whole body, keeping the limbs clean and dry, and using mild astringent lotions, such as a mixture of half an ounce of Goulard's Extract and half a pint of soft water; or, an ointment made of one part of subacetate of lead and eight parts of hog's lard. Advantage is derived from the use of oxide of zinc, in powder, which may be applied alone upon the raw surface, or mixed with one-half or an equal quantity of finely powdered starch. Do not expose the horse to wet or filth, and keep his place in the stable free from draft, especially from behind. Suspend all washing of the heels and keep them clean by wiping with a moist chamois skin. A tablespoonful of flower of sulphur may be mixed among the food every evening, and common salt. Keep common salt within reach of the horse, but do not mix it among the food.

Take good care of your colts, no matter how insignificant they may appear. Maud Messenger was sold as yearling for only twelve dollars and a half. She now has a record of 2:16½, and is worth several thousand dollars. They may not all be worth the more for having good care and plenty to eat.

Growing Colts.

[Live Stock Journal.]

Breeding horses in this country is now a large item in our agriculture. We have over eleven millions of horses, representing a capital of about one thousand millions. The horse, with us, is almost wholly the motive power in our farming. In other countries, oxen are more used, and even milch cows are yoked to the plough; but here the horse furnishes the power. Farmers are also seeing the necessity for heavier animals to do their work, and are now favoring the introduction of the heavy foreign draft breeds. But they would be wise to study the effect of judicious and generous feeding, for a few generations, upon the smaller-sized breeds also. The nine and ten hundred horses, so often seen on farms, would soon become established at eleven and twelve hundred pounds, with good feeding for a few generations. Colts do not get that generous kind of feeding required to develop them fully. The larger breeds could easily be reduced in weight by scanty feeding while young, for a few successive generations.

But the feeding of colts must be done on different principles from that of animals intended for meat. The horse is valued for his muscle, not for his fat. Surplus fat is an indication of weakness, not of power. We think breeders may be liable to feed the large breeds of horses, when young, on too fattening food, and thus add to their weight, but deduct from their strength. This mode of feeding also makes them more clumsy or logy in gait. Colts should have plenty of exercise, and a diet calculated to develop the frame and muscular system. There need be no fear of too little fat with any system of full feeding. There will always be plenty of fat to cushion the joints and muscles, even when fed upon the best muscle-forming food. Our Western farmers have always been strongly tempted to feed corn, because it is the grain always nearest at hand. But they should remember that corn contains some 60 per cent. of starch, the basis of fat production, and only some 8 to 10 per cent. of muscle-forming food. This makes it highly injurious food for growing colts.

It is important that the foal should be full fed from birth, and in case the dam does not yield milk enough to give a strong and steady growth, this should be supplemented by cow's milk. The foal can easily be taught to take warm cow's milk, and it will still take all the milk of the dam. The foal should be handled from the first, and learn to regard man as its friend. It can usually be taught to drink warm milk from a pail. Some, however, think it easier to teach it to suck from a bottle. It will not be necessary to give it new milk more than a few days, when sweet, warm, skim milk, with occasionally a little flaxseed in it, will produce just as good results.

When it becomes necessary to wean such a foal, it is only required to increase the amount of cow's milk, and also to teach it to eat a few oats. And when the foal has had sufficient milk from the dam, it will only be necessary to teach it to drink milk and eat oats some two weeks before weaning. Skim milk is perhaps the very best food to wean a colts on, because, having lost most of its cream, or oil, it still retains its caseine, or cheese principle, its whey or sugar, and its phosphate of lime, being well adapted to give a strong growth to the muscles and bones. After the colt gets used to taking milk, it may be given moderately sour without injurious effects. A few oats or quarts of bran or middlings should also be given the colt at weaning. The object is to keep the colt growing steadily, without losing anything, in weaning.

Dairying is now so extensively carried on over large districts of country, that skim-milk can easily be obtained if the colt raiser does not have it himself. It can always be purchased at twenty-five cents per hundred, and usually for less. It will be an economical and most effective food for at least two months after weaning. Two to three gallons a day for each colt will be the proper quantity. A little boiled flaxseed will prevent all constipation, and being a nutritious food, will be worth all it costs as food, besides aiding in maintaining health.

We think prevention of disease is much better than cure, and therefore we advise that such food should be given as will keep the digestive organs in a healthy condition. When cow's milk is not to be had at weaning, then teach the colt to eat oats and wheat middlings, to which a little boiled flaxseed is added each day, or one pint of linseed-oil meal. This will answer instead of the flaxseed. During the first Winter early cut and nicely cured clover hay free, from dust, will be found excellent fodder to assist in rangy growth.

Colts should have a good-sized yard to exercise in, which ought to be dry, not allowing them to fill the hair on fetlock and pastern with mud, which must be well cleaned if this occur.

A horse's head indicates his character very much as a man's does. Vice is shown in the eye and mouth; intelligence in the eye and in the breadth between the ears, and between the eyes; spirit in the eye and in the pose, in the mobile nostril, and active ear. The size of the eye, the thinness of the skin, making the face bony, the large, open, thin-edged nostril, the fine ear, and the thin, fine mane and fore-top, are indications of high breeding, and accompany a high-strung nervous organization, which with good limbs and muscular power ensures a considerable degree of speed in the animal. The stupidly lazy horse that drivers call a "lunk-head," has a dull eye usually, a narrow forehead, and contracted poll. He is not represented in this group, but occurs not infrequently, is always a blunderer, forgets himself, and stumbles on smooth ground, gets himself and his owner into difficulties, calks himself, is sometimes positively lazy, but often a hard goer. He needs constant care and watchfulness on the driver's part. A buyer of equine flesh should be able to detect the good and bad qualities of the animals he contemplates purchasing. This valuable knowledge is only acquired by a careful study of the various parts of horse physiognomy.

Over-feeding is one of the common injuries to horses. All cannot be fed alike. Dyspepsia is a frequent disease with them. When a horse is windbroken, heavy, or has indications of either trouble, he should be given but little hay, and this should always be wetted. In all such cases it is better to give cut feed and wet. Such horses should never be overloaded, overdriven, or obliged to do anything which requires excessive action of the lungs. There is no "cure" for a windbroken horse. Many an old horse has died of starvation because he could not grind his food, which, with a little dentistry, would have lived and done well for years. In such cases the front teeth should be shortened so that the grinders can work together. Also, often old horses, and horses that are not old, have jagged or rough teeth, which prevent them from eating well. These teeth should be smoothed with a file or a float, an instrument made for the purpose.

The hoof of the horse, when in a normal condition, ought to be almost perfectly cool to the touch. After hard driving on a beaten road, or over stones, particularly in dry weather, or when he stands in bedding, a little warmth will generally be perceptible; but this should subside after two or three hours' rest in an unbedded stall. If the feet appear to the hand unusually warm, distrust should be awakened, more especially if there is a marked difference between the temperature of two or more of the feet. A simple way of assuring one's self of the accuray of the observation, is by washing the hoofs thoroughly and noticing whether any of them dries more rapidly than the others. The feverish foot will always become dry first, and will recover its unnatural warmth in a few minutes, while the sound foot will remain cool.

The New York *Tribune* says that farcy can be cured by feeding well, giving moderate exercise regularly, and at the same time administering daily six grains of arcenious acid, a dram of bicarbonate of potash, and eight grains of powdered nux vomica, in food. Apply over the farcy buds an ointment composed of equal parts of bi-oxide of mercury and lard. On ulcers apply powdered sulphate of iron, to check the morbid process and discharge and induce a healthy action.

The farmer who parts with the best and most trusty horses on his farm for no other reason than that he is offered a good round price for them is certainly foolish, and will find it out sooner or later. To no one else can a horse be more valuable than to the man who has raised it and trained it to suit his own purpose, and when a man is the possessor of something that will tempt others to offer big prices he ought to feel the more sure that it is valuable to him.

There are many brood mares in the country owned by men who are so careless in regard to the kind of horses they raise that the true value of them is not known. Were such animals in proper hands they would soon make their mark as breeders. The man who is judge enough to select such mares as would produce a good colt each year could find but few better ways to invest his money, should he handle them properly and breed them with judgment.

The groom should ingratiate himself with the foal as early as possible, constantly handling him until he can lift up his legs and tap the feet, first with his hand, then with a stone, because when a foal is three months old, owing to standing either on grass or a straw bed, his feet require to be rounded at the toes and the heels kept open, and this process ought to be attended to every month.

A farmer says that if you want to fat a horse that is hide-bound, give him one teaspoonful of the following once a day in wet feed: Saltpeter, four ounces; crude antimony, one ounce; sulphur, three ounces; pulverize and mix the whole together. Dose, a tablesoonful once a day in a bran mash.

One hour's excitement in the beginning of a day's work will do a horse more harm than three hours' hard labor at the close. If you want to get all the work possible out of a team in a day keep them quiet as possible and go slow at the beginning.

Dismal Jeems.

We believe the love of the trotter is too deep in the hearts of the people to be easily eradicated, but we are also prepared to believe that the miserable hippodrome business of the past few years is at last reaping its righteous reward, and that reward is empty grand stands and deserted quarter stretches.

No syndicate of modern times has been a closer combination than the union of prominent trotting horse drivers on the American turf. He who was in the "swim" had the key to the combination and found it clear sailing, but woe betide the unfortunate owner or driver of a good horse, who from choice or necessity was outside the circle; he might own a good horse, but he would require a whirlwind of speed to beat the combined efforts of the combination. Honest racing not only attracts a crowd but it proves a sticking plaster that keeps continually drawing, whereas the sort of racing served up by the syndicate alluded to has been of that kind which best suited the interests of their own wallets.

It has been a veritable case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. Thousands of people used to pay their dollars at the gates of trotting meetings that now are conspicuous by their absence. Wherefore their absence? Echo answers, they got tired of their monkey business, they got weary of looking on at a gang of sharps whose performances for the afternoon had been regulated the same as if they were members of a circus troupe and had been signaled to their alloted tasks in the ring. The summaries of Buffalo, Cleveland, Rochester, Providence, Springfield, Hartford, and other representative tracks, tell many a queer tale to the observant mind that troubled itself to keep track of the tricks of the long tails; to such a one it speaks a very plain language, and it reveals that when a horse was "meant" was the time when the pool box had been worked to suit the interests of the controllers. —*Canadian Sportsman.*

The Style in Texas.

The Chicago *Horseman* mentions the following incidents of the episode in the pool room at Waco:

Knap McCarthy had a taste of the bold Texans at Waco. The pool room was packed with the horse crowd one evening. Herdic had unlimbered, and was getting in the money right and left, when bang! bang! went a gun, and down dropped the chandelier, the same instant the mirror at the back of the bar was shattered into a thousand pieces. About that time most of the boys thought the battle was to the vigilant and active, but I'll let Knap tell it in his own words: "As the first gun went off, I was standing near the back door, and you bet I went down the alley flying. Mr. Smith ran up against the door trying to get out, and got a black eye. Lem Ulman shouted "fire! fire!" and scooted at the head of the procession. Frank Herdic hollered: "Hell's out for noon," and we lost sight of him in the rush. The room was crowded with men. In about a minute only one was left, Herdic's cashier, who was frozen fast to his chair with scare. In half an hour we sneaked back kind of carefully one and two at a time, but Herdic was among the missing. We hunted around, but couldn't turn him up. At last he crawled ont of the big safe, and looking on the wreck gently asked: "Has the cyclone passed?"

To see the stuff laying all around the floor you would have thought two tornadoes had traveled through that room. Mr. Smith said he heard men tell about shooting in Texas, and had read about it, but this time he had seen it himself. There was no more pool selling that night."

Billy Blair, the Queen's driver, weighs 151 pounds.

THE

STANFORD STAKES

1886

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES OF 1883, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1886, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1886, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

STANFORD STAKES FOR 1887.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES foals of 1884, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stake will close, $25 on the 1st of January 1886, $25 on the 1st of January 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, second two-ninths, third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1887, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st day of January, 1887, or sooner.

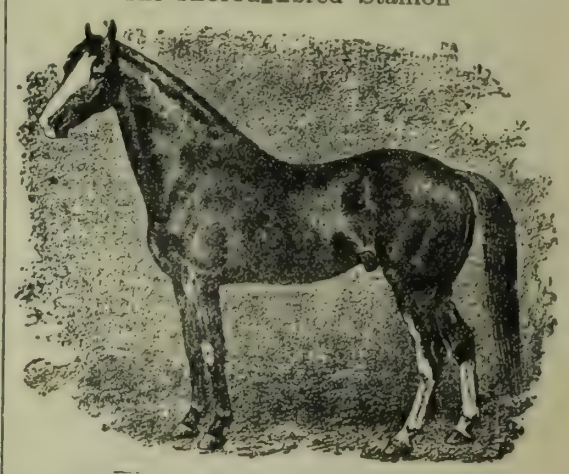
Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary. BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the first day of January, 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,

BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms. $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms. $50 the season for mares of approved breeding.

Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

BICYCLING.

Amateur Racing.

Every year racing in one form or another comes more prominently to the front, and the public is being educated up to the point of believing that a good bicycle race is quite as interesting, if not more so, than a horse race. We, of course, refer particularly to amateur races, for in any athletic sport in which professionals are engaged there is as a rule unlimited hippodroming. With very few exceptions, men who pursue any class of athletic exercises for a livelihood quickly degenerate, and as a rule will, without compunction, "throw" a race, if they can thereby make a few more dollars than by winning. But, in strictly amateur sport, it is entirely different, for in this case the contestant's sole desire is to prove himself superior to his competitors and to win the coveted prize, not so much for its intrinsic value, but as a trophy of a victory, to win which he probably went through a long course of faithful training. Again, the class of young men interested in amateur athletic pastimes is socially very good; therefore, especially among the bicycle fraternity and at race meetings, they draw large audiences of their personal friends, the large attendance of ladies being a marked feature; for, next to the winning of the prize, the one thing dearest to the heart of an aspiring athlete is to have his prowess witnessed by admiring lady friends.

Bicycle racing has created quite a sensation during the past season; the wonderful records made by some of the great riders causing many people, who have had the old notion that the bicycle was a toy, to open their eyes in wonder and consider if, after all, there was not a deal of practicability about a machine that, with a good rider, is capable of beating a first-class horse for a distance and make him lift his feet pretty high to show many yards of daylight between them at a mile.

As a practical demonstration of the value of the bicycle as a vehicle, road racing should receive every encouragement, besides it, as a rule, develops a different species of athlete from him who makes his specialty the track, and thus tends to a wider distribution of honors.

From indications the men who will win the L. A. W. championships, next Spring, will have to extend themselves, for, since the last championships, many fast riders have come to the front and will make a strong bid for honors.—*Amateur Athlete.*

Geo. Nash, the sixteen-year-old fancy rider, is credited with the following remarkable feat: A minature step-ladder, with steps upon both sides, having been placed in the middle of the floor, Nash, with the small wheel still detached, and standing on the pedals, balanced himself in mid-air. The fearless bicyclist then rode up one side and down the other, bringing forth rounds of applause from the spectators.

The uniform of the Bay City wheelman is very neat. It consists of bottle-green knee breeches and shirt, black stockings, white hat, with low cut shoes.

Wing Hing, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., rides a fifty-inch bicycle, and wears his full Chinese costume when aboard his wheel.

There are six wheelmen in San Felipe. The roads in that neighborhood are very good.

Mark Lane rides a fifty-six-inch machine. This is the largest machine in Stockton.

Very few wheels were out last Sunday, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

Stockton has eleven riders of the silent steed.

ATHLETICS.

A meeting has recently been held at Thurles for the purpose of forming a "Gaelic Association for the Promotion and Cultivation of Irish Pastimes." The movement has received high patronage.——A hockey club has been formed at Harvard College. It is proposed to play the game on scientific principles.——At the Aquarium, London, Eng., A. W. Sinclair failed in his attempt to lower the amateur record of 100 miles.——Littlewood won the Astley belt in the seventy-two hours go-as-you-please race, at the Aquarium, England, on Nov. 30th.——At the Clay Hall grounds, London, Eng., J. W. Raby won the four hours' walking championship with 26 miles 8 laps to his credit Hebberd was second with 26 miles 2 laps. The track measures ten laps to the mile.——The American Athletic Club Harriers of New York, the New York Hare and Hound Club, and the Obstacle Hare and Hound Club of New Jersey held successful cross country runs on Thanksgiving Day.——The Williamsburg lacrosse team triumphed over the Philadelphia lacrosse players on Thanksgiving Day.——An international curling match between eight from Canada and the United States will be played Jan. 29, during the Winter carnival at Montreal.

At the games of the Schuylkill Navy, Nov. 29th, at Philadelphia, W. B. Page cleared 5ft. 9in. in the running high jump. The jump was over a rope drawn tight.

Nate Clark, the champion roller skater of the United States, defeated Charles Downing in a two-mile race at the Erie (Pa.) Casino, Nov. 27th; time, 6 minutes.

W. H. Richardson.

Another one of our local cricketers has joined the benedicks. We refer to W. H. Richardson, who was married at Honolulu on the 22d of November, to Miss Annie Wilson, an accomplished society young lady of this city. Mr. Richardson, it will be remembered, left San Francisco a few months since to take charge of the extensive drug firm of Benson, Smith & Co., of Honolulu. The young couple have the best wishes for their future happiness of a large delegation of San Francisco friends.

The first athletic meeting of the St. Louis, (Mo.) Athletic Association was held at the the Union grounds, on Thanksgiving day. The weather was splendid and the attendance very large. The principal performance of the day was the splendid jumping of Malcolm Ford, of the New York Athletic Club, in the standing long jump without weights, in which he cleared 10 ft. 7½ in., thus beating his own best on record of 10 ft. 5½ in. The principal events were:

Putting the shot—Daniel Small, 1st, with 34 ft. 11 in.

Pole vault—Henry Wepther (9 in. start), 1st, with 9 ft. 2 in.

Two-mile bicycle race—final heat C. E. Stone, 1st, in 6m. 30s.

Standing long jump without weights—M. W. Ford, 10 ft. 7½ in. first, defeating Spencer, Rudolph, Taylor, Glenville and Sigrid.

Running high jump—Henry Wenther, 5 ft. 5½ in., first.

We understand that Scott, the winner of the high jump at the late Olympic games, is not an amateur, consequently he will not receive the medal. Benjamin and Geimain will jump off for the gold and silver medals.

FOOTBALL.

The following notice was issued to the students of Harvard college on Wednesday, Nov. 26th: "The Committee on Athletics, having become convinced that the game of football, as at present played by college teams, is brutal, demoralizing to players and to spectators, and extremely dangerous, propose to request the faculty to prohibit the game after the close of the present season. Students interested in the game, and wishing to show cause why such action should not be taken, will be heard at a special meeting of the committee at the gymnasium on Monday, Dec. 1st, at 7:30. John William White, W. E. Byerly, D. A. Sargent, Committee on Athletics."

The inter-collegiate football match between Yale and Harvard, which took place at the Polo grounds on Thanksgiving Day, was witnessed by 10,000 people. The play was of the roughest description. The game resulted in a draw, owing to disputes. The conduct of many of the players was reprehensible in the extreme.

The Maories of New Zealand have for some time past been taking considerable interest in football. It is expected that next season a Maori football team will be in the field.

ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!

—o—

Hammerless Guns

AT REDUCED RATES.

One A1xA1 Chas. Rodgers, Fine Damascus steel barrels. Horn heel plate. Pistol grip. Anson & Deely lock. Deely & Edge fore end. 30-inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs. 2 oz. List price, $175. Price now, $125.

One Harrington & Richardson; Damascus steel barrels; pistol grip; horn steel plate; 30 inch 12 gauge; 7 lbs. 10 oz. List price, $110; now, $80.

One A1 Chas. Rodgers; fine Damascus steel barrels; Deeley & Edge fore end; pistol grip; horn heel plate; 30 inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs. 14 oz. List price, $125; now, $75.

One A1 Chas. Rodgers; fine Damascus steel barrels; Deely & Edge fore end; pistol grip; horn heel plate; 30 inch 10 gauge; 8 lbs. 6 oz. List price, $125; now, $75.

These guns are choke-bore, new and in perfect order. On receipt of $5 will be sent C.O.D. for the balance of selling price.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

Short Horn Cattle.

Thoroughbred and Graded Short Horns for sale at San Mateo Rancho, San Mateo. Apply on premises to S. G. Goodhue; or Wm. H. Howard, 523 Montgomery St, S. F.

ROADSTER WANTED.

A ROAD HORSE OF THE MORGAN OR ENGLISH Cob type for dog-cart service. To be bay, solid color or with black points, about 15½ hands high, from 5 to 8 years old, close built, well rounded form, sound and well broken. Speed not essential, but style on the road desirable. Any one having a horse of this description for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing, P. O. Box 2,225, San Francisco.

LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB,

COVINGTON, KY.

—o—

Additional Stakes for 1885 and Fixed Events for 1886 are now Open; to close January 1st, 1885.

—o—

SPRING MEETING, 1885.

CLIPSETTA STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake. **Five furlongs.**

HAROLD STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save entrance. **Five furlongs.**

SENSATION STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, or $25 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of the Clipsetta or Harold Stakes to carry 3 lbs; of both 5 lbs. extra. **Six furlongs.**

RIPPLE STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1882 that have not won prior to the closing of this stake, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners after date of closing to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

MERCHANTS STAKES

For all ages, of $25 each, play or pay, with $800 presented by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Maidens at the closing of this stake allowed 5 lbs. with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at the time of starting. **One mile and a furlong.**

CINCINNATI HOTEL STAKES.

Handicap for all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, with $1,000 presented by the Gibson House, Burnet House, Grand and St. Nicholas Hotels of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third Weights published March 15th. Winners of $1 000, after that date to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

BREWERS' CUP

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added by Cincinnati brewers, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds to carry 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards to carry 114 lbs. Sex allowances. **Two miles and a quarter.**

FALL MEETING, 1885.

KIMBALL STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, $750 added, of which $150 to the second, and the third to save eutrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlongs.**

ZOO ZOO STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlong.**

BARRETT STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. of two 8 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile.**

SPRING MEETING, 1886.

HINDOO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1s day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second, and the third to save entrance. **One mile and a half.**

GLIDELIA STAKES

For three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to the second, and the third to save her stake. **One mile and a quarter.**

HIMYAR STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of the Hindoo Stakes to carry a penalty of 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and three furlongs.**

FALL MEETING, 1886.

SPRINGBOK STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $400 to the second and the third to save entrance. Winner of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs., and of three 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Two miles.**

FALSETTO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $2,500 added, of which $500 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs., and of three 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and five furlongs.**

NOTICE.—The above Stakes will be run under the American Racing Rules as adopted in Convention at Louisville, Ky., November 23d, 1883.

ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

E. D. LAWRENCE, Secretary. **T. J. MEGIBBEN,** President.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1885.

STAKES TO CLOSE JANUARY 1, 1885.

—o—

THE AUTUMN STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $100 each, $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of any two-year-old stake, the entries for which were made as yearlings, to carry 110 lbs.; of two, 5 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE SEPTEMBER STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstake for three years old, foals of 1882, of $100 each; $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner for any three-year-old stake, for which the entries were made as yearlings, to carry 118 lbs.; of two, 3 lbs. extra; of theee or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 15 lbs. **One mile and three-quarters.**

THE GREAT LONG ISLAND STAKES. $2,500.

A sweepstake for all ages, of $250 each for starters, with $2,500 added; $2,000 to the first, $500 to the second, to which is added the Woodlawn Vase (presented by the Messrs. Dwyer, of Brooklyn,) to become the property of the subscriber winning the above race for two years in succession. Horses entered by January 1st, $50 f., by September 1st, when the entries shall be closed, h. f.; five years old and aged, to carry 114 lbs.; four, 108 lbs.; three, 95 lbs. **Two mile heats.**

THE BRIDGE HANDICAP—$2,500.

For three years old, foals of 1882; a handicap sweepstakes of $100 each for starters; $25 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $10 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $50 f. $2,500 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $500 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **One mile and a half.**

THE GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP. $5,000.

For two years old, foals of 1883; a handicap sweepstakes of $150 each for starters; $30 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $15 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $75 f. $5,000 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, $500 of the added money, and ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE FLATBUSH STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $150 each for starters; $50 f. for horses entered by Jan. 1, $100 f. for horses entered by Aug. 15, when the stakes shall be closed, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, the third to save his stake. To carry 110 lbs. Winners of $2,000, after August 15th, 115 lbs. Maidens, 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. **Seven furlongs.**

Winner of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

For the above stakes it shall not be necessary to claim allowances at the time of entry.

ENTRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO

J. G. K. LAWRENCE, Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club. N.E. cor. Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second St., New York.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.

State Agricultural Society.

Races.  Races.

Trotting Events for 1886 and 1887, to Close Jan 1, 1885.

Occident Stake for 1886.

The trotting stake for foals of 1883 to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1886. Entries to close Jan. 1st, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance, of which $25 is to accompany nomination; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886, and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of $400, to be added by the society. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. First colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1887.

The trotting stake for foals of 1884, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1887 Entries to close Jan. 1, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society: mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

FOR SALE,



THE GAME
HAMBLETONIAN
TROTTING STALLION

"HA HA!"

Four-year-old record 2:31, (can trot much faster), is offered for sale during this month at a bargain. Cause for selling, closing out business.

"HA HA" is brown, 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs., and is stylish, sound and kind. For pedigree see Wallace's Standard Stud Book, No. 1219.

"HA HA'S" colts took first premium at the Stockton Fair for the best trotting suckling. He trotted three races this season as a four-year-old, one at Sacramento where he won second money, and twice at Stockton where he won both races.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Corrin's Great Horse Liniment.

Sure Cure for Swinney,

WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,
SPRAINS, STRAINS, ETC.

It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment.

Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney; which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest, as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

Mrs. A. C. JOSEPH, Prop., San Francisco.
All Rights Secured in U. S. Patent Office.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
JNO. A. McKERRON, Agent,
232 Ellis Street.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.
—A large stock of—
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.



KERR'S
ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

Hannaford Ventilated Rubber Boot.



THE IMPROVEMENT CONSISTS OF AN ELASTIC MIDDLE SOLE WITH A series of compressible air cells, whereby foul air is expelled and fresh air is admitted to the feet.

Their use for months in the Boston Fire Department, Brighton Slaughter Houses and large manufacturing establishments has fully demonstrated that the

Hannaford Ventilated Boots

WILL NOT SWEAT OR CHILL THE FEET.
WILL NOT MAKE THE FEET TENDER.
WILL KEEP THE FEET DRY.

These improvements add but little to the cost of the boots, while their comfort and durability are greatly increased. Persons who have been unable to wear rubber boots can wear these with comfort.

NO METALLIC SUBSTANCE

which will rust, corrode, or act as a conductor of cold is used in these boots.

PRICE FOR HIP BOOTS, $6.50.

E. T. ALLEN, Sole Agent.

416 Market Street, San Francisco.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

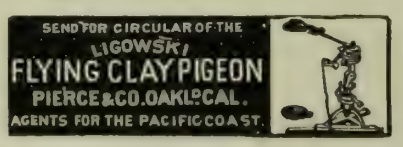
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Wellington's Improved EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that this Egg Food to their ful every other day to keep them free from them lay through the otherwise they would

EGGS every one should feed poultry, one tablespoon each dozen hens. It will every disease and make Fall and Winter, when stop. NOTE.—If not

FOOD. Food you know your so do not stand in your try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5.—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ROBERT BECK.

Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco



TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:
In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth..... 1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

EDUCATIONAL.

BARNARD'S

Business College, 37 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

DIPLOMA of Mechanic's Institute Fair, 1884, Awarded to this College.

"Our College Ledger,"

Contains full particulars regarding the College Departments, Courses of Study, Terms, etc., etc. **Send for a Copy.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y
Send for circular.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS Silver, you'll get by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT
SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE.

NERO of Cal., No. 2209, H. H. B.
Calved October 21, 1880.
Sire, Blythe, No. 2208.
Dam, Jeannette, No. 150. **Price, $350**

LE MOINE, 3151, H. H. B.
Calved April 30, 1884.
Sire, Nero of Cal., No. 2209.
Dam, Jeanneton, No. 5530. **Price, $300.**

—:o:—

Ayrshire Bulls
FOR SALE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, No. 2091, A. R.
Calved October 23, 1877.
Sire, Scarboro Chief, No. 1706.
Dam, Kittie Birnie 2d, No. 4179. **Price $150.**

BERTON.
Calved April 20, 1884.
Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Fiamma 2d, No. 7648. **Price, $100.**

BLASON.
Calved April 27, 1884.
Sire, Alex, No. 3574.
Dam, Amanda, No. 7652. **Price, $100.**

—o—

The prices given above are for animals loaded on cars at Vina, Tehama county, Cal.

Address ARIEL LATHROP, Room 69, C. P. R. R Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

KILLIP & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address
M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 MARKET and 10 FRONT STS., N. E. COR. FRONT and MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines.
C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

RACING PLATES.

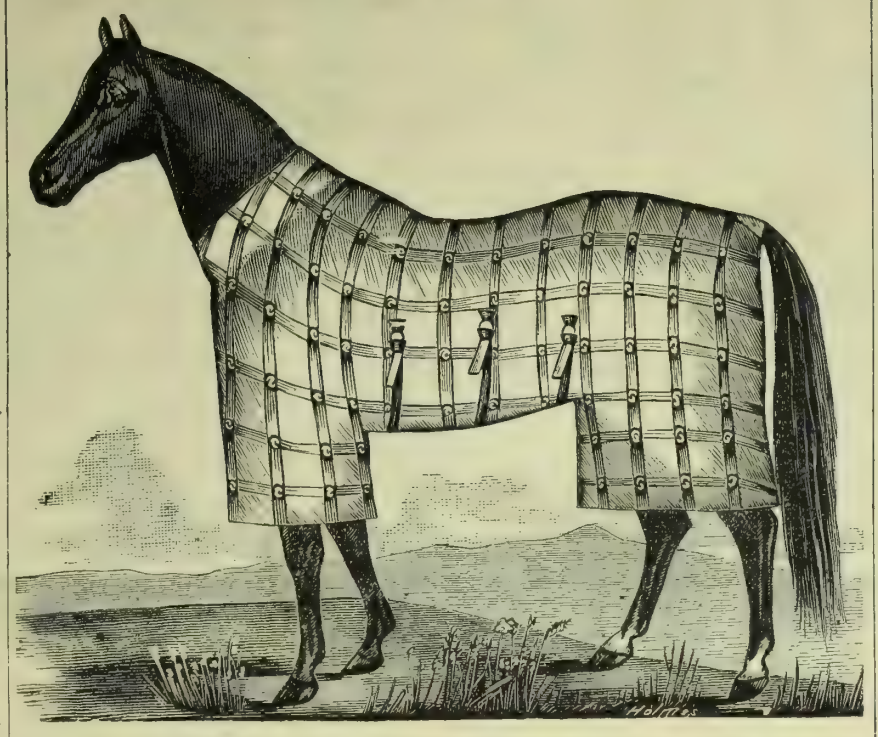
RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars
123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent
ISSUED MAY 27, 1879.
REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,
Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and
130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,
Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are
ALMONT 33.
Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

GUNPOWDER.
The California Powder Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD
NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address
2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF
FINE HARNESS
AGENT FOR
Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,
AND CELEBRATED
Stick Fast Toe Weights.
HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK
A Specialty.
232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:
Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.
Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.
Thoroughbreds
OF ALL AGES.
ENQUIRE OF
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

NEW MAPS
—OF—
San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON.**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to
JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to
E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, { Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, { Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$.....	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae	.....	65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove	.....	90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos	.....	5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel	.....	5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz	.....	5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey	.....	5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express...	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
†8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mohave and East, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
8:00 P M	Ogden and Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff, via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama, via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare, Fresno,	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	Madera and Merced	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.
*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*6:45—†6:45—8:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—6:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN

Vol. V, No. 25.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Big Winners of 1884.

[New York Sportsman.]

In computing the amount of winnings, we have taken the purses at their advertised value. Where a horse started against time, if winning, we credited the full amount of the purse; if losing, we credited nothing. Where two horses started for a special purse, we credited the winner with 60 60 per cent. and the loser 40 per cent. of the purse. Where the amount was not given, of course, we could not make a credit, and in such cases mention the fact, as so much more to which the horse is entitled. For obvious reasons, no attempt was made to include the winnings of Jay-Eye-See or Phallas, almost all the contests of each during the past season having been mere hippodromes, either trotting for gate money under their own managers, or for a share of the receipts from others, consequently no one but their owners or managers can form any idea of the amount earned by them during the season. The figures in each case represent net winnings, entrance deducted:

Harry Wilkes, bay gelding, sired by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Captain Walker, record, 2:15. During the season he started in seventeen races, winning thirteen, and was second in four, one being in his trial against time—2:16—at Island Park, when he trotted in 2:16½, his net winnings in purses, premiums, etc., being $11,510.

Felix, bay gelding, sired by Nutwood, record, 2:19¼. During the season he started in twenty-five races, winning ten, was second in seven, third in six, and fourth in two, his net winnings in purses being $6,175.

Johnston, bay gelding, sired by Bashaw Golddust, dam by Ned Forrest, record, 2:06¼. During the season he started in ten races, winning six, losing four against time, his net winnings in purses, premiums, etc., being $6,100.

[This includes $3,000 of the special $5,000 for which he defeated Richball at Minneapolis, and includes nothing for his losing performances against time, in which he undoubtedly received compensation each time.]

Catchfly, bay mare, sired by Administrator, dam by Almont; record, 2:18¼. During the season she started in fifteen races, winning nine, was second in five, and fourth in one, her net winnings being $5,580.

H. B. Winship, black gelding, sired by Aristos, dam by Col. Moulton, record, 2:20½. During the season he started in six races, winning two (one against Frank and mate at Chicago, another with running mate against time at Providence), was second in two, third in one, and fourth in one, his net winnings in purses, premiums, etc., being $4,255.

Billy S., bay gelding, sired by Corbeau, dam Nannie Abbott; record, 2:14¼. During the season he started in seventeen races, winning three [and at Chicago distancing all but Fritz, winning in addition third and fourth money], was second in seven, third in six, and fourth in one, his net winnings being $4,150.

Guy Wilkes, bay horse, sired by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen; record, 2:19½. During the season he started in nine races, winning all, netting in purses $4,100.

Belle F., bay mare, sired by Masterlode, dam by Magna Charta; record, 2:20½. During the season she started in thirteen races, winning six, was second in four, third in two, and lost her entrance in one, netting in purses $4,092.

Westmont, chestnut gelding, sired by Almont; record, 2:13¾. During the season he started in sixteen races, winning seven, was second in seven, third in one, and distanced in one, netting in purses $3,829.

[Three exhibitions with running mate are counted as losing performances, and nothing credited for them, although, of course, he received compensation in each case.]

Maud Messenger, bay mare, sired by Messenger Chief, dam by Gentle Breeze; record, 2:16½. During the season she started in six races, winning two, was third in three, and did not win her entrance in one, netting in purses and match $3,750.

Bessie M., black mare, sired by Pocahontas Boy; record, 2:16¾. During the season she started in fifteen races, winning eight, was second in five, and fourth in two, netting in purses $3,745.

Richball, brown gelding, sired by King Pharaoh; record, 2:12½. During the season he started in eighteen races, winning nine, was second in six, third in two, and distanced in one, his net winnings being $3,740.

[This credits him with $2,000 of the special $5,000 with Johnston at Minneapolis, and deducts $2,500, lost in the match at Chicago against Johnston.]

Young Rolfe, bay horse, sired by Tom Rolfe, dam by Draco; record, 2:21¼. During the season he started in eleven races, winning eight; was second in one, third in one, and distanced in one by dropping dead, having won in purses, net, $3,560.

Phyllis, brown mare, sired by Phil. Sheridan; record, 2:17½. During the season she started in nineteen races, winning four, was second in eight, third in five, fourth in one, and distanced for foul driving in one, winning, net in purses, etc., $3,520.

Edwin Thorne, chestnut gelding, sired by Thornedale, dam by Ashland; record, 2:16¼. During the season he started in nine races, winning five, was second in three, and third in one, winning in purses, net, $3,135.

Belle Echo, bay mare, sired by Echo, record 2:20. During the season she started in fourteen races, winning seven, was second in two, third in one, and fourth in four, winning in purses, net, $3,090.

Clemmie G., chestnut mare, sired by Magic, record, 2:15½. Starting during the season in eight races, she won three, was second in two, third in two, and fourth in one, winning, net, in purses, $2,975.

[In one purse at Chicago, when she won third money, the amount of purse is not given.]

St. Albans, black gelding, sired by Van Giesen's Patchen, dam by Foxhunter, record, 2:20¾. Starting during the season in thirteen races, he won six, was second in four, third in one, fourth in one, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses, $2,810.

Minnie R., bay mare, sired by John C. Breckenridge, pacing record, 2:16½; trotting record, 2:19. During the season she started in eight races, to harness, winning all, netting in purses, $2,740.

[Her exhibitions with running mate were not taken into account.]

Jewett, black gelding, sired by Allie West, dam by John Innis; pacing record, 2:14¾; trotting record, 2:22½. During the season he started in fourteen races, winning four, was second in six, third in one, did not win entrance in one, and was distanced in two, in which he started as a trotter, netting, in purses, $2,550.

King Almont, bay horse, sired by Almont, dam by Crockett's Arabian; record, 2:21¼. Starting in seven races, he won three, and was second in four, netting, in purses, $2,470.

Eagle Bird, roan colt, sired by Jay Bird; record, 2:30¼. Starting in two colt stakes, he won both, the value being $2,400.

Onward, brown gelding, sired by Knickerbocker, dam by by Reserve; record, 2:20¼. During the season he started in fourteen races, winning five, was second in four, third in three, and fourth in two, netting, in purses, $2,347.50.

Montgomery, bay horse, sired by Inheritor, dam by Kentucky Chief; record, 2:21¼. Starting in fifteen races, he won nine, was second in three, third in one, fourth in one, and did not win entrance in one, netting, in purses, $2,355.

Zoe B., bay mare, sired by Blue Bull; record, 2:20½. During 1884 she started in thirteen races, winning three, was second in two, third in four, fourth in two, and did not win entrance in two, netting, in purse, $2,355.

St. Denis, bay horse, sired by Blue Bull; record, 2:23¼. Starting in six races, he won five and did not win entrance in the other, netting, in purses. $2,390.

Bedford, bay colt, by Strathmore; record, 2:30. At Lexington, Ky., Oct. 14, he won the Kentucky Stakes, for three-year-olds, value, $2,285.

Walnut, brown gelding, sired by Florida; record, 2:20½. During the season he started in eighteen races, winning eight, was second in three, third in four, fourth in two, and did not win entrance in one, netting, in purses, $2,222.50.

Butterfly, bay mare, sired by Red Wilkes, dam by Geo. Wilkes; record, 2:19¾. During 1884 she started in seven races, winning four, was second in one, and third in two, netting in purses $2,180.

Frank, bay gelding, sired by Abraham, record 2:20½. Starting during 1884 in seven races, he won one, was second in three, third in two, and fifth in one, netting in purses $2,140.

[This includes 40 per cent. less, entrance of special purse, $5,000, at Chicago, where he was defeated by Winship and running mate.]

Deck Wright, bay gelding, sired by Hinsdale horse; record 2:19¾. During the season he started in twenty-two races, winning four, was second in nine, third in four, and fourth in five, netting in purses $2,105.

Adelaide, bay mare, sired by Milwaukee; record, 2:20¼. During 1884 she started in fourteen races, winning seven, was second in two, third in one, fourth in two, and did not win entrance in two (one being the $10,000 purse at Hartford), netting in purses $2,065.

Fritz, gray gelding, breeding unknown. During 1884 he started in eighteen races, winning four, was second in seven, third in two, fourth in three, and did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $1,982.50.

Prince Middleton, bay gelding, sired by Middleton; record, 2:24¾. Beginning at the Chicago Fall meeting and extending through the Texas Circuit, he has started in twelve races, winning seven, was second in four, and third in one, netting in purses $1,965.

[We did not compile his races through the Grand Circuit, where he did not win a race or heat, but probably averaged winning entrance money.

Manon, bay mare, sired by Nutwood; record, 2:21. During the season she started in five races, winning all, netting in purses $1,960.

Lorene, black mare, sired by Col. West, dam by Edwin Forrest. During 1884 she started in twelve races, winning seven, was second in three, fourth in one, and fifth in one, netting in purses $1,950.

Harry Velox, bay gelding, sired by Velox; record, 2:24½. During 1884 he started in eleven races, winning six, was second in two, third in two, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,840.

Early Dawn, brown mare, sired by George Wilkes; record, 2:21¾. At Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, she won the Blue Grass Stakes, for four-year-olds, value $1,720.

Lizzie M., bay mare, sired by Thomas Jefferson. During 1884 she started in fourteen races, winning six, was second in five, and third in three, winning in purses $1,685.

[In two races which she won at Taunton, Mass., the amount of purse was not stated.]

Pritchard, chestnut gelding, sired by a son of Pulaski; record as a trotter, 2:24½; as a pacer, 2:32. During 1884 he started in nineteen races, winning ten, was second in four, third in three, and did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $1,627.50.

Revenue, bay horse, sired by Smuggler, dam by Daniel Lambert; record, 2:22¼. During 1884 he started in six races, winning four, and was second in two, netting in purses $1,605.

Will Collender, brown gelding, sired by Strader. During 1884 he started in eight races, winning two, was second in two, third in three, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,595.

Fannie Witherspoon, chestnut mare, sired by Almont, dam by Gough's Wagner; record 2:16¼. During 1884 she started in nine races, winning five, was second in two, third in one, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,570.

[Several of her races were exhibitions with Fritz, and we could not credit amount won, as it was not stated.]

Fides, chestnut gelding, sired by General Stanton; record 2:22¼. During 1884 he started in five races, winning four, and was second in one, netting in purses, $1,550.

Fuller, bay gelding, sired by Clear Grit; record, 2:13¾. During the season he started in fourteen races, winning two, was second in four, third in four, fourth in three, and distanced in one, netting in purses $1,464.50.

Bessie, chestnut mare, sired by Blue Bull; record, 2:21¼. During the season she started in nine races, winning two, was second in five, and did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $1,420.

A. V. Pantlind, bay gelding, sired by Hamlet, dam by Goodrich horse; record, 2:20¾. During 1884 he started in seven races, winning three, was second in three, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $1,355.

Tony Newell, bay gelding, sired by Clark Chief, Jr., dam's breeding uncertain; record, 2:19¼. During 1884 she started in eleven races, winning four, was second in three, third in one, fourth in one, and did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $1,237.50.

Aladdin, bay horse, sired by Jay Gould, dam by Price's St. Lawrence; record, 2:27½. During 1884 he started in six races, winning all, not losing even a heat, netting in purses $1,200.

Myrtie, bay mare, sired by Louis Napoleon; record, 2:27¼. During the season she started in eleven races, winning five, was second in four, and third in two, netting in purses $1,190.

Albert France, bay gelding, sired by George Wilkes; record, 2:21. During the season he started in fifteen races, winning three, was second in five, third in four, fourth in one, and did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $1,185.

Frank Landers, bay gelding, sired by Saddling Buck; record, 2:18¾. During the season he started in six races, winning three, was second in one, third in one, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,125.

Elmer, brown gelding, sired by Gooding's Champion; record, 2:22¼. During 1884 he started in five races, winning four, and was second in one, netting in purses $1,120.

Kenilworth, bay gelding, sired by Lothair, dam by Wilkes Booth. Starting in three races, he won them all, netting in purses $1,120.

Jerome Turner, bay horse, sired by Byerly's Abdallah, dam by Pacing Abdallah; record, 2:22. Through the Texas Circuit he started in nine races, winning six, and was second in three, netting in purses $1,115.

Black Prince, black gelding, sired by Wilkins' Micawber, dam by Hambletonian, record, 2:25¼. During 1884 he started in ten races, winning five, was second in three, third in one, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,110.

[So many horses trotted under this name last season that we were often puzzled to distinguish one from the other, and may have failed to credit this horse with all of his winnings.]

Smuggler's Daughter, brown mare, sired by Smuggler, record, 2:24¾. During the season she started in four races, winning two, was fourth in one, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $1,100.

Gurgle, bay mare, sired by Pocahontas Boy, record, 2:20. Starting in three races, she won one and was third in two, netting in purses $1,090.

Burt Sheldon, sired by Warwick, dam by Henry Clay. During 1884 he started in twelve races, winning eleven straight and was fourth in one, netting in purses $1,080.

Col. Wood, bay gelding, sired by Charley B., dam by Gooding's Champion. During 1884 he started in seven races, winning six and was second in one, netting in purses $1,060.

Betsy Ann, chestnut mare, sired by Hoagland horse. During 1884 she started in fourteen races, winning four, was second in six, third in two, and fourth in two, netting in purses $1,040.

Breeze Medium, bay mare, sired by Happy Medium, record, 2:24½. During 1884 she started in fifteen races, winning two, was second in four, third in fourth, fourth in three, and did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $1,030.

Harry Mills, brown gelding, sired by Sweepstakes, record, 2:25½. Starting in nine races, he won seven, was second in one, and third in one, netting in purses $1,010.

St. Cloud, bay gelding, sired by Conklin's Star, dam by Bay Richmond, record, 2:21. During 1884 he started in twelve races, winning three, was second in six, third in two, and fourth in one, netting in purses $1,000.

The following are some of the prominent horses who won less than $1,000 above entrance fees:

Pilot Knox, brown horse, sired by Black Pilot, dam by Col. Ellsworth, record, 2:21. During 1884 he started in six races, winning five, and was second in one, netting in purses $990.

Minnie Moulton, black mare, sired by Lambert Chief, record, 2:27¼. During 1884 she started in fourteen races, winning six, was second in one, third in two, fourth in four, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $985. [Is now under expulsion.]

Capt. Emmons, chestnut gelding, sired by Continental, record, 2:19½. During 1884 he started in fourteen races, winning four, was second in three, third in two, fourth in three, and did not win entrance in two, netting in purses $982.50.

Nellie L., bay mare, sired by George Wilkes, dam by Gill's Vermont, record, 2:23¼. During 1884 she started in seven races winning three, was third in one, fourth in two, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $970.

Billy Button, chestnut gelding, sired by Hambletonian Prince; record, 2:20¼. During the season he started in nine races, winning four, was second in two, third in two, and did not win entrance in one, netting in purses $965.

Spinella, brown mare, sired by Louis Napoleon. In the Texas Circuit she started in four races, winning all, netting in purses $960.

Buffalo Girl, bay mare, sired by Pocahontas Boy; record, 2:12½. During the season she started in five races, winning two, was second in one, and third in two, netting in purses $955.

Eva, bay mare, sired by Sultan, dam by Bald Chief; record, 2:25. Starting in three races she won one, was third in one, and seventh in one, netting in purses $925.

King Wilkes, brown horse, sired by George Wilkes; record, 2:22½. During the season he started in twelve races, winning two, was second in two, third in three, fourth in four, and ninth in one, netting in purses $915.

Charlie Hogan, bay gelding, sired by Virgo Hambletonian; record, 2:22. During the season he started in four races, winning two, divided second and third money in one, and was fifth in one, netting in purses $900.

Ezra L., roan gelding, sired by Gideon; record, 2:21¼ During the season he started in five races, winning three, was second in one, and sixth in one, netting in purses $820.

George V., chestnut gelding, by Masterlode; record, 2:20. During 1884 he started in eight races, winning one, was second in two, third in two, fourth in one, and fifth in two, netting in purses $795.

Kitty Ives, gray mare, by Dolan; record, 2:28¼. During the season she started in twelve races, winning six, netting in purses $775.

R. F. C., bay gelding, by Darlby, dam by Denmark; record, 2:23¼. During the season he started in thirteen races, winning five, netting in purses $750.

Amelia C., bay mare, by Dexter Bradford; record, 2:21¼. During the season she started in thirteen races, winning two, netting in purses $745.

Judge Davis, bay gelding, by Joe Brown; record, 2:21. During the season he started in eight races, winning one, netting in purses $525.

Phil Thompson, gray gelding, by Red Wilkes; record, 2:16½. During the season he started in seven races, winning two, was second in two, one being in his match race against Maud Messenger for $5,000, was fourth in one, fifth in one—the $10,009 purse at Hartford—and distanced in one, the net loss on his season being one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Racing Results of 1884—The Dwyers.

[New York World.

The uncertainty of racing was never so thoroughly illustrated as during the past year by the running of the horses owned by the Dwyer Brothers. At the end of the season of 1883 they were so far ahead of all competitors in the amount of gross winnings that the difference between them and the second in the list (Mr. Pierre Lorillard) was nearly $20,000 more than the amount credited to the second, while it was very considerably larger than the amount won by any English or French owner during the last five years. Through the Winter and Spring of 1884 the chances of the Dwyers were canvassed by their friends and others, and, having the favorite for the Withers and Belmont in their stable, it was any odds that they would again head the list for 1885. But a more disappointing lot of horses were never turned out than those so carefully taken care of at Sheepshead Bay last Winter. The favorite for the Withers and Belmont—Burton—never won a race for the stable and it was not until late in November that he won any race, and then he only beat a field of Brighton Beach "maidens" at three-quarters of a mile. As to a majority of the two-year-olds they proved to be so far below the Dwyers' form that many of them were sold for vastly less than they cost as yearlings. Even in buying and selling the stable had its ill-luck, and although the brothers no doubt won Panique clear when he captured the Belmont, they sold a fairly good horse in Xenia (the Glenelg-Crownlet colt), which, as Palinurus, won several good races, including the Foxhall Stakes at Saratoga, for his lucky purchaser, Mr. Bryson. The full record of the stable for 1884, including Hartford's five races won at Brighton in November is as below, of which $12,020 was paid in entrance money, including $5,000 in the match between Miss Woodford and Drake Carter:

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Miss Woodford, 4, by Billet	9	9			$26,075
Ecuador, 3, by Enquirer	7	1	1	1	9,815
Richmond, 2, by Virgil	14	3	5	1	6,162.50
Hartford, 6, by John Morgan	35	10	10	4	6,000
Barnes, 4, by Billet	14	4	4	1	4,330
Panique, 3, by Alarm	6	1		3	3,450
Checkmate, aged, by Glen Athol	18	5	2	2	2,740
Geo. Kinney, 4, by Bonnie Scotland	6	3	2		2,260
Detective, 2, by Virgil	5	—	2	1	586.50
Elmendorf, 2, by Virgil	3	1			500
Burton, 3, by Billet	5		1	1	500
Petersburg, 2, by Monarchist	7	1			200
Eldorado, 3, by Enquirer	5	—	1		75
Jennings, 3, by Glen Athol	1		1	—	75
Greenbush, 3, by Glenelg	2	—	—	1	—
Lennox, 2, by Lisbon	4	—	—	1	—
Joe Blackburn, 4, by B. Scotland	6	—	—	1	—
Miss Palmer, 2, by Billet	5	—	—	—	—
Executor, 2, by Enquirer	3	—	—	—	—
Emmet, 2, by Enquirer	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	156	38	29	17	$63,309

At the head of the list stands perhaps the best horse that the Dwyers have ever owned, not excepting Luke Blackburn and Hindoo. Both were grand specimens of the American thoroughbred, and when in condition were unconquerable. But as neither was able to train on through a four-year-old career, taking short and long races as Miss Woodford did during the past season without sustaining defeat, she is certainly not only entitled to be considered the best horse that the Dwyers have owned, but she is also worthy of the title with which her admirers and backers so frequently hailed her, that of "Queen." Some exceptions were made that she has never carried weights. That is true, inasmuch as her owners steadily refused to run her in handicaps at excessive weights; but as she won seven out of her nine races at full weight for age, she certainly was in no degree favored. That she could have won under considerably more weight than she did, judged by the ease with which she won a majority of her races, is certain, while that a good opinion was held by some that she could carry English weights is also a certainty, especially by those who asked the Dwyers to put a price on her with a view of sending her abroad. Of the races won, Miss Woodford began at Sheepshead Bay with two purses, one at a mile and a half, the other at a mile and a quarter. She next took the Coney Island Stakes at a mile and a furlong, which she followed by winning the Ocean Stakes at Monmouth Park. A long rest followed, and she next won the Eatontown and Champion Stakes. From Monmouth Miss Woodford was returned to Sheepshead Bay, where she in turn won at seven furlongs, two miles and a half and at two-mile heats. For the seven furlongs she beat a good field in the fast time of 1:28¾, while at two miles and a half she beat Drake Carter, the race being a match in which the sum of $12,000 was involved as between the Dwyer Brothers and Mr. Pierre Lorillard. The ninth and last race of the year run by Miss Woodford was the Great Long Island Stakes, at two-mile heats, for which she again beat Drake Carter and Mr. Corrigan's clever three-year-old Modesty. One of the features of the race was that it caused a rupture in the relations of employer and employee between the Dwyers and their trainer, Jimmy Roe. The latter was of the opinion that Miss Woodford was not equal to winning the Great Long Island Stakes by reason of the possibility that she would break down, and as the orders to run were imperative, Mr. Roe left the stable, and as he has not been invited to return, he is still an absentee.

Ecuador's winning of the rich Lorillard Stakes at Monmouth makes him second on the list. Nothing he had previously done, nor anything that he has since done, warrants the belief that this result was a "fluke," and that if Himalaya had not been knocked down soon after the start, he or Welcher would have won. Ecuador's stable companion, Panique, was not equal to the task any more than was Vocalic, Orator, Leo or Greystone. The last named, perhaps, would have been the most dangerous candidate had he not run a severe race in the mud a few days previous. Of the other three-year-olds, Panique, which the Dwyers bought a day or two after he won the Withers for Mr. Kittson, went so completely amiss after he won the Belmont for his new owners that the best he was able to do was to run third for three races at Saratoga, two of which were the Foxhall and Kenner Stakes, nor was the running of the other three-year-olds, Burton, Eldorado, Jennings and Greenbush, in any degree better, the only one that earned money was a solitary "five hundred" that Burton secured by running second to St. Savior for the Newark Stakes.

As to the two-year-olds that carried the "red and blue" during the season, which included Richmond, Detective, Elmendorf, Petersburg, Lennox, Miss Palmer, Executor and Emmet, the first-named was the only stake-winner, taking the Hopeful Stakes at Monmouth in the rain and mud on the Fourth, and having previously won a purse of $500 at Jerome and a sweepstakes worth $750 at Sheepshead Bay. Of the others, Elmendorf and Petersburg each won purses, the latter at Brighton, but Detective beat both in money won, thanks to a surplus over the selling price for Cricket at Monmouth Park. Of the others named, Lennox, Miss Palmer and Emmet were sold out of the stable and have had more or less success for their several buyers at Brighton Beach.

Of those four years old and upward Hartford fairly won the honors, his ten wins and ten seconds out of thirty-five starts bringing no less than $6,000 to the stable's credit, of which no less than five races were won at Brighton after the racing had ceased elsewhere; in fact the old veteran proved the stable's "feed winner" for at least part of the Winter, thus repaying in some degree what he cost the brothers when they "bought him in" after two selling races at Monmouth. Of the ten races won, the only important one, the value of which was over $1,000, was the Jockey Club Handicap, at Jerome in June, when George Kinney ran second. As to Barnes and George Kinney, they were more or less under suspicion all Summer, both owners and trainer fearing that every gallop would produce a breakdown, but Jimmy Roe's care and patience was in a measure rewarded by Barnes winning four races, which included the Monmouth Cup, George Kinney winning three purses of $500 each. Checkmate also did well by winning five out of eighteen races, each of them purses. He and George Kinney and Barnes were much fancied for several handicaps and stakes, but the handicappers as a rule so thoroughly respected their several reputations in the matter of weight that they only showed prominent in the Shrewsbury and Navesink handicaps, for which Barnes was respectively second and third. Of the others in the list none need any mention but Joe Blackburn, who proved so thoroughly worthless that he is said to be "doing time" in harness somewhere in New Jersey.

McLaughlin's loyalty to the Dwyers in keeping himself down to the weights is forcibly shown by his having rode 112 of the 156 starters, including 32 of the 38 wins. The remainder were divided as follows: Fitzpatrick, 9 mounts, of which 2 were wins, including the Lorillard Stakes on Ecuador. Potter also had 2 wins out of 4 mounts, while Garrison and Burke each had 1 out of 2 mounts. The non-winning mounts were: Purcell, 9; Brag, 5; M. Donohue, 3; Grant, 2; with 1 each for Maynard, Brennan, Meaton, Farley, Wethers and J. Donohue.

As to what the stable proposes to do next year, time alone will show. Below may be found a list of horses that will in due time be put in training. The present arrangements are that the stable shall be made into two divisions, with Frank McCabe and William Stoops as trainers. McLaughlin will be, as heretofore, first jockey, he having decided to refuse Mr. Lorillard's handsome offer. In doing this he showed considerable wisdom, for taking what he earns from the Dwyers and outside mounts into consideration, with the advantages of being "at home" with his family in Brooklyn, he will be as well off at the end of the season, and perhaps better, than if he had gone to Rancocas. The list of horses to be trained is as follows, ages dating from January, 1885:

Checkmate, br g, aged, Glen Athol—Full Cry.
Hartford, b g, aged, John Morgan—Calomel.
Barnes, b h, 5, Billet—Mercedes.
Geo. Kinney, b h, 5, Bonnie Scotland—Kathleen.
Miss Woodford, br m, 5, Billet—Fancy Jane.
Panique, ch c, 4, Alarm—Maggie B. B.
Detective, blk c, 3, Virgil—Tincture.
Elmendorf, b c, 3, Virgil—La Polka.
Executor, br c 3, Enquirer—Brunette.
Petersburg, br c, 3, Monarchist—Bon-Bon.
Richmond, b c, 3, Virgil—Alert.
Sumner, br c, 3, Glengarry—Kathleen.
Preciani, br f, 3, Alarm—Preciosa.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Brambleton, b c, by Bramble—Valerian.
Buffalo, b c, by Billet—Belle Palmer.
Envoleur, b c, by Enquirer—Collosa.
Hawley, b c, by Virgil—Regan.
Peekskill, br c, by Billet—Eppie L.
Portland, blk or br c, by Virgil—Finework.
Quincy, b c, by Lisbon—Maggie Hunter.
Richfield, br c, by Virgil—Echoless.
Ruthland, br c, by Virgil—Finesse.
Lula, b f, by Virgil—La Polka.
Lydia, b or br f, by Billet—Mercedes.
Millie, b f, by Billet—Distraction.

Great Racing.

Saturday morning there was a tinge of blue on the noses of those who were out early, and the frost lay heavy on the ground. There was an eager and nipping air which made the fingers tingle and reddened the ears. There was a proneness to huddle around the fire in place of getting the horses out for the morning exercises. The hoar frost lay heavily enough to dampen the sand on the hills adjoining the Bay District Course, and at 10 o'clock the track was moist. The sun at that hour was laboring behind a veil of broken clouds and there was a mackerel sky which is thought to be a portent of rain. There were eager faces on the stretch of the Bay District Course. Kentucky had wrested the sceptre in one of the ages of colthood and the pride of the Blue Grass region, the four year-old filly, Elvira, stood at the head of the list with a record of 2:18½. This was one-quarter of a second lower than the time of the California filly, Bonita, and was the only break in the record to the credit of the Occident. It was known that Palo Alto had determined to regain the laurels, and had sent three fillies of that age to recapture the lost colors. Experts shook their heads and pronounced the task hopeless under the conditions. Hinda Rose was held to be the only one which could hope to lower the figure, and she had not been driven a mile better than 2:30 in three months. Sallie Benton was the next choice, but as her best public performance was a mile in 2:29½, it could scarcely be expected that she was equal to the task. Then there was Helen, with a record of 2:30¼, but she had also met with mishaps, and had there been any one reckless enough to offer a wager that the record would be beaten it would have been thought an oversanguine estimate, prompted by the desire to see "our colts" again victorious. Accompanying the fillies were the five-year-old Bonita and the two-year-olds, Manzanita and Electioneer—Dame Winnie colt.

The first brought out was Hinda Rose, the wearer of the garland for yearling and three-year-old performances. Her mile, when a yearling, of 2:36½, still stands a good deal the best, and 2:19¾, as a three-year-old, is well inside of the record of all others. But being so "short of work" it was held out of the question that she could accomplish the feat, and for all that an accident was all that prevented her. In order to come within the rule, judges, timers and clerk of the course were selected, and John A. McKerron offered a track harness of the best make to any of the four-year-olds which could reduce the record. The judges were A. K. Grim, C. C. Bemis and Jos. Cairn Simpson; the timers, C. M. Chase and O. A. Hickok; clerk, H. Hinchman. The driver, Charles Marvin, was seventeen pounds overweight. After the "warming up" process Hinda was started, and she took it easy, so that she was 36¾ seconds in making the first quarter. From there the pace was accelerated, so that the half mile was reached in 1:10. About that point she lost a hind shoe, and under that disadvantage she scored 1:45 at the three-quarter pole. She came rapidly home, when it is considered that the feet were out of "balance," making the mile in 2:20¼. When Hinda failed to accomplish the arduous job it was thought all chances were gone, and when Helen, the slashing daughter of General Benton and Alameda Maid, was brought out it was not expected that anything but a mediocre showing would be made. Her record was 2:30¼, and she, too, had been ailing. The quarter in 37½ seconds confirmed this belief, and the half in 1:12 was not an augury of success, but the next quarter was made in 35 seconds and the mile in 2:22¾.

This was capital work, if even below the record by 4½ seconds, and when Sallie Benton appeared the arguments were

based on whether she would beat the 2:20¼ of Hinda Rose or not. This was acknowledged to be settled when the quarter-pole was made in 0:35¾, one second faster at that point than Hinda Rose. At the half-mile pole, in 1:09¼, there were still greater hopes, and when three-quarters were made in 1:43 it was known that only an accident would prevent the consummation of so many wishes. She came flying down the stretch, safely past the seven-furlong mark, without faltering or shortening of stride. She is within 150 yards of home, and the watches showed that there was plenty of margin to come within the mark. The runner which accompanied her is at her girth. At the drawgate she shoots away from him, but alas! too rapidly. She breaks, makes two or three bounds as though she would run away, Marvin tugging at the bit and using every effort to make her trot. The frantic bounds, two or three jumps at the most, are succeeded by a lumbering gallop, and then she "catches" and trots faster than at any time befoae. Disastrous as the break was, she goes under the wire in 2:17¾, and there are shouts and hurrahs before the timers announced the result. The record was beaten by three-quarters of a second, and had it not been for the break the grand trial of Maud S. would have been beaten by at least half a second. This was enough glory for one day, and every one present would have been well pleased without further display Sallie Benton is a young handsome gray filly, bred at Palo Alto; foaled March 27, 1880; by General Benton; her dam Sontag Mohawk, by Mohawk Chief; granddam Sontag Nellie, by Toronto Sontag. Thus the sire and sire of the dam are both owned by Governor Stanford, and Toronto Sontag was by Toronto Chief, from the old-time celebrity Sontag, one of the celebrities of thirty years ago, among other feats having beaten Flora Temple in a match for $2,000 to wagons, winning in straight heats in 2:31, 2:33, 2:35.

Bonita was the next to show. She has a record of 2:18¾, made last year in Kentucky, when she was a four-year-old, and which was the best until lowered by Elvira. She was evidently not quite right, and though she went to the half in 1:09¼, she was 2:21½ making the mile.

When the unnamed two-year-old colt by Electioneer, from Dame Winnie, by Planet, was brought on the track there was a hum of excitement. He has been regarded as one of the notables of the great breeding farm, and from his dam being a thoroughbred mare of the purest breeding, the advocates of plenty of racing blood in fast trotters expected that he would show that it was not altogether theory. He is a remarkably well shaped colt, of fine size, beautiful color, a bright bay, and so much "quality" that he would readily pass for an animal of royal breeding. His action is perfect, gliding along with so little exertion that the eye, unaided by the watch, would greatly underrate the speed he was going at. He started at a moderate pace, the quarter in 37¼ seconds, the half in 1:13, three-quarters in 1:48½, and the mile in 2:23¾. He trotted as steadily as an old campaigner, never a semblance of a break, and as the last quarter was made in 35¼ seconds it seemed as though he could equal if not lower the record of Wildflower when called upon. As it is, his time is the fastest by 6¼ seconds ever made by a stallion colt of his age. Two victories for the day are inscribed on the banners of Palo Alto. His pedigree is ultra good: His dam by Planet, whose dam was by Boston; his granddam, Liz., by imported Glencoe, and the next dam, Fanny G., by imported Margrave, a St. Leger winner; the next being Lancess, by Lance, a son of American Eclipse. To this family belong some of the most noted animals on the turf, and not a few have also distinguished themselves on the tracks.

A sister to Wildflower, Manzanita, two years old, was the last on the card. Like her sister in blood, Bonita, she also appeared to be "off," making the mile in 2:32¾. In almost any other country this would be held as a good showing for a two-year-old, though far below her mark.

Lem Ullman in the Sulky.

Lem Ullman is in town straight from San Antonio, Texas. I opened on him with:

"The boys talk a good deal about your getting up behind a horse the last day at Waco. What is there in it?"

"Well, it was a local race," he answered; "there was a gray horse in called Lexington that I thought could win, and I bet my money on him. The first heat the fellow that drove him couldn't drive a little bit; he sat there like a log, and did not try to help the horse along. I was dealing out the colors to the jocks and tending to their wants in general, You know I'm always right by the stand. The owner knowing I had money on the horse wanted me to steer him the second heat, so I thought I'd get up and show this man I could handle him myself. Why, say, the horse had no clothes, no blankets, and just about no harness. He was in bad shape, I tell you; in that chilly wind, and it looked like rain every minute. I took the horse and we scored four or five times. You bet I was there every crack. When we got the word I laid along side of Kirkow, thinking I would beat him in the stretch. I was giving him a good race for it, and he was making me go along, too. Just about the three-quarter pole I had him beat sure, and I gave the driver a little Hebrew talk, to make him lose his grip. It didn't do any good; he lifted that old horse along right at me; but I kept with him all the time. At the distance I was a good head in front and I felt safe. Herdic and his men had made my horse favorite, and Stiles had bet $10 to $3 that I would win that heat. They all had to get out of the stand and come on the stretch to see the finish. When they saw I had the best of it Herdic hollowed out "Come on there Lem," and the gang gave me the razzoo. Say, the horse stuck up his ears, didn't know what to make of it, make a jim jam and lost me the heat by a neck. If they had just kept still I had the heat won. After the heat so many wanted to help me cool the horse out I couldn't get near him; they took him right away from me. I got a heavy blanket and twenty men helped me wrap him up. I had him red hot when we got ready for the third heat. I offered to bet $50 I'd win it, but nobody wanted to take me. We scored six or seven times and I could out-trot them to the wire every pop. The judges kept telling me they would fine me if I didn't stay back, but I didn't care for that; I kept going up ahead. I wanted to win that money. About the time we got the word it began to rain hard. I didn't know what kind of a mud horse he was, but he went pretty glib. Around the turn I was three open lengths ahead; and say, I wouldn't have given any man fifty cents to insure me the race. At the quarter pole I thought I would see what he had in him. I touched him with the whip; he got away from it, but got out of the harness at the same time. All at once a trace came down, the holdbacks bust on me, and he fell on his knees. Stopped? Of course I stopped dead still; had to. I led the horse back to the stand through all that rain and mud, and reported to the judges. I wanted them to call it an unavoidable accident, but they wouldn't do it. When I come to look over that harness, I found it had been tampered with. One trace was cut almost in two, and the hold backs tied up with strings. Was I mad? Say! You can bet I was, and I wanted to match that other horse right there. Some of them made a laugh over it, but it wasn't any laughing matter. I might have been killed. I want to get at that horse once more, and get even with him. I don't want to lose my reputation as a driver in Texas. I'll match that horse Lexington against Kirkow, for $200 a side, to rule, to be trotted at Waco during the Texas Spring Circuit. Say! I mean business. If they think they can beat me, tell 'em to come on and put up."

Lem was in dead earnest, and will make the match. He says, Frank Herdic will back him, and I've a notion he will. —*Chicago Horseman.*

The Trotting Horse Breeders.

The Association of National Trotting Horse Breeders held their annual meeting, in New York, bn the 10th, with President H. W. T, Mali in the chair. When Secretary L. D. Packer called the roll the following gentlemen answered: Gen. F. B. Tracy, F. D. Norris, J. W. Gray, Alden Goldsmith, J. H. McFarren, C. A. Willis, E. D. Slater, T. Louchran, G. Condit, Carl Burr, M. Pratt, G. Miller and A. H. Van Brunt.

The Association has 178 members, and the amomnt of money trotted for in the 1884 stakes was $20,940. On the ten stakes now open for the ensuing year 351 nominations have thus far been received, with payments amounting to $10,415.

On motion of Gen. Tracy, section I of article 9 was amended by adding "votes by proxy shall not be received except as hereinafter provided." Section I of article 10 was then made to provide that no amendment to the constitution can be made unless three months' notice is given, and notice served, with copy of proposed amendment, on each member four weeks before the meeting. Members can then vote by proxy on such amendments.

Mr. Willis then referred to the fraudulent description of animals advertised for sale, and on his motion a committee of three was appointed to seek redress at Albany, asking the Legislature to pass a bill making the advertising of false or garbled pedigrees a criminal offense.

Messrs. Goldsmith and McFarren deplored the influence of the the pool box at trials of speed, and another committee, of three was appointed to urge the enforcement of the law on the subject.

Mr. McFarren believed that more stakes for two-year-olds would be found beneficial to trotting interests. He argued in favor of beginning early to make great and valuable trotters.

The Executive Committee of the ensuing year elected were Messrs. Alden Goldsmith, F. V. Baker, Jr., F. D. Norris, J. P. Wiser, and J. W. Willis.

Smiling Peter.

Some graceless fellow has caused an Eastern sporting paper to print the following story about a genial and well-meaning habitue of our California tracks:

Peter Brando is a man well known to the horsemen, and is a good deal of a character, over there, besides he was one of the original forty-niners. He was in the days gone by, an honest fisherman by profession, and in that way made quite a little money. One day it dawned upon Peter that he was originally intended for a trotting horse driver, so he hustled around, sold his fishing outfit for cash, and began hunting for something to do up the boys. He couldn't get a trotter to suit him, so he bargained with a man for a pacer, that showed a pretty fair clip, and left the horse to be sent to him.

When he arrived at Peter's stable, he was a pacer, sure enough, but it wasn't the horse he had bought. That did not make any difference, as he showed some speed and acted well. Peter named him Swindle, and started out with him. As a money making scheme, the horse was a failure, but Peter didn't mind that, as about all he cared for was a chance to ride in a sulky and be around with the gang. Finally he picked up a trotter or two that went along a little better, and with these he was fortunate enough to get a place once in a while.

When Doble and Hickok went out there on their first trip, Peter got a chance to drive in a local race against these two noted pilots from the East, and he was in his highest glory. After a pretty hard tussle he beat them both, consequently he was tickled nearly to death. As he came off the track with the air of a conqueror and the broadest kind of a grin on his face he called out to a friend: "I'm happy, and ready to die. I've beat the right and left bowers."

Death of George Sutcliffe.

George Sutcliffe, who for the last few years has been a public trainer at Jerome Park, died at his residence in Fordham recently. Mr. Sutcliffe has been seriously ill since a day or two after election day. He came to this country some fifteen years ago, having learned to both ride and train in the stables of the late John Osborne in Yorkshire. He at once began to ride in steeplechases and hurdle races in company with Clem Alloway, John Hylame, Harvey Welch, Jim Henry and the late Hugh Gaffney, and one of his first wins was with R. B. Connolly at two miles over hurdles, at the inaugural meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Baltimore, in 1870. Among the horses Mr. Sutcliffe rode, with more or less success, were Astronomer, King John, Blind Tom, Vesuvius, Village Blacksmith, Mary Clark and Diavolo. He owned a half interest in the last-named horse when he broke down at Jerome Park when carrying 178 pounds. When too heavy to ride Mr. Sutcliffe began to train, and considering the somewhat inferior class of horses that he took hold of, he exhibited very fair success. Among those handled by him during the past season were Greenland, Gonfalon and Bull's Eye.

Blood for Oregon.

Mr. Thos. H. Tongue, of Hillsboro, Oregon, who made a trip to Europe this season, took a passing glance at the Kentucky breeding establishments *en route*, and purchased from J. C. McFerran, a two-year-old colt that will bring some choice blood to the web foot State. The colt is by Pancoast, dam Lucia, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, second dam, Trusty, by Herring's Young Trustee, son of imp. Trustee; third dam, by Henry Duroc.

Pancoast, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Bicara, by Harold (sire of Maud S.); second dam, Belle, by Mambrino Chief; third dam by Brown's Bellfounder. Belle is the dam of Alexander's Belmont, and McCurdy's Hambletonian. Lucia is the dam of Day Dream, 2:21¾, and her dam Trusty is also the dam of Scotland Maid, 2:28¼. The colt in question is a big, finely formed, handsome fellow, and Mr. Tongue confidently expects something more than ordinary from him.

A Reckless Rider.

[N. Y. Sportsman.]

A few particulars concerning the short but meteoric career of the latest jockey to create a sensation in running circles, Garrison, will be interesting. The lad was born at New Haven, Conn., on Febuary 9th, 1868, and is consequently not yet seventeen. Garrison first began to ride for W. C. Daly, in 1882. The latter had the services of the lad for three years, and but for the check put to his racing career last Fall at Washington the redoubtable Daly would still have had the benefit of the boy's ability even now, for the engagement did not expire until the close of 1884. But the misfortune which befell Daly at Washington vitiated all his claims to Garrison's services, and he made an engagement this Spring with H. O. Bernard which has proven very profitable to both employer and employe. It was he who first won on Goano, and he always claimed that he could have beaten Wanda in the Champion Stakes for two-year-olds but for Olney's running him into the fence. Goano certainly showed the marks of the fence rails, and it was due to this that Bernard backed the colt heavily in all his subsequent races, for if he could hold Wanda in speed, he ought to be able to beat anybody's horse. Garrison is by no means a neat or graceful rider. His riding is more of the windmill order, and does not begin to compare with that of many of the older jockeys. But, like the famous Shoe-wae-cae-mette boat crew, this is the "get thar" style, and so far it has proved good enough to land him a winner on many occasions. He certainly gets a great deal out of a horse. This is what a writer who often seen Garrison ride says of him: "Some time ago they used to call Fitzpatrick Dare-Devil Fitz, and it was a good name. He took risks over the sticks that no other cross-country jockey would think of doing, but Jock Garrison seems fairly bent on out-Heroding Herod in the taking of desperate chances. The way he pushes, shoves, and squeezes through a field of flying horses, jostling first one and then the other in his eagerness to get to the front, is enough to make the hair stand on end and the flesh creep. Nor is it only his own life that he imperils, but also that of every other jock in the race. Take the last two races he rode at Brighton Beach. In both of them his riding was most decidedly of the get there or die pattern, with the chances considerably in favor of the latter alternative. In the handicap he crowded Ten Strike so close to the rails and kept swerving over in such a manner that I expected to see both of them go crashing through the rails. He worked the same game once before on Little Fred with Dan K. I advise him not to do it again. In the King Fan race he deliberately galloped Herbert on top of the Fan, and cut him so badly that poor Bill thought he would never be worth a dollar again. He acknowledged this action, and said in defense that he had warned Whyborn not to cut him off, and as the latter had done so "he deserved what he got." Garrison stood to win a heavy combination bet if Herbert and Valley Forge won, and those who heard of the means he took to secure the first rejoiced when he was refused the mount on the other, I was among the first, I believe, to hail Garrison as the coming man. Early in the Summer I wrote that before snow fell he would force his way to the front rank of American jockeys. Well, he has done so. Now let him rest on his laurels for a moment and listen to me: 'Snapper, if you want to fill an early grave, go on in your bull-headed course; if you don't, then stop.'"

An Intelligent Colt.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: We have a colt, Delta, three and a half years old, which has been shod sometimes with shoes and at others with "tips." One smith has done the shoeing, who, besides being a good mechanic, is kind and gentle in his treatment of horses whereby, he secures the friendly confidence of every animal within his business range.

A few days ago the shoes were removed from our colt, his feet shaved down with a view of letting him go a few weeks barefoot. But Delta's feet were then tender and the lack of shoes was uncomfortable to him. He preferred to be shod. Only an hour or two after the shoes had been removed the colt was driven on the street leading past the smith's shop, but instead of going on he turned with a headstrong motion and shot into the shop like an arrow. With difficulty he was driven out but he woud back and turn round and round and would not leave the shop door until a smart lash of the whip across his back decided the question. He was then driven to a stable two blocks away and unharnessed. When in the street, on his way home, the hitching rope was disconnected from the headstall and the animal set at liberty. But instead of going directly home he at once made his way to the smith's shop, went in, and waited till the good workman came in and replaced his shoes.

This incident cannot but be regarded as a notable example of rational acumen. Delta is the son of a Morgan mare, is wide between the eyes, has a most beautifully modelled head, is intelligent, spirited, and has been made quite a pet. Through kind treatment he is glad to see his attendants, is attracted to them in place of fearing from and avoiding them. Respectfully Yours, A. I. HUDSON, M. D.

Stockton, Cal., Dec. 14, 1884.

Principal English Winners.

The London *Sportsman* of the 29th contains the winning owners of 1884, of which the following are the first fifteen:

	Races won	Amount.
Mr. J. Hammond	20	£12,379 07
Mr. R. Peck	37	11,906 12
Duke of Westminster	22	11,769 10
Duchess of Montrose	24	11,494 00
Mr. L. de Rothschild	28	10,931 05
Mr. C. J. Lefevre	19	9,789 14
Sir G. Chetwynd	42	9,213 15
Duke of Portland	16	8,702 17
Mr. R. C. Vyner	26	8,647 17
Lord Zetland	24	8,589 01
Mr. R. Jardine	27	8,465 06
Lord Abington	15	7,856 00
Mr. Abington	8	7,179 11
Mr. B. Cloet	1	6,346 00
Lord Rosebery	17	5,557 04

The largest winner on the Continent, including races run in France, Belgium, Baden-Baden, etc., was the Duke de Castries, with £20,207. Of the English winners, as above, Mr. Lefevre won £19,708 on the Continent and Mr. Hammond £2,300. Both Mr. Hammond's and Mr. Peck's increase since 1880, when the former won £250 and the latter £190, is an apt illustration of fortunes won on the turf, Mr. Hammond's case being very conspicuous, he having had a credit of £102 in 1881, £303 in 1882, and £1,502 in 1883. The only American names in the list are those of Mr. F. T. Walton, with one race worth £166.17, and Mr. Ten Broeck, with one race worth £145.

The Chicago Driving Park.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this association in Chicago a few days since, Mr. S. K. Dow stated the situation of affairs to the stockholders present, who represented 621 shares out of the total of 1,000. Mr. Dow pointed out the fact that the financial difficulties of the association were owing to insufficient gate receipts during the past season, on some days not a tenth part of the amount of purses given being taken in at the gate. The *Inter-Ocean* also further states that Mr. Dow offered the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The financial condition of the Chicago Driving Park at the beginning of the fiscal year of 1884 necessitated the raising of the sum of $20,000, and other sums to enable the association to transact business and carry on its racing meetings as advertised, pay rent, wages, insurance, and the indebtedness for 1884; and

"WHEREAS, The Board of Directors did borrow the sum of $20,000 of Wendell R. King and others, and did cause the property of said corporation to be mortgaged to secure said sums; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the stockholders at their annual meeting assembled that the Board of Directors, in causing the mortgages of said association to said Wendell R. King, and subsequently to Charles F. Grey, executor of the estate of said Wendell R. King, deceased, and to Benjamin H. Campbell and others, be and the same are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed."

On an affirmative vote of all the stockholders present the resolution was carried, and a committee of three appointed to compile a directors' ticket for 1885, and the meeting adjourned to convene again on January 10th, 1885.

In conversing with a prominent stockholder, after the meeting adjourned, he stated that no decree of sale had been made; and that he thought that the property would, in all probability, be bought in; and an assessment made on all the stock for the purposes of paying off the debts of the association.

Stable Lads.

Trainers treat their apprentices very differently. We are told that the veteran English trainer, Matthew Dawson, one of the oldest and likely the most respected of his class, cares for the lads that are bound to him almost as much as if they were his own children. Family prayers are held morning and evening, and every night for a couple of hours or so the lads, of whom there are never less than forty or fifty attached to the establishment, are instructed until they acquire a fair common-school education. They are fed with the purest and most wholesome food, decently and comfortably clad, and but for the fact that they are engaged during a portion of the day in riding horses at exercise, and that each lad has the "doing" of a particular animal, the life they lead is very much the same as that in daily progress at a good boarding-house. Of course, out of say twenty boys who are apprenticed to learn the trade of a jockey, at least fifteen will, in the course of a few years, increase in weight to such an extent as to be practically useless for riding in a race. Of the remainder perhaps only two or three will develop into promising horsemen. They may ride well enough to be able to stick on a horse, but yet may lack judgment in the matter of pace and be unequal to squeezing the last ounce out of a horse in a close finish. As time goes on, the boy whose weight has fortunately for himself increased but slightly and who has proved to the satisfaction of his master that he possesses a head as well as hands, will be at length entrusted with a mount in public, and then, should he by chance be successful in his first essay, he will find the road to fortune an uncommonly easy one to travel.

Every horse turned out for Winter grazing should have a shed, well protected from the north, west and east, and well littered with straw, to which he can resort whenever he desires rest or protection from the cold and wet. If no shed be provided, then the horse should be taken into the stable every night. All horses are not benefited by a run at Winter pasture; some, on account of their thin skin and delicate constitutions, rendering exposure to cold productive of coughs and other complaints; while others are provided with a long and thick coat of hair, that protects them against cold but not wet, and therefore are not so readily effected by extreme changes of weather.

Since becoming the property of Mr. Robert Bonner Maud S. has trotted twenty-eight miles better than 2:30. Ten were in 2:13¼ or better, seven in 2:12¾ or better, four in 2:11¾ or better, three in 2:11 or better, two in 2:10½ or better, and one in 2:09¼. She will be trained next season with a view to a further reduction of her record, and will be exhibited in public trials against time.

The McGrathiana Stable, property of Milton Young, with Brown Dick in charge, has gone into Winter quarters at the track of the Old Kentucky Asssociation, Lexington, Ky. The stable embraces the following, viz.: Troubadour, Bootblack, Spalding, Spanish King, Tantrum, Diamond, Pegasus, Ten Booker, Harrigan, and fifteen head coming two years old.

The three most successful sires in France this season have been Trocadero, the sire of Fra Diavolo, Satory, and many other horses, whose progeny have won nearly £15,000; See-Saw, who, owing to the four victories of Little Duck, is credited with £12,000; and Consul, whose off-spring have won over £11,000. The latter is the sire of Archiduc.

A telegram from Brighton Beach on Thursday afternoon, says that the Dwyers' yearlings, Brambleton and Sister to Burton, ran a trial of three furlongs in 39⅕s., the former winning.

Sketches of Los Angeles—No. 2.

Having shown the traveler last week how to reach Los Angeles in the most pleasant way, when time is not a special object, we shall speak this week of the town itself and the many attractions it offers the visitor. In its aspect at the present time, the city may be considered the wonder of the State, for what it is, it has become within the last five years. Its growth in extent and in the character of its public buildings and private homes, resembles that period of progress, when in our own city we saw the Western Addition rise as it were by magic, and travel from Nob Hill, in its unoccupied barrenness, almost to the shores of the open ocean, and become a city of itself. Five years ago the city of Los Angeles proper was confined chiefly to what is now known as the old city, or the Spanish section, composed of one or two small lanes of adobe houses, while to-day it covers *six miles square*, with streets, public buildings, parks, theatres and private residences, that are not excelled in Sacramento, Stockton, Oakland, Marysville, or any other town in the State outside of San Francisco; and in many respects they would not disgrace the metropolis itself. What has led to this marvellous growth in so short a time and will perpetuate its continuance for all time, must form the subject matter of subsequent articles, if it is to be rightly understood, as in this article I desire to confine myself to the city as it appears.

Like other cities in California on the commencement of their growth, when land was not at its present high value, and could be had for the asking, Los Angeles shows the same fatal mistakes in its design or laying out, and unfortunately these mistakes can never be remedied in future, as in the widening of Kearny and Dupont streets in San Francisco except at a terrible or perhaps ruinous expense to the property holders. In most of our principal and wealthy mining towns, such as Nevada, Grass Valley, Mariposa, and others of equal rank, the final growth clung to and radiated from the original blacksmith's shop, grocery store and saloon. To a certain extent some such casual landmarks in their origin, governed the after growth of Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville and towns of their rank. In laying out Los Angeles there was less excuse for these mistakes than in her sister cities, for at the time it took its present growth, any amount of land could have been or was controlled by the city fathers, for wide, straight, commodious streets with proper intersections. But this blunder in Los Angeles is most conspicuous in the main business centre formed by Main and Spring streets, which really are only one street, and only ought to be one. At present, the block of buildings, intervening between them, makes both altogether too narrow for the present traffic, and valuable as they are, must some day be taken out whatever the sacrifice to the general population may then be. If the streets now get blocked with vehicles and become dangerous to people on foot, what will they be in five or ten years hence, when the city population is 100,000 or more, as it most assuredly will be? The same blunder in laying out the main business centre is still more perceptible at the railroad depot a mile below towards the river. This thoroughfare, crowded now at all hours of the day, and destined some time to be a grand feature of the city, is at least a hundred and fifty feet too narrow, and for which it seems to me, so far as space was concerned, there was no real necessity. In the design of the city, however, these are the chief blunders. Alameda street, along which the overland train goes out, and Los Angeles street, the Market street of San Francisco, with all the streets east and west containing the private residences, are wide enough, straight and well laid out. The judgment shown in these streets is good. In no country in the world, however, do the principal streets assume their final form and course at first, at least, in rare cases. In America, and especially in California, where the needs of the day and hour govern our actions, perhaps, we must not be too exacting for strict accuracy or perfection in laying out the designs of our cities, however wise and economical it may be in after years. In California, where our lives are passed in a whirlwind of excitement and haste; where marvels of material construction unknown to-day, as it were, stand forth in their matchless glory to-morrow; where, as a people, in redeeming this vast land of waste, and converting it in thirty years into a storehouse whence endless millions can draw the necessities and luxuries of life, we have much to be proud of, justly proud, and first among these labors accomplished are our cities of the North and South, eternal monuments as they are, to the constructive genius of the American people. Viewed in this light, Los Angeles is no exception to the rule, and so with her own citizens the people of the State may be proud of it also.

In many respects Los Angeles possesses natural advantages and attractions which none of our other cities enjoy, but in their make-up there is so much that is novel, charming, new, that it is by no means an easy city to describe. Physically, except in the northern division, the site was well suited for a city, flat and level, needing little grading, with ample grade for sanitary requirements, and with the exceptions mentioned, these advantages have been judiciously applied. In the northern section the land was much torn and rent as if by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, but even here, though a work of great labor and time, the deep ravines are being filled in, the high points cut down, the rough places made smooth, by the enterprise and pluck of the two Canadian brothers, who own the larger portion, and a valuable and extensive suburb created which is already largely covered with pretensious and humble homes. Passing over the long, high, hilly range that bounds the town to the north, stretching from the river almost to the race track, some four miles south and then east to Boyle's Height and to East Los Angeles, the site was naturally everything that could be desired for a town, but this range even is intersected by several long, handsome streets filled with the residences of the wealthier classes, many of which must have cost from $20,000 to $75,000 or even $100,100. Most of these streets and homes are so embosomed in shady trees, flowering shrubs, richly perfumed plants, and grassy lawns, the real *rus in urbe* principle, that Virgil, in his pastorals, so loved to write about, that one can hardly tell whether they belong to town or country, or which they are in, for within a stone's throw almost from these lovely homes, are the immense orange groves and vineyards, and walnut orchards, lined with the lemon, the citron, the lime, and the banana tree, for which this blessed spot on earth is so justly celebrated in song and prose. Of this charming admixture of town and country, so peculiar to the site of Los Angeles, nothing is more illustrative than a ride from the Washington Gardens at the extreme south of the town proper, to Mr. Handcock Johnston's place at the extreme east, a distance of over five miles. Along this wide, long, level boulevard, a continuous, unbroken street, in places called by different names, yet in reality one and the same, the stranger is never out of the city, and never out of the country, while along the whole line, agriculture, commerce, architecture, horticulture, turmoil, solitude, activity, quiet, all engage attention, and which together speak volumes in praise of the taste of the people, who possessing such natural advantages for a great and beautiful city, have so charmingly blended them together.

Much more might be said about the physical advantages of the site of Los Angeles for a great and beautiful city. Enough, perhaps, has been said to excite a proper appreciation of those advantages, and, therefore, I shall say no more under that head. For the time since which the town commenced its present growth, only about five years, there is also much to be said about its religious, moral, educational, business, social and benevolent institutions, for its citizens have been very diligent in these respects and attained in each a degree of excellence as striking to the visitor as the material and physical characteristics of the city. In fact the churches, public schools, benevolent asylums, private academies, places of amusement, manufactures, lumber yards, livery stables, etc., all bespeak a spirit of enterprise, an advanced life, and represent a capital, as creditable to the citizens as the character of the hotels of which I spoke last week. All these I hope to deal justly with in due time. H.

ATHLETICS.

American Athletic Club.

The above Club held an indoor meeting at Madison Square Gardens on December 6th. Attendance estimated at 2,000. There were over 325 entries for the various events. The path was a eighth of a mile in circuit and was made of packed sawdust. Management good. Result:

Seventy Yard Run.—Final heat: Young, (6 yds.), 1st; Babcock, (7 yds.), 2d. Very close. Time, 7s. There were 97 entries for this event.

440 Yard Handicap.—L. E. Meyers, (scratch), 1st; S. Derrickson, (25 yds.), 2d. Won easily. Time, 53s.

Relay Walk.—A. F. Copeland, G. D. Baird, M. Austin and W. E. Nixon, of the American Athletic Club, defeated F. Gottschalk, J. Gibbons, J. T. McDonald and E. F. McDonald, of the Westside Athletic Club. Time, 13:26 3-5.

One Mile Run, (For men who have never beaten five minutes).—G. G. Smith, 1st; Robert Turner, 2d. Won by over twenty yards. Time, 4:55⅘.

Jack McMaster's dog, Tommy, ran 70 yds., in 5⅕s.

220 Yard Run.—Final heat: Kretzer, (11 yds.), 1st; Van Saun, (7 yds.), 2d. Time, 25⅕s. There were 68 entries.

Two Mile Bicycle Race.—Final heat: Roberts, (scratch), 1st; Renton, (125 yds.), 2d. Won easily. Time, 8m. 3⅕s.

One-Half Mile Run.—Cunningham, (60 yds.), 1st; Crabb, (80 yds.), 2d. A close contest. Time, 1m. 59⅕s.

220 Yards Hurdle.—Van Holland, (18 yds.), 1st; Russel, (13 yds.), 2d. Time, 29 2-5s.

One Mile Walk.—A. F. Copeland, (45 yds.), 1st; E. A. Kraft, (20 yds.), 2d. Time, 7m. 39⅖s.

Two Mile Run.—Ed. McMahon, (scratch), 1st; T. A. Collett, (60 yds.), 2d. Time, 10:33 2-5s.

C. O. Walton, of East Boston, is credited with making five miles on roller skates in 17 min. 1 sec., at the Institute Rink on Dec. 8th. The best time heretofore made was 17 min. 23 sec., made by Skinner.——The new track and athletic field attached to the University of Pennsylvania, is now finished. The track is oval shaped, and measures a quarter of a mile in circumference, being eighteen wide in the straight, and fifteen wide the remainder.——A fine feat in heavy dumbbell lifting is done by William H. Howard, of the Wells Gymnasium, Boston. He stands 5 feet 4 inches, weighs 140 pounds, and has been a member only eleven months, never having trained before. He can put up 101 pounds with his right arm, and 95 with his left. Pushing straight from the shoulder simultaneously, he can put up 75 pounds with his right arm, and 70 with his left.——Most of the daily papers laid out the Brady-Slade fraud in good shape.——Professor Duplessis, of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, has not been engaged by the Olympic Club of this city.

Germain and Benjamin jumped off for the medals last week in the presence of Messrs. Gibson, Dejonge and Lornegan, with the following result: Running High Jump, (handicap). —H. Germain, (3 inches), 5 ft. 4 in., 1st; Barney Benjamin, (5 inches), 5 ft. 3½ in., 2d. In connection with this event we are given to understand that the athletic committee in charge of the late games have decided to make all the contestants in this event to jump over again, because the heights at which the jumpers baulked at were not correctly kept. On the day of the sports it was patent to the most casual observer that after Scott, Germain and Benjamin were next in order of merit. (All the competitors admit this). After the disqualification of Scott, Germain and Benjamin were notified to jump off, which they did, with the result as given above. The jumping of Germain must certainly be accounted good, when the short time that he has been connected with athletics is taken into consideration. Germain and Benjamin are entitled to the medals no matter how the new arrangement should pan out. The action of the Committee is simply ridiculous.

Louis Gerichten.

Mr. Gerichten will shortly leave the city under engagement to the Turn Verein, of Sacramento. For seventeen years past Mr. Gerichten has been teacher of gymnastics in this city. During that period many thousands of our citizens have been pupils of Mr. Gerichten. He was instructor of the Olympic Club for fourteen years, besides which he has also taught the Turn Verein and Verein Eintracht Societies for a number of years. Prior to his departure it is intended to give him a gigantic benefit, at which all the leading lights of the many athletic clubs of this city will take part. The programme of the entertainment will be published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

The Olympic Club give up the Oakland grounds at the end of the present month. With the Olympic Club grounds gone the outlook for the active athlete is very dismal indeed. Of course we are to have a splendid new ground, but it will take all the way from 6 to 9 months to have them in readiness. In the meantime we will not have a decent track in California, and yet we boast that we are the second city in America both in the number and ability of our athletes. Something has got to be done and that very soon.

The gymnasium of the Olympic Club will be furnished with the apparatus as designed by Mr. Sargeant of the Hemenway gymnasium of Harvard University. The many skillful contrivances arranged by Sargeant for the purpose of physical development have earned for him a world-wide reputation.

A one mile handicap walk has been added to the programme of the Bay City Wheelmen for the evening of January 10th. Entries can be made with Ed. Mohrig, 252 Market street, up till Saturday, Jan 3d.

We are promised the very demoralizing spectacle of a six day skating contest, at the Wigwam, sometime in January. We are afraid (at any rate it is to be hoped) that the public will stay away.

By telegraph we learn that Myers is credited with running 50 yards at New York in 5½s, There are no particulars to hand yet.

B. R. Brierly will leave for his home at Port Gamble in a few days.

An athletic club has been organized at Phœnix, Arizona.

Talks with an Athlete.

[Amateur Athlete.]

"Do you find that athletics really do you so much good," we asked a well-known athlete, whose name is familiar to every reader of our paper. "Most assuredly," was the response; "the benefit I derive cannot be estimated; benefits that accrue from training, from the exercise I take." "Well, would you explain a few, that our readers may have the benefit of practical experience." "With pleasure; I desire that others may enjoy what I know. Athletic exercise is not a secret; all can reap the benefits that nature confers on those who obey her laws. Athletics are not patented—all can indulge to their heart's content. Before commencing I desire that you do not reveal my identity, not that what I say would not befit me, but it will be necessary to say things that a modest man would not care to have published over his name." On being assured that his favors would be published without his name the champion went on. "The well-trained athlete enjoys life to its very maximum. I am confident that no person but a trained one can so take advantage of the unalloyed pleasures of nature. What he eats is relished, digested and afterwards appreciated. When he sleeps it is a steady, quiet slumber, unbroken, restful. My mother often asks me how I slept, and my reply always is (the only one that would convey the idea) 'I don't know.' I have not laid awake for ten minutes at a time for many years: I speak guardedly and positively; if there have been any exceptions they have just about been forgotten, they occurred so long ago. Before going into training, during my boyhood days, I was sadly afflicted with a sleeplessness. Many a night have I gazed for hours into the blank, empty air, trying to go to sleep, and found that the more I tried the wider awake I became, until I finally dropped off out of exhaustion, often hearing the clock strike the small hours. As I have said, thanks to the cinder path and the gymnasium, such experiences have passed away with the years in which they occurred. Do I dream? well, I suppose I do, but I confess I can't say positively, I only dream once a week now, while I used to dream every night during the time of which I have spoken. I do not think dreaming is restful to the mind; it denotes that while the body is resting the mind is not tranquil—too much blood keeping it in action. Do I have dyspepsia? never; once in a prolonged period I have a faint touch of indigestion which informs me that I am unconsciously deviating from the path of rectitude that Nature has laid down for us all, and any little pains and aches that I have are the sentinels that warn me to get in the middle of the road—and stay there. Indigestion is aggravated by various causes. Too much liquid taken with the meals; indigestible viands of innumerable kinds; a complete change from an habitual diet; over-eating; bolting; irregular periods for meals, and many more reasons that every person experiences that violates any of these natural rules. The diet should be the same at all times if possible—do not understand me to mean the same articles—no; I signify that regularity of eating and drinking is most necessary to avoid the slightest touch of indigestion to stomachs liable. The period, the quantity and the quality should not vary. Different articles of food are necessary to avoid nausea but let them be wholesome." "Is your diet the same all the year round," we now asked. "Similar; when in training I stop what little pastry and confectionery I indulge in and settle down to what everybody—trained or untrained, athlete or otherwise—should eat. Simply common sense fare. Do I drink? I suppose you means liquors; no, I have no faith in their virtues and a great deal in their vices; they are injurious, both for the alcohol they contain and the volume of superfluous liquid it puts into the stomach, overloading it and filling the system, clogging the muscles and vitals, preventing an untrammeled action. No, I do not have headaches; have not had a headache for—well, I cannot remember; don't know what a headache, earache or toothache is. Use tobacco? Never, in any form. You see I go on the principle that nature is a spring. It is quite easy to push a spring, however strong, when it is loose, but as you apply force it becomes harder to control, as a person discovers who abuses and trifles with his faculties. The spring is pressed so tight and is accumulating such a volume of power that it becomes uncontrollable and finally hurls the offender to the dust. Do I drink coffee or tea? Yes, I indulge in one cup of coffee each day, but seldom drink tea. When I have a severe race on hand, I drop coffee entirely for a few days. I cannot tell by experience whether they are injurious or not; I wish I could; one thing is certain—it does me no harm as far as I am able to detect; it does not follow that because it does not hurt me that it is harmless, because I knew an athlete who suffered almost like Carlyle from dyspepsia until he discovered that coffee was the cause of his complaint. No, cramps are something I never had in a race and never expect to; no well trained man need have them. If a man loses a race by reason of a cramp, tell him it is good for him, he has not trained correctly; eaten too much or drank too much or abused his stomach in some way or other."

The sweepstakes walk of forty-eight consecutive hours between Henry Vaughan, of England, William Edwards, of Australia, and John Meagher, of Massachusetts, each putting up $500, came off on a 24-lap track in the City Hall at Lawrence, Mass., commencing at 10 P. M. on Thanksgiving night. At the conclusion of the 48 hours the score stood: Vaughan, 181 miles 8 laps; Edwards, 170 miles 1 lap; Meagher, 148 miles 9 laps.——The 1,000 yards swimming championship of Scotland was decided at Dundee, Nov. 12th. Four preliminary heats were decided, which left Miller, Petrie, and Forwell, of Dundee, and Hardie, of Edinburgh, to contend for the final, which resulted in the victory of Miller, the holder, by four yards. A capital struggle for second place resulted in Forwell (ex-champion) beating Petrie by two feet. Time, 17 min. 20 sec.——O'Leary is organizing a pedestrian match in Cincinnati.——Moffat beat Robinson a quarter at Toronto, on Dec. 3d. Robinson quit after going 150 yards, and Moffat cantered in. Considerable money changed hands.——Edwards, the Australian, announces his intention of retiring from the pedestrian field.——J. C. Seymour who accompanied Edwards on his tour, is shortly expected to arrive in the city.——Greek George attempted to throw Matthews four times in the hour last night.

BICYCLING.

F. R. Cook.

"Spokes" writes as follows in the *Mirror of American Sports*: While the now defunct League of Champions were in San Francisco and were running the six days' race, horses vs. bicycles, Prince and Armaindo being the bicyclists, a fine looking lady was seen to take an extraordinary and close interest in the contest, being there nightly, and on several occasions conversed with the lady contestant. In the course of the conversation the lady remarked: "I have a son who I think would make a good bicycle rider if he learned to ride. I will bring him down to see your race to-morrow night." On the following evening the lady and son were at their post, and when Armaindo dismounted at the end of her hour, the lady introduced the son, with the remark: "Well, what do you think of him?" The eagle eye of the fair Louise sized the proportions of the young Californian up and said: "If ever he learns to ride a bicycle he will make a good one." The young man seemed pleased with the remark, and saw the conclusion of the race in which he became very interested. The next day mother and son posted themselves off down to the bicycle agent of the city and purchased a fifty-four-inch Harvard bicycle. The next Sunday the champions were taking an airing in one of the parks, when some of tke bicycle riders were seen to be approaching at a good rate of speed. Prince suddenly wheeled around with the remark, "Why, I believe that is the young man who asked us on Thursday if he would make a bicycle rider." Another circuit of the riders revealed the fact that it was the person in question. Always after that the young man was seen studying the professionals' style of riding, especially that of Prince. To-day, which is not quite nine months since he first learned to ride, he stands at the head of California's fast men. His name is F. R Cook, and he is a member of the Bay City Wheelmen, is champion of the Pacific Coast, and is the scratch man in all events. What will not perseverance do for a man?

Canary, the professional fancy rider, is said to get $6,000 per year and all expenses paid for performing about the country.——John S. Prince is established in the bicycle business at Washington.——Charles Le Roy, who is well known in professional bicycle circles and among long distance horse riders, is in a little trouble with a widow. Judging from the widow's testimony she will get away with the great long-distance rider.——The *Turf* says: W. J. Morgan denies that he traveled through the West winning races under the name of Johnson. Morgan writes that recent events have proved that "Johnson" was another man, who has the shortest name of any among the professionals. Eck, what have you done to Morgan?——The Kings County Wheelmen, of Brooklyn, are to have a club room fiitted up with all modern conveniences to cost in the neighborhood of $10,000.——The Indianapolis bicycle club have arranged for an excursion to the world's fair at New Orleans.——J. W. Lambert, of Union City, Ind., rides a 64-inch machine.——The proposed six-day bicycle race, to take place at Chicago between Armaindo and Morgan, on the one side, and Woodside and Brooks on the other, is not yet definitely arranged. At last account the Armaindo-Morgan party were backward coming up with the money.

Hi There! St. Louis and Chicago.

The riders of St. Louis and Chicago are at the present time engaged in a wordy controversy over the relative merits of their speedy wheelmen. There is a slight chance that the best men of both cities will meet on the 25th to contest for the coveted honor by racing on the track instead of racing in the newspapers. The distance between Chicago and this city is altogether too great to admit of the possibility of San Francisco's champion meeting the champions of Chicago and St. Louis in order to measure wheels with them, and which, in our opinion is the only true test. But we are prepared, however, to wager a new hat that the time made by F. R. Cook on the evening of Jan. 10th, in the ten mile race, will surpass any time ever made by N. Van Sicklen and Phil Hammill, of Chicago, or C. E. Stone, of St. Louis. Gentlemen, watch for the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN of Jan. 17, 1885.

In describing the mile bicycle race of the Olympic A. C. games won by F. R. Cook, on Thankagiving Day in 4m. 4 4-5s., a contemporary gushes about the remarkable performance (it beat the old coast record 10 sec.) and the "furiousness" of the pace. When we compare it with Sellers 2:39, or the 2:40-41 and 42 of our Eastern flyers, all the "furiousness" is taken out of it and it becomes snail-like.—*Amateur Athlete.*

The time for the mile bicycle race was 3m. 4 4-5 s., but through some error it appeared at 4m. 4. 4-5 s. in our account. The editor of the *Athlete* should certainly have detected the error, as we gave the time for each lap, and which if our friend had taken the trouble to add up would have given him 3m. 4 4-5s. We also stated that the performance was ten seconds ahead of any previous coast performance, and as we only lately published a list of the coast records, and which was also republished in the *Athlete*, there can be no excuse for the editor of *Athlete* falling in any such blunder. A little more knowledge of coast athletics, if you please.

On Dec. 8th, at the Exposition building, Chicago, W. M. Woodside lowered all the American records from 12 to 50 miles. The fifty miles was made in 2 hours 54 minutes and 1½ seconds. The track measured 3⅜ circuits to the mile. Intermediate records were held by W. J. Morgan, J. S. Prince, R. James, H. W. Higham, W. M. Woodside, D. Stanton and D. Bilard.

The following wheelman have already entered for one or more of the various events of the tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen: Ed. Mohrig, F. R. Cook, W. J. Munroe, H. Houseworth, W. M. Meeker, H. Tenney, Wm. H. Day, W. H. Gibbons, G. R. Butler. W. F. Fisher, Albert Cook, S. O'Callaghan, M. Berolzhime, S. F. Booth, Jr., and George Dixon.

The ten-mile bicycle race between Bert Hatch and F. T. Merril, for the championship of Oregon, came off last Saturday evening at Portland before a fair-sized audience. Hatch won choice of positions, but Merril dashed off with the lead, which he kept throughout, although Hatch made a plucky effort near the end to catch up. Time, 36m. 30s.

Charles Leonard went through some fancy riding for the rinkers last Tuesday evening, at the Pavilion. We thought Charles had quit the business.

At the Mechanics' Pavilion on Sunday the drill corps of the Bay City Wheelmen went through some very pretty evolutions.

Twenty members of the Bay City Wheelmen participated in a run to the Park last Sunday.

The drill corps of the B. C. W. are to be photographed in a group. We expect one to adorn our sanctum.

Mr. Wedgewood, the captain of the Los Angeles Bicycle Club, is visiting our city.

The track at the Pavilion will most probably be eight laps to the mile.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Indomitable Brighton—Incidents at the Track—Tom Moore's Old Protege Blossoms into a First-class Racehorse—Archer's Movements—General News—Closing of Stakes at Latonia and Sheepshead Bay.

December racing in this vicinity, after Brighton's opening wedge, must now be regarded as part and parcel of our regular turf seasons, always providing, of course, that future years vouchsafe to us the unusually late Autumn we are still enjoying. That this is likely to become a precedent, however, there will be many skeptics found to deny, unless, indeed, the theory set forth by some wiseacres is true, viz., that our climate is gradually changing. Be that as it may, race-goers evidently believe in making the most of the present, letting the future take care of itself, and with their opportunities in this respect gradually lessening, as each day may see the final curtain fall, the fun has lately been at times fast and furious at Manhattan's most popular racecourse, even though many of the stables are "folding their tents, like the Arabs, and silently stealing away" to other climes.

Fitzpatrick's advent among the Beachers has caused both McLaughlin and Garrison to look to their laurels with a vengeance. The dare-devil from Fordham has done good work of late, some of his bits of riding being fully up to the highest style of the art. The race of Saturday between Fitzpatrick on Herbert, McLaughlin on King Lion, and Garrison on Glengarine, was one of the most exciting incidents of an exciting season. What with the heavy betting in the pools, the wagering between the jockeys themselves, the two first-named each betting the other a century on their respective mounts, the storm of wind and rain, huddling the spectators under shelter, and the sloppy condition of a previously good track, there was sensation enough to please the most sensational. In the auction pools King Lion's backers ran him up until he sold even with the field, an incomprehensible state of affairs, considering that it was Herbert's favorite distance, and that he was as much at home in the mud as any of the party. To non-bettors and unprejudiced persons it looked as if the odds should have been just the other way, for, in spite of the late improvement of Robinson's new purchase, he has never shown quite an ability to go seven furlongs as fast as Herbert has. In the race the latter was away quicker than his most dangerous rival, and soon heading Loud's colt, Herbert showed the party his heels to the wire, landing a pot of money for his backers at better odds than they have obtained this seaon. Fitzpatrick was a snug winner, having about all the ready money he possessed bet on the race.

Fosteral keeps on the steady "even tenor of his way," and the high opinions always expressed of him in these columns have been more than verified. Not as fast as some, nor as good a weight-carrier as others, perhaps, the fact still remains that the waspy, long-necked gelding is such a "game 'un" that he wears out faster horses than he is. A match at a mile and five furlongs between Royal Arch, Fosteral, and Hartford, special weights, would be a grand struggle.

Archer has met some jovial hosts in Washington in the persons of Tom Ochiltree, John Chamberlain, Hugh McIntyre, and other gentlemen of the Washington Jockey Club. The famous jockey is represented as saying that Washington "was the finest city he had ever seen." Rather extravagant praise, considering the many architectural beauties of London and Paris. What will he say by the time he reaches Chicago or San Francisco, the town where, if it ever froze hard, the people would have to slide down hill to business, as they could not ride or walk? Fortunately, however, this contingency has never yet arisen at the metropolis of the Golden Gate.

The Washington *Capital* says that at a meet of the Hoskins hounds recently, the hounds "put up" a fox about a mile northeast of Silver Spring Station at sunrise, and after about three hours' run he was bagged. During the run, as the fox started across a field, with the hounds about fifty yards behind him, and the hunters another fifty yards in the rear, an old farmer, probably fifty-five or sixty years of age, who was plowing, dropped his lines, listened a minute, and then quick as a flash unhitched his horse, mounted, and was away after the hounds, driving as though he were riding a quarter race. The old man turned around once and shouted, "'By gum, you durn fellers never let a feller work when he wants to." About this time, Mr. Tompkins, who was leading, tried to take a short cut, and got a bad fall in a ditch about ten feet deep by twenty wide. At this point the farmer assumed the lead, the others riding after him as hard as possible. Mr. Tompkins meanwhile got out of the ditch, and once more taking a short cut, tried to catch the old man, who was riding like Tam O'Shanter. It was no use, however. The farmer got the brush before anyone got near him. After the hunt a delightful dinner was served by Miss Fannie Freeman.

Reports from Baltimore indicate that the recent "settlement" of the Maryland Jockey Club's troubles is not likely to heal the breach between the parties. The most intense bitterness exists between the friends of Secretory Ferguson and the other gentlemen opposed to him. At the last Fall meeting there were not a sufficient number of horses to make more than three or four good fields during the week. This the disaffected portion declare was because of the seeming indisposition of Secretary Ferguson to accommodate those who made application for quarters for their horses. The friends of the secretary, however, declare the rules adopted for the government of the track and grounds has given offense to some owners whose horses will not fill any engagements at Pimlico.

Reports from Cahada speak of a two-year-old brother to that good mare Princess, by our old friend Princeton, out of Roxaline, etc., that is expected to develop into a great three-year-old. He can outrun all the other horses in Mr. John Forbes' stable, so it is said, and he is expected to stay better than his speedy sister, whose limit was nine furlongs, and she liked a mile the best.

The Canadian papers lament the recent sales of broodmares to parties in the States. They say that there are too few good thoroughbreds in the Dominion now, and with these being steadily lessened, the prospect is not very cheering.

Reports from Favor, Troubadour, Bonanza, Redstone, and others of the great two-year-olds now in Kentucky are very favorable. We will soon begin our usual Winter's remarks on the great Spring stakes, beginning, of course, with the Kentucky Derby.

Blue Grass, the four-year-old son of Pat Malloy and Amy Farley, by Planet, almost succeeded in crediting this country with the last great event of the English flat-racing season, the November Handicap, run on November 22d. A quarter of a mile from home he was in front, but in the final struggle want of condition told, and he was beaten by Keir and Crim

Tartar, finishing a fair third. The critics said that if Marsh could have got another gallop or two out of him he would have won. Blue Grass has not run for over a year, going wrong almost on the eve of the St. Leger of 1883, for which he must have run very close, judged by the victory of Ossian, whom Blue Grass had beaten a head.

The Winter race-meeting at New Orleans is evidently an assured fact. A special from New Orleans to the New York *World* of last Friday says that "Arrangements have been made by Leon Lamothe & Co. for a Winter racing meeting, to begin here on Tuesday, January 20th, and to continue three days each week until about the middle of March. It is understood that Lamothe & Co. have received assurances from a majority of the owners that have been working the Texas Circuit that they will come to New Orleans at once which, with a number of the stables now at Mobile, Charleston, Nashville, and other points, will give over a hundred head of horses fit to run. Col. Simmons, President of the Louisiana Jockey Club, who is now presiding judge at Brighton Beach, will have returned home before the date fixed for the beginning of the meeting, and will aid in every possible way to insure its success."

Commissioner Hoyne was occupied at Chicago, last week, in hearing testimony on the demand for the extradition of Joseph Raeside of Waukegan, on the charge of forging pedigrees. The trial was to have been continued shortly. The English Government asks that Mr. Raeside be given into its custody on the charge of forging certificates by which he secured the registry of three horses in the Stud-book of the Clydesdale Society of England and Ireland. The society is prosecuting the case. Joseph Raeside, it is claimed, purchased the horses of David Riddell and sold them in this country as thoroughbred Clydesdales, the strain not being pure. The horse had no pedigree of record, and to get them registered for the purpose of securing a pedigree, Mr. Riddell's secretary says that Joseph Raeside came to him with certificates properly filled in with the names and descriptions of the horses, and said their breeders had authorized their names to be signed to the certificates. The secretary thereupon signed these names, which he says was done upon the representations of Raeside. Raeside then took the certificates to the secretary of the Clydesdale Society and had their pedigree registered. The society afterwards discovered that the names of the breeders of the horses had been forged, and instituted the proceedings which led Her Majesty's Government to ask for the extradition of Mr. Raeside. That gentleman denies making such misrepresentations to Mr. Riddell's secretary, as that gentleman claims. Raeside asserts that the secretary signed the forged names without his knowledge or consent.

The Clydesdale stallion, Nonesuch, brought over in the steamship Oranmore, Capt. Jones, was on Nov. 29th forwarded to his owner, Mr. Alcott, at Ursina, Pa. This stallion weighs 2,240 pounds, and is of mammoth proportions. Capt. Jones had a watch kept over Nonesuch night and day, and during the whole fifteen days' passage he was not allowed to lie down. He was so large that he could not be accommodated between decks, and a stall was erected for him on the main deck.

Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., has a very promising colt, coming two years old, by Bill Bruce, out of Wild Briar, by imp. Australian, one of the mares recently purchased by Mr. Pierre Lorillard. Wild Bruce is the youngster's name. As he is the only living son of his ill-fated sire, great expectations have been formed regarding him. Mr. Hendrie recently refused an offer of $2,000 for the colt, saying that, barring accident, he would win much more than that amount.

Bonnie Australian, by Regent out of Christine, is reported as having given away in the off fore leg. This horse was one of those that took part in the Texas Circuit.

From a Nashville paper we learn that Major Jas. D. Hill, ("Climax"), of Nashville, returned last Saturday from Sumner County, where has been the guest for a week past of Capt. James Franklin. He visited several of the fine stock farms, among the rest Fairview, the property of Mr. Charles Reed, who is at present travelling in Europe. He says the race stock is in fine condition. Mr. Hill learned while there that Mr. A. C. Franklin would send his string of racers to New Orleans this Winter.

The sire of the Australian Cup winner, Malua, the English stallion, St. Albans, heads the list of winning sires for the current Australian racing year, while the principal winning owner is the Hon. James White. This gentleman is credited with nearly £10,000, mostly won by the great colt Martini-Henry, by Musket.

All attempts to acclimate racing at Peterhoff, Russia, the residence of the Czar Alexander, are said to be up-hill business, because racing at Peterhoff does not seem to take the public fancy. Because they are military races the officers are dressed in white coats, so none can make out who is who. The officers are not good riders, and are about useless over fences and ditches. The horses have no speed, and the course is so bad that no one having a good horse will allow him to run over it. Pretty good reasons—bad riders, bad going and bad horses. It is also intimated that the grand stand is a delusion and a snare.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that Maior J. D. Ferguson, Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, remains firm in his determination to resign his position before the annual meeting of the Club next Spring, and will notify the members of his determination to-day. A friend, speaking for him, yesterday said that as the Major felt it inconsistent with his self-respect to retain the position previous to the meeting last Tuesday, he certainly could have no reason to change his opinion now after the many complaints made against him there. Continuing Major Ferguson's friend said that with the expressed antipathy of the President and some af the Executive Committee towards him, it would be impossible for him to arrange the many difficult matters devolving on the Secretary before the annual meeting of the Club. While the Major feels very grateful for the support given him at the late meeting, he cannot consent to withdraw his resignation. Owing to this state of affairs, another meeting of the Club will be necessary to elect a successor to Major Ferguson, or perhaps the President will appoint some one to serve in his stead until next Spring. Certain it is that some one will have to act as Secretary, as matters connected with the Spring and Fall meetings next year will require active work in that position.

Later intelligence is that at a special meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club on Tuesday last, both the resignations of Secretary Ferguson and Treasurer McLane were accepted. The action of the latter gentleman however had no connection whatever with the other troubles of the club.

On January 1st next many very valuable stakes of Eastern racing associations close. The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN'S advertising columns are evidence that the Coney Island Jockey Club and Latonia Jockey Club look on your State as capable of producing heavy nominations to their lists, and let the owners and trainers of racehorses on the Pacific Coast consult the rich fixtures and send in their entries early.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1884. PACIFIC.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Grouse			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Doves			*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Salmon	*	*	*								*	*
Trout	*	*	*								*	*

Some years ago Mrs. E. G. Mayberry, the wife of Colonel Mayberry of Los Angeles, wrote the following admirable lines to her favorite dog Flora, a tribute which the faithful animal richly deserved. For some years past the talented lady has been a confirmed invalid from chronic rheumatism, and the broad fields of artemisia and nodding heather along the sleepy lagunas, over which she loved to ramble with her favorite Flora, are no longer hers to enjoy. The description is true to life of all hunting dogs of merit, and for its truthfulness and vivid word-painting, we are sure will be read with pleasure by every true sportsman:

O, Flora, of the speaking eye
And silken coat—Queen of the Field;
Our household pet, whose true, fond heart
And faithfulness a harvest yield

Of gratitude and guileless joy.
Our little ones glad run to greet,
Caress thine ears, hang round thy neck,
And wonder at thy silk-fringed feet.

I see thee starting for the field,
Thy silken ears tossed on the wind,
And glancing gaily back the while,
With laughing mouth to those behind.

Our fleet-foot filly, "Nell," might all
As vainly try to speed the wind,
But one wave of the well-known hand,
Thou trottest quietly behind.

The field is gained, the jacket donned—
The belts are buckled—guns uncased—
The old familiar shout, "Heigh on!"
Inspires the all-absorbing race.

As quartering here, and ranging there,
Through bush and brake, by tree and thorn,
Till suddenly thy step is stayed
With uplift foot and trembling form;

Immovable, with outstretched tail,
Waiting the signal of command—
With glowing, quick, unerring eye,
A model worthy Thorwald's hand.

An eager voice rings out, "Put up!"—
A sudden spring—a whirring sound
Of feathery wings—a sharp report—
A speckled breast sinks quickly down;

Down charged, crouched low thy supple form,
With eye fixed on the master's face;
The gun recharged—the welcome sound:
'Dead bird, go fetch," quick from thy place,

With blazing eye and bounding form,
Through tangled gulch, up hillside steep,
With lowered nose and quick, short breath,
Thou circlest round with flying feet;

Till, seizing on the feathered prey,
Quick by the master's side you stand;
Well paid if on thy glossy head
Thou feel'st the loved, caressing hand.

Away again at quick command,
Through the deep canyon's rugged mouth,
Untired, thy only thought to please
The best beloved one on earth.

Couchant, with pleading eyes thou sit'st
Close by the door, till opened wide,
Then quick, with noiseless step, thou com'st
And lay'st thy silken head beside

The stricken one—a mute caress,
All eloquent of thy fond heart;
O, voiceless love! how much more worth
Than the glib tongue and seeming part.

They say in yon blue, smiling Heaven,
There is an immortality
For every selfish human soul,
Yet still deny a place for thee.

Let bigots quarrel o'er their creeds,
Say what they will, think as they may;
In Flora's eyes there beams a soul
I'd not exchange for theirs to-day.

The question of "bore" in guns is one of great importance to the hunter, and at the present time is occupying much attention on both sides of the ocean. Evidently a change of sentiment, the result of experience, has brought the controversy about. Small bores, or, in other words, light guns, are again being preferred. In fact this is going back to the old love of forty years ago, nothing more nor less. Take a first-class English Joe Manton gun of forty years ago, with its double set of barrels, one for partridge, one for duck, and compare it with a gun of modern make in England or America, and it will be found very much the lighter, yet equal, if not superior, in execution. Except for special work heavy guns of the modern style, in our opinion, are a mistake and a great drawback to a man's pleasure while hunting. Taking a rational view of both sides of the argument we are not surprised it should exist, and we feel quite sure if the lighter gun is again adopted our sportsman will do just as good work with infinitely less labor and fatigue. There is no sense in making a toil of pleasure. The *Forest and Stream* recently published a very sensible article on this subject, which we have pleasure in circulating for the benefit of our readers. It says:

"Guns of small bore are coming into favor. A circumstance was brought to our notice the other day, which may be taken as showing that the demand for small bore guns of a certain character exceeds the supply. A country dealer wanted six twenty-guage guns of moderate price. He could not find them in New York city.

The change of fashion—so far as it is a change—is not set by the dealers themselves. Given a price the maker would prefer to furnish for it a large bore gun. The raw material for the two guns, one large bore and the other small bore, costs practically the same. To make the smaller requires more skill and care; it is a more difficult task than to make a gun of the larger bore. As a rule, the grades being equal to make the smaller gun costs the more.

There is much to be said in favor of small-bore guns, and the tendency of the day is toward them. They are lighter, and the weight is an important consideration, especially in the last part of the day's tramp. Once let the man who has been used to lugging around nine or ten pounds of gun find out that he can do just as good work with a weapon weighing from five to seven pounds, and the chances are that his common sense and skill as a shot being rightly proportioned, he will choose the smaller bore and the lighter weight. Add to this the satisfaction which comes with the use of finer tools. The shooter who brings down his game with a small bore gun is in very nearly the same position as the angler who catches his fish with delicate tackle. A small bore will not scatter so broadly as a large gun; more skill is required to hold on; but its penetration is practically the same, and the two will kill at equal distances.

There is a growing sentiment among expert shots that he is a little more of a sportsman who uses a small bore gun than his companion who is armed with the larger gauge. Some men, indeed, have made the mistake of going to the extreme of small bores. For ordinary work the gauges from sixteen to twenty, and weighing from five to seven pounds, will prove satisfactory.

The different clubs having preserves had good sport last week, the record generally being large, the teal, as usual heading the list. The Cordelia Club had three gentlemen out, Messrs. Bent, Sticking and Butler, who bagged 100 birds on Saturday and Sunday, 40 of which were canvassbacks. On Thursday previous, Messrs. Kellogg, Bradford, Tubbs, and Lincoln on that day killed 241, of which 66 were canvassbacks. The Tule Belle, with Messrs. Bogart, Wilson, and some others whose names we did not learn, brought down 100 birds for two days' work. The Alameda Club at Mallard was well represented and did good work. The season so far at Mallard has been excellent. Mr. C. L. Larkin recently got 70 ducks, over half of which were canvasbacks. During the season over 700 English snipe have been killed at Mallard. Dr. Toland and Mr. Brooks, at a new preserve in Suisun marshes last week bagged 150 canvasbacks, the best "kill" we have heard of the season. A new club has been formed, called the Byron, and the name shows the locality. The members are Messrs. Edson, Adams, Chisholm, Haskell, Pollak, Platt, Norton, Ganyou, Mayheix and Painter. We did did learn who of these gentlemen were out last week. Messrs Norton, Batchelder and Dr. Knowles have leased a large range of marsh at Alvarado, which gives good shooting when not too much rain. Last week they had fine shooting with duck and snipe. Among the trophies were two large honkers which were killed by Mr. Norton. He got two with the first discharge. The third took a circuit and came back to look after his companions, and only saved his life by the shell sticking fast in Mr. Norton's gun. It is not often such a trophy graces a day's shooting.

The members of the Gilroy Club are having fine shooting at their preserve, Soap Lake, or in other words, the head waters of Pajaro river. On Sunday last Mr. John Eustice bagged 60. This always was one of the best duck ranges in the State. A number of these gentlemen were camping out for a hunt at Mr. Sargeant's place below Gilroy last week, when quite a mishap befell them. The tent took fire causing the total destruction of Messrs. Herold's and Loupe's guns. Mr. Dunham boldly rushed into the flames and saved his only slightly injured. No end of cartridges exploded. Strange to say a box of loaded shells went through the fire without exploding, though the box was badly burned and the shells badly scorched. The loss was between $300 and $400.

We heard this week of canvasbacks being again sold very cheap—at 50 and 60 cents a pair. Four good canvasbacks will weigh from 10 to 13 lbs., make good wholesome food; and at this rate are cheaper than mutton and beef. Poor families and families in moderate means need not want a Christmas dinner while such things exist among us. Hares, in different parts of the country are selling at times at 50 cents a dozen. Where else but in California, this land of plenty, are such things known?

A Good Thing at Oakland.

The sporting fraternity of our sister city is just now having a good laugh over the adventures of a quintet of young bloods of Oakland, who took a hunt on the Benicia marshes just a fortnight ago, when the great norther prevailed. Perhaps, much of the funny business, so well told by the editor of the *Daily Evening Tribune*, originated in the brain of that wag, but it is well told anyhow. The hunters were Charles Alexander, Edward Dean, William Lawlor, Buck Baker and James Baker. We cannot follow the party through all the mishaps which the fertile brain of the editor brings down upon them, but as a caution to others not familiar with the science of hunting duck we select the best points. All five were faultlessly dressed in Pierce & Co.'s best hunting suits, and thoroughly equipped down to the regulation gum-boots and field-glasses. Mr. Dean is a young gentleman not at all versed in hunting or in the various tribe of the wild duck family, or in fact wild ducks or any kind, and so the fun was piled on him hot and fast. For the rest, and as a caution to others during the season, we let the *Tribune* man tell his own tale:

Dean had scarcely arrived on the marsh when he began to blaze away, bringing down a bird at every shot.

Presently he met Alexander meandering along the margin of a slough, his gun in rest, and a meditative light in his calm blue eye.

"What luck?" inquired Dean as they approached.

"Not a feather," replied Charlie in the vernacular of the field. "How is it with you?"

"Bully," answered Dean. "Bagged seven fine ones." And he drew them from his capacious pockets. "Two mallards, three teal, one fat canvasback and one superb widgeon." Alexander gazed at the game a moment in blank amazement. Then with a cheerful sneer on his ruby lips, he exclaimed:

"Ed, those ain't ducks."

"What are they?" asked Dean, looking dubiously at the birds.

"They are called by ornithologists *Fulica Americana*; some of them belong to the family *Rallus crepitans*—they are mudhens!"

"And what is a mud-hen?" innocently inquired Dean.

"A mud hen, my dear boy," answered Alexander, "is a bird that looks like a duck, but is not a duck; a mean, con-

temptible, rank, indigestible brute that dives for a living, and lives in the mud. Throw 'em away." And Dean forthwith cast them into the slough. But all day long Buck Baker continued to retrieve mud hens, and bringing them to Dean, dropped them at the feet of the mighty hunter. And the wind blew fearful. Jim Baker was also on the war path, and presently he saw a duck in the tule grass. Dean also saw the duck and each insisted upon having the first shot, Baker claiming the shot because he had discovered the duck, and Dean on the grounds that they ought to make sure of the bird. After a long dispute it was agreed that both should fire together. Taking a good aim they blazed away, but the duck never budged. They emptied the other barrels of their guns without even causing the duck to rise.

"He must be sick," said Jim.

"Or dead," remarked Dean.

"Let's give him another rally," said Baker.

"All right," said Dean, and they proceeded to reload. Just as they were about to fire, Jim Barry hove in sight with the remark:

"What are you fellows trying to do?"

"Killing this confounded duck," they both exclaimed.

"You can't kill that kind of a duck—it's a wooden duck and is called a decoy—you are only wasting your ammunition," and the hunters turned sadly away from each other. But the wind blew fearful. In the meantime the norther had carried away Alexander's helmet hat, puggaree and all, but he was unaware of the fact, and hunted along in his Siberian night cap, all unconscious of his loss. For the wind blew fearful. At night the hunters rendezvoused at the Benicia hotel, and counted their game as follows: Ten ducks killed by Jim Barry. The party then returned to Oakland, and having filled their pockets and game bags from the poul-ry stalls of the markets, distributed their game among their friends with the remark that "The hunting was splendid on the Benicia marshes." And still the wind blew fearful.

THE RIFLE.

State Rifle Association—Distribution of Prizes.

We accepted an official invitation to attend the distribution of prizes at Eintracht Hall, on Post street, on Wednesday evening of last week, at which time, however, it was too late to insert the proceedings in our last issue. Every effort was made to render the affair worthy the State, and in the earlier part of the evening the attendance was large and fashionable, the ladies being well represented, as is always the case when the military are in the ascendancy. The committees of management were as follows: Invitation Committee, Lieut. G. H. Strong, Sergt. Chas. Nash, Corp. L. R. Townsend; Reception Committee, Lieut. H. T. Sime, Lieut. G. H. Strong, Sergt. Chas. Nash, Corp. L. R. Townsend; Floor Committee, Lieut. Col. P. Boland, Major A. F. Klose, Capt. Geo. Teller, Corp. L. R. Townsend. The selections made of officers to present the trophies were good, and some of the trophies themselves really elegant. The Police teams were fully represented to receive the prizes they had nobly won in the Fall meeting, and of which they may feel justly proud for many of their competitors rank high among our sharpshooters. We regret the absence of several names that at such State gatherings we should like to see on the roll of competitors, and trust in future they will be present. After the distributions came the traditional dance, which at all our entertainments is to the Californian what the dinner is to the Englishman. The floor was by no means crowded as many of both sexes had got lired of waiting and gone home. It is only the veterans, who must have their dance, who saw the end, and these when we left towards midnight, were dancing as if they had never danced before and never expected to dance again. Well, there is high authority for doing well whatever we do, and dancing without spirit does not amount to much. Altogether the evening was an enjoyable one. The scores of the meeting were published in the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN on the 22d of November last, in full and correct form and as the cash prizes where given are small and unimportant, forming no feature in the programme either to the donor or recipient, it is not worth while to mention them n this account.

LIST OF AWARDS.

The Dimond Team Trophy, given by General W. H. Dimond, was won by the Police Team, consisting of Officers A. T. Fields, N. T. Fields, P. D. Linville, D. Peckinpah, D. Geary and C. Nash. The prize, a costly parian marble pedestal, surmounted by two bronze statuettes, representing "Summer," was presented by Colonel Robert Tobin in a witty and mirth-inspiring speech.

The Siebe Team Trophy, a fine oil painting given by Captain Ludwig Siebe, was won by Company C of the First Regiment, N. G. C. Ten dollars in individual prizes were also awarded.

The Centennial Team Trophy, a massive silver and gold punch-bowl, given by the city of San Erancisco, was won the eighth and final time by the First Infantry Regiment, N. G. C. His Honor Mayor Bartlett made the presentation speech in a few well-chosen words.

The California Rifle Association Trophy, 600 yards match, won by the Police Team, No. 1, Officers A. T. Fields, N. T. Fields, C. Nash, D. Geary and D. Peckinpah, was presented by Capt. Ed. Sprowl, the prize being two very handsome bronze statuettes.

The Dunphy Team Trophy, given by William Dunphy, consisiing of a $100 bronze clock and two large vases of the same material, was won by the Police Team, Officers C. Nash, N. T. Fields, J. P. McCarthy, A. T. Fields, D. Peckinpah and P. D. Linville. The presentation was made by Major-General Walter Turnbull.

The Townsend Consolation Trophy, a gent's elegant traveling toilet case, given by Corporal L. R. Townsend, was won by Sergeant H. A. Brede, U. S A.; presented by Captain Ed. Sprowl.

The Governor's medal, an elegant gold badge, given by Governor. George C. Perkins, was won by Lieutenant Fred. Kuhnle, for the final time, score 50 out of a possible 50; presentation by General Samuel W. Backus.

The Short-range cash prize of $15 was won by Lieut. Fred Kuhnle, other prizes, aggregating $25, being also awarded.

The California Powder Works Medal was won by Sergeant Charles Nash, of the Police Team, with the excellent score of 68 out of a possible 70, the presentation being made by Lieut. R. P. Hammond, Jr. This match also included cash prizes of $10.

The gold medal for the champion marksman was presented to Officer A. T. Field for the highest percentage in five matches, 91.42 per cent.

Battery B of the Second Regiment was presented with two handsome bronze statuettes, won at the Spring meeting of 1884.

Shell Mound.

Sunday was calm and pleasant and we paid our usual visit to the butts. On reaching Shell Mound we found only some half a dozen present, and the shooting for a time was desultory and of no importance. Towards noon the number increased rapidly and soon the targets were called into service, Col. Ranlett and Lieut. Kellogg occupying the 600 target, at which, though the atmosphere was somewhat hazy, and the platform off which they shot badly constructed, they nevertheless made very creditable scores. The shooting of an official character in the morning was that of Wolfe Tone Guard, N. G. C., which held its quarterly medal match, and in which the members contesting took much interest. The distance was 200, but the scores made were down below their usual average. William J. Burke won the first-class and John B. Gough the second-class medal.

In the afternoon the shooting was better and more interesting, as it brought members of the First Infantry, N. G. C., into action, to settle the tie between them for the final possession of the Company's annual medal of the first class. This lay between Perkins and Klein and the former proved victor, though the 200 yard scores was not up to their reputation by any means. For the medal neither made the score necessary for a sharpshooter. The score:

Perkins	200 yds—	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—43
	500 yds—	0	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—40
Total											83
Klein	200 yds—	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
	500 yds—	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4—43
Total											82

Afterwards in another trial Klein did a little better and made the following score:

Klein	200 yds—	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—44
	500 yds—	5	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	5	5—43
Total											87

It is sometimes held that any excuse is better than none, and so for this poor shooting, it is alleged that Klein's rifle leaded badly and afterwards Perkins' did the same. Generally our riflemen do not accept this excuse because four and even five were made by each party, and that is somewhat difficult and unusual to do with badly leaded guns. Better to have acknowledged the "corn," and confessed they were off at the time. Both shoot so well on the general average that neither could have suffered in reputation from one poor day's work. By the same company there were also contests for the second, third and fourth-class medals. The second-class medal was captured by W. Summers. The third class medal was won by the following score:

A. J. Ruddick	200 yds—	5	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—40

For the fourth class medal there was a tie between Diers, Palmer, and Sampson, which Deirs won as follows:

Deirs	200 yards	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41

These medals all become private property now. After the medal matches were concluded, Sergeant Hovey and Smith Carr had a 50-shot match, 200 yards. Sergeant Hovey, of the Fifth Battalion, has risen rapidly of late into a first-class position as a rifleman, and Smith Carr is brother of Howard Carr, the champion, who with his other brother Charles has developed into a rifleman of high promise. The match was close, but the little Sergeant was again victor. As a practice shoot 227 out of a possible 250 is no mean work.

Hovey		5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—47
		4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
		5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—46
		4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—45
		4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
Total											227
Carr		4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—46
		5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—44
		5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
		4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—44
		5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
Total											222

Although not in the match P. E. Robertson shot over the same range with the same number of shots, and he followed up Smith Carr very closely all through. His score:

P. E. Robertson		4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—43
		4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
		4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—45
		5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—44
		4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—44
Total											219

R. C. Moore, Company A, of the Fifth Battalion, was also out practicing, and well sustained the reputation of his corps. Moore did some fine shooting. His score was 225 out of a possible 250, with five strings of ten shots each. There is much likelihood of Moore being chosen first Lieutenant, of Company A, at the next election, and as the Fifth is the shooting battalion of the militia, Moore is emphatically the man for the place. His score was:

P. C. Moore	45	43	45	45	47	—225

It is not pleasant to notice in the general want of attention to rifle practice among the leading officers and general body of the militia—for out of 2,000 or more all told, there are not over 100 good shooters or attendants at the butts for practice—of that many that Company C of the Third Regiment have come to the front and promise to gain renown. Captain Leary has determined to make his company take a foremost place and too much praise cannot be given him for such action. Fuss and feathers are all very well on 4th of July, and like occasions, but in time of need and trouble it is the soldier who can *shoot* that we have to rely upon. On Sunday, one of the company, Mr. Maginnis, made 85 out of a possible 100, and others of the company did nearly as well. Mr. Macalpine has taken charge of the company shooting, and will immediately perfect his arrangements for weekly practice and medal contests. It is somewhat singular that Company C, in the First, Second and Third Regiments and the Fifth Battalion of Infantry should contain the crack shots of the militia. This shows it is good officers, hard working men, who influence their subordinates by example, that make good soldiers. This is worthy of consideration.

The Fifth Battalion, led by Col. Ranlett and Lieutenant Kellogg, have undertaken the difficulties of the 600 yards so that in future the police team may not have a walk-over in contests at that distance. This is also a move in the right direction. On Sunday we saw these gentlemen make some good scores although from the badly constructed platform from which they shot, and the hazy atmosphere, they shot under disadvantages. Their scores were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds	Total
Kellogg	47	47	42	136
Ranlett	40	46	41	127

At the three ranges, out of a possible 150 at each, these are good scores.

In conclusion we beg to acknowledge the hospitality and attentions of Capt. Siebe, proprietor of Shell Mound. The Captain never forgets his old friends and certainly possesses the happy knack of making things very pleasant for them.

POULTRY.

Unfertile Eggs.

There is nothing more annoying to the poultry breeder than to find the eggs which he has carefully gathered, and committed to hens or an incubator, unfertile. It may be that on them depends the success of his whole season, as in many cases, unless he can get early chickens it will be of little use his expecting any profit. This is a matter which presents itself during the Spring, but it is too late to remedy it then, and in order to prevent so serious an interference with the poultry keeper's plans, it is necessaay to deal with the matter a long time before. Counting chickens before they are hatched is perhaps the height of foolishness, but while we do not wish to indulge in so profitless a pursuit, it is better to secure as much certainty as possible by careful attention to the necessary details, inattention to which is often the cause of that mis-called "bad luck."

The statement has often been made by those who ought not to have spoken without more accurate knowledge, that an egg cannot be laid without containing a germ of life; in fact, that impregnation is the primary cause of the egg being laid. I should not have noticed so ridiculous a statement, only that it was recently repeated, and it may be that it will once more be brought forwaad as an item of truth. That it is nonsense, can be proved in a very simple fashion. A young pullet if kept with companions of her own sex, and never allowed to be near a male bird, will commence laying in due season, just the same as if she had been mated up, and will continue laying, if this seclusion is maintained. Many poultry keepers in this country who only keep fowls for the sake of eggs, never have a male bird at all, and they find that the hens are quite as prolific as though a gentleman was maintained in the run. Doubtless the egg was designed to serve as a vehicle for, and defense to, the germ, and the elements of which it is composed assist in the formation of the chick, but the conditions are altogether different to the generation and birth of mammals. for in their case the process of formation takes place previous to expulsion from the body whereas in the case of eggs it is only after the egg has been laid that this process can be actually begun. All birds are not alike in their nature, for although in ordinary fowls the impregnation must take place for every separate germ, in some others, chiefly wild ones, a single impregnation is sufficient to fertilize a whole nest of eggs. But generally where this is found, there are only one or two nests of eggs laid in a year. Poultry, probably, when in a state of nature, did not lay more than one or two nests, and to domestication is due the increased laying powers.

From what I have here stated it is very evident that where early chickens are desired, either to produce layers or table fowls, it is most important to secure the impregnation of the eggs when first the hens begin to lay. There are two things which must be noted in connection with poultry, the first of which is that hens begin to lay later and later every year, and the second that the cocks do not impregnate the eggs so early in the season each year as they get older. This is only the result of one of nature's laws. As animals or birds get older they lose part of their natural vigor, they require more heat to sustain the natural waste of their bodies, and as eggs are formed from the surplus food, and require the surplus heat to assist in their production, it will easily be seen that old birds are not to be relied on, either for early eggs, or, even if those be obtained, can they be expected fertile? That is, of course, if the cock and hens be equally old. The question comes, therefore, in what way can fertile eggs be secured sufficiently early in the year—because this really decides the success or failure in many instances. Late hatched birds do not commence to lay before the Winter sets in, and consequently they are unprofitable at the most profitable time. Late hatched table birds get to the market when there is a glut, with the result is that they have to be sold for very much less than what they would have brought earlier in the season. Layers should be hatched during February, March and April, but it may be well to mention that I have found it unnecessary to have out such early maturing breeds as Leghorns and Minorcas, before the two months last named. Taking time by the forelock in this way, secure a succession of layers, all of which will get fairly to work before the advent of Winter, and will be productive when eggs are dearest. When table fowls are to be produced it is neceasary to get them hatched in January and February, if not in December, and when this is done they can be put upon the market at a time when prices are highest. In this way double will be obtained for them than could be got for those hatched a month or two later.

All this leads up to the question involved in the title given to this letter, namely, that of unfertile eggs.

We have already seen that the older a hen is, the later she commences to lay after her annual moult. Pullets, if hatched early enough, may lay all though their first and second winters, but it is seldom that they do so after that. Two-year-old birds rarely resume laying until the end of February, if an open season, or March if a severe one, and as at first the eggs are not so numerous, it will be seen that the poultry keeper who trusts to birds of that age, or those still older, is certain to be behind in the race. Two-year-old birds may be used, and I like to do so, for the purpose of producing breeding stock, but they are useless if the object be to obtain early layers, or chickens for the table. Therefore, for this purpose, it is needful to use either pullets or over-year hens.

Much importance must also be attached to the choice of the cock, and it is imperative that, when hens are mated, they should have with them a young and vigorous cock. A two-year-old male bird, if of the hardier and livelier breeds, will begin to fill the eggs about February, but a three-year-old one will probably not do so until the following month. If a very early hatched cockerel is obiained (we mean one bred about the previous February or March), which has grown well, and is largely developed, he may be expected to do this even in December. This, then, is the secret of the whole matter, and the many thousonds of eggs annually put under hens, but which are wasted because they are unfertile, would be saved if only attention was paid to this question. I am strongly impressed with the matter, and while I do not wish to advocate breeding from half or three-fourths grown birds, yet as it is so essential to have vigorous male birds, and active hens, I am convinced that for the production of early layers and table fowls, no birds should he mated up when over two years old. My own preference is for two-year-old hens, themselves early hatched ones, and a February cockerel. These, if mated in December, taking care not to have too many hens, should give strong fertile eggs before the year is out, and the progeny will be very hardy. Some there are who prefer a two-year-old cock with early hatched pullets, a system I have sometimes adopted, and one which is perhaps most suitable for producing Spring chicks for the table, but I do not think that the eggs are so fertile as when a cockerel and two-year-old hens are mated together.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

MR. C. C. PETTUS at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Dec. 20, 1884.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers, Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo, J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.

Dame Winnie Colt and Sallie Benton.

Elsewhere will be found a description of the trotting by the Palo Alto colts on the Bay District Course last Saturday. All through the performances were good; Sallie Benton and the Dame Winnie colt gaining the highest place in the classes to which they belong. We expect to hear the usual outcry that the season was so far advanced that they were practically a year older than the rules show, and while this is true it must also be remembered that this lateness is held to be detrimental to speed. The days are at the shortest and the sun when unobscured has little warmth in comparison with Summer and early Autumn. Saturday morning was one of the coldest we have ever felt in California, and during the middle of the day it was still so chilly that notwithstanding the protection of overcoats the judges' stand was quickly forsaken when there was an opportunity between the trials to get the benefit of a shelter from the cutting air. The track was in fair condition, not so fast, in our opinion, as it would have been had the loose dirt been scraped off. A light coating even of soil, through which the wheels cut to the depth of the felloes, adds greatly to the draft, and though it may encourage the colts to a greater length of stride, it does not fully compensate for the extra drag. But without offering excuses for the day and track; conceding that both were favorable and there is enough to be proud of. California has regained her place in the trotting-colt records and there is not a break in all the stages of colthood.

Beside the triumphant performances of Sallie Benton and the Dame Winnie colt there were other grand showings under the circumstances. Hinda Rose had not been given a fast mile for three months. She made the first turn slow 36¾ seconds. Trotting very fast along the backstretch so that she reached the half in 1:10¼, she cast a hind shoe and then she was at the three-quarter pole in 1:45, 1:08¼ for the middle half, and the mile in 2:20¼. John A. McKerron offered a fine track harness for any four-year-old to lower the record of Elvira, and as the belle of the Blue Grass country had marked 2:18½, it was not easily to accomplish. Mr. Lathrop, on the part of Governor Stanford, accepted the offer and hence if successful it established "a record." There was a general belief that Hinda could do it if accorded another trial, but it was some time before a blacksmith could be got and a search for the shoe was fruitless. In the meantime the others were "warmed up" and the work went on, Helen, by General Benton, her dam Alameda Maid, by Whipple's Hambletonian, was the next to essay the task, but good a filly as she is no one anticipated that she could win the harness and few expected that she would show as well as she did. Thirty-seven and a quarter seconds to the quarter, 1:12 to the half did not foreshadow better than 2:25, but keeping up her long, sweeping gait, and accelerating the stroke, she finished the mile in 2:22¾.

Those who had watched Sallie Benton in her exercise felt a good deal of confidence that she could lower the record when the day was such as to be the most favorable for speed. She had shown half-miles in time that was augury of getting well down in the teens, and there was good ground for the belief that her endurance would second the speed in an effectual manner. She went off more rapidly than the others, was at the quarter in 35¾ seconds, the half in 1:09¼, three-quarters in 1:43, the mile in 2:17¾. The break when within less than one hundred yards of the score, unquestionably added a half second or more to the time. Had it occurred further from home it might have been overcome, as the momentary relief from the immense strain of the very fast trot would have enabled her to make up the loss. This was shown by the rapid flight as she went under the wire, trotting faster than at any other part of the journey. An analysis of the time will also prove that the break entailed a loss. First quarter, 35¾ seconds; second, 33½; third, around the further turn, 33¾; making the "middle half" in 1:07¼, and 34¾ seconds for the last quarter.

In this connection it may be as well to notice the claims that have been made that the California tracks were "short." This has been a favorite charge with the captious who are always ready to make statements which they know are untrue. The Bay District Course has been measured time and time again, and competent engineers testified under oath that it was over a mile. Apart from that nearly every animal that has been taken from here has shown faster time in the East. St. Julien, Santa Claus, Director, Belle Echo, Bonita, Hinda Rose, Overman, etc., have reduced their records on eastern tracks, and this is proof that even the captious cannot ignore.

Among all the great performances of the day, we consider that of the Dame Winnie colt entitled to the highest place. That it was an extremely gratifying exhibit to us "goes without saying." Had he failed to come up to expectations, there would have been an outcry all over the land at the "pernicious influence" of the thoroughbred. Writers who can scarcely tell the difference between a horse and a mule, have sought to instruct Governor Stanford in the breeding of trotters, and though thousands of miles away, have declared that the system of breeding at Palo Alto, which recognized the advantage of thoroughbred blood in trotters, was all wrong, a complete failure "without a glimmer of success." Ignoring the benefits which had followed the mixture of "blood," resulting in the greatest of all of the modern trotters, by denials which were so palpably untrue as to fail in the object; driven to the wall by the inexorable logic of past events, they were fain to suppress, to misrepresent, to deny the plainest truths, to accept cock-and-bull stories in preference to evidence which every fair-minded man acknowledged to be good testimony. they were yet determined to keep up the senseless howl in place of a manly, straightforward acquiescence in what was too apparent for controversy. Then again they were ready to claim that when thoroughbred appeared it was not that of the "fashionable strains." The thirty-second part of unknown blood in Venture was held to be the cause of his trotting fast, and these hypocritical scribblers ready to pick flaws in the genealogy of every thoroughbred that figured in a trotting pedigree. In this case there is not a chance for the usual tactics, and in order that our readers can see just what the breeding of the Dame Winnie colt is we give the pedigree in the form it appears in the studbooks:

Bay colt, bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto Stock Farm, Santa Clara county, California; foaled Febuary 15th, 1882,

BY ELECTIONEER.

First dam, Dame Winnie, by Planet.
Second dam, Liz, Mardis, by imported Glencoe.
Third dam, Fanny G., by imported Margrave.
Fourth dam, Lancess, by Lance.
Fifth dam, Aurora, by Aratus.
Sixth dam, Paragon, by imported Buzzard.
Seventh dam, Indiana, by Columbus.
Eighth dam, Jane Hunt, by Wade Hampton's Paragon.
Ninth dam, Moll, by Figure.
Tenth dam, Maria Slamerkin, by imported Wildair.
Eleventh dam, imported Cub mare, by Cub.
Twelfth dam, by Second.
Thirteenth dam, by Starling.
Fourteenth dam, by Old Partner.
Fifteenth dam, by Greyhound.
Sixteenth dam, by Makeless.
Seventeenth dam, by Brimmer.
Eighteenth dam, by Place's White Turk.

After writing the above we determined to pay a visit to the track in order to obtain reliable intelligence of his size and general conformation. It is true that we had a good picture of him so far as a portrait could be obtained by a general look, but oftentimes the eye is an illusory guide and actual dependence can only be placed on measurements. He is 15¾ hands in height, and in length from point of shoulder to point of buttock the same. This is a good proportion in our estimation and though some prefer a greater length there is apt to be a lack of finish when a parallelogram in place of a square is the shape. He is deep through the heart measuring seventy inches around the girth and his barrel is well ribbed and strong. He is a muscular colt, measuring twenty-one inches around the arm, forty and a half inches around the stifle, and eighteen inches around the gaskin. He is forty-one inches from point of hip to point of hock, the hip 21 inches long. He is a bright blood bay with black points and without any white markings. The color could not be bettered and after the closest scrutiny it is difficult to find a faulty point in his whole conformation. His disposition is as perfect as his form, and taking everything into consideration he is as nearly a model as any trotting-bred colt we ever saw. Mr. Marvin assisted in taking the measurements and when the job was finished and we stood back to get a better view he remarked, "This is unquestionably a great colt, no telling where he will finally go, and yet I consider the Annette colt still better in fact, the greatest there is in the Palo Alto stables." It has been the general impression that where there was so much thoroughbred blood there was a necessity for heavier weight on the feet to overcome the tendency to "point." The Dame Winnie has a ten-ounce shoe in front and a good deal lighter behind.

In giving this much space to the colt we do not intend to derogate from the merit of the queen of the four-year-olds. Sallie Benton is also one of the handsomest fillies to be found in any country. A beautiful dapple gray, sixteen hands high and with the finish of a racehorse. Neither will it be just to give all the credit to the two which lowered the time so emphatically as to drive six animals in the time which Marvin piloted them, every one a victory. When extraordinary things are accomplished in the way of time there is always a desire to know the relative markings of the watches. Outside timing was generally faster than that of the officials, and each of the three judges were also determined to measure the flight for themselves. Mr. Grim gave the signal to start, and with one hand on the gong the other was manipulating the watch. We took a position immediately behind him, standing on a stool so as to catch the instant the heads came under the wire. In every case Mr. Grim and we were alike. It was the same as the timers in the case of Hinda Rosa, 2:20¼, and the fractions were nearly the same. We marked 2:22½ for Helen, a quarter of a second faster than the official verdict. With Sallie Benton our watches showed 2:18, and the time of Bonita was made a quarter of a second faster than that marked on the blackboard. The Dame Winnie colt we measured a fraction faster and those who stood on the inside track, immediately under the wire, had it 2:23¼. That the official timers were not inclined to give the colts "the best of it" was apparent and for that matter their names guarantee exactness. While it appears a very easy task to start the independent hand of the watch and stop it as the noses come to the score, again it requires practice and as well as practice a cool head that is not upset by excitement. Had the weather continued fair we have not the least doubt that there would have been a further lowering of the records. The welcome rain has probably ended even the California year.

The probability of Mr. Goldsmith making an Eastern campaign next season has faded away. As will be seen in our advertising department, Director will be kept in the stud and without Director the string will not go. Mr. Goldsmith departed eastward by the overland train last Wednesday and will spend the holidays at the homestead in Orange county, New York, returning in time to make all necessary preparation for the coming Spring and Summer.

Up to last Saturday one hundred and twenty-two days' racing had been given at Brighton Beach and still the sport went on. As the fields continued large and the attendance good it is expected that nothing short of a holiday snowstorm will wind up the season at the Beach.

The Distance Over a Mile.

Mr. Chas. H. Haswell, the eminent engineer, furnishes the *Turf, Field and Farm* the following calculations which will be of interest to horsemen:

In the matter of the distance over a mile a horse in harness trots upon ordinary tracks, I submit as follows:

The conventional line upon which a race course or trotting track is measured is at three feet from the rail, (erroneously termed pole), which for a running or trotting horse under saddle is correct, assuming him to maintain a uniform line at that distsnce.

A horse in harness, however, allowing for width of sulky or wagon, cannot with safety be driven in a line less than six feet from the rail; this would make the distance over the ordinary or accepted design of track, of one-quarter of a mile turns, of 18.85 feet, 18 feet 10.2 inches.

Then for a horse trotting over such a track in two minutes and thirty seconds there should be deducted from his time half a second.

A double team would require this distance of six feet to be increased fully one foot, if not more.

When the time is two minutes and eight seconds the deduction should be forty-six hundredths of a second.

When the design of a track is of irregular contour the increased distance will vary with each design.

The Washington Park Club, of Chicago, has under consideration a proposition to give a trotting meeting during the coming Summer.

The Prospect at St. Louis.

You are already familiar with the progress of the new management who will furnish us the finest equipped grounds and course on the continent. The horsemen who visit us the coming Spring will, I have no doubt, indorse our claims when they see what we have to offer them. Racing interests here have at last fallen into proper and efficient hands and the history of failures has come to an end. The new management is entirely too formidable to be disturbed by any rivalry. They will occupy the whole field and leave no room for any. Both the trotting and racing element will be catered to and encouraged on the same grounds. There will be abundant room for both and no clashing will follow. Both will be represented in the directory, which will be impartial. The St. Louis Fair has no rival in the Mississippi Valley, and the new racecourse, under the same wise and successful management, will stand out equally conspicuous and will grow and prosper with it. Stable owners throughout the country are fully aware of the substantial backing behind the new enterprise, and will not hesitate coming here. Moreover, the inducements in money, etc., are double those ever before offered. The labors involved in securing the additional grounds adjoining the fair grounds for the new track, which necessitated the blocking or closing of several streets, are unknown to the public. As the matter had to go before the City Council some of the difficulties can be anticipated, and a less influential citizen than Chas. Green, the president of the Fair Association and new race track, could not go before the council with any such proposition with much hope of success.

The benefit to the city following the establishment of the track will not be visible at first glance. The great gathering of horsemen from the West and South who will be glad to discover such a favorable opportunity for reaching here will crowd our hotels and streets twice a year, many of whom will Winter here and make it their home, for nowhere else will such stabling facilities be had. We will absorb all the little tracks—or, rather, stables—in the Western and Southern circuits, and draw to the new grounds a little colony of horsemen, trainers and attendants. The climate being mild, feed and everything necessary abundant, no such inducements exist elsewhere for most of the stables. It will draw to our city the attention of horsemen and their national conventions. I may say, in this connection, that the new features and improvements on the grounds embrace the most desirable to be found at the principal tracks elsewhere, since a committée went abroad for that purpose. No expense has been spared to secure the best results. The cost of all their improvements will, in the aggregate, reach $230,000, from which you can infer that they are of the most magnificent character. The track has been raised several feet all the way round, and in wet or unfavorable weather will dry readily.—*Cor. Turf, Field and Farm.*

At the Grave of Equine Greatness.

Mr. Busbey, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, in describing a visit to Erdenheim, mentions one of the points of interest on the farm thus: The full-orbed moon was shining from a cloudless sky when cigars were lighted after dinner. I walked out for a breath of fresh air, and twenty yards from the tall white portico stopped and bent over a heavy granite slab and read the deeply-carved name "Leamington." In a straight line ten paces further a companion slab bore the name "Flora Temple." The stalwart pines and the low-branching wild cucumber trees cast wierd shadows upon the graves of the famous horses, and silently I lifted my hat and stood with uncovered head in the presence of slumbering greatness. I recalled how proudly Leamington walked before the critical company at Clifton Stud Farm soon after his importation by Mr. Cameron, and how he subsequently won fame as the sire of Longfellow, Iroquois and a host of performers, and then said to myself, "And this is the end. No, not the end, because he lives and will live in his descendants until the royal span of the Brooklyn bridge is broken." I thought of the sensation that Flora Temple created, she being the first trotter to cross the 2:20 line, and having established her right to a queenly reign by making a record of 2:19¾, October 15th, 1859, and I wondered if the echoes of the thunder which greeted the 2:09¼ of Maud S. disturbed her sleep. In her flood time she was cheered to the echo and her closing days were days of honor and peace. Three colts were nursed by her and her last one, by Leamington, was dropped in the Spring of 1871. In their old age when the fire was dying from the blood, the ex-queen of the trotting turf and the prince of stallions of the running turf made love to each other in a stately sort of way and the result was a filly which was appropriately christened The Queen's Daughter. Flora Temple died December 21st, 1877, and Leamington passed away a few months later, May 6th, 1878, and their conspiculously marked graves will always arouse historical interest in Erdenheim.

National Trotting Association.

According to the roll furnished by Secretary Vail, the following Pacific Coast tracks held memberships in the National Trotting Association during the current year:

Agricultural District, No. 11, Greenville, Cal.
Bay District Association, San Francisco.
State Agricultural Society, Sacramento.
Capital Turf Club, Sacramento.
Contra Costa Agricultural Society, Pacheco.
District No 3, Chico.
District No. 6, Los Angeles.
Embryo Trotting Stakes, San Francisco.
Fresno Fair Grounds, Fresno.
Golden Gate Fair Association, Oakland.
Monterey District Association, Salinas.
Oregon State Agricultural Society, Salem.
San Joaquin Valley Association, Stockton.
San Mateo and Santa Clara Association, San Jose.
Sonoma and Marin District Association, Petaluma.
Sonoma County Park Association, Santa Rosa.

No "Beecher" In It.

A short time since in claiming the name for J. P. Sargent's stallion Brown Jug, we gave his sire as "Beecher's Budd Doble." We are advised by Mr. Sargent that there was an error made in translating the manuscript, as there should be no Beecher in it. He says there is no such horse as Beecher's Budd Doble in his vicinity, in fact, no horse of the name other than the one in question, the sire of Brown Jug. As he was bred and is owned by Mr. Sargent, if any addition to his name is necessary to distinguish him he should be called Sargent's Budd Doble.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

(Continued from last week.)

THE ALL AGE STAKE.

On Tuesday evening the dogs were drawn for the All Age Stake, and 8:30 Wednesday morning the first brace was put down.

BEAUTIFUL QUEEN—FANNIE.—Beautiful Queen a liver and white pointer bitch, by Ranger ex-Queen, owned by J. M. Bassford, Jr., and handled by owner, and Fannie, a black, white and tan setter bitch, by Traylor's Fred ex-Locan's Gypsey, owned by Charles V. Kaeding, and started by H. H. Briggs. It is proper to say that Fannie was entered and started merely to show the public spirit of her owner, and that her handler had never hunted her an hour, nor had she ever been broken. The brace ran wild through and over all the cover within a range of several hundred yards. They were under no control, showed no merit, but pace, until Queen made a handsome and staunch point, which Fannie refused to back. When Mr. Bassford put up and killed the bird, both bitches broke shot and Fannie retrieved nicely. They were then ordered up and the heat given to Beautiful Queen. Down one hour and twenty-five minutes.

SWEETHEART—PEARL LAVERACK.—Pearl Laverack, a black and white pure Laverack bitch, by Prince Laverack ex-Lulu Laverack, owned by J. W. Orear, and handled by Mr. Dan Gilroy, and Sweetheart handled by Mr. C. N. Post, were cast off at 10:10 in nice cover. Pearl passed two birds, having their wind, which she should have pointed, and ranging on over a hill top false pointed in good style, Sweetheart, below, immediately after also false pointing. Being ordered on Sweetheart soon drew on point in some chemise, and was staunchly backed by Pearl Laverack. The bird was flushed by Gilroy and missed, Pearl standing to shot. Crossing a little *canada* a bird flew before Sweetheart, who dropped to wing, but instantly broke in and chased. Pearl soon let down in pace and trailed the other bitch. Mr. Gilroy winged a wild flush on a long slope, and the bitches worked out the scent, pointing alternately and moving on, until at the bottom Pearl retrieved the bird. A hare before Pearl was too strong a temptation and the bitch chased out of sight. Sweetheart then made a staunch point which was not backed by Pearl. Mr. Post killed the bird and Sweetheart to order made a neat retrieve, when the dogs were taken up and Sweetheart given the heat. Down one hour and forty-five minutes.

BUTTE BOW—MAUD.—At 12:15 Mr. Henry A. Bassford's liver and white flecked pointer dog Butte Bow, by Ranger Boy—Josie Bow, handled, because of the sudden illness of his owner, by Mr. Geo. W. Bassford, was put down with Mr. James Mervyn Donohue's black and tan Gordon-Engish setter bitch Maude, by Orear's Joe—Juno; handled by Mr. Dan Gilroy.

As soon as started Maude drew to a handsome false point and held it until ordered on. Then a pair of birds flushed wild and were neatly stopped by Mr. Bassford, greatly to his surprise, both dogs breaking shot and each retrieving a bird nicely. Moving on each dog false pointed twice, Maude made one flush and indulged in a hare chase. Butte finally established a point on a bird two or three feet from the ground in some oak brush, Maude refusing to back, but when the bird was put out and shot by Gilroy both dogs were steady, Butte retrieving.

A hare in running started a bird which Mr. Bassford killed with one barrel, without an apology, Butte breaking shot and retrieving well.

Several ladies having come to the grounds the party naturally gravitated toward them, and on a near approach put out a quail near Mrs. Post, who flushed also, both Butte and Maude standing to wing. Maude then false pointed and was uncertainly backed by Butte Bow, when the dogs were sent back and the heat given to Butte Bow. Down two hours and three minutes.

LEMMIE B.—OLA.—At 3:34 J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s, white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B., by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow, handled by Mr. Samuel Allen, and P. E. G. Anzar's black, white and tan setter bitch Ola, by Count Warwick—Leah II., handled by Mr. Dan Gilroy, were sent into a piece of low grass cover, and succeeded in running over and flushing a bird each, Lemmie B. chasing. Lemmie showing best pace and style, but no judgment and little experience, Ola running prettily and showing strong hunting instinct, but evidently puzzled by the lack of brush, and the very light scent given by what birds were present. At 4:02 the brace was ordered up to be run to a win if an opportunity offered for either to get into the money.

QUEEN—DUKE.—At 4:05, E H. Farmer's white and black setter bitch Queen, by Belton II—Belle, handled by Mr. Ed. C. Wright, and Chas. V. Kaeding's red setter Duke, by Colgate's Pat—Howe's Gypsey, handled by Mr. Sam'l Allen, were started. Queen, though heavy in appearance and seeming rather soft, set the pace and sustained it well through the heat. Duke did not show to advantage. His head was low and his style bad, though his tail action justified the writings about the "merry flag" of the Irish setter.

Duke did not hunt. He ran about as though exercising and showed lack of experience. Queen exhibited good judgment in selecting her ground and worked faithfully, but at a disadvantage because of the difference in conditions present from those under which she usually works. After being down fifty minutes, Queen was given the heat.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday morning one of the judges, Mr. Platt, was out of form because of poison oak. Mr. McKenna felt compelled to meet business engagements elsewhere and the third felt that as the others were to go, he would prefer to have three new men selected and Messrs. J. T. Baker, Thomas Bennet and H. H. Briggs were chosen and judged the remainder of the trials.

LEMMIE B.—OLA—At 9 A. M., the undecided heat of the previous day between Lemmie B. and Ola was run to a finish, the dogs being down forty minutes and Ola doing all the work and winning the heat.

DORR—GRACIE BOW.—At 10 A. M., F. A. Taft's Gordon setter, Dorr, and Geo. W. Bassford's liver and white pointer bitch, Gracie Bow, handled by Mr. Samuel Allen, were started. Mr. Taft was compelled to ride and old Dorr fully understood his safety from correction and consequently was a little rank. His pace was not equal to that shown last year, nor did his nose seem as keen as before. All of these weaknesses may be accounted for by the fact that his owner has been unable to hunt him for more than three years last past, and it is not surprising that the dog should have retrograded.

Gracie Bow showed good pace, fair style and strong hunting instinct. Both dogs worked out much cover, Gracie false pointing twice, and at 11:25 were taken up for lunch, being put down at 2:35 and run to a decision, Dorr being given the heat. Down in all one hour and forty-two minutes. Dorr was then withdrawn.

Bow, Jr., a bye.—General G. B. Cosby's white and liver pointer dog, Bow, Jr., by Ranger Boy—Josie Bow, was given a bye.

SECOND SERIES.

BOW JR.—BEAUTIFUL QUEEN.—At 3 o'clock J. M. Bassford's Beautiful Queen and General Cosby's Bow, Jr., were cast in the first heat of the second series. Queen outpaced Bow, Jr., but the latter was her superior in range and style. In fact, Bow, Jr. in action leaves little to be desired. His head is well carried, his shoulders and quarters are under good control, and, is stern, is about a typical pointer stern, while as a whole he is the elegant, game looking polnter, so much longed for and so rarely seen. Within a few minutes Bow, Jr. drew to point in some broken state, and was staunchly backed by Beautiful Queen. Mr. Bassford put up and killed the quail, both dogs breaking shot, and Bow, Jr. retrieving badly, when they were ordered up and the heat given to Bow, Jr. Down thirty minutes.

BUTTE BOW—SWEETHEART.—At 3:40 this brace was started, Sweetheart being handled by owner, and Butte Bow, by Mr. Geo. W. Bassford. Neither showed much merit, Sweetheart making her usual great casts and leaving much ground unhunted. Butte Bow, but little acquainted with his handler, doing some little pottering, but being under better control than Sweetheart. Sweetheart put out a bevy and then a single bird, breaking in each time and at 4:20 were taken up and the heat given to Butte Bow. Down forty minutes.

OLA—QUEEN.—At 4:30 Anzar's Ola and Farmer's Queen were cast off and worked toward the club house, neither doing much, but Ola working her ground most closely and being better in hand at five o'clock they were taken up for the day.

FRIDAY.

OLA—QUEEN.—At 7 A. M., Friday morning, the brace was again started, and after a beautiful draw and point on a hare by Ola, and some fruitless search for birds, the heat was given to Ola at 7:30. Down altogether one hour.

BOW, JR.—BUTTE BOW.—At 7:44 these dogs were thrown off, Bow, Jr., out-pacing, out-styling and out-ranging Butte Bow very decidedly, but without finding birds, and at 8:45 Bow, Jr. was given the heat. Down one hour and one minute.

BOW, JR.—OLA.—At 8:50 Bow, Jr., handled by General Cosby, and Ola, handled by Mr. Dan Gilroy, were put down to run for first place. Again Bow, Jr. outdid his opponent in every point on the score card. A bird was hidden by one of the judges and the handlers, neither of whom knew its location, were required to work the dogs on it. Ola ran close by it several times without recognizing its presence, but Bow, Jr. took its wind, drew up on it and retrieved it prettily, and was then given the heat and first money. Down twenty minutes.

The judges deciding that none of the dogs entitled to compete under the rules could do so with Ola and Beautiful Queen with every chance of winning, Mr. Bassford's Beautiful Queen and Mr. Auzar's Ola divided second and third monies.

SUMMARY.

Walltown Timber, Cal., December 3d, 1884—All Age Stake. Open to all setters and pointers owned on the Pacific Slope. Prizes, $100, $50, and $25. Entrance $10.00. Entries closed November 10th, 1884, with twenty nominations. Judges, Hon. Jos. McKenna, H. C. Brown, A. G. Platt, Thos. Bennet, J. F. Baker and H. H. Briggs.

I.

J. M. Bassford, Jr.'s liver and white pointer bitch Beautiful Queen, by Ranger—Queen,	beat	C. V. B. Kaeding's black, white and tan setter bitch Fannie, by Traylor's Fred-Locan's Gypsey.
C. N. Post's blue belton setter bitch Sweetheart, by Count Noble—Dashing Novice,	beat	J. W. Orear's black and white setter bitch Pearl Laverack, by Prince Laverack—Lulu Laverack.
H. A. Bassford's liver and white flecked pointer dog Butte Bow, by Ranger Boy—Josie Bow,	beat	J. M. Donahue's black and tan Gordon-English setter bitch Maude, by Joe—Juno.
P. E. G. Anzar's black, white and tan setter bitch Ola, by Count Warwick—Leah II.,	beat	J. M. Bassford Jr.'s white and lemon pointer dog Lemmie B., by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow.
E. H. Farmer's white and black setter bitch Queen, by Belton II.—Belle,	beat	C. V. B. Kaeding's red setter dog Duke, by Colgate's Pat—Howe's Gypsey.
F. A. Taft's black and tan setter dog Dorr, by Don—Lady,	beat	Geo. W. Bassford's liver and white pointer bitch Gracie Bow, by King Bow—Gracie.
G. B. Cosby's white and liver pointer dog Bow, Jr., by Prince Ranger—Josie Bow,	a bye.	

II.

Bow, Jr., beat Beautiful Queen. Butte Bow beat Sweetheart. Ola beat Farmer's Queen. Dorr withdrawn.

III.

Bow, Jr., beat Butte Bow. Bow, Jr., beat Ola, and won first money.

IV.

Beautiful Queen and Ola divided second and third monies.

X.

The *Kennel Gazette* states that the well-known sire of pointers, Young Bang, died Nov. 5th at the age of ten years and three months. He was the sire of Priam, Scamp, Gunner, Croxteth, Cristobel, Quail, Tramp II., Milton Bang, Milton Rita, all prominent performers at field trials, and there have been several of his produce winners on the bench. Young Bang was a capital dog in the field, a very big galloper, and his style on point was quite equal to that of his sire, Champion Bang.

The Sacramento *Capital* urges the holding of the next field trials in the San Joaquin Valley, but there are indications that the chosen locality will be in one of the bay counties accessible from this city, and in a neighborhood where hotel accommodations can be had.

The family of the late Charles Lincoln are reported to be in poor circumstances and it is proposed to raise a fund by subscription for their benefit.

At the late meeting of the National American Kennel Club, held at Canton, Miss., the name was changed to the National Field Trials Club.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF, will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Doctoring Dumb Animals.

A sunburned farmer wearing a gray jeans suit of clothes, slouch hat, and unbleached cotton shirt, drove down Fifth street from the vicinity of Sixth-street market, at about nine o'clock last Friday morning. His wagon was mud-colored and topped by a white canvas cover stretched over bent hoop-poles. His horse limped painfully. When opposite Fox's sale stables a small boy yelled:

"Say, mister! you'd better tie his mouth shut or the wind will blow the hay out of him."

Some distance below the horse auction district the farmer pulled into the curbstone, alighted and rang the bell at the side of a small glass office door which was lettered:

"Veterinary Surgeon."

"I want you to come out and look at my horse," he said, when the doctor answered the ring.

"What seems to be the matter with him?"

"Lame; and I'll be switched if I can tell where the trouble is. I know it is somewhere in the off fore leg, but dog my cats if I know whether it is in the foot, knee or shoulder."

"Move him up a few steps," said the doctor, quietly, but upon catching sight of something unusual a couple of inches below the animal's collar, he added, "Wait a minute," and stepped across the pavement to the horse's side. The spot which had attracted his attention was a festering wound in the shoulder, perhaps an inch in diameter. He pressed his bent thumb against the skin below the spot, and gradually worked it upward until, when the mouth of the wound was reached, the rim of a silver dime showed itself. The coin had been imbedded in the wound, and had penetrated some inches below the skin.

The doctor looked inquiringly at the farmer.

"Oh, I put that in," said the latter, "but it didn't seem to do no earthly good."

"What good did you expect it to do?"

"Well, I thought possibly the nag had the swinney, from the fact that his shoulder is wasted away; so I cut a slit in the skin and stuck the dime into it. If the lameness had been caused by swinney that treatment would certainly cure it, but, as it has done no good, the trouble is something else."

"Seven out of every ten farmers in the country believe in that barbarous method of treatment for atrophy of the shoulder muscles," remarked the veterinarian to the writer. "Swinney—which is merely a falling away of the shoulders—is caused by some disease in the foot or leg, and the only way to cure it is to direct the treatment to the diseased part; but the duffers, instead of turning their attention to the cause, try to remove the effect by introducing more such foreign substance as a piece of silver under the skin of the shoulder. The irritation very often produces a temporary swelling, which the astute horseman who does this sort of a thing can not distinguish from sound muscle. The consequence is, although his horse is just as lame as ever, he imagines he has cured the swinney. This statement sounds incredible, but a canvass of any of the markets on market day will convince you that the silver dime cure for swinney is almost generally believed in. Now, the first thing with this horse here is to find where the disease is located. You might examine him for a week, but, as the animal cannot talk, you would probably never be able to discover the seat of the trouble. The first thing to do is to have him move forward."

The horse was driven forward some ten paces. He stepped short with the sound leg, dropped his head and ears when the weight of his body fell on the lame limb, which he rather dragged than lifted. When backed, the lame leg was held perfectly rigid, the toe scraping the ground for the entire distance.

"The trouble in this case," said the doctor at once, "is nothing more nor less than a sprained shoulder, which has been neglected until atrophy has set in. Complete rest and a little rubbing with diluted arnica night and morning will effect a cure in the course of a couple of months. You will find it an invariable rule that in shoulder lameness a horse, when backed, will drag the leg, with the toe trailing on the ground."

Veterinary surgeons have a difficulty to contend with of which other surgeons know nothing. Their patients cannot speak, and the ability to locate disease and pain is as much a requisite with them as the power of relieving the trouble when it is found. In addition to this, a sick horse is often violent, and the surgeon is in constant danger from his hoofs and teeth, to say nothing of the liability, when the animal is in the stable, of being crushed between horse and stall.

The doctor's buggy drove up at this point, and the writer seated himself in it, in answer to the invitation, "Climb aboard, make a few visits with me, and see for yourself some of the curious phases of a horse doctor's life."

The first patient visited was a six-year-old sorrel mare belonging to an uptown livery stable, and suffering from acute dysentery. She was led into a twenty-foot inclosure at the back of the stable, where she was secured to a short, stout post, deeply sunk into the ground. A noose made of hemp rope was then passed into her mouth over the upper jaw, and a forked stick slipped through the noose in such a way that when the stick was elevated the jaw went up with it, and the mare's mouth was thus held open, ready to imbibe the half-pint of medicine which was poured down her throat from the neck of a mineral water bottle.

While the physic was being transferred from the bottle to her gullet she lashed out viciously with her heels, pawed with her fore feet, and made every effort to close her jaws on the neck of the obnoxious bottle; but her struggles were as ineffectual as are the wry faces of the small boy under similar circumstances, and the medicine was soon placed where it would do the most good.

In administering a pill to a black gelding in the same stable the surgeon was forced to thrust his hand into the animal's mouth, almost to the root of the tongue, in order to drop the pill fairly into its throat. This manœuver, so far as danger from the creature's teeth was concerned, was but little less hazardous than pushing one's hand down the throat of a lion, as the horse would willingly have closed his powerful jaws on the adventurous wrist. He was restrained, however, by the simple fact that while the left hand carried the pill to his throat, the right had a firm hold on his tongue, which was twisted between his teeth at the side in such a manner that if he closed his jaws he would bite his own tongue.

The private stable of a Vine street wholesale grocer was the next place on the visiting list, and a little ingenuity on the stableman's part might have saved the grocer the cost of the visit, as the trouble was merely occasioned by the restless nature of a little Shetland pony, which persisted in biting at a bandaged wound at its flank.

"I can take care of the wound," said the groom, "so far as bandaging it is concerned, but I can not keep the pony from reaching back and tearing away the bandage as soon as I am out of sight. I might tie him up short, to be sure, but as he is in the habit of lying down and getting up again half a dozen times in the course of a day I am afraid if I did so he might hang himself, as it were, by means of the halter rope."

"Bring me half a dozen smooth sticks, perhaps a foot long each, and a piece of stout twine," said the surgeon, and when they came he proceeded to bind them lengthwise along the pony's neck in such a way as to form a species of straight-jacket, which made it impossible for the animal to bend his neck in more than a slight degree.

A big chocolate mule, which was suffering from lameness, caused by imperfect shoeing, refused to allow the lame foot to be handled, laying back his ears and kicking indiscriminately with all four feet whenever approached. He was finally strung up in a canvas swing, and while thus helpless the defective shoe was torn off and a poultice of flaxseed meal applied.

"The stories that you read in juvenile books about grateful animals who voluntarily present themselves to surgeons for treatment," remarked the doctor, "and who lie perfectly quiet under the severest operations, not moving a muscle while the surgeon is at work upon them, is all bosh. In the whole course of my experience I have never voluntarily injured an animal. I have operated upon and cured thousands of them of the most serious ailments, and without exception I have not met with a single horse that submitted to a painful operation without making an effort at biting, kicking or crushing me. Of course, the impulse is natural with them. I do not blame them for it at all, but merely mention it in order that you may correct a wide-spread impression that domestic animals are easily operated upon and take kindly to medicine."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Rubbers, Track and Training.

I think in training a horse it is necessary to have a first class man to rub him, as his feeding, watering and his entire stable care has to be done by the rubber, and as that constitutes a great part of his training, I think it just as necessary to have a first-class rubber, as it is to have a first-class trainer; rubbers are I think, like drivers, born and not made. I have seen boys five and six years old take as naturally to horses, as ducks to water. To be a good rubber, a man must be sober, honest and industrious, and have a love for the horse. It looks like an easy matter to take care of a first-class trotter, but when they are in training, a rubber will find plenty to do. He has no specified hours; he simply puts in all his time, excepting when at his meals. When his day's work is done, he has to sleep in the stall with his horse, as a protection against fire and various other causes. As a rule they are the most faithful set of men I ever saw, and no mother could look after her children closer than they after their charges. Old Charley, as most people called him, who rubbed Goldsmith Maid for Mr. Doble, thought as much of her as if she was a human being, and I am sure she appreciated it, as she always appeared very fond of him. David Colross, the boy who rubbed Rarus for me, and who also rubbed Johnston when he made his best record, was the best man in his line I ever saw. I have known him to set up all night with his horse if the least thing was the matter with him. I know of a great many others, but I only mention these two as examples. In training I would suggest to locate at a track where the climate is not cold, plenty of pure water, grass and good roads; would also be very particular to have my horses trained on a track that was kept in first-class condition. In training horses over a track that is rough and deep, you are very liable to spoil their gait and cripple the horse. I think training or trotting horses over a muddy track very injurious to them. Training over a rough track has a tendency to make horses want to break. Mr. Robert Bonner once kindly invited me to spend a day at his track with him. I saw a great many horses driven, and some of them at a high rate of speed. I drove some of them myself, and looking about me to see what I could learn, the thought suggested itself to me, that I had never seen horses, considering the number, trot as steady and making as few breaks as his did. When I asked him the reason of it, he told me that he thought the training had something to do with it, and a smooth track to a trotting horse, to drive him at a high rate of speed, was just as essential as a smooth track would be to an express train.

In regard as to whether a dirt floor or planks were the best I would lay a plank floor on an incline of about two inches in fifteen feet, connected with the sewer, then lay slats level. Plenty of clean straw makes as comfortable a bed as anything I have ever seen. My remarks on training will be chiefly confined to horses that are matured, but whose speed is not developed, as I have had no experience in the handling and training of colts, and will have to leave that branch of the business to others more conversant with it than I am. The first thing when a horse is put in training is to see that he is in good bodily health; that all of his internal organs perform their functions regularly. Where I commence to work my horses in the Spring, before I commence to warm them up, I always clip them, as I think a long coat of hair has a great tendency to weaken the horse. I think it necessary to start in the Spring with a good coat of flesh. There are, in my judgment, a great many more horses trotted too thin than too fat. A horse should be walked and jogged in the Spring at least thirty days before you commence to speed him. He should be walked a mile in the morning, then jogged five miles, and another walk of a mile in the evening. That for general preparations would be plenty. A great many people believe in long walks, I myself have failed to perceive any benefit from it. The only reason I have my horses walked is that it gives him a chance to get out and take fresh air. If I had my choice, I would sooner give them a short run in the paddock every day than have them walked. In jogging a horse I like very well to take him on the road, if the roads are good, but if not, much prefer to work him on the track. Some people may object to this plan, stating that horses get tired of so much track work. I have never seen a horse yet that was worth training, that got tired of the track unless he got a great deal more work than was actually necessary for him to have to condition him, as the time approaches to increase the rate of speed. I would commence to brush the horse at the end of his jog, say one-eighth of a mile at about a 3:10 or 3:15 gait. I would increase the distance every successive mile, but not the rate of speed, until I had driven him a mile at that rate. Then I would commence by giving him about twice a week after his jog a mile in about three minutes. I would continue this training until such a time as the horse showed me from his action that I could increase the work a little. I would then give him a mile and repeat twice a week at about the same rate of speed, or to make it plainer, would say on Tuesday morning, would have him walked a mile, then jogged four miles, then would give him a mile in about three minutes, then take him to the stable and give him twenty minutes, and cool him out the same as if in a heat race. At the end of the twenty minutes would take him on the track again, score him down a few times at a moderate pace, and then give him another mile at about the same rate of speed. Then on the Saturday of the same week would repeat the work. I would continue this work gradually, increasing the number of miles given until you get up to four or five miles. In ordinary cases would not jog the horse over two miles on the days you give him his work, on other days give him the full amount of jogging.—*John Splan.*

Young Mares for Breeders.

The old-fashioned notion that stallions in use for breeding purposes should be kept as fat as plenty of food and no exercise can make them no longer finds favor among successful breeders. The question of just how much exercise a stallion, and especially a trotting stallion, should have is an old one, and there is yet a diversity of opinion on the subject among men of intelligence and thought who have given it attention. When there first began to be a sentiment in favor of departure from the old-time methods in the care of breeding stallions and mares there was, among a certain class, a tendency to go to the opposite extreme, and that much harm was done thereby there can be no doubt. The advocates of the new school of philosophy argued that trotting stallions should be kept in something like trotting condition all the time, and that by following this plan the speed instinct would be imparted with much greater certainty and regularity to their get than would be otherwise be the case.

Once having assumed this position and cultivated an honest belief in its correctness, it was not a long step to the notion that if speed was a desirable quality in sires it was also the foundation of all excellence in dams, and in pursuance of this policy Mr. H. N. Smith, who was the owner of the trotting stallion, Jay Gould, and the trotting mares, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, started a breeding establishment on a large scale. It cannot be denied that if the theory on which Mr. Smith proceeded had merit his action should have met with success, as Jay Gould was a trotter who never knew defeat, and nearly every mare on the farm had a fast record. That Jay Gould has been a fairly good sire cannot be denied, but that Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Lady Thorne, or the other fast mares on the Smith farm, have shown themselves to be worthy of high places as dams, is not yet susceptible of proof. One of Lucy's foals was a colt by General Knox, also owned by Mr. Smith, and this colt, called Inheritor, certainly showed merit as a sire, since among the very few foals he got was the stallion Montgomery, that was so successful in the Central Circuit this season, and that on more than one occasion clearly showed his ability to beat 2:20 whenever called upon to do so. But General Knox was never a turf horse of prominence, and had demonstrated his ability to get trotters long before he became the property of Mr. Smith, so that Montgomery does not stand as an evidence that his dam was a good broodmare any more, at least, than as an evidence of the prepotency of his sire.

Goldsmith Maid has foaled several times since her retirement from the turf, but it remains to be proven that she will become a broodmare of marked excellence, and the same is true of Lady Thorne. These mares were all campaigned for many years, and the conviction is irresistible that a long course of training, continued until its subject has passed the meridian of life, cannot but seriously impair the vitality of any animal so used, and that the result will be apparent in their foals. On the McFerran farm near Louisville are two old-time trotting mares, Adelaide and Ella Madden, and their colts by Nutwood are small and not particularly strange. On other breeding farms the experience is the same, the almost universal testimony being that the strongest, healthiest and largest foals are from mares that have never been subjected to the strain and drain of hard campaigns on the turf or hard drives for many years on the road. That stallions will perpetuate their own good qualities after doing service on the track or road, seems to have been settled in the affirmative, but that mares used for breeding purposes should be young and strong seems equally clear.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Many a horse, on account of lameness, is unable to throw his natural power or weight into the collar. He is tender-footed, lame in the shoulder, hip-joint or hock-joint. He may have been bought, just for these or similar reasons, at a nominal figure, and he is worked on the brutal and abominable principle that he may be "whipped sound," and so, apparently, he is. At first he sadly halts; but urged by the torture of the lash, he acquires a peculiar habit of going. The faulty limb appears to keep pace with the others, but no stress or labor is thrown upon it, and he gradually contrives to make the sound limbs perform, among them, all the duties of the unsound one. Thus he is barbarously "whipped sound," and cruelty is undeservedly rewarded. After all, however, what has been done? Three legs are made to do that which was almost too hard a task for four. Then *they* must be most injuriously strained and soon worn out, the general power of the animal is rapidly exhausted, and death soon releases him from his merciless persecutors.

Every farmer should raise his own horses, provided he ha the requisite taste and qualities of a genuine horseman. Every stable ought to be provided with one or two young colts growing into future usefulness, or to replace the old team when worn out in the service of the farm.

When a neighborhood of enterprising farmers gets a reputation for raising good horses, it will not be necessary to go abroad to look for customers. The most valuable horse will always be a roadster, and next a good work or carriage horse. The proud and lofty gait always denotes high breeding and will always bring more for any use. In fact there are hundreds of farm horses worth for actual service as much as the best fancy horse ever foaled, but will not always bring as much as a horse of fine style and action, and the latter should always be the qualities aimed at by the breeder.

To a hard-working horse, repose is almost as much a necessity as good food, but tired though he may be, he is often very shy to lie down, even when a clean bed is provided for him. Unless a horse lies down regularly, his rest is never complete, and his joints and sinews stiffen; and while it is true that some horses that sleep in a standing position continue to work for many years, it is equally true that they would wear much longer, and perform their work much better, if they rested naturally. Young, nervous horses not unfrequently refuse to lie down when first made to occupy a stall, and when introduced into a town stable, the habit may become confirmed, unless inducements are offered to overcome the disinclination.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 149 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

HERD AND SWINE.

Suggestions to Beginners in Live Stock Farming.

[Breeders' Gazette.]

I have so many letters of inquiry from farmers and parties of other vocations who contemplate embarking in the business of breeding blooded stock that I have concluded, in an informal way, to give them the benefit of some general suggestions on the subject through the *Gazette*.

And first, I wish to direct attention to what I deem an erroneous opinion very generally entertained, especially by young men, in regard to this most interesting branch of rural industry, to-wit: that the breeding of blooded stock is a business that must be carried on by itself, and cannot be successfully prosecuted in connection with general farming. The young enthusiast reads of the enormous prices made by the sheep of Edwin Hammond, the Shorthorn cattle of Abram Renick, Walcott and Campbell and others, by the Holsteins, Jerseys, Herefords, etc., of late importations, and concludes that the breeding of stock that can be sold for such prices must be the sure road to wealth and distinction, and unhesitatingly puts up his whole fortune on the venture. Some years ago a case was litigated before me where a farmer had agreed to pay no less than $4,500 for a half interest in nine Merino ewes. had mortgaged his farm to secure its payment, and the performance of the residue of the contract, which was to keep and take proper care of these sheep, and turn over, at the end of ten years, one-half the increase to the seller, who was thus to become his equal partner in addition to rece iving the $4,500.

The number of persons embarking in breeding thoroughbred stock in this way, investing in the business all their means, who made a success of it, is not large. And if the intelligent reader will look over the history of those who have invested large sums of money, and paid extravagant prices for their stock, with the view of establishing great herds of fashionable rank, he will find that a large majority of them continued in the business only a few years.

In some cases breeders have been traders and speculators, and engaged extensively in importing and buying and selling pedigree stock; and in some instances this business has doubtless been profitable. But it requires for its successful management a large capital, and a peculiar talent for trading.

The advice, therefore, that I would give to any young man that contemplates embarking in the business of breeding fine stock would be, first of all, to secure a farm adapted to general husbandry; and to the farmer who proposes to become a breeder of such stock my suggestion would be: "By all means keep your farm, and plow and plant, and keep up your meadows and pastures, etc., as you have been doing." It will be a hazardous business to abandon your farming with a view to a complete change, so as to run the blooded-stock by itself.

As a general rule the safest method is to begin in a moderate way. If you are a farmer you may have had experience of breeding from a bull or ram of pure blood, and in this way have a proper appreciation of its value. You may now safely add two or three cows or a pen of ewes of approved blood, without materially changing your general system of farming, and therefore, without danger of serious loss, because this blooded stock, being purchased at moderate prices and not indulged in extravagant keep, can not fail to pay their way if the owner has any taste for the business and ordinary skill and prudence in its management.

But the inquiries I receive are frequently from young men, and sometimes business men of the towns and cities, who are not farmers, but having a fondness for high-bred stock, write for instruction in regard to the business—what strains of blood to select, how to feed and manage stock, etc. To these parties it must be said that the fact of their having no knowedge of farming is a very serious disadvantage in the business of breeding live stock of any kind, and certainly as much so in breeding blooded stock as any other. But I have observed that many of the enterprising business men of the towns who have a fondness for high-bred domestic animals are the sons of farmers and in many cases have been brought up on the farm. This is a great advantage, for what we learn in chlidhood is rarely forgotten, and here, as in other departments of knowledge and art, it is readily recalled, and made available in manhood and even in old age.

My suggestions, therefore, have reference not alone to the breeding and management of live-stock farming. For I maintain that in all the history of improvement in live stock, cattle, sheep, etc., the most distinguished names to be found are those of practical farmers. As all breeders need to understand the ordinary business of farming, the farmer and the farmer's sons have great encouragement to enter upon this most interesting, and, to most people, fascinating branch of their vocation.

But it is further to be observed that not only is the business of farming essential to profitable live-stock husbandry, but the rearing of live stock is also, as a general rule, an essential branch of successful farming; and therefore every occupant of land that will probably grow grass and corn will find it to his interest to keep upon it a certain amount of cattle and other farm stock, which should always be of the best quality and received the most systematic care and attention: and furthermore, it is, I believe, the opinion of the great mass of intelligent farmers that it is on every account better to breed the stock that is kept on the farm than to make a practice of buying young animals, as many do, year after year, as they are needed. This trading system, while it is dangerous as imparting disease in many cases, is, in the long run far less profitable than the practice of breeding all the stock we handle upon our farms.

Herefords as Milkers.

In this country the Hereford has no need to trouble itself about giving milk, so long as it can rear its calf well. The great strength, indeed, of its claim to extensive adoption, lies in the fact that it is not a milking breed; in its extraordinary merit as a beef-making breed; and this, with singleness of aim and stability of purpose, its improvers have promoted at the cost of the sacrifice of dairy properties. We refer, of course, to the Hereford in general, and are quite aware that instances of considerable yields of dairy produce from Herefords are on record. To some of these we shall refer presently. Our object just now is to take the rule, putting aside the exceptions, and look upon the Hereford as pre-eminently a beef animal, all the more desirably so because free from properties which, however valuable in themselves, would conflict with the one property which is its grand recommendation for meat-producing districts. Look at its frame. The frame is that of a butcher's not a dairyman's beast, great in the width and depth of the forequarters. Look, likewise, at its flesh, by hereditary disposition laid thickly upon those parts where cattle of the dairy breeds are thin and wedgy.

This distinctive characteristic of tbe Hereford breed has been obtained, assuredly, by selection and management; by selection of animals most closely approximating to the butcher's type, and the care exercised by the original English Hereford breeders and their successors have and in England, to use always bulls bred from the most beefy dams, the bulls themselves being framed to carry beef and showing a kindly thriving nature; by management in the treatment of cow and calf, so that the former should not be encouraged or allowed to extend supply beyond the requirements of the calf, and the latter, suckled by the dam for several months, should early develop a rich superstructure of flesh, sufficiently intermixed with fat. The heifer thus reared, from a line of dams thus treated in calfhood and at maturity, is, of course, not so like to prove a milker as the heifer reared in lean condition, from a line of dams industriously hand-milked and kept on milk-flushing food. In fact, the necessary outcome of the one system of management is a breed adapted for the production of beef, but not largely of milk; and of the other system, a breed suited for the dairy, but not primarily to meet a demand for beef.

The Hereford, however, upon almost the smallest provocation, gives evidence of a scarcely suppressed propensity to milk. Half-bred cows by Hereford sires are often deep milkers, and, so far as our own experience goes, usually quite average dairy cattle, unless they happen to be the offspring of heavy-fleshed dams, and, inheriting the tendency from both parents, develop beef alone. Herefords which have been reared on skim-milk followed by the plainest fare up to breeding age, and are subsequently well hand milked, show a marked improvement of the dairy properties, and, if these conditions are continued through several generations, milking properties become more and more the rule. We know how, as regards milk, Short-horns differ; how some are excellent dairy cows, others scarcely keeping their own calves, and how in some herds the dairy properties are faithfully transmitted from generation to generation. The Hereford, we believe, if wanted for milk, would soon acquiesce in the demand upon her resources, provided that the demand was supported by sufficient inducements.

Prizes for dairy cattle have been won by Hereford cows, competing against cows of the recognized dairy breeds. If one Hereford cow can thus carry the honors, surely another like her might be produced, and if two, why not twenty, two hundred, two thousand, or any greater number? We lately observed in one of our English exchanges, the statements that a Wiltshire dairyman has stocked his farm with pure Herefords, and for many years used pedigree Heresford bulls, and that he now claims to have a herd of dairy cattle which may challenge comparison with the average of most dairy breeds. These facts may not necessarily prove that we, with our excellent special dairy breeds, would do well to go to the Herefords for milk, but they do suggest that the taunt of inability to supply the dairy should not be lightly used against the Hereford.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Ensilage—The Experience of a Mississippian in Its Use.

For some time I have been studying and reading up on ensilage, and the present season filled two silos, erected above ground upon the cheapest possible plan. Will not open until the 1st of January and therefore can not speak of its value from personal experience. The cost of raising the ensilage, building silos, hauling, cutting and filling and weighting, however, was not near so expensive as I calculated upon. One piece of ground in orange cane yielded at the rate of thirty tons per acre. Pea vines on rich land I think would average over fifteen tons per acre. Two crops of cane can be secured in this latitude. I think I have read several hundred letters of farmers and stockmen who have been feeding ensilage, and never yet have I heard of an instance where the feed was condemned as unfit for stock by practical men. Those who find fault and criticise are generally men who have had no practical experience with ensilage.

The major portion of the good things told of ensilage is derived from practical New England farmers, who personally live upon their farms and attend strictly to the feeding of their stock. These men derive a large portion of their income from the sale of butter and milk. These, then, are the men who make the greatest claims for ensilage. It enables them not only to produce a greater quantity of milk and butter than any other one feed, but the quality is very much improved—very much the same color and taste of butter where the cows graze upon green, tender grass. These letters, published so widely through the columns of the northern agricultural press, show that the use of ensilage is by far the most economical food for producing milk and butter in Winter. Many of the writers, by the use of ensilage, have been enabled to keep from three to four times more stock on the farm than ever before. It is only a matter of time when ensilage will be adopted and practiced generally throughout the country. Costly silos are no better than cheap ones, so that every precaution is taken to keep out the air, surface water, and to weigh heavily. The silos can be built above ground entirely. A good plan is to erect a rough, stout frame, with two thicknesses of plank on inside, the second course breaking joints. It would be better to use tarred paper between the two layers of plank. Considerable cost in hauling can be saved by having the ensilage crop grown as near the silos as possible. A splendid cutter, that will chop up the fodder as fast as two men can feed, can be had for $60 (agent's discount off), and a two-horse tread power to run it for $100. The cutter and power, after the ensilage season is over, can be moved to the barn and be used to great advantage all Winter in cutting all kinds of rough, dry forage, to mix with the ensilage ration.

But few farmers and stockmen in the south have as yet experimented with ensilage. The Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College has been using it three years. The last three silos erected (of wood, above ground) each hold about 120 tons, and are now full. The stock-manager is very much pleased with the results obtained by feeding ensilage. Nearly 200 cattle were wintered the past year on a ration of twenty pounds of ensilage per day with the addition of a very small quantity of straw and hay. The stock steadily gained in flesh. Col. T. J. Patton, of Greene Co., Ala., is feeding ensilage now for the fourth or fifth year. He is enthusiastic in its praise. His ensilage (Jersey) butter commands a high price, and both quality and quantity are largely improved by the ensilage ration. W. B. Montgomery of Starkville, Miss., owns a herd of Jersey cattle at Blount Spring, Ala., where he operates a butter dairy, receiving 40 cents per pound for his butter the year round. Last year he fed ensilage for over two months, and his cows, upon this feed, almost double their former yield. When the ensilage gave out the butter fell off amazingly, and with no other feed was he able to check the falling off. This year he largely increased his ensilage supply.

In another year I think the prospects good for the erection of a large number of silos in this section. There are several butter dairies in this vicinity where the bnsiness is being pursued as a specialty with profit to the owners. Last Spring and early Summer about 1,000 pounds of choice Jersey butter was shipped to New Orleans, Mobile and Meridian from this place. Each year the shipments will increase in volume. A few years ago not a pound was shipped out of the county. —*Edwin Montgomery in Breeders' Gazette.*

Treatment of Calves.

I will give the benefit of my experience in raising calves for many years, and the best evidence I can offer that my system is right, is that I have been fairly succussful, having never lost but one matured calf in over thirty years. Two or three weeks previous to calving the cow is separated entirely from the herd, and given a large, airy, lying-in stall, and is here kept as nearly in perfect quiet as possible. As the time approaches for her to drop the calf, I watch her carefully so as to render any assistance that may be required. Sometimes the life of a valuable calf may be saved by a few moments of timely assistance. The calf when dropped is allowed to remain with the mother for one week, and sometimes longer, as judgment may dictate. Some calves that are a little weak may require a mother's care even longer, but ordinarily a week will answer. The cow is then taken to her accustomed stall in the dairy. I always remove the cow at night, and she seldom misses the calf more than a day.

Now for the calf. The first time I undertake to feed it, I milk about one quart from the mother, and generally succeed in getting about two-thirds down—having sucked the night before, it is not yet hungry enough to drink. At night about two quarts is milked, and perhaps two-thirds will be drank. Generally the third time they will drink without any trouble. After one week, in which I increase a little each day, but go slow, the third week they are put on a ration of half new milk and half skimmed, and are fed three times a day, morning, noon and night. They will do much better if you have six quarts of milk to give each calf, to give them two quarts three times a day, than to give three quarts twice a day.

This brings us up to the fourth week, when we discontinue the milk entirely, and feed only skimmed, and you may now feed safely three quarts three times a day, and at noon a handful of dry wheat bran is thrown in their dish after they have finished drinking. In another week this may be done twice a day with entire safety. Calves having been thus fed will never have their digestive organs overtaxed, and at the age of ten or twelve weeks you can crowd along about as fast as you please. At that age I chop three parts oats and one part buckwheat for feed.

I have never found it necessary to use any of the highly stimulating feeds to make fine calves, believing I can have a healthier animal, and one of stronger constitution at one year of age, although they may not make as great a growth the first few weeks. I never allow calves to be exposed to storm, and keep them in a warm, dry place in cold weather, and their quarters are kept clean and neat; also, I never allow calves to drink cold milk until they are three months old, and last, but not by any means least, I do not trust to boys or hired men to feed them, always preferring to do it myself. —*Country Gentleman.*

How To Feed Pigs.

The Ontario Agricultural College has, in Prof. Wm. Brown, an untiring worker in the course of progress in agriculture. He has year after year given the world the results of practical scientific experiments in feeding, breeding and dairying that have been of great value. After testing the question with a large number of animals and in a variety of ways, he declares that "raw peas are 50 per. cent cheaper than cooked peas, and cheaper than Indian corn in any form." Of course the latter point would depend upon the price of the two commodities. As to the best manner of feeding, a farmer neighbor of mine, who raises one or two very fat hogs every year, finds that upon the one-meal-a-day plan he never fails to secure (1) a large frame, (2) extreme fatness finally, and (3) freedom from sickness, all of which he humorously attributes to (4) "keeping them happy and contented."

His neighbors' pigs fed three or four times a day, are, so he says, "squealing all the time they ain't eatin;" while his own "get up and eat their one square meal, and then lie down and sleep most of the time." One season, raising three pigs, he made, (i. e., exclusive of weight of the animals when he bought them), 1260 pounds of pork in 180 days, an average of seven pounds each a day. The last two months the trio consumed, on a average, ten quarts of raw corn meal a day. The dry meal was turned on top of fresh water, (a pailful of two), in the trough. Thus only were they watered and fed. When killed, though not fully up to the Strasburg geese, which are fed for fat livers, (for the famous pates de foie gras so beloved by gourmets), and which are so correctly diagnosed by the expert attendant, that only those are killed today that would die an unnatural death from "liver complaint" to-morrow, still the fat disease was fully up to, in fact, above the average.

The old and renowned 10th Duchess of Airdrie is dead. She was only a cow, but her reputation was probably greater than that of many duchesses or dukes of the human species. Her progeny stands to-day among the highest priced Shorthorn cattle in the world, and are valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars. To her former owner. Hon. H. M. Cochrane, she and her produce brought $190,000, but she herself was sold to Major Ward, of this county, two years ago last Spring, for $1,350. In Major Ward's hands she dropped a dead calf last year, and on the 2d of July last produced a roan bull calf, by Oxford Vinewood 3d, 33,427, which is still in the herd, and will be recorded as Duke of Walnut Grove.—*Kansas City Indicator.*

The chaffing or cutting of hay, straw, corn stalks, or other fodder, and sprinkling with corn meal, bran or other ground feed, has been found profitable in so many cases that it seems strange that all who keep cows for their milk, particularly in towns, do not adopt that plan. If in addition to cutting the fodder, it can be steamed until soft, the yield of milk will nearly equal, in quantity and quality, that obtained when the stock is upon pasture.

Brigham Young imported from Europe the first Shorthorn bull that ever crossed the plains. He was a vicious brute as well as high bred, and valuable also, and one day he gored one of the Apostles, when the Mormons slew him, (the bull we mean), and burned his flesh, and for many years chanted a curse in the Tabernacle for all Shorthorns.

Skim Cheese.

We are asked whether skim cheese should be made the same as whole milk cheese, and if not, what difference there should be in their manufacture? If we should assume that the interrogator was well informed as to the best mode of making whole milk cheese, and that there was no other difference between a sample of whole milk and another of skim-milk, than a difference in the quantity of cream they respectively contained, it would be a sufficient answer to say that the only difference in manufacture should consist in an early checking of the separation of whey from the curd, from skim-milk, than from the curd of whole milk, so that an equal amount of moisture in proportion to cheesy matter might be retained in each, but in view of the scanty knowledge common among cheese makers, of the philosophy of cheese making, and of the very large amount of skim cheese made in the country and a very common error in its manufacture, a more extended answer seems appropriate.

The manufacture of cheese is largely a question of moisture. Milk is eighty-seven per cent. water, and its conversion into cheese consists chiefly in separating so much of its water in the form of whey that there shall be left in the curd a weight of water equal to the weight of cheesy matter. If a hundred pounds of milk has three and a half pounds of congulable caseine the curd should contain three and a half pounds of water, let the fat and sugar in the curd be what they may. Experience has settled the fact that this relation between cheesy matter and water is best for the welfare of the resulting cheese, and it is as true for skim cheese as for whole milk cheese. A common error in the manufacture of whole milk cheese is leaving too much water in the curd—more water than caseine—and a still more frequent error in making skim cheese is leaving too little water in the curd—less water than caseine.

This difference in the separation of moisture is chiefly due to the fact that when rennet is employed for cheese making it acts strongly upon the caseine in the milk, hardening it and causing it to separate from the watery part or whey, while its action on the milk fats is very feeble. When cream, which is about half water, is retained in the curd, it holds on to a large share of its moisture, because the rennet has little or no tendency to separate it, and makes the curd too moist, unless care is taken to reduce it by a continued elevation of the temperature of the curd.

Skim-milk, to the extent that cream is taken from it, is relieved from this retention of moisture. It is left with only the caseine from which the whey separates so readily and completely as to become too much exhausted, if the operator is not fully aware of the situation. If the same quantity of rennet is applied to the same quantity of whole milk, and skim-milk, both at the same temperature, and the respective curds treated just alike, all the way through the process of manufacture, the curd from the skim-milk will part with much the greater per cent. of moisture. If, in such a case, a curd from the whole milk is just right, the other will be altogether too dry to cure well, and this difference is the rock on which the great majority of skim cheese makers split. They separate so much moisture, from the above reason and because of the commonly greater age of the milk, as to make the curd so dry as not only to cure well, but to dry out so quickly as to become *dried curd* instead of *cured cheese*, and so hard as to approximate "white oak" instead of the plastic and salvy cheese it should be.

There are other ways in which the separation of whey from curd is made more or less complete. An increase of rennet used, increases the liberation of whey, all other conditions being the same, and less rennet diminishes it. The same results follow an increase and lowering of temperature at which the curds are manipulated, fine and coarse cutting of the curds, an increase and decrease of salt used, more or less acidity, and giving the milk much or little age before curding it, all of which are as effective in skim cheese making as in whole milk cheese, and a variation in any one of these particulars is usually enough to make all the variation in moisture desired in any case. If all of them were used in one direction or the opposite, they would make a cheese as hard and dry as a brick, or as soft as pudding, out of any milk which any one would think of using for cheese. It is important, therefore, that the operator should guard against extremes.

The most successful skim cheese makers pursue the same course with skim-milk as with whole milk, with the exception of one mode of preventing too much dryness. They will use, for example, the same strength of rennet, and cut the curd and scald, and salt the same as for whole milk cheese, but cut short the time of keeping the curd warm, by cooling it suddenly with cold air or cold water, to stop the liberation of whey. Others do the same as with whole milk all the way through, keeping the curd warm the same length of time, but work it all through at a lower degree, and produce the same effect as by sudden cooling.

Others employ some other one, or two, of the different agencies for producing the same effect and make a fairly good cheese out of milk from which a large share of the cream has been taken. There is no one particular mode which one must follow to be successful. He may work in different ways, but whatever mode he employs he must see to it that his cheese, when it has stood in the curing twenty-four hours, or long enough to assume the temperature of the room, has the soft and pliable consistency a whole milk cheese should have at the same temperature, and if it is properly cured he will have as good a result as the quality of his milk will produce, but no one should ever run away with the impression that he can make a whole milk cheese out of skim-milk—the loss of the cream will tell on the flavor and richness of the product—yet by following the course as above indicated, a fairly palatable and useful article of food may be made out of any skim-milk which is sweet and clean.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Feeding Pigs for Fattening.

An error quite prevalent among farmers and others in feeding and fattening pigs, which often leads to disappointing results, is the notion that the pig thrives best and fattens fastest upon the most concentrated food, and does not require bulk in its food to promote health. All are aware that corn or corn meal alone, with water, is not a wholesome ration for the ox or horse, but think that the pig is so differently constituted that bulk in food is not essential. A greater error could hardly be conceived. In the natural, wild state the pig, as well as the horse and ox, is accustomed to bulky, less concentrated food, which seems to have been forgotten, and he is plied with concentrated food from weaning age till slaughtered, except in perhaps certain cases where economy or parsimony is studied. From these exceptional cases lessons ought to have been learned that there is a better way of feeding than giving only the most concentrated food. I have seen pigs fed, some on only meal with water, and others with meal mixed with other and bulky food. and have invariably found the latter the most healthy and always ready to eat when their food was offered, and no waste occured. Where the pigs were fed with meat alone and drink, the pigs after awhile seemed to become cloyed and ate less heartily, often wasting much of their feed.

Theory indicates, to my mind, the meal fed alone goes into the stomach in the state of dough, so that the gastric juice cannot penetrate the mass to perform its office properly, while the more bulky substance mixed with the meal acts as a divisor, permitting the gastric juice to pass through and digest it rapidly. Clear meal being so slowly digested, lying so long in the stomach, creates disturbance and fever in the system, while the pigs fed with more bulky food are always healthy, lively and ready for their food. Pigs fed on meal alone are less evenly thrifty, as they, after eating well for a time, will stop and fast awhile. They apparently recover, and then eat again, but never with the seeming relish of those fed with the more bulky food. This easily accounts for the fact that corn and cob meal are said by some to equal corn meal alone for feeding and fattening purpose.

When we consult the chemist he tells us what analysis decides; but when we compare actual results we find that there is something that chemistry fails to reveal. We find it thus in many of our farm operations. Science, while throwing much light on our every day occupations, must have the aid of experience to demonstrate perfectly. The two never clash, but assist each other. Actual experience demonstrates that corn and cob meal is superior in feeding value to whole corn; nor that the same weight of each contains the same nutriment, but that there is some factor which lies below the surface, and that factor I think is explained in the foregoing. —*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Heredity in Milk Cows.

We have had in our family for over twenty years several lots of cattle descended from three or four odd cows picked up by my father. Judging from their record, hereditary transmission of quality and quantity, especially quality, is very marked. For convenience, I will designate the families as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Nos. 1 and 2 are Shorthorn grades, and 3 and 4 pure Shorthorns. The originals of Nos. 1 and 2 were common Canadian cattle. All have been bred to the same bulls, the best Shorthorns. The original No. 1 was a small nervous cow, giving a good quantity of milk of the highest quality. We have taken particular care of all the heifers descended from this cow, and in every case they have kept the quality of their ancestor's milk, but in one or two cases lost in quantity. Two crosses of Shorthorn blood destroyed all traces of nervousness, and they are now noted for docility and heartiness.

No. 2 was a large, showy cow, giving a large quantity of milk of poor quality. Her descendants to-day are as near her counterpart as possible, though it is noticeable that in a few cases the quality improves slightly on the quantity. These cattle are all good feeders, with extra mellow hides.

No. 3 was not particularly noticeable for either quantity or quality. Having always let them suckle their calves, milk from this family was very rarely set. The calf would generally take all from the first week. For rapid growth and for laying on fat, however, these cows' calves cannot be beat. This family is very prolific and forms the largest share of our herd.

No. 4 is, however, the best of the lot. Large, shapely and of the very best beefing quality, as the celebrated steer Dominion Champion proves, he being a calf from one of the original cows—there were two heads to this strain, two heifers, sisters, being purchased at the same time. Both these cows calved at two years, and are breeding yet, sixteen and seventeen years old. One is carrying her seventeenth calf, she having had twins three times. Both are very large milkers of very rich milk. The cream after rising is very thick and highly colored, and we are often able to lift it off with a knife entire from the pan. Of the descendants of these cows every heifer that has yet bred from the one, follows her dam in both quantity and quality, being all extra milkers.

I might here note that a bull calf from this cow was bred to two grade cows, the result being two heifers, which have just come in. These heifers carry udders similar to their granddam, and are excellent milkers, thus showing that milking qualities are transmitted by sire as well as dam. This, however, is the only case ever brought to notice directly with me. The general rule in our herd has been that if we wished a good milker, we would select a calf from one of the milking strains on the dam's side regardless of the sire. In this way we have rarely been disappointed. However, I believe if pains were taken to use a bull from a good milking family on cows also as good, a large improvement could be made. Of the other cow, only two heifers have yet bred; one is a medium good milker, though not as good as her dam; the other has never yet given more than her calf will take, and apparently will never be a heavy milker. She is a show cow.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE

STANFORD STAKES
1886

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES OF 1883, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1886, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1886, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

STANFORD STAKES FOR 1887.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES foals of 1884, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stake will close, $25 on the 1st of January 1886, $25 on the 1st of January 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, second two-ninths, third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1887, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st day of January, 1887, or sooner.

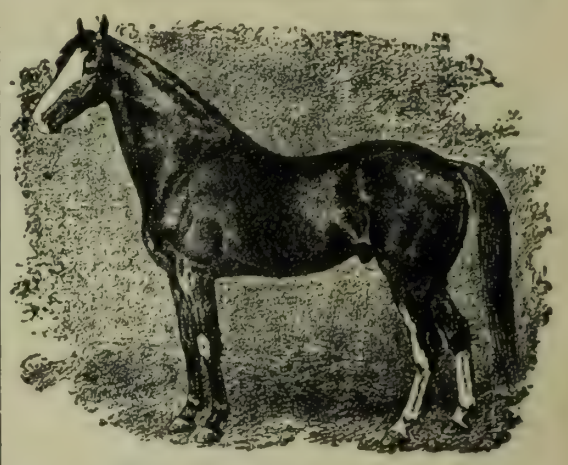
Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the first day of January, 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms, $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4,)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp, Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms, $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

FISH.

Report of the Fish Commission.

Through the courtesy of Hon. A. B. Dibble, Secretary and Treasurer of the Commission of Fisheries of California, we have been placed in possession of the salient points to be presented to Governor Stoneman and the Legislature in the forthcoming biennial report of the Commission. During the two years since the present Commission was appointed very much time has been given by its members to investigation of problems connected with the more prominent food fishes naturally found in the waters of the State. Such investigation shows that the salmon interest is already imperilled by scarcity of the fish. This scarcity is due to several causes, all of them removable. First is the illegal interference with spawning fish on their way to the upper waters of the rivers. This illicit fishing can be prevented by the Commission, if it is given proper facilities. A steam launch is essential in order to effectively patrol the rivers and bays, and the request of the Commission for an appropriation with which to buy and sustain one should be granted. The scarcity of salmon may, secondly, be in a degree remedied by placing in the mountain waters young fish which have been artificially propagated. To this end a suitable hatchery is needed, and the Legislature should set aside such funds as are necessary to enable the Commission to secure the proper site and erect the proper buildings, and purchase the most approved appliances. The sum of ten thousand dollars asked for by the Commission is a mere nothing, when the results of its expenditure are taken into account.

The Commission asks for a law requirfng fishermen to pay a license tax on each boat employed, the money collected to be used in furtherance of the ends for which the Commission was created. This suggestion is a valuable one. Such a tax would not be burdensome, and the enforcement of the law would better enable the Commission to trace and watch the operations of the fishermen than can now be done. The tax, too, would be a material help in meeting necessary outlays. In one thing we venture to differ with the Commission. That is as to the sum asked to meet the usual expenses. We learn that for the two coming years it is contemplated to ask a general appropriation of but thirteen thousand dollars. When the duties laid by law upon the Commission are considered it will appear that this sum is inadequate. The law obliges the Commission to inspect from time to time every fish way and dam in the State. It obliges the Commissioners to remove obstructions, to erect fish ladders, to police all waters, and in addition to stock suitable streams. The amount of money asked for is not large enough to meet properly all these demands, and it should be increased. In this connection we might add that the Commission has had lithographed for general distribution a plan of the fish ladder which experience has determined to be the best. The plan is simple, easily understood and effective, and there will no longer be any excuse for obstructing the passage of trout and salmon by milldams, because, by writing to either of the Commissioners, one of these plans may be had, and then any carpenter can erect the structure. It is pleasing to note the interest and activity shown by the Commission. It augurs well for the future, and the Commmission should be met generously in its reasonable and proper requests.

During his recent visit to San Francisco Judge Dibble, of the Fish Commission, paid our office a visit. The Judge informs us the Commissioners have for some time been at work on a specimen fish ladder, with a view to make it as perfect and economical as possible, and, still better, practicable as much as can be, for all streams where a ladder is required. We hope soon to have a sample copy of one of the improved ladders to show when needed. In the meantime the Commissioners, on application, will be pleased to furnish all information on the subject that may be required, as well as sample copies of the ladder in question.

It is reported that pompino, one of the most delicious of our native fish, have been caught in number recently in our bay along the open shore. Formerly they have been caught chiefly at Monterey and vicinity. We hope the report will prove true, for if so, it will stock our local market with a most delicious fish.

Young salmon are said to be biting freely in the bay, and large numbers lately caught, ranging from two to eight pounds each. At this size salmon give neither food nor pleasure sufficient to compensate for the number destroyed and which in a few months would make good food. It is difficult to see how the thing can be stopped, if the fish choose to bite, but the destruction of future food entailed thereby is nevertheless very great at times.

We are told that the general run of our bay fish all along the wharves and off the seawall bit more freely during the late gale than they did for some time previously. It may be the gale interfered with their usual food supply and made them hungry. The fact is worth noting when the next norther comes blastering along.

Mr. Troutner, a printer of this city, and two friends, fishing off Lime Point, made the best catch we have heard reported for some time. They caught over 100 pounds of fine perch, flounders, rock and tom-cod, with three large black eels one of which was upwards of four feet long.

Flounders of good size are again biting freely at the drawbridge, Saucelito.

Salmon trout have been scarce of late.

Our list of lady expert hunters is rapidly increasing. Mrs. Lowner, the wife of Colonel Lowner, of Fort Felton, is said to be the best shot in Dakota. She is also credited with killing 414 prairie chickens this Fall, and the first deer brought down from Moose river. Mrs. Jennie Heming, of Sly Park, Butte county, California, is next credited with shooting a seven prong buck that showed fight and wanted to kill her. She is said to have dragged the deer, weighing 180 pounds, home afterwards. Fortunately, we are not informed how far her home was away, so plain fact does not interfere with imagination, and we can be as gallant as we please. Then we hear of Miss Gussie Harris, of Vina, in company with her aunt, Mrs. E. C. Michaels, doing wonderful things on Deer Creek. Killing five quail at one shot is all right for Miss Gussie, but when it comes to spearing four salmon two over four feet, one five, and one three and a half feet long, we want somebody to give us a rest. Dragging a deer 180 pounds, and handling salmon *four* and *five* feet long with a spear is a pretty tough job for a pretty strong man. But when women once make up their minds to do a thing, we know, they are going to do it or die. So we suppose all this was done, because the death of the ladies in question is not reported.

At San Luis, Colorado, the jack-rabbits are multitudinous, and so a choice lot of men, fond of fun, go out every year to slaughter them. The kill each year amounts to 1,200 in number. This year the average lot were shot down, but the first day's game was left lying around loose and the coyotes got it all. There were no end of large demijohns with the party, which, it is said, were not taken for show. This, perhaps, accounts for the coyotes having such a grand feed.

A new rowing machine recently placed in a gymnasium at Cornell has no springs, weights or cylinders used in its construction. The principal is simply that of friction. An iron rod bent in the shape of an arc of a circle is attached to the end of the lever, and fit into grooves in a couple of blocks at the end of the arm. When the oar is turned as when pulling against the water the rod is pressed against the sides of the blocks, giving frictlon enough to make the stroke about as hard as when rowing in water, but when the oar is turned as in feathering, the bar slides freely in the grooves of the blocks. The block is hung on pivots so as to give the proper vertical component of the motion.

C. T. Studd, Captain of the Cambridge University Eleven in 1883, and who played for M. C. C. against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and made 106 and obtained 6 wickets, has gone to China, with H. B. Smith, on a missionary expedition.

J. D. Walker, Captain of the Middlesex County Eleven, has arrived safely at Melbourne, with Spofforth, the "Demon" bowler.

Auction Sale

—OF—

PURE BRED

CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS,

Imported into San Francisco by Thos. Brookless, from Melbourne, Australia.

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, at 11 A. M., on

TUESDAY, January 6th, 1885.

ON THE ABOVE DATE BY ORDER OF MR. BROOKLESS we will sell eight head of pure bred Clydesdale stallions. They are all choice young horses, bred with great care from the best strains of blood, of fine color and form, the sires and dams being all prize winners. They constitute the most superior lot of raught animals ever brought to California.

The attention of stockmen generally is especially called to these horses. They will be upon exhibition at the Bay District Track until day of sale.

The sale will be absolute, without reserve.

The owners desiring to close out and return to Australia.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees and all necessary information can be obtained of the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers.

116 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB,

COVINGTON, KY.

Additional Stakes for 1885 and Fixed Events for 1886 are now Open; to close January 1st, 1885.

SPRING MEETING, 1885.

CLIPSETTA STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake. **Five furlongs.**

HAROLD STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save entrance. **Five furlongs.**

SENSATION STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, or $25 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of the Clipsetta or Harold Stakes to carry 3 lbs; of both 5 lbs. extra. **Six furlongs.**

RIPPLE STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1882 that have not won prior to the closing of this stake, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners after date of closing to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

MERCHANTS STAKES

For all ages, of $25 each, play or pay, with $800 presented by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Maidens at the closing of this stake allowed 5 lbs. with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at the time of starting. **One mile and a furlong.**

CINCINNATI HOTEL STAKES.

Handicap for all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, with $1,000 presented by the Gibson House, Burnet House, Grand and St. Nicholas Hotels of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third Weights published March 15th. Winners of $1 000, after that date to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

BREWERS' CUP

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added by Cincinnati brewers, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Three-year-olds to carry 96 lbs.; four-year-olds to carry 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards to carry 114 lbs. Sex allowances. **Two miles and a quarter.**

FALL MEETING, 1885.

KIMBALL STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, $750 added, of which $150 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlongs.**

ZOO ZOO STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlong.**

BARRETT STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. of two 8 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile.**

SPRING MEETING, 1886.

HINDOO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second, and the third to save entrance. **One mile and a half.**

GLIDELIA STAKES

For three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to the second, and the third to save her stake. **One mile and a quarter.**

HIMYAR STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of the Hindoo Stakes to carry a penalty of 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and three furlongs.**

FALL MEETING, 1886.

SPRINGBOK STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance. Winners of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and five furlongs.**

FALSETTO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second and the third to save entrance. Winner of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs., and of three 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Two miles.**

NOTICE.—The above Stakes will be run under the American Racing Rules as adopted in Convention at Louisville, Ky., November 23d, 1883.

ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

E. D. LAWRENCE,
Secretary.

T. J. MEGIBBEN,
President.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1885.

STAKES TO CLOSE JANUARY 1, 1885.

THE AUTUMN STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $100 each, $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of any two-year-old stake, the entries for which were made as yearlings, to carry 118 lbs.; of two, 3 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE SEPTEMBER STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstake for three years old, foals of 1882, of $100 each; $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner for any three-year-old stake, for which the entries were made as yearlings, to carry 118 lbs.; of two, 3 lbs. extra; of theee or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 15 lbs. **One mile and three-quarters.**

THE GREAT LONG ISLAND STAKES. $2,500.

A sweepstake for all ages, of $250 each for starters, with $2,500 added; $2,000 to the first, $500 to the second, to which is added the Woodlawn Vase (presented by the Messrs. Dwyer, of Brooklyn,) to become the property of the subscriber winning the above race for two years in succession. Horses entered by January 1st, $50 f., by September 1st, when the entries shall be closed, h. f.; five years old and aged, to carry 114 lbs.; four, 108 lbs.; three, 95 lbs. **Two mile heats.**

THE BRIDGE HANDICAP—$2,500.

For three years old, foals of 1882, a handicap sweepstakes of $100 each for starters; $25 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $10 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $50 f. $2,500 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $500 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **One mile and a half.**

THE GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP. $5.000.

For two years old, foals of 1883; a handicap sweepstakes of $150 each for starters; $30 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $15 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $75 f. $5,000 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, $500 of the added money, and ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE FLATBUSH STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $150 each for starters; $50 f. for horses entered by Jan. 1, $100 f, for horses entered by Aug. 15, when the stakes shall be closed, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, the third to save his stake. To carry 110 lbs. Winners of $2,000, after August 15th, 115 lbs. Maidens, 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. **Seven furlongs.**

Winner of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

For the above stakes it shall not be necessary to claim allowances at the time of entry.

ENTRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO

J. G. K. LAWRENCE,
Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
President.

N.E. cor. Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second St., New York.

State Agricultural Society.

Races.  Races.

Trotting Events for 1886 and 1887, to Close Jan 1, 1885.

Occident Stake for 1886.

The trotting stake for foals of 1883 to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1886. Entries to close Jan. 1st, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance, of which $25 is to accompany nomination; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886, and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of $400, to be added by the society. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. First colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1887.

The trotting stake for foals of 1884, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1887. Entries to close Jan. 1, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886, $25 to be paid Jan 1, 1887; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

FOR SALE,



THE GAME
HAMBLETONIAN
TROTTING STALLION

"HA HA!"

Four-year-old record 2:31, (can trot much faster), is offered for sale during this month at a bargain. Cause for selling, closing out business.

"**HA HA**" is brown, 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs., and is stylish, sound and kind. For pedigree see Wallace's Standard Stud Book, No. 1219.

"**HA HA'S**" colts took first premium at the Stockton Fair for the best trotting suckling. He trotted three races this season as a four-year-old, one at Sacramento where he won second money, and twice at Stockton where he won both races.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Corrin's Great Horse Liniment.

Sure Cure for Swinney,

WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,
SPRAINS, STRAINS, ETC.

It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment.

Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney; which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest, as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

Mrs. A. C. JOSEPH, Prop., San Francisco.
All Rights Secured in U. S. Patent Office.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
JNO. A. McKERRON, Agent,
232 Ellis Street.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods.
And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.
—A large stock of
ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS.
AGENTS FOR
STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS.



KERR'S
ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 531 Market Street, San Francisco.

Hannaford Ventilated Rubber Boot.



THE IMPROVEMENT CONSISTS OF AN ELASTIC MIDDLE SOLE WITH A series of compressible air cells, whereby foul air is expelled and fresh air is admitted to the feet.

Their use for months in the Boston Fire Department, Brighton Slaughter Houses and large manufacturing establishments has fully demonstrated that the

Hannaford Ventilated Boots

WILL NOT SWEAT OR CHILL THE FEET.
WILL NOT MAKE THE FEET TENDER.
WILL KEEP THE FEET DRY.

These improvements add but little to the cost of the boots, while their comfort and durability are greatly increased. Persons who have been unable to wear rubber boots can wear these with comfort.

NO METALLIC SUBSTANCE

which will rust, corrode, or act as a conductor of cold is used in these boots.

PRICE FOR HIP BOOTS, $6.50.

E. T. ALLEN, Sole Agent.

416 Market Street, San Francisco.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

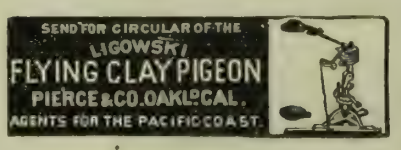
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Wellington's Improved EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE. If not using the Improved Egg Food you know your hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes, 40 cts. 3 lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5,—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)
Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ROBERT BECK.

Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle. Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages
BUGGIES
BUGGIES and WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,
VARNISHING

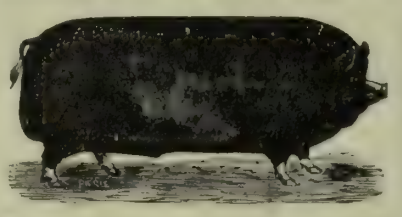
Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock-farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER

351 Third St., San Francisco

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoofed, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long *Shakespeare.*

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport.
Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

Short Horn Cattle.

Thoroughbred and Graded Short Horns for sale at San Mateo Rancho, San Mateo. Apply on premises to S. G. Goodhue; or Wm. H. Howard, 523 Montgomery St, S. F.

ROADSTER WANTED.

A ROAD HORSE OF THE MORGAN OR ENGLISH Cob type for dog-cart service. To be bay, solid color or with black points, about 15½ hands high, from 5 to 8 years old, close built, well rounded form, sound and well broken. Speed not essential, but style on the road desirable. Any one having a horse of this description for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing, P. O. Box 2,225, San Francisco.

Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

EDUCATIONAL.

BARNARD'S

Business College, 37 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

DIPLOMA of Mechanic's Institute Fair, 1884, Awarded to this College.

"Our College Ledger."

Contains full particulars regarding the College Departments, Courses of Study, Terms, etc., etc. **Send for a Copy.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.
E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y
Send for circular.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND. If You will send us TEN CENTS Silver, we will post by mail our NEW CASE & CONTENTS that will help you to more READY CASH AT ONCE, than any other method in the world. It never fails. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau st. New York.

ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!

—o—

Hammerless Guns

AT REDUCED RATES.

One A1xA1 Chas Rodgers. Fine Damascus steel barrels. Horn heel plate. Pistol grip. Anson & Deely lock. Deely & Edge fore end. 30-inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs. 2 oz. List price, $175. Price now, $125.

One Harrington & Richardson ; Damascus steel barrels; pistol grip; horn steel plate; 30 inch 12 gauge; 7 lbs. 10 oz. List price, $110; now, $80.

One A1 Chas. Rodgers; fine Damascus steel barrels; Deeley & Edge fore end; pistol grip; horn heel plate; 30 inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs. 14 oz. List price, $125; now, $75.

One A1 Chas, Rodgers; fine Damascus steel barrels; Deely & Edge fore end; pistol grip; horn heel plate; 30 inch 10 gauge; 8 lbs. 6 oz. List price, $125; now, $75.

These guns are choke-bore, new and in perfect order. On receipt of $5 will be sent C.O.D. for the balance of selling price.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. Carey, Sacramento. J. D. Carr, Salinas.
R. P. Sargent, Gilroy. John Boggs, Colusa.
P. A. Finigan, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of combination or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Montana Horse Ranch
FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house, Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

S. K. THORNTON & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CIGARS and TOBACCOS,

256 Market and 10 Front Sts., N. E. cor. Front and Market, SAN FRANCISCO.

—AGENTS FOR—

Buchanan & Lyall's Navy Tobaccos, Planet Mills Hemp Carpets and Twines, C. C. Diez' Genuine Havana Cigars.

Thoroughbred
SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LEAVESLEY, Gilroy.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size or weight, fowarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the Breeder and Sportsman.

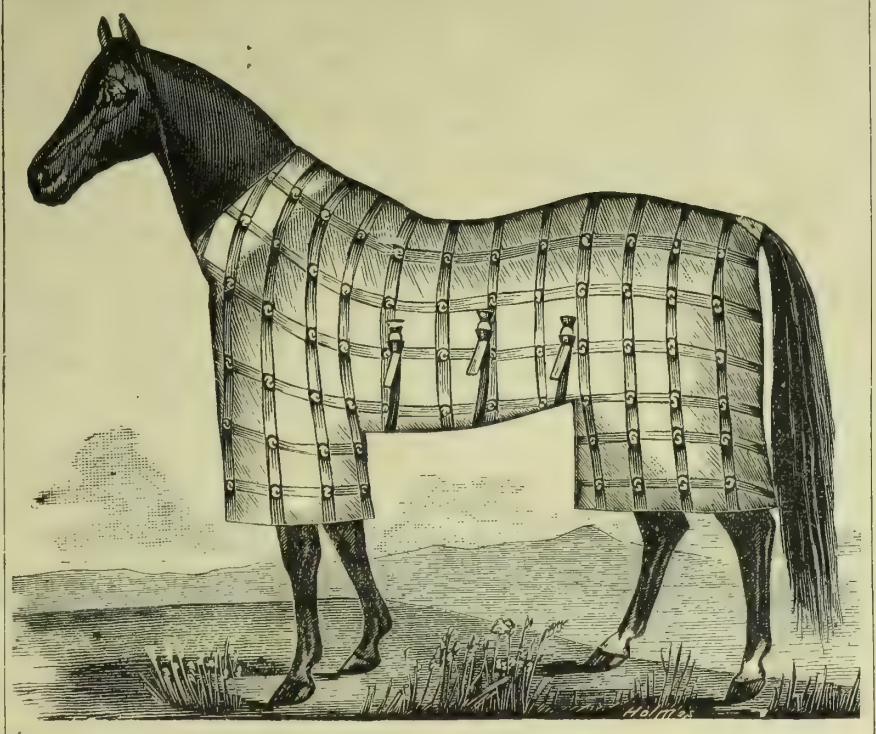
Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879 REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.
2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.
4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band L, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.
6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,

422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2;30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

ASHLAND PARK
TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

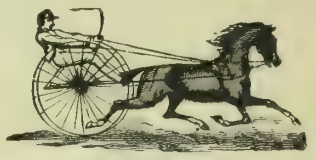
B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM, FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17y1 **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

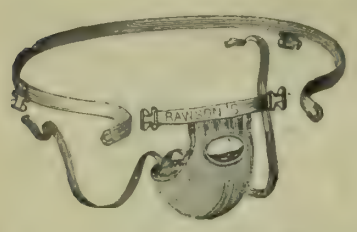
HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4½ by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free. Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,** Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

657 MISSION STREET,

Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

BIRCH'S WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circular free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M 8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M *5:15 P M 6:30 P M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M *8:10 A M 9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M †5:02 P M 6:08 P M
8:30 A M 10:40 A M *3:30 P M 4:30 P M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M *10:02 A M 3:36 P M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M 6:08 P M
10:40 A M *3:30 P M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ.

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety. Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
9:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso (Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	and East (Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:10 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
†8:00 A M	Martinez	6:10 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	(Mail and East (Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " (Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and (Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East (Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff (via Marysville	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama (via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:40 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare, Fresno,	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	Madera and Merced	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*2:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:20—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†12:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37:—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:15—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—5:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager. **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



Vol. V. No. 26.
NO. 508 MONTGOMERY STREET. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1884. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

STABLE AND PADDOCK.

Remnant or Wolf Teeth—What Are They? —And Are They Injurious?

As the word "wolf" is another name for that which is hurtful or destructive, and as these as well as supernumerary teeth, with which, however, they should never be confounded, sometimes do injury, the generic name wolf teeth is an appropriate one. But since these particular teeth are hereditary, and being beyond doubt the remains of what were once functionally developed teeth, they require a specific name, hence the name remnant teeth has been adopted by the best authorities to distinguish them from the supernumeraries and the unshed temporary pre-molars, which are sometimes called wolf teeth. That they are actually remnants of what once was a functionally developed molar tooth has been proven by the researches of Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College. He finds that at one period of the equine existence "The Pliocene-tertiary" Hipparion had twenty-eight, instead of twenty-four molar teeth. The number of teeth remained the same until the "Pliocene," when the front lower pre-molar was lost, and subsequently the corresponding upper tooth ceased to be functionally developed, but occasionally now appears in the form of the so-called "wolf tooth," a small tooth which appears in front of the grinder, oftenest in the upper jaw. That they are injurious is an often proven fact. Surgeon Chas. Parnell, in a letter to the editor of the *Veterinarian*, (1867, p. 287), says: "I can safely say that I have extracted a great many wolf teeth, not merely because they existed, but because there was weeping from one or both eyes, the cause of which was attributed to wolf teeth, and generally in course of a few weeks the weeping has ceased. But what convinces me that they do affect the eye is that in several cases where there was weeping of one eye only, I found a wolf tooth on the affected side only, and the recovery of the eye invariably followed the extraction of the tooth. The mucuous membranes and lachrymal glands appear to be the parts affected, undoubtedly from some connection through the nerves. If these teeth are allowed to remain in the mouth the sight will become more or less impaired." There are those who do not believe this theory, but when we have such abundant proof from such authority as the above, also from Prof. C. D. House, the best possible authority in relation to horses' teeth, and acknowledged while living to be the best veterinary dentist in this country. He not only claimed that they sometimes injure the eye, but in some cases they encroach upon the maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves, causing the horse to act as if insane. He also speaks of finding the germs of these teeth in the cells of the colt's jaws at birth, proving them to have been natural teeth. Our opinion in the matter is that in not one case in twenty a wolf tooth affects the eye, were it not from the fact that we place a bit in the horse's mouth, which, when it comes in contact with one of these teeth, keeps it irritated, causing the eye to weep, also making the animal fretful and disagreeable to drive, lugging at the bit, pulling on one rein, shying, etc. The wolf tooth is not always the cause of these bad habits, as horses may be just as disagreeable to drive and have no wolf teeth, but they are liable to produce these bad effects. Consequently, if your animal has any bad habits while driving, have his teeth examined by a competent person, and in nine cases out of ten he will find the difficulty right there and be able to relieve it. It is important to have some experience in the business to be able to diagnose correctly, as to the careless observer there may be no apparent cause. As in case of a mare owned in Oakland about eighteen months ago, who had been thrown down and examined by two different surgeons, who could find nothing wrong with her mouth in any way and pronounced her insane, but the owner did not think so as she was perfectly gentle and quiet until the bit was placed in her mouth, when she would act as if insane, rearing and throwing herself violently to the ground if the reins were touched. By advice of friends he sent for us, and after carefully examining her mouth found the cause of the trouble to be what is termed a blind wolf tooth, which we removed by means of the knife and forceps. After the mouth had healed the animal became a perfect driver. This is one of many cases we could give from our experience in removing wolf teeth from bad driving horses. And in closing permit us to caution horse owners against allowing a blacksmith or any one else to punch out a wolf tooth, as in nine cases out of ten they will only break it off, leaving the injurious root to do mischief, and the punch is liable to slip and lacerate the gums and perhaps fracture the jawbone, also frightening the colt so that you cannot approach his head without a great deal of coaxing. Always insist upon the use of forceps in their removal, and always have them removed when they are present.

W. H. W.

Inflammation of the Bowels.

Enteritis, or inflammation of the bowels, may safely be stated to be the most rapidly fatal inflammatory disease to which the horse is liable, destroying life in the course of a few hours. Indeed it is very doubtful whether the disease recognized as enteritis by practicioners is a true inflammation at all, as its course and progress, rapid termination, and post mortem appearances tend to confirm the opinion that it partakes more of the nature of apoplexy than of inflammation. It is true that impaction, constipation, and introsusception, the presence of calculi, or the action of irritant poisons, may cause great congestion and inflammation of the intestinal membranes, but the disease originates *sui generis*, and very often without the occurrence of an immediate and recognizable cause of direct irritation. This fact has led some veterinarians of very great experience, to arrive at the conclusion that enteritis never originates in colic, spasmodic or flatulent. Many writers assert that enteritis is situated in the small intestines, more particularly in the ileum and jejunum. Williams says that it is more commonly situated in the cæceun and colon than in any other part of the intestinal canal, but no portion of the tube is exempt. The only recognizable causes are, over fatigue, cold from exposure, or from washing with very cold water while the animal is heated and thereafter inadequately clothed.

It has been frequently stated that the inflammation is situated in the muscular coat. This is evidently a mistake, as the congestion is of the greatest severity in the mucous membrane, the redness of which is of a very deep venous color, approaching to blackness in patches of various extent, and associated in many cases with extravasation of blood into the canal. Of course when such extreme congestion of the mucous membrane exists, all the coats are more or less implicated, but the primary and gravest condition is limited to the mucous membrane. The submucous tissue is generally much thickened; there is loss of cohesion, the mucous membrane being easily stripped from its attachments; some effusion of serum into the intestinal canal causing purging in cattle and dogs; but in the horse purging seldom or never occurs, though the contents of the bowels may be found fluid after death. This seeming constipation results from paralysis or loss of function, and is marked by complete retention of the fæcal matters. In rare instances enteritis may terminate favorably in the horse, but in a majority of cases mortication results, or the animal dies from the debilitating effects of hemorrhage into the intestinal canal or from prostration of the nervous system induced by pain. Gangrene may result in eight or ten hours, the animal rapidly succumbing. In some instances, however, death may not result for several days. In one instance a horse lived for a period of five days, the bowels being found sphacelated, the process of ulceration having commenced at the edges of the gangrenous patch. It is very rarely that ulceration occurs in the horse, but it may be witnessed both in cattle and dogs.

The first noticeable signs of enterites are those of abdominal pain. Generally, however, they are preceded by some degree of constitutional disturbances, rigors, accelerated breathing, repeated evacuations of small quantities of fæces and general depression; the mucus membranes soon become deeply congested, the mouth dry, the tongue contracted and now and then of a brownish color, the appetite of course being lost, the pulse is hard, wiry, and quick, the belly is tender upon pressure, the abdominal muscles more or less contracted, and if tympanitis be absent the belly may seen tucked up and smaller than natural. Subsequently the symptoms of dullness and depression give place to those of excitement and pain, the horse stamps the ground with the feet, strikes at the belly, lies down, but much more carefully than in spasmodic colic, or makes feints to do so; it may roll upon its back, turn its eyes anxiously towards the flanks, pants, blows and sweats with pain. There are no sharp paroxysms of pain with intervals of ease as in colic, but the pain is constant, distressful and agonizing; in some cases so much so that the sufferer seems afraid to show it, except by a most anxious expression, which is a chacteristic and diagnostic symtoms. Now and then the animal will stand persistently with the head in the cornor and paw the ground for hours together with one or both fore feet alternately. The pulse is hard, wiry and quick, often ranging from 80 to 120 beats per minute; and as the disease advances it becomes thready and impreceptible; the animal sighs or even groans with pain, the perspiration runs off the body, the skin is never dry, at one time hot, at another time cold; the countenance becomes haggard, the eyes expressive of delirium, and pupils dilated. The horse may throw itself about in a dangerous manner, or walk around its stall incessantly; then it will stand, balance itself, its legs give away, when it may fall and die after a few convulsive struggles, or suddenly all symptons of pain may subside. It will then stand quiet and even drink, or endeavor to feed; its breathing becomes more or less tranquilized, but the haggard expression of the face still remains; the pulse continues thready and impercetible; cold sweats are observed all over the body, the belly becomes tympanitic, gangrene has set in, the horse trembles incessantly, the legs and ears are deathly cold, the mouth cold, the breath cold and even fetid, the lips drop pendulous, the eyes become more amaurotic, and after a varying interval death closes the scene, the bowels remaining inactive to the last. If, however, in three or four hours from the commencement of the attack there be some abatement of the symptoms; if the surface of the body becomes dry, if there be a passage of flatus or fæces, the pulse becoming fuller and softer, and the characteristic anxiety leave the expression, a favorable termination may be anticipated. This, however, is rarely the case.

In the treatment of the disease powerful cathartics are generally administered. It has, however, been shown quite conclusively that it is always dangerous to propel fæcal matters through an infirmed portion of the bowel, and that in most cases the effort is useless. Purgatives, however, stimulate and excite the muscular and excretory action of the healthy intestines anterior to the inflamed part, the result being that the inflamed part becomes more and more distended, inflammation is increased, the blood vessel becomes ruptured, it becomes softened, and its vitality is ultimately destroyed. The two great principles recognized in the treatment of enteritis are: first, to relieve pain, and, second, to arrest as far as possible all movement of the intestines, and for these purposes opium is to be administered in large doses. For the horse, one, two, or even four drachms of the powder may be administered, succeeded by smaller quantities at short intervals, or by the subcutaneous injection of morphia, or an ounce of the extract of belladonna may be given to be followed, if necessary, in six hours by smaller two drachm doses. In addition, hot fomentations to the abdomen are useful, and they should be applied for at least an hour at a time. Enemas of warm water may also be gently administered; they are not, however, to be repeated too often, and if at any time they increase the pain they should be discontinued. If after the abatement of the active symptoms the bowels remain torpid, as they generally do, there should be no attempt made to remove this torpidity by the administration of cathartics or aperiants of any kind, for if the animal is to recover it must be dependent upon the restoration of function and tone to the inflamed bowel, and it is well known that toward this end perfect quietude of the inflamed part must be maintained. The advisability of sedative medicine should depend entirely upon the condition of the animal. If there is an absence of depression a sedative commensurate with the strength of the vital powers of the animal will be followed generally by abatement of the symptoms, and if administered early will be beneficial. Should the appetite return, great care must be taken that the food be of the simplest and most easily digestible kind, such as scalded bran and boiled linseed, given in moderate quantities, the eating of dry food being prevented by a muzzle. The question of administering stimulants during the acute stage will also greatly depend upon the condition of the animal. They usually do more harm than good, but if tympanitis be present one or two doses may be tried. If they give relief they may be continued, but if, on the contrary, they aggravate the pain or seem to have no effect, they should be discontinued.

It seems to be a lamentable fact that good carriage horses are very scarce both in this country and Europe. Buyers take no risk in procuring horses that will answer every description of a carriage horse, no matter if they pay what would be considered fabulous prices, for in almost every city there are men who are auxious to secure such animals regardless of cost. One of the strong points in handling this class of horses is that those who want them are generally a class of men who are well able to pay for what they want, and when they find what suits them they generally buy it, regardless of cost. The breeder who wants to raise a kind of horses that are always in the market, and which will pay well for their raising can do no better at present than raise good carriage horses.

There is a constant change going on in the horses on nearly every farm in the country. The old stock is dying or being disposed of in various ways, and their places are being taken by younger animals. If every farmer should realize the benefits derived from the improvement of their horses, and give this matter of replacing the old with new the attention they should, it would take but few years to work a radical change in the horses of the country.

Breeding Race Horses.

London Sportsman.

There are far too many breeders of the race horses who are not horsemen, in the proper sense of that term. These can spin out long rigmaroles in reference to various strains of blood, the crossing of this and the "nicking" of that, but they are mere dummies in judgment as to make and shape, and so far from being able to point out hereditary or other disorders of the limbs in stallions or brood mares they do not know one disease from another, or where in the frame to look for them. Another defect in their judgment is in regard to the management of their studs, some of which are made up of the sweepings from other establishments, and carried on by cheap servants who have but litttle experience in the care or feeding of brood stock. Blood of the bluest is of no advantage in cases of this kind, nor is it of any value when it runs through an unshod or misshapen body. To propagate the race horse in his superior form we must lay aside all crotchets and absurd theories in respect to blood, and follow success, for it is a true saying that nothing succeeds like it. But any strain of running blood, no matter how succesful it may have been in the veins of sound animals, should be avoided when all there is left of the mare or stallion who inherits it is a diseased body. Indeed it should be avoided as if it were poison, if tainted with dereditary unsoundness. We must follow the laws of nature, which correspond with the dictates of common sense, and bred from stock of the first class, not only as regards family heritage, but with fine tempers symmetrical frames, and constitutional stamina and soundness. There may be solitary exceptions where good racing stock is produced from common-looking and even unsound parents, but continuous work on the training grounds will probably develop the weakness inherited from one or both parents, and in the long run the standard law of nature expressed in the old saying that "like begets like" will assert itself in the production of commoners.

I have said that thorough freedom from hereditary diseases is a *sine qua non* in broodmares and stallions selected to produce racing stock of the highest class, and the *novice* in horse flesh who essays the task of breeding for the turf should never, on any account, purchase a stallion or broodmare without a veterinary examination. The cost of keep and attention in their boxes and in their boxes and on the pasture is as much for the worthless animal as one of the best. Among the several diseases to be avoided, and which are the most common among not only thoroughbreds, but all kinds of horses, I may first name roaring, which, I regret to say, is very much on the increase in racing stables in this country, albeit it is said to be unknown in Australia. This goes far to prove that climatic influence has a direct bearing on the disease, for it will be universally admitted that England is one of the most changeable climates of any nation in the world. Indeed it very frequently happens that the movement of race horses from their training grounds to the meetings where they have to run develops a cough which, of course, seriously jeopardizes their chances to win the engagement for which they have been trained and travelled over long journeys.

There are few horsemen or veterinary surgeons of experience who have not known roaring proceed from temporary causes, such as a sore throat in its early stages. The commencement of the air passage in that region particularly the larynx—has its membrane tumefield or swollen, as well as its muscles temporarily paralyzed from soreness. It often occurs that when a horse is examined in this state he is supposed to be an inveterate roarer. But when the attack of sore throat, or influenza, has passed through its different stages, a discharge of matter having taken place, either through the nostrils or externally, from an abscess formed in the throat or beneath the under jaw, it is found, to the astonishment of those who heard the animal roaring when galloped at the commencement of the disease, that his wind has become perfectly clear again. Indeed, the first stage of this throat disease is often so very obscure that it is not observed by some veterinary surgeons in a cursory examination and the nature of the roaring subsequently discovered in it is not recognized.

On the other hand, there are scores of cases in which sore throat, culminating in its worst stage of inflenza, leaves its victim a confirmed roarer. Horses when riden at exercise will sometimes set themselves so determinedly against the bridle that they make a noise very much resembling the hated sound of roaring. They gape with their mouths and "yaw" their heads from side to side to oppose the restraint of the reins, so that the air passages of the throat become distored in such a manner that the air in passing through them from the nostrils to the lungs makes a noise resembling roaring from disease. In cases of this kind even the most astute horse watcher may be deceived as the animal gallops past when he is standing on the training grounds, but when the horse is pulled up the noise is no longer heard.

There are many disorders of the legs and feet that are hereditary or if they do not come strictly under that designation should be avoided when they exist in the frames of blood stock for racing puposes. Pumiced and contracted feet are common among thoroughbreds in training stables and invarably attended with positive lameness. They, however, sometimes lead to canker.

Side bones are not so often found on the limbs of thoroughbreds as in draught horses. These are ossifications, or a turning into bone of the elastic cartilages situate at the back part of the coronet, above the quarters of the foot. When these cartileges are ossified elasticity is impossible, and lameness or inequality of action is established; in fact the affection is incurable, for when once the cartiliginous tissue is turned into a bony structure it never again resumes its former pliability. There is no affection of the legs and feet more hereditary in its tendency than side bones, and it is not so easily detected by a novice in horseflesh as ringbone. The latter forms round the front part of the coronet, and occasionally round the joint formed between the large and small pastern bones. Both ringbone and sidebone should be shunned by breeders as decidedly hereditary, and although firing and blistering mitigates the effect of the disorders, they are incurable, and destructive to the speed and wear of race horses and all kinds of equine stock. Bone spavin is a disease capable of being transmitted by brood stock to their progeny. This disordered is so common that I need not descrfbe it here. Suffice it to say that on no account ought animals so afflicted to be sent to the stud. Bog spavin and thoroughpin are not by some people considered to be unsoundness in the eye of the law, but, on the other hand, I have known veterinary surgeons of long experience reject horses afflicted with these diseases as being unsound, and, for my part, I would not breed from stallions or mares so disordered. Laminitis, more commonly known as "fever in the feet," is a chronic disease, incurable in practice and decidedly hereditary.

Crib-biting and wind-sucking are by many people considered as not being diseases, and they are not so in the ordinary sense of that term. They are, however, habits that culminate in the impairment of the digestive organs. They also interfere with the digestive powers of the animal and are easily contracted by imitation. In fact it has may times been decided by the best authorities that crib-biting and wind-sucking are both unsoundness. At any rate, from the certainty that the disorders are invariably imitated and confirmed by other stock not deranged by the habit, horses and mares so afflicted are not desirable properties on a stud farm. I have known a horse to contract the crib-biting in twenty-four hours by being put into a stall next to one occupied by a "cribber" with only a swing bar between them.

Curb is one of the most common disorders existing in racing stables. It is not only unsoundness—even when there is no sign of lameness—but it is a disorder in which there is a much greater probability of a horse becoming lame than in cases of bone spavin after firing and blistering for the latter. The lameness from curb is very easy of removal, and even the enlargement is frequently reduced to a perfectly plain surface. Rest will accomplish the former, and blistering remove the swelling from the ligament that passes around the back part of the joint, but it frequently returns from the exciting cause—namely, over-extention of the sinews at the back of the hock. The application of "Ossidine" to both hocks of Paradox, now first favorite for the Derby is, however, considered by John Porter, his trainer, as being thoroughly efficacious for the symptoms of curb which appeared on his joints, and as this is a new remedy I have no reason for doubting the opinion of so long experienced and practical a trainer. I have known curb to be effectually treated by a sublimate, very carefully applied with the cork of the bottle that contains it, but there is a tremendous strain on the weak part when the horse is fully extended in action, and there is always danger to be apprehended when horses with curb are put into strong work.

It must, however, be admitted that the appearance of curb is in some cases a congenital affection, born with the animal, the formation of the hock being what is termed "curby." In some instances congenital curb is only observable on one hock, which may be otherwise so well formed, and the enlargement so small, that the chances are greatly in favor of its never being the seat of lameness. This formation of the hocks is often hereditary, and should be avoided by breeders of raising stock, for the reason that it is not only unsightly, but suspicious, and even the best judges are shy at bidding for the grandest looking yearlings with such eyesores. Yet I have known horses with this peculiarity in their hocks wear on for very long periods on the turf, and Grand Flaneur was an instance of this kind.

Directions for Killing Domestic Animals.

American Cultivator.

To kill a horse two methods are suggested: 1. By blows. Blindfold, and with a heavy axe or hammer strike just below the foretop. One vigorous blow will fell the horse and will make death sure. 2. By the bullet. Place the muzzle of the rifle or pistol within a few inches of the head, and shoot him at the dot. Aim towards centre of the head. A charge of buckshot fired from a shot gun will be equally effective. Be careful not to strike or shoot too low. It is absolutely unsafe to administer chloroform to a horse that has the use of its legs. For a small dog or cat a quarter of a teaspoonful of pure cyanide of potassium, placed on the tongue (they will not take it in food), as near the throat as possible, is sufficient; or they may be chloroformed, by saturating a sponge or folded flannel with the liquid (an ounce is sufficient), and placing it with the animal in an ordinary wash boiler or other air-tight vessel. For a large dog, use half a teaspoonful of pure cyanide of potassium, placed on the tongue, as near the throat as possible. But it is much better to shoot, placing the muzzle of the gun or pistol so as to aim a little one side of the center of the top of the head, so that the bullet shall go down through the brain into or toward the neck. Be careful never to shoot too low or directly in the middle, on account of thick bones. More humane methods have been introduced into all our leading slaughter houses in killing animals used for food. The animal to be slaughtered should be conducted to the spot as quietly as possible, without the use of goad or club, and everything calculated to alarm should be removed. All slaughtering premises should be kept thoroughly cleanse from blood and offal, and no carcasses should be allowed to hang in view. No animal should be permitted to witness the death of another. Trifling as these measures may appear, they are in reality of vast importance, not only in view of avoiding useless cruelty, but as affecting the wholesomeness of meat for food, and the market value of the animal slaughtered, there being no question as to the effect of torture, cruelty and fear upon the secretions and upon the flesh. The most humane and effectual way of killing cattle is to shoot them. One ordinary-sized bullet given at the forehead will generally prove sufficient. Calves should be stunned with a blow upon the head by a broad mallet or hammer, aimed at a spot relatively the same as in the full grown animal. This is to be followed by immediate bleeding, by severing the throat at a point corresponding to the upper portion of the windpipe, using a sharp knife and doing the work thoroughly and at once, so as to open all the arteries and veins of the neck. The old time method of bleeding calves several days before they are killed is not only inhuman, but the process injures the meat, in some cases poisoning it. All suffering just before death injures the meat and sometimes poisons it. It has been found that even fish are much better when killed as soon as caught, by striking the back of the head sharply with a stick or stone. Some of our fishermen now carry little clubs or batons for that purpose. All wounded birds and other creatures should be killed as speedily as possible, to prevent injury to the meat. These facts are well established by scientific authority. Sheep and lambs should be rendered insensible by a blow on the head, to be followed by severing the throat, as just advised in the case of calves, or by plunging a sharp-pointed knife through the blood vessels at either side of the neck between the bones and the wind pipe. The place to be selected for a blow is the center of a line drawn across the head about two inches above the eyes, the brain in the sheep occupying a situation posterior to what at first sight would appear to be the natural one.

It is not unfrequeptly the case that more brains are found in the horse than in the driver. This conclusion is more easily reached when we see giddy young men who think that the beauty in a horse consists in it carrying its head in the unnatural position that over-check reins give, when carried to extremes, and that the value of a horse depends upon his being able to go as fast and as long as they want them to go. Although such ideas are not confined to young men entirely, we too frequently see them indulged in by the class of youngsters who are just coming to that period in a young man's life when he thinks his judgment in such matters is worth more than the experience of older men.

Sprain of the Shoulder.

Sometimes the difficulty of ascertaining the real seat of lameness when situated in the foot, has been in occasion to refer the complaint to the shoulder; and the poor animal has, in consequence, been doomed to undergo the painful operations of blistering and rowelling. It is of considerable importance, therefore, to be able to distinguish sprains of the shoulder from other injuries. Mistakes will selden occur if attention be paid to the following symptoms: The horse drags his toe along she ground from inability of the muscles in the shoulder to lift his foot; if he lifts his foot high, the shoulder connot be much affected; motion gives extreme pain and the animal is unable to sustain any weight on the affected limb, be therefore rests on the toe alone; but if urged to walk, and especially down-hill, he catches up the limb with considerable quickness. On taking up the foot and bending the leg that it may be brought considerably forward the animal evinces great pain, which he will not do if the foot is the seat of the lameness. In severe sprains there will be heat and tenderness of the muscles, most frequently those below or immediately behind the point of the shoulder joint, close to the chest. The administration of laxative medicine, hot fermentations assidously applied, with absolute rest and quietude, generally effect a cure. In severe and protracted cases the treatment may be succeeded by occasional bilstering.

For all heavy city drayage, etc., size is indispensable, as well as for many other purposes, and heavy animals, I know, are much sought after, and bring good prices. I have no doubt that the breeder of heavy horses makes more money, all things considered, than the breeder of the smaller sort. But when it comes to the farm, or the road, the ponderous horse is out of his place entirely, being completely discounted by his smaller companion. It is especially against the present idea of breeding large animals for quick work that I object in toto. Every pound over 1,100 is a decided point against the true roadster, and for my own use, being guided by a long life on the road, I would prefer 950 to 1,000 pounds as the best-sized animal for long endurance and a life-time wear and tear. Two of the best roadsters I ever owned, among a great number, were 940 and a little less than 900. They would outdo any sized animal with an ordinary buggy and two persons, or on ordinary road level, or up and down. They eat much less, require less shoeing, have less disease, and are more convenient to get around.

The *Cultivator* thinks a cow kept by herself will give better results than the same cow in a herd with others. The single cow will be better fed, and a more important point, so far as buttermaking is concerned, will be the fact that nearly all the butter will be got from the cream, which is never the case when the milk and cream from a herd of cows are mixed before churning. Owing to difference in size of the butter globules the milk from cows varies largely in the time required to bring the butter.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press* says that long experience in England has proved that brown-colored horses, and especially those of tanned muzzle, prove the hardiest.

Mares that have suckled colts during the past Summer, and are still thin in flesh from the effects of having done so, should have extra attention.

TURF AND TRACK.

The Season of 1884—Chester Valley—Algerine—Erdenheim.

[N. Y. World.]

Among other stables, the colors of which were conspicuous during the season of 1884, were the three Pennsylvania stables, viz: the Chester Valley, owned by Mr. Kelso; the Erdenheim, owned by Mr. N. W. Kittson, and the Algerine, owned by Mr. W. L. Scott. All three gentlemen may be said to be newcomers, and as they are also breeders, they are certainly welcome additions to the turf, and as they are wealthy it cannot be said that they race for a living. Were it so, it is doubtful if their earnings would cover expenses. Of the three that of Mr. Kelso heads the list with a total of $32,197, made up as follows—the entrance money to purses and stakes amounting to $6,430:

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Brookwood, 2, by Billet	12	2	1	2	$8,615
Water Lily, 3, by King Alfonso	12	3	1	2	8,614
Heel and Toe, 4, by Glenelg	23	7	3	3	7,458
Rica, 5, by Kingfisher	23	6	7	2	4,650
Valley Forge, 3, by Bullion	11	2	—	1	900
Equipoise, 3, by Enquirer	8	1	1	1	600
Mystic, 2, by James A	8	1	—	1	500
Kinsman, 2, by Monarchist	4	1	—	2	500
Felat, 3, by Enquirer	8	—	2	—	380
Saltpetre, 2, by Glenelg	11	—	1	2	100
Longview, 2, by Longfellow	7	—	—	—	—
Relay, 2, by Virgil	5	—	—	—	—
Woodlark, 3, by King Alfonso	2	—	—	—	—
Billetdoux, 3, by Billet	5	—	—	—	—
Westwind, 3, by King Alfonso	1	—	—	—	—
Warder, 2, by Wanderer	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	138	23	19	16	$32,197

By contrast with some of the other stables Mr. Kelso's season was anything but a success, his horses only winning 23 races out of the 122 for which he sent no less than 138 starters to the post, and as 45 of the 122 races were fixed stakes, including some of the handicaps, with an entrance ranging upward from $25 to $250 each, the large total of entrance money paid is not surprising. Nor is the non-success of the stable any surprise in view of the fact that Mr. Kelso ran one or more horses in nearly all of the great two-year-old stakes, in which they met the "cracks" of the Rancocas and other stables. As it was, Brookwood did very well, he winning the July and Sapling Stakes at Monmouth Park and was second for the August Stakes at the same place, while of the other two-year-olds they failed to even secure place honors in the stakes for which they ran. Of the three-year-olds Water Lily did fairly well, running second to Tolu for the Chesapeake at Baltimore, the same to Duchess for the Monmouth Oaks, and the same to the Mimi colt for the Palisade Stakes, while she was in turn third to Freda for the Elizabeth and to Duchess for the West End Hotel Stakes. In September, however, when in receipt of 18 pounds from Louisette she won the Bridge Handicap at Sheepshead Bay and with Bull's Head and Thackeray as the only other competitors, she had no trouble in winning the Jerome Stakes at

Jerome Park. The stand-bye of the stable were Heel and Toe and Rica. Both did good work, and although they were often beaten and when the crowd thought they ought to have won, no proof was ever adduced but that they ran for all they were worth, both as far as their trainer and riders were concerned. Of the two, Heel and Toe was the more successful, winning the Fordham Handicap at the Spring meeting and the Manhattan Handicap at the Autumn meeting at the American Jockey Club. She also won the Congress Stakes at the Autumn meeting at Washington. Rica also won several good races, but in races of importance like the Rancocas, Suburban, Midsummer, Harvest and other handicaps, she was either outclassed or asked to concede too much weight. Valley Forge also won two purses; one at the beginning of the year at Baltimore, the other with the finish at Jerome Park. The other winners, Equipoise, Mystic and Kinsman, each secured a race after several efforts.

Of those that wore the "tricolor," the stable's regular riders did nearly all the work, Meaton riding in 77 races, of which he won 13, while Feakes in turn won 9 out of his 46 mounts. Of the other races Hayward rode 6 without a win, W. Donohue and Conklin each 2, Leach, Bushnell, Lewis, Davis and Green 1 each, of which Green's was the only win.

THE ALGERINE STABLE.

Mr. W. L. Scott's "cherry and blue halves" are of all colors the most difficult to recognize in a large field of horses. For the season just ended they were first seen at Washington, and subsequently at Baltimore, Sheepshead Bay, Monmouth, Saratoga and back to Sheepshead Bay and Baltimore. The stable's greatest success was during the first half of the season, although it fairly held its own at Sheepshead Bay in September. The total for the year is as follows:

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Greystone, 3, by King Alfonso	14	3	6	—	$9,615
Florio, 2, by Virgil	12	5	1	2	9,400
Blue Grass Belle, 4, by War Dance	9	3	2	—	3,430
Referee, 4, by Hurrah	17	2	3	4	3,025
Krishna, 2, by Algerine	6	1	1	1	2,225
All Hands Around, 4, by War Dance	8	2	-	1	2,110
Simoon, 3, by Algerine	5	1	2	—	467.50
Radha, 2, by Algerine	7	—	2	1	400
Voila, 3, by Billet	3	—	—	-	—
Wellington, 3, by Billet	2	—	—	—	—
Tunis, 3, by Algerine	1	—	—	-	—
Nirvana, 3, by King Alfonso	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	85	17	17	8	30,972.50

Of the above, $4,240 was paid as entrance money for purses and stakes. Of the horses named above, Florio led off the season in good style by winning the Youthful and Brentwood stakes at Washington, and as she followed up those successes by winning the Foam Stakes at Sheepshead Bay she was among the earliest of the two-year olds to be hailed as one of the "cracks" of the year, especially as she beat the Rancocus representative Wanda, which rumor made out to be one of the best horses ever bred by Mr. Lorillard. Florio's next effort was for the Surf Stakes when, with a penalty of seven pounds, she failed to get a place, Wanda winning by half a length. A week later, they again met for the Great Post Stakes when at even weights (112 pounds) Florio won easily by two lengths and the good opinions advanced early in the meeting were to all appearances amply confirmed. But Florio subsequently lost form and she was in turn beaten for the Flash and Spinaway Stakes at Saratoga, for the Autumn and Flatbush Stakes and Great Eastern Handicap at Sheepshead Bay, and for the Central Stakes at Baltimore. Of the other two-year-olds Krishna did well. He was second for the Clabaugh Memorial, third to Florio for the Foam, and after several subsequent defeats won the great two-year-old Selling Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, for which he was entered to be sold for $1,000 and was bought by Mr. Pierre Lorillard for $2,000, of which $500 came back to the master of Rancocas, he running second with Cricket. Krishna has not run since, although he was nominated for some of the Autumn Stakes by his new owner. Of the three-year-olds Greystone is the only one that paid his way. He led off by winning the Coney Island Derby over a very heavy track, gaining a reputation of being one of the best mud horses of the year. The reputation was not well sustained, for Chanticleer, to whom he was asked to concede 12 pounds, beat him in the mud at Monmouth on the second day of the meeting, which took so much out of him that on the third day of the meeting he was unable to beat Ecuador for the rich Lorillard Stakes at even weights. Nor can it be said that he was ever really himself again. He was unplaced for the Travers, and after some in-and out running at Saratoga he succeeded in landing the Fall Selling Stakes at Sheepshead Bay when carrying only 87 pounds. He was entered to be sold for $2,000, and it cost the stable $1,150 to buy him in, a trifle less than half the value of the stakes.

The four-year-olds belonging to the stable each in turn did fairly well. Blue Grass Belle, after running second for the Washington Cup, won the Baltimore Cup. She next won two handicap sweepstakes at Sheepshead Bay, where she was also second to Gen. Monroe for the Coney Island Cup, and in turn failed for several other races at a distance, including the Autumn Cup. Referee also failed for several handicaps, but won one at a mile and three furlongs at Sheepshead Bay, and subsequently the Summer Handicap at Saratoga. All Hands Around did very nearly the same, she winning two handicaps, both at Sheepshead Bay, one in June and the other in September, the distance of both being a mile and a furlong. Of those that rode for the stable, the colored boy, Lewis, carried off the honors by winning seventeen out of eighty-five mounts, Higgs winning six out of thirty mounts; the remaining three mounts were blanks, one each for Murphy, Blackburn and Billy Donohue.

THE ERDENHEIM STABLE.

The third of the Pennsylvania trio is that owned by Mr. N. W. Kittson of Minnesota, who it will be remembered took the whole of the Chestnut Hill establishment from Mr. Aristides Welch. Mr. Kittson is personally more attached to trotting and pacing, and as such is famous from one end of the country to the other. He had the good sense, however, to place his running interests, both breeding and racing, in Major J. R. Hubbard's hands, who, as "Albion" of *The Spirit of the Times*, is one of the most read contributors of all the sporting matters of the day outside of those regularly employed. Mr. Kittson could scarcely have found a better manager and what, between winning races and selling to an advantage, there is no doubt that the balance-sheet for the Erdenheim estate shows a fair profit on the money invested. The gross winnings of the horses in training are as follows, of which $2,245 was paid out in entrance money:

Horses.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Gross amount won.
Rataplan, 3, by Alarm or Reform	9	4	1	2	*$17,407.½
Panique, 3, by Alarm	1	1	—	—	3,360
Elizabeth, 2, by Strachino	9	2	—	1	2,420
Pardee, 2, by Alarm	7	1	1	2	2,201.⅔
St. Paul, 3, by Alarm	1	1	—	—	500
Albia, 3, by Alarm	10	1	—	1	275
Ma Chere, 2, by James A	2	—	1	—	196.⅔
Preciani, 2, by Alarm	3	—	—	—	—
St. Louis, 2, by Alarm	2	-	-	-	—
Totals	44	10	3	6	$2 .360.⅓

*Including $500 in plate.

Of the above the two wins contributed by Panique and St. Paul were at Jerome Park, on the first day of the Spring meeting. Certainly a more brilliant beginning could not have been had, but St. Paul broke down a day or two after, and Panique was sold after the Withers to the Dwyer Brothers, for whom he a day or two after won the Belmont, which ended his success for the year. Soon after the sale of Panique well-sustained rumors were afloat that Major Hubbard had still the best string to his bow, and that he would win the Emporium at Sheepshead Bay to a certainty. The conditions of the Emporium are such that a skillful manager can take advantage of in the matter of allowances. This Major Hubbard did so well that he was able to start Rataplan at the lowest weight, and as Jimmy Lee had the colt trained to the hour, the stable was not only able to win the stake easily, but the odds were such that 6 to 1 was freely offered, with the horses at the post. Rataplan was subsequently able to win both the Travers and Iroquois Stakes at Saratoga, without any great opposition, but his subsequent career was anything but an easy one. For the Omnibus Stakes at Monmouth he was penalized seven pounds, and could only get third. He declined all engagements at Sheepshead Bay and of three races at Jerome Park in October he only won one, while he was in turn beaten for the Autumnal Handicap and Potomac Stakes at Washington.

Of the two-year-olds in the stable both Elizabeth and Pardee showed fair form. The last named was especially unfortunate in being left at the post. One of the occasions being for the Champion Stallion Stakes at Monmouth Park, which, Major Hubbard seriously thought, lost him the race. Pardee subsequently run third for the Great Eastern Handicap and won a purse race at Jerome Park. Elizabeth was also somewhat unfortunate in starting, but she showed her metal in winning a handicap at a mile at Sheepshead Bay in 1:43¼, and the Capital Stakes at the same distance at Washington. Albia's single win was at Saratoga, while Ma Chere and Preciani, although non-winners under the Kittson "gold and blue stripes," have since done well for W. C. Daly. The riding for the stable in the matter of winning mounts was divided up by Fitzpatrick, Sheridan and McCarthy, "Fitz" winning 4 out of 14 mounts; Sheridan, 3 out of 20; McCarthy 3 out of 6. Of the others Charleston failed twice, Green and Quirk once each.

Famous American Trotters—Ripton.

A horse that obtained a great deal of celebrity in the early days of American trotting was Ripton, and although most of the races in which he took part occurred in New York and New England, he was nevertheless well known, by reputation at least, throughout the entire country, and was especially noted for the ease with which, being a horse barely over fifteen hands high, he could both pull weight well and go a distance. That he was also a horse of immense constitutional power is shown by the fact that he was on the turf for seventeen consecutive years, making his first appearance in 1835, at which time he was able to trot a mile in about 2:45, and his last one in 1852, he being then so old and decrepit as to be distanced in the first heat of the race by horses whom a few years previously he could easily have vanquished.

In appearance Ripton was a striking horse, being a bright bay in color, with four white legs and a blaze face, and his style of going was so bold and showy as to at once attract attention to him. In addition to this he was a very resolute little fellow, taking hold of the bit strongly when engaged in a brush on the track or road with other horses. As stated above, he was first heard of as a trotter in 1835, being brought to New York city by a man who showed him to Peter Barker, the owner of the trotter Dutchman, the arrangement being that Barker was to purchase Ripton if he proved himself to be a horse of considerable speed. This he did by trotting a mile in 2:46, and doing the work in such a chipper manner as to show that with age he would improve, he being then five years old. The result of this trot was his sale, and for the next dozen years the bay pony was a well-known and conspicuous figure on the New York tracks and roads, his chief celebrity being obtained during the time that he was in the hands of that master reinsman, Hiram Woodruff. He had several drivers and won some good races before Woodruff took him in charge, and shortly after this took place he was matched to go two-mile heats against The Don, and after he had won the first heat in 5:19 quit so badly in the second that he was easily defeated by the other horse. After Ripton had won this first heat odds of 100 to 5 were freely laid on him by the betting men, and it is a curious fact that some years later, when trotting against Americus, similar odds were laid on Ripton's opponent, and that horse was also defeated.

The result of this race, which was one of the first in which Woodruff rode Ripton, convinced that driver that the horse needed a great amount of work to prepare him for a hard contest, and a couple of seasons later, not much having been done with him in the meantime, he was brought out early in the Spring of 1842 to trot against Lady Suffolk and Confidence, winning easily in 5:10½, 5:12½, and as this was about as fast as two miles had been trotted up to that time the performance greatly increased the little horse's reputation. This feeling resulted in a match being made for the following week between Lady Suffolk and Ripton, two-mile heats, over the Centerville Course. The mare beat him in 5:10, 5:15, but the backers of Ripton were not at all ready to accept the result as conclusive evidence of Lady Suffolk's superiority, and a couple of months later they came together at Philadelphia. Ripton won the first heat in the then unequalled time of 5:07. A break in the second heat came near causing him to be distanced, and in the third the little bay horse and the old gray mare had as hard a fight as is often seen on the race track, Woodruff winning it with Ripton in last stride by rousing his horse with the bit, while Bryan, the owner and driver of Lady Suffolk, was whacking away at her ribs with the whip. Writing of this race Woodruff has said: "Lady Suffolk tried her utmost and hung on to the last stride like a dog to a root. It is not certain to my mind but that she might have won it if Bryan had left his whip alone and had helped her out with the bit. I am of the persuasion that, unless a horse is a real slug, the whip does more harm than good in a head-to-head struggle. Natural emulation then incites the horse to do all he knows in such circumstances, and the business of the rider or driver is to aid his efforts and assist him, not to keep leathering away at him with the whip; it is no aid at all, and is more likely to make him swerve, or give up in disgust. In a tight squeeze, with a generous horse, a bit is the thing to win with."

Another good race in which Ripton took part was at two mile heats, under saddle, against Brandywine and Don Juan, and although he did not win it, Ripton created a good deal of excitement by trotting a half mile in 1:11½, which was at that time thought to be a wonderful performance. In the early part of 1842 he beat Lady Suffolk another two-mile race, and soon after this started in a race of two-mile heats to wagon against Confidence, and to those who are accustomed to the light wagons of the present day, it will be a matter of interest to know that in this race the vehicles pulled by these horses weighed 181 lbs. This was a terrible load for a horse like Ripton, but in spite of it he managed to win the first heat in 5:15, although Confidence took the others. Not long after this he started in a three-mile race against Confidence and Lady Suffolk, beating them both in 7:56½, 7:59, and then came a two-mile heat race to wagon against Americus, the last named horse winning, and as the time in one heat, 5:14, was the best on record at that day, it was esteemed a remarkable performance, and a match at three miles between the same horses was soon made. By virtue of his victory over Ripton at the shorter distance, Americus was made a strong favorite in the three-mile race by the betting men, and as Ripton struck his ankle in the first heat and came near being distanced thereby, the odds on Americus were $100 to $5 before the start for the second heat. Woodruff succeeded in winning it with him, however, and this race closed his performances, for 1842. To show what a remarkable little horse he was, it may be stated that he trotted fourteen two-mile-heat races that season, and of these he won thirteen. This record certainly shows Ripton to be a wonderful horse in point of capacity to go a distance and pull a heavy weight, and Hiram Woodruff always attributed it to the fact that he was not forced when very young, as when five years old he could not beat 2:45, and yet seven years later was able to do all that has been detailed above. After winning the races to which allusion has been made, Ripton was placed in the hands of George Youngs to be prepared for his three matches with Americus, they being mile, two-mile and three-mile heats in harness. They were all trotted the following Spring and Ripton won the trio of events in the easiest possible style, doing the three miles in 7:53½, and the mile race in 2:38. This, however, was trotted in mud, and in spite of his being a horse of considerable knee action, Ripton was especially good in heavy going, and on the snow it was a matter of record that nothing was found in the East at that time able to beat him. Hiram Woodruff was never tired of dilating upon Ripton's wonderful ability to pull a sleigh at fast rate for four or five miles. "Our principal sleighing place," he says "was over the pavement to Harlem Bridge, along the road; and many a time I have driven Ripton along at wonderful speed. Great fun, sleigh-riding, when the air is keen and frosty, the sky clear, the snow bright and crispy, and you can dash along at a rate down in the thirties with confidence that your trotter will hold out to the end! Ripton was one of those—the best of them—the king of the sleighers! What a peal his bells would ring as he dashed down Yorkville Hill, pounding away with those white legs of his as if he would strike down to the ground, no matter how well-packed and deep the snow might lay. Here would be a group at this house, and another at that, taking their hot toddy to keep the cold out; and as they heard the swift shaking of the bells and the fast stroke of Ripton's feet like a charge beat upon the drum, they would run to the doors and windows, and crowd the stoop, and cry: 'Hello! here comes Hiram and the white-legged pony.'"

And so the little horse went on for years, beating a good many more than beat him; and seeming to come out every Spring with renewed speed and courage. But live oak will rot at last, and the numerous hard fights at two and three-mile heats were beginning to tell. He trotted on until old age had dimmed his sight and crippled his limbs, and then, when twenty-two years old, he was distanced in a first heat—the only time the flag had fallen in his face during a turf career of seventeen years—and retired for good.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A Country Race Course.

At Oakdale, the other day, the people amused themselves with a little race-meeting for local horses, and Editor Bothby, of the *Wheat Grower*, thus describes what he saw:

Californians have more fun than all the whole world. Oakdale has constantly some amusement on hand: altho' the people are by no means idlers, but hard-working and enterprising, nearly every one of them. Saturday last hundreds of stalwart rancheros assembled along the race course in the north part of town to witness the trotting and running matches. Ladies came in fine carriages, gentlemen in broadcloth: business men, officials, plough boys, artisans came; tramps halted and took as much interest as anyone; sporting men vociferously sold pools to crowds of men who more than fifty times bet two to one on the favorites, and hundreds, we think thousands, of dollars were staked on the trotting and running races. Fortune wheels were on the grounds at which many a one tried his luck. There was good humor and good order and an abundance of amusement and much to be learned on every hand. Dogs came to the races—all kinds of spaniels, bulls, terriers and greyhounds, and they were much interested, the mounted marshals being kept busy lashing them off the course where they insisted on running with and disconcerting not a little the race horses. The men we talked with about the course, were from every quarter of the globe. Autralians Welch, Canadians, French, Germans, Irish and South Americans—men who had raced horses in Kentucky, Canada, and who had joined in the cheers at the great Derby course in England. It was noticeable that most of them had an accent or an intonation, either natural or unconsciously acquired by contact with foreigners. Aggressive enterprise is characteristic of these people; for proof of it, look at their noses and hear their quick positive tones. Four out of five of them carries a Lord Wellington beak. It was their noses that brought them to this Coast. Snub noses stop in New York or Old England, Grecians get no farther than Illinois or Kansas, the Romans lead their owners to the "loud-resounding" Pacific. Fact. At last they got away—the horses—and amid cheers and much excitement they bounded past like deer. Altogether, there was a big time and everything passed off pleasantly. Men lost and won money with a nonchalant air, and, so far as we could see, nothing of an unpleasant nature occurred, and the races were a complete success.

A Birdseye View of Kentucky.

"Speaking of the great horse interests in Kentucky," said a veteran turfman, "the name of Dr. Herr should take precedence among the breeders. It was he who, nearly thirty years ago, bred and sold a trotter for $1,500, which was considered at that time a fabulous sum to give for a horse. Since then the price of horseflesh has increased materially. There have been many horses sold from two, three and five thousand, and all the way up to forty thousand. Dr. Herr has a magnificent place, about a mile from Lexington which he calls 'Forest Park.' The land is peculiarly adapted to stock raising purposes while the arrangements for the care and the development of the stock could not be better. During his career as a breeder the doctor has raised a number of horses that have become famous. He bred, owned and developed Mambrino Pilot, the sire of Hannis, 2:17¾, Mambrino Gift, 2:20, and other fast horses. He bred Lady Thorne, the fastest trotter of her day, also Lady Stout, who startled the world by trotting as a three-year-old in 2:29, also Bonner Boy, 2:26, and Mambrino Kate, 2:24. He developed the noted daughter of Blackwood, Proteine, record, 2:20. He drove the celebrated stallion Director, now owned by a California gentleman, in the stallion's earlier days. At present 'Forest Park' contains a considerable quantity of high-priced horseflesh, At the head of the stud is Mambrino Patchen, full brother of Lady Thorne. Then there is Mambrino King, conceded to be the handsomest horse in the world.

"In the same county as Dr. Herr, Fayette, is 'Fairlawn,' the property of General William T. Withers. The establishment, which was started soon after the war, is now one of the most valuable breeding places in the country. For many years the noted stallion Almont stood at the head of Fairlawn. The General suffered a great loss by the death of the stallion last Spring. Happy Medium, a great sire of trotters; Aberdeen, another son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and Woodward's Ethan Allen, Jr., are the choice stallions now at Fairlawn.

"Another well-known breeder in Kentucky is B. J. Treacy, proprietor of Ashland Park, a farm of two hundred acres, and which joins the old homestead of Henry Clay. Mr. Treacy not only breeds trotters, but he trains and dovelops them as well. He is credited with having brought out Allie West, the sire of Jewett, the present noted pacer; Glendale, 2:20½, and many other horses that have acquired distinction upon the turf.

"Col. Richard West, of Georgetown, is one of the best known breeders in the State, but he is not so extensively interested as formerly. For many years 'Edgewood' was one of the most noted breeding farms in the country. At the head of the stud was the noted sire Dictator, full brother of Dexter and sire of Jay-Eye-See, 2:10; Phallas, 2:13¾, and Director, 2:17. Col. West has bred and raised quite a number of trotters that have performed with credit upon the turf. Backwood, who has proven himself a great sire, is now the principal stallion at Col. West's place, near Lexington.

"Four miles from Lexington is situated W. L. Simmons' Ashland Stud Farm. This is a great stock breeding establishment, and for many years the world renowned sire George Wilkes reigned supreme. At various times Mr. Simmons and his brother Phil, who now owns a well-appointed farm called Norwood, have owned such famous track performers as Jim Irving, 2:23; May Bird, 2:21; Prospect Maid, 2:26, and the old stager, Kansas Chief, 2:21¼.

"Bryan Hurst, of the Bethel Church Farm, a few miles from Lexington, is not as extensive a breeder as some of those already named, but he has owned and developed quite a number of noted trotters, prominent among them being the brown mare Sallie Chorister that met an untimely death in 1876. Among the foals produced by this well-known mare were Belle Brassfield, by Cripple, record 2:20; Proteine, by Blackwood, record, 2:18; Homer, by Mambrino Patchen, and the brown filly Admiration, by Administrator.

"Visitors to the breeding farms in Kentucky rarely fail to call on Ike Smith, proprietor of the Henderson farm, six miles from Lexington. Mr. Smith is a breeder and trainer of twenty-five years' experience. Among the noted horses that he has bred and handled were Maggie Briggs, record 2:27, by American Clay, which he got $6,000 for; John E., by Clark Chief, record 2:28¾, which he sold for $4,000. He sold Humboldt, by Stocking Chief, record 2:20, to W. H. Wilson for $2,000, and within thirty days after the sale Charles Green, the noted handler, paid Mr. Wilson a bonus of $8,000 for the animal.

"Abdallah Park, near Cynthiana, Ky., is the property of W. H. Wilson. This is one of the most beautiful and complete farms in the United States. It was he that brought the famous stallions George Wilkes and Smuggler to Kentucky. Indianopolis, 16 years old, by Tattler, dam Indiana, by Mambrino Chief, is at the head of the stud at Abdallah Park.

"Col. R. S. Strader, of the Lexington fair grounds, was formerly an extensive breeder, but of late years he has devoted considerable of his time to the handling of trotters. Col. Strader was the first to put upon the turf the mare Purity, by Blue Bull, that subsequently got a record of 2:30. He also drove Crittenden, who trotted as a three-year-old in 2:30; Memento, a yearling colt by Administrator, that trotted in 2:56½, and Alcantara, by George Wilkes, who gained a record of 2:23 when but four years old.

"Two miles from Lexington lives a gentlemon named A. S. McCann, who has devoted almost a life-time to farming. Of late, however, he has turned his attention to breeding horses in which he has become quite prominent. He owns at present the promising young sire Red Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Queen Dido, by Mambrino Chief. Red Wilkes is the sire of the noted Phil Thompson, who trotted as a three-year-old in 2:21, and this year, when but six years old, gained a record of 2:16½.

"Woodlake, a large tract of farm near Frankford, is the property of Major H. C. McDowell. The gentleman is quite an extensive breeder and in his stud is Triton, a full brother to Trinket; King Rene, a promising stallion by Belmont and Dictator, who is partly owned by David Bonner and Major McDowell. Among the noted horses developed by Major McDowell, were Trinket with a four-year-old record of 2:19¾, Magenta 2:24½, Rouana 2:29½ as a four-year-old, and others.

"Near Paris is the Hambletonian Stock Farm of Col. R. G. Stoner. The farm is finely located, and the buildings and other arrangements will compare with any place of the same character in Kentucky. At the head of the Hambletonian Farm is Strathmore, now 18 years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Waltemire, by North America. Strathmore was foaled at the farm of Aristides Welch, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Among the most prominent of his get are chestnut Hill, record 2:22½; Monitor, 2:29¼; Santa Claus, 2:17½, and Steinway, 2:25¾. Col. Stoner has also the six-year-old stallion Mambrino Russell, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., by Pilot, Jr.

"Three miles from Paris is 'Sunnyside,' the property of James Miller. It was here that Jim Monroe, by Alexander's Abdallah, and the sire of the trotting stallion Monroe Chief, record 2:18¾, was bred. At present there are a number of well-known horses upon the farm, prominent among them being the young stallion Westwood and several brood mares. Mr. Miller was the owner of the stallion Joe Downing, that died at Sunnyside in 1880.

"Near Frankfort, is R. P. Pepper's South Elkhorn Stock Farm. Mr. Pepper is one of the largest breeders in the blue grass region and he has always from a hundred to a hundred and fifty horses on hand. It was Mr. Pepper who brought out Woodford Chief by Clark Chief, that obtained a record of 2:22¼, Catchfly, that trotted this season in 2:18, and Blanche Amory, who has record of 2:26.

"One of the largest and handsomest stock farms in the State is Glenview, the property of J. C. McFerran & Son, situated six miles from Louisville. There are about eight hundred acres at Glenview and the land is kept in the best possible condition. At the head of the farm stands Cuyler, 16 years old, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Grey Rose, by Hambletonian. Cuyler is the sire of the phenomenal trotter Elvira, who, in 1884, made the fastest time, 2:18¼, ever recorded by a four-year-old. Lucy Cuyler, one of the fastest horses in Mr. Bonner's stable, is one of his get. She trotted a trial to wagon in 2:17¾. Among others of his get are Day Dream, record 2:21¾at four years old, Algath, record 2:23 at four years old: Orient record 2:30 at four years old.

The McFerran's also own Nutwood, record 2:18¾, by Belmont, dam Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., by Pilot, Jr. Nutwood is the sire of Manon, record 2:22¼; Felix, 2:19¼, and Nutbreaker, who made a yearling record last Fall of 2:42¼. At Glenview can be seen Pancoast, record 2:25¼, a rising young sire by Woodford Mambrino; Orange Girl, the famous trotter, record 2:20, and some fifty other brood mares and youngsters.

"A few miles from Louisville is the Indian Hill Stud farm of R. S. Veech. The farm consists of about fire hundred acres of rich, rolling and—even for Kentucky—representative blue grass land. At the head of the stud is Princeps, 14 years old, by Woodford Mambrino, dam Primrose, by Alexander's Abdallah. Princeps was the sire of the noted trotter Trinket, record 2:14. The dam of Trinket, Ouida, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, died at Indian Hill four years ago. Mr. Veech has some one hundred head of brood mares and young stock at Indian Hill.

"Woodburn, the property of A. J. Alexander, is probably the largest and most celebrated breeding farm in the United States. It is situated near Spring Station, in Woodford County. There have been more famous trotters bred at Woodburn than at any other farm in the world. It was here that Maud S., 2:09¼, was foaled. Nutwood, 2:18¾, was also raised here; also Wedgewood, 2:19; Voltaire, 2:20¼; Indianapolis, 2:21; Robert Bonner's great mare, Manetta; Princeps, sire of Trinket; Mambrino Gift, record 2:20, and numerous others. There is now at Woodburn the most expensive collection of trotting stock in the country. Heading the list is Belmont, by Alexander's Abdallah, now 24 years old. Belmont is the sire of Nutwood, Wedgewood, Dick Moore and Nil Desperandum. Harold, now 20 years old, is the sire of Maud S., Noontide, 2:24; McCurdy's Hambletonian 2:26½, and others. Among the broodmares upon the farm are Belle, the dam of Belmont; McCurdy's Hambletonian, and others; Blandina, the dam of Abdallah Pilot, King Rene, Swigert and others; Hermosa, Hortense, Indiana, Malmaison, Miss Russell, Primrose, Sue Dudley and other celebrated mares.

FISH.

Notes From The Fish Report.

From the report of the Fish Commission we collate the following outline notes: The salmon supply for 1883 showed a marked decrease, while in 1884 it was still more marked. Various causes are given for this, among which are the illicit fishing done during the closed season; the loss of salmon in the tules; the consumption of seals and sea lions: dams and other obstructions. Through the efforts of the Commissioners and Deputy Jones many violators have been brought to justice. From January 21st to October 23d, 1884, $2,000 had been collected for fines. The number of violators convicted during that time was 93. It is the opinion of the Commissioners that unless stringent measures are adopted the streams and bays will soon be without a needful supply of salmon. In 1884 the Spring run of salmon was very light. The June run, which in ordinary years has been the heaviest, resulted in a small showing, while the Fall run was the lightest ever known in the memory of the oldest fisherman. In former years perch were very plentiful, but have become scarce of late. In the opinion of the Board a law should be passed to protect them from seine fishing for at least two years. Chub and pike are becoming plentiful, while the dace are nearly extinct. Carp have increased in large numbers and have proven a success. In a few years it is expected there will be any quantity of them. Sturgeon are on the decrease, owing to the mode of fishing adopted by the Chinese. It is suggested that a law be passed protecting sturgeon less than 24 inches in length. The catfish have thrived wonderfully and have become a popular food fish. Shad have done very well since planted in our rivers, and the whole Pacific Coast is now well stocked. The increase of this fish has been marvelous. This is the only State in the Union where shad can be marketed the year round. Striped bass are not plentiful. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the catch of all kinds of fish will decrease if the Chinese are allowed to use bag nets. Eels have also been a success. It is thought black bass would thrive well. Fish laws are violated on the upper rivers by persons who have established fisheries from Fremont to Redding. The increase since 1879 in the number of outfits for the taking of salmon, and especially in this and last year, has been treble; nets and boats increasing from 220 to 1,500. The cost of running the canneries will average about $50,000 each per year. About $200 is the average price of a net, and owing to the wear and tear they have to be renewed annually. Fishing boats in this vicinity average $200 each, while on the upper Sacramento river a skiff is used, costing about $40. The Commissioners make an appeal to the Legislature to make appropriations for two hatcheries, one in Santa Cruz or vicinity for the hatching of trout, and the other on the upper Sacramento for the breeding of salmon. The Commissioners can no longer look for salmon supplies from the United States Commissioners, as the demand now exceeds the supply largely.

Last week 2,500 trout, of the Lake Tahoe and McCloud river varieties, were brought down from the Shebley hatchery and taken to Folsom, being consigned to General John McComb, Warden of the State Prison, who has accommodations for them. They average about 1½ inches in length, and were strong and healthy.

People will tell yarns about fishing, and we notice the following only in the hope it may induce some of them to issue their tales with some probability of truth. This beats catfish in the Sacramento Slough by the railroad shops gobbling down young half-grown ducks:

"One warm afternoon a stroller, coming to the borders of a small pond, threw himself down beside a little tree that leaned over the water so that its lowest branches were but a few feet above the surface. While reclining in the shade and idly watching the leaves that fell upon the water and sailed away, the stroller suddenly heard a chirping overhead, and looking up saw on a long limb two small sparrows. Near them, fluttering in the air, rising, falling, and and now alighting beside them, was the mother-bird. She was evidently engaged in giving the fledglings their first lesson in flying. But the young birds could not be induced to leave their support; they merely raised their little wings and followed their mother out from the tree by edging along side by side on the limb. As she renewed her efforts, the faster they went, until finally they were out on the very tip of the branch overhanging the water which reflected their every movement.

For some time these motions of the mother and young were kept up, and perhaps our observer sank into a doze, for he suddenly became aware that one of the birds had disappeared, that a great splash had occurred under the limb, and that the mother-bird had changed her cries to those of alarm. But it was evident from the mother-bird's actions that the little bird had not flown away. The stroller concluded that it had fallen into the water, and he rose to see if he could recover it, when there shot up from the water a long, slender fish that quickly darted through the air and snatched the remaining bird from the limb, falling back into the pond with a splash and a whish of its tail. This startling leap astonished the observer, but it also fully explained to him the disappearance of the other young bird.

The pike was evidently out hunting, and spying the birds upon the limb, it had carefully measured the distance, and by two vigororous jumps had captured them both. The mother-bird was both grieved and dazed by the sudden calamity that had befallen the fledglings, and perhaps fearing a similar fate for herself, and soon flew away.

If the idea of the writer should be realized, it would certainly be a grand thing for the amateur fishermen. There is no doubt of the rapid increase of this fine fish in our public waters, from the extreme south to the extreme north, for they abound, we are told, as far as Puget Sound. Fly-fishing for shad would indeed be grand sport. The question, however, of their taking the fly on principle, if we may use the term, is by no means a settled one. During the week we have been examining the authorities on this point, but so far can find no satisfactory evidence that such is a habit of the fish. Still it may be with the shad as well as the black bass, and the latter, in company with Mr. Chas. Keading, we have trolled successfully for in Lake Temescal. Can any one give us the absolute fact of fly-fishing for shad in the Connecticut and Savannah rivers, and the extent to which it is practiced? The matter is of great future interest to California anglers, and we shall be thankful for any authentic informatian we can be supplied with.

A Washington dispatch says: "Senator Dolph was anxious to have a carload of fish sent by the Fish Commissioners to Oregon, but there was no fund to pay for transportation, so he secured free transportation for the Commissioners' car and its attendants over the Northern Pacific Railroad, and it will start in a few days loaded with lake fish. The Fish Commissioners profferred to supply the waters of Oregon and Washington Territory with shad, brook trout, lobsters, and clams, provided transportation could be obtained. For these also, Senator Dolph has succeeded in getting a free passage."

This, no doubt, will be good news for our brothers in the North. In reference, however, to the "clam," it seems to us a work of supererogation to send that animal to Washington Territory, for if there is one place in the world where it exists already by the million and of the largest size, it is in the mud-flats of Washington Territory.

That twenty-foot Lake Tahoe fish has again been seen, this time by Captain Pomin, late of the steamer Tod Goodwin, and Mr. Robinson, of the Lake Shore House, at Glenbrook, both of whom agree with the descriptions heretofore given by the fishermen—that the monster is fully twenty feet long, with a massive and prominent dorsal fin, resembling that of a shark. The owners of a schooner and several fishing boats are going to try to capture him.—*Reno Gazette, Dec. 8th.*

We wish the monster could be caught, or something definite of it ascertained. For nearly twenty years, like the sea-serpent in the ocean, it has been a legend of the lake. All our best newspapermen, Dan Quille, Sam Davis, and men like them, have exhausted their ingenuity upon it, yet still it remains a myth.

In consequence of the late storm our lovers of fishing have not been able to make their usual attacks on their favorite points, and so for the week we have no special reports. We have, however, a few notes we desire to dispose of.

A fourteen-year-old boy killed a ten-foot shark near Santa Barbara recently, after an exciting struggle with the fish. It strikes us the rash boy was fortunate in coming out victor in the struggle.

Two ugly-looking fish which seem to be a cross between the squid and cuttle fish, were taken in San Diego Bay lately.

ATHLETICS.

Definition of an Amateur.

"An Amateur is any person who has never competed in an open competition, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, or where gate money is charged; nor has ever, at any period of his life, taught or pursued athletic exercises as a means of livelihood."

Kittleman Retires.

The King of Sprinters has been a long time quiescent, but this week we received a copy of the Romeo, Mich., *Hydrant*, containing the following notice:

MARRIED.—At the home of the bride in Romeo, Mich., on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 10, 1884, by the Rev. J. A. Young, Mr. M. K. Kittleman, of Harper, Kansas, and Miss Ida Buzzell, of this place. No cards.

Mr. K. has previously intimated that this interesting event was one of the probabilities of the Winter, and its consumation would mark his retirement from the track. The young lady who has united her fortunes with his is represented to be beautiful, accomplished and wealthy withal, a happy com-

bination of the elements of happiness as the world goes. We congratulate him on this last and most creditable win. His genial disposition augurs well for perpetual joy in his domestic environment and his suave ways and native energy can hardy fail to succeed in legitimate business to which he proposes to turn his attention. The bridal pair visited the East on a wedding tour and while in New York received the following "doing up" in the *World:*

Sporting men generally and those particularly who are interested in foot racing will be surprised at the announcement that M. K. Kittleman, America's speediest runner, has been married and will retire from the track. Probably no man in this country has a more interesting history than "Hurricane Kit." To recount his exploits would take up columns of space and the story would seem more like fiction than truth. A few years ago "Kit" was a raw country man. He first put on running shoes at Muscatine, Ia., and could not run 100 yards faster than eleven seconds, but later at Denver he astonished old foot racers by showing an even time performance. The lady "Kit" married was Miss Ida Buzzell, the reigning belle of Romeo, Mich., whose father is one of the wealthiest lumber dealers of the Northwest. There are three sisters, and the fame of their beauty and accomplishments is widespread. One of the sisters is now the wife of Charles McIvor, of Montreal, who startled the pedestrian world three years ago by winning a sprint handicap at Sheffield, England, and gaining for his backers, Homer Pennock and Bob Floyd, a large amount of money. Then he surprised his friends in his run with Charles Biggar, of Toronto. It was McIvor's boast that he was the finest formed man that ever pulled off a shirt on a Sheffield path. The remaining Miss Buzzell is still in Romeo, Mich., and migratory sprint runners with any claims to beauty will wend their way thither and woo the belle of the Wolverine State.

Mr. Kittleman and his wife were in this city yesterday, stopping at the Gilsey House, but left last night for Boston. They were married at Romeo on Wednesday, and will go to San Francisco, expecting to arrive there in February.

Kittleman's experiences are remarkable. His daring exploits in his profession have cast those of such well-known sprinters as Ed Moulton, Pete Duffy, Bill Armstrong, "Hank" Crandall, "Justy" Laudaker in the shade, and it has often been wondered at that he has not met a violent death. Probably the most hairbreadth escape that "Kit" is the hero of was at Leadville three years ago. He was matched to run Cambell at that place, and had agreed to let the native win. His intention was to give the miners a "cross" and win the $20,000 dependent on the result. When "Kit" arrived in Leadville he had boils under his arms and was in no condition to run a race. He also held Cambell cheap, and allowed him to get the best of the start. To the surprise of all in the job, Cambell won by a yard. Those who had backed "Kit" immediately knocked the judges and referee, John W. Cozad, down, and prevented a verdict being given. "Guns" were drawn and the excited spectators prepared to kill Kittleman and all his friends. Cozad, however, prevented bloodshed by saying he would reserve his decision until 8 o'clock at night, when he would meet them at a well-known resort. At that hour an excited mob took possession of the street in front of the saloon and Cozad appeared at the window and said: "Gentlemen, my decision is that Kittleman wins this race." Then he fell to the floor to avoid being riddled with bullets. But the Cambellites were bent on obtaining revenge. They approached a woman named Jennie Craig, who was intimate with Cozad, and the next morning the referee was found dead in his bed. An analysis made at Denver showed that sufficient arsenic to kill fifteen men had been administered him. Kittleman had previously got out of town with a whole hide. Then he went to Trinidad, Col., to "turn" "Bat" Masterson and Luke Short, two men who "run" that paradise. There is no law in Trinidad, but the first to "get the drop" is "boss." Masterson and Short have bloody records, and "what they say goes." "Kit," cool and suave, undertook to get their money by losing a race to Ed Moulton, but the wily gamblers saw through the scheme and drove the pair out of town at the pistol-point. "Kit" was not to be deprived of the money, however, and on his return to Denver met a number of foot-racers at the Windsor Hotel barroom, where they threw dice to see who should go back to Trinidad and "get the party and turn them." The lot fell to Bill Bowman, who was told that he took his life in his hand in going there. He considered $15,000 on the bush worth the risk and went. He made the terrors believe him a "world beater," and soon ran and lost the race, by which Masterson and Short lost all the money they had made at Spanish monte and stud-horse poker during the year. This and numerous other like affairs have made Kittleman comparatively wealthy. He has a large farm near Romeo and intends to settle down and leave the dangerous but remunerative profession of foot-racing. His wife is said to be worth $100,000 in her own right.

George vs. Mathews.

The above wrestling match took place last Friday evening at Platt's Hall in the presence of about 200 people. "Greek" George was required to throw Mathews four times in the hour, twice Græco-Roman and twice catch-as-catch-can. George gained two falls in quick order, but in throwing Mathews the second time, he fell over him and struck his head with great force against some hard substance on the stage, which completely dazed him. Both men came to time, however, for the third bout, but after about twenty minutes of uninteresting wrestling (Mathews acting on the defensive very skillfully), George gave up the contest, explaining that he was unable to wrestle in his present condition. George is a man of great strength, but his knowledge of wrestling tactics is very meagre. Mathews displayed a great amount of pluck throughout the contest.

Myers Lowers a Record.

The principal feature of the joint meeting of the Athletic Association, of the Ninth Regiment, and the College, of the City of New York, was the grand running of L. E. Myers. He made two attempts to beat the 50-yard record of 5⅝ seconds, held by Malcolm Ford. In the first trial the watches showed 5⅝s., and in the second trial Myers made the distance in 5⅛s. The watches all showed the same time. The official time keepers were J. McMasters, G. A. Avery and P. J. Donohue. Myers was in grand form, and our Eastern exchanges to hand claim that he did not beat the pistol.

There is a possibility of Schumaker and Mathews coming together in a Graeco-Roman wrestling match, as the former is determined to train down to 150 pounds. Should Schumaker get down to the required weight of 150 pounds, Mathews must wrestle, (or take water), inasmuch as he has publicly announced his willingness to meet Schumaker at 150 pounds.

Charles O. Breed, the well-known amateur heavy weight lifter, gave an exhibition of his lifting powers in the presence of a dozen gentlemen at his gymnasium, Lynn, Mass., Dec. 13. Mr. Breed lifted with one hand a barrel of flour and fixtures, weighing 219½ pounds, 240 times in one minute, the aggregate weight amounting to 26 tons 680 pounds. He raised the barrel on an average of four times a second. The feat is one which Mr. Breed has attempted before, his best previous record being 20¾ tons in one minute. Among those who witnessed the performance were C. D. Chadwell, justice of the peace, who certifies to the record made, and representatives of the local newspapers. George N. Nichols was timer and Frank H. Cann, superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, J. W. Kimble and Walter E. Slade counters.

Nov. 29th, at Westminster Aquarium, London, track 9 laps to the mile, A. W. Sinclair undertook to beat the amateur record at running 100 miles. He gave up at 91 miles, but surpassed all previous amateur performances from 82 miles to 91 miles, the new records being: 82 miles, 12h. 49m. 50s.; 83 miles, 13h. 3m.; 84 miles, 13h. 13m. 20s.; 85 miles, 13h. 45m. 2os.; 86 miles, 14h.; 87 miles, 14h. 15m.; 88 miles, 15h. 29m.; 89 miles, 14h 44m.; 90 miles, 15h.; 91 miles, 15h. 7m. 20s.

It is painful duty this week to have to record the death of Mr. Horace Hawes, which took place at his residence in Redwood. Mr. Hawes will be remembered in connection with his active participation in all the games of the Olympic club a few years since. His last appearance on the cinder path was at the Recreation grounds in January of '83.

BICYCLING.

Tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen.

The approaching tournament of the Bay City Wheelmen is creating an interest in bicycling hitherto unknown in this State. Over a score of riders will participate in racing for the first time, while there will be but few absentees from among our speedy wheelmen. The entries are filling up beyond the most sanguine expectations. It is to be hoped that the fast riders in the interior towns will enter one or more of the events. At any rate we expect to find among the competitors R. R. Flint, of Sacramento, Bert Moore, of Stockton, E. C. Abraham, of Santa Cruz, and E. Blood, of Haywards. The following is the complete programme, in the regular order, with the list of prizes: 1st, Exhibition by the drill corps of the Bay City Wheelmen; 2d, Seventy-five yards slow race, a bicycle lamp; 3d, Half-mile scratch bicycle race, 1st, Butcher's cyclometer, 2d, Duryea's saddle; 3d, One mile handicap bicycle race (for boys under sixteen), 1st, gold medal, 2d, a bicycle bell; 4th, Two-mile scratch bicycle race, 1st, gold medal, 2d, bicycle lamp; 5th, One-mile handicap walk, 1st, gold medal, 2d, silver medal; 6th, Fancy riding by E. Rideout and C. J. Schuster; 7th, Five-mile scratch bicycle race, 1st, gold medal, 2d, racing suit; 8th, one-mile time race, 1st, Thompson's cyclometer, 2d, cyclists wallet; 9th, Ten-mile handicap bicycle race, 1st, gold medal, 2d, silver medal; 10th, One-mile maiden race, 1st, bugle, 2d, M. I. P. bag; 11th, Two-mile race, grasshopper machines, 1st, Underhill's cyclometer. Intending competitors are once again reminded that entries will be received by E. Mohrig, 252 Market street, up till Saturday, Jan. 3d, 1885.

The Indianapolis Bicycle Club has joined the L. A. W.——The proprietor of *Wheeling* (Eng.) purposes publishing a New York edition.——The Citizens' Club of N. Y, has a membership of '84.——"If I had the villian here I'd make him eat his bicycle, wheel and all," says Pauline Clark's father in speaking of the elopement of Harry Tufts (professional trick rider), with the fair Pauline.——The six-day race talked of between Woodside and Brooks and Morgan and Armaindo is off, the latter party having paid forfeit.——Prince and Woodside are matched for a fifteen-mile race for $100 a side. The race will shortly take place at Chicago.——The ten-mile race at the tournament on January 11th will be a desperate one.——Memphis is to be inflicted with six-days' race, eight hours a day. Another one of Tom Eck's schemes.——One of Eck's "Ghost" Stories: A story is going the rounds that Louise Armaindo and W. J. Morgan rode against horses in a small town in Missouri. The "only Tom Eck," who was with them, arranged a scheme to fill the general purse. Arriving in town, the machines were conveyed quickly to a hotel and locked up away from the gaze of curious sight-seers. To the hotel proprietor, a fat, good-natured but very curious fellow, they "only" vouchsafed the information, as a great secret, that the machines were geared, so that one revolution of the pedal caused two of the wheels, and by that means the horses would easily be defeated. Ten minutes later the proprietor, boiling over with importance, imparted the valuable information to a friend, who told another friend, and so on, in the old-fashioned way, until every one in town knew all about it. Great anxiety to back the bicycles was shown on the track next day, and Eck "scooped" in what little was to be had, while Armaindo and Morgan were getting left the length of a street.

"Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle."

The *Wheel*, a weekly 'cycling journal of New York, in its issues of Nov. 21st, 28th and Dec. 5th, printed several columns concerning the 787 mile tour made through California last Summer, by H. C. Finkler, of the San Francisco Bicycle Club, who sent the report to Karl Kron, in order that the latter might use an abstract of the roads described for his "Ten Thousand Mile on a Bicycle." This book, which will probably appear in March, will contain reports of roads from every State in the Union, (the author himself has wheeled in twenty-four different states and provinces), and also the names of three thousand subscribers, names representing all the important towns of those States, and arranged both alphabetically and geographically. The number of subscribers enrolled on the 15th of December was 2,182; and though the book will be be sent for $1 to each person who pledges in advance to remit that amount on receipt of it, the price to purchasers after the publication day will be $1.50. The edition will be five thousand copies. Full descriptive circulars may be obtained on addressing Karl Kron, University Building, Washington Square, New York.

Prince Successful.

By telegraph we learn that the 15 mile bicycle race between John S. Prince and W. M. Woodside resulted in a victory for the former by 6 feet, after a hard race. The time, 53m. 9⅛s., is very slow for champion bicyclists, even on a seven lap track. The race took place at the meet of the Hermes Bicycle Club at Chicago on Christmas Day. Woodside, it will be remembered, made the 15 miles in his fifty-mile race on a 3⅜ lap track in 48m. 41s.

A Wonderful Invention.

We had the pleasure of inspecting this week a new and wonderful invention in the shape of a steam bicycle. A reciprocating engine is attached to the "Star" bicycle on the bar, which connects the handle with the small wheel in front. Benzine is used for heating purposes and steam can be got up in a few moments. At the present time the supply of the fuel and water has to be replenished every hour, but with anticipated improvements supplies enough for several hours will be provided for. Ninety pounds of steam can be carried, but the machine can be run with twenty pounds. The machine averages about five minutes a mile over any ordinary road. The pedals can be used in conjunction with the steam power whenever necessary and the speed will be inceased accordingly. When the steam power is only used the pedals are brought into requisition for foot rests. By the unscrewing of two bolts the entire machine can be taken off and there remains the ordinary "Star" bicycle in it entirety. Possibly the reader has pictured a machine which is both awkward and cumbersome, so he will be all the more surprised when he learns that everything connected with the steam part of the bicycle, the boiler, water-tank, engine, benzine tank and all the appliances weigh only eighteen pounds. The engine is furnished with quarter horse power. The machine has reached the present state of perfection, only after four years of continuous study and experimenting by the inventor, Mr. L. D. Copeland of Phœnix, Arizona. At the request of several wheelmen, Mr. Copeland gave an exhibition with the machine at the Mechanics' Pavilion last Sunday. The few gentlemen who were fortunate enough to be present, were unanimous in the praise of the invention. The ingenuity of the contrivance is a matter of astonishment to those of a mechanical turn of mind. Mr. Copeland has patented the invention, and is negotiating with the large bicycle firms in the East, for the purpose of entering into some engagement for the manufacture of the steam bicycle. As a great many people are desirous of examining the machine, Mr. Copeland will no doubt engage a hall where all interested will have an opportunity to see the machine at work.

R. R. Sacramento writes: 1st—I notice F. R. Cook credited by a daily paper with riding a quarter of a mile in 36⅛s.; please give particulars. 2d.—What is your opinion of the John S. Prince theory of riding a mile on a bicycle to equal the trotting record of 2m. 9⅛s. of Maud's. Answer—1st.—F. R. Cook was timed a quarter of a mile at the Bay District Race Track in 36¼, but it was not a standing start, besides which there was a very strong wind at his back the whole way. On the same day E. Mohrig also made the distance in 37s. The arrangements for timing were such that accuracy could not be arrived at. 2d.—The veriest bosh imaginable and entirely without any claims for consideration. It is another one of the many schemes resorted to by Prince in order to work the unsuspecting press so as to keep his name prominently before the public. Some people bite at anything.

"The Springfield Wheelman's *Gazette* seems to have John S. Prince on the brain. Little else but items about him can be found in its columns of late.—*Mirror of American Sports.*" The worst case of the pot calling the kettle black that has ever been our good fortune to come across.

The racing machines of some of the competitors for the approaching races, which are kept at the Pavilion, are greatly admired by the rinkers.

Los Angeles has two bicycle clubs, the Los Angeles Bicycle Club and the Centaur Bicycle Club. Neither of them, however, are very active.

The following are the officers of the Sacramento Bicycle Club: President, D. Lindley; Secretary, Robert Hawley; Captain, R. R. Flint.

The Portland Bicycle Club has a membership of fourteen.

There are eight wheelmen in Albany, Oregon.

There are only nine riders in Sacramento.



MAMBRINO WILKES.

BLACK STALLION, SIXTEEN HANDS IN HEIGHT, BY GEORGE Wilkes, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, bred by B. J. Treacy of Fayette County, Kentucky. Dam Lady Christman, by Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief. Second dam by Pilot, Jr. Todhunter's Mambrino, son of Mambrino Chief, his dam Ripton's dam, by Potomac.

This is the largest and one of the best colts of George Wilkes, (weighing 1,260 pounds), combining the Hambletonian and Mambrino strains, and also several thoroughbred crosses. His colts demonstrate that he possesses in an eminent degree the same faculty of transmitting the family qualities to his offspring which put George Wilkes in the front ranks as a sire of trotters.

George Wilkes has 27 representatives in the 2:30 list, of which 14 have records of 2:25 or better, 5 of 2:20 or better, and 3 of 2:18 or better. These are all the get of Geo Wilkes, and do not include Phil Thompson, William H. and other famous grandsons and granddaughters of this prepotent sire.

Will make the ensuing season, commencing February 1st, 1885, at the Drew Stables, STOCKTON, and L. M. Morse's near LODI.

Terms.

$40 for the season, or $25 single service.

This low rate brings the service of this horse within reach of breeders, but does not argue any inferiority to the horses whose services are held at One or Two Hundred Dollars. For further particulars address

A. L. HINDS, Agent.

THE GUN.

The Game Law.

Blank indicates open season.
Star (*) indicates close season.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Quail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Partridge			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Rail			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Grouse	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Doves	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
Female Deer	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Spotted Fawn	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Antelope	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salmon								*	*	*		
Trout	*	*									*	*

OUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Mr. Wm. Golcher, Sr.

In resuming these sketches of our prominent sportsmen, for a time incidentally interfered with, in whatever light his claims may be regarded, none are more worthy of distinctive notice in our columns than the subject of this sketch. From early boyhood he has lived a life of patient, honest industry; from early manhood he has been associated with the manufacture of firearms and the promotion of legitimate sport, in later years, though time has in a measure frosted his locks, he is still the same earnest, skillful mechanic, the same keen sportsman, the same genial companion on the field or at the trap he was when he first cast his lot among us. The great and only drawback to the pleasure of the writer in preparing this sketch for publication, is that he feels this time he cannot do justice to his subject. It is no easy matter to embrace in a short newspaper article the salient points of a long, ambitious and successful life, largely associated as it has been with pioneer events and the progress of State civilization, and, at the same time, do full justice to the individual most concerned. No one knows the difficulties we labor under in this case better than Mr. Golcher himself, and so without further preface, we hope his friends in this country—and they are legion—will, like himself, judge as fairly and be satisfied with the sincerity of our effort.

Mr. Golcher, Sr., was born in Birmingham, England, in 1834, so that he is still in the prime of life, with a constitution that promises a healthy, vigorous old age. At this time his father had established and owned a large factory for making gun locks, and stood at the head of that branch of the business in England, his grandfather being the inventor of the percussion cap, though under some difference to the modern cap and called at the time the "pill cap." In 1840, when only six years old, his father was seized with the desire to emigrate to America, and putting his plans into execution, a few months after was located in Philadelphia. The first business of his father, in his new home, was to take a contract from the Government to make what were called Northwest Flint Locks to supply the Indian trade. At thirteen he developed the mechanical skill that has distinguished his after life, and began to help his father in the large business which the old gentleman had so soon built up. In a year and a half afterwards the percussion cap, as now known, superseded the flint-lock, and the particular business of the young man was to change the lock; so his skill in this particular branch, the modern nipple, which has so often been spoken of in this city, was the result of a practical acquaintance with the percussion lock and nipple from its earliest introduction. At seventeen, by his practical and theoretical knowledge, he worked himself into the position of foreman of his father's establishment, then employing thirty hands, and his knowledge of the percussion locks and the making of rifles became perfect. With laudable pride he still keeps and shows a muzzle-loading rifle he made himself in those days, at seventeen years, from one end to the other without assistance, and which is authenticated by members of the Schlotterbeck family who then worked in his father's factory. For execution and beautiful workmanship this rifle was the finest of the day, and even now will bear comparison for both with many others of more pretentious make. For four years longer he remained with his father, and then at twenty-one went into business for himself, selecting St. Paul, Minnesota, as the place of settlement for life.

At this point we lose sight of Mr. Golcher as a studious and practical mechanic, fitting himself by application to business for that larger field of usefulness opening before him, and come to know him as a sportsman, a prominent trader with Indians, an influential citizen in municipal affairs, and a high State official, and in all these higher and more important relations of life, we shall find him as enterprising, faithful and intelligent as the young mechanic in his father's workshop. He soon made himself known and felt in Minnesota, where he had the whole State to himself, and where besides his regular business he quickly built up a large and lucrative trade with the Indians. In a few years he was known far and wide round St. Paul as a keen and reliable sportsman, and was always selected by the southern gentlemen visiting his section of the country in the hunting season, to head their larger and more extensive camping-out expeditions. These occasions, of course, brought him reputation and business. About this time he made two remarkable guns, one for a great Chippewa Chief, and another for a great Sioux Chief, from which, on account of their character for shooting, he secured a still greater influence and trade with the native tribes in addition to what he had enjoyed before. Seeing the necessity, in order to more generally protect the public game of the State, about this time, he started the first sportsman's club known in St. Paul, and then after a collapse, during his absence for a short time, revived it a second time. As a memento of these days he keeps in his store an excellent photo of the first pigeon match between the St. Paul and Lake City Clubs, in which he can be recognized easily in the ranks of his men. In this match fifteen birds to the man were shot at, and here at this early day he commenced that fatality of missing the *one* bird wanted for a clean score, which somehow has clung to him up to the present time. All know that Mr. Golcher, in our local matches, is a clean, keen, deliberate shot at the trap; that he will kill eleven out of twelve birds straight along, oftener, as we have frequently remarked, than any other one man in our State, and then, as if it must be so, miss a ridiculously easy bird and lose the chief honors of the day. In this first Minnesota match we find the same thing—his club won, but his individual score was fourteen out of fifteen birds. The St. Paul Club, under his guidance, was the largest and best Club in the Northwest, including, as members, the Governor of the State and many other high officials, with a roll of members as high as sixty.

In 1861 an event occurred in his State which in a great measure changed the course of his future life, and was the first link in the chain of forces governing every man's life, which led to his coming to California. This was the great Indian revolt, in which those people, instigated by bad advisers, massacred all the white families living outside the settlements, and destroyed an immense amount of property. When subdued, thirty-three influential Indians were hung upon the same gallows, and most of these being Mr. Golcher's best customers among the different tribes, it finally broke up his Indian trade. The other branches of his business suffered also, for the large number of visitors from the Southern and other States who made St. Paul their headquarters during the hunting season, diminished very much for several years after the revolt, and this, perhaps, was more injurious to his business than the total disruption of his Indian trade. He still, however, continued the even tenor of his way, and in 1869 patented two guns—a breach-loading rifle, and a breach-loading shotgun—for the latter of which he received a royalty for several years. In this year, 1869, he built the *first* large store and factory for the manufacture of rifles, guns and pistols west of Chicago, and this property in St. Paul he still owns. In 1873 he leased this property for five years and retired from business, but continued to reside in St. Paul. During this retirement, without his wishes or solicitation, he was elected to the City Council, and remained in office about four years. During his incumbency of office he was Chairman of Public Buildings and Fire Department, the latter of which he had been an active member for fifteen years. In these positions he acted faithfully to the people, and St. Paul to-day, in public buildings and sanitary measures, bears many evidences of his enterprise, sagacity and liberality. During this period of public life, the Governor of the State appointed him one of the three Fish Commissioners, at the time that the Hon. R. O. Sweeney, a man of the same type, was one of the Board, and the two did much in stocking the waters of the State with choice and valuable selections of fish. From that time up to the present Mr. Sweeney remained President of the Board, and in conjunction with Mr. Golcher built the State Hatchery, covering six acres, a property they still together own entirely. During the time Mr. Golcher labored in this connection, the annual assignment of salmon eggs from the State Hatchery in California, for distribution throughout Minnesota, was 300,000 to 600,000. The average hatch of these eggs reached 85 per cent., so it will be seen how much Minnesota is indebted for good fish food to the intelligent labors of Mr. Golcher. He attributes this large percentage of young fry for subsequent distribution to the pure water used, an element that certainly could not be boasted of at our old State Hatchery at San Leandro.

In 1877 he visited the old home of his family in England, and at the same time traveled over Europe, when he carefully examined the principal manufactures of firearms to note the improvements made. Shortly after he visited England a second time, and the second trip led to his final settlement in San Francisco. During this visit he met Mr. P. Claybrough, who owned a gun-store in this city, under the management of a younger brother, as well as a factory in Birmingham under his own. The meeting resulted in the copartnership of Claybrough & Golcher, as the firm now exists among us, and in 1878 Mr. Golcher assumed the management, his family following in 1879. On casting his lines in this city he soon developed his old fondness for field sports, and quickly gathered round him a large number of friends and patrons among the better and wealthier classes of our legitimate sportsmen. He started first the Pacific Gun Club, which died out during a visit East, but before making this visit the club presented him a handsome and costly gold headed cane fully and duly inscribed. On returning and finding it impossible to resuscitate the Pacific, he inaugurated the celebrated Cosmopolitan Club, which after a brilliant but short career, while Mr. Golcher was again East, also broke up from dissentions among the members. When he found on returning home no hope of re-organizing the Cosmopolitan existed, owing to Frank Maskey, one of the leading members opposing the movement, Mr. Golcher could not live without his regular shoot, which had become second nature to him, he joined the equally celebrated California Gun Club, and of this distinguished body of marksmen he remains a prominent and honored member.

Of the career of Mr. Golcher in California it is not for us to speak, for it is too well known to the legion of earnest patrons and warm personal friends he has gathered around him. As a merchant, gentleman, sportsman, citizen and mechanic he is thoroughly esteemed by all. Although at the head of a large and profitable establishment, ably assisted by his two sons in the store, chips of the old block, and skillful artisans in the workshop behind, Mr. Golcher, still attends strictly to business. If any favorite rifle or gun of his customers needs special work, it is his cunning hand that must do it for them, or they are dissatisfied. In the season when trap shooting is the order of the day, the old veteran is always to be found at San Bruno with his club, but now, as in earlier days at St. Paul, still the victim of fate in missing that *one* fatal bird, mostly the easiest kind of a shot too, that robs him of a clean score of twelve. If at these matches anyone wants to bet a few dollars, he can never go far wrong in backing our old friend for eleven birds—but no more. Long may his life be spared.

The clubs did not do much last week owing to the violence of the storm. Some of them had none of the members out, some had, and those who braved the annoyances of the weather made fair bags. By a letter received by Mr. Bogart from the keeper of the Tule Belle Club, we learned the water was never seen so high on Sherman Island for many years. The ducks, however, were there in multitudes, canvasbacks forming the larger proportion.

The usual army of hunters were out at the Bridges, Alviso and some did well, while others did nothing. Too many shooting for pleasant sport.

The Golcher Brothers have built a new and more comfortable house at Alviso marshes. Judge Rix, the true old sportsman is down there every week. Golcher, Sr., paid a visit to Ryan's Ark, at Bethany, in the early part of the week and had good shooting.

A number of professional market hunters were in town during the week but returned at once to their arks and stations, as they thought they could see as much there as in the wet streets of San Francisco and be a great deal more comfortable. Many of these were going to quit shooting for the market until game brings a better price. They can make nothing at the figures ruling.

Mr. Kelly, of the sportsman's Headquarters, Market street, near Fifth, with his two young boys, was out at Alviso and bagged 78 birds in two days. He could get no shooting after 4 o'clock P. M.

We have heard many complaints of late of the sensitiveness of the Winchester Arms copper-primer now generally used. It is said they are so sensitive, that the concussion of the first barrel explodes the second, without the hammer striking the plunger. Several of the tule hunters have lately been knocked out of their boats by the simultaneous explosion of both barrels and in other cases badly jarred. They declare their intention of giving up the use of copper-primer if continued to be made so sensitive. The cause of this is obvious enough. When hammerless guns were first made, a gun we never did and never shall like, the hammer being short and the springs less strong than in other guns, they often missed fire, and to obviate this annoyance and defect in the gun, a more sensitive copper-primer was substituted. This now produces the opposite extreme, discharges both barrels at once and knocks the poor hunter out in one round badly. If necessary we can give the name of men who have thus suffered.

Mr. Ladd, of the gun store, Kearny street, with his brother and a friend, were out two days at Alviso last week. The party returned with 120 ducks of mixed breeds. They could have got more the last day, but they left their main ammunition supply at the station, not thinking they would require so much. On returning home, Mr. Ladd, in the true spirit of the gentlemen sportsman, gathered all his employes together and treated them to a grand duck supper. They did not drink soda water at the supper either. This was a thoughtful and graceful action of Mr. Ladd, just such a one as we like to commend.

The Valley *Record*, Gilroy, has the following about the local club:

Thirty-seven hunters from Gilroy were present, at Soap Lake last Sunday. The total number of ducks killed was 1,069; highest number by one man, 75; lowest number, 1.——Three hunters killed 55 snipe.——A man and a dog with no gun gathered in 18 ducks that had fallen beyond range.——Fruitig won his wager on his new boat—it did not leak.——The boat race between Whitney and Fruitig, for a purse of $40 comes off on December 25th, weather permitting.——George Eustice is building a boat, and will challenge the winner to a trial of speed on New Year's day.——Did not get the report of the man that capsized his boat and lost his game, or the man who slept in his boat and had to be thawed out or catch the language of the irate individual who crawled up a quarter of a mile to fire on a band of decoys, or what Loupe remarked when he found that Dunham had disappeared with his fine lunch.

Sculling for ducks, which became popular last season, in the sloughs and creeks of the marshes is good sport. Those gentlemen who have preserves and have keepers usually take a man to scull the duck-boat, while they sit comfortably forward and do the shooting. The less fortunate do both the sculling and the shooting. In either case many persons prefer this way of duck hunting to shooting over decoys from a blind.

"A correspondent of the *Call*, writing from Bethany, says that ducks and geese are very plentiful in the tules at that station. Large shipments are made semi-weekly. There is a good hotel for sportsmen at the place and also a lodging house. Old Mac, who resides there and has a boat, is an excellent guide." We heard the same from other quarters. Parties going to this station can reach Bethany, we believe, twice a week by rail, and thence go to the duck ponds by wagon. Mr. Ryan, we understand, has his ark in this neighborhood.

"O. D. Carson returned recently from a trip to Merced county, where he was one of a hunting party of which W. L. Williams, of the Grangers' Union, Arthur E. Howell and George Gray of this city, and John Grider of Lockeford, were also members. Mr. Carson tells about a man by the name of Smith, of Badger Flat, killing 140 geese at two shots from a goose-destroying gun that he had built expressly for his own use. The gun has a bore about an inch in diameter. This story is said to be capable of verification. The party that Mr. Carson was a member of killed twenty-two dozen geese and ducks with ordinary guns in two days and a half's shooting."

Our Eastern brothers were nearly driven mad by the goose stories of California last season. If yarns like the above are continued right along, we expect to have the painful duty of recording many of their deaths from this cause before next May. Yet the gun part of the story is really true. Kaeding and Riddell, Washington St., last year manufactured a "goose gun" to order for a hunter on the Merced Plains, near Merced City, which proved on trial to kill 150 geese at each discharge of both barrels, that is, when the pestilent goose was voluminous enough in spots to enable it to do that slaughter. Why cannot the people of Oregon keep their geese at home and not send them here to annoy our farmers? If they would much heartburning and jealousy would be saved both hear and on the other side of the mountains.

Very Good.

Bison, it is said, are again becoming plentiful in the Colorado national parks. This is because they are carefully protected from slaughter by the Government game-keepers. Does not this show the value of such officers? If deer, elk, or antelope are to be left in this country, it will be through the services only of country game wardens. We must either have these officers or lose our large game. The same argument holds good with trout, and in certain places, with quail. Nothing but game wardens can save the public game of America. The government, equaly interested in the preservation of our public game, as the citizen, may as well recognise the necessity of these officers at once, and thus end trouble, expense and disgrace.

Good for Cleveland.

The President-elect last season was out deer shooting, and like the immortal Washington he scorns to tell a lie. Under the circumstances, if the tale be true, as told by the papers, Cleveland is the man we want for President, for he will not lie. The concluding paragraph of the tale is enough to explain the whole. It is as follows:

"Soon after the Governor got the shot a friend of mine

thought to screen him and wrote to me from Woodhull that the Governor came very near getting a shot at a deer—there was only a little point of rocks that hid the deer when he passed, and when I met the Governor I told him I heard he came very near getting a shot at a deer. His face lit up as he said: 'I did get a shot at a big buck standing not over six rods from me, and I missed him.' Now the man, and an amateur at that, who would not tell a lie under the circumstances can be believed at all times."

THE RIFLE.

Although the weather was very unpropitious on Sunday, the Shell Mound and Schuetzen Park ranges were well attended both by military and private organizations. Rifle shooting has taken deep root and lasting hold upon the sharpshooters of California, and it is now scarcely possible to estimate the excellence to which they will arrive.

At Shell Mound.

The San Francisco Fusileers, a well-known body were out in number, to compete for their monthly medals. This week we can only give the scores of the winners. Fred Kuhls again maintained his supremacy and carried off the first-class medal. The shooting was at 200 and 500 yards with seven shots to the string. The score of Kuhls in such weather, 33 at 200 yards, and 29 at 500, out of a possible 35, is good work indeed. The change from 10 to 7 shots to the string is a recent innovation, which appears to give satisfaction. The scores:

FIRST CLASS.

Fred Kuhls	200 yards	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	33
	500 yards	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	29—62

SECOND CLASS.

P. H. Will	200 yards	3	0	3	4	3	3	4	20
	500 yards	3	2	0	2	2	4	4	17—37

THIRD CLASS.

C. Paston	200 yards	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	26

Some of the German Fusileers, with the spirited Captain Stettin, at their head, were out practicing with their Mauser rifles and made good average scores. We have repeatedly described the object sought by Captain Stettin and his men, and it is a most laudable one. Major A. E. Klose shot with the German Fusileers, and got ahead on the refreshment racket, as he mostly does, especially when it embraces a bottle or two of Iron, Beef and Celery.

Messrs. Haughn, Johnson and Moore made a trial at the 600 yard target. The bull's-eye was barely to be seen, while the outer and inner, or second and third, discs could not be distinguished apart. Still they managed to make good scores, though we scarcely see how they did so. The string had ten shots. The score:

Moore	42
Vaughn	40
Johnson	38

In such weather, at 600 yards out of a possible 50, that is not bad work.

Sergeant Hovey and Smith Carr had another contest on Sunday; 50 shots each at 200 yards, in which neither gentleman shot up to his standard average. The score out of a possible 250 was:

Hovey	45	44	42	45	45—221
Carr	44	40	43	41	46—214

Moore also shot, but he was not in the match, as Sergeant Hovey's letter given below explains. In this first shoot his score was best of the three.

Moore	45	45	43	44	45—222

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 22d, 1884.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN—*Dear Sir:* Noticing one or two errors in the morning papers in regard to the rifle shooting yesterday, I take the liberty to correct them. The 50 shot scores were correct, as far as points go, though the match was between Smith Carr and myself alone, as Mr. Moore did not signify his intention of shooting that number of shots until he had fired about twenty rounds. After finishing the 50 shot scores, Mr. Moore and myself each fired two scores of ten shots, which I give in full, and which he will acknowledge to be correct. They were as follows:

R. C. Moore	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—45
	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5—40
Total										85
Ed. Hovey	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—47
	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48
Total										95

Mr. Moore's score of 40 and my score of 48, which were the last ones we shot, were the only match scores between us, as we then shot for the ducks and soda water(?) for the crowd.

Yours truly, EDWARD HOVEY.

To-morrow the members of the "Big Six" have their second match, the contestants being Carson and Klein against Perkins and Cummings. These are endurance matches of 100 shots each. In the last contest, speaking from memory, their total score was 1,780 out of a possible 2,000, which divided by four gives an sverage of 445 for each. If the weather be favorable it is expected this good score will be beaten. The match is exciting much interest and under any ordinary weather will draw a large crowd to Shell Mound.

At Scheutzen Park, Alameda.

The final medal shoot for 1884 of the California Scheutzen club came off on Sunday at their range at Scheutzen. About 30 members of this distinguished and spirited body of riflemen were present and the usual good time was enjoyed. The shooting was good here also under the weatber conditions of the day. Philo Jacoby again went to the head for the champion medal, but he was closely followod by A. Strecker who finished only four behind. We again say we think it very wrong more copious details of the contests of this distinguished body of riflemen cannot be had. It is, we believe, the most numerous, wealthy and able private association of sharpshooters in America, and its reports are disgracefully meagre. The score: champion medal, Philo Jacoby, 429 rings; first class medal, F. Freese, 385 rings; second class medal, — Krahman, 370 rings; third class medal, Geo. Helm, Jr., 400 rings; fourth class medal, O. Bremer, 342 rings.

On the 11th of next month the Fifth Battalion Infantry, will resume its class medal contests, which have done so much during the past season to improve the shooting of the Battalion Teams, until in fact they have indisputably gone to the front ranks of our State or national riflemen. From the last Battalion orders, issued by Col. Ranlett, we find the following worthy of reproduction in reference to the teams.

"IV. The Battalion Team and Reserve, at date, is as follows: 1, Corporal Ed. Pierce, Co. 'A.; 2, Lieutenant S. I. Kellogg, Jr., Staff; 3, Lieutenant F. Kuhnle, Staff; 4, Sergeant J. A. C. McDonald, Co. A.; 5, Private C. F. Waltham, Co. A.; 6, Sergeant N. Williams, Staff; 7, Sergeant Ed. Hovey, Staff; 8, Private H. H. Burrell, Co. A.; 9, Kieutenant Geo. H. Brown, Staff; 10, Sergeant Howard Carr. Staff; 11, Lieut.-Co. H. D. Ranlett, Field; 12, Sergeant W. T. Carroll, Staff; 13, Private R. C. Moore, Co. A.; Major T. J. Parsons, Field; 15, Private A. A. Smith, Co. C."

Then in reference to the Battalion Trophy matches we find the following, which is certainly worthy of circulation among our riflemen:

"V. No teams having entered to compete for the Battalion Trophy in accordance with Paragraph IV, Battalion Orders, No. 6, c. s., the trophy is again offered for competition, as follows: Matches to be shot on the following dates unless by order postponed from these Headquarters—First Match, Jan. 11, 1885; second match, Feb. 8, 1885, and if other matches are necessary to complete, they will be held every fourth week thereafter until completed; other terms of the match are the same as those published in Orders, No. 6, except that the number of shots and distances is changed to 10 scoring and 2 sighting shots each, for each man, at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Company Commanders are requested to communicate with these Headqnarters, on or before Jan. 1st, prox., regarding the distribution of the Staff between the Companies. Any Military Rifle will be allowed in the matches, and the rules of the National Rifle Assoctation to govern."

We may have a wrong or imperfect understanding of this matter but we thought the Carson Team had accepted Col. Ranlett's challenge, and that the unsettled question of location where the contestants should meet alone kept them apart. As the above order appears, is it not strange that none of our State companies or private teams dare take up the gauntlet so boldly thrown down by the Fifth Battalion?

Owing to the season we have not time, for this issue, to prepare our usual Los Angeles sketch.

Life and Pay of a Jockey.

"Who are these jockeys?" asked the reporter of an old turfman at Jerome Park.

"They are stable boys who show some aptitude for riding, and have good pluck. Of course when they start their lines are not exactly cast in pleasant places. There can be no more disagreeable life than that of a low-class jockey, hanging around stables and begging for mounts. Such an one is everybody's scapegoat, everybody's butt. But for a steady boy in a good stable, who really rides well, obeys orders and is honest, the life is not a bad one. Such a boy as Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Olney, for instance, who is a quiet, respectful, reliable young fellow, gets to be a favorite with his employer, and is very well treated indeed. For a boy of that sort, the pecuniary rewards are considerable. A salary of $80 or $100 per month, supplemented by $25 for riding, $50 for winning a race, with occasional extra tips for pulling off a big event, easily runs up to $3,000 or $4,000 a year, or twice the emolument of the average lawyer, doctor or engineer; and fully up to the income of the captain of an ocean steamer, with his great weight of responsibility. Great jockeys, of course, do much better than this. They are paid like prima donnas or fashionable preachers, but many of the inferior jockeys get much less than the figures I have named. Then every employer is not as good as the Lorillards, and in some of the purely commercial stables the boys have a hard time. But, after all, an ordinary jockey earns better wages than a boy of his class and age could earn in any other avocation, and is regarded as a hero and a swell by his own set.

"But the jockey's life, of course, along with the emoluments and honors, has likewise its shadows. His nerve may fail, when his occupation is gone, for race horses are often vicious brutes and very quick to detect a lack of courage and decision on the part of their riders. Even worse, the jockey may begin to take on flesh, when he either becomes too heavy to ride or is condemned to pass a life of martyrdom in the way of sweats, diet and medicine to keep down the growing corpulency. To this forced wasting may be attributed many shortened lives and broken constitutions.

"Then, in a moral point of view, the surroundings of a racing stable are not especially delectable. There are temptations to drink and excess, destructive to nerve and brain, and there are incidious temptations to dishonesty. When the unscrupulousness of many betting men is taken into consideration, it is creditable to the jockeys that so few succumb. Lastly, there is an ever-present danger from falls and collisions. The danger is not very serious in ordinary flat-racing, and even in hurdling, for but few deaths have occurred in the last twenty years. Neither sort of racing is so dangerous as polo. But accidents do occur, and if they do not cause death, often have lasting effects in fracture and strain.

"However, there are many jockeys, both in this country and in England, who survive all the accidents and temptations of a jockey's career, and live very respectably to good old ages. A man's fitness or unfitness is soon ascertained, and the money and fame, if they come at all, come early in life, when the capacity for enjoying them is at its height." *N. Y. Commercial.*

Point out to your boys all the weak points as well as the good ones of your horses, and see how soon they will be hunting them up themselves. It will teach them to be observing and will have a tendency to make more thorough horsemen of them, which will be of value to them as long as they live. The lack of judgment has cost many a man a great deal of money during his life.

At the annual fair held at Winchester, Virginia, this Fall, the premium for best stallions two years old was awarded to Sam Purdy, Jr., owned by Dr. D. D. Carter, of Woodstock. The same colt was also awarded the special prize offered by Capt. Dangerfield for the best Purdy colt of any age or sex.

The next meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will be held at Chicago, on May 12, 1885.

Commodore Kittson has $176,000 invested in 37 head of trotting horses.

Horse Lore by John Splan.

I have been asked by several persons to state what sulky I think the best and about what weight, and also what harness I like the best. I prefer, and have always used the Cumberfoot harness; I always used Brown's improved High Axle Sulky: drove "Johnson" to one that weighed 49 pounds, but think he could go faster to one that only weighed 45, as he was a very easy horse to drive. Over a half mile track I think it is necessary to have one that is a little heavier than one you would use on a mile track. Some horses are harder than others on a sulky; a steady going horse that does not pull or break will not warp a sulky as much as one that pulls hard; some horses when they break, run sideways which wrenches a sulky very badly.

I have been asked by a party what I think the correct treatment for a horse between heats. There is no particular rule; it depends upon the condition of the horse, the weather and other circumstances. When I bring my horse off the track I throw a light covering over him and give him a few swallows of water. I take his boots off, take a sponge dampened in warm water, sponge his legs from his knees down, and get the dust and dirt off of them; then bathe, with liniment or liquor that has been heated to about blood heat and sponge lightly, then take off the harness and scrape the horse gently, then would sponge him very lightly with warm water heated to about blood heat; would rub him very gently with soft cloths; this is a particular part of the business that I think is very often overdone. Too much rubbing in my opinion makes a horse's skin sore, irritates him, and instead of resting between the heat helps to annoy him.

After rubbing his hair partially dry, would then bathe him thoroughly with a liquor, always being sure to have it at least at blood heat. I am strongly opposed to putting anything cold on a horse's body when he is warm; would then cover him moderately, have him walked in the air, try and keep him out of the draft as much as possible, as I think a draft is what makes horses catch cold.

When you go to hitch your horse up the second heat, be sure and have your boots, harness and everything that will come in contact with the horse, perfectly clean and dry, then you will never have your horses legs or body chafed by the harness. Some horses are very thin in skin and it will chafe and become very painful. In that case I use a strong solution of White Oak Bark and bathe the parts three or four times a day.

In our last, we had advanced until we were giving horses three or four heats twice a week in about three minutes. I would suggest to keep increasing the speed moderately and work him twice a week from three to five miles and score him up and down in front of the stand the same as you would in a race at a moderate pace.

If you have a horse that is a bad scorer take another out with him and score them every time you work them, of course remembering to always do so at a moderate pace, turn them back and forth, make them score in front or behind as you see fit and by continually doing this you will eventually learn them what you want. I tried this plan pretty effectually with "Fanny Witherspoon" and was very much surprised at the improvement it made in her.

The first man who gave me that idea, was Mr. Hickok. In California, in 1879, I saw him train St. Julien. I think he was one of the most unruly and bad acting horses I ever saw at that time. He seemed determined to do just as he was a mind to and nothing right. I watched Mr. Hickok work him. He commenced with him in the morning by having his boy jog him ten to twelve miles, he would come out then and drive him himself until he made him tired, then he would bring his pacer out for company, and it would seem almost impossible to hold St. Julien beside him. He did not try to make him go faster, but simply tried to learn him to let other horses near him; he persisted in that treatment with him until he made him the surest and most reliable trotter I ever saw. I saw a great deal of him while he was on the turf, and think he never broke in my presence more than two or three times, which was something wonderful considering the kind of a horse he was. When I saw him in California I did not think I ever saw any horse who was improved as much by education at this one.

I once had a long talk with a man who was in the habit of learning animals tricks and I got some ideas from him that I think have been very beneficial to me. He said in order to learn an animal anything you must keep up the same thing over and over with him and in that way the animal would find out what you wanted and would as a rule take pleasure in doing it. He thought animals took a great deal of pride in learning and I think so too.

The trouble in learning horses what you want them to do, is that as a rule, they start off with being badly educated and then something like men, learn bad capers easier than they do good ones, so in starting in training a horse you not only have to learn him new capers, but unlearn the old ones.

I have learned that some horses are very much afraid of a noise about a track. It seems they are like people, they can not control their nerves. With those horses I would suggest, to be very careful not to scare them in any way. I have found with a great many horses, that if you will stuff their ears with cotton, so that they cannot hear the noise, they will go better. The noise seems to take their minds off their trotting and the moment they do not hear it they think there is no noise.

Bella, was a very good acting mare, but I found that she would go a great deal better and easier when I had her ears stuffed with cotton.

I drove Nobby in a race last Summer and I stuffed his ears too, and I think it did him a great deal of good, I think the first man who I ever saw try that was my old employer Mr. Mace. By the way I will say that I think he was a young man of more resources of his own than any gentleman I ever saw.

In regard to a horse breaking, a great many people say, when they break they should be whipped, and learn to run. I believe that was the old idea when I was a boy, I think it has been entirely abandoned. My idea is to be very careful and never drive a horse to a break, not even in his work. Learn him that you want him to stay in a trot at all times. There is no reason why a horse should break in his work unless he does so accidentally; as a rule if nothing hurts him and he is properly shod, a horse will like to stay on a trot himself; of course there is a great many horses who get in a temper and break on that account. I think the horse should never be whipped when he breaks nor in fact at any other time. If a horse is finishing a very desperate race I do not think he should be whipped hard enough to hurt him as I think I have seen horses so punished at the finish of races that it has attracted their attention, and that they have lost heats which they would otherwise have won.—*Chicago Horseman,*

THE
Breeder and Sportsman.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO.
THE TURF AND SPORTING AUTHORITY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

OFFICE, 508 MONTGOMERY STREET
P. O. Box 2603

Five dollars a year; three dollars for six months; one dollar and a half for three months. Strictly in advance

MAKE ALL CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., PAYABLE TO ORDER OF BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN PUBLISHING CO

Money should be sent by postal order, draft or by registered letter, addressed to the "Breeder and Sportsman Publishing Company, San Francisco, Cal."

Communications must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith

JOSEPH CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - EDITOR

NEW YORK AGENCY.

Mr. C. C. Pettus at the office of the "Sportsman," 46 Murray Street, is duly authorized special representative of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN in New York to receive subscriptions and arrange advertising contracts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Displayed, $1 50 per inch each insertion or pro rata for less space. Reading Notices set in brevier type and having no foot marks, 30 cents per line each insertion. Lines will average ten words. A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed on 3 months, 20 per cent on 6 months and 30 per cent on 12 months contracts. No extra rate charged for cuts or cutting of column rules. No reading notice taken for less than 60 cents each insertion.

San Francisco, - - - Saturday, Dec. 27, 1884.

Sale Dates Claimed for 1885.

J. B. Haggin, Thoroughbred yearlings and two-year-olds, Driving Carriage and Draft horses. Rancho del Paso, April 17th and 18th.

Theo. Winters, Thoroughbred yearlings. Sacramento, July 16th.

STALLIONS ADVERTISED.

Joe Hooker. Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Three Cheers. Theo. Winters, Sacramento.
Antevolo. J. C. Simpson. 508 Montgomery St., S. F.
Mambrino Wilkes. A. L. Hinds, Agent, Stockton.

Close of Volume.

With this number Volume V. of the *Breeder and Sportsman* comes to a close, and the best commentary on what it has contained is a reference to the index which appears. From that it will be learned that there has been a copious and general treatment of all the subjects embraced in the scope of this paper, and that all of the departments have been duly attended to. It has been the chief aim to make the paper useful and instructive, by offering substantial information on every department of rural life, and in addition to the articles which our own capable correspondents have furnished, there has also appeared a great deal of the most valuable matter from exchanges. Our exchange list contains the very best journals of the day, including papers from all sections of the United States, Europe and Australia, and even the East Indies. This gives an opportunity for selection which has been of admitted value to our readers and which has been a feature which has met with general approbation. In the treatment of sports of all description we have aimed to exclude everything which the most exacting could consider reprehensible, and in this respect feel that we have fully met the promises made. It is emphatically a family paper, interesting young and old who have a fondness for outdoor life, and this character we shall use every endeavor to sustain.

A Merry Christmas.

That Thursday last was an enjoyable Christmas to most of the California people was apparent so far as can be told by outward show. The rain which came so opportunely did away with all fears of a dry season, and as it fell so persistently day after day there was an assurance of a good year. Though the cloudy skies and the moisture was not quite as cheery as sunshine, people were becoming somewhat alarmed at the postponement of the rain, and there were reports of feed growing scarce, and those who have hay and oats to buy were expecting still higher rates. Then there is no real discomfort in California rains. The air is generally bland when the showers have fallen a while, and all that is necessary is to be protected by gossamers and umbrellas to enjoy the salubrity of the atmosphere.

All through the first part of the week the Oakland boats were thronged with people, and those who went from the city on the afternoon trips were loaded down with bundles, which were evidently the contributions of Santa Claus. There was merriment in nearly every countenance and few sombre visages. Even those who had not the means to celebrate as they would have liked, seemed to share in the general good feeling, and make the most of circumstances. That the New Year may be as happy we sincerely hope.

A New Jockey Club.

No one will give a more hearty support to the organization of a jockey club in San Francisco than the editor of this paper. But to carry out that idea we do not think it necessary to attack any other society that aids in keeping up racing, and cannot concur in onslaughts that are as mischievous as they are uncalled for. There is a far better course to pursue than has been mapped out by a few men who never aid in building up the sports of the turf, and whose apparent delight is to find fault, to captiously criticise and to use every endeavor to harrass and annoy. Now that so many wealthy men are becoming interested in breeding and racing it is an easy matter to carry such a project to a successful termination.

The first thing is to draw articles of incorporation and secure subscribers to a fund which will be sufficient for the intended purpose. That a large amount will be required is evident, as the first essential will be a properly equipped course convenient to the city, and which will compare favorably with the racing parks of the East. To purchase the land and place the improvements upon it which will be in keeping with a first-class club will entail an expenditure of about $200,000. While that sum will not build a park on the magnificent scale of Washington Park at Chicago, that of the Coney Island Jockey Club, or Jerome Park, it will be sufficient for all practical purposes, and it certainly seems that such an amount can be raised if a few of the leading men of the State will join in the effort. While it cannot be advocated as a paying investment—that is one which will return an immediate remuneration, if the land be judiciously selected the enhancement in value will eventually repay the outlay. But we do not suppose that the intention of the parties who are the most likely to organize a jockey club is to engage in a money-making scheme, but rather for the encouragement of racing on this coast, and for the enjoyment of true royal sport.

We sincerely hope that the project will be carried out and the scheme consummated in the near future, and that without antagoniziug people by abuse and nonsensical accusations.

Closing of Stakes.

There are many stakes at home and abroad which will close on Thursday next. While the various advertisements give the particulars, we especially desire to call attention to them on this page so that none of our readers can overlook what is so manifestly for their interests to give heed to. The California stakes which close on the first of January are for trotting colts. These are the Stanford stakes for foals of 1883 and 1884 to be trotted in 1886 and 1887 in San Francisco, and the Occident Cup for the same ages to be trotted at the State Fairs in Sacramento in the same year. As will be learned by the published conditions, there is not much to hazard in making the nominations and a great deal of gain in entering into the engagements.

The Eastern stakes which close on the first of January are for running colts, and offer such inducements for California colts as should not be overlooked. As we have frequently advocated the advantages to breeders in in this country which will be the result of generally making entries in the Eastern stakes, and our views are now so universally shared, it is only necessary to refer to the advertisments for the perticulars.

On Tuesday, January 6th next, Messrs. Killip & Co. will sell at auction at the Bay District Track an importation of Clydesdale stallions, bred in Australia and brought from the Colonies to this Coast. The sale will be without reserve as the stock must be closed out. The horses of the Colonies are equal to any in the world and this sale will give breeders and farmers an opportunity to secure superior sires at reasonable prices. The stallions may be seen at the track, and catalogued pedigrees and full information may be had by application to the auctioneers at 116 Montgomery St.

Enough Said.

The *scrumptious* old fellow who, at times, essays to write turf articles for the San Francisco *Chronicle*, has seen fit to attack the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association. That association stands so well with the public that defense is superfluous. If it gratifies him to echo the wailings of a few soreheads we do not grudge him the satisfaction.

The open stakes of the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, to be run at the second meeting, beginning the last week in June, will be found in the advertising department. Nominations close January 15th, and the particulars will be found in the advertisement. Extended reference to these important events will be made next week.

The Turf Outlook for 1885.

Now that the late rains have given a reasonable assurance of good crops the coming year, the prospects for the sports of the turf are very bright. There will be more colts in training than ever known in California before, and it is generally admitted that they are of high excellence. There have been wonderful reports of what the yearlings have shown, and quarters and three-eights run in time that almost staggers belief. In all probability the Spring race meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association will be held as early as it was this year, and that will give plenty of time for those who have engagements in the East to meet them. It is not likely that there will be such a remarkable Springtime as that at Los Angeles, which prevented anything being done with the horses for a long time. This not only stopped the Santa Anita string from running here, but also was a serious detriment to them during the Summer. On account of the long stoppage in their work before leaving home, the preparation had to be hurried to meet their engagements at Louisville, Latonia, and Chicago, and there is little question that the ill effects of it was felt all through the season. Had they been in condition to run at the Spring meeting, with plenty of seasoning work during the Winter, they would have made a better showing. That even as long a journey as from New York here can be made without detriment, is evident from the running of Lucky B., Freda, Gano and Rapido. Therefore there can be active participation in the Spring races at home with good results in the later racing. The journey there is just what is needed, whereas if it precedes conditioning it is apt to be injurious. Altogether we feel confident that the California racing of 1885 will be extraordinary and our horses gain distinction at home and abroad.

The Church and The Turf.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* publishes a letter from a clergyman, in which he says: In the issue of Nov. 21, in giving your account of how Maud S. won the Woodburn Farm Cup, you say, "And several clergymen were there to see that the rules of the church were not violated." In your previous number you stated in regard to this race against time, "Hundreds of church-going people were present, among them several *divines*." Mr. Bonner was gratified to see a placard conspicuously posted on the grand stand bearing the words, "No betting allowed."

From the *stress* laid upon the fact that some of the preachers in Lexington attended this exhibition of speed, it would *seem* that it is a very unusual thing for a church member or a minister to attend a trotting exhibition of speed in Kentucky. I had supposed it was a common thing. I can see no reason why they might not enjoy such innocent pastimes. In nearly every village in the country they attend the amateur baseball games. It is not uncommon for them to have an athletic son who is a *good player*. There is scarcely a game of ball played anywhere that *some one* does not bet on it. If there had been numerous bets made at the Lexington track on the day of the last great performance of Maud S. on the event, *that* fact would not have made it less innocent for the church members or divines, in my opinion. *They* would not have been in any way responsible. That there was *no betting* allowed is so much the better.

But I am not one of those who believe that a church member may not witness a trotting race even if there is money up on it. He has no participation in the betting any more than he has in the bets made on the game of ball in his own village. If he could control it altogether, there would be no betting or gambling, and he does not like it to be a subject of remark that he should innocently witness the *performance*, not the betting.

But if I mistake not, at many of the fairs in Kentucky where premiums for trials of speed are contended for, many of the church men contend for the purses or premiums and yet the managers carefully exclude all betting, gambling and drinking. Am I not correct? I have certainly seen the utmost decorum and good order, and noted the entire absence of the rowdy element at some Kentucky fairs: that all of them are not managed thus I admit, but at many of them the most scrupulous would fail to be able to make a suggestion.

The *Turf* comments: "An observing gentleman writes us that he can see no reason why clergymen should not enjoy with other people innocent outdoor pastimes. We agree with him; but in many places a sentiment, the growth of which was encouraged by clergymen themselves, prevails, denying to church members the privilege of looking upon fast horses in action. At regular turf meetings, where the gambling feature is prominent, clergymen are rarely seen, but they often gather around the speed ring at agricultural fairs. At Lexington, the Fair Association vetoes betting, and thousands, including ministers of the gospel, flock to the grounds to witness the agricultural horse trot. On the same grounds the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Associatton holds its annual meeting, and very few church-going people mingle with the hundreds present, because pools are sold on the races. The same horses generally challenge attention that proved magnets at the fair, but the gambling feature reduces the attendance to beggarly proportions. We are not discussing the principles which underlie either policy. We simply recognize a striking fact. Maud S. trotted for the Woodburn Farm Cup, under the immediate control of the Kentucky Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association, but under the no-betting rule of the Lexington Fair Association. It was known in advance that Mr. Bonner would not permit pools to be sold on her, and this fact, as well as the fame of the mare, brought out the clergymen and the church-going people. The arguments of our correspondent with regard to the church-member who does not bet himself not being responsible for the bets made by wordly-minded enthusiasts are sound, but the trouble is to get people warped by prejudiced to accept them as such. Maud S. will be trained next year, and started to further reduce the record. Her owner will yield to the desire of thousands who wish to see her perform in public, but he will insist upon the no-betting rule being enforced. He will not allow her to start on tracks, the managers of which do not promise in advance to suppress all pool-selling on the struggle against time. A performances of this kind will prove acceptable to hundreds who do not now attend circuit races, and it will act as a lever to lift the trotting turf into a higher and purer atmosphere."

Improving the Trotter.

I had a pleasant chat with Mr. C. J. Hamlin, at his office in Buffals, N. Y., and as he is well known as one of the largest and most successful breeders of trotting horses in the country, I naturally asked him to give me few of his ideas on breeding, as I knew his views were founded on what he deemed sound experience, and not theory alone—or, as he himself expressed it, "There is no use of a man going back experimenting over the same ground that others have explored before him, but we should rather utilize the researches that they have brought forth, and then seek to employ our energies in beginning where tested theory leaves off, and and thereto. The science in breeding that speeds begets speed is well established, and in looking over the great sires of all times, I think that those of to-day stand pre-eminently in the front rank. Why? Because no matter how successful a sire may be, some of his sons and daughters are sure to outclass the others, and not only equal but probably excell their parents. Then, if from the pick of these sons and daughters we breed again, all other things equal, we may reasonably expect and are morally certain their offspring in turn will develop some again superior, and this gives us two improvements on the original stock, and so we proceed, always utilizing the best as a means of process and leaving the remainder to fill in the gap of more moderate success. Thus, in my opinion, while I concede the Hambletonian family to be the greatest family of trotters of earth, and would consider the breeder almost insane who rejected the great value of their blood judiciously used in producing troters, I firmly believe the present members of the family in some individual cases to be far superior to the parent stock, not only in speed, but in their ability to transmit that speed to their offspring. In my opinion, each generation has produced an improvement on the proceeding one. Hambletonian was greater than Abdallah, and Alexander's Abdallah greater than Hambletonian. Alexander's Abdallah gave us Almont, a still greater sire, and he in turn has given us wonderful sires that, I believe, will eclipse in time even the fame of their illustrious progenitor. I have a son of Almont that already leads his sire at the same age, and that I consider a greater stock horse, and one that, with the same years of allotted usefulness, will undoubtedly eclipse the record made by the head of this branch of the Abdallah family; but already, I have from his loins one that I consider as destined to be even greater than he, and that is in the light of present knowledge well nigh the acme of progression in breeding. But I except, if my life is spared, to be able in time to improve upon him, and so I think we should ever strive to progress, and not be satisfied with what has been accomplished.

"The man at the present day who believes in standing still or retrogression is an anomaly. We see it exemplified on every side. In every walk of life are utilizing the exprience of the past, and adding to it the progress of the present. Should it be any less true in breeding? I think not, else is the whole system only one of chance, and the immense capital invested and energy concentrated merely resting on the turn of experiments.

"Another very important point, I think, is too often neglected in the problem of scientific breeding. How often do we see a horse clothed with speed leading all competitors, but with head and neck extended, possibly on a level with the withers, and carrying his tail like a dog who has just escaped a dangerous antagonist. Deprive such a horse of his speed and what is his value? His owner would not be seen behind him, and the chances are he would be worthless for labor. Now, if in addition to the speed, the horse had carried his head erect and his tail thrown out in the air, added to a well-formed, even handsome body, in short, a horse that would attract attention anywhere, irrespective of speed, and how much would be added to his value? More than can be computed in any calculation of mere dollars and cents. I claim, and am demonstrating, that we can and should breed both style and speed, and then we shall have nearly a perfect horse. It is no longer a theory that a horse transmits not only his speed, but his stamina, gait, and general carriage and style. Why, then, should the latter be neglected when they can be obtained without any sacrifice of the former? The possession of these qualities has entered largely into my consideration in selecting my sires. I recognize the greatnes of George Wilkes, and believe him a greater sire than his progenitor, and I prophesy his entire sons will not only add to his fame, but some one or more eclipse it, and in turn serve as stepping-stones on the road of progress."

"Now that you have given me your ideas of sires, Mr. Hamlin, will you kindly tell me something about the dams you would select?"

"Certainly. I would have them with a strong dash of thoroughbred blood, for I believe that it is very beneficial in this way. We have assumed and it cannot be contradicted, that the sire transits the trotting instincts, gait, etc., to the foal. Now, when the mare comes from a strain of blood that has also been improved upon for years, in stamina and conformation, giving us particularly the extended play of the lungs so neccssary to any horse in a hard struggle at either gait, we thus unite to the qualities of the sire these qualities from the dam, and the result is pretty near an ideal trotter."

"But is not the hot thoroughbred blood apt to make your colt flighty?" I suggested. "We now have some examples on the turf of performers with a world of speed but unbalanced brain, consequently they cannot utilize their power."

"Thoroughbred blood is not necessarily hotheaded. We see quiet, well-dispositioned runners, as well as trotters. I would not have a hotheaded cross on any consideration. My main point is this: We should strive to unite the best qualities that are to be obtained on both sides, and while I do not think that thoroughbred blood has ever given us one second of additional speed to trotting, I do think the stamina and additional lung power to be obtained by using it judiciously is very beneficial to our trotting stock. In regard to the value I place upon the different great trotting families, as to speed-producing qualities, I rank the Abdallahs or Hambletonians, as they are often termed, first, the Mambrino Chiefs second, the Pilots third, and Vermont Black Hawks fourth. I think these families have given us about all there is of the trotter, and the best qualities of each, combined with a little approved thoroughbred would give us an ideal horse, with not only almost unlimited speed at trotting, but stamina, soundness of wind and limb, and a faultless outline of proportion, which, with the graceful carriage, would give us what is now the exception instead of the rule—a handsome trotter."—*Straightedge, in N. Y. Sportsman.*

It is thought that the distinguished Australian horse Martini-Henry, who last season won the Victoria Derby and Melbourne Cup in the same week, will never start again. One of his legs is swollen greatly, said to have been caused by a boot which he was wearing.

Early Training of Trotters.

That the breeeder of horses from trotting strains must seek, by performances at any early age of the stock in which he has an interest, to bring its merits conspicuously before the public, is a fact too well established to need arguments in its favor. That the excessive training of baby trotters is, in a general way, harmful, will hardly be denied even by the most enthusiastic advocates of early developement. But it is precisely this excessive training, this unnatural and long-continued strain upon the muscles and bones of these baby trotters that sensible men seek to avoid, and too much emphasis can not be placed on the warning given by our correspondent not to overtax the colt.

Ten years ago, when the practice of training trotting-bred colts at two and three years of age was first begun by a few Kentucky breeders, their methods called forth the opposition of northern men, and the controversy which at once arose as to the good and evil results of early training was carried on for some time through the columns of various journals in a most spirited manner. That it resulted in any change of programme being made can not truthfully be said. The opponents of the practice at which criticism was directed claimed that while one colt passed unscathed through the ordeal of training at two and three years of age dozens of others were ruined, and that this charge was at that time in a large measure true can not be denied. But with experience came wisdom, and in these days the men who cripple young trotters by overwork, at a time when they are not fitted by nature to endure a severe strain on their physical organizations, are few and far between. Of course there is now and then to be seen on some race track an ignorant, brutal fellow, who keeps hammering away at a colt or filly, out of whose life all the joy and ambition has gone, and that, instead of improving, retrogrades day by day, until there is not left even the natural speed with which the animal was endowed when the so-called training began.

But that, with proper handling, many trotters are ruined by early training is not at all clear. The first three-year-old to beat 2:30 was Lady Stout, and although she never improved much in speed the work given her in youth does not seem to have had any ill results; and the same may be said of Mambrino Bertie, that was bred and trained by Dr. Herr, who developed Lady Stout. Other trotters that have led the van in the way of fast records when young might be adduced as evidence that early development does not necessarily mean early decay. So So astonished the country in 1877 by trotting in 2:31 as a two-year-old, and yet she trained on, and her record of 2:17½ was not made until she had passed her sixth year. Aldine and Maud S. drew Mr. Vanderbilt a mile in 2:15½ when they had both reached years of maturity, and yet both of them were "baby trotters," Aldine beginning work by winning races as a three-year-old, while everybody knows that in her fourth year Maud S. trotted a public trial over the Lexington track in 2·17½, and that she was sold to Mr. Vanderbilt for $21,000 solely by reason of that performance. As a six-year-old she trotted in 2:10¾, and, with more or less training every year of her life since she was a three-year-old, she keeps on going faster and faster all the time, and her record of 2:09¼, made within the present month, is the best standing to the credit of any trotter. Jay-Eye-See, that trotted in 2:19 as a four-year-old, 2:10¾ as a five-year-old, and 2:10 as a six-year-old, is certainly a poor argument for those who decry early training so loudly and with such persistence, as he is to-day as sound in wind and limb as any man's trotter. The fastest young trotter of them all at all ages is the California filly Hinda Rose. She trotted in 2:36½ as a yearling, the best record for that age, and as a three-year-old her mark was 2:19½, which still heads the list, and this year, although, by reason of death in the family of her owner, not allowed to take part in public contests, she has trotted an authenticated trial in 2:15. Here is a filly that has been in training from the time she was weaned, and when any horse goes in 2:19½ as a three-year-old and in 2:15 the following season horsemen know that the machinery that produces and carries this great speed must be in the very best of order; that there must be no flaws or weak places. But it should be remembered that all the horses mentioned were treated kindly and intelligently, and that there was no attempt on the part of those who handled them to carry on the work of training as it would have been conducted in the case of an older horse whose bony structure was complete and whose muscles had the streugth and firmness of age. In other words, the training was not overdone, and it is to this point that breeders should give careful attention. Moderate training will not hurt a healthy young trotter, but all work and no play will ruin the best one ever seen.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

The famous jockey, Fred Archer, has rambled West and fell in with John Splan, upon whom Dan Mace's mantle seems to have fallen. The ready-witted John must have his little joke, of course. Archer states: "Splan told me if he didn't know I was a jockey he'd take me for a gentleman."

Major H. C. McDowell has become sole owner of Dictator, having recently purchased the interests of Messrs. David and A. A. Bonner.

McLaughlin has ridden 122 winners this season—the highest number ever achieved in America.

THE KENNEL.

Pacific Coast Field Trials.

EDITOR BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN: Had the Greeks never fought the Persians we should never have heard of Marathon, and had there been no Pacific Coast Field Trials, the sleepy hollow of Walltown Timber would never have been disturbed from its Rip Van Winkle slumber. It has had its brief existence and is now consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets." A worse ground for a field trial of pointers and setters could not have been found in California. It was bad enough last year, but this year it had been used as a sheep ranch, and what little natural grass—of the poor man variety—that was not eaten off by sheep, was so trampled down as to leave the ground absolutely bare, and as a handler remarked, was "more like a skating rink than a ground to try dogs on." I must except greyhounds, for the number of hares exceeded the quail. Besides the dogs from Gilroy were not accustomed to hares—not seeing one in a week's hunt—and they were so delighted with the novelty that they preferred trailing them to hunting quail. The ground also had been hunted over all the season by market hunters and others, and what few birds were left, were exceedingly wild and cut up into small bevies, and the cold north winds had dried out every particle of scent.

As Hamlet to Ophelia, "Conception is a blessing, but not as ye shall conceive." So, reporting is a blessing, but not as ye shall report. Your reporter—although no name or *nom de plume* is affixed to his report—is well known to be an excellent writer and a first-rate sportsman, who has done much to encourage field trials and bench shows in this State, and an enthusiast in everything pertaining to dogs, but enthusiasts, although useful in their vocation, have generally a little of the "crank" about them, until matured by time and experience. He is also strongly imaginative and his "poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling," is constantly suggesting an ideal of what a dog should be—for practical he really is not—and unless it comes up to his Procrustean standard it is a "worthless brute," a "half-bred cur," and not worth powder and shot enough to shoot him. Before commencing his report proper, he indulges in much prelimmary remark and erroneous criticism, and reasons without the least consideration. He imputes cause for effect, and effect for cause. He says, "The handling this year was more pointless and worse than the last." A thoughtless assertion, when last year it is well-known that some of the dogs had little or no previous training, and this year some five or six of the best dog-breakers in the State were present with dogs, upon which they had bestowed much time and labor, and were anxious to vie with each other in showing the best trained dogs. Again he says, "The dogs had their own way and as a consequence the trials were not so satisfactory as they might have been." It would have been more correct to have said that there were no birds and no cover, and dogs which had been accustomed to both were totally at a loss to know what they were brought there for, and galloped about promiscuously, looking for game—for there was nothing to obstruct their view—instead of using their scenting faculties. In fact they were turned into *gaze* hounds. A quail was "*a raravis in terra.*" and therefore, instead of huuting for them, they took to to trailing hares, the only game therewas. Two or three days hunting over such ground and such game would unbreak the best dog ever turned into a field, Many heats were run without getting a point, or even seeing a quail. Even "Dorr," the veteran and beautifully trained dog, had no chance to make a point, although he hunted energetically for nearly two hours. What few points were made, were the result of mere accident and lucky was the dog that stumbled upon one, thereby winning the heat. I have no hesitation in saying that if the dogs were run again with plenty of birds and good cover, a complete change of places would be the result.

What we term "scent" is very little understood. "We cannot tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth." It frequently happens in a fox hunt in England, that although every thing seems favorable, the hounds are completely at fault, and the most experienced hunters can assign no reason. In the report of the All Age Setter Stakes at the Eastern Field Trials this year, Dr. Rowe says, "Throughout the day there seemed to be conditions under which the dogs could not handle the birds with satisfaction to themselves or to their handlers."

At all events dogs in good form would jump right on top of birds in the open, light, sedge grass, and in the woods it would happen too, that each of a brace would show the same tendency to make more flushes than points. And this was done by dogs such as Foreman (for which $2,000 was refused), Gladstone Boy, Paul Gladstone, Diana 2d, and others of equal note. I wonder, had your reporter been there, if he would have called them "ground hoggers" with no noses. When he has had more practical experience, and has tried his hand at breaking a dog or two for a field trial, and comes to read his present remarks, he will be astonished at his own assurance. To run a field trial successfully there should be a superabundance of birds and good cover. The great test of a dog's breaking is how he will behave amongst many birds, as the excitement of much game tries his steadiness and shows the quality of his breaking. Again, birds should be killed before the dogs in various ways to test their proficiency in dropping to shot and wing. Trials might be run off much more easily if five or ten dozen birds could be trapped, and let out a dozen or two at a time on the ground to be hunted over. We should then be certain that the dogs would have an opportunity to find game, and the judges could speedily decide which was the better dog. As it is, it is as much chance and guess work as real merit that decides a dog's fate. When, during the trials, we did come across a few birds with a little grass to hide them, the work done was as good as could be desired. What could have been prettier than the difficult feat of pointing and roading a winged quail for over 150 yards by Orear's "Pearl," when all the spectators insisted that it was not the winged quail she was after, and which she finally retrieved alive. Or the termination of the heat between Bow, Jr., and Lemmie B.; nevertheless, we must live and learn. The Board of Directors no doubt intended well, but the selection of ground was unfortunate.

The arrangements for the reception of visitors does them great credit. But more than that, the kindness and consideration for their comfort after the day's work was done, cannot readily be forgotten. Nothing but friendliness and good feeling prevailed, and after the trials were over for each day, no more thought was given to the dogs, except to feed them well, and sociability and good cheer were the order of the evening. No kicking or grumbling at the judges' decisions, but all enjoyed and laughed at the bad or good luck they had met with. The meals were good and well cooked, under the supervision of a very polite gentleman of African descent, and too much praise cannot be given to the "Major" who conducted the bar. The Major is a man of much experience in that particular department, and had laid in his stock with the most liberal calculation, but alas! for the uncertainty of human happiness, he had not made a correct estimate of the extreme sociability of sportsmen at a field trial, and on the second morning of the meeting with a melancholy visage he informed the gentlemen present that the bar—like a good many banks of the present day—was closed with assets *nil*. A deep gloom settled upon all who heard the sad tidings, and like all bad news it soon spread through the camp. A council of war was called, and an express sent to Folsom, some ten miles away, for a fresh supply, which arrived in due time, thereby turning "the Winter of our disconent into glorious Summer."

The club has obtained many accessions to its members and they hope yearly to improve in the quality and training of the dogs entered. The yearly subscription is small, only five dollars, and if the sportsmen of the State would give the Club their support, suitable grounds might be rented and the game preserved for the sole purpose of field trials. A week's respite from the cares and anxieties of business and pleasant association with brother sportsmen would be highly enjoyable, and to see the merits of different dogs compared in the field, a treat to the lover of dog and gun.

GILROY, Dec. 22d. E. LEAVESLY.

ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!

—-o—

Hammerless Guns

AT REDUCED RATES.

One A1AA1 Chas Rodgers, Fine Damascus steel barrels, Horn heel plate, Pistol grip, Anson & Deely lock, Deely & Edge fore end, 30-inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs. 2 oz. List price, $175. Price now, $125.

One Harrington & Richardson Damascus steel barrels, pistol grip, Horn steel plate 30 inch 12 gauge, 7 lbs. 10 oz. List price, $120. now, $80.

One A1 Chas. Rodgers, fine Damascus steel barrels, Deeley & Edge fore end; pistol grip; horn heel plate; 30 inch 12 gauge; 8 lbs. 14 oz. List price, $125; now, $75.

One A1 Chas, Rodgers; fine Damascus steel barrels; Deely & Edge fore end; pistol grip; horn heel plate; 30 inch 10 gauge; 8 lbs. 6 oz. List price, $125; now, $75.

These guns are choke-bore, new and in perfect order. On receipt of $5 will be sent C.O.D. for the balance of selling price.

E. T. ALLEN, 416 Market St.

KILLIP & CO.,

LIVE STOCK AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

116 Montgomery Street, San Francisco

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Sales of Ranches & Live Stock.

Will Sell in All Cities and Counties of the State.

REFERENCES.

J. S. CAREY, Sacramento. J. D. CARR, Salinas.
R. P. SARGENT, Gilroy. JOHN BOGGS, Colusa.
P. A. FINIGAN, San Francisco.

HAVING CONDUCTED SOME OF THE MOST successful sales, notably those of Messrs. Whipple, Colgrove, Dietz, Coutts, Dougherty, Newland & Hammond, Daniel Cook and others, we feel assured our ability to give satisfaction in all business intrusted to our care. Sales will be made in all cities and counties in the State. We have in contemplation a series of consignation or breeders' sales, similar to those so successfully held at the East. We will be pleased to enter into correspondence with parties desiring to participate in such sales. Private purchases and sales of improved live stock of all descriptions will be made on commission and stock shipped with utmost care. Several fine ranches at private sale. Purchases and sales made of land of every description.

KILLIP & CO., 116 Montgomery street.

Montana Horse Ranch FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ABOUT 2,000 GELDINGS Mares and Colts, 500 acres patented land controlling the water supply for many thousand acres of pasturage, several thousand acres fenced and fencing material on the ground for some 15 miles more, good barns, corrals and comfortable house. Hay, Grain and supplies for one year; Farming utensils, Wagons, Harness, a few cows and everything necessary or required to carry on the business of horse or cattle raising on a large scale.

Will give time on part of the purchase money if desired. Apply to or address

M. SALISBURY, 320 Sansome street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Thoroughbred

SETTER PUPPIES.



ENGLISH SETTERS, FINest breed imported. Irish Setters, from Champion stock imported by R. W. Hill of Oregon. Pedigrees guaranteed. $25.00 each at six weeks old.

Apply to

E. LAVESLEY, Gilroy.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Inventors' Institute,

105 STOCKTON STREET,
(Corner of O'Farrell.)

Patents Procured for $65, and Patents Negotiated. Send for Particulars.

RACING PLATES.

RACING PLATES OR TRAINING SHOES OF any size of weight, forwarded on receipt of price, $2.50 per set. All plates and shoes guaranteed to be of the best material and workmanship. Samples can be seen at the office of the BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

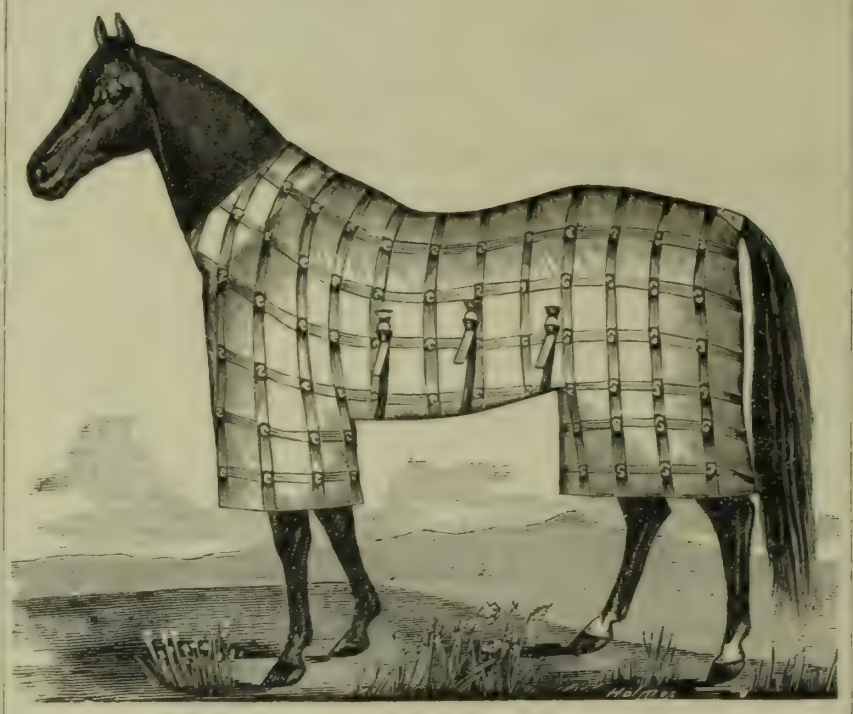
Address, M. J. O'LEARY,
San Buena Ventura, Cal.

TIPS.

Tips of all sizes for Trotting, Running, and Road horses can be obtained by application to

PAUL FRIEDHOFER
351 Third St., San Francisco

IMPROVED HORSE CLOTHING.



Secured by Letters Patent ISSUED MAY 27, 1879 REISSUED MARCH 29, 1881.

The above cut represents the body-piece, the patent also covering the improvements in the hood. The following are the claims granted:

1. An improved blanket or covering, consisting of the body-piece A, flap C, and the extension B, formed or united together, so as to cover the body and legs of the animal, substantially as herein described.

2. The blanket or covering A, having the flap C, and the extensions B, to fit the fore and hind legs of the animal, front fastenings F G, and the permanent straps or bands E, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

3. The blanket or covering A, with its extensions B, permanent securing-bands E, and the front fastenings F G, in combination with the elastic neck-extension H, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. The blanket A and hood J in combination with the elastic connecting-strip I, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

5. The close-fitting hood J, having the elastic band I, beneath the jaws, so that they may be allowed to move without disturbing the fit, and adapted to be secured to the cover by means of straps, substantially as herein described.

6. The improvement in covering-blankets for animals, consisting of the blanket A, having the flap C, and permanent straps or bands fixed to it to secure it around the body, whereby the use of loose surcingles is avoided, substantially as herein described.

Manufactured and for sale by

L. D. STONE & CO.,
422 and 424 Battery St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FAIRLAWN, 1884.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Now ready for distribution. Contains descriptions and pedigrees of 252 head of High-Bred Trotting Stock now at Fairlawn. Will be sent free to all applicants who enclose 3 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

25 HIGHLY-BRED BROOD-MARES,

Bred to the Fairlawn Stallions, and

130 HEAD OF VERY PROMISING YOUNG STOCK,

Consisting of Young Stallions, Fillies and Roadsters, are offered at *Private Sale.*

THE ONE PRICE PLAN Is strictly adhered to at Fairlawn, and the price of every animal for sale is printed in the catalogue. Purchasers from a distance can buy on orders at exactly the same prices as if present in person. All stock sold on orders can be returned if they do not come fully up to the descriptions given.

The Stallions in use at Fairlawn are

ALMONT 33.

Represented in the 2:30 list by 24 performers, with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:30. Limited to 20 approved mares at $300 the season.

HAPPY MEDIUM 400.
Sire of 18 performers with records of 2:30 or better. Limited to 25 mares at $150 the season.

ABERDEEN 27.
Having ten of his get with records ranging from 2:15½ to 2:27¼. Limited to 40 mares at $150 the season.

ALECTO 2548.
By Almont, out of Violet, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Limited to 30 mares at $50 the season.

STARMONT 1526.
By Almont, out of Starling, by George Wilkes. Limited to 50 mares at $50 the season.

Ethan Allen, Jr., 473, used as a Private Stallion.

The Fairlawn Stallions in 1883 had eight new ones of their get to make records of 2:30 or better, and three new ones to enter the 2:20 list. The sons of each of these stallions are siring trotters. Almont has six different sons that have sired 2:30 trotters. Mares failing to get with foal can be returned in 1885 free of charge. For further information, and catalogues containing full particulars, address

Lock Box 392. WM. T. WITHERS, Lexington, Ky.

GUNPOWDER.

The California Powder Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cannon, Sporting, Mining and Hercules Powder,

Jno. F. Lohse, Secretary. **230 California St., San Francisco.**

ASHLAND PARK

TROTTING STUD

NEAR LEXINGTON, KY.

B. J. TREACY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS STRICTLY A BREEDING FARM. FOR though training is done, it is only for the stock belonging to the place, or those purchased from the proprietor. The proprietor of Ashland Park has no pet trotting family; his aim is to secure and have at all times for sale choice representatives of each of the leading families, these being the Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Clays, Pilots, Black Hawks. At Ashland Park may now be seen splendid specimens of the get of such stallions as George Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Patchen, Clark Chief, Edwin Forrest, Blackwood, Sentinel, American Clay, Administrator, North Star Mambrino, Bourbon Chief, Regular, Balsora, Howard's Mambrino and Homer. The steady aim is to possess nothing that does not trace through the best class of speed-producing trotting crosses, along all the blood lines, right to the thoroughbred. For catalogues or further particulars address

2 17yl **B. J. TREACY**, Lexington, Ky.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

John A. McKerron,



MANUFACTURER OF

FINE HARNESS

AGENT FOR

Famous Whitman Saddle and Halter Bridle,

AND CELEBRATED

Stick Fast Toe Weights.

HORSE BOOTS AND TRACK WORK

A Specialty.

232 Ellis St., opp. Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

W. H. Woodruff,



VETERINARY DENTIST.

References:

Scott & McCord, Fashion Stable; Wm. Gerhart, Nevada Stable; J. M. Parker, Telegraph Stable; O. Hinkley, Baldwin Stable; Col. Dickey, Bay District Course; C. W. Smith, H. McConn, J. C. Simpson, J. P. Kerr city; R. F. Simpson, A. Gates, Robt. Glover, G. Lapham, Oakland.

Office at Fashion Stable, 221 Ellis street.



FOR SALE.

Thoroughbreds

OF ALL AGES.

ENQUIRE OF

HENRY WALSH,
Sup't Running Horse Dep't
Palo Alto Stock Farm

DEER HOUNDS.

WANTED TWO YOUNG DEER HOUNDS, DOGS. Address with price and other particulars

123 California Street, S. F., Room 9.

Found at Last GOLD SEEKERS FRIEND If you will send us TEN CENTS silver or stamps we will mail you NEW CASE & CONTENTS (just what you require to make READY CASH AT ONCE, thereby adding many hundred dollars to the profits of the year. It never fails. World M'f'g Co. 122 Nassau St. New York.

HERD AND SWINE.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Charles Gudgell, Secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association, sends a copy of a paper read before the association, Nov. 19th, by H. D. Adamson. We extract the following:

The headquarters of the Aberdeen-Angus are the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, although within the past twenty years are reared extensively in Kincardine, Bauff, Moray, Nairn, Inverness, and have found great favor in the northern counties of England. There is a diversity of opinion as to the origin and antiquity of the breed. I believe that they are indigenous to the northeastern counties of Scotland, and from time immemorial have been reared in those counties. The supposition has been put forward that centuries past a "spontaneous" hornless beast had been preserved and bred in with such another accidental specimen, and hence the origin of the breed; but as the hornless type when crossed with pure horned breeds predominates, I feel convinced that for centuries the Polled Aberdeen-Angus has been a "fixed" breed. Had it not bean so we should not find the polled type so impressed in crosses of two and three generations, whether from the male or female. Take a well-bred Aberdeen or Angus bull, use him with any breed in existence—Shorthorn, Longhorn, Hereford, or even West Highlander—and one hundered to one you will have a polled result and black in color, which, if a heifer and re-crossed with any pure horned bull, the offspring will again be polled. Again, cross a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer with any variety of the horned breeds, and you will have a polled calf, and probably black, and that produce crossed again will also be polled. I think these facts alone argue the antiquity of the breed, and prove their fixity of type. Another of the chief distinguishing characteristics of the breed, in addition to the want of horns, is the distinctly rounded contour of form, for whereas the form of the Shorthorn, Hereford, or any other breed might be described of a square type, that of the Aberdeen or Angus is rounded. The color should be a "whole" black and unbroken, although white udder is by no means objectionable, in fact, it in general points to a good milker.

Red calves will now and then appear in the best herds; they do not denote impurity in any way, but simply "cry back" to those times when "the fancy" was not so despotic and reds or brindles were not objected to. But the *bete noire* of a polled breeder is the scurr, which is a diminutive horn and quite loose. On no account should a male, however fascinating in shape, if descended from a family showing a tendency to these, be used in the herd. Scurrs are never found on the head of the true type of the Aberdeen or Angus Poll, which ought to have a high poll—if flat on the crown of the head then look for scurrs. It was formerly asserted that the Aberdeen-Angus did not come early to maturity—breeders and feeders were themselves to blame for their assertion—true, the breed generally has been greatly improved of late, but formerly the Scotch grazier thought it necessary to send nothing to the London market under four years of age, and at that time the national fat stock shows gave no encouragement to early maturity. Now the grazier and breeder finds the necessity of quick returns, and instead of the ponderous polled Scotts that one was accustomed to see in London Xmas markets, £44 to £48 each, and scaling 10 to 11 cwt. (1,100 to 1,300 pounds) dressed meat, there is a greater demand for 24 to 30 months old, which easily realize from £30 to £35, and even up to £40, scaling from 8 to 9 cwt. (1,000 to 1,100 pounds) dressed. It has only been within the past four years that the national fat stock shows have opened a class of young steers in the polled section, which includes Galloways, as also the Aberdeen and Angus. Not unfrequently I hear those who are acquainted with the breed, say that they are small and under size, and when they have seen them alive have undervalued their dead weight at 200 pounds on a 1,000 pound carcass. They do not take into account the short legs and the "negative color—what is more deceptive than black?" Again, this breed is excelled by none for crossing purposes, whether by using the shorthorn bull and Aberdeen and Angus cow or visa versa. The usual practice in Scotland is the Shorthorn sire, although on account of the scarcity of females, the Polled sire on Shorthorn and cross cows has been resorten to with equally good results. The greater part of the cross breeds exhibited at the great fat exhibitions—and the cross bred class is the acknowledged feature of the show—is the Aberdeen-Angus cross, and I say, without fear of contradiction, the money prizes are invariably awarded to that cross. In 1880 an Aberdeen and Angus cross was the champion of the London Smithfield show, and by the Queen's command was sent to Windsor for inspection. The inherent level feeding of the Polled breed makes them invaluabls as butcher animals, either as pure or crossed with any other breed. In going the round of the National English and Scotch shows the Summer, one could not help being struck with the remarkable contrast between the high-fed Shorthorn and the equally high Aberdeen-Angus—the one so fearfully patchy and overdone—the other as level, sleek and gay, yet fat and firm as could possibly could be conceived.

"Hoe the Taters."

A party were one day discussing the question of "luck," and as a rule rather complaining of the share of it which had fallen to their lot, when an old colored man, who had been an attentive listener, observed that he "always had good luck with 'taters *what were well hoed.*" There is a world of wisdom in the observation, and as a general thing men, and especially farmers who cultivate their opportunities, seldom have cause for complaint that times do not use them reasonably well. But opportuuities must be perseveringly cultivated. There may be some money made in favorable seasons even by practicing slipshod and half-way methods of farming, but the compensation at any time is meagre, and the time will surely come to every farmer when these methods will bring the sheriff. Compelled by the stress of circumstances, perhaps, to commence in this sort of way, the farmer should neglect no opportunity to bring himself and his farm out of this rut; and just in proportion as he succeeds will he be content with the "luck" which attends his labors. He should make the production of live stock as much a feature of the farm as the circumstances of its location will permit, and make that pay to the very uttermost. And if any farmer should not know that it pays better, is more economical and productive of more profit to keep the very best stock he can get than to keep any other, that farmer, should "hoe his taters" next time he has an opportunity by subscribing to a good live stock or agricultural paper, for he will find it will bring him "luck." Times are hard and dull, everthing and every kind of business is depressed, and there is no one but to some degree feels these effects. But on whose shoulders do they rest with the greatest weight? The farmer whose main dependence is upon grain-raising and whose cattle and hogs are of the ordinary unimproved kinds, feels this depression almost as keenly as any other class, while those who rely mainly upon live stock production and who have given proper attention to securing cattle and hogs of improved character, feel this depression less than any other class of men in the world.

The present condition of affairs is by no means exceptional—it is history repeating itself. The whole world goes to wrestling, and every few years every business interest takes a tumble, but every time the meat-producer is found on top. There should be no farmer so dull that he cannot profit by these lessons. But joining the church will not save the sinner. There is something else more important; and any kind of live stock will not make the farmer independent and hold him abreast of the full tide of that degree of prosperity which belongs to the time and the section in which he lives, but he must have *good* animals, just the best which he can obtain and maintain, and then he must regard them and treat them as the best friends he has on earth. We have a world of sympathy for every honest, industrious farmer who is "hard up," but if he has been long on the farm and done nothing towards securing himself by good stock from these depressions and embarrassments which come so often, we cannot help thinking he has himself to blame for some portion of his misfortune, and that if he had been more diligent in "hoeing his 'taters" he would have had less occasion for complaint.—*Breeder's Gazette*

The Hog Cholera.

We fear there is no room to doubt that the dreaded hog cholera is once more causing havoc among swine in many parts of the country. From Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, we have numerous and in several cases well authenticated rumors of its ravages.

Some veterinarians, notably one of the most distinguished gentlemen of that profession, recently in attendance at the Chicago cattle convention, hold that there is no cure for hog cholera, and the general opinion of the best informed persons regarding the various nostrums sold as hog cholera cures, is that they are humbugs. Recently, at the Iowa cattle meeting, "Hog Cholera" was the subject of wide discussion. Remedies of various kinds were recommended, the admixture of carbolic acid in the feed, to the extent of a quart of the acid to a barrel of slop-feed, seemingly receiving the most general commendation, while others pinned their faith to burnt corn, coal, etc. Some claimed immunity from the disease in virtue of having sulphur wells, the water of which was accessible to the hogs; at the same time we know of one case, where after years of immunity, attributed to the same cause, the disease finally showed itself with very fatal results.

It is quite probable that where taken in time, some of the remedies spoken of above would secure good results, but where the disease once gets a good start in a herd, the chances are that it will take its course, and a very costly course it will be. We wish to emphasize two very important points in this connection. First, if prompt application will render any remedy effectual, it is essential that the owner should speedily detect symptoms of disease; and while it is rare that a horse or cow will get ailing without atttracting the attention of the owner or his man, the case is different with hogs, which are too often treated with indifference and neglect which allows disease to get its hold on the herd before any remedy or the isolation of the first animal affected, is undertaken. Secondly, the constitution of the hog is tried by over-feeding, by a steady diet of corn, close quarters, filth and improper ventilation, in a manner which any other animal would resent by dying at once, but the hog, thanks to continued crossing, is endowed with a natural disposition to take life as it comes, and puts up with neglect and ill-treatment until disease comes, to which, lacking health and stamina, it is compelled to succumb. Exercise is another potent factor in the matter of health, which is too often disregarded by the breeder of swine. Give the swine a little more attention, the advantage of hygienic laws and in a word, remember that it is with them as with cattle, to succeed well with them you must think well of them.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Near the Limit.

Close observers of the Western cattle business are authority for the statement that very much of the range country is now stocked to its full capacity, and that much of the remainder consists of lands purchased by companies, and will be reserved for such increase as those already in the business may see fit to make. If this be true, the time is not far away when the investiment of capital in the direction will reach its limit. Huge cattle companies within the past two years have taken up the bulk of the good territory available, and the organizations formed hereafter must depend largely for their success upon their ability to select judiciously among the steadily diminishing number of suitable ranch sites. The problem of location has come to be a paramount one, and one whose solution is a matter of constantly increasing difficutty. It must be remembered that it is not all of the oldtimes American Desert that can, under existing circumstances, be utilized for stock-raising. There are vast areas so arid as to afford nothing like the sustenance necessary for the the thrift of cattle, and so thoroughly void of water that animal life cannot flourish upon them. Necessity will perhaps drive stockmen to the reclamation of more or less of these places by irrigating processes, but it does not seem likely that a great deal will be accomplishad in this line All efforts at artificially fitting the country for occupation by live stock must result in a lavish expense which would render ranching an entirely different business from what it has heretofore been. In view of all these things, and the evident disposition among capitalists to increase their ranch investments, those who have flourishing cattle interests in secured desirable localities are to be congratulated upon that fact. They are in the posession of property which, barring the one danger of contagion, is never likelyto be of less value than now, and the probabilities concerning which are that it will steadily appreciate. Nothing in connection with the signs of the times is more clearly defined that this, and it would be an adverse train of circumstances indeed which could change the probabilities.—*Pittsburg Stockman.*

There is a great difference in pigs. A very shrewd farmer when he had a litter of pigs used to cull out two or three of the poorest and dispose of them for whatever he could get. So soon as they were old enough to eat, he placed the smaller ones in a separate pen and fed them liberally, but never kept them long. If a pig is born a runt, it will on the same feed be smaller all its life, and at ten to twelve months this difference will amount to from 50 to 500 lbs. Calculate this difference on, say ten, fifteen, or twenty animals, and you can realize the importance of this advice.

Sugges tions to Beginners.

[Judge T. C. Jones in Breeder's Gazette]

The most difficult problem the beginner in fine-stock breeding has to solve is that of pedigree. A great many farmers, perhaps a majority, regard pedigree as of very little consequence, while of those who think it material perhaps a majority over estimate its importance. These latter are of two classes—one being composed of persons that have been much interested in tracing out the details of the genealogies of the most fashionable families of Shorthorn cattle, set about breeding as if the chief object were to construct fine pedigrees, rather than the breeding of cattle of profitable qualities; the other class is composed of dealers in pedigrees, who buy and sell with sole reference to the whims of fashion in this regard. But a still larger class err in the opposite direction, and insist that pedigree is of no value whatever.

The beginner, whether in the usual occupation of a farmer or as a professional breeder, must be careful to avoid this error. It has been the custom of many writers to attribute marvelous faculties, and the most wonderful achievements to men who have been distinguished in the early history of improvements in the breeding of domestic animals. It has been said, for example, that Bakewell, the well-known breeder of Long-horn cattle and Leicester sheep, was the discoverer of the foundation principle in the breeder's art, *that like begets like.* Of course a fact so obvious and self-evident as the inheritance by the offspring of the qualities of their parents must have been understood by civilized people in all nations, and, therefore, long before Bakewell's time it was the custom of the farmers of England to select such animals as they deemed the most perfect for breeding purposes. Their opinions as to what constituted excellence were, in some respects, erroneous, and, to some extent, corrected by Bakewell, the Collings and others; but whatever model the breeder approved governed his choice in selecting his breeding stock. As the profits of live-stock farming increased, greater attention was bestowed upon its management. Not only were the best animals selected for sires, but the particulars in regard to the ancestors of the breeding stock, were more carefully looked into. The Studley Bull, Hubback, Favorite, etc., were animals of high renown, and, it was therefore considered desirable to secure stock tracing descent from those famous bulls. But if it was important to secure good sires, and the sons or grandsons of such sires, it was obvious that it was equally important to look into the merits of the cows and the dams of the cows. And it was thus that the system of written and finally of recorded pedigrees originated—to ensble the breeder to ascertain the character, as to excellence of the ancestry of his stock. For this purpose and in this sense, the opinion advanced by Bakewell, that "everything depended upon the breed" (or pedigree) was true.

Granting all this, the new beginner will inquire, as one did in a letter received only last week: "How am I to get posted in regard to the different families of cattle? What is the difference, for example, between a Duchess and an Oxford, a Rose of Sharon and a Young Phyllis or a Josephine? What strain would you advise me to buy to begin with?"

It is impossible to give categorical answers to such questions as these, though they are constantly suggested to the uninitiated by the language of writers whose habit it is to speak of these several tribes as if they possessed the characteristics of distinct breeds.

As to the Duchesses and Oxfords, as now bred, there is certainly very little difference even in blood, the two strains having been inter-bred to such an extent that there is about as much Duchess blood in the Oxfords as in the Duchesses, and as much of the Oxford in the Duchesses as in the Oxfords. And if we go back to the original sources of excellence in what is called the "improved Shorthorn," to wit: the Hubback, James Brown's Red Bull, etc., as crossed on the Lady Maynard blood, producing Favorite, Comet, North Star (458), etc., we shall find that purely-bred animals of all these strains are full of it, and therefere, as respects the mere matter of pedigree, there is much less difference is often assumed.

As to pedigree, the beginner should see that the stock he select traces in all crosses to imported animals; and if his object is to establish a herd of high rank, he should be able to trace their lineage to English herds of accredited reputation.

So much for pedigree. But the beginner is to remember that however complete and perfect this may be in form, it will be of little value unless it is furnished, and the animal purchased of a man of integrity. We have had, of late years, in breeding stock of all descriptions, very special and complicated rules in regard to making out and recording with a view to preventing frauds, all which utterly fail to protect purchasers who may deal with adroit scamps. Among breeders of established reputation, whether of horses, cattle or sheep, we believe the utmost good faith is observed, as a general rule, as well in the matter of pedigree as the health and condition of the stock they have on sale; and it is very seldom that we hear of any complaints from those who deal with them.

The *Western Rural* says: There is no safe method of determining butter qualities of a herd except by churning the milk of each cow separately. The bulk of the milk is not a sure indication. Very often the cow that gives but a moderate quantity of milk may yield the largest amount of butter. In breeding up a herd a knowledge of the characteristics of each cow will enable the dairyman to breed for the best results, as the superior cows may be used for breeding to thoroughbred bulls. It does not pay to keep the calves, unless the merits of their sires and dams are well-known.

Speaking of the Devons a recent writer says of their beef-producing qualities: The offal being light in proportion to live weight, make them a good butchers' beast; and then, as the English express it, there is more ninepenny and less fourpenny beef. The fat, instead of being laid on the inside as tallow, is marbled with the lean, making the beef better and the loss by tallow lighter on the butcher. The beef of the Devon compares with that of the more bulky breeds as the mutton of the Southdown with that of the Cotswold, or the pork of the Essex or small-boned Berkshire, with that of a five hundred pound Poland-China.

One of our exchanges says to bed hogs liberally with straw. We are inclined to think that editor never raised swine. Hogs in herds should not be bedded with straw. Isolated hogs may have a small amount of litter. If hogs in droves have litter they will become overheated; the cold air when they enter it will chill them, and in the end a seriously diseased condition of the body will be produced. The only fit litter for swine in droves is dry earth with a slight admixture of sawdust; this will absorb all the urine and not overheat the hogs. The bed should be changed at least once a week.

FOR SALE,



The High Bred Trotting Stallion,

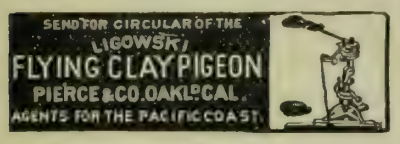
ARTHURTON.

Bay horse with black points, 15¾ hands high, foaled 1873, bred by F. A. Foster, Irvington, New York.

BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN.

First dam Imogene, by Seeley's American Star; second dam by Abdallah; third dam by imported Bellfounder; fourth dam by Royalist, son of Commander, by imported Messenger; fifth dam by Hardware, son of imported Messenger. Arthurton is a pure gaited trotter, and although never prepared for racing has shown a mile in 2:28½. Having been almost exclusively a private stallion his opportunities in the stud have been limited, but enough to prove his quality as a sire of trotters. In his first season he was bred to five mares, and of the produce are Arab, :20½ and Joe Arthurton, 2:25½, either of which could have beaten 2:20; although they had comparatively but little handling. Several others of his get have shown ability to beat 2:30. Arthurton was four years old when he sired Arab and Joe Arthurton, and no trotting sire living or dead can show such a record at the same age. He is a sure foal getter, and is only sold for want of use, as most of the broodmares now on the place are his daughters and must be bred to other stallions. He will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars address

WM. CORBITT, San Mateo, Cal.,
or 218 California St., San Francisco.



The Firm also carries a large stock of

HARDWARE, RIFLES, GUNS, PISTOLS,

Of every make

CARTRIDGES, FISHING TACKLE, RODS and FLIES,

in every variety, and all articles belonging to the Sportsman's outfit on REASONABLE TERMS.

Wellington's Improved

EGG FOOD.

Now is the time that every one should feed this Egg Food to their poultry, one tablespoonful every other day to each dozen hens. It will keep them free from every disease and make them lay through the Fall and Winter, when otherwise they would stop. NOTE.—If no using the Improved Egg Food you know your hens are not laying now, so do not stand in your own light by delaying to try it. 1 lb boxes 40 cts. 3lb, $1. 10 lb, $2.50. 25 lb, $5.—Costing only 50 cents per week to feed 100 hens. Kept by all grocers and druggists everywhere. Any not having it should write for trade terms and supply themselves. B. F. WELLINGTON, Manufacturer. Agent for Perfect Hatcher Co., of New York, and Importer and Dealer in Alfalfa, Evergreen Millet, Vegetable, Grass and every variety of seeds.

425 Washington St., San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

Brood Mares, Fillies, Colts, Etc.

THE GET OF

Electioneer Gen. Benton,

Piedmont,

AND OTHER NOTED STALLIONS OF PALO ALTO.

These horses are all highly bred and are sold only on account of the crowded condition of the quarters at the farm, caused by the rapid increase in numbers. For further particulars apply to

Charles, Marvin,

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

MENLO PARK.

Stick-Fast Toe-Weight.



This Toe-Weight, wherever introduced, has effectually supplanted every other kind. All prominent saddlers and horsemen in the U.S. recommend them in preference to any other. Sizes 2 to 12 oz. Ask your dealer or send to

MILES & ANDREWS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, Fentonville, Mich.

The Perfection Driving Bit.



SAFEST AND BEST FOR GENERAL USE,

To Control and Educate the Trotter, Roadster, or Carriage Horse, and to Break the Colt.

NO HORSE CAN GET HIS TONGUE OVER IT.

Will positively prevent and cure **Pulling, Side Pulling Lugging, Tongue Lolling,** and will not make the mouth sore. Hand-forged, Tested and Guaranteed.

MR. W. W. BAIR, of Cincinnati, O., writes that it worked to his complete satisfaction.

MR. JOHN MURPHY, of Fleetwood Park, New York, advocates its use by every horseman as an article of great merit.

The firm of HIGBIE & PORTER, trainers and drivers, Canton, Ill., say: "Having tried your Perfection Bit, we can freely reccommend it to all horsemen, for luggers, side-pulling, and tongue lolling. Easy for the horse as well as the driver. We advise all to give it a trial."

J. W. PAGE, Esq., of Cheyenne, Wy., says: "The Perfection Driving Bit prevents and cures habits where all others fail."

Mr. MATT TANNER, of Albany, N. Y., says it is the boss.

MESSRS. BAKER AND HARRIGAN, Great Meadow Farm, Comstocks, N. Y., claim it is the best they ever tried.

Upon receipt of price will forward by mail or express or will send by express, C. O. D., with privilege of examination. No. 1, nickel, $3; No. 2, ex. nickel, $4; No. 3, half silver, or oroide, $5; No. 4, full silver or oroide, $6. For sale by all dealers in harness and saddlery, and by the Proprietor and Manufacturer.

In Ordering Give Width of Mouth, Measuring From Outside of Cheek.

HARRY LOWE,

MONTPELIER, VERMONT.

All Persons are Cautioned to Beware of Infringements, Imitations, or Falsely Termed Improvements of this Bit. Look for Name and Date of Patent on each one.

The Washington Park Club,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Announce the following additional Stakes, to name and close Jan. 15th, 1885, and to be run at their second meeting, beginning the last week in June, and ending the second Saturday in July, 1885.

The Washington Park Cup.

A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards; $100 each; $25 forfeit, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $2,000 added; the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $2,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter.

The Columbia Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages, $50 each h f, or $10 if declared out on or before May 15th, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights, 5 lbs. below the scale. Winner of any race in 1885 of the value of $1,500 to carry 5 lbs extra. One mile and three-quarters.

The Oakwood Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $800 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race, after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Great Western Handicap.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $50 each, h f, or only $10 if declared out on or before May 1st, 1885. Declarations void unless accompanied with the money; $1,000 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. Weights to be announced April 1st, 1885. A winner of any race after the publication of weights, of the value of $1,000, to carry 5 lbs., of $1,500 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

The Boulevard Stakes.

A sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each; $10 forfeit; $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner in 1885 of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs., of three or more races of any value, 7 lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

The Quickstep Stakes.

A sweepstakes for two-year-olds, (foals of 1883); $25 each; $10 forfeit, $750 added; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes. A winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Half a mile.

To be run under the American Racing Rules, which require ALL ENTRIES TO BE NAMED.

A Programme will be arranged for ten or more days' racing, and five or more races will be given each day. A Programme will also be arranged for a Fall Meeting to begin Aug. 29th and end Sept. 5th, for which Stakes will be advertised to close, in March, 1885.

Please observe that in the above stakes, declarations are permitted for a small forfeits.

Turfmen failing to receive entry blanks can obtain them by applying to the Secretary.

Nominations and all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. BREWSTER, Secretary.

P. H. SHERIDAN.
Lieut. Gen. U. S. A., President.

Deer Hound Pups

FOR SALE.

THREE DOG PUPS, OUT OF IMPORTED Gruagah, by Hector. Apply at this office, or to Capt. A. C. Hutchinson, on the Fair Grounds of either Sacramento, San Jose or Stockton, during their respective sessions, where a full-grown imported specimen of the breed and the pups can be seen.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

ROBERT BECK.

Breeder of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle Registered Jerseys of both sexes for sale. Postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.

Notice.

HERBERT H. BROWN, M.P. | GEO. H. HOLMES,
NUGENT W. BROWN, | C. BRUCE LOWE,

TRADING AS

BROWN BROS. & CO.,

STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,

Auctioneers, Horse, Cattle, and Property Salesmen.

Are prepared to accept orders from breeders in America to select and forward stock from the Australian Colonies; or they will undertake to receive and dispose of stock from America; or act as Agents for California firms.

References kindly permitted to J. B. Haggin, Esq., and Major Rathbone of San Francisco.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Wright, Heaton's Buildings,
Pitt Street, Sydney,
New South Wales.

TIPS AND TOE WEIGHTS.

A Natural and Plain Method

—OF—

Horse Shoeing,

With an Appendix,

Treating of the Action of the Race Horse and Trotter as shown by instantaneous photography.

BY JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,

AUTHOR OF HORSE PORTRAITURE.

Round-hoof d, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long
Shakespeare.

PRICE RETAIL:

In Paper Covers.....$1.00
In Cloth.....1.50

TRADE SUPPLIED ON USUAL TERMS.

Mailed to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

Send orders to

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS CO., or
BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN,
San Francisco.

The BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, a weekly journal devoted to the interests of breeders of domestic animals and the advancement of all legitimate sport. Subscription price, $5 per year.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Editor.

The above treatise, 200 pages, will be sent free to yearly subscribers who send orders direct to the office

508 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco

Short Horn Cattle.

Thoroughbred and Graded Short Horns for sale at San Mateo Rancho, San Mateo. Apply on premises to S. G. Goodhue; or Wm. H. Howard, 523 Montgomery St, S. F.

ROADSTER WANTED.

A ROAD HORSE OF THE MORGAN OR ENGLISH Cob type for dog-cart service. To be bay, solid color or with black points, about 15½ hands high, from 5 to 8 years old, close built, well rounded form, sound and well broken. Speed not essential, but style on the road desirable. Any one having a horse of this description for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing, P. O. Box 2,225, San Francisco.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

WE EXPECT A CONSIGNMENT OF 50 HEAD about the last of November. For particulars address H. & W. PIERCE, 728 Montgomery street.

EDUCATIONAL.

BARNARD'S

Business College, 37 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

DIPLOMA of Mechanic's Institute Fair, 1884, Awarded to this College.

"Our College Ledger."

Contains full particulars regarding the College Departments, Courses of Study, Terms, etc., etc. **Send for a Copy.**

HEALD'S

Business College, 24 Post St.,

—San Francisco.—

The most popular school on the Coast.

E. P. HEALD President. C. S. HALEY, Sec'y

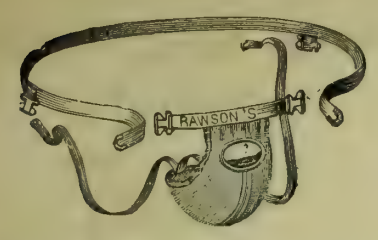
☞ Send for circular. 61

NEW MAPS.

—OF—

San Francisco.

Just published by Warren Holt, 413 Montgomery St. Compiled to date from official sources. Complete in every respect—streets, grades, railroads, public buildings, etc. Soundings on the city front and Fort Point. Printed on the finest map paper. Size, 4 by 5½ feet. Price—Mounted on ash rollers, $10; book form, with muslin back, $8; plain, $6.50. WARREN HOLT, Publisher, 413 Montgomery Street.



Suspensory Bandages.

A perfect fit guaranteed. Support, Relief, Comfort.

Automatically Adjustable.

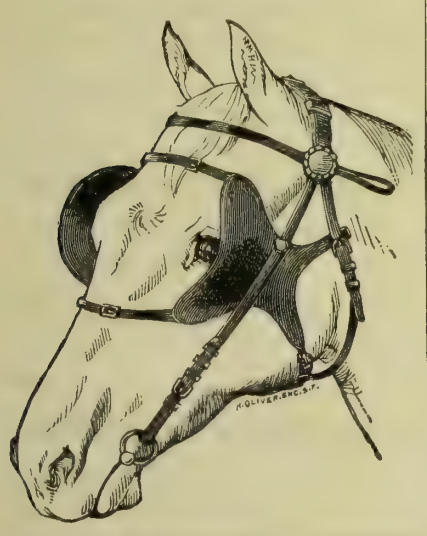
DISPLACEMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Treatise on Nervous Tension and Circular mailed free.
Sold by Druggists. **S. E. G. RAWSON,**
Sent by mail safely. Patentee, Saratoga Springs, N.Y

IMPROVED

Blind Bridle & Winkers

FOR RACE HORSES.



Secured by Letters Patent, July 25, 1882.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure my letters patent, is:

1. The part D, supported by the side straps of the bridle, extending back as shown, the front having an opening into which the blind is fitted, substantially, as herein described.

2. In a bridle, in combination with the extensions D, the curved blinds F, secured to such extensions, and as shaped, to give full freedom and ventilation to the eye while circumscribing the vision, substantially as herein described.

3. In a bridle, and in combination with the extensions D, blinds F, and side straps A, the screw, nut and washer E, to secure the blind and allow it to be set, substantially as herein described.

4. In a bridle, and in combination with the check-pieces D and blinds F, as shown, the straps or bands G and H, connecting the branches or extensions above and below the eyes, and having the adjusting slides or buckles, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

5. In a bridle, and in combination with the blinds F, supported and pivoted to the bridle so as to be movable about the point of support, the adjustable front straps or bands G and H, and the rear band I and the throat-latch or lash connected with the blinds, and adjustable, substantially as herein described.

The above are the claims allowed by the patent office, and though the corresponding letters do not appear on the cut, the general principle will be understood.

It meets with universal approbation, doing away with all the objections urged against blinds, and at the same time giving complete control of the line of vision. By throwing the lower portion of the blind up something of the same effect on the action follows as is induced by toe-weights. This is especially the case when young colts are the pupils, teaching them to bend the knee without the strain of weights on the feet.

For bridles of all descriptions apply to

JOHN A. McKERRON,
No. 230 and 232 Ellis St., San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA

Electro-Plating Works,

653 MISSION STREET,
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on all Metals.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Plating Carriage Hardware and Harness Trimmings of All Kinds.

TABLE WARE AND BAR FIXTURES REPAIRED and plated at the lowest rates. Copper plates silver-plated for saving gold. All work in our line guaranteed.

KEATING & FAGAN, Proprietors.

BIRCH'S KEY WILL WIND ANYWATCH — AND NOT WEAR OUT

SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circular free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

The Weekly

Breeder and Sportsman.

THE TURF

—AND—

SPORTING AUTHORITY

Of the Pacific Coast.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, - - - Editor.

—o—

THE TURF,

ATHLETIC,

CRICKET

KENNEL,

GUN, RIFLE,

YACHTING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - - - $5.00
Six Months, - - - - 3.00
Three Months, - - 1.50

Advertising Rates made known on application.

Breeder & Sportsman Publishing Co.,

No. 508 Montgomery St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

P. O. BOX 2603.

NORTHERN DIVISION

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

BROAD GAUGE.

WINTER TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1884.

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Passenger Trains will leave from, and arrive at, San Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets) as follows:

LEAVE S. F.	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE S. F.
†6:50 A M	San Mateo, Redwood and Menlo Park.	6:35 A M
8:30 A M		*8:10 A M
10:40 A M		9:03 A M
*3:30 P M		*10:02 A M
4:30 P M		3:36 P M
*5:15 P M		†5:02 P M
6:30 P M		6:08 P M
8:30 A M	Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stations.	9:03 A M
10:40 A M		*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		3:36 P M
4:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monterey.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Hollister and Tres Pinos.	*10:02 A M
*3:30 P M		6:08 P M
10:40 A M	Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel (Camp Capitola) & Santa Cruz.	6:08 P M
*3:30 P M		
10:40 A M	Soledad and Way Stations	6:08 P M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only (Sportsmen's Train.

☞ STANDARD OF TIME.—Trains are run on Pacific Standard Time (Randolph & Co.) which is Ten (10) minutes faster than San Francisco Local Time.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10:40 A. M. Train, except Pescadero Stages via San Mateo and Redwood, which connect with 8:30 A. M. Train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, at reduced rates to Monterey, Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz; also to Paraiso and Paso Robles Springs.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

For Sundays only, Sold SUNDAY MORNING, good for return same day.

For Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sold SATURDAY and SUNDAY only; good for return until following Monday, inclusive, at the following rates:

Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.	Round Trip from San Francisco to	Sun. Tkt.	Satto Mon. Tkt.
San Bruno	$	$ 50	Mount'n View	$1 50	$2 00
Millbrae		65	Lawrences	1 50	2 25
Oak Grove		90	Santa Clara	1 75	2 50
San Mateo	75	1 10	San Jose	1 75	2 50
Belmont	1 00	1 25	Gilroy	2 75	4 00
Redwood	1 00	1 40	Aptos		5 00
Fair Oaks	1 25	1 50	Soquel		5 00
Menlo Park	1 25	1 60	Santa Cruz		5 00
Mayfield	1 25	1 75	Monterey		5 00

TICKET OFFICES.—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia-street station, and No. 613 Market street, Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

☞ SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. ☜

For points on Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

TO

Sportsmen & Pleasure-Seekers.

THE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

RESPECTFULLY CALLS ATTENTION TO THE

SUPERIOR FACILITIES

AFFORDED BY ITS LINE FOR REACHING with speed and comfort the best places in the State for

Sea Bathing, Shooting and Fishing.

TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY FOR

MONTEREY,

THE MOST CHARMING

Summer and Winter Resort of the Pacific Coast,

with its beautiful Groves and delightful Drives. Trout in abundance can be obtained from the several streams in the vicinity of Monterey, and the best of shooting may be had in season.

THE BAY OF MONTEREY

Is noted for the extent and variety of fish which abound in its waters, notably Salmon, Rock Cod, Barracuda, Pompino, Spanish Mackerel, and Flounder. The above-mentioned attractions, in connection with the low rates of fare, rapid transit, and the superior accommodations furnished at the "HOTEL DEL MONTE," have made Monterey a paradise for sportsmen.

THE BATHING FACILITIES

AT THE

"HOTEL DEL MONTE,"

ARE UNSURPASSED,

having a MAGNIFICENT BEACH of pure white sand for surf bathing. The BATH-HOUSE contains

SPACIOUS SWIMMING TANKS

(150x50 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with ELEGANT ROOMS connecting for individual baths, with douche and shower facilities.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE to those well-known Watering Places,

APTOS, SOQUEL AND SANTA CRUZ

IS VIA THE

Southern Pacific Railroad,

(Broad Gauge).

The S. P. R. R. runs through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey, in each of which game abounds in great variety Notably

Quail, Pigeon, Snipe, Duck, Geese, Deer and Bear.

Lakes PILARCITOS and SAN ANDREAS are reached by this line. Stages connect with trains daily at San Mateo for those well-known Retreats, PURISSIMA, SAN GREGORIO and PESCADERO. We would particularly call attention to the unlimited extent of range at and about SAN BRUNO and McMAHON'S for RIFLE PRACTICE.

These resorts are but a short distance from San Francisco and offer special inducements to the lovers of this manly sport.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sportsmen and others presenting Passage Tickets will be entitled to

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF THEIR DOGS when carried in Baggage Cars and put in charge of Train Baggagemen. Train Baggagemen are instructed to issue CHECKS for all dogs received in Baggage Cars.

☞ In order to guard against accidents to Dogs while in transit, it is necessary that they be provided with COLLAR AND CHAIN. Guns and Fishing Tackle will be carried free of charge. Guns taken apart and securely packed in wood or leather cases may be taken in Passenger Cars.

TICKET OFFICES—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, Valencia Station, and No 613 Market st., Grand Hotel.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

C. P. R. R.

TIME SCHEDULE.



SUNDAY, NOV. 23d, 1884.

Trains leave, and are due to arrive at, San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (FOR)	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE (FROM)
8:00 A M	Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
8:00 A M	Calistoga and Napa	*10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	" " "	6:40 P M
8:00 A M	Colfax	5:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Delta, Redding and Portland	6:40 P M
3:30 P M	Deming, El Paso, Express...	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	and East, Emigrant	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Galt and Ione via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Galt via Martinez	*10:40 A M
4:00 P M	Knight's Landing	10:10 A M
3:30 P M	Los Angeles and South	10:40 A M
7:30 A M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5:40 P M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
†8:00 A M	Martinez	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	"	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Marysville and Chico	5:40 P M
3:30 P M	Mojave and East, Express	10:40 A M
7:00 P M	" " " Emig'nt	6:10 A M
7:30 A M	Niles and Haywards	5:40 P M
10:00 A M	" " "	3:40 P M
3:00 P M	" " "	9:40 A M
*5:00 P M	" " "	*8:40 A M
3:00 P M	Ogden and, Express	11:10 A M
7:00 P M	East, Emigrant	9:40 A M
8:00 A M	Red Bluff, via Marysville,	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	and Tehama, via Woodland	6:40 P M
7:30 A M	Sacramento, via Livermore	5:40 P M
8:00 A M	" via Benicia	6:40 P M
3:00 P M	" via Benicia	11:10 A M
4:00 P M	" via Benicia	10:10 A M
*4:00 P M	Sacramento River Steamers	*6:00 A M
7:30 A M	San Jose	*3:40 P M
†10:00 A M	"	†3:40 P M
3:00 P M	"	9:10 A M
7:30 A M	Stockton and *Milton, via Livermore	5:40 P M
*3:30 P M	Stockton via Martinez	*10:40 A M
*9:30 A M	Tulare, Fresno,	*3:40 P M
3:30 P M	Madera and Merced	10:40 A M
8:00 A M	Vallejo	6:40 P M
*9:30 A M	"	*3:10 P M
3:00 P M	"	
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M
3:00 P M	Virginia City	11:10 A M
8:00 A M	Woodland	6:40 P M
4:00 P M	"	10:10 A M

Train leaving San Francisco at 8:00 A. M. meets Pacific Express from Ogden at Vallejo Junction, and Pacific Express from El Paso and Mojave at Pinole.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

LOCAL FERRY TRAINS, VIA OAKLAND PIER.

From San Francisco Daily.

TO EAST OAKLAND—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO FRUIT VALE—*6:00—*6:30—*7:00—*7:30—*8:00—*8:30—*3:30—*4:00—*4:30—*5:00—*5:30—*6:00—*6:30—9:00.

TO FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*9:30—6:30—†11:00—*12:00.

TO ALAMEDA—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—†12:30—1:00—†1:30—2:00—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—8:00—*8:30—9:00—†9:30—10:00—†10:30—11:00—†11:30—12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—8:00—9:00—10:00—11:00—*12:00.

TO WEST BERKELEY—*6:00—*6:30—7:00—*7:30—†8:00—*8:30—9:00—10:00—11:00—†11:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—*4:30—5:00—*5:30—6:00—*6:30—7:00.

To San Francisco Daily.

FROM FRUIT VALE—*6:23—*6:53—*7:23—*7:53—*8:23—*8:53—*9:23—*10:21—*4:23—*4:53—*5:23—*5:53—*6:23—*6:53—7:25—9:50.

FROM FRUIT VALE (via Alameda)—*5:15—*5:45—†6:45—9:15—*3:15.

FROM EAST OAKLAND—*5:30—*6:00—6:30—7:00—7:30—8:00—8:30—9:00—9:30—10:00—10:30—11:00—11:30—12:00—12:30—1:00—1:30—2:00—2:30—3:00—3:30—4:00—4:30—5:00—5:30—6:00—6:30—7:00—7:57—8:57—9:57—10:57.

FROM BROADWAY, OAKLAND—*5:37—*6:07—6:37—7:07—7:37—8:07—8:37—9:07—9:37—10:07—10:37—11:07—11:37—12:07—12:37—1:07—1:37—2:07—2:37—3:07—3:37—4:07—4:37—5:07—5:37—6:07—6:37—7:07—8:06—9:06—10:06—11:06.

FROM ALAMEDA—*5:22—*5:52—*6:22—6:52—*7:22—7:52—*8:22—8:52—9:22—9:52—†10:22—10:52—†11:22—11:52—†12:22—12:52—†1:22—1:52—2:52—3:22—3:52—4:22—4:52—5:22—5:52—6:22—6:52—7:52—8:52—9:52—10:52.

FROM BERKELEY—*5:15—*5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—*8:15—8:45—†9:15—9:45—†10:15—10:45—†11:45—11:45—12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:15—4:45—5:15—5:45—6:15—6:45—7:45—8:45—9:45—10:45.

FROM WEST BERKELEY—*5:15—*6:15—6:45—*7:15—7:45—8:45—†9:15—9:45—10:45—†12:45—1:45—2:45—3:45—4:45—*5:15—5:45—*6:15—6:45—*7:15.

CREEK ROUTE.

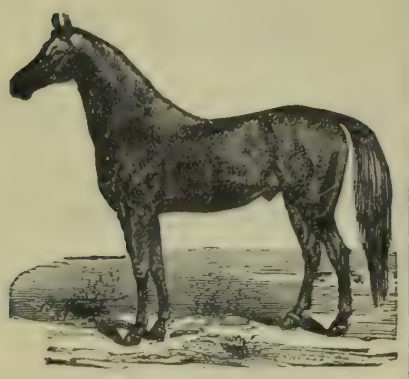
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—*7:15—9:15—11:15—1:15—3:15—5:15.

FROM OAKLAND—*6:15—8:15—10:15—12:15—2:15—4:15.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Pacific Standard Time furnished by RANDOLPH & Co., 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Manager, **T. H. GOODMAN,** Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



Auction Sale

OF

PURE BRED

CLYDESDALE

STALLIONS,

Imported into San Francisco by Thos. Brookless, from Melbourne, Australia.

—AT—

BAY DISTRICT TRACK, at 11 A. M., on

TUESDAY, January 6th, 1885.

ON THE ABOVE DATE BY ORDER OF MR. BROOKLESS we will sell eight head of pure bred Clydesdale stallions. They are all choice young horses, bred with great care from the best strains of blood, of fine color and form, the sires and dams being all prize winners. They constitute the most superior lot of draught animals ever brought to California.

The attention of stockmen generally is especially called to these horses. They will be upon exhibition at the Bay District Track until day of sale.

The sale will be absolute, without reserve.

The owners desiring to close out and return to Australia.

Catalogues giving full pedigrees and all necessary information can be obtained of the undersigned.

KILLIP & CO., Auctioneers

116 Montgomery Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

BUY DIRECT

From the Manufacturer.



Carriages

BUGGIES

BUGGIES

and

WAGONS.

ANY STYLE MADE TO ORDER

Sulkies a Specialty.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PAINTING,

VARNISHING

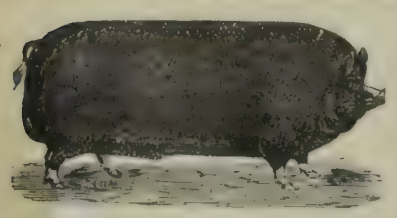
Alterations and Repairs.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,

1317 AND 1319 MARKET STREET

Between Ninth and Tenth Streets, San Francisco,

M. J. McCUE, Proprietor.



Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs

I have now on hand, and offer for sale at reasonable prices, at my stock farm, Oak Grove, San Mateo Co., a choice lot of pure Berkshire Pigs from two to twelve months old, bred from the best strains of Premium stock, which I import yearly from England direct. Apply to

Wm. Corbitt,
218 California St.,
San Francisco.

LATONIA JOCKEY CLUB,

COVINGTON, KY.

—o—

Additional Stakes for 1885 and Fixed Events for 1886 are now Open; to close January 1st, 1885.

—o—

SPRING MEETING, 1885.

CLIPSETTA STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake. **Five furlongs.**

HAROLD STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save entrance. **Five furlongs.**

SENSATION STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, or $25 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of the Clipsetta or Harold Stakes to carry 3 lbs; of both 5 lbs. extra. **Six furlongs.**

RIPPLE STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1882 that have not won prior to the closing of this stake, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Winners after date of closing to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

MERCHANTS STAKES

For all ages, of $25 each, play or pay, with $800 presented by the merchants of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third. Maidens at the closing of this stake allowed 5 lbs. with 3 lbs. additional if maidens at the time of starting. **One mile and a furlong.**

CINCINNATI HOTEL STAKES.

Handicap for all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of April, with $1,000 presented by the Gibson House, Burnet House, Grand and St. Nicholas Hotels of Cincinnati, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third Weights published March 15th. Winners of $1 000, after that date to carry 5 lbs. extra. **One mile and a quarter.**

BREWERS' CUP

For all ages, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of May, with $1,000 added by Cincinnati brewers, of which $250 to the second and $100 to the third. Three-year-olds to carry 90 lbs.; four-year-olds to carry 108 lbs.; five-year-olds and upwards to carry 114 lbs. Sex allowances. **Two miles and a quarter.**

FALL MEETING, 1885.

KIMBALL STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, $150 added, of which $150 to the second, and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra, maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlongs.**

ZOO ZOO STAKES

For two-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $750 added, of which $150 to the second and the third to save her stake; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 3 lbs., of two 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Six furlong.**

BARBETT STAKES

For two-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $50 each, half forfeit, or only $10 if declared on or before the 1st of September, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and the third to save entrance; winner of a stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs. of two 8 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile.**

SPRING MEETING, 1886.

HINDOO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second, and the third to save entrance. **One mile and a half.**

GLIDELIA STAKES

For three-year-old fillies, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,250 added, of which $250 to the second, and the third to save her stake. **One mile and a quarter.**

HIMYAR STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance, winner of the Hindoo Stakes to carry a penalty of 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and three furlongs.**

FALL MEETING, 1886.

SPRINGBOK STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second, and the third to save entrance. Winners of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **One mile and five furlongs.**

FALSETTO STAKES

For three-year-olds, foals of 1883, of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared on or before the 1st day of August, 1885, or $20 if declared on or before the 1st day of January, 1886, or $30 if declared on or before the 1st day of September, 1886, with $2,000 added, of which $400 to the second and the third to save entrance. Winner of a three-year-old stake, handicaps excepted, of the value of $1,000 to carry 5 lbs., of two 7 lbs., and of three 12 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs. **Two miles.**

NOTICE.—The above Stakes will be run under the American Racing Rules as adopted in Convention at Louisville, Ky., November 23d, 1883.

ADDRESS ALL ENTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

E. D. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

T. J. MEGIBBEN, President.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1885.

STAKES TO CLOSE JANUARY 1, 1885.

—o—

THE AUTUMN STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $100 each, $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of any two-year-old stake, the entries for which were made as yearlings, to carry 110 lbs.; of two, 5 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. **Three quarters of a mile.**

THE SEPTEMBER STAKES—$1,500.

A sweepstake for three years old, foals of 1882, of $100 each; $25 f., with $1,500 added. The second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner for any three-year-old stake, for which the entries were made as yearlings, to carry 118 lbs.; of two, 3 lbs. extra; of three or more such stakes, 7 lbs. extra. Other winners allowed 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 15 lbs. **One mile and three-quarters.**

THE GREAT LONG ISLAND STAKES. $2,500.

A sweepstake for all ages, of $250 each for starters, with $2,500 added; $2,000 to the first, $500 to the second, to which is added the Woodlawn Vase (presented by the Messrs. Dwyer, of Brooklyn,) to become the property of the subscriber winning the above race for two years in succession. Horses entered by January 1st, $50 f., by September 1st, when the entries shall be closed, h. f.; five years old and aged, to carry 114 lbs.; four, 108 lbs.; three, 95 lbs. **Two mile heats.**

THE BRIDGE HANDICAP—$2,500.

For three years old, foals of 1882; a handicap sweepstakes of $100 each for starters; $25 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $10 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $50 f. $2,500 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $500 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **One mile and a half.**

THE GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP. $5.000.

For two years old, foals of 1883; a handicap sweepstakes of $150 each for starters; $30 f. for horses entered by January 1st, and only $15 if struck out by September 1st. Horses entered by August 15th, when the stakes shall be closed, to pay $75 f. $5,000 to be added by the Association; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money, and twenty per cent. of the stakes; the third, $500 of the added money, and ten per cent. of the stakes. Weights to be announced two days before the race. **Three-quarters of a mile.**

THE FLATBUSH STAKES—$1.500.

A sweepstakes for two years old, foals of 1883, of $150 each for starters; $50 f. for horses entered by Jan. 1, $100 f. for horses entered by Aug. 15, when the stakes shall be closed, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $500 out of the stakes, the third to save his stake. To carry 110 lbs. Winners of $2,000, after August 15th, 115 lbs. Maidens, 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 lbs. **Seven furlongs.**

Winner of a certain sum means winner of a single race of that value.

For the above stakes it shall not be necessary to claim allowances at the time of entry.

ENTRIES TO BE ADDRESSED TO

J. G. K. LAWRENCE, Secretary Coney Island Jockey Club.

LEONARD W. JEROME, President.

N.E. cor. Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second St., New York.

State Agricultural Society.

Races.  Races.

Trotting Events for 1886 and 1887, to Close Jan 1, 1885.

Occident Stake for 1886.

The trotting stake for foals of 1883 to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1886. Entries to close Jan. 1st, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance, of which $25 is to accompany nomination; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886, and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup, of the value of $400, to be added by the society. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. First colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

Occident Stake for 1887.

The trotting stake for foals of 1884, to be trotted at the California State Fair of 1887—Entries to close Jan. 1, 1885, with Edwin F. Smith, Secretary, at office in Sacramento. $100 entrance; of which $10 must accompany nomination; $15 to be paid Jan. 1, 1886; $25 to be paid Jan. 1, 1887; and $50 thirty days before the race.

The Occident Gold Cup of the value of $400, to be added by the Society: mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; first colt, cup and six-tenths; second colt, three-tenths; third colt, one-tenth of stake.

P. A. Finigan, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secretary.

FOR SALE,



THE GAME

HAMBLETONIAN

TROTTING STALLION

"HA HA!"

Four-year-old record 2:31, (can trot much faster), is offered for sale during this month at a bargain. Cause for selling, closing out business.

"HA HA" is brown, 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs., and is stylish, sound and kind. For pedigree see Wallace's Standard Stud Book, No. 1219.

"HA HA'S" colts took first premium at the Stockton Fair for the best trotting suckling. He trotted three races this season as a four-year-old, one at Sacramento where he won second money, and twice at Stockton where he won both races.

FRED ARNOLD,
Stockton, Cal.

Corrin's Great Horse Liniment.

Sure Cure for Swinney,

WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE,

SPRAINS, STRAINS, ETC.

It neither blisters nor causes the hair to fall off, and does not incapacitate the horse from work during treatment.

Though there have been many drugs on the market which are claimed good, the observer will readily see their deficiency, from the number of lame horses which he everywhere meets, and that are mostly suffering from that scourge, Swinney; which not only causes the shoulder to gradually shrink away, but also the body to emaciate. Now where is the horseman so blind to his own interest, as to refuse this new remedy a fair trial.

Mrs. A. C. JOSEPH, Prop., San Francisco.

All Rights Secured in U. S. Patent Office.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

JNO. A. McKERRON, Agent,
232 Ellis Street.

J. O'KANE,

767 Market Street, - - - - San Francisco.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, English Race Goods,

And everything necessary for horse or carriage use.

Horse Boots a Specialty.

Agent for Dr. Dixon's Condition Powders. Repairing promptly attended to.

—A large stock of—

ENGLISH JOCKEY GOODS,

AGENTS FOR

STICK-FAST TOE WEIGHTS



KERR'S

ASTHMA CURE

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung affections, Coughs, Colds, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Soreness in the Chest or Lungs, Weakness in the Back, Pains in the Back, Bowels, Sides, Colic, Croup, Pneumonia, Measels, Whooping Cough and Indigestion. It heals the entire system. Pleasant tasted as ice cream. For sale by all druggists. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Post-office box 1870.

REDDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents, 529 and 651 Market Street, San Francisco.

American Steeplechases.

[New York World.]

Admirers of racing "between the flags" during the last few years have often had cause to complain of the miserable exhibitions which have been called steeplechases, witnessed from time to time at the several race meetings in this vicinity. On more than one occasion executive committees have discussed their elimination from the daily programmes, but as a rule both steeple chases and hurdle races proved so attractive to the general public that they have been continued, with during the past season some slight signs of improvement, a fact probably due to the brilliant opening of the season last May by the Rockaway, Meadowbrook and other hunting clubs, at which such genuine racing cross country was seen that, by force of example, those engaged in the circus exhibitions of previous years took the lesson to heart.

Since the May meetings of the clubs named, the promise of active measures to assist in the reformation of steeplechasing has taken shape, and the Rockaway Steeplechase Association has been organized under the charter laws of the State of New York, the inaugural meeting of which will be held on the 9th, 13th and 16th of May, 1885, over a new course that is being specially constructed near Far Rockaway. The grounds are some two miles nearer New York than the Bayswater course, over which the Rockaways have raced for several years. The course will be about three-quarters of a mile away from the present line of the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad, but that objection will be overcome by the building of a branch line direct to the course. For racing purposes the Rockaway Steeplechase Association have leased fifty acres of land adjoining, five of acres which have been given by the Ocean Point Company, and in which the Steeplechase Company will build stands, club house, stables and kennels, the whole property being leased to the Rockaway Hunting Club, with the racing rights reserved to the association. The course, or rather the several courses, will be laid out by those having had experience by active participation in jumping races, both in the United States and abroad. Every variety of jump will be introduced, all of which will be of regulation height and constructed in such a way that while they must be jumped the possibility of accidents will be reduced to a minimum, while in the matter of executive appointments and for the comfort of visitors, everything will be of the best. To secure a local habitation in New York the Rockaways have accepted the invitation of the Coney Island Jockey Club to use its office in the Cumberland, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, while, to assure a thorough circulation of the conditions of the stakes to be run at the inaugural meeting, they are issued with those of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

THE

STANFORD STAKES
1886

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES OF 1883, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stakes will close, $50 on the 1st of January, 1886, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, the second two-ninths, the third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportions. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1886, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st of January, 1886, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the 1st day of January 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

STANFORD STAKES FOR 1887.

A SWEEPSTAKES FOR TROTTING COLTS AND FILLIES foals of 1884, $175 each, $25 payable on the 1st of January, 1885, at which time the stake will close, $25 on the 1st of January 1886, $25 on the 1st of January 1887, and $100 thirty days before the day fixed for trotting, whatever amount up to be considered forfeit, and the neglect to pay at the stipulated time incurring forfeiture of the previous payments. The race to be heats of a mile, best three in five, to harness. First to receive six-ninths of the whole sum, second two-ninths, third one-ninth. In addition to the stakes and forfeits, the proportion of the gate money, profit on pool sales and all other sources of emolument will constitute the gross amount to be divided in the foregoing proportion. Five or more subscribers to fill. The race to be trotted in 1887, not sooner than the latter part of August. The exact date to be fixed and announced on the 1st day of January, 1887, or sooner.

Race to be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association. Nominations to be made to N. T. SMITH, Treasurer, S. P. Railroad office, Fourth and Townsend streets, or JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary, BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN office, on or before the first day of January, 1885. The colts must be named, the name and pedigree, so far as known, given.

Under the new trotting rules letters legibly postmarked January 1st will be eligible.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON, Secretary.

The Trotting Stallion

ANTEVOLO,

(THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD, 2:29 3-4,)

By Electioneer.

First dam, Columbine, by A. W. Richmond.
Second dam, Columbia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Third dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Fourth dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Fifth dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Sixth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Seventh dam, by imp. Medley.
Eighth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Ninth dam, by Mark Anthony.
Tenth dam, by imp. Janus.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Monkey.
Twelfth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Thirteenth dam, by Spanker. See Bruce's American Stud Book, vol. 1, p. 307, and vol. 3, p. 79.

Will make the coming season, commencing Feb. 15th, and ending June 15th, 1885, at the Oakland Trotting Park.

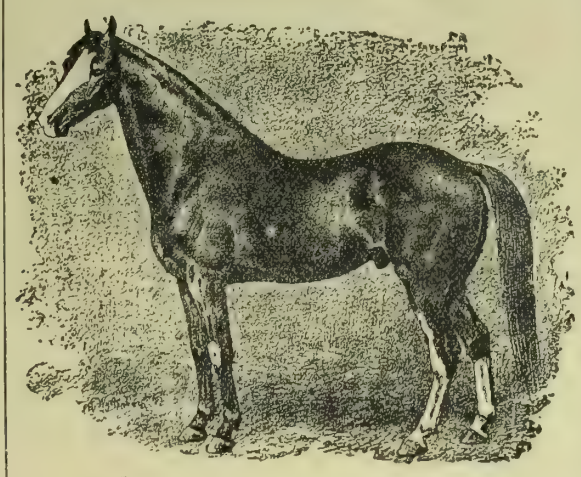
TERMS:

$100 the season. Mares kept in any manner their owners desire, and at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents.

JOS. CAIRN SIMPSON,
Oakland, or 508 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

1885. RANCHO DEL RIO. 1885.

The Thoroughbred Stallion



JOE HOOKER,
BY MONDAY.

First dam, Mayflower, by imp. Eclipse.
Second dam, Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
Third dam, Ida, by imp. Belshazzar.
Fourth dam, Gamma's dam, by Sir Richard.
Fifth dam, by imp. Eagle.
Sixth dam, Bet Bosley, by Wilkes' Wonder.
Seventh dam, by Chanticleer.
Eighth dam, by imp. Stirling.
Ninth dam, by Clodius.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silver Eye.
Eleventh dam, by imp. Jolly Rogers.
Twelfth dam, by Partner.
Thirteenth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Fourteenth dam, imp. mare from the stud of Harrison of Brandon.

Terms. $50 the season to a few Mares of approved breeding.

This young stallion has proved to be one of the most successful racing sires, and every one of his colts that has been trained can run fast. Among them are Fred Collier, Jim Renwick, Bonanza, La Scala and Ichi Ban. For history of Joe Hooker, see BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN, January 20th, 1883.

The Thoroughbred Stallion

THREE CHEERS,

By Imported Hurrah,

SON OF NEWMINSTER.

First dam, Young Fashion, by imp. Monarch.
Second dam, Fashion, by imp. Trustee.
Third dam, Bonnets o'Blue, by Sir Charles.
Fourth dam, Reality, by Sir Archy.
Fifth dam, by imp. Medley.
Sixth dam, by imp. Centinel.
Seventh dam, by Mark Anthony.
Eighth dam, by imp. Janus.
Ninth dam, by imp. Monkey.
Tenth dam, by imp. Silvereye.
Eleventh dam, by Spanker.

Terms. $50 the season for mares of approved breeding. Good pasturage for mares from a distance at $4 per month. Care will be taken to avoid accidents and escapes, but the owner must take the risks.

Rancho del Rio, where these stallions will make the coming season, is five miles from Sacramento, on the Freeport road.

THEO. WINTERS, Sacramento, Cal.

Notice to Breeders.

THE TROTTING STALLIONS, DIRECTOR AND MONROE CHIEF, will make the coming season in California, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Fees for 1885 will be: Director, $150; Monroe Chief, $75. Particulars as to location and dates, will be announced in due time. **JOHN A. GOLDSMITH.**

INDEX TO VOL. V.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1884.

A

Athletics—
Seward's Speed 10
Farewell to a Champion 10
An American Record Lowered 10
The Mile Record Broken 10
Notes, 10, 33, 52, 69, 105, 117, 133, 188, 197, 213, 236, 261, 281, 293, 325, 340, 365, 389.
The Stockton Pilgrimage 21
Americans at Lilliebridge 33
An Extraordinary Rumor 33
How the Team Feel 33
Williamsburg Athletic Games 33
T. M. Malone and J. W. Byrne 33
Crescent Athletic Club 33
Myers Breaks the Record 33
Our Athletes Abroad 68
Americans in England 68
American Athletes 68
Merion Club Programme 68
English Press on Murray 69
Kittleman Ridividous 69
One of Many 117
George's One Hour Record 117
Sprinting at Pittsburg 133
Merion Club Games 149
Merion Games 165
Great Swimming 197
Open Letter to F. W. Gibson 213
Great Performance 213
Laws of Athletics 235
Championship Meeting 236
Meyers Coming to California 236
Coast Records 241
N. Y. Club Games 241
Central Park 241
Rugby Union Footballers 241
Another Foot Race 261
How to Start Foot Races 261
Scratch Man in Sprint Race 281
Benefits of Training 281
Williamsburg Games 281
University Games 293
Johnston 293
Merion at Harvard 293
Lucas and Flynn 308
Athletic Grounds 308
Who Would Swim 308
Harry Hutchens 309
Manhattan Athletics 309
Cross-Country Championship 309
Smith Beats Moffatt 309
Olympic Games 325
Muscular Beauties 325
Amateurs vs. Professional 328
Olympic Club Games 340
Plunging 341
Dishonest Sprinters 364
Centra Plark 365
W. H. Richardson 381
Football 381
American Athletic Club 388
Talks With an Athlete 388
Notes 388
Answers to Correspondents ..... 12, 20, 36, 56, 68, 121, 137, 233, 249, 281, 345, 360.
A Fateful Day 49
At the Tricks 51
A Trans-Atlantic Traveler 133
At the Fair 168
American Racing Association 349

B

Bicycling—
Bicycle Notes ..... 5, 37, 52, 69, 117, 133, 165, 185, 197, 225, 268, 279, 293, 316, 325, 365, 381.
How to Ride 5
The Gospel on Wheels 53
Professional Championship 69
Springfield Bicycle Tournament 19
Records at Hartford 197
Warning to Amateurs 197
Springfield Meeting 217
New Haven Bicycle Meet 213
New American Bicycle Record 213
Sellers 223
Championship of France 220
Active Wheelmen 245
Racing Rules 271
Mt. Hamilton Climb 279
Tandem Tricycle Records 299
Bay City Wheelmen 293
Bicycle Tournament 316
Amateur Racing 381
T. R. Cook 381
St. Louis and Chicago 388
Belle Echo and Overman 28
Billiard Tournament 20
Bay Frank Sold 20
Belle Echo 135
Bits from Bygone Days 347

C

Cricket—
The Trophy Game 7
Cheshire vs. Philadelphia 7
Australians vs. Yorkshire 7
Notes ..... 7, 52, 69, 117, 145, 178, 213.
Merion Club Games at Stockton 21
Merions Double Their Opponents 43
H. M. S. Swiftures vs. Honolulu 43
Merions vs. British Ships 52
Occidents Win After an Exciting Contest 69
Merions Gain a Decisive Victory 105
Cricket Booming in Chicago 105
All England vs. Australia 117
Philadelphia Cricketers 139
International Cricket 139
Merions Off To Grass Valley 139
Unions of Grass Valley 149
Merions Win the Trophy 197
Australia vs. South of England 178
Extraordinary Game 197
Australia vs. All Comers 229
Match for the Bats 229
Averages of Australians in England 229
United States vs. Philadelphia 245
Honors to the Philadelphians 245
An Easy Victory 245
Hints to Junior Bowlers 260
Australians vs. All Comers 261
Bowled by Death 261
Australians vs. All Comers 284
Prize Bats 309
Annual Dinner of Portland Club 309
Uninteresting Game 309
San Francisco vs. H. M. S. Swiftsure 345
San Francisco vs. H. M. S. Swiftsure 359
Grass Valley vs. Nevada City 359
Clay Pigeons 6
Color of Horses 12
California Racehorses in the East 36
Card from Col. Farrow 81
Col. Farrow's Plaint 105
Caught in the Act 167
Coney Island 185
Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire 187

D

Death of Bill Bird 25
Don't Corner Yourself 25
D. M. Pyle, Esq 252
Death of Lever 297
Death of Charles Lincoln 373
Dismal Jeems 389

E

Editorial—
No. 1, Vol. V 8
Purchase of the Oakland Trotting Park 8
Bay District Association 8
Fancy Farming 9
The Auction Sales of Stock 9
The Running at Chicago 9
Santa Cruz Fair 9
Fixed Events in 1885-6 9
Notes 9, 73, 105, 120, 121, 137, 197, 297
The August Fairs 24
Death of Haddington 24
Auction Sales of Horses 25
Second Payments 25
Closing of Entries 25
Auction Sale of Jerseys 25
Endorsement of Tips 25
September Fairs 40
Barefooted Horses 40
Death of Almont 41
Death of Monday 41
Mr. Winters' Sale 41
Fall Race Meeting, P. C. B. H. A 41
Wonderful Feats 41
Fixed Events 41
Veterinary Education 56
Grinstead as a Sire 56
Coney Island Stakes 56
Latonia Fall Meeting 56
Closing of Entries 72
Fixed Events to Close 72
Texas Cattle Plague 73
Stockton Conditions 73
Monmouth Park Stakes 73
Pacing Purse Reopened 75
Sacramento Fair Grounds 88
Monmouth Park Association 88
Trotting Æsthetics 88
Grass Valley 88
Coney Island Jockey Club 89
James H 89
The Circulars 89
Guy Wilkes 89
Races That Failed to Fill 89
Monroe Chief 89
State Fair Yearling Purse 89
Entries and Nominations 89
Santa Rosa 104
Entry Lists 104
Chicago Stakes for 1885 104
Occident Stake 104
Sire of Mollie McCarty 104
National Association 104
Miss Peyton's Sons 104
Jim Renwick 104
Complete Trotting and Pacing Record 104
Strobridge Sale 104
Auction Sale of Fine Horses 104
Maud S 120
Sonoma and Marin Fair 120
Santa Rosa 121
A State Fair Sale 121
Oakland and Chico Fairs 136
Coming Auction Sales 136
Unmitigated Snobbery 137
Stanford Stakes 1884 137
Embryo Stakes 137
Sonoma and Marin Fair 137
Free-For-All at Stockton 137
California Hunting Grounds 152
The State Fair 152
Blood of Jersey Belle 152
Our Suggestion 153
Deer Hounds 153
State Fair Handicap 153
Climatic Distinction 168
Live Stock Disease 168
Stock at the Fairs 184
State Sportsman's Convention 184
Inter-State Team 184
Game and Fish Circulars 185
Blood Will Tell 197
Editorial Correspondence 200
A Hint to Horse Buyers 200
Barefooted and Tip Shod Horses 216
Inbreeding 216
Priority of Claim 216
Blood Horse Programme 216
Washington Park Club 217
Sale at Bantas 217
Auction Sale of Fine Horses 217
The Fairs 217
Correction 217
Great Stallion 217
Bonanza 217
Palo Alto 23
Four-Year-Old Record 232
Guy Wilkes-Adair 232
Bay District Trotting 232
Improved Horse Clothing 233
Coming Race Meeting 233
Mr. Hickok 223
Unshod Hoofs 248
Palo Alto Importations 248
Embryo Stakes 248
Dairy Cattle 248
Reportorial Freshness 249
Guy Wilkes and Adair 249
Auction Sale To-Day 249
Baldwin Stake 249
Bay District Trotting Meeting 249
Valuable Mare for Sale 249
Closing of Entries 249
"Doping" Horses 264
Winter Training of Racehorses 264
Coming Race Meeting 264
What Is It? 264
Trotting Meeting 264
T. W. Dunn 264
Bonner and Bergh 265
Merited Recompense 265
Hoof of the Horse 280
Trotting Colt Stakes 280
Coming Race Meeting 281
Purchase of Racing Colts 281
Bay District Trotting Meeting 281
Notice 296
Maid of Clay 296
Race Meeting 296
Trotting at Bay District 297
Finigan-Boyson 297
Tying on the Ribbons 312
Persistent Misrepresentation 312
Maud S. 2:09¼ 312
Race Meeting 312
Belle Echo in Texas 312
Binette 313
Great Three-Year-Olds 313
Mutuel Pools 313
Mr. Judson's Sale 328
The Fall Race Meeting 344
Stanford and Occident Stakes 360
Heat Racing 360
"Clay Arab" 360
Racing at Oakland 360
Colonial Horses 360
Palo Alto Catalogue 376
Luck 376
Lady Richmond nee Coila 377
Stanford and Occident Stakes 377
Eastern Racing Stakes 377
Good Showing 377
Dame Winnie Colt 392
Report of Fish Commission 397
Notes 397
English Partridge 6
Entries at the State Fair 84
Entries at Petaluma 84
Entries at Oakland 84
Entries at Santa Rosa 85
Entries at Stockton 85
Entries at San Jose 85

F

Fish—
The Walton Fishing Club 5
The King of Fish 37
A Farewell Tribute 37
Notes ..... 37, 52, 140, 156, 165, 204, 236, 373.
Fishing in the Santa Cruz Mountains 52
Walton Fishing Club 76
Fishing on the Yuba and American Rivers 107
Cruise of Robin Hood Club 124
Seining Lake Temescal 156
John Muller and the Sharks 165
A New Invention 165
What Is It? 236
Fish Commission 331
Fish Commission 365
A Good Dodge 373
Fools Who Make the World Wise 11
Farmers Liabilities 13
Fourth at Skaggs Spring 21
Fair at Stockton 201
Fair at Stockton 210
Fairlawn 349

G

Gun—
Game Law 6
At Bird's Point ..... 6, 38, 54, 70, 102, 118, 134.
At Sacramento 6
Hunting in the Coast Range 22
At San Bruno 22, 71, 183
The Deer Season 22
Notes ..... 22, 38, 54, 71, 87, 103, 134-5, 150-1, 166, 199, 214, 230.
At Gilroy 22, 103
At Colma 38, 54, 103, 198
Deer Season 38
Good for Jacoby 38
The Open Match 54
Six Mile House 54
Matches to Come 54
At Sacramento 55
Comparative Shooting 55
A New Beast 71
Worth Noticing 71
Foresters Match 71
The Old Tale 71
California Wing Club 87
South San Francisco 102
Notice to Marksmen 102
At Suisun 103
At Colusa 103
Slaughter of Game 103
Elk in California 103
Useful to Hunters 103
Another New Powder 103
Crittenden Robinson 118
Alameda Gun Club 118
At the Six-Mile House 118
At San Jose 119, 134
At Ogden 119
At Schuetzen 119
Sporting News from Los Angeles 134
Preserve the Quail 134
Testing Deuteronomy 134
Dog Poisoning 134
Neopbyte Gun Club 150
Six-Mile House 150
At Marysville 156
Our Biographies 150
California Quails Abroad 150
Great Scotch 150
Good Shooting 50
Great Match 166
Parker Gun Club 166

M. M. Estee 183
At Sacramento 183
Six-Mile House 183
A Zephyr from the South 198
At Sacramento 199
Great Improvement 199
Good Advice 199
Keeping It Up 199
Very Good 199
Wing Club 199
Financial Exhibit 199
Inter-State Rifle Match 214
Good Idea 214
True Sportsman 214
Handsome Gun 214
Advice to Young Sportsmen 214
State Shoot at Buffalo 214
Carson Club 214
Notes from the Tule 230
Late Broods 230
How to Handle a Gun 230
Convention of State Sportsmen 246
Parrot-Routier Match 246
Second Brood Quails 246
How S. A. Indians Shoot Fish 246
To Preserve Wild Game 246
Trap at Ogden 247
State Sportsman's Convention 262
Use of Firearms 262
Lacquer for Guns 262
Notes, 282, 291, 311, 326, 343, 362, 374
State Sportsman's Banquet 278
Game Peddlers in India 278
Pigeon Shooting at the Capital 278
Sportsman's Love 294
Los Angeles Riflemen 294
Gilroy Pigeon Tournament 294
Preserving Prairie Chicken 294
Grouse Shooting in America 310
Snipe Shooting in Oregon 310
Small Bores 310
Senator Beck 310
Fox Hunting in America 310
How a Queensland Kid Hunts 326
Old Timers Bear Hunt 326
Sight for Shooting 326
Multnomah Rod and Gun Club 326
Deer Hunting in Oregon 342
Gun notes from Los Angeles 342
Sport over Gladstone 343
A Farewell Dinner 343
Apostrophe to the Cactus 343
Trap at Stockton 343
He Won't Loan Them 343
Tales of the Plains 349
Morning's Sport 360
Montana Game 360
Los Angeles Notes 374
Good Thing at Oaklan 389
Notes 389
Wm. Golcher, Sr. 406
Very Good 406
Notes 406
Gossip about Westmont 37
Greek Meets Greek 147
Green Horse James H 168
Grape Culture in California 180

H

Herd—
Should Cows Have Any Rest? 10
Black Cattle 11
Prize Essay on Cheese Making 11
Indian Stock Raisers 11
The Advantages of Spaying 11
Major Beck's Jerseys 20
Grooming Cattle 26
Dutch Dairies 26
A Titled Cowboy 26
Chewing the Cud 26
Notes ..... 26, 42, 58, 59, 75, 90, 123, 138, 203, 298, 330, 362, 378, 379.
Dairy Farming in Holland 42
How Many Acres Support a Cow 42
Darlington Butter 42
The Cow is Queen 43
Treatment of Copious Milking Cows 58
Judging at Fairs 58
Cheese for Home Use 58
Business Capacity in the Creamery 58
History of Alfalfa 58
Sun and Shade 58
Hints on Testing Cows 59
Cattle of a Continent 74
Booms and Buyers 74
Education in the Creamery 74
Food Influence on Milk 74
Spontaneous Coagulation of Milk 75
Why Butter is Salted 90
Practical Stock Breeding 90
Tests of Improvement 90
Beef for Food 106
How to Keep June Butter 106
Cause of Poor Cheese 106
Hints on Butter Making 106
Gerome Cheese 123
Floors and Walls of a Milk House 123
Ensilage for the Dairy 138
Premium Butter 138
How to Make Good Milkers 138
Weight of Black Polls 138
Increasing the Live Stock 164
Are the Jerseys "Delicate" 164
Blood of Jersey Belle 168
Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia 170
Three Systems of Milk Setting 170
Cattle Plague 170
Teaching a Calf to Drink 170
Milking Qualities of Black Polls 186
Value of Observation 186
Points for the Dairy 186
A Big Cattle Scheme 186
Grade Jersey Herds 203
Guernsey Cattle 215
Holstein Cattle 215
Great Cow 215
Effects of Stagnant Water 230
Some Points in Calves 231
Jersey Breeders 231
Cheap Silos 241
Butter Blood 243
Why Salt is Beneficial 250
Tenth Month's Lactation 250
Guernsey and Shorthorn 250
Milking 251
Dairy Farming 251
Milk Setting 267
Early Maturity 267
Potent Sires 267
Canned Beef Shipment 282
Washing Butter 282
Bitter Cream 282
Cases and Treatment for Colic 282
A Business That Pays 298
Points of Beef Steers 298
Feeding Alfalfa 298
Skimmed-Milk Cheese-Making 314
Herefords on the Range 314
Goat Farming 315
B. F. Butler's Ranch 315
How to make Good Milkers 315
Open Air Ensilage 315
Mohair 315
Aberdeen Angus 330
Feeding a Few Steers 330
An Opulent Square Mile 330
Devon Cattle 330
Branding Cattle 333
Talk About Cows 346
Mode of Making Dutch Cheese 346
Cause and Remedy for Bloody Milk 346
Model Stock Farm in Minn 346
Galloways 347
Value of Pure Bred Animals 347
Straw as Food 362
Make Cows Comfortable 362
Rivalry of Breeds 362
Raising and Buying Cows 362
Scrub Cows 362
Fine Farm 362
Live Stock Markets 362
Term "Grade" 378
Kerry Cow 378
Packing Butter 378
Sugaring Butter 378
Points of a Bull 378
Scour in Calves 379
Aberdeen-Angus 411
"Hoe the Taters." 411
Near the Limit 411
Suggestions 411
Notes 411
Suggestions to Beginners 395
Heredords as Milkers 395
Ensilage 395
Treatment of Calves 395
Skim Cheese 396
Heredity in Milk 396
How to Hunt 6
Hanlin in the Colonies 60
Hiring Help 75
Hon. James Grant 158
Heir to a Dukedom 355

I

In the Mountains 36

K

Kennel—
Cocker Spaniels 12
A Few Words to W. Bradford 12
Notes 12, 71, 169, 185, 361
Pointing Quality in Dogs 27
Pointing Quality in Dogs 39
Gilroy Rod and Gun Club 39
Pointing Quality Again 39
Recent Importations 57
Curing Gun Shying 71
Breakers at Field Trials 71
Pointing Quality of Dogs 81
Epidemic Typhoid 81
Cocker Spaniels 81
Pacific Coast Field Trials, 1884. 81
Topsy 81
The Pointing Quality 100
Dog Poisoning 101
Points on Setters 122
Pointing Quality 129
A Rare Pointer 129
A Despicable Act 169
Premiums at Oakland 170
Judge Leavesley's List 193
Teaching Dogs to Point 193
National Bench Show 246
Pacific Coast Field Trials 245
Champion Retriever 245
Distemper 261
Pacific Coast Field Trials 289
Mike 289
Pointing Quality 289
California Coursing Club 289
Field Trial Club Entries for 1884 313
Pacific Coast Coursing Club 313
Edward's Dash 313
Pacific Coast Field Trials 318
Doctored Dogs 331
Smart Dog 331
Names Claimed 341
Visits 341
California Coursing Club 345
Eastern Field Trials 345
Pacific Coast Field Trials 345
Fox Terriers 345
Pacific Coast Field Trials 361
Eastern Field Trials 361
Pacific Coast Field Trials 372
Fox Hunters Vernacular 373
Pacific Coast Field Trials 392
Pacific Coast Field Trials ... 409
Kickers 13

L

Large French Pools 185
Leaves from the Diary 202
Local Fairs as Educators 263
Lady De Jarnette 318

M

Mr. Ryan Discloses Himself 185
Model Farm Horse 348
Mr. John Hammond 351

N

Notes from Marysville 65
New Mexico and Arizona 247
Names Claimed 308, 329
New Jersey's Climate 347
New York Letter 389
Narragansett Park 349
New Jockey Club 408

O

Our New York Letter, 12, 20, 59, 67, 87, 107, 116, 151, 187, 196, 227, 248, 277, 305, 321, 337, 358
Open Trap at Greenville 168
On His Travels 252
On Jockeys 295
Outlook for 1885 408

P

Poultry—
When to Sell Chickens 27
Remedy for Chicken Cholera. 59
Hens Eating Eggs 59
Notes, 59, 75, 106, 123, 155, 203, 215, 251, 295, 315, 332, 359.
The Egg 75
The Care of Young Ducks 75
Mating Fowls for Breeding 123
Experiments with Incubator. 123
Concerning Poultry Disease 155
Feeding 203
Loss of Feathers 203
An Improved Incubator 231
Chicken Cholera 251
Broom in the Poultry House 266
Cost of Chicks 295
Breeding and Feeding Turkeys 332
Plymouth Rocks 332
Successful Poultry Breeding 311
Speckled Hen 359
Requisites for Success 375
Unfertile Eggs 394
Pigeon Shooting in England 23
Premiums at Santa Rosa 135
Premiums at Stockton 234
Premiums at Los Angeles 292
Plant Trees 333

R

Rifle—
At Shell Mound, 7, 23, 38, 55, 70, 86, 102, 119, 135, 151, 166, 182, 198, 359.
At Harbor View 7, 70, 151
Matches to Come 7
Notes 23, 39, 167, 214
At Schuetzen Park, 38, 70, 102, 167, 182, 198, 374.
Comparative Shooting 38
A Youthful Sharpshooter 39
German Fusileer Guard 39
Fine Shooting at Carson 55
New Winchester Rifle 55
Personal 55
Eintracht Rifles 55
Another Good Score 59
Schuetzen Club 55
The Eintrachts 70
Schuetzen Tournaments 70
Linville's Challenge 70
Another Great Score 70
Streeker's Great Score 70
Dr. Pardee 86
The Schuetzen Park Tournament 86
At the Presidio 86, 119, 182
At Creedmoor 86
A Good Idea 86
A Move at Last 86
Honor Earned 86
No Match 87
At Sacramento 87
Inter-State Match 102
Comparative Records 102
At Stockton 102
A Screed from Nevada 119
At Eureka—Humboldt 119
At Petaluma 119
Pearson—Fay Match 119
At San Jose 135
Eintracht Schuetzen 135
Col. Rantett's Challenge 151
Inter-State Match 151
A New Rifle 151
Inter-State Team 166
A Test 167
A Little Mistake 167
Fine Shots 167
Comparative Records 167
At Schuetzen Park 182
P. A. Giannini 198
Inter-State Match 198
Private Shoot 198
Inter-County Match 198
Howard Carr 198
Still Better 214
Stockton Guard 214
Knights of the Red Branch 230
Notes on Creedmoor 247
Eintracht Rifle Match 247
Record by Howard Carr 262
Target at Sacramento 262
German Fusileers 263
Portland Light Battery 263
Medal Shoot of Gatling Battery 278
Second Artillery Team 278
Excellent Shooting 278
Rifle Range at Petaluma 278
Rifle Association 278
Closely Contested Shooting Match 279
Target at Sacramento 279
California Rifle Association 294
Company C 294
Science of Rifle Shooting 295
International Rifle Match 295
Sacramento Marksmen 295
Company E 295
Swiss Rifle Club 295
Los Angeles Rifle Club 311
Fusileers vs. Eintracht 311
California Rifle Association 326
Dimond Team Match 327
Siebe Team Match 327
Centennial Trophy Match 327
C. R. A. 600-yard Match 32
Dumphy Team Match 327
Townsend Consolation Match 327
Directors Match 327
Army Target Practice 327
Target Shooting at Sacramento 327
California Rifle Association 343
Governor's Medal Match 343
Short Range Match 343
California Powder Works Match 343
Fancy Shooting 343
Fields and Nash 343
Target at Petaluma 343
Target at Sacramento 343
Lieut. Kuhnle 361
Swiss Rifle Club 364
Eintracht Club 374
Remarkable Scores 735
Matches to Come 375
State Rifle Association 391
Shell Mound 391
Shell Mound 407
Schuetzen Park 407

Rowing—

Teemer Lowers the Record 60
Beach and Hanlan 225
Teemer Defeats Ross 225
Australian Notes 289
Notes 289

S

Stable and Paddock—

Weaning Colts 11
Lien Law for Horsemen 11
Notes 11, 27, 38, 55, 70, 86, 102, 119, 135, 151, 166, 182, 198, 214, 230, 247, 262, 278, 295, 311, 326, 343, 359, 374, 392, 409
Glanders in California 27
Castration 27
To Make a Mare Allow Her Foal to Suck 27
Recreation for Campaigners 43
Vertigo 43
Horses—Necessity of Exercise 53
Equine Influenza 53
Lameness in Horses 53
How Much Does a Horse Know? 53
Treatment of Suckling Colts 75
Over-Feeding and the Result 91
The Use of Oysters 91
Use of Disinfectants 91
Horses and Hot Weather 91
An English Authority on Auction 106
Secret of Breeding Race Horses 106
Feeding Farm Horses 106
Abnormal Condition of the Teeth 123
Kindness to Domestic Animals 123
Rational Feeding 123
Fast Walking Horses 139
Charles Cowara's Stable 131
Turcoman Horses 155
Reason for Breeding Good Horses 155
Horses vs. Cattle 166
Feeding Colts 187
Bare Hoofs 203
Clays and Pilots 218
Shetland Ponies 218
Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia 219
Unshod Horses 219
How They Were Treated 219
Good Mouth 219
Order on Quarter Stretch 219
Working Capacity of Unshod Horses 220
Breaking Down 233
Sense in Shoeing 234
How to Manage a Broken-Winded Horse 234
Foals by Hubbard 231
Unshood Hoofs 242
Haw in Horse's Eyes 242
Whoh! 266
Oriental Notions of Color 266
Driving Horse 266
Leaf from Turner's Book 266
Bruises and Corns 266
Teaching a Horse to be Caught 283
How to Buy a Horse 283
Best Horses 283
Arabs and Their Descendants 283
Speed of Our Roadsters 283
Rheumatism in Horses 283
Training Delicate Runners 283
Brittle Feet 284
Cracked Heels 283
Twisting of Intestines 298
Care of Animals Recovering 299
Feed the Brood Mares 299
Preservation of Colt's Feet 299
Breaking a Spirited Horse 299
Scientific Colt Breaking 299
Training and Overtraining 299
Early Maturity 300
Weaning Colts 302
Power in Stallion 309
Origin of the Horse 310
Crib-Biting and Wind Sucking 310
Fast Walking Horse 317
Cruelty to Animals 331
Ponies and Pony Breeding 331
Glanders 347
What's a Broncho? 347
Science of Feeding 363
Diabetes in Horses 373
Ventilating Hay Mows 363
Development of Colts 379
Grooming Horses 379
Care of Harness 379
Growing Colts 380
Doctoring Dumb Animals 393
Rubbers, Track and Training 394
Young Mares for Breeding 394
Notes 394
Wolf Teeth 394
Inflammation 401

Swine—

Desirable Hogs 26
Some Points on Pig Breeding. 59
Standard Red Hogs 90
Ripening Grass Fed Pigs 186
Hog of Hate 202
Pork from Clover Fields 251
At What Age Should Pigs Be Bred 251
Scale of Points in Swine 267
Management of Berkshire Hog 282
Tobacco for Hog Cholera 282
Time for Breeding Sows 282
Remedy for Hog Cholera 314
Oregon Hog 311
Advantage of Large Breeds 314
That Boar Pig 315
Swine Breeding 330
Late Fall Management of Pigs. 346
Grassing Pigs 378
How to Feed Pigs 395
Feeding Pigs for Fattening 396
Hog Cholera 411
Notes 411

Sheep—

A Century's Fluctuations in the English Wool Market 26
Notes 27
Sheep Washing in Australia 138
Decline in Price of Wool 215
What Shall Sheep Breeders Do? 263
How to Tan Sheepskins 316
Australian Wool 316
Wool at New Orleans Exposition 316
Selecting Sheep Ranges 375
Sunny Slope Colts Sold 375
Scientific and Systematic Agriculture 161
St. Leger won by Lambkin 185
Stock Premiums at San Jose 250
Speed Ring at Fairs 263
Sales at Belmont Park 273
Stockwell and Newminster 348
Shall We Have a National Horse? 353
Sketches of Los Angeles 370
Sketches of Los Angeles 388

T

Tips for the 2,000 Guineas 273
Tinkering at the Scale of Weights 297
Talk with Archer 369
The New Orleans Fair 369
Trouble with Trotting Pedigrees 375
The Style in Texas 380
Turf and Track—
The King and the Queen 1
Racing at Baker City, Or 1
Jim Renwick's Pedigree 1
Panique Was Not All 1
Fast Morgan Patriarch 1
The Kick in Kanakadom 2
Entries in Montana Colt Stakes 2
Belle Echo's Beginning 2
Walton Returns 2
Will the Records Be Reduced? 2
Gebhardt and His Groom 2
The Dwyer's Second Belmont. 3
Training Race Horses 3
Abe Buford 3
Why Trotting is Not Popular in England 3
Budd Doble's Skill 3
Old Volunteer 3
Californians at Chicago 4
Inbreeding 5
The Racing Problem 5
What St. Simon Looks Like 5
Events at Chicago 17
Trotting Necrology 18
Geo. Kinney's Fast Mile 18
The Plunger's Stable 18
Get of Grinstead 18
Smuggler as a Sire 19
The Grand Prix 19
A Queer Race 19
Lake District Fair 19
Contract Terminated by Death 19
Five Year Olds at Chicago 34
Lake City Notes 34
Sale of Foxhall 34
Betting on the Races 34
Question of Pedigree 34
Trotting at Portland 35
Hawaiian Agricultural Show 35
Racing at Union, Oregon 35
Turf at Portland 35
At Chicago 35
State Fair Colt Stakes 36
Colt Trotting at Colusa 36
Notes ..... 36, 49, 97, 99, 114, 130, 146, 193, 228, 241, 247, 265, 277, 292, 297, 321, 343, 361.
Henry Clay's Sorrel Stallion 49
Westmont's 2:01¼ 49
Chicago Colt Stakes 49
Fall Meeting at Fresno 49
Bay District Entries 49
The Finish at Chicago 50
Stockton Trotting Stakes 50
Trotting at Portland 50
A Bonnie Scotland Pacer 50
Winning Owners at Washington Park 50
Value of Washington Park Stakes 50
A Turn in Himalaya's Luck 51
Mares Bred to Mambrino Wilkes 51
Belle Echo in the 2:20 List 51
The King of Stallions 51
Trotting at Vallejo 51
Almont 66
The Napoleon of the Turf 66
Monmouth Cup of 1884 66
Murmurings at Monmouth 66
Lord Falmouth's Stud 67
Racing at Saratoga 67
The Arab Race 67
New 2:30 List for 1884 68
Trotting at Healdsburg 68
Sales in Montana 68
Notes 68, 73, 82, 163
Trotting at Portland 73
Trotting at Petaluma 73
Discovering Jobs 82
The Queen 82
Saratoga 82
Turning Back the Pacers 82
Pendragon on Vanddrbilt 83
Muddy Monmouth 88
King Phallas 83
Trotting at Portland 83
Bad Starting 83
The Arab Horse 83
Racing at Portland 83
Thoroughbreds for the Dutch Indies 83
Saratoga 97
A Defense of the Hawaiian Jockey Club 97
Trotting at Portland 97
Entries at Chicago Notes from the Track 98
State Fair Fixed Events 98
Classic Races of England 98
Punishing the Innocent 98
Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See 99
Suspicions 99
Bay District Trotting Association 100
Entries at Marysville 100
Freda Beaten at Monmouth 100
State Fair Colt Stakes 100
Names Claimed 100
Lorillard Stakes at Monmouth 113
A Standard Stallion 113
Rigging the Pools 114
Meeting at Santa Cruz 114
How Maud S. Regained the Crown 114
Great Day at Narragansett Park 114
Races at Vallejo 114
Columbus on Exhibition Races 115
Trotting at Petaluma 115
Fortune's Discarded Wooers 115
Belle Echo's Campaign 115
A Failure 115
Blood That Trots Early 115
The P. C. B. H. A. Fixed Events 89
The Invisible Factor 197
A Lost Quarter of a Second 115
Pedigree of Belmont Boy 115
A Montana Stable 115
Trotting in Australia 115
Santa Rosa Fair 116
"Exhibition" Worn Out 116
Docile American Horse 116
Dexter and Altamont 116
Dam of B. B. 121
Yearlings at the State Fair 121
Coming Fair at Marysville 122
A Richmond Left 122
Saratoga 122
Freda Fails Again 122
Who Barr Is 122
How to Spoil a Trotter 129
How McGeorge Starts 129
Santa Rosa 130
Early Morgan Trotters 130
He Had Him 130
Little Elm 130
Divers Items Regarding Horses 131
Memorable Horse Trade 131
Embryo Stakes 131
At Saratoga 131
Petaluma 132
Petaluma 145
Auction Sales 145
Talk with Bither 146
Exhibition Business 146
Clays and Pilots 146
Trotting in England 146
Trotting in Portland 146
Eastern Gossip 146
Saratoga 147
Johnston and Richball 147
Difference Between Half-Mile and Mile Tracks 147
Fair at Marysville 148
Fair at Oakland 148
Premiums at Petaluma 154
Grinstead vs. Mortemer 162
Oakland Fair 163
Suppressing Time 163
What Faith Did 163
Trotting at Portland 163
Roadster's Race at Vallejo 163
Fall Meeting at Coney Island. 164
$10,000 Purse at Hartford 169
Opening of the State Fair 169
Saratoga 169
National Owners' and Drivers' Association 171
Fair at Chico 171
Record in Montana 171
Buggy Race 171
Bonner List 171
Lord Falmouth's Broodmares 178
Drake Carter 178
Entries at Greenville 178
State Fair Races 178
Queer Names for Trotters 181
Entries at Los Angeles 193
Track Regulations 193
State Fair Closing Races, etc., 194
Coney Island 195
Adair, 2:21 209
Clays and Pilots 209
Phallas, the King of Stallions, ... 210
Pendragon on Vanderbilt 210
Miss Woodford's Two-Mile Heats 211
Coney Island Jockey Club 211
Coney Island 211
Racing at Grass Valley 211
San Mateo and Santa Clara Fairs 212
Challenge from Jim Mulvenna 217
San Jose 217
San Jose Fair 226
Literary Fellow in Sulky 226
Racing at Baker City 226
Fillies in St. Leger 226
St. Leger 228
Abolishing the Books 228
Bonanza s Race 228
Bonita's Record Beaten 228
Arizona Horses 228
Oregon's Champion 228
They'll Find It So 228
Phallas Deposed 229
Trotting at Portland 229
Racing Oregon State Fair 231
Foxhall's Ascot Cup 231
Jerome Park 233
George Wilkes' First Race 243
Jerome Park 243
Gov. Stanford's Importations. 243
King of Pacers 243
Conditioning Driving Horses. 243
English Two-Year-Olds 245
Rules and Dates 247
The Four Grinsteads 247
St. Gatien Wins 247
Unauthorized English 249
Guy Wilkes Adair Match 249
Turf Periods 251
Racing at Los Angeles 257
Reigning King of Stallions 258
Good but Irregular 258
Closing at Jerome Park 259
Secret of the Trotter 259
Thoroughbred Sales 259
Racing at Fresno 259
The Woodland Colt Stakes 259
Reminiscences of Betting 273
Olden Time Trotters and Pacers 260
Sales at San Francisquita 260
Kentucky Colt Stakes 260
Racing at Lakeport 265
Quarter Stretch Points 265
Early Career of Deck Wright. 274
Mr. Bergh at Jerome Park 274
Exceptions from Los Angeles. 274
Trotting against Time 274
Punish the Ringers 274
Fat Witted Frauds 274
The Cambridgeshire 275
Science in the Sulky 275
Tumble at Jerome Park 275
N. A. T. H. B.'s Sweepstakes. 275
Races at Ventura 275
Racing at Sacramento 275
Racing in the South 276
Sir John Willoughby 276
Professional Poisoners 276
Aristides 276
At San Bernardino 276
Board of Appeals 277
On the Threshold of Prosperity 290
Los Angeles Fair 290
Eastern Turf Dates for 1885 .. 290
Washington Park Club Stakes 291
Chat with Splan 291
Wizard in the Sulky 291
Sires of English Horses 291
N. T. A. Horse Breeders 292
Trotting at Portland 292
Maxy Cobb and Neta Medium 292
Finish at San Bernardino 292
New Way to Buy a Horse 01
Horses in Russia 301
The Same Thing 305
Lessons from Trotting History 306
Campaigning in Minnesota 306
Trotting at the Bay District 307
Poor Old Bush 307
Maxy Cobb in Nebraska 307
National Pastime 307
Commodore Kittson's Stable 307
Pacing at Sacramento 307
Thoroughbred Blood 308
Grand Lot of Broodmares 308
Entries at Chicago 317
Famous American Trotters 321
Belle Meade Breeding Farm 321
Chicago Driving Park 322
Raincocas Stable in 1884 322
Mambrino on Barbed Wire 322
Running in Harness 322
Sale of Imported Horses 323
Race Between Yearlings 323
Blood Horse Association Fall Meeting 323
California Entries at St. Louis 324
A Wise Course 325
Story of Mambrino Chief 328
Early and Late Two-Year-Olds 329
A Novel Race 329
England's Great Three-Year-Old 329
Argument for More Handicaps 329
Yearlings on Race Courses 329
Kentucky Trotting Horse Notes 332
Belle Echo's Campaign 333
Key to the Horse's Capacity. 333
Titus Acknowledges the Corn 333
Bermuda's Fast Mile 337
Blood Horse Races 338
Mr. Columbell's Team 338
Wild Horses on the Plains 338
The Turf and its Consequences 339
The Westbrook Stable 339
French Records 339
Famous American Trotters 340
Mr. Judson's Sale 340
O'Kelly and Eclipse 344
Thanksgiving Day 344
Western Two-Year-Olds of 1884 344
Belle Echo's Texas Campaigns 345
Pilot Jr., and Mambrino Chief 345
Season of 1884 355
England's Great Jockey 355
Thirty-two Mile Race 356
Racing in the Colonies 356
Trotting Turf from 1810 to 1885 357
Dual Male Influence 357
English Notes 357
Magdallah or Magdalene 357
Trying the Yearlings 358
Jewett and Richball 358
Exceptions to Trotting Rules 358
Dr. Hicks and Yearling Records 358
Blood Horse Association 361
Transit Makes a Good Record 361
Canvassing the Candidates 361
In Chicago 361
Trotting from 1810 to 1885 .. 370
Span on Rigging Trotters 370
Track Talk 370
Racing at Oakland 370
Famous Trotters 371
Great Broodmares 371
Veteran Pool Seller 371
St. Gatien's Sire 371
Notes 372
Maud S. and the Records 377
Big Winners of 1884 385
The Dwyers 386
Great Racing 386
Lem Ulman 387
Trotting Horse Breeders 387
Stanley Peter 387
Death of George Sutcliffe 387
Blood for Oregon 387
Reckless Rider 387
Intelligent Colt 387
English Winners 387
Chicago Driving Park 388
Stable Lads 388
Notes 388
Distance Over a Mile 392
Prospect at St. Louis 393
Graves of Equine Greatness 393
National Trotting Association 393
No Breeder In It 393
Life and Pay of a Jockey 407
Ripton 403
Country Race Course 403
Birds Eye View of Kentucky. 404
Horse Lore by John Splan 407
Churchand Turf 408
Improving the Trotter 409
Early Training of Trotters 409

W

Walter Welch 18
Wreck of the Chicago Driving Park 349

Y

Yachting—
A Model Cutter 10
Notes 10, 37, 57, 65, 85, 101, 140, 164, 177, 204, 213, 229, 245, 268, 284, 301.
The Ocean Cruise of the Pacific Yacht Club 28
The S. F. Y. C. Napa Cruise ... 37
Master Mariners' Regatta 37
Pacific Y. C. Ocean Race 57
Pacific Y. C. Cruise 124
S. F. Y. C. Race 140
S. F. Y. C. Annual Regatta 153
P. C. Y. C. Annual Regatta 153
P. Y. C. Annual Regatta 164
Talk About Match Races 164
Pacific Yacht Club 164
Aggie-Lurline Negotiations ... 177
A Lucky Craft 177
Martinez Cruise 204
Eastern Y. C. Sloops 204
Pacific Y. C. Martinez Cruise . 212
In Our Wake at Last 2-9
Closing Cruise of the S. F. Y. Club 245
Closing Exercises of S. F. Y. C. 264
P. Y. C. Closing Day 268

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

BREEDER AND SPORTSMAN.

Subscription, $5 Per Year.

